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COMPETING GOALS: THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS ON WOMEN'S JUDGMENTS OF AND RESPONSES TO SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION RISK

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Jennifer N. Crawford

Candidate

Psychology

Department

This dissertation is approved, and it is acceptable in quality and form for publication:

Approved by the Dissertation Committee:

Elizabeth A. Yeater, Ph.D. , Chairperson

Jane Ellen Smith, Ph.D.

Katie Witkiewitz, Ph.D.

Angela Bryan, Ph.D.

COMPETING GOALS:
THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS ON
WOMEN'S JUDGMENTS OF AND RESPONSES TO
SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION RISK

BY

JENNIFER NICOLE CRAWFORD

B.A., Liberal Arts (Painting) and B.S., Psychology
Truman State University, 2007

M.A., Psychology (Clinical Science)
University of Northern Iowa, 2009

DISSERTATION

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Jennifer Nicole Crawford

B.A., Liberal Arts (Painting) and B.S., Psychology, Truman State University, 2007

M.A, Psychology (Clinical Science), University of Northern Iowa, 2009

Ph.D., Psychology, University of New Mexico, 2016

ABSTRACT

Researchers have identified many variables associated with the risk of sexual victimization among college women, including a previous history of sexual victimization and the ability to appraise and respond to victimization risk. Nurius and Norris (1996) included these and other variables in their theoretical model of factors influencing women's sexual victimization risk appraisal and response. The current study attempted to examine one part of that complex model, the role of social goals and expectations in women's perceptions of and responses to victimization risk. The study also used a social information processing model to inform a task-based method of measuring women's judgments of and responses to sexual victimization risk. Structural equation modeling was used to examine the relationships between previous sexual victimization and social goals, sex-related beliefs, and women's risk-related skills. College women's social goals, particularly those related to affiliation and intimacy, were negatively related to their judgments of and responses to hypothetical situations with some level of risk for sexual victimization; women with greater affiliation motivation and intimacy relationship orientation, judged hypothetical scenarios to be less risky and generated and selected less effective responses as well. These goals were also related to women's beliefs about the positive influence of alcohol on consensual sexual experiences. The study's approach to measuring college women's social goals and expectations increases understanding of the

construct's potential role in the process of judging and responding to risk for sexual victimization, while also providing a foundation from which to develop more nuanced measures of college women's social goals and expectations. Further investigation of these relationships may help improve intervention and prevention of sexual victimization among college women.

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Introduction

Sexual victimization is a widespread and serious problem for women (Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2000; Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski, 1987; Tjaden & Thoennes, 2006). In fact, one in six (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2006) or one in five (Black et al., 2011) women report experiencing rape during their lifetime, and 44.6% experience sexual victimization other than rape, including sexual coercion and unwanted sexual contact (Black et al., 2011). College women are a particularly high-risk population for sexual victimization, with 20-25% of women experiencing attempted or completed rape during college (Fisher et al., 2000). A recent national epidemiological study found that most women reporting completed rape were 18-24 years old (37.4%) at the time of their first rape experience, and that 79.6% of women who reported completed rape experienced their first rape prior to age 25 (Black et al., 2011). Additionally, incapacitated rape (rape occurring when a man has sex with a woman who is unable to consent or resist sexual intercourse due to alcohol or drug intoxication) is more common among college women than the general public (Kilpatrick, Resnick, Ruggiero, Conoscenti, & McCauley, 2007), and more common than forcible rape among college students (Mohler-Kuo, Dowdall, Koss, & Wechsler, 2004).

Given these high rates of sexual victimization, it is alarming that research has demonstrated a strong relationship between prior sexual victimization and risk for future victimization (see Breitenbecher, 2001 for review). For instance, Gidycz, Coble, Latham, and Layman (1993) found that once victimized (in either childhood or adolescence), a college women's chances of being raped during the 9-week follow-up period were twice those of women who had not been previously victimized. Humphrey and White (2000)

found also that college women reporting sexual violence victimization before age 14 were two times more likely to experience sexual violence during adolescence, and the risk of victimization for college women was highest for those who also reported victimization in early adolescence (4.6 times more likely). Women reporting severe victimization (i.e. attempted or completed rape) in adolescence also were most likely to report revictimization during college (Humphrey & White, 2000). Finally, Roodman and Clum (2001) reported in their meta-analysis examining revictimization (i.e. experiencing childhood sexual abuse or sexual violence during adolescence, and then again experiencing it in adulthood) a moderate effect size of .59, meaning that there is evidence of a strong relationship between early experiences of sexual victimization and those experienced in adulthood.

Understanding why some women are at higher risk for sexual victimization, and revictimization, has become a priority in sexual assault research. Without question, perpetrators of sexual violence, most often men, are responsible for their behavior and therefore the high prevalence of victimization. However, the recognition that socio-cultural beliefs and ideologies may contribute to the maintenance of epidemic sexual victimization rates (Armstrong, Hamilton, & Sweeney, 2006; Gidycz, Orchowski, & Edwards, 2011) has led to the implementation of many community-level prevention programs aimed at reducing sexual violence. Many of these programs have focused on reducing perpetration of sexual violence by males; unfortunately, they have had limited positive outcomes (Vladutiu, Martin, & Macy, 2011; Anderson & Whiston, 2005). In fact, evidence that prevention programs in general reduce actual rates of assault is weak, with increased knowledge about rape being the most common effect as indicated in a

meta-analysis of 69 studies evaluating prevention programs (Anderson & Whiston, 2005). Since prevention programs have, so far, been ineffective in reducing rates of sexual victimization, it remains necessary to focus on identifying factors that influence women's risk of experiencing sexual victimization.

A focus on women is especially important, as the psychological and emotional consequences of sexual assault can be serious and difficult to ameliorate. These consequences include depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, alcohol dependence, eating disorders, and sexual dysfunction, (Briere & Jordan, 2004; Cavanaugh, Martins, Petras, & Campbell, 2013; Cloitre, Scarvalone, & Difede, 1997; Smith, Bryant-Davis, Tillman, & Marks, 2010). In a recent national epidemiological study, Cavanaugh and colleagues (2013) examined women's differentiated risk for mental illness following experiences of interpersonal violence, across a large sample of nearly 20,000 women. They found that women who experienced lifetime sexual assault, were more likely than other women (those who had experienced domestic violence and those with no interpersonal violence experiences) to report posttraumatic stress disorder or a drug use disorder (Cavanaugh et al. 2013). Additionally, Choudhary, Smith, and Bossarte (2012) used a large nationally representative sample to investigate the psychological impact of sexual victimization and found that victims of sexual violence reported a significantly greater number of days in which they experienced depression and anxiety symptoms (e.g. difficulty concentrating, sleeping, poor appetite, anhedonia, self-blame) compared to those who did not report sexual victimization. Given the increased risk for revictimization and the psychological and health consequences of victimization,

researchers have investigated a range of factors to help explain why some women may be more vulnerable to becoming a victim of sexual violence.

Factors Related to Sexual Victimization

Risk Perception.

One hypothesis examined in the literature is that previously victimized women may have difficulty perceiving risk related to sexual victimization, thus heightening their risk for future victimization. Several studies have found a relationship between prior victimization and women's ability to detect risk in social and dating situations. For example, Wilson, Calhoun, and Bernat (1999) used a paradigm developed by Marx and Gross (1995) in which women listened to a recorded hypothetical interaction between a man and woman, in which the man uses increasing levels of coercion, escalating to physical force, to rape the woman who had been persistently refusing. As they listened, participants indicated when the man had "gone too far," which presumably measured the point at which participants recognized risk for sexual assault. They found that women with multiple victimization experiences had significantly longer latencies than women with single assault experiences or non-victims, suggesting that they recognized risk much later and only when the hypothetical man in the scenario was using a higher level of coercion and force (Wilson et al., 1999). Soler-Baillo, Marx, and Sloan (2005) used the same latency paradigm as Wilson et al. (1999), but, in addition, measured women's subjective and objective physiological responses to the audiotaped scenario. They found that previously victimized women, relative to nonvictimized women, had a lower autonomic reaction to earlier stages of the vignette (i.e. prior to the man using physical force) compared to non-victims, suggesting that altered physiological responding may be

making risk recognition difficult for victimized women. Yeater, Treat, Viken, and McFall (2010) evaluated two aspects of risk perception derived from Signal Detection Theory (SDT): decisional threshold and perceptual sensitivity. Women read a series of vignettes describing dating and social situations that varied on dimensions of sexual victimization risk and potential impact on women's popularity or social acceptance. They then judged each situation as high or low risk. More severe victimization history predicted use of higher thresholds for judging situations as risky, as well as lower sensitivity to risk and greater sensitivity to popularity or social acceptance information when judging risk. Thus, women with victimization histories may be at increased risk for revictimization because of a greater reliance on social acceptance or popularity information, which may interfere with accurately judging risky situations.

The relationship between risk perception and victimization has been prospectively examined as well. Marx, Calhoun, Wilson, & Meyerson (2001) used the Marx and Gross (1995) latency paradigm as part of an intervention evaluation and found that women reporting a prior history of victimization with poorer risk recognition skills (longer response latencies) were more likely to experience rape at an 8-week follow-up. Additionally, Messman-Moore and Brown (2006) asked college women in their prospective study to imagine themselves in each of two written vignettes, each escalating to completed rape (one by a date, the other by an acquaintance), and then indicate at what point they felt discomfort (called threat detection) and at what point they would leave the situation (called risk responding). They found that victimized women indicated they would leave the hypothetical situations significantly later than non-victimized women would, and were six times more likely to be revictimized during the 8-month follow-up

period. Furthermore, women who indicated they would stay in the acquaintance rape situation longer were most likely to be victimized women, and this too predicted revictimization during the follow-up period (Messman-Moore & Brown, 2006). Overall, these studies provide evidence that victimized women may have more difficulty recognizing danger cues than non-victimized women, and that difficulties judging risk predicts future victimization.

Responding to Risk.

In addition to risk perception, several studies have investigated women's ability to respond behaviorally to sexually risky situations, in both cross-sectional (Nason & Yeater, 2012; VanZile-Tamsen, Testa, & Livingston, 2005; Yeater et al., 2011; Yeater & Viken, 2010) and prospective studies (Livingston, Testa, & VanZile-Tamsen, 2007; Testa, VanZile-Tamsen, & Livingston, 2007). VanZile-Tamsen et al. (2005) asked women to read a hypothetical situation in which the relationship with the man varied across randomly assigned conditions (i.e. someone just met, a friend, a date, a boyfriend); women then decided if the hypothetical man's actions constituted sexual interest or sexual assault (ranging from unwanted contact to completed rape). The same women also indicated how upset they would be in the situation, and how they would intend to respond (direct/indirect resistance, consent, passivity). The authors found that the relationship with the hypothetical man had the most impact on women's intentions to respond to the situation with resistance, such that a more intimate relationship (i.e. date, boyfriend) was associated with less resistance.

Yeater, et al. (2010) found a similar relationship between intimacy (i.e. sexual activity) and women's responses to risk, but unlike VanZile-Tamsen and colleagues

(2005), found that the relationship was moderated by past victimization. Women in the study generated written responses to a set of social and dating situations, which experts in the field then rated for effectiveness in terms of decreasing the risk of having an unwanted sexual experience. Results indicated that as sexual activity in the hypothetical scenario increased, the response effectiveness of more severely victimized women did not increase as much as nonvictimized women. Similarly, Yeater and Viken (2010) examined selection of responses to the same risky situations, asking women to choose from a set of six response options varying in their degree of response refusal (from acquiescence to resistance). Results showed that, in general, severely victimized women selected responses lower in refusal than non-victimized women; and, as in the previous study, as the presence of sexual activity increased in the situations, women with more severe victimization histories increased their level of response refusal to a lesser degree than did nonvictimized women.

Measuring behavioral responses more directly, Nason and Yeater (2012) asked women to imagine themselves interacting with male actors in videotaped vignettes and respond to increasingly risky requests (and demands) from the male actor. Experts in the sexual violence research area evaluated the effectiveness of women's recorded responses in terms of preventing an unwanted sexual experience, defined as one in which they would be verbally or physically coerced into having sexual contact of any kind with a man. Results indicated that sexual attitudes mediated the relationship between victimization history and response effectiveness, with more severe victimization history associated with more positive sexual attitudes, which in turn was associated with less effective responses to the situations.

In a prospective study, Livingston, et al. (2007) measured sexual refusal assertiveness and victimization history among a large representative sample of women at baseline, 12 months, and 24 months, and found that prior victimization predicted less sexual refusal assertiveness, which in turn predicted greater likelihood of future victimization during the two-year follow-up period. Using a similar sample and the same procedure, Testa et al. (2007) found that low sexual refusal assertiveness predicted sexual victimization by an intimate partner.

Sexual Attitudes.

In addition to victimization history, other individual differences variables may influence women's risk judgments and responses to sexually risky situations. For example, women's sexual attitudes and beliefs may play a role in both judgments of and responses to risky situations. Yeater, Viken, McFall, and Wagner (2006) found that women higher in sociosexuality (i.e., willingness to engage in a wide range of sexual activities, including short-term, non-committed sexual relationships) made lower risk ratings when judging a hypothetical woman's risk of having an unwanted sexual experience in a variety of dating and social situations relative to women lower in sociosexuality. These women also believed more acquiescent responses, to the same situations, were more competent in decreasing victimization risk. Replicating this finding using the same methodology, Yeater, Viken, Hoyt, and Dolan (2009) found that women higher in sociosexuality estimated risk for experiencing sexual victimization as lower than women lower in sociosexuality. Finally, connecting sexual attitudes, victimization history, and ability to respond to risk, recall that Nason and Yeater (2012) found a mediating effect for sociosexuality between victimization history and response

effectiveness. That is, more severe victimization history was related to more open sociosexuality, which in turn was associated with less effective responses in terms of reducing the risk for an unwanted sexual experience (Nason & Yeater, 2012).

Alcohol.

Finally, both alcohol consumption and alcohol expectancies (beliefs about the effects of alcohol on one's behavior) have been connected with difficulty with risk perception and responding to risk, as well as, risk for sexual victimization (Davis, Stoner, Norris, George & Masters, 2009; Testa & Hoffman, 2012). Testa and Hoffman (2012) found in a prospective study measuring drinking behavior and sexual victimization at the time of high school graduation, and again at the end of the second semester of the first year of college, that regardless of previous drinking experience, college women who engaged in heavy drinking were significantly more likely to experience sexual victimization during the same semester.

Testa and Parks (1996) reviewed the literature examining the relationship between alcohol and sexual victimization as examined by a range of methodologies: global association (i.e. self-reported alcohol use and victimization history), event-based studies, and laboratory studies examining underlying mechanisms (i.e. cognitive impairment, perception of women drinking). They concluded that while there was strong evidence for a relationship between alcohol and victimization risk, the relationship among intoxication, risk perception, and ability to respond to risk were not as clear. Some research has examined these relationships (Testa & Parks, 1996). For example, linking alcohol's effects to risk perception, Davis et al. (2009) administered alcohol to college women and asked them to rate their level of awareness of and discomfort with both

ambiguous (e.g. couple isolated from others, woman dependent on man for transportation, man drinking alcohol) and clear (e.g. continued unwanted sexual advances, use of physical restraint, verbal demands for intercourse) cues of sexual risk in a written hypothetical date rape scenario. The results indicated that intoxicated women were both less aware of and more comfortable with ambiguous risk cues than were women in the control and placebo groups, suggesting that alcohol may impair perception of risk cues at the early stages of interactions. In addition to interfering with risk perception, alcohol can interfere with behavioral responding to risk. Pumphrey-Gordon and Gross (2007) found that consumption of alcohol was associated with using significantly less resistance when refusing a hypothetical male in a role-play exercise. While these alcohol challenge studies provide some evidence that alcohol may influence a woman's ability to accurately judge and respond effectively to risk, research has not examined the relationship between women's drinking behavior outside of the laboratory and their ability to accurately judge risk and to generate and select effective responses to risk.

Alcohol expectancies, or a person's beliefs about the positive and negative effects of alcohol, influence the actual experiences a person has when consuming alcohol (Dermen & Cooper, 1994b; Seto & Barbaree, 1995). Researchers have suggested that both global (overall belief about the effects of alcohol) and sex-related alcohol expectancies (specific beliefs about the effects of alcohol related to sexual behavior and experiences) are related to risk for sexual victimization. For example, college women who reported a history of sexual assault also reported greater positive alcohol expectancies related to sexual experiences, such as sexual enhancement (Corbin, Bernat,

Calhoun, McNair, & Seals, 2001), improved sex drive (Benson, Gohm, & Gross, 2007), and disinhibition and sexual affect (Pumphrey-Gordon & Gross, 2007). Dermen and Cooper (1994b) found that women with more positive sex-related alcohol expectancies were significantly more likely to drink in sexual or potentially sexual situations, which research suggests increases the risk of sexual assault (Testa, Hoffman, & Livingston, 2010).

Taken altogether, the research on the relationship between alcohol use and expectancies and victimization risk suggests that women who drink more and women with more positive sex-related alcohol expectancies, relative to those who do not drink and those with fewer positive sex-related alcohol expectancies, may experience an increased risk for experiencing sexual victimization. Additionally, despite women's expectations that they could be assertive in response to unwanted sexual advances while drinking, research has demonstrated that greater levels of positive alcohol expectancies are actually related to decreased use of protective strategies (Palmer, McMahon, Rounsaville, & Ball, 2010; Pumphrey-Gordon & Gross, 2007), increased levels of heavy drinking, and increased likelihood of having sex while intoxicated (Messman-Moore, Ward, & DeNardi, 2013). This is particularly troublesome because research comparing alcohol-involved assaults (AIA) with non-AIAs found that women with AIAs reported greater use of force, increased post-assault problematic drinking behaviors, and sustained positive alcohol expectancies, potentially perpetuating higher risk for revictimization (Bedard-Gilligan, Kaysen, Desai, & Lee, 2011).

Social Motivations and Competing Goals.

Research has suggested that “psychological barriers” (e.g. goals, expectations, biases, and motivations; Norris, Nurius, & Dimeff, 1996) may interfere with women’s perception of and responses to sexually risky situations. Nurius and Norris (1996) identified a desire to be socially accepted by others as one such barrier. However, few studies have investigated the relationship between social acceptance goals and women's perception of and responses to sexually risky situations. Studies conducted to date have found evidence for such a relationship. For example, Yeater et al. (2010) found that women with more severe victimization histories, relative to women with less severe victimization histories, relied more on the potential impact of a woman's behavior on her popularity (defined in the study as how much the woman was valued, liked, or socially accepted) when making judgments of victimization risk. Additionally, Armstrong, Hamilton, and Sweeney (2006) conducted a year-long ethnographic study of a women’s “party dorm,” looking at individual, organizational, and interactional level factors influencing the maintenance of high rates of sexual assault on college campuses. They found that motivation to be accepted socially, to maintain that status, and to receive attention from men were important factors influencing women's acceptance of certain levels of sexual victimization risk. Other studies also have found a relationship between social acceptance goals and risk perception, finding that concern about being rejected by men and others decreased undergraduate women's use of active resistance strategies in

sexually risky situations (Norris et al., 1996; Turchik, Probst, Chau, Nigoff, & Gidycz, 2007).

These findings are consistent with related research by Baumeister and Leary (1995), who found empirical evidence to support the belief that the need to belong is a powerful and pervasive fundamental motivation. Their review of the evidence indicates that affiliation motivation in humans has effects on cognitive processes, especially when interpreting new information about others; that is, new information may be interpreted in a distorted way that preserves positive affiliation (Baumeister & Leary, 1995). Further, Maner, Kenrick, Becker, et al. (2005) found evidence that social goals, like finding a sexual partner, impact perception of goal-relevant information (e.g. men interested in finding a sex partner were more likely to perceive interest from women they were already interested in) suggesting that an individual's personal goals for affiliation influence their perception of others' behaviors and intentions.

In addition to concerns about being accepted and liked by others and men, research suggests that concerns related to initiating or maintaining relationships may influence risk-related decision-making. Zawacki et al. (2009) found that relationship motivation interacted with partner familiarity and alcohol use to influence women's first impressions of relationship potential, which was related to lower levels of condom insistence (i.e. women who believed a relationship was possible, which increased with intoxication, familiarity of the partner, and relationship motivation, were more likely to defer to the male about safe sex decisions). While the study did not directly look at

sexual victimization risk, it suggests that relationship concerns can interfere with assertive behavior and risk judgments in sexual situations.

Sanderson and Cantor (1995) found that relationship concerns could indeed influence sexual intentions. They discuss two dating goals: intimacy and identity. Intimacy goals are those motivating disclosure of intimate information, thoughts and feelings, mutual dependence, and emotional attachment; identity goals are characterized as motivating exploration of different beliefs and values, independence from family, and self-identity formation. Sanderson and Cantor (1995) found that participants' predominate dating goal predicted which type of educational emphasis in a prevention program regarding safer sex (communication skills or technique) would in turn predict greater intention to use condoms. They found that those with predominantly higher intimacy goals reported higher condom use intention when in the communication skills group than in the technique group; the same was respectively true for those with predominantly identity goals, in that they reported higher condom use intention when exposed to the technique-focused educational approach. These findings suggest that women may be attending more readily to goal-congruent information in social and dating situations, such that an intimacy orientation may result in selective attendance to relationship-initiating behaviors rather than risk cues.

In related work, Sanderson, Keiter, Miles, and Yopyk (2007) found that the same dating goals motivated differential dating techniques and relationship initiation efforts, such that women with high intimacy goal strength preferred partners who were warm and open, shared similar attitudes and interests, and were securely attached to others. The

same group believed they used emotional involvement (e.g. disclosure of thoughts and feelings, emotional attachment) more often and with greater effectiveness than those with higher identity goals. Finally, those with high intimacy goals were least likely to be interested in meeting a partner at a campus party.

Summary of Factors Influencing Risk Perception and Responses to Risk.

Several factors appear to influence women's perceptions of risk for experiencing sexual victimization and their responses to that risk. Paramount amongst them is a history of sexual victimization, which is linked to difficulties detecting victimization risk and responding effectively to risky situations. In addition, sexual attitudes (sociosexuality) appear to affect detection and appraisal of victimization risk. Expectations about the effects of alcohol influence risk perception and responses to risk as well. Finally, there is some evidence to suggest that social affiliation goals, including dating goals, may influence women's judgments of risk. Despite the number of factors identified above, an organizing theoretical model for understanding their influence on women's risk perception and their ability to respond to risky situations has not been identified. In fact, researchers have called attention to the need to ground investigation of factors influencing sexual victimization and perpetration risk in theory (Murphy, 2013).

Social Information Processing Model

Some researchers (Yeater et al., 2010) have used a social information processing theory (McFall, 1982) to expand investigation of factors influencing sexual victimization risk. The social information processing (SIP) theory provides a framework by which to evaluate the competence or effectiveness of responses to problems that are likely to arise in social situations (McFall, 1982). It postulates that there are specific stages a person

must move through successfully when faced with responding to a problem in a social situation, in order to be judged competent by others. The SIP model proposes that, when presented with a social task, an individual is required to decode information (i.e., receive, perceive, and interpret accurately relevant information from the environment); then employ decision skills to generate and select an effective response to the task; and then use enactment skills to execute the chosen response and monitor whether it is effective in solving the social task. If the behavior is not effective, (meaning it does not solve the social task presented to an individual) the person theoretically will continue iterations of the process until her or she executes a behavior that is successful at solving the social task in that situation. When used to conceptualize women's risk for victimization, the SIP model posits that women may be at risk because of difficulty decoding risk, generating and selecting effective responses to this risk, and executing, successfully, responses chosen to manage risky situations. Several studies have used the model successfully (Yeater et al., 2010; Yeater, McFall, & Viken, 2011; Yeater & Viken, 2010) to examine both decoding and decision skills in the presence of cues for victimization risk.

Cognitive Ecological Model

In addition to using the social information processing model, a cognitive ecological framework for understanding women's perception of and responses to situations involving sexual coercion, specifically, has been proposed by Nurius and Norris (1996). The model uses a multi-level framework to integrate existing evidence and propose theoretical relationships between background, situational, and intrapersonal factors that may affect the likelihood of having an unwanted sexual experience. First, the macrosystem encompasses cultural factors and belief systems. Factors such as rape myth

acceptance, sociosexuality, and the use of social dating scripts may be reinforced at this level, while also being influenced by an individual's experiences in other, nested levels. The second level, ontogeny, includes individual factors such as learning history, socialization, assertiveness, and victimization history. The third is the exosystem, which is composed of social factors like peer influences, relationship characteristics, and interpersonal goals and expectations. The last level is the microsystem, which includes the immediate situation and cognitive judgments about it. The microsystem includes two forms of appraisal: primary appraisals based on how relevant and/or incongruent a situation is to one's expectations of it, and how threatening the situation is perceived to be; and secondary appraisals, which are based on factors like accountability (i.e. appraising who is responsible), beliefs about future outcomes, perceived barriers to responding to the situation, and ability to cope with those outcomes and barriers. Some of the factors discussed in the model have already been extensively researched in the field: prior victimization, sexual attitudes, and relationship with the perpetrator, for example. Though it has not been examined in the literature, it may be reasonable to assume that the factors of interest in this study, interpersonal goals and expectations, "set the stage" for further cognitive processing of risk information. Helping address calls in the literature to "contextualize revictimization" (Macy, 2008), the cognitive-ecological model (Nurius & Norris, 1996) provides a framework with which to organize the host of factors reviewed above that influence victimization (and revictimization) risk.

Current Study

Extant research suggests (Armstrong et al., 2006; Nurius & Norris, 1996) that both dating goals and social acceptance goals may play roles in risk perception and responses to victimization risk. However, given the limited research on *competing social goals*' potential influence on women's risk judgments and their ability to generate and select responses to risky situations, the current study examined these relationships.

Based on previous work, additional individual differences variables, related to difficulty judging and responding to risk were examined as well: prior sexual victimization, sexual attitudes, and sex-related alcohol expectancies. Specifically, a theoretical model was tested positing that certain individual differences factors (e.g. victimization history, social and dating goals, sexual attitudes, and sex-related alcohol expectancies) are associated with difficulty identifying risk-relevant information, and generating and selecting responses to social situations that are effective in reducing risk for sexual victimization. For the first time, all three tasks (risk judgment and generation and selection of responses to risk), were examined as a single latent factor, potentially adding to our current understanding of women's risk perception and their corresponding response choices.

Participants first read seventy-one vignettes, developed in past research (Yeater et al., 2006; Yeater et al., 2010; Yeater, McFall, & Viken, 2011) to assess women's risk judgments. These vignettes depict a variety of situations that undergraduate women are likely to face when dating or interacting socially with men. The situations include various contextual features, such as the presence or absence of alcohol, relationship with the man depicted (i.e., boyfriend, acquaintance, stranger), and setting (e.g. party, office,

and bar). The situations were developed by first asking a group of college women to write descriptions of experiences, including experiences involving victimization risk, they have had when dating or interacting socially with men. Then, a second group of women rated the risk of each situation ending in forced sexual activity. The descriptions and ratings then were used to construct 81 vignettes used in this study, representing a range of ecologically valid scenarios, in which college women are likely to find themselves when dating or interacting socially with men.

Women in the current study judged how risky each situation is in terms of having an unwanted sexual experience (defined as “a sexual experience in which [she] may be verbally or physically coerced into having sexual contact of any kind with the man”), using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = not risky, 2 = slightly risky, 3 = moderately risky, 4 = very risky, 5 = completely risky). Following the risk judgment task, women were asked to read a subset of ten vignettes, imagine themselves in the situation, and provide a written response indicating what they would do or say next if they were in the situation. Finally, women reread the same subset of vignettes, this time selecting one response from a list of six possible responses that vary in their degree of response refusal, from acquiescence to aggression, each with a pre-assigned effectiveness rating derived from previous work involving sexual violence research experts (Yeater et al., 2011). Following these tasks, participants completed self-report questionnaires. Tasks and self-report questionnaires are described further in the Methods section. Specific aims and hypotheses of this research follow:

Study Aims and Hypotheses

The aims of the study were to examine the relationship between (a) social goals and women's judgments of and responses to risk; (b) prior sexual victimization and women's judgments of and responses to risk; and (c) sex-related beliefs and judgments of and responses to risk, as well as between sex-related beliefs and prior sexual victimization.

With respect to the first aim, it was expected that women with greater social goals (i.e. dating goal orientation focused more on intimacy, greater need to belong, and greater motivation for acceptance) would judge the vignettes to be less risky and generate and select less effective responses to victimization risk. With respect to the second aim, it was expected that women with more severe victimization histories, compared to women with less severe victimization histories, would judge the vignettes to be less risky and generate and select less effective responses to risk. Finally, with respect to the third aim, it was expected that women who reported more positive sex-related beliefs (i.e. more positive sex-related alcohol expectancies and more positive attitudes toward a range of sexual experiences) would judge the vignettes to be less risky and generate and select less effective responses to risk; as well as report more severe sexual victimization history.

Given extant literature examining the relationship between prior victimization and social goals (Yeater et al., 2010), and the novel way in which social goals were measured in this study, the relationship between social goals and victimization history and social goals and sex-related beliefs also was examined on an exploratory basis.

Method

Participants

Participants were 250 undergraduate women, ages 18 to 24, recruited through the Psychology Research Participant Pool at the University of New Mexico. Participants were included only if able to speak and write in English, as materials were provided in English. The sample size was planned based on a conservative estimate for conducting multiple regressions. In fact, power analyses run on three regressions used to test the relationship between competing social goals and the three tasks (risk judgment, response generation and selection) produced observed power ranging from .98 to .99.

Procedure

Data collection was done in a group setting with 10-15 participants. Precautions were taken to ensure the privacy of participants, including providing individual rooms when available and requesting that group session participants sit a sufficient distance apart to maintain privacy. Upon arriving for the study, a researcher greeted participants and obtained informed consent. Experimenters emphasized verbally the voluntary nature of research participation, the right to withdraw without penalty at any time, and the right to skip any question that participants find too difficult or distressing. A 5-minute break was taken after reviewing the consent form, to allow participants who chose not to provide consent an opportunity to leave. This allowed students who chose not to participate, to leave without being identified, as well as to provide time for students to ask questions of the researcher. Participants who returned and chose to participate signed and dated their consent forms. Participants' responses to the questionnaires were identified only with a random subject number; thus, their responses were completely

anonymous. Participants were also informed that they would not be penalized in any way if they withdrew from the study or left early for any reason.

After obtaining informed consent, experimenters distributed identical packets of tasks and measures to all participants. Participants first completed the risk judgment task followed by the response generation and selection tasks. They then completed the self-report questionnaires measuring demographics, sexual victimization history, sexual attitudes, dating behaviors and goals, rape beliefs, and social acceptance goals (see below for further description of self-report measures and tasks). Upon completion, each participant received a debriefing form and was given an opportunity to ask questions of the experimenter. Participants took approximately 90 minutes to complete the study.

Tasks and Measures

Stimuli: Risk Judgment. Participants were asked to read and rate each of 81 vignettes on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = not risky, 2 = slightly risky, 3 = moderately risky, 4 = very risky, 5 = completely risky) with respect to how risky the situation is in terms of having an unwanted sexual experience. An unwanted sexual experience was defined as one in which they may be verbally or physically coerced into having sexual contact of any kind with the man. A mean risk rating for the 81 ratings was calculated and assigned to each participant. The risk judgment task had high internal consistency with a Cronbach's alpha of .963. (See Appendix A)

Stimuli: Response Generation Task. A subset of ten vignettes were selected from the 81-item inventory for use in both the response generation and response selection tasks, because they depict victimization risk ranging from moderate to high, as judged by experts in previous research (Yeater et al., 2011). Women were asked to read the subset

of vignettes, imagine themselves in the situation, and provide a written response to the question “What would you do or say next if you were in this situation?” Participants’ written responses were randomly assigned to graduate students and senior research assistants in the Trauma Research Lab for coding. The effectiveness of each response was determined using a raters’ manual (Roleplaying Inventory of Social Knowledge (RISK); See Appendix N) developed in previous research (Yeater et al., 2011). Specifically in that study (Yeater et al., 2011), experts in the sexual victimization research field judged a set of college women’s written responses to the vignettes in terms of the effectiveness in reducing an unwanted sexual experience; experts’ derived rules from this process were then used to develop the coding manual. The manual provides a six-level rating scale for responses to each of the ten vignettes, with a high rating indicating a more effective response. Coders were trained in the use of the coding manual and required to meet a high level of reliability (Cohen’s kappa > .85) with a criterion coder (current author) on practice items prior to rating data. Practice items paralleling the contextual features of example items in the coding manual were created for use in training coders. Once all responses were rated, reliability with the criterion coder (current author) was again established, and each response was assigned an effectiveness rating. A mean effectiveness rating was then calculated for the set of ten vignettes. The coefficient alpha for this task was .536, which is likely a lower bound given the ordinal nature of the six-level rating scale. (See Appendix B)

Stimuli: Response Selection Task. The responses for this task were provided by a separate sample of college women in previous research who gave written responses to the vignettes (Yeater et al., 2011). Each of these responses was evaluated by experts in

the field, who rated how effective they were with respect to reducing the woman's risk of sexual victimization. Three experts rated each response, and a mean effectiveness rating was assigned to all responses. Six responses to each vignette were chosen as response options in the selection task such that they represented a range of response effectiveness. Therefore, each response selected by participants in the current study had a pre-determined level of effectiveness. (See Appendix C)

Women read the same ten vignettes used in the previous task and the set of six corresponding response options to each vignette. They then were asked to select the response they felt best represented the type they would give if they found themselves in that situation. The effectiveness ratings linked to their selected responses then were averaged to create a mean effectiveness score for each participant. The internal consistency of items on this task was higher than the generation task ($\alpha = .653$), again likely a lower bound given Cronbach alpha's negative bias with ordinal data. After completing the risk judgment and response generation and selection tasks, all participants completed the following questionnaires:

Demographics Questionnaire. This self-report measure asked participants for their age, marital status, ethnic membership, and academic status. (See Appendix D)

Sexual Experiences Survey. The SES (Koss et al., 1987) is a 10-item self-report questionnaire developed to measure various degrees of severity of sexual victimization (i.e., unwanted sexual contact, sexual coercion, attempted rape, and rape) since the age of 14. The SES uses behaviorally specific definitions of sexual assault and asks participants to indicate whether the event occurred by choosing one of two dichotomous response options (i.e. "Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man

used his position of authority (boss, teacher, counselor, supervisor)?" would be answered "no" or "yes"). Past research has found that the SES possesses good internal consistency ($\alpha = .74$) and 1-week test-retest reliability ($r = .93$) (Koss & Gidycz, 1985). The SES correlates well (.73) with responses obtained by an interviewer (Koss & Gidycz, 1985), suggesting that the SES is a reasonable measure of self-reported sexual victimization. Internal consistency in the current study was consistent with past research ($\alpha = .701$). Following the common scoring procedure for the SES, participants were assigned to one of four severity categories based on the most severe victimization experience they report having had since the age of 14 (Koss et al., 1987). Categories of victimization, in order of severity included: none, unwanted contact, coercion, attempted rape, and rape. (See Appendix E)

Sociosexuality Scale. The SS (Bailey et al., 2000) is a 15-item self-report measure used to assess participants' sexual attitudes and their willingness to engage in sexual activity (e.g. "The thought of an illicit sex affair excited me."). The SS is a measure comprised of items from the Sociosexuality Orientation Inventory (SOI; Simpson & Gangestad, 1991) and items from Eysenck's (1976) study of the genetics of sexual behavior. Higher scores on the SS indicate greater acceptance of liberal sexual beliefs and behaviors. The items included on the SS have been shown to correlate highly with the SOI (.89); overall, the SS has shown greater internal consistency than the SOI. Among women, the SS has an alpha coefficient of .85 (Bailey, Kirk, Zhu, Dunne & Martin, 2000). In the current study, internal consistency was somewhat lower than expected ($\alpha = .781$). For this study, participants indicate on a 4-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (strongly agree) to 4 (strongly disagree), the extent to which they hold

these beliefs. Individual summed scores for each participant were centered based on the grand mean to aid intercept interpretation given the study's focus on the relationship between variables generally rather than by grouping variables (Enders & Tofighi, 2007). (See Appendix F)

Social Dating Goals Scale. The SDGS (Sanderson & Cantor, 1995) is a 13-item measure of the strength of individuals' focus on intimacy goals in their dating relationships (e.g. "Consistently date someone" and "share my most intimate thoughts and feelings). The scale has a reported internal consistency alpha of .81. In the current study, internal consistency was lower than expected ($\alpha = .624$). Participants responded to items using a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (disagree strongly) to 5 (agree strongly). A grand mean-centered score was calculated for each participant. (See Appendix G)

Martin-Larsen Approval Motivation Scale. The MLAM (Martin, 1984) is a 20-item scale that measures individual differences in need for social approval (e.g. "I find it difficult to talk about my ideas if they are contrary to group opinion."). Participants responded to items using a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The scale has a reported internal consistency of .75 and shows good construct validity (Martin, 1984). In the current study internal consistency was similar ($\alpha = .714$). A grand mean-centered summed score was calculated for each participant. (See Appendix H)

Need to Belong Scale. The NBS (Leary, Kelly, Cottrell, & Schreindorfer, 2013) is a ten-item measure of an individual's motivation to establish and maintain relationships with others (e.g. "If other people don't seem to accept me, I don't let it bother me."). It

has a high reported coefficient alpha of .81 with a ten-week test/retest reliability of .87. Cronbach's alpha in the current study was .777. Participants responded to items using a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). A grand mean-summed score was calculated for each participant. (See Appendix I)

The Sex-Specific Alcohol Expectancies Scale. The SSAE (Dermen & Cooper, 1994a) is a 13-item questionnaire developed for use with adolescents and young adults that measures beliefs about alcohol's effects on sexual feelings and behavior (e.g. "I am less nervous about sex" and "I feel closer to a sexual partner."). It consists of three subscales, Enhancement, Disinhibition, and Sex Risk, with internal consistency ranging from .70 to .83. In the current study, Cronbach's alpha was .701. Participants responded to items using a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). A grand mean-summed score for each subscale was calculated for each participant. (See Appendix J)

Data Analytic Strategy

Structural equation modeling was used as the primary statistical strategy to evaluate the study hypotheses, using Mplus version 7.2 (Muthén & Muthén, 2012). Maximum likelihood estimation was used to estimate models, using the variance-covariance matrix. The sample size of 250 surpasses the "typical" sample size used in published studies using SEM (e.g. Shah & Goldstein, 2006). The full model was hypothesized to include three latent variables called *Social Goals*, *Risk-Related Skills*, and *Sex-Related Beliefs*, and these latent variables were expected to covary. The variances of the latent factors were set to 1. Victimization history severity, a continuous variable, was included as an exogenous predictor associated with each latent factor.

However, given the exploratory nature of examining the relationship between Social Goals, as measured in this study, and victimization history, the possibility that this latent factor was not associated significantly with victimization history severity was considered. This consideration is also consistent with the cognitive-ecological model, which purports that variables at different levels of the model may influence risk appraisal, but may do so independently of each other. Sociosexuality and three sex-related alcohol expectancy scales were examined as indicators of Sex-Related Beliefs; all of these indicators were hypothesized to share a sexual attitudes and belief component on their surface. However, given mixed findings on the association between sociosexuality and victimization history, the possibility that sociosexuality may be a problematic indicator accounted for by the same latent factor as sex-related alcohol expectancies was also considered. Confirmatory factor analysis first was completed to confirm that the specific latent factors accounted for the variability in indicators. In this way, the measurement model was first examined without the exogenous predictor, victimization history. Throughout the study, models were considered to provide adequate fit to the data if they produced non-statistically significant Chi-square tests (Kline, 2011), Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA; Browne & Cudeck, 1993) less than 0.05 and a Comparative Fit Index (CFI; Bentler, 1990) greater than 0.95. Respecification of the measurement model was based on previous research and theory as described above. All data was examined visually using SPSS for outliers and met reasonable expectations for normality and multicollinearity.

Results

Confirmatory Factor Analyses

Social Goals.

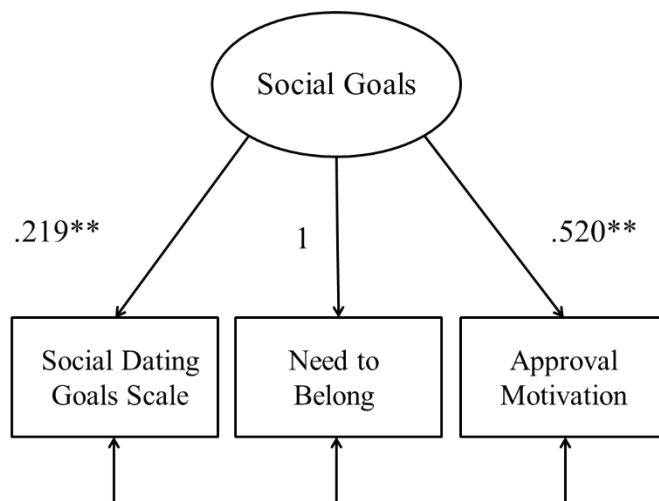
Confirmatory factor analysis was used to determine if a single latent factor, *social goals*, accounted adequately for the variation in three indicator variables: Social Dating Goals Scale, Martin-Larsen Approval Motivation Scale, and the Need to Belong Scale. Initially, the model produced a non-positive definite matrix. Examination of the model to determine the possible cause of the non-positive definite matrix revealed a negative residual variance for Need to Belong; therefore, and given that outliers and multicollinearity had previously been judged to be within reasonable expectations, the indicator's variance was constrained to zero (Kline, 2011). The model was then considered to provide adequate fit with a non-significant chi-square ($\chi^2(1) = .470, p = 0.49$, RMSEA equal to 0.00 (90% CI = 0.00, 0.147) and a CFI equal to 1.0). Results indicated that all three indicators were positively correlated with the latent factor, such that intimacy-focused relationship orientation, need to belong, and motivation to seek approval all increased with each unit increase in *social goals*. Model with standardized estimates is provided in Figure 1, and the unstandardized factor loadings for the model are provided in Table 1.

Despite the above examination of the social goals CFA, the model cannot be estimated independently without constraining the variance of the Need to Belong Scale. This strategy is problematic and as such an attempt was made to respecify the goals CFA to allow the variance of the Need to Belong Scale to be freely estimated. Correlation residuals in the full model did not indicate a specific problem between the three indicators (all $<.1$). However, given the topically similar questions between NBS and the

MLAM it is reasonable to covary them in an effort to account for possible measurement error. Also, the alternative indicator, Social Dating Goals Scale, is the weaker of the two available options with regard to factor loading. This alternative CFA model could not be independently estimated due to a problem with the Need to Belong Scale.

Figure 1

Social Goals CFA, Standardized Factor Loadings



Note. * $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$

Table 1

Unstandardized and Standardized Factor Loadings for Confirmatory Factor Analyses

Latent Factor	Indicator	B (SE)	β
Social Goals	<u>Need to Belong</u>	5.934 (0.268)**	1.00
	<u>Social Dating Goals</u>	1.369 (0.331)**	0.260
	<u>Approval Motivation</u>	4.550 (0.519)**	0.520
<u>Risk-Related Skills</u>	<u>Judgment</u>	0.131 (0.038)**	0.255
	<u>Generation</u>	0.534 (0.079)**	0.791
	<u>Selection</u>	0.388 (0.055)**	0.679
<u>Sex-Related Beliefs</u>	<u>Sociosexuality</u>	-2.196 (0.416)**	-0.353
	<u>SAE-Risky Sex</u>	0.778 (0.074)**	0.647
	<u>SAE-Enhancement</u>	0.633 (0.066)**	0.608
	<u>SAE-Disinhibition</u>	1.049 (0.067)**	0.970

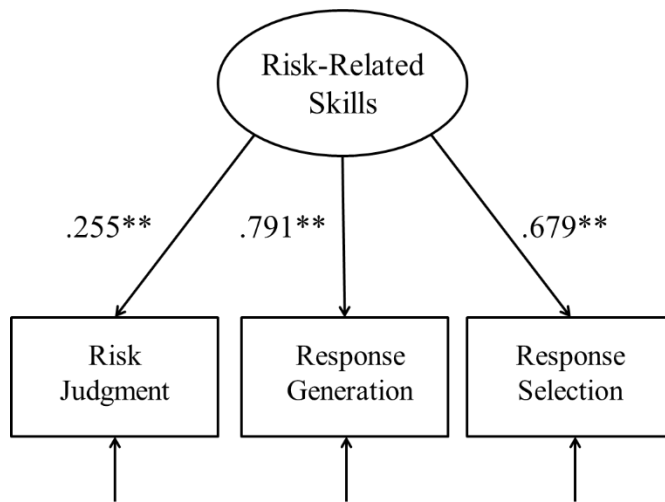
Note. ** $p < 0.01$; SAE = Sex-Specific Alcohol Expectancies Scale.

Risk-Related Skills.

Confirmatory factor analysis also was used to examine if a single latent factor, *risk-related skills*, accounted for the variance in three indicators: Risk Judgment, Response Generation Effectiveness, and Response Selection Effectiveness. The latent factor's variance was set to one. Initially, this model did not fit the data well; however, victimization history severity was added as a covariate, given its hypothesized role as such in the larger model, and because the measurement model analyses were not the main focus of this study. The model was then considered to provide adequate fit with a non-significant chi-square ($\chi^2(2) = 4.004, p = 0.135$, RMSEA equal to 0.063 (90% CI = 0.00, 0.154) and a CFI equal to 0.981). Results indicated that all three indicators were positively correlated with the latent factor. Specifically, for every unit increase in *risk-related skills*, women's average judgments of victimization risk increased and the effectiveness of their generated and selected responses in decreasing victimization risk also increased. Model with standardized estimates provided in Figure 2, and the unstandardized factor loadings for the model are provided in Table 1.

Figure 2

Risk-Related Skills CFA, Standardized Factor Loadings



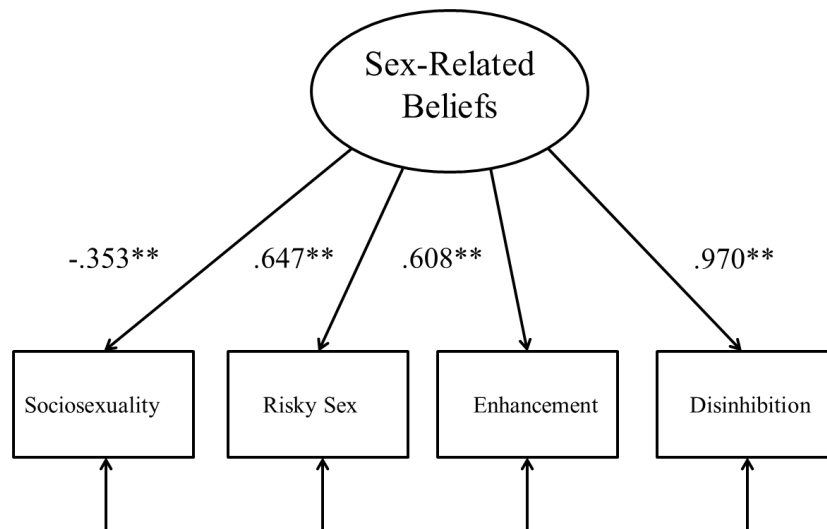
Note. * $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$

Sex-Related Beliefs.

Finally, confirmatory factor analysis was used to examine if a single latent factor, *sex-related beliefs*, accounted for the variance in four indicators: The three subscales of the Sex-Specific Alcohol Expectancies Scale: Enhancement, Disinhibition, and Sex Risk and the Sociosexuality Scale. The latent factor's variance was set to one. The model provided adequate fit with a non-significant chi-square ($\chi^2 (2) = 4.985, p = 0.083$, RMSEA equal to 0.077 (90% CI = 0.00, 0.166) and a CFI equal to 0.988. Results indicated that all three alcohol expectancy indicators were positively correlated with the latent factor. Specifically, for every unit increase in *sex-related beliefs*, expectations that alcohol has positive effects on sex in terms of enhancement, disinhibition, and sex risk increased. The model with standardized estimates is provided in Figure 3, and the unstandardized factor loadings for the model are provided in Table 1.

Figure 3

Sex-Related Beliefs CFA, Standardized Factor Loadings



Note. * $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$

Structural Equation Model

Initial Model.

The full model included three latent variables: Social Goals, Risk-Related Skills, and Sex-Related Beliefs, all of which were allowed to covary. Victimization history severity, a continuous variable, was included as an exogenous predictor of each latent factor. The model did not provide adequate fit however, with a significant chi-square ($\chi^2(41) = 116.72, p = 0.001$). The values of approximate fit indices also supported rejection of an exact-fit hypothesis. The RMSEA value of 0.086, suggested that the close-fit hypothesis could not be rejected due to a 90% confidence interval lower bound of 0.068. However, the upper bound (0.104) is greater than 0.08 and suggests that the poor-fit hypothesis also cannot be rejected (90% CI = 0.068, 0.104). Additionally, the CFI (0.87) indicated that the relative fit of the matrix predicted by the model is an 87% improvement over the independence model fit, however an improvement of 95% is needed to infer

adequate fit. This model with standardized factor loadings is provided in Figure 4, and the unstandardized factor loadings are provided in Table 2

Table 2

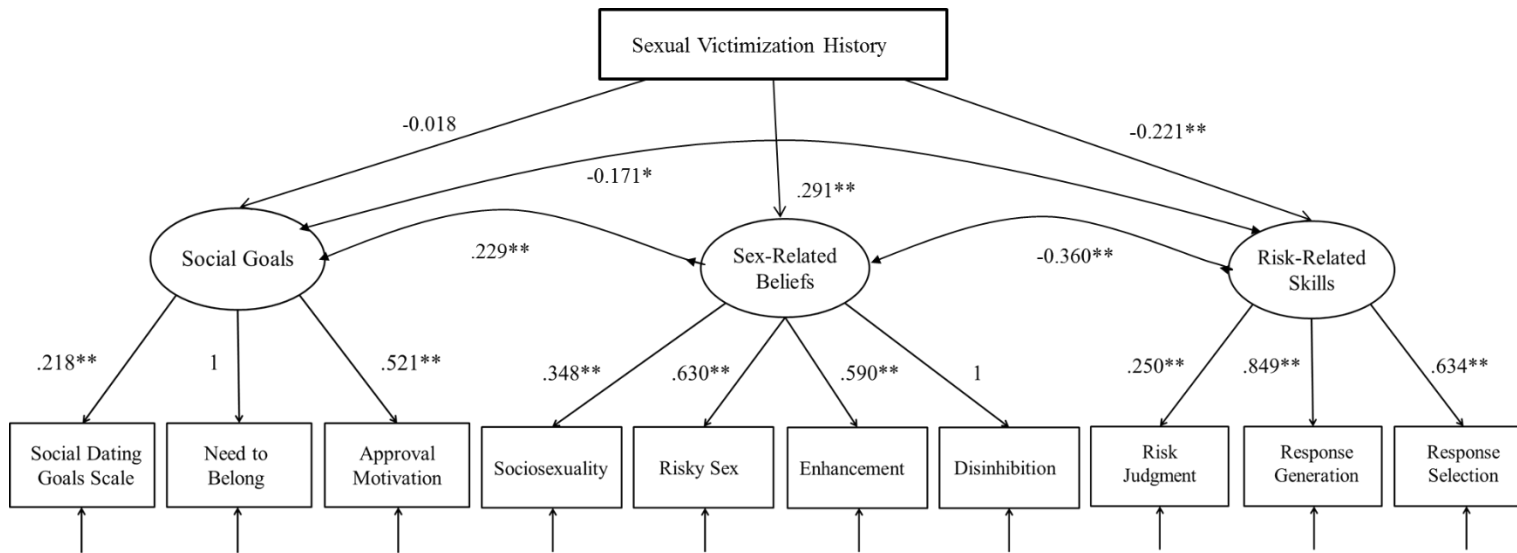
*Initial Full Model: Sexual Victimization History and Three Latent Factors
Unstandardized and Standardized Factor Loadings*

	B (SE)	β
Social Goals		
Need to Belong	5.940 (0.268)**	1.00
Social Dating Goals	1.051 (0.308)**	0.218
Approval Motivation	4.563 (0.518)**	0.521
Sex-Related Beliefs		
Sociosexuality	0.210 (0.037)**	0.348
SAE-Risky Sex	0.724 (0.066)**	0.630
SAE-Enhancement	0.588 (0.058)**	0.590
SAE-Disinhibition	1.035 (0.047)**	1.00
Risk-Related Skills		
Judgment	0.129 (0.036)**	0.250
Generation	0.576 (0.066)**	0.849
Selection	0.365 (0.045)**	0.634
Goals on Victimization	-0.011 (0.041)	-0.018
Sex-Related Beliefs on Victimization	0.194 (0.041)**	0.291
Skills on Victimization	-0.144 (.051)**	-0.221
Goals with Skills	-0.171 (0.071)*	-0.171
Goals with Beliefs	0.229 (0.061)**	0.229
Beliefs with Skills	-0.360 (0.067)**	-0.360

Note. SAE = Sex-Specific Alcohol Expectancies Scale; * $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$.

Figure 4

Initial Full Model: Sexual Victimization History and Three Latent Factors with Standardized Factor Loadings



Note. * $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$

Final Model.

An alternative model, with Sociosexuality removed as an indicator of Sex-Related Beliefs was then tested. Sociosexuality was the weakest of the Sex-Related Beliefs indicators; this is a reasonable outcome given that the scale focuses on openness to a range of sexual experiences generally, while the other indicators are linked to sex beliefs related to the influence of alcohol. Despite constraint of the variance of Need to Belong in its respective initial confirmatory factor analyses, it was allowed to be estimated freely in the full model in order to allow interpretation of its factor loadings. The full model did not contain negative residual variances, and therefore, unconstraining the variance in the full model appeared reasonable. Model fit became adequate with a RMSEA less than 0.08 (RMSEA = 0.060; 90% CI = 0.036, 0.084) and the CFI equal to 0.95 (CFI = 0.95). In addition, examination of the Standardized Root Mean Square Residual provided further evidence of adequate fit with a value less than 0.08 (SRMR = 0.049; Hu & Bentler, 1999). The model did have a significant chi-square ($\chi^2(30) = 57.446, p = 0.002$). However, given that χ^2 may be sensitive to sample size, especially with samples greater than 200, it is recommended that additional measures of model fit be examined, as they are above, despite significant chi-square (Lei & Wu, 2007). Results indicated that victimization history was significantly related to two of the three latent factors: sex-related beliefs and risk-related skills. Specifically, as victimization severity increased, positive beliefs about the influence of alcohol on sex increased; and as victimization severity increased, risk-related skills decreased, such that more severe victimization history was associated with lower estimates of victimization risk and the generation and selection of responses that were less effective at decreasing victimization risk. Further,

social goals and risk-related skills were negatively correlated, suggesting that as intimacy orientation, need to belong, and approval motivation increased, women's judgments of risk were lower and their generation and selection of responses were less effective in decreasing victimization risk. In addition, these risk-related skills were significantly negatively correlated with sex-related beliefs, such that women with greater belief in the positive sex-related effects of alcohol were more likely to provide lower estimates of victimization risk and generate and select less effective responses. Finally, social goals were positively correlated with sex-related beliefs, such that greater intimacy focus, need to belong, and approval motivation were related to greater belief in positive sex-related consequences of alcohol use. This model with standardized parameter estimates is provided in Figure 5; the model with unstandardized parameter estimates is shown in Table 3.

Table 3

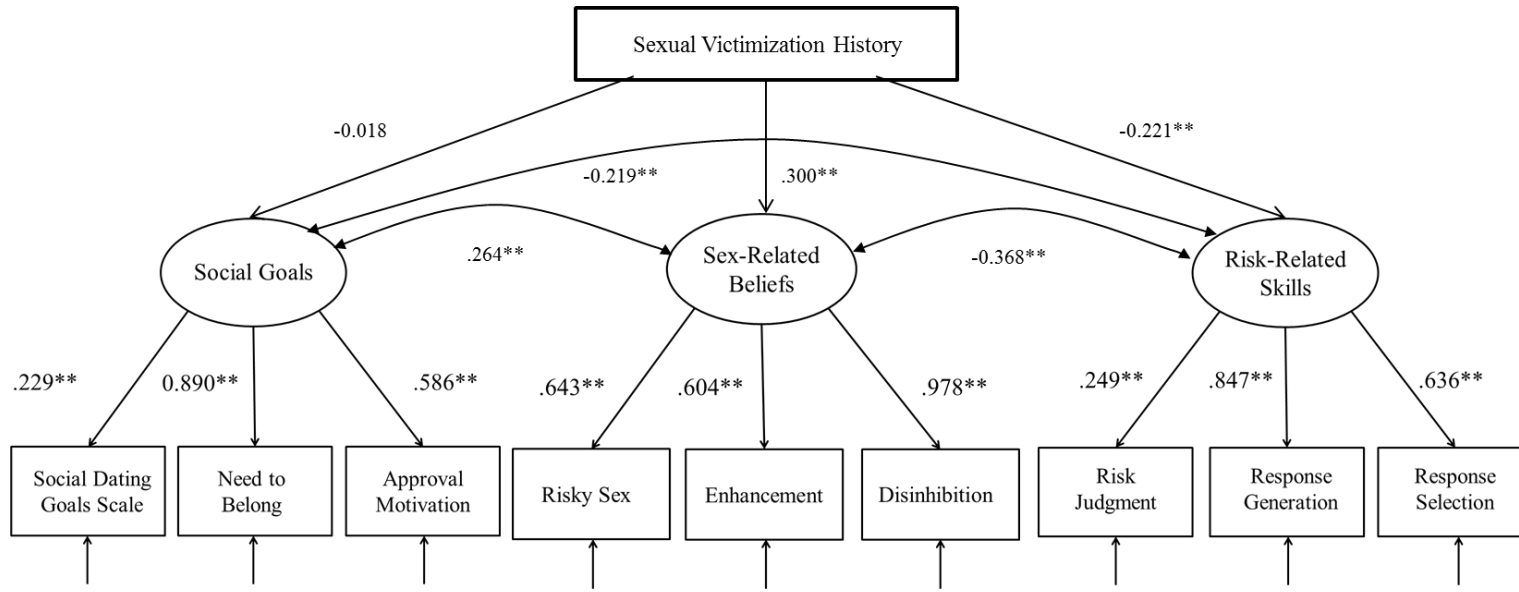
*Final Full Model: Sexual Victimization History and Three Latent Factors
Unstandardized and Standardized Factor Loadings*

	B (SE)	β
Social Goals		
Need to Belong	5.286 (0.833)**	0.890
Social Dating Goals	1.106 (0.340)**	0.229
Approval Motivation	5.127 (0.911)**	0.586
Sex-Related Beliefs		
SAE-Risky Sex	0.736 (0.069)**	0.643
SAE-Enhancement	0.600 (0.062)**	0.604
SAE-Disinhibition	1.008 (0.065)**	0.978
Risk-Related Skills		
Judgment	0.129 (0.036)**	0.249
Generation	0.574 (0.065)**	0.847
Selection	0.365 (0.045)**	0.636
Goals on Victimization	-0.011 (0.045)	-0.018
Sex-Related Beliefs on Victimization	0.201 (0.044)**	0.300
Skills on Victimization	-0.145 (0.051)**	-0.221
Goals with Skills	-0.219 (0.099)**	-0.219
Goals with Beliefs	0.264 (0.077)**	0.264
Beliefs with Skills	-0.368 (0.070)**	-0.368

Note. SAE = Sex-Specific Alcohol Expectancies Scale; * $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$.

Figure 5

Final Full Model: Sexual Victimization History and Three Latent Factors with Standardized Factor Loadings



Note. * $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$

Additional Considerations

The indicator correlations and correlation residuals for the final model were examined. Variables were correlated only moderately with the highest correlation being between the Disinhibition and Risky Sex subscales of the Sex-Specific Alcohol Expectancies Scale (.630). The correlation residuals among the scaled variables (to correct disproportionate variance) were all less than 0.1, suggesting the model explains the sample correlations well (Kline, 2011). See Table 4 for indicator correlations and Table 5 for residual correlations.

Table 4

Correlations of Indicator Variables (N = 250)

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. SDGS	–									
2. NBS	.219**	–								
3. MLAM	.070	.541**	–							
4. Judgments	-.094	-.027	.057	–						
5. Generation	-.050	-.155*	-.277**	.225**	–					
6. Selection	-.145*	-.062	-.167**	.124	.538**	–				
7. SS	.103	-.044	-.062	.221**	.269**	.337**	–			
8. Risky Sex	.003	.084	.170**	.008	-.185**	-.167**	-.218**	–		
9. Enhancement	.147*	.250**	.189**	-.147*	-.203**	-.251**	-.323**	.363**	–	
10. Disinhibition	.078	.227**	.156*	-.074	-.339**	-.270**	-.344**	.630**	.590**	–

Note. SDGS = Social Dating Goals Scale, NBS = Need to Belong Scale, MLAM = Martin-Larsen Approval Motivation Scale, SS = Sociosexuality Scale; * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Table 5

Correlation Residuals for Final Full Model

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. SDGS	–								
2. NBS	0.004	–							
3. MLAM	-0.024	0.001	–						
4. Judgments	-0.025	0.010	0.049	–					
5. Generation	-0.002	-0.001	-0.057	0.006	–				
6. Selection	-0.031	0.024	-0.037	-0.011	0.000	–			
7. Risky Sex	-0.001	-0.004	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.000	–		
8. Enhancement	-0.001	0.006	0.009	-0.005	0.001	-0.006	0.000	–	
9. Disinhibition	0.002	0.000	-0.001	0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.000	0.000	–

Note. SDGS = Social Dating Goals Scale, NBS = Need to Belong Scale, MLAM = Martin-Larsen Approval Motivation Scale.

Discussion

Researchers have identified many variables that are associated with the risk of sexual victimization among college women, among them a previous history of sexual victimization and difficulties appraising and responding to risk for sexual victimization. Nurius and Norris (1996) included these and other variables in their multi-dimensional cognitive-ecological model of women's cognitive appraisals of and responses to sexual victimization risk. The current study attempted to examine one part of that complex model: the role of social goals in women's appraisals of and responses to sexual victimization risk. The importance of examining the influence of social goals has been illustrated by research finding that "psychological barriers" (Norris et al., 1996) may influence judgments of risk (Yeater et al., 2010) and responses to risk (Turchik et al., 2007), thereby potentially placing women at greater risk for sexual victimization. This study utilized a social information processing model to conceptualize women's risk for victimization and to inform the use of tasks that measured women's judgments and responses to sexual victimization risk. By testing a small part of the cognitive-ecological model (i.e. relationship between social goals, risk-related skills, and victimization history) and by using a social information processing approach to conceptualizing and measuring risk-related skills, the study extends the extant literature on the possible contextual and individual differences factors that contribute to college women's appraisal of and responses to sexual victimization risk.

The first aim of the study was to examine the relationships between social goals and risk-related skills. As expected, women with a higher level of *social goals* (i.e. greater intimacy relationship orientation, greater need to belong, and higher approval

motivation) were more likely to also have less effective risk-related skills (i.e. judged risk to be lower and generated and selected less effective responses to risk). This is consistent with the cognitive ecological model's posited relationship between women's social goals and their appraisal of sexual violence risk in a social situation. Nurius and Norris (1996) posit in their model that affiliation and intimacy expectations create a "cognitive starting point" (p. 126) from which women view the social situations that normatively offer opportunities to pursue those goals. It may be that for college women with greater focus on finding a romantic relationship characterized by emotional disclosure and reliance on the other person, details related to establishing trust are more easily attended to than those indicating risk. Indeed, past research indicating that a more intimate relationship with the perpetrator predicted a reduction in active and assertive resistance supports such an interpretation (Turchik et al., 2007). In addition, previous research (Yeater et al., 2010) found that women with more severe victimization histories relied more on information about the potential impact of their behavior on their popularity to a greater extent when judging the risk in hypothetical social situations. This is consistent with the social information processing theory's view that information in the environment, in this case contextual cues related to popularity or reputation, may distract women from attending to cues signaling risk for sexual victimization. The current study built on this previous research by measuring three facets of social goals, including social acceptance, and found that a need to belong, motivation to gain the approval of others, and higher intimacy motivation in dating relationships may limit, not only judgment of risk, but also generation and selection of effective responses to risk. As suggested in Armstrong et al. (2006), the desire to gain friends and social status, behave in ways accepted by peers, and

establish dating relationships may contribute to greater exposure to sexual risk in social situations.

The second aim of the study was to examine if women with more severe victimization history had lower risk-related skills with respect to risk judgment, response generation, and response selection. This is the first study to examine these specific risk-related tasks as a single latent factor. The social information processing model suggests that these skills should covary with each other, though overall indicative of “social competence” or skill, making the use of a latent factor in this study reasonable. The factor, *risk-related skills*, was linked significantly with severity of victimization history, with an increase in victimization severity associated with decreases in these skills. In other words, all related hypotheses were supported, such that women with more severe sexual victimization history judged the vignettes to be less risky and generated and selected less effective responses to those situations. This is consistent with previous research connecting victimization history to difficulty judging risk (e.g. Wilson et al., 1999; Soler-Baillo et al., 2005; Yeater et al., 2010) and responding to risk (VanZile-Tamsen et al., 2005; Yeater & Viken, 2010), but also expands current knowledge by examining a latent factor, risk-related skills, that includes judgments of risk and difficulty generating and selecting effective responses to risk in relevant social situations.

The third aim of the study was to examine the relationship between sex-related beliefs and risk-related skills; as well as the relationship between sex-related beliefs and victimization history. The model produced adequate fit to the data, such that women with greater belief that alcohol influences their sex-related behaviors were more likely to provide lower risk ratings and to generate and select less effective responses to

victimization risk, as well as more likely to report more severe past sexual victimization. Specifically, women who had more difficulty judging and responding effectively to risk were more likely to endorse greater expectations that alcohol facilitates sexual experiences (i.e. increases enjoyment of sexual experiences, increases willingness to engage in sexual experiences, and increases the likelihood of engaging in consensual sex without the use of birth control or condoms). Potentially, these women may underestimate their risk of sexual victimization, and respond less effectively to that risk, when using alcohol in sexual situations. These findings are especially troublesome given research indicating that women with more positive sex-related alcohol expectancies are significantly more likely to drink in sexual or potentially sexual situations (Dermen & Cooper, 1994b), which research suggests increases the risk of sexual assault (Testa et. al, 2010). Indeed, the model indicated that women with greater expectations that alcohol positively facilitates sexual experiences were more likely to also report a more severe victimization history.

Additionally, a relationship between higher social goals and greater sex-related alcohol expectancies was also significant in the model. Lindgren, Pantalone, Lewis, and George (2009) suggest that college women who believe alcohol has positive sex-related effects may use alcohol to “minimize the stigma associated with expressions of female sexuality.” This is consistent with research suggesting that alcohol may purposely be used, as “liquid courage” to facilitate consensual sexual experiences (Stoner, George, Peters, & Norris, 2007; Lindgren et. al, 2009). In fact, in the same qualitative study, Lindgren and colleagues (2009) found that college women endorsed using alcohol as an “anticipatory excuse” for planned/desired sexual behavior that might be met with

disapproval from others in the future. This is consistent with the cognitive-ecological model's multifaceted conceptualization of the influence of a cultural-level "double standard" on women's individual behaviors and perceptions of victimization risk. These findings suggest alternative avenues for prevention of sexual victimization, including addressing problematic expectations of the role alcohol plays in sexual and romantic relationships. Lindgren and colleagues (2009) suggest that skills training for college women focused on both refusing and limiting sex, as well as on comfort initiating consensual sex, may reduce reliance on alcohol to navigate sexual situations.

As explained above, sociosexuality was not included in the final model, and researchers have suggested that sociosexuality may be better understood as a multidimensional trait encompassing attitudes and behaviors, rather than a unidimensional continuum between restricted and unrestricted approaches to sexual experiences (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008; Webster & Bryan, 2007). It is possible that past research has found a connection between sociosexuality and risk judgments only insofar as the measure accounts for a range of sexual experiences, or openness to experiences. In other words, perhaps more liberal and open sexual attitudes reflect broader positive sexual experiences and therefore greater comfort with such experiences—potentially rendering sociosexuality as measured in this study a better indicator of sexual experience rather than sex-related beliefs.

The relationship between social goals and victimization history was examined in the full model and the association was not significant. There is one study (Yeater et al., 2010) known to date that found that women with more severe victimization histories, relative to women with less severe victimization histories, relied more on contextual cues

of potential popularity impact or social acceptance, rather than risk-relevant information, when making judgments of victimization risk. However, social goals in the current study were measured using trait-based, self-report measures rather than examining women's sensitivity to contextual cues of social acceptance or popularity impact, when making explicit risk judgments, and this difference may account for the inconsistent finding.

This study attempted to test a small portion of the cognitive ecological model, that is, the relationship between social goals and appraisal of and response to sexual victimization risk. A relationship was discovered: social goals appear to be related to risk-related skills, including judgments of and response to risk. Women motivated to receive approval from others, to feel a sense of belonging with others, and to establish relationships characterized by emotional disclosure and high levels of interdependence may be prone to underestimate the risk in a situation and to respond to that risk less effectively. College women who are highly motivated to engage in sexual relationships and who believe alcohol has positive effects on their sexual experiences, may also underestimate the increased risk of sexual victimization when drinking.

Limitations

The current study does have limitations. First, the study is cross-sectional and cannot examine causal relationships between sexual victimization, risk-related skills, sex-related beliefs, and social goals; nor can it examine changes in those relationships over time. A prospective study would be needed to fully understand the causal relationships between sexual victimization experiences and factors that may change over time (e.g. social goals, sex-related beliefs, risk-related skills). Further, the inability to estimate the

Social Goals CFA independently due to a problem with the Need to Belong scale suggests further research is needed to determine the best way to measure the latent factor.

Additionally, the study did not examine the role of alcohol use in the model, choosing rather to focus on alcohol-related attitudes and beliefs. Perhaps changes in dating goals over the course of an academic year, for example, also reflect changes in drinking behavior and sexual attitudes, and therefore potentially reflect changes in risk for sexual victimization.

In addition, the determination that the current study's proposed model provided adequate fit to the data, does not indicate that the study's model is the only, or even correct, model for fully understanding the relationships between social goals, sex-related beliefs, risk-related skills, and sexual victimization history. That is, there is likely an array of other models that would fit these data as well (if not better). Certainly, there are many more variables research has shown are related in some way or another to the risk for sexual victimization that were not examined in the current study (e.g. childhood sexual abuse, Roodman & Clum, 2001; posttraumatic symptomology, Messman-Moore, Ward, & Brown, 2009)

Despite these limitations, the current study does add to the extant literature in terms of understanding relationships among victimization history, social goals, risk-related skills, and alcohol-related beliefs. This is the first study to examine how social goals, as comprehensively measured with a variety of trait-based measures, are related to women's potential risk for sexual victimization. This is also the first study to use a measurement model that examines the risk-related tasks used in this study as a single

latent factor, the presence of which suggests that risk appraisal and responding is better measured multi-dimensionally.

Future Directions

The developmental trajectory and temporal stability of college women's social goals and expectations should be investigated prospectively, as this may have possible implications for improving prevention. For example, goals and behaviors related to establishing romantic relationships may change over the course of and after the first year of college, a "red zone" for greater sexual victimization risk (Cranney, 2015).

Prospective investigation of college students' social and dating goals, risk appraisal, and sexual victimization would be especially helpful in clarifying the mechanisms that may be targeted by preventive interventions for college women. For instance, it may be possible to help women transitioning to college find ways to balance both their social goals and responses to victimization risk; as well as help institutions better manage the risks during "red zones."

Further, the construct social goals, was measured rather broadly in the current study using trait-based measures of affiliative goals and dating orientation. The construct as it relates to college women's judgments of and responses to sexual victimization risk, may be better approximated with development of new measures that take into account the social and dating goals of college women. Ideally, new measures would demonstrate ability to measure trait-level social expectations or styles, as well as changes in college women's affiliative and dating goals over time to facilitate prospective examination of these factors.

Finally, while alcohol use and sex-related alcohol expectancies are highly correlated, future research would benefit from examining the influence of intoxication on the relationship between social goals and sexual beliefs and behaviors. Further, research might explore the connection between women's social goals, as measured in this study, their beliefs about alcohol's role in achieving those goals, and the conjoint use of alcohol in sexual or potentially sexual situations. This may be particularly important given college women's use of alcohol to reduce anxiety related to sex (Park & Grant, 2005), misconceptions about the effects of alcohol on sexual assertiveness and refusal (Lindgren et al., 2009), and the increased risk for sexual victimization associated with alcohol use (e.g. Testa & Parks, 1996).

Sexual victimization among college women occurs at high rates (Fisher et al., 2000), and the psychological and physical consequences of such victimization can be severe and long-lasting (Cavanaugh et al. 2013; Choudhary et al., 2012). Unfortunately, despite decades of effort to reduce the rates of sexual violence perpetrated against women, prevention programs remain largely ineffective (Anderson & Whiston, 2005), and prevalence rates remain high among college women (Black et al., 2011). Given this, research should continue to investigate risk factors that may be mitigated to help women navigate the complex realities of their social world and reduce the risk of sexual victimization. Potentially, helping women understand their own, likely normative, social goals and expectations related to establishing dating and intimate relationships, may help them achieve their goals while reducing sexual victimization risk.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Vignettes

Appendix B: Response Generation Vignettes

Appendix C: Response Selection Vignettes

Appendix D: Demographics Questionnaire

Appendix E: Sexual Experiences Survey

Appendix F: Sociosexuality Scale

Appendix G: Social Dating Goals Scale

Appendix H: Martin-Larsen Approval Motivation Scale

Appendix I: Need to Belong Scale

Appendix J: Sex-Specific Alcohol Expectancies Scale

Appendix A: Vignettes

PERCEPTION OF DATING AND SOCIAL SITUATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTIONS: Please read each of the following vignettes carefully (vignette means short story) and imagine that **you** are the woman in each of the situations described. After reading each vignette, you will be asked to evaluate how risky the situation is in terms of you having an unwanted sexual experience. By unwanted, we mean a sexual experience in which you may be verbally or physically coerced into having sexual contact of any kind with the man. For each vignette circle **ONE** number that corresponds to how risky you believe the situation is in terms of you having an unwanted sexual experience.

VIGNETTE #1A

You have not been out on a date in several months. As a result, you've been feeling particularly lonely lately. You go out to a bar to have a drink with your girlfriends. An attractive guy that you've seen around campus comes over and asks to buy you a drink. He hangs around and after a while he starts to touch your arms and back and makes a few sexually suggestive comments.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #2

You have been living in a dorm on campus for the last two months. One night, after you return from dinner, you find the RA for your dorm outside of your room. He tells you that he needs to talk to you and asks you to come to his room. Once inside his room, he tells you that you've been looking stressed out lately. He says that he gives great backrubs that relieve stress and wonders if you would like one.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #3

You are out at a club with you girlfriends. A really attractive and popular guy has been paying attention to you all night. Your friends tell you to “hook up” with him, that he likes you and wants to get with you. You say that you’re not sure. Your friends roll their eyes in exasperation and start to ignore you.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #4A

You recently put on a few pounds because you’ve been busy and haven't had time to go to the gym. You’ve had “the blues” because of this and are feeling unattractive and overweight. You’re at a bar with you girlfriends and have had several drinks. A guy that you finds really attractive but that you doesn’t know buys you a drink. The two talk briefly. He begins to touch your arms and shoulders. He tells you that he finds you really beautiful and sexy. He asks you if you want to leave and go back to his place.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #5

You are leaving one of your night classes. A guy from your class that you don’t know very well stops you in the hall and asks you whether you can give him a ride home. He says that his car broke down earlier that day and his roommate is not available to give him a lift.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #6

You have been feeling really good about yourself lately. You're doing well in school and have several new, close friendships. You go to a party with friends that you've been looking forward to for some time. You have a few drinks at the party and are having a great time. A guy you're attracted to comes over to talk to you and gives you a lot of attention throughout the evening. He has a reputation for being a "player". At the end of the night, the two of you kiss. He asks you to come back to his room. You say "no" but he keeps asking you and telling you how beautiful you are.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #7

You have been part of a study group for one of your classes. The group has been very helpful and everyone in the group has been doing well on the exams and other class projects. One of the guys in the group calls you on the weekend and asks whether he can come over to your room to get some help on some of the class material. You agree. When he arrives, you answer some of his questions. He asks whether he can stay in your room with you until he reads through the entire chapter just in case he has other questions. You agree. While you are sitting on your bed reading, he comes over and starts to rub your shoulders.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #8

You are at a party with you girlfriends. You notice that your girlfriends who are wearing revealing clothing and making sexual comments to the guys are getting a lot of attention at the party. You also notice that you friends start hooking up with these guys and going off to the bedrooms in the house. A guy that you have been attracted to for some time comes over and starts flirting with you. After awhile, he asks if you want to go to one of the bedrooms to talk.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #9A

A guy that you really liked a lot recently broke up with you. You have been feeling pretty depressed and decide to go to a party with your girlfriends to make yourself feel better. You have a few drinks at the party and start to feel pretty drunk. You notice a cute guy that you don't know looking at you from across the room. He motions for you to come over and talk to him. You're curious, so you go. The two of you talk for about an hour and have several drinks together. The party begins to break up and he asks if he can drive you home.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #10A

You go out to dinner with a guy that you've dated a few times. The two of you have kissed and touched on previous dates. You invite him back to you room after the date. The two of you start to kiss, you get caught up in the moment, and before you know it, you both have most of your clothes off. You don't want to have sex with him yet, but you can tell that the guy really wants to have sex by the types of comments that he is making to you.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #11

You and your roommate are in their apartment listening to a new CD that you just bought. Two guys who live across from you in your apartment complex come over and knock on your door. When you open it, they say they've heard the music, wanted to hear that CD before buying it, and wondered if they might come in and listen to it.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #12

You are falling behind in a class that you're taking. You need the class to complete your degree so you go to the professor's office hours for help. You look forward to going because you find him charming and smart. The second time that you go to office hours the professor closes his door. When you start to discuss the material that you don't understand and your worries that you may not pass the course, he reaches over and rubs your hand while you're talking.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #13

All of your close friends are either dating or in a long-term relationship. You haven't had a date in several months and are feeling kind of hopeless about finding someone that you like. A guy that you've had a crush on for some time finally asks you out on a date. When he brings you home, you invite him in to watch TV. He kisses you and you start to touch each other. You think that this feels good, but do not want to go any farther than kissing and touching. He then starts to unbutton your shirt.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Not Risky | Slightly Risky | Moderately Risky | Very Risky | Completely Risky |

VIGNETTE #14

You are at a bar with a group of female friends. After you're there for about an hour, a couple of guys come over and bring all of you drinks from the bar. They ask if it would be all right for them to sit down with all of you and talk for a while.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Not Risky | Slightly Risky | Moderately Risky | Very Risky | Completely Risky |

VIGNETTE #15A

You recently went out on a date with a guy that you really like. He has not called you since you went out. You go out to a club to go dancing with your friends to make yourself feel better. When you arrive, your friends tell you to loosen up by having a few drinks and talking to some of the guys there. Everyone on the dance floor is dancing provocatively. You start dancing like everyone else. You go out on the floor to dance and a really attractive guy starts dancing with you in a sexual way.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN

EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #16

You are at a bar with your friends. You see a really cute guy there that you've wanted to date for a while. He comes over to you and strikes up a conversation. The two of you are really hitting it off. After about an hour, your friends say that they want to leave and go to another bar. Your friends drove you to the bar and you have no other transportation. You're really having a good time with this guy and don't want to leave. The guy offers to drive you home later.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #17

You are home alone. There is a knock on your door. When you ask who it is, a guy says that he works for the local paper and is asking people in the area if they are interested in purchasing the paper for their home. You say that you're not interested. The guy then asks whether you would let him use your phone to call his boss who needs to give him a ride home from your neighborhood.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #18

You are walking out to the parking lot after dark to get your car. A guy that you don't know approaches you and says that he needs to ask you a question.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #19

You are at a party with friends. You meet several new people while there, including a guy that you find funny. You're talking to this guy when your friends tell you that they want to leave. Since they gave you a ride there, you need to leave with them. The guy that you've just met asks if he can come along with you and your friends.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #20

Things in your life have been going really well lately. You go to a friend's house to hang out with a group of other people. There are several people there that you don't know. After a while, people start to play "quarters" and get pretty drunk. At the end of the evening, you notice that your friends have left or are asleep. You're alone with one of the guys that you just met that evening.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #21

You are at a party with your girlfriends. A really cute guy has been paying a lot of attention to you during the evening. Your friends comment that he's really hot and that you should "hook up" with him for the night.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #22

Your friend from out of town comes to visit you for the weekend. The two of you have been friends throughout high school and have never dated. That weekend, you go to a party together, have a few drinks, and return home late at night. When you walk in the door, he leans over and starts kissing you.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #23A

You are at a party with your friends. You have had several drinks and are feeling pretty drunk. A guy who is really popular in your social group starts to flirt with you. He keeps offering you drinks, touching you, and trying to get you to go to a bedroom with him.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN

EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #24

You and your friends are going to a party for the evening. You all get ready together. After you get dressed, your friends say that you need to change your clothes. They suggest that you put on clothes that are tighter and more revealing.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #25

You go to a party with friends. You see a guy there that you've had a crush on for a long time. You have several drinks and are feeling pretty drunk. Later in the evening, the guy comes over and brings you another drink. You have the drink and talk to him for a while. He leaves and returns with more drinks and then asks you if you want to get high. You decide that it's been awhile since you've gotten high, so you agree. He tells you the stuff is out in his car and asks you to go with him.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #26

You are taking an upper division economics course that is quite difficult. You begin to fall behind in the course and realize rather late in the semester that if you don't do really well on the final exam you will fail the course. You go to the AI's office hours to get some help. He's very sympathetic and says that he'll be able to help you do better on the

final exam. He asks you whether you would be willing to come over to his house this weekend for a study session.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #27

You go to a party with friends. You have several drinks during the evening and are pretty drunk. You go into one of the bedrooms of the house to rest for a while and sober up before you go home. An attractive guy from the party follows you into the bedroom and tries to kiss you.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #28

You finally go out on a date with a guy that you have liked for several months. You're really attracted to him. He's very popular and lots of girls want to date him. During dinner, he makes several comments about women that are insulting. At the end of the date, he tries to kiss you goodnight. You reluctantly kiss him. He then asks if he can come in for a while.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #29A

You are at a party with a group of new friends who are really well liked by many people on campus. A super cute guy at the party starts flirting with you and making sexual comments. Your friends tell you to “hook-up” with him. They tell you that you need to loosen up and have more fun while you’re young.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #30A

You are out dancing with friends. A guy who is very cute and popular on campus starts flirting with you and dances with you several times during the evening. You like this guy but has heard that he is a “player”. However, he’s really nice to you during the evening and acts like a gentleman. At the end of the evening, he asks you to come back to his room.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #31

You have been dating the same guy for several months. The two of you have been having sex for the last month. You think the relationship is going really well but during a phone call he says that he’s thinking about dating other people because you’re not giving him enough sex.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #32

You are at a school event with friends. You see a guy there who's liked by many people. He's very charming and always appears confident in himself. He approaches you and talks to you and your friends. He asks you whether you want to come to a party with him after the event is over.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #33A

You go out on a date with a guy that you've liked for several months. You go to dinner and the movies. He makes several sexual comments during dinner that indicate that he really wants to have sex with you. During the movie, he cannot seem to keep his hands off of you. When he takes you home, he asks whether he can come in for a while.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #34

You have been working at a job for the last six months. You like the job because your boss has been very flexible about the hours that you work. This flexibility really helps during midterms and finals, and when you just want to go out on the weekend and have some fun. You notice that your boss is nicer to you than his other employees. One night when the two of you are working together, he asks you if you would like to go out on date with him the following weekend. You know that your boss is dating someone else.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #35A

You have been dating a guy for about a month. You really like him. He's very attractive and lots of women on campus want to date him. You've felt kind of special that he's chosen you rather than someone else. One night, you're making out with him and things start to get pretty hot. You don't want to have sex with him yet, but you can tell he's really into it. He tells you that if you don't have sex with him, he'll find someone else who will.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #36

You go out on a date with a guy that you've liked for some time. After dinner, the guy suggests that you stop by a party that his friends are having that night. While at the party, you notice that his friends drink a lot and make several rude comments about women. At the end of the date, he asks you out again.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #37

You go out on a date with a guy that you've gone out with several times. When he drives you home, he tells you that he is really tired and wonders if he can stay the night. The two of you have not had sex, and you're not ready to take the relationship to that level. He tells you that he knows that you're not ready to have sex but would like to sleep in the same bed and cuddle with you for the night.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #38

You are at a party with friends. You've had a few drinks and are having a really good time. An attractive guy that you don't know keeps making eye contact with you. You begin to return his looks. After a while, he motions for you to come over.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #39

You are making out with the guy that you're currently dating. You only want to touch him and have him touch you with your clothes on. He tells you he really wants to have sex with you. You say you're not ready. He says that you've gotten him really excited, and he's finding it really hard to calm down. He tells you that if you give him oral sex, he'll feel better.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #40

A guy that you like, but who has a reputation for being a “player”, asks you out on a date. During dinner, he brings up his past sexual conquests. He says that he believes that the “right” woman can change him. He reaches over and takes hold of your hand and tells you that he thinks that you might be that woman.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #41

You are out on a date with a guy that you like. You want to look good on the date, so you wear your sexiest dress. When you arrive home, he parks the car and leans over and starts kissing you. You kiss him back. He starts to rub your thighs and push your dress up. You push his hands away. He responds by saying that the way you’re dressed made him think you were looking to have a good time. You say that the way you’re dressed doesn’t mean that at all. He ignores you and starts to push your dress up again.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #42

You are at the gym working out. Your next-door neighbor, who also works out there, approaches you and talks to you for a while. You continue your workout after the

conversation. When your neighbor is leaving the gym, he stops by the machine you're using and invites you and your roommate over to his place that evening to watch a movie.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #43

You are making out with a guy that you've been dating for a couple of months. You both have your shirts off. You have been thinking that you're not ready to have sex with him yet. He starts to unzip your pants. He looks you in the eyes and says you're beautiful and he really wants to make love to you.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #44

You are studying at the library with a group of people from one of your classes. You step outside for a few minutes to take a break. One of the guys that you like from the study group follows you outside. The two of you have a brief conversation. On the way back inside, he tells you that he thinks you're an awesome person.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #45

You are at a bar with a group of friends. A really cute guy from one of your classes who you've wanted to go out with for a long time comes over and strikes up a conversation with you. After a while, he starts to make sexual comments and innuendos. You flirt back with him. At the end of the night, he drives you home and asks if he can come into your place for a while.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #46

You are at a party with your girlfriends. A guy that you've had a crush on has been paying you a lot of attention throughout the evening by getting you drinks and telling you how beautiful and sexy you look. When you and your girlfriends are getting ready to leave, you ask them to wait for a few minutes until you find this guy and tell him goodbye. You return 15 minutes later and find that your friends have already left. The guy approaches you and asks what happened.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #47

You are in your apartment studying one night. Your roommate is out for the evening with her boyfriend. You hear a knock at the door. When you look out the peephole, you see your ex-boyfriend who you recently broke up with for being a jerk. When you open the door, you can tell that he's been drinking. He asks whether he can come in and talk to you for a while.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #48

You are watching movies at home with your best guy friend who you've been friends with for about a year. The two of you are lying on your bed. Your friend climbs on top of you and starts to kiss and touch you.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #49

You are in your dorm room one evening when a guy that you've seen around opens your door and comes in. He's pretty drunk and asks whether he can lie down a few minutes on your bed until he begins to sober up.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #50

You return home from a date with a guy that you really like. The two of you have gone out a couple of times and have kissed and touched each other before. You watch TV for a

while and start to kiss and take each other's clothes off. Soon you only have your underwear on. You're not ready to have sex with this guy. He says that he wants the two of you to take your clothes off and just hold each other.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #51

You have been dating a guy for several months that you really like. Over the past few weeks, he has been putting increasing pressure on you for the relationship to become more sexual. You return home from a date and are making out. You think that if you let him take your shirt off he'll calm down and stop pressuring you. After you let him do this, he tries to take your pants off. You tell him "no". He responds by telling you that you must want to have sex if you let him take your shirt off.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #52

You have a crush on a guy that doesn't seem to know you exist. One night, when you're at a party with friends, he comes over and starts a conversation with you. You can hardly believe it. After a while, he starts to flirt with you and comes on pretty strong. At the end of the evening, he asks if he can give you a ride home.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #53

You are enrolled in the same math class as your best friend’s boyfriend. He calls you the night before an important exam and asks whether he can come over to you place to get some help on some of the problems. You agree. The two of you study until very late. You tell him that you’re pretty tired and stressed out about the exam. He asks you whether you would like one of his world famous foot massages. You agree. His hands start to move progressively up your legs. You suddenly realize that he is coming on to you.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #54

You have a group of friends over to your house to party. Several people get too drunk to drive home so they stay the night. While you’re asleep in your bed, one of the guys that you like, and that stayed at your house, comes into your room and climbs into your bed. He reaches over to kiss you.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #55

You go out on a date with a guy that you’ve had sex with before. When you return home, he asks whether he can come in and stay the night. You agree. When you get into bed with him, he starts kissing you and acting like you’re going to have sex with him. You

tell him that you're "not in the mood". He comments that you've had sex with him in the past, and that means you should have sex with him now.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #1B

You have not been out on a date in several months. You've been feeling particularly lonely lately. You go out to a bar to have a drink with your girlfriends. A moderately attractive guy that you've seen around campus comes over and asks to buy you a drink. He hangs around and after a while he starts to touch your arms and back and makes a few sexually suggestive comments.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #4B

You recently put on a few pounds because you've been busy and haven't had time to go to the gym. You've had "the blues" because of this and are feeling unattractive and overweight. You're at a bar with your girlfriends and have had several drinks. A guy that you find moderately attractive but that you don't know buys you a drink. The two of them talk briefly. He begins to touch your arms and shoulders. He tells you that he finds you really beautiful and sexy. He asks you if you want to leave and go back to his place.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #9B

A guy that you really liked a lot recently broke up with you. You've been feeling pretty depressed and decide to go to a party with your girlfriends to make yourself feel better. You have a few drinks at the party and start to feel pretty drunk. You notice a cute guy from one of your classes looking at you from across the room. He motions for you to come over and talk to him. You're curious, so you go. The two of you talk for about an hour and have several drinks together. The party begins to break up and he asks if he can drive you home.

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1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #10B

You go out to dinner with a guy that you've dated a few times. You drink alcohol at dinner. The two of you have kissed and touched on previous dates. You invite him back to your room after the date. The two of you start to kiss, you get caught up in the moment and before you know it, you both have most of your clothes off. You do not want to have sex with him yet, but you can tell that the guy really wants to have sex by the types of comments that he's making to you.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #15B

You recently went out on a date with a guy that you really like. He has not called you since you went out. You go out to a club to go dancing with your friends to make yourself feel better. When you arrive, your friends tell you to loosen up by having a few drinks and talking to some of the guys there. Everyone on the dance floor is dancing provocatively. You start dancing like everyone else. You go out on the floor to dance and a moderately attractive guy starts dancing with you in a sexual way.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #23B

You are at a party with your friends. You have several drinks and are feeling pretty drunk. A guy who is somewhat popular in your social group starts to flirt with you. He keeps offering you drinks, touching you, and trying to get you to go to a bedroom with him.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #29B

You are at a party with friends. A really cute guy at the party starts flirting with you and making sexual comments. Your friends tell you that you need to loosen up and have more fun while you're young.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #30B

You are out dancing and drinking with friends. A guy who is very cute and popular on campus starts flirting with you and dances with you several times during the evening.

You like this guy but has heard that he is a “player”. However, he’s really nice to you during the evening and acts like a gentleman. At the end of the evening, he asks you to come back to his room. Suppose also that you have been drinking in this situation.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #33B

You go out on a date with a guy that you’ve liked for several months. You go to dinner and the movies. You have several drinks during dinner. He makes several sexual comments during dinner that indicate that he really wants to have sex with you. During the movie, he can’t seem to keep his hands off of you. When he takes you home, he asks whether he can come in for a while.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #35B

You have been dating a guy for about a month. You really like him. He’s very attractive and lots of women on campus want to date him. You’ve felt kind of special that he’s chosen you rather than someone else. One night, you’re making out with him and things start to get pretty hot. You don’t want to have sex with him yet, but you can tell he’s really into it. The guy says that he’s really committed to the relationship, and if you were too, you would be willing to have sex with him.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #56

You are leaving your Sunday morning Yoga class. You're approached by a guy on the sidewalk that you've seen at class for the past few weeks. He says his car won't start. You says that's you're willing to drop him off somewhere. During the ride, he makes several sexually inappropriate and crass comments, like how much of a pleasure it is seeing you in tight pants during the yoga stretches. He keeps mentioning what great shape you're in, and how hard he finds it to pay attention during class. He doesn't seem to be noticing how uncomfortable he's making you feel. He then reaches over and begins to rub your leg.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #57

You have been chatting with an interesting guy online the past few nights. He seems to be nice and looks very cute in the pictures he's posted on the website. You've been very lonely lately and have wanted to meet someone new to date. You finally decide to give him your telephone number. He calls and tells you that he'd love it if you'd meet him for lunch the next day at the local café.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #58

You are walking alone to the video store one night to return some DVDs. On the way back, you pass a homeless man who smells strongly of alcohol. He asks you for some change. You say you doesn't have any money. The man begins to follow you. He suddenly grabs your shoulder roughly, spins you around, and says, "I need some money now."

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #59

You are home alone and decide to order a pizza. A guy knocks on your door soon after, stating that he has your order. You look out the window, and sees that it a guy that you knows from one of your classes.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #60

You and your friends attend a local kissing contest as part of a fund raising event for your sorority. You see a guy you like from one of your classes. He's very attractive and popular with women on campus. You've wanted to go out with him for some time. He walks up to you and asks you to be his partner during the kissing contest. All of your girlfriends encourage you to take him up on his offer.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #61

You are at a party with friends. You have a few drinks and are having a good time. You go to the bathroom to touch up your makeup. Two guys from the party that you don't know well come into the bathroom, shut the door, and turn off the light.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #62

You are at a bar with some of your friends. A guy that you've seen around and who is very cute and popular comes up to you and asks you if you want to dance. You agree. While dancing, he moves very close and starts dancing with you in a sexual way.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #63

You are asleep in your bed at home. You wake up suddenly, thinking that you heard a noise in your bedroom. You look towards you window and realizes that a man is coming in through your window.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #64

You are at a local coffeehouse near campus studying with your friends. A foreign exchange student from one of your classes that you've talked to on several occasions walks up to your table. He tells you that he really enjoys the comments that you make in class.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #65

You recently broke up with your boyfriend a number of months ago and haven't been able to get back into the dating scene since. Your girlfriends have been pressuring you to "hook up" with somebody, and have even tried to set you up on a number of blind dates. You and your girlfriends are at a bookstore when you're approached by an attractive guy. He starts flirting with you and coming on really strong. You can see your girlfriends over his shoulder winking at you and making gestures, which suggest you should pick up on him.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #66

You are at home on a Thursday evening. You check your email and find a message from a guy in your sociology class. He asks you whether you want to meet him at the library on Sunday to study for an upcoming test.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #67

You and your friend are at a party. It's getting pretty late and other people have either left or crashed in one of the bedrooms. Your friend has met someone she really likes and is talking to him in the living room. His friend invites you to go into one of the bedrooms in order to give your friend some time alone with the guy she's just met. Once inside the bedroom, the guy stands against the door, blocking you from leaving, and begins to ask you questions like, "How much have you had to drink tonight?" and "Are you sexually aggressive in bed?"

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #68

You have been hanging out quite a bit with a popular guy on campus who's in a couple of your classes. He's treated you well and has made several nice comments about how much he likes you as a person. You hope that their relationship will become a romantic one. One night, when you and your friend are walking out to the parking lot with him after a class, he asks you if you want to get in his car to get stoned. Your friend immediately agrees to go. You hesitate, and the two of them tell you to stop being so uptight.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN

EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #69

You have been attracted to a guy for a long time, but he's not the kind of guy that you and your friends typically date. You really want to go out with him but are concerned that your friends will not approve of you being with him. You're walking across campus one day when you run into him. He invites you to go to a big party on campus that evening that will include your friends, as well as a lot of other people that you know.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #70

You have been attracted to a close friend's boyfriend for a long time. Your friend and the guy break up, and your friend is pretty upset. You attend a party and see the guy there. He starts flirting with you and being very attentive. You are very flattered and excited. You notice that several of people at the party are paying attention to how much time you're spending together.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

VIGNETTE #71

You are at a party with your friends. While there, your friends discuss how all the guys at the party are there just to score, and how disgusting girls are that will go home with any

guy who asks them. You friends say that these girls are just “sluts” and “skanks.” A little later a guy who’s you’ve been extremely attracted to for a really long time, and that you really want to “hook up” with, comes up to you and asks if you want to leave with him.

PLEASE RATE HOW RISKY THE SITUATION IS IN TERMS OF YOU HAVING AN UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. BY UNWANTED, WE MEAN AN EXPERIENCE IN WHICH YOU MAY BE VERBALLY OR PHYSICALLY COERCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT OF ANY KIND WITH THE MAN.

1	2	3	4	5
Not Risky	Slightly Risky	Moderately Risky	Very Risky	Completely Risky

Appendix B: Response Generation Vignettes

Instructions:

Please read each vignette and provide a written response in the space provided. Write what you would do and/or say next. You should write a response you would actually give if you were in this situation. Please do not write what you think is the “right” answer. There are no right answers.

VIGNETTE #1

You are falling behind in a class that you’re taking. You need the class to complete your degree so you go to the professor’s office hours for help. You look forward to going because you find him charming and smart. The second time that you go to office hours the professor closes his door. When you start to discuss the material that you don’t understand and your worries that you may not pass the course, he reaches over and rubs your hand while you’re talking.

PLEASE WRITE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

VIGNETTE #2

A guy that you really liked a lot recently broke up with you. You’ve been feeling pretty depressed and decide to go to a party with your girlfriends to make yourself feel better. You have a few drinks at the party and start to feel pretty drunk. You notice a cute guy from one of your classes looking at you from across the room. He motions for you to come over and talk to him. You’re curious, so you go. The two of you talk for about an hour and have several drinks together. The party begins to break up and he asks if he can drive you home.

PLEASE WRITE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

VIGNETTE #3

You go out on a date with a guy that you've liked for several months. You go to dinner and the movies. He makes several sexual comments during dinner that indicate that he really wants to have sex with you. During the movie, he cannot seem to keep his hands off of you. When he takes you home, he asks whether he can come in for a while.

PLEASE WRITE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

VIGNETTE #4

You are out dancing and drinking with friends. A guy who is very cute and popular on campus starts flirting with you and dances with you several times during the evening. You like this guy but has heard that he is a "player". However, he's really nice to you during the evening and acts like a gentleman. At the end of the evening, he asks you to come back to his room. Suppose also that you have been drinking in this situation.

PLEASE WRITE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

VIGNETTE #5

You have been dating a guy for about a month. You really like him. He's very attractive and lots of women on campus want to date him. You've felt kind of special that he's chosen you rather than someone else. One night, you're making out with him and things start to get pretty hot. You don't want to have sex with him yet, but you can tell he's

really into it. The guy says that he's really committed to the relationship, and if you were too, you would be willing to have sex with him.

PLEASE WRITE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

VIGNETTE #6

You have been dating a guy for several months that you really like. Over the past few weeks, he has been putting increasing pressure on you for the relationship to become more sexual. You return home from a date and are making out. You think that if you let him take your shirt off he'll calm down and stop pressuring you. After you let him do this, he tries to take your pants off. You tell him "no". He responds by telling you that you must want to have sex if you let him take your shirt off.

PLEASE WRITE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

VIGNETTE #7

You are at a bar with a group of friends. A really cute guy from one of your classes who you've wanted to go out with for a long time comes over and strikes up a conversation with you. After a while, he starts to make sexual comments and innuendos. You flirt back with him. At the end of the night, he drives you home and asks if he can come into your place for a while.

PLEASE WRITE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

VIGNETTE #8

You have been living in a dorm on campus for the last two months. One night, after you return from dinner, you find the RA for your dorm outside of your room. He tells you that he needs to talk to you and asks you to come to his room. Once inside his room, he tells you that you've been looking stressed out lately. He says that he gives great backrubs that relieve stress and wonders if you would like one.

PLEASE WRITE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

VIGNETTE #9

You are at a party with your girlfriends. A guy that you've had a crush on has been paying you a lot of attention throughout the evening by getting you drinks and telling you how beautiful and sexy you look. When you and your girlfriends are getting ready to leave, you ask them to wait for a few minutes until you find this guy and tell him goodbye. You return 15 minutes later and find that your friends have already left. The guy approaches you and asks what happened.

PLEASE WRITE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

VIGNETTE #10

Things in your life have been going really well lately. You go to a friend's house to hang out with a group of other people. There are several people there that you don't know. After a while, people start to play "quarters" and get pretty drunk. At the end of the evening, you notice that your friends have left or are asleep. You're alone with one of the guys that you just met that evening.

PLEASE WRITE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

Appendix C: Response Selection Vignettes

Instructions:

Please read each vignette below and choose one response from the choices provided. You should choose the answer that you feel best represents the type of response you would actually give if you were in this situation. The exact response you might make may not be listed. Please pick the response that reflects most accurately how you would behave in that situation. Please do not pick what you think is the “right” answer. There are no right answers. Please read all of the responses before you choose one. **YOU CAN ONLY CHOOSE ONE RESPONSE.** Please circle your answer for each vignette.

VIGNETTE #1

You are falling behind in a class that you’re taking. You need the class to complete your degree so you go to the professor’s office hours for help. You look forward to going because you find him charming and smart. The second time that you go to office hours the professor closes his door. When you start to discuss the material that you don’t understand and your worries that you may not pass the course, he reaches over and rubs your hand while you’re talking.

PLEASE INDICATE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION BY CHOOSING ONE, AND ONLY ONE, OF THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES.

- (a) “Let him do it. He’s cute, charming, and he has the power to give me an A.”
- (b) “Pull my hand back and continue talking like nothing happened. Play it cool. I would leave if he continued being ‘touchy feely’.”
- (c) “I would tell him that this was inappropriate and making me uncomfortable.”
- (d) “I would get up and leave right away.”
- (e) “What the hell are you doing? I don’t need your help that bad.”
- (f) “Walk out the door and immediately tell another person.”

VIGNETTE #2

A guy that you really liked a lot recently broke up with you. You’ve been feeling pretty depressed and decide to go to a party with your girlfriends to make yourself feel better. You have a few drinks at the party and start to feel pretty drunk. You notice a cute guy from one of your classes looking at you from across the room. He motions for you to come over and talk to him. You’re curious, so you go. The two of you talk for about an

hour and have several drinks together. The party begins to break up and he asks if he can drive you home.

PLEASE INDICATE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION BY CHOOSING ONE, AND ONLY ONE, OF THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES.

- (a) "I would go with him."
- (b) "I would let him because I was drunk, but I would take some friends if I could."
- (c) "I would say, 'No, you've been drinking, sorry' and offer him a ride with us. Otherwise, I would just go home with my sober friend."
- (d) "I would say no. I would just leave with my friends and give him my number so he can call me."
- (e) "No, because he has been drinking and my friends can take me home."
- (f) "No thanks. I came with some friends, and we're going home together."

VIGNETTE #3

You go out on a date with a guy that you've liked for several months. You go to dinner and the movies. He makes several sexual comments during dinner that indicate that he really wants to have sex with you. During the movie, he cannot seem to keep his hands off of you. When he takes you home, he asks whether he can come in for a while.

PLEASE INDICATE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION BY CHOOSING ONE, AND ONLY ONE, OF THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES.

- (a) "I would let him come in."
- (b) "I would allow him to come in, but no sex – just kissing and touching."
- (c) "I would say yes you can, if you want to talk for a while, but no sex."
- (d) "I would tell him that he could not come in and make up a reason why he couldn't."
- (e) "I would say, 'I need more time to know you.'"
- (f) "He seems rude and not a gentleman, so I would say no and probably slam the door in his face."

VIGNETTE #4

You are out dancing and drinking with friends. A guy who is very cute and popular on campus starts flirting with you and dances with you several times during the evening. You like this guy but has heard that he is a “player”. However, he’s really nice to you during the evening and acts like a gentleman. At the end of the evening, he asks you to come back to his room. Suppose also that you have been drinking in this situation.

PLEASE INDICATE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION BY CHOOSING ONE, AND ONLY ONE, OF THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES.

- (a) “I would because I always fall for players. They know how to talk.”
- (b) “I would probably go with him, but tell my friends where I was and have them check on me.”
- (c) “Say no thanks but exchange numbers.”
- (d) “No thanks. I’m really tired. I think I’m just going to go to bed.”
- (e) “No, you’re cute, but I don’t know you at all.”
- (f) “No, I know your type buddy.”

VIGNETTE #5

You have been dating a guy for about a month. You really like him. He’s very attractive and lots of women on campus want to date him. You’ve felt kind of special that he’s chosen you rather than someone else. One night, you’re making out with him and things start to get pretty hot. You don’t want to have sex with him yet, but you can tell he’s really into it. The guy says that he’s really committed to the relationship, and if you were too, you would be willing to have sex with him.

PLEASE INDICATE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION BY CHOOSING ONE, AND ONLY ONE, OF THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES.

- (a) “This would make the situation extremely difficult to handle and I would probably crack under the pressure and give into having sex with him.”
- (b) “He’s committed if I have sex? Not a good enough reason.”

- (c) "I would tell him he should be able to wait for me."
- (d) "Tell him I am not ready and we haven't been together long enough to have sex."
- (e) "I'd tell him to leave and start looking."
- (f) "You're lame for using such a lame line."

VIGNETTE #6

You have been dating a guy for several months that you really like. Over the past few weeks, he has been putting increasing pressure on you for the relationship to become more sexual. You return home from a date and are making out. You think that if you let him take your shirt off he'll calm down and stop pressuring you. After you let him do this, he tries to take your pants off. You tell him "no". He responds by telling you that you must want to have sex if you let him take your shirt off.

PLEASE INDICATE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION BY CHOOSING ONE, AND ONLY ONE, OF THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES.

- (a) "I would say, 'No, that has nothing to do with it', but I would probably let him if we have been dating for several months."
- (b) "Put my shirt back on, and tell him sorry for leading him on."
- (c) "Tell him not to assume things."
- (d) "No, way, that is not what I was implying", and I would put my shirt back on."
- (e) "I would put my shirt on and leave."
- (f) "Tell him he's an asshole and ask him not to call me again."

VIGNETTE #7

You are at a bar with a group of friends. A really cute guy from one of your classes who you've wanted to go out with for a long time comes over and strikes up a conversation

with you. After a while, he starts to make sexual comments and innuendos. You flirt back with him. At the end of the night, he drives you home and asks if he can come into your place for a while.

PLEASE INDICATE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION BY CHOOSING ONE, AND ONLY ONE, OF THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES.

- (a) "Let him come up."
- (b) "Tell him yes, but always keep an eye out for myself."
- (c) "Agree but hint at the fact that he isn't going to get any sex from me. Talk with him and get to know him better."
- (d) "My roommates are asleep, sorry not tonight."
- (e) "I tell him no but give him my number."
- (f) "No, since I don't know him very well."

VIGNETTE #8

You have been living in a dorm on campus for the last two months. One night, after you return from dinner, you find the RA for your dorm outside of your room. He tells you that he needs to talk to you and asks you to come to his room. Once inside his room, he tells you that you've been looking stressed out lately. He says that he gives great backrubs that relieve stress and wonders if you would like one.

PLEASE INDICATE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION BY CHOOSING ONE, AND ONLY ONE, OF THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES.

- (a) "I would most likely accept it, especially if I were really stressed out."
- (b) "Okay, but only if I can bring a friend with me too."
- (c) "I would make up an excuse why I had to leave."
- (d) "I would say that I didn't think that was a good idea. I would leave his room."
- (e) "I would say no thanks and try to leave the room."
- (f) "Hell, no, I have to go study". I would leave immediately."

VIGNETTE #9

You are at a party with your girlfriends. A guy that you've had a crush on has been paying you a lot of attention throughout the evening by getting you drinks and telling you how beautiful and sexy you look. When you and your girlfriends are getting ready to leave, you ask them to wait for a few minutes until you find this guy and tell him goodbye. You return 15 minutes later and find that your friends have already left. The guy approaches you and asks what happened.

PLEASE INDICATE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION BY CHOOSING ONE, AND ONLY ONE, OF THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES.

- (a) "I tell him that my friends left and stick around with him or ask if he can get me a ride home."
- (b) "Tell him that my friends left and ask him where there is a phone."
- (c) "I would tell him what happened."
- (d) "Call a cab to take me home, then bitch my friends out."
- (e) "Oh, they just went out to the car. Goodnight."
- (f) "I would say nothing and then call my friends to tell them to come back and pick me up."

VIGNETTE #10

Things in your life have been going really well lately. You go to a friend's house to hang out with a group of other people. There are several people there that you don't know. After a while, people start to play "quarters" and get pretty drunk. At the end of the evening, you notice that your friends have left or are asleep. You're alone with one of the guys that you just met that evening.

PLEASE INDICATE HOW YOU WOULD RESPOND TO THIS SITUATION BY CHOOSING ONE, AND ONLY ONE, OF THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES.

- (a) "I would try to get to know him and would probably get with him."

- (b) "Talk, get to know him."
- (c) "I'll hang out with him and talk. If it gets weird, then I leave him."
- (d) "Probably pretend that I'm really tired and go to sleep somewhere near my friends."
- (e) "Tell him I need to go home and leave."
- (f) "I would call one of my roommates to come and get me."

Appendix D: Demographics Questionnaire

INSTRUCTIONS: For each of the questions below, either fill in the blank or place an “✓” in the appropriate box.

1. Age _____

2. Marital Status

Single

Divorced

Married

Living Together

Separated

Widowed

3. Sexual Orientation

Heterosexual

Homosexual

Bisexual

4. Race

Asian/Pacific Islander

Cuban

White/Caucasian

Dominican

African American

American Indian/Alaskan Native

Hispanic/Latino

Other _____

Mexican

5. Year in College

Freshman

Senior

Sophomore

Graduate Special

Junior

Graduate Student

Appendix E: Sexual Experiences Survey (SES)

INSTRUCTIONS: Please place an “✓” or fill in the blank for each of the following questions. Please read each question carefully. The following questions are ONLY about sexual experiences you may have had **SINCE YOU WERE FOURTEEN YEARS OLD**.

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

- No **(If no, skip directly to question #2)**
 Yes

How many times have you had this experience since you were fourteen years old?

- 1 2-4 5-7 8-10 11 or
more

When did this occur? (If you cannot remember the exact date, please estimate).

_____Month _____Day _____Year

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

- No **(If no, skip directly to question #3)**
 Yes

How many times have you had this experience since you were fourteen years old?

- 1 2-4 5-7 8-10 11 or
more

When did this occur? (If you cannot remember the exact date, please estimate).

_____Month _____Day _____Year

3. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because a man threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.)? **(Since you were fourteen)**

- No **(If no, skip directly to question #4)**
 Yes

How many times have you had this experience since you were fourteen years old?

1 2-4 5-7 8-10 11 or
more

When did this occur? (If you cannot remember the exact date, please estimate).

_____Month _____Day _____Year

***The following questions are about sexual intercourse. By sexual intercourse, we mean penetration of a woman's vagina, no matter how slight, by a man's penis. Ejaculation is not required. Whenever you see the words sexual intercourse, please use this definition.*

4. Have you given in to sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by a man's continual arguments or pressure? **(Since you were fourteen)**

No **(If no, skip directly to question #7)**
 Yes

How many times have you had this experience since you were fourteen years old?

1 2-4 5-7 8-10 11 or
more

When did this occur? (If you cannot remember the exact date, please estimate).

_____Month _____Day _____Year

5. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man used his position of authority (boss, teacher, counselor, and supervisor)? **(Since you were fourteen)**

No **(If no, skip directly to question #8)**
 Yes

How many times have you had this experience since you were fourteen years old?

1 2-4 5-7 8-10 11 or
more

When did this occur? (If you cannot remember the exact date, please estimate).

_____Month _____Day _____Year

6. Have you had a man attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you and insert his penis) when you didn't want to by threatening or using some degree of force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) but intercourse did not occur? (**Since you were fourteen**)

No (**If no, skip directly to question #5**)
 Yes

How many times have you had this experience since you were fourteen years old?

1 2-4 5-7 8-10 11 or
more

When did this occur? (If you cannot remember the exact date, please estimate).

_____Month _____Day _____Year

7. Have you had a man attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you and insert his penis) by giving you alcohol or drugs, but intercourse did not occur? (**Since you were fourteen**)

No (**If no, skip directly to question #6**)
 Yes

How many times have you had this experience since you were fourteen years old?

1 2-4 5-7 8-10 11 or
more

When did this occur? (If you cannot remember the exact date, please estimate).

_____Month _____Day _____Year

8. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man gave you alcohol or drugs? (**Since you were fourteen**)

No (**If no, skip directly to question #9**)

Yes

How many times have you had this experience since you were fourteen years old?

1 2-4 5-7 8-10 11 or
more

When did this occur? (If you cannot remember the exact date, please estimate).

_____Month _____Day _____Year

9. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to make you? **(Since you were fourteen)**

No **(If no, skip directly to question #10)**

Yes

How many times have you had this experience since you were fourteen years old?

1 2-4 5-7 8-10 11 or
more

When did this occur? (If you cannot remember the exact date, please estimate).

_____Month _____Day _____Year

10. Have you had sexual acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) when you didn't want to because a man threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.)? **(Since you were fourteen)**

No

Yes

How many times have you had this experience since you were fourteen years old?

1 2-4 5-7 8-10 11 or
more

When did this occur? (If you cannot remember the exact date, please estimate).

_____Month _____Day _____Year

Appendix F: Sociosexuality Scale

INSTRUCTIONS: For each of the statements below, circle the number that best represents your beliefs or opinions. Feel free to be honest when answering. There are no “right” answers. Please make sure to read the scale correctly.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4

- _____ 1. It is better not to have sexual relations until you are married.
- _____ 2. Virginity is a girl’s most valuable possession.
- _____ 3. Sex without love (impersonal sex) is highly unsatisfactory.
- _____ 4. I believe in taking my pleasures where I can find them.
- _____ 5. Absolute faithfulness to one’s partner throughout life is nearly as silly as celibacy.
- _____ 6. Sometimes sexual feelings overpower me.
- _____ 7. Group sex appeals to me.
- _____ 8. If I were invited to take part in an orgy, I would accept.
- _____ 9. I can imagine myself being comfortable and enjoying “casual” sex with different partners.
- _____ 10. I would have to be closely attached to someone (both emotionally and psychologically) before I could feel comfortable and fully enjoy having sex with him or her.
- _____ 11. It would be difficult for me to enjoy having sex with someone I did not know very well.
- _____ 12. I could enjoy having sex with someone I was attracted to, even if I didn’t feel anything emotionally for him or her.
- _____ 13. The thought of an illicit sex affair excited me.
- _____ 14. Sex without love is ok.
- _____ 15. The thought of a sex orgy is disgusting to me.

Appendix G: Social Dating Goals Scale

Instructions: For each of the statements below, indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statement by writing a number in the space beside the question using the scale below:

- 1 = Strongly disagree
- 2 = Moderately disagree
- 3 = Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 = Moderately agree
- 5 = Strongly agree

In my dating relationships, I try to...

- _____ 1. Maintain a strong sense of independence.
- _____ 2. Share my most intimate thoughts and feelings.
- _____ 3. Take care of my girl/boyfriend(s).
- _____ 4. Date those who make my life more comfortable and stable.
- _____ 5. Date people with whom I might fall in love.
- _____ 6. Keep my individual identity.
- _____ 7. Consider my girl/boyfriend(s) my best friend(s).
- _____ 8. Spend a substantial amount of time with my girl/boyfriend(s).
- _____ 9. Consistently date someone.
- _____ 10. Determine what I want in a future relationship.
- _____ 11. Focus on possible future plans with my boy/girlfriend(s).
- _____ 12. Date those whom I can count on.
- _____ 13. Maintain a focus on my other life goals.

Appendix H: Martin-Larsen Approval Motivation Scale

Instructions: For each of the statements below, indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statement by writing a number in the space beside the question using the scale below:

- 1 = Strongly disagree
- 2 = Moderately disagree
- 3 = Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 = Moderately agree
- 5 = Strongly agree

- _____ 1. Depending upon the people involved, I react to the same situation in different ways.
- _____ 2. I would rather be myself than be well thought of.
- _____ 3. Many times I feel like just flipping a coin in order to decide what I should do.
- _____ 4. I change my opinion (or the way that I do things) in order to please someone else.
- _____ 5. In order to get along and be liked, I tend to be what people expect me to be.
- _____ 6. I find it difficult to talk about my ideas if they are contrary to group opinion.
- _____ 7. One should avoid doing things in public which appear to be wrong to others, even though one knows that s/he is right.
- _____ 8. Sometimes I feel that I don't have enough control over the direction that my life is taking.
- _____ 9. It is better to be humble than assertive when dealing with people.
- _____ 10. I am willing to argue only if I know that my friends will back me up.
- _____ 11. If I hear that someone expresses a poor opinion of me, I do my best the next time that I see this person to make a good impression.
- _____ 12. I seldom feel the need to make excuses or apologize for my behavior.
- _____ 13. It is not important to me that I behave "properly" in social situations.
- _____ 14. The best way to handle people is to agree with them and tell them what they want to hear.
- _____ 15. It is hard for me to go on with my work if I am not encouraged to do so.
- _____ 16. If there is any criticism or anyone says anything about me, I can take it.

- _____17. It is wise to flatter important people.
- _____18. I am careful at parties and social gatherings for fear that I will do or say things that others won't like.
- _____19. I usually do not change my position when people disagree with me.
- _____20. How many friends you have depends on how nice a person you are.

Appendix I: Need to Belong Scale

Instructions: For each of the statements below, indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statement by writing a number in the space beside the question using the scale below:

- 1 = Strongly disagree
- 2 = Moderately disagree
- 3 = Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 = Moderately agree
- 5 = Strongly agree

- _____ 1. If other people don't seem to accept me, I don't let it bother me.
- _____ 2. I try hard not to do things that will make other people avoid or reject me.
- _____ 3. I seldom worry about whether other people care about me.
- _____ 4. I need to feel that there are people I can turn to in times of need.
- _____ 5. I want other people to accept me.
- _____ 6. I do not like being alone.
- _____ 7. Being apart from my friends for long periods of time does not bother me.
- _____ 8. I have a strong need to belong.
- _____ 9. It bothers me a great deal when I am not included in other people's plans.
- _____ 10. My feelings are easily hurt when I feel that others do not accept me.

Appendix J: Sex-Specific Alcohol Expectancies Scale

Instructions: Many people believe that alcohol can influence how they feel and act sexually. We would like to know how you think having a few drinks of alcohol affects your sexual feelings and behavior. For each of the statements below, indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statement by writing a number in the space beside the question using the scale below:

- 1 = Strongly disagree
- 2 = Moderately disagree
- 3 = Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 = Moderately agree
- 5 = Strongly agree

After a few drinks of alcohol:

- _____ 1. I feel closer to a sexual partner.
- _____ 2. I am more sexually responsive.
- _____ 3. I am less nervous about sex
- _____ 4. I enjoy sex more than usual.
- _____ 5. I am a better lover.
- _____ 6. I am less likely to use birth control.
- _____ 7. I am less likely to take precautions before having sex.
- _____ 8. I am less likely to talk with a new sexual partner about whether he [she] has a sexually transmitted disease, like AIDS or gonorrhea.
- _____ 9. I am less likely (to ask a partner) to use a condom.
- _____ 10. I have sex with people whom I wouldn't have sex with if I were sober.
- _____ 11. I am more likely to do sexual things that I wouldn't do when sober.
- _____ 12. I find it harder to say no to sexual advances.
- _____ 13. I am more likely to have sex on a first date.

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