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Sexual Assault and Emotional Intimacy

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SEXUAL ASSAULT AND EMOTIONAL INTIMACY

A Thesis

Presented to

The Faculty of the Department of Psychology

The College of William and Mary

In Partial Fulfillment

Of the Requirement for the Degree of

Master of Arts

by

Kathryn J. Karageorge

1995
APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of

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Abstract

Sexual assault is prevalent among adolescents and young adults and is of major concern for women in particular. Within the past 15 years, several researchers have focused their studies on the psychological effects produced by a sexually coercive incident on the victims. However, few studies have examined this relationship as it relates strictly to emotional intimacy in post-assault interpersonal relationships. This study investigated the current level of emotional intimacy among women who have been the victims of a sexual assault. A total of 79 undergraduate women (mean age = 18.57) participated in this study. Data analyses revealed that the level of trust between the victim and the offender was significantly negatively correlated with, and predictive of, the victims' ability to be emotionally self-disclosing to their female and male friends, as well as their spouse/lover. Future research in this area should be concerned with the long-term emotional reactions to sexual assault with respect to emotional intimacy and the level of trust between the victim and the offender.
SEXUAL ASSAULT AND EMOTIONAL INTIMACY
The Relationship Between Sexual Assault and Emotional Intimacy Among A College Sample

Sexual assault, including acquaintance rape, rape by a stranger, and attempted rape, is prevalent among adolescents and young adults and is of major concern for women in particular. Within the past 15 years, several researchers have focused their studies on the psychological effects produced by a sexual assault experience (primarily rape) on the victims. Some of these effects include depression, fear, anxiety, suspiciousness, and sexual dysfunctioning (Kilpatrick, Resick, & Veronen, 1981; Ruch, Chandler, & Harter, 1980). However, few studies have examined these effects within a developmental framework. In this study, the level of emotional trauma experienced by victims of sexual assault and if the age at which the assault occurred influenced the severity of these effects was investigated. Within this study, the level of trauma was assessed through the examination of the subject’s ability to be emotionally intimate in post-assault interpersonal relationships.

Extent of Sexual Assault

Studies on sexual assault have typically focused on college women. The extent of sexual assault among this population is alarmingly high. The most frequent victims are females between the ages of 16 and 24 and the typical assailants are males who are under 25 years old (Benson, Charlton, & Goodhart, 1992). Approximately, one-third to
roughly half of sexual assaults occur during the college years (Quackenbush, 1991; Koss, 1992). In a representative survey of American undergraduates, 12% of women reported having been raped and, of those cases, almost 85% were acquaintance rapes (Koss, Dinero, Seibal, & Cox, 1988). These percentages are lower than other rates found in the literature, in which attempted and actual rapes were reported by 15% to 30% of women questioned, and unwanted sexual events by up to 77% (Tanzmann, 1992).

The reported incidence of sexual assault is only a fraction of the actual number. The majority of victims who are classified as rape victims (i.e., met the legal requirements for rape) do not think that they have been raped. The general agreement among American students from junior high school through college is that forced sexual intercourse during a date rarely constitutes rape (Humphrey & White, cited in Bechhofer & Parrot, 1991). It is estimated, according to Koss et al. (1988), that approximately 95% of victims do not report the assault to police or other authorities. In addition, about 50% of these victims tell no one. Many of these victims are unwilling to report the assaults because of fear, hopelessness, and stigmatization of being a "rape victim" (Scott, 1991).

Sampling methods of sexual assault do not typically take into account the various contexts of date and acquaintance rapes, as well as other forms of sexual
aggression and victimization (Koss & Oros, 1982). However, attempts have been made to identify "hidden" victims and assailants of sexual assault. The most widely used assault scale is the Sexual Experiences Survey (e.g., Koss & Oros, 1982) which views assault on a continuum from intercourse achieved through verbal force to intercourse achieved through physical force. The survey also asks detailed questions about attempted intercourse without consent and the level of coercion used by the assailants.

Consequences of Sexual Assault

Research on the short- and long-term emotional effects of sexual assault on the victims is limited and has only recently become the focus of assault studies. Reactions to a sexual assault experience may vary according to the victim's perception of the experience and the relationship between the victim and the assailant (Schwartz, 1991; Warshaw, 1988).

Burgess and Holstrom (cited in Rosenberg, 1986) were the first to describe a group of emotional symptoms related to the aftermath of rape. These symptoms were part of the Rape Trauma Syndrome. The reactions that rape victims experience are composed of two phases: the acute or immediate phase and the reorganization phase (Wilson, 1978; Kilpatrick et al., 1981). Emotional reactions during this phase include feelings of humiliation, guilt, powerlessness, disbelief, anger and vengefulness toward her attacker. Also
during the acute phase, the victim continues to fear for her life and has recurrent thoughts of physical injury, including death (Austin & Rodabaugh, 1981). In the reorganization phase, the victim attempts to rebuild the disruptive lifestyle caused by the rape. Common long-term emotional effects of sexual assault include lowered self-esteem, violent and terrifying nightmares, anxiety, depression, difficulty in trusting men, flashbacks during sex, fear of sex, and reluctance to submit to sexual intercourse even in a loving and close relationship (Rosenburg, 1986; Ruch, et al., 1980).

Kilpatrick, Best, and Saunders (1988) compared the mental health problems of 43 rape victims to those of 96 females who had never been raped, assaulted, or robbed. In comparing victims and nonvictims, the researchers found substantial differences in psychological functioning, with victims 11 times more likely to be clinically depressed, 6 times more likely to be fearful in social situations, and 2 1/2 times more likely to experience sexual dysfunction.

The consequences of sexually assaultive experiences may also vary depending on the age of the victims at the time of the assault(s). Gruber, Jones, and Freeman (1982) examined a female youth population's (ages 13-17) reaction to sexual assault. They found that most of the victims were between the ages of 13 and 14 when victimized, and the majority of the sample knew their assailant. The most frequent immediate
emotional reactions that the victims reported were feeling upset, scared, mad, confused, angry, embarrassed, or shame. The most common change in the victim's lives following the sexually assaultive experience involved a decrease in sexual relations, which was often accompanied by serious difficulty in relating to males on an intimate basis. Furthermore, in a number of cases, respondents indicated that following the assault, they reduced the frequency of, or completely stopped having, sexual relations.

The reactions of young adolescent victims and adults are quite similar. Common reactions to a sexually assaultive incident on adult female victims included shame, anger, fear, depression, diminished self-esteem, self-blame, and an increase in cautiousness and mistrust (Mandoki & Burkhart, 1991). Just as with adolescent victims, sexual assault experiences among adult victims has an immediate, profoundly disruptive effect on the mood state and other functioning of victimized females (Kilpatrick, Veronen, & Resick, 1979).

Single versus Repeated Victimization

Ruch, Amedeo, Leon, and Gartrell (1991) collected data on 194 females admitted to a sexual assault treatment center for initial and follow-up services. They found that repeated and first assault victims have different patterns of trauma change during the acute phase of the sexual assault trauma syndrome. Prior sexual assault victims were more traumatized than victims who had their first sexually assaultive
experience. Moreover, prior and first sexually assaulted victims differed in short-term trauma change, with only the first sexually assaulted victims improving with time. The higher trauma in prior sexually assaulted victims may be a result of a greater probability of preexisting mental health or substance abuse problems when reassaulted. Relationship to the assailant (i.e., "closeness") was the only assault variable with a significant effect on trauma. Assault by a known assailant was reported as more traumatic than assault by a stranger.

In a study examining 25 multiple and 25 single incident sexual assault victims, several differences were found in the functioning of the two groups (Ellis, Atkeson, & Calhoun, 1982). Multiple incident victims were found to be lower in socioeconomic level, more transient, and reported a history of greater utilization of psychiatric services than single incident victims. The victims of multiple rapes were less well adjusted in a number of areas when compared to the victims of similar ages who had been assaulted only once. Multiple incident victims reported more suspiciousness and hostility towards others, and had fewer and less satisfying social and sexual relationships. Finally, multiple incident victims also reported more problems with depression and a history of more suicide attempts.

These studies indicate that women face a high risk of sexual assault and revictimization. Furthermore, the effects
Sexual Assault

of a sexual assault experience appear to be more traumatic if the victim was assaulted more than once.

Stranger versus Acquaintance Rape

The act of rape has a long-term impact on essentially every victim. However, these effects may vary according to the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.

Bowie, Silverman, Kalick, and Edbril (1990) identified two different types of rape: blitz rape and confidence rape. Blitz rape refers to a sudden surprise attack by an unknown assailant, while confidence rape refers to an assault by an assailant who is known, to some degree, and gains control over his victim by winning her trust. The immediate concerns of the blitz rape victims center around their sense of safety, that the rapist may return, and their failure at warding off their attacker. The confidence rape victims' major concerns are guilt and self-blame. The rape may not be revealed until years later. These females have strong doubts about their ability to distinguish who is trustworthy. Furthermore, they tend to isolate themselves socially.

In one large scale study assessing the psychological effects of stranger versus acquaintance rape (e.g., Koss et al., 1988), it was found that, in general, acquaintance rapes were rated as less violent than stranger rapes. An exception was rapes by husbands or other family members which were reported equally as violent as stranger rapes. Despite these differences, the psychological consequences of
the rapes did not vary significantly among the groups of victims questioned. Both stranger and acquaintance rape victims had mean scores on the Beck Depression Inventory and State Anxiety Index that were approximately one standard deviation above the mean of nonvictimized women.

In a more recent study investigating the psychological effects of stranger versus nonstranger rape, it was found that women raped by nonstrangers followed a different path to recovery than women raped by strangers (Katz, cited in Bechhofer & Parrot, 1991). Women raped by acquaintances ascribed more blame for the rape to themselves, saw themselves in a less positive light with regards to self-concept, and tended to have higher psychological distress in the form of increased fear, anxiety, and depression. Furthermore, women raped by strangers appeared to feel recovered sooner than women raped by nonstrangers.

Finally, another study assessing long-term reactions to rape found that women who had been victims of sudden and violent attacks by strangers showed more severe psychological reactions than women raped by acquaintances (Ellis, Atkeson, & Calhoun, 1981). These women were especially likely to have ongoing problems of depression, fearfulness, and were also more likely to report persistent avoidance of dating.

According to these studies, there are contradictory findings in terms of whether stranger or acquaintance rape
is more damaging. However, it does appear that, in terms of emotional intimacy, the acquaintance rape/assault victims do have greater difficulty in interpersonal relationships following the assaults.

**Level of Coercion**

The reactions to a sexual assault may vary according to the level of coercion experienced by the victims. Gray, Lesser, Rebach, Hooks, and Bounds (1988) found that 30% of the women in their sample reported being subjected to physical force by males to engage in kissing and petting, 15% stated that males had threatened to use physical force, and 17% that males used physical force to try to obtain sexual intercourse but intercourse did not occur. These percentages are consistent throughout the literature indicating that between 14% to 20% of sexual assaults involve the use of physical force by the males (Miller & Marshall, 1987).

Violent sexual assaults are typically viewed and found to be more emotionally and physically destructive than nonviolent sexual coercions (Muehlenhard & Schrag, 1991). Sales, Baum, and Shore (1984) reported that the threat of death was strongly associated with the psychological symptoms of sexual assault. The strongest predictor of reactions post-rape was whether penetration had occurred. Furthermore, the victim’s perception of threat was predictive of later fear reactions.
The literature on sexual assault remains limited in terms of the level of coercion experienced by the victims and their subsequent level of emotional intimacy. However, based on these scattered findings, there is a significant relationship between level of coercion and emotional trauma following an assault.

Relationship Difficulties: Emotional Intimacy

The literature on emotional intimacy following a sexual assault experience is limited and primarily centered around issues of trust. It has been argued that acquaintance rape victims' feelings of trust are uniquely violated because the victim was assaulted by someone she knows and implicitly trusts (Koss & Gidycz, 1991). Prior research with college students has indicated, for example, that between 15% to 30% of acquaintance rape victims had previous sexual intimacy with the offender (Wayland, Roth, & Lochman, 1991). Given this relationship, it is not surprising that typically following a rape experience, females tend to avoid men and not trust them in a wide variety of circumstances (Wilson, 1978).

The impact of victimization on women's trust and subsequent emotional intimacy may be the result of several factors including the relationship between the victim and the offender, the context of the abuse, and how the women accounted for the man's behavior. In one study assessing these variables, several patterns were identified (Kelly,
Women who were raped by someone they knew felt that their attitudes towards men had been affected by the assault. The most common response was distrust of all men or certain groups of men. These women stated that their distrust of men was based on a desire to prevent future sexual assault. Further, how the women perceived the offender also affected trust. Women who described the perpetrators as "sick" men, or saw abusive men in terms of specific types, tended to continue to trust some men.

Female victims of rape may also find that they are unable to resume preexisting heterosexual relationships for a number of reasons. Many women in long-term relationships may assume support from their partners that is nonexistent (Warshaw, 1988). Even when a woman attempts to resume emotional closeness or sexual activity, her partner may continue to be unable to deal with the rape. It has been found that husbands and boyfriends may initially react to the assault with anger, then avoidance and anxiety, and later depression associated with guilt and sexual difficulty (Schwartz, 1991). Finally, acquaintance rape victims are often not believed or are blamed for what happened, even by those who are the closest to them (Warshaw, 1988).

Adolescents/Young Adults and Sexual Assault

Recent studies conducted with adolescents indicates that acquaintance rape among younger populations is on the rise. In a study surveying adolescent females, 55% of those
questioned reported that they experienced at least one
sexual victimization and 7.5% had been raped. Furthermore,
97% of these adolescent females were assaulted by
acquaintances (Koss & Gidycz, 1991). Among this age group,
acquaintance rape is looked at differently and less
seriously than stranger rapes. It is not viewed as "real"
rape, which results in a conflict: the crime of sexual
assault for which young females are most vulnerable, and the
one "normal" young males are likely to commit, is the one
least likely to be labeled criminal (Humphrey, & White,

The pressure for adolescents to conform to peer norms
often leads females to adopt a passive role in relationships
while males tend to adopt a dominant role (Levy, 1990).
Expectations of a "girlfriend" might, for example, require
that adolescent females abandon activities, talents, and
other relationships and give priority to their boyfriends.
By the same token, expectations of a "boyfriend" may require
that he be sexually aggressive, make all of the decisions in
the relationship, and be controlling of her activities and
behavior. The sexism inherent in these norms makes
adolescent females especially vulnerable to relationship
violence. Moreover, their inability to define abuse as a
problem adds to their vulnerability (Levy, 1990).

The effects of rape on adolescent females are often
heightened by worries about self-identity, the reaction of
peers and parents, or unresolved doubts and conflicts regarding sexuality (Austin & Rodabaugh, 1981). In describing the period of adolescence, Erikson (1963) states that it is a time of identity formation and integration. Most adolescents seek "sameness" with their peers and young people can be quite cruel to those who are "different". At the same time, adolescence is also a time to separate emotionally from parents and develop a sexual and personal identity. When an adolescent is sexually victimized by a peer (which is usually the case), she typically cannot report what happened to her peers or parents because that would be overstepping the boundaries of maintaining teenage norms (Warshaw, 1988). Adolescent victims who do report rapes are often rejected by peers and are not supported by family members who may believe that she must have "given in" or otherwise consented.

Sexual assault among young adults is similar to that of adolescents. In this age group, males and females may believe that there are circumstances when sexual aggression may be justified or that the victim may be responsible. Moreover, the majority of rapes in these two age groups occur with acquaintances (Rodabaugh & Austin, 1981). However, the developmental issues that young adults deal with can be quite different than those for adolescents. For young adults, rape may represent a challenge to an emerging feeling of independence and maturity. It may also lead
towards a regression to a more dependent level of functioning. Furthermore, the rape may affect the later sexual adjustment of young adults if this was their first sexual experience (Rodabaugh & Austin, 1981).

According to Erikson (1963), young adults are at a time in their lives when they are ready for intimacy. That is, they are ready to commit themselves to affiliations and partnerships while making sacrifices and compromises. The danger of this stage for young adults is isolation, which is the avoidance of contacts which commit to intimacy. Therefore, young adults who have been sexually victimized may actively reject interpersonal relationships due to a loss in the ability to be emotionally intimate with members of the opposite sex.

The effects of sexual assault may vary depending on the age of the victim, but the differences may be insignificant. Currently, there is no clear evidence that adolescents and young adults have a significantly different reaction to a sexually assaultive incident. The present study purports to shed light on the developmental effects of sexual assault as it relates to emotional intimacy.

Hypotheses

The purpose of this study is to examine the issue of emotional intimacy in post-assault interpersonal relationships. Several variables including the age of the victim at the time of her most traumatic incident, the level
of coercion used by the perpetrator, how close the victim was to the perpetrator, how much the victim trusted the perpetrator, the number of times the victim has been assaulted, and the relationship between the victim and the offender are examined in this study. To date, this is the first study to systematically evaluate these variables with regards to emotional intimacy following a sexual assault. This research attempts to shed light on many of the variables that might affect how female victims recover emotionally from a sexually assaultive experience.

In this study, it is hypothesized that sexual assault experience(s) will influence emotional intimacy such that (a) the greater the level of coercion (physical and verbal), the greater the likelihood of decreased emotional intimacy in future interpersonal relationships, (b) the more the victim trusted and felt close to the perpetrator, the more likely that emotional intimacy will be negatively affected, (c) sexual assault committed by an acquaintance will more negatively affect emotional intimacy than assaults by strangers, and (d) the more sexually assaultive incidents the victims have experienced, the greater the likelihood of decreased emotional intimacy in future interpersonal relationships.

Method

Participants

A total of 79 undergraduate women enrolled in a Spring
Introductory Psychology course at a medium-sized liberal arts university participated in this study. Of these, 56 reported that they were the victims of a sexual assault. The mean age of the participants was 18.57 (S.D. = 1.02). Research credit was given to the individuals participating in this study.

Materials

Demographic Questionnaire

The demographic questionnaire included questions about the participants' age, dating status, year in college, ethnic background, and sexual orientation (see Appendix A for full details).

Relationship Satisfaction Scale

Koss et al. (1988) devised this scale to measure relationship satisfaction. Respondents are asked to indicate on a Likert scale from 1 to 7 the degree to which they feel able to trust, make friends with, get close to, and maintain relationships with members of the opposite sex. This scale was used to provide a global measure of a woman's ability to establish and maintain close relationships with members of the opposite sex. This measure has an internal consistency of .66 (see Appendix B for full scale).

The Modified Interpersonal Relationship Scale

Garthoeffner, Henry and Robinson (1993) developed a modified version of the Schlein, Guerney, and Stover Interpersonal Relationship Scale. This scale is designed to
measure attitudes and feelings a person has in relationship to his or her partner. A reliability coefficient of .95 has been found for this scale. For purposes of this study, only the questions composing the trust and self-disclosure subscales were used (see Appendix C for full scale).

**Emotional Self-Disclosure Scale**

The Emotional Self-Disclosure Scale (ESDS), developed by Snell, Miller and Belk (1988) is a 40-item instrument containing multiple subscales designed to assess the interpersonal disclosure of the emotions of depression, happiness, jealousy, anxiety, anger calmness, apathy, and fear. Participants are asked to indicate how willing they would be to discuss a particular topic with three different target persons: male friends, female friends, and spouses/lovers. A 5-point Likert scale is used for their responses with the following anchors: 1 = not at all willing to discuss this topic and 5 = totally willing to discuss this topic. Each individual item is scored from 1 to 5, higher scores thus corresponding to greater willingness to discuss the relevant emotion with each of the three disclosure recipients. Subscale scores are computed by summing the responses to the five items constituting each subscale. Internal consistency for this inventory is .95 (Snell et al., 1988). Furthermore, test-retest information indicates that the subscales on the ESDS are sufficiently reliable to use in research studies on emotional self-
disclosure (see Appendix D for full scale).

**Fear of Intimacy Scale**

Developed by Descutner and Thelen (1991), the Fear of Intimacy Scale assesses an individuals' anxiety about close, dating relationships. Test-retest reliability of this scale has been determined by comparing 83 of the subjects' original scores with their scores one month later. A Pearson correlation of .89 was found (p < .001) indicating high reliability (see Appendix E for full scale).

**Sexual Experiences Survey**

The Sexual Experiences Survey was developed by Koss and Oros (1982) to identify hidden cases of sexual assault by taking a dimensional viewpoint of sexual aggression/victimization. These 13 yes/no questions refer to explicit acts of sexual intercourse/assault associated with various degrees of coercion, threat, and force. The internal consistency of the items has been found to be .74 while an assessment of test-retest reliability found a 93% mean item agreement between administrations one week apart (see Appendix F for full scale).

**Sexual Assault Questionnaire**

This questionnaire, developed by the researcher, asks those women who have been sexually victimized, according to the Sexual Experiences Survey, to answer questions regarding their most traumatic sexually coercive incident beyond the age of 13. The victims are to report their age at the time
of the incident, if they told anyone about the incident, who they told, the relationship between themselves and the offender, how close they were to the offender, how much they trusted the offender prior to the assault (if it was someone they knew), and the degree to which the victims perceived the event as coercive (see Appendix G for full scale).

**Procedure**

The participants were first made aware of the study through Mass Testing. This is a procedure by which Introductory Psychology students are able to participate in psychological experiments for research credit. A brief description of the study was included in the Mass Testing packet. Those women who were interested in hearing more about the study and possibly participating were asked to check "yes" at the bottom of the page. The women who checked "yes" were contacted by phone. Over the phone, these women were given a further description of the study by the researcher. A total of 95 women were contacted by phone and, of these, 79 agreed to participate in the study. The women who agreed to participate were instructed to come in at a time and date specified by the researcher in order to complete a series of questionnaires related to their sexual experiences.

When the participants arrived, they were given a packet including two informed consent forms and the questionnaires. The researcher read parts of the consent form and gave a
brief presentation of the purpose of the study to the participants. The participants were told that they would be asked to answer questions concerning sexual experiences they previously had, whether or not coercion was involved, and to rate their relationships with members of the opposite sex. The participants were then asked to sign and return the consent form (they were also given a copy to keep) and not to identify themselves on any part of the questionnaires. It was emphasized to the participants that their responses would remain anonymous and that they were free to leave the study at any time. During the oral presentation, the researcher told the participants that they were free to call any number given on the consent form (researcher, Avalon hotline, William and Mary counseling center) should they have any concerns about feelings or anxieties they might experience while filling out the questionnaires.

After the signed consent forms were collected, the participants were instructed to fill out all of the questionnaires as honestly and completely as possible. They were told to circle all of their answers directly on the questionnaires. The questionnaires were ordered as follows: (a) the demographic questionnaire, (b) the Relationship Satisfaction Scale, (c) the Modified Interpersonal Relationship Scale, (d) the Emotional Self-Disclosure Scale, (e) the Fear of Intimacy Scale, (f) the Sexual Experiences Survey, and (g) the Sexual Assault Questionnaire. This order
was used so that the questions related directly to sexual assault were at the end of the questionnaire packet. Those females who did not report a sexually assaultive experience could leave after they completed the Sexual Experiences Survey.

Any questions that the participants had regarding the questionnaires were answered by the researcher. After the surveys were completed, the participants were thanked for their time.

**Statistical Analyses**

In this study, the dependent variables were the measures of emotional intimacy (i.e., the Relationship Satisfaction Scale, the Modified Interpersonal Relationship, the Emotional Self-Disclosure Scale, and the Fear of Intimacy Scale). The primary independent or, predictor variables, were the victim’s age at the time of the assault, the assailant’s level of coercion, the number of sexually assaultive incidents the victims experienced, the relationship between the victim and the offender, and the victim’s level of trust and closeness to the offender if it was someone she knew.

A regression analysis was performed on the dependent measures with the six independent variables for all of the women who reported a sexually coercive incident. The purpose of this analysis was to examine which independent variables influenced the participant’s level of emotional intimacy.
Furthermore, a correlational analysis was conducted on all of the variables for every participant who reported a sexually coercive incident. This was done to provide further support for a relationship among the dependent and independent variables examined in this study.

Results

Sample Demographics

Participants ranged in age from 18 to 25 with 18 year olds making up 60.8% of the sample; 19 year olds, 30.4%; 20 year olds, 5.1%; 21 year olds, 2.5%; and 25 year olds, 1.3%. Table 1 displays the number of participants in each age group along with these percentages. The sample consisted of 79.7% freshmen, 15.2% sophomores, and 5.1% juniors. Dating status was as follows: single (not in a monogamous relationship), 44.3%; in a monogamous relationship, 55.7%; and married, 0.0%. Of the participants, 98.7% were heterosexual, 1.3% were bisexual, and 0.0% were homosexual. Finally, Table 2 presents the number and percentage of participants in each ethnic group. The demographics described above are for the entire sample, but it should be noted that the demographics were essentially the same between those women who reported a sexually coercive incident and those who did not.

Overall Incidence of Sexually Coercive Acts

The data indicated that 70.9% of the participants had experienced some form of coercive sexual behavior in their
lives. Of this 70.9%, 11.4% had experienced coercive sexual intercourse where the male perpetrator used some degree of physical force. Furthermore, 8.9% of the participants reported that they had been the victims of rape. Table 3 displays the percentages of women who have experienced the various levels of coercive behavior as assessed through the Sexual Experiences Survey. Finally, the percent and number of women who rated a particular experience as their most traumatic is indicated in the parentheses in Table 3.

Of the women who reported a sexually coercive incident, 35.7% of the victim's most traumatic coercive incident occurred with a steady partner. An additional 28.6% of the assaults occurred with an acquaintance and 16.1% occurred with a friend. Table 4 lists the offenders and the percentage of incidents for which they were the perpetrators of the victim's most traumatic incident.

Table 5 lists the victim's age at the time of their most traumatic coercive incident. The majority of these incidents (89.4%) occurred when the participants were between the ages of 14 and 18.

A large proportion of the victims (80.4%, N = 45) stated that they did tell someone about their most traumatic sexually coercive incident. Of those who told, 66.1% told a friend while 12.5% told a parent.

**Overall Sample and Emotional Intimacy**

A correlational analysis was conducted on the
participants' data with respect to the demographic variables, the number of times they were sexually assaulted and the dependent measures. There were no significant findings between the demographic variables and the intimacy scales. Table 6 represents the correlations, means, and standard deviations among the women who have been assaulted and the overall sample on the four dependent measures.

Furthermore, a multiple regression analysis was conducted for the entire sample. The predictor variables for the equation were the number of times (if any) that the women were sexually assaulted, their current age, and their dating status. These three variables were not found to be significant predictors of the four dependent measures. Finally, a chi-square analysis was conducted to see if dating status had an effect on the participants' answers to the questions on the dependent measures, but no significant differences were discovered.

**Overall Correlations:**

A Pearson product-moment correlation was conducted among all of the variables in the study with each other for those women who have been sexually assaulted (N = 56). Table 7 displays the overall correlation matrix for dependent and independent variables.

**Multiple Regression Analyses**

For the sample of women who reported a sexually assaultive incident (as indicated by a "yes" on questions 2
and/or above on the Sexual Experiences Survey), four multiple regression analyses were conducted on the six independent variables, one for each of the four intimacy scales. In each of the multiple regressions, the predictor variables were a) the relationship between the victim and the offender, b) the victims' age at the time of their most traumatic sexually coercive incident, c) the level of coercion experienced by the victims at the time of their most traumatic coercive incident, d) the number of times the victims had been sexually coerced, e) how much the victims trusted the perpetrators, and f) how close the victims felt towards the perpetrators. As indicated in the correlation matrix (Table 7), three of the predictor variables were highly correlated with each other (the relationship between the victim and the offender, how much the victim trusted the offender, and how close the victim was to the offender). Due to this, separate regression analyses were also conducted so that two of the three highly intercorrelated variables would not be included in the regression equations. This was done for each of the three intercorrelated variables and the four outcome measures.

The six predictor variables examined simultaneously, first conducted without excluding the intercorrelated variables, were not found to be significant predictors of three of the four scales (the Relationship Satisfaction Scale, the Modified Interpersonal Relationship Scale, and
the Fear of Intimacy Scale). A stepwise regression analysis also did not reveal any significant findings at the $p < .05$ level for the predictor variables and these three scales. Finally, when excluding the intercorrelated variables, no significant findings were discovered at the $p < .05$ level for the three aforementioned scales.

A multiple regression analysis was also conducted on a subsample of the women who had been sexually assaulted (those who answered "yes" to questions 3 and/or above on the Sexual Experiences survey, $N = 50$). When the second question on the Sexual Experiences Survey which may not be viewed as particularly coercive was excluded, there were no significant findings at the $p < .05$ level.

There was a trend towards significance for the six independent variables to be predictive of the victim's ability to be emotionally self-disclosing (as assessed by the Emotional Self-Disclosure Scale). These variables accounted for 20.2% of the variance. Table 8 lists the multiple regression coefficients for the predictor variables and the Emotional Self-Disclosure Scale. Furthermore, when only including four of the predictor variables in the multiple regression equation (how much the victim trusted the offender, how old the victim was at the time of the assault, the number of times the victim had been assaulted, and the level of coercion used by the offender), the variables were significant predictors of the degree to which
the victims could be emotionally self-disclosing. Table 9 lists the regression coefficients and the predictor variables for this regression equation.

**Individual Correlations and Item Analyses**

Pearson product-moment correlations were conducted for each of the individual questions on the scales with each of the independent variables if the scale was significantly correlated with any of the independent variables. For the overall correlation matrix between the independent variables and the dependent measures, refer to Table 7.

Overall, there were no significant correlations between the six independent variables, the Relationship Satisfaction Scale, the Fear of Intimacy, and the Modified Interpersonal Relationship Scale. For this reason, an item analysis was not conducted on the individual questions on these scales with the independent variables.

There was a significant negative correlation between the Emotional Self-Disclosure Scale and how much the victim trusted the offender, $r = -.3968$, $p < .01$. An item analysis was also performed on each of the questions on this scale with each of the independent variables and a number of significant correlations were found. Significant negative correlations were found between the relationship among the victim and the offender and the victims' ability to disclose times when they felt jealous, enraged, and flustered to their female friends, $r = -.4372$, $p < .001$; $r = -.3942$, $p <$
.01; and \( r = -.3599, p < .01 \), respectively. So, the more likely the perpetrator was a friend, relative, or steady partner, the less likely the victims could self-disclose times when they felt jealous, enraged, or flustered to their female friends.

There were several significant correlations between the number of times the women had been sexually assaulted and the individual items on the Emotional Self-Disclosure Scale. Table 10 displays these correlations with the number of times the victims have been coerced on the horizontal axis and the individual items on the scale on the vertical axis.

It was discovered that the more strongly the victims trusted the perpetrators, the less likely the victims could self-disclose times when they felt apathetic, discouraged, troubled, quiet, irritated, suspicious, and unhappy to their spouse/lover, \( r = -.3695, p < .01; r = -.3507, p < .01; r = -.3673, p < .01; r = -.4631, p < .001; r = -.4044, p < .01; r = -.3560, p < .01; \) and \( r = -.3526, p < .01 \), respectively. In addition, the more likely the victims trusted the perpetrator, the less likely the victims could self-disclose times when they felt quiet and indifferent to their male friends, \( r = -.3835, p < .01; \) and \( r = -.4369, p < .001 \), respectively. Finally, there was a significant negative correlation between how close the victims were to the offender and their ability to self-disclose times when they felt indifferent to their male friends, \( r = -.3867, p < .01 \).
Discussion

This study supports the hypothesis that the greater the level of trust between the victims and the offenders, as rated by the victims, the less able they could self-disclose information to their female and male friends as well as their spouse/lover. Given that the ability to self-disclose personal information is highly related to trust and that the majority of the assaults in this sample occurred with steady partners or friends, it is not surprising that emotional self-disclosure was negatively affected. Because acquaintance rape often takes place in the context of an ongoing mutual relationship, the breakdown in feelings of trust and interpersonal safety may be particularly acute (Gidycz & Koss, 1991). It appears as if no one can be trusted after an assault if the perpetrator was someone who the victim knew and implicitly trusted.

There was a trend for the six independent variables examined simultaneously to be predictive of the victims' emotional self-disclosure following the assault. When controlling for the relationship between the victim and the offender and how close the victim was to the offender (by excluding these predictor variables in the regression equation), the remaining predictor variables (how much the victim trusted the perpetrator, the age of the victim at the time of the assault, the number of times the victim had been assaulted, and the level of coercion used by the
Sexual Assault

Sexual Assault perpetrator) were significantly predictive of the victim's ability to be emotionally self-disclosing. Once again, it was the degree of trust between the victim and the perpetrator that was the most significant predictor in the regression equation. This adds further support that level of trust between the victim and the perpetrator has the greatest effect on emotional intimacy as assessed by the Emotional Self-Disclosure Scale.

In this study, the relationship between the victim and the offender as well as the level of "closeness" reported by the victim with respect to the offender were not significantly correlated with any of the dependent measures. However, the relationship between the victim and the offender, the level of trust between the victim and the offender, and how close the victim was to the offender were positively related. Therefore, the relationship among these variables should indicate that they are closely related and could be condensed in future studies as an overall trust variable.

Contrary to what was hypothesized and what has been reported in the literature, the number of times the victims have been assaulted was not significantly correlated with their level of emotional intimacy. This is a surprising finding as other researchers (e.g., Ellis et al., 1982) discovered that multiple-incident victims have fewer and less satisfying social relationships and report more
suspiciousness and hostility towards others than single-incident victims. One important caveat to mention is that in this study, of the women who were the victims of sexual assault, none of them reported having experienced only one incident of sexual assault. Furthermore, the samples that have previously been studied used different measuring techniques for assessing sexual assault and the victims surveyed were in hospital settings as opposed to college campuses (Ruch et al., 1991; Ellis et al, 1982). Therefore, a true comparison of the effects on emotional intimacy and number of assaultive incidents between the women in this study and those in other research studies was not possible. However, this research did support the finding that women not only face a high risk of sexual assault but also of revictimization (Ruch et al., 1991).

Level of coercion did not significantly affect emotional intimacy following a sexually assaultive incident. This is contrary to what was hypothesized and what has been found in the literature. For example, Sales et al. (1984) found that the threat of death was correlated with the victim's psychological functioning following a sexual assault experience. Perhaps the assaults in this study were not rated as particularly coercive and therefore the victims did not feel that their lives were in actual danger. Also, the women in this sample reported multiple incidents of sexual assaults. The incident that they reported as the most
traumatic was not necessarily reported as the most coercive. Therefore, there appears to be a complex relationship between trauma and coercion that is beyond the scope of this study and should be examined in future research in this area.

Overall significance was not found between the independent variables and the Relationship Satisfaction Scale, the Modified Interpersonal Relationship Scale, and the Fear of Intimacy Scale. The lack of overall significance among three out of the four dependent measures and the independent variables may have been due to nature of the scales. The Modified Interpersonal Relationship Scale and the Fear of Intimacy Scale asks respondents to imagine a close, dating relationship that they are currently in or have been in in the past and to rate that relationship on several dimensions. Approximately half of the participants in this study were not in a dating relationship and therefore had to respond to these scales by thinking of a dating relationship they had in their past. Their last, close dating relationship may have been prior to the assault. This could have confounded the results of the study because instead of measuring emotional intimacy following the assault, it is possible that the scales were assessing emotional intimacy prior the assault. However, no differences with regards to dating status on the four dependent measures were found.
The Emotional Self-Disclosure Scale was significantly correlated with the level of trust between the victim and the offender. This scale asks respondents to assess how disclosing they are on a number of emotions with male and female friends as well as their spouse/lover. Therefore, it was not necessary that the participants think only of a close, dating relationship to answer questions on this scale. It appears as though this scale gives a greater overall picture of emotional intimacy in different types of interpersonal relationships, not just dating relationships.

This study supports previous research findings that a substantial number of college women have experienced a sexually assaultive incident at some point in their lives, especially between the ages of 14 and 18. Whereas the participants were preselected with a bias towards those who may have been sexually coerced, the 70.9% of the participants who had experienced a sexually coercive incident was consistent with the 77.6% victimization rate found by Muehlenhard and Linton (1987) and the 77% rate found by Tanzmann (1992). Although the actual percentage rates of sexual victimization may vary from sample to sample and measure to measure, it is nonetheless true that coercive sexual assault is prevalent among college undergraduate women and typically occurs when they are in their adolescent years (Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski, 1987).

This study also confirms the finding that the offender
is typically someone known by the victim. The majority of the perpetrators were casually or intimately acquainted with the victims. This supports the findings by Koss et al. (1988) that sexual coercion occurs more often with those who are intimates than between nonromantic acquaintances or strangers.

In this study, 80.4% of the victims told someone about their most traumatic sexually coercive incident. This supports the finding by Roth, Wayland, and Woolsey (1990) that over two-thirds of victims indicated that they told someone about the sexual assault. However, none of the victims in this sample told anyone other than a parent or a friend about the incident. Typically, it has been found that at least 10-20% of victims tell a police officer about the assault and up to 30% tell a mental health professional (Roth et al., 1990; Golding, Siegel, Sorenson, Burnam, & Stein, 1989).

The following cautions and limitations must be considered with regards to the results of the present study. First, the sample size was relatively small and homogenous. A total of 56 undergraduate women reported being the victims of sexual assault in this study. To get a more complete picture of sexual assault and emotional intimacy, larger and more diverse samples of women should be surveyed. Second, the data were collected retrospectively. It is therefore possible that the respondent’s current life experiences may
have affected recall of past events. A further methodological concern is the subjective categorization of strangers versus nonstrangers in relation to the closeness of the offender to the victim. In this study, for example, the perpetrators were rated on a continuum of closeness from stranger to steady partner. However, a friend might be viewed as more intimate by the victim than a relative. Nevertheless, there was a significant positive correlation between this subjective scale and the closeness of the victim to the offender (as rated by the victim). Therefore, the more likely the perpetrator was a friend, relative, or steady partner, the closer the victim rated their relationship.

This study also has limitations due to the exclusive reliance on self-report data. The participants may have interpreted questions idiosyncratically or responded with biased answers. For example, some of the participants in the sample may have viewed certain situations very differently from other participants. A further restriction of the results in this study is that they are limited in application to college women and cannot be generalizable to all women who have been sexually assaulted. Finally, due to the correlational aspect of this research, the results cannot be considered in terms of a causal relationship between variables. While there does appear to be a relationship between some of the independent variables in
this study and the dependent measures, the results must be interpreted carefully so that causality is not assumed.

A primary need in sexual assault research is to develop a greater understanding of the long-term emotional responses to sexual assault with respect to interpersonal emotional intimacy. As this study indicates, the level of trust between the victim and the offender is a meaningful variable that has negative effects on post-assault emotional intimacy. Future studies need to examine this variable more carefully and look further into the relationship between the victim and the offender, especially in terms of trust. Because sexual assault typically occurs within the context of an intimate and trusting relationship, early intervention should first include an awareness that assaults do occur between intimates and are certainly not limited to strangers. This understanding is particularly critical at the high school and college levels as the majority of assaults among these age groups occur with acquaintances. Reassuring the victims that their reactions to sexual assault are normal can serve to alleviate some of their emotional distress over the incident (Calhoun, Atkeson, & Resick, 1982). Finally, assisting the victim in terms of developing social networks may help prevent or moderate the more severe reactions to sexual assault, especially with regards to emotional intimacy in interpersonal relationships.
Sexual Assault

References


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syndrome. Women and Health, 17, 1-19.


### Table 1

**Number and Percentage of Participants in Each Age Group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2

**Number and Percentage of Participants in Each Ethnic Group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>91.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Native American)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3
Percentage of Participants Who Have Experienced Various Levels of Coercive Behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Had a man misinterpret the level of sexual intimacy you desired.</td>
<td>53 (13)</td>
<td>67.1% (16.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Been in a situation where a man became so sexually aroused that you felt it was useless to stop him even though you did not want to have sexual intercourse.</td>
<td>27 (10)</td>
<td>34.2% (12.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had sexual intercourse with a man even though you didn’t really want to because he threatened to end your relationship otherwise.</td>
<td>5 (0)</td>
<td>6.3% (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had sexual intercourse with man when you didn’t really want to because you felt pressured by his continual arguments.</td>
<td>16 (3)</td>
<td>20.3% (3.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Percentages do not equal 100% because some of the participants had been sexually coerced more than once.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Found out that a man had obtained sexual intercourse with you by saying things he really didn’t mean.</td>
<td>13 (4)</td>
<td>16.5% (5.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Been in a situation where a man used some degree of physical force to try to make you engage in kissing or petting when you didn’t want to.</td>
<td>33 (10)</td>
<td>41.8% (12.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Been in a situation where a man tried to get sexual intercourse with you when you didn’t want to by threatening to use physical force if you didn’t cooperate, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur.</td>
<td>9 (0)</td>
<td>11.4% (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Been in a situation where used some degree of physical force to try to get you to have sexual intercourse with him when you didn’t want to, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur.</td>
<td>13 (5)</td>
<td>16.5% (6.3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Had sexual intercourse with a man when you didn’t want to because he threatened to use physical force if you didn’t cooperate.</td>
<td>3 (0)</td>
<td>3.8% (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Had sexual intercourse with man when you didn’t want to because he used some degree of physical force.</td>
<td>9 (4)</td>
<td>11.4% (5.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Been in a situation where obtained sexual acts with you such as anal or oral intercourse when you didn’t want to by using threats or physical force.</td>
<td>8 (1)</td>
<td>10.1% (1.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Have you ever been raped?</td>
<td>7 (5)</td>
<td>8.9% (6.3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4

**The List of Perpetrators for the Victim’s Most Traumatic Sexually Assaultive Incident**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perpetrator</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stranger</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquaintance</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steady Partner</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5

The Victim's Age at the Time of Their Most Traumatic Sexually Coercive Incident

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6

Correlations, Means, and Standard Deviations Between Women Who Have Been Assaulted and the Overall Sample on the Four Dependent Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Women who have been Assaulted</th>
<th>Overall Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-.11 (M = 4.64, S.D. = .68)</td>
<td>-.14 (M = 4.72, S.D. = .68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-.11 (M = 2.89, S.D. = .24)</td>
<td>-.05 (M = 2.89, S.D. = .25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-.18 (M = 3.99, S.D. = .57)</td>
<td>-.14 (M = 4.00, S.D. = .57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>.07 (M = 2.95, S.D. = .31)</td>
<td>.04 (M = 2.95, S.D. = .29)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key.

Scale 1: The Relationship Satisfaction Scale

Scale 2: The Modified Interpersonal Relationship Scale

Scale 3: The Emotional Self-Disclosure Scale

Scale 4: The Fear of Intimacy Scale
# Table 7

**Overall Correlation Matrix Between the Independent Variables and the Dependent Measures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Coercive</th>
<th>Old</th>
<th>Rapist</th>
<th>Closeper</th>
<th>Trustper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>.3192</td>
<td>.0732</td>
<td>.0803</td>
<td>.0882</td>
<td>.1260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coercive</strong></td>
<td>.3192</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>-.2085</td>
<td>-.2217</td>
<td>-.1333</td>
<td>-.0668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Old</strong></td>
<td>.0732</td>
<td>-.2085</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>-.0990</td>
<td>-.0377</td>
<td>-.0125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rapist</strong></td>
<td>.0803</td>
<td>-.2217</td>
<td>-.0990</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>.5393**</td>
<td>.4448**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closeper</strong></td>
<td>.0882</td>
<td>-.1333</td>
<td>-.0377</td>
<td>.5393**</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>.7883**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trustper</strong></td>
<td>.1260</td>
<td>-.0668</td>
<td>-.0125</td>
<td>.4448**</td>
<td>.7883**</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scale 1</strong></td>
<td>-.1109</td>
<td>-.0661</td>
<td>-.1204</td>
<td>.0358</td>
<td>-.0178</td>
<td>-.1644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scale 2</strong></td>
<td>-.1096</td>
<td>-.1776</td>
<td>-.1306</td>
<td>-.0573</td>
<td>.0926</td>
<td>.0555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scale 3</strong></td>
<td>-.1821</td>
<td>.1199</td>
<td>-.1028</td>
<td>-.2029</td>
<td>-.2971</td>
<td>-.3967*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scale 4</strong></td>
<td>.0699</td>
<td>.0995</td>
<td>.0680</td>
<td>.1192</td>
<td>-.0492</td>
<td>-.0065</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** Significance levels: p < .01*, p < .001**

**Key.**

- **Overall**: Number of times the victims had been sexually coerced
- **Coercive**: How coercive the most traumatic experience was rated
- **Old**: The victims' age at the time of their most traumatic assault
Table 7 continued

Rapist: The relationship between the victim and the offender

Closeper: How close the victim was to the offender

Trustper: How much the victim trusted the offender
### Table 8

**Multiple Regression Coefficients for the Prediction of the Degree to Which the Victims Can Be Emotionally Self-Disclosing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Significant T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUSTPER</td>
<td>-20.4288</td>
<td>-.4134</td>
<td>-1.9800</td>
<td>.0533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLD</td>
<td>-2.5291</td>
<td>-.0652</td>
<td>-.4850</td>
<td>.6296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL</td>
<td>-1.2728</td>
<td>-.1746</td>
<td>-1.2530</td>
<td>.2161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COERCIVE</td>
<td>5.3446</td>
<td>.1397</td>
<td>.9580</td>
<td>.3427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPIST</td>
<td>-.5711</td>
<td>-.0182</td>
<td>-.1160</td>
<td>.9080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSEPER</td>
<td>3.3792</td>
<td>.0701</td>
<td>.3170</td>
<td>.7526</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key.**

- **TRUSTPER**: How much the victim trusted the offender
- **OLD**: How old the victim was at the time of the incident
- **OVERALL**: The number of times the victim had been sexually coerced
- **COERCIVE**: How coercive the assault was according to the victim
- **RAPIST**: The relationship between the victim and the offender
- **CLOSEPER**: How close the victim was to the offender
Table 9

Multiple Regression Coefficients for the Prediction of the Degree to Which the Victims Can Be Emotionally Self-Disclosing When Controlling for the Intercorrelated Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Significant T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUSTPER</td>
<td>-18.1016</td>
<td>-.3663</td>
<td>-2.8790</td>
<td>.0058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLD</td>
<td>-2.5546</td>
<td>-.0659</td>
<td>-.5080</td>
<td>.6138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL</td>
<td>-1.2763</td>
<td>-.1750</td>
<td>-1.2920</td>
<td>.2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COERCIVE</td>
<td>5.2627</td>
<td>.1376</td>
<td>1.0020</td>
<td>.3213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key.

TRUSTPER: How much the victim trusted the perpetrator
OLD: How old the victim was at the time of the incident
OVERALL: The number of times the victim has been assaulted
COERCIVE: The level of coercion used by the offender
Table 10

Correlations Between Individual Items on the Emotional Self-Disclosure Scale and the Number of Times the Victims Have Been Assaulted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items on the Scale</th>
<th>The Number of Assaults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APAMAL</td>
<td>r = -0.3765, p &lt; 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APAFEM</td>
<td>r = -0.4146, p &lt; 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APASPOUS</td>
<td>r = -0.4556, p &lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDFEM</td>
<td>r = -0.5194, p &lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDSPOUS</td>
<td>r = -0.4235, p &lt; 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PESSPOUS</td>
<td>r = -0.3613, p &lt; 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOSFEM</td>
<td>r = -0.4086, p &lt; 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESFEM</td>
<td>r = -0.3502, p &lt; 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENRSPOUS</td>
<td>r = -0.3669, p &lt; 0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. The items refer to the times that the participants could disclose certain information to their male friends, female friends, and spouse/lover.

Key.

APAMAL: Times when they felt apathetic to their male friends
APAFEM: Times when they felt apathetic to their female friends
Table 10 continued
APASPOUS: Times when they felt apathetic to their spouse/lover
INDFEM: Times when they felt indifferent to their female friends
INDSPOUS: Times when they felt indifferent to their spouse/lover
PESSPOUS: Times when they felt pessimistic to their spouse/lover
HOSFEM: Times when they felt hostile to their female friends
RESFEM: Times when they felt resentful to their female friends
ENRSPOUS: Times when they felt enraged to their spouse/lover
Appendix A

Please circle your answers clearly on the questionnaires.

1. Your Age (please fill in)
   
   
2. Dating Status
   a. Single
   b. Married
   c. In a monogamous relationship

3. Sexual Orientation
   a. Bisexual
   b. Heterosexual
   c. Homosexual

4. Year in College
   a. freshman
   b. sophomore
   c. junior
   d. senior

5. Ethnic Background
   a. Caucasian
   b. Hispanic
   c. African-American
   d. Asian/Pacific Islander
   e. Other (please indicate below)
   
   

Appendix B

Please indicate the degree from one to seven, with one equaling not at all to seven equaling very much, the extent to which you can do the following:

1. Trust members of the opposite sex

1  2  3  4  5  6  7

not at very
all much

2. Make friends with members of the opposite sex

1  2  3  4  5  6  7

not at very
all much

3. Get close to members of the opposite sex

1  2  3  4  5  6  7

not at very
all much

4. Maintain relationships with members of the opposite sex

1  2  3  4  5  6  7

not at very
all much
Appendix C

As you respond to the following statements, think about a close relationship that you are currently involved in or an important close relationship you had in your past. Please answer the statements by giving as true a picture of your feelings and beliefs as they are now or were when you were involved in the previous relationship, not the way you think it should be or should have been. In this set of questions, number 1 equals strongly agree and number 5 equals strongly disagree.

1. There are times when my partner cannot be trusted.
   1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____

2. My partner would tell a lie if he/she could gain by it.
   1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____

3. In our relationship, I have to be alert or my partner is likely to take advantage of me.
   1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____

4. My partner is honest mainly because of a fear of being caught.
   1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____

5. I’m better off if I don’t trust my partner too much.
   1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____

6. Even though my partner provides me with many reports and stories, it is hard to get an objective account of things.
   1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____
7. There is no simple way to decide if my partner is telling the truth.
   1____2____3____4____5____

8. In our relationship, I am occasionally distrustful and expect to be exploited.
   1____2____3____4____5____

9. My partner can be counted on to do what he/she says he/she will do.
   1____2____3____4____5____

10. I do not believe my partner would cheat on me even if he/she could get away with it.
    1____2____3____4____5____

11. My partner can be relied on to keep his/her promises.
    1____2____3____4____5____

12. My partner treats me fairly and justly.
    1____2____3____4____5____

13. The advice my partner gives cannot be regarded as being trustworthy.
    1____2____3____4____5____

14. I am afraid my partner will hurt my feelings.
    1____2____3____4____5____

15. My partner pretends to care more about me than he/she really does.
    1____2____3____4____5____

16. My partner is likely to say what he/she really believes rather than what he/she thinks I want to hear.
17. I wonder how much my partner really cares about me.

18. I believe most things my partner says.

19. I get a lot of sympathy and understanding from my partner.

20. I can express deep, strong feelings to my partner.

21. I feel comfortable expressing almost anything to my partner.

22. In our relationship, I feel I am able to expose my weaknesses.

23. I do not show deep emotions to my partner.

24. I share and discuss my problems with my partner.

25. I tell my partner some things of which I am very ashamed.

26. It is hard for me to tell my partner about myself.

27. I talk with my partner about why certain people dislike
28. We are very close to each other.

29. In our relationship, I'm cautious and play it safe.

30. I discuss with my partner the things I worry about when I'm with a person of the opposite sex.

31. I'm afraid of making mistakes with my partner.

32. I touch my partner when I feel warmly toward him/her.

33. It's hard for me to act natural when I'm with my partner.
Appendix D

Please answer the following questions using a 5-point scale with one equaling not at all willing to discuss this topic and five equaling totally willing to discuss this topic. Under each topic, you are to indicate how well you would be able to discuss this topic with your male friends, female friends, and spouse/lover, respectively.

1. Times when you felt depressed
   1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
   2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
   3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

2. Times when you felt happy
   1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
   2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
   3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

3. Times when you felt jealous
   1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
   2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
   3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

4. Times when you felt anxious
   1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
   2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
   3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

5. Times when you felt angry
   1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
   2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
Sexual Assault

3. your spouse/lover 1__2__3__4__5__

6. Times when you felt calm
1. your male friends 1__2__3__4__5__
2. your female friends 1__2__3__4__5__
3. your spouse/lover 1__2__3__4__5__

7. Times when you felt apathetic
1. your male friends 1__2__3__4__5__
2. your female friends 1__2__3__4__5__
3. your spouse/lover 1__2__3__4__5__

8. Times when you felt afraid
1. your male friends 1__2__3__4__5__
2. your female friends 1__2__3__4__5__
3. your spouse/lover 1__2__3__4__5__

9. Times when you felt discouraged
1. your male friends 1__2__3__4__5__
2. your female friends 1__2__3__4__5__
3. your spouse/lover 1__2__3__4__5__

10. Times when you felt cheerful
1. your male friends 1__2__3__4__5__
2. your female friends 1__2__3__4__5__
3. your spouse/lover 1__2__3__4__5__

11. Times when you felt possessive
1. your male friends 1__2__3__4__5__
2. your female friends 1__2__3__4__5__
3. your spouse/lover 1__2__3__4__5__

12. Times when you felt troubled
1. your male friends  
2. your female friends  
3. your spouse/lover

13. Times when you felt infuriated
1. your male friends
2. your female friends
3. your spouse/lover

14. Times when you felt quiet
1. your male friends
2. your female friends
3. your spouse/lover

15. Times when you felt indifferent
1. your male friends
2. your female friends
3. your spouse/lover

16. Times when you felt fearful
1. your male friends
2. your female friends
3. your spouse/lover

17. Times when you felt pessimistic
1. your male friends
2. your female friends
3. your spouse/lover

18. Times when you felt joyous
1. your male friends
2. your female friends
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

19. Times when you felt envious
1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

20. Times when you felt worried
1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

21. Times when you felt irritated
1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

22. Times when you felt serene
1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

23. Times when you felt numb
1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

24. Times when you felt frightened
1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

25. Times when you felt sad
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>your male friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your female friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your spouse/lover</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**26. Times when you felt delighted**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>your male friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your female friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your spouse/lover</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**27. Times when you felt suspicious**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>your male friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your female friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your spouse/lover</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**28. Times when you felt uneasy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>your male friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your female friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your spouse/lover</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**29. Times when you felt hostile**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>your male friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your female friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your spouse/lover</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**30. Times when you felt tranquil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>your male friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your female friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your spouse/lover</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>your spouse/lover</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**31. Times when you felt unfeeling**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>your male friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>your female friends</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>your female friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>your male friends</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

32. Times when you felt scared
1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

33. Times when you felt unhappy
1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

34. Times when you felt pleased
1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

35. Times when you felt resentful
1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

36. Times when you felt flustered
1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

37. Times when you felt enraged
1. your male friends 1 2 3 4 5
2. your female friends 1 2 3 4 5
3. your spouse/lover 1 2 3 4 5

38. Times when you felt relaxed
Sexual Assault

1. your male friends   1____2____3____4____5____
2. your female friends 1____2____3____4____5____
3. your spouse/lover  1____2____3____4____5____

39. Times when you felt detached

1. your male friends   1____2____3____4____5____
2. your female friends 1____2____3____4____5____
3. your spouse/lover  1____2____3____4____5____

40. Times when you felt alarmed

1. your male friends   1____2____3____4____5____
2. your female friends 1____2____3____4____5____
3. your spouse/lover  1____2____3____4____5____
Appendix E

Part A Instructions: Imagine you are in a close, dating relationship. Respond to the following statements as you would if you were in that close relationship. Rate how characteristic each statement is of you on a scale of 1 to 5 as described below, and place your responses on the line following the question. Note that in each statement "O" refers to the person who would be in the close relationship with you.

1 = Not at all characteristic of me
2 = Slightly characteristic of me
3 = Moderately characteristic of me
4 = Very characteristic of me
5 = Extremely characteristic of me

1. I would feel uncomfortable telling O about things in the past that I have felt ashamed of.
   1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5_____

2. I would feel uneasy talking with O about something that has hurt me deeply.
   1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5_____

3. I would feel comfortable expressing my true feelings to O.
   1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5_____

4. If O were upset I would sometimes be afraid of showing that I care.
   1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5_____
5. I might be afraid to confide my innermost feelings to O.
   1  2  3  4  5

6. I would feel at ease telling O that I care about him/her.
   1  2  3  4  5

7. I would have a feeling of complete togetherness with O.
   1  2  3  4  5

8. I would be comfortable discussing significant problems with O.
   1  2  3  4  5

9. A part of me would be afraid to make a long-term commitment to O.
   1  2  3  4  5

10. I would feel comfortable telling my experiences, even sad ones, to O.
    1  2  3  4  5

11. I would probably feel nervous showing O strong feeling of affection.
    1  2  3  4  5

12. I would find it difficult being open with O about my personal thoughts.
    1  2  3  4  5

13. I would feel uneasy with O depending on me for emotional support.
    1  2  3  4  5

14. I would not be afraid to share with O what I dislike
about myself.
1____2____3____4____5____
15. I would be afraid to take the risk of being hurt in order to establish a closer relationship with 0.
1____2____3____4____5____
16. I would feel comfortable keeping very personal information to myself.
1____2____3____4____5____
17. I would not be nervous about being spontaneous with 0.
1____2____3____4____5____
18. I would feel comfortable telling 0 things that I do not tell other people.
1____2____3____4____5____
19. I would feel comfortable trusting 0 with my deepest thoughts and feelings.
1____2____3____4____5____
20. I would sometimes feel uneasy if 0 told me about very personal matters.
1____2____3____4____5____
21. I would be comfortable revealing to 0 what I feel are my shortcomings and handicaps.
1____2____3____4____5____
22. I would be comfortable with having a close emotional tie between us.
1____2____3____4____5____
23. I would be afraid of sharing my private thoughts with 0.
24. I would be afraid that I might not always feel close to O.
   1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5____

25. I would be comfortable telling O what my needs are.
   1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5____

26. I would be afraid that O would be more invested in the relationship than I would be.
   1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5____

27. I would feel comfortable about having open and honest communication with O.
   1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5____

28. I would sometimes feel uncomfortable listening to O's personal problems.
   1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5____

29. I would feel at ease to completely be myself around O.
   1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5____

30. I would feel relaxed being together and talking about our personal goals.
   1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5____

Part B Instructions: Respond to the following statements as they apply to your past relationships. Rate how characteristic each statement is of you on a scale of 1 to 5 as described in the instructions for Part A.

31. I have shied away from opportunities to be close to someone.
32. I have held back my feelings in previous relationships.

33. There are people who think that I am afraid to get close to them.

34. There are people who think that I am not an easy person to get to know.

35. I have done things in previous relationships to keep me from developing closeness.
Appendix F

Sexual Experiences Survey

Have you ever:

1. Had sexual intercourse with a man when you both wanted to?
   1) Yes
   2) No

2. Had a man misinterpret the level of sexual intimacy you desired?
   1) Yes
   2) No
   How many times? ______

3. Been in a situation where a man became so sexually aroused that you felt it was useless to stop him even though you did not want to have sexual intercourse?
   1) Yes
   2) No
   How many times? ______

4. Had sexual intercourse with a man even though you did not really want to because he threatened to end your relationship otherwise?
   1) Yes
   2) No
   How many times? ______

5. Had sexual intercourse with a man when you did not really want to because you felt pressured by his
continual arguments?
1) Yes
2) No
How many times? ______

6. Found out that a man had obtained sexual intercourse with you by saying things he didn’t really mean?
1) Yes
2) No
How many times? ______

7. Been in a situation where a man used some degree of physical force to try to make you engage in kissing or petting when you did not want to?
1) Yes
2) No
How many times? ______

8. Been in a situation where a man tried to get sexual intercourse with you when you did not want to by threatening to use physical force if you did not cooperate, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur?
1) Yes
2) No
How many times? ______

9. Been in a situation where a man used some degree of physical force to try to get you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to, but for
various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur?
1) Yes
2) No
How many times? ______

10. Had sexual intercourse with a man when you did not want to because he threatened to use physical force if you did not cooperate?
1) Yes
2) No
How many times? ______

11. Had sexual intercourse with a man when you did not want to because he used some degree of physical force?
1) Yes
2) No
How many times? ______

12. Been in a situation where a man obtained sexual acts with you such as anal or oral intercourse when you did not want to by using threats or physical force?
1) Yes
2) No
How many times? ______

13. Have you ever been raped?
1) Yes
2) No
How many times? ______
Appendix G

If you answered "yes" only to question one on the Sexual Experiences Survey, you are done with the study and may place your packet in the box. If you answered "yes" to any of the questions numbered two and above from the survey, then please answer the following questions based on what you consider to be your most traumatic incident.

1. What was the number of the most traumatic event that you indicated on the Sexual Experiences Survey (the one before this one)?
   1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13

2. Please rate from one to seven the degree to which you believe the incident was coercive? One equals not at all and seven equals very much.
   1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5____ 6____ 7____
   not at all
   very much

3. How old were you at the time of the incident (please fill in)?
   _____

4. Did you tell anyone about the incident?
   1. Yes
   2. No

5. If you did tell someone, who did you tell?
   1. Parent
   2. Friend
3. Sibling
4. Teacher
5. Counselor
6. Police
7. Other

6. What was the relationship between yourself and the person with whom the incident occurred (Choose only one answer)?
1. Stranger
2. Acquaintance
3. Employer
4. Friend
5. Relative
6. Steady Partner
7. Spouse
8. Other

7. How close were you with that person?
1_____ 2_____ 3_____ 4_____ 5_____  
not close very close
at all

8. How much did you trust that person?
1_____ 2_____ 3_____ 4_____ 5_____  
not at very much
Vita

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The author was born in Fairfax, Virginia on July 21, 1971. She graduated from J.E.B. Stuart High School in Falls Church, Virginia, in June of 1989. She obtained a Bachelor of Science degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Virginia, in May, 1993, where she majored in Psychology and minored in Family and Child Development. Immediately following, she pursued a Master of Arts degree in Experimental Psychology from The College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, completing in May, 1995. Beginning August, 1995, she will be pursuing a Ph.D. in Counseling Psychology at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana.