

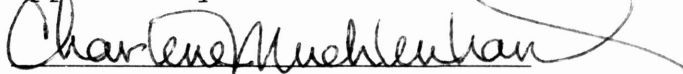
The Prevalence and Correlates of Women's  
Token Resistance to Sex

by

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## Abstract

There is a common myth that many women follow a traditional sexual script in which they say no to sex even when they mean yes. According to this myth, women offer token resistance to sex in order not to appear promiscuous. The more men believe this myth, the more justifiable they rate a man's forcing a woman to have sex after she says no, and the more likely they say they would be to engage in such aggressive behavior. If they do not believe her no, they do not regard forced sex as rape.

In the present study, a questionnaire was developed to assess the incidence of token resistance to sex among female undergraduates. About one third of the 610 women surveyed reported having said no to sex when they meant yes. Three main clusters of reasons were identified: (a) reasons related to feelings of inhibition, which correlated positively with erotophobia; (b) reasons related to manipulative concerns, which correlated positively with erotophilia and the belief that women find it sexually arousing to be physically dominated; and (c) reasons related to practical, rational concerns. All three groups of reasons correlated positively with the belief that other women tend to say no to sex when they mean yes.

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The Prevalence and Correlates of Women's  
Token Resistance to Sex

An old joke explains the difference between a diplomat and a lady: "If a diplomat says yes, he means maybe; if he says maybe, he means no; but if he says no, he's no diplomat." On the other hand, "if a lady says no, she means maybe; if she says maybe, she means yes; but if she says yes, she's no lady." This is a reflection of the common myth that when many women say no to sex, they really means yes.

The basis for this myth lies in the double standard--the idea that men's and women's standards of socially acceptable sexual behavior are different. Tavris and Wade (1984) traced the roots of the double standard to nineteenth century Victorian England. Sex was considered "dirty, dangerous, and disgusting"--especially for women, who were taught to view sexual intercourse as a "marital duty" to be tolerated or endured. Men, on the other hand, "needed" sex, and even enjoyed it. Although the twentieth century saw a mellowing of sexual attitudes and mores, the double standard has survived somewhat intact (Schur, 1984). Even in today's sexually "liberated" times, women feel pressured by the double standard.

Laws and Schwartz (1977) comment that, "While sexual freedom and experimentation may receive verbal support in our contemporary culture, recreational sex, or sex without affection, is still basically viewed as a male prerogative" (p. 135). For example, Richardson (1981) found that single women in long-term relationships with married men are more likely to be subject to degrading labels and/or accusations, even though "it is the male who is breaking the monogamy norm" (p. 276).

Some writers theorize that the messages carried by the double standard are translated into sexual scripts which govern men's and women's behavior. According to Gagnon and Simon (1973), these traditional scripts dictate that a woman should not freely enjoy her sexuality, nor should she directly indicate her interest in sex; even if she is interested in sex, she should offer token resistance so as not to appear promiscuous. Therefore, it becomes the man's responsibility to take the initiative, and persist in his attempts to attain sexual intercourse even when the woman acts resistant.

Such a system of socialization--in which men are taught to be the sexual aggressors, while women are encouraged to remain passively respondent--may contribute to the "legitimiz[ation of] coercive sexuality" (Check & Malamuth, 1983). Burt (1980) states that "Rape is the logical

and psychological extension of a dominant-submissive, competitive, sex role stereotyped culture" (p. 229). Traditional sex role socialization affects many of society's beliefs about the dating situation (for example, that women really don't mean it when they say no); therefore, it may contribute to misunderstandings between dating partners--and even to date rape (Weis & Borges, 1973).

A number of studies have revealed evidence that many men do not believe women when they say no to sex. Hendrick (1976) presented subjects with a written scenario describing a date where the man forces intercourse upon the woman after she says no. He found that more males than females believed that the woman in the story was interested in sex; males were also more likely to view her as being responsible for sexual intercourse occurring. A similar study by Muehlenhard and Felts (1985) merits a detailed explanation. Subjects were asked to respond to a story in which a man and a woman, Richard and Debbie, go on a date and return to her room. Richard begins to make sexual advances towards Debbie, who resists by saying no three times and trying to move away. Richard ends up having sex with Debbie. The researchers discovered that, even when Debbie behaved in a traditionally modest manner, men believed that she really wanted to engage in sex and that Richard's actions were justified. Further-

more, when they were later asked, "Now imagine that Debbie does not want to have sex," their responses changed significantly. Specifically, they saw Richard's behavior as less justifiable and believed that Debbie experienced less physical and psychological pleasure and more pain. In addition, they rated themselves as less likely to behave as Richard did. Therefore, unless they were told that Debbie did not want to engage in sex, they believed that she actually did, despite her obvious protests. Indeed, when they had not been told that Debbie did not want sex, the opinion that a no to sex actually means yes was the best predictor of how justifiable the subject found Richard's actions.

Comments Barrett (1982) received from men at the University of Connecticut lend further support to the idea that men don't believe women when they say no. One student told her, "Girls often say no when they want to have sex, but they're scared." Another admitted, "I get told 'no' and I keep going . . . No one complains afterward."

The present study is an attempt to assess the incidence of women's token resistance to sex. In other words, how many women feel the need to behave in a manner which may lend support to this myth? What are their reasons for doing so? Are they afraid of appearing promiscuous,

or do they have other valid reasons? Finally, do women who use the token no for different reasons hold distinguishing attitudes or beliefs?

## Method

### Subjects

Subjects were 704 introductory psychology students from Texas A&M University. They received course credit for their participation. Their mean age was 19.

### Materials

Pilot Questionnaire. In Part 1 of the study, 94 male and female subjects anonymously completed an open-ended questionnaire (see Appendix A). Each subject was asked to describe situation(s) in which she (or his partner, if he was male) had acted as if she did not want to engage in sexual activity when in fact she had every intention of engaging in it. They were also asked to explain her reasons for acting resistant.

Incidence Questionnaire. Responses to the pilot questionnaire were used to develop an objective questionnaire (see Appendix B), which asked women to recall how many times they had been in the following situations: they were with a guy who wanted to engage in sexual activity, and, at some level, they wanted to also, and (a) they indicated no (to their partner) and meant no, (b) they indicated no and meant maybe, and (c) they indicated

no and meant yes. These three questions were asked for both petting and sexual intercourse. Following each of the six questions was a list of 26 possible reasons, which were derived from the responses to the pilot questionnaire. Subjects rated each reason on a 7-point scale, ranging from not a reason, not at all important (0) to a very important reason (6).

Attitudes Toward Women Scale. Subjects completed the short form of the Attitudes Toward Women Scale (Spence, Helmreich, & Stapp, 1973) (see Appendix C), which measures the traditionality of attitudes regarding women and sex roles. On a 0 to 3 scale, subjects rate their level of agreement with 25 statements about the vocational, intellectual, and social roles of women. Possible scores range from 0 (most traditional) to 75 (most nontraditional).

Sexual Attitudes Survey. Subjects also completed the short form of the Sexual Attitudes Survey (Muehlenhard & Felts, 1985) (see Appendix C), which is comprised of 20 statements related to sexual aggression. The survey consists of five subscales, with 4 items loading on each: the Token no factor (e.g., "Girls often say No because they don't want guys to think they're easy"), the Leading on justifies force factor (e.g., "When a girl toys with a guy she deserves whatever happens to her"), the Women like domination factor (e.g., "Girls like it when guys

are a little rough with them"), the Men should dominate factor (e.g., "The man should be in control of the sexual situation"), and the No means stop factor (e.g., "At any point, a girl always has the right to say No"). Subjects indicate their level of agreement (on a 0 to 3 scale) with each statement, and receive five subscale scores, each measuring the degree to which they hold the attitudes corresponding to the five factors.

Sex Role Stereotyping, Adversarial Sexual Beliefs, and Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence. Subjects responded to three scales by Burt (1980) (see Appendix C): the Sex Role Stereotyping Scale (e.g., "There is something wrong with a woman who doesn't want to marry and raise a family"), the Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale (e.g., "A lot of women seem to get pleasure in putting men down"), and the Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence Scale (e.g., "Sometimes the only way a man can get a cold woman turned on is to use force"). On a 0 to 6 scale, subjects indicate how much they agree with each item; they receive three scores--one corresponding to each subscale.

Sexual Opinion Survey. Finally, subjects completed the 21-item Sexual Opinion Survey (Fisher, Byrne, & White, 1983; Gilbert & Gameche, 1984) (see Appendix C), which measures people's emotional reactions to a variety of sexual topics. Subjects indicate their level of agreement



on 0 to 6 scale, and receive a total score ranging from 0 (the most negative--or erotophobic--response) to 126 (the most positive--or erotophilic--response). Subjects also receive three subscale scores on: the Open sexual display factor (e.g., "Almost all pornographic material is nauseating"), the Sexual variety factor (e.g., "The thought of engaging in unusual sex practices is highly arousing") and the Homoeroticism factor (e.g., "If I found out that a close friend of mine was homosexual it would annoy me"). A fourth "Undefined" factor was not analyzed separately for this study.

#### Procedure

In Part 2 of this study, 610 females anonymously completed the Incidence Questionnaire and the additional attitudinal scales. They were tested in groups of 30 to 60, seated every other row and every other seat to assure the privacy of their responses.

#### Results

Of all the women surveyed, 39.3% of the women reported that they had said no to sexual intercourse when they meant yes. Of these women, 85.2% had done so within the past year.

A principal components factor analysis with a varimax rotation was performed on the 26 possible reasons. Table 1 presents the items that loaded at least  $\pm .5$  on each

factor. When one reason loaded above  $\pm .5$  on more than one factor, the greater loading was used. The mean of each woman's ratings for the items loading on each factor became her overall rating for that factor. Table 1 also includes the percentage of women who had ever engaged in token resistance for those reasons.

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Insert Table 1 about here

In order to assess the degree to which traditionality, sex-role stereotyping, erotophobia/erotophilia, and other attitudes were related to these factors, correlations were run using Pearson's product-moment correlation coefficient. Table 2 presents correlations which were significant.

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Insert Table 2 about here

The Token no factor--which measures the extent to which women believe that other women tend to say no when they mean yes--was significantly correlated with six of the factors. Women who used the token no because of emotional, religious, or moral concerns were more likely than others to hold traditional, sex-role stereotyped attitudes. These women were also more erotophobic, as were those who were afraid of physical discomfort or were self-conscious about their bodies. Women who were afraid of appearing promiscuous and women who had "game-playing" reasons

for using the token no were more accepting of adversarial sexual beliefs. Game-playing reasons were also significantly correlated with the acceptance of interpersonal violence in relationships and the idea that women find domination to be sexually arousing. Interestingly, the Game-playing factor was the only one correlated positively with erotophilia --that is, a positive emotional reaction to sex.

In order to determine how these 11 factors fell into broader patterns, they were factor analyzed in the same manner as the original 26 reasons. Table 3 summarizes these results, including the percentage of women who had ever engaged in token resistance for those reasons. The factor analysis yielded three broad factors, which can be conceptualized as practical, rational reasons (Factor 1), inhibition-related reasons (Factor 2), and manipulative reasons (Factor 3).

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Insert Table 3 about here

Another set of correlations was run to identify the attitudes and beliefs associated with each of the broader factors. Table 4 presents the significant correlations found.

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Insert Table 4 about here

Each of the three factors correlated with the Token no factor--that is, all the women tended to believe that

other women often say no to sex when they mean yes. Women who were concerned with the reasons loading onto Factor 2 were also more erotophobic, while those concerned with reasons loading onto Factor 3 were erotophilic. This last group of women were also more likely to believe that women find it sexually arousing to be dominated.

#### Discussion

These data suggest that the sexual scripts Gagnon and Simon (1973) postulated are indeed at work shaping women's attitudes about their sexuality. While more than half of the 610 women surveyed had never used the token no, over a third of them had. Apparently these women feel constraints limiting their ability to indicate directly their interest in sex.

Why do these women feel the need to appear resistant to sex? Aside from the fear of appearing promiscuous, this study identified a variety of other reasons. Reasons loading onto Factor 2 (see Table 4) tend to reflect concerns that traditional, less experienced women may have. Fisher, Byrne, and White (1983) found that erotophobic individuals were more likely to report that "morals," knowledge that it was "wrong," and religious training had prevented them from freely expressing their sexuality. These findings are consistent with the results of this study.

Women on the other end of the spectrum--those with

a desire to manipulate their partner or their relationship-- were more erotophilic. This implies that they have a more positive approach to sexual matters. However, they also are more likely to believe that women find it sexually arousing to be dominated or "roughed up." This suggests that, although they enjoy sex, their concept about what is "enjoyable" is based on aggression between the sexes. Perhaps they enjoy the "game-playing" element involved in using the token no; perhaps they find it exciting.

Women who rated the reasons on Factor 1 as being of importance reflected what appear to be rational, practical concerns most women face as they make decisions to communicate to their partner about sex. Some of these worries--such as the nature of the relationship or the discomfort of the surroundings--are beyond either partner's control.

It is interesting that the fear of appearing promiscuous loaded so highly onto this factor (see Table 3). Apparently many women consider the fear of appearing promiscuous to be a valid concern--evidence that the double standard still influences the behavior of people, especially women.

The only significant correlate of Factor 1 was the Token no factor; Factor 1 was not related to erotophobia/erotophilia or the Women like domination factor, as were Factors 2 and 3. Nor was Factor 1 correlated with traditionality or sex-role stereotyping. Therefore, it appears that

women who have these situational or practical concerns and/or the fear of appearing promiscuous are normal women who are modifying their behavior--perhaps because they realize the possible consequences of violating the traditional sexual scripts surrounding them. Anticipated consequences influence the behavior of both women and men (Eisler, Frederiksen, & Peterson, 1978; Fiedler & Beach, 1978). Therefore, even if women are not traditional or stereotyped in their attitudes, they may feel the traditional constraints of society. This makes token resistance to sex--unfortunately --a rational way to deal with societal pressure.

Rape prevention programs--including those focusing on date rape--encourage men to believe women when they say no to sex. If men encounter a great number of women who use the token no--even for valid, rational reasons--the effectiveness of such programs will be undermined. Therefore, it would be helpful if women were encouraged to communicate their sexual intentions more directly. This study identified reasons why women might not directly communicate their interest in sex. Identifying these reasons provides a first step toward change, and possibly toward reducing the incidence of date rape.

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Table 1

Factor Analysis of the 26 Possible Reasons for Women's  
Saying No to Intercourse When They Meant Yes

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91.9% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Situation was uncomfortable</u>
0.705 <sup>b</sup>	The surroundings were less than ideal (for example: other people were around, parents or roommates might come home, etc).
0.730	I was afraid I might get pregnant.
90.0% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Fear of appearing promiscuous</u>
0.501 <sup>b</sup>	I didn't want to appear too aggressive or eager.
0.793	I was afraid of being hurt or used.
0.776	I didn't want him to think I was easy or loose.
0.593	I was afraid of him telling other people.
0.817	It was too early in the relationship.
0.831	The relationship was moving too fast.
0.806	I didn't know him well enough.
77.1% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Emotional, religious, or moral concerns</u>
0.606 <sup>b</sup>	I wasn't ready for it emotionally.
0.861	It was against my religious beliefs.
0.859	It was against my moral values.
75.7% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Game-playing reasons</u>
0.824 <sup>b</sup>	I wanted him to be more physically aggressive.
0.851	I wanted him to talk me into it.
0.794	I wanted him to beg.
0.685	I wanted to get him more sexually aroused by making him wait.
69.0% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Desire to be the one in control</u>
0.867 <sup>b</sup>	I wanted to be in control--to be the one to decide when.
61.4% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Uncertainty about partner's feelings</u>
0.820 <sup>b</sup>	I was unsure about how much he really wanted to.
0.624	I didn't want him to know how much I liked him.
56.2% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Self-conscious or embarrassed about body</u>
0.805 <sup>b</sup>	I felt self-conscious or embarrassed about my body.

Table 1 (continued)

53.8% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Fear of physical discomfort</u>
0.917 <sup>b</sup>	I was afraid that it would hurt.
0.916	I wasn't sure how it would feel or that I'd like how it felt.
53.3% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Nature of relationship</u>
0.728 <sup>b</sup>	I wanted to keep the relationship platonic (non-sexual). (For example, I just wanted to be friends with him; he was a boss or co-worker).
0.729	One or both of us were involved in other relationships.
36.2% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Angry with partner</u>
0.857 <sup>b</sup>	I was angry with him and wanted to get back at him.
34.3% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Fear of sexually transmitted disease</u>
0.795 <sup>b</sup>	I was afraid I might get a sexually transmitted disease (venereal disease).

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<sup>a</sup>Of women who had said no to sexual intercourse when they meant yes, the percentage who had done so for each reason.

<sup>b</sup>Factor loadings. Only items with loadings of +.5 or greater are presented. When one reason loaded on more than one factor (at +.5 or greater), the greater loading was used.

Table 2

Attitudinal Correlates of the 11 factorsFear of appearing promiscuous was correlated with:

- adversarial sexual beliefs (r = 0.15)\*
- the Token no factor (r = 0.27)\*\*\*

Emotional, religious, or moral concerns were correlated with:

- sex-role stereotyping (r = 0.19)\*
- traditionality (r = -0.15)\*
- erotophobia (total score) (r = -0.35)\*\*\*
- erotophobia (open sexual display) (r = -0.33)\*\*\*
- erotophobia (sexual variety) (r = -0.28)\*\*\*
- erotophobia (homoerotocism) (r = -0.20)\*\*

Game-playing reasons were correlated with:

- adversarial sexual beliefs (r = 0.16)\*
- acceptance of interpersonal violence (r = 0.21)\*\*
- the Token no factor (r = 0.29)\*\*\*
- the Women like domination factor (r = 0.40)\*\*\*
- erotophilia (total score) (r = 0.30)\*\*\*
- erotophilia (open sexual display) (r = 0.29)\*\*\*
- erotophilia (sexual variety) (r = 0.29)\*\*\*

Uncertainty about partner's feelings was correlated with:

- the Token no factor (r = 0.17)\*

Self-conscious or embarrassed about body was correlated with:

- the Token no factor (r = 0.24)\*\*
- the Women like domination factor (r = 0.16)\*
- erotophobia (total score) (r = -0.15)\*

Fear of physical discomfort was correlated with:

- erotophobia (total score) (r = -0.15)\*
- erotophobia (open sexual display) (r = -0.16)\*

Nature of the relationship was correlated with:

- the Token no factor (r = 0.15)\*

Angry with partner was correlated with:

- the Token no factor (r = 0.16)\*
- the Women like domination factor (r = 0.15)\*

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\*p < .05; \*\*p < .005; \*\*\*p < .0001

Table 3

Factor Analysis of the 11 Factors

98.1% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Factor 1</u>
0.736 <sup>b</sup>	Fear of appearing promiscuous
0.800	Nature of relationship
0.581	Uncertainty about partner's feelings
0.512	Fear of sexually transmitted disease
0.612	Situation was uncomfortable
88.1% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Factor 2</u>
0.589 <sup>b</sup>	Emotional, religious, or moral concerns
0.707	Fear of physical discomfort
0.707	Self-conscious or embarrassed about body
87.1% <sup>a</sup>	<u>Factor 3</u>
0.804 <sup>b</sup>	Game-playing reasons
0.622	Angry with partner
0.660	Desire to be the one in control

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<sup>a</sup>Of women who had said no to sexual intercourse when they meant yes, the percentage who had done so for each reason.

<sup>b</sup>Factor loadings. Only items with loadings of +.5 or greater are presented.

Table 4

Correlates of the Three Main Factors of Women's Reasons

Factor 1 was correlated with:

-- the Token no factor ( $r = 0.23$ )\*\*

Factor 2 was correlated with:

-- the Token no factor ( $r = 0.15$ )\*

-- erotophobia (total score) ( $r = -0.28$ )\*\*\*

-- erotophobia (open sexual display) ( $r = -0.29$ )\*\*\*

-- erotophobia (sexual variety) ( $r = -0.22$ )\*\*

Factor 3 was correlated with:

-- the Token no factor ( $r = 0.20$ )\*\*

-- the Women like domination factor ( $r = 0.22$ )\*\*

-- erotophilia (total score) ( $r = -0.20$ )\*

-- erotophilia (open sexual display) ( $r = -0.18$ )\*

-- erotophilia (sexual variety) ( $r = -0.18$ )\*

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\* $p < .05$ ; \*\* $p < .005$ ; \*\*\* $p < .0001$

**APPENDIX A**

Pilot Questionnaire  
Women's [and Men's] Versions

1) Have you ever been in a situation with a guy in which he wanted to engage in some sexual activity [with a girl when you wanted to engage in some sexual activity] (e.g., kissing, "making out" or necking, petting, or sexual intercourse), and you wanted to also [you were fairly certain that she wanted to also], but, for some reason, you acted like you didn't want to [she acted like she didn't want to]?

Please describe a situation in which this occurred. Please include (a) the reason(s) you [she] didn't want to, (b) how you [she] conveyed that you [she] didn't want to, and (c) the outcome of the situation.

If you've never been in a situation like this, please go to question #2.

2) If you have never been in a situation like the one mentioned in question #1, imagine yourself in a situation with a guy who wanted to engage in some sexual activity [with a girl where you'd like to engage in some sexual activity] (e.g., kissing, "making out" or necking, petting, or sexual intercourse) and you wanted to also [and you're fairly certain that she'd like to also]. Would you ever act like you didn't want to engage in this sexual activity [do you think she'd ever act like she didn't want to engage in this sexual activity even though she really wanted to]? Why or why not? How would you [how do you think that she'd] convey that you [she] didn't want to engage in this sexual activity?

3) What are your attitudes about women acting like they don't want to engage in some sexual activity (e.g., kissing, "making out" or necking, or intercourse) when, in fact, they really want to?



**APPENDIX B**

INSTRUCTIONS

The following questionnaire will ask you a similar question six times. These questions, followed by a summary of each one, are listed below:

1. How many times have you been in the following situation: You were with a guy who wanted to engage in necking, "making out," or petting, and, in a way, you wanted to also, but for some reason you indicated that you didn't want to, and you definitely were not willing to go ahead with this act? In other words, you indicated "No" and you meant "No."

SUMMARY

You wanted to engage in necking, "making out," or petting, in a way.  
You indicated "No."  
You were definitely not willing to engage in this act.

30. How many times have you been in the following situation: You were with a guy who wanted to engage in sexual intercourse, and, in a way, you wanted to also, but for some reason you indicated that you didn't want to, and you definitely were not willing to go ahead with sexual intercourse? In other words, you indicated "No" and you meant "No."

SUMMARY

You wanted to engage in sexual intercourse, in a way.  
You indicated "No."  
You were definitely not willing to engage in sexual intercourse.

61. How many times have you been in the following situation: You were with a guy who wanted to engage in necking, "making out," or petting, and, in a way, you wanted to also, but for some reason you indicated that you didn't want to, and you were unsure as to whether you were willing to go ahead with this act? In other words, you indicated "No" and you meant "Maybe."

SUMMARY

You wanted to engage in necking, "making out," or petting, in a way.  
You indicated "No."  
You were unsure if you were willing to engage in this act.

90. How many times have you been in the following situation: You were with a guy who wanted to engage in sexual intercourse, and, in a way, you wanted to also, but for some reason you indicated that you didn't want to, and you were unsure as to whether you were willing to go ahead with sexual intercourse? In other words, you indicated "No" and you meant "Maybe."

SUMMARY

You wanted to engage in sexual intercourse, in a way.  
You indicated "No."  
You were unsure if you were willing to engage in sexual intercourse.

121. How many times have you been in the following situation: You were with a guy who wanted to engage in necking, "making out," or petting, and you wanted to also, but for some reason you indicated that you didn't want to, although you had every intention to and were willing to engage in this act? In other words, you indicated "No" and you meant "Yes."

SUMMARY  
You wanted to engage in necking,  
"making out," or petting.  
You indicated "No."  
You were willing to engage in  
this act.

150. How many times have you been in the following situation: You were with a guy who wanted to engage in sexual intercourse and you wanted to also, but for some reason you indicated that you didn't want to, although you had every intention to and were willing to engage in sexual intercourse? In other words, you indicated "No" and you meant "Yes."

SUMMARY  
You wanted to engage in sexual  
intercourse.  
You indicated "No."  
You were willing to engage in  
sexual intercourse.

As you answer each question, please pay attention to the sexual activity mentioned, and how willing you were to engage in it. These aspects are underlined in each question.

Each question will be followed by a list of reasons which may or may not apply to each situation. In every case, you will be asked to indicate how important each reason was. If you've been in the described situation more than once, consider all of your experiences in that situation as you rate the importance of the reasons. If a reason does not apply to a situation, mark a "0" in that column on your Scantron.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR ARE CONFUSED ABOUT ANY OF THE QUESTIONS, ASK THE EXPERIMENTER.

Before you begin, please answer the following questions in the columns indicated. All of your responses will be kept completely anonymous.

119. IN THESE COLUMNS,  
120. INDICATE YOUR AGE.

179. Have you ever willingly engaged in necking, "making out," or petting?  
0 = No  
1 = Yes

180. Have you ever willingly engaged in sexual intercourse?  
0 = No  
1 = Yes

QUESTIONNAIRE

Please indicate your answers to the following questions by writing your answer in the box on the Scantron and then filling in the corresponding oval. All of your responses will be kept completely anonymous.

1. How many times have you been in the following situation: You were with a guy who wanted to engage in necking, "making out," or petting, and, in a way, you wanted to also, but for some reason you indicated that you didn't want to, and you definitely were not willing to go ahead with this act? In other words, you indicated "No" and you meant "No."

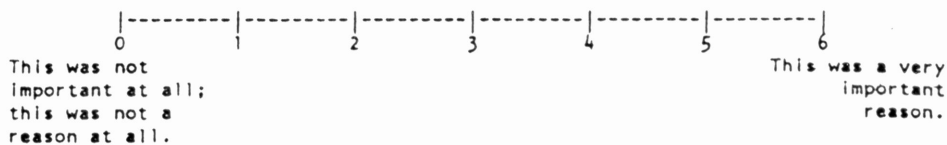
SUMMARY  
You wanted to engage in necking,  
"making out," or petting,  
in a way.  
You indicated "No."  
You were definitely not willing  
to engage in this act.

Mark your Scantron with the number which corresponds with your answer:

- 0 = I've never been in this situation.
- 1 = I've been in this situation 1 time.
- 2 = I've been in this situation 2-5 times.
- 3 = I've been in this situation 6-10 times.
- 4 = I've been in this situation 11-20 times.
- 5 = I've been in this situation more than 20 times.

IF YOU'VE NEVER BEEN IN THIS SITUATION, PLEASE GO ON TO QUESTION 30.

Using the scale below, indicate how important, if at all, each of the following reasons was in your decision(s) to indicate "No" when you meant "No." If it has never been a reason, or if this reason is irrelevant to the situation, mark a "0" in that column on your Scantron.



- 2. I didn't want to appear too aggressive or eager.
- 3. I wanted him to be more physically aggressive.
- 4. I wanted him to talk me into it.
- 5. I was angry with him and wanted to get back at him.
- 6. I wanted to be in control--to be the one to decide when.
- 7. I wanted him to beg.
- 8. I wanted to get him more sexually aroused by making him wait.
- 9. I was unsure about how much he really wanted to.
- 10. I didn't want him to know how much I liked him.
- 11. I was afraid of being hurt or used.
- 12. I didn't want him to think I was easy or loose.
- 13. I was afraid of him telling other people.
- 14. The surroundings were less than ideal (for example: other people were around, parents or roommates might come home, etc).

-----  
 SUMMARY  
 You wanted to engage in necking,  
 "making out," or petting,  
 in a way.  
 You indicated "No."  
 You were definitely not willing  
 to engage in this act.  
 -----

|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|  
 0            1            2            3            4            5            6

This was not important at all; this was not a reason at all. This was a very important reason.

15. I was afraid I might get pregnant.
  16. I was afraid I might get a sexually transmitted disease (venereal disease).
  17. I felt self-conscious or embarrassed about my body.
  18. I was afraid that it would hurt.
  19. I wasn't sure how it would feel or that I'd like how it felt.
  20. It was too early in the relationship.
  21. The relationship was moving too fast.
  22. I didn't know him well enough.
  23. I wanted to keep the relationship platonic (non-sexual). (For example, I just wanted to be friends with him; he was a boss or co-worker).
  24. One or both of us were involved in other relationships.
  25. I wasn't ready for it emotionally.
  26. It was against my religious beliefs.
  27. It was against my moral values.
- 
28. When was the last time you were in this situation?  
 0 = Within the last twelve months.  
 1 = Longer than twelve months ago.
  29. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.



-----  
 SUMMARY  
 You wanted to engage in sexual  
 intercourse, in a way.  
 You indicated "No."  
 You were definitely not willing  
 to engage in sexual  
 intercourse.  
 -----

0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6

This was not important at all; this was not a reason at all. This was a very important reason.

- 44. I was afraid I might get pregnant.
- 45. I was afraid I might get a sexually transmitted disease (venereal disease).
- 46. I felt self-conscious or embarrassed about my body.
- 47. I was afraid that it would hurt.
- 48. I wasn't sure how it would feel or that I'd like how it felt.
- 49. It was too early in the relationship.
- 50. The relationship was moving too fast.
- 51. I didn't know him well enough.
- 52. I wanted to keep the relationship platonic (non-sexual). (For example, I just wanted to be friends with him; he was a boss or co-worker).
- 53. One or both of us were involved in other relationships.
- 54. I wasn't ready for it emotionally.
- 55. It was against my religious beliefs.
- 56. It was against my moral values.

-----

57. When was the last time you were in this situation?  
 0 = Within the last twelve months.  
 1 = Longer than twelve months ago.

- 58. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
- 59. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
- 60. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.

61. How many times have you been in the following situation: You were with a guy who wanted to engage in necking, "making out," or petting, and, in a way, you wanted to also, but for some reason you indicated that you didn't want to, and you were unsure as to whether you were willing to go ahead with this act? In other words, you indicated "No" and you meant "Maybe."

SUMMARY

You wanted to engage in necking, "making out," or petting, in a way.  
You indicated "No."  
You were unsure if you were willing to engage in this act.

Mark your Scantron with the number which corresponds with your answer:

- 0 = I've never been in this situation.
- 1 = I've been in this situation 1 time.
- 2 = I've been in this situation 2-5 times.
- 3 = I've been in this situation 6-10 times.
- 4 = I've been in this situation 11-20 times.
- 5 = I've been in this situation more than 20 times.

IF YOU'VE NEVER BEEN IN THIS SITUATION, PLEASE GO ON TO QUESTION 90.

Using the scale below, indicate how important, if at all, each of the following reasons was in your decision(s) to indicate "No" when you meant "Maybe:" If it has never been a reason, or if this reason is irrelevant to the situation mark a "0" in that column on your Scantron.

0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6

This was not important at all; this was not a reason at all.

This was a very important reason.

- 62. I didn't want to appear too aggressive or eager.
- 63. I wanted him to be more physically aggressive.
- 64. I wanted him to talk me into it.
- 65. I was angry with him and wanted to get back at him.
- 66. I wanted to be in control--to be the one to decide when.
- 67. I wanted him to beg.
- 68. I wanted to get him more sexually aroused by making him wait.
- 69. I was unsure about how much he really wanted to.
- 70. I didn't want him to know how much I liked him.
- 71. I was afraid of being hurt or used.
- 72. I didn't want him to think I was easy or loose.
- 73. I was afraid of him telling other people.
- 74. The surroundings were less than ideal (for example: other people were around, parents or roommates might come home, etc).



-----  
 SUMMARY  
 You wanted to engage in necking,  
 "making out," or petting,  
 in a way.  
 You indicated "No."  
 You were unsure if you were  
 willing to engage in  
 this act.  
 -----

0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6

This was not important at all; this was not a reason at all. This was a very important reason.

- 75. I was afraid I might get pregnant.
- 76. I was afraid I might get a sexually transmitted disease (venereal disease).
- 77. I felt self-conscious or embarrassed about my body.
- 78. I was afraid that it would hurt.
- 79. I wasn't sure how it would feel or that I'd like how it felt.
- 80. It was too early in the relationship.
- 81. The relationship was moving too fast.
- 82. I didn't know him well enough.
- 83. I wanted to keep the relationship platonic (non-sexual). (For example, I just wanted to be friends with him; he was a boss or co-worker).
- 84. One or both of us were involved in other relationships.
- 85. I wasn't ready for it emotionally.
- 86. It was against my religious beliefs.
- 87. It was against my moral values.

- 
- 88. When was the last time you were in this situation?  
 0 = Within the last twelve months.  
 1 = Longer than twelve months ago.
  - 89. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.

90. How many times have you been in the following situation: You were with a guy who wanted to engage in sexual intercourse, and, in a way, you wanted to also, but for some reason you indicated that you didn't want to, and you were unsure as to whether you were willing to go ahead with sexual intercourse? In other words, you indicated "No" and you meant "Maybe."

SUMMARY

You wanted to engage in sexual intercourse, in a way.  
You indicated "No."  
You were unsure if you were willing to engage in sexual intercourse.

Mark your Scantron with the number which corresponds with your answer:

- 0 = I've never been in this situation.
- 1 = I've been in this situation 1 time.
- 2 = I've been in this situation 2-5 times.
- 3 = I've been in this situation 6-10 times.
- 4 = I've been in this situation 11-20 times.
- 5 = I've been in this situation more than 20 times.

IF YOU'VE NEVER BEEN IN THIS SITUATION, PLEASE GO ON TO QUESTION 119.

Using the scale below, indicate how important, if at all, each of the following reasons was in your decision(s) to indicate "No" when you meant "Maybe." If it has never been a reason, or if this reason is irrelevant to the situation, mark a "0" in that column on your Scantron.

0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6  
This was not important at all; this was not a reason at all. This was a very important reason.

- 91. I didn't want to appear too aggressive or eager.
- 92. I wanted him to be more physically aggressive.
- 93. I wanted him to talk me into it.
- 94. I was angry with him and wanted to get back at him.
- 95. I wanted to be in control--to be the one to decide when.
- 96. I wanted him to beg.
- 97. I wanted to get him more sexually aroused by making him wait.
- 98. I was unsure about how much he really wanted to.
- 99. I didn't want him to know how much I liked him.
- 100. I was afraid of being hurt or used.
- 101. I didn't want him to think I was easy or loose.
- 102. I was afraid of him telling other people.
- 103. The surroundings were less than ideal (for example: other people were around, parents or roommates might come home, etc).

SUMMARY

You wanted to engage in sexual intercourse, in a way.  
You indicated "No."  
You were unsure if you were willing to engage in sexual intercourse.

0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6

This was not important at all; this was not a reason at all.

This was a very important reason.

104. I was afraid I might get pregnant.
105. I was afraid I might get a sexually transmitted disease (venereal disease)
106. I felt self-conscious or embarrassed about my body.
107. I was afraid that it would hurt.
108. I wasn't sure how it would feel or that I'd like how it felt.
109. It was too early in the relationship.
110. The relationship was moving too fast.
111. I didn't know him well enough.
112. I wanted to keep the relationship platonic (non-sexual). (For example, I just wanted to be friends with him; he was a boss or co-worker).
113. One or both of us were involved in other relationships.
114. I wasn't ready for it emotionally.
115. It was against my religious beliefs.
116. It was against my moral values.
- 
117. When was the last time you were in this situation?  
0 = Within the last twelve months.  
1 = Longer than twelve months ago.
118. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
119. IN THESE COLUMNS,  
120. INDICATE YOUR AGE.

121. How many times have you been in the following situation: You were with a guy who wanted to engage in necking, "making out," or petting, and you wanted to also, but for some reason you indicated that you didn't want to, although you had every intention to and were willing to engage in this act? In other words, you indicated "No" and you meant "Yes."

SUMMARY

You wanted to engage in necking,  
"making out," or petting.  
You indicated "No."  
You were willing to engage in  
this act.

Mark your Scantron with the number which corresponds with your answer:

- 0 = I've never been in this situation.
- 1 = I've been in this situation 1 time.
- 2 = I've been in this situation 2-5 times.
- 3 = I've been in this situation 6-10 times.
- 4 = I've been in this situation 11-20 times.
- 5 = I've been in this situation more than 20 times.

IF YOU'VE NEVER BEEN IN THIS SITUATION, PLEASE GO ON TO QUESTION 150.

Using the scale below, indicate how important, if at all, each of the following reasons was in your decision(s) to indicate "No" when you meant "Yes." If it has never been a reason, or if this reason is irrelevant to the situation, mark a "0" in that column on your Scantron.

0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6

This was not  
important at all;  
this was not a  
reason at all.

This was a very  
important  
reason.

- 122. I didn't want to appear too aggressive or eager.
- 123. I wanted him to be more physically aggressive.
- 124. I wanted him to talk me into it.
- 125. I was angry with him and wanted to get back at him.
- 126. I wanted to be in control--to be the one to decide when.
- 127. I wanted him to beg.
- 128. I wanted to get him more sexually aroused by making him wait.
- 129. I was unsure about how much he really wanted to.
- 130. I didn't want him to know how much I liked him.
- 131. I was afraid of being hurt or used.
- 132. I didn't want him to think I was easy or loose.
- 133. I was afraid of him telling other people.
- 134. The surroundings were less than ideal (for example: other people were around, parents or roommates might come home, etc).

SUMMARY

You wanted to engage in necking,  
"making out," or petting.  
You indicated "No."  
You were willing to engage in  
this act.

0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6

This was not  
important at all;  
this was not a  
reason at all.

This was a very  
important  
reason.

135. I was afraid I might get pregnant.
136. I was afraid I might get a sexually transmitted disease (venereal disease).
137. I felt self-conscious or embarrassed about my body.
138. I was afraid that it would hurt.
139. I wasn't sure how it would feel or that I'd like how it felt.
140. It was too early in the relationship.
141. The relationship was moving too fast.
142. I didn't know him well enough.
134. I wanted to keep the relationship platonic (non-sexual). (For example, I just wanted to be friends with him; he was a boss or co-worker).
144. One or both of us were involved in other relationships.
145. I wasn't ready for it emotionally.
146. It was against my religious beliefs.
147. It was against my moral values.
- 
148. When was the last time you were in this situation?  
0 = Within the last twelve months.  
1 = Longer than twelve months ago.
149. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.

150. How many times have you been in the following situation: You were with a guy who wanted to engage in sexual intercourse and you wanted to also, but for some reason you indicated that you didn't want to, although you had every intention to and were willing to engage in sexual intercourse? In other words, you indicated "No" and you meant "Yes."

SUMMARY  
You wanted to engage in sexual  
intercourse.  
You indicated "No."  
You were willing to engage in  
sexual intercourse.

Mark your Scantron with the number which corresponds with your answer:

- 0 = I've never been in this situation.
- 1 = I've been in this situation 1 time.
- 2 = I've been in this situation 2-5 times.
- 3 = I've been in this situation 6-10 times.
- 4 = I've been in this situation 11-20 times.
- 5 = I've been in this situation more than 20 times.

IF YOU'VE NEVER BEEN IN THIS SITUATION, PLEASE GO ON TO QUESTION 179.

Using the scale below, indicate how important, if at all, each of the following reasons was in your decision(s) to indicate "No" when you meant "Yes." If it has never been a reason, or if this reason is irrelevant to the situation, mark a "0" in that column on your Scantron.

|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|  
0          1          2          3          4          5          6

This was not important at all; this was not a reason at all. This was a very important reason.

- 151. I didn't want to appear too aggressive or eager.
- 152. I wanted him to be more physically aggressive.
- 153. I wanted him to talk me into it.
- 154. I was angry with him and wanted to get back at him.
- 155. I wanted to be in control--to be the one to decide when.
- 156. I wanted him to beg.
- 157. I wanted to get him more sexually aroused by making him wait.
- 158. I was unsure about how much he really wanted to.
- 159. I didn't want him to know how much I liked him.
- 160. I was afraid of being hurt or used.
- 161. I didn't want him to think I was easy or loose.
- 162. I was afraid of him telling other people.
- 163. The surroundings were less than ideal (for example: other people were around, parents or roommates might come home, etc).

SUMMARY

You wanted to engage in sexual intercourse.  
You indicated "No."  
You were willing to engage in sexual intercourse.

0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6

This was not important at all; this was not a reason at all.

This was a very important reason.

164. I was afraid I might get pregnant.
165. I was afraid I might get a sexually transmitted disease (venereal disease)
166. I felt self-conscious or embarrassed about my body.
167. I was afraid that it would hurt.
168. I wasn't sure how it would feel or that I'd like how it felt.
169. It was too early in the relationship.
170. The relationship was moving too fast.
171. I didn't know him well enough.
172. I wanted to keep the relationship platonic (non-sexual). (For example, I just wanted to be friends with him; he was a boss or co-worker).
173. One or both of us were involved in other relationships.
174. I wasn't ready for it emotionally.
175. It was against my religious beliefs.
176. It was against my moral values.

-----

177. When was the last time you were in this situation?

- 0 = Within the last twelve months.  
1 = Longer than twelve months ago.

178. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.

179. Have you ever willingly engaged in necking, "making out," or petting?

- 0 = No  
1 = Yes

180. Have you ever willingly engaged in sexual intercourse?

- 0 = No  
1 = Yes

APPENDIX C



## ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN

The statements listed below describe attitudes toward the role of women in society which different people have. There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions. You are asked to express your feelings about each statement by indicating whether you (0) agree strongly, (1) agree mildly, (2) disagree mildly, or (3) disagree strongly. Please indicate your opinion by writing your answer in the box on the scantron and then filling in the corresponding oval. Please respond to every item.

(0) AGREE STRONGLY (1) AGREE MILDLY (2) DISAGREE MILDLY (3) DISAGREE STRONGLY

1. Swearing and obscenity is more repulsive in the speech of a woman than a man.
2. Women should take increasing responsibility for leadership in solving the intellectual and social problems of the day.
3. Both husband and wife should be allowed the same grounds for divorce.
4. Telling dirty jokes should be mostly a masculine prerogative.
5. Intoxication among women is worse than intoxication among men.
6. Under modern economic conditions with women being active outside the home, men should share the household tasks such as washing dishes and doing the laundry.
7. It is insulting to women to have the "obey" clause remain in the marriage service.
8. There should be a strict merit system in job appointment and promotion without regard to sex.
9. A woman should be as free as a man to propose marriage.
10. Women should worry less about their rights and more about becoming good wives and mothers.
11. Women earning as much as their dates should bear equally the expense when they go out together.
12. Women should assume their rightful place in business and all the professions along with men.
13. A woman should not expect to go to exactly the same places or to have quite the same freedom of action as a man.
14. Sons in a family should be given more encouragement to go to college than daughters.
15. It is ridiculous for a woman to run a locomotive and for a man to darn socks.
16. In general, the father should have greater authority than the mother in the bringing up of children.
17. Women should be encouraged not to become sexually intimate with anyone before marriage, even their fiancés.

18. The husband should not be favored by law over the wife in the disposal of family property or income.
  19. Women should be concerned with their duties of childrearing and housetending, rather than with desires for professional and business careers.
  20. The intellectual leadership of a community should be largely in the hands of men.
  21. Economic and social freedom is worth far more to women than acceptance of the ideal of femininity which has been set by men.
  22. On the average, women should be regarded as less capable of contribution to economic production than are men.
  23. There are many jobs in which men should be given preference over women in being hired or promoted.
  24. Women should be given equal opportunity with men for apprenticeship in the various trades.
  25. The modern girl is entitled to the same freedom from regulation and control that is given to the modern boy.
  26. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  27. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  28. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  29. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
- PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

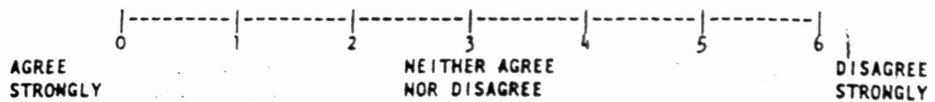
SEX ATTITUDES SURVEY

Below is a list of statements regarding sexual attitudes. Using the scale below, indicate how much you agree or disagree with each statement. Please indicate your opinion by writing your answer in the box on the scantron and then filling in the corresponding oval. There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

(0) AGREE STRONGLY (1) AGREE MILDLY (2) DISAGREE MILDLY (3) DISAGREE STRONGLY

30. Guys should dominate girls in bed.
  31. The man should be in control of the sexual situation.
  32. Men should decide what should happen during sex.
  33. A guy is justified in forcing a girl to have sex if she leads him on.
  34. Girls generally want to be talked into having sex.
  35. Girls think it is exciting when guys use a little force on them.
  36. A guy should respect a girl's wishes if she says "No."
  37. Girls often say "No" because they don't want guys to think they're easy.
  38. When girls say "No," guys should stop.
  39. When a girl toys with a guy she deserves whatever happens to her.
  40. At any point, a girl always has the right to say "No."
  41. Guys should have the power in sexual situations.
  42. Girls really get turned on by guys who let them know who's boss.
  43. Girls just say "No" to make it seem like they're nice girls.
  44. Girls who tease guys should be taught a lesson.
  45. By being dominated, girls get sexually aroused.
  46. Even if a guy is aroused, he doesn't have the right to force himself on a girl.
  47. Girls who lead guys on deserve what they get.
  48. When girls say "No," they often mean "Yes."
  49. Girls like it when guys are a little rough with them.
  50. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  51. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  52. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  53. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  54. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  55. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  56. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  57. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  58. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  59. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
  60. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
- PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of these statements. Put your answer in the box that corresponds with the question number and color in the oval.



61. A man should fight when the woman he's with is insulted by another man.
62. It is acceptable for the woman to pay for the date.
63. A woman should be a virgin when she marries.
64. There is something wrong with a woman who doesn't want to marry and raise a family.
65. A wife should never contradict her husband in public.
66. It is acceptable for a woman to have a career, but marriage and family should come first.
67. It is better for a woman to use her feminine charm to get what she wants rather than ask for it outright.
68. It looks worse for a woman to be drunk than for a man to be drunk.
69. There is nothing wrong with a woman going to a bar alone.
70. A woman will only respect a man who will lay down the law to her.
71. Many women are so demanding sexually that a man just can't satisfy them.
72. A man's got to show the woman who's boss right from the start or he'll end up henpecked.
73. Women are usually sweet until they've caught a man, but then they let their true self show.
74. A lot of men talk big, but when it comes down to it, they can't perform well sexually.
75. In a dating relationship a woman is largely out to take advantage of a man.
76. Men are out for only one thing.
77. Most women are sly and manipulating when they are out to attract a man.
78. A lot of women seem to get pleasure in putting men down.
79. People today should not use "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" as a rule for living.
80. Being roughed up is sexually stimulating to many women.
81. Many times a woman will pretend she doesn't want to have intercourse because she doesn't want to seem loose, but she's really hoping the man will force her.
82. A wife should move out of the house if her husband hits her.
83. Sometimes the only way a man can get a cold woman turned on is to use force.
84. A man is never justified in hitting his wife.
85. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
86. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
87. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
88. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.
89. LEAVE THIS COLUMN BLANK.

PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

SEXUAL OPINION SURVEY

Below is a list of statements regarding sexual opinions. Using the scale below, indicate how much you agree or disagree with each statement. Please indicate your opinion by writing your answer in the box on the Scantron and then filling in the corresponding oval. There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6  
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|  
AGREE STRONGLY NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE DISAGREE STRONGLY

90. I think it would be very entertaining to look at hard-core pornography.
91. Pornography is obviously filthy and people should not try to describe it as anything else.
92. Swimming in the nude with a member of the opposite sex would be an exciting experience.
93. Masturbation can be an exciting experience.
94. If I found out that a close friend of mine was homosexual it would annoy me
95. If people thought I was interested in oral sex, I would be embarrassed.
96. Engaging in group sex is an entertaining idea.
97. I personally find that thinking about engaging in sexual intercourse is arousing.
98. Seeing a pornographic movie would be sexually arousing to me.
99. Thoughts that I may have homosexual tendencies would not worry me at all.
100. The idea of my being physically attracted to members of the same sex is not depressing.
101. Almost all pornographic material is nauseating.
102. It would be emotionally upsetting to me to see someone exposing themselves publicly.
103. Watching a go-go dancer of the opposite sex would not be very exciting.
104. I would not enjoy seeing a pornographic movie.
105. When I think about seeing pictures showing someone of the same sex as myself masturbating it nauseates me.
106. The thought of engaging in unusual sex practices is highly arousing.
107. Manipulating my genitals would probably be an arousing experience.
108. I do not enjoy daydreaming about sexual matters.
109. I am not curious about explicit pornography.
110. The thought of having long-term sexual relations with more than one sex partner is not disgusting to me.

APPENDIX D

### Debriefing Form

There is a common myth that many women follow a traditional sexual script in which they say no to sex even when they mean yes. According to this myth, women offer token resistance to sex in order not to appear promiscuous. The more men believe this myth, the more justifiable they rate a man's forcing a woman to have sex after she says no, and the more likely they say they would be to engage in such behavior. If they do not believe her no, they do not regard forced sex as rape.

To what extent--if at all--is this myth founded in fact? Are there some women who follow this traditional sexual script? In the present study questionnaires will be developed and administered to examine the actual incidence of token resistance to sex among single undergraduate women. In addition, this study will assess the relationship between token resistance and other variables, such as traditional sex-role attitudes and erotophobia (i.e., fear and guilt about sex). It is predicted that token resistance will be more common among traditional and erotophobic women. If the prevalence of token resistance is low, this will be evidence to debunk this myth. If the prevalence is high, data on the correlates of this behavior will provide insights into ways to alter this behavior, which can have such negative consequences.

In Part I of this study, research participants are being asked to fill out a questionnaire which asks general questions about whether they've engaged in token resistance in the past, and their reasons for engaging in such behavior.

The responses to these questions will be used to develop a more specific questionnaire, which will be completed by different subjects in Part II of this study. Their responses will be used to determine the incidence of token resistance on this campus. Through the administration of a number of other questionnaires, we can determine whether other factors (such as highly traditional sex-role stereotyping or fear of sex) are related to this behavior.

We do not mean to imply that men should assume that women's refusals are merely token. If a woman says no, the man should take this seriously, even if he is certain that she doesn't mean it. No one can read another person's mind, and having sex with someone who says no is rape.

If anyone has any comments or questions about this study, please call Dr. Muehlenhard, 845-2518.

APPENDIX E



Consent Form

1. Purpose. The purpose of this study is to find out more about people's attitudes toward dating and sex.
2. Procedure. You will be asked to fill out questionnaires about dating, sex, and male-female relationships.
3. Confidentiality. The questionnaires will be totally anonymous and thus totally confidential.
4. Risk or discomfort. If any part of this questionnaire causes you discomfort, you may skip that part. In addition, anyone who feels uncomfortable afterwards may talk to Dr. Muehlenhard at the phone number listed below.
5. Your right to participate or discontinue. It is your choice to participate or not. You are free to discontinue at any time without penalty and without losing the experimental credit you have earned to that point.
6. Answering your questions. After the experiment, you will be given a handout explaining the experiment. We will discuss it, and you can ask questions. If you have any additional questions, you can ask Dr. Muehlenhard at 845-2508 (work) or in 424 Academic Bldg.
7. A copy of this form. You are entitled to a copy of this form. If you want one, ask the experimenter.

I have read the above information. My signature below indicates that I am willing to participate.

Name (please print): \_\_\_\_\_

Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Experimenter's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_