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When Does Force Equal Rape?: An Examination of How College Students Define Sexual Aggression

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When Does Force Equal Rape?: An Examination of How College
Students Define Sexual Aggression

by

David B. Sarwer

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of Loyola University of Chicago in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts

May

1992

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VITA

David Brian Sarwer was born on January 4, 1968, in Skokie, Illinois, and was raised in Mt. Prospect, Illinois. Mr. Sarwer graduated from Forest View High School in 1986 as Valedictorian and was offered a Deans' Honors Scholarship to attend Tulane University in New Orleans, Louisiana.

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INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Since 1955 over 200 scholarly articles and papers have been written about sexual aggression between acquaintances, with 175 of these articles being written in the 1980s (Bechhofer & Parrot, 1991). If the preponderance of scholarly research has not made America aware of the social problem of date rape, the events of 1991 finally may have brought it into homes across the country. From the charges of sexual assault filed against William Kennedy Smith and his subsequent trial broadcast on cable television, to the conviction on aggravated sexual assault charges of former heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson, from the cover of Time magazine to the daytime talk show circuit, it has become painfully obvious to America that a rape did not always occur in an alley and that the perpetrator did not always wear a ski mask and use a weapon. America was shown that this social problem can touch anyone, perhaps for the first time provoking the country as a whole to stop and consider the magnitude of the problem.

It is estimated that approximately one in four women will be the victims of rape or attempted rape by their middle twenties (Parrot & Bechhofer, 1991). Although this provides information on the magnitude of the social problem of rape, the fact that it is only an estimate also

illustrates not only the prevalence of unreported rape (Koss, 1985), but also the problem of defining rape. As Burt (1991) suggests, the perceptions of rape held by the general public often do not match legal definitions of rape. As a result, there may be many different perceptions among men and women of what constitutes a rape.

Several researchers have suggested that rape and sexual aggression can be studied as elements of a continuum of sexual behavior (Koss & Oros, 1982; Weis & Borges, 1973). One such continuum could range from consensual kissing and petting behaviors through consensual intercourse, and include the use of verbally and/or physically coercive tactics to obtain unwanted sexual contact and intercourse. A great deal of research has investigated the prevalence of the coercive tactics that constitute elements of this continuum (see Craig, 1990, for a review). For example, in a national survey of sexual aggression among higher education students, Koss, Gidycz, and Wisniewski (1987), using the Sexual Experiences Survey (SES, Koss & Oros, 1982) as a self-report measure, found that 54% of the women surveyed reported some type of sexual victimization, while 25% of the men reported engaging in some form of sexual aggression. Of those individuals, approximately 28% of the women and 8% of the men reported being involved in a sexually aggressive situation that met a legal definition of

rape or attempted rape.

Koss, et al. (1987) concluded that the difference in the percentages of sexual aggression reported by the sexes can not be explained by the sexual activity of a few men sexually victimizing a sizable number of women. They suggested that some of the discrepancy can be explained by victimization experienced before entering college and by victimization perpetrated by men outside of the college sample. However, they also suggested that part of this discrepancy may be explained by men who perceive and conceptualize their sexual experiences differently than women, and in a manner not congruent with the SES. Thus, some men may fail to correctly label their use of sexual force and fail to correctly identify their partners' non-consent.

In addition to examining the prevalence of sexual aggression, Koss and Oros (1982) and Koss (1985) have examined hidden or unacknowledged rape victims, women who have experienced a sexual assault that would legally qualify as a rape, but who do not identify themselves as rape victims (Koss, 1985). Such women did not respond to the rape item on the SES ("Have you ever been raped?"), but did report a sexual assault by an acquaintance or romantic partner on the SES by endorsing an item meeting a legal definition of rape. In addition, Koss (1985) found that

women who had been verbally coerced into unwanted intercourse also did not define their experience as a rape. From these findings, Koss (1985) suggested that future research investigate if women conceptualize their acquaintance victimizations on a sexual behavior continuum which includes rape.

Thus, the research of Koss and her colleagues suggests that part of the problem of understanding sexual aggression and date rape may be the inaccurate perceptions that men and women have of their sexual experiences. Other research also has suggested that inaccurate perceptions of social behavior play a role in sexual aggression (Abbey, 1982; Abbey, 1987; Abbey, Cozzarelli, McLaughlin, & Harnish, 1987). Abbey (1982) had both men and women observe a five-minute conversation between a male and female actor. Abbey found that both the male observers and male actors judged the female actor's behavior as being both more promiscuous and seductive than as judged by female observers. These results led Abbey (1982) to suggest that men perceive friendly behavior on the part of a woman as flirtation, seduction, and a sign of sexual interest. Subsequent research (Abbey, 1987; Abbey et al., 1987), involving both experimental observations and subjects' self-reports, led Abbey to conclude that men conceptualize women's behavior in a sexualized manner. Subsequently, such misperceptions of

behavior can lead to awkward interpersonal encounters and sexual advances, that if combined with a series of escalating misperceptions of situational cues (such as the type of clothing worn, the use of alcohol, or the location of the encounter) can cumulate in date rape.

Similarly, Sarwer and Kalichman (1992a) suggested that inaccurate perceptions of the perceived sexual arousal of men and women to different sexual acts also can lead to incidents of sexual aggression. In an investigation of sexual attitudes, Sarwer and Kalichman (1992a) found that college males reported to be more sexually aroused by and likely to participate in oral sex, anal sex, bondage sex, whipping sex, and group sex than college females. In addition, males and females held inaccurate perceptions of the extent to which the opposite sex found anal sex and homosexual sex arousing, with both men and women perceiving these acts as more arousing to the opposite sex than their own sex. Therefore, it may be that such inaccurate perceptions of sexuality also may serve as precipitants to unwanted sexual advances.

In a similar investigation, Sarwer and Kalichman (1992b) found that a subset of men, men with a history of using tactics of verbal coercion to obtain unwanted intercourse, hold more sexualized perceptions of women than men without such a history. Sarwer and Kalichman (1992b)

found that as compared to non-coercive men, coercive men rated atypical sex acts such as bondage sex, whipping sex, group sex, homosexual sex, and anal sex as more sexually arousing to women. Surprisingly, coercive men did not differ from non-coercive men in their perceptions of the percentage of men who find these acts arousing, suggesting that coercive men inaccurately view women's but not men's sexual interests.

Abbey (1982) suggests that gender differences in perceptions of sexual interests could be based upon the differential socialization of men and women. That is, commonly-found media portrayals which depict women as sexual objects and depict men as holding a greater interest in sexual matters contribute to an orientation in men within which they interpret information more sexually. Bechhofer and Parrot (1991) also suggest that the socialization processes found in American culture for young men and women may condone aggressive behavior. According to this perspective, young men are taught to set goals and pursue them, regardless of who they hurt along the way. Therefore, if sexual pleasure is the goal, men will pursue such pleasure regardless of the consequences to others. In contrast, young women are socialized to "make things better" and to provide for males. Bechhofer and Parrot (1991) suggest that such a socialization process could conceivably

result in passive sexual behavior by women which, when paired with the more assertive behavior of men, may contribute to the occurrence of sexual aggression in intimate relationships.

Similarly, Fine (1988) suggests that adolescent females' sexuality education plays a central role in this socialization process. Fine (1988) argues that young women are taught of the "dangers of heterosexuality," and that the consequences of sexual behavior (victimization, pregnancy, disease, etc.) are stressed while issues of sexual emotion and desire are silenced. As a result, such education retards the development of adolescent females as sexual beings, and that the emphasis on the victimization and violence of sexual behavior may in fact set the wheels of sexual victimization in motion.

Therefore, it appears that differential socialization processes contribute to misperceptions of both non-sexual behaviors and sexual attitudes which then may contribute to the problem of sexual aggression. However, it also appears that other elements of the interpersonal situation can influence judgements of sexual interest. In an investigation of various dating scenarios, Muehlenhard (1988) found that regardless of if the man or woman depicted in the scenario initiated the date or paid for the date and regardless of where the couple went on the date, men saw

more signs of sexual interest in each scenario than did women. Similarly, Muehlenhard, Freedman, and Thomas (1985) found that male subjects rated forced intercourse at the end of similar date depictions as more justifiable when the couple in the scenario went to the man's apartment, when the woman asked the man out, and when the man paid for the cost of the date. Muehlenhard et al. (1985) concluded that these results suggest that if a woman engages in certain behaviors, a man determines that she wants to engage in sexual intimacies, and that therefore forced sex is justifiable. Adding an element of external validity to these results, Muehlenhard and Linton (1987) found that men and women reported that coercive acts were more likely to occur on dates in which the man initiated the date, paid the expenses, and drove.

To further study how individuals define sexually aggressive encounters, other researchers have examined the effects of experienced sexual aggression on attributions of date rape scenarios. Collier and Resick (1987) grouped women as either high or low in adherence to a traditional feminine sex role and measured their subsequent attributions to several date rape scenarios. They found that women supportive of a more traditional sex role were more likely to blame the woman for the occurrence of the rape. Somewhat surprisingly, they found no differences between victims and

non-victims of previous sexual aggression in definitions of the situation as a rape or for the amount of blame or empathy the female subjects attributed to the victim in the scenarios. In addition, neither victims nor non-victims of sexual aggression consistently reported that a rape had occurred, even though the scenario indicated that intercourse was engaged in against the woman's will.

In a more direct examination of the relationship between experienced sexual aggression and attributions of rape scenarios, Jenkins and Dambrot (1987) grouped both women and men based on their responses to the SES. Women were grouped as having no sexual experience, or as being sexually nonvictimized, sexually coerced, sexually abused, or sexually assaulted. Likewise, men were grouped as having no sexual experience, or as being sexually nonaggressive, sexually coercive, sexually abusive, or sexually assaultive. Subjects were asked to make attributions on one of three different date rape scenarios (a planned date with monetary investment by the man; a planned, dutch-treat date; or an unplanned, pick-up date). Overall, men were less likely than women to label the scenarios as forced sexual intercourse, and they were more likely to perceive the woman as desiring intercourse. Also, sexually assaultive and sexually coercive men were less likely than sexually inexperienced and sexually nonaggressive men to call the

scenario a rape. Overall, women were more likely to call the pick-up date a rape. Also, for women there was no difference between the SES groups in defining the situations as rape.

Similar to Bechhofer and Parrot (1991), as well as Abbey (1982), Jenkins and Dambrot (1987) suggested that these results indicate that men perceive rape from a social-cultural perspective. As a result, men conceptualize aggression as an extreme form of normative male behavior supported by customs and attitudes of society (Burt, 1980; Weis & Borges, 1973); and which is perhaps further supported by irresponsible portrayals of non-consensual sexual encounters commonly found in the mass media (Bechhofer & Parrot, 1991). Also, Jenkins and Dambrot (1987) argue that their results suggest that women, as compared to men, view rape from a situational perspective. For women, culturally influenced dispositions and attitudes do not influence attributions of rape; rather situational factors, such as the amount of money invested on a date, influence if a situation will be recognized as a rape.

In an examination of sexual aggression and relationship orientations, Sarwer and Kalichman (1991) found that men with a history of verbal coercion were more likely than consensually experienced men to report that they would rape or use sexual force against a woman if they were guaranteed

that they could not be caught. In addition, they found that men with no sexual experience, men with only consenting experiences, and men with verbally coercive experiences (as grouped by the SES) indicated that they were significantly more likely to force a woman to do something sexual she didn't want to do than to rape a woman. Similar to Jenkins and Dambrot (1987), this finding suggested that men do not define the use of sexual force synonymously with rape. That is, some males apparently do not accurately define and label sexual aggression.

However, it also appears that individual differences among attitudes and personality characteristics are related to differing perceptions of sexual aggression. One such collection of attitudes is an acceptance of rape myths, defined as prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape, rape victims, and rapists (Burt, 1980). Burt (1980) has found that a greater degree of acceptance of rape myths was related to higher levels of sex role stereotyping, a greater degree of acceptance of adversarial sexual beliefs, and a greater degree of acceptance of interpersonal violence. Muehlenhard and Linton (1987) have found that rape myth acceptance was related to involvement in unwanted sexual intercourse for both men and women. Malamuth (1981) discovered that an acceptance of rape myths in men was related to both an increased self-reported likelihood of

rape and a decreased probability that a scenario depicting sexual aggression would be labeled a rape. Similarly, Jenkins and Dambrot (1987) found that for both men and women, higher levels of rape myth acceptance were related to less negative attributions of date rape scenarios. In an examination of women who accept the rape myth that "leading a man on" justifies a rape, Muehlenhard and MacNaughton (1988) found that these women saw a date rape as more justifiable, saw the female as more responsible, and were less likely to regard the incident as a rape.

One personality characteristic that has been shown to be related to differing perceptions of rape is an adherence to a traditional gender role. Previous research has found that male subjects adhering to a more traditional gender role show sexual arousal patterns similar to those of rapists for an acquaintance rape depiction (Check & Malamuth, 1983). These males also are more accepting of rape (Check & Malamuth, 1983), more likely to rate a rape as justifiable (Malamuth, 1988), and are more likely to blame the woman for the rape (Check & Malamuth, 1983; Shotland & Goodstein, 1983). Quackenbush (1989) has found that masculine and undifferentiated men (as grouped by the Bem Sex Role Inventory, Bem, 1974) also hold more rape supportive attitudes. The adherence to a traditional gender role also appears to influence women's judgements of rape.

Muehlenhard (1988) has found that both men and women adhering to a traditional gender role rate date rapes as more justifiable, while Collier and Resick (1987) found that women high in sex role stereotyping rated the victim of a date rape as more responsible for the attack and these women blamed the victim more for the attack.

Another personality characteristic that may be related to definitions of sexual aggression is an individual's general orientation toward intimate relationships, referred to as their love style (Lee, 1975). More specifically, one of Lee's (1975) six typologies of love, the Ludus love style, may play an influential role in an individual's perceptions of sexual aggression. An individual with higher levels of the Ludus love style is presumed to be non-committal and manipulative in his or her intimate relationships. To this individual, sex involves little emotional commitment and is for fun (Levy, 1989), and therefore perhaps his or her perceptions of sex and sexual aggression are influenced by this game-playing approach to relationships. Previous research has shown that men with a history of verbal coercion scored higher on the Ludus love style scale than sexually inexperienced men and men with only consenting experiences (Sarwer & Kalichman, 1991). The Ludus love style also has been shown to be related to masculinity (Bailey, Hendrick, & Hendrick, 1987),

extroversion (Lester & Philbrick, 1988), sensation seeking (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1987; Richardson, Medvid, & Hammock, 1988), and sexual permissiveness (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1987); suggesting that dimensions of Ludus overlap with dispositions related to sexual coercion and perhaps definitions of coercion.

Therefore it seems that in some circumstances, both men and women do not define situations involving sexual force or aggression as rape. However, such definitions seem to depend upon elements of the situation in which the rape occurred, such as the monetary investment (Jenkins & Dambrot, 1987; Muehlenhard et al., 1985), the woman's behavior (Muehlenhard & MacNaughton, 1988), and the type of date (Jenkins & Dambrot, 1987; Muehlenhard, 1988; Muehlenhard et al., 1985). What remains to be examined is the range of sexually aggressive situations, taken from a continuum of sexual behavior, in which individuals will call the use of sexual force a rape. Therefore, an investigation of attributions and definitions made to a continuum of coercive and aggressive sexual situations may lead to an understanding of when the use of sexual force is labeled rape, and when it is not. With a better understanding of how subjects conceptualized and define sexually aggressive situations, we may be able to more appropriately understand the role of inaccurate perceptions not only in date rape,

but also throughout the range of unwanted sexual experiences. Such information may suggest avenues for educational strategies to minimize such misperceptions and subsequently reduce the prevalence of sexual aggression.

The present study examined the role of previous sexual experience on attributions and definitions of a continuum of sexual activity, ranging from consenting sexual intercourse, verbal coercion to obtain unwanted sexual intercourse, physical force to obtain unwanted kissing and petting, physical force to obtain unwanted oral sex, and the use of physical force to obtain unwanted sexual intercourse. The study also examined the role of previous sexual experience on the perceptions of sexual arousal to various sexual acts. In addition, the study examined the relationship between various personality characteristics shown to be related to sexual aggression and attributions and definitions of sexual situations.

HYPOTHESES

1. It was hypothesized that subjects' attributions and definitions of sexual situations involving verbal coercion to obtain unwanted intercourse and physical force to obtain unwanted kissing and petting, unwanted oral sex, and unwanted intercourse would differ as a function of gender and sexual experience.

1a. As compared to women, men were expected to attribute more responsibility to the woman in situations describing the use of verbal coercion or physical force to obtain unwanted intercourse. Men also were expected to define these situations less aggressively than would women. Both of these hypothesis are consistent with previous findings (Jenkins & Dambrot, 1987; Langley, Beatty, Yost, O'Neal, Faucett, Taylor, Frankel, & Craig, in press; Muehlenhard, 1988).

1b. Based on the findings of Jenkins and Dambrot (1987), men and women who have used tactics of verbal coercion to obtain unwanted sexual intercourse were expected to define situations involving verbal coercion and physical force less aggressively than subjects with no sexual experience, subjects with only consenting sexual experiences, and subjects who have been the victims of verbal coercion.

1c. It also was hypothesized that the effects of gender and sexual experience would interact on attributions and

definitions of the various situations. Men who report a history of using tactics of verbal coercion to obtain unwanted intercourse were expected to define all of the situations less aggressively than men who have not used tactics of verbal coercion (Jenkins & Dambrot, 1987). However, women's definitions of the situations involving verbal coercion and physical force were not expected to vary as a function of sexual experience (Coller & Resick, 1987; Jenkins & Dambrot, 1987).

2. Regarding the perceived arousal to various sexual acts (including heterosexual intercourse, oral sex, bondage sex, whipping sex, anal sex, group sex, and homosexual sex) it was hypothesized that subjects' perceptions of men and women's arousal to these acts would differ as a function of gender and sexual experience.

2a. Male subjects were expected to report that other men and women find these activities more arousing than would female subjects (Sarwer & Kalichman, 1992a).

2b. Subjects who have a history of involvement in verbal coercion (as aggressor or victim) were expected to report that men and women find these activities more arousing than would subjects with only consenting experiences (Sarwer & Kalichman, 1992b). In addition, subjects with only consenting experiences were expected to report these sexual activities more arousing to other men and women than would

sexually inexperienced subjects.

2c. It also was hypothesized that the effects of gender and sexual experience would interact on perceptions of men's and women's arousal to these sexual activities. Men with coercive or consenting sexual experiences were expected to report these sexual activities as more arousing for other men and women. Women's perceptions of arousal to these sexual activities by other men and women was not expected to vary as a function of sexual experience.

2d. With regards to subjects' self-reported arousal to the various sex acts, based on the findings of Sarwer and Kalichman (1992a), it was hypothesized that men would report that they find the atypical sexual acts more sexually arousing than do women. In addition, based on the findings of Sarwer and Kalichman (1992b), it was hypothesized that men with coercive experiences would report that they find the atypical sexual acts more sexually arousing than do consensually experienced and sexually inexperienced men.

2d. Finally, men reporting a history of verbal coercion were expected to indicate that they are more likely to rape or force a woman to do something sexual she doesn't want to do than men with only consenting experiences (Sarwer & Kalichman, 1991). Finally, men were expected to indicate that they would be significantly more likely to force a woman to do something sexual than to commit a rape (Sarwer &

Kalichman, 1991).

3. It also was hypothesized that various personality characteristics would be related to a history of sexual aggression and to less negative attributions and less aggressive definitions of the sexual situations. For both men and women, a higher degree of acceptance of rape myths was expected to be related to less negative attributions and less aggressive definitions of the sexual scenarios (Jenkins & Dambrot, 1987). In addition, men with a history of verbal coercion were expected to report higher levels of masculinity on the Bem Sex Role Inventory (Bem, 1974) than men with no sexual experience or men with only consenting experience (Sarwer & Kalichman, 1991). Also, men with a history of using tactics of verbal coercion were expected to be higher on the Ludus love style scale than sexually inexperienced men or men with only consenting experiences (Sarwer & Kalichman, 1991).

METHOD

subjects

Subjects were 195 single college men and 195 single college women recruited from undergraduate psychology courses at a moderate size, urban university. The mean age of the subjects was 19.3 years ($SD = 0.53$) and they had completed on average 2.1 years ($SD = 0.39$) of college. With regards to the ethnic composition of the sample, 66.7% of the sample was Caucasian, 18.5% Asian, 8.2% Hispanic, 4.4% African-American, and 2.3% non-specified. With regards to religious beliefs, 64.9% of the sample was Catholic, 7.4% Protestant, 5.6% Eastern, 1.8% Jewish, and 20.3% non-specified. At the time of the study, 56.2% of the subjects were involved in a dating relationship, with 27.9% of those relationships existing for longer than one year in duration.

Measures

Sexual Experiences Survey. The Sexual Experiences Survey (SES) is a widely used, thirteen item self-report measure of sexual history, specifically a history of sexual aggression (Koss & Oros, 1982). Koss and Gidycz (1985) reported correlations of .73 for women and .61 for men between the self-report measure and subsequent interviews. Koss and Gidycz also reported 93% time-stable agreement over a two-week interval of administrations of the SES.

In previous work with the SES (Koss & Gidycz, 1985;

Koss, et al., 1987; Koss, Leonard, Beezley, & Oros, 1985), men responded to forms in which they were assumed to be aggressors, while women responded to forms in which they were assumed to be victims. Muehlenhard and Cook (1988) have demonstrated that 94% of sexually experienced men have been victims of unwanted sexual activity, 63% of which was unwanted sexual intercourse. Therefore, it appears that both men and women are involved in unwanted sexual aggression both as the aggressor and the victim. Therefore, men and women in the present study received both versions (aggressor and victim) of the SES. Gender references in all items were removed and replaced with a neutral reference ("a person of the opposite sex"). Finally, subjects were asked to provide the age or ages for any endorsed situations, in order to exclude any cases of childhood sexual aggression.

Attraction to Sexual Aggression Scale. Developed by Malamuth (1989a) the Attraction to Sexual Aggression Scale is a measure of attitudes and perceptions about various types of sexual interaction, including conventional sex (kissing, petting, oral sex, heterosexual intercourse), unconventional sex (anal intercourse and group sex), bondage sex (whipping, spanking sex), homosexual sex, and aggressive sex. Of particular interest to the present study were perceptions of how arousing subjects think these activities are to other men and women, as well as how arousing subjects

themselves find these activities. Also of interest were male subjects' responses to the following two items: "If you were sure that no one would ever find out and that you'd never be punished for it, how likely would you be to (1) rape a female (2) force a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do?" Since the items contained references to sexual aggression directed at women, and the present study was concerned with heterosexual aggression, female subjects' responses to these two items were not analyzed. Malamuth (1989a) reported item-total correlations for the entire scale ranging from .46 to .77, a test-retest reliability of .66 on the likelihood to rape item, a test-retest reliability of .74 on the likelihood to force item, as well as data providing support for the construct and discriminant validity of the scales (Malamuth, 1989b).

Rape Myth Acceptance Scale. Developed by Burt (1980), this widely-used scale measures culturally related beliefs and attitudes about rape. Subjects indicated their adherence to each myth on a seven-point scale ranging from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree. Sample items included, "A woman who goes to the home or apartment of a man on their first date implies that she is willing to have sex," and "Many women have an unconscious wish to be raped, and may then unconsciously set up a situation in which they are likely to be attacked."

Bem Sex Role Inventory. The Bem Sex Role Inventory is a well-known and widely-used measure of culturally related gender roles of masculinity and femininity (Bem, 1974). Bem (1974) reported test-retest reliability ranging from .89 to .93 for the measure. Subjects indicated the degree to which various adjectives describe themselves on a seven-point scale ranging from Never to Almost Never True to Always to Almost Always True. Items indicative of the masculine gender role include independent, athletic, and assertive, while items indicative of the feminine gender role include affectionate, understanding, and gentle.

Love Attitudes Scale. This forty-two item scale was developed by Hendrick and Hendrick (1986) as a measure of Lee's typology of love styles (1973). The love styles measured are Eros, a passionate, romantic style of love that includes a powerful attraction to physical appearance; Ludus, a non-committal, game-playing style of love which can involve multiple relationships with no emotional depth and in which sex is for fun (Levy, 1989); Storge, a companionate love, in which love relationships develop out of friendships; Mania, an intensely passionate, manipulative, possessive, and dependent style of love; Pragma, a logical approach to love, in which an individual uses a "shopping list" of characteristics to find the perfect match (Levy, 1989); and Agape, an altruistic,

selfless style of love. Responses were made on a five-point scale ranging from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree. Hendrick and Hendrick (1986) reported test-retest correlations ranging from .60 to .82 for the six love styles and also provided extensive factor analysis for the measure's validity.

Sexual Situations. Subjects were provided with five sexual situations, consisting of items one, five, seven, eleven, and twelve from the 1982 version of the Sexual Experiences Survey (Koss & Oros, 1982). The situations described consenting sex between a man and a woman, use of verbal coercion by a man to obtain unwanted intercourse, use of physical force by a man to obtain unwanted kissing and petting, use of physical force by a man to obtain unwanted oral sex, and use of physical force by a man to obtain unwanted intercourse. Subjects were asked to make attributions regarding the degree of responsibility of the man and woman for what happened for all five situations. For the scenarios involving verbal coercion and physical force, subjects were asked to define the situation with respect to the amount of verbal coercion and physical force used, if the woman was forced to do something she did not want to do, and if a rape occurred. In addition, subjects indicated their degree of confidence in their rape judgement. Subjects responded to all questions for the

scenarios on a six-point scale ranging from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree.

All subjects received all five situations. The situations were counterbalanced, with twenty orders of the situations being randomly selected from the total possible orders of situations for use in the present study. Subjects read and answered the questions for the situations before completing all other measures, so their attributions and definitions of the situations would not be influenced by their self-reported history of sexual behavior.

To address the issue of order effects within the questions for each of the situations, fifteen different orders of the six questions were randomly selected from all of the possible counterbalanced orders of the questions. Each of the situations had one of three possible orders of questions (taken from the fifteen orders randomly selected), and none of the orders for a given situation had a question appearing in the same ordinal position more than once.

Subjects also provided basic demographic information and information regarding their dating history and current dating status. See Appendix A for the measures used in the present study.

Procedure

Subjects completed all measures in one testing session in small groups.

subjects were to be divided into four groups based on their sexual histories as measured by the 1982 version of the SES (Koss & Oros, 1982). Subjects who did not endorse the first item, "Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex when you both wanted to?" or any subsequent items were grouped as Sexually Inexperienced. Subjects who only responded to the first item, reporting only consenting sexual experiences, were classified as Consensually Experienced. Subjects who responded to items indicating that they have used tactics of verbal coercion (i.e., using threats to end a relationship, pressuring with continual arguments, or saying things not really meant to obtain sexual intercourse) were classified as having been Coercive. Subjects who indicated that they have been victims of such verbal coercion were classified as Coerced. Subjects who indicated that they have both used and been victims of tactics of verbal coercion were to be eliminated from further analysis. Subjects who indicated that they have used or experienced threats or the use of physical force to obtain unwanted sexual intercourse also were to be eliminated from further analysis. Thus, the four sexual experience groups to be formed would be free of possible confounding by other sexual experiences.

Initial inspection of the subjects indicated that the sample included 60 Sexually Inexperienced men, 67 Sexually

Experienced men, 37 Verbally Coercive men, 61 Sexually Inexperienced women, 64 Sexually Experienced women, and 23 Verbally Coerced women. In addition, the sample included 14 men and five women who had both used coercive tactics and had them used upon them, eight men who had used some degree of physical force to obtain unwanted sexual contact, and 38 women who had experienced some degree physical force for sexual contact. According to the original classification scheme, all of these subjects were to be excluded from data analysis. Unfortunately, the sample included only nine male subjects who reported being verbally coerced and only four female subjects who reported being verbally coercive. Therefore, these small group sizes would not allow for an appropriate test of the original hypotheses. Although Muehlenhard and Cook (1988) demonstrated that 94% of sexually experienced men had been the victims of unwanted sexual activity, such a prevalence of female coercion and male victimization was not replicated in the present sample.

As a result, alternative procedures to test the hypotheses were explored. It was determined that for the initial test of the hypotheses, subjects would be grouped in one of three groups: Sexually Inexperienced, Sexually Experienced, and Coercively Experienced, with this last group including episodes as both the aggressor and victim. In addition, men who had used physical force to obtain

unwanted sexual contact (n = 8) and women who had been the victims of physical force to obtain unwanted sexual contact (n = 38) were included in the Coercively Experienced group. The assignment of subjects to these groups resulted in the following classification of subjects: 60 Sexually Inexperienced men, 67 Sexually Experienced men, 68 Coercively Experienced men, 61 Sexually Inexperienced women, 64 Sexually Experienced women, and 70 Coercively Experienced women.

RESULTS

Investigation of the Sexual Scenarios

Responsibility. To investigate the perceived responsibility of the man in the scenarios depicting consenting intercourse, verbal coercion, forced kissing and petting, forced oral sex, and forced intercourse, a mixed model, sex by sexual experience group, multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was performed. This analysis indicated a significant sex by scenario interaction, using Wilk's Lambda as the multivariate criterion, $F(4, 365) = 2.45, p < .05$. Subsequent analyses of variance (ANOVAs) indicated a significant difference for the forced kissing and petting scenario, $F(1, 388) = 5.83, p < .02$, suggesting that women perceived the man to be more responsible for forced kissing and petting.

The analysis also indicated a significant main effect for the type of scenario, Wilk's Lambda $F(4, 365) = 42.80, p < .001$. To investigate differences between the five scenarios, a series of planned contrasts within subjects were conducted (t with 194 degrees of freedom, all p 's $< .01$). Contrasts indicated that male subjects found men significantly more responsible for forced intercourse than the other four scenarios. In addition, male subjects found men significantly more responsible for forced oral sex, forced kissing and petting, and consensual sex than for

verbal coercion. Female subjects found men significantly more responsible for forced intercourse, oral sex, and kissing and petting than for either consensual or verbally coerced intercourse (See Table 1).

Table 1

Means and Standard Deviations for the Six Sexual Experience Groups of the Man's Responsibility in the Five Scenarios.

	Scenarios				
	Cons	Verb	Kiss	Oral	Force
Men (n = 195)	5.41a (1.18)	4.93b (1.13)	5.57a* (0.87)	5.64a (0.80)	5.77c (0.68)
Inexp. Men (n = 60)	5.37 (1.18)	5.08 (1.11)	5.55 (1.02)	5.74 (0.57)	5.89 (0.32)
Exp. Men (n = 67)	5.36 (1.29)	4.99 (1.12)	5.60 (0.80)	5.70 (0.65)	5.85 (0.36)
Coer. Men (n = 68)	5.57 (0.95)	4.71 (1.18)	5.59 (0.80)	5.44 (1.07)	5.59 (1.07)
Women (n = 195)	5.18b (1.53)	5.03b (1.17)	5.76a* (0.67)	5.69a (0.73)	5.77a (0.83)
Inexp. Women (n = 61)	4.93 (1.72)	4.97 (1.10)	5.81 (0.43)	5.74 (0.50)	5.86 (0.49)
Exp. Women (n = 64)	5.34 (1.38)	5.18 (1.09)	5.78 (0.55)	5.72 (0.81)	5.70 (1.05)
Coer. Women (n = 70)	5.20 (1.54)	4.92 (1.29)	5.61 (1.04)	5.51 (0.94)	5.84 (0.62)

Note. a, b, and c indicate significant differences between the scenarios, $p < .01$.

* indicates significant differences between the sexes, $p < .02$.

A mixed model MANOVA also was performed to investigate the perceived responsibility of the woman in the five scenarios. The test of the between subjects effect demonstrated a main effect for subject sex, $F(1, 368) = 16.69, p < .001$, suggesting that across all five scenarios, male subjects perceived the woman as being more responsible for her involvement in the situations than did female subjects.

The analysis also yielded a significant scenario effect, $F(4, 365) = 520.52, p < .001$. Planned contrasts indicated that male subjects perceived the woman as being more responsible in the consenting and verbal coercion scenario as compared to the other scenarios. Contrasts also indicated that female subjects perceived the woman as being significantly more responsible in the consenting scenario than all others, and they perceived the woman as being significantly more responsible in the verbal coercion scenario than the forced kissing and petting, forced oral sex, or forced intercourse scenario (See Table 2).

Table 2

Means and Standard Deviations for the Six Sexual Experience Groups for Women's Responsibility in the Five Scenarios.

	Scenarios				
	Cons	Verb	Kiss	Oral	Force
Men*	5.42a (1.16)	3.89a (1.46)	1.77b (1.16)	1.84b (1.26)	1.74b (1.23)
Inexp. Men	5.39 (1.15)	3.71 (1.57)	1.74 (1.21)	1.69 (1.17)	1.68 (1.23)
Exp. Men	5.34 (1.29)	3.75 (1.54)	1.75 (1.21)	1.69 (1.20)	1.61 (0.97)
Coer. Men	5.62 (0.87)	4.19 (1.23)	1.81 (1.08)	2.08 (1.35)	1.95 (1.48)
Women*	5.20a (1.51)	3.42b (1.66)	1.50c (0.98)	1.63c (1.17)	1.35c (0.91)
Inexp. Women	4.97 (1.72)	3.29 (1.65)	1.61 (1.13)	1.86 (1.33)	1.35 (0.91)
Exp. Women	5.36 (1.34)	3.41 (1.66)	1.38 (0.93)	1.44 (0.87)	1.41 (1.02)
Coer. Women	5.18 (1.55)	3.53 (1.65)	1.59 (0.89)	1.61 (1.17)	1.33 (0.80)

Note. a, b, and c indicate significant differences between the scenarios, $p < .01$.

* indicates significant differences between the sexes across all five scenarios, $p < .001$.

Coercion and Force. To investigate the perceived amount of verbal coercion in each of the four scenarios, a mixed model MANOVA was performed which indicated significant scenario effect, $F(3, 364) = 105.93, p < .001$. Subsequent planned contrasts indicated that both male and female subjects perceived more verbal coercion in the scenario involving verbal coercion than the scenarios involving forced kissing and petting, forced oral sex, and forced intercourse (See Table 3).

Table 3

Means and Standard Deviations for the Six Sexual Experience Groups for the Amount of Verbal Coercion in the Scenarios.

	Scenarios			
	Verb	Kiss	Oral	Force
Men	5.36a (1.05)	3.50b (1.68)	3.46b (1.79)	3.41b (1.80)
Inexp. Men	5.55 (0.94)	3.23 (1.62)	3.15 (1.75)	3.00 (1.83)
Exp. Men	5.30 (1.16)	3.53 (1.75)	3.42 (1.77)	3.56 (1.76)
Coer. Men	5.23 (1.04)	3.71 (1.68)	3.79 (1.83)	3.67 (1.78)
Women	5.37a (1.15)	3.63b (1.72)	3.61b (1.84)	3.44b (1.77)
Inexp. Women	5.36 (1.01)	3.80 (1.77)	3.74 (1.83)	3.51 (1.65)
Exp. Women	5.24 (1.45)	3.70 (1.70)	3.56 (1.91)	3.44 (1.85)
Coer. Women	5.44 (1.02)	3.39 (1.72)	3.59 (1.81)	3.33 (1.86)

Note. a, b, and c indicate significant differences between the scenarios, $p < .01$.

The perceived amount of physical force in each scenario was assessed by a mixed model MANOVA, with the test of between subjects effect demonstrating a main effect for sex, $F(1, 367) = 4.50, p < .001$, suggesting that across all four scenarios, female subjects perceived more physical force than did male subjects. The analysis also indicated a significant scenario effect, $F(3, 365) = 476.20, p < .001$, with both men and women perceiving more physical force in the forced kissing and petting, forced oral sex, and forced intercourse scenario as compared to the verbal coercion scenario (See Table 4).

Table 4

Means and Standard Deviations for the Six Sexual Experience Groups for the Amount of Physical Force in the Scenarios.

	Scenarios			
	Verb	Kiss	Oral	Force
Men*	2.23a (1.44)	5.65b (0.86)	5.67b (1.04)	5.81b (0.71)
Inexp. Men	2.36 (1.51)	5.82 (0.46)	5.81 (0.74)	5.92 (0.28)
Exp. Men	2.30 (1.50)	5.57 (1.02)	5.51 (1.33)	5.87 (0.39)
Coer. Men	2.05 (1.35)	5.51 (0.96)	5.70 (0.96)	5.62 (1.14)
Women*	2.71a (1.63)	5.77b (0.73)	5.81b (0.64)	5.88b (0.60)
Inexp. Women	2.99 (1.64)	5.64 (0.89)	5.78 (0.68)	5.80 (0.82)
Exp. Women	2.64 (1.61)	5.92 (0.33)	5.97 (0.18)	5.97 (0.18)
Coer. Women	2.61 (1.61)	5.80 (0.58)	5.69 (0.62)	5.86 (0.65)

Note. a, b, and c indicate significant differences between the scenarios, $p < .01$.

* indicates significant differences between the sexes across all four scenarios, $p < .001$.

The mixed model MANOVA investigating the perception that the woman in the scenarios was forced to do something she did not want to do indicated a significant sex by scenario interaction effect, $F(3, 366) = 3.56, p < .02$. Analyses of variance indicated that female subjects, as compared to male subjects, perceived that the woman was forced to do something she did not want to in the scenario involving verbal coercion, $F(1, 388) = 9.10, p < .003$.

In addition, the MANOVA yielded a significant scenario effect, $F(3, 366) = 85.99, p < .001$. Planned contrasts indicated that both male and female subjects perceived more force in the forced intercourse scenario than the verbal coercion, forced kissing and petting, and forced oral sex scenario. Also, male and female subjects perceived more force in the forced kissing and petting and forced oral sex scenarios than the verbal coercion scenario (See Table 5).

Table 5

Means and Standard Deviations for the Six Sexual Experience Groups for the Amount that the Woman Was Forced to do Something She Did Not Want to do in the Scenarios.

	Scenarios			
	Verb	Kiss	Oral	Force
Men	4.24a* (1.46)	5.36b (1.11)	5.55b (1.01)	5.76c (0.71)
Inexp. Men	4.34 (1.47)	5.11 (1.47)	5.60 (0.88)	5.74 (0.81)
Exp. Men	4.48 (1.40)	5.52 (0.88)	5.66 (0.83)	5.79 (0.51)
Coer. Men	3.92 (1.50)	5.41 (0.87)	5.37 (1.29)	5.75 (0.80)
Women	4.66a* (1.32)	5.50b (1.00)	5.56b (1.09)	5.71c (0.99)
Inexp. Women	4.75 (1.23)	5.35 (1.07)	5.68 (0.72)	5.70 (0.99)
Exp. Women	4.55 (1.56)	5.59 (1.02)	5.50 (1.29)	5.70 (1.08)
Coer. Women	4.76 (1.07)	5.47 (1.00)	5.47 (1.17)	5.67 (0.99)

Note. a, b, and c indicate significant differences between the scenarios, $p < .01$.

* indicates significant differences between the sexes, $p < .003$.

Rape and Confidence Ratings. In the investigation of to what extent each scenario was perceived as a rape, the mixed model MANOVA demonstrated a significant sex by scenario interaction, $F(3, 366) = 5.47, p < .001$. Subsequent analysis of variance indicated that female subjects were more likely to call the verbal coercion scenario a rape $F(1, 388) = 11.09, p < .001$, while male subjects were more likely to call the forced kissing and petting scenario a rape $F(1, 388) = 4.36, p < .04$.

In addition, the MANOVA yielded a significant scenario effect, $F(3, 366) = 301.43, p < .001$. Subsequent planned contrasts indicated that both male and female subjects perceived significant differences between all of the scenarios, with their labeling the situations a rape escalating from the verbal coercion scenario, to the forced kissing and petting scenario, to the forced oral sex scenario, to the forced intercourse scenario (See Table 6).

Table 6

Means and Standard Deviations for the Six Sexual Experience Groups for if a Rape Occurred in the Scenarios.

	Scenarios			
	Verb	Kiss	Oral	Force
Men	2.91a* (1.57)	4.21b* (1.61)	4.69c (1.56)	5.73d (0.77)
Inexp. Men	3.10 (1.57)	4.05 (1.58)	4.81 (1.57)	5.84 (0.45)
Exp. Men	3.03 (1.73)	4.27 (1.76)	4.58 (1.66)	5.78 (0.71)
Coer. Men	2.64 (1.40)	4.30 (1.50)	4.70 (1.44)	5.57 (1.03)
Women	3.48a* (1.79)	3.85b* (1.78)	4.51c (1.72)	5.75d (0.87)
Inexp. Women	3.80 (1.75)	3.70 (1.78)	4.62 (1.77)	5.86 (0.60)
Exp. Women	3.52 (1.86)	4.13 (1.77)	4.63 (1.67)	5.70 (0.99)
Coer. Women	3.06 (1.68)	3.78 (1.84)	4.10 (1.72)	5.65 (1.03)

Note. a, b, and c indicate significant differences between the scenarios, $p < .01$.

* indicates significant differences between the sexes, $p < .05$.

A mixed model MANOVA also was performed to explore the degree of confidence each subject had in his or her rape rating. The MANOVA indicated a significant scenario effect, $F(3, 366) = 86.23, p < .001$. Planned contrasts indicated that both male and female subjects were more confident of their rape rating in the forced intercourse scenario than the verbal coercion, kissing and petting, or oral sex scenarios. Male subjects were more confident of their ratings of the kissing and petting and oral sex scenario than the verbal coercion scenario, while female subjects were more confident of their ratings of the oral sex than the forced kissing and petting and verbal coercion scenarios (See Table 7).

Table 7

Means and Standard Deviations for the Six Sexual Experience Groups for Confidence in the Rape Rating for the Scenarios.

	Scenarios			
	Verb	Kiss	Oral	Force
Men	4.73a (1.10)	5.01b (1.07)	5.07b (1.07)	5.66c (0.70)
Inexp. Men	4.60 (1.23)	4.94 (0.94)	5.03 (1.10)	5.61 (0.75)
Exp. Men	4.94 (0.80)	5.19 (0.94)	5.16 (0.98)	5.64 (0.57)
Coer. Men	4.65 (1.25)	4.86 (1.29)	5.03 (1.09)	5.59 (0.78)
Women	4.75a (1.25)	4.98a (1.31)	5.17b (1.12)	5.70c (0.74)
Inexp. Women	4.78 (1.07)	4.91 (1.28)	5.28 (1.06)	5.71 (0.67)
Exp. Women	4.75 (1.39)	5.13 (1.28)	5.28 (1.03)	5.69 (0.73)
Coer. Women	4.61 (1.32)	4.90 (1.43)	4.88 (1.29)	5.67 (0.88)

Note. a, b, and c indicate significant differences between the scenarios, $p < .01$.

perceptions of Men's Arousal to Various Sex Acts

To investigate differences in the perceptions of men who find bondage sex, whipping sex, anal sex, group sex, and homosexual sex arousing, a sex by sexual experience group MANOVA was performed. The MANOVA indicated a significant main effect for sex, $F(5, 376) = 8.68, p < .001$, with subsequent univariate analyses indicating that women estimate that anal sex, $F(1, 380) = 7.47, p < .01$, and homosexual sex, $F(1, 380) = 31.92, p < .001$, are more arousing to men than estimate men.

A significant main effect for the sexual experience group was found, $F(10, 752) = 4.61, p < .01$, with ANOVAs and planned contrasts indicating that subjects with coercive experiences perceived bondage sex, $F(2, 380) = 12.59, p < .001$, whipping sex, $F(2, 380) = 5.97, p < .01$, homosexual sex, $F(2, 380) = 4.79, p < .01$, and group sex, $F(2, 380) = 12.77, p < .001$ as more arousing to men than perceived sexually experienced or inexperienced subjects.

The MANOVA also indicated a significant sex by sexual experience group interaction, $F(10, 752) = 2.54, p < .01$. ANOVAs indicated a significant effect for anal sex, $F(2, 380) = 5.52, p < .005$, with planned contrasts suggesting that men with a history of coercion find anal sex as more arousing to men than do sexually experienced and inexperienced men (See Table 8).

Table 8

Means and Standard Deviations for the Six Sexual Experience Groups for the Perceptions of Men's Arousal to the Sex Acts.

	Sex Acts				Group
	Bond	Whip	Homo	Anal	
Men	5.72 (2.30)	5.78 (2.40)	3.04* (1.41)	5.84* (2.56)	7.01 (2.47)
Inexp. Men	4.92 (2.02)	5.00 (1.86)	2.71 (0.97)	5.23b (2.59)	6.48 (2.56)
Exp. Men	5.85 (2.45)	5.73 (2.55)	2.83 (1.24)	5.55b (2.60)	6.55 (2.29)
Coer. Men	6.34 (2.27)	6.58 (2.49)	3.50 (1.73)	6.71a (2.27)	7.92 (2.31)
Women	5.70 (2.69)	6.15 (2.70)	3.90* (1.61)	6.52* (2.60)	6.98 (2.59)
Inexp. Women	4.77 (2.66)	5.96 (2.80)	3.74 (1.55)	6.58 (2.79)	6.22 (2.62)
Exp. Women	5.69 (2.64)	5.72 (2.68)	3.89 (1.64)	6.57 (2.51)	6.73 (2.64)
Coer. Women	7.08 (2.37)	7.21 (2.50)	4.23 (1.72)	6.48 (2.48)	8.15 (2.19)
Inexp. Ss	4.84c (2.37)	5.50b (2.44)	3.25b (1.40)	5.94 (2.77)	6.34b (2.58)
Exp. Ss	5.77b (2.54)	5.72b (2.60)	3.35 (1.54)	6.05 (2.60)	6.64b (2.46)
Coer. Ss	6.64a (2.33)	6.83a (2.50)	3.82a (1.75)	6.59 (2.36)	8.02a (2.24)

Note. a and b indicates significant differences between the groups, $p < .01$.

* indicates significant differences between the sexes, $p < .01$.

perceptions of Women's Arousal to Various Sex Acts

A sex by sexual experience group MANOVA also was performed to examine perceptions of women's arousal to the sex acts. The MANOVA indicated a significant main effect for sex, $F(5, 376) = 2.48, p < .04$, with subsequent univariate analyses demonstrating that men estimate that bondage sex $F(1, 380) = 4.84, p < .03$, anal sex, $F(1, 380) = 8.53, p < .01$, and group sex, $F(1, 380) = 10.44, p < .001$ are more arousing to women than women estimate.

A significant main effect for sexual experience group was present, $F(10, 752) = 3.81, p < .001$, with contrasts indicating that subjects with coercive experiences perceived whipping sex, $F(2, 380) = 10.51, p < .001$, and homosexual sex, $F(2, 380) = 5.48, p < .01$, as more arousing to women than sexually experienced and inexperienced subjects. In addition, subjects with coercive experiences perceived bondage sex $F(2, 380) = 5.87, p < .01$, as more arousing to women than perceived sexually inexperienced subjects.

The MANOVA also indicated a significant sex by sexual experience group interaction, $F(10, 752) = 1.87, p < .05$. Univariate analysis demonstrated a significant effect for anal sex, $F(2, 380) = 3.75, p < .03$, with planned contrasts suggesting that men with a history of coercion estimate that anal sex is more arousing to women than estimate sexually inexperienced men.

Table 9

Means and Standard Deviations for the Six Sexual Experience Groups for Perceptions of Women's Arousal to the Sex Acts.

	Sex Acts				
	Bond	Whip	Homo	Anal	Group
Men	4.31* (2.28)	4.47 (2.38)	3.38 (1.83)	4.24* (2.20)	4.64* (2.19)
Inexp. Men	3.68 (2.19)	3.68 (2.16)	3.02 (1.31)	3.86b (1.98)	4.29 (2.09)
Exp. Men	4.52 (2.36)	4.52 (2.38)	3.14 (1.64)	4.14 (2.19)	4.64 (2.23)
Coer. Men	4.61 (2.18)	5.11 (2.34)	3.95 (2.29)	4.68a (2.37)	4.94 (2.23)
Women	3.80* (2.19)	4.02 (2.16)	3.12 (1.70)	3.58* (2.11)	3.97* (1.78)
Inexp. Women	3.26 (2.15)	3.61 (2.18)	2.81 (1.32)	3.94 (2.27)	3.73 (1.88)
Exp. Women	3.97 (2.15)	3.59 (1.78)	3.16 (1.72)	3.13 (1.99)	3.88 (1.86)
Coer. Women	4.35 (2.23)	5.10 (2.19)	3.58 (2.12)	3.81 (2.01)	4.65 (1.54)
Inexp. Ss	3.46b (2.17)	3.64b (2.16)	2.91b (1.32)	3.90 (2.13)	3.99b (1.99)
Exp. Ss	4.25a (2.27)	4.06b (2.15)	3.15b (1.67)	3.65 (2.14)	4.26b (2.09)
Coer. Ss	4.50a (2.20)	5.11a (2.26)	3.79a (2.22)	4.30 (2.25)	4.81a (1.96)

Note. a and b indicates significant differences between the groups, $p < .05$.

* indicates significant differences between the sexes, $p < .05$.

subjects' Self-Reported Arousal to Various Sex Acts

A sex by sexual experience group MANOVA also was performed to explore differences in self-reported arousal to various sex acts. The MANOVA indicated a significant main effect for sex, $F(7, 375) = 38.39, p < .001$, with the subsequent univariate analyses indicating that men find oral sex $F(1, 381) = 83.23, p < .001$, heterosexual intercourse, $F(1, 381) = 19.56, p < .001$, anal sex, $F(1, 381) = 118.69, p < .001$, group sex $F(1, 381) = 151.59, p < .001$, bondage sex $F(1, 381) = 32.87, p < .001$, and whipping sex, $F(1, 381) = 48.17, p < .001$, as more arousing than do women.

The MANOVA also indicated a significant main effect for sexual experience group, $F(14, 750) = 3.43, p < .001$. Subsequent univariate analyses and planned contrasts demonstrated that subjects with coercive experiences find whipping sex $F(2, 381) = 10.27, p < .001$, anal sex $F(2, 381) = 8.24, p < .001$, and group sex, $F(2, 381) = 9.57, p < .001$ as more arousing than sexually experienced and sexually inexperienced subjects. In addition, coercive subjects and sexually experienced subjects find bondage sex, $F(2, 381) = 11.10, p < .001$, heterosexual intercourse, $F(2, 381) = 4.37, p < .02$, and oral sex, $F(2, 381) = 10.75, p < .001$, more arousing than sexually inexperienced subjects.

The MANOVA also indicated a significant sex by sexual experience group interaction, $F(14, 750) = 2.38, p < .01$.

Univariate analysis indicated a significant effect for anal sex $F(2, 381) = 5.19, p < .01$, with planned contrasts suggesting that men with a history of coercion find anal sex more arousing than do sexually experienced and inexperienced men. Univariate analysis also demonstrated a significant effect for oral sex, $F(2, 381) = 2.97, p < .05$, with planned contrasts suggesting that coercive men find oral sex more arousing than sexually inexperienced men, while coercive women find oral sex more arousing than sexually inexperienced women. Finally, univariate analysis indicated a significant effect for heterosexual intercourse, $F(2, 381) = 3.56, p < .03$, with planned contrast indicating that coercive women find heterosexual sex more arousing than sexually inexperienced women (See Table 10).

Table 10

Means and Standard Deviations for the Six Sexual Experience Groups for the Self-Reported Arousal to the Sex Acts.

	Sex Acts				
	Bond	Whip	Homo	Anal	Group
Men	3.68* (1.98)	3.48* (2.06)	1.43 (1.22)	3.89* (2.00)	4.23* (1.97)
Inexp. Men	3.07 (1.92)	2.84 (1.86)	1.47 (1.26)	3.19b (2.00)	3.74 (2.11)
Exp. Men	3.76 (2.10)	3.40 (2.10)	1.18 (0.87)	3.76b (1.99)	4.05 (1.83)
Coer. Men	4.18 (1.79)	4.16 (2.02)	1.65 (1.45)	4.61a (1.77)	4.89 (1.87)
Women	2.56* (2.19)	2.19* (2.16)	1.43 (1.70)	1.97* (2.11)	2.07* (1.78)
Inexp. Women	2.00 (1.56)	1.90 (1.90)	1.16 (0.58)	1.94 (1.25)	1.70 (1.09)
Exp. Women	2.66 (1.99)	2.20 (1.78)	1.56 (1.31)	2.00 (1.56)	2.09 (1.62)
Coer. Women	3.29 (2.21)	2.65 (1.84)	1.54 (1.23)	2.02 (1.74)	2.54 (1.89)
Inexp. Ss	2.50b (1.82)	2.34 (1.69)	1.31 (0.96)	2.53b (1.76)	2.66b (1.94)
Exp. Ss	3.22a (2.11)	2.82 (2.03)	1.37 (1.12)	2.90b (1.99)	3.09b (1.98)
Coer. Ss	3.79a (2.02)	3.50a (2.08)	1.57 (1.32)	3.48a (2.17)	3.86a (2.20)

Note. a, b, and c indicates significant differences between the groups, $p < .05$.

* indicates significant differences between the sexes, $p < .001$.

Table 10 (con't)

Means and Standard Deviations for the Six Sexual Experience Groups for the Self-Reported Arousal to the Acts.

	Sexual Act	
	Heter	Oral
Men	6.70* (1.05)	6.22* (1.19)
Inexp. Men	6.69 (0.93)	5.92b (1.26)
Exp. Men	6.64 (1.28)	6.25 (1.00)
Coer. Men	6.79 (0.89)	6.50a (1.00)
Women	6.02* (1.95)	4.64* (2.20)
Inexp. Women	5.33b (2.31)	3.74b (2.33)
Exp. Women	6.16 (2.00)	5.16 (2.02)
Coer. Women	6.65a (1.06)	5.47a (1.91)
Inexp. Ss	5.98b (1.91)	4.47b (2.13)
Exp. Ss	6.40a (1.69)	5.72a (1.74)
Coer. Ss	6.73a (0.97)	6.00a (1.56)

Note. a, b, and c indicates significant differences between the groups, $p < .05$.

* indicates significant differences between the sexes, $p < .001$.

In an exploratory investigation, subjects' self-reported arousal to heterosexual intercourse and homosexual sex was used as covariates in analyses investigating subjects' perceptions of men's arousal, women's arousal, and self-reported arousal to the various sexual acts. Self-reported arousal to homosexual sex was a significant covariate for subjects' perceptions of how arousing both men and women find anal sex, group sex, and homosexual sex. However, all of the significant effects reported above remained, with the exception of the sex by sexual experience group interaction for women's arousal to the various acts. These results suggest that subjects' perceptions of arousal to the more atypical acts extends above and beyond the subjects' self-reported arousal to heterosexual intercourse and homosexual sex.

With regard to subjects' self-reported arousal to the atypical acts, arousal to homosexual sex was a significant covariate for oral sex, anal sex, group sex, bondage sex, and whipping sex, while arousal to heterosexual intercourse was a significant covariate for oral sex and group sex. Nevertheless, all of the significant effects reported above remained, suggesting that subjects' self-reported arousal to the more atypical acts extends above and beyond subjects' self-reported arousal to heterosexual intercourse and homosexual sex.

Relevant Dispositions and Definitions of Rape

In an exploration of the influence of dispositions related to sexual aggression on definitions of rape for the scenarios ending in intercourse, separate step-wise regression were performed for male and female subjects. Definitions of rape for the verbal coercion scenario, oral sex scenario, and forced intercourse scenario served as criterion variables and the six love styles, rape myth acceptance, masculinity, femininity, the likelihood to rape, and the likelihood to use sexual force served as predictor variables.

Male Subjects. For the scenario involving verbal coercion, femininity entered the equation on the first step, $R = .16$, $F = 4.88$, $p < .03$, suggesting that men with higher levels of femininity were more likely to call this scenario a rape. No other variables entered the equation.

No variables entered the equation for the scenario involving oral sex.

For the forced intercourse scenario, likelihood to force a woman to do something she did not want to do entered the equation on the first step, $R = .26$, $F = 14.35$, $p < .001$. On the second step, rape myth acceptance entered the equation, $R = .31$, $F = 10.27$, $p < .001$. These results suggest that men who report that they would force a woman to do something sexual she did not want to do and men who are

more accepting of rape myths were less likely to identify this scenario as a rape.

Female Subjects. No variables entered the equation for the scenario involving verbal coercion.

For the oral sex scenario, rape myth acceptance entered the equation of the first step, $R = .16$, $F = 5.00$, $p < .03$, suggesting that women who accept more rape myths were less likely to identify this scenario as a rape. No other variables entered the equation.

For the forced intercourse scenario, rape myth acceptance again entered the equation on the first step $R = .33$, $F = 23.87$, $p < .001$. On the second step, the love style Pragma entered the equation, $R = .38$, $F = 15.57$, $p < .001$. This equation suggests that women more accepting of rape myths and women who do not endorse a pragmatic, selective approach to intimate relationships were less likely to identify this scenario as a rape. No other variables entered the equation.

Relevant Dispositions

Rape Myth Acceptance. A sex by sexual experience group ANOVA was performed to investigate differences between the groups on acceptance of rape myths. This analysis indicated a main effect for sex, $F(1, 366) = 25.01$, $p < .001$, suggesting that male subjects were more accepting of rape myths (See Table 11).

Masculinity and Femininity. To explore differences in adherence to a masculine gender role for men, a one way ANOVA was performed indicating a significant difference between the sexual experience groups, $F(2, 191) = 7.84, p < .001$. Planned contrasts suggested that coercive men and sexually experienced subjects were more masculine than sexually inexperienced subjects. To examine differences in adherence to a feminine gender role for men, a one way ANOVA was performed indicating a significant difference between the sexual experience groups, $F(2, 191) = 5.60, p < .005$. Planned contrasts suggested that sexually inexperienced subjects were more feminine than coercive subjects (See Table 11).

To examine differences in adherence to a masculine gender role for women, a one way ANOVA indicated a significant difference between the sexual experience groups $F(2, 192) = 3.17, p < .05$. Planned contrast indicated that sexually experienced women were more masculine than sexually inexperienced women. A similar analysis investigating adherence to a feminine gender role indicated no significant differences between the sexual experience groups (See Table 11).

Likelihood to Rape and Likelihood to Use Force. To investigate male subjects' self-reported likelihood to rape a woman, a one way analysis of variance was performed which

indicated no significant differences between the three sexual experience groups (See Table 11).

To investigate male subjects' self-reported likelihood to force a woman to do something sexual she did not want to do, a one way analysis of variance was performed which indicated a significant effect, $F(2, 190) = 4.57, p < .02$. Planned contrast indicated that men with coercive experiences were significantly more likely than sexually inexperienced men to report that they would force a woman to do something sexual she did not want to do (See Table 11).

Separate within subject analyses for the likelihood to rape and force items for the three sexual experience groups of men indicated that sexually inexperienced, $t(60) = 3.39, p < .001$, consensually experienced, $t(66) = 3.51, p < .001$, and coercively experienced men, $t(64) = 3.71, p < .001$, all responded that they were more likely to force a woman to do something sexual she did not want to do than they were to rape a woman (See Table 11).

Table 11

Means and Standard Deviations for the Relevant Dispositions
for the Six Sexual Experience Groups.

	Dispositions				
	Myths	Masc.	Femm.	LRape	LFor
Men	28.22** (11.08)	5.11 (0.74)	4.89 (0.59)	2.18 (1.99)	2.58 (2.14)
Inexp. Men	28.05 (10.32)	4.83b (0.77)	5.04a (0.59)	1.87* (1.66)	2.11b* (1.75)
Exp. Men	26.60 (9.68)	5.31a (0.60)	4.93 (0.47)	2.01* (1.87)	2.40* (2.11)
Coer. Men	29.84 (13.13)	5.20a (0.75)	4.71b (0.65)	2.63* (2.31)	3.20a* (2.37)
Women	22.62** (10.09)	4.74 (0.82)	5.21 (0.63)		
Inexp. Women	23.93 (10.70)	4.53b (0.76)	5.23 (0.54)		
Exp. Women	21.27 (9.53)	4.88a (0.85)	5.32 (0.63)		
Coer. Women	22.57 (9.24)	4.80 (0.81)	5.09 (0.68)		

Note. a and b indicates significant differences between the groups, $p < .05$.

* indicates significant differences within subjects, $p < .001$.

** indicates significant differences between the sexes, $p < .001$.

Love Styles. A MANOVA exploring differences between the three sexual experience groups of men on the love style scales indicated a significant group effect $F(12, 368) = 3.08, p < .001$. ANOVAs and pairwise comparisons indicated that men with coercive experiences scored significantly higher on the Ludus love style scale than both sexually experienced and sexually inexperienced men $F(2, 189) = 7.56, p < .001$. In addition, sexually experienced men scored significantly higher on the Agape love style scale than coercive men $F(2, 189) = 3.36, p < .04$ (See Table 12).

To examine difference between the three sexual experience groups for women on the love style scales, a MANOVA was performed which also indicated a significant group effect $F(12, 346) = 6.10, p < .001$. Subsequent ANOVAs and pairwise comparisons indicated that women with coercive experiences scored significantly higher on the Ludus love style scale than sexually experienced and sexually inexperienced women $F(2, 178) = 5.73, p < .005$. In addition, coercive women and sexually experienced women scored significantly higher on the Eros love style scale than sexually inexperienced women $F(2, 178) = 14.85, p < .001$. Also, women with coercive experiences scored significantly higher on the Mania love style scale than sexually experienced women $F(2, 178) = 4.06, p < .02$ (See Table 12).

Table 12

Means and Standard Deviations for the Love Styles
for the Six Sexual Experience Groups.

	Love Styles		
	Eros	Storge	Pragma
Men			
Inexp. Men	25.85 (4.25)	27.31 (3.34)	21.39 (5.95)
Exp. Men	27.64 (3.99)	27.18 (4.24)	19.58 (5.81)
Coer. Men	27.14 (4.77)	26.05 (4.62)	21.46 (4.94)
Women			
Inexp. Women	24.97b (4.67)	28.86 (4.46)	22.35 (5.38)
Exp. Women	28.75a (3.95)	29.23 (4.53)	20.53 (6.21)
Coer. Women	28.45a (4.46)	27.27 (4.35)	20.18 (5.84)

Note. a and b indicates significant differences between the groups, $p < .05$.

Table 12 (con't)

Means and Standard Deviations for the Love Styles
for the Six Sexual Experience Groups.

	Love Styles		
	Ludus	Mania	Agape
Men			
Inexp. Men	17.63b (4.72)	22.89 (3.79)	26.61 (3.90)
Exp. Men	17.66b (5.74)	21.84 (5.67)	27.82a (4.52)
Coer. Men	20.90a (5.81)	22.35 (5.58)	25.83b (4.81)
Women			
Inexp. Women	16.09b (4.54)	22.49 (5.79)	24.52 (5.64)
Exp. Women	15.58b (5.41)	21.09b (5.19)	25.91 (4.80)
Coer. Women	18.37a (5.69)	24.12a (5.94)	25.08 (4.91)

Note. a and b indicates significant differences between the groups, $p < .05$.

Regrouping of Subjects

In order to more fully assess the role of sexual experience on attributions of the sexual scenarios and perceptions of arousal to various sexual acts, the classification of male and female subjects was modified. Male subjects were grouped as sexually inexperienced, sexually experienced, and verbally coercive. This did not change the grouping from the original analysis, as men who had used physical force and men who had been verbally coerced also reported using tactics of verbal coercion. Separate analysis for male subjects across the three sexual experience groups for the five sexual scenarios did not result in any significant differences other than those previously reported. In addition, separate analysis for male subjects for the perceptions of sexual arousal to the various sexual acts did not result in any significant differences other than those previously noted.

In this new classification schema, female subjects were classified as sexually inexperienced, sexually experienced, with the coercively experienced group divided into having been the victim of verbal coercion ($n = 23$) and having been the victim of some degree of physical force ($n = 36$). Nevertheless, separate analysis for the female subjects across the four sexual experience groups for the five sexual scenarios or for the perceptions of arousal to the various

sexual acts did not result in any significant differences other than those previously reported.

DISCUSSION

The results of the present study support the prediction that both men and women perceive various incidents of sexual aggression as falling on a continuum of sexual aggression. More specifically, differences between the sexes on attributions made to the various sexual scenarios lends indirect support to the role of differential socialization in men and women for sexual behavior. In addition, differences between both the sexes and the sexual experience groups on perceptions of the sexual beliefs of others lends support to the occurrence of inaccurate perceptions of sexual interest, perceptions which may contribute to the prevalence of sexual aggression.

The contention that both men and women perceive various incidents of sexual aggression as elements of a continuum of sexual aggression is most directly supported by the significant differences between both men's and women's definitions for each of the scenarios as a rape. Both men and women rated the scenario involving forced intercourse as a rape to a significantly higher degree than all of the other scenarios. In turn, the scenario involving oral sex was rated as a rape to a significantly higher degree than the scenario involving forced kissing and petting. The same significant difference was found between the forced kissing and petting scenario and the verbal coercion scenario. This

pattern suggests that, in general, men and women do accurately perceive forced intercourse as rape, and their results also suggest that they are relatively confident with that judgment. In contrast, although subjects responded similarly to the other scenarios, they were significantly less likely to identify them as examples of rape. This result suggests that the combination of physical force with sexual intercourse, as opposed to physical force to obtain kissing and petting or oral sex or verbal coercion to obtain intercourse, led to the identification of the situation as a rape.

There were several differences between the sexes with regard to identifying the various scenarios as a rape. Women were significantly more likely to identify the verbal coercion scenario as a rape, whereas men were significantly more likely to identify forced kissing and petting as a rape. Perhaps women were more likely to use the outcome of the act (intercourse) as the determinant of rape. This interpretation is consistent with the differential socialization view held by Bechhofer and Parrot (1991), which suggests that while young men are taught to be assertive, young women are taught to put the limits on sexual activity. Since the sexual activity in the forced kissing and petting scenario did not escalate to intercourse, perhaps the women in the present study assumed

that the woman in the scenario limited the aggressive behavior and prevented intercourse, thereby not necessitating a label of rape for the situation.

In contrast, the intercourse depicted in the verbal coercion scenario may have suggested to the women in this study that an attempt to limit the man's sexual activity failed, and therefore, the women determined the scenario to be rape. On the other hand, men may have been less likely to label the situation involving verbal coercion as a rape as men may perceive such verbally "persuasive" behavior as part of their assertiveness. Perhaps men saw the coercive tactics as part of a game-playing orientation towards intimate relationships which is the hallmark of the Ludus love style, and which has been shown to be related to a history of verbal coercion in men (Sarwer & Kalichman, 1991). Nevertheless, this result must be viewed with caution, as overall men and women did not view the use of verbal coercion to obtain intercourse as a rape.

The finding that men were more likely than women to identify forced kissing and petting as a rape might suggest that men equated the inappropriate use of physical force as rape. However, such an interpretation is inconsistent with previous research (e.g. Sarwer & Kalichman, 1991) and other results in the present study which suggest that men do not equate the use of force with rape. As discussed above,

perhaps as compared to men, women were less likely to call this scenario a rape as they viewed it as a successful prevention of forced intercourse. Nevertheless, this result must also be viewed with caution as both men and women only slightly agreed that the scenario involving force kissing and petting constituted a rape.

Overall, both men and women accurately assessed the amount of verbal coercion, physical force, and the degree to which the woman was forced to do something she did not want to do in the scenarios. Both men and women identified the most verbal coercion in the scenario depicting verbal coercion, and they identified larger amounts of physical force in the scenarios involving physical force. Across all scenarios, women perceived more physical force applied by the man than did male subjects. In addition, women identified that the woman was forced to do something she did not want to do to a greater extent in the verbal coercion scenario than identified men. These results again indirectly support the differential socialization perspective of Bechhofer and Parrot (1991), which suggests that young women learn to attempt to limit the sexual activity of assertive males.

The results of the present study also indicated significant differences between the sexes on the degree of responsibility attributed to the man or woman for the

outcome of the scenarios. Both male and female subjects perceived the man as being more responsible for the physically forceful actions as compared to the verbally coercive and consenting activities. As hypothesized, across all of the scenarios, men perceived the woman as being more responsible for their involvement in the situations, specifically for the scenarios involving verbal coercion and consenting intercourse. These findings replicate previous results (Jenkins & Dambrot, 1987; Muehlenhard, 1988) which suggest that men see women as being more responsible for their involvement in sexual coercion than do women. The present study also extends those results as women were rated as more responsible even in the absence of situational cues that appeared to influence men's judgements of responsibility in the previous work.

Somewhat surprising, there were no differences between the sexual experience groups with regard to the attributions of the sexual scenarios. Although Jenkins and Dambrot (1987) found no differences among women of varied sexual experience in their attributions to date rape depictions, they did find differences among men of varied sexual experience. Even reclassification of male and female subjects failed to identify a significant sexual experience group effect. Perhaps the results are due to the absence of situational cues in the sexual scenarios (such as the amount

of money invested or the type of clothing worn by the woman), cues which according to Craig's (1990) situational model of coercive sexuality, help make men's actions congruent with their self-concept and therefore more justifiable. Therefore, men may evaluate the amount of money they invest in a date or the type of clothing worn by the woman and interpret these elements as indications of sexual consent by the woman. As a result, the men integrate these cues into their self-concept in an attempt to justify their sexual aggression. However, in the absence of such cues, coercive and non coercive men did not differ in their attributions to rape scenarios, as perhaps without such situational cues to use to justify their actions, coercive men are able to identify inappropriate sexual aggression to the same extent as non-coercive men.

Admittedly, any conclusions with regard to the influence of sexual experience on judgements of the sexual scenarios in the present study must be viewed with caution. Unfortunately, the low prevalence of verbally coercive women and verbally coerced men in the present sample made an appropriate test of the initial hypothesis impossible. Muehlenhard and Cook's (1988) finding that approximately 94% of men had experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact and that approximately 63% had experience unwanted intercourse made it reasonable to assume that a similar

prevalence of female coercion and male victimization would be found in the present sample. However, such was not the case. A further investigation of Muehlenhard and Cook's (1988) findings suggests that the most common explanation for the unwanted intercourse was due to pressure to conform to a male stereotype of sexuality. Only 13.4% of the over 500 men sampled in that study indicated that they had been verbally coerced into intercourse, and only 6.5% of the men indicated that they had been physically force into intercourse. Nevertheless, only 14 men in the present sample indicated being verbally coerced into intercourse and only nine women indicated using verbally coercive tactics against men. Therefore, if the prevalence of female coercion of men in the present sample is as high as estimated by Muehlenhard and Cook (1988), then such coercion was not tapped by the Sexual Experiences Survey (Koss & Oros, 1982) in the present sample. Perhaps this is because the SES does not include the more subtle forms of coercion described in the Muehlenhard and Cook (1988) study, such as pressure to adhere to a male stereotype of sexuality.

As hypothesized, the results for the perceived arousal of other men and women to various sexual acts lends support to the contention that individuals with a history of coercion hold inaccurate perceptions of others sexual attitudes and beliefs. With regard to both men's and

women's arousal, both men and women with coercive experiences rated bondage sex, whipping sex, group sex, and homosexual sex as more sexually arousing to men and women. In addition, coercive subjects found bondage sex, whipping sex, and group sex as more arousing than did other subjects. These results replicated many of the findings of Sarwer and Kalichman (1992b), which found that men with a history of verbal coercion hold inaccurate views of women's sexual attitudes and beliefs. Such inaccurate views also may serve as misperceptions of sexual interest, in a manner analogous to men's misperceptions of women's friendly behavior, with both potentially contributing to the occurrence of sexual aggression. Nevertheless, these results must be viewed cautiously, as it may be that coercive subjects have more sexual experience (or a wider range of sexual experiences) than non-coercive, sexually experienced subjects. Subsequently, further research is needed to explore the sexual beliefs and attitudes of individuals with coercive experiences.

With regard to the influence of the dispositions related to sexual aggression on rape judgements for the scenarios, men high in femininity were more likely to label the scenario involving verbal coercion as a rape. This suggests that men who endorse more stereotypical "feminine" traits such as sympathy, compassion, and gentleness were

more likely to label the scenario as a rape. Of note, however, is that in the present study sexually inexperienced men were significantly more feminine than coercively experienced men, while coercively experienced men were significantly more masculine than sexually inexperienced men. These results indirectly support the findings of Check and Malamuth (1983) and Malamuth (1988) that men who endorse traditional gender roles are more accepting of sexual aggression against women. The present study extends those results by indirectly suggesting that men endorsing more stereotypical "feminine" traits, the sexually inexperienced men in the present study, are more likely to label verbal coercion as rape. These results could suggest that men adhering to such traits may hold more compassionate views towards their female partners or perhaps of women in general. With regard to the scenario depicting forced intercourse, as hypothesized, men who report that they would use sexual force against a woman and men more accepting of rape myths were less likely to identify the scenario as a rape, which replicates the findings of Malamuth (1981). This finding lends further support to the contention that beliefs about rape influence judgements of rape scenarios.

Rape myth acceptance also played a central role in women's judgements of the scenarios, replicating the findings of Jenkins and Dambrot (1987). Women more

accepting of rape myths were less likely to identify the oral sex scenario as a rape, and women more accepting of rape myths and low in Pragma (less pragmatic in their intimate relationship orientation) were less likely to identify the forced intercourse scenario as a rape. Women who are high in Pragma endorse an intimate relationship orientation which values selectivity in dating partners. Therefore, perhaps women low in Pragma are less selective in their dating choices. Perhaps in their decreased selectivity, these women view sexual aggression as a hazard of intimate relationships, and therefore are more accepting of it.

The investigation of dispositions related to sexual aggression replicated some previous results of Sarwer and Kalichman (1991). Coercive men were more masculine than sexually inexperienced men, while sexually inexperienced men were more feminine than coercive men. Coercive men also reported that they were more likely to use sexual force against a woman than sexually inexperienced men. Also as hypothesized, men across all three sexual experience groups reported that they were more likely to force a woman to do something sexual she did not want to do than to rape her. This result again supports the contention that men do not equate the use of sexual force with rape.

In addition, men with a history of coercion were found

to endorse the Ludus love style, a manipulative, game-playing approach to intimate relationships, to a greater extent than sexually experienced and inexperienced men. As discussed by Sarwer and Kalichman (1991), it may be that coercive men's sexually coercive behavior may be a function of a game-playing approach to intimate relationships which involves the use of manipulative tactics. In addition, sexually experienced men endorsed the Agape love style to a greater extent than coercively experienced men. The Agape love style is characterized by an unselfish concern and selfless giving of oneself to the partner, traits which seem in direct contrast to those associated with sexual coercion.

Similar to coercive men, coercively experienced women endorsed the Ludus love style to a greater extent than sexually experienced and inexperienced women. Since a majority of the coercively experienced women had been verbally coerced, an endorsement of the Ludus love style may be a function of "playing the game" of love with a coercive partner. In addition, both coercively experienced and sexually experienced women endorsed the Eros love style (an intensely passionate approach to intimate relationships) to a greater extent than sexually inexperienced subjects. This result is not surprising, as the Eros love styles is suggestive of passionate sexual behavior and may speak to the increased dating and sexual experience of the coercively

experienced and sexually experienced women. In addition, coercively experienced women endorsed the Mania love style, characteristic of a possessiveness and dependency upon a partner, to a greater extent than sexually experienced women. This result suggests that perhaps coercively experienced women are attracted to emotionally charged relationships, which are marked by a strong need for attachment and acceptance. Further research is needed to more appropriately explore the relationship between experienced sexual aggression in women and their orientation towards intimate relationships.

In sum, the present research lends support for the hypothesis that sexual aggression is viewed on a continuum by both men and women. In addition, differences between the sexes on attributions made to the various scenarios, coupled with no differences between the sexual experience groups, lends indirect support to the role of differential socialization, not only in experienced sexual aggression but also in attributions and definitions of sexual aggression. In contrast, differences between the sexual experience groups on perceptions of the sexual attitudes and beliefs of others supports the contention that such misperceptions of sexual intent exist and may contribute to sexual aggression.

Such misperceptions play an important role in the situational model of coercive sexuality proposed by Craig

(1990). According to this model, persons actively select and manipulate social interactions to allow for the expression of relevant dispositions and traits. As part of the selection process, individuals may subjectively weigh the relative importance of different cues and attend to only the ones most heavily weighted. Previous research would suggest that such cues include various elements of the dating situation and interpretations of interpersonal behavior. The present research suggests that beliefs about sexuality also may function in a manner analogous to the more tangible cues of the social situation.

Nevertheless, misperceptions and miscommunications remain as the cornerstone of many episodes of sexual aggression. Yet, for the coercive male, who may endorse a manipulative approach to his interpersonal relationships (Sarwer & Kalichman, 1991), such miscommunications may be a part of a deliberate, manipulative strategy and not a function of ignorance or poor communication skills. In any case, the presence of such misperceptions speaks to the need not only for improved communication but for education addressing sexual interactions and sexuality in general. For example, Hamilton and Yee (1990) found that greater knowledge about the trauma and aversiveness of sexual aggression was associated with both fewer pro-rape attitudes and a lower self-reported likelihood of raping. This result

indirectly suggests that educational interactions may be effective in decreasing the incidence of sexual aggression. Similarly, Muehlenhard, Koralewski, Andrews, and Burdick (1985) have identified 36 behaviors that can be used to convey interest in dating, with the hope of training individuals to use these cues in dating initiation. Since such cues need to be accurately perceived by the intended target, it seems plausible to envision the creation of programs to educate men and women to more effectively read and interpret each other's verbal and non-verbal cues. This may be a fruitful area for preventative education, since, as demonstrated by both previous research as well as the present study, misperceptions of intentions and cues play a central role in the occurrence of sexual aggression in intimate relationships.

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Appendix A

CONSENT FORM

I, _____, state that I wish to participate in a research project being conducted by David Sarwer of the Psychology Department at Loyola University Chicago.

The study in which I am about to participate requests me to fill out several questionnaires concerning my attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. I understand that some of the questions will ask me specific information regarding my past dating history and sexual behaviors. I understand that this information will be collected for the purposes of research and that my individual responses will be combined with larger groups of persons. I further understand that I will not be asked to provide to provide my name, social security number, or any other identifying information on any of the forms and questionnaires.

I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I may stop participating at any time without penalty. I also understand that all of the information I provide will be anonymous, that it will in no way be connected to my personal identity, and that it will be handled confidentially.

I freely and voluntarily consent to my participation in this research project.

Participant

Date

Instructor's name (to receive course credit) _____

Investigator

Date

Personal Questionnaire

PLEASE READ ALL OF THE STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES CAREFULLY AND RESPOND TO THEM HONESTLY AND TRUTHFULLY. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR DO NOT UNDERSTAND SOMETHING, PLEASE ASK THE EXPERIMENTER. REMEMBER, DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER, OR ANY OTHER IDENTIFYING INFORMATION ANYWHERE WITHIN THIS PACKET.

Sex: Male Female

Age: _____

Year in School:

 Freshman Sophomore Junior Senior

Religion:

 Catholic Protestant Jewish Eastern Other

Ethnic Heritage:

 Caucasian African-American Hispanic Asian Other

Marital Status:

 Single Engaged Married Divorced

Current Dating Status:

- 1-Not currently dating anyone
- 2-Steadily dating one person
- 3-Dating more than one person
- 4-Engaged
- 5-Married

How long have you been in this relationship? (If you are currently dating more than one person, select one of them for the purposes of this study and refer to him/her throughout).

- 1-Not currently in a relationship
- 2-Less than one month
- 3-One to three months
- 4-Three to six months
- 5-Six months to one year
- 6-Over one year

Situation C

A man had sexual intercourse with a woman when they both wanted to.

The woman is responsible for what occurred.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

The man is responsible for what occurred.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

Situation V

A man had sexual intercourse with a woman when she really didn't want to because he pressured her with continual arguments.

The man is responsible for what occurred.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

The woman is responsible for what occurred.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

The woman was raped.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

How sure are you?

Not Sure	Moderately Unsure	Slightly Unsure	Slightly Sure	Moderately Sure	Very Sure
-------------	----------------------	--------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------

Verbal coercion was used.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

The woman was forced to do something sexual she didn't want to do.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

Physical force was used.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

Situation K

A man used physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) to try and make a woman engage in kissing and petting when she really didn't want to.

The woman was raped.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

How sure are you?

Not Sure	Moderately Unsure	Slightly Unsure	Slightly Sure	Moderately Sure	Very Sure
-------------	----------------------	--------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------

Verbal coercion was used.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

The woman was forced to do something sexual she didn't want to do.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

The woman is responsible for what occurred.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

The man is responsible for what occurred.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

Physical force was used.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

Situation O

A man obtained oral intercourse from a woman when she didn't want to by using physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.).

Verbal coercion was used.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

The woman is responsible for what occurred.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

The woman was forced to do something sexual she didn't want to do.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

The woman was raped.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

How sure are you?

Not Sure	Moderately Unsure	Slightly Unsure	Slightly Sure	Moderately Sure	Very Sure
-------------	----------------------	--------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------

The man is responsible for what occurred.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

Physical force was used.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

Situation I

A man had sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to because he used physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.).

The woman is responsible for what occurred.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
-------------------	---------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------	----------------

The woman was forced to do something sexual she didn't want to do.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
-------------------	---------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------	----------------

Verbal coercion was used.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
-------------------	---------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------	----------------

Physical force was used.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
-------------------	---------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------	----------------

The man is responsible for what occurred.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
-------------------	---------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------	----------------

The woman was raped.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
-------------------	---------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------	----------------

How sure are you?

Not Sure	Moderately Unsure	Slightly Unsure	Slightly Sure	Moderately Sure	Very Sure
----------	-------------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------

Bem Sex Role Inventory (Bem, 1974)

BURT

PLEASE READ EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS CAREFULLY. FOR EACH STATEMENT USE THE FOLLOWING SCALE TO RESPOND, AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE NUMBER.

- 1=STRONGLY DISAGREE
 2=MODERATELY DISAGREE
 3=SLIGHTLY DISAGREE
 4=NEUTRAL-NEITHER DISAGREE NOR AGREE
 5=SLIGHTLY AGREE
 6=MODERATELY AGREE
 7=STRONGLY AGREE

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A woman who goes to the home or apartment of a man on their first date implies that she is willing to have sex. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2. Any female can get raped. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 3. One reason that women falsely report a rape is that they frequently have a need to call attention to themselves. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 4. Any healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really wants to. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 5. When women go around braless or or wearing short skirts and tight tops, they are just asking for trouble. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 6. In the majority of rapes, the victim is promiscuous or has a bad reputation. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 7. If a girl engages in necking or petting and she lets things get out of hand, it is her own fault if her partner forces sex on her. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8. Women who get raped while hitchhiking get what they deserve. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 9. A woman who is stuck-up and thinks she is too good to talk to guys on the streets deserves to be taught a lesson. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

10. Many women have an unconscious wish to be raped, and may then unconsciously set up a situation in which they are likely to be attacked. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

11. If a woman gets drunk at a party and has intercourse with a man she's just met there, she should be considered "fair game" to other males at the party who want to have sex with her too, whether she wants to or not. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

12. What percentage of women who report a rape would you say are lying because they are angry and want to get back at the man they accuse?

1 2 3 4 5
almost none about 1/4 about half about 3/4 almost all

13. What percentage of reported rapes would you guess were merely invented by women who discovered they were pregnant and wanted to protect their own reputation?

1 2 3 4 5
almost none about 1/4 about half about 3/4 almost all

14. A person comes to you and claims they were raped. How likely would you be to believe their statement if the person were:

your best friend?

1 2 3 4 5
never rarely sometimes frequently always

an Indian woman?

1 2 3 4 5
never rarely sometimes frequently always

a neighborhood woman?

1 2 3 4 5
never rarely sometimes frequently always

a young boy?

1 2 3 4 5
never rarely sometimes frequently always

a black woman?

1 2 3 4 5
never rarely sometimes frequently always

a white woman?

1 2 3 4 5
never rarely sometimes frequently always

Koss/Oros

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND CIRCLE YOUR RESPONSE TO THE RIGHT OF THE QUESTION. IF YOU ANSWER YES TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS, PLEASE INDICATE THE AGE AT WHICH IT OCCURRED (OR FIRST OCCURRED).

Have you ever:

1. Had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex when you both wanted to? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

2. Had a person of the opposite sex misinterpret the level of sexual intimacy you desired? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

3. Been in a situation where you so sexually aroused that you felt it was useless to stop yourself even though a person of the opposite sex did not want to have sexual intercourse? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

4. Had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex even though they really didn't want to because you threatened to end the relationship otherwise? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

5. Had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex when they really didn't want to because you pressured them with continual arguments? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

6. Obtained sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex by saying things you really didn't mean? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

7. Been in a situation where you used some degree of physical force (twisting their arm, holding them down, etc.) to try and make a person of the opposite sex engage in kissing or petting when they really didn't want to? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

8. Been in a situation where you tried to get sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex when they didn't want to by threatening to use physical force (twisting their arm, holding them down, etc.) if they didn't cooperate, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

9. Been in a situation where you used some degree of physical force (twisting their arm, holding them down, etc.) to try and get a person of the opposite sex to have sexual intercourse with you when they didn't want to, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

10. Had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex when they didn't want to because you threatened to use physical force (twisting their arm, holding them down, etc.) if they didn't cooperate? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

11. Had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex when they didn't want to because you used some degree of physical force (twisting their arm, holding them down, etc.)? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

12. Been in a situation where you obtained sexual acts with a person of the opposite sex such as anal or oral intercourse when they didn't want to by using threats or physical force (twisting their arm, holding them down, etc.)? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

13. Have you ever raped someone? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

LAS

INSTRUCTIONS

Listed below are several statements that reflect different attitudes about love. For each statement circle the response that indicates how much you agree or disagree with that statement. Some of the items refer to a specific relationship while others refer to general attitudes and beliefs about love. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, ANSWER THE QUESTIONS WITH YOUR CURRENT PARTNER IN MIND. IF YOU ARE NOT CURRENTLY DATING ANYONE, ANSWER THE QUESTIONS WITH YOUR MOST RECENT PARTNER IN MIND. IF YOU HAVE NEVER BEEN IN LOVE, ANSWER IN TERMS OF WHAT YOU THINK YOUR RESPONSES WOULD MOST LIKELY BE. For each statement use the following scale to respond:

- 1=STRONGLY DISAGREE
 2=MODERATELY DISAGREE
 3=NEUTRAL-NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
 4=MODERATELY AGREE
 5=STRONGLY AGREE

1. My lover and I were attracted to each other immediately after we first met.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

2. Genuine love first requires caring for a while.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

3. Before getting involved with anyone, I try to figure out how compatible his/her hereditary background is with mine in case we ever have children.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

4. I consider what a person is going to become in life before I commit myself to him/her.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

5. I enjoy playing the "game of love" with a number of different partners.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

6. I try to keep my lover a little uncertain about my commitment to him/her.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

7. My lover and I have the right physical "chemistry" between us.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

8. I expect to always be friends with the one I love.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

9. I try to plan my life carefully before choosing a lover.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

10. When things aren't right with my lover and me, my stomach gets upset.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

11. I would endure all things for the sake of my lover.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

12. If my lover ignores me for a while, I sometimes do stupid things to try to get his/her attention back.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

13. I try to always help my lover through difficult times.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

14. I believe that what my lover doesn't know about me won't hurt him/her.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

15. It is best to love someone with a similar background.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

16. I have sometimes had to keep two of my lovers from finding out about each other.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

17. Our lovemaking is very intense and satisfying.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

18. Sometimes I get so excited about being in love that I can't sleep.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

19. I would rather suffer myself than let my lover suffer.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

20. The best kind of love grows out of a long friendship.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

21. I feel that my lover and I were meant for each other.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

22. When my lover doesn't pay attention to me, I feel sick all over.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

23. My lover and I became emotionally involved rather quickly.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

24. I cannot be happy unless I place my lover's happiness before my own.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

25. I can get over love affairs pretty easily and quickly.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

26. When I am in love, have trouble concentrating on anything else.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

27. My lover would get upset if he/she knew of some of the things I've done with other people.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

28. A main consideration in choosing a lover is how he/she reflects on my family.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

29. Our friendship merged gradually into love over time.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

30. I am usually willing to sacrifice my own wishes to let my lover achieve his/hers.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

31. An important factor in choosing a partner is whether or not he/she will be a good parent.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

32. Love is really a deep friendship, not a mysterious, mystical emotion.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

33. When my lover gets too dependent on me, I want to back off a little.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

34. It is hard to say exactly where friendship ends and love begins.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

35. My lover and I really understand each other.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

36. Whatever I own is my lover's to use as he/she chooses.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

37. My most satisfying love relationships have developed from good friendships.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

38. One consideration in choosing a partner is how he/she will reflect on my career.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

39. I cannot relax if I suspect that my lover is with someone else.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

40. When my lover gets angry with me, I still love him/her fully and unconditionally.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

41. My lover fits my ideal standards of physical beauty/handsomeness.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

42. When my love affairs break up, I get so depressed that I have even thought of suicide.

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY DISAGREE	MODERATELY DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	MODERATELY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE

Koss/Oros

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND CIRCLE YOUR RESPONSE TO THE RIGHT OF THE QUESTION. IF YOU ANSWER YES TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS, PLEASE INDICATE THE AGE AT WHICH IT OCCURRED (OR FIRST OCCURRED).

Have you ever:

1. Had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex when you both wanted to? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

2. Had a person of the opposite sex misinterpret the level of sexual intimacy you desired? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

3. Been in a situation where a person of the opposite sex became so sexually aroused that you felt it was useless to stop them even though you did not want to have sexual intercourse? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

4. Had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex even though you really didn't want to because they threatened to end your relationship otherwise? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

5. Had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex when you really didn't want to because you felt pressure by their continual arguments? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

6. Found out that a person of the opposite sex had obtained sexual intercourse with you by saying things they really didn't mean? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

7. Been in a situation where a person of the opposite sex used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to try and make you engage in kissing or petting when you really didn't want to? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

8. Been in a situation where a person of the opposite sex tried to get sexual intercourse with you when you didn't want to by threatening to use physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) if you didn't cooperate, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

9. Been in a situation where a person of the opposite sex used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to try and get you to have sexual intercourse with them when you didn't want to, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

10. Had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex when you didn't want to because they threatened to use physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) if you didn't cooperate? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

11. Had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex when you didn't want to because they used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.)? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

12. Been in a situation where a person of the opposite sex obtained sexual acts with you such as anal or oral intercourse when you didn't want to by using threats or physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.)? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

13. Have you ever been raped? YES NO

If yes, at what age?_____

Social Relationships Research

Instructions: On the following pages there are a variety of different questions. Please answer all the questions to the best of your ability. If you are unsure of the answer to a question, please give your best guess. It is important that all of the questions be answered. There are no right or wrong answers, and no "trick" questions. Please answer the question by placing a tick in the box you choose, like this: . Please work quickly and be AS HONEST as possible. Your responses will be kept completely confidential. Thank you for your cooperation.

1. PEOPLE FREQUENTLY THINK ABOUT DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES EVEN IF THEY NEVER DO THEM. FOR EACH KIND OF ACTIVITY LISTED, PLEASE INDICATE HOW OFTEN YOU HAVE THOUGHT OF TRYING IT:

	NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN
a. Necking (Deep Kissing)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
b. Petting	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
c. Oral sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
d. Heterosexual intercourse	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
e. Anal intercourse	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
f. Homosexual acts	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
g. Group sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
h. Bondage sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
i. Whipping, spanking sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
j. Robbing a bank	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
k. Raping a woman	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
l. Forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
m. Being forced to do something sexual you didn't want to	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
n. Transvestism (wearing women's clothes)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
o. Sex with children	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
p. Killing someone	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
q. Selling illegal drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃

2. WHETHER OR NOT YOU HAVE EVER THOUGHT OF IT, DO YOU FIND THE IDEA OF:

	VERY UNATTRACTIVE	SOMEWHAT UNATTRACTIVE	SOMEWHAT ATTRACTIVE	VERY ATTRACTIVE
a. Necking (Deep Kissing)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
b. Petting	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
c. Oral sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
d. Heterosexual intercourse	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
e. Anal intercourse	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
f. Homosexual acts	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
g. Group sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
h. Bondage sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
i. Whipping, spanking sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
j. Robbing a bank	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
k. Raping a woman	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
l. Forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
m. Being forced to do something sexual you didn't want to.	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
n. Transvestism (wearing women's clothes)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
o. Sex with children	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
p. Killing someone	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
q. Selling illegal drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄

3. WHAT PERCENTAGE OF MALES DO YOU THINK WOULD FIND THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES SEXUALLY AROUSING?

a. Anal Intercourse

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

b. Group sex

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

c. Homosexual acts

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

d. Armed robbery

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

e. Bondage sex

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

f. Whipping, spanking sex

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

g. Rape

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

h. Robbing a bank

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

i. Forcing a female to do something sexual she really didn't want to.

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

j. Killing someone

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

k. Transvestism

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

l. Sex with a child

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

m. Being forced to do something sexual they didn't want to
 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

4. WHAT PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES DO YOU THINK WOULD FIND THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES SEXUALLY AROUSING?

a. Anal Intercourse
 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

b. Group sex
 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

c. Homosexual acts
 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

d. Armed robbery
 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

e. Bondage sex
 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

f. Whipping, spanking sex
 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

g. Rape
 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

h. Robbing a bank
 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

i. Forcing a male to do something sexual he really didn't want to.
 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

j. Killing someone
 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

k. Transvestism

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

l. Sex with a child

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

m. Being forced to do something sexual she didn't want to

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₁₀ ₁₁

5. HOW SEXUALLY AROUSING DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD FIND THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES IF YOU ENGAGED IN THEM (EVEN IF YOU HAVE NEVER ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN THEM AND NEVER WOULD)?

	Not Arousing At All					Very Arousing	
a. Oral sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
b. Heterosexual intercourse	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
c. Anal intercourse	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
d. Homosexual acts	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
e. Group sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
f. Bondage sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
g. Whipping, spanking sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
h. Robbing a bank	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
i. Raping a female	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
j. Forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do.	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
k. Transvestism (wearing women's sex)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
l. Being forced to do something sexual you didn't want to do.	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
m. Sex with children	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
n. Killing someone	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇

Very
UNlikely

d. Homosexual acts	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
e. Group sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
f. Bondage sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
g. Whipping, spanking sex	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
h. Robbing a bank	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
i. Raping a woman	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
j. Forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
k. Transvestism (wearing women's clothes)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
l. Sex with children	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
m. Killing someone	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
n. Sell illegal drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇

8. APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENTAGE OF YOUR MALE FRIENDS, WOULD YOU ESTIMATE, HAVE DONE THE FOLLOWING:

a. Anal Intercourse	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁
b. Group sex	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁
c. Homosexual acts	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁
d. Armed robbery	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁
e. Bondage sex	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁

Very
UNlikely

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| e. Group sex | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ |
| b. Bondage sex | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ |
| g. Whipping, spanking sex | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ |
| h. Robbing a bank | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ |
| i. Raping a female | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ |
| j. Forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do. | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ |
| k. Transvestism (wearing women's clothes) | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ |
| l. Sex with children | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ |
| m. Killing someone | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ |
| n. Selling illegal drugs | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ |

Survey of Dating Experiences

DEBRIEFING

The study you just participated in is investigating various characteristics of dating behaviors. Although I am interested in several aspects of dating behaviors, the focus of the study was on sexual behaviors which occur in dating situations. More specifically I am interested in sexual interactions in which one of the persons involved is not wanting the experience. Many such situations are often referred to as date rape. I am interested the occurrence of such situations and how people define them. It is well know that sexual aggression occurs, but why it happens is less understood. My research is concerned with increasing this understanding.

If you would like further information about this and our other research, please feel free to contact Dr. Seth Kalichman or David Sarwer (graduate student) in the Psychology Department, sixth floor of Damen Hall.

You may obtain results of this study in the spring of 1992 by contacting David Sarwer.

You may also wish to read some previous work in this area:

Koss, M.P., Gidycz, C., & Wisniewski, N. (1987). Scope of rape: Incidence and prevalence of sexual aggression in a national sample of higher education students. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 20, 162-170.

Craig, M.E. (1990). Coercive sexuality in dating relationships: A situational model. Clinical Psychology Review, 10, 395-423.

Also, information concerning counseling services for experiences discussed in the survey are available. For more information please call, (312) 508-3019.

APPROVAL SHEET

The thesis submitted by David B. Sarwer has been read and approved by the following committee:

Dr. Seth Kalichman, Director
Assistant Professor of Psychology, Loyola University Chicago

Dr. Maryse Richards
Associate Professor of Psychology, Loyola University Chicago

The final copies have been examined by the director of the thesis and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated and that the thesis is now given final approval by the Committee with reference to content and form.

The thesis is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Psychology.

4/15/92
Date


Director's Signature