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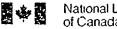
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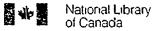Gender Differences in Perceptions of Sexual and Nonsexual Cues in Dating

By

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Bachelor of Science, University of Toronto, 1989

THESIS

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Abstract

This study was an initial attempt to understand how people evaluate their dating experiences. The primary objective was to determine whether males and females have different views about the behaviours that constitute positive, negative and typical dating experiences. Undergraduate students (50 males, 70 females) were asked to rate the likelihood of different sexual and nonsexual events in "good", "bad" and "typical" date contexts as well as to provide written descriptions of their <u>own</u> best, worst and typical dates. For good and typical dates, many of the same events were identified as likely to occur by both men and women. However, sexual events were more salient for men in these contexts, as shown by the higher mean likelihood ratings men gave to sexual items and the more frequent references they made to sex in date narratives. Women were more inclined to focus on nonsexual issues in their best and typical date narratives. For bad dates, there was a striking gender difference in the behaviours judged likely to occur. Women incorporated sexually charged events in their schemata whereas men did not. Women also gave higher mean likelihood ratings to sexual events in bad dates and mentioned them more often in their narratives. In addition, individual difference variables such as number of sexual partners, amount of sexual experience and experience with sexual coercion also influenced men's and women's reporting of sexual events.

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Gender Differences in Perceptions of Sexual and Nonsexual Cues in Dating

Dating is a social activity that most people have had experience with at some point in their lives. As such, the practice of dating has received much research attention from social psychologists. Issues such as why people date (Skipper & Nass, 1966; McCabe, 1984; Rice, 1984) and what qualities are sought after in a dating partner (Hansen, 1977; Roscoe, Diana & Brooks, 1987) have been investigated, as have numerous phenomena related to dating, including the influences of peer pressure (Brown, 1982), sex roles (McCabe & Collins, 1979) and self-esteem (Klerner, 1971). Yet, the question of how individuals evaluate dating experiences has not been addressed empirically. It seems reasonable to presume that if asked to reflect on their own experiences, most people would agree that not all dates are equally enjoyable or pleasant. Nevertheless, the factors that are involved in judgments of whether a date is progressing well or poorly have not been discussed in the literature. This study was aimed at determining whether respondents agreed about the kinds of behaviours that dating partners exhibit on dates that are judged to be good, bad or typical. Such agreement would suggest that people possess distinguishable cognitive representations for different kinds of dates.

It is well established that people develop scripts, defined as conceptual representations of stereotyped sequences of events that are routinely performed (eg. going shopping, eating at a restaurant; see Abelson,

1981; Schank & Abelson, 1977). People also develop scripts for social interactions and in recent years, the script construct has been adopted by researchers studying interpersonal relationships, including dating (Rose & Frieze, 1989; Pryor & Merluzzi, 1985). Rose and Frieze (1989) showed that subjects could readily generate male and female scripts for a "first date," although the scripts produced dealt more with activities associated with a date (eg. decide on outfit, pick partner up at house, meet partner's parents) than with interpersonal events -- there was little information about the verbal and behavioural exchanges that occurred between the dating partners. In an earlier study, respondents asked to outline scripts for a "first date" did give more detailed descriptions of behaviours in their scripts but the events recounted were fairly neutral in tone (eg. female greets male at the door, conversation with date after arrival, say "good night" and thank date for the evening; Pryor & Merluzzi, 1985). There was no information about what events cause people to evaluate a date positively or negatively; the behaviours described were limited to those that one might expect on a generic or "typical" date.

The delineation of a sequence of "typical" occurrences corresponds to what is generally thought of as a cognitive "script" whereas descriptions of the behaviours related to good or bad dates depict specific schemata associated with the generic script. According to schema theory, all knowledge about specific concepts is stored within an interrelated network

of more general information (Rumelhart, 1984). The possibility that people distinguish features specific to good or bad dates as schemata associated with the more general dating script has not been addressed in the literature. This study examines whether people distinguish categories of partner behaviours that are associated with "good dates" and "bad dates" as well as "typical dates."

If there are distinct schemata related to good and bad dates, there are grounds to suspect that males and females differ with respect to the events that they include in these schemata. Previous research on the functions of dating shows that individuals advance various reasons for engaging in social dating and that the reasons deemed most important differ for men and women. Roscoe et al. (1987) reported that respondents cite sexual activity, recreation, socialization, mate selection/courtship, companionship, emotional intimacy and status grading as possible motivations for dating. Gender linked differences emerged for only two of these items: women more frequently mentioned emotional intimacy whereas men more frequently cited sexual activity as a motivation for dating. Peplau, Rubin & Hill (1977) focused specifically on sexuality, asking college dating couples to rate the importance of "desire for sexual activity" as a dating goal. They found that men rated this goal as significantly more important than women did. These differences in emphasis on dating goals may lead men and women to have disparate notions regarding normative partner behaviour for different types of

dates. Women's schemata may contain more behaviours involving development of emotional intimacy whereas men's schemata may be more sexually oriented. The primary objective of this study is to determine whether males and females have different views about the behaviours, both sexual and nonsexual, that constitute positive, negative and typical dating experiences.

Gender Differences in Sex Role Socialization

It seems clear that the negotiation of sexual matters to the satisfaction of both partners is a very important task facing dating couples. However, current theories of sex-role socialization would predict that this process will be complicated by the fact that males and females are typically socialized to view sexuality from different perspectives (Jesser, 1978). The sexual roles of men and women have been described as "initiator" and "restrictor" respectively; while men are socialized to place high value on sexual activity, to believe that it reflects masculinity and to be sexually aggressive, women are socialized to deny sexual urges, to be passive and to resist sexual advances (Fine, 1988; McCormick, 1979; McCormick, Brannigan, & LaPlante, 1984).

It is difficult to pinpoint when differential socialization regarding sexual matters begins. Maccoby and Jacklin (1974) reported that studies of parental behaviour failed to show a difference in the training of very young boys and girls with respect to modesty or overt displays of sexual activity

and interest. Yet by adolescence, young people report that their parents promote a double standard of sexual behaviour, discouraging their daughters from being sexually active while condoning the same behaviour by their sons (Ross, 1979; cited in LaPlante, McCormick & Brannigan, 1980).

Parents are not the only socializing agents that influence children's views on gender roles. Peers reinforce stereotyped notions of what constitutes "appropriate" behaviour for males and females. In fact, peer influence seems to be associated with more stereotyped conceptualizations of gender roles among adolescents. Canter and Ageton (1984) found that teens with traditional gender attitudes were more influenced by peers than those with nontraditional attitudes. Furthermore, peer group pressures are thought to be especially salient for males throughout their development, from a young age, boys are expected to demonstrate their masculinity through accomplishments in the areas of athletics, physical strength and later, sexual conquests (Fasteau, 1974; Hartley, 1959).

The profound role that males' peers play in the shaping of sexual attitudes in particular is illustrated in a study of sexual signalling (Goodchilds & Zellman, 1984). The researchers found that male adolescents were most inclined to turn to peers for information about sex and opposite-sex relationships. The information that they obtained from friends was also judged to be more useful than that obtained from other sources. On the other hand, girls were more likely to rely on information obtained in classes

or from their parents. Fine (1988) has argued that the type of sex education that girls receive from such sources is centered around the dange.ous aspects of sexual activity. Females are often taught to abstain from sexual involvement in order to avoid disease, pregnancy and "being used" in what Fine called a "discourse of victimization." At the same time that they are being warned about the potential risks that sex presents, females are encouraged to seek marriage partners who will protect them from victimization. This message implies that the goal that females should strive for is the establishment of a stable, monogamous relationship i.e. marriage. In contrast, the message that males receive from their peers is that they ought to seek sex with multiple partners in order to validate their masculinity (Kanin, 1967).

These divergent ideologies tend to be reflected in the sexual behaviours and attitudes that males and females display. In a national survey of college students, respondents were asked about the nature of their relationship with their first coital partner. Fifty-nine percent of the women said that they were planning to marry their first sexual partner whereas 46% of the men reported that they were not emotionally involved with their first sexual partner (Simon, Berger & Gagnon, 1972). A more recent study by Carroll, Volk and Hyde (1985) suggests that little has changed since the 1970's. College women still viewed emotional involvement as a prerequisite for engaging in sexual intercourse; 85% of females said that such

involvement was required always or most of the time while 61°o of males said never or sometimes. When asked to name their primary reason for <u>refusing</u> to have intercourse with someone, 46% of the men in Carroll's study said that they would never neglect an opportunity for sex whereas none of the women gave this response. The notion that males are not encouraged to view emotional commitment as a necessity for engaging in intercourse is further supported by Carroll's finding that men more frequently reported numerous sexual partners. Twenty-four percent of these men reported more than 16 partners and 13% declared more than 25 but only 2% of women claimed that they had more than 16 partners and none said that they had more than 25.

It seems clear that sex role socialization entails the fostering of a double standard of sexual morality. The development of emotional intimacy prior to sexual intimacy is deemed to be much more important for women than for men. Males are permitted to have a more active sex life and to engage in more sexual exploration (Maccoby & Jacklin, 1974). It is expected that these gender-linked orientations will be evident in respondents' reports of the events that constitute good, bad and typical dates.

<u>Gender Differences in Perception of Sexual Situations</u>

As a result of the differential value placed on sex for males and females, it may be that men and women not only perceive that different

behaviours comprise good, bad or typical dates, they may also perceive the same behaviours in different ways. A study by Abbey (1982) illustrates how men and women asked to rate the same interpersonal exchange disagreed about the meaning of the actors' behaviours. Male and female subjects were assigned to both actor and observer roles in order to test whether misperceptions of sexual intent were attributable to a gender-linked orientation to social interactions or to a general actor-observer difference. Both the actors themselves and two observers (one male and one female) rated various aspects of a 5-minute conversation about school experiences between a male and female actor. The actors were rated on a variety of traits, including the sexual traits "flirtatious," "seductive," and "promiscuous." In addition, the observers were asked whether they thought the actors wanted to become friends, whether they thought the actors wanted to date each other, and how sexually attracted they were to each other. Both actors in the dyad made these same ratings on themselves. The observers also rated how interested they would be in interacting with the opposite-sex actor, including their desire to be friends with the actor, their desire to date him/her and their sexual attraction to him/her. Abbey's results supported the hypothesis that men were biased to interpret social events in a more sexualized manner; male subjects, regardless of whether they were in the actor or observer role, rated both female and male target persons as more seductive and promiscuous. Males in both the actor and observer roles

also expressed more sexual attraction to the opposite sex actor than women did. Abbey concluded that men are inclined to perceive friendliness as a sign of sexual interest, a proclivity presumably due to socialization practices which emphasize the importance of sexuality for men.

In a replication and extension of Abbey's (1982) study, it was found that male subjects presented with pictures of same-sex and opposite sex dyads rated female targets as more sexy and seductive than did female subjects (Abbey, Cozzarelli, McLaughlin, & Harnish, 1987). Men's ratings of female targets on sexual traits were higher regardless of whether the target was interacting with a male or with another female. Women did not show the same pattern in their rating of men: female subjects' ratings of male targets on sexual adjectives were not significantly different from male subjects' ratings. The implication of these findings is that men are likely to overestimate the sexual intent of women they interact with or even observe. It is clear that such overestimations could have a detrimental effect on opposite-sex interactions: women may be consistently offended by the misinterpretation of their motives and men may behave in ways which are viewed by women as harassing. The misperception of sexual intent could even lead to more serious negative consequences, possibly leading to a confrontation where coercion or physical force is used by a male to obtain sexual contact.

The occurrence of sexual assault and date rape has become a serious

concern, especially on university campuses. Studies utilizing self-report techniques reveal that a large proportion of women have been sexually victimized. Kanin and Parcell (1977) found that 83% of their sample of female college students had experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact. A comparable finding is reported by Muehlenhard and Linton (1987), who indicate that 78% of their undergraduate sample had experienced unwanted sexual activity. Koss, Gidycz and Wisniewski (1987) surveyed a U.S. national college sample and found that 54% of the female subjects reported having experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact. A recently conducted Canadian study yielded similar results; 45% of women stated that they had been sexually victimized (DeKeseredy & Kelly, 1993). The percentages provided above encompass a wide range of sexual behaviours, from kissing to sexual intercourse. When focusing exclusively on incidents of unwanted intercourse, investigators have reported prevalence rates between 8% (DiVasto, Kaufman, Rosner, Jackson, Christy, Pearson, & Burgett, 1984) and 25% (Skelton, 1982; cited in Craig, 1990). Moreover, Koss (1985) found that the majority of the women who experienced unwanted sexual intercourse knew their assailant and were romantically involved. Other researchers have confirmed that most incidents of sexual aggression occur between people who know one another (Amick & Calhoun, 1987; Kanin, 1984; Koss et al., 1987), often in the context of dating (Aizenman & Kelly, 1988; Brickman & Briere, 1984; cited in Shively &

Lam, 1991).

Abbey (1982) summarized her findings with the conclusion that men's predisposition to view the social world in a sexual way may play a significant role in the occurrence of sexual aggression and date rape. Other theorists (Bart, 1979; Weis & Borges, 1973) have suggested that dating as currently practiced may be conducive to sexual aggression:

> It places actors with highly socialized but differing expectations into a socially approved but ambiguous situation in which there is maximum privacy. Expectations may be unmet and misunderstandings may occur on both sides (Weis & Borges, 1973:89).

Recently, investigators have focused their attention on the misunderstandings and differential perceptions that occur in dating situations. Muehlenhard (1988) presented subjects with dating scenarios in which the variables of who initiated the date, where the couple went and who paid the dating expenses were manipulated. She then asked respondents to rate whether they thought that the female target wanted to have sexual intercourse with the male (sex-willingness ratings) and whether the male target would be justified in having intercourse with the female against her wishes (rape-justifiability ratings). Across all situations, male subjects rated the female target's sex-willingness higher than did female subjects. The rape justifiability ratings given by male subjects were also higher than were those of the female subjects. Sex-willingness and rape justifiability ratings were highest when the woman initiated the date, when

the couple went to the man's apartment and when the man paid the dating expenses.

In a follow-up study, Bostwick and Delucia (1992) obtained subjects' ratings of both male and female target sex-willingness. As expected, male subjects' ratings of both the woman's and the man's sex willingness were significantly higher. In addition, both men and women were rated higher on sex willingness when initiating and/or paying for the date.

Sexual Cue Perception in Dating -- Possible Attitudinal & Experiential Correlates

There is evidence that socialization practices are influential in determining the value that males and females place on sexual activity. These practices may also shape individuals' notions about suitable ways in which sexual contact can be attained. Some theorists have suggested that there are attitudes and beliefs concerning male-female relationships and sex roles prevalent in society which actually facilitate sexually aggressive behaviour (Clark & Lewis, 1977; Bart, 1979). Such attitudes, referred to as "rape myths", are typified by statements such as "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" and "In the majority of rapes, the victim is promiscuous or has a bad reputation." (items taken from the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (RMA); Burt, 1980). These attitudes allow males to avoid defining force or threat of force as rape. Instead, force is seen as an

acceptable way in which to initiate sex with a woman. Furthermore, they promote the notion that only certain kinds of women are raped and that such women "deserve it." While both men and women may endorse these attitudes, it has been shown that men generally endorse them more strongly (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987; Jenkins & Dambrot, 1987). One might expect that adherence to such beliefs would influence an individuals' views regarding the likelihood and actual occurrence of sexual events in dating.

Another factor that may dictate how people interpret sexual events in dating interactions is experience with sexual coercion whether as a victim or as a perpetrator. It seems likely that first-hand experience with sexually coercive and/or aggressive situations would colour the way in which sexual cues are perceived in dating situations. A study by Jenkins and Dambrot (1987) explored the impact of individual's own attitudes about rape (measured using the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale; Burt, 1980) and personal experience with sexual coercion (assessed with the Sexual Experiences Survey; Koss & Gidycz, 1985) on attribution of date rape in 3 hypothetical situations. These scenarios were identical in terms of length of acquaintance between the female victim and the male assailant, the degree of force used by the assailant, the amount of resistance offered by the victim and the fact that it was a first date. The only differences were in the amount of money spent by the dating partners (male pays for everything or they go dutch treat) and whether the date was planned in advance (pre arranged or chance

meeting/pick-up). For male subjects, both rape myth adherence and prior coercive behaviour significantly influenced attributions regardless of the nature of the dating situation. Men who reported having perpetrated one or more sexually aggressive acts and men who agreed more with rape myths were less likely to perceive the scenarios as rape, blamed the victim more, perceived the victim as desiring intercourse and viewed the assailants' behaviour as less violent. Whether or not they had any personal experience with sexual victimization, female subjects rated a pick-up date as rape more frequently and females who agreed more with rape myths tended to blame the victim and perceive the victim as desiring intercourse. Based on these findings, it seems reasonable to expect that rape myth acceptance and personal experience with sexual coercion might similarly influence perception of events in real-life dating situations.

Rationale for the Proposed Study

The main purpose of the current study is to establish whether there are gender differences in the sexual and non-sexual events that comprise good, bad and typical dates with subsequent interest in the experiential and attitudinal variables that might influence perception of sexual cues. This study will examine the specific behaviours and cognitions that take place on a date. Rather than providing hypothetical scenarios for consideration as previous investigations have done, this study will involve gathering information about the participants' own dating experiences. Abbey (1982,

1987) has discussed the need for research that draws upon actual occurrences. She pointed out that it is difficult to determine how gender differences in attributions of sexuality, evident in artificially created situations, affect actual interactions. Based on her recommendations, respondents in this study were asked to report on their own dating experiences in 3 different situations -- positive, negative and typical. Using this strategy, it may be possible to determine whether the male bias postulated by Abbey (wherein men tend to view social events in a more sexualized manner than do women) operates at all times or only in certain dating situations.

The data for the current study were obtained using rating scales and open-ended questions. Respondents were provided with a list of different events that could occur on a date and asked to rate the likelihood of each for "good," "bad," and "typical" dates. Some of the items rated were sexual in nature, eg. "your date makes sexual advances too early," "your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look," while other items were not, eg. "your date smiles at you," "your date makes you laugh." Participants were also requested to describe their dating experiences in their own words. Responses to the open-ended questions were considered relative to the likelihood ratings to assess whether there was congruence between the behaviours that comprise peoples' schemata and actual occurrences in their dating experiences. For all of the hypotheses advanced, it was expected

that respondents' likelihood ratings and reports of actual experiences would yield the same patterns of results.

Although both sexual and nonsexual events were considered, most of the hypotheses dealt with sexual events. The first group of hypotheses focused on the issue of gender differences in the perception of sexual events. For at least two of the three types of dates, gender-linked responses regarding sexual behaviours in dating are expected. Research utilizing hypothetical scenarios has shown that males are more inclined to view ambiguous opposite-sex interactions in a sexual way (Abbey & Melby, 1986). Furthermore, when considering events that are overtly sexual in nature, males are less able to distinguish between violent sexual themes and ambiguous events in mainstream videos (Humphreys & Desmarais, 1992). These findings lead to the expectation that males and females will differ in their understanding of cues that identify inappropriate sexual behaviours in real-life dating situations. As Abbey (1982) suggested, male misinterpretation of female motives may result in men making sexual advances that their dates find offensive. Consequently, it is hypothesized that women will be more likely than men to report that a "bad date" includes sexually charged events.

Gender differences in perceptions of what constitutes a "good date" are also expected. In his discussion of the male sex role, Gross (1978) points out the central importance of sexual behaviour to male gender

identity:

> ... sex and social pressures about sex become important early in boyhood and are maintained as an important element in masculine identity throughout much of adult life (Gross, 1978:92).

Empirical support for this assertion is provided in a study by Peplau, Rubin, and Hill (1977) wherein men rated "desire for sexual activity" as a more important dating goal than did women. This finding is not surprising given that women are not typically socialized to value sexual activity to the same extent; in fact, women are usually discouraged from feeling or acknowledging sexual desire (Fine, 1988). Therefore, sex-role socialization theories would suggest that men will be more likely than women to construe sexual events as components of a "good date" situation (Gross, 1978; McCormick et al., 1984).

It is unclear whether to expect sex differences in what is construed as a "typical date." In prior research, men and women exhibited high agreement regarding scripts for a first date, these scripts generally maintaining traditional gender roles (Rose & Frieze, 1989). Although the prescribed behaviours for male and female dating partners differed, respondents were quite knowledgeable about opposite-gender scripts. In a similar vein, it may be that men and women agree about what is expected or standard practice on a "typical" date.

The second set of hypotheses was focused on individual differences that may influence how sexual cues in dating are perceived. Both attitudinal

and experiential variables were examined. Research using hypothetical dating situations has shown that rape myth acceptance and experience of sexual coercion are important in determining whether rape has occurred and in people's attributions of the victim's desire for sexual intercourse (Jenkins & Dambrot, 1987). However, it is not known whether these factors are equally influential in the interpretation of events in one's own dating experiences. Respondents will complete the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (Burt, 1980) and the Sexual Experiences Survey (Koss & Gidycz, 1985). Based on prior research on rape myths (Burt. 1980; Jenkins & Dambrot, 1987), it is predicted that individuals who adhere more strongly to such myths will be less likely to view sexual events as constituting a "bad date." With respect to history of sexually violent experiences, it is expected that men who admit to having perpetrated sexual coercive acts will be less likely to view sexual events as constituting a "bad date" whereas the opposite will be true of women who have been the victims of sexual coercion.

Sexual history variables are also expected to be correlated with perceptions of sexual cues in dating. It is hypothesized that both degree of sexual experience and number of consensual sex partners will be positively correlated with ratings of the likelihood of sexual events in "good date" and "typical date" situations (Carroll et al., 1985).

The third set of hypotheses dealt with nonsexual behaviours. As pointed out earlier, people give a number of reasons for engaging in dating --

sexual activity is only one. Yet of the other reasons given, there are significant gender differences only in the ratings of intimacy, with females more frequently than men naming intimacy as a goal of dating (Roscoe et al., 1987). It is hypothesized that women's schemata will consequently be more likely than men's to include intimacy and relationship issues. Furthermore, information about intimacy issues is most likely to be mentioned in descriptions of good dates, thus it is expected that this gender difference will appear only in those types of dates. No gender differences are expected in bad or typical dates with respect to references to emotional intimacy.

For the remaining nonsexual events considered in this study, no gender differences or date type by gender interaction effects are expected with respect to rated likelihood or actual occurrences.

METHOD

Participants

One hundred and twenty university students (50 men and 70 women) were recruited to participate in a study of dating and sexual behaviour. Students from a variety of disciplines were recruited. The majority of participants (n = 114) were enrolled in introductory psychology courses and given course credit for their participation. Non psychology students from the same university (n = 6) were offered a token monetary compensation ($5.00) for their time. There were no significant differences between the two groups

of students in terms of responses (t's < 1). Students ranged in age from 18 to 26 years (M = 20 12 years, SD = 1.60 years).

Materials

Quantitative Measures

Background information, including information about dating and sexual history, was collected. Students were asked to indicate their sexual orientation (i.e., heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual), number of casual and steady dating partners, age at which they started dating, extent of heterosexual erotic experience, and number of sexual partners (results summarized in Table 1). All respondents reported being heterosexual and having had dating experience with one or more casual or steady dating partners. No gender differences emerged with respect to the number of casual ($M_M = 9.70$, $M_F = 7.46$; $t < 1$) or steady dating partners ($M_M = 2.85$, $M_F = 2.35$; $t < 1$) reported. The average age that respondents started dating was around 15 ($M_M = 15.64$, $M_F = 15.24$; $t < 1$).

Bentler's (1968a, 1968b) scales of heterosexual erotic experience revealed differences in the types of sexual experiences that men and women had. The 22 items in this scale are arranged in a hierarchy (from kissing to anal intercourse) and respondents indicate whether they have ever engaged in the specified sexual acts within a dating context. On average, men reported having engaged in a greater number of the activities mentioned (M = 16.74, SD = 5.26) than women (M = 14.43, SD = 6.21; $t_{(2,112)} = 2.08$,

$p < .05$). Nevertheless, men and women did not differ in the number of

sexual partners that they reported ($M_M = 3.60$, $M_F = 2.99$; $t < 1$)[1].

TABLE 1

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

	MALE	FEMALE	Signif.
NUMBER OF CASUAL DATING PARTNERS	9.70	7.46	$t < 1$
NUMBER OF STEADY DATING PARTNERS	2.85	2.35	$t < 1$
AGE STARTED DATING	15.64	15.24	$t < 1$
DEGREE OF SEXUAL EXPERIENCE (Scale$_{max}$ = 22)	16.74	14.43	$t_{(2,112)} = 2.08$ $p < .05$
NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS	3.60	2.99	$t < 1$

The Sexual Experiences Scale. Information about respondents' history

of sexually coercive experiences was obtained using a modification of the

Sexual Experiences Scale (Koss & Gidycz, 1985). For the purposes of this

investigation, the definition of sexual coercion used was one adapted from

the work of Muehlenhard and Linton (1987): "the use of verbal or physical

tactics in order to obtain any form of sexual contact (from kissing to sexual

intercourse) with an unwilling partner." Female subjects were asked about

their experiences as victims of sexual coercion whereas male subjects were

---

[1]Individuals who reported more than 20 sexual partners were not included in analyses related to this aspect of sexual experience. Two people reported having had 25 partners and one person reported 50. These values skewed the distribution significantly and were subsequently dropped.

asked about their experiences as perpetrators (there were no other

differences in the questions asked of men and women, see Appendices A

and B for copies of the male and female questionnaires in their entirety; scale

items appear on pages 16 and 17 of both questionnaires).

An examination of responses to individual items revealed that some

respondents had experience with several different forms of sexual

victimization or aggression. On average, female subjects reported having

experienced a greater number of sexually coercive acts ($M = 1.99$, $SD = 2.56$)

than male subjects reported having committed ($M = 0.30$, $SD = 0.76$;

$t_{(2,82\,51)} = -5.13$, $p < .001$). Because scale items are presented in a yes-no

format, simply summing the percentage of people who reported each

individual act would overestimate the total number of sexually aggressive or

victimized persons. Following the example of Koss and her associates,

respondents were classified according to the most severe sexual aggression

or victimization that they reported (see Table 2): no sexual aggression or

victimization, sexual contact (defined as the occurrence of fondling, kissing

or petting against the woman's will), sexual coercion[2] (use of verbal pressure

or position of authority to obtain sexual activity), attempted rape (attempts

at vaginal, oral or anal intercourse using restraint, threat or force or actual

force, or alcohol/drugs), and rape (vaginal, oral or anal intercourse resulting

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[2]Koss uses the term "sexual coercion" in this instance to refer to a small subset of behaviours and on other occasions to describe the entire continuum of sexual behaviours performed against a woman's will. For the purposes of this investigation, the term will be used in the latter sense, unless specific reference is being made to Koss's five category scheme.

from the use of restraint, threat of force or actual force, or alcohol/drugs;

Koss, et al., 1987).

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLE REPORTING EXPERIENCE WITH SEXUAL
COERCION

COERCIVE EXPERIENCE	% MALES REPORTING HAVING USED		% FEMALES REPORTING HAVING EXPERIENCED	
No Sexual Coercion	82.0		36.2	
Sexual Contact	8.0	} 18.0	10.2	} 63.8
Attempted Rape	2.0		11.6	
Sexual Coercion	4.0		18.8	
Rape	4.0		23.2	

$$\chi^2_{(4)} = 26.75, p < .001$$

Although the information obtained by using Koss' categorization scheme was valuable, the actual number of respondents in some of the groups was quite small (especially for the male subsample). As a result, it was not possible to conduct meaningful statistical comparisons among the 5 groups. Therefore, subjects were reclassified into one of two groups. those who had been involved in one or more forms of sexual coercion and those who reported no such occurrences. The proportion of women who reported having been the victims of some form of sexual coercion (n = 44 or 63.8%) was significantly greater than the proportion of men who reported having perpetrated any such acts (n = 9 or 18.0%; $\chi^2_{(4)}$ = 26.75, p < .001). Tests

of the influence of sexually coercive experiences on perception of sexual cues in dating was then examined using t-tests comparing victims to non-victims (for women) and perpetrators to non-perpetrators (for men).

The Rape Myth Acceptance Scale. Burt's (1980) scale of rape-supportive attitudes and beliefs was administered (see pages 18 to 20 of questionnaire in Appendix A or B). High scores on this scale indicate greater adherence to rape myths. Eleven of the 19 items measure agreement with statements of attitudes toward rape victims. Examples of these items include: "women who get raped while hitchhiking get what they deserve" and "one reason that women falsely report a rape is that they frequently have a need to call attention to themselves." Responses are recorded on a 7-point Likert scale that ranges from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." The remaining items deal with belief in a rape victim's claims. Subjects are required to estimate the percentage of women making false claims and to indicate how likely they would be to believe claims made by different people. These items are rated using two different 5-point scales.

The scale showed good reliability (Cronbach's alpha = .81), similar in magnitude to that reported by Burt (1980). Men's scores were significantly higher (M = 34.69, SD = 11.03) than women's (M = 26.16, SD = 6.31; $t_{(2.68 69)}$ = 4.83, p < .001). Still, it should be noted that both male and female subjects' scores were clearly at the low end of the scale (scale$_{min}$ = 19, scale$_{max}$ = 117), indicating low endorsement of rape-supportive attitudes in

this sample.

Likelihood ratings. In the effort to discover the normative behaviours associated with different types of dates, participants were presented with a list of 19 behaviours and asked to indicate how likely it was that each would occur during a good date, a bad date and a typical date. These behaviours were culled from an investigation of the cues that convey interest in dating (Muehlenhard, Koralewski, Andrews, & Burdick, 1986) as well as from accounts of the personal experiences of friends and colleagues. Each item was rated on a 7-point scale with values ranging from 1 "not at all likely" to 7 "very likely."

Of the 19 items rated, 8 dealt with sexual activity and sexual suggestiveness. Four of these items were "sexually direct" in nature. your date makes sexual advances too early, your date rejects your sexual advances, your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look and your date kisses you. The other four items were behavioural cues that are connotative of dating and sexual interest: your date makes an effort to sit close to you, your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together, your date repeatedly touches you and your date stares at you. The remaining 11 items dealt with nonsexual events. Two of these items dealt with payment rather than interpersonal exchanges: your date and you each pay for yourself and your date pays for everything. Another item tapped partner compatibility rather than an actual event: your date and you have similar interests. All

other items dealt with verbal and non-verbal events: your date smiles at you a lot, your date holds your hand, your date hugs you, your date makes you laugh, your date compliments you, your date talks about his/her previous girl/boyfriend, and your date does not talk very much and your date listens when you talk about yourself.

Qualitative Measures

Open-ended descriptions. Respondents answered open-ended questions about their dating experiences (see pages 4 to 8 of questionnaire in Appendix A or B). They were asked to consider their own positive, negative and typical dates and describe ...e example of each in detail. In order to prime subjects to think about their dates in evaluative terms, target questions were preceded by some preliminary questions that described the desired type of information: "How do you determine that a date is going well or poorly? What are the specific things that dating partners have done that made you evaluate a date as good or bad?" The preamble was followed by 9 target questions. There were 3 questions for each type of date (only the questions pertaining to the best date are presented here): "Describe the best date that you have had. What happened on this date that made it so good?"; "Still thinking about your best date, please describe the setting and/or locale for the date."; "Again, keeping in mind the best date that you have been on, please describe your dating partner's behaviour. What did s/he do on this date that made it so good?"

The information obtained from these questions was categorized along several dimensions. First, a distinction was made among events that were self-referent, other/partner-referent and joint-referent. Only those events that refer to the partner or to both individuals are described here. Second, the events described were sorted according to whether they represented actual behaviours (eg. "he opened doors for me") or cognitions, attributions regarding the partner (eg. "he was a gentleman"). Descriptions of date activities and behaviours (eg. eating dinner, watching a movie) were not considered as the focus of this investigation was on interpersonal events. Such situational factors might be expected to have some bearing on how people evaluate dates; however, it seems unlikely that they would be the primary determinants of such evaluations. It is more plausible that the character of the person who the date was with and what that person did would be the overriding considerations in judging whether a date was good or bad.

The coding schemes for behaviours and cognitions were quite involved. Although it was anticipated that the open-ended questions would elicit <u>some</u> attributions regarding the partner in addition to descriptions of the partner's behaviour, it was found that such cognitions constituted a substantial percentage of the information provided.[3] Respondents also

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[3] Between 36-47% of the events reported in good, bad and typical date narratives were actually attributions about the partner's character. Men and women were not significantly different with respect to the proportion of information accounted for by such cognitions (largest $t_{(112)} = 1.02$ for good date cognitions.)

included in their narratives speculations about what their partner was thinking and how their partner felt as well as descriptions of how they felt about their partner and about the date in general. Such material, comprising roughly 15% of all the information furnished, was not considered here.

Based on the techniques of qualitative analysis described by Strauss (1990), open ended responses were grouped acccrding to themes that were common and recurrent across respondents. Behaviours were classified as one of two types: verbal or physical/action. Both verbal and physical behaviours were classified according to whether the behaviour was committed by the partner (eg. "he kissed me tenderly"), or not committed (eg. "he didn't make any moves on me"). Within the verbal behaviour dimension, events were categorized using the following scheme:

(1) relationship development issues, eg. "he told me that he wanted to get to know me better";

(2) sexual issues, eg. "she asked me if I wanted to have sex," "he didn't try to pressure me into doing anything sexual";

(3) some other topic, eg. "we argued," "we talked about people we knew".

Physical behaviours were grouped according to the following categories:

(1) affectionate contact, eg. "he hugged me," "we held hands";

(2) explicitly sexual contact, eg. "she supplied me with quality oral

sex," "we made love";

(3) foreplay, eg. kissing, petting;

(4) attentiveness, eg. "listened to what I had to say," "he kept his eyes only on me all night long," "he ignored anything I said";

(5) humour, eg. "he made me laugh" "he was cracking jokes";

and (6) gentlemanly/polite behaviours, eg. "he opened doors for me", "she thanked me for dinner."

Cognitions regarding the partner's characteristics in good, bad and typical dates were organized into the following categories:

(1) positive, eg. "she was nice," "he was really sweet," "he was a genuine kind of person";

(2) negative, eg. "he was a jerk," "she was a bitch" "he was being unreasonable";

(3) neutral, eg. "she was quiet";

(4) wants to engage in sexual activity, eg. "I could tell that he wanted to sleep with me," "we were both horny";

(5) doesn't want to engage in sexual activity eg. "she wasn't easy," "she didn't want things to get too carried away";

(6) gentlemanly/politeness, "he was courteous," "she was polite," "he was a real gentleman";

(7) appearance evaluations, eg. "he was good-looking," "she looked hot";

(8) social skills, eg. "he was friendly," "she was talkative";

and (9) shared interests, eg. "we didn't have anything in common";

Direct reference to a behaviour or cognition in the date narrative was coded as "1" whereas no explicit mention was coded as "0." In addition, information about the nature of the relationship with the dating partner, who asked, and who paid for the date was recorded.

Procedure

The test materials were administered to respondents individually by a same-sex experimenter. Participants were given both a written and an oral description of the study (see Appendices C & D). Because of the sensitive nature of the research topic, consent was obtained independently of data collection. Respondents were asked to sign and return the consent form prior to receiving the test materials. At no time were the respondents' names attached to any of the test materials. Subjects were then left alone in a private room to fill out the survey. No time constraints were imposed; most respondents completed the survey within 45 minutes to an hour.

Because participation in this study had the potential to cause participants to be distressed by the recollection of sexually coercive experiences, respondents were provided with the names and phone numbers of agencies equipped to deal with sexual crises.

RESULTS

Gender differences in perception of sexual events

Likelihood Ratings. The relationship between gender and perception of sexually suggestive dating cues was assessed by submitting each of the 8 items to a 2 (gender) x 3 (date type) repeated measures ANOVA. Interaction effects were expected for these items such that males would rate them as more likely in good dates, females would rate them as more likely in bad dates and no gender differences would occur in typical dates. As expected, significant gender by date type interactions emerged for all 8 items (means and approximate F's appear in Table 3).

The hypothesis that men would be more likely than women to construe sexual events as components of a "good date" was supported. Planned comparisons[4] indicated that men gave significantly higher likelihood ratings to 1 of the "sexually direct" items and 3 of the "connotative" or "indirect" items in a good date situation: your date makes sexual advances too early ($M_M = 3.24$, $M_F = 2.32$; $q_{(5,90)} = 5.13$, $p < .05$), your date stares at you ($M_M = 5.20$, $M_F = 4.70$; $t_{(3,116)} = 2.53$, $p < .05$), your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together ($M_M = 5.82$, $M_F = 5.06$; $q_{(2,115)} = 4.65$, $p < .05$), and your date repeatedly touches you ($M_M = 5.22$, $M_F = 4.12$;

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[4]The assumption of homogeneity of variances across gender was not met in all cases. Dunn-Bonferroni t-tests were conducted when the variances for the male and female subsamples were equal whereas the Games Howell technique (Studentized q statistic) was used when there was heterogeneity of variance.

$t_{(3,116)} = 3.62$, $p < .05$).

The hypothesis that women would be more likely than men to report that a "bad date" contained sexual events was also supported. Women gave significantly higher likelihood ratings to 7 of the 8 items in a bad date situation: your date makes sexual advances too early ($M_M = 3.06$, $M_F = 5.82$; $t_{(3,116)} = 8.80$, $p < .05$), your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look ($M_M = 2.12$, $M_F = 3.60$; $q_{(4,113)} = 7.14$, $p < .05$), your date kisses you ($M_M = 2.10$, $M_F = 3.11$; $q_{(2,113)} = 5.04$, $p < .05$), your date stares at you ($M_M = 3.14$, $M_F = 4.09$; $t_{(3,116)} = 3.12$, $p < .05$), your date makes an effort to sit close to you ($M_M = 2.02$, $M_F = 3.29$; $q_{(2,114)} = 6.66$, $p < .05$), your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together ($M_M = 2.12$, $M_F = 3.49$; $q_{(2,114)} = 7.56$, $p < .05$), and your date repeatedly touches you ($M_M = 2.24$, $M_F = 4.07$; $q_{(3,114)} = 8.01$, $p < .05$). The final item, "your date rejects your sexual advances," was rated by men as more likely to be part of a bad date ($M_M = 5.10$, $M_F = 3.85$; $t_{(3,116)} = 3.48$, $p < .05$). As expected, there were no significant gender differences in the likelihood ratings of these events in a "typical date."

It seems then that for good and bad dates, males and females have different ideas about how likely sexual events are to occur. Next we consider whether there are gender differences in reporting the occurrence of sexual events.

TABLE 3

MEAN LIKELIHOOD RATINGS OF SEXUAL EVENTS
IN GOOD, BAD AND TYPICAL DATES BY RESPONDENT GENDER

ITEM*		DATE TYPE			SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS		
		GOOD	BAD	TYP.	Int. Effects	Gender Effects	Date Type Effects
Your date makes sexual advances too early.	M	3.24	3.06	3.08	$F_{(2,115)} =$ 36.18 $p < .001$	$F_{(1,116)} =$ 13.66 $p < .001$	$F_{(2,115)} =$ 31.16 $p < .001$
	F	2.32	5.82	2.99			
Your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look.	M	4.76	2.12	3.60	$F_{(2,115)} =$ 7.86 $p < .001$		$F_{(2,115)} =$ 26.80 $p < .001$
	F	4.24	3.60	3.40			
Your date kisses you.	M	6.02	2.10	5.10	$F_{(2,115)} =$ 4.88 $p < .01$	$F_{(1,116)} =$ 5.63 $p < .05$	$F_{(2,115)} =$ 136.76 $p < .001$
	F	5.85	3.11	5.44			
Your date rejects your sexual advances.	M	2.90	5.10	3.18	$F_{(2,115)} =$ 3.07 $p < .05$	$F_{(1,116)} =$ 9.32 $p < .01$	$F_{(2,115)} =$ 28.78 $p < .001$
	F	2.81	3.85	2.69			
Your date stares at you.	M	5.20	3.14	4.20	$F_{(2,115)} =$ 5.00 $p < .01$		$F_{(2,115)} =$ 19.79 $p < .001$
	F	4.50	4.09	3.83			
Your date makes an effort to sit close to you.	M	6.10	2.02	5.12	$F_{(2,115)} =$ 7.62 $p < .001$	$F_{(1,116)} =$ 7.42 $p < .01$	$F_{(2,115)} =$ 194.89 $p < .001$
	F	6.10	3.29	4.88			
Your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together.	M	5.82	2.12	4.68	$F_{(2,115)} =$ 13.72 $p < .001$		$F_{(2,115)} =$ 80.12 $p < .001$
	F	5.06	3.49	4.18			
Your date repeatedly touches you.	M	5.22	2.24	4.28	$F_{(2,115)} =$ 13.69 $p < .001$		$F_{(2,115)} =$ 18.51 $p < .001$
	F	4.12	4.07	3.75			

Items were rated on a 7-point scale: 1 = not at all likely, 7 = very likely

Open-ended responses. The strategy adopted for examining the actual behaviours and cognitions associated with each type of date was to record whether a particular event was reported and then to submit these data to chi-square analyses.[5] Three kinds of sexual behaviours were repeatedly mentioned by respondents: verbal requests/hints for sexual activity, kissing/foreplay and explicit sexual contact such as intercourse and oral sex. Some subjects reported incidents where their partners displayed one or more of these 3 behaviours whereas others made a point of mentioning that these behaviours had not occurred. Consequently, there were 6 different sexual behaviours on which males and females' narratives were compared. partner requests/hints for sexual activity, eg. "[she] told me that she wouldn't mind if I put my hands on her chest"; kissing/foreplay occurs, eg. "we cuddled up (fooled around)"; intercourse/oral sex occurs, eg. "it was the first night we had sex together"; partner refrains from suggesting sexual activity, eg. "[he] never pressured me"; kissing/foreplay does not occur, eg. "we didn't kiss or anything"; and intercourse/oral sex does not occur, eg. "[he] did not make any sexual attempts at the end of the

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[5]Originally, the number of times each event appeared in the subjects' narrative was recorded. As coding progressed, it became clear that respondents describing a particular behaviour or cognition often tended to report only whether the event happened, not how many times it occurred. Furthermore, for some events a substantial portion of the sample did not report any occurrences, thus obscuring group differences when nonparametric ranking tests were carried out using frequency data. Therefore, the scheme was altered such that each event was coded as a dichotomous variable.

evening." The sexually-related cognitions considered were of 3 types: positive evaluations of the partner's sexual intent, negative evaluations of the partner's sexual intent, and positive evaluations of the partner's lack of sexual intent. As described in the method section, mention of one of these events in the narrative was coded as "1" and no reference was coded as "0."

As with the likelihood ratings, it was expected that when describing actual occurrences, males would be more likely to report the occurrence of sexual events in good dates, females would be more likely to mention sexual activity as a component of bad dates and no gender differences would emerge in typical dates. These hypotheses were tested via chi-square techniques by constructing 2 (occurrence/non-occurrence) by 2 (male/female) tables for each date type. This procedure is analogous to the planned comparisons carried out on the male and female likelihood ratings. Only significant findings are presented here (percentages and significance levels reported in Table 4).

The hypothesis that men would be more likely than women to construe sexual events as components of a "good date" was again supported. In their reports of the actual events that comprised their best dates, a greater proportion of men than women mentioned foreplay ($\%_M = 38.3$, $\%_F = 20.3$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 4.54$, $p < .05$) and intercourse/oral sex ($\%_M = 25.5$, $\%_F = 5.8$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 9.16$, $p < .01$). Also, men were more likely to

attribute positive sexual intent to their partners in a good date ($\%_M = 18.8$, $\%_f = 0.0$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 11.50$, $\underline{p} < .001$).

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING SEXUAL EVENTS
IN GOOD, BAD AND TYPICAL DATES BY GENDER

BEHAVIOUR/ COGNITION		GOOD	Gender Effects	BAD	Gender Effects	TYP.	Gender Effects
Verbal requests/hints for sexual activity	M	2.1		2.1		0.0	
	F	2.9		4.5		2.9	
Kissing/petting	M	38.3	$\chi^2_{(1)} =$ 4.54 $p < .05$	10.6		41.7	
	F	20.3		15.2		33.8	
Intercourse/oral sex	M	25.5	$\chi^2_{(1)} =$ 9.15 $p < .01$	2.1	$\chi^2_{(1)} =$ 7.81 $p < .01$	27.1	$\chi^2_{(1)} =$ 12.16 $p < .001$
	F	5.8		19.7		4.4	
No requests/hints for sexual activity	M	2.1		0.0		2.1	
	F	11.6		1.5		2.9	
No kissing/petting	M	0.0		8.5		2.1	
	F	2.9		1.5		7.4	
No intercourse/oral sex	M	14.9		4.3		2.1	
	F	18.8		1.5		4.4	
Date wants sexual activity - positive evaluation	M	18.8	$\chi^2_{(1)} =$ 11.50 $p < .001$	0.0		12.8	$\chi^2_{(1)} =$ 4.20 $p < .05$
	F	0.0		0.0		1.5	
Date wants sexual activity - negative evaluation	M	0.0		4.4	$\chi^2_{(1)} =$ 11.35 $p < .001$	0.0	
	F	0.0		30.6		3.0	
Date doesn't want sexual activity - positive evaluation	M	4.2		0.0		6.4	
	F	4.3		0.0		7.6	

In a bad date, the expected associations between gender and sexual events emerged once"agakn. "Women were more likely to report that intercourse or oral sex had occurred ($\%_M = 2.1$, $\%_F = 19.7$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 7.81$, $p < .01$) and to attribute unreciprocated sexual desire/intentions to their partner ($\%_M = 4.4$, $\%_F = 30.6$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 11.35$, $p < .001$).

In descriptions of a typical date, no gender difference in the reporting of sexual events was hypothesized but it was found that men were more likely to report the occurrence of explicit sexual contact ($\%_M = 27.1$, $\%_F = 4.4$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 12.16$, $p < .001$) and to attribute positive sexual intent to their partners ($\%_M = 12.8$, $\%_F = 1.5$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 4.20$, $p < .05$) in this situation as well.

Attitudinal & experiential influences on sexual cue perception

Likelihood ratings. Given the gender differences found in the ratings of sexual events, corrglatkons between"these ratings and the sexual history and attitudinal variables were run separately for males and females. As predicted, some of these sexual history and attitudinal variables proved to be significantly associated with likelihood ratings for the 8 "sexually charged" events in the 3 date situations. Findings related to each hypothesis will be presented first for female subjects, then for male subjects. Significant correlations are presented in Table 5.

TABLE 5

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN LIKELIHOOD OF SEXUAL EVENTS
AND SEXUAL HISTORY VARIABLES BY GENDER

ITEM		GOOD DATE		TYPICAL DATE	
		SEXUAL EXP.	# SEXUAL PARTNERS	SEXUAL EXP.	# SEXUAL PARTNERS
Your date makes sexual advances too early.	M	r = .32*	r = .25*	r = .23	r = .40**
	F	r = -.07	r = .09	r = .03	r = .31**
Your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look.	M	r = .27	r = .19	r = .43***	r = .19
	F	r = .26*	r = .05	r = .14	r = .11
Your date kisses you.	M	r = .33*	r = .07	r = .52***	r = .13
	F	r = .23*	r = -.03	r = .08	r = .00
Your date rejects your sexual advances.	M	r = -.13	r = -.09	r = -.36**	r = .04
	F	r = -.21*	r = -.22*	r = -.28*	r = -.21*
Your date stares at you.	M	r = .28*	r = .15	r = -.03	r = .09
	F	r = .13	r = -.02	r = -.06	r = -.04
Your date makes an effort to sit close to you.	M	r = .31*	r = -.02	r = .32*	r = -.05
	F	r = .04	r = .09	r = -.06	r = -.07
Your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together.	M	r = .31*	r = .00	r = .46***	r = .07
	F	r = .04	r = .07	r = -.10	r = .02
Your dates repeatedly touches you.	M	r = .49***	r = .04	r = .48***	r = .10
	F	r = .19	r = .06	r = .12	r = .07

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

First, degree of sexual experience (measured using Bentler's (1968a, 1968b) scales) and number of sexual partners were positively correlated with ratings of sexual event likelihood in both good and typical date

situations. For women rating a "good date," it was found that those with more varied sexual experience rated the items "your date kisses you" ($r = .23$, $p < .05$) and "your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look" as more likely ($r = .26$, $p < .05$) and the item "your date rejects your sexual advances" as less likely ($r = -.21$, $p < .05$). The number of sexual partners was also negatively related to the likelihood that a partner would reject sexual advances ($r = -.22$, $p < .05$).

For men rating a "good date," more varied sexual experience was positively correlated with 6 of the sexual variables: "your date repeatedly touches you," "your date kisses you," "your date makes an effort to sit close to you," "your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together," "your date makes sexual advances too early," and "your date stares at you" (smallest $r = .28$, $p < .05$; largest $r = .49$, $p < .001$). Number of sexual partners was not significantly correlated with any of the "sexual" variables.

On a "typical date," women with more varied sexual experience again rated "your date rejects your sexual advances" as less likely ($r = -.28$, $p < .05$). Number of sexual partners showed the same negative relationship with partner's rejection of sexual advances as in the good date situation (r .21, $p < .05$). Having had more sexual partners was also positively correlated with the likelihood that "your date makes sexual advances too early" in a typical date ($r = .31$, $p < .01$).

Men's ratings of a typical date were similar to those given for a good date. Degree of sexual experience was positively related to 5 of the 8 sexual events: "your date repeatedly touches you," "your date kisses you," "your date makes an effort to sit close to you," "your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together," and "your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look" (smallest $r = .32$, $p < .05$; largest $r = .52$, $p < .001$). It was also negatively related to the item "your date rejects your sexual advances" ($r = -.36$, $p < .01$). Number of sexual partners was positively related to the likelihood that "your date makes sexual advances too early" ($r = .40$, $p < .01$) for men in a typical date situation.

For both men and women, sexual history variables were significantly associated with ratings of "sexually direct" items (eg. "your dates makes sexual advances too early"). This finding emerged for both good and typical dates. Interestingly, only for male subjects were sexual history variables significantly related to items that merely connoted sexual interest (eg. "your date repeatedly touches you").

Second, the hypothesis that prior experience with sexual coercion would influence rating of sexual events in a bad date found very limited support. It was predicted that women who had been victims of sexual coercion would rate sexual events as likely components of a bad date whereas men who admitted to having perpetrated sexual coercive acts would be less likely to view sexual events as constituting a bad date. For

women, only one event, "your date makes sexual advances too early" was rated significantly more likely by those who had some history of sexual coercion ($M_{victim} = 6.23$ versus $M_{non} = 5.15$; $t_{(2\ 36\ 93)} = -2.51$, $p < .05$). It is interesting to note that women who had been victimized rated this same item as marginally more likely in typical date situations too ($M_{victim} = 3.26$ versus $M_{non} = 2.54$; $t_{(2.66)} = -1.97$, $p < .10$).

For males rating a bad date, there were no significant differences in sexual event likelihood ratings between men who admitted to having committed sexually coercive acts and men with no such experience. Yet they did rate the likelihood of their partner rejecting their advances as marginally lower ($M_{coercive} = 2.22$ versus $M_{non} = 3.05$; $t_{(2.48)} = 1.70$, $p < .10$) in the context of a good date.

Third, the relationship between attitudes regarding rape myth and sexual events in "bad date" situations was assessed. It was expected that individuals who endorsed rape myths more strongly would be less likely to view sexual events as constituting a "bad date." Consistent with this hypothesis, women with higher rape myth acceptance scores rated the item "your date makes sexual advances too early" as less likely ($r = -.37$, $p < .001$). There were no significant effects for any of the other sexual items Among male subjects, the rape myth acceptance score was not significantly associated with ratings of any of the sexual events in a bad date situation.

Open ended responses. The influence of sexual history and attitudinal variables on the reporting of actual sexual events was also examined. As with the likelihood ratings, analyses were run separately for male and female subsamples. Results are reported first for women, then for men.

As noted in the method section, sexual events were coded in terms of mention/no mention whereas most of the background variables were continuous scales. Consequently, the latter were transformed into dichotomous variables in order to simplify analyses. Median splits were performed such that a "high" and "low" group was formed for variables measuring degree of sexual experience, number of sexual partners and rape myth acceptance scores. Chi-square techniques were used to test the hypotheses linking sexual history and attitudinal variables and the reporting of sexual events. The impact of the experiential and attitudinal variables was assessed for each of the 9 sexual events (6 types of behaviours, 3 types of cognitions; see page 34 for descriptions) that appeared in respondents' recollections of their best, worst and typical dates. Sexual behaviours (partner requests/hints for sexual activity, kissing/foreplay occurs, intercourse/oral sex occurs) were compared to the background variables as individual items and when combined as a "sexual behaviour" constellation. This same procedure was followed for sexual behaviours that were explicitly mentioned as not having happened (partner refrains from suggesting sexual activity, kissing/foreplay does not occur and

intercourse/oral sex does not occur).

First, the hypothesis that degree of sexual experience and number of sexual partners would be positively associated with the reports of sexual events found some support, but only among female subjects. For good dates, there was a tendency for women with more varied sexual experience to report the occurrence of explicit sexual contact; 13.8% of the women in the upper half of the sexual experience distribution reported that intercourse or oral sex occurred whereas none of the women in the lower half of the distribution did so ($\chi^2_{(1)}$ = 2.74, p<.10). In fact, women with fewer types of sexual experiences were more likely to state that lack of sexual activity (represented by the combined sexual behaviour variable) was part of a good date ($\%_{high}$=17.2, $\%_{low}$=40.6; $\chi^2_{(1)}$ = 4.00, p<.05). This relationship between lack of experience and lack of sexual activity was observed to be marginally significant in the typical date condition as well ($\%_{high}$ = 3.6, $\%_{low}$ = 21.9; $\chi^2_{(1)}$ = 2.89, p<.10). No significant associations between number of sexual partners and reporting of sexual events emerged in either the good or typical dates.

For men, the hypothesis that greater sexual experience and more sexual partners would be related to more reports of sexual events was not supported. Neither of the experience variables proved to be significantly associated with sexual events in either the good or typical date conditions.

Second, the hypothesis regarding prior experience with sexual

coercion and the occurrence of sexual events in a bad date was strongly supported among women. It was expected that women who had been victims of sexual coercion would report sexual events as components of their worst date. In fact, women who had been the victims of sexual coercion were more likely to report that sexual events (combined sexual behaviour variable) had occurred during their worst date ($\%_{victim} = 43.9$, $\%_{non} = 16.0$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 5.44$, $\underline{p} < .05$), specifically, intercourse or oral sex were more likely to have occurred ($\%_{victim} = 31.7$, $\%_{non} = 0.0$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 7.97$, $\underline{p} < .001$). In addition, women who had a history of sexual coercion were more likely to attribute (unwanted) sexual interest or intent to their partners ($\%_{victim} = 42.1$, $\%_{non} = 9.1$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 7.23$, $\underline{p} < .01$).

On the other hand, men who admitted to having perpetrated sexual coercive acts were expected to be less inclined to report that sexual events were components of their worst date. This hypothesis was not supported; men who had admitted perpetrating sexually coercive acts did not differ from those who had not in their descriptions of sexual behaviours or cognitions during a bad date. But it was found that a larger percentage of these men tended to report favourable sexual intent on the part of their dates in their best date narratives ($\%_{coercive} = 44.4$, $\%_{non} = 12.8$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 2.95$, $\underline{p} < .10$).

Third, it was predicted that individuals who endorsed rape myths more strongly would be less likely to view sexual events as constituting a "bad date." This hypothesized inverse relationship between rape myth adherence

and the reporting of sexual events in a bad date was not found for male or female subjects.

Nonsexual events

Likelihood ratings. Eleven of the 19 items rated dealt with nonsexual events. These items were analyzed using 2 (gender) x 3 (date type) repeated measures ANOVAs. Although no interaction or gender effects were expected, it was anticipated that mean likelihood ratings would differ according to date type. A summary of the means and approximate F's appears in Table 6. Significant findings are presented below.

Two items dealt with payment issues: the item "your date and you each pay for yourself" showed no significant effects whereas the item "your date pays for everything" showed a significant interaction effect ($F_{(2,115)} = 7.54$ $p<.001$). Women rated this event as significantly more likely in both good ($M_M = 3.34$, $M_F = 4.53$) and typical dates ($M_M = 2.64$, $M_F = 4.31$) while men and women did not differ in their ratings of this item for a bad date ($M_M = 3.08$, $M_F = 3.27$).

The presence of humour during dates was tapped by the item "your date makes you laugh." A significant gender by date type interaction was found ($F_{(2,115)} = 3.15$, $p<.05$); women rated this item as more likely in good ($M_M = 6.18$, $M_F = 6.82$) and typical date situations ($M_M = 5.32$, $M_F = 5.84$).

TABLE 6

MEAN LIKELIHOOD RATINGS OF NONSEXUAL EVENTS
IN GOOD, BAD AND TYPICAL DATES BY GENDER

ITEM		DATE TYPE			SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS		
		GOOD	BAD	TYP	Int. Effects	Gender Effects	Date Type Effects
Your date and you each pay for yourself.	M	3.74	3.88	3.82			
	F	4.29	4.00	4.47			
Your date pays for everything.	M	3.34	3.08	2.64	$F_{(2,115)}$ $= 7.54$ $p<.001$	$F_{(1,116)}$ $= 28.57$ $p<.001$	$F_{(2,115)}$ $= 7.27$ $p<.001$
	F	4.53	3.27	4.31			
Your date and you have similar interests.	M	6.06	2.24	5.26			$F_{(2,115)}$ $= 343.34$ $p<.001$
	F	6.37	2.07	5.24			
Your date smiles at you a lot.	M	6.40	2.08	5.48		$F_{(1,116)}$ $= 6.24$ $p<.05$	$F_{(2,115)}$ $= 381.48$ $p<.001$
	F	6.56	2.50	5.72			
Your date holds your hand.	M	5.56	2.26	4.88			$F_{(2,115)}$ $= 96.12$ $p<.001$
	F	5.78	2.79	4.82			
Your date hugs you.	M	5.98	2.16	5.16			$F_{(2,115)}$ $= 158.84$ $p<.001$
	F	6.00	2.93	5.24			
Your date makes you laugh.	M	6.18	1.80	5.32	$F_{(2,115)}$ $= 3.15$ $p<.05$	$F_{(1,116)}$ $= 17.33$ $p<.001$	$F_{(2,115)}$ $= 829.81$ $p<.001$
	F	6.82	1.87	5.84			
Your date compliments you.	M	5.54	2.42	4.74			$F_{,115)}$ $= 153.07$ $p<.001$
	F	5.69	2.68	5.02			
Your date talks about previous girl/boyfriend.	M	2.38	5.62	3.12		$F_{(1,116)}$ $= 4.37$ $p<.05$	$F_{(2,115)}$ $= 155.16$ $p<.001$
	F	1.93	5.63	2.59			
Your date does not talk very much.	M	2.28	5.08	3.02			$F_{(2,115)}$ $= 97.12$ $p<.001$
	F	1.85	5.29	2.40			
Your date listens when you talk about yourself.	M	5.96	2.45	5.37			$F_{(2,115)}$ $= 219.15$ $p<.001$
	F	6.27	2.47	5.23			

The ratings given by men and women in the context of a bad date were almost identical ($M_M = 1.80$, $M_F = 1.87$).

Another item tapped respondents' thoughts regarding compatibility rather than an actual event: "your date and you have similar interests." There was a main effect of date type ($F_{(2,115)} = 343.34$ $p < .001$), whereby the item was rated most likely on good dates ($M_G = 6.24$), then typical dates ($M_T = 5.25$), then bad dates ($M_B = 2.14$).

Behaviours that connote affection between the partners, "your date smiles at you a lot," "your date holds your hand," and "your date hugs you" showed significant main effects for date type ($F_{(2,115)} = 381.48$ $p < .001$, $F_{(2,115)} = 96.12$ $p < .001$ and $F_{(2,115)} = 158.84$ $p < .001$ respectively). Each of these behaviours was rated most likely on good dates and least likely on bad dates, with typical dates falling somewhere in between. The mean likelihood ratings for each behaviour were as follows: "your date smiles at you a lot" - $M_G = 6.48$, $M_T = 5.62$, $M_B = 2.32$; "your date holds your hand" - $M_G = 5.68$, $M_T = 4.85$, $M_B = 2.59$; and "your date hugs you" - $M_G = 5.98$, $M_T = 5.20$, $M_B = 2.61$. Smiling behaviour by the partner was also rated significantly more likely by female subjects ($M_F = 4.93$) than by males ($M_M = 4.65$; $F_{(1,116)} = 6.24$ $p < .05$).

Significant main effects were also found for verbal behaviours by the partner. The item "your date compliments you" was rated most likely on good dates ($M_G = 5.63$), then typical dates ($M_T = 4.90$) then bad dates

($M_B = 2.66$; $F_{(2,115)} = 153.07$ $p < .001$). Items describing less positive verbal behaviours, "your date talks about his/her previous girl/boyfriend" and "your date does not talk very much", were rated most likely to occur on bad dates and much less likely on typical or good dates ($M_B = 5.64$, $M_T = 2.81$, $M_G = 2.12$; $F_{(2,115)} = 155.16$ $p < .001$ and $M_B = 5.22$, $M_T = 2.66$, $M_G = 2.02$; $F_{(2,115)} = 97.12$ $p < .001$ respectively). In addition, males rated their dates' talking about previous partners as significantly more likely ($M_M = 3.71$) than did females ($M_F = 3.38$; $F_{(1,116)} = 4.37$ $p < .05$).

One item, "your date listens when you talk about yourself," tapped the partner's attentiveness during verbal exchanges. Ratings for this behaviour showed a significant main effect for date type ($F_{(2,115)} = 219.15$, $p < .001$) such that listening behaviour was rated most likely in a good date ($M_G = 6.11$), then in a typical date ($M_T = 5.29$), and least likely in a bad date ($M_B = 2.46$).

Open-ended responses. The nonsexual behaviours and cognitions reported in each of the 3 date types were analyzed using chi-square techniques. Two types of verbal behaviours and 4 categories of actions were examined: talking about intimacy/relationship development issues, verbal exchanges regarding other nonsexual issues, affectionate contact, attentiveness, humour and gentlemanly/polite behaviours[6]. Seven kinds of

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[6] It was the author's intention to determine whether there were gender differences in the reports of partners refraining from engaging in the 6 nonsexual behaviours shown in Table 7 but too few respondents explicitly mentioned such occasions and these analyses were dropped.

cognitions or attributions about the partner were considered. positive,

negative, neutral, gentlemanly/politeness attributions, appearance

evaluations, social skills evaluations and cognitions about shared interests or

characteristics. Percentages and significance levels for behaviours are

presented in Table 7 while those for cognitions are found in Table 8.

TABLE 7

<u>PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING NONSEXUAL BEHAVIOURS</u>
<u>IN GOOD, BAD AND TYPICAL DATES BY GENDER</u>

BEHAVIOUR		GOOD	Gender Effects	BAD	Gender Effects	TYP.	Gender Effects
Discussion of relationship/ intimacy issues	M	31.9	$\chi^2_{(1)} = 6.04$ $p < .05$	6.4		29.2	
	F	55.1		13.6		30.9	
Verbal: other	M	46.8		47.9		52.1	
	F	49.3		52.1		54.4	
Affectionate contact	M	42.6		2.1		39.6	
	F	50.7		10.6		33.8	
Humour	M	23.4	$\chi^2_{(1)} = 4.93$ $p < .05$	4.3		18.8	
	F	43.5		0.0		27.9	
Attentiveness	M	19.1		0.0		14.6	
	F	23.2		7.6		11.8	
Gentlemanly /polite behaviours	M	4.3	$\chi^2_{(1)} = 11.13$ $p < .001$	2.1		2.1	$\chi^2_{(1)}$ 7.69 $p < .01$
	F	29.0		4.5		19.1	

Using the same procedure as for sexual events, 2 by 2 tables

comparing gender and occurrence/nonoccurrence of an event were

constructed for each date type. A number of gender differences emerged in

the reporting of nonsexual events although the only hypothesized relationship was for intimacy-seeking behaviours in good dates. Indeed, women were more likely to report verbal behaviours related to the development of intimacy were part of a good date (exemplified by statements such as "he asked me a lot of questions to try to get to know me"; $\%_M = 31.9$, $\%_F = 55.1$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 6.04$, $p < .05$).

When describing their best dates, women were also more likely than men to mention humour (eg. "he made me laugh"; $\%_M = 23.4$, $\%_F = 43.5$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 4.93$, $p < .05$) and gentlemanly/polite behaviours (eg. "he opened doors for me"; $\%_M = 4.3$, $\%_F = 29.0$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 11.13$, $p < .001$). Women more frequently made positive evaluations regarding their partner's gentlemanliness or politeness in a good date (eg. "he was considerate," "he was courteous," "he was a true gentleman"; $\%_M = 2.1$, $\%_F = 43.5$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 24.91$, $p < .001$). Men seemed to be more concerned with their partner's physical appearance as they more frequently mentioned whether their partner was attractive in the context of a good date (eg. "she was beautiful," "she was the best-looking date I have ever had"; $\%_M = 31.3$, $\%_f = 7.2$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 11.81$, $p < .001$).

In descriptions of typical dates, gentlemanly and polite behaviours were more likely to be remarked upon by women ($\%_M = 2.1$, $\%_F = 19.1$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 7.70$, $p < .01$), as were positive evaluations of a partner's gentlemanliness/politeness ($\%_M = 10.6$, $\%_F = 31.8$; $\chi^2_{(1)} = 6.95$, $p < .01$).

TABLE 8

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING NONSEXUAL COGNITIONS
IN GOOD, BAD AND TYPICAL DATES BY GENDER

COGNITION		GOOD	Gender Effects	BAD	Gender Effects	TYP.	Gender Effects
Positive qualities	M	64.6		4.4		48.9	
	F	71.0		12.9		40.9	
Negative qualities	M	4.2		57.8		6.4	
	F	0.0		51.6		4.5	
Neutral qualities	M	8.3		4.4		23.4	
	F	14.5		11.3		21.2	
Gentlemanliness/ politeness - positive evaluation	M	2.1	$x^2_{(1)} = 24.91$ p<.001	0.0		10.6	$x^2_{(1)}$ 6.95 p<.01
	F	43.5		1.6		31.8	
Gentlemanliness/ politeness - negative evaluation	M	0.0		4.4		0.0	
	F	0.0		6.5		0.0	
Appearance - positive evaluations	M	31.3	$x^2_{(1)} = 11.51$ p<.001	11.1		6.4	
	F	7.2		6.5		3.0	
Appearance - negative evaluations	M	0.0		4.4		0.0	
	F	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Social skills - positive evaluations	M	25.0		0.0		29.8	$x^2_{(1)}$ 2.74 p<.10
	F	24.6		0.0		16.7	
Social skills - negative evaluations	M	0.0		13.3	$x^2_{(1)}$ = 3.69 p<.10	0.0	
	F	0.0		29.0		3.0	
Shared interests - positive evaluations	M	20.8		0.0		6.4	
	F	15.9		0.0		4.5	
Shared interests - negative evaluations	M	0.0		11.1		0.0	
	F	0.0		17.7		1.5	

Men and women's reports of the nonsexual events comprising bad dates were not significantly different.

Characterization of good, bad & typical dates

Likelihood ratings. In previous research, scripts have been defined as consisting of actions mentioned by more than 25% of subjects (Bower, Black & Turner, 1979; Rose & Frieze, 1989). This strategy was adopted and modified in order to delineate a schema for each type of date. The scale used to evaluate each event ranged from 1 "not at all likely" to 7 "very likely", thus events that were rated above the midpoint of "4" were at least somewhat likely to occur during the course of a particular type of date. If more than 25% of the respondents rated an item as greater than "4," that item was included in the schema for that date, despite the fact that males anf feoales sometimes differed significantly in the mean likelihood rating they assigned the item. Table 9 shows the items which comprise good, bad and typical date schemata.

Respondents agreed that the following 13 events were at least somewhat likely on a good date: "your date smiles at you a lot," "your date compliments you," "your date stares at you," "your date makes you laugh," "your date makes an effort to sit close to you," "your date listens when you talk about yourself," "your date hugs you," "your date and you have similar interests," "your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look," "your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together," "your date holds

you hand," "your date kisses you," and "your date repeatedly touches you." For each of these events, 43% or more of the sample rated the item as a "5" or higher. There was some disagreement about payment issues however. Women included both "your date pays for everything" and "your date and you each pay for yourself" in their schema for a good date whereas men did not.

The schema that emerged for a typical date included all of the same items that comprised a good date except that only men included "your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look" as a component. Also, both men and women incorporated the item "your date and you each pay for yourself" into their schemata. The item "your date pays for everything" still belonged exclusively in women's schemata.

Finally, male and female respondents rated the following events as likely on a bad date: "your date talks about his/her previous girl/boyfriend," "your date rejects your sexual advances," "your date does not talk very much" and "your date and you each pay for yourself." Women's schemata included additional items that expressed or connoted sexual interest which were not present in men's schemata: "your date makes sexual advances too early," "your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look," "your date repeatedly touches you," "your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together," and "your date stares at you."

TABLE 9

DATE EVENTS RATED AS LIKELY COMPONENTS OF
GOOD, BAD AND TYPICAL DATES BY AT LEAST 25% OF SAMPLE

ITEM	GOOD		BAD		TYP.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Your date makes sexual advances too early.				*		
Your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look.	*	*		*	*	
Your date kisses you.	*	*			*	*
Your date rejects your sexual advances.			*	*		
Your date stares at you.	*	*		*	*	*
Your date makes an effort to sit close to you.	*	*			*	*
Your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together.	*	*		*	*	*
Your date repeatedly touches you.	*	*		*	*	*
Your date and you each pay for yourself.		*	*	*	*	*
Your date pays for everything.		*				*
Your date and you have similar interests.	*	*			*	*
Your date smiles at you a lot.	*	*			*	*
Your date holds your hand.	*	*			*	*
Your date hugs you.	*	*			*	*
Your date makes you laugh.	*	*			*	*
Your date compliments you.	*	*			*	*
Your date talks about his/her previous girl/boyfriend.			*	*		
Your date does not talk very much.			*	*		
Your date listens when you talk about yourself.	*	*			*	*

Open-ended descriptions. For the three types of dates considered, the nature of the relationship with the dating partner tended to differ. When respondents specified how well they knew their partners, it was found that most of the "worst" and "typical" dates occurred with casual partners (68.8% and 65.5% respectively, no significant gender differences) whereas "best" dates were almost as likely to occur with a casual partner (52.2%) as with a steady partner (47.8%).

Information about who asked for the date and who paid was not spontaneously generated by the majority of respondents. In each of the 3 types of dates, less than 25% of respondents reported who asked. Instead, subjects reported on general aspects of the date such as. "we went out to dinner and a movie." With respect to payment, less than 35% of respondents mentioned who paid for the date.

In an attempt to discover the most important issues in people's best, worst and typical dates, the behaviours that were report by more than 25% of respondents were identified. Results are presented in Table 10. The following items were mentioned by both men and women in the context of a best date: discussion of relationship/intimacy issues, affectionate contact and positive characterizations of the partner (eg. "he was nice"). Women also talked about humour, and gentlemanliness/politeness (behaviours and attributions). Men discussed the occurrence of kissing/petting and more explicit sexual contact as well as partners' appearance and social skills.

TABLE 10

BEHAVIOURS/COGNITIONS SPONTANEOUSLY MENTIONED BY MORE THAN 25% OF RESPONDENTS IN BEST, WORST AND TYPICAL DATE NARRATIVES

BEHAVIOUR/ COGNITION	GOOD		BAD		TYP.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Discussion of relationship/intimacy issues	*	*			*	*
Verbal: other	*	*	*	*	*	*
Affectionate contact	*	*			*	*
Humour		*				*
Attentiveness						
Gentlemanly/polite behaviours		*				
Verbal requests/hints for sexual activity						
Kissing/petting	*				*	*
Intercourse/oral sex	*				*	
No requests/hints for sexual activity						
No kissing/petting						
No intercourse/oral sex						
Date wants sexual activity, +ve eval.						
Date wants sexual activity, -ve eval.				*		
Date doesn't want sexual activity, +ve eval.						
Positive qualities	*	*			*	*
Negative qualities			*	*		
Neutral qualities						
Gentlemanliness/politeness, +ve eval.		*				*
Gentlemanliness/politeness, -ve eval.						
Appearance, +ve evalutions	*					
Appearance, -ve evaluations						
Social skills, +ve evaluations	*				*	
Social skills, -ve evaluations				*		
Shared interests, +ve evaluations						
Shared interests, -ve evaluations						

The behaviours that were salient on a typical date were many of the same ones mentioned in the best date narratives. Again, men and women referred to discussion of relationship/intimacy issues, affectionate contact and positive characterizations of the partner. In addition, both men and women mentioned kissing/petting in the context of a typical date. As in their best dates, men talked about intercourse/oral sex, and their partner's social skills whereas women once again mentioned humour and gentlemanliness/politeness.

Finally, both male and female respondents discussed their partner's negative qualities in their worst date narratives. Women also tended to describe instances where partners had sexual intentions that they did not reciprocate and made negative evaluations of their partners' social skills.

The open-ended responses given tended to be much more general in scope than the specific behaviours for which subjects provided likelihood ratings. It was not possible to make direct statistical comparisons of the two types of measures because the behaviours that respondents chose to discuss in the qualitative section did not correspond exactly to the behaviours that they were asked to rate in the quantitative section. Thus it was difficult to determine whether the events that people thought were likely to occur actually did happen. Nevertheless, there were some similarities in the issues addressed by two types of measures. The implications of the findings reported here are considered below.

DISCUSSION

The primary focus of the current study was on gender differences in reports of sexual and non-sexual events in dating. In a departure from the strategy customarily used in previous studies of cue perception, participants reported on their own dating experiences rather than rating hypothetical dating situations. Information about participants' dating experiences was gathered using quantitative, Likert-type measures and qualitatitive, open-ended questions. Both measures tapped sexual and nonsexual issues and it was often possible to discern parallel gender-linked patterns of responding when the two were compared.

Consistent with sex-role socialization theory, a strong relationship emerged between gender and the reporting of sexual events. The higher likelihood ratings that men gave to sexual events in a good date as well as their more frequent references to sexual events in describing their best dates attest to the importance of sexual activity for males (Gross, 1978; Peplau, Rubin & Hill, 1978). The finding that a significantly greater proportion of men mentioned sexual issues even when describing their typical dates illustrates how salient these matters are for college-aged males. The finding that women gave higher likelihood ratings to sexual events in bad dates suggests that males may be socialized to pursue sexual activity to such an extent that some men may attempt to perform the stereotyped role of sexual

initiator even when it is inappropriate to do so. Descriptions of actual bad date experiences seemed to support this theory female subjects were more likely to report attempted or actual sexual contact and to attribute sexual intent to their partners as part of their worst dates.

These results provide further support for Abbey's (1982) conclusion that men tend to view social interactions in a more sexualized manner men show the same focus on sexual issues in their own dating experiences that they exhibit when considering hypothetical dating scenarios (Abbey, 1982, Abbey, Cozzarelli, McLaughlin, & Harnish, 1987). Female subjects' descriptions of their bad dates also provide indirect evidence of men's tendency to emphasize sexual activity. However, it was not possible to determine whether the unwelcome sexual advances described by female subjects in their worst date narratives were in fact due to misperceptions by their partners (Abbey, 1982). A recent study comparing men's and women's conceptualizations of what constitutes sexually coercive behaviour suggests that there may not be any misperception of sexual intent by men (McCaw & Senn, 1993). Male subjects in McCaw and Senn's study were capable of identifying the behaviours that signalled unwillingness to engage in sexual activity and acknowledged that it was wrong to disregard a woman's refusal to have sex. Yet having demonstrated their comprehension of these issues, they went on to compose scenarios depicting how they might attempt to persuade a partner to have sex using coercive techniques.

Given the substantial proportion of women in this study who reported unwanted sexual advances as part of their worst date, it is important to conduct further research on dating experiences to determine whether the socialization practices that encourage males to place greater emphasis on sexual activity (Kanin, 1967, Maccoby & Jacklin, 1974) also lead men to pursue that goal when they are aware that it is inappropriate.

In addition to the significant gender effects predicted for ratings of sexual events, it was anticipated that individual difference variables would influence the perception of sexual cues. As expected, sexual experience variables were significantly associated with men's and women's ratings of the likelihood of sexual events in both good and typical dates. However, only for male subjects were sexual history variables significantly related to items that merely connoted sexual interest (eg. "your date repeatedly touches you," "your date stares at you") as well as those that were directly sexual in nature (eg. "your date makes sexual advances too early," "your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look"). This finding lends some support to Abbey's (1982) contention that men are predisposed to interpret behaviours that may be intended as friendly gestures in a sexualized way. But it was not necessarily the case that more sexually experienced respondents (male or female) focused on sexual issues in their good and typical date narratives. In fact, only one significant finding emerged with respect to sexual experience and the description of actual dates; women

with higher scores on Bentler's hierarchy of sexual experience were more likely to report that intercourse had occurred during their best date. Thus it may be that sexual activity comprises part of the schemata associated with good and typical dates for more experienced individuals but it is not spontaneously mentioned as an essential component of a date experience.

Experience with sexual coercion was also expected to influence reports of the perceived likelihood and actual frequency of sexual events in bad dates. Consistent with this hypothesis, women who had been sexually victimized gave higher likelihood ratings to the single item that specifically addressed the issue of unwanted sexual advances in a bad date. They were also more inclined to report incidents involving sexual intercourse and unwanted sexual interest by their partners in their worst date narratives. On the other hand, men who admitted to having perpetrated sexually coercive acts were not significantly different from men who reported no such experience in their likelihood ratings or in their reports of actual sexual occurrences in bad dates. Interestingly, there was a trend for men who had been coercive to rate sexual events differently in the context of good dates. coercive men rated partner's rejection of sexual advances as somewhat less likely and were more inclined to report that their partners desired sexual activity. These findings suggest that men who have committed sexually coercive acts may assume that their partners are more willing to engage in sexual activity than is truly the case, lending further support to Abbey's

(1982) argument that males may misperceive sexual intent. Yet the inability to obtain a statistically significant result limits the conclusions we are able to draw regarding sexually coercive men. It may be that the number of men who acknowledged having been coercive was too small (n = 9) to pull out a significant effect. A larger sample might be required in order to clarify the differences between coercive and noncoercive men. In addition, we must consider the possibility that there were sexually coercive males who did not identify themselves as such in the "noncoercive" group, thus obscuring group differences. Certainly, there would be considerable pressure for males to respond in a socially desirable way to questions about the use of manipulative techniques to obtain sex.

In a similar vein, we might expect that there would be substantial pressure to refrain from endorsing rape supportive attitudes. Respondents in this study reported very low support for such attitudes, a result which might explain the scarcity of significant relationships between Rape Myth Acceptance scores and sexual events in bad date situations. The Rape Myth Acceptance scores observed in this study appeared to be substantially lower than those cited in previous research (Jenkins & Dambrot, 1987; Burt, 1980). One possible explanation for this phenomenon may be the fact that the current study was conducted at a time when DeKeseredy and Kelly's (1993) study of sexual abuse in dating interactions was receiving a great deal of attention in the Canadian media. Respondents may have been even

more reluctant than usual to report agreement with rape supportive attitudes and/or to concede that they had ever been sexually coercive.

Finally, some of the nonsexual behaviours considered also showed gender-linked patterns of responses, despite the fact that such a relationship was predicted only for intimacy seeking behaviours in good date situations. As expected, women were more inclined to report intimacy behaviours as part of a good date. This finding fits with sex-role socialization theory which asserts that emotional intimacy is emphasized more for women than for men (Carroll et al., 1985). Explanations for some of the unanticipated gender differences found in this study could also be generated. The finding that partner's appearance was more salient for men in their best date narratives is consistent with past research showing that men place greater emphasis than do women on the physical characteristics of their prospective romantic partners (Deaux & Hanna, 1984). The tendency of female subjects to stress gentlemanliness/politeness in both good and typical dates could have been a reaction to the fact that so many of them had experienced unwanted sexual advances in their worst dates. It is conceivable that these respondents were actually using "gentlemanliness" as an antonym for sexual aggressiveness. This speculation seems to be confirmed by the subjects' narratives. "he was a gentleman and didn't expect anything at the end of the date" (Subject #29); "he was such a gentleman - he didn't even try to sneak into my room that night" (Subject #44); "he was very much a gentleman, and did not

make any sexual attempts at the end of the evening" (Subject #110).

Plausible explanations for gender differences associated with other variables (eg. humour, social skills) described in date narratives were less apparent. It was not clear whether such behaviours/qualities were consistently present in respondents' good, bad or typical dates or whether they were salient only for thg particular date described. Reference to subjects' likelihood ratings failed to clarify this issue as these items were much more specific than the general themes that emerged from the date narratives. In future studies, it would be beneficial to prompt respondents for more details regarding the elements of their best, worst and typical dates rather than relying solely on the information that they spontaneously generate.

This recommendation seems especially important for the issue of payment for date expenses. Less than 35% of the respondents indicated in their date narratives who paid for the date. Yet previous research suggests that who pays is important since payment arrangements influence judgments of sex willingness and the justifiability of demanding or even forcing sex from a woman (Muehlenhard, 1988, Bostwick & Delucia, 1992). Clearly, it would be valuable to obtain this information from all respondents for each type of date in order to advance our understanding of the role that payment plays kn date outcomes.

In summary, it seems that people have distinct schemata for what

constitutes a bad date, and that men and women differ in the elements they include in these schemata. Women incorporated sexually charged events in their bad date schemata (i.e. more than 25% agreed that sexual events were likely to occur) whereas men did not. Women also gave higher mean likelihood ratings to sexual events in bad dates. The findings regarding good and typical dates were less clear; many of the same behaviours were rated likely to occur in both types of dates. However, there were significant differences with respect to the magnitude of the likelihood ratings that respondents assigned to each item in the two types of dates. Also, there were striking gender differences in the mean ratings of some of these events. Thus despite the fact that a substantial percentage (i.e. greater than 25%) of men and women did agree regarding the partner behaviours that were likely to occur in good and typical dates, the strategy used to construct schemata for each date type (see Bower et al., 1979; Rose & Frieze, 1989) obscured the fact that men actually gave significantly higher mean ratings to sexual events in good dates. Similarly, for the actual dates subjects recounted, the behaviours and cognitions remarked upon tended to be the same in both the best and typical dates but a significantly greater percentage of men than women mentioned sexual events in both of these contexts.

In future research, it would be useful to include more negative behaviours for respondents to rate as there was insufficient information about what elements comprised a bad date. An effort had been made in this

study to include some ambiguous behaviours in the rating scales (eg. your date stares at you, your date repeatedly touches you) but for the most part, these items tended to be interpreted somewhat positively. Furthermore, it would be valuable to obtain subjects' evaluations of how pleasing each date event would be in addition to ratings of its likelihood. Also, the potential influence of other experiential and attitudinal variables (eg. number of experiences with sexual coercion, sex-role attitudes) should be investigated.

The results of the current study indicate that continued investigation of people's perceptions of dating experiences is warranted.

By incorporating the methodological changes suggested above, we may be able to further our understanding of the factors that influence how dates are evaluated. Finally, it was interesting to observe that attributions and other cognitions about the partner comprised so much of the information provided, despite the fact that respondents were specifically instructed to describe what <u>happened</u> and what their partner <u>did</u>. It may be beneficial to our understanding of opposite-sex interactions to explore the attributions people make in these situations in more depth.

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APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A -- Questionnaire for Males

A) GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. How old are you? _____

2. Are you _____ male _____ female?

3. How many siblings do you have? _____ brothers _____ sisters

4. What is your religious affiliation? _____

5. What is your ethnic background? _____

6. Please indicate your mother's highest level of education:
    _____ Grade 8 or less
    _____ Some high school
    _____ Finished high school
    _____ Some post-secondary school
        _____ community college
        _____ university
        _____ other, please specify: _____

    _____ Finished post-secondary school
        _____ community college
        _____ university
        _____ other, please specify: _____
    _____ Graduate degree

7. Please indicate your father's highest level of education:
    _____ Grade 8 or less
    _____ Some high school
    _____ Finished high school
    _____ Some post-secondary school
        _____ community college
        _____ university
        _____ other, please specify: _____

    _____ Finished post-secondary school
        _____ community college
        _____ university
        _____ other, please specify: _____
    _____ Graduate degree

8. What is your annual personal income? _____

9. What is your annual family income? _____

B) FOR STUDENTS:

1. What is your faculty and program of study?

   _____

2. What year are you in? _____

3. a) During the academic year, do you live with your parents?

   Yes _____ No _____

   b) In the summer, do you live with your parents? Yes _____ No _____

   c) If you answered "No" to both 3a) and 3b), how long have you lived away from your parents?

   _____

C) FOR NON-STUDENTS:

1. Please indicate your highest level of education:
   _____ Grade 8 or less
   _____ Some high school
   _____ Finished high school
   _____ Some post-secondary school
        _____ community college
        _____ university
        _____ other, please specify: _____
   _____ Finished post-secondary school
        _____ community college
        _____ university
        _____ other, please specify: _____
   _____ Graduate degree

2. How long have you been out of school? _____

3. What is your occupation? _____

4. a) Do you currently live with your parents? Yes _____ No _____

   b) If "No", how long have you lived away from your parents?

   _____

D) <u>DATING HISTORY</u>: In this section, we will ask you about the different types of dates that you have been on. We'd like to know about early dating experiences that you may have had (e.g. while you were in elementary school) as well as more current dating experiences.

1.   a) Have you ever been on a "date" that was supervised (e.g. by your parents, your "date"'s parents, an older brother or sister, etc.)?

                     _____ Yes _____ No

     b) If "Yes", how old were you when you first started this form of dating?

                     _____

2.   a) Have you ever been on a group "date" where you went out in a large group of "couples"?

                     _____ Yes _____ No

     b) If "Yes", how old were you when you first started this form of dating?

                     _____

3.   How old were you when you first started going on dates where you would go out alone with your date?

                     _____

4.   With how many persons have you ever had the following types of dating relationships? (Please enter "0" for any of the options that do not apply to you.)

     a) _____ casually dating
     b) _____ steadily dating the same person for an extended period of time
     c) _____ engaged

5.   What is your current dating status?

     a) Are you casually dating? _____ Yes _____ No

     b)   If "Yes", please indicate how attached you are to this person (circle the appropriate number)

     1   2   3   4   5   6   7
     not at all   very much

c)   Have you been steadily dating the same person for an extended period of time?

_____ Yes _____ No

d)   If "Yes", please indicate how attached you are to this person (circle the appropriate number)

1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all   very much

e) Are you engaged? _____ Yes _____ No

f)   Please indicate how attached you are to this person (please circle the appropriate number)

1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all   very much

g) Are you not currently dating? _____ Yes _____ No

F) DATES YOU'VE BEEN ON

In this section we are going to ask you to describe 3 dates that you have been on: your best date, your worst date and a typical date. We are interested in finding out more about the dating experiences of young adults. We'd like to know about the kinds of things happen on a typical date as well as the things that occur on dates that are especially good or especially bad. How do you determine that a date is going well or poorly? What are the specific things that dating partners have done that made you evaluate a date as good or bad? What kinds of things do you do to indicate to a dating partner that you think the date is going well or poorly?

1   a) Describe the best date that you have had. What happened on this date that made it so good? (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

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_____

b) Still thinking about your best date, please describe the setting and or locale for the date. (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

c) Again, keeping in mind the best date that you have been on, please describe your dating partner's behaviour. What did she do on this date that made it so good? (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____

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_____

_____

2. a) Describe the worst date that you have had. What happened on this date that made it so bad? (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

b) Still thinking about your worst date, please describe the setting and/or locale for the date. (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____

_____

_____

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_____

c) Again, keeping in mind the worst date that you have been on, please describe your dating partner's behaviour. What did she do on this date that made it so bad? (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____

_____

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_____

3.   a) Describe a date you have been on that represents a typical or average date for you. What happened on this date? (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

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_____

_____

    b) Still thinking about your typical or average date, please describe the setting and/or locale for the date. (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

     c) Again, keeping in mind your typical date, please describe your dating partner's behaviour. What did she do on this date? (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____

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_____

F) SPECIFIC DATING BEHAVIOURS:

1.   How likely is it that the following behaviours would occur given that you are on a "good date?" Please circle the appropriate number.

a) Your date smiles at you a lot.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

b) Your date talks about her previous boyfriend.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

c) Your date pays for everything.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

d) Your date compliments you.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

e) Your date stares at you.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

f) Your date and you each pay for y self.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

g) Your date makes you laugh.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

h) Your date rejects your sexual advances.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

i) Your date makes an effort to sit close to you.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

... Please rate the likelihood of the following behaviours given that you are on a "good date" (continued).

j) Your date listens when you talk about yourself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

k) Your date makes sexual advances too early.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

l) Your date hugs you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

m) Your date and you have similar interests.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

n) Your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

o) Your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

p) Your date holds your hand.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

q) Your date does not talk very much.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

r) Your date kisses you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

s) Your date repeatedly touches you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

2.   How likely is it that the following behaviours would occur given that you are on a "bad date?" Please circle the appropriate number.

a) Your date smiles at you a lot.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

b) Your date talks about her previous boyfriend.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

c) Your date pays for everything.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

d) Your date compliments you.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

e) Your date stares at you.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

f) Your date and you each pay for yourself.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

g) Your date makes you laugh.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

h) Your date rejects your sexual advances.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

i) Your date makes an effort to sit close to you.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all likely   very likely

... Please rate the likelihood of the following behaviours given that you are on a "bad date" (continued).

j) Your date listens when you talk about yourself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

k) Your date makes sexual advances too early.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

l) Your date hugs you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

m) Your date and you have similar interests.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

n) Your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

o) Your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

p) Your date holds your hand.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

q) Your date does not talk very much.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

r) Your date kisses you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

s) Your date repeatedly touches you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

3.   How likely is it that the following behaviours would occur given that you are on a "typical date?" Please circle the appropriate number.

a) Your date smiles at you a lot.

     1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

b) Your date talks about her previous boyfriend.

     1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

c) Your date pays for everything.

     1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

d) Your date compliments you.

     1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

e) Your date stares at you.

     1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

f) Your date and you each pay for yourself.

     1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

g) Your date makes you laugh.

     1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

h) Your date rejects your sexual advances.

     1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

i) Your date makes an effort to sit close to you.

     1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

... Please rate the likelihood of the following behaviours given that you are on a "typical date" (continued).

j) Your date listens when you talk about yourself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

k) Your date makes sexual advances too early.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

l) Your date hugs you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

m) Your date and you have similar interests.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

n) Your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

o) Your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

p) Your date holds your hand.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

q) Your date does not talk very much.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

r) Your date kisses you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

s) Your date repeatedly touches you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

G) SEXUAL HISTORY

What is your sexual orientation? (Please check the appropriate category.)
____ heterosexual
____ homosexual
____ bisexual

Please indicate whether you have ever experienced any of the following behaviours within the context of a dating situatic ;.

1. One minute continuous lip kissing ____ Yes ____ No

2. Touching or petting of female breasts, over clothes ____ Yes ____ No

3. Touching or petting of female breasts, under clothes ____ Yes ____ No

4. Stroking or petting of female genitals, over clothes ____ Yes ____ No

5. Kissing nipples of female breasts ____ Yes ____ No

6. Stroking or petting of female genitals, under clothes ____ Yes ____ No

7. Stroking or petting of male genitals, over clothes, by female ____ Yes ____ No

8. Mutual touching or petting of genitals ____ Yes ____ No

9. Stroking or petting of male genitals, under clothes, by female

____ Yes ____ No

10. Stroking or petting of female genitals to orgasm ____ Yes ____ No

11. Sexual intercourse, face to face ____ Yes ____ No

12. Stroking or petting of male genitals to ejaculation, by female

____ Yes ____ No

13. Oral contact with female genitals ____ Yes ____ No

14. Oral contact with male genitals, by female ____ Yes ____ No

15. Mutual touching or petting of genitals to mutual orgasm ____ Yes ____ No

16. Oral manipulation of male genitals, by female ____ Yes ____ No

17. Oral manipulation of female genitals ____ Yes ____ No

18. Mutual oral-genital manipulation ____ Yes ____ No

19. Sexual intercourse, vaginal entry from behind ____ Yes ____ No

20. Oral manipulation of male genitals to ejaculation, by female

____ Yes ____ No

21. Mutual oral manipulation of genitals to mutual orgasm ____ Yes ____ No

22. Anal intercourse ____ Yes ____ No

PM-1 3½"x4" PHOTOGRAPHIC MICROCOPY TARGET
NBS 1010a ANSI/ISO #2 EQUIVALENT

1.0

28
32
36
40

2.5
2.2
2.0

1.1

1.8

1.25   1.4   1.6

H) SEXUAL EXPERIENCES SURVEY: Please indicate whether you have experienced any of the following events in the context of a dating situation.

1. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) with a woman even though she didn't really want to because she was overwhelmed by your continual arguments and pressure?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

2. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) with a woman even though she didn't really want to because you used your position of authority (boss, teacher, camp counselor, supervisor) to make her?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

3. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) with a woman even though she didn't really want to because you threatened to use physical force (twisting her arm, hitting her, etc.) to make her?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

4. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) with a woman even though she didn't really want to because you used physical restraint (holding her down, etc.) to make her?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

5. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) with a woman even though she didn't really want to because you used some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, hitting her, etc.) to make her?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

6. Have you attempted sexual intercourse with a woman (got on top of her, attempt to insert your penis) even though she didn't really want to by threatening to use physical force (twisting her arm, hitting her, etc.), but intercourse did not occur?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

7. Have you attempted sexual intercourse with a woman (got on top of her, attempt to insert your penis) even though she didn't really want to by using physical restraint (holding her down, etc.), but intercourse did not occur?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

8. Have you attempted sexual intercourse with a woman (got on top of her, attempt to insert your penis) even though she didn't really want to by using some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, hitting her, etc.), but intercourse did not occur?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

9. Have you attempted sexual intercourse with a woman (got on top of her, attempt to insert your penis) even though she didn't really want to by giving her alcohol or drugs, but intercourse did not occur?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

10. Have you had sexual intercourse with a woman even though she didn't really want to because she was overwhelmed by your continual arguments and pressure?

_____ Yes _____ No

11. Have you had sexual intercourse with a woman even though she didn't really want to because you used your position of authority (boss, teacher camp counselor, supervisor) to make her?

_____ Yes _____ No

12. Have you had sexual intercourse with a woman even though she didn't really want to because you gave her alcohol or drugs?

_____ Yes _____ No

13. Have you had sexual intercourse with a woman even though she didn't really want to because you threatened to use physical force (twisting her arm, hitting her, etc.) to make her?

_____ Yes _____ No

14. Have you had sexual intercourse with a woman even though she didn't really want to because you used physical restraint (holding her down, etc.) to make her?

_____ Yes _____ No

15. Have you had sexual intercourse with a woman even though she didn't really want to because you used some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, hitting her, etc.) to make her?

_____ Yes _____ No

16. Have you had sex acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) with a woman even though she didn't really want to because you threatened to use some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, hitting her, etc.) to make her?

_____ Yes _____ No

17. Have you had sex acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) with a woman when you didn't want to because you used physical restraint (holding her down, etc.) to make her?

_____ Yes _____ No

18. Have you had sex acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) with a woman even though she didn't really want to because you used some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, hitting her, etc.) to make her?

_____ Yes _____ No

I) <u>ATTITUDES ABOUT SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS</u>. For each statement, please circle the number or answer that corresponds most closely to how you feel about the topic.

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
strongly agree						strongly disagree

2. Any female can get raped.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
strongly agree						strongly disagree

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
strongly agree						strongly disagree

4. Any healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really wants to.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
strongly agree						strongly disagree

5. When women go around braless or wearing short skirts and tight tops, they are just asking for trouble.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
strongly agree						strongly disagree

6. In the majority of rapes, the victim is promiscuous or has a bad reputation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
strongly agree						strongly disagree

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
strongly agree						strongly disagree

8   Women who get raped while hitchhiking get what they deserve.

        1   2   3   4   5   6   7
strongly agree   strongly disagree

9.   A woman who is stuck-up and thinks she is too good to talk to guys on the
        street deserves to be taught a lesson.

        1   2   3   4   5   6   7
strongly agree   strongly disagree

10.   Many women have an unconscious wish to be raped, and may then
        unconsciously set up a situuation in which they are likely to be attacked.

        1   2   3   4   5   6   7
strongly agree   strongly disagree

11.   If a woman gets drunk at a party and has intercouise 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
strongly agree   strongly disagree

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?

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

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?

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

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

a) your best friend?

always   frequently   sometimes   rarely   never

b) an Indian woman?

always   frequently   sometimes   rarely   never

c) a neighborhood woman?

always   frequently   sometimes   rarely   never

d) a young boy?

always   frequently   sometimes   rarely   never

e) a black woman?

always   frequently   sometimes   rarely   never

f) a white woman?

always   frequently   sometimes   rarely   never

15. Do you know someone who has been sexually assaulted or raped?

_____ Yes _____ No

16. How many sexual partners have you had? _____

APPENDIX B

<u>APPENDIX B -- Questionnaire for Females</u>

A) <u>GENERAL INFORMATION</u>:

1. How old are you? _____

2. Are you _____ male _____ female?

3. How many siblings do you have? _____ brothers _____ sisters

4. What is your religious affiliation? _____

5. What is your ethnic background? _____

6. Please indicate your mother's highest level of education:
   _____ Grade 8 or less
   _____ Some high school
   _____ Finished high school
   _____ Some post-secondary school
       _____ community college
       _____ university
       _____ other, please specify: _____

   _____ Finished post-secondary school
       _____ community college
       _____ university
       _____ other, please specify: _____
   _____ Graduate degree

7. Please indicate your father's highest level of education:
   _____ Grade 8 or less
   _____ Some high school
   _____ Finished high school
   _____ Some post-secondary school
       _____ community college
       _____ university
       _____ other, please specify: _____

   _____ Finished post-secondary school
       _____ community college
       _____ university
       _____ other, please specify: _____
   _____ Graduate degree

8. What is your annual personal income? _____

9. What is your annual family income? _____

B) <u>FOR STUDENTS</u>:

1.   What is your faculty and program of study?

        _____

2.   What year are you in? _____

3.   a) During the academic year, do you live with your parents?

        Yes _____ No _____

        b) In the summer, do you live with your parents? Yes _____ No _____

        c)   If you answered "No" to both 3a) and 3b), how long have you lived
                away from your parents?

                _____

C) <u>FOR NON-STUDENTS</u>:

1.   Please indicate your highest level of education:
        _____ Grade 8 or less
        _____ Some high school
        _____ Finished high school
        _____ Some post-secondary school
                _____ community college
                _____ university
                _____ other, please specify: _____
        _____ Finished post-secondary school
                _____ community college
                _____ university
                _____ other, please specify: _____
        _____ Graduate degree

2.   How long have you been out of school? _____

3.   What is your occupation? _____

4.   a) Do you currently live with your parents? Yes _____ No _____

        b) If "No", how long have you lived away from your parents?

        _____

D) <u>DATING HISTORY</u>: In this section, we will ask you about the different types of dates that you have been on. We'd like to know about early dating experiences that you may have had (e.g. while you were in elementary school) as well as more current dating experiences.

1. a) Have you ever been on a "date" that was supervised (e.g. by your parents, your "date"'s parents, an older brother or sister, etc.)?

    _____ Yes _____ No

    b) If "Yes", how old were you when you first started this form of dating?

    _____

2. a) Have you ever been on a group "date" where you went out in a large group of "couples"?
    _____ Yes _____ No

    b) If "Yes", how old were you when you first started this form of dating?

    _____

3. How old were you when you first started going on dates where you would go out alone with your date?

    _____

4. With how many persons have you ever had the following types of dating relationships? (Please enter "0" for any of the options that do not apply to you.)

    a) _____ casually dating
    b) _____ steadily dating the same person for an extended period of time
    c) _____ engaged

5. What is your current dating status?

    a) Are you casually dating? _____ Yes _____ No

    b)   If "Yes", please indicate how attached you are to this person (circle the appropriate number)

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    not at all   very much

c)   Have you been steadily dating the same person for an extended period of time?

_____ Yes _____ No

d)   If "Yes", please indicate how attached you are to this person (circle the appropriate number)

1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all   very much

e) Are you engaged? _____ Yes _____ No

f)   Please indicate how attached you are to this person (please circle the appropriate number)

1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all   very much

g) Are you not currently dating? _____ Yes _____ No
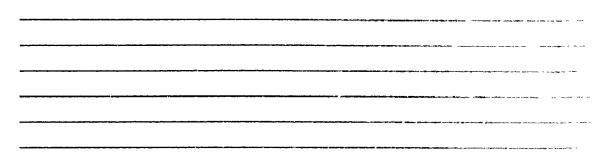

E) DATES YOU'VE BEEN ON

        In this section we are going to ask you to describe 3 dates that you have been on: your best date, your worst date and a typical date. We are interes.ed in finding out more about the dating experiences of young adults. We'd like to know about the kinds of things happen on a typical date as well as the things that occur on dates that are especially good or especially bad. How do you determine that a date is going well or poorly? What are the specific things that dating partners have done that made you evaluate a date as good or bad? What kinds of things do you do to indicate to a dating partner that you think the date is going well or poorly?

1.   a) Describe the best date that you have had. What happened on this date that made it so good? (Please give as many details as possible.)
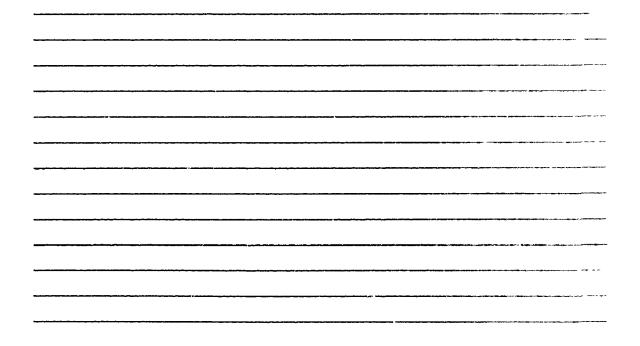
_____

_____

_____

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_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

b) Still thinking about your best date, please describe the setting and/or locale for the date. (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

c) Again, keeping in mind the best date that you have been on, please describe your dating partner's behaviour. What did he do on this date that made it so good? (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2.   a) Describe the <u>worst</u> date that you have had. What happened on this date that made it so bad? (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

b) Still thinking about your worst date, please describe the setting and/or locale for the date. (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

c) Again, keeping in mind the worst date that you have been on, please describe your dating partner's behaviour. What did he do on this date that made it so bad? (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____
_____
_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3.   a) Describe a date you have been on that represents a typical or average date for you. What happened on this date? (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

      b) Still thinking about your typical or average date, please describe the setting and/or locale for the date. (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

c) Again, keeping in mind your typical date, please describe your dating partner's behaviour. What did he do on this date? (Please give as many details as possible.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

F) SPECIFIC DATING BEHAVIOURS:

1.   How likely is it that the following behaviours would occur given that you are on a "good date?" Please circle the appropriate number.

a) Your date smiles at you a lot.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

b) Your date talks about his previous girlfriend.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

c) Your date pays for everything.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

d) Your date compliments you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

e) Your date stares at you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

f) Your date and you each pay for yourself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

g) Your date makes you laugh.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

h) Your date rejects your sexual advances.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

i) Your date makes an effort to sit close to you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

... Please rate the likelihood of the following behaviours given that you are on a "good date" (continued).

j) Your date listens when you talk about yourself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

k) Your date makes sexual advances too early.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

l) Your date hugs you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

m) Your date and you have similar interests.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

n) Your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

o) Your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

p) Your date holds your hand.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

q) Your date does not talk very much.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

r) Your date kisses you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

s) Your date repeatedly touches you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

2.   How likely is it that the following behaviours would occur given that you are on a "bad date?" Please circle the appropriate number.

a) Your date smiles at you a lot.

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

b) Your date talks about his previous girlfriend.

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

c) Your date pays for everything.

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

d) Your date compliments you.

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

e) Your date stares at you.

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

f) Your date and you each pay for yourself.

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

g) Your date makes you laugh.

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

h) Your date rejects your sexual advances.

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

i) Your date makes an effort to sit close to you.

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

... Please rate the likelihood of the following behaviours given that you are on a "bad date" (continued).

j) Your date listens when you talk about yourself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

k) Your date makes sexual advances too early.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

l) Your date hugs you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

m) Your date and you have similar interests.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

n) Your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

o) Your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

p) Your date holds your hand.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

q) Your date does not talk very much.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

r) Your date kisses you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

s) Your date repeatedly touches you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

3. How likely is it that the following behaviours would occur given that you are on a "typical date?" Please circle the appropriate number.

a) Your date smiles at you a lot.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

b) Your date talks about his previous girlfriend.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

c) Your date pays for everything.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

d) Your date compliments you.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

e) Your date stares at you.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

f) Your date and you each pay for yourself.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

g) Your date makes you laugh.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

h) Your date rejects your sexual advances.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

i) Your date makes an effort to sit close to you.

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
not at all likely   very likely

... Please rate the likelihood of the following behaviours given that you are on a "typical date" (continued).

j) Your date listens when you talk about yourself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

k) Your date makes sexual advances too early.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

l) Your date hugs you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

m) Your date and you have similar interests.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

n) Your date repeatedly tells you how sexy you look.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

o) Your date leans in close to you whenever you are sitting together.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

p) Your date holds your hand.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

q) Your date does not talk very much.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

r) Your date kisses you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

s) Your date repeatedly touches you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all likely						very likely

G) SEXUAL HISTORY

What is your sexual orientation? (Please check the appropriate category.)
____ heterosexual
____ homosexual
____ bisexual

Please indicate whether you have ever experienced any of the following behaviours within the context of a dating situation.

1. One minute continuous lip kissing ____ Yes ____ No

2. Touching or petting of female breasts, over clothes, by male ____ Yes ____ No

3. Touching or petting of female breasts, under clothes, by male

____ Yes ____ No

4. Stroking or petting of female genitals, over clothes, by male ____ Yes ____ No

5. Kissing nipples of female breasts, by male ____ Yes ____ No

6. Stroking or petting of female genitals, under clothes, by male

____ Yes ____ No

7. Stroking or petting of male genitals, over clothes ____ Yes ____ No

8. Mutual stroking or petting of genitals ____ Yes ____ No

9. Stroking or petting of male genitals, under clothes ____ Yes ____ No

10. Stroking or petting of female genitals to orgasm, by male ____ Yes ____ No

11. Stroking or petting of male genitals to ejaculation ____ Yes ____ No

12. Oral contact with female genitals, by male ____ Yes ____ No

13. Oral contact with male genitals ____ Yes ____ No

14. Sexual intercourse, face to face ____ Yes ____ No

15. Oral manipulation of female genitals, by male ____ Yes ____ No

16. Oral manipulation of male genitals ____ Yes ____ No

17. Mutual oral-genital manipulation ____ Yes ____ No

18. Mutual stroking or petting of genitals to mutual orgasm ____ Yes ____ No

19. Sexual intercourse, vaginal entry from behind ____ Yes ____ No

20. Oral manipulation of male genitals to ejaculation ____ Yes ____ No

21. Mutual oral manipulation of genitals to mutual orgasm ____ Yes ____ No

22. Anal intercourse ____ Yes ____ No

H) SEXUAL EXPERIENCES SURVEY: Please indicate whether you have experienced any of the following events in the context of a dating situation.

1. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by a man's continual arguments and pressure?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

2. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because a man used his position of authority (boss, teacher, camp counselor, supervisor) to make you?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

3. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because a man threatened to use physical force (twisting your arm, hitting you, etc.) to make you?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

4. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because a man used physical restraint (holding you down, etc., to make you?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

5. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because a man used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, hitting you, etc.) to make you?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

6. Have you had a man attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you, attempt to insert his penis) when you didn't want to by threatening to use physical force (twisting your arm, hitting you, etc.), but intercourse did not occur?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

7. Have you had a man attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you, attempt to insert his penis) when you didn't want to by using physical restraint (holding you down, etc.), but intercourse did not occur?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

8. Have you had a man attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you, attempt to insert his penis) when you didn't want to by using some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, hitting you, etc.), but intercourse did not occur?

    _____ Yes   _____ No

9.   Have you had a man attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you, attempt to insert his penis) when you didn't want to by giving you alcohol or drugs, but intercourse did not occur?

_____ Yes   _____ No

10. Have you given in to sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by a man's continual arguments and pressure?

_____ Yes   _____ No

11. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man used his position of authority (boss, teacher, camp counselor, supervisor) to make you?

_____ Yes   _____ No

12. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man gave you alcohol or drugs?

_____ Yes   _____ No

13. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man threatened to use physical force (twisting your arm, hitting you, etc.) to make you?

_____ Yes   _____ No

14. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man used physical restraint (holding you down, etc.) to make you?

_____ Yes   _____ No

15. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, hitting you, etc.) to make you?

_____ Yes   _____ No

16. Have you had sex acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) when you didn't want to because a man threatened to use some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, hitting you, etc.) to make you?

_____ Yes   _____ No

17. Have you had sex acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) when you didn't want to because a man used physical restraint (holding you down, etc.) to make you?

_____ Yes   _____ No

18. Have you had sex acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) when you didn't want to because a man used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, hitting you, etc.) to make you?

_____ Yes   _____ No

I) <u>ATTITUDES ABOUT SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS</u>: For each statement, please circle the number or answer that corresponds most closely to how you feel about the topic.

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
strongly agree						strongly disagree

2. Any female can get raped.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
strongly agree						strongly disagree

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
strongly agree						strongly disagree

4. Any healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really wants to.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
strongly agree						strongly disagree

5. When women go around braless or wearing short skirts and tight tops, they are just asking for trouble.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
strongly agree						strongly disagree

6. In the majority of rapes, the victim is promiscuous or has a bad reputation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
strongly agree						strongly disagree

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
strongly agree						strongly disagree

8.   Women who get raped while hitchhiking get what they deserve.

```
     1        2        3        4        5        6        7
strongly agree                                      strongly disagree
```

9.   A woman who is stuck-up and thinks she is too good to talk to guys on the street deserves to be taught a lesson.

```
     1        2        3        4        5        6        7
strongly agree                                      strongly disagree
```

10. Many women have an unconscious wish to be raped, and may then unconsciously set up a situuation in which they are likely to be attacked.

```
     1        2        3        4        5        6        7
strongly agree                                      strongly disagree
```

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
strongly agree                                      strongly disagree
```

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?

```
almost all     about 3/4       about half       about 1/4     almost none
```

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?

```
almost all     about 3/4       about half       about 1/4     almost none
```

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

a) your best friend?

always   frequently   sometimes   rarely   never

b) an Indian woman?

always   frequently   sometimes   rarely   never

c) a neighborhood woman?

always   frequently   sometimes   rarely   never

d) a young boy?

always   frequently   sometimes   rarely   never

e) a black woman?

always   frequently   sometimes   rarely   never

f) a white woman?

always   frequently   sometimes   rarely   never

15. Do you know someone who has been sexually assaulted or raped?

_____ Yes _____ No

16. How many sexual partners have you had? _____

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

Consent Form

Researcher: Chris Alksnis 886-5719
Advisors: Serge Desmarais & Eileen Wood
Wilfrid Laurier University, Department of Psychology

This study is concerned with the dating experiences of young adults. The purpose of the study is to gather information on behaviours and attitudes that may be associated with dating. You will be asked to describe some of the dates that you have been on as well as rate the likelihood of certain events during dating. Questions dealing specifically with your sexual experiences will also be asked. We would like to stress that all information collected will be kept strictly confidential. Your responses will remain completely anonymous; your name will not be attached to any of the materials used to gather data.

Participation in this research is purely voluntary. If you decide to take part, you may withdraw at any time from the study. You may also skip any questions which you do not want to answer. The total time to complete the study will be approximately 45 minutes. You will receive one bonus credit for your participation.

If you have any questions about the research, the procedures employed, your rights, or any other research-related concerns you may contact the researcher, the supervisors or Paul Davock, the field placement supervisor who supervises the use of humans in psychological research at WLU.

Thank you in advance for your participation.

----------- (detach here) ---

I willingly consent to participate in the study outlined above. I realize that I may withdraw at any time and that participation in this study does not oblige me to participate in any subsequent research.

Date _____

Name _____

Signature _____

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS

- This study is part of the research being done for a master's thesis dealing with intimate realationships and their development. The study focuses exclusively on dating since dating is one of the main ways that men and women develop intimate relationships with each other.

- The purpose of the study is to learn about the behaviours and attitudes that may be associated with dating.

- You'll be filling out a survey that takes about 45 minutes to do. You will receive one bonus credit for your participation.

- There are questions in the survey asking you to describe some of the dating experiences you have had. There are also questions dealing specifically with sexual experiences that you have had. We would like to stress that all information collected will be kept strictly confidential. Your responses will remain completely anonymous; your name will not be attached to any of the materials used to gather data.

- Once you're finished with the questionnaire, you can place it in the envelope with the others. I'll be waiting for you outside to give you an explanation of the hypotheses and to answer any questions that you might have.