

Attitudes Towards Women, Social Skills,
and Verbal and Physical Coercion

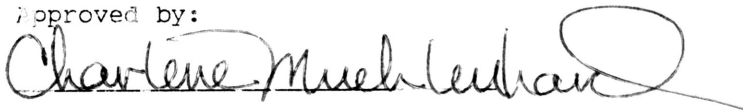
by

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Approved by:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charlene Muehlenhard". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

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Abstract

This study assessed the relationship among men's social skill, attitudes towards women, and levels of verbal and physical sexual coercion. Levels of coercion may be viewed as a continuum with voluntary sex on one end and rape on the other, with verbal coercion falling somewhere in between. Participants were 536 male undergraduates. Attitudes were assessed using the Sexist Attitudes Towards Women Scale, Sex Role Stereotyping Scale, Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale, Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence Scale, and the Callousness Scale, Social skills were assessed using the Survey of Heterosexual Interactions. Level of coerciveness was assessed using a modified version of the Sexual Experiences Survey. Men high in social skills had engaged in voluntary sex more often than had men low in social skills, but social skills showed no main effect for frequency of coercive sexual experiences. Callous men obtained more voluntary sexual intercourse and also obtained coercive sexual intercourse by using continual arguments, lying, and getting their dates intoxicated. Sexist men obtained sexual intercourse against the woman's will by threatening to end the relationship, using continual arguments, and using physical force. Men who accepted the use of interpersonal violence obtained sexual intercourse against the woman's will by getting their dates intoxicated, threatening to use physical force, and using physical force.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks go to Charlene Muehlenhard for help, inspiration, and a smile when I needed it. Thanks also to Gina Benedicto, Diane Collinge, Shelley Davis, Gayla Goolsby, and Trudi Zaplac for their hard work and brainstorming.

Dedication

To:

Richard Bach who said:

"Argue for your limitations

and sure enough,

They're yours."

And especially to Carlos who never limits my
abilities, and who won't let me limit myself.

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Over the past 20 years, research has begun focusing on women's problems of sexual aggression or coercion experienced on a date. In early experiments 20-23% of college women reported forceful attempts by their date for sexual intercourse (Kanin, 1957, Kanin & Purcell, 1977, Kirkpatrick & Kanin, 1957). In 1985 Muehlenhard and Linton found that 14.7% of college women reported unwanted sexual intercourse on dates, and 7.1% of college men reported having sexual intercourse with a woman on a date when she did not want to.

Methods of using coercion to obtain sexual intercourse against the woman's will are varied. Coercion may be viewed on a continuum where, on one end there exists mutually desired, voluntary sexual intercourse, while at the other end is sexual coercion and rape. Verbally coercive tactics such as badgering or arguing fall somewhere between these two extremes.

Attitudes and Sexual Coercion

Physical sexual coercion has become a concern of psychologists, and the characteristics and attitudes of men who rape have come under consideration. Persons who have traditional attitudes towards women and sex roles are more likely to accept rape myths as truth. Traditional persons also believe in justifiable rape. According to traditional persons, rape is more the woman's responsibility and less the man's, and traditional persons are more likely to devalue rape victim's character. If low levels of force are involved traditional persons will be less likely to view forced sex as rape. Traditional people feel more aroused by rape scenarios, and traditional men report a higher likelihood of raping if they could be guaranteed of not being

caught (Acock & Ireland, 1983; Burt, 1980; Check & Malamuth, 1983; Feild, 1978; Muehlenhard, in press; Muehlenhard & MacNaughton, 1985; Muehlenhard et al., 1985, Shotland & Goodstien, 1983; Skelton & Burkhart, 1980; Thornton, Robbins, & Ryckman, 1982).

The Sexist Attitudes Towards Women Scale (Spence & Helmreich, 1972;) or the Sex Role Stereotyping (Burt, 1980) can both be used to measure traditionality.

Other attitudes, such as the acceptance of interpersonal violence and acceptance of male/female relationships as basically adversarial are both related to rape myths. Men who accept interpersonal violence in a relationship not only are more likely to believe in rape myths, but they also report a higher likelihood of raping and show less belief that a woman in a forced sex scenario was raped (Burt, 1980; Malamuth, 1981). Interpersonal violence and adversarial beliefs are measured by two of Burt's (1980) scales: Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence and Adversarial Sexual Beliefs.

In 1971, Mosher reported the results of his work with callousness and sexual coercion. Callous men obtained intercourse more frequently than less callous men, but their methods were not the most scrupulous. Some of the tactics they used to obtain intercourse included threatening to end the relationship, arguing, falsely professing love, getting their dates intoxicated, and using force (Mosher, 1971).

Social Skills and Sexual Coercion

Several studies have found that rapists lack social ability in the areas of heterosexual relationships. Rapists have been shown to be socially incompetent, especially around women (Abel, Blanchard, &

Becker, 1976; Clark & Lewis, 1977; Laws & Serber, 1975). Rapists also appear to have inappropriate sexual arousal patterns and show difficulty in establishing and maintaining both social and heterosexual relationships (Christie, Lanthier, & Marshall, 1979). This inability to have relationships is linked to a lack of appropriate social behaviors, and the inability to control anger and hostility. These deficiencies are believed to result from the men's socialization (Abel, et al., 1978; Barbaree et al., 1979). Researchers are not sure whether the rapists' social deficits are truly gender specific to male-female relationships, or whether they fail socially in all situations. Other researchers hypothesize that rapists may react negatively only to situations where they risk rejection or are sexually provoked as opposed to innocuous situations, or that rapists could misperceive cues, or feel high pressure (Brownmiller, 1975; Clark & Lewis, 1977).

The present study investigated the relationships of various attitudes (e.g., sexism, callousness, sex role stereotyping), and level of social skills with different types of sexual experiences ranging from voluntary intercourse to rape. Men with high social skills and high negative attitudes towards women were expected to have a higher number of dates than lower skilled men and were also expected to engage in more verbally oriented activities such as lying to obtain sexual intercourse because the type male would be skilled enough to talk a woman into sex and feel less guilt for his actions (Mosher, 1971). The low skills, high negative attitude group would have fewer dates than high skilled men but, of those they did have, these men would

have a higher frequency of physical coercion since they too, would have little regard for the woman's feelings, but would not have the ability to persuade without the use of violence. Both high and low skilled groups who had low negative attitudes towards women were expected to show an equal number of dates as the high negative attitude men with the same level of skill but were expected to not show either verbal or physical coercion since they did not have the motivation to ignore the woman's feelings.

Method

Subjects

The research participants were 536 men from an introductory psychology course. Participation in the experiment was for partial fulfillment of course requirements. The participants' average age was 20 years old.

Materials

All respondents completed five surveys as well as providing other demographic data such as age and classification. The scales included the following:

The Survey of Heterosexual Interactions (SHI; Twentyman & McFall, 1975) measures men's ability to approach unfamiliar women. This scale consists of 20 scenarios describing the man approaching a woman that he does not know well. For example, one of the items states, "You are at a dance. You see a very attractive girl whom you do not know. She is standing ALONE, and you would like to dance with her. Would you be able to ask her?" The subject then responds to the items on a 7-point Likert scale ranging from You would be unable to in every case (0) to

You would be able to in every case (6).

The Sexist Attitude Towards Women Scale (SATWS; Benson & Vincent, 1983) is a 40-item scale that measures men's attitudes towards women's roles in society. Examples of statements are, "It bothers me to see a man being told what to do by a woman, " or "Men will always be the dominant sex." Respondents indicate the extent of their agreement with the statements on a 7-point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree (0) to neither disagree or agree (3) to strongly agree (6).

The Sex Role Stereotyping Scale (SRS; Burt, 1980) is a nine-item scale that measures the extent of the participants' beliefs about traditional versus nontraditional societal roles for women. "A woman should be a virgin when she marries, " is a sample statement. Participants respond on a 7-point Likert scale ranging from strongly agree (0) to neither agree nor disagree (3) to strongly disagree (6).

The Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale (ASB; Burt 1980) is a nine-item survey that measures the degree to which participants view male-female relationships as something to be won or lost. Respondents indicate their level of agreement with statements such as "In a dating relationship a woman is largely out to take advantage of a man, " using the same Likert scale as the SRS.

The Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence Scale (AIV; Burt, 1980) tests respondents' acceptance of violence, especially violence against women. One statement is "Being roughed up is sexually stimulating to many women." Again, respondents use the same scale as the SRS.

The Callousness Scale (Mosher, 1971) is a 15-item survey that measures the degree to which respondents hold callous attitudes

towards women. Statements such as "Take away a woman's hole and there is nothing left of value" were typical. Participants responded on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from strongly agree (0) to undecided (2) to strongly disagree (4).

The Sexual Experience Survey (SES; Koss & Oros, 1982) asks respondents to indicate whether they have ever engaged in sexual behaviors ranging from voluntary sex to forceful, involuntary sex. We modified the scale to include both kissing and petting and intercourse for each level of coerciveness.

Because alcohol has been found to influence perceptions of rape and has been used as a ploy to obtain intercourse (Mosher, 1971), we also included questions concerning alcohol. Coercive levels began with (a) mutual, voluntary intercourse, and included obtaining intercourse by (b) threatening to end the relationship, (c) continual arguments, (d) lying, (e) getting the women intoxicated, (f) threatening to use physical force and (g) using physical force. Respondents indicated whether they had engaged in each activity 0, 1, 2 to 5, 6 to 20, or more than 20 times, and whether any of these incidents occurred within the past year.

Procedure

Data were collected by one to three female experimenters in groups of up to 60 respondents per session. All the surveys were counterbalanced with the exception of the callousness scale. This scale was always administered last because we predicted that it might offend some subjects and decrease their cooperation in completing the remainder of the experiment. In fact, it was left incomplete more

often than any other scale.

After each session, the men were debriefed as to the purpose of the experiment. We apologized to anyone who might have been offended by the callousness scale and explained why we used it.

Results

Data Analysis

A factor analysis was done on the Stereotyping, Adversarial, Violence, Sexist, and Callousness scales. The Stereotyping, Adversarial, and Sexist scales all loaded heavily on one factor, which we called the Sexist factor. To combine these three scales to yield one score per subject, we standardized the responses to each scale (

$\bar{M} = 0, S = 1$) and then calculated the mean of the three standardized scores for each subject. The Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence scale was the only scale that loaded highly on Factor 2, so it was treated separately. The Callousness Scale did not load highly on either factor, so it was also treated separately. The scores on each scale were divided into high, medium, and low groups by splitting the scores at approximately the 33.3rd and 66.6th percentiles.

The data were analyzed three different ways. The effects of a man's social skill, as measured by the SHI, were analyzed as a function of his attitudes, as measured by the Sexist factor, the Interpersonal Violence Scale, and the Callousness Scale. For, each attitude, a series of 3x3 analyses of variance was done with the skill level as one independent variable and attitude level as the other independent variable. The dependent variable was the number of times the men had engaged in each sexual activity. Because the frequencies

were reported in terms of intervals, responses on the Sexual Experiences Survey were transformed as follows: 0 became 0; 1 became 1; 2 to 5 became 3.5; 6 to 20 became 13; and over 20 became 40. All but the last number were either equal to the number of the interval or the midpoint of the interval. The last number was arrived at somewhat arbitrarily since "over 20" has no midpoint. The number 40 was selected because it was consistent with the nearly geometric progression of the other responses.

Social Skills

All three ANOVAs involving voluntary intercourse showed a main effect for the Survey of Heterosexual Interactions (SHI) in that highly skilled men were more likely than low skilled men to obtain voluntary intercourse, $p < .0001$ for all three. (see Figs. 1-3).

Main Effects for Attitudes

Highly callous men obtained more voluntary intercourse than medium or low callous men (see Fig. 1). Sexist men were the only group to use threats of ending the relationship, $F(2, 520) = 1.40, p < .04$, (see Fig. 4). Contiuual arguments were used significantly more by high callous and high sexist men, $F(2, 493) = 2.28, p < .002$, and $F(2, 520) = 1.27, p < .02$, respectively, (see Figs. 5-6). High callous men used lying significantly more than less callous men, $F(2, 493) = 4.43, p < .0001$, (see Fig. 7). High callous men used alcohol to obtain intercourse against the woman's will significantly more often than low callous men, $F(2, 493) = 3.12, p < .004$, (see Fig. 11). There was also a trend for men who were high in their acceptance of violence to use alcohol as a means for obtaining intercourse, $F(2, 511) = 1.21, p$

Figure 1

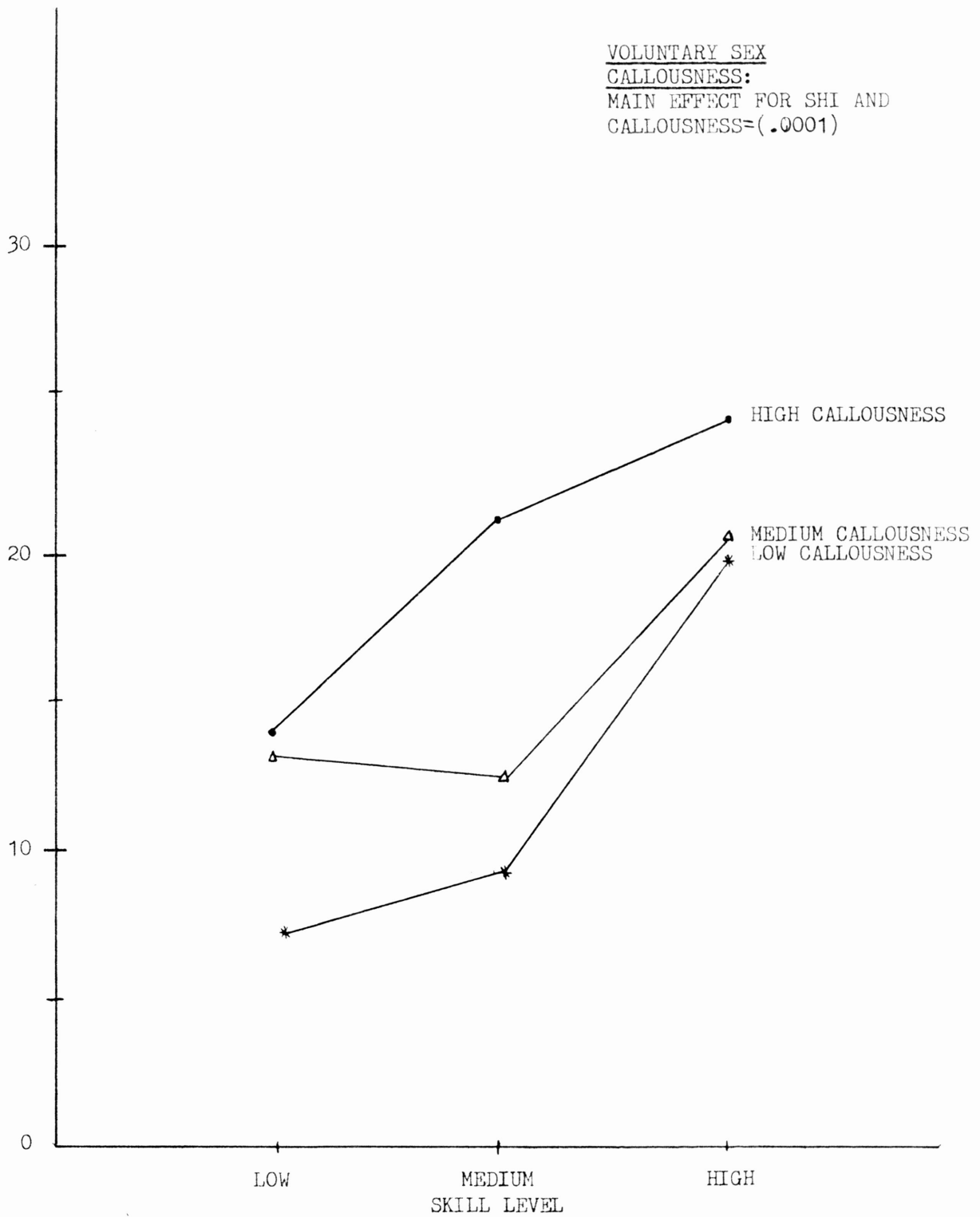


Figure 2

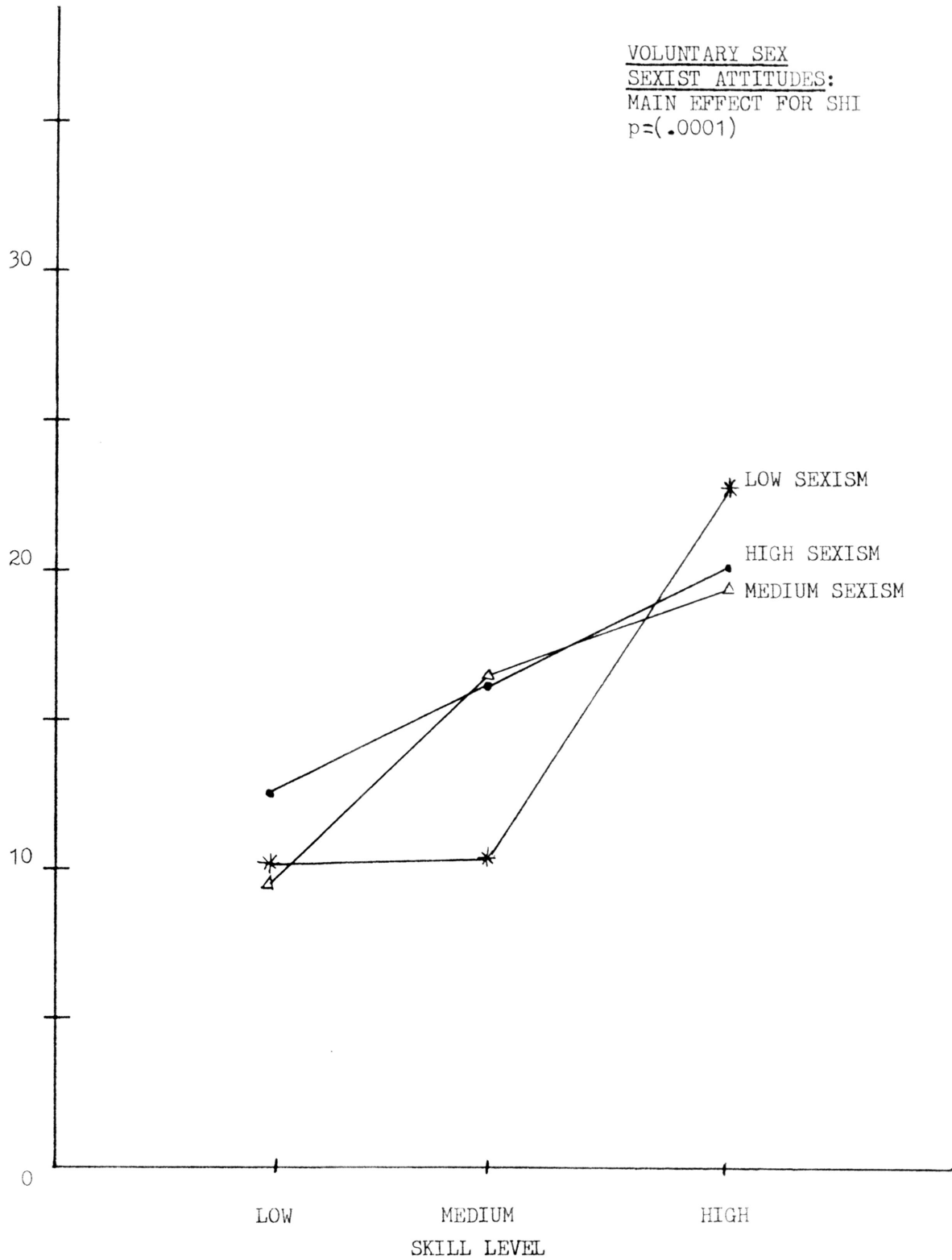


Figure 3

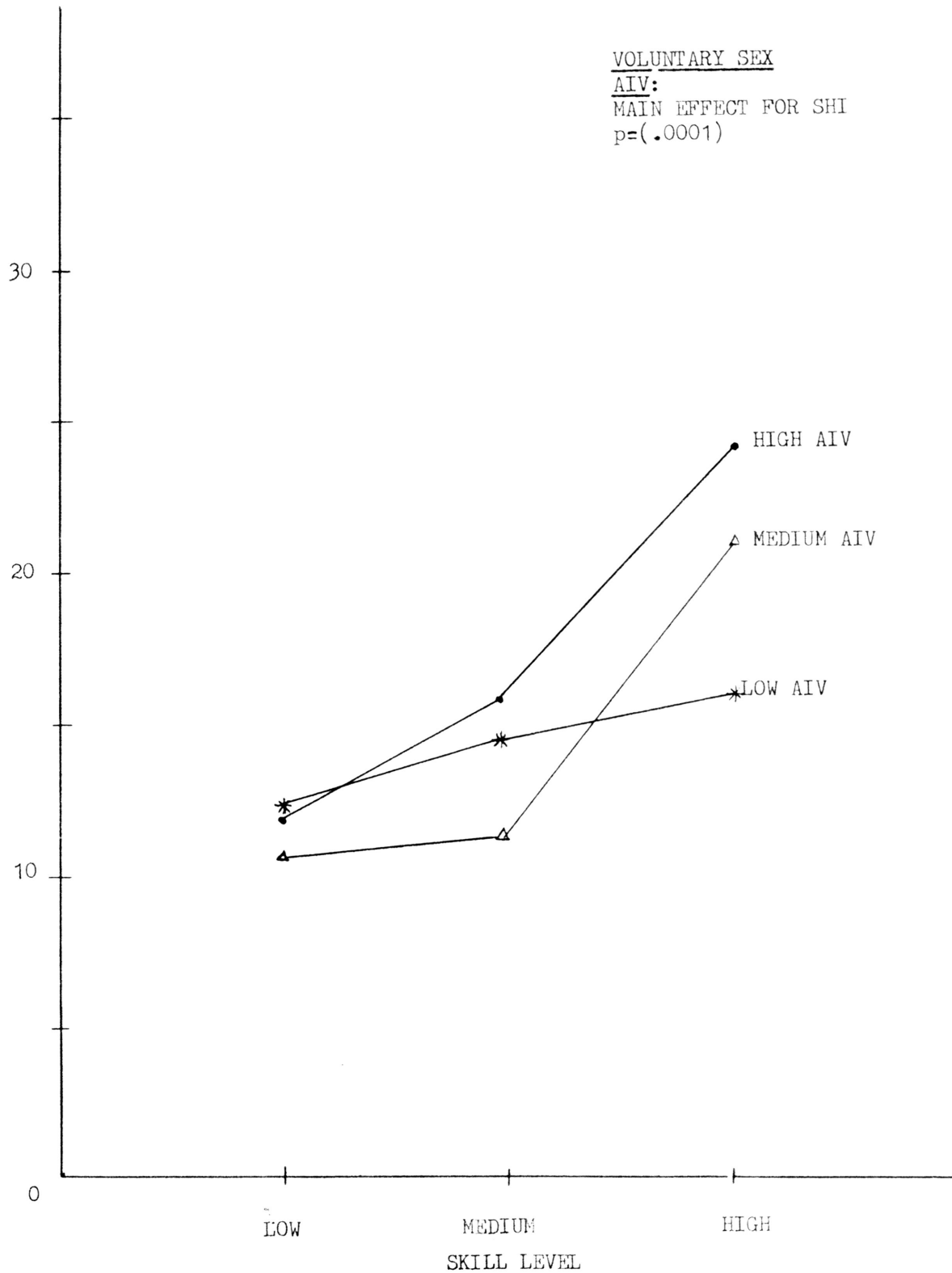


Figure 4

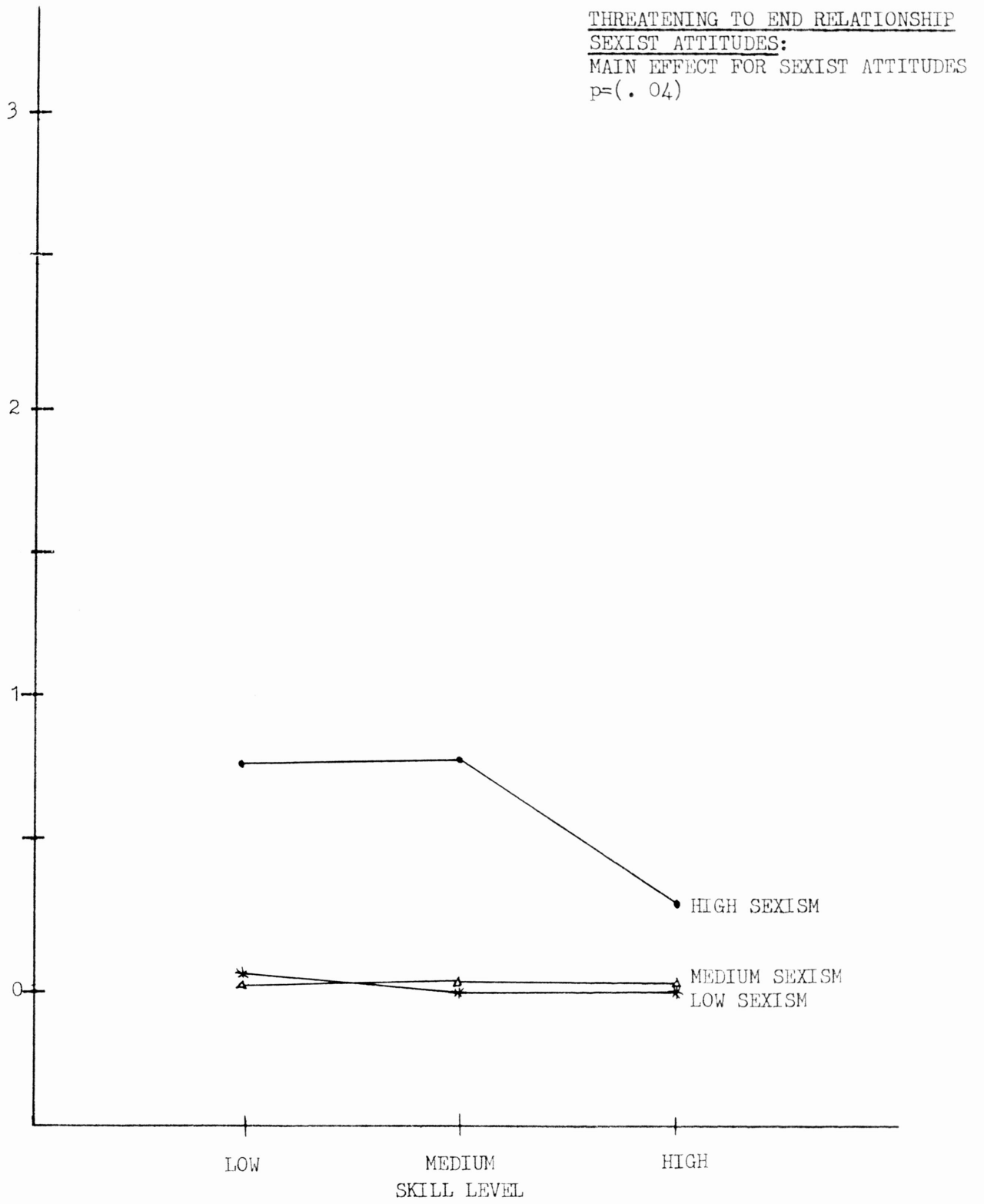


Figure 5

USING CONTINUAL ARGUMENTS
TO OBTAIN INTERCOURSE
CALLOUSNESS:
MAIN EFFECT FOR CALLOUSNESS
 $p=(.0002)$

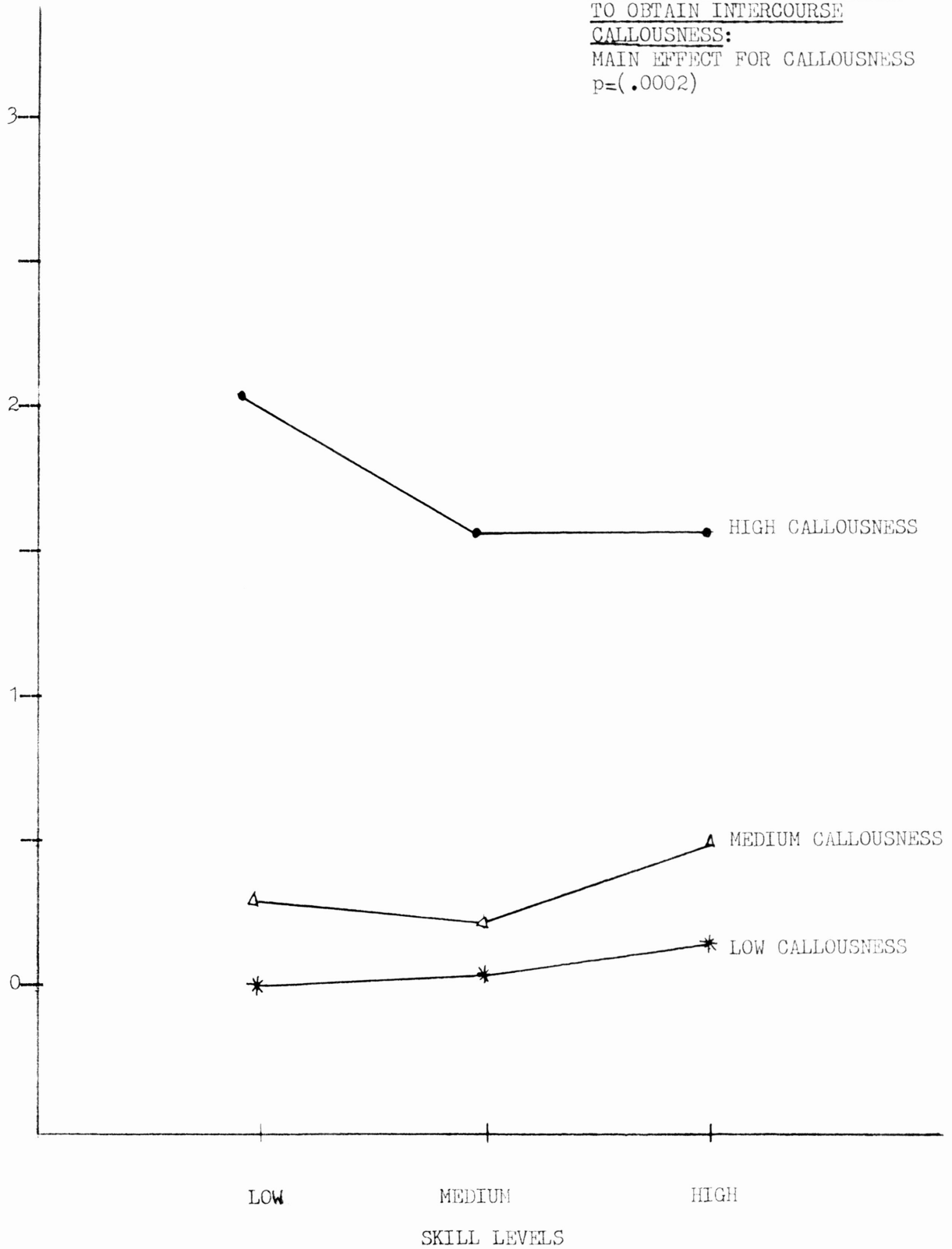


Figure 6

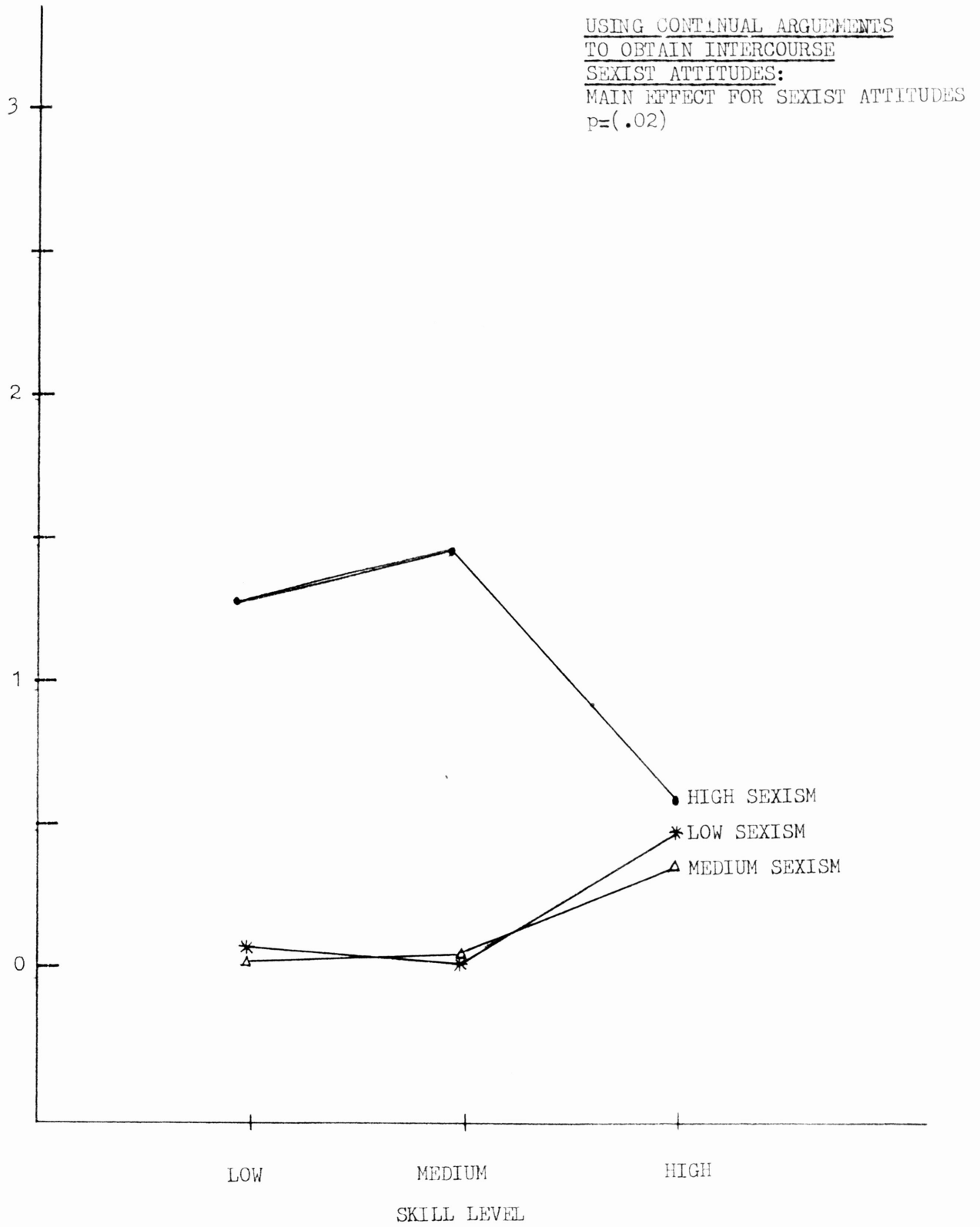


Figure 7

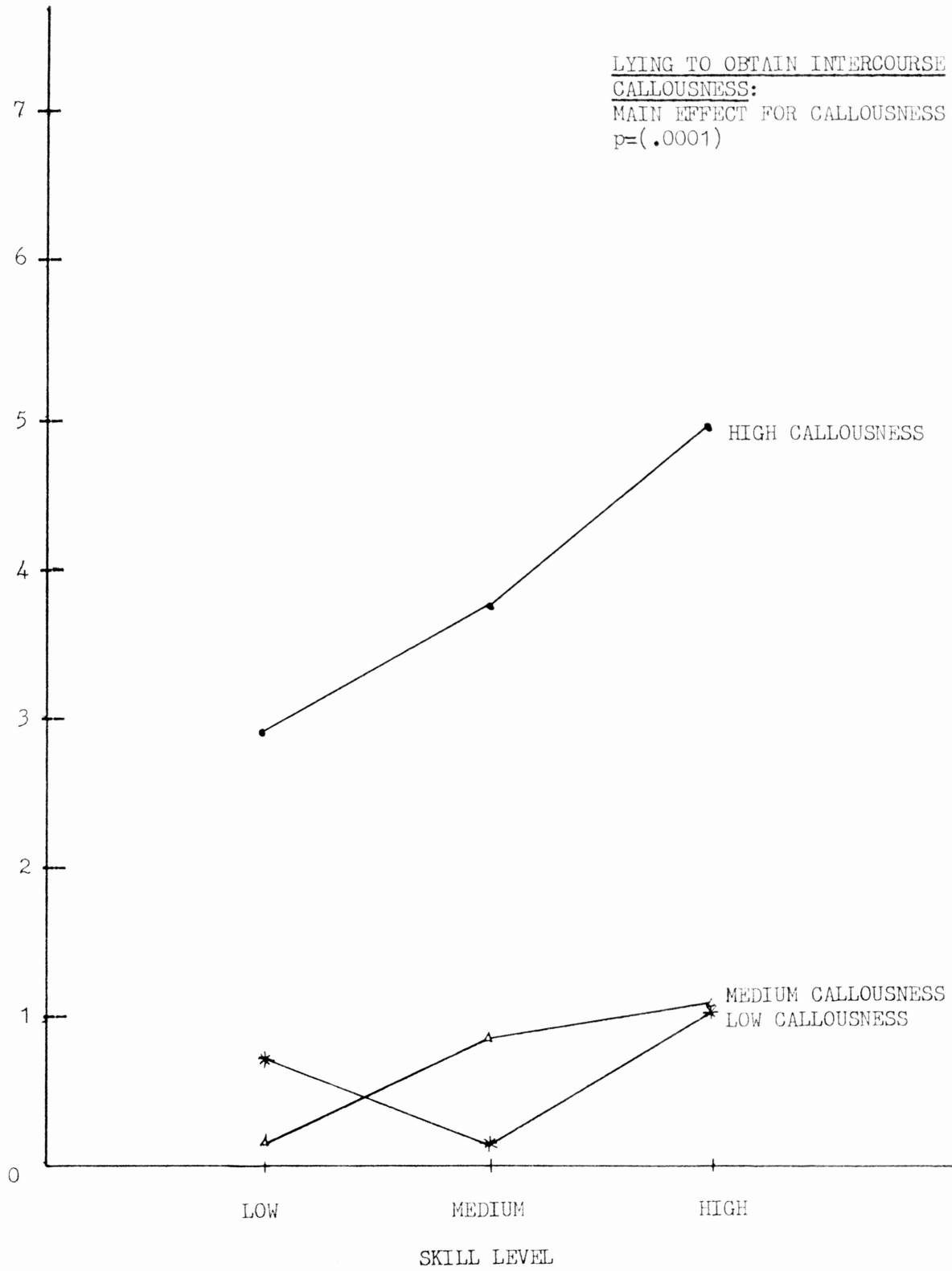


Figure 8

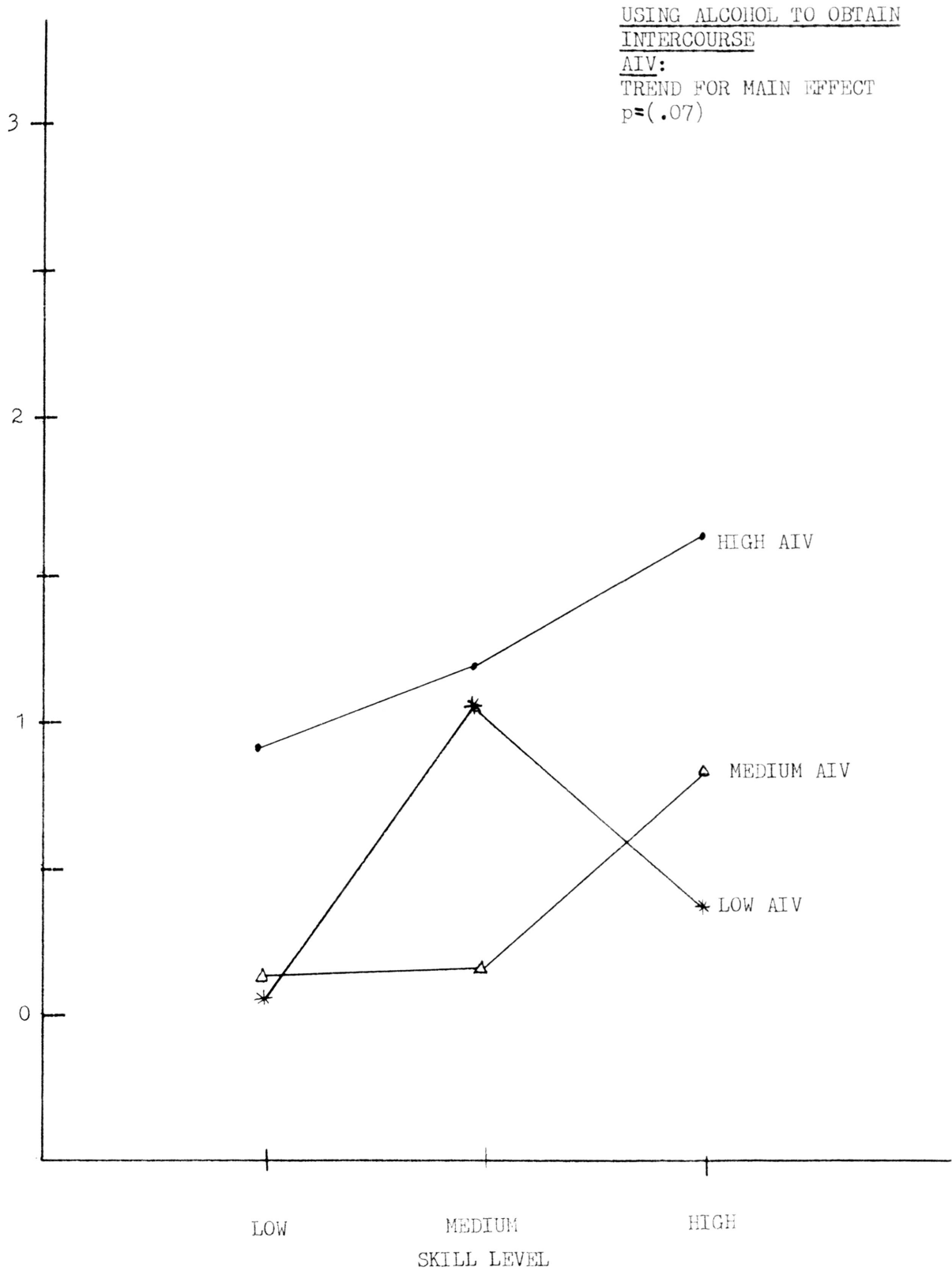
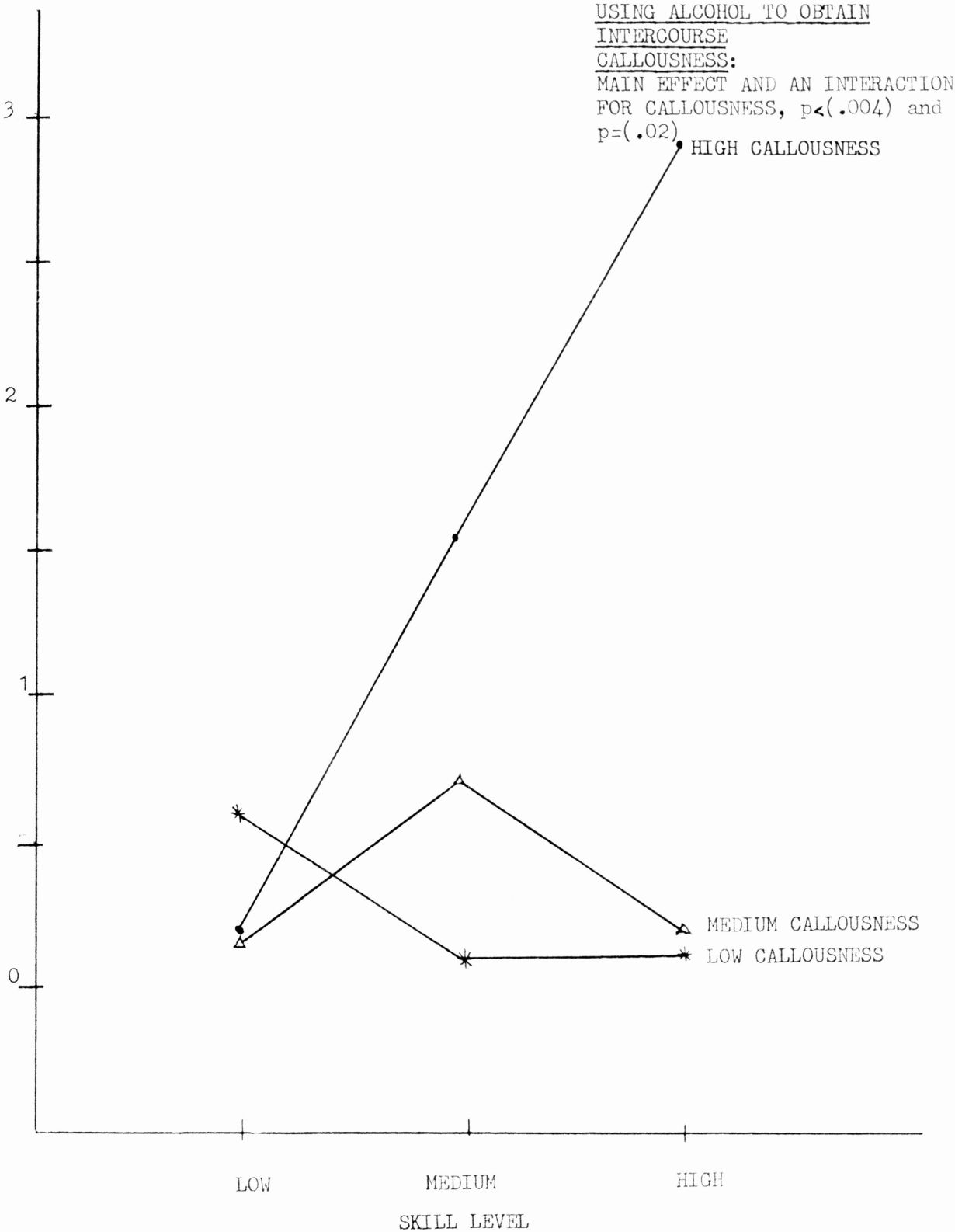


Figure 11



.07. These men averaged more than one incident per member of this group. Neither sexist nor callous men used threats of physical force to obtain intercourse. Men who scored high on the Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence Scale were also significantly more likely to rape than other men low in this attitude, $F(2, 511) = 0.77, p .05$. This trend was also found for sexist men, $F(2, 520) = 1.01, p .07$, (see Figs. 9-10).

Interactions

No significant interactions for skills and attitudes were found for threatening to end the relationship, but inspection of Figure 4 suggests a nonsignificant tendency for this type of coercion to be used by the lower skilled groups. This hypothesis cannot be tested using the present sample because of the low incidence of this behavior. A larger sample of subjects could allow for a better test of this hypothesis. The use of continual arguments also seems to be a tendency exhibited by high sexist and high callous men with low skill levels, although again this was not significant, (see Fig. 5-6). Highly skilled, highly callous men showed a preference for lying to obtain sexual intercourse against the woman's will, as compared to low skilled, high callous men, but, again, this was not significant, (see Fig. 7). The one significant interaction between social skills and attitude was with callousness and alcohol. High skills, high callous men used this ploy significantly more than lower skilled, low callous men,

$F = 2.73, p .02$, (see Fig. 11). Both sexist men and men who accepted interpersonal violence showed no significant interaction

Figure 9

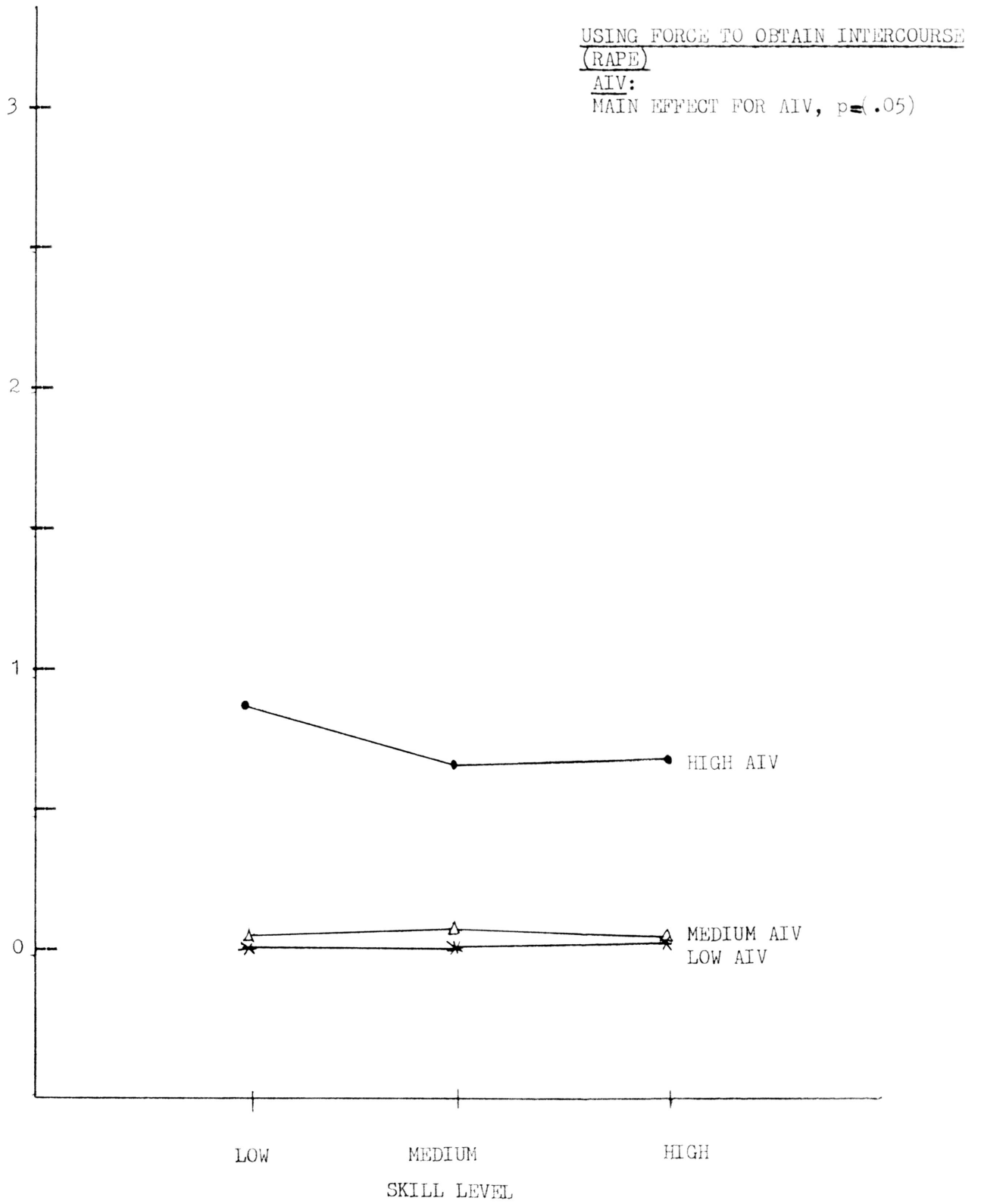
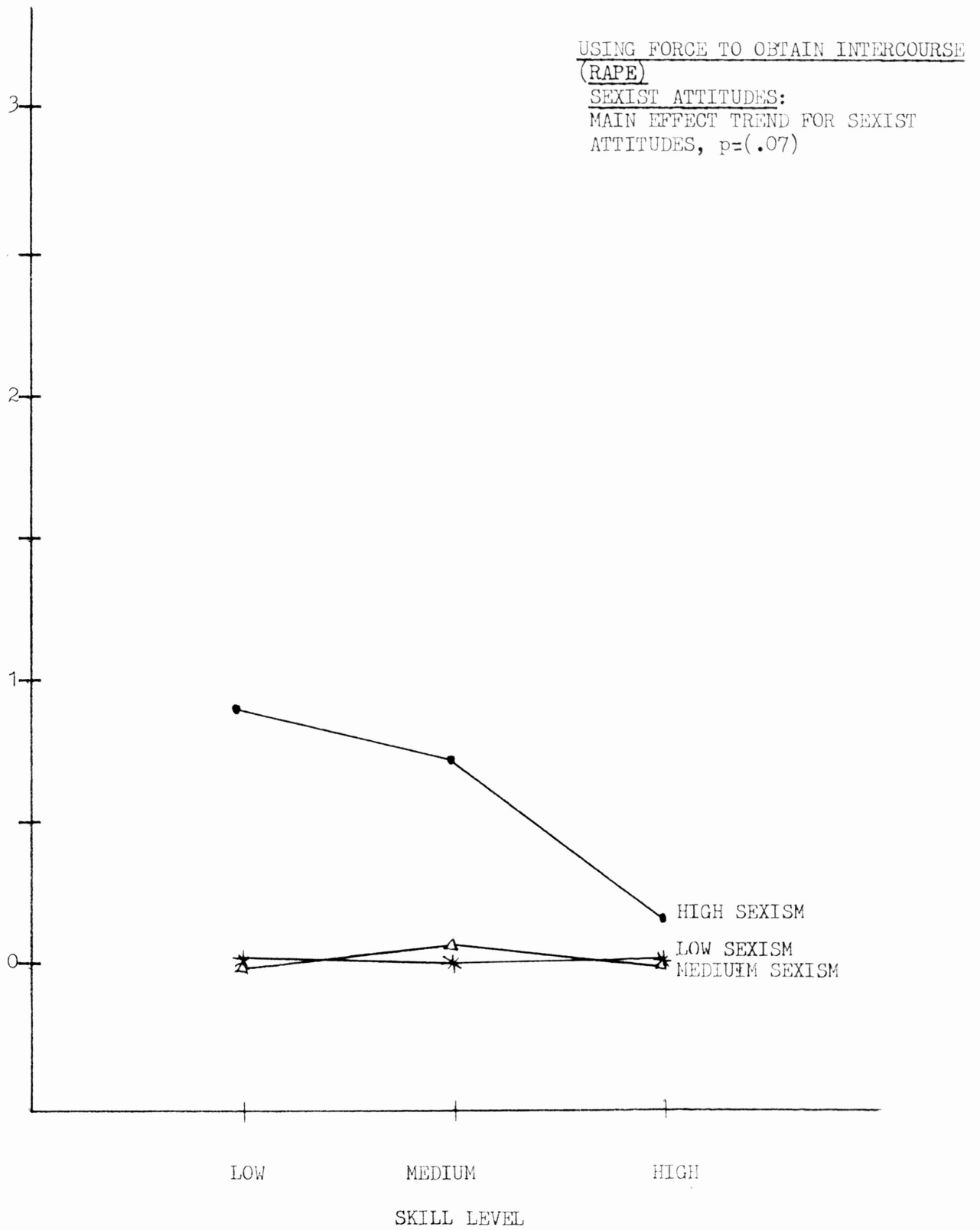


Figure 10



between attitude and social skills for rape. However, the means suggest that rape is used more frequently by subjects with low social skills, (see Figs. 10-11). A larger sample is needed to test this hypothesis since only two percent of the original sample admitted to rape, and more data are needed.

Discussion

The results did not clearly support the hypothesis. Many main effects and trends were found. While there were few interactions between level of social skill and level of attitude, the graphed data indicated that many of the means were in the predicted direction. The low base rate behavior of reported rape (2%) and other forceful behaviors indicates a need for further study on more subjects.

Social Skills

That men with high social skills should also be more likely to engage in voluntary intercourse is not surprising. Men with high social skills are more likely to have a higher number of dates. They have more opportunities to engage in sex, and they also might be more attractive to women.

Attitudes

The fact that callous men obtained more voluntary intercourse parallels Kanin's (1957) data which found that the callous men had a higher frequency of obtaining voluntary intercourse but that they were also less satisfied with their sex life. On the other hand, Mosher (1971) found that callous men had more voluntary intercourse and were more satisfied with their sex lives than low callous men. We did not test sexual satisfaction, but our findings of significantly more

voluntary intercourse for high callous men are consistent with previous findings.

Sexist men might use threats of ending the relationship because they view women as primarily dependent on them for protection ("Men are instinctively more courageous than women in the face of danger"), dominance ("A woman will only respect a man who will lay down the law to her"), and emotional stability ("Women are naturally emotionally weaker than men"). If the man believes these statements as truth, he might then believe that the woman will give in to secure her protector, dominator, and emotional rock.

High sexist and high callous men might use continual arguments because this action may relate to their views of women as weak minded, gullible, and sneaky. These men believe that women want to be dominated, can "be laid by the right man at the right time," and say "No" when they really mean yes.

That high callous men use lying as a means to obtain intercourse comes as no surprise. As shown by Mosher (1971), high callous men feel little guilt about their actions and beliefs towards women and have few qualms about deceiving women, a species which they consider devious and brainless with only one true worth. High callous men also showed a preference for getting their reluctant dates drunk in order to obtain their goal. Underhanded play means little to a group who believes that women have no scruples.

Violence and alcohol seem to go hand-in-hand. Men high in acceptance of interpersonal violence also used alcohol to obtain intercourse with an unwilling woman. Alcohol and violence seem to be

a traditional pair. Many battered women and abused children have an alcoholic abuser in the background.

Not surprisingly, men high in acceptance of interpersonal violence also used threats of physical force to obtain intercourse. Men who believe such statements as "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" can hardly be expected to believe that threats of force to a seemingly unwilling woman are aversive. Similarly, the same is true of high acceptance of interpersonal violence men and rape.

Sexist men were also more likely to rape. This is interesting as the scales that measure sexism had few, if any, references to violence. This finding could also give pause to the promoters of sexist themes in our culture, such as movies, romance novels, and commercials.

Interactions

Threatening to end the relationship and the use of continual arguments to obtain intercourse seem to be low skill behaviors (as indicated by the means). This could be due to the fact that the lower skilled person perceives himself as having fewer options than a skilled person would, or it could just be a matter of believing that other, more productive options would work. The high callous, low skilled male, who is of the opinion that one doesn't ask women anything, but rather tells them what to do, is not likely to think of sitting down calmly to discuss the problem, and if he did, his low skills might hinder him from broaching the idea.

Low skills also seemed prevalent in men who threatened force and who did rape. These men, who accepted interpersonal violence and held sexist attitudes, could simply believe that no better way exists for them to obtain their goals since women are sly and manipulating, and occasionally enjoy being roughed up. They might also be experiencing frustration from their lack of ability to attain intercourse through acceptable channels.

High skilled men seemed to use tactics that required at least some degree of finesse. Highly skilled, highly callous men used alcohol and lying to obtain sexual intercourse. It requires some social ability to lie. Contrary to sexist and callous beliefs, women do not believe everything they hear, and an unconvincing lie might not "wash." Plying someone with alcohol without their realizing the intent is also not an easy task. First, the man must be in the situation where he can invite a girl to drink, and then, he must get her drunk without her suspecting his motives. Perhaps the high callous, high skilled man treats it as a game or revenge against women to prove how stupid and gullible women are, or perhaps he only wants to obtain intercourse without delay or without the obvious repercussions that rape would have.

It must be noted, however, that while the figures suggested interactions between attitudes and social skills, most of these were not statistically significant. The incidence of many of these behaviors was low. More data are needed to assess these hypotheses accurately.

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Appendix A: Questionnaires

Survey of Heterosexual Interactions

Indicate how much you agree with each of these statements. Put your answer in the box that corresponds with the question number and color in the oval. Be SURE that you start this questionnaire in column 61!

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
You would			You would be			You would be
be unable			able in			able in
every case			some cases			every case

61. You want to call a girl up for a date. This is the first time you are calling her up as you only know her slightly. When you get ready to make the call, your roommate comes into the room, sits down on his bed, and begins reading a magazine.

Would you be able to call her?

62. You are at a dance. You see a very attractive girl whom you do not know. She is standing ALONE and you would like to dance with her. Would you be able to ask her?

63. You are at a party and you see two girls talking. You do not know these girls but you would like to know one of them better. Would you be able to initiate a conversation?

64. You are at a bar where there is also dancing. You see a couple of girls sitting in a booth. One, whom you do not know, is talking with a fellow who is standing by the booth. These

two go over to dance leaving the other girl sitting alone. You have seen this girl around, but do not really know her. You would like to go over and talk to her (but you wouldn't like to dance). Would you be able to go over and talk to her?

65. On a work break at your job you see a girl who also works there and is about your age. You would like to talk to her, but you do not know her. Would you be able to talk to her?

66. You are on a crowded bus; a girl you know only SLIGHTLY is sitting in front of you. You would like to talk to her but you notice that the fellow sitting next to her is watching you. Would you be able to talk to her?

67. You are at a dance. You see an attractive girl whom you do not know, standing IN A GROUP of four girls. You would like to dance. Would you be able to talk to her?

68. You are at a drugstore counter eating lunch. A girl whom you do not know sits down beside you. You would like to talk to her. After her meal comes, she asks you to pass the sugar. After you pass the sugar, would you be able to initiate a conversation with her?

69. A friend of yours is going out with his girlfriend this weekend. He wants you to come along and gives you the name and phone number of a girl he says would be a good date. You are not doing anything this weekend. Would you be able to call?

70. You are in the library. You decided to take a break, and as you walk down the hall, you see a girl whom you know only casually. She is sitting at a table and appears to be studying. You decide that you would like to ask her to get a coke with you. Would you be able to ask her?
71. You want to call a girl up for a date. You find this girl attractive but you do not know her. Would you be able to call?
72. You are taking a class at the university. After one of your classes you see a girl whom you know. You would like to talk to her; however, she is walking with a couple of other girls you do not know. Would you be able to talk to her?
73. You have been working on a committee for the past year. There is a banquet at which you are assigned a particular seat. On one side of you there is a girl you do not know; on the other side is a guy you do not know. Would you be able to initiate a conversation with the girl and talk with her as freely as you talk to the guy?
74. You are in the lobby of a large apartment complex waiting for a friend. As you are waiting for him to come down, a girl whom you know well walks by with another girl whom you have never seen before. The girl you know says hello and begins to talk to you. Suddenly she remembers that she left something in her room. Just before she leaves you, she tells

you the other girl's name. Would you be able to initiate and continue a conversation with the other girl easily?

75. You are at a party at a friend's apartment. You see a girl who has come alone. You don't know her, but you would like to talk to her. Would you be able to talk to her?
76. You are walking to your mailbox in the large apartment building where you live. When you get there, you notice that two girls are putting their names on the mailbox of the vacant apartment beneath yours. Would you be able to go over and initiate conversation?
77. You are at a record store and see a girl that you once were introduced to. That was several months ago, and now you have forgotten her name. You would like to talk to her. Would you be able to start a conversation with her?
78. You are at the student center or local cafeteria where friends your age eat lunch. You have gotten your meal and are now looking for a place to sit down. Unfortunately, there are no empty tables. At one table, however, there is a girl sitting alone. Would you be able to ask her if you could sit at the table and then initiate a conversation?
79. A couple of weeks ago, you had a first-date with a girl you now see walking on the street towards you. For some reason you haven't seen each other since then. You would like to talk to her, you aren't sure what she what she thinks of you.

Would you be able to walk up and say something to her?

80. Generally, in most social situations involving girls whom you do not know, would you be able to initiate a conversation?

Sexist Attitudes Towards Women

Indicate how much you agree with each of these statements. Put your answer in the box that corresponds with the question number and color in the oval. Be SURE that you start this questionnaire in column 21 of your scantron!

----- 0

1	2	3	4	5	6 STRONGLY
NEITHER			STRONGLY DISAGREE		
DISAGREE NOR			AGREE		
			AGREE		

21. If I had a daughter, I would discourage her from working on cars.
22. I get angry at women who complain that American society is unfair to them.
23. Our society puts too much emphasis on beauty, especially for women.
24. Women shop more than men because they can't decide what to buy.
25. Most women's libbers are hopping on the bandwagon of protest just for the fun of it.
26. It bothers me when a man is interested in a woman only if she is pretty.

27. It bothers me to see a man being told what to do by a woman.
28. Men are instinctially more courageous than women in the face of danger.
29. I think that having children is a woman's greatest fulfillment.
30. I think that women should spend a lot of time trying to be pretty.
31. I can really understand why there needs to be a women's liberation movement.
32. Women rely more on intuition and less on reason than men do.
33. Women should not be as sexually active before marriage as men.
34. Men are just as easily influenced by others as women are.
35. I think women should be more concerned about their appearance than men.
36. Men will always be the dominant sex.
37. I dislike it when men treat women as sexual objects.
38. I think that the husband should have the final say when a couple makes a decision.
39. Women should have all the same rights as men.
40. I see nothing wrong with a woman who doesn't like to wear

skirts or dresses.

41. Women should be handled gently by men because they are so delicate.
42. Women should be prepared to oppose men in order to obtain equal status.
43. I am suspicious of a woman who would rather work than have children.
44. I think that women are naturally emotionally weaker than men.
45. On the average, women are as intelligent as men.
46. If a husband and wife both work full time, the husband should do half of the housework.
47. I like women who are outspoken.
48. I see nothing wrong in men whistling at shapely women.
49. It bothers me more to see a woman who is pushy than a man who is pushy.
50. A working wife should not be hired for a job if there is a family man who needs it.
51. Women can handle pressure just as well as men can when making a decision.
52. Men are naturally better than women at mechanical things.

53. A woman's place is her home.
54. I think that many TV commercials present a degrading picture of women.
55. I think a woman could do most things as well as a man.
56. I think men are instinctually more competitive than women.
57. I think women have a right to be angry when they are referred to as a "broad".
58. It would make me feel awkward to address a woman as "Ms."
59. I see nothing wrong with men who are primarily interested in a woman's body.
60. If I had a choice, I would just as soon work for a woman as for a man.

Sex Role Stereotyping, Adversarial Sexual Beliefs,
and Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence Scales

Indicate how much you agree with each of these statements. Put your answer in the box that corresponds with the question number and color in the oval. Be SURE that you start this questionnaire in column 90 of your scantron!

----- 0

1	2	3	4	5	6 STRONGLY
NEITHER AGREE			STRONGLY AGREE		
NOR DISAGREE			DISAGREE		

90. A man should fight when the woman he's with is insulted by another man.
91. It is acceptable for the woman to pay for the date.
92. A woman should be a virgin when she marries.
93. There is something wrong with a woman who doesn't want to marry and raise a family.
94. A wife should never contradict her husband in public.
95. It is acceptable for a woman to have a career, but marriage and family should come first.
96. It is better for a woman to use her feminine charm to get what she wants rather than ask for it outright.

97. It looks worse for a woman to be drunk than for a man to be drunk.
98. There is nothing wrong with a woman going to a bar alone.
99. A woman will only respect a man who will lay down the law to her.
100. Many women are so demanding sexually that a man just can't satisfy them.
101. A man's got to show the woman who's boss right from the start or he'll end up henpecked.
102. Women are usually sweet until they've caught a man, but then they let their true self show.
103. A lot of men talk big, but when it comes down to it, they can't perform well sexually.
104. In a dating relationship a woman is largely out to take advantage of a man.
105. Men are out for only one thing.
106. Most women are sly and manipulating when they are out to attract a man.
107. A lot of women seem to get pleasure in putting men down.
108. People today should not use "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" as a rule for living.

109. Being roughed up is sexually stimulating to many women.
110. 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.
111. A wife should move out of the house if her husband hits her.
112. Sometimes the only way a man can get a cold woman turned on is to use force.
113. A man is never justified in hitting his wife.

Callousness Scale

Indicate how much you agree with each of these statements. Put your answer in the box that corresponds with the question number and color in the oval. Be SURE that you start this questionnaire in column 121 of your scantron!

----- 0

1 2 3 4 STRONGLY

UNDECIDED STRONGLY AGREE

DISAGREE

121. Most women marry to avoid having to work for a living.

122. Any woman can be laid by the right man at the right time.

123. Most women will say 'No' when they want you to go ahead and screw them.

124. Women are out for all they can get from a man, so a man should get all that he can from a woman.

125. Pickups should expect to put out.

126. Most women prefer to put out rather than walk home.

127. You can fuck on a bicycle if you have to.

128. Promise a woman anything, but give her your cock.

129. You don't ASK girls to screw, you TELL them to screw.

130. If you can get a girl to 'come', then you know she will always do what you ask.
131. Most women like to be dominated and sometimes humiliated.
132. A man with a big cock and plenty of balls can go a long way.
133. A woman should expect her husband to play around a little after they are married.
134. Every once in a while, a man has to 'change his luck'.
135. Take away a woman's hole, and there is nothing left of value.

Sexual Experiences Survey

Indicate how often you have experienced each of these situations, and whether you have experienced each situation during the past year. Put your answer in the box that corresponds with the question number and color in the oval. Be SURE that you start in Column 1.

- *****
- * * *
 - * 0 - No * *
 - * 1 - One time, not during the last year * *
 - * 2 - One time, within the last year * *
 - * 3 - Two to five (2-5) times, but never in the last year * *
 - * 4 - Two to five (2-5) times, at least once in the last year * *
 - * 5 - Six to twenty (6-20) times, but never in the last year * *
 - * 6 - Six to twenty (6-20) times, at least once in the last year * *
 - * 7 - More than twenty (20) times, but never in the last year * *
 - * 8 - More than twenty (20) times, at least once in the last year * *
 - * * *
- *****

Have you ever:

1. Engaged in necking and petting with a woman when you both wanted to?

2. Had sexual intercourse with a woman when you both wanted to?



3. Engaged in necking or petting with a woman even though she didn't want to because you threatened to end your relationship otherwise?

4. Had sexual intercourse with a woman even though she didn't want to because you threatened to end your relationship otherwise?

5. Engaged in necking or petting with a woman even though she didn't want to because she felt pressured by your continual arguments?

6. Had sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to because she felt pressured by your continual arguments?

7. Gotten a woman to agree to necking or petting by saying things you did not mean?

8. Gotten a woman to engage in sexual intercourse by saying things that you did not mean?

9. Gotten a woman to engage in necking or petting when she didn't want to by getting her intoxicated?

10. Gotten a woman to have sexual intercourse when she didn't want to by getting her intoxicated?

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*****
*
* 0 - No
* 1 - One time, not during the last year
* 2 - One time, within the last year
* 3 - Two to five (2-5) times, but never in the last year
* 4 - Two to five (2-5) times, at least once in the last year
* 5 - Six to twenty (6-20) times, but never in the last year
* 6 - Six to twenty (6-20) times, at least once in the last year
* 7 - More than twenty (20) times, but never in the last year
* 8 - More than twenty (20) times, at least once in the last year
*
*****

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Have you ever:

11. Been in a situation where you tried to engage in necking and petting with a woman when she didn't want to by threatening to use physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) she didn't if cooperate, but for various reasons necking and petting did not occur?

12. Been in a situation where you tried to get sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to by threatening to use physical

force

(twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) if she didn't cooperate, but

for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur?

13. Engaged in necking or petting with a woman when she didn't want to because you threatened to use physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) if she didn't cooperate?

14. Had sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to because you threatened to use physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) if she didn't cooperate?

15. Been in a situation where you used some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) to try to get a woman to engage in necking or petting with you when she didn't want to, but for various reasons necking and petting did not occur?

16. Been in a situation where you used some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) to try to get a woman to have sexual intercourse with you when she didn't want to, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur?

17. Engaged in necking or petting with a woman when she didn't want to because you used some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.)?

18. Had sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to because you use some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.)?

19. Been in a situation where you obtained sexual acts with a woman such as anal or oral intercourse when she didn't want to by using threats or physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.)?

Appendix B: Consent Form

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: _____

Appendix C: Debriefing Form

Debriefing Form

The purpose of this study is to identify variables related to sexual persuasion and aggression. We are measuring several variables, including (a) how comfortable men feel about interacting with women in social situations, (b) men's attitudes toward women, and (c) men's views that the relationship between the sexes is basically adversarial (i.e., like a war). We are also assessing men's experience with sexual persuasion and sexual aggression. Sexual persuasion is when the man persuades the woman to have sex when she really doesn't want to, such as by pressuring her until she says yes or by saying things that aren't true. Sexual aggression is when the man uses force or the threat of force to get the woman to have sex. We will be looking at relationships between these variables: For example, are men who view male-female relationships as adversarial more likely than other men to engage in sexual persuasion or sexual aggression. Your responses to these questionnaires will help us understand these phenomena better.

If you have any questions or comments about this study, contact Dr. Muehlenhard, 845-2508.