

THE ROLE OF FEMALE'S ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND CLOTHING ON
ATTITUDES TOWARDS DATE RAPE

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ABSTRACT

Both alcohol consumption and clothing that is labeled provocative have been shown to increase people's negative judgment towards women in a sexual aggression situation. Two experiments assessed the role that these two factors play in conjunction with one another. Experiment One assessed the types of women's clothing that college students consider provocative or conservative, as well as an independent rating of how fashionable students consider the clothing. The photographs rated as most provocative, conservative and fashionable were used in Experiment Two. In Experiment Two, participants read an incident/police report, accompanied by the photograph of a woman wearing either a provocative outfit or a conservative outfit, as determined by Experiment One. The incident/police report is about a woman who reported a sexual assault. In one report, she reported drinking beforehand; in the alternate version, she reported being completely sober. Participants will then make judgments of the man's versus the woman's responsibility. The Attitudes towards Women Scale (AWS) (Spence, Helmreich, & Stapp, 1973) and the Revised Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire will also be completed. Results will be analyzed using a repeated measures analysis of variance in Experiment One and in Experiment Two, a between subjects 2 x 2 factorial analysis of variance. Expected results are a main effect for clothing type and for alcohol. Further, an interaction is expected with a woman dressed provocatively and consuming alcohol on a date viewed as much more responsible for sexual assault (a synergistic versus an additive effect).

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INTRODUCTION

For decades, Americans have been much concerned with rape. Although most Americans associate rape with assault by a stranger, the most prevalent forms of rape involve assault by someone known by the victim, such as a dating partner (Fairstein, 1993). Public views of date rape may vary depending on some factors that may contribute to the probability of the occurrence of rape, such as the clothing type of the victim and whether or not the victim was drinking alcohol. Past studies reveal that the dress of a female (Edmonds & Cahoon, 1986) and alcohol consumption play important role in the sexual judgments of men (Abbey & Harnish, 1995). For example, men may consume alcohol with the presumption that alcohol has a positive effect on sexual activities. However, there are few studies that discuss female alcohol consumption and people's feelings about a potential victim who is drinking alcohol. Therefore, clothing and alcohol consumption of a female are two factors that may need to be addressed simultaneously, due to the extent that these two factors may contribute singly and interactively to the probability of rape.

The current study focused on attributions of clothing type due to the fact that clothing fashions have changed and clothing that may have been considered as provocative years ago, may be considered as fashionable today. As stated previously, alcohol consumption of a potential victim may be a factor in the probability of date rape, therefore; more research is needed in regards to people's views about females' alcohol consumption, but first I will define date/acquaintance rape and discuss some previous research findings.

Date/Acquaintance Rape

It has been reported that more than half of all cases of reported rapes were cases of acquaintance rape (Fairstein, 1993). An acquaintance is a person someone may know and interact with in a social manner (Johnson & Jackson, 1988). Early research has indicated that more than half of all rapes are committed by someone the victim knew (Amir, 1966; Kanin, 1951). Therefore, the term date/acquaintance rape is used to provide a better description of the criminal activity, which also makes the act harder to prove, based on what the victim says. Date/acquaintance rape is when someone is forced to engage in sexual intercourse or verbally coerced sexual intercourse by someone he/she knows (Abbey, McAuslan, & Ross, 1998). However, even though research suggests how prevalent date/acquaintance rape is, there is some research that indicates that some people think that stranger rape is much more serious and more “real” than date/acquaintance rape (Klemmack & Klemmack, 1976). Therefore, when compared to stranger rape, conviction for date/acquaintance rape is less probable (Clark & Lewis, 1977). Since the term date/acquaintance rape have been discussed, to provide a more comparative view of the topic, stranger rape, will also be discussed.

Stranger rape, as stated previously is viewed as being more serious than date/acquaintance rape. Stranger rape is when someone is forced to engage in sexual intercourse or verbally coerced sexual intercourse by someone he/she does not know (Abbey et. al., 1998). Check and Malamuth (1983) demonstrated that subjects tended to perceive acquaintance rape victims as reacting more favorably to an assault, than stranger rape victims. In addition to the relationship between a rape victim and the perpetrator, there are a few other factors that may lead the public to attribute more responsibility to

the victim and view the perpetrator's behavior as justified. These factors include things such as women's clothing and whether or not he or she has consumed alcohol.

Clothing Type

Past research on attitudes concerning crimes related to clothing worn by female victims has been conducted. A study by Kanekar and Kolsawalla (1980) that included a group of college students, found that when a rape victim was described as dressed in a sexually "provocative" manner compared to a "non-provocative" one, greater fault was attributed to a provocatively dressed victim, than a non-provocatively dressed victim. They defined provocative as short skirts, and a tight low-cut jersey top with no bra. In addition, further studies by Edmonds and Cahoon's (1986) used 52 male and 91 female subjects, recruited from an introductory psychology course. Results of the study conclude that both men and women felt that a woman wearing "provocative" clothing is more responsible for assault than a woman wearing "conservative" clothing (Edmonds & Cahoon, 1986). Edmonds and Cahoon defined provocative as a dress that revealed breasts and legs to a great extent. They defined conservative as slacks with an attractive blouse. In the same study, men and women indicated that the attacker should be held less accountable when the victim was wearing "provocative" clothing than when the victim was wearing "conservative" clothing (Edmonds & Cahoon, 1986). In this study men and women felt that women wearing "provocative" clothing rather than "conservative" clothing are at a greater risk for victimization and more responsible for crimes committed against them (Edmonds & Cahoon, 1986). These results indicate that there may be a cultural bias about the factors that contribute to rape and whose was responsible.

Some people feel that some women “asked for it,” because of the type of clothing she wore. A misperception of rape discussed by Thorton, Robbins, & Johnson (1981) is that rape victims invite attacks through appearance and, therefore; are responsible for these attacks. Unfortunately, research indicates that more than any other serious crime, rape victims are often perceived by members of society as somehow responsible for their own victimization (Thorton, Robbins, & Johnson, 1981). However, since rape is such an emotionally damaging crime, “blaming the victim” may not be an effective way to deal with the problem.

More research indicates that, “provocative” dress on the part of the victim of date rape, resulted in a greater likelihood that people would attribute responsibility for the assailant’s behavior to the victim, as well as the association of the greater tendency for people to agree that the behavior of the assailant was justified (Cassidy & Hurrell, 1995). In other words, research indicates that forced sex is acceptable to some people under certain circumstances, and even though research suggests individuals do associate potential sexual behaviors with certain clothing types, this may be a misperception of the wearer’s intent (Lewis & Johnson, 1989). In terms of misperception, it has been suggested that what some define as “provocative” clothing, others defines as just “fashionable” and feel that wearing such clothing is not intended as a sexual message, necessarily. Therefore, it may be necessary to contribute more recent information about clothing and date rape.

More recent studies show that some people may think that the woman is responsible because of the type of clothing she wore, due to the belief that she may have provoked the attack or “asked for it”. Research shows that how a woman dresses may be

interpreted as a cue to her character, vulnerability, willingness to have sex, and provocation of males' behavior and, consequently, affects the likelihood of sexual assault, including date rape (Workman & Freeburg, 1999). In addition, studies show that men and women, who saw photographs of a rape victim in "provocative" clothing, attribute more responsibility to the victim than those who saw a rape victim dressed in "conservative" clothing. According to Lennon, Johnson, and Schulz (1999) dress conveys both accurate and inaccurate messages about the wearer, however; in some legal cases the assumption is that dress accurately indicates the wearer's intent. Lennon et. al. (1999) described clothing that is revealing as low-cut blouses, short skirts, tight clothing, or see-through clothing. They described clothing that is non-revealing as a blouse buttoned to the neck, a skirt without a slit, and boots. However, research suggests that young men interpret a young woman's outfit as a signal, whereas the young woman may have selected that outfit to conform to fashion trends or other reasons (Lennon et. al., 1999). Therefore, we may conclude that a young woman may not have chosen to wear an outfit for sexual reasons the clothing may be innovative or newly introduced to the marketplace (Lennon et. al., 1999).

Other, more recent studies, report dress, particularly, clothing as a means of communicating general messages about the wearer (Lennon et. al., 1999). Lennon et. al. (1999) found that both boys and girls reported that when a woman wore a see-through blouse, low-cut top, tight jeans, or did not wear a bra, she was possibly indicating a desire to have sex. Goodchilds and Zellman (1984) noted that this inconsistency lays the foundation for miscommunication between the sexes. As a form of communication, dress is less precise than language and therefore, what is communication is often ambiguous

and open to misinterpretation. Fashion change can create yet more ambiguity in messages conveyed by dress (Lennon et. al., 1999).

There are many studies on date rape and factors that may contribute to the occurrence of date rape, however; more recent studies about these factors and the views of young adults today are limited. The discussion of these past and more recent studies on date rape and clothing are useful in the accountability for date rape and “whose fault” it is. Goodchilds and Zellman (1984) found that male and female students believe that forced sex was acceptable behavior for a man of a woman “led him on,” changed her mind, or got him sexually excited. These students believe that these are some justifications for date rape, justification meaning that the man’s actions of rape were accounted for based on the woman’s actions. Research suggests that men are more likely than women to use intoxication to justify socially inappropriate or morally reprehensible behavior (Berglas, 1987). Because societal norms do not treat women’s intoxication as appropriate, drunkenness cannot typically be used by women to justify errors of judgment or socially inappropriate behavior (Berglas, 1987; Robbins, 1989).

Furthermore, Cassidy and Hurrell (1995) conducted a study to investigate the influence of a date rape victim’s clothing on judgments concerning whether (1) the victim was responsible for her assailant’s behavior, (2) the assailant’s behavior was justified, and (3) the victim was actually raped. They hypothesized that if the victim dressed provocatively that there would be a greater likelihood of judgments attributing responsibility to the victim and judgments justifying the behavior of the assailant, and a lesser likelihood of judgments of rape (Cassidy & Hurrell, 1995). The results of the previously discussed study conclude that subjects who saw the photographs of the girl

wearing “provocative” clothing were more likely to indicate that she was responsible for the assailant’s behavior, than were subjects who saw the photographs of the victim wearing “conservative” clothing and those who saw no photographs at all (Cassidy & Hurrell, 1995). Results also show that there was a greater tendency to agree that the assailant’s behavior was justified among subjects in the “provocative” condition than among subjects who saw the “conservative” clothing or saw no photographs at all (Cassidy & Hurrell, 1995). There were no definitive statements about what was considered “provocative” and “conservative.” Unfortunately, research suggests that some people believe that there are certain circumstances of which we should “blame the victim” and that the assailant’s behavior is “justified.” Therefore, it may be necessary to discuss some research that focuses on people’s feelings about women and alcohol consumption.

Women and Alcohol Consumption

Sexual assault has frequently been linked to alcohol consumption (Abbey et. al., 1998), such that drinking can loosen people’s inhibitions, dull common sense, and for some, bring out sexually aggressive behavior. Some men and women who drink alcohol will find many situations when it becomes harder to use good judgment, to be cautious, or to protect themselves. In a study by Berkowitz and Perkins (1987), they found that some men even admit that they get drunk in order to experience disinhibition, power, and heightened sexuality. It has also been found in a self report that some men drink alcohol to feel more comfortable about forcing sex on their female companion (Scully & Marolla, 1984). Surprisingly, 62% of the men interviewed in a study conducted by Kanin (1984), attributed the rape completely or partially to their alcohol consumption. More recent

research suggests that alcohol consumption decreases men's, but increases women's, sense of responsibility for sexual assault (Abbey, Ross, McDuffie, & McAuslan, 1996). Therefore, it may be important to discuss alcohol and the part it plays in sexual situations, especially in situations when the woman is drinking.

Alcohol, sex, and aggression are frequently linked in the American society (Abbey et. al., 1998). About half of all sexual assaults involve alcohol consumption by the perpetrator, the victim, or both (Abbey et. al., 1996). A woman's alcohol consumption is frequently perceived as a sign of her availability (Abbey et. al., 1998). Studies show that a drinking woman is perceived more sexually than a non-drinking woman (Abbey & Harnish, 1995). In a study by George, Gournic, and McAfee (1988) both male and female raters perceived the woman who had few drinks of alcohol as being more willing to be seduced, more responsive to a sexual advance, and more willing to engage in sexual intercourse than a woman who had not drunk alcohol (Abbey et. al., 1998). In addition, a study reported that "A woman who goes to the home or apartment of a man on their first date implies that she is willing to have sex" (Abbey & Harnish 1995). Studies show that when a woman consumes alcohol, she is viewed as weak and vulnerable; however, alcohol seems to play a totally different role with men.

Men as compared to women, expect to feel more powerful, sexual, aggressive, and disinhibited after drinking alcohol (Abbey, McAuslan, McDuffie, Ross, & Zawacki, 1995). Misperceptions might occur because of cognitive changes resulting from alcohol consumption. Leonard (1989) and Steele and Southwick (1985), reported that alcohol consumption disrupts higher-order cognitive processes such as abstraction, conceptualization, and interpretation of complex stimuli. Furthermore, some people tend

to have a narrower perceptual field when under the influence of alcohol, and are less able to attend to multiple cues; instead they focus on the most salient, obvious aspects of the situation. Steele and Josephs (1988) have labeled this as “alcohol myopia”. This leads to the discussion of public views about alcohol consumption and sexual promiscuity in women and the stigmatization of alcoholic women and how alcohol may result in their sexual victimization (Blume, 1991).

Recently, studies have been done to assess people’s attitudes about female alcohol consumption. In an article, Sheila Blume (1991) states that an old adage says “One cup of wine is good for a woman, two are degrading, three induce her to act like an immoral woman, and four cause her to lose all self-respect and sense of shame.” This quote suggests that in the 1990’s public views about women drinking alcohol were negative. To provide more comparative and recent views about female alcohol consumption, it may be necessary to discuss more contemporary public views about female alcohol consumption.

George, Skinner and Marlatt (1986) conducted a study that included 94 male college students, who were asked to watch a video of a woman drinking alcohol or cola under different conditions. The male participants were to then rate the woman on sexual responsiveness and promiscuity. In terms of sexual responsiveness and promiscuity, students gave the highest rating on both parameters to the woman seen drinking beer with a male companion (George 1986, 1988). The results of this study may indicate that men view woman’s drunkenness as an exploitable weakness, such that this biased view of a drinking woman could support or even welcome unwanted sexual advances (George et. al., 1986).

Additionally, in a second study by George and his colleagues (1988), 174 male and female college students read vignettes and filled out questionnaires about young women's drinking. Results indicate that compared to a woman drinking alcohol, those who consumed nonalcoholic beverages were rated as less aggressive, more socially skilled, and less sexually predisposed (George et. al., 1988). George and his colleagues found results that were consistent with previous research. Richardson and Campbell (1982) conducted a study that included 187 male and female college students. The participants were given four different versions of a rape scenario, in one version the victim was drunk, in another the rapist was drunk, in the third, both were intoxicated, and in the fourth, neither were under the influence. The results suggest that both male and female college students rated the victim as more responsible when she was drunk, and rated the rapist less responsible if he was drunk at the time. So in retrospect, studies suggest that women who are under the influence of alcohol are viewed as responsible for a sexual assault. Therefore, studies like this seem to illustrate views that women who drink are more likely to become victims of sexual assault, than are other women (Blume 1991) as well as more likely to be blamed for the assault. Views such as those previously discussed, suggest that there is a consistency in people's views about female alcohol consumption and sexual aggression. This leads to the expectation that similar findings will be illustrated in the proposed study.

Previous studies about a woman's clothing and date/acquaintance rape found that when a woman was described as wearing provocative clothing, and a victim of sexual assault, college students attributed more blame to the provocatively dressed woman than to the non-provocatively dressed woman. For example, rape can be interpreted as being

motivated by a need for power, control, or dominance and sexual fulfillment on the part of the perpetrator (Muelenhard & Linton, 1987). Often, however, it may be the victim who is blamed for the rape. For example, as discussed above, a female target attacked by a male perpetrator may be perceived to be at fault for her own rape depending on how provocative her clothes were (Abbey, Cozzarelli, McLaughlin & Harnish, 1987), where the rape actually occurred (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987; Malamuth, Linz, Heavey, Barnes, & Acker, 1995), if and how much alcohol she drank (George, Gournic & McAfee, 1988; Corcoran & Thomas, 1991; Norris & Cubbins, 1992). Studies also suggest that college students believe that a woman who consumes alcohol in a bar presents herself as more sexually available than a woman who does not consume alcohol. Additionally, studies have revealed that public views about women and alcohol consumption are generally negative, for example some people may believe that “she asked for it” if a woman was drinking alcohol and becomes a victim of a sexual assault, while she was intoxicated.

Therefore, in an attempt to contribute literature that illustrates college students’ views about a woman’s clothing and alcohol consumption and the role these factors play in sexual aggression, the proposed study conducted a vignette style experiment, of which participants read an incident/police report that discussed a woman’s report to the police about being a victim of sexual assault. The incident/police report mentioned that the victim of the assault had consumed alcohol or had not consumed alcohol. Accompanying the incident/police report was a photograph of a woman wearing either a “provocative” outfit or a “conservative” outfit. The purpose of the study was to find out if there is an effect of a woman wearing a particular type of clothing and/or consuming alcohol in a

sexual assault situation. The expected results predict a synergistic effect rather than an additive effect for clothing and alcohol consumption combined.

Hypotheses

- The first hypothesis states that there will be a main effect for a woman wearing “provocative” clothing on a date will be considered more “sexually available” and more responsible for forced sex, than a woman wearing “conservative” clothing on a date.
- The second hypothesis states that there will be main effect that suggests that a woman drinking alcohol on a date will be considered more “sexually available” and more responsible for forced sex, than a woman who does not drink alcohol on a date.
- The final hypothesis states that there will be a significant interaction, such that a woman dressed conservatively on a date, even if she consumes alcohol, is considered much less “sexually available” and less responsible for forced sex than a woman dressed “provocatively” on a date.

The findings are expected based on previous studies about alcohol consumption and clothing and how these factors contribute to date rape situations. However, due to the length of time that has passed since these issues have been researched, the proposed research is an attempt to contribute more updated literature.

Since fashions and societal views about women have changed, it is necessary to conduct a preliminary study that assesses the types of woman’s clothing that college students consider provocative and conservative, as well as fashionable. It may be helpful to find out what types of clothing are considered fashionable and/or provocative.

Clothing that may have been considered as fashionable in previous years, may not be considered as fashionable now. The same goes for provocative clothing, due to the shift in societal concerns as well as generational trends, clothing styles and public views about these styles have changed. In an attempt to assess college students' views about women's social roles in society, the Attitudes toward Woman Scale (AWS) (Spence, Helmrich, & Stapp, 1973) was used. The AWS is a short 25-item version of Spence-Helmreich (1972) Attitudes toward Woman Scale. This scale contains statements about the rights and roles of women in such areas as vocational, educational, and intellectual activities; dating behavior and etiquette sexual behavior; and marital relationships (Spence et. al., 1973). Each item is rated on a Likert scale from 0-3, 0 represents the most traditional and 3 the most contemporary, profeminist response (Spence et. al., 1973). The scores presumably reflect the degree to which the individual holds traditional or liberal views and permit comparison of the attitudes of various groups on this dimension, predictions of other behaviors on the basis of the individual's attitude score (Spence et. al., 1973). This scale was used for that purpose, to be able to better illustrate why views about woman may have changed and whether or not they have changed.

EXPERIMENT ONE

Methods

The University of North Carolina Wilmington Human Subjects Protection Review Committee, in accordance with Federal Drug Administration regulations, Department of Health and Human Subjects Services, and university guidelines approved this study.

Participants

The study consisted of 18 female (51.4%) and 17 (48.6%) male psychology students between the ages of 18-26. Twenty-four (68.6%) of the participants reported that they were single, 10 (28.6%) were in a steady dating situation, and one (2.9%) person was married. There were 20 (57.1%) freshmen, 7 (20%) were sophomore, 5 (14.3%) were juniors and 3 (8.6%) were seniors. The participants signed-up for a time to attend the pilot session, based on the posted available times on the “Psychology Experiment board”.

Materials

The materials included an informed consent, a demographic questionnaire, the Attitudes towards Woman Scale (AWS) (Spence et. al., 1973) (See Appendix A), and eight photographs of a model dressed in eight different outfits. There was also a questionnaire that assessed dependent measures of the provocativeness, conservativeness, and fashionableness of each outfit (See Appendix B).

Procedure

The participants signed an informed consent, filled out a demographic questionnaire, completed the (AWS), and viewed some photographs, in random order, of a model wearing eight different outfits. The model’s pose as well as the background in the photographs remained constant; her face was covered with a neutral colored dot, in an attempt to decrease any bias that her facial expression might have caused. The dot was also used to help the participants focus on the outfit instead of the model’s facial expression. The participants then rated each outfit on provocativeness, conservativeness, fashionableness, and the likelihood that one would either like to wear the outfit (for

women only) or the likelihood that one would like for a woman to wear the outfit (for men only). Each question in the questionnaire was rated on a 7 point Likert scale (1 = not at all - 7 = extremely).

Data Analysis Plan

Demographic and descriptive data

Age, gender, college classification, dating status (married, single etc...) and ethnicity of the participant was reported. The (AWS) was scored used as a moderating variable, to assist in determining the relationship between the participants' responses and their overall views about women.

Results and Discussion

A repeated measures analysis of variance was conducted for each photograph, in an attempt to assess which photographs significantly differed from the others. The photographs that significantly differed from the other photographs, on ratings of provocativeness and conservativeness were used in experiment two.

EXPERIMENT TWO

Methods

The University of North Carolina Wilmington Human Subjects Protection Review Committee, in accordance with Federal Drug Administration regulations, Department of Health and Human Subjects Services, and university guidelines approved this study.

Participants

The study consisted of 190 total participants, 102 (53.7%) females and 88 (46.3%) males between the ages of 17-22, and the average age of the participants was

18.5. Three male participants were eliminated from data analysis because they were outside of the age limit. One hundred and thirty-four (70.5%) of the participants reported that they were single and 56 (29.5%) were in a steady dating situation. There were 155 (81.6%) Caucasian Americans, 19 (10%) African Americans, 6 (3.2%) Asian Americans, 6 (3.2%) Hispanics, and 4 (2.1%) participants from other ethnicities. There were 144 (75.8%) freshmen, 37 (19.5%) sophomore, 6 (3.2%) juniors, and 3 (1.6%) seniors. The participants signed-up for a time to attend Experiment Two, based on the posted available times on the “Psychology Experiment” board. They met in a classroom at their assigned times and were provided with a demographic questionnaire that assessed the age of participants, gender, ethnic background, dating status, and college classification.

Materials

The materials included an informed consent, a demographic questionnaire, the Attitudes towards Women Scale (AWS) (Spence et. al., 1973) (See Appendix A) and the Revised - Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire (R-AEQ) (George et. el., 1995). R-AEQ was used in an attempt to assess participants’ expectancies about alcohol and sexual aggression. Their expectancies may make them more likely to view a woman as sexually available and/or responsible for a sexual assault, (See Appendix C) and a police/incident report. (See Appendix D) In the police/incident report, they read that “Heather” and “Ken”, who knew each other slightly from university classes, were downtown at a party. One police/incident report she reports that she had been drinking. (See Appendix D) and in the other report, she reports that she had not been drinking. (See Appendix E) The participants then rated their responses to some questions about Heather’s attractiveness and flirtatiousness. Responses were rated on a Likert scale from 1-7 (1 = strongly agree

and 7 = strongly disagree), higher scores on these two questions suggest disagreement. (See Appendix F) Then they rated their responses to what extent they held Heather responsible and to what extent they held Ken for the sexual assault. Responses were also rated on a Likert scale from 1-7 (1 = none and 7 = all). (See Appendix F) They were also asked two open-ended exploratory questions that asked “What else would you like to know about Heather in order to make a judgment?” and “What else would you like to know about Ken in order to make a judgment?” (See Appendix F) In addition, the participants saw one of two photographs accompanied by one of the two police/incident reports. (See Appendix G) In other words, the photographs were of one model in either a provocative or a conservative outfit (as determined by Experiment One) and the police/incident mentioned that Heather had either been drinking alcohol or not.

The experiment included a questionnaire that asked participants to rate Heather’s attractiveness and flirtatiousness on a 7-point Likert scale from 1-7 (1-strongly agree - 7-strongly disagree). Then they were to rate Heather and Ken’s responsibility on a Likert scale from 1-7 (1 = none – 7 = all). Lastly, the participants were asked two open-ended exploratory questions: “What else would you like to know about Heather in order to make a decision?” and “What else would you like to know about Ken in order to make a decision?” (See Appendix E)

Procedure

The participants signed an informed consent, filled out the demographic questionnaire, read one of two police/incident reports, the photograph of the model wearing a provocative outfit or conservative outfit, accompanied the police/incident report. Then they filled out a questionnaire in which they rated if they felt Heather was

flirtatious and if she was attractive, how she was responsible they felt Heather was for the outcome, how responsible they felt Ken was for the outcome. (See Appendix F) They were also asked two open-ended questions of which they were to write what else they would like to know about Heather and Ken in order to make a judgment (See Appendix F). The participants then completed the Attitudes towards Women Scale (AWS), and the Revised- Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire (R-AEQ).

Data analysis plan

Demographic and descriptive data

Age, gender, college classification, dating status (married, single etc...) and ethnicity was reported for each participant. The (AWS) and the (R-AEQ) was scored and was used as moderating variables, to assist in determining the relationship between the participants responses and their attitudes about women as well as their alcohol expectancies.

Experimental data

The dependent variables were measured using a 6 inch line, of which the subject rated their response by providing a hash mark on the line closest to the spot that represents how they feel. Participants marked if they felt that Heather was attractive and if they viewed Heather as flirtatious on a Likert scale from 1-7 (1= strongly agree – 7= strongly disagree). Then marked the extent of Heather as well as Ken's responsibility for the assault on a scale from 1-7 (1=none – 7= all). Lastly, participants were asked an open-ended exploratory question, and they "wrote in" what else they would like to know about Heather and Ken, in order to make a judgment. Data was analyzed by measuring from the bottom point on the line to the marked point. The lower the rating represents a

stronger agreement of attractiveness and flirtatiousness. Furthermore, the lower the rating represents one's view that there is a lesser extent of responsibility.

RESULTS

The present study was a 2 (male/female participant) x 2 (provocative vs. conservative clothing) x 2 (alcohol vs. no alcohol) between subjects design, in which the participants were exposed to only one of four conditions (no alcohol consumption/provocative photograph, no alcohol/conservative photograph, alcohol consumption/provocative photograph, and alcohol/conservative photograph). Cross tabulation of photograph/condition was disseminated randomly as follows: in the first group there were 49 (25 females/24 males) who saw the provocative photograph and read the police/incident report that mentioned that Heather had been drinking (See Tables 1 and 2). In the second group, there were 48 (25 females/23 males) who saw the provocative photograph and read the report that mentioned that Heather had not been drinking (See Tables 1 and 2). In the third group there were 45 (24 females/21 males) who saw the conservative photograph and read the report that mentioned that Heather had been drinking (See Tables 1 and 2). In the last group there were 48 (28 females/20 males) who saw the conservative photograph and read the report that mentioned that Heather had not been drinking (See Tables 1 and 2). In other words, this illustrates that the distribution of the number of participants in each group contributes to a lesser amount of variance across groups.

Table 1.

Total number of female participants in each condition

	Female	
	Provocative	Conservative
Alcohol	25	24
No Alcohol	25	28

Table 2.

Total number of male participants in each condition

	Male	
	Provocative	Conservative
Alcohol	24	21
No Alcohol	23	20

Presented in Tables 3 and 4, are the overall means and standard deviations for the dependent variables such as Heather's attractiveness (HAttractive), Heather's flirtatiousness (HFlirtatious), Heather's responsibility (HResponsible), and Ken's responsibility (KResponsible). It may be useful to note that for dependent measures HAttractive and HFlirtatious, higher overall means suggest disagreement. For example, overall, females in the provocative no alcohol condition rated the woman (on a Likert scale from 1-7) in the photo as more attractive 3.61 (*1.22*), than females in the other three conditions. Also noteworthy, attractiveness ratings may be ambiguous, in that the participants were not shown the face of the alleged victim; they were only shown a picture of the body from the neck down.

Table 3.

Overall Means (*SD*)

	<i>Female</i>			
	Provocative		Conservative	
	Alcohol	No Alcohol	Alcohol	No Alcohol
HAttractive*	3.68 (1.21)	3.61(1.22)	3.87(1.33)	3.77(1.36)
HFlirtatious*	3.07(1.69)	3.66(1.67)	3.53(1.49)	3.71(1.76)
HResponsible	2.46(1.59)	2.15(1.99)	2.13(1.27)	2.25(2.01)
KResponsible	5.11(.87)	5.12(1.01)	4.89(.92)	4.58(1.76)

* *Higher means for HAttractive and HFlirtatious suggests disagreement*

Table 4.

Overall Means (*SD*)

	<i>Male</i>			
	Provocative		Conservative	
	Alcohol	No Alcohol	Alcohol	No Alcohol
HAttractive*	3.41(1.17)	3.74(1.18)	3.66(1.15)	3.55(1.10)
HFlirtatious*	3.80(1.43)	3.62(1.60)	3.26(1.70)	3.51(1.45)
HResponsible	2.21(1.28)	2.28(1.85)	2.81(1.66)	2.77(1.70)
KResponsible	4.81(1.19)	4.59(1.43)	5.01(1.34)	4.68(1.08)

**Higher means for HAttractive and HFlirtatious suggests disagreement*

The Three hypotheses were tested. Data analyses were conducted using a series univariate analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA) on views about the victim's attractiveness, flirtatiousness, and responsibility, as well as Ken's responsibility. Other variable were assessed, for example, two open-ended questions that asked what else they would like to know about Heather as well as Ken in order to make judgment. Further univariate analyses were conducted on the two moderating variables, the AWS and the R-AEQ.

The first hypothesis predicted that there would be a significant main effect that college students who view a woman dressed "provocatively" on a date as more responsible for forced sex, than a woman dressed "conservatively" on a date. However, there was not a significant main effect for clothing on the woman's perceived responsibility (*p ns*).

The second hypothesis predicted that there would be a significant main effect that a woman, who consumes alcohol on a date, will be viewed as more responsible for forced sex than a woman who does not consume alcohol on a date. Again, however, there was not a significant main effect for alcohol consumption on a woman's perceived responsibility, (*p ns*).

The third hypothesis predicted that there would be a significant interaction that a woman dressed "conservatively" and consumes alcohol on a date, will be viewed as much less responsible for forced sex, than a woman dressed "provocatively" and consumes alcohol on a date. However, results do not reveal a significant interaction for the predicted synergistic effect of the photograph and alcohol condition to the participants in their view of her responsibility for the assault, (*p ns*).

A series of analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) were conducted to analyze variables from another angle. The ANCOVA looked at Heather's attractiveness as a covariate with alcohol consumption and provocativeness. Results show a significant main effect for Heather's responsibility $F = 13.6 (1, 182) p < .001$ for attractiveness.

Likewise, Heather's flirtatiousness was included as a covariate with alcohol consumption and provocativeness. Results show a significant main effect for Heather's responsibility $F = 14.9 (1, 182) p < .001$ for flirtatiousness. Condition and photograph were fixed factors throughout those analyses.

Results indicate in the correlation of attractiveness and Heather's responsibility showed that the more attractive Heather was viewed, the less responsible she was viewed for the assault ($r = .263 p < .01$) and the more responsible Ken was viewed for the assault $F = 5.2 (1, 182) p < .02$. Heather's attractiveness accounted for 6.9% of the variance in their views about her responsibility. Concurrently, the more attractive they viewed Heather; the more responsible they viewed Ken for the assault ($r = -.165 p < .05$). However, Heather's attractiveness accounted for only a small correlation, 3% of the variance, in their views about Ken's responsibility for the assault. Inversely, if she was viewed as unattractive, the more responsible she was and the less responsible Ken was for the assault.

Furthermore, results indicate that in the correlation of flirtatiousness and Heather's responsibility showed that the more flirtatious Heather was viewed, the more responsible she was viewed for the assault ($r = -.273 p < .01$) and the less responsible Ken was viewed for the assault $F = 13.3 (1, 182) p < .001$. Heather's flirtatiousness accounted for 7.5% of the variance in their views about her responsibility. Concurrently,

the more flirtatious they viewed Heather, the less responsible they viewed Ken for the assault. Inversely, if she was not viewed as flirting, the less responsible she was and the more responsible Ken was viewed for the assault ($r = .255$ $p < .01$). Heather's flirtatiousness accounted for 6.5% of the variance, in their views about Ken's responsibility. In other analyses, there was not a main effect for gender of the participants on views of responsibility. In other words, males and females views of responsibility were not significantly different under any circumstance.

In further analysis, of qualitative data, participants were asked two open-ended exploratory questions of which they were to write "What else you would like to know about Heather in order to a make and judgment?" and they were also asked to write "What else you would like to know about Ken in order to make a judgment?" When analyzing the collected data, the principal investigator listed each response separately in a spreadsheet, then studied each response and created categories for each response. Raters were used to categorize each response into the category it fit best. The results only include the responses for the categories of which the inter-rater reliability was achieved 66-100% of the time. If there was 66% of agreement, two of the three raters agreed. Respectively, if all three of the raters agreed, there was 100% agreement about which category the response fits best.

Results of the exploratory analysis found that, "attire" was a concern when it came to making judgments about the Heather's responsibility; however, it was found that only 0.32% (6 out of 190) of the participants were concerned about the victim's "attire" when asked "What else would you like to know about Heather in order to make a judgment?" Three were in the "provocative" photograph condition of which they saw the

photograph of the woman wearing a “provocative” outfit and three were in the “conservative” photograph condition of which they saw the photograph of the woman wearing a “conservative” outfit.

Furthermore, results of the exploratory analysis found that, “How Heather acted towards Ken?” was a concern when it came to making judgments about Heather’s responsibility. It was found that 28% (53 out of 190) of the participants were concerned about “How Heather acted towards Ken” when asked “What else would you like to know about Heather in order to make a judgment,” In addition, it was also found that 25% (47 out of 190) of the participants were concerned about Heather’s “Sexual History” in order to make a judgment. Surprisingly, 14% (26 out of 190) of the participants inquired about the presence or absence of alcohol, even though her alcohol consumption or lack thereof, was mentioned in the “incident report.”

In response to the question “What else would you like to know about Ken in order to make a judgment,” 49% (93 out of 190) of the participants were concerned about Ken’s alcohol consumption or lack thereof, in order to make a judgment. In other words, it can be assumed that his behavior was justified or not if he had been drinking. If Ken had been drinking before the assault, it can be assumed that his behavior was caused by or linked to his alcohol consumption. If Ken had not been drinking before the assault, it can be assumed that his behavior would be viewed as being caused by or linked to something else. Based on the number of inquiries about alcohol we could possibly assume that alcohol is viewed as an excuse for sexually aggressive behavior. In other words, if Ken was drinking his behavior is then justified and therefore he is not held responsible for the assault. However, on the other hand, if Heather had been drinking, it

is possible that she would be viewed as more responsible for the assault, due to the fact that she allowed herself to be vulnerable and susceptible to the assault. In addition, it was also found that, 26% (50 out of 190) of the participants were concerned about Ken's "sexual history" in order to make a judgment. Some participants wanted to know if Ken had ever been convicted or accused of sexual assault in the past. It seems that if he had been previously accused and/or convicted of this type behavior, he would be viewed as more responsible for the assault, than if he had not been accused or convicted before. In other words, it may also be assumed that if he had not been previously accused or convicted of such behavior in the past that their views about his responsibility would change.

Results of the AWS were not significant; it seems that college students' views about women, whether traditional or liberal, are not indicative of how responsible they would rate a woman who was sexually assaulted, no matter if she was dressed provocatively and/or if she had been drinking. Expectancy results were also not indicative, as far as their personal expectancies about alcohol, in regards to how responsible they will rate the woman who was sexually assaulted.

DISCUSSION

The study investigated the hypothesis that college students would view a woman who dressed provocatively as more responsible for a sexual assault than a woman who was dressed conservatively; however, it was not supported by the data. This finding was not consistent with previous literature, because there was not a significant main effect for "attire" in terms of her responsibility. In order for this hypothesis to be supported by the data, the college student's would have needed to agree that a provocatively dressed

woman is more responsible for a sexual assault than a conservatively dressed woman. For example, in previous research, Kanekar and Kolsawalla (1981) found that provocative or seductive appearing victims were assigned more responsibility for rape, than were non-provocative appearing victims. Previous literature also states that some participants feel that the victim's dress is under her control and is a reflection of internal trait and that dressing in a very provocative way is reflective of promiscuousness and is one type of sexual invitation (Lewis & Johnson, 1989), however these hypotheses were not supported in the present study.

The second hypothesis, that college students would view a woman who drank alcohol as more responsible for a sexual assault than a woman who had not drunk, was not supported by the data. This finding was not consistent with previous literature, because there was not a significant main effect for alcohol consumption in terms of her responsibility. In order for the hypothesis to be supported the participants would have needed to agree that a woman who had drunk alcohol, is viewed as more responsible for a sexual assault than a woman who had not drunk alcohol, as found in previous literature. Richardson and Campbell (1982) found that both male and female college students viewed the victim of rape as more responsible than the perpetrator when she was drunk. Another study that was not supported by the present study was that women who drink are viewed as more responsible for an assault than a woman who does not drink (Blume, 1991).

The third hypothesis, that predicted a significant interaction in that a woman is viewed as much more responsible for an assault if she was dressed provocatively and drinking rather than if she was dressed conservatively and drinking, is also inconsistent

with previous studies, there was no significant main effect for college students' views about the woman's responsibility, when she was viewed as dressed "provocatively" and drinking. For example, previous studies found that more blame is placed on the victim if she was seen as dressed provocatively, as opposed to conservatively (Abbey, Cozzarelli, McLaughlin & Harnish, 1987). Furthermore, even though previous literature shows that the woman is viewed as more responsible for an assault when she had been drinking than a woman who had not been drinking (Blume, 1991; Campbell, 1992), these college students seemed to disagree.

Overall these findings are not as expected. This may indicate that these college students are not concerned about the attire and the alcohol consumption of the victim, these students may understand that the assault behavior can be linked to something other than what was mentioned. It is possible that the views of college students have changed, but it is also possible that the results may be due to some of the limitations of the study, limitations that will be discussed later in greater detail. However, in an attempt to address limitations, the further analyses of covariance were conducted.

Results of these exploratory analyses indicate that undergraduate college students were generally more likely to view an unattractive woman as more responsible for an assault than an attractive woman. Furthermore, results indicate that the man was viewed as less responsible for an assault if his victim was viewed as unattractive, as opposed to a woman who was viewed as attractive. This may suggest that college students' views of a woman who is unattractive may lead them to believe that she "welcomed the attack." They may believe that "she asked for it" or that "she put herself out there." These results are consistent with previous research findings in that Seligman, Brickman, & Koulack

(1977) found that physical attractiveness of the victim of a sexual assault has been found to decrease victim blame. Consistent with other findings it was stated that a victim's physical appearance, contributes to her victimization (Seligman et. al, 1977). For example, a less attractive victim may be perceived as seducing or provoking the assailant, therefore she is viewed as more responsible than an attractive victim (Deitz, Littman, & Bentley, 1984). Which is consistent with the stereotype that "beauty is good" (Dion, Berscheid, & Walster, 1972), in that when the victim was viewed as attractive she was viewed as less responsible for the assault than a woman who is viewed as unattractive. However, due to the ambiguity of sexual assault responsibility and the fact that this is a correlational finding, it may be useful to provide additional ways to effectively determine other factors that may be helpful in making judgment decisions.

Further exploratory analyses indicate that undergraduate college students were generally more likely to view a flirtatious woman as more responsible for an assault than a non flirtatious woman. The man was viewed as less responsible if the victim was viewed as flirtatious, as opposed to a woman who was viewed as non flirtatious. This may suggest that college students believe that a flirtatious woman "asked for it" or that she, "put herself out there." Although, there is little research available to support this finding, flirting behaviors are often associated with sexual intent (Greer & Buss, 1994; Jesser, 1978; Perper, 1985; Simpson et. al., 1993). Individuals who mistakenly interpret flirting as courtship initiation could escalate their own behaviors so as to engage in undesired social sexual behavior (Henningesen, 2004). Consistent with previous studies, the idea of flirtatiousness and the misperception of sexual intent can contribute to sexual coercion in a relationship; (Henningesen, 2004) therefore increasing the chances that a

woman who is viewed as flirtatious as more responsible for a sexual assault than a woman who is not viewed as flirtatious. Abbey and other researchers have explored the notion that perceptions of flirtatiousness are related to perceptions of sexual interest (Henningesen, 2004) and due to the vagueness of one's responsibility for a sexual assault and this correlational finding, it may be useful to propose additional ways to successfully determine other factors that may be helpful in making judgment decisions about one's responsibility if he/she was viewed as flirting.

In further exploratory analysis, results indicate that some undergraduate college students felt that they would be able to make a better judgment about the victim if they knew more about how she acted towards Ken and if they know knew more about her sexual history. Interestingly, they were not really concerned about what she wore and whether or not she had been drinking. Previous studies have shown that dress of the victim and alcohol consumption or lack thereof, play a part in people's views about responsibility for a sexual assault. Although these results were not significant, other interesting results were discovered.

In regards to making judgments about Ken's responsibility, results indicate that undergraduate college students felt that they would be able to make a better judgment about the perpetrator if they knew whether or not he had been drinking, as well as if they knew more about his sexual history. Although these results were not significant, it may lead to the assumption that limitations of the study may have contributed to some uncertain issues.

Limitations

Some limitations of the study may be that the scenario was hypothetical and it is possible that if put in the situation, the participants may respond differently. This project is being completed as a Master's Thesis; therefore, funds and time for the project were limited. This leads to a considerable limitation of the study. The sample came from a general pool of students who are taking a psychology course; however, this sample is not representative of the entire college population. It may also be necessary to note that this sample includes only college students; however, it may not be representative of the general young adult population. Furthermore, the study was deprived of ethnic diversity; and although the sample may be representative of the universities' true population, other limitations of the study were noticed. For example, power size may have been too small; therefore leading to the assumption that if the sample size was doubled, power may have been increased. It may also be possible that the participants gave socially desirable responses to the questions, trying to "help" the investigator. Also, the manipulation of the photographs may not have been strong enough. The study may be more effective if duplicated with photographs that "hit the participants over the head" with outfits that provided a truly discrepant contrast between what is considered "provocative" and "conservative."

Suggestions for Future Research

Therefore, in future directions of studies on this topic could include photographs that provide a greater distinction, provocativeness, for example, photos of a woman wearing a mini skirt showing her legs, a halter top revealing her midriff as well as her cleavage. "Hitting them over the head" with the notion of provocativeness, may decrease

the mediocrity of the study results and therefore lead to more significant findings. In the future, it may also be useful to conduct the study in a broader population. Although, it is sometimes more convenient to use college students in research studies, it limits the ability to generalize the results. Future studies could use college students in conjunction with young adults in the community. Furthermore, the model in the present study only represented a certain person or population; however, it is possible that participants would better be able to relate to a broader range of models. This study, although highly informative, involved a relatively brief, self-administered questionnaire. In the future, more detailed and in depth interviews of each participant may yield more and more reliable information.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A AWS

Instructions

The statements listed below describe attitudes toward the role of women in society that different people have. There is no right or wrong answer, only opinions. You are asked to express your feeling about each statement by indicating whether you:

(A) agree strongly (B) agree mildly (C) disagree mildly (D) disagree strongly

Please indicate your opinion by selecting either A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet for each item.

- ___ 1. Swearing and obscenity are more repulsive in the speech of a woman than of a man.
- ___ 2. Women should take increasing responsibility for leadership in solving the intellectual and social problems of the day.
- ___ 3. Both husband and wife should be allowed the same grounds for divorce.
- ___ 4. Telling dirty jokes should be mostly a masculine prerogative
- ___ 5. Intoxication among women is worse than intoxication among men.
- ___ 6. Under modern economic conditions with women being active outside the home, men should share in household tasks such as washing dishes and doing the laundry.
- ___ 7. It is insulting to women to have the "obey" clause remain in the marriage service.
- ___ 8. There should be a strict merit system in job appointment and promotion without regard to sex.
- ___ 9. A woman should be as free as a man to propose marriage
- ___ 10. Women should worry less about their rights and more about becoming good wives and mothers.
- ___ 11. Women earning as much as their dates should bear equally the expense when they go out together.
- ___ 12. Women should assume their rightful place in business and all the professions along with men.
- ___ 13. A woman should not expect to go to exactly the same places or to have quite the same freedom of action as man.
- ___ 14. Sons in a family should be given more encouragement to go to college than daughters.
- ___ 15. It is ridiculous for a woman to drive an 18-wheeler and for a man to knit scarves.
- ___ 16. In general, the father should have authority than the mother in the bringing up of children.
- ___ 17. Women should be encouraged not to become sexually intimate with anyone before marriage, even their fiancés.
- ___ 18. The husband should not be favored in law over the wife in the disposal of family property or income.
- ___ 19. Women should be concerned with their duties of childbearing and house tending, rather than with desires for professional and business careers.
- ___ 20. The intellectual leadership of a community should be largely in the hands of men.
- ___ 21. Economic and social freedom is worth far more women than acceptance of the ideal of femininity which has been set up by men.
- ___ 22. On the average, women should be regarded as less capable of contributing to economic production than are men.
- ___ 23. There are many jobs in which men should be given preference over women in being hired or promoted.
- ___ 24. Women should be given equal opportunity with men for apprenticeship in the various trades.
- ___ 25. The modern girl is entitled to the same freedom from regulation and control that is given to the modern boy.

Appendix B

Please look at the following photos and rate outfits on a scale from 1-7.

1. How colorful is this outfit?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not at all			Neutral			Extremely colorful

2. How provocative is this outfit?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not at all			Neutral			Extremely provocative

3. How fashionable is this outfit?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not at all			Neutral			Extremely fashionable

4. Would you like for a woman to wear this outfit?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not at all			Neutral			Extremely

5. Would you like wear this outfit?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not at all			Neutral			Extremely

6. How conservative is this outfit?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not at all			Neutral			Extremely conservative

7. **Comments:** _____

Appendix C
R-AEQ

Instructions: Most people experience a variety of things after they have had a few alcoholic drinks. For the following possible experiences, if an item is always or sometimes true for you, circle **TRUE**. If an item is never or rarely true for you, circle **FALSE**.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Drinking alcohol makes me feel flushed. | T | F |
| 2. Alcohol decreases muscular tension in my body. | T | F |
| 3. A few drinks make me feel less shy. | T | F |
| 4. Alcohol enables me to fall asleep more easily. | T | F |
| 5. I feel powerful when I drink, as if I can really influence others to do as I want. | T | F |
| 6. I'm more clumsy after a few drinks. | T | F |
| 7. I am more romantic when I drink. | T | F |
| 8. Drinking makes the future seem brighter to me. | T | F |
| 9. If I have had a couple of drinks, it is easier for me to tell someone off. | T | F |
| 10. I can't act as quickly when I've been drinking. | T | F |
| 11. Alcohol can act as an anesthetic for me, that is, it can deaden pain. | T | F |
| 12. I often feel sexier after I have had a few drinks. | T | F |
| 13. Drinking makes me feel good. | T | F |
| 14. Alcohol makes me careless about my actions. | T | F |
| 15. Some alcohol has a pleasant, cleansing, tingly taste to me. | T | F |
| 16. Drinking increases my aggressiveness. | T | F |
| 17. Alcohol seems like magic to me. | T | F |
| 18. Alcohol makes it hard for me to concentrate. | T | F |
| 19. I'm a better lover after a few drinks. | T | F |
| 20. When I'm drinking, it is easier to open up and express my feelings. | T | F |
| 21. Drinking adds a certain warmth to social occasions. | T | F |
| 22. If I'm feeling restricted in any way, a few drinks make me feel better. | T | F |
| 23. I can't think as quickly after I drink. | T | F |
| 24. Having a few drinks is a nice way for me to celebrate special occasions. | T | F |
| 25. Alcohol makes me worry less. | T | F |
| 26. Drinking makes me inefficient. | T | F |
| 27. Drinking is pleasurable because it's enjoyable for me to join in with people who are enjoying themselves. | T | F |
| 28. After a few drinks, I am more sexually responsive. | T | F |
| 29. I feel more coordinated after I drink. | T | F |
| 30. I'm more to say embarrassing things after drinking. | T | F |
| 31. I enjoy having sex more if I have had some alcohol. | T | F |
| 32. I'm more likely to get into an argument if I have had some alcohol. | T | F |
| 33. Alcohol makes me less concerned about doing things well. | T | F |
| 34. Alcohol helps me sleep better. | T | F |
| 35. Drinking gives me more confidence in myself. | T | F |
| 36. Alcohol makes me more irresponsible. | T | F |
| 37. After a few drinks, it is easier for me to pick a fight. | T | F |
| 38. A few drinks make it easier for me to talk to people. | T | F |
| 39. If I have a couple of drinks it is easier to express my feelings. | T | F |
| 40. Alcohol makes me more interesting. | T | F |

Appendix D
**APPLICATION FOR
SEARCH AND/OR EXTRACT OF POLICE OR INCIDENT OR
OFFENSE REPORT (alcohol version)**

NAME OF APPLICANT - Heather [REDACTED]	PHONE # - (910) 962-2226	
ADDRESS - [REDACTED] Millard Lane Apt. 526		
CITY - Wilmington	STATE - NC	ZIP CODE - 28403
LOCATION OF INCIDENT - Downtown Wilmington		
DATE OF INCIDENT - 7/22/05		
DATE INCIDENT REPORTED TO POLICE - 7/22/05		
PERSON(S) INVOLVED Heather [REDACTED]		
PERSON(S) INVOLVED Ken [REDACTED]		
CLAIM POLICY OR FILE # (OPTIONAL) - 00002311		
INCIDENT INVESTIGATION # - 2311		
STATEMENT OF INCIDENT (ATTACH PHOTOGRAPH OF APPLICANT) -		
Heather reported that she had been sexually assaulted by a		
man she had talked to at a party downtown. According to		
her report, many people at the party were drinking heavily.		
She also reported that she was drinking quite a bit of		
alcohol at the party and became distressed. She decided she		
needed to go home, and Ken, the man she knew slightly from		
her university classes, offered her a ride. However, she		
reported that on the ride home, he pulled the car over and		
sexually assaulted her.		

CITY OF WILMINGTON – DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS

Appendix E
**APPLICATION FOR
SEARCH AND/OR EXTRACT OF POLICE OR INCIDENT OR
OFFENSE REPORT (no alcohol version)**

NAME OF APPLICANT - Heather [REDACTED]	PHONE # - (910) 962-2226	
ADDRESS - [REDACTED] Millard Lane Apt. 526		
CITY - Wilmington	STATE - NC	ZIP CODE - 28403
LOCATION OF INCIDENT - Downtown Wilmington		
DATE OF INCIDENT - 7/22/05		
DATE INCIDENT REPORTED TO POLICE - 7/22/05		
PERSON(S) INVOLVED Heather [REDACTED]		
PERSON(S) INVOLVED Ken [REDACTED]		
CLAIM POLICY OR FILE # (OPTIONAL) - 00002311		
INCIDENT INVESTIGATION # - 2311		
STATEMENT OF INCIDENT (ATTACH PHOTOGRAPH OF APPLICANT) -		
Heather reported that she had been sexually assaulted by a		
man she had talked to at a party downtown. According to		
her report, many people at the party were drinking heavily.		
She also reported that she was not drinking any alcohol		
at the party and became distressed. She decided she needed		
to go home, and Ken, the man she knew slightly from her		
university classes, offered her a ride. However, she		
reported that on the ride home, he pulled the car over and		
sexually assaulted her.		

CITY OF WILMINGTON - DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS

Appendix F

Please answer the following questions about your opinions
Remember that your answers will be held in strict confidence.
Try to be as honest as you can.

1.) Heather appears to be sexually attractive.

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7
Strongly agree Strongly disagree

2.) Heather was flirting with and teasing Ken.

1-----7
Strongly agree Strongly disagree
(Place an X on the line at the point that you feel Heather's flirting and teasing would lie)

Heather reported to the police that Ken forced her to have sex.

3.) To what extent is this Heather's responsibility?

1-----7
None All
(Place an X on the line at the point that you feel Heather's responsibility would lie)

4.) To what extent is this Ken's responsibility?

1-----7
None All
(Place an X on the line at the point that you feel Ken's responsibility would lie)

5.) What else would you like to know about Heather in order to make a judgment?

6.) What else would you like to know about Ken in order to make a judgment?

Appendix G

