

PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS A PERSON
WITH ATYPICAL SEXUAL BEHAVIORS/FEELINGS
BASED ON RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

by

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
IV	Independent Variable
ACL	modified Adjective Checklist
Big 5	Big 5 Personality Test
U.S.	United States of America
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

This study is an exploration of prejudice and discrimination, specifically negative attitudes against sadism, racism against African Americans, and sexism against males. The purpose of the study is to expose people to their judgmental characteristics by the published results of the study, the goal to this exposure is hopefully to make society less judgmental and be more conscientious in the way we view others sexual practices, race, and sex. A path analysis was run to assess the effect of 3 IV's [atypical sexual behavior/feelings (sadist/non-sadist), race/ethnicity (African American/Caucasian), and sex (male/female)] on 2 dependent variables, prejudice and discrimination. The modified Adjective Checklist (modified ACL) is used as a mediator to assess biases. The Big 5 is used as a covariate to test the links of personality traits on prejudice and discrimination and biases.

I. INTRODUCTION

Prejudice and discrimination in various forms have always been prevalent throughout the history of the United States of America (Choi et al., 2017). Some populations that encounter prejudice and discrimination are individuals with sadist sexual behaviors, members of the African American race, and males. The concepts of negative attitudes opposing sadism, racism against African Americans, and sexism against males are addressed in several studies. Studying societal attitudes surrounding sadism, racism against African Americans, and sexism aimed at males is of importance because these factors have the potential to negatively impact a person's daily life. Attitudes that are subconscious can still have consequences. Attitudes that are implicit can still be harmful to people. Harboring implicit, negative attitudes about the members of these groups being prejudice can manifest into explicit behaviors and actions in the form of discrimination. Some explicit behaviors and actions are physical violence, sexual assault, stalking, and verbal abuse. However, behaviors do not have to be clearly intended. An individual can act harmful upon others without implicit negative attitudes, but the effect is not as strong as having an implicit negative attitude.

Research by Chiland (2012) translated from French supports experiencing daily overt expressions of prejudice and discrimination can have a detrimental impact on an individual's emotional and psychological wellbeing. Oppressed individuals often experience feelings of inadequacy, anger, and sadness from being marginalized and discriminated against.

Assessing current attitudes on prejudice is important because it can give an indication of society's progress towards acceptance, equality, and ameliorating

oppression of others. The aim of the study is to further understand the biases of others. Therefore, developing a cognitive awareness of one's own biases and judgment of others could lead to an increased effort to exhibit tolerance, acceptance or respect for others' differences. The overview of the following topics presented in the literature review section illuminates the significance of the Big 5 Personality factors on sadism, racism, sexism, prejudice, and discrimination research, highlights operational definitions of key terms, and raises research questions based on past findings in the literature.

Sadism

Sadists are an example of a marginalized group of individuals who experience discrimination. Sadism is defined as obtaining sexual pleasure and gratification from the humiliating and the inflicting of pain and suffering of others (Wiseman, 1996). Fetishism is linked to sadism because sadism is a subcategory of fetishism. Sadism is a fetish defined as a behavior, body part, or object that elicits sexual reactivity (Wiseman, 1996). A fetish does not have to be an exclusively sexual act, and can involve smoking, latex, leather, feet or shoes, and a multitude of other stimuli (Wiseman, 1996). A sadist is essentially someone who engages in sadism practices. The necessity to delineate between the operative definitions of "sadism and fetish" is necessary in the accurate identification of the population of research interest; providing concrete descriptors of the differences between both definitive terms can enhance our understanding on the socially deviant groups that are personally targeted by prejudice and discrimination.

Determining why people discriminate against sadist is important because they are a population of people that are forced to hide part of their identity and sexual behaviors from others, due to fear of possible victimization or a lack of acceptance of their

preferences. Social ramifications and disapproval of a sadist's lifestyle are legitimate reasons for why a sadist chooses to conceal their identity of belonging to a socially deviant group. Constantly hiding a portion of their identity could potentially lead to weak interpersonal relationships, anxiety, and stress.

About 10% of the United States of America's (U.S.) population engages in sadist activities, even if on an infrequent basis (Masters et al., 1995). As a minority group in relation to the majority group comprised of individuals with typical sexual behaviors, sadists could be considered an underrepresented population. Current attitudes towards sadists being overtly negative further exacerbates the need for sadists to conceal their sexual inclinations and desires. Conformity or the appearance of conformity to normatively acceptable behaviors would be beneficial to sadists as opposed to outing themselves and facing potential ridicule or humiliation for their preferences. Natural human proclivities to be liked and accepted are driving forces for sadists to remain hidden. The combination of societal negative judgments regarding sadism and the lack of sadists outwardly bringing awareness towards their plight, public awareness towards the necessity of providing more equality for sadists is absent. Additionally, previous research confirms the presence of adverse sentiments towards sadists such that people who are non-sadist are more likely to have a negative implicit and explicit attitude towards individuals with a sexual fetish (Stockwell et al., 2010). Moreover, individuals defined as having normative sexual behavior view people with a sexual fetish as more negative than someone without a sexual fetish (Stockwell et al., 2010).

Biological research exploring electrochemical responses in relation to sadism

suggests that when a sadist person is exposed to a potentially arousing stimulus, the incoming stimulus is subjectively coded for being perceived as sexual (Shorter, 2016). Although the stimulus presented is normally not sexual in nature, the actual parenchyma of the brain itself elicits the stimulus as a sexual response (Shorter, 2016). From this information it is important to consider that the biological aspect of an individual is unique, and an individual with sadism is not consciously making an active choice of what gets coded into their brain. Typically, attitudes towards a sexual minority (sadist/outgroup) are based off the characteristics of the individual getting judged and the characteristics of the judger themselves (majority/ingroup) (Ghavami et al., 2016).

The need to socially conform and adhere to societal normative behavior could be a potential theory to explain the occurrence of prejudice against sadists. This theory also can account for sadist discretion in keeping their sexual preferences out of public awareness in order to evade judgment. Implications for this research can present reasoning for why people discriminate against sadists and explain the reasoning as to why the sadist population is forced to hide their true selves and sexual behaviors from others.

Sexism

Another instance of overt discrimination includes negative judgments elicited based on an individual's sex. Sexism is discrimination, stereotyping, and prejudice against a person because of their biological sex (Hopkins-Doyle et al., 2018). Sex is operationally defined as the physical sex organs, anatomy, and chemical profile of a certain sex. Driving forces of sexism include stereotypical societal expectations of the roles of men and women. For instance, males typically face a greater amount of discrimination compared to females on traits related to sexual promiscuity due to

society's perception of preexisting attributes of males labeled as highly sexual (Maestriperi et al., 2014).

Individuals can experience sexism based off non-adherence to societal gender defined roles, as well as, from stereotypical generalizations of what it means to be male or female based on society's standards. Judgment of characteristics can extend beyond physical appearances and can also be attributed to sex. A cross-cultural study involving twenty-five different countries conducted assessed sex stereotypes based off the Big 5 Personality Test (Big 5). The pancultural male stereotype is higher than the pancultural female stereotype on the traits of conscientiousness, extraversion, openness to experience, and neuroticism. Men are perceived as being capable of taking more risks and behaving in a visibly emotionally controlled state; likewise, the pancultural female stereotype are rated higher on the trait of agreeableness, perceived as portraying values towards cooperation not individualistic industriousness of the self (Williams & Best's, 1982, 1990).

Different stereotypical personality descriptors are attributed to sex. Assessing participants based exclusively off stereotyped personality traits related to sex can lead to perpetuation of prejudice and discrimination based on sex. Research has indicated that the most common adjectives for males have negative associations such as aggressive, cruel, rude, unemotional, and forceful; women overall have more positively associated adjectives such as, affectionate, attractive, dreamy, sexy, charming, curious, and soft-hearted (Williams et al., 1999). When men show warmth towards others, they are viewed as being benevolent sexists (Hopkins-Doyle et al., 2018). Men are often viewed as displaying more ambivalent sexism than females (Hellmer et al., 2018).

There is a sexist belief geared towards sexual harassment where males are quickly assumed to be sexually harassing a female or are more likely to sexually harass people. One facet in relation to tolerance of sexual harassment in females stems from sexist attitudes against males. Normative insights relating to sex, sexual promiscuity, or sexual attractiveness are viewed more negatively if referring to men and viewed more positively if referring to women. In a previous research study, all measures of sexism are significantly related towards being a male (Russell & Oswald, 2016).

When thinking about injustices in sex, females are usually the topic of interest, but males face their own form of scrutiny. Males in society in the U.S. are portrayed as creepy, rapist, and sex-crazed fiends (Sprankle et al., 2012). In addition, there are prevalent stereotypes that males are fueled off a bunch of testosterone, so they are angry and make rash, brute decisions (Carré et al., 2017). The future implications for research would be to observe whether there can be an increased movement away from sex defined standards and roles and the male stigma can be changed to elicit more positive rapport when thinking of how a man looks, acts, and is as a person.

Racism

Among marginalized groups in society, minorities in the United States are subject to maltreatment in the form of racism. Racism is when someone views their own race as superior and is antagonistic, discriminating, and prejudiced against other races (Stewart et al., 2012). Race/ethnicity is defined as a person of a lineage and descent such as, African Americans or Caucasians (Stewart et al., 2012). A person that is a part of a certain race or ethnicity does not have to have lived or been born in the country that their race originates from.

One racial group of interest that has received an overwhelming amount of prejudice and discrimination are African Americans. Racism directed at members of the African American community has been an enduring problem throughout the history of the United States. Since the 2016 election of an openly discriminatory president, the incidences of blatant racism geared toward African Americans have been prevalent in the daily news. This has led to fear and hostility in the African American community towards the current white nationalist agenda to propagate racism and oppression.

In relation to prejudice and discrimination, previous research analyzing white college students uncovered that white college students strongly agreed with anti-black statements as opposed to pro-black statements (Katz & Hass, 1988). Furthermore, research suggests that Caucasians are on average more inclined to either subliminally or consciously believe in more anti-black ideals than pro-black ideals (Katz & Hass, 1988). Additionally, heightened white privilege awareness and higher efficacy increased participants' negative attitudes toward African Americans, but had no effect on their attitudes toward White Americans (Stewart et al., 2012). When Caucasian people are made aware of their privileged status, they demonstrated a higher tendency to exude more prejudice/discrimination towards African Americans. Since the Caucasian ethnic identity is considered the ideal standard in the U.S., there is a higher probability that African Americans will face persecution due to the lack of people having pro-black ideas and tolerance towards diversity.

Racism towards African Americans is an extremely serious problem in the United States of America (U.S.), and is influenced highly by sociodemographic factors (Choi et al., 2017). Previous research has examined prejudice, social distance and stereotypes

effects of African Americans based on income, ethnicity, age, gender, and education (Choi et al., 2017). Less educated and older Caucasian males are more prejudiced towards African Americans than any other sociodemographic group (Choi et al., 2017). Furthermore, there is a direct relationship between having stereotypical views and social distance, where those with higher levels of stereotyping had a greater social distance from African Americans and greater implicit prejudice towards them (Choi et al., 2017). There is more discussed about prejudice in the research study relating to how individuals with greater prejudice towards African Americans consciously make the decision to maintain greater social distance and have a higher level of stereotyping them (Choi et al., 2017).

In previous research studies about discrimination, despite great efforts toward addressing these dire issues, many policies and interventions aimed at improving intergroup relations are not highly effective (Hite & McDonald, 2006; Kalev et al., 2006; Stewart et al., 2003). A solution that will slow or stop discrimination is hard to find. Thus, the multitude of reasons discrimination occurs cannot be solved easily. For example, in a research study about discrimination, when students participated in a diversity course that increased Caucasian students' awareness of white privilege, the effects of the course did not improve their attitudes toward other racial or ethnic groups (Case, 2007). Additionally, decreasing the independent variables of white privilege awareness and efficacy also caused more negative attitudes toward African Americans but had no effect on their attitudes toward White Americans (Stewart et al., 2012). It should also be noted that in addition to explicit forms of discrimination, minority group members can be negatively affected by discrimination even if they do not experience it firsthand (Stevens & Thijs, 2018).

Understanding the broad scope of populations that race and ethnicity can be applied to provides insight on the idea that racial prejudice impacts a larger number of individuals globally. Additionally, studying race in the context of an experiment could include a larger sample population due to its universal presence and sociocultural global impacts. Furthermore, perspectives on race in relation to both the microcosm and macrocosm levels can provide contextually for the varied accounts of how racism is applied. Thus, the concept of racism operatively defined should be viewed through a multivariate lens.

Big 5 Personality Test

In past research, Big 5 Personality factors (Big 5) have been related to prejudice of sexual minorities (sadist), sexism, and racism (Ekehammar & Akrami, 2003). Indeed, personality traits may be indicative of negative attitudes towards sex and race (Cokley et al., 2010). Therefore, personality traits may act as covariates of prejudice and discrimination of sadism, sexism, and racism. The Big 5 personality factors are related to prejudice and discrimination.

Findings show that people low in openness to experience and agreeableness held more overall prejudicial attitudes toward others (Koehn et al., 2019; Ekehammar & Akrami, 2003). Unawareness of racial privilege has been linked to lower openness to experience, and blatant racism and unawareness of institutional discrimination has been linked to lower agreeableness (Mekawi et al., 2017). Thus, individuals who are blind to their racial privilege or institutional discrimination are more likely to be racist. An unprejudiced person can become prejudice when the situation permits justification, and negative attitudes have been linked to discrimination and low agreeableness (Graziano et

al., 2007). Any person who is not innately prejudice can become prejudice. Personality traits influence explicit and negative racial attitudes.

Indeed, individuals with lower openness to experience have greater negative attitudes against sexual minorities (sadist) (Hill & Gunderson, 2015). Also, people with low openness to experience report more negative explicit racial attitudes (Flynn, 2005). Low openness to experience predicted indirect and direct prejudice due to heightened intergroup threat (Hodson et al., 2009). Both indirect and direct prejudice towards sadists, African Americans, and males occurs because they may not be a part of one's ingroup. In another study, openness to experience and conscientiousness personality traits mediated racial prejudice (Avery et al., 2015).

There are a variety of personality traits effecting prejudice. Implicit and indirect thoughts can manifest into a darker personality such as prejudice, even if not direct. Openness to experience personality trait means a person is more incline to be accepting of another regardless of their traits. Agreeableness personality trait means a person would be more agreeable with accepting of another, regardless of their traits. In a similar previous research study, implicit and indirect Big 5 personality traits predicted prejudice in both group threat and ideology (Hodson et al., 2009). If an individual is not in the same ingroup as another person, then that threat causes prejudice in society.

Conscientiousness and extraversion have also been linked with prejudices. Being conscientious in the way someone does their work and views others, therefore, may be more inclined to be unaccepting of another regardless of their traits (Chua, & Chua, 2017). Research by Chua and Chua (2017) supports high conscientious in people held

more prejudices. In another previous research study, people with low extraversion held more prejudices (Stipdonk et al., 2014).

Neuroticism plays a role in prejudice and discrimination. Individuals high in neuroticism held more overall prejudicial attitudes toward others (Koehn et al., 2019). The neuroticism personality factor has implications for prejudice and discrimination of sadists, males, and/or African Americans.

The Big 5 is a test that measures personality, additionally, useful in measuring negative attitudes towards sadists, males, and/or African Americans. Thus, there are a variety of personality traits effecting discrimination and negative attitudes. The evidence from these studies suggests that traits associated with these Big 5 personalities may elicit participants to have more prejudice/discrimination, more negative attitudes, and increase biases towards others. Indeed, it has been suggested that personality models of prejudice should encompass normal range personality predictors such as the Big 5 (Hodson et al., 2009). Thus it is valid to use the Big 5 personality traits as covariates to understand prejudice and discrimination of sadists, males, and/or African Americans.

Research Questions and Hypotheses

After conducting a review of several articles related to prejudice and discrimination, it can be concluded that people in society view sadists as less desirable than people with normative sexual behaviors. Additionally, the constraints of sexism and racism placed upon individuals in society are stringent and enduring. Moreover, the ramifications of racism directed at African Americans have had an enduring presence in society as well. The effect of being against sadists, being racist, sexist, prejudice, and discriminating leads to a society in which people are not judged off their own merit but

off their appearance or sexual behaviors. This is important because negative judgments towards sadism, racism, and sexism perpetuate prejudice and discrimination in the workplace and society. The perpetuation of prejudice also extends itself to providing conflict amongst an individual's intrapersonal and interpersonal groups.

Reviewing the previous literature in the scope of prejudice and discrimination has helped to spark the formation of the following research question "Are attitudes toward prejudice and discrimination linked due to the emergence of a more liberal younger generation?" The younger generation has witnessed the persistent determination of subgroups in society fight to gain rights and acceptance (interracial relationships, gays, transsexuals, etc.). It is interesting to investigate if attitudes are more accepting and inclusive of differences or have remained static.

Research on public attitude regarding sadism, racism, sexism, prejudice, and discrimination can help to make members of society more aware of the judgments and bias they elicit when interacting with others. Recognition of a preconceived bias can make one more cognizant when interacting with others and possibly deter them from unconsciously or consciously discriminating. The takeaway message is to be more conscientious in the way we view and treat others.

The hypotheses posed and addressed in this study are as follows:

1. Participants will discriminate more and be more prejudice against Sadists than against non-Sadists.
2. Participants will discriminate more and be more prejudice against African Americans than against non-African Americans.

3. Participants will discriminate more and be more prejudice against males than against females.
4. Participants will demonstrate greater biases toward sadists than non-sadists, African Americans than non-African Americans, and towards males than females.
5. Participants with greater biases will express greater prejudicial attitudes and discriminatory actions.
6. Participants with low openness to experience will demonstrate more prejudicial attitudes and discrimination.
7. Participants with low agreeableness will demonstrate more prejudicial attitudes and discrimination.
8. Participants with high neuroticism will demonstrate more prejudicial attitudes and discrimination.
9. Participants with high conscientiousness will demonstrate more prejudicial attitudes and discrimination.
10. Participants with low extraversion will demonstrate more prejudicial attitudes and discrimination.

Note: There were no hypotheses for the link between biases and the Big 5, but nevertheless proceeded to do exploratory analyses to explore the links and found there was no link. Prejudice is an unjustified attitude that is usually negative towards an individual just based off of the individuals' social group, while biases is an inclination for or against a person, concept, or group that is unfair.

II. METHOD

Participants

Five hundred ninety-nine undergraduate college students were recruited from introductory psychology classes at Texas State University in San Marcos, TX and provided extra credit for participating in the study. There were 221 participants deleted from the analyses due to missing data responses, and 13 participants were deleted from the analyses because they were outliers, resulting in 365 participants that were analyzed. There were 282 females and 81 males. Their ages are described in the following way:, 138 were 18 years old and below, 118 were 19 years old, 47 were 20 years old, 39 were 21 years old, 14 were 22 years old, 2 were 23 years old, 1 was 24 years old, and 6 were 25 years old and older. Their race/ethnicity is described as, 154 Caucasian, 45 African American, 146 Hispanics, 5 Asian American, or 15 other. Furthermore, participants described their socioeconomic status in the following way: 5 were upper class, 87 were upper-middle class, 164 were middle class, 69 were lower-middle class, and 40 were working class. Finally, 243 described themselves as Christians, 19 as Atheists, 3 as Islamists, 1 as Judaic, 4 as Buddhists, and 94 as other.

Procedures

The survey was conducted on Qualtrics and could be assessed at any time and any location from any device that has internet access. The 35-question survey took approximately fifteen minutes to complete.

The design of the study was an independent-measures between-subjects experimental 2X2X2 design with the factors of sadism, race, and sex. After signing the consent form, participants were administered one of eight vignettes describing a hypothetical person named Casey. The eight possible combinations presented Casey as

either a sadist or non-sadist, male or female and African American or non-African American. Below is an example of one of these combinations.

Casey graduated from college and is a Caucasian female. During the working week for hobbies tries new restaurants, and regularly goes to a local café. Another hobby is listening to live music, and not a weekend has passed that this Caucasian female has not gone to the park or some other venue to listen to free live music. On a personal note, this Caucasian female achieves sexual gratification from varying positions and multiple rooms, and often uses music to set the mood. Casey enjoys having sex in different locations besides just their house or another person's house, which makes their sex more exciting. When Casey has sex sometimes lights candles and give their sexual partner massages as well as receives massages. Any time of day is the right time to have sex and likes to vary between having the lights on and off during sexual intercourse. The newest exploration for this Caucasian female has been trying to learn how to read music. After spending some time in the park watching people, this Caucasian female is motivated by others who play lovely melodies on wooden acoustic instruments. After buying a music book this Caucasian female soon realized learning the concept of music was harder than expected, so a date has been arranged for music lessons.

Immediately after completing the story, participants answered 3 manipulation check questions, 5 questions about how they would feel about Casey and 7 questions about how they would act toward Casey. Participants then answered the five items from the modified ACL followed by ten items from the Big 5 about themselves. Lastly, participants completed the demographic questions about themselves.

Materials

Five items measuring prejudice and 7 items measuring discrimination, were administered following the participants' reading of the vignette. Examples of these dependent variables includes: "How likely are you to sympathize with Casey?" "What is the likelihood you would admire Casey?" "How likely do you believe you would like Casey as a person?" "What is the likelihood you would have disgust for Casey?" "How likely would you envy Casey?" "How likely would you be to invite Casey to dinner?" "What is the likelihood you would invite Casey to your house?" "How likely would you get into a fight with Casey?" "What is the likelihood you would exclude Casey from your social group?" "How likely would you be to help Casey if help was needed?" "How likely are you to hang out with Casey?" "How likely is it that you would want to be friends with Casey?" Responses to the 12 dependent variables are based on a 5-point Likert scale from, 1 (extremely unlikely), 2 (unlikely), 3 (neutral), 4 (likely), and 5 (extremely likely). These 12 dependent variables were created for the purpose of assessing prejudice and discrimination of participants towards a hypothetical person named Casey. These five prejudices and 7 discrimination items were adapted from a pilot study I previously conducted (Hill, 2018).

The modified Adjective Check List scale (ACL) was created by me for the purpose of assessing biases toward the character in the vignette. They were adapted from the original adjective checklist containing 300 items from which five adjectives reflecting 3 subcategories of the ACL being aggression (sadist), abasement (race/ethnicity), and heterosexuality (sex) were selected to represent the modified ACL (Gough & Heilbrun, 1965). The five-item modified ACL consists of the adjectives aggressive, arrogant, self-

punishing, anxious, and inhibited. Responses to the ACL are based on a 5-point Likert scale from, 1 (extremely unlikely), 2 (unlikely), 3 (neutral), 4 (likely), and 5 (extremely likely).

The Big 5 Personality factors short scale (Gosling, Rentfrow, & Swann, 2003) was administered. The Big Five personality factors (conscientiousness, extraversion, openness, neuroticism, and agreeableness) will serve as the covariates of the modified ACL and prejudice and discrimination. The scale, which measures the degree to which a person's personality varies based on 5 different personality factors, consists of 10-items and has a 5-point Likert scale from, 1 (extremely unlikely), 2 (unlikely), 3 (neutral), 4 (likely), and 5 (extremely likely). Each personality factor on the scale was measured by two-items, both adjectives which are the inverse of each other. For example, for extraversion, extraverted, enthusiastic, reserved, and quiet were used as inverse adjectives. Agreeableness was measured using sympathetic, warm, critical, and quarrelsome. Conscientiousness was measured using dependable, self-disciplined, disorganized, and careless. Neuroticism used anxious, easily upset, calm, and emotionally stable. Finally, openness to experiences was measured using open to new experiences, complex and conventional, uncreative. Gosling et al. (2003) study had a reliability analysis of the Big 5 which were extraversion, $\alpha = .68$; agreeableness, $\alpha = .40$, conscientiousness, $\alpha = .50$, neuroticism, $\alpha = .73$, and openness to experience, $\alpha = .45$. Only neuroticism had an acceptable alpha level, while the remaining four personality factors had unacceptable alpha levels.

Three manipulation check questions were added. The three questions were "What is Casey's sexual preference? (Sadist Sexual Behavior, or Normal Sexual Behavior)"

“What race/ethnicity is Casey? (African American, Caucasian, Other, or Don’t Know)”

“What sex is Casey? (Male, Female, Other, or Don’t Know)”

Finally, demographic questions about sex, age, ethnicity, socioeconomic class, and religion were asked. Please see addendum. The demographic questions asked were:

“Your sex: (Male, Female, or Other)” “Your age: (18 and Below, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, or Older than 25)” “Your ethnicity: (Hispanic, Caucasian, African American, Asian

American, or Other)” “How would you describe your socioeconomic status? (Upper Class, Upper-Middle Class, Middle Class, Lower-Middle Class, or Working Class)”

“What religion are you? (Christianity, Atheism, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, or Other)”

III. RESULTS

Preliminary Analyses

Preliminary analyses consisted of various ways to screen data on SPSS Statistics (SPSS), the Statistical Package for Social Sciences, a statistical analysis software program. For categorical variables, data screening consisted of using a frequencies chart or a bar chart that shows the frequency of each score value and tells what score values occurred. Data screening for quantitative variables utilized histograms to show distribution shape and indicate potential outliers. In univariate distributions of categorical and quantitative scores data screening, missing, impossible, inconsistent scores, and outliers are removed. Bivariate screening for two categorical variables, and bivariate screening for two quantitative variables, gave information about the relationship of variables utilized in the study and whether there is a probable existence of bivariate outliers. In bivariate screening of categorical and quantitative variables, a box plot is used to analyze the midpoint and range of scores within each group and find the outliers.

Reliability analyses were then run on the 5 items prejudices/emotions, and the 7 items for discriminations/behaviors. A reliability analyses was run on the items for prejudices/emotions resulting in an unacceptable alpha, $\alpha = .611$. Consequently, there was one item that was removed. The removed was, "How likely would you envy Casey?" A subsequent reliability analyses was run on the remaining 4 items resulting in an acceptable robust alpha, $\alpha = .803$. The reliability analysis was run on the dependent variables for discrimination/behaviors resulting in an acceptable robust alpha, $\alpha = .818$.

The modified ACL assessing biases were reverse coded and scaled on a 5-point Likert scale, 1 (very unlikely), 2 (unlikely), 3 (neutral), 4 (likely), and 5 (very likely). A

composite was composed of the 5 biases. Therefore, due to the reverse coding as the composite modified ACL scores increase, means less aggressive, arrogant, self-punishing, anxious, and inhibited. Inversely, due to the reverse coding as the composite modified ACL scores decrease, means more aggressive, arrogant, self-punishing, anxious, and inhibited. Five-items of the modified ACL consisting of the adjectives aggressive, arrogant, self-punishing, anxious, and inhibited were reverse coded so that higher scores represented less biases. A reliability analysis on the modified ACL resulted in an acceptable robust alpha, $\alpha = .774$. The modified ACL was created in order to assess biases.

A reliability analysis on the Big 5 resulted in robust acceptable alphas being extraversion, $\alpha = .849$; agreeableness, $\alpha = .769$, conscientiousness, $\alpha = .808$, neuroticism, $\alpha = .801$, and openness to experience, $\alpha = .760$.

Correlations of the two items representing each Big 5 personality factors were run. Correlations for openness, $r(363) = .191$, $p < .001$; extraversion, $r(363) = .495$, $p < .001$; agreeableness, $r(363) = .168$, $p = .001$; conscientiousness, $r(363) = .270$, $p < .001$; and neuroticism, $r(363) = .394$, $p < .001$, were all significant.

Statistical assumptions were tested. First normality was tested for discriminations/behaviors and prejudices/emotion, modified ACL/biases. Histogram and QQ plot indicated that all variables followed a normal distribution. Then scatterplot between these variables indicated that they also had a linear relationship, thus the assumption of linearity was also met. Finally, equal variance and covariance assumption was tested across groups made up by atypical sexual behavior, race/ethnicity, and sex. The Box's Test of Equality of Covariance Matrices and Levene's Test of Equality of

Error Variances indicated that most of the variance and covariance matrices were equal across groups, however, the variance of prejudices/emotions was not equal across groups, $F(7,357)=3.841, p<.001$, and the variances of modified ACL/biases was also not equal across groups, $F(7,370)=4.209, p<.001$. Accordingly, in the later analysis, the statistics designed for unequal variance tests were used on these two variables.

Tests of the Hypotheses

Hypotheses #1-4 were analyzed with 9 independent samples t-tests. The first hypothesis was supported. The findings that subjects discriminated [$t(363)=-6.243, p<.001$] and were more prejudice [$t(363)=-10.181, p<.001$] against sadists than non-sadists were found to be both significant. The second hypothesis was not supported. The findings that subjects discriminated [$t(363)=.580, p=.563$] and were more prejudice [$t(363)=.211, p=.833$] against African Americans than against non-African Americans were found to be both not significant. The third hypothesis was supported. The findings that subjects showed more discrimination [$t(363)=-3.547, p<.001$] and more prejudice [$t(363)=-2.604, p=.010$] against males than against females were both significant. The fourth hypothesis was partially supported. The finding that subjects demonstrated greater biases toward sadists than non-sadists was significant [$t(363)=-11.404, p<.001$]; however, greater biases towards African Americans than non-African Americans was not significant [$t(363)=-.281, p=.779$]; and finally, greater biases towards males than females was not significant [$t(363)=-1.138, p=.256$].

Table 1. Atypical sexual behaviors, race/ethnicity, and sex on prejudices, discriminants, and biases descriptives of the t-test with means, standard deviations in parenthesis, t-values, and p-values. Sexual behavior of Casey (N=186 sadist sexual behavior, or N=179 normal sexual behavior); race/ethnicity of Casey, (N=171 African American, N=194 Caucasian); and sex of Casey (N=177 male, N=188 female).

Descriptives t-test Table												
	Atypical Sexual Behavior				Race/Ethnicity				Sex			
	Sadists	Non-sadists	t	p	African Americans	Non-African Americans	t	p	Males	Females	t	p
Prejudices	2.7876 (.81907)	3.5936 (.68438)	-1.0811	>.001	3.1930 (.95450)	3.1740 (.76116)	0.2813	.778	3.0636 (.86757)	3.2952 (.83174)	-0.2284	.821
Discriminations	3.2465 (.70151)	3.6792 (.61800)	-1.2023	>.001	3.4812 (.74520)	3.4389 (.64995)	-0.5583	.578	3.3277 (.68569)	3.5821 (.68384)	-0.2544	.801
Biases	2.7699 (.58960)	3.6480 (.86123)	-0.8781	>.001	3.1871 (.84995)	3.2124 (.86321)	-0.0253	.980	3.1480 (.83094)	3.2500 (.87817)	-0.1020	.919

The remainder of the hypotheses #5-10 were assessed using a structural equation model called a path model in which the links were tested. The model tested the links between biases (ACL) and each of the Prejudices and Discrimination factors, and between each of the Big 5 and the Prejudice and Discrimination factors.

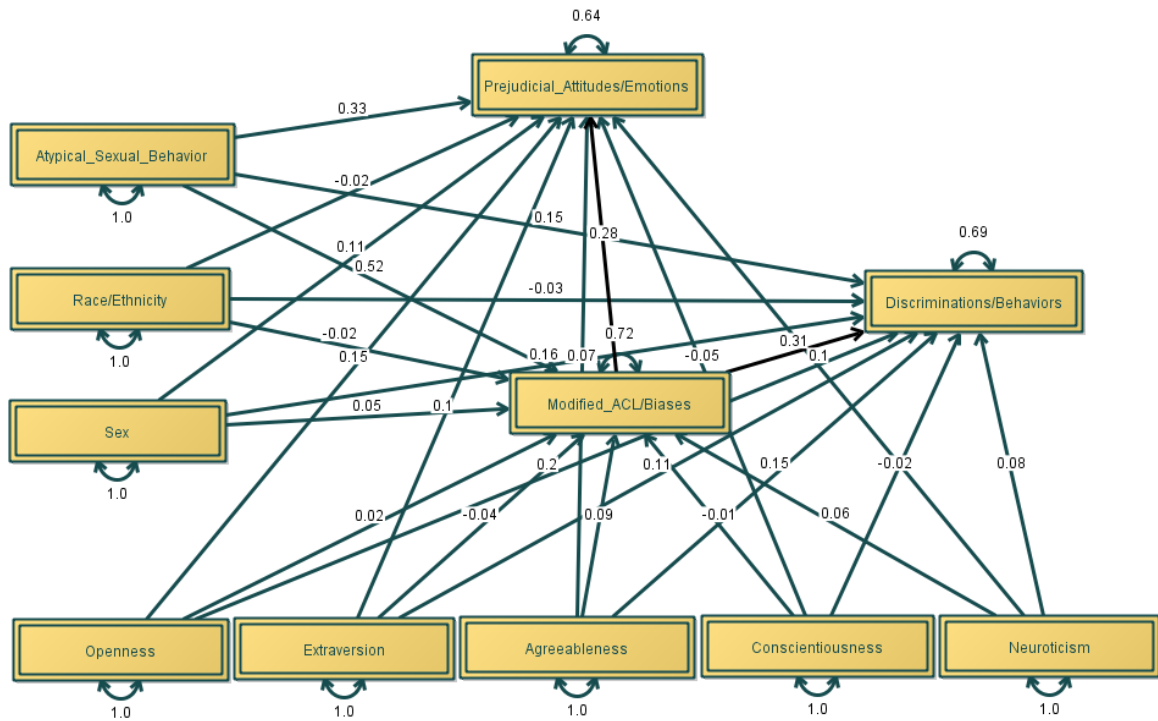


Figure 1. Structural equation model (path model) coefficients of the original path analysis model showing the links among the 3 IV's [atypical sexual behavior/feelings (sadist/non-sadist), race/ethnicity (African American/Caucasian), and sex (male/female)] the mediator variable (modified ACL) the 2 dependent variables prejudices and behaviors, the Big 5 Personalities(Big 5) and the modified Adjective Checklist (ACL).

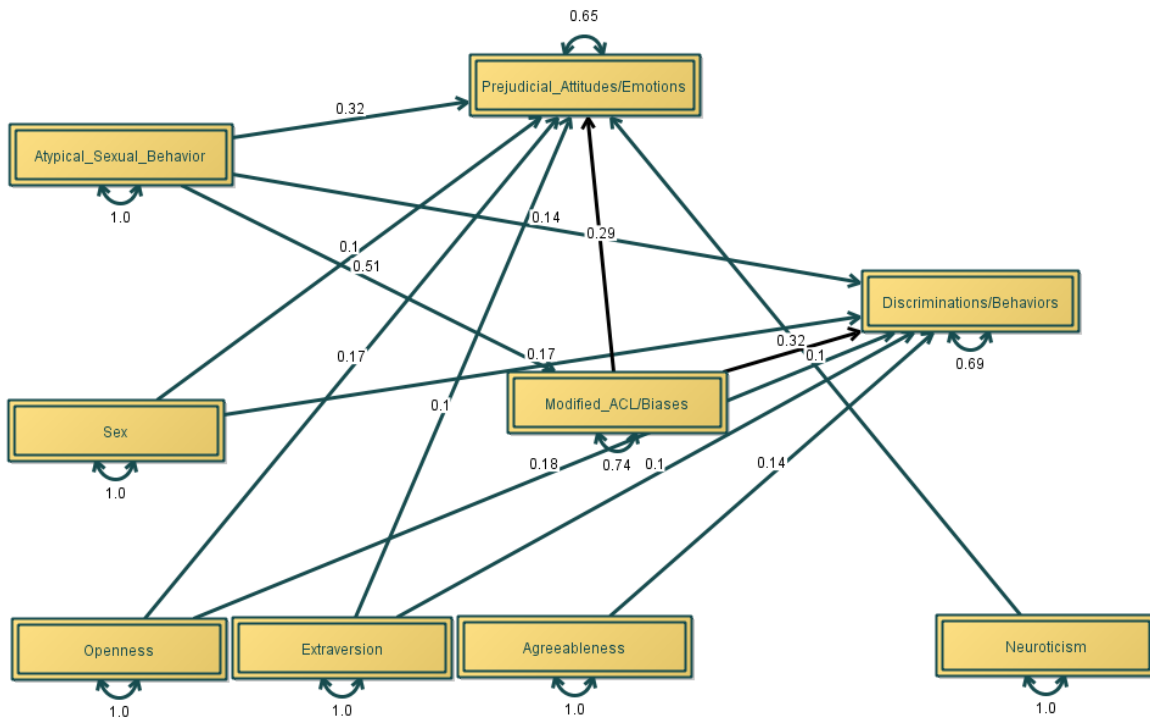


Figure 2. Structural equation model (path model) coefficients of the corrected path analysis model showing only the significant links among the 3 IV's [atypical sexual behavior/feelings (sadist/non-sadist), race/ethnicity (African American/Caucasian), and sex (male/female)], the mediator variable (modified ACL), the two dependent variables (prejudices and behaviors), and the Big 5 Personalities (Big 5).

The fifth hypothesis was supported; subjects with greater biases expressed both greater prejudicial attitudes, $p < .05$; discriminatory actions, $p < .05$; and both were significant. The sixth hypothesis was supported; subjects with low openness to experience demonstrated more prejudicial attitudes, $p < .05$; discrimination, $p < .05$; and both were significant. The seventh hypothesis were partially supported; subjects with low agreeableness demonstrated more prejudicial attitudes were not significant, $p > .05$; more discrimination, $p < .05$; were significant. The eighth hypothesis were partially supported; subjects with high neuroticism demonstrated more prejudicial attitudes were significant, $p < .05$; and more discrimination, $p < .05$; were not significant. The ninth hypothesis was supported; subjects with high conscientiousness demonstrated more prejudicial attitudes

were significant, $p < .05$; and more discrimination, $p < .05$; were significant. The tenth hypothesis were significant; subjects with low extraversion demonstrated more prejudicial attitudes were significant, $p < .05$; and more discrimination, $p < .05$; were significant.

Table 2. Links, Parameter Estimates, Standard Errors, and p-values for Path Model in Figure 1 (N = 365). In table: [$p < .05 = > .05$, $p > .05 = < .05$].

Links	Parameter Estimates	Standard Errors	p
Atypical Sexual Behavior→Biases	0.52166	0.04494	>.05
Race/Ethnicity→Biases	-0.01757	0.04536	<.05
Sex→Biases	0.05139	0.04498	<.05
Openness→Biases	0.02468	0.05079	<.05
Extraversion→Biases	-0.0431	0.04759	<.05
Agreeableness→Biases	0.08986	0.04809	<.05
Conscientiousness→Biases	-0.01282	0.0465	<.05
Neuroticism→Biases	0.06449	0.04602	<.05
Atypical Sexual Behavior→Prejudices	0.32543	0.04965	>.05
Race/Ethnicity→Prejudices	-0.0246	0.04283	<.05
Sex→Prejudices	0.10816	0.04254	>.05
Openness→Prejudices	0.15367	0.04797	>.05
Extraversion→Prejudices	0.10414	0.04498	>.05
Agreeableness→Prejudices	0.06634	0.04562	<.05
Conscientiousness→Prejudices	-0.05147	0.04391	<.05
Neuroticism→Prejudices	0.09633	0.04357	>.05
Atypical Sexual Behavior→Discriminations	0.14916	0.05143	>.05
Race/Ethnicity→Discriminations	-0.02651	0.04437	<.05
Sex→Discriminations	0.16101	0.04407	>.05
Openness→Discriminations	0.19723	0.04969	>.05
Extraversion→Discriminations	0.10741	0.0466	>.05
Agreeableness→Discriminations	0.14542	0.04726	>.05
Conscientiousness→Discriminations	-0.01882	0.04548	<.05
Neuroticism→Discriminations	0.07699	0.04513	<.05
Biases→Prejudices	0.28178	0.04942	>.05
Biases→Discriminations	0.31178	0.05119	>.05

Note: $\chi^2(55)=304.959$, $p < .05$; RMSEA (classic)=0.162; CFI=0.589; AIC=11,046.728; BIC=11,191.024, independent -2LL=11,394.076.

Table 3. Links, Parameter Estimates, Standard Errors, and p-values for Path Model in Figure 2 (N = 365). In table: [$p < .05 = > .05$, $p > .05 = < .05$].

Links	Parameter Estimates	Standard Errors	p
Atypical Sexual Behavior→Biases	0.51358	0.04491	>.05
Atypical Sexual Behavior→Prejudices	0.31885	0.04944	>.05
Sex→Prejudices	0.10499	0.04245	>.05
Openness→Prejudices	0.16736	0.04472	>.05
Extraversion→Prejudices	0.09574	0.04447	>.05
Neuroticism→Prejudices	0.10124	0.04323	>.05
Atypical Sexual Behavior→Discriminations	0.13722	0.05118	>.05
Sex→Discriminations	0.16559	0.04405	>.05
Openness→Discriminations	0.18352	0.04909	>.05
Extraversion→Discriminations	0.10079	0.04611	>.05
Agreeableness→Discriminations	0.14262	0.04694	>.05

Note: $\chi^2(23)=268.9$, $p < .05$; RMSEA (classic)=0.171; CFI=0.614; AIC=8,961.909; BIC=9,047.707, independent -2LL=9,322.426.

The change from the original path model (Figure 1) to the corrected path model (Figure 2) resulted in changes in RMSEA increasing by .009, CFI increasing by .025, AIC decreasing by 2,084.819, BIC decreasing by 2,143.317, independent -2LL decreasing by 2,071.65. The changes were significant with the CFI, AIC, BIC, and independent -2LL resembling a better fit model in Figure 2 than in Figure 1. Had to have two models in order to increase the accuracy of the relationships between the different links and each of the variables, resulting in a better fit model in the corrected model than the original model.

IV. DISCUSSION

I embarked on this journey with the goal of discovering the what, how, and why people have prejudices, discriminations, and biases, specifically, for sadists, African Americans, and males. I began examining these variables because they are important to me and relevant to society. I am an African American male who faces prejudices, discrimination, and biases on an everyday basis.

There were some expected links and not expected links. Some expected links were that there was more discrimination, more prejudice, and more biases against sadists than non-sadists. Some other expected links were there was more discrimination and more prejudices against males than females. But there were some unexpected links, one of these unexpected links was less biases towards males than females. Most surprisingly, there was less discrimination, less prejudice, and less biases against African American than non-African Americans. I reason that the students in the sample are far less discriminatory, less prejudice, and less bias than the general population because they are attending a university known for being highly open and accepting of all individuals. Furthermore, 40% of the sample was comprised of Hispanic individuals at a Hispanic serving institution. As minorities, Hispanics may be less inclined to be prejudice, discriminatory, or bias towards an African American versus a Caucasian because they themselves may have faced similar experiences of prejudice and discrimination as African-Americans.

After controlling for personality there is still a link between atypical sexual behavior to the modified ACL/biases, prejudicial attitudes/emotions, and discriminations/behaviors. Furthermore, after controlling for personality there is still a

link between sex to prejudicial attitudes/emotions, and discriminations/behaviors. Moreover, after controlling for personality there is still a link between the modified ACL/biases to prejudicial attitudes/emotions, and discriminations/behaviors. The personality factor openness shows a link to prejudicial attitudes/emotions, and discrimination/behaviors. The personality factor extraversion shows a link to prejudicial attitudes/emotions, and discrimination/behaviors. The personality factor agreeableness shows a link to discrimination/behaviors. The personality factor neuroticism shows a link to prejudicial attitudes/emotions.

Larger Theory

The larger theory that needs to be examined from the results is trying to understand why people have prejudices and discriminate. Finding out why people discriminate against sadists is important theoretically because this presents us with the reasoning as to why the sadist population is forced to hide their true selves and sexual behaviors from others due to persecution. To figure out why people discriminate against African Americans is important too because racism has always been an issue in the U.S., especially presently due to the current political climate with an openly, racist President in office. The President of the U.S. sets the standard for how the rest of the citizens should handle controversial issues such as prejudice, discrimination, sadism, sexism, and racism. Males are also subjected to intensive discrimination when compared to females on the topic of anything related to sex or sexual promiscuity due to societies' perception of sexual attributes given to females versus males.

Analyzing the independent variable sadism combined with ethnicity and sex of African American males is a unique perspective on different highly stigmatized social groups based off either internal or external factors. Internal factors are features that are an

aspect of a person's being and cannot be physically seen. External factors are features that are an aspect of a person's being that can be physically seen. External features are directly subjected to scrutiny because they are easier to be seen immediately and judged, and this study attempted to understand the combination of external factors and internal features together in judging another person. Meanwhile, internal features require knowing someone more intimately, or must be explicitly said or preformed for that feature to be known about that person.

Theoretical Limitations

A major theoretical limitation to the research study could be the concept of sex getting intermingled and confused with gender by participants. The anatomical sex was aimed to be associated with the cisgender of the perceived theoretical person in the vignettes. There is a conflict with the way sex is viewed in society because the difference in sex and gender gets blurred due to a more open-minded society having a multitude of genders and getting those confused with the difference between gender and sex. Furthermore, there is misinformation about male promiscuity, or lack of information about the variation between sex and gender. In more modern terms, the gender that is expressed to be appropriate for an individual is based on how the individual feels about what sex they are mentally or physically. Consequently, participants may have picked the gender, not the sex, because of what they felt the individual in the scenarios identifies as, regardless of sexual organs. An example was the participants could have picked "other" or "don't know" as the sex of the hypothetical person Casey in the vignette. Likewise, on the demographic questions participants could have recorded their gender, rather than their

anatomical sex. An example was participants could have picked “other” as their sex because the participant identified as not being either male or female.

Another theoretical limitation was the meaning of sadism, race/ethnicity, and sex. As in what is meant by all these factors are the culture, mental facets, aspects of life, physical appearance, stereotypes, personalities, feelings, behaviors, health behaviors/sex risks, peer relationships/social normalcies, prejudices, and discriminations that are associated with them. There are a multitude of ways to interpret and assess the concepts of sadism, race/ethnicity, and sex. To know which facet(s) of sadism, race/ethnicity, and sex the participants were examining when judging the hypothetical person Casey remains unknown.

Another theoretical limitation of this study is that it cannot predict how the entire United States of America (U.S.) or world would feel about sadism, race/ethnicity, and sex.

Methodological Limitations

A methodological limitation was the demographics of the participants in the study, as well as, at Texas State University in San Marcos, Texas is very limited. A higher level of education, and only a limited view from this specific college population skews or could have the potential to not reflect the most common trend in the U.S. or around the world. For example, I believe there is less prejudice and discrimination in a campus population than in the general population for the reasons I outlined previously. Another methodological limitation is the limitation of the structural equation model because did not include the participants ethnicity and sex, which plays a role in prejudice and discrimination.

Some of the methodological limitations are attributed to the fact that a vignette to describe someone is different than the real-world. In the actual world, discrimination and prejudice involves judging others usually solely off external features and not implicit internal attributes.

In more rare occurrences, people discriminate and are prejudiced based off the internal features of others, which are aspects of a person that cannot be physically seen. It is more commonplace to see more people than to get to know who they are on a personal level. Getting to know another person takes time and a bond of some kind forms, whether romantic or friendship, thereby altering the judgment of that other person. The bond formed can also be negative, thus more negative feelings are equated with that individual. Sometimes negative emotions are elicited from discovering traits about someone that originally were not there based off first seeing them, such as envy, distain, horror, sadness, and hostility.

Future Directions

For a future direction, other studies that should be conducted are: a look at how socioeconomic status (Upper Class, Upper-Middle Class, Middle Class, Lower-Middle Class, and Working Class), religion (Christianity, Atheist, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, and Buddhism), age (Young, Middle-Aged, Old), sexual preference (homosexual, bisexual, and heterosexual), varying sexual fetishes [foot, latex, balloon, voyeurism, bondage, discipline(domination), submission, masochism, body piercing, furrries, and necrophilia], and different races (Hispanic, Asian American, Indian American, and Native American). Thus, development of universal prejudices, discriminations, and biases towards the proposed future studies utilizing the factors presented in this study could prove to be

fruitful. Although, prejudice and discrimination depend to a great degree on local expectations and local norms. In future studies, I propose to use this research study to develop a global approach to try and understand the entire world's interpersonal negative attitudes towards sadists that are African American and male. Thus, using the same scales and procedures of this research study can set a standardized view of prejudices and discrimination of any demographic of people. The scales would have to be altered to the native dialect of the country and encompass only countries that have the concept of fetishes. A unique change of view would be looking at intrapersonal negative attitudes given the multitude of varying variables previously listed. A possible way to assess intrapersonal negative attitudes is asking participants about their thoughts about their own sex, race, sexual behavior, etc.

The work done for this thesis could potentially help African Americans end racism by bringing an increased awareness of the prevalence of unwarranted racism and discrimination targeted at African Americans. Throughout the history of the United States, there has consistently been an ongoing problem with race relations and racial equality. The recent election of an openly, racist president has fueled more injustices aimed at minorities, such as African Americans. The current political climate has made open racism, discrimination, and prejudice more pervasive and tolerated. Due to this outward display of discrimination, there has been an outpouring of activism in the U.S. fighting the racist regime. Increased incidences of racial profiling, police brutality, and police killings of minorities have been released daily on the news. The United States populace would greatly benefit from the recognition that racism and discrimination

suffered by African Americans in this country is a reality that is both unjust and unwarranted.

When thinking about injustices in gender, females are usually the topic of interest, but males face their own form of scrutiny. Males in society in the U.S. are portrayed as disgustingly sexual creatures. In addition, there are prevalent stereotypes that males are always angry, and makes both hasty and harsh decisions fueled by testosterone. Hopefully with an increased movement away from gender defined standards and roles, the male stigma can be changed to elicit more positive thinking of how a man looks, acts, and is as a person.

It is my desire that sadists be able to be more open about their sexual practices/behaviors without feeling persecuted or scolded. The ambition is that this thesis will contribute to the body of psychological literature to help highlight this marginalized population.

APPENDIX SECTION

Below is an example of the 8 conditions of my survey for this thesis:

Part I: Please carefully read the brief description below and indicate your opinion about Casey by choosing/bubbling in the corresponding answer to the questions.

Casey graduated from college and is an African American male and is a sadist. During the working week for hobbies tries new restaurants, and regularly goes to a local café. Another hobby is listening to live music, and not a weekend has passed that this African American male has not gone to the park or some other venue to listen to free live music. On a personal note, this African American male achieves sexual gratification from inflicting pain on others, and often uses music to set the mood. There is nothing more thrilling for Casey than giving pain to a sexual partner. When watching porn, Casey's favorite category is sadism. There is no other sexual behavior/feeling besides inflicting pain that causes the most intense sexual release. The newest exploration for this African American male has been trying to learn how to read music. After spending some time in the park watching people, this African American male is motivated by others who play lovely melodies on wooden acoustic instruments. After buying a music book this African American male soon realized learning the concept of music was harder than expected, so a date has been arranged for music lessons.

Part I: Please carefully read the brief description below and indicate your opinion about Casey by choosing/bubbling in the corresponding answer to the questions.

Casey graduated from the University of Texas at Austin and is an African American female and is a sadist. During the working week for hobbies tries new restaurants, and regularly goes to a local café. Another hobby is listening to live music,

and not a weekend has passed that this African American female has not gone to the park or some other venue to listen to free live music. On a personal note, this African American female achieves sexual gratification from inflicting pain on others, and often uses music to set the mood. There is nothing more thrilling for Casey than giving pain to a sexual partner. When watching porn, Casey's favorite category is sadism. There is no other sexual behavior/feeling besides inflicting pain that causes the most intense sexual release. The newest exploration for this African American female has been trying to learn how to read music. After spending some time in the park watching people, this African American female is motivated by others who play lovely melodies on wooden acoustic instruments. After buying a music book this African American female soon realized learning the concept of music was harder than expected, so a date has been arranged for music lessons.

Part I: Please carefully read the brief description below and indicate your opinion about Casey by choosing/bubbling in the corresponding answer to the questions.

Casey graduated from the University of Texas at Austin and is an African American male. During the working week for hobbies tries new restaurants, and regularly goes to a local café. Another hobby is listening to live music, and not a weekend has passed that this African American male has not gone to the park or some other venue to listen to free live music. On a personal note, this African American male achieves sexual gratification from varying positions and multiple rooms, and often uses music to set the mood. Casey enjoys having sex in different locations besides just their house or another person's house, which makes their sex more exciting. When Casey has sex sometimes lights candles and give their sexual partner massages as well as receives massages. Any

time of day is the right time to have sex and likes to vary between having the lights on and off during sexual intercourse. The newest exploration for this African American male has been trying to learn how to read music. After spending some time in the park watching people, this African American male is motivated by others who play lovely melodies on wooden acoustic instruments. After buying a music book this African American male soon realized learning the concept of music was harder than expected, so a date has been arranged for music lessons.

Part I: Please carefully read the brief description below and indicate your opinion about Casey by choosing/bubbling in the corresponding answer to the questions.

Casey graduated from the University of Texas at Austin and is an African American female. During the working week for hobbies tries new restaurants, and regularly goes to a local café. Another hobby is listening to live music, and not a weekend has passed that this African American female has not gone to the park or some other venue to listen to free live music. On a personal note, this African American female achieves sexual gratification from varying positions and multiple rooms, and often uses music to set the mood. Casey enjoys having sex in different locations besides just their house or another person's house, which makes their sex more exciting. When Casey has sex sometimes lights candles and give their sexual partner massages as well as receives massages. Any time of day is the right time to have sex and likes to vary between having the lights on and off during sexual intercourse. The newest exploration for this African American female has been trying to learn how to read music. After spending some time in the park watching people, this African American female is motivated by others who play lovely melodies on wooden acoustic instruments. After buying a music book this

African American female soon realized learning the concept of music was harder than expected, so a date has been arranged for music lessons.

Part I: Please carefully read the brief description below and indicate your opinion about Casey by choosing/bubbling in the corresponding answer to the questions.

Casey graduated from the University of Texas at Austin and is a Caucasian male and is a sadist. During the working week for hobbies tries new restaurants, and regularly goes to a local café. Another hobby is listening to live music, and not a weekend has passed that this Caucasian male has not gone to the park or some other venue to listen to free live music. On a personal note, this Caucasian male achieves sexual gratification from inflicting pain on others, and often uses music to set the mood. There is nothing more thrilling for Casey then giving pain to a sexual partner. When watching porn, Casey's favorite category is sadism. There is no other sexual behavior/feeling besides inflicting pain that causes the most intense sexual release. The newest exploration for this Caucasian male has been trying to learn how to read music. After spending some time in the park watching people, this Caucasian male is motivated by others who play lovely melodies on wooden acoustic instruments. After buying a music book this African American male soon realized learning the concept of music was harder than expected, so a date has been arranged for music lessons.

Part I: Please carefully read the brief description below and indicate your opinion about Casey by choosing/bubbling in the corresponding answer to the questions.

Casey graduated from the University of Texas at Austin and is a Caucasian female and is a sadist. During the working week for hobbies tries new restaurants, and regularly goes to a local café. Another hobby is listening to live music, and not a

weekend has passed that this Caucasian female has not gone to the park or some other venue to listen to free live music. On a personal note, this Caucasian female achieves sexual gratification from inflicting pain on others, and often uses music to set the mood. There is nothing more thrilling for Casey then giving pain to a sexual partner. When watching porn, Casey's favorite category is sadism. There is no other sexual behavior/feeling besides inflicting pain that causes the most intense sexual release. The newest exploration for this Caucasian female has been trying to learn how to read music. After spending some time in the park watching people, this Caucasian female is motivated by others who play lovely melodies on wooden acoustic instruments. After buying a music book this Caucasian female soon realized learning the concept of music was harder than expected, so a date has been arranged for music lessons.

Part I: Please carefully read the brief description below and indicate your opinion about Casey by choosing/bubbling in the corresponding answer to the questions.

Casey graduated from the University of Texas at Austin and is a Caucasian male. During the working week for hobbies tries new restaurants, and regularly goes to a local café. Another hobby is listening to live music, and not a weekend has passed that this Caucasian male has not gone to the park or some other venue to listen to free live music. On a personal note, this Caucasian male achieves sexual gratification from varying positions and multiple rooms, and often uses music to set the mood. Casey enjoys having sex in different locations besides just their house or another person's house, which makes their sex more exciting. When Casey has sex sometimes lights candles and give their sexual partner massages as well as receives massages. Any time of day is the right time to have sex and likes to vary between having the lights on and off during sexual intercourse.

The newest exploration for this Caucasian male has been trying to learn how to read music. After spending some time in the park watching people, this Caucasian male is motivated by others who play lovely melodies on wooden acoustic instruments. After buying a music book this Caucasian male soon realized learning the concept of music was harder than expected, so a date has been arranged for music lessons.

Part I: Please carefully read the brief description below and indicate your opinion about Casey by choosing/bubbling in the corresponding answer to the questions.

Casey graduated from college and is a Caucasian female. During the working week for hobbies tries new restaurants, and regularly goes to a local café. Another hobby is listening to live music, and not a weekend has passed that this Caucasian female has not gone to the park or some other venue to listen to free live music. On a personal note, this Caucasian female achieves sexual gratification from varying positions and multiple rooms, and often uses music to set the mood. Casey enjoys having sex in different locations besides just their house or another person's house, which makes their sex more exciting. When Casey has sex sometimes lights candles and give their sexual partner massages as well as receives massages. Any time of day is the right time to have sex and likes to vary between having the lights on and off during sexual intercourse. The newest exploration for this Caucasian female has been trying to learn how to read music. After spending some time in the park watching people, this Caucasian female is motivated by others who play lovely melodies on wooden acoustic instruments. After buying a music book this Caucasian female soon realized learning the concept of music was harder than expected, so a date has been arranged for music lessons.

Questions about Casey's demographics:

1. What is Casey's sexual behavior?
 - a. Sadist Sexual Behavior
 - b. Normal Sexual Behavior
2. What race/ethnicity is Casey?
 - a. African American
 - b. Caucasian
 - c. Other
 - d. Don't Know
3. What sex is Casey?
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Other
 - d. Don't Know

Part II. Questions about Casey on likelihood in your opinion:

A=Extremely Unlikely

B=Unlikely

C=Neutral

D=Likely

E=Extremely Likely

4. How likely are you to sympathize with Casey?

A

B

C

D

E

Extremely Unlikely

Extremely

Likely

5. What is the likelihood you would admire Casey?

A

B

C

D

E

Extremely Unlikely

Extremely

Likely

6. How likely do you believe you would like Casey as a person?

A

B

C

D

E

Extremely Unlikely

Extremely

Likely

7. What is the likelihood you would have disgust for Casey?

A

B

C

D

E

Extremely Unlikely

Extremely

Likely

8. How likely would you envy Casey?

A

B

C

D

E

Extremely Unlikely

Extremely

Likely

9. How likely would you be to invite Casey to dinner?

A

B

C

D

E

Extremely Unlikely

Extremely

Likely

10. What is the likelihood you would invite Casey to your house?

A B C D E
Extremely Unlikely Extremely

Likely

11. How likely would you get into a fight with Casey?

A B C D E
Extremely Unlikely Extremely

Likely

12. What is the likelihood you would exclude Casey from your social group?

A B C D E
Extremely Unlikely Extremely

Likely

13. How likely would you be to help Casey if help was needed?

A B C D E
Extremely Unlikely Extremely

Likely

14. How likely are you to hang out with Casey?

A B C D E
Extremely Unlikely Extremely

Likely

15. How likely is it that you would want to be friends with Casey?

A B C D E
Extremely Unlikely Extremely

Likely

Part III: Please answer these questions pertaining to Casey's sexual preference.

A=Extremely Unlikely

B=Unlikely

C=Neutral

D=Likely

E=Extremely Likely

16. Aggressive

A	B	C	D	E
Extremely Unlikely				Extremely
Likely				

17. Arrogant

A	B	C	D	E
Extremely Unlikely				Extremely
Likely				

18. Self-punishing

A	B	C	D	E
Extremely Unlikely				Extremely
Likely				

19. Anxious

A	B	C	D	E
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Extremely Unlikely

Extremely

Likely

20. Inhibited

A

B

C

D

E

Extremely Unlikely

Extremely

Likely

Part IV: Here are several personality traits that may or may not apply to you.

Please write a letter next to each statement to indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with that statement. You should rate the extent to which the pair of traits applies to you, even if one characteristic applies more strongly than the other.

A=Extremely Unlikely

B=Unlikely

C=Neutral

D=Likely

E=Extremely Likely

I see myself as:

21. _____ Extraverted, enthusiastic.

22. _____ Critical, quarrelsome.

23. _____ Dependable, self-disciplined.

24. _____ Anxious, easily upset.

25. _____ Open to new experiences, complex.

26. _____ Reserved, quiet.

27. _____ Sympathetic, warm.

28. _____ Disorganized, careless.

29. _____ Calm, emotionally stable.

30. _____ Conventional, uncreative.

Part V: Please indicate the answers that best fit you.

31. Your sex:

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Other

32. Your age:

- a. 18
- b. 19
- c. 20
- d. 21
- e. 22
- f. 23
- g. 24
- h. Older than 25

33. Your ethnicity:

- a. Hispanic
- b. Caucasian
- c. African American
- d. Asian American
- e. Other

34. How would you describe your socioeconomic status?

- a. Upper Class
- b. Upper-Middle Class
- c. Middle Class
- d. Lower-Middle Class
- e. Working Class

35. What religion are you?

- a. Christianity
- b. Atheism
- c. Islam
- d. Judaism
- e. Hinduism
- f. Buddhism
- g. Other

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