Rape Myth Acceptance and Rape Attitudes in Campus Hook-Up Culture

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RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE AND RAPE ATTITUDES
IN CAMPUS HOOK-UP CULTURE

by

Karolina Staros

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of The Graduate College
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the
Masters Degree
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Advisor: Susan Caringella, Ph.D

Western Michigan University
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RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE AND RAPE ATTITUDES
IN CAMPUS HOOK-UP CULTURE

Karolina Staros, M.A.
Western Michigan University, 2012

This study examines the norms of hooking-up and compares these norms to rape culture in order to measure rape myth acceptance or supportive attitudes towards rape as they manifest in hook-up culture on campus. By consulting what is already published in scholarship about rape culture and rape myths, this study builds on the very limited literature on hook-up culture.

This study uses mixed methods to inquire about norms of hook-up culture and measures the rape myth acceptance and rape attitudes by gender of respondents in a Midwest campus environment. By addressing the issues that students face with gender inequality and tying the opinions and responses of the participants into the daily context of campus life, this study offers insight into the complex issue of hooking up and sexual assault and offers some possible solutions and new directions for future research, policy, and educational tools.
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Karolina Staros
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Problem

In 2006, Laura Dickinson was attacked, raped, and murdered in her dormitory at Eastern Michigan University by a fellow student. The University administration, for fear of students and parents having less confidence in the safety of the campus, first released a statement saying Laura Dickinson had died of natural causes at the age of 22. The University, in violation of the Clery Act of 1990, later disclosed to the Dickinson family that she had been raped and murdered (Shapiro, 2010, p. 2).

In 2004 Laura Dunn had been attacked by two fraternity students, both of whom she knew and trusted and both of whom she was partying with the night of the assault. They raped her as she passed in and out of consciousness from the alcohol she consumed at a party earlier in the evening (Shapiro, 2010, p. 1). In 1986 Jeanne Clery, whose parents fought to pass the Clery Act on their daughter's behalf, was raped and murdered on the Lehigh University campus by a fellow student who broke into her dorm while she was sleeping. The Clerys had one intention in mind: they felt that if universities were forced to disclose the crimes committed on campus, they may be more inclined to focus on campus safety for students (Shapiro, 2010, p. 2). Even though the Clery Act firmly states that universities must report any crime committed on campus to the United States Department of Education, campuses all over the nation continue to struggle with sexual assault.
The U.S. Department of Justice states that one out of five women will be raped at some point in their college careers (Shapiro, 2010, p. 1), and some even argue that this is a conservative estimate. With so many actual and potential sexual assaults on college campuses, it may be even more disturbing to find how seldom a sexual assault will be prosecuted. Lee Ellis, in *Theories of Rape* (1989) states that studies at the time show an estimate of 70 per 100,000 (U.S. Department of Justice, 1975, p. 55) women will be victims each year of attempted or completed rape, though this has substantially increased from the 25% reported in the 1950s and four times increased from the rate in the 1940s (Bowker, 1979; Nelson, 1982, p. 211; Russell, 1984, p. 53). Subsequent studies suggest that the pattern is increasing (Ellis, 1989, p. 3). The prevalence rates are increasing, and most likely not because the incidence of rape is more popular of a crime, but is most likely tied to the problems with underreporting and underestimating. In fact, Ellis also adds, “More in-depth surveys specific to rape victimization have concluded that even the federally sponsored crime victimization surveys underestimate the risk of rape by more than half” (Ellis, 1989, p. 3). Furthermore, Ellis points to the research of Mary Koss: “Among college women, Koss (1985) found that 38% reported sexual victimization that met most of the state definitions of rape or attempted rape” (Koss 1985, as cited in Ellis, 1989, p. 4). Ellis further includes a statement from Reynold's research (1984, p. 149) “that rape is probably the most frequently committed serious violent crime in the United States” (Reynold, 1984, as cited in Ellis, 1989, p. 4).

At Boston University, 21 sexual assaults were reported and none of these assaults resulted in prosecutions. Furthermore, “none of the 11 that went through BU Judicial Affairs resulted in expulsions” (Ropeik, 2010, p. 1). This is particularly difficult news for
Erin, a Boston University student who is one of many women who have been sexually assaulted by a student they know. However, this occurrence is not surprising, nor is it an outlying case. Dr. Susan Caringella (2009) states in *Addressing Rape Reform in Law and Practice* that one of the main goals of rape reform was to make “rape less difficult for victims to charge, for prosecutors to pursue, and for judges and juries to recognize. Reform strove to reduce the inordinately high rates of attritions, where more than 90% of cases ended without conviction” (p. 13). The campus environment, however, adds an aggravating element, that of protection for assailants because of the relaxed rules and lax punishment in campus codes and policies for male students who commit sexual assault.

DeKeseredy and Schwartz (1997) state in that law enforcement on college campuses is so relaxed that many times offenders, who are college students, are held to a different standard. “When the criminals are themselves tuition-paying students who engage in acquaintance rapes, thefts, drug sales, gambling, vandalism, and assaults, the rhetoric is much softer” (DeKeseredy & Schwartz, 1997, p. 3). Furthermore, DeKeseredy and Schwartz also allude to the on-going pattern of leniency from law enforcement with regard to fraternities and rape (DeKeseredy & Schwartz, 1997, p. 5). DeKeseredy and Schwartz proceed to add; “If college men feel that they are above the law when they rape women, it is because they too often are.” The lack of a clear-cut policy in this area at most colleges, the lack of enforcement, and the hesitancy of many college campuses to work with the local police meant that “students are given the implicit message that acquaintance rape and sexual assault are tolerated on campuses” (Bohmer & Parrot, 1993, p. 183, as cited in DeKeseredy & Schwartz, 1993, p. 6). Yet another example of this can be found in Kathleen Hirsch's *Fraternities of Fear: Gang Rape, Male Bonding,*
and The Silencing of Women, where she indicates that five lacrosse players and a friend from St. John's University in Queens, New York, were involved in the sexual assault of a woman who was brutally sodomized (Hirsch, 1990, p. 52). Hirsch states, “A full month went by before the police were notified by university officials, who claimed to be protecting the victim's privacy. Because of the charges, all six men were suspended for the duration of the academic year. The woman has withdrawn from school” (Hirsch, 1990, p. 52). Hirsch continues to explain in her article that colleges are unsafe not because the crime rate is higher, but because colleges do not handle their aggressors properly (Hirsch, 1990, p. 52).

It is clear that sexual assault is a problem that threatens the safety of many women on college campuses all over the nation, and it is also becoming clear that the administration at many universities are unable to find justice for victims and provide safety for students. Unfortunately, most of the focus has shifted to individual women and girls to the prevention of rape and what is similarly unfortunate is that the burden of preventing rape has been placed on the women who live, and therefore are at risk, in the campus environment. The prevention strategies include examples like: not walking in poorly lit parking lots, not walking alone on campus, and other various “stranger danger” advice which has little to do with the acquaintance rape which account for the majority of rapes on campus and across the country. Some rape myths which pertain to this advice are listed by John Hamlin of The University of Minnesota- Duluth, who compiled a list of well-known rape-myths: Rape only occurs outside and at night, Sexual assault is an impulsive, spontaneous act, Most rapes occur as a “spur of the moment” act in a dark alley by a stranger, Most rapes occur when people are out alone at night and if people
stay at home they will be safer, Rapists are strangers and if people avoid strangers they will not be raped, and Most rapes occur on the street by strangers and by a few crazy men (Hamlin, 2005). These myths contribute to the overwhelming amount of erroneous information on “rape prevention techniques.” The problem with the rape myth popularity and acceptance is that it misinforms the public and even professionals like the police or campus safety officers. It prevents any proactive steps to be taken and it diverts attention from the acquaintance rape situations, which make up most rape experiences.

Statement of the Problem

One of the major problems with sexual assault, and especially sexual assault on campus, is that the crimes happen mostly between individuals who know each other and many times, it happens at a party or social gathering on campus that involves alcohol. The stranger danger approach to preventing rapes on campus is not only ineffective; it is also taking awareness and legitimacy away from a severe social issue affecting many people’s lives and safety. Alcohol is also many times involved in campus crimes and, unfortunately, alcohol also contributes to rape myths and victim blaming. A woman drinking voluntarily before being sexually assaulted may be completely blamed for the rape or may be seen as “asking for it.” It is clear that women are threatened in their every-day existence on campus while partaking in activities that seem mundane and acceptable. These activities include socializing with fellow students at mixers, parties, bars, fraternity/sorority houses, sporting events, dorm parties, and other social gatherings.

A great deal of socializing with other students means that most undergraduate students will be introduced to the “hook-up” culture at some point in their college experience. Hooking up is a form of sexual experience, which emphasizes casual sex or
casual sexual encounters between individuals who are not involved in a committed dating relationship and who know each other mostly in the context of partying and casual sex. It has become a trend among college students and can be argued to be an environment that leaves women particularly vulnerable as potential victims of sexual assault. It also gives potential predators ample opportunity to rape again and again. It is important to note that hooking up may be a social movement with intentions to liberate men and women sexually and many women may particularly find the idea of casual sex liberating. The focus of this study is not to imply that hooking up is the problem, nor is it a problem that some women may want casual sex. The problem may lie with our society’s broad acceptance of rape myths and sexism which may be passed on to hook-up culture from previous relationship models (marriage, dating), thus leaving women vulnerable as a subordinate group in sexual situations, including hooking up.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to see if the norms of hook-up culture support victim blaming/rape-myths, and also to see if there were any differences between male and female students with regard to these views. The study has used previous literature and studies on rape culture to identify the key characteristics of rape myths and rape culture, and compare these characteristics to hook-up culture on campus. The research has drawn on pertinent literature and anecdotal evidence to sketch out the characteristics of a society that facilitates sexual violence against women and compare these characteristics to the rules or norms and beliefs about hook-up culture. The aim of the research was to incorporate various aspects of university culture in the United States, such as: fraternity and sorority life, drinking and drug use, sexism and sexual double
standards, and dominant ideology of university culture towards women and sexual activities in university contexts.

Research Questions to Be Answered

1. What do male and female students identify as characteristics of hook-up culture?
   - are there differences in the norms that men and women describe?

2. What are male and female attitudes towards hooking up?
   - are there differences between men and women?

3. Do the characteristics reflect rape myths and rape culture?
   - are there differences as women versus as men understand these?

4. Do the attitudes towards the norms of hook-up culture reflect rape myths/culture?
   - what are the differences between males and females

Literature suggests that rape culture is present in our society and inequality between men and women prevails and translates into traditional concepts of relationship, i.e., dating and marriage. It may be reasonable to test if this inequality is present in modern hook-up culture and if it may promote both men and women to stretch their definition of understanding of casual sex to include acts of sexual assault and rape where consent is absent and leave women at risk of rape, and men more denigrated for both consensual sex and for rape, as well as rendering men more inclined to assert their masculinity through rape.

Operational Definitions

hook-up: 1) a form of sexual experience which emphasizes casual sex or causal sexual encounters between individuals who are not involved in a committed dating relationship
with each other and do not to expect to be involved seriously or long-term and who know each other mostly in the context of partying. [Although most hook-ups do occur at parties where there is alcohol, it is not always the case] (Bogle, 2008).

2) a sexual encounter; an ambiguous term for sex or a sex act which could have different definitions among individuals.

**hook-up culture**: an environment that encourages or embraces hooking up as acceptable or the norm for engaging in sexually activities (Bogle, 2008).

**rape culture**: a social environment that reinforces rape myths and facilitates the dismissal and/or blaming of women, degradation of women, degradation of women’s characteristics and experiences and, the sexual victimization of women (Donovan, 1993, preamble).

### Assumptions and Limitations of the Study

Possible limitations of the study include: the limited amount of research, studies, theories, and publications that have been devoted to hook-up culture upon which to base this study. The positive side of this research is the unique conceptualization and the creativity. The negative includes the lack of basis for model or theory or empirical building and amassing of consistency and even heuristic generalization. The concept of hooking up is a fairly recent one in scholarship, as recent as 2001 (Bogle, 2008). The term hooking up is an ambiguous one that could mean different things to different individuals. One of the assumptions of the study is that students who are participating in hook-up culture are participating in sexual encounters of the casual variety with little attachment to commitment and traditional dating relationships. This is important to note because individuals who participate in hooking up both have different definitions of what
a hook-up is, and may be participating in it as well as dating but are presumably putting less emphasis on committed dating relationships. The main focus here is that hook-up culture has more emphasis on casual sex (however it may be defined by an individual) and less on commitment and long-term committed relationships. This assumption is based on Kathleen A. Bogle's (2008) publication; *Hooking-up, Sex, Dating, and Relationships on Campus*, and Sessions Stepp's *Un-Hooked* (2007).

The study very much relies on the truthfulness of respondents in identifying their attitudes toward hooking up. Another assumption of the study is that responses given by the respondents can be compared to characteristics of rape culture found in literature and previous studies. Issues of age, class, sexual preference, racial and ethnic origin, and religion were not addressed in this study. The main focus is the inequality between men and women and how this may translate into sexual encounters and possible sexual assaults. The sexual assaults in question are man-on-woman assaults. More detailed studies on different populations like race, class, age, and sexual orientation may be useful, however to narrow the variables in this study, the focus remained on men and women on campus, wherein the majority of sexual assaults occur.
CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

This chapter reviews the pertinent literature on the host of substantive concerns mentioned above. Those areas discussed are feminist theory, the literature on rape myths and rape culture, and the literature on hook-up culture and campus partying.

Rationale for the Chosen Literature

Feminist theory explains patriarchy and the inequality between men and women that makes rape culture flourish. The literature for rape culture includes rape-myths, masculine social norms, women's sexual submissiveness, and the perpetuation of accepting the norm of violence, forced sex, rape, and sexual assault by men against women. The literature on campus hook-up culture explores how the topics of gender inequality and rape-culture manifest in campus life and how these issues affect students.

Rape Culture

The book, *Transforming a Rape Culture*, defines rape culture as a set of beliefs that encourages male sexual aggression and supports violence against women. Violence is often portrayed as sexy and reinforces women's fear of being raped as the norm (Donovan, 1993, preamble). It can be argued that our society is in fact a society that perpetuates sexual violence against women and that women regularly fear being sexually assaulted. Peggy Reeves Sanday (1996) writes in *A Woman Scorned* that “rape is an expression of a social ideology of male dominance” (Reeves Sanday, 1996, p. 199). She
also refers to Koss' statistic that one in every four women will be raped, as proof that the United States belongs to the culture of rape (Koss, as cited in Reeves Sanday, 1996, p. 199). Women in the United States are continuously warned by police enforcement, concerned members of the community, or their own parents and peers to be careful to not be in the “wrong place at the wrong time,”, to not wear certain “rape provocative” clothing, and to be constantly on guard of a potential attacker. Susan Brownmiller, in her publication, *Against Our Will: Men, Women, and Rape*, addresses the issue of rape as not only a culturally supported phenomenon, but also a main strategy for men to assert their masculinity or “manhood” in society (Brownmiller, as cited in Donovan 1996, p. 146).

In addition to rape culture embracing male sexual aggression and male dominance, rape culture is also very accepting of rape myths and supports the mistaken beliefs that women deserve, like, ask for, and cause rape. The acceptance of rape myths leads to victim blaming and perpetuating stereotypes of rape as only the “stranger rape” and that acquaintance rape is sex that the woman must have provoked or simply regrets afterward, or may lie about regretting sex and therefore call it rape to preserve her reputation.

**Rape Myths**

One of the most compelling aspects of rape culture is the prevalence and broad acceptance of rape myths. Rape myths are myths about what rape is, who a rape victim is, and rape prevention tips which reinforce the erroneous view that "real rape" is stranger rape. In *Theories of Rape*, Lee Ellis discusses Burt’s (1980) definition of rape myths as “prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape, rape victims, and rapists” (Burt,
John Hamlin (2005) of The University of Minnesota-Duluth compiled a list of prevalent rape myths operating in society. The list includes:

- “women incite men to rape”
- “women often make false reports of rape”
- “women fantasize about being raped”
- “a man can’t rape his wife (or girlfriend)”
- “only ‘bad’ women get raped”
- “rape is just unwanted sex and isn’t really a violent crime”
- “sexual assault usually occurs between strangers”
- “women secretly enjoy being raped”
- “women ‘ask for it’ by their dress or actions”
- “gang rape is rare”
- “women who are drunk are willing to engage in any kind of sexual activity”

Feminist Theory

Radical feminist theory generally takes the stance that rape is a tactic used by men to maintain the status quo of male dominance and male privilege in patriarchal society. Lee Ellis states in *Theories of Rape* the following about rape: “In summary, the feminist explanation for rape focuses upon the male domination of sociopolitical and economic affairs as the ultimate determinant of a society's risk of rape. Working backwards in the causal order, the feminist explanation purports that rape is, most immediately, the result of male's decision to behave toward women in a possessive, dominating, and demeaning manner” (Ellis, 1989, p. 11). Because of this standpoint, sexual gratification is not one of the main considerations for why men rape. Feminist literature suggests that rape is a
tactic for men to assert their dominance over women and to maintain that dominance (Burt, 1980, p. 229; Tompson & Butell, 1984; Groth, Burgess, & Holmstrom, 1977, as cited in Ellis, 1989, p. 11).

These tactics can be seen in examples later discussed in the literature review of fraternity games which include degrading and exploiting women’s bodies through the use of party fliers which depict a woman in a sexual position and party themes like “Golf Pro/Tennis Ho,” “CEO/secretary Ho,” “Playboy Mansion,” and “Victoria's Secret” (Armstrong, Hamilton, Sweeny, 2006, p. 489). Some universities also participate in “hostess programs” where young women are selected to “host” a young visiting athlete and are encouraged to show this young man “a good time” to make sure they enjoy the university environment. This is an example of sexism integrated on an institutional level where women are exploited for the benefit of men “having a good time.” Male dominance and male privilege clearly are the governing force in normalizing such programs and activities.

Rachel Bridges Whaley in; The Paradoxical Relationship Between Gender Inequality and Rape, Toward a Refined Theory,” refers to Russel’s theory on gender inequality in society as the reason for rape. Russel (1975) states: “Eradicating rape requires getting rid of the power discrepancy between men and women, because abuse of power flows from unequal power” (p. 276) (as cited in Whaley, 2001, p. 531). Aspects of such an unequal power are discussed later in the literature review with regard to marriage as an unequal power structure, as well as, dating relationships and possibly hook-up culture. In marriage and traditional dating relationships, sexual double standards and
sexist attitudes often mold how men and women are able to relate to one another. This often leaves women vulnerable to marital or date rape.

Reeves Sanday includes her analysis on what defines a rape culture in *A Woman Scorned*: “In rape-prone societies, women have little power and do not participate in public decision-making” (Reeves Sanday, 1996, p. 199). Reeves Sanday also notes that in such societies, male sexuality is violent and boys are encouraged to be aggressive towards one another (1996, p. 199). Such a powerful social dynamic molds masculinity and thus influences how men relate to women and also touches on the male supportive peer culture (DeKeseredy & Schwartz, 1977) as it teaches men to keep each other “in check” as they assert their hegemonic masculinity over women. For example Schwendinger and Schwendinger in *Rape and Inequality* (1993) posits, “Men subjugate women simply to serve their own interests” (Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1993, p. 77). Anecdotal evidence that I observed on Western Michigan University’s campus gave an example of this. The Western Harold, the university paper, contains a student coupon for a local strip club, which gives a student discount upon admission into the club. Around Father’s Day, a coupon is available which states “dad gets in for free,” presumably for a son (or daughter) to save money on admitting their father into the strip club. A safe assumption is that fathers and sons are bonding over the display of over-sexualized women’s bodies in much the same way that O’Sullivan explains later in the literature review. O’Sullivan posits that men make connections with women mostly to be able to use these connections to bond with other males (O’Sullivan, 1993, p. 26), much like the father/son bonding experience at the strip club. This experience bonds men
together as true masculine beings who are making “appropriate” use of women. This is all done to reinforce male dominance and male privilege.

A poignant quote from Feminist Theory (1986) states the perception of women quite well: “Existing patriarchal theory has no place for women as women; at best, women can be incorporated as pale reflections of men” (Donovan 1996, p. 190).

Hook-up Culture

The limited literature on hooking up suggests this practice has become prevalent with youth and on college campuses and in many cases, replacing dating on campus (Boswell & Spade, 1996). In order to understand hook-up culture, one can reference literature on the definition of hooking up. Laura Sessions Stepp, author of Unhooked, asks Duke University students what hooking-up means to them and she finds that many students have their own way of describing it: “A physical encounter of affection, third base and beyond, fast food, immediate gratification, postpones marriage, no relationship, lack of communication, doesn't teach intimacy” (Sessions Stepp, 2007, p. 19) were among the many definitions Sessions Stepp offers clipped from DU student responses. One male student stated, “If a girl offers, I'm not going to turn her down. But I'm also not going to call her up and ask her for a date afterward” (Sessions Stepp, 2007, p. 19). In fact, Sessions Stepp's book makes it clear that most students feel that hooking up is the “un-relationship” (Sessions Stepp, 2007, p. 24), implying a sexual encounter devoid of intimacy and with both partners knowing that they can walk away at any time with no commitments (Sessions Stepp, 2007, p. 24).

Sessions Stepp (2007) and Kathleen Bogle (2008), both bring attention to the conventional norms of dating and the noticeable exaggeration in power differentials from
women to men as sexual relationships have transitioned into hooking up. During the era of courtship, a young man would call the house and speak to the mother of the young women he was interested in. The mother would invite the young man over and the encounter would very likely be supervised (Bogle, 2010, p. 12). Sessions Stepp refers to “shifting the balance of power” from the home where mothers had most of the control within the domestic sphere where the courtship used to take place, to the dating scenario where men had more control in the public sphere where dating takes place (2007, p. 31). Traditional dating (Bogle, 2008) occurred as a middle class phenomenon where, for example, women wanted to get out of a crowded housing they had to share with the entire family, and men had the opportunity to get a car and take a woman to the movies or other form of entertainment in the public sphere. With the shift from the domestic sphere to the public sphere, women became even more vulnerable on dates because they were now transplanted into the male-dominated public sphere where men were planning the dates and paying for them. Due to this phenomenon, there was usually an unspoken (or spoken) implication that women owed men sex in exchange for the cost of the date (Bogle, 2008, p. 16). It should be noted that in traditional dating, the father is typically asked by the young man to take his daughter out for the evening. This does imply that patriarchal power exists in dating as the power in dating relationships usually transfers from father to the young girl’s date for the evening. The power in the domestic sphere belonged to the mother as the courtship took place in the home, under the mother’s supervision, and probably included activities the mother had arranged. The mother may not have had much power in general society, or even in the marital relationship, but the task of supervising her daughter’s courtship was delegated to her before her daughter was to be
married. As common as it is for women be victims of date rape, it can be argued that it is as dangerous (or even more dangerous) for women to be hooking up in general society where they are not respected and where they are expected to drink and possibly have “no strings attached” sex with strangers at parties. That is not to say that hooking up is morally wrong and that the dangers of sexual assault could be lowered if hooking up would be eliminated or replaced with courtship or dating practices; the dangers of gender inequality have been present since courtship and have manifested in dating and hooking-up practices and this is the key issue which leads to the sexual assault of women.

However, hooking-up may have additional characteristics making it easier for a sexual predator to victimize women.

It is likely that hooking-up is a result of both post-“free love” era of the 1960s and '70s, and the feminist movement, arguing for greater equality between the sexes (Bogle, 2008, p. 21). The 1960s were a time of great change, with the wide availability of birth control, and more accepting views towards non-marital sex and sexuality, all influencing the way people viewed “love” and “sex.” Bogle also states; “Feminists have promoted the idea that women should be free to be sexual both in and out of marriage and that not only 'bad' girls like sex” (Bogle, 2008, p. 21). Bogle also mentions that feminism may have changed the possible roles that men and women can play in society (Bogle, 2008, p. 21). Many women are postponing relationships to focus on school and building professions. Sessions Stepp writes this about young women in college today; “More than their mothers, they believe that once they get out of college and are on their own – a longer transition than it used to be, lasting into the mid- to late twenties – they will be supporting themselves financially, possibly without substantial assistance from a husband. They can't
blow college” (Sessions Stepp, 2007, p. 37). One female student states “I don't have time or energy to worry about a ‘we’” (Sessions Stepp, 2007, p. 37). Hooking up could seem like a suitable remedy to the burden of juggling relationship and college, with the assumption that they have plenty of time to fall in love later.

Kathleen A. Bogle's publication (2008), *Hooking-up: Sex, Dating, and Relationships on Campus* also traces the transition from traditional dating in general society to hooking up in college student populations. Bogle explains that the transition happens around the college age and the college environment facilitates hooking up because of partying and various social interactions found on campus. She explains that there is another transition that turns back to the traditional type of dating that usually occurs after students have graduated or leave the campus environment. Bogle includes interviews of students and their opinions about hooking up, student's definitions of hooking up, and their feelings about their fellow students who are hooking up. The double standard implicit in hook-up culture, just like traditional dating culture, still reinforces women's sexuality as something which needs to be controlled and monitored by men. Most women have more severe consequences regarding sexuality than men do. For the most part, men have the power to label a woman a "slut" and other women many times reinforce this view. Women are still expected to be more conservative sexually while men have most of the freedom to make sexual decisions and negative labels for hooking up are far more frequent and intense for women, thus devastating for women's reputations. Bogle offers some examples of women who felt that they needed to leave the college campus in order to escape taunting from their peers because of their decisions to hook up. The literature offers no examples of men that felt this ostracized or were so
negatively affected. Even though Bogle does not directly offer a comparison between patriarchy and hook-up culture, there is still a clear link to masculine power and asserting manhood through sex in hook-up culture, as in traditional dating culture.

An article by Matthew Katz (1999) titled; *Old Fashioned Dating Gives Way to Hooking-up*, describes that hooking up usually entails a group of young people gathered together at a house, bar, or apartment and then separating into two pairs and hooking up (Katz, 1999, p. 1). Katz also concedes that this means “anything from kissing to sexual intercourse” (Katz, 1999, p. 1). He emphasizes just how archaic “the date” has become on campus and that it is just not how college students think of relating to each other. Katz highlights Mary Reige Laner’s viewpoint on the empowering movement from dating to hooking up from her study on dating in 2008. Laner is a professor of sociology and studies dating, and has some very strong positive views towards hooking up. In contrast, she is quoted stating; “The traditional dating system is based on inequality between men and women...It’s an unequal system where women are the passive partners going along with the man’s plans” (Laner, 2008, as cited in Katz, 1991, p. 2). Laner really emphasizes the man’s dominance in planning the date, paying for the date, and deciding exactly what the women will be participating in. Laner also claims that hooking up is “more casual and therefore empowering for women” (Laner, 2008, as cited in Katz, 1999, p. 2). However, Mary Reige Laner does not include comments on just how pervasive male dominance in male/female relations does not manage to continue on in hook-up culture, or what it is about the casual aspect of hooking up that makes women so empowered.

Bogle is very careful to not attach positive or negative value judgments to the phenomenon of hooking up. However, later addresses potential risks for rape in the hook-
up culture in a subsequent article entitled; *Hooking-up: What Educators Need to Know* (Bogle, 2008). In this article, Bogle brings attention to alcohol use and drinking as central to a potential for hook-ups to turn to rape. Bogle still encourages neutrality about hook-up culture, and warns not to denounce hooking up because of such potentialities, yet warns administrators to be vigilant and cautious of the hook-up activity on campus because of how easily rape get misconstrued as a consensual hook-up by potentially all parties because of the involvement of alcohol (Bogle, 2008, p. 2). Bogle flags her fear that many non-consensual hook-ups, or sexual assaults, that involve alcohol turn to attributions of victim responsibility, add to victim blaming, and reinforce rape mythology as they are rationalized as hook-up sex rather than rape because the parties were drinking.(Bogle, 2008, p. 1-2).

Mellisa Fletcher Stoeltje, of the Edmonton Journal (2007), conducted an interview with author Laura Sessions Stepp and uncovered some focal points of her 2007 book *Unhooked: How Young Women Pursue Sex, Delay Love and Lose at Both*. Sessions Stepp first was alerted to hook-up culture when she heard about some unusual sex practices in a Washington D.C. middle school where “a dozen girls were regularly performing oral sex on two or three boys”(Sessions Stepp, 2007). Sessions Stepp wanted to understand what the sexual practices of adolescents were and this led her to discover the hook-up trend. Sessions Stepp explains in this interview that hooking up is sex without attachment and it can be anything from kissing to intercourse. These are all characteristics of hooking up that she has already made clear in her book. However, she adds in the interview that the term hooking up is an intentionally vague term, which allows a dimension of mystery.
This way someone could say they “hooked-up” with someone and others will not know exactly what happened (Sessions Stepp, 2007).

Sessions Stepp also explains that the girls she observed for her book were “not happy doing what they were doing, they would have to rely on booze to do it” (Sessions Stepp, 2007), once again bringing attention to the role of alcohol in hook-up culture (Sessions Stepp, 2007)). Sessions Stepp refers to her book as a depressing one which shows how trapped women felt in the hook-up spiral, not wanting to continue in meaningless relationships, yet not knowing how of a good alternative (Sessions Stepp, 2007). Sessions Stepp acknowledges that hooking up is “purposeful uncaring” and wants to encourage women to seek loving relationships. She seems to put the burden of seeking loving relationships solely on women’s shoulders, while saying little about men’s roles in the search for love (Sessions Stepp, 2007). In fact, Sessions Stepp is quoted saying; “Girls can’t be guys in matters of the heart, even though they think they can” (Sessions Stepp as cited in, Armstrong, Hamilton, & England, 2010, p. 23). This quote perhaps indicates the uneven view that women and men have towards hooking up, according to Sessions Stepp. If women indicate they are so unhappy and should change the hook-up rules, then perhaps this implies that Sessions Stepp feels most men benefit from a “purposeful uncaring” system of sexual “un-relationship” (Sessions Stepp, 2007).

Campus and Rape

One of the most widely cited studies done on sexual assault on college campuses in the U.S. was done by Mary Koss and her colleagues (Koss et al., 1987 as cited in DeKeseredy & Schwartz, 1993). They administered a self-report questionnaire to 6,159 students (3,187 women and 2,972 men) in 32 institutions of all types of higher education
located across the United States (DeKeseredy, Schwartz, 1993, p. 11). Koss (1987) and her colleagues concluded that 14.4% of their female respondents had survived unwanted sex play, 11.9% were coerced into some kind of unwanted sex act, 12.1% had survived an attempted rape, and 15% of female respondents had survived a completed rape by the age of 14.

Bohmer and Parrot (1993) describe the average victim of campus rape as “females between the ages of fifteen and twenty four” (Bohmer & Parrot, 1993, p. 18). They are usually dating age and are usually raped by someone they know (Bohmer & Parrot, 1993, p. 18-19). The average campus rape assailant is a fraternity pledge although “it is unclear whether this is because either forced sexual intercourse or sexual intercourse under any circumstance is a condition of pledging, or because the pledges are trying to act in a way that they believe the brothers will admire” (Bohmer & Parrot, 1993, p. 21). Bohmer and Parrot also state that assailants are not just fraternity members and athletes and the majority of men belonging to these two groups do not rape (1993, p. 23). However, “the rate is higher among these two groups because of their position of privilege on campus, and because of their involvement with alcohol” (Bohmer & Parrot, 1993, p. 23). An added layer to this already toxic situation is that women are more likely to report a rape to the police if they are raped by someone they do not know and/or are not socially connected to in any way (Bohmer & Parrot, 1993, p. 25). With fraternity members and athletes holding somewhat of a celebrity status on campus, women are even more afraid to come forward if they are raped by a man or men belonging to either of these groups for fear of not being believed, being sullied in their own reputation, ostracized, retaliated against and the like. This is distressing, and even more distressing given the findings that
most gang rapes are initiated by fraternity members and occur in fraternity houses
(Bohmer & Parrot, 1993, p. 26), or involve athletes. For instance, Bohmer and Parrot
report from specific documented cases of “alleged gang rape by college students from
1980 to 1990, that 55 percent were committed by fraternity members, 40 percent were
committed by members of a team sport” (Bohmer & Parrot 1993, p. 26). Often times the
fraternity members and athletes have formed such a strong bond of secrecy that none of
the members will divulge any information to police, or campus authorities, and have been
known to harass, threaten, and intimidate the victim to keep her from reporting or
divulging information as well (Bohmer & Parrot, 1993, p. 27).

Littleton, Tabernik, Canales, and Backstrom all address the problems that face
women when alcohol is present during a hook-up. They report that Paul and Hayes
(2002) found that 94% of college students believed that alcohol or drugs were usually a
part of a hook-up (Paul & Hayes 2002, as cited in Littleton, Tabernik, Canales, &
Backstrom, 2009). Littleton et. al also report that 72% of a sample U.S. College rape
victims were intoxicated at the time of the rape (Mohler-Kuo et al. 2004 as cited in
Littelton et al., 2009). Littleton et al. also warn that women who are intoxicated may be
more likely viewed as an acceptable target for rape (Abbey 2002, as cited in Littleton et
al., 2009) and that this mindset may be very dangerous for women who hook-up on
campus (Littleton et al., 2009, p. 784). In Fisher, Daigle, and Cullen’s 2010 publication
called *Unsafe in the Ivory Tower*, the authors also address the role of drugs and alcohol in
party rape situations: “Party situations where alcohol or nonalcoholic beverages are part
of the social scene are an ‘ideal’ environment for potential rapist to add a drug to
someone’s drink and have her consume it without her knowledge or consent” (Daigle,
Fisher, Cullen, 2010, p. 79). The authors continue to bring attention to the fact that incapacitating a woman to have sex with her is not a new tactic that rapists use, but the increase in availability of drugs and access to women at parties creates a particularly dangerous situation (Daigle, Fisher, & Cullen, 2010, p. 79).

In another publication on hook-ups and rape, Rebecca Stinson (2010) reports that students who participate in hooking up are more likely than those who do not hook up to report unwanted sex (Flack et al., 2007, as cited in Stinson, 2010). Moreover there is some concern from researchers that women feel pressured by their peers to have hook-up sex so that they fit it and are accepted by their peers, because so many other people are engaging in sex acts during hook-ups (Burnett, Herakova, Kahl, Tobola, Borsen 2010, p. 475).

Hooking Up, Rape, and Fraternity/Sorority Life

As previously stated, fraternity life and athletic team membership are major factors of campus life that are related to rape, and these two groups are also heavily involved in hook-up culture. Boswell and Spade's research on campus rape and fraternities suggests that fraternities are a dominant presence on campus and facilitate most events for meaningful social connections for students (Boswell & Spade, 1996, p. 186). Much of the research on fraternity and sorority life suggests that fraternities only fuel rape culture further. Party themes like Golf Pro/Tennis Ho, CEO/secretary Ho, Playboy Mansion, and Victoria's Secret have the intention of having women wearing as little as possible and men being able to exploit the situation to their advantage which is exacerbated by party games involving alcohol (Armstrong, Hamilton, & Sweeny, 2006, p. 489). Boswell and Spade's research compares at-risk fraternity houses to low-risk
fraternity houses. In higher risk houses, members discourage relationships and routinely degrade women, thus reinforcing hook-ups as the main manner for male and female interaction. More importantly though, women are at high risk of becoming victims of sexual assault in these houses (Boswell & Spade, 1996, p. 143). Also noted in Boswell and Spade's (1996) research is a reference to one at-risk- house member’s comment during women's awareness week that this was a time or excuse to “abuse them more” that week (1996, p. 137). Women are also directed to drink heavily at high-risk houses and so become more susceptible to sexual assault where they are not able to give consent (1996, p. 145). Attitudes towards rape from fraternity house members usually imply that women define rape as simply a regret the next morning and that consent is a “gray area” (Boswell & Spade, 1996, p. 141). Sessions Stepp (2007) also makes a reference to “gray rape” where it is difficult to interpret a situation as rape when partying or alcohol are involved. It is possible that sexual predators take advantage of this supposed ”gray area” of consent fully knowing that it may be difficult to prove rape when both parties have been partying and drinking. DeKeseredy also notes in his research that in addition to sexual assault affecting 25% of campus females, a great deal of research (Briere & Malamuth, 1983; Russel, 1998, as cited in DeKeseredy, 2010, p. 2) also suggests that between 25% and 60% of males on campus agree that they would rape a woman if they knew they would not get caught (DeKeseredy, 2010, p. 2). The rate would most likely be considerably higher for members of a fraternity, particularly these high risk types of fraternities or those with these characteristics, where there is a concentrated amount of peer support for these phenomena, including rape (DeKeseredy, 2010, p. 2). This data is from the
Canadian national survey but could arguably be a good example of patriarchy and male dominance that is present also in the United States.

Using women's sexuality as a trophy or a status symbol is not uncommon for fraternities, which reinforces the masculine ideal of men bonding with other men by using women and women's sexuality, as O'Sullivan had mentioned (1993, p. 26). Many times the status of the fraternity and the desirability to want to rush for this fraternity, is influenced by the sexual attractiveness of the sororities with whom the fraternity is affiliated. This may put added pressure on women to fit-in with fraternity members by having sex or conveying the message that they are sexually available. Rhoads, a researcher on fraternities on campus also points out that many women are encouraged to drink excessively, many times as a way to fit in or be allowed to attend parties, which conjoins with these other rape facilitating factors (Rhoads, 1995, p. 313).

DeKeseredy and Schwartz (2000) mention the role that masculinity plays in rape culture. Men experience stress when women do not permit them to easily assert their masculinity through sex and women who resist sex will more likely become targets for violence. Male peers will also reinforce this violent attitude of forcing rape, i.e., rape, towards women who do not comply with the sexually submissive role (Schwartz & DeKeseredy, 2000, p. 557). Chris O'Sullivan also states that male sexual aggression occurs through socialization and through social roles. O'Sullivan explains that male friendships are based on competitiveness and this includes sexuality and sexual prowess. Most men compete sexually by exploiting women where the motive is to impress one's male friends through sexual conquests instead of relating to women. Thus, a peer group is
formed, which heavily relies on rape as a form of bonding and encouragement in male friendships (O'Sullivan, 1993, p. 26).

**Peer Culture**

Male peer support, in this context, refers to “the attachments to male peers and the resources that these men provide which encourage and legitimate woman abuse” (DeKeseredy, 1990, p. 130). In addition to this, “Male friends play an important role in the college careers of many men. Peer groups often provide members with resources such as social companionship, academic guidance, financial assistance, and emotional support” (Cohen & Hoberman, 1983; Farr, 1988; Gwartney-Gibbs & Stockard, 1989; Levine & Perkins, 1980, as cited in DeKeseredy 1990). Further, these all-male alliances directly and indirectly supply men with a repertoire of norms, values, and behaviors that shape their relations with women in dating relationships” (DeKeseredy & Schwartz, 1998, p. 99).

Fraternities comprise a peer culture that socially sanctions (positively sanctions) sexual aggression towards women. This combined with the lack of clear-cut laws and policies, and none-to-under enforcement and low negative sanctioning, make a very dangerous combination. Bleecker and Murnen, in *Fraternity Membership: The Display of Degrading Sexual Images of Women, and Rape Myth Acceptance*, refer to the Association of American Colleges Project (Ehrhart & Sandler, 1986, as cited in Bleecker & Murnen, 2005) and the information gathered therein suggests that “50 incidents of gang rape had occurred on US campuses and most of them occurred at fraternity parties. Since the publication of that report, many quantitative studies have demonstrated greater rates of coercion and assault among fraternity men (and/or athletes) than among men not involved
in such groups” (e.g., Akers, 1991; Boeringer, 1996; Boeringer, Shehan & Akers, 1991; Crosset, Ptacek, McDonald & Benedict, 1996; Frinter & Rubinson, 1993; Garret-Gooding & Senter, 1987: Koss & Gaines, 1993 as cited in Bleecker&Murnen, 2005, p. 487). Other research, as mentioned by Bleecker and Murnen, shows that fraternity members are positively associated with sexually aggressive attitudes, as compared to men who are not fraternity members (Bleecker & Murnen, 2005, p. 487). Bleecker and Murnen also mention that fraternity men are more likely to have a greater belief in rape myths than non-fraternity men (Burt, 1980, p. 487).

Another strong aspect of rape culture is the reinforcing of the particular rape myth, which implies that women have all the power, even in rapes, or lying about rape. A fraternity member who was interviewed by a researcher studying fraternity rape culture stated; “You have to remember one thing-that girls can just say ‘I was raped’ and then they were raped. You know what I mean? Girls have that power. Women have that power” (Rhoads, 1995, p. 315). Other rape-myths also include blaming a woman for rape or claiming that it is acceptable to rape a woman due to what she was wearing, how she acting (flirting), because she did not physically resist, because of the sexual partners she may have already had, because she was drinking or partying, or because she initiated a sex act.

Peggy Reeves Sanday describes in *Fraternity Gang Rape* the usual fraternity party, and a common occurrence known as “pulling a train,” which Reeves Sanday describes as a “no holds-barred orgy of togetherness”(Reeves Sanday, 1990, p. 11) for the men who are involved in the raping of a woman/women. For the women involved, however, the experience could not be more terrifying. It usually starts with a fraternity
organizing a party, one that sometimes even has a scantily clad woman in a submissive pose on the party invitation. The emphasis is for the fraternity members to “seduce” as many women as possible. Seduction usually implies alcohol and ”working out a yes.” Women who have the least amount of leverage are usually new to the party scene or are hoping to become “little sisters” or the holy grail of positions on campus: a legitimate girlfriend of a fraternity brother. These are the women the fraternity brothers will prey on. If a woman is drunk, she is considered “fair game” and “asking for it,” even if she is intentionally and unknowingly made drunk or even if she is unconscious. Then the fraternity brothers will gang rape this woman they have “seduced” and watch each other perform acts of sexual violence on her. This is all in the name of “fun” and male bonding (Reeves Sanday, 1990, p. 11). If a man does not want to participate, he is considered a “wimp” or a “fag,” and thus not worthy of being in the fraternity or being associated with the fraternity.

Reeves Sanday explains the rationale for such behavior as illustrating a “social ideology of male dominance” (1990, p. 11). Reeves Sanday continues to explain; “Both the brothers and many members of the broader community excuse the behavior by saying “boys will be boys” and that if a woman gets into trouble it is because “she asked for it,” “she wanted it,” or “she deserved it”( Reeves Sanday, 1990, p. 11).

According to Reeves Sanday, the key to enforcing this ideology is fear, and this is achieved through blaming the victim and thus putting the burden on women to safe-guard their sexuality and prevent rape from uncontrollably sexual men who are just being ”boys” and having fun and who should not be expected to show or have control over their own sexual behavior and aggression towards women (1990, p. 13).
Athletics and Rape

Mary Koss', Hobart H. Cleveland's III chapter in the *Violence Against Women* Journal, ‘Athletic Participation, Fraternity Membership, and Date Rape’ addresses verbal coercion and the use of alcohol in coercive sexual behavior, they state:

“Boeringer examines a sample of 477 male undergraduates from a large southeastern university. He found that neither fraternity membership nor intercollegiate athletic participation was associated with higher levels of physically coercive sexual behaviors compared to nonaffiliated students. However, compared to other men, fraternity members did report higher levels of verbal coercion and use of alcohol to ply females for sex, and athletes reported higher levels of likelihood of using force coercively” (Koss & Cleveland III, 1996, p. 181).

Previous literature on this topic suggests that fraternities and athletes have the tendency to host parties that emphasize the exploitation of women for sex along with heavy use of alcohol. The literature on masculinity and peer culture also contribute to understanding the expectation of men to bond with each other by using women. In addition, "Other male groups may rely more heavily on alternative coercive strategies. This is not to suggest that other male groups on campus do not partake in 'fraternity-like' behaviors, but that without the same institutional structure and the advantages it provides, they are more likely to adopt alternative strategies” (Koss & Cleveland III, p. 183). It is reasonable to deduce from this research that institutional forces give fraternity members and athletes greater access to resources that allow them to rape more easily (Koss & Cleveland III, 1996, p. 184). The institutional permission along with the judicial system being lenient on athletes puts women in more at risk on college campuses. In fact,
Boeringer also found in the same sample of male undergraduates that 55.7% males in his study in a large southeastern university obtained sex by verbal harassment, threatening to end relationships, falsely professing love, telling lies to make the victim more sexually receptive and 8.6% reported to at least once use force (Boeringer, as cited in Koss & Cleveland III, 1996, p. 137-139).

In Jeffrey R. Benedict's (1998) book, *Athletics and Acquaintance Rape*, he addresses the main reasons that why rape is so prevalent among athletes and why so little is done about it. Benedict first explains that indulging in sex with women is one of the main foci of athlete's lives. A growing trend among athletes is to develop “groupies;” or women who purposely make themselves sexually available for athletes (1998, p. 1). Sexism and the sexual exploitation of women is also a very common act with athletes and juxtaposed with the strong presence of groupies, and the high adherence to rape myths, it makes doubting women who are raped very easy (Benedict, 1998, p. 3), in fact, lawyers usually use the “she was a groupie asking for it” defense and find it a very effective tactic in the court room (Benedict, 1998, p. 5). Most importantly, athletes hold a position of power in their communities and are afforded special treatment for their reputations and abilities, which socially gives them a “free pass” to go after any woman they want, expect that all women are available, and have the rest of society look the other way if a woman claims rape. Benedict uses Berkowitz’ analysis of rape among athletes when he states; “The constant confirmation of women as disposable sex objects establishes a belief system that identifies all female social contacts as fair sexual game” (Benedict, 1998, p. 92), which is to say fair game for raping. In addition to this routine exploitation and violations of women, Benedict further states; “Coaches and athletic administrators are
often content to tolerate otherwise socially unacceptable behavior in exchange for superb performances” (Benedict, 1998, p. 13). This portrays that sport's players are held to a different standard than others.

As with fraternity groups, or any other groups which emphasize male bonding or brotherhood, peer support is a very strong element that fortifies the norms of rape culture among athletes. Alan Berkowitz (1992) has profiled sexual predators and delineates several relevant characteristics. He states, “Male socialization, attitudes and personality characteristics, and early sexual experiences- to professional athlete’s peculiar social experience suggests an exaggerated likelihood for ‘rape-supportive attitudes and beliefs’ to be held and reinforced” (Berkowitz 1992, as cited in Benedict, 1998, p. 89). Berkowitz (1992) also adds, “Sex role socialization provides men with permission to commit sexual abuse and creates a cognitive framework that allows them to justify similar behavior among male peers” (Berkowitz 1992, as cited in Benedict, 1998, p. 90).
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

Overview
This research was designed as an exploratory study to measure the presence of rape myths and rape supportive attitudes in campus hook-up norms. In order to answer the research questions pertaining to this topic, I designed a survey instrument that was comprised of 56 questions based on the previously mentioned research questions. I have designed the survey to collect the data in the most neutral way that I could, trying to avoid biased or leading questions. The survey includes reliability assessments in the form of similar questions asked in different ways and in different parts of the survey, and also with questions addressing different dimensions of the research questions. The survey yielded nominal and ordinal level data with yes/no responses and a 1-5 point Likert scale. The instrument also was comprised of open-ended responses, where the respondents could elaborate on some questions. A total of 87 respondents were given the self-administered survey. The respondents were selected as a convenience sample from two sociology classes at Western Michigan University. The data gathered from this survey was entered into SPSS to be computed for interpretation. Frequency and percentage distributions present descriptive findings, and cross-tabs and tests of significance were run to examine the significance of differences between males and females along the research dimensions. The open-ended responses were handled qualitatively. The primary data from the survey were the only data used in this study.
Research Design

The survey research design was used for this study, with mixed methods components. As an exploratory study, a survey comprised of the dimensions including rape myths and rape supportive attitudes was inspired by previous surveys done in this field of study. Particularly Mary Koss and her colleagues contributed the most widely published survey on rape. In addition to Koss’ research, the “Day One” 1998 Adolescent Dating Attitudes survey was also influential as it is comprised of questions that measure rape supportive attitudes in adolescents (The sexual assault & trauma resource center, 1999). The added component of open-ended responses was added in order to capture the most information by incorporating the best of qualitative and quantitative methods. The quantitative component can generate statistics. The qualitative component allows for the respondents to explain their opinions in their own words. This approach is more flexible and offers more insight into the respondent’s opinions than pre-coded responses alone. As an exploratory study, this approach allows more insight into future research directions. The mixed method approach includes a pragmatic approach to the research process and uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to incorporate all possibilities (Cresswell, 2003, p. 17). The goal of this study was to explore and discover the norms of hook-up culture and the acceptance of rape myths within the norms in order to understand the phenomenon and possibly derive conclusions that would be useful for educating college campuses.

Participants

The participants were a part of a convenience sample on Western Michigan University’s campus. A total of 87 surveys were returned with six refusals, 79 fully
completed surveys, 2 partially completed surveys, and one survey answered by a graduate student. Only undergraduate students were included as a strategic part of the conceptualization of the study. A total of 80 surveys were analyzed (the graduate student excluded). The participants were chosen from two different sociology classes. The sociology classes were two different levels so as to include the most diverse class rank (freshmen, sophomore, junior, and senior) and diverse age ranges. The two different levels of sociology courses (beginning level and more advanced level) also offered a sample of students who may not all be exposed to lectures and research about sexual violence and violence against women and may not be sensitive to such topics.

Data Processing

Once the questionnaires were collected from the students, they were numbered and filed. An SPSS data file was created and all the pre-coded responses were recorded. Variable names were created for each of the questions in order to be more concisely recorded in SPSS. Frequency tables and descriptive statistics were run. A test for missing data was also run in order to see if further handling of the data was necessary. The level of missing data is 1.8%, under the accepted cut off level of 5% and the data file was not corrected for missing data (Schafer, 1997, p. 1). Crosstabs for the variable “Gender” by all the appropriate variables in the survey were run. Chi-square tables were also run by the variable Gender and all other appropriate variables and only the statistically significant figures were analyzed. These descriptive statistics were chosen to organize the data, offer information about demographics, and to describe what the data were showing with regards to the research questions.
The qualitative data were transcribed onto one written document. All responses were recorded and organized by question number. Once the data were recorded and organized, I read through the responses carefully and looked for any emergent themes that seemed to appear. I chose to look for emergent themes in the data in order to preserve the integrity of the respondent’s answers. The characteristics of a qualitative study usually include an interactive and humanistic approach, which incorporates the natural setting or a respondent’s home or personal space (Creswell, 2003, p. 181). Since I used a mixed method approach with a survey instrument, I was not able to incorporate all aspects of a qualitative study, but could still allow the data “to speak for itself.” I was able to approach the data as fundamentally interpretive and to draw conclusions theoretically and personally, while viewing the phenomenon in a historical context (Creswell, 2003, p. 181). Through this approach, I was able to notice some themes, which corresponded with what I found in the pertinent literature published on the chosen research topic. Any obvious and popular themes were tallied and I was able to organize some of the responses in numerical form. The more unique responses were recorded by direct quotation and were marked for further analysis. These responses are quoted and discussed in Chapters Four and Five.

Ethical Considerations

This study not only included human respondents, but it also included students who may be considered a vulnerable population. In addition to the student status, the respondents answered questions about sexual activities and rape scenarios. The concern mainly involved the discomfort of the respondent and any emotional difficulties that the topic may bring to possible survivors of rape or sexual assault. To offer support, contact
information for support groups and emergency or counseling for survivors was included in the consent form. Only respondents 18 years and older could participate in this study and the survey was both voluntary and anonymous, which was explained to the respondents. The surveys and the consent forms were distributed at the beginning of class with a brief introduction and the students could give the partially completed, fully completed, or blank surveys to their instructors so as not to feel responsible to me as the researcher or pressured to take the surveys. The surveys took about 10-15 minutes to complete and the students were given this time in the beginning of class as I left the room. I left the room after the brief introduction so that the students did not feel as a “captive audience” while they were taking the surveys, if they chose to do so. The surveys were given to the instructor of the class and then later given to me. The respondents were informed that the study will not include their names and that it would be used for my thesis. The respondents were also told that I and Dr. Susan Caringella would be the only individuals to see the data, and that they could stop taking the survey at any point or not take the survey at all since the participation was voluntary. I also included my contact information, Dr. Caringella’s contact information, and the contact information for HSIRB.
CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

Quantitative Findings

The quantitative findings include descriptive statistics in the form of frequency tables, crosstabs, and Chi-square tables. A total of 87 surveys were returned with six refusals. Two of the surveys were partially completed and one of the surveys was not included in the analysis because the respondent was a graduate student and only undergraduates are included in this study. Since some of the respondents did not fully complete their surveys, there was evidence of some missing data in the file. A test of missing value analysis for missing data was run in SPSS and it was found that only 1.178% of the file had missing data. The data set was not modified and multiple imputations were not run because less than 5% of the data was missing as mentioned in the following quote, "When the incomplete cases comprise only a small fraction of all cases (say, five percent or less) then case deletion may be a perfectly reasonable solution to the missing-data problem" (Schafer 1997, p. 1), which is automatically done by SPSS, therefore no other actions were taken. The final “n” was 80 cases.

The quantitative analysis consisted of organizing each survey by number and coding the entire survey, excluding the open ended questions. Each survey question was renamed as a new variable in SPSS and the pre-coded responses were entered with the corresponding survey question. Then each variable was run by the variable Sex/gender. Then cross tabs and Chi-square tables were generated in SPSS for analysis.
The frequencies on the first variable in the survey, “class rank” shows that out of 80 (100%) total respondents, 35% identify as freshmen, 20% identify as sophomores, 36.3% identify as juniors, and 8.8% identify as seniors. The frequency table Age shows that 22.5% of the respondents are 18 years old, 26.3% are 19 years old, 16.3% are 20 years old, and 22.5% are 21 years old. Only 12.8% of respondents are 22 years old to 30 years old.

The frequencies on the next variable, ”Define a hook-up,” shows that 16% of the total 80 respondents include kissing as a dimension of a hook-up. Out of 80 respondents, 3.8% of respondents include oral sex as a dimension of a hook-up. Out of 80 total respondents, 80% include sexual intercourse as a dimension of a hook-up. When the respondents were asked yes/no questions about the different dimensions of a hook-up (sexual intercourse, oral sex, kissing, touching) they gave slightly different responses. For the table “Define HU sexual intercourse,” 80% out of 80 total respondents indicated that sexual intercourse is a dimension of hooking up. The frequency table, “Define HU oral sex,” shows that 62% of the total 80 respondents indicated that oral sex is a dimension of hooking up. The frequency table, “Define HU kissing,” shows that 50% of the respondents indicate that kissing is a dimension of hooking up. The frequencies for variable, “Define HU touching,” shows that 30% of the total 80 respondents feel that touching is a dimension of hooking up.

Cross-tabs were run for all variable by the variable “Sex/gender” and the crosstabs with a pattern of 70% or higher agreement in any response set of strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, or strongly disagree, for the total population will be discussed. Some responses may be collapsed into one category (strongly agree and agree as a single
category, strongly disagree/disagree as a single category) for the purpose of this discussion. The differences between gender responses will be also discussed.

The crosstabs for the variable “Do hook-ups happen at parties” and the variable Sex/gender shows that 73.8% of the total respondents strongly agree and agree that hook-ups happen at parties. Of the male respondents, 56% agree with this statement. Of the female respondents, 85% agree with this statement. This shows that the majority of respondents agree with this statement, with more female than male respondents agreeing with this statement.

The crosstabs for the variable “Rape is something girls have to accept as a part of hooking up” by the variable Sex/gender. For the total respondents, 94% strongly disagreed with the statement that rape is something girls have to accept as a part of hooking up. The proportions for male and female respondents were about even with 90% males strongly disagreeing and 96% females strongly disagreeing. Similarly, the crosstabs for the variable Rape is something girls have to learn is a part of hooking up by Sex/gender indicates that 95% of the total respondents strongly disagree that rape is something girls have to learn is a part of hooking up, with 93% males disagreeing and 96% females disagreeing. These two percentages are similar, perhaps indicating reliability.

The cross-tabs for the variable “Men can’t be expected to control their sexual urges and stop in a hook-up” and the variable Sex/gender indicates that 71.8% of the total respondents disagree that men can’t be expected to control their sexual urges and stop in a hook-up with 60% of men disagreeing and 79% of women disagreeing. This shows a
gender difference with slightly more than half of men disagreeing with this statement and most women disagreeing with this statement.

The crosstabs for the variable “Men can get a good reputation for hooking up” and the variable Sex/gender indicates that 73% of respondents either strongly agree or agree that men can get a good reputation for hooking up, with 67% men agreeing and 77% women agreeing. It should be noted that the crosstabs for the variable “Men can get a good reputation for hooking up too often” and Sex/gender shows about 68.4% (64% males, 70% females) of respondents strongly agree or agree that men can get a good reputation for hooking up too often.

The cross-tabs for the variable ”Women can get a good reputation for hooking up with multiple partners” by the variable Sex/gender indicates that 83% of respondents either strongly disagree or disagree with the statement that women can get a good reputation for hooking up with multiple partners with 78% males and 86% females.

The cross-tabs for the variable “Women can get a good reputation for hooking up too often” by the variable Sex/gender indicates that 72.5% of respondents disagree or strongly disagree with the statement that women can get a good reputation for hooking up too often, with 65% males and 77% females.

The crosstabs for the variable “Women can get a bad reputation for hooking up” by the variable Sex/gender indicates that 78.8% of respondents strongly agree or agree that women can get a bad reputation for hooking up with more females(88.3%) than males(62.5%) agreeing or strongly agreeing with this statement.
The cross-tabs for the variable “Most guys think hooking up is okay” and the variable Sex/gender indicates that 89% of respondents strongly agree or agree that most guys think that hooking up is okay, with 72% males and 88.3% females.

The crosstabs for the variable “Most people are drinking before hooking up” and Sex/gender indicates that 71% of respondents strongly agree or agree that most people are drinking before hooking up, with 69% males and 73% females.

For questions 27 to 43 the respondents had the same responses, nearly all of the respondents indicated "no" for the questions asking if it is okay to for a man to have sex with a woman in various hook-up scenarios, without her consent (if she doesn’t agree). The responses were 98.8% - 95% uniform indicating that most respondents think that No, it is not okay for a man to have sex with a woman in any of the hook-up scenarios, without her consent. The scenarios ranged from kissing a woman while she is drunk to giving her drugs or alcohol without her consent to have a better chance at having sex with her, to having oral sex or fondling a woman without her consent. It should be noted that these responses were very uniform, but the corresponding qualitative responses yielded more data regarding the respondent’s opinions. These answers may have been uniform because the respondents felt compelled to provide socially desirable answers to questions about rape or because the respondents may have been exposed to many of the awareness efforts pertaining to rape stating that it is never OK to have sex with a woman without consent.

Chi-square tests were run for all variables by the variable Sex/gender and only the statistically significant results are discussed in this section. The Chi-square table for Sex/gender and “Male proxy” variable indicates a Pearson’s Chi-square value of 17.501,
df+4, and a significance level of .002. The results of this table show a statistically significant relationship between the two variables indicating that sex/gender has an influence on whether or not respondents think that most of their male friends feel the same way about hooking up as they do. The Agree and Strongly Agree responses pool mostly with male respondents and the Disagree and Strongly Disagree responses pool mostly with female respondents.

The Chi-square test for Sex/gender and "HUparty" and shows a statistically significant relationship with a Pearson’s Chi-square value of 8.714, df=3, and a significance level of .033. This indicates that there is a relationship between Sex/gender and whether or not respondents think that hook-up’s mostly happen at parties with most of the Agree and Strongly agree responses favoring the female respondents.

The Chi-square test for the variables Sex/gender and “WBR” and shows a statistically significant relationship with a Pearson’s Chi-square value of 11.153, df=4, and a statistically significance level of .025, however it should be noted that the table has a 60% expected count less than 5. This table shows that sex/gender has an influence on whether or not respondents indicated that women get a bad reputation for hooking up too often with most of the Strongly agree and Agree responses favoring female respondents. Male responses also favored the Strongly agree category.

The Chi-square test for gender/sex and “Menmultp” shows a statistically significant relationship with a Pearson Chi-square value of 10.721, df=4, and a statistically significant level of .030. However, this test has a 30% expected count less than 5. The test shows that sex/gender has an influence on whether or not respondents think that men can get a good reputation for hooking up with multiple partners. Most of
the respondents agree that men can get good reputations for hooking up with multiple partners, with women’s responses pooling more so in the Strongly agree and Agree answer choices. For the Chi-square test for Sex/gender and “MenHUsame” shows a statistically significant relationship with a Pearson’s Chi-square value of 15.429, df=4, and a statistically significant level of .004. However, this test has a 30% expected count less than 5. The test shows that sex/gender has an influence on whether or not respondents think that men and women are looking for the same thing in a hook-up. Most men’s responses appear to be evenly distributed throughout all the responses. However, the women’s responses seemed to be concentrated in the Neutral and Disagree and Strongly disagree response choices, with 5 out of 48 total female respondents selecting Agree or Strongly agree.

Qualitative Findings

Qualitative analysis included transcribing all of the open-ended responses into one document in the order of questions asked on the survey. I then read through the data to get a general sense of what patterns, if any, existed in the responses. I scanned for any skipped questions or if the responses were lengthy or short. I looked for any similar responses or if any were more unique from the rest of the responses and made notes about each type of response. I looked for any general impressions or general meanings that were emerging from the data. Once I observed any emerging patterns, I started to chunk similar responses together. From there I highlighted main terms or key words in each chunk of responses. These key words then were used to identify themes. The data were analyzed this way for each question and inferences were made based on these themes in
Table 1

Cross-tabs Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HU happen at parties</td>
<td>56% Yes</td>
<td>85% Yes</td>
<td>73% Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape is HU 1</td>
<td>90% Disagree</td>
<td>96% Disagree</td>
<td>94% Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape is HU 2</td>
<td>93% Disagree</td>
<td>96% Disagree</td>
<td>95% Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men can’t stop urges</td>
<td>60% Disagree</td>
<td>79% Disagree</td>
<td>71.8% Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men can get good reps for HU</td>
<td>67% Agree</td>
<td>77% Agree</td>
<td>73% Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men can get good reps HU often</td>
<td>64% Agree</td>
<td>70% Agree</td>
<td>64% Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women get good reps HU with multiple partners</td>
<td>78% Disagree</td>
<td>86% Disagree</td>
<td>83% Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women get good reps HU too often</td>
<td>65% Disagree</td>
<td>77% Disagree</td>
<td>72.5% Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women get bad rep for HU</td>
<td>62.5% Agree</td>
<td>88.3% Agree</td>
<td>78.8% Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>most guys think HU is OK</td>
<td>72% Agree</td>
<td>85% Agree</td>
<td>89% Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>most people drink before HU</td>
<td>69% Agree</td>
<td>73% Agree</td>
<td>71% Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

the data (Cresswell, 2003). The themes were also cross-referenced with the themes found in the literature.

The first open-ended question (question 4 on the survey) asks how a respondent would describe a hook-up beyond kissing, oral sex, touching, and sexual intercourse. The respondents did not include anything new, just more dimensions of intimate contact like anal sex or touching privately, many left this response blank. Respondents did not indicate anything particularity new, just stated various forms of sexual contact.

The next question (question 7) asked if hook-ups happen between people who know each other from activities other than parties. This question was aimed to see if there
were any meeting places that were of particular significance to respondents. The literature would suggest that fraternity and sorority parties, and parties in general, would be the most pertinent meeting places for the study of rape and hook-up culture on campus. The respondents indicated a variety of answers. Many indicated that people who hook-up meet anywhere ranging from church groups to after-school activities like concerts and festivals. 22 out of 80 respondents mentioned that class and work are the most common places for people to meet (15 class, 7 work). The next most common response indicates that people meet through mutual friends with 10 out of 80 respondents indicating this response. Seven out of 80 respondents also included that people may meet at sporting events. Hooking up seems to happen almost anywhere that students have the ability to network but the most common responses include daily activities like school and work. This section included 38/80 blank responses.

The next question (question 10) asked the respondents to name a situation when it would not be okay to hook-up with someone. Many respondents mentioned that it is not okay to hook-up with someone if you are cheating, if you have an STD, or are too drunk, and where there is no consent. The most common responses were too drunk and no consent with 8 out of 80 respondents stating too drunk and 20 out of 80 stating a variation of no consent, force, and partner doesn’t want it. The 17 respondents who mentioned, do not know the person, were all female except for one male—this may tie in with fear of “stranger rape” or validating a sex act with a “known partner” to preserve a reputation. The 9 respondents who mentioned STD are also female. Thirteen respondents indicated that it would not be okay to hook-up with someone if either of the partners was
cheating. Thirteen respondents did not respond to this question. Two respondents raised the point that if the woman is intoxicated, it is not okay.

Question 42 asks “if it is okay to have oral sex with a woman without her consent during a hook-up, if yes, under what circumstances, under what circumstances is it not okay.” Out of 80 responses, 28 were blank. Two respondents indicated that it would not be okay if the woman is intoxicated. Forty five respondents indicated that it is never okay without consent. Two responses to note are:

Respondent 24 (female): a) “if she isn’t stopping you and you give her chances to. b) if she asks to stop continuously and tries to push you away”

Respondent 68 (female): “if he is going down on her it is OK, if he wants the act in return and she said no (not okay)”

For question 43; “Is it okay for a man to fondle a woman without her consent,” respondents almost uniformly said, ”No, it's never okay” with 49 blank and 28 indicating ”non-consent” or “disagreement” as a reason why it is not okay. One female respondent stated; “he should not be touching if she says no. It seems like rape to her then.” One may question the semantics of this statement and whether it is to mean that it will actually be rape or if it will be interpreted as rape by the woman. Whether or not the respondent would identify the situation as rape is not clear from her statement. It is also unclear if she would be supportive of victim blaming. Another female respondent also stated: “If she isn't stopping you and seem to enjoy it,” which places emphasis on the notion that there must be force present if a sexual act is to be considered rape. It may also place emphasis on the notion that a woman was “asking for it” if she was not physically stopping a man, even though no consent was given. Probably the most compelling
statement was given by yet another female respondent, who responded to the question of "when is it okay for a man to fondle a woman without her consent?": “Never, guys are douche bags and want sex to impress their friends, especially if they have to force it.” In particular, the statement “especially if they have to force it” is perhaps the most indicative of rape culture and the role of men in hook-up culture. Although the respondent does not seem to communicate that she is supportive of this concept, she seems to be aware of its existence. The statement “to impress their friends” is also highly indicative of male peer culture and the rape supportive role it plays in hooking up.

Question 45 asks: do you believe that many women lie about having hook-up sex they didn't want, why. The responses to this question are perhaps the most telling. It appears that most respondents took this question to mean either that women lie and say they had a hook-up when they didn’t for attention because it is a current social trend to hook-up or they lie and say they didn’t have a hook-up when they actually did because they want to protect their reputation. Another way the respondents interpreted this question was that women lie about being raped because they either were raped and do not want others to know, or they were not raped and claim that they were for some benefit to their social lives like getting attention from others. The responses were varied and incorporated the concepts that women are either scared to tell others about being raped, or the rape myth acceptance of women lying about being raped to be controlling or to get attention. Because the wording of the question left some room for interpretation, the responses varied but yielded pertinent information to the study. Forty out of 80 respondents, with 15 no responses, stated a response that indicated the woman lies about hook-up sex she did not want because she has "regret" or is “embarrassed” of her hook-
up and wants to preserve her reputation, meaning that women may lie about sex they wanted but feel they will be judged so they call it “rape” falsely. Nine out of these 40 specifically referred to the regret or embarrassment as a direct result of the woman’s “poor choice” or “mistake.” Thirteen out of the total 80 respondents said that women lie about hook-up sex they didn’t want for ”attention” and “popularity.”. These responses can be interpreted to mean that women lie about hook-up sex they didn’t want to get attention for being raped when they were not raped, or as a way to imply that they had hook-up sex and fit in with hook-up culture when they actually do not participate in hooking up with such regularity. Six different respondents included derogatory terms towards women in their responses, like; “slutty,” “slut,” “skanky ass ho,” “whorish,” and “horny idiots,” although it should be noted that “horny idiots” was a reference to “anybody that ‘hooks-up’” (respondent 77, male) and not just a reference to women.

Some responses to note:

Question 45 asks: do you believe that many women lie about having hook-up sex they didn't want, why?

Respondent 59 (female) “even if the woman is intoxicated and says yes, she still gave consent. Most likely(esp. at parties) girls get drunk so they can blame their actions on alcohol. If a guy had gotten her to that point with drugs or alcohol then it can go either way.”

Respondent 73 (male) “so they don’t get labeled something, it’s easier to blame it on the guy even though they wanted it at the time and didn’t say anything until morning so their friends don’t call them names”
Respondent 41 (male) “they want the sex but don’t want to be labeled as a skanky ass ho.”

Respondent 29 (female) “because they don’t want to have a bad reputation of being easy, slutty, etc.”

Respondent 20 (female) “because they were too drunk to say no and think about it the next morning. Because they’re embarrassed.”

Respondent 14 (female) “b/c probably at the moment they wanted to do it but the next day they regret it!”

Respondent 1 (male) “because they don’t want to feel that regret and feeling of making a terrible mistake”

Respondent 10 (female) “they try to get attention from girls to make them jealous.”

Respondent 13 (female) “in between, because some women lie to get what they want”

All of these responses illustrate rape myths, such as blaming the victim, labeling, and that women have the power to lie and manipulate and can control the situation. They also indicate perceptions that rape is mostly just a result of a poor choice and regret the next morning.

More responses to the same question:

Respondent 12 (female) “they could be embarrassed, and/or don’t want anyone to know, and/or could be scared to tell someone”

Respondent 16 (male) “because they are scared”

Respondent 23 (female) “it is embarrassing for that individual and the other person- as well as they man not believe the woman’s story”
Respondent 34 (female) “they don’t want people to know someone took advantage of her, maybe embarrassed from it”

Respondent 44 (female) “many women don’t want to admit they were taken advantage of, they might convince themselves that they wanted it/allowed it to happen”

Respondent 47 (female) “they don’t want to get a bad reputation they are unsure if it is considered rape or they are just afraid to talk about it”

Respondent 63 (female) “many women are embarrassed/scared to tell someone they were raped/assaulted”

These responses indicate some degree of sympathy for the survivor of rape by realizing how difficult it is for a survivor to come forward and how difficult it may be to find support if they do share their story of survival. The issue of “embarrassment” in this case seems to be more supportive of the survivor rather than implying that women should feel embarrassed of a “mistake” they have made.

Question 46 “hook-up sex is not rape unless” and Question 47 “hook-up sex is rape when”

The respondents combined their answers for both of these questions. Out of 80 respondents, four declined to answer, 61 out of 80 indicated that hook-up sex is rape when there is “no consent” and 25 out of 80 indicated that hook-up sex is rape when there is “force” present. Out of 80 respondents, nine indicated that hook-up sex may be rape when a person is forced and drunk or is too drunk to give consent. Some responses that illustrate this are:

“Hook-up sex is rape when”/“hook-up is not rape unless”

Respondent 4 (male)- “one party is intoxicated and the other takes advantage of it”
Respondent 18 (female)- “it’s not rape if both people want that and are sober enough to know what they want”

Some responses which may have some evidence of rape-myth supportive attitude include:

Hook-up sex is rape when...

Respondent 1 (male) “the guy performs oral or intercourse actions and the girl consistently tells him no”

Respondent 13 (female): “the person constantly tells the other they don’t want to have sex, and it becomes physical”
CHAPTER V
ANALYSIS

Interpretation and Discussion

This section will discuss the patterns of responses across the crosstabs results which showed observable patterns of at least 70% or higher agreement in any one category of responses or a combination of strongly agree/agree or strongly disagree/disagree. The patterns were chosen at a 70% (and higher) level in order to observe the majority view to various questions as it provides a percentage which represents well over half of the respondents yet is still conservative enough not to exclude patterns in the data. The significant Chi-square results will also be interpreted in this section, along with any differences in answers between genders for any of the cross tabs or Chi-square results. The qualitative responses will be discussed as they connect with the quantitative responses and with what is known in the literature with relation to the research questions.

A convenience sample of students were chosen in order to hopefully capture a group of students that would have the most knowledge of hook-up culture. This sample would most likely be students who are sophomores, juniors, or seniors of traditional student status and the ages of 18-22. The frequency distributions show that the majority of students were sophomores, juniors, and seniors with 35% identifying as freshmen and the majority of students were ages 18-21 years old, with 12.8 identifying as 22-30 years old. These statistics, paired with the characteristics of Western Michigan University as a
large university which has; fraternities, sororities, dorms, bars, and various other qualities, would most likely expose students to a campus environment with parties and hooking up. The convenience sample was probably successful in capturing a group of students who would have been exposed to hook-up culture.

In relation to the research question asking about the characteristics and norms of hook-up culture; the data show that most respondents agree that hooking up includes sexual intercourse with 80% of the total sample. Interestingly, the respondents had very low rates for the other dimensions of hooking up like kissing, oral sex, and touching. However, when the respondents were asked again about the different dimensions of hooking up, they gave different answers. The dimension of sexual intercourse remained the same with 80%, but 62% of the respondents included oral sex, 50% included kissing, and 30% included touching. The differences here may indicate that most (80%) respondents assume that a hook-up means sexual intercourse mainly, as compared to the other dimensions listed. The next response set may indicate that the respondents also agree that the other dimensions may appear in a hook-up scenario, but sexual intercourse is the main assumption in a hook-up. This percentage deflates in a question asked later in the survey with 62.5% of respondents agreeing that a hook-up usually results in sexual intercourse, however the percentage still suggests that over half of the respondents agree that sexual intercourse is a dimension of hooking up. This may also speak to the ambiguous nature of the term “hook-up” as Bogle and Sessions Stepp have eluded to in their interviews with students about the definition of a hook-up. This ambiguous quality to the term may also speak to Sessions Stepp’s statement that hooking up is vague on purpose so that an individual can claim that a hook-up has happened and “fit in” with
social norms without having to disclose exactly what has occurred (Sessions Stepp, 2007).

Other characteristics of hooking up included most respondents agreeing that hook-ups happen at parties with 73% of respondents agreeing with this statement. About half of men agreed with this statement and most women agreed with this statement indicating a difference between gender for the responses. Also tied to this concept is the response set indicating that 71% of respondents, both male and female, agree that most people are drinking before a hook-up. These responses show that the respondents agree with evidence that is shown across literature. Many sources state that campus hook-ups include drinking and a party atmosphere including Paul and Hayes (2002) research (cited in Littleton et al., 2009) that suggests 94% of respondents agree that alcohol is present during a hook-up. In Bogle’s article which followed her book publication about hooking up, she brings attention to the danger in hooking up at parties because of the drinking that occurs. She states that a hook-up can quickly turn into rape because of the amount of alcohol being consumed many times at a party (Bogle, 2008, p. 2) A predator could also use this situation to his advantage as Peggy Reaves Sanday posits that most gang rapes are traced back to fraternity members who will most likely be present at these parties, or are even hosting the parties. Bohmer and Parrot also state that the average assailant on college campuses is a fraternity pledge (Bohmer & Parrot, 1993, p. 18-19). Also found in the literature is the practice of “working out a yes” which includes coercing an unwilling sexual partner into having sex either by way of alcohol consumption, drugs, or intimidation(Reeves Sanday, 1996).
Another characteristic of hook-up culture and one that also indicates attitudes respondents have toward hook-up culture: the respondents mentioned that women do have hook-up sex they did not want. This is congruent with the volumes of literature indicating that rape is a concern within hook-up culture and that there may be social pressures present in hook-up culture for women to have sex, as well as, being plied with alcohol or drugged in order to be more easily raped. However, contrary to this statement, the respondents did indicate that women lie about hook-up sex they did not want with an overwhelming 92.2% of the total sample. This response may perhaps imply the presence of the rape myth that women are liars when it comes to rape or that women lie about sex to control others also implying that women have the power in the situation to manipulate others. The qualitative responses for this question do imply that many respondents feel that women lie to manipulate or for attention. However, some respondents did sympathize with the women who presumably lied about a sexual assault because they were afraid to speak about the experience which would indicate that a portion of the respondents were not accepting of the rape myth that suggest that women are manipulators and liars when it comes to rape. There did not seem to be differences in the amount of women and men who were sympathetic versus non-sympathetic. The question was written in a way that would not bias the respondents so the question did not include the term “rape” explicitly. However, this could be an ambiguous question and a possible weakness in the survey.

Another characteristic of hook-up culture is the double standard that is found in hook-up culture in much the same way that it is found in general society. Most (70% or higher) respondents agree that men can get good reputations for hooking up, and even for
hooking up “too often.” By comparison, most respondents agree that women do not get good reputations for hooking-up, hooking up with multiple partners, or hooking up “too often.” Most female respondents, and more female respondents than male respondents, agreed that women get a bad reputation for hooking up. This may indicate that female respondents are more aware of the sexual double standard perhaps because they have experienced it or know a woman who has. Both Bogle and Sessions Stepp allude to the sexual double standard in hooking up as it may have been transferred through other traditional relationship models like dating. The volumes of sources previously mentioned which allude to the feminist perspective of gender inequality and violence combined with sexual exploitation of women. This indicates that a sexual double standard is present in society because women are being used by men for their own interests (Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1983, p. 77).

With regards to other attitudes respondents have toward hooking up; most (70% or higher) respondents feel that rape is not something women should accept as a part of hooking up and that men should be expected to control themselves in a sexual situation. These responses do not seem to indicate any rape myth presence or rape acceptance. However, only slightly more than half of men disagreed with this statement (60%) perhaps indicating that many men are not as inclined to stop when a woman says “No,” or at least not as much as women would expect. This ties into the notion of a man being “led on” or a woman is “asking for it” when she starts or participates in any sexual act.

The Chi-square results show the relationships between the variable Sex/gender and various dimensions of hook-up culture. The significant Chi-square results indicate that there is a relationship between the gender of the respondent and whether or not their
male friends feel the same about hooking up. Most women disagreed with this statement perhaps indicating that most women do not view hooking up as acceptable or as appealing as their male friends do. The male respondents did however agree that their male friends view hooking up in the same way. Literature would indicate that women do not find hooking up as beneficial or advantageous as men do because the labels are more harsh for women than they are for men and many women may also be put at risk of rape in hook-up culture.

Women also seem to want a relationship more than men do but men still have the power to determine the relationship status which is mentioned in both Bogle and Sessions Stepp. Sessions Stepp clearly states that women are trying to approach sex like men do and are stuck in a losing game (Sessions Stepp, 2007). Bogle mentions that women are looking for a relationship more so and even gives an example of a young woman on a college and campus who felt pressured to leave the environment because of the harsh labels attached to her for her decision to hook-up (too often). In addition to this, the significant Chi-square results for Sex/gender and “Men and women look for the same thing in a hook-up” indicates that most women disagree with this statement and most men agree with this statement. This could imply that women are not looking for casual sex as much as men do and instead prefer a relationship more so than men do.

The significant Chi-square results for Sex/gender and the variable”Hooking up happens mostly at parties” indicates a relationship between the gender of the respondent and whether or not they agreed with the statement that hook-ups happen mostly at parties. Most female respondents indicated that they agreed with this. This may indicate that women are more aware of the hook-up scene and the expectations that come with
hooking up which may include drinking and being able to network enough to attend parties in order to participate in this social trend.

The significant Chi-square results for Sex/gender and the variable “Women get a bad reputation for hooking up too often” also shows that most female respondents agree with this statement perhaps indicated that women are very aware of the sexual double standard and the labels attached to women who hook-up. In addition to this, the significant Chi-square results for Sex/gender and “Men get good reputations for hooking up with multiple partners” shows that most women agree with this statement. Again, this may further indicate that women are aware of the sexual double standard and labels attached to hooking up because they are on the receiving end of the inequality between genders in sexual relationships.

The definition of a hook-up remains a some form of sexual intimacy, whether it be touching, kissing, oral sex, or sexual intercourse. According to the respondents, people who are hooking up mostly meet each other through school, work, or sporting events. The general theme was that people who hook-up meet through any networking means which mostly include school, work, and sporting events. It is important to mention that athletics and rape play role in the phenomenon of rape, especially rape on campus and that mostly likely plays a role in hook-up culture since it is linked to partying(tailgating) and many fraternity members are probably also involved in athletics. Since respondents did mention sporting events as a venue to meet for hooking up, it may be an area to pay closer attention to as a possible risk factor for rape. Meeting and partying at sporting events or networking with athletes may increase the risk for rape as mentioned by Benedict (1998) and Koss and Cleveland III (1996).
Respondents' attitudes towards hooking up and responses indicating when it is not appropriate to hook-up stated that it is unacceptable to hook-up if it is to cheat, hook-up with a person if you have an STD, and some respondents mentioned that it is unacceptable to have hook-up sex with a person who is a stranger. Most respondents who mentioned this are female. In addition to the stranger rape danger concept which may be a rape myth operating behind these responses, the literature also suggests that women are labeled more easily and perhaps women feel that they need to establish some kind of familiarity with a man before hooking up in order to navigate around these labels.

Attitudes toward rape with in a hook-up show that respondents do not support a man having sex with a woman if there is no consent. This is a popular theme and it seemed that respondents are aware of the legal language of consent and also provided very uniform responses when issues of consent are mentioned. This may be due to social desirability, or to the various efforts in rape awareness that the respondents may have been exposed to. However, there may be some evidence of rape myth support found in some of the responses, but the responses point more to the sexist nature of hook-up attitudes. Possible rape myths include; victim blaming and implying that women are liars, or lie about rape to control people or to get attention. Some respondents made reference to women lying about hook-up sex they did not want because they have regret and don't want to be embarrassed by their poor choice or mistake to have sex. Many respondents mention that these poor choices may be the result of drinking which solidifies the notion that women are probably drinking before a hook-up. The responsibility of choosing sex, despite being drunk, is placed on women. However, empirical evidence in the literature shows that women are plied with alcohol to be easily manipulated and taken advantage of.
in sexual situations by men. Some respondents even included derogatory terms and that
women just don't want to be seen as “skanky ass ho’s,” “sluts,” and “whores,” thus
further solidifying the notion that these negative labels exist for women. There were no
observable patterns in responses between men and women.

Some respondents did seem sympathetic to women who may feel they have to
“lie” about hook-up sex they did not want because they may seem scared or embarrassed
to tell someone because they do not think they will be believed or that someone would be
sympathetic to their experience. This would speak to the sensitivity some respondents
have toward rape survivors. There were no observable patterns in responses between men
and women.

Some respondents did make specific references to hooking up as unacceptable if
there are signs of physical force or if a woman “constantly” says no. This may be a
reference to the rape myth that rape is not “real rape” unless there is physical force or the
woman fought her attacker. However, few respondents made statements of this nature.

One respondent mentioned specifically that, “guys, are douche bags and want sex
to impress their friends, especially if they have to force it.” This response is highly
indicative of rape culture and specifically of male peer culture reinforcing rape culture as
mentioned by DeKeseredy and Schwartz. Out of the total 80 respondents, one respondent
did mention in the margins of her survey that she is a survivor of sexual assault. This
respondent seemed to be more sensitive to double standards and added responses in the
margins of her survey. One of the survey questions asked if a woman can get a bad
reputation for hooking up and the respondent selected Agree and also included the written
statement; “considered a slut or worse! No fair for double standards!” For the questions
asking in men get bad reputations for hooking up she added in the margins; “considered manly by other men, considered a man-whore by females.” This response indicates the sexual double standard and male peer culture reinforcing masculine ideals. In relation to her own sexual assault, the respondent writes; “I’ve been raped and it is never okay, it changes everything and can never be taken back.” It is perhaps the most poignant entry which clearly shows how destructive rape culture can be on campus.

Summary of Findings

To summarize the patterns as indicated by the respondents in this study from both closed ended and open ended responses; Hook-ups are mainly considered sexual intercourse and they happen mostly at parties where most people are drinking before they hook-up. Most respondents are “okay” with hooking up. If people are not meeting at parties to hook-up, they are meeting through school or work or sporting events. Some respondents stated, in the open-ended portion of the survey, that women lie about having hook-up sex they didn’t want because they either are lying for attention or to manipulate the situation, or because they were raped but are afraid or embarrassed to share their experience with another person. Most respondents also mentioned that women may make poor decisions about sex because they are intoxicated while hooking up. Most respondents are very aware of the sexual double standard and the negative and harmful labels attached to women for the same action that men participate in and female respondents are more sensitive to this. Most female respondents feel that a man is responsible for controlling his urges during a hook-up if he is asked to stop, but slightly half of male respondents indicated the same. Respondents also feel that women and men have differing views on hooking up and that men and women are not looking for the
same thing in hook-ups. More female respondents than male respondents think that their male friends feel differently than they do about hooking up. More female respondents than male respondents agree that hooking up happens at parties. More female respondents than male respondents agree that women get a bad reputation for hooking up too often. More female respondents than male respondents agree that men get good reputations for hooking up with multiple partners. Most female respondents disagree with the statement that men and women look for the same thing in a hook-up.
CHAPTER VI
CONTRIBUTIONS, LIMITATIONS, FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Contributions of the Study

The importance of continuing this study would further illuminate the very persistent problem that our society has with rape. Perhaps some of the reasons why rape is so persistent in hook-up culture is, in part, due to the sexual double standards and gender inequality in relationships, as well as, the institutional acceptance of rape myths, gender inequality, and sexism. This study suggests that there is a disconnect between both consequences and expectations of hooking up among men and women and that sexual double standards are passed down from previous relationship models into hook-up culture resulting in the continuation of harmful labels for women. The sexist norms in patriarchal culture seem to be present in hook-up culture and encourage men to sexually exploit women even at the cost of raping them in order to fit into a narrow masculine ideal. This paired with the institutional issues with campus policy misinforming the student body about “campus safety” and stranger rape prevention, the lenient rules for sexual offenders on campus, and the special privileges given to athletes and fraternity members who in many cases make up a great number of sexual offenders on campus; leaves the many female students at risk of sexual assault (DeKeseredy & Schwartz, 1997).

From the literature on rape culture, it can be argued that general society leaves women at risk of sexual assault (Brownmiller & Ellis, 1989; Donovan, 1996; Koss, 1996;
Reeves Sanday, 1996 & 1997; Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1983) and from the literature on hook-up culture (Bogle, 2008; Sessions Stepp, 2007) it can be argued that much of the gender inequality and sexual double standard found in other traditional relationship models is also found in hook-up culture and may have many of the same implications for women while adding the dangerous variable of alcohol that usually is associated with hooking up. With all of these characteristics of rape culture, gender inequality, lack of campus policy and special treatment for assailants on campus, it may be particularly disturbing to be reminded that “90 percent of cases ended without conviction” (Caringella, 2009, p. 13). This study has shown the importance of the volume of work that still needs to be done on the topic, as so much more can be uncovered in the area of campus sexual assault with relation to hook-up culture.

This study has focused on the norms and characteristics of hook-up culture, which is a fairly new topic in scholarship. This study also brings attention to the sexism that is transferred from more traditional relationship models into hooking up. What is found in this study is the continuation of the sexual double standard and the myth of a powerful and manipulative woman who really has more control over men than society is willing to recognize. The consequences of this could result in further victim blaming and little support of rape survivors, as well as, sexually restrictive rules for women that imply how “good women should act.” Hook-up culture may be evidence of our society’s effort to sexually liberate individuals, including women, but may not make room for such a movement due to the presence of sexism and victim blaming. The aim of this study is to allow researchers to know if attitudes supportive of rape myths and sexual double standards are reflected in hook-up culture on a college campus, and whether this varies
by sex of the students. Since hooking up is a relevant, if not pressing, contemporary topic and students are among the at-risk population for sexual assault, this study may serve as a springboard for other research which investigates these kinds of issues and concerns.

Limitations

Some of the limitations include a small sample size which is not representative. Another limitation is the potential bias that sociology students may have in possibly being more sensitive to the concept of rape than the average college student in a Midwest college. There should only be three (not five) categories in analysis of the response categories in order to not impact the significance of the Chi-square tests and if this study is to replicated, it should be replicated with no more than three response categories. An additional limitation would be the survey instrument. The survey has never been used previously to this study and some of the questions were interpreted in ways by the respondents that I did not foresee when first constructing the survey. Some questions would be re-worded if the survey was to be implemented in further studies. Special attention should be paid to improving validity of the survey instrument. The survey questions also did not give the respondents enough opportunity to express positive opinions of hook-up culture and further instruments should allow for a more positive perspective on hook-up culture. The specific close-ended question: “Do you believe that many women lie about having hook-up sex they didn’t want?” was interpreted in so many different ways when the respondents answered in their own words that the close-ended responses could not be analyzed due to the obscured meaning. This close-ended question and the responses were not included in the quantitative discussion and analysis. The surveys should have also been enclosed in an envelope to further protect the
anonymity of the respondents and so that it would not be clear if a respondent chose to take the survey or declined to take the survey.

Validity of the Survey Instrument

The survey instrument contained similar questions worded in slightly different ways to measure the same or similar concepts. For the questions; “Rape is something girls have to learn is a part of hooking up” and “Rape is something girls just have to accept is a part of hooking up” the respondents answered very similarly with 85.9% of respondents strongly disagreeing that rape is something girls have to accept is a part of hooking up and 82.1% of respondents strongly disagreeing that rape is something girls have to learn is a part of hooking up. For both questions asking if sexual intercourse is a dimension of hooking up, 80% of respondents said yes it is a dimension of hooking-up while 62.5% of respondents agreed that a hook-up usually ends with sexual intercourse. For questions 27- 43, the respondents answered what are presumably socially desirable answers as the vast majority answered “no” to having sex with a woman with no consent, possible indicating that the respondents are familiar with the legal language and the question could possibly be reworded to not include legal language that the respondents are familiar with to avoid social desirability. However, it is possible that the participants responded this way due to anti-rape awareness efforts. The respondents also seemed to interpret the question, “Do you believe women like about hook-up sex they did not want” in two different ways and the wording could be reworded to be more clear.
Future Directions

Possible suggestions for further studies would be to either refine the survey questions to capture the data in the most appropriate way with better worded questions by paying special attention to social desirability and the legal language which may persuade respondents to answer in a way that may not be most representative of their true opinions. If possible, it would be best to have a larger sample and a random sample for future studies so that the results could be generalizable. Some future directions may include focus groups or in-depth interviews with students about hook-up culture. The survey may include some socially desirable answers from the respondents, while the qualitative responses yielded some very useful data about similar issues. Focus groups may give insight into how students discuss these matters with each other and may offer some new topics or themes that a researcher who is not immersed in the culture may not otherwise think of. The in-depth interviews may give insight into the personal experiences and opinions of students. Such a method may create an environment where respondents may be able to give more candid accounts of their experiences that may not be otherwise captured in a survey.

This study could be replicated with other Universities or with larger samples sizes and random, representative samples. Comparisons could be made between Universities for a more general idea of the university, norms and variations with regard to dating, sexual behaviors and sexism. As this study can, and hopefully will, provide insights into an at-risk population, the development of improved, appropriate and effective educational tools, campus policies and counseling services could be prompted and facilitated for these populations and contexts. Identifying the issue would be the first step towards
addressing problems of sexual safety and health on, and even beyond, college campuses. This study is exploratory research that can help to understand selected dimensions of the serious problem of sexual assault involving both male and female university students.

Buchwald, Fletcher, and Roth (1993) have made the following statement about ending rape in our society: “Every man, woman, and child is negatively affected by living in a rape culture in which children, females, and some males are perceived as sexual prey. No one is safe as long as anyone is physically and spiritually violated. Everyone is responsible to her/himself and to society to do what is possible to change the status quo. We must imagine a different world” (Buchwald, Fletcher, Roth, 1993, p. 3). It is perhaps the most poignant statement on why research on this topic is so valuable and necessary.
Appendix A

Survey Instrument
Survey Instrument

Survey:

1) How do you identify your sex/gender?

2) Are you a Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior, or Senior?

3) How old are you?

4) How would you define a hook-up? [please check all that apply]
   - sexual intercourse
   - oral sex
   - kissing
   - touching
   - other

   if you checked other [by itself or in addition to the above categories] please explain:

   ____________________________

For the following questions, please circle the appropriate number corresponding with your response:

Strongly Agree<----1 2 3 4 5----> Strongly Disagree

5) Hook-ups mostly happen between people who are dating.
   SA<----1 2 3 4 5---->SD

6) Hook-ups happen for people who know each other most often
from parties?
SA<----1 2 3 4 5--->SD

7) Hook-ups happen between people that know each other from activities other than parties SA<----1 2 3 4 5--->SD

If so, what other activities?


8) Most of your friends hook-up.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5--->SD

9) You think hooking-up is OK.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5--->SD

10) Hooking-up is not okay when


11) Most of your male friends think the same way you do about hooking-up
SA<----1 2 3 4 5--->SD

12) Most of your female friends think the same way you do about hooking-up
SA<----1 2 3 4 5--->SD

13) Most guys think hooking-up is OK.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5--->SD
14) Most girls think hooking-up is OK.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

15) Hook-ups happen often at parties.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

16) Hook-ups happen often at fraternity/sorority parties.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

17) Students are mostly hooking-up instead of dating.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

18) Most people are drinking before hooking-up.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

19) More men than women drinking before hooking-up.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

20) A woman can get a bad reputation for hooking-up.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD
   -For hooking up too often. SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD
   -With multiple partners. SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

21) Women deserve to get bad reputations for hooking-up.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD
   -For hooking-up too often. SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD
   -With multiple partners. SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

22) Women can get good reputations for hooking-up.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD
   -For hooking-up too often. SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD
23) A man can get a bad reputation for hooking-up.

SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

-For hooking-up too often. SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

-With multiple partners. SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

24) Men deserve to get bad reputations for hooking-up.

SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

-For hooking-up too often. SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

-With multiple partners. SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

25) Men can get good reputations for hooking-up.

SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

-For hooking-up too often. SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

-With multiple partners. SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

26) A hook up usually results in sexual intercourse. SA<----1 2 3 4 5-->SD

27) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to have sexual intercourse without their partner's consent [if the woman disagrees]? Yes___ no____

28) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to have sexual intercourse without their partner's consent [if the woman disagrees] if the partner is drinking? Yes___ no____

29) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to have sexual intercourse without their partner's consent [if the woman disagrees] if the
partner is intoxicated? Yes__ no__

30) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to have sexual intercourse without their partner's consent, if they have gone to parties together often? Yes___ no___

31) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to have sexual intercourse without the woman's consent if she is dressed provocatively? Yes__ no___

32) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to have sexual intercourse without the woman's consent if she is dressed sexy? Yes__ no___

33) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to have sexual intercourse without the woman's consent if the woman disagrees if she is dressed provocatively? Yes__ no___

34) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to have sexual intercourse without the woman's consent if the woman disagrees if she is dressed sexy? Yes__ no___

35) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to have sexual intercourse without the woman's consent if the woman disagrees if she is dressed provocatively? Yes__ no___

36) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to use verbal threats to have sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent? Yes___ No___
37) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to use physical threats to have sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent [if the woman disagrees]? Yes ___ No ___
38) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to give a woman drugs or alcohol without her knowing so that he may have a better chance at having sexual intercourse with her? Yes ___ No ___
39) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to give a woman drugs or alcohol even if he knows she doesn't want any drugs/alcohol, so that he may have a better chance at having sexual intercourse with her? Yes ___ No ___
40) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to sexual intercourse without the woman's consent [if the woman doesn't agree to sex], if he supplied or bought her alcohol? Yes ___ No ___
spent money on her in any way? Yes ___ no ___
41) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to kiss a woman without her consent [if the woman disagrees] if she is drunk? Yes ___ no ___
42) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to have oral sex with a woman, without her consent [if the woman disagrees]? Yes___ No ____ If yes, under what circumstances? ________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
Under what circumstances is it not okay?

43) During a hook-up, is it OK for a man to touch a woman in a sexual manner/fondle a woman without her consent [if the woman disagrees]? Yes___ No___ If yes, under what circumstances?

44) Do you believe that many women have hook-up sex they didn't want? Yes___ no___
45) Do you believe that many women lie about having hook-up sex they didn't want? Yes ___ no ___
if yes or no,
WHY? ___________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

46) Hook-up sex is not rape unless/until

______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

47) Hook up sex is rape when

______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

For the following questions, please circle the appropriate number corresponding with your response:

Strongly Agree<----1 2 3 4 5----> Strongly Disagree

48) Rape is something girls have to accept as a part of hooking-up with guys.
SA<----1 2 3 4 5---->SD

49) In hook-ups, men have sex more because of pressure than
because of true sexual desire.

50) The consequences of hooking-up are pretty much the same for men and women.

51) Men and women are looking for the same thing in a hook-up.

52) In hook-ups, women have sex more because of pressure than because of true sexual desire.

53) Rape happens during hooking-up a lot.

54) Rape is something girls have to learn is simply a part of hooking-up with guys.

55) During a hook-up, men cannot be expected to control their sexual urges and be able to stop.

56) More men then women really want most hook-up sex they are involved in.
Appendix B

Coding Scheme
Variable ID numbers 1-81 nominal

Q1 Variable gender 0=males 1=females nominal

Q2 Variable class rank 1=freshmen 2=sophomore 3=junior 4=senior ordinal

Q3 Variable age age in years scale

(Q4 Variable define HU touch 0, 1
   HU kissing 0,1
   HU oral 0,1
   HU sexual intercourse 0,1
   HU other 0,1

Q5 Variable dating HU already coded 1-5 ordinal

Q6 Variable party HU “ “

Q7 Variable noparty HU

Q8 Variable friends HU

Q9 Variable HU ok

Q10 (skip for quant part)

Q11 Variable HU male proxy

Q12 Variable HU female proxy

Q13 Variable HU male ok

Q14 Variable HU female ok

Q15 Variable HU party

Q16 Variable HU fratsor

Q17 Variable HU no date
Q 18 Variable HU drink
Q 19 variable Mdrink
Q 20 variable womanbadrep
    variable WBRoften
    variable WBR mult P
Q 21 variable WBR deserve
    variable WBRDoften
    variable WBRD mult p
Q 22 variable womangoodrep
    variable WGRoften
    variable WGR mult p
Q23 variable menbadrep
    variable MBRoften
    variable MBR mult p
Q24 variable MBR deserve
    variable MBRD often
    variable MBRD mult p
Q25 variable Mengoodrep
    variable MGR often
    variable MGR mult p
Q26 variable HUSI
Q27 variable SINC yes=1 no=0 nominal
Q28 variable SINCdrink “
Q29 variable SINC intox
Q30 variable SINC party
Q31 variable SINC dress
Q32 variable SINC flirt
Q33 variable SINC she start
Q34 variable SINC no
Q35 variable SINCWBR
Q36 variable SINC vthreat
Q37 variable SINC pthreat
Q38 variable SINC drug
Q39 variable SINCdruigalc
Q40 variable SINCmoney
Q41 variable KCdrunk
Q42 variable OSNC
Q43 variable TNC
Q44 variable WomenHU
Q45 variable Womenlie
Q46 qual
Q47 qual
Q48 variable Rape is HU coded 1-5
Q49 variable Menpressure "
Q50 variable Samecon
Q51 variable MWwantsame
Q52 variable Women pressure
Q53 variable HU rape a lot
Q54 variable HU is rape
Q55 variable Men can't stop
Q56 variable Men want more
Appendix C

HSIRB Approval Letter
Date: March 14, 2011

To: Susan Carlingella, Principal Investigator
    Randell Jenks, Assistant Student Investigator for thesis

From: Amy Naught, Ph.D., Chair

Re: IRBIR Project Number 11-09-15

This letter will serve as confirmation that your research project titled "Hook-Up Norms and Student Attitudes toward Hook-Up on Campus" has been approved under the exempt category of review by the Human Subjects Institutional Review Board. The conditions and duration of this approval are specified in the Policies of Western Michigan University. You may now begin to implement the research as described in the application.

Please note that you may only conduct this research exactly as the form it was approved. You must seek specific board approval for any changes in this project. You must also seek approval of any changes that extend beyond the time frame noted below. In addition, if there are any unanticipated adverse reaction or unanticipated events associated with the conduct of this research, you should immediately contact the Chair of the IRBIR for consultation.

The Board wishes you success in the pursuit of your research goals.

Approved Date: March 18, 2012
REFERENCES


