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NORMATIVE VIOLENCE? THE IMPACT OF GENDER-NEUTRAL LANGUAGE ON SELF-REPORTED RATES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION AND PERPETRATION

by

ELIZABETH RUTH ANTHONY

Under the Direction of Dr. Sarah L. Cook

ABSTRACT

The effect of gender-neutral language in a survey designed to measure unwanted sexual experiences was examined. Methodological issues pertaining to survey design and significant variability in prevalence estimates of sexual violence demonstrate that further refinement of self-report instruments is necessary. As a variety of macrolevel forces influence individual behavior, the current study contends that coercive tactics used to obtain sex in mixed-gender interactions are normalized by the traditional heterosex script and conveyed through gender-specific language. Reference to respondents' sexual partners in gender-neutral, as opposed to gender-specific terms, was hypothesized to result in more disclosure of sexually coercive victimization and perpetration experiences. Logistic regression analyses revealed no statistically significant differences in disclosure between language conditions. Null findings are interpreted with

reference to the broader gender-neutral language literature and implications for future research are suggested.

INDEX WORDS: Sexual violence, Gender-neutral language, Coercion, Victimization,

Perpetration, Self-report

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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Arts

in the College of Arts and Sciences

Georgia State University

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Elizabeth Ruth Anthony
2008

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Office of Graduate Studies College of Arts and Sciences Georgia State University December 2008

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents, who unlike me never doubted its inception or completion.

Thank you for all of your love and support.

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I have been privileged to be a part of a community of passionate scholars and feminists who fundamentally shaped my thinking about this topic. I would first like to acknowledge the considerable contributions made by my committee chair, Dr. Sarah Cook. An inspirational mentor and experienced researcher, Sarah not only guided the evolution of this thesis, but enlivened what will surely be a life-long commitment to sexual violence prevention. Next, I would like to express my gratitude toward my committee members, Drs. Marci Culley and Tracie Stewart. Both Marci and Tracie lent their unique perspectives and areas of expertise to this project, stimulating my theoretical conceptualization of sexual violence and fluency in experimental methodology.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is an enormous problem for both women and men (Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski, 1987; Elliot, Mok, Briere, 2004; Struckman-Johnson, 1988; Makepeace, 1986; Golding, Stein, Siegel, Burnam, & Sorenson, 1988; Tewksbury & Mustaine, 2001). Our understanding of sexual violence perpetration and victimization has expanded as a result of two decades of focused research (Campbell & Wasco, 2005; Schwartz, 2005); however, methodological and measurement issues plague the field, preventing agreement as to the scope of the problem. Consistent estimates of self-reported victimization and perpetration fail to exist across community and college samples. Reliable and valid prevalence estimates of sexual violence are needed for a multitude of reasons: resource allocation, the appropriation of funds for prevention, intervention, and prosecution, as well as policy initiatives designed to curtail sexual violence. Various methodological issues have been shown to impact response rates (Testa, Livingston, & VanZile-Tamsen, 2005; Dietz & Jasinski, 2007; Bradburn, Sudman, & Wansink, 2004). The current study explored one factor hypothesized to contribute to these inconsistent findings: the effect of gender-neutral versus gender-specific language on disclosure of sexual violence. Further refinement of the tools used to measure sexual violence will allow for more precise, sensitive, and accurate estimation of the problem.

This thesis will begin with a presentation of sexual violence prevalence estimates followed by a commentary on the deleterious effects of victimization on individuals and communities. Methodological factors known to influence self-report data will also be reviewed as further justification for the current study. Next, the theoretical orientation that prompted the hypotheses explored here will be explained with particular emphasis on each individual theory comprising the proposed ecological-transactional conceptualization of sexual violence. The

experimental methodology used in this study will be outlined and subsequent results presented.

Lastly, findings will be contextualized and discussed in light of implications for future research.

Prevalence

Twenty years ago, Koss and colleagues demonstrated that 1 in 4 college women experience rape or attempted rape in their lifetimes (Koss et al., 1987). Research on community and college samples since then has shown significant variability in rates of sexual violence victimization experienced by women. Prevalence data typically suggest between 13% and 27% of women are victims of sexual violence at some point in their lives (Elliot et al., 2004; Banyard, Ward, Cohn, Plante, Moorhead, & Walsh, 2007; Masho, Odor, & Adera, 2005). Because the guiding theoretical assumptions of the current study necessitated focus on mixed-gender sexual interactions, studies explicitly examining sexual violence between two women are not reflected in the above estimates. However, perpetrator gender is often overlooked in estimates of female sexual victimization because questionnaires often focus on the act as opposed to the actor and male perpetration is implicitly assumed. Therefore, it is possible that the above estimates may include some same-sex victimization experiences.

The sexual victimization of men has received signficantly less attention than that of women. Rates of male sexual victimization suffer severely from reporting issues (Meyers, 1989). Available information reflects variability, though not as great as that reported for women. Most estimates of male sexual victimization by women fall between 0.6% and 16.0% (Davies, 2002; Elliot et al., 2004; Sorenson, Stein, Siegal, Golding, & Stein, 1987; Tewsbury et al., 2001; Desai, Arias, & Thompson, 2002; Pimlott-Kubiak & Cortina, 2003). Again, the present study focused on sexual violence in mixed-gender interactions and the above prevalence estimates are confined by that parameter. It should be noted, however, that removing the mixed-gender stipulation and

including victimization of men by men vastly increases the scope of the problem (Davies, Pollard, & Archer, 2001; Struckman-Johnson, 1988).

Effects of Victimization

Consistent prevalence estimates of sexual violence are particularly important considering the plethora of adverse physical, psychological, and emotional outcomes known to result from victimization. Survivors of sexual violence routinely experience immediate injury as well as deleterious long-term physical and mental health consequences, including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, suicidal ideation, substance abuse, chronic pain, gastro-intestinal problems, cardiovascular disease, and a range of reproductive and sexual health issues (Plichta, 2004; Campbell, Sefl, & Ahrens, 2004). The impact of sexual violence also radiates throughout the entire social-ecological network; families, friends, significant others, and professionals routinely experience significant stress while helping sexual violence survivors cope and recover from their trauma (Ahrens & Campbell, 2000; Schauben & Frazier, 1995).

Adverse outcomes of sexual violence have been documented at the individual level; however, the repercussions of sexual violence on communities have received far less attention. Even estimates of the economic impact of sexual violence focus exclusively on victims' costs and therefore ignore community expenditures associated with fear of crime, reduced freedom of movement, and security precautions (Miller, Cohen, & Wiersema, 1996). Research documenting community level ramifications of sexual violence is direly needed; however, economic estimates demonstrate that sexual violence does burden the outer rungs of the social-ecological model. According to a 1996 National Institute of Justice report, the cost of a single incidence of rape exceeds \$86,500 on average (Miller et al., 1996). This figure encompasses lost productivity, medical and mental health care costs, police and social services, as well as property and tangible

losses. Again, this estimate only approximates the scope of the problem as costs accrued through prosecution and prevention are excluded.

The Sexual Experiences Survey

The Sexual Experiences Survey (SES), developed in the late 1970's by Koss and Oros has been used extensively to measure sexual violence victimization and perpetration (Koss, Abbey, Campbell, Cook, Norris, Testa, Ullman, West, & White, 2007). According to Kolivas and Gross (2006), the SES is the best available instrument to detect sexual victimization and perpetration. The SES was officially revised in 1987; however, researchers have informally modified the SES for a variety of reasons since the instrument's inception (Koss et al., 2007). The measure recently underwent its second official revision. The adoption of gender-neutral language to assess unwanted sexual experiences prompted the current study.

Prior to the adoption of gender neutrality, gender-specific language was used to solicit self-reports of sexual violence; women were asked to report on their experiences of sexual victimization perpetrated by men and men were queried about their perpetration of sexual violence against women. Currently, all four versions of the SES (SES-Long Form Perpetration, SES-Long Form Victimization, SES-Short Form Perpetration, SES-Short Form Victimization) garner data in gender-neutral terms; respondents are asked about their experiences of sexual violence without reference to the sex of the perpetrator or victim. For example, one question from the SES-Short Form Perpetration (SES-SFP) is, "I had oral sex with *someone* or had *someone* perform oral sex on me without *their* consent." Koss et al. (2007) implemented gender-neutral language without empirical knowledge regarding the effect of doing so. In response, the current experimental study provides data on the relationship between language and disclosure of victimization and perpetration experiences in a sample of female and male college students.

Methodological Issues

Definition of Sexual Violence

A variety of measurement issues, of which gender-neutral language is but one, influence prevalence estimates. Surveys, such as the SES, are a common mechanism through which the behavioral and social sciences assess attitudes, interests, and behaviors. Inconsistency in prevalence data exists for a number of methodological reasons, one being disagreement among researchers as to the definition of sexual violence. According to The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Sexual Violence Surveillance Report, sexual violence includes:

completed or attempted penetration of the genital opening or anus by the penis, hand, finger, or any other object, or penetration of the mouth by the penis or other object. Sexual violence also includes non-penetrative abusive sexual contact (e.g., intentional touching of the groin), as well as non-contact sexual abuse (e.g., voyeurism, exposure to pornography). Sexual violence occurs when the victim does not consent to the sexual activity, or when the victim is unable to consent (e.g., due to age, illness) or refuse (e.g., due to physical violence or threats) (Basile & Saltzman, 2002).

Though comprehensive, this definition is neither uniformly accepted nor applied among researchers. For example, although the CDC's definition encompasses both attempted and completed experiences, many measures include completed acts only. Similar variability exists regarding the operationalization of the methods used to obtain sex. Whereas the CDC's definition focuses exclusively on the act, other conceptualizations include the means by which the act is obtained. For example, including coercion as a tactic to acquire sex results in signficantly higher prevalence estimates of sexual violence victimization and perpetration. The

SES is fairly consistent with the above definition; however, non-penetrative abusive sexual contact and non-contact sexual abuse are not measured. Perpetration tactics are also included.

Mode of Administration and Survey Format

Survey administration, question order, and sentence order have also been shown to impact response rates. For example, Testa et al. (2005) discovered that rates of self-reported consensual and nonconsensual sexual behavior varied according to the mode of questionnaire administration. Nearly 88% of women surveyed through the mail with a self-administered, paper-and-pencil questionnaire reported sexual victimization as compared to 61.4% of women given an in-person, computer-administered version of the same survey (Testa et al., 2005). Dietz et al. (2007) found that item order affected reports of intimate partner violence perpetration and victimization. They organized questions in the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2) four different ways and found four different prevalence estimates (25%, 17%, 24%, and 20%) for minor sexual coercion among a sample of undergraduate college students. Similarly, Abbey, Parkhill, and Koss (2005), investigating the effect of question phrasing on rates of forced sexual experiences, found that when the tactic used to obtain forced sex was presented prior to the specific type of forced sex obtained, 75% of women and 69% of men surveyed reported at least one victimization experience. When the sentence was reversed and type of forced sex preceded tactic, only 62% of women and 36% of men reported at least one incident. These examples speak to the need for further investigation and refinement of the tools used to measure sexual violence.

Wording

Wording is yet another methodological issue shown to influence response rates. For example, when asked about welfare in a 1998 General Social Survey, 17% of respondents felt that the United States was doing too little (Bradburn et al., 2004). When the word welfare was

substituted with the phrase "assistance to the poor," 62% of survey respondents felt that the country was doing too little. Similar effects have been noted in surveys designed to measure sexual violence (Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2000). Specifically, Hamby and Koss (2003) discovered that questionnaires querying respondents about experiences of sexual victimization produce rates 2.6 to 25.3 times higher when asking about unwanted sexual intercourse versus forced or nonvoluntary intercourse. Intense scrutiny of the wording used to garner data on unwanted sexual experiences is necessary. These definitional and methodological issues speak to the importance of instrumental sensitivity to accurately capture the lived experiences of survey respondents.

Overview of Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework that guided the hypotheses explored in this study conceptualizes sexual violence as a social structural phenomenon normalized by multiple macrosystemic factors. As such, sexual violence is a product of gender-specific language, the traditional heterosex sexual script, social norms, and a gendered organization of social institutions and practices (see Figure 1). Because verbal and postural coercion for sex (i.e., telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, showing displeasure, applying verbal pressure) are normalized by the traditional script governing heterosexual sexual behavior (Gavey, 2005), women and men may not recognize or classify resulting sexual interactions as unwanted, nonconsensual, or forced. If sexually coercive experiences appear inconsistent with traditionally scripted heterosexual sex, individuals may remove them from the category of "normal" heterosexual sex.

The current study predicts that gender-specific language activates thinking in terms of the traditional heterosex script. By omitting reference to this dominant paradigm, gender-neutral language is predicted to generate greater disclosure of sexually coercive victimization and perpetration experiences. Gender-neutral language is not expected to influence self-reported victimization and perpetration experiences by the tactics of alcohol incapacitation and threatened/physical force. While these practices receive normative support from the heterosex script, subtle changes in language are not expected to increase self-reported experiences with these tactics. Rather, it is believed that sexual victimization or perpetration by alcohol incapacitation or threatened/physical force is more salient, more easily recalled, and subsequently categorized as non-consensual regardless of the language used to elicit its disclosure.

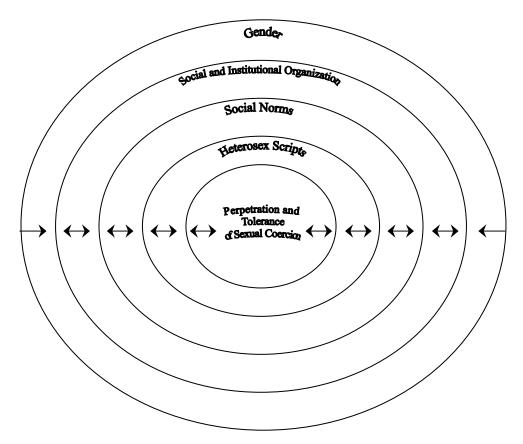


Figure 1. Ecological-transactional framework whereby macrolevel forces provide normative support for sexual coercion within mixed-gender sexual interactions.

Gender Theory

According to Stewart and McDermott (2004) and Anderson (2005), gender can be understood as 1) an individualistic variable differentiating females from males; 2) a characteristic of social interaction; and 3) a form of social structure that organizes social institutions as well as identities, attitudes, and interactions. The third conceptualization of gender served as the theoretical basis for this study. The structuralist approach asserts that gender is a form of social organization rather than a predictor of individual behavior. When applied to the phenomena of violence, this approach holds those gender influences women's and men's use and tolerance of violence because of a larger system of gender inequity (Anderson, 2005). For example, boys and men receive far more instruction on the use of violence than girls and women, which normalizes male use and female tolerance of violence.

While the disproportionate access to violence based on gender pertains directly to this study, there are countless other examples of a gendered pattern of social and institutional organization in which men are afforded greater power, status, and privilege over women. The wage gap between women and men in the same professions (Crawford & Unger, 2004), the socially acceptable practice of harassing women in public places (Gardner, 1995), and men's domination of congressional bodies responsible for passing laws and appropriating federal, state, and local dollars directly affecting the lives of women are just three examples. Further, men's influence over language has typically been greater than women's, as men have had greater access to education, monopolizing academic institutions responsible for the production of knowledge (Hare-Mustin & Marecek, 1990).

Social Ecological Theory

The relationship between the structuralist approach to gender and an individual's use or tolerance of sexual violence is best understood in light of a social ecological model in which individual behavior influences and is strongly influenced by a larger ecological network (Dalton, Elias, & Wandersman, 2001). Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological model identifies five levels important to understanding human behavior: 1) the individual level; 2) the microsystem or immediate social setting; 3) the mesosystem or linkages between microsystems; 4) the exosystem or community-environment level; and 5) the macrosystem or societal level. Similarly, Kelly's (1987) ecological paradigm asserts that individuals are embedded within interrelated social structures and processes of groups, organizations, and communities. An ecological approach emphasizes the transactions between individuals and systems as opposed to the independent qualities of each (Kelly, Ryan, Altman, and Stelzner, 2000). The complex interplay between individual, relationship, community, and societal factors provides a framework for understanding sexual violence in mixed-gender interactions as it acknowledges the multiple levels of influence on individual behavior.

Social Norms Theory

Societal level factors, which contribute to a climate in which sexual violence is either encouraged or prohibited, are distilled through social norms. Social norms are the socially enforced set of written and unwritten rules of a society that proscribe and govern appropriate behaviors and ideologies (i.e., roles, rights, and responsibilities) for women and men as well as interactions between the sexes (Diekman & Goodfriend, 2006; Sorenson & Taylor, 2005). As social norms are a medium through which individuals receive macro-level messages about appropriate behavior, the theoretical framework proposed here suggests that social norms create

a climate in which coercion for sex is a normal, expected, and scripted aspect of mixed-gender sexual encounters.

Particularly related to sexual violence are social norms based on patriarchal values and hypermasculinity (Moore & Stuart, 2005; Ahmad, Riaz, Barata, & Stewart, 2004). Moore et al. (2005) demonstrated that social norms governing masculinity contribute to intimate partner violence such that men who hold traditional values regarding gender may engage in violence when their expectations pertaining to male behavior are violated. Similarly, Ahmad et al. (2004) assert that adherance to patriarchal values contributes to tolerance of intimate partner violence. Women who agreed with patriarchal social norms were less likely to view intimate partner physical violence as assault or abuse (Ahmad et al., 2004).

As highlighted by the above examples, social norms can diminish the seriousness of violence and contribute to its tolerance. Further, social norms also dictate specific contexts under which acts of violence are not considered wrong, immoral, or punishable. Though laws criminalize certain behaviors deemed undesirable to a given society, social norms do not always coincide with local, state, and federal statutes (Simon, Anderson, Thompson, Crosby, Shelley, & Sacks, 2001). For example, Basile (1999) suggests that many individuals do not recognize rape within marriage as rape because social and cultural norms regarding marriage effectively remove marital rape from the category of legitimate rape. Her research suggests that many rape victims are only willing to identify their experience as rape when physical the perpetrator used force and when they (the victim) did not give consent to sex (Basile, 1999).

Scripting Theory

Social norms about the exceptability of sexual coercion can lead to sexual violence through sociocultural scripts. According to scripting theory, scripts act as metaphors for

understanding and determining human social behavior (Simon & Gagnon, 1986). They are used to instruct members of a society as to appropriate behavior and to discern the meanings of behaviors (Wiederman, 2005). Scripts arise from three sources: 1) cultural – institutional and organizational instructions; 2) interpersonal – adaptation of cultural instructions for personal desires; and 3) intrapsychic – internalization of rehearsed scripts (Simon et al., 1986; Lenton & Bryan, 2005). Though not all social norms are conveyed through scripts, scripts are a mechanism through which specific details of social norms are conveyed.

In Western cultures, scripts for sex are markedly different for women and men (Wiederman, 2005). According to the traditional heterosex script, men are cast as initiators of sexual activity while women are instructed to play the passive role (Masters, Norris, Stoner, & George, 2006). Women are assumed to be sexual "gatekeepers," monitoring or controlling male sexual desire (Masters et al., 2006). Also referred to as the "male sexual drive discourse" (Gavey, 2005), this pervasive and powerful influence on heterosexual sexual behavior assumes that the male "need" to have sex is strong. To satisfy their insatiable desires, men, who are supposedly always ready for sex, negotiate with women, who are presumed to be sexually indifferent or perhaps even asexual, for sexual interaction (Gavey, 2005).

According to Littleton and Axsom (2003), overlap exists between rape scripts and the traditional heterosex script such that the presence of some level of male persuasion for sex defines both. Koss and Harvey's (1991) work highlights this finding. In their study, teens and adults who identified as straight endorsed conditions under which it is acceptable for a man to force a woman to have sex. Examples of such conditions include: 1) when they have been dating exclusively; 2) when he spends money on her; 3) and when she agrees to have sex with him and then changes her mind. Masters et al.'s (2006) qualitative analysis of sexual assault scenarios

echoes this conclusion. One theme emerging from their work was that of the inclusion of sexual coercion and assault on a continuum of "normal" heterosexual sexual experiences. The lack of a clear distinction between sexual assault and consensual sex has prompted some to assert that heterosexuality serves as a "cultural scaffolding for rape" (Gavey, 2005).

Language Theories

The aforementioned findings, though incredibly unsettling, are not entirely surprising considering that language in Western cultures is littered with words that reference aggressive male pursuit of sex (e.g., getting to first base, chasing tail, scoring) and negative connotations for women who resists male advances (e.g., cock-tease, frigid, cold; Crawford et al., 2004). Because language influences mental processes and subjective experiences of reality (Shibley Hyde, 2007), language is commonly considered a tool used to dictate larger social and cultural norms (Crawford et al., 2004). According to postmodernist thought, in general, and constructionism, in particular, the production of meaning, or making sense of the world, focuses specifically on language as a tool used to manufacture reality (Hare-Mustin et al., 1990). Social constructionism posits that reality is not discovered, but rather invented through language (Crawford et al., 2004). Similarly, the Whorfian Hypothesis asserts that language influences mental processes and thinking (Shibley Hyde, 2007).

Though the implementation of gender-neutral language might appear to be a small change in wording, its impact on our experience of reality is not trivial. As demonstrated by Lipps (2006), sex-biased language, or the use of generic masculine words to represent the entire human experience leads individuals to accept masculinity as the norm. This subjective reflection of reality serves to diminish the authenticity of women's experiences and contributes to the existence of sexism and sexist practices in a given society.

Hypotheses

The preceding literature review summarized much of the existing scholarship on methodological issues pertinent to survey design, reviewed prevalence estimates of sexual violence victimization, and contextualized sexual violence in an ecological-transactional framework. Although attention to wording has improved measurement (Koss & Gidycz, 1985), more rigorous methodological studies are warranted (Hamby, Sugarman, & Boney-McCoy, 2006). The purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of gender-neutral language on disclosure of sexual violence victimization and perpetration experiences among women and men reflecting on their mixed-gender sexual encounters. Language used to refer to respondents' sexual partners was manipulated to examine the relationship between survey language and self-report data. The hypotheses that guided this study are as follows:

Hypothesis 1: The gender-neutral language version of the SES will result in more disclosure of sexually coercive victimization experiences than the gender-specific language version of the SES.

Hypothesis 2: The gender-neutral language version of the SES will result in more disclosure of sexually coercive perpetration experiences than the gender-specific language version of the SES.

2. METHODS

Participants and Participant Recruitment

Data were collected from a sample of 118 female and 117 male college students enrolled in introductory undergraduate psychology courses at Georgia State University (GSU). Students self-selected to participate in this study in exchange for partial fulfillment of a course research requirement. Students signed up to participate through SONA, GSU's web-based experiment management system designed to monitor the psychology participant pool.

GSU has a diverse student body; as the second largest university in Georgia, students hale from every state in the nation as well as nearly 150 countries around the world. The sample recruited was representative of GSU's racial and ethnic diversity: 40% White; 32.8% Black; 9.4% Asian/Pacific Islander; 8.1% bi-racial/multi-racial; 5.5% Latino/a; 3.4% Asian American; 0.9% Middle Eastern Descent. The ages of participants ranged from 17 to 47 with a mean age of 20.48 (SD = 3.9). Forty-four percent of the sample reported their relationship status as single, 33.6% in a committed relationship, 16.2% as dating, 3.0% as married, and 2.6% as cohabitating. Although the study was open to all students regardless of sexual orientation, 92.8% of the sample self-identified as heterosexual/ "straight." Gay-identified students comprised 2.1% of the sample while 4.3% identified as bisexual, 0.4% as lesbian, and 0.4% as questioning.

This study used an experimental design to compare participants' self-reported rates of sexual violence across two levels. We randomly assigned participants to the SES-SFV or SES-SFP and manipulated the survey language used to elicit disclosure of sexual victimization and perpetration, respectively. Specifically, we used the most recent versions of SES-SFV and SES-SFP which employ gender-neutral language and created a gender-specific language version of each. Additionally, within the language condition, we created a male and female form of the SES-SFV and SES-SFP, as the behavioral acts referenced in the questions are anatomically specific. Our manipulations resulted in four versions of the SES-SFV and four versions of the SES-SFP.

Procedure

Design

The university IRB approved all procedures for this study. Data collection occurred in a university computer lab with thirteen or fewer fellow participants in the room. Participant

enrollment in each data collection session was limited to allow for adequate physical space between respondents and to ensure privacy while completing the survey. Surveys were administered online through PsychData, an Internet-based research site specifically designed for the social and behavioral sciences.

Upon entering the computer lab, students were welcomed by a female experimenter and asked to sit at every other computer. A few minutes after the research study was scheduled to begin, students were asked to login to a working computer and told that they would be answering questions about their sexual experiences. Before completely the survey participants were given a statement of informed consent, stressing the voluntary nature of participation, confidentiality of survey responses, and their right to withdrawal from the study at any time without penalty. Upon consenting to participate, students received one of eight versions of the survey (explained in the Measures and Variables section below), randomly generated by the computer.

Survey instructions were identical across language conditions with one exception.

Participants in the gender-neutral language condition were reminded to base their responses only on their mixed-gender sexual experiences, as gender-neutral language would result in greater disclosure of sexual victimization and perpetration experiences if participants' responses included mixed- and same-gender sexual encounters. Questions in the gender-specific language condition specifically referenced a member of the opposite-gender so participants did not need this reminder.

After completing the survey, a debriefing sheet was presented explaining the study in greater detail. The debriefing sheet also included contact information for the researcher and mental health service resources (e.g., Georgia State University's Counseling Center, Georgia State University Psychology Clinic, Dekalb Rape Crisis Center, Georgia Coalition Against

Domestic Violence). Participants left the computer lab with copies of the informed consent and debriefing statements.

Measures and Variables

Participants received a demographics questionnaire followed by instructions for completeing one of 8 versions of the SES (see Appendices A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H). The entire survey (12 questions) took students approximately 15 minutes to complete.

Demographics Questionnaire

This 5-item questionnaire solicited information about participants' age, race/ethnicity, relationship status, sexual orientation, and gender.

The Sexual Experiences Survey

Participants' sexual victimization and perpetration experiences were assessed by the most recent versions of the SES-SFV and SES-SFP, respectively. Both versions query respondents about seven behaviorally specific experiences of attempted and completed sexual contact and assault (e.g., oral sex) by various tactics (i.e., coercion, alcohol incapacitation, threatened/physical force). Coercion was operationalized as tactics a ("telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors, making promises about the future that were untrue, applying verbally pressure") and b ("showing displeasure, criticizing [victim's] sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force), alcohol incapacitation as tactic c ("taking advantage of [victim] when [victim was] too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening"), and threatened/physical force as tactics d ("threatening to physically hurt [victim] or someone close to [victim]") and e ("using force, for example holding [victim] down with body weight, pinning [victim's] arms, or having a weapon"). Respondents identified the number of

times, 0, 1, 2, or 3+, each experience happened during the past 12 months and since the age 14. Cronbach's alpha was equal to .92 for the SES-SFV and .91 for the SES-SFP. Statistical Analyses

Descriptive statistics were employed to examine the prevalence of sexually violent behaviors and tactics participants experienced or perpetrated within the context of their mixed-gender sexual encounters. Chi-square tests were used to compare rates reported by women and men. Logistic regression analyses were performed to determine the effect of language on disclosure. Specifically, we performed 12 logistic regression analyses regressing each of the following outcome variables on survey language: 1) sexually coercive victimization or perpetration experiences (during past 12 months and since the age 14); 2) alcohol incapacitated victimization or perpetration experiences (during both timeframes); and 3) threatened/physically forced victimization or perpetration experiences (during both timeframes).

All dependent variables originally yielded continuous data. Because data were highly skewed, however, each dependent variable was dichotomized with 0 indicating never having had an experience and 1 denoting at least one experience with a particular tactic or behavior.

After deleting two cases from the dataset because of almost complete missing data on all items, data from 116 women and 117 men were available for further analysis. As suggested by Howell (2007), missing data on continuous dependent variables (i.e., number of coerced, alcohol incapacitated, and threatened/physically forced experiences during past 12 months and since the age 14) were imputed using the EM algorithm with maximum likelihood estimators. No statistically significant deviations from randomness were found using Little's MCAR test, p = .99. The highest percentage of missing data on any one item was 2.6%; however, missing data typically comprised less than 1% of the data on each item. Data were imputed at the scale, as

opposed to individual item level through the SPSS Missing Value Analysis module for respondents who failed to answer at least 70% of the items comprising the coercion, alcohol incapacitation, and threatened/physical force scales.

3. RESULTS

Descriptive Statistics

Prevalence rates for the four types of sexually violent behaviors queried in the SES can be found in Table 1. Rates of attempted victimization were generally higher than rates of completed victimization. The most commonly reported victimization behavior among women and men was unwanted sexual contact. Rates of self-reported perpetration across all four behaviors were lower than corresponding rates of victimization. The most commonly reported form of sexual violence perpetrated by women and men was completed sexual contact.

Table 1. Percent of women and men reporting at least one experience with sexual contact, oral sex, and sex, and vaginal sex.

	In the past	12 months	Since the	e age 14	
	Women	Women Men		Men	
Victimization	(n = 116)	(n = 117)	(n = 116)	(n = 117)	
Completed sexual contact	28.3%	35.6%	47.2%	44.1%	
Attempted oral sex	32.1*	15.3*	39.6	23.7	
Completed oral sex	15.1	11.9	26.4	22.0	
Attempted anal sex	9.4	1.7	11.3	3.4	
Completed anal sex	5.7	3.4	9.4	5.1	
Attempted rape	20.8	15.3	32.1	18.6	
Completed rape	13.2	10.3	32.1	18.6	
Perpetration					
Completed sexual contact	17.5	20.7	23.8	36.2	
Attempted oral sex	4.8	10.3	11.1	13.8	

Completed oral sex	6.3	8.6	9.5	8.6
Attempted anal sex	0.0	3.4	3.2	3.4
Completed anal sex	0.0	3.4	1.6	3.4
Attempted rape	1.6	5.2	7.9	17.2
Completed rape	9.5	8.6	11.1	12.1

Note. *p < .05.

In regard to the tactics used to obtain these four behaviors, the majority of participants reported zero victimization and perpetration experiences with the tactics of coercion, alcohol incapacitation, and treatened/physical force; however, some respondents reported many. For example, one participant reported 27 coercive victimization experiences in the past 12 months and 34 since the age 14. Self-reported rates of victimization by coercion, alcohol incapacitation, and threatened/physical force were higher than self-reported rates of perpetration of these tactics (see Table 2). Coercion was the most commonly reported victimization and perpetration tactic among women and men followed by alcohol incapacitation and threatened/physical force.

Table 2. Percent of women and men reporting at least one experience with sexual violence

Table 2. Percent of women and men reporting at least one experience with sexual violence tactics.

	In the past	12 months	Since the age 14		
	Women Men Women			Men	
Victimization	(n = 116) $(n = 11)$		(n = 116)	(n = 117)	
Coercion	49.1% 39.0%		58.2%	45.8%	
Alcohol Incapacitation	25.5	23.7	40.0	30.5	
Threatened/Physical Force	10.9	11.9	30.9	15.3	
Perpetration					
Coercion	14.3	19.0	27.0	37.9	
Alcohol Incapacitation	6.3	8.6	12.7	17.2	
Threatened/Physical Force	3.2	3.4	9.5	3.4	

Note. Differences between women and men were not statistically significant at p < .05.

Pearson correlations among survey language and all three tactics in both victimization and perpetration conditions were small and non-significant (see Table 3). However, there were many significant relationships between tactics such that having perpetrated or been a victim of one tactic was positively associated with having perpetrated or been victim of another tactic.

Table 3. Intercorrelations between survey language and dependent variables.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Survey Language	-	036	161	085	075	.030	.044
Coercion (past 12 months)	.033	-	.562**	.507**	.332**	.199**	.075
Coercion (since age 14)	141	.502**	-	.329**	.440**	.204*	.382*
Alcohol Incapacitation (past 12 months)	039	.128	.209*	-	.589**	.387**	.177
Alcohol Incapacitation (since age 14)	010	.252**	.258*	.413**	-	.207*	.315**
Threatened / Physical Force (past 12 months)	.088	.291**	.169	052	.053	-	.413**
Threatened / Physical Force (since age 14)	.060	.150	.243**	.051	.169	.509**	-

Note. Correlations above the diagonal correspond to the SES-SFV. Correlations below the diagonal correspond to the SES-SFP. *p < .05. **p < .01.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis 1: The gender-neutral language version of the SES will result in more disclosure of sexually coercive victimization experiences than the gender-specific language version of the SES.

Data did not support the first hypothesis. Each test of a model with survey language as predictor against a constant-only model was not statistically significant, indicating that survey language in all six logistic regression analyses did not reliably distinguish between individuals who reported at least one sexual victimization experience and those who did not (See Table 4).

According to the Wald criterion, survey language did not reliably predict any of the six victimization outcomes.

Table 4. Summary of 12 logistic regression analyses as a function of survey language.

95% Confidence Interval for Odds Ratio Wald γ^2 -test Odds Ratio **Dependent Variables** В S.E. p Lower Upper Victimization Coercion .70 1.16 .15 .38 .15 .55 2.45 (past 12 months) Coercion 2.87 .09 1.91 4.05 .65 .38 .90 (since age 14) Alcohol Incapacitation .40 .45 .80 .37 1.50 3.63 .62 (past 12 months) Alcohol Incapacitation .32 .40 .64 .43 1.38 3.02 .63 (since age 14) Threatened/Physical -.20 .75 .82 2.85 .64 .10 .23 Force (past 12 months) Threatened/Physical .21 .81 -.21 .46 .65 .33 2.00 Force (since age 14) **Perpetration** Coercion .49 .14 .71 .84 .32 2.19 -.18 (past 12 months) Coercion .61 .39 2.38 .12 1.84 3.98 .85 (since age 14) Alcohol Incapacitation .30 .70 .18 .67 1.34 .34 5.26 (past 12 months) Alcohol Incapacitation .06 .51 .01 .91 1.06 .39 2.89 (since age 14) Threatened/Physical -1.08 .34 3.36 1.17 .86 .36 .03 Force (past 12 months) Threatened/Physical -.49 .75 .43 .51 .61 .14 2.68 Force (since age 14)

Note. Survey language was coded 0 for gender-neutral and 1 for gender-specific.

Hypothesis 2: The gender-neutral language version of the SES will result in more disclosure of sexually coercive perpetration experiences than the gender-specific language version of the SES.

Data did not support the second hypothesis. Each test of a model with survey language as predictor against a constant-only model was not statistically significant, indicating that survey

language in all six logistic regression analyses did not reliably distinguish between individuals who reported at least one sexual perpetration experience and those who did not (see Table 4). *Exploratory Analyses*

Despite the fact that the hypotheses were not supported, the descriptive data were compelling and explored further. Although a moderating effect of gender on the relationships between survey language and self-reported experiences with coercion, alcohol incapacitation, and threatened/physical force was not hypothesized, an interaction was examined to explicate the descriptive data highlighted above.

As presented in Table 5, rates of self-reported experiences with all three sexual perpetration tactics differed as a function of survey language and gender; however, chi-square analyses revealed such differences were not statistically significant. Gender-neutral language did not differentially affect women and men's self-reported experiences with coercion, alcohol incapacitation, and threatened/physical force.

Table 5. Comparison of sample who reported at least one experience with the following tactics by gender and survey language.

	Women				Men			
	Gender-				Gender-			
	neutral	Gendered			neutral	Gendered		
Victimization	(n = 27)	(n = 26)	χ^2	p	(n = 29)	(n = 30)	χ^2	p
Coercion								
(past 12 months)	44.4%	50.0%	.16	.69	44.8%	33.3%	.82	.37
Coercion								
(since age 14) Alcohol	63.0	50.0	.91	.34	55.2	36.7	2.04	.15
Incapacitation								
(past 12 months) Alcohol	33.3	11.5	3.59	.06	20.7	26.7	.29	.59
Incapacitation								
(since age 14)	48.1	26.9	2.54	.11	27.6	33.3	.23	.63

Threatened/ Physical Force (past 12 months)	7.4	7.7	.00	.97	10.3	13.3	.13	.72
Threatened/ Physical Force (since age 14)	33.3	23.1	.69	.41	6.9	23.3	3.08	.08
Perpetration	(n = 30)	(n = 33)			(n = 29)	(n = 29)		
Coercion								
(past 12 months)	13.3	15.2	.04	.84	17.2	20.7	.11	.74
Coercion (since age 14) Alcohol	33.3	21.2	1.17	.28	44.8	31.0	1.17	.28
Incapacitation (past 12 months) Alcohol	3.3	9.1	.88	.35	13.8	3.4	1.97	.16
Incapacitation (since age 14)	13.3	12.1	.02	.89	17.2	17.2	.00	1.00
Threatened/ Physical Force (past 12 months)	3.3	3.0	.00	.95	0.0	6.9	2.07	.15
Threatened/ Physical Force (since age 14)	10.0	9.1	.02	.90	0.0	6.9	2.07	.15

Note. All chi-square tests and associated p values are based on 1 df.

4. DISCUSSION

Gender-neutral Language

To the best of our knowledge, the current study was the first to experimentally evaluate the effect of gender-neutral language on disclosure of self-reported sexually violent experiences. Planned and exploratory analyses revealed no statistically significant differences between gender-specific and gender-neutral language conditions on self-reported use of and experience with the tactics of coercion, alcohol incapacitation, and threatened/physical force. Although coercion was the most commonly reported tactic with nearly 60% of women and 46% of men noting at least one coercive victimization experience since the age 14, logistic regression

analyses revealed reports of coercion were equally common across language conditions. Had there been an effect of gender-neutral language on disclosure, it would have been detected given the size of the sample polled in this study.

The lack of an effect of gender-neutral language on disclosure could be a result of the behavioral and anatomic specificity in which SES questions are couched. Complete gender-neutrality may not have been achieved because of the survey's reference to female and male genitalia. For example, asking a woman if she has been raped in gender-neutral terms with the following question from the SES, "someone put their penis into my vagina without my consent," may be so inherently gender-specific that the use of the gender-neutral words "someone" and "their" may be inconsequential. The biological gender information conveyed in the word "penis" may cause "someone" to be inevitably interpreted as "a man" and "their" as "his."

Would gender-neutral language impact response rates if used to gather information regarding sexual victimization and perpetration in less specific terms? For example, rather than using the preceding question from the SES, one could ask, "Has someone raped you?" While gender-neutral language might influence disclosure of victimization experiences if expressed in this form, the generality of the question introduces a host of other concerns. The more general wording allows the reader to interpret or define the meaning of the term "rape" which may introduce variability among respondents, threatening the construct validity of the question.

Though the difference in wording between the two questions has yet to be scientifically evaluated, Irmen and Robberg's (2004) research suggests that gender-neutral language may not impact disclosure of sexual victimization and perpetration experiences even if used in the second, more general question. Irmen et al. (2004) assert that a nouns' gender stereotypicality, or likelihood of referring to women or men, introduces additional gender inference. For example,

the noun *secretary* most likely references women whereas *astronaut* is more likely to refer to men even though both nouns can be used to refer to any gender category (Irmen et al., 2004). Since the term rape has historically been defined as a crime committed by men against women, its stereotypicality may be female. Therefore, the stereotypical gender of the noun itself may prevent neutrality in question wording rendering the more general phrasing of the second question just as gender-specific as the question about rape from the SES used in this study.

Similar to the more recent work by Irmen et al. (2004), Wise and Rafferty (1982) also suggest that the English language "may be so infused with a tradition of inferred masculine referents that even seemingly neutral words may lead to masculine inference" (p. 1195). Wise et al. (1982) found that generic (e.g., "adult" and "child") and male terms are often used interchangeably whereas generic and female terms are not. In their study, participants' characterizations of a healthy child and adult differed significantly from their characterizations of healthy girls and women, but not healthy boys and men (Wise et al., 1982). Therefore, genderneutral words may never be free of gender loadings.

Sexual Violence and Race/Ethnicity

Significant variability in self-reported rates of sexual victimization across college and community samples prompted this research study; however, the college-aged women and men sampled here reported a rate of victimization that far exceeds the ranges culled from the literature. Approximately 32% of women and 19% of men said that they had been raped at least once since the age 14 and rates of less severe forms of sexual violence (e.g., sexual contact) were even higher. Could these unexpectedly high prevalence data be related to the racial/ethnic diversity of the sample? That is, is sexual violence a more common experience for certain individuals?

Markowitz's (2003) research on socioeconomic disadvantage and violence suggests that violence is not evenly distributed across demographic groups in the United States. Although violence affects individuals from all racial, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds, individuals involved in violence are more likely to be people of color (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001). For example, Cunradi, Caetano, and Schafer (2002) found significant racial/ethnic differences in intimate partner violence (IPV) prevalence among 1,440 mixed-gender couples sampled as part of the 1995 National Alcohol Survey; Black couples reported the highest rates of IPV followed by Latino and then White couples. Further, according to data from the First and Second National Studies on Family Violence (Straus & Gelles, 1986), wife abuse was 400% higher for Black than White couples and the rate of wife abuse in Hispanic families was similarly disproportionate, more than twice the rate found for non-Hispanic Whites (O'Keefe & Sela-Amit, 1997).

Research also demonstrates, however, that violence is more likely to affect individuals of lower socioeconomic status (ses; Gelles, 1980), prompting some to suggest that racial/ethnic disparities in rates of violence are actually the result of racial/ethnic differences in ses (Markowitz, 2003). In fact, similar rates of violence have been found across racial/ethnic groups when social class variables are controlled (O'Keefe et al., 1997). For example, Cunradi et al. (2002) found that mean annual household income was significantly lower for Black and Latino couples reporting male perpetrated IPV than comparable couples not reporting male perpetrated IPV. Further, according to Bachman and Saltzman's (1995) analysis of data from the 1992-93 National Crime Victimization Survey, regardless of race/ethnicity, women between the ages of 19-29 in families with incomes less than \$10,000 were more likely to be victims of partner violence than wealthier women in the same age range.

In sum, whether a result of race/ethnicity or socioeconomic status, people of color may be more vulnerable to violence as a result of the greater stress caused by limited access to resources and social support, racism, institutional oppression, and poverty (O'Keefe et al., 1997). The diversity of this sample may suggest that sexual violence is more prevalent among college students of color, however, future research designed specifically to address this important question is needed.

Methodological Strengths and Limitations

This study is balanced by strengths and limitations. In regard to the mode of survey administration, collecting data online through PsychData resulted in minimal missing data and also ensured that errors were not introduced into the dataset when transferring respondents' answers from paper surveys to computer databases. This study also employed an established and empirically validated measure for assessing unwanted sexual experiences in a college-aged population. Lastly, though psychological research is often chastised for its excessive reliance on college student samples, this study explored a issue of relevance to a college-aged population.

Limitations to the current study warrant caution when interpreting results. As this research study employed an experimental, independent groups design, threats to internal validity are more damaging to study results than threats to external validity. As such, the main threat to internal validity was the strength of the stimulus, gender-neutral language. As discussed above, given the relatively gendered nature of questions in the SES, true gender-neutrality may not have been achieved. Reference to a respondent's sexual partner as "someone" may not have been different enough from "woman" or "man" in the context of the SES to elicit divergent disclosure rates between language conditions.

An additional threat to the validity of this study involves gender salience. Participants were asked to note their gender immediately before answering SES questions, which may have unintentionally created a state of high gender salience. Gender, like many social identities, can be activitated making it particularly salient to an individual (Palomares, 2004). According to Palomares (2008), "when a particular social identity is salient, the self is viewed as a prototypical group member – a process termed depersonalization. When depersonalized, people cognitively, affectively, and behaviorally assimilate to the in-group prototype" (p. 267). As gender prototypes associate particular traits, characteristics, roles, and behaviors to women and men, asking participants to categorizes themselves as women or men could have potentially weakened any possible effect of language on disclosure by causing participants to respond in stereotypically gendered ways.

Similarly, we failed to assess and subsequently control for participants' endorsements of the traditional heterosex sexual script. As a cognitive schema for organizing the sequence of heterosexual sexual behavior (Seal, Smith, Coley, Perry, Gamez, 2008), it is possible that gender-specific language activiated participants' heterosex script, subsequently causing respondents in the gendered language condition to endorse items according to the idea that men should be the initiators of sexual activity and women should play a passive, gatekeeping role. Although some research suggests that sexual scripts are becoming more egalitarian particularly for couples within a committed relationship (Seal et al., 2008), the majority of participants in this study noted their relationship status as single or dating.

Participants were asked to identify their sexual orientation, but information on sexual behavior was not gathered. While approximately 93% of the sample self-identified as heterosexual, it cannot be assumed that 93% of the sample engaged in mixed-gender sexual

behaviors only, as identity and behavior are often inconsistent. Therefore, if participants who identified as straight engaged in same-gender sexual behaviors and reported on both their mixed-and same-gender sexual encounters, survey results would be invalid. Even though survey instructions explicitly asked respondents to base their answers on their mixed-gender sexual experiences only, there is unfortunately no way to determine if this happened.

Results of this study should be considered in light of the nearly universal heterosexual orientation of the sample and should not be generalized to individuals who identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transsexual, queer, or questioning. Future research should investigate the effect of gender-neutral language on self-reports from members of the LGBTQ community. While all of these limitations threaten the validity of study results, the strengths of this research study far outweigh its weaknesses, as the occurrence of the limitations identified here cannot be confirmed.

Implications for Future Research

Three particularly unexpected trends, though non-signficiant, are inconsistent with the sexual violence literature and warrant further investigation: 1) the slightly higher prevalence of rape perpetration during the past 12 months reported by women than men; 2) the nearly three times more reported usage of threatened/physical force since the age 14 by women compared to men; and 3) the higher rate of threatened/physically forced victimization during the past 12 months reported by men than women.

The high prevalence of female perpetrated rape and threatened/physical force may reflect the pervasive and powerful influence of the heterosex script. Because women's sexual assertiveness is so inconsistent with this traditional system of beliefs, women may have classified their "masculine" behavior or transgression of the norm as force. On the other hand, these

unexpected trends may be the result of a more modern conceptualization of 'woman.' According to Malson and Swann (2003), "reproduction and the naturalized heterosexual, domestic femininity with which it is associated are becoming less relevant or less central to many women's lives" (p. 195). As such, gender-neutral language may have activated this postmodern archetype of woman as sexually assertive and interested, resulting in particularly high rates of self-reported use of force and rape perpetration.

Discrepancies between self-reported victimization and corresponding perpetration rates (e.g., rape victimization and rape perpetration) also suggest victims and perpetrators conceptualize the same event very differently. For example, while 26.4% of women reported at least one unwanted oral sex experience since the age 14, only 8.6% of men reported perpetrating that behavior at least once during the same timeframe. These discrepencies may be the result of serial perpetration, perpetrators' misperceptions of their actions, or denial. Given the positive correlations between modes of perpetration reflected in Table 3, the same individuals may be perpetrating multiple times. Or, perpetrators may believe, whether genuinely or for self-preservation, that their actions do not constitute sexual violence.

To explicate these surprising results, qualitative research examining women and men's experiences of self-disclosure is needed. What are the exact sexual encounters women are thinking about when they report they have threatened or physically forced a man to engage in either sexual contact, oral, anal, or vaginal sex? Similarly, when men report that a woman has threatened or physically forced them to engage in one of the four behaviors included in the SES, on what situations are they reflecting?

Lastly, the impact of language on disclosure of sexual violence is contingent upon respondents' identification with the majority culture. If gender-specific language conveys

normalized sociocultural practices as suggested here, self-reported experiences with sexual violence obtained from individuals who do not subscribe to the dominant, White culture may not be influenced by gender-neutral language. The racial and ethnic diversity of our sample may provide an explanation for our null findings; however, race/ethnicity only serves as a proxy for cultural identification. Future research should explicitly examine the interaction between identification with the dominant culture and the effect of language on disclosure.

Conclusion

While the data do not support this study's theoretically generated hypotheses, the research summarized in the introduction of this thesis on methodological issues pertinent to self-report measures reminds researchers that the impact of survey language should not be trivialized. Empirical justification for the use of gender-neutral language in the SES was not found, but researchers should still consider the practical and ethical grounds for adopting gender-neutrality when gathering self-report data. The appropriateness of gender-neutral language in future research should be based on thoughtful consideration of the particular population being sampled. Researchers should reflect on the meaning of gendered or gender-neutral language to specific groups such as heterosexuals and sexual minorities, conservatives and liberals, young and older adults, and clinical and community populations. Gender-neutral language should be used when it resonates with the experience of the population being sampled.

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APPENDIX A: INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Georgia State University Department of Psychology **Informed Consent**

Title: The Impact of Language on Disclosure of Sexual Experiences

Principal Investigator: Sarah L. Cook, Ph.D. **Student P.I.:** Elizabeth R. Anthony

- **Purpose.** You are invited to be in a research study. This study will see how language affects reporting of wanted and unwanted sexual experiences. You are invited to be in this study because you are in Psychology 1100 or 1101 and enrolled in the Georgia State University Psychology Research Participation Pool. Anyone in the pool is eligible to be in this study. A total of 240 people will be recruited for this study. This study will take about 20 to 30 minutes of your time.
- **II.** Procedures: If you choose to be in this study you will be asked to fill out a survey about your wanted and unwanted sexual experiences. You will fill out the survey online, in the 10th floor computer lab in the Urban Life Building. You will only be asked to complete the survey once. You will only interact with the researcher if you have a question or need help with your computer. If you decide to be in this study, you will start the survey after you read through this consent form. You will get 1 research credit for being in this study.
- III. <u>Risks:</u> You may feel some discomfort as you answer these questions. If you become upset, you can talk to the researcher, contact the Georgia State University Counseling Center, or another service agency (e.g., Georgia State University's Psychology Clinic, the Dekalb Rape Crisis Center, and the Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence). The Georgia State University Counseling Center provides services at no charge to Georgia State University students. Contact information for all agencies is listed at the bottom of this form.
- **IV.** <u>Benefits:</u> Being in this study may not benefit you personally. Overall, we hope to gain information about rates of unwanted sexual experiences.
- V. <u>Voluntary Participation and Withdrawal:</u> Participation in research is voluntary. You do not have to be in this study. If you choose to be in the study and change your mind, you have the right to drop out at any time without penalty. You may skip questions or stop participating at any time without penalty. Whatever you choose, you will not lose any benefits to which you are otherwise entitled.
- VI. <u>Confidentiality:</u> Your participation in this study is completely confidential. Your personal information cannot be connected to your survey responses. If you agree to be in this study, you will be asked to print and sign your name at the bottom of this form. Your name will not appear when we present this study or publish its results. The findings will be reported in group form. You will not be identified personally.

- VII. <u>Contact Persons:</u> Contact Dr. Sarah Cook at (404) 413-6265 or Elizabeth Anthony at <u>eanthony1@student.gsu.edu</u> if you have questions about this study. If you have questions or concerns about your rights as a participant in this research study, you may contact Susan Vogtner in the Office of Research Integrity at (404) 413-3513 or <u>svogtner1@gsu.edu</u>.
- **VIII.** Copy of Consent Form to Subject: The researcher will give you a copy of this consent form to keep when you leave the 10th floor computer lab.

If you have read and understand the above statements and are willing to be in this research study, please print and sign your name below.

Name (printed)	Date	
Signature	Date	

Georgia State University Counseling Center

Phone: (404) 413-1640

Website: http://www.gsu.edu/counseling/index.html

Georgia State University Psychology Clinic

Phone: (404) 413-6229

Website: http://www2.gsu.edu/~wwwpsy/clinic.htm

Dekalb Rape Crisis Center

24-hour Crisis Line: (404) 377-1428

Office Phone: (404) 377-1429

Website: http://www.dekalbrapecrisiscenter.org/index.php

Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence Phone: (404) 209-0280 or (800) 334-2836

Website: www.gcadv.org

APPENDIX B: SES-SFP GENDER-NEUTRAL MALE

Please answer the following questions.

1.	Race/E	thnicity (Check all that apply):
		Black or African American
		Asian or Pacific Islander
		Asian American
		White or European American
		Hispanic or Latino/Latina
		Native American
		Middle Eastern Descent
		Bi-racial or Multi-racial
		Other (Please Specify):
2.	Relatio	onship Status:
		Single
		\mathcal{E}
		In a committed relationship
		Cohabitating
		Married
		Divorced
	Ш	Widowed
3.	Sexual	Orientation:
٥.		Straight/Heterosexual
		Gay
	П	Lesbian
		Bisexual
		Queer
		Questioning
		Other (Please Specify):
4.	Gender	r:
		Female
		Male
		Transgender
		Other (Please Specify):
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5.	wnat 1	s your age?:

The following questions concern sexual experiences. We know these are personal questions, so we do not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Place a check mark in the box showing the number of times each experience has happened WITH A MEMBER OF THE OPPOSITE-SEX. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion--for example, if one night you told some lies and had sex with someone who was drunk, you would check both boxes a and c. The past 12 months refers to the past year going back from today. Since age 14 refers to your life starting on your 14th birthday and stopping one year ago from today. While you may have experienced one or many of these sexual experiences with someone of the same-sex, for the purposes of the current study we ask that you answer the following questions with reference to your sexual experiences with MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITE-SEX. You may skip any questions you do not wish to answer or stop participating at any time.

Sexual Experiences	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
1. I fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of someone's body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed their clothes without their consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spreadout them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't wa	, or	
b Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, get but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop happening.	what was	
d Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them		
e Using force, for example holding them down with my body we pinning their arms, or having a weapon.	ight,	
2. I had oral sex with someone or had someone perform oral	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
sex on me without their consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
 Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spre about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't wa 	, or	
b Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, get but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop happening.	what was	
d Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them		
e Using force, for example holding them down with my body we pinning their arms, or having a weapon.	ight,	
3. I put my penis or I put my fingers or objects into someone's	s vagina 0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
without their consent by:	yugiiu 0 1 2 31	0 1 2 31
 a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spre about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't wa 	, or	
b Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, get but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop happening.	what was	
d Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them	. 0000	
e Using force, for example holding them down with my body we pinning their arms, or having a weapon.	ight,	

	How many times	How many
	in the past 12	times since age
4. I not my fingers on chicats on I not my nonic into someone's bott	months?	14? 0 1 2 3+
4. I put my fingers or objects or I put my penis into someone's butt without their consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors		
. about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or		
continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angrybut not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was		
. happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them.		
e Using force, for example holding them down with my body weight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon.		
5. Even though it did not happen, I TRIED to have oral sex with	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
someone or I tried to make them have oral sex with me without their		
consent by: a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors		
about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or		
continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angrybut not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was		
. happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them.		
e Using force, for example holding them down with my body weight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon.		
rggg		
	0 1 2 2	0 1 2 2
6. Even though it did not happen, I TRIED to put my penis or I tried to put my fingers or objects into a someone's vagina without their consent	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
by: a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors		
about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or		
continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry		
but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.c Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was		
happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them.		
e Using force, for example holding them down with my body weight,		
. pinning their arms, or having a weapon.		

	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
7. Even though it did not happen, I TRIED to put my fingers or objects or I tried to put my penis into someone's butt without their consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors . about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angrybut not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them.		
e Using force, for example holding them down with my body weight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon.		

APPENDIX C: SES-SFP GENDER-NEUTRAL FEMALE

Please answer the following questions.

1.	Race/E	thnicity (Check all that apply):
		Black or African American
		Asian or Pacific Islander
		Asian American
		White or European American
		Hispanic or Latino/Latina
		Native American
		Middle Eastern Descent
		Bi-racial or Multi-racial
		Other (Please Specify):
2.	Relatio	onship Status:
		Single
		\mathcal{E}
		In a committed relationship
		Cohabitating
		Married
		Divorced
	Ш	Widowed
3.	Sexual	Orientation:
٥.		Straight/Heterosexual
		Gay
	П	Lesbian
		Bisexual
		Queer
		Questioning
		Other (Please Specify):
4.	Gender	r:
		Female
		Male
		Transgender
		Other (Please Specify):
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5.	wnat 1	s your age?:

The following questions concern sexual experiences. We know these are personal questions, so we do not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Place a check mark in the box showing the number of times each experience has happened WITH A MEMBER OF THE OPPOSITE-SEX. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion--for example, if one night you told some lies and had sex with someone who was drunk, you would check both boxes a and c. The past 12 months refers to the past year going back from today. Since age 14 refers to your life starting on your 14th birthday and stopping one year ago from today. While you may have experienced one or many of these sexual experiences with someone of the same-sex, for the purposes of the current study we ask that you answer the following questions with reference to your sexual experiences with MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITE-SEX. You may skip any questions you do not wish to answer or stop participating at any time.

Sexual Experiences	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
1. I fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of someone's body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of their clothes without their consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what . was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them.		
e Using force, for example holding them down with my body weight, . pinning their arms, or having a weapon.		
2. I had oral sex with someone or had someone perform oral sex on me without their consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, gettingangry but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what . was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them.		
e Using force, for example holding them down with my body weight, . pinning their arms, or having a weapon.		
3. I had someone put their penis or put their fingers or objects into my vagina without their consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what . was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them.		
e Using force, for example holding them down with my body weight, . pinning their arms, or having a weapon.		

		How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
	I put my fingers or objects into someone's butt without their insent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to.		
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.		
c .	Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d	Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them.		
e .	Using force, for example holding them down with my body weight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon.		
	English and the second of the	0 1 2 2	0 1 2 2
so	Even though it did not happen, I TRIED to have oral sex with meone or I tried to make them have oral sex with me without their insent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a .	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to.		
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.		
c .	Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d	Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them.		
e	Using force, for example holding them down with my body weight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon.		
<u> </u>	Even though it did not honnon I TDIED to have someone and	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
th	Even though it did not happen, I TRIED to have someone put eir penis or I tried to have someone put their fingers or objects into y vagina without their consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue,		
b	or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to. Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, getting		
c	angry but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to. Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what		
d	was happening. Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them.		
e	Using force, for example holding them down with my body weight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon.		

	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
7. Even though it did not happen, I TRIED to put my fingers or objects into someone's butt without their consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about them, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring them after they said they didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, gettingangry but not using physical force after they said they didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when they were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them.		
e Using force, for example holding them down with my body weight, pinning their arms, or having a weapon.		

APPENDIX D: SES-SFP GENDERED MALE

Please answer the following questions.

1.	Race/E	Ethnicity (Check all that apply):
		Black or African American
		Asian or Pacific Islander
		Asian American
		White or European American
		Hispanic or Latino/Latina
		Native American
		Middle Eastern Descent
		Bi-racial or Multi-racial
		Other (Please Specify):
2.	Relatio	onship Status:
		Single
		Dating
		In a committed relationship
		Cohabitating
		Married
		Divorced
		Widowed
3.	Sexual	Orientation:
		Straight/Heterosexual
		Gay
		Lesbian
		Bisexual
		Queer
		Questioning
		Other (Please Specify):
4.	Gende	r:
		Female
		Male
		Transgender
		Other (Please Specify):
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5.	w nat 1	s your age?:

The following questions concern sexual experiences. We know these are personal questions, so we do not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Place a check mark in the box showing the number of times each experience has happened. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion--for example, if one night you told a woman lies and had sex with a woman who was drunk, you would check both boxes a and c. The past 12 months refers to the past year going back from today. Since age 14 refers to your life starting on your 14th birthday and stopping one year ago from today. You may skip any questions you do not wish to answer or stop participating at any time.

	Sexual Experiences	How many	How many	
		times in the past	times since age	
_		12 months?	14?	
W	I fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of a oman's body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of cr clothes without her consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+	
a	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about her, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring her after she said she didn't want to.			
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing her sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after she said she didn't want to.			
c	Taking advantage when she was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.			
d	Threatening to physically harm her or someone close to her.			
e	Using force, for example holding her down with my body weight, pinning her arms, or having a weapon.			
		1		
	I had oral sex with a woman or had a woman perform oral sex on e without her consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+	
a	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about her, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring her after she said she didn't want to.			
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing her sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after she said she didn't want to.			
c	Taking advantage when she was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.			
d	Threatening to physically harm her or someone close to her.			
e .	Using force, for example holding her down with my body weight, pinning her arms, or having a weapon.			
	I put my penis or I put my fingers or objects into a woman's agina without her consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+	
a	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about her, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring her after she said she didn't want to.			
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing her sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after she said she didn't want to.			
c	Taking advantage when she was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.			
d	Threatening to physically harm her or someone close to her.			
e	Using force, for example holding her down with my body weight, pinning her arms, or having a weapon.			

	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
4. I put my penis or I put my fingers or objects into a woman's butt without her consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about her, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring her after she said she didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing her sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after she said she didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when she was too drunk or out of it to stop what . was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm her or someone close to her.		
e Using force, for example holding her down with my body weight, . pinning her arms, or having a weapon.		
5. Even though it did not happen, I TRIED to have oral sex with a woman or I tried to make her have oral sex with me without her consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about her, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring her after she said she didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing her sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after she said she didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when she was too drunk or out of it to stop what . was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm her or someone close to her.		
e Using force, for example holding her down with my body weight, . pinning her arms, or having a weapon.		
6. Even though it did not happen, I TRIED to put my penis or I tried	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
to put my fingers or objects into a woman's vagina without her consent by:		0 1 2 31
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about her, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring her after she said she didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing her sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after she said she didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when she was too drunk or out of it to stop what . was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm her or someone close to her.		
e Using force, for example holding her down with my body weight, . pinning her arms, or having a weapon.		

	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
7. Even though it did not happen, I TRIED to put my penis or I tried	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
to put my fingers or objects into a woman's butt without her consent by:		
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about her, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring her after she said she didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing her sexuality or attractiveness, gettingangry but not using physical force after she said she didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when she was too drunk or out of it to stop what . was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm her or someone close to her.		
e Using force, for example holding her down with my body weight, . pinning her arms, or having a weapon.		

APPENDIX E: SES-SFP GENDERED FEMALE

1.	Race/E	Ethnicity (Check all that apply):
		Black or African American
		Asian or Pacific Islander
		Asian American
		White or European American
		Hispanic or Latino/Latina
		Native American
		Middle Eastern Descent
		Bi-racial or Multi-racial
		Other (Please Specify):
2.	Relation	onship Status:
		Single
		E
		In a committed relationship
		Cohabitating
		Married
		Divorced
		Widowed
3.	Sexual	Orientation:
٥.		Straight/Heterosexual
		Gay
	П	Lesbian
		Bisexual
		Queer
		Questioning
		Other (Please Specify):
4.	Gender	r:
		Female
		Male
		Transgender
		Other (Please Specify):
5	What	s vour aga?t
5.	vv nat 1	s your age?:

The following questions concern sexual experiences. We know these are personal questions, so we do not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Place a check mark in the box showing the number of times each experience has happened. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion--for example, if one night you told a man lies and had sex with a man who was drunk, you would check both boxes a and c. The past 12 months refers to the past year going back from today. Since age 14 refers to your life starting on your 14th birthday and stopping one year ago from today. You may skip any questions you do not wish to answer or stop participating at any time.

	Sexual Experiences	How many times	How many
		in the past 12 months?	times since age 14?
1.	I fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of a	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
	an's body (lips, chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of his othes without his consent by:		
a	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about him, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring him after he said he didn't want to.		
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing his sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after he said he didn't want to.		
c .	Taking advantage when he was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d	Threatening to physically harm him or someone close to him.		
e	Using force, for example holding him down with my body weight, pinning his arms, or having a weapon.		
		0 1 2 2	0 1 2 2
	I had oral sex with a man or had a man perform oral sex on me thout his consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about him, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring him after he said he didn't want to.		
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing his sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after he said he didn't want to.		
c .	Taking advantage when he was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d	Threatening to physically harm him or someone close to him.		
e	Using force, for example holding him down with my body weight, pinning his arms, or having a weapon.		
	I had a man put his penis or put his fingers or objects into my gina without his consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about him, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring him after he said he didn't want to.		
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing his sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after he said he didn't want to.		
c .	Taking advantage when he was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d	Threatening to physically harm him or someone close to him.		
e	Using force, for example holding him down with my body weight, pinning his arms, or having a weapon.		

	How many times in the past 12	How many times since age
4 1 4 6	months?	14?
4. I put my fingers or objects into a man's butt without his consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about him, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring him after he said he didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing his sexuality or attractiveness, gettingangry but not using physical force after he said he didn't want to.		
c. Taking advantage when he was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm him or someone close to him.		
e. Using force, for example holding him down with my body weight, pinning his arms, or having a weapon.		
5. Even though it did not happen, I TRIED to have oral sex with a man or I tried to make him have oral sex with me without his consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about him, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring him after he said he didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing his sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after he said he didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when he was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm him or someone close to him.		
e Using force, for example holding him down with my body weight, pinning his arms, or having a weapon.		
6. Even though it did not happen, I TRIED to have a man put his penis or I tried to have a man put his fingers or objects into my vagina without his consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about him, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring him after he said he didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing his sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after he said he didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage when he was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm him or someone close to him.		
e Using force, for example holding him down with my body weight, . pinning his arms, or having a weapon.		

		How many	How many
		times in the past 12 months?	times since age 14?
	Even though it did not happen, I TRIED to put my fingers or	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
obj	ects into a man's butt without his consent by:		
a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread		
	rumors about him, making promises about the future I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring him after he said he didn't want to.		
b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing his sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after he said he didn't want to.		
0	_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
c.	Taking advantage when he was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d.	Threatening to physically harm him or someone close to him.		
e.	Using force, for example holding him down with my body weight, pinning his arms, or having a weapon.		

APPENDIX F: SES-SFV GENDER-NEUTRAL MALE

1.	Race/E	Ethnicity (Check all that apply):
		Black or African American
		Asian or Pacific Islander
		Asian American
		White or European American
		Hispanic or Latino/Latina
		Native American
		Middle Eastern Descent
		Bi-racial or Multi-racial
		Other (Please Specify):
2.	Relatio	onship Status:
		Single
		Dating
		In a committed relationship
		Cohabitating
		Married
		Divorced
		Widowed
2	a 1	
3.	Sexual	Orientation:
		Straight/Heterosexual
		Gay
		Lesbian
		Bisexual
		Queer
		Questioning
		Other (Please Specify):
4.	Gender	r:
••		Female
	П	Male
	_	Transgender
	_	Other (Please Specify):
		(
5.	What i	s your age?:

The following questions concern sexual experiences that you may have had that were unwanted. We know that these are personal questions, so we do not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope that this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Place a check mark in the box showing the number of times each experience has happened to you WITH A MEMBER OF THE OPPOSITE-SEX. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion--for example, if one night someone told you some lies and had sex with you when you were drunk, you would check both boxes a and c. The past 12 months refers to the past year going back from today. Since age 14 refers to your life starting on your 14th birthday and stopping one year ago from today. While you may have experienced one or many of these sexual experiences with someone of the same-sex, for the purposes of the current study we ask that you answer the following questions with reference to your sexual experiences with MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITE-SEX. You may skip any questions you do not wish to answer or stop participating at any time.

	Sexual Experiences	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
of 1	Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of clothes without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a.	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b.	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c.	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d.	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e.	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
_		0 1 2 2	0 1 2 2
	Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with me without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
. 1	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d ,	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
	Someone made me put my penis into their vagina or insert my gers or objects into their vagina without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
. 1	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d ,	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		

		How many	How many times
		times in the	since age 14?
		past 12	
		months?	
	Someone inserted fingers or objects into my butt without my onsent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
W	Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to have oral sex ith me or tried to make me have oral sex with them without my onsent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c .	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
m	Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to make me put y penis or tried to make me stick my fingers or objects into their agina without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		

	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
7. Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to stick objects or fingers into my butt without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, gettingangry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop . what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		

APPENDIX G: SES-SFV GENDER-NEUTRAL FEMALE

1.	Race/E	Ethnicity (Check all that apply):
		Black or African American
		Asian or Pacific Islander
		Asian American
		White or European American
		Hispanic or Latino/Latina
		Native American
		Middle Eastern Descent
		Bi-racial or Multi-racial
		Other (Please Specify):
2.	Relatio	onship Status:
		Single
		Dating
		In a committed relationship
		Cohabitating
		Married
		Divorced
		Widowed
3.	Sexual	Orientation:
		Straight/Heterosexual
		Gay
		Lesbian
		Bisexual
		Queer
		Questioning
		Other (Please Specify):
4.	Gende	r:
		Female
		Male
		Transgender
		Other (Please Specify):
_	3371 4 *	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
5.	w nat 1	s your age?:

The following questions concern sexual experiences that you may have had that were unwanted. We know that these are personal questions, so we do not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope that this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Place a check mark in the box showing the number of times each experience has happened to you WITH A MEMBER OF THE OPPOSITE-SEX. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion--for example, if one night someone told you some lies and had sex with you when you were drunk, you would check both boxes a and c. The past 12 months refers to the past year going back from today. Since age 14 refers to your life starting on your 14th birthday and stopping one year ago from today. While you may have experienced one or many of these sexual experiences with someone of the same-sex, for the purposes of the current study we ask that you answer the following questions with reference to your sexual experiences with MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITE-SEX. You may skip any questions you do not wish to answer or stop participating at any time.

Sexual Experiences	How many times	How many
	in the past 12 months?	times since age 14?
1. Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what . was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, . pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
2. Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
them without my consent by:	0 1 2 5+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting . angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what . was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, . pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
3. Someone put their penis into my vagina or inserted their fingers or objects into my vagina without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, gettingangry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what . was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		

	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
4. Someone put their penis into my butt or someone inserted their fingers or objects into my butt without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		'
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
5. Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to have oral sex with me or tried to make me have oral sex with them without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, gettingangry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop . what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
6. Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to put their	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
penis into my vagina or tried to stick their fingers or objects into my vagina without my consent by:	0 1 2 31	0 1 2 31
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop . what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		

		How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
in	Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to put their penis to my butt or tried to stick their fingers or objects into my butt thout my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e	Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		

APPENDIX H: SES-SFV GENDERED MALE

1.	Race/E	thnicity (Check all that apply):
		Black or African American
		Asian or Pacific Islander
		Asian American
		White or European American
		Hispanic or Latino/Latina
		Native American
		Middle Eastern Descent
		Bi-racial or Multi-racial
		Other (Please Specify):
2.	Relatio	onship Status:
		Single
		\mathcal{E}
		In a committed relationship
		Cohabitating
		Married
		Divorced
	Ш	Widowed
3.	Sexual	Orientation:
٥.		Straight/Heterosexual
		Gay
	П	Lesbian
		Bisexual
		Queer
		Questioning
		Other (Please Specify):
4.	Gender	r:
		Female
		Male
		Transgender
		Other (Please Specify):
_	33 71 ₀₋₁₋₄ *	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
5.	wnat 1	s your age?:

The following questions concern sexual experiences that you may have had that were unwanted. We know that these are personal questions, so we do not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Place a check mark in the box showing the number of times each experience has happened to you. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion--for example, if one night a woman told you lies and had sex with you when you were drunk, you would check both boxes a and c. The past 12 months refers to the past year going back from today. Since age 14 refers to your life starting on your 14th birthday and stopping one year ago from today. You may skip any questions you do not wish to answer or stop participating at any time.

Sexual Experiences	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
1. A woman fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what . was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with her body weight, . pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
	0 1 2 2	0 1 2 2
2. A woman had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with her without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with her body weight, . pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
3. A woman made me put my penis into her vagina or insert my	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
fingers or objects into her vagina without my consent by:		
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with her body weight, . pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		

	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
4. A woman inserted fingers or objects into my butt without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, gettingangry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what . was happening.		
Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
5. Even though it didn't happen, a woman TRIED to have oral sex with me or tried to make me have oral sex with her without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop . what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with her body weight, . pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
6. Even though it didn't happen, a woman TRIED to make me put	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
my penis into her vagina or tried to make me stick my fingers or objects into her vagina without my consent by:	0 1 2 5+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop . what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with her body weight, . pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		

		How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
	Even though it didn't happen, a woman TRIED to stick objects fingers into my butt without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a	Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b	Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c .	Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d	Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e	Using force, for example holding me down with her body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		

APPENDIX I: SES-SFV GENDERED FEMALE

1.	Race/E	Ethnicity (Check all that apply):
		Black or African American
		Asian or Pacific Islander
		Asian American
		White or European American
		Hispanic or Latino/Latina
		Native American
		Middle Eastern Descent
		Bi-racial or Multi-racial
		Other (Please Specify):
2.	Relation	onship Status:
		Single
		Dating
		In a committed relationship
		Cohabitating
		Married
		Divorced
		Widowed
2	Carreal	Orientation
3.		Orientation:
		Straight/Heterosexual
		Gay Lesbian
		Bisexual
		Queer Questioning
		Other (Please Specify):
	Ш	Other (Tlease Specify).
4.	Gender	r:
		Female
		Male
		Transgender
		Other (Please Specify):
_	****	
5.	What i	s your age?:

The following questions concern sexual experiences that you may have had that were unwanted. We know these are personal questions, so we do not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Place a check mark in the box showing the number of times each experience has happened to you. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion--for example, if one night a man told you lies and had sex with you when you were drunk, you would check both boxes a and c. The past 12 months refers to the past year going back from today. Since age 14 refers to your life starting on your 14th birthday and stopping one year ago from today. You may skip any questions you do not wish to answer or stop participating at any time.

Sexual Experiences	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
1. A man fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b. Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c. Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
d. Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e. Using force, for example holding me down with his body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
	T	T
2. A man had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with him without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop . what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with his body weight, . pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
3. A man put his penis into my vagina or inserted his fingers or objects into my vagina without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop . what was happening.		
Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with his body weight, . pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		

	How many times in the past	How many times since age
4. A man put his penis into my butt or inserted his fingers or	12 months?	14? 0 1 2 3+
objects into my butt without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 5+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, gettingangry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.		
Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with his body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
	0 1 2 2	
5. Even though it didn't happen, a man TRIED to have oral sex with me or tried to make me have oral sex with him without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop . what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with his body weight, . pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		
6. Even though it didn't happen, a man TRIED to put his penis into my vagina or tried to stick his fingers or objects into my vagina without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop . what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with his body weight, . pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		

	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
7. Even though it didn't happen, a man TRIED to put his penis into my butt or tried to stick his fingers or objects into my butt without my consent by:	0 1 2 3+	0 1 2 3+
a Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread . rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.		
b Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.		
c Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop . what was happening.		
d Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.		
e Using force, for example holding me down with his body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.		