

Sex and alcohol

Vijayanath, V*, K.C. Tarachand**

*Associate Professor, Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology S.S.Institute of Medical Sciences & Research centre Davangere-577005,Karnataka **Department of Anthropology, Karnataka University, Dharwad. Karnataka (India)

Abstract

Alcohol is widely used and accepted as a pleasure giving substance since ancient time. The effects of consumption of alcohol are manifold. In this paper, an attempt has been made to review the work of various authors to find the effects of alcohol especially in sex related activities. The article looks into the effects of alcohol in sexual arousal pattern in both male and female, the effect of alcohol in sexual excitement. The likelihood of a person to consent to sexual intercourse and using alcohol as the excuse for unacceptable sexual behavior and the legal implications of drunken state in sexual assault cases are also discussed.

Key words: Alcohol, Sex

Introduction

Perhaps alone among criminal acts, evaluation of the crime “rape” requires consideration of the victim’s ability to form the specific intent/consent to engage in the act is the focus of the crime. In effect, uniquely in the case of alleged rape, the concept of mens rea, or the state of mind necessary to form the intent to engage in the act, becomes relevant for both accused and accuser 1,2,3.

Effects of alcohol on judgment, including the ability to form voluntary intentions of all sorts, are similar for each sex and generally for accused and accuser. Nevertheless, current laws regarding rape specifically, and voluntary intoxication generally, treat these effects quite differently for the accused and accuser. That is, “an intoxicated woman is presumed not to have consented” to sexual activity thereby in many circumstances mandating a finding of guilt for the crime “rape by intoxication”¹

In contrast, for the defendant, in more than 20 percent of jurisdictions intoxication cannot be raised as evidence of mens rea or “diminished capacity” at all. Marlowe, Lambert, and Thompson (1999) 4 summarized the law in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, finding that evidence of intoxication was then inadmissible as evidence of mens rea in 12 jurisdictions. Sixteen others restricted such evidence to address the issue of specific intent, still others admitted it to negate general intent (21), and the remainder admitted evidence of intoxication only to evaluate the degree of murder or other specific issues.

Correspondence

Dr. Vijayanath.V, Associate Professor, Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology S.S. Institute of Medical Sciences & Research centre Davangere-577005, Karnataka.

Sex and alcohol

The conceptual distinction between specific intent and general intent is difficult to understand, poorly articulated in the law, inconsistently applied to particular crimes, and widely criticized as an arbitrary and meaningless distinction 4,5,6. Perhaps reflecting these difficulties, both general assault and sexual assault are sometimes treated as specific-intent and sometimes as general-intent crimes. Hence, evidence of an accused rapist's intoxication will not be admitted as evidence to mitigate or to negate mens rea in many jurisdictions 2. In stark contrast, however, evidence of the alleged victim's intoxication is always admissible and in many jurisdictions or circumstances, by law, will be considered definitive proof of rape.

Psychological literature on determinants on sexual assault has focused on the proposition that males tend to overperceive the extent to which use of alcohol indicates consent, thus promoting the idea that consumption of alcohol is "mis-perceived" or "overperceived" as an indication of consent 7,8,9,10 Further, this literature has demonstrated that victim use of alcohol is associated with impaired ability to recognize risk and resist sexual assault as well as increased likelihood of actual sexual victimization. Paradoxically, however, alcohol use leads to greater blame of the victim while simultaneously reducing blame of the perpetrator.

Some scholars have taken the position that the documented tendency to blame intoxicated female victims for sexual assault and to exonerate their assailants is inappropriate and irrational, based in part on the arguments that consent to intoxication does not reflect greater likelihood of consent to sexual activity and, in fact, that intoxication renders true consent impossible. Thus, it also assumes both explicitly and implicitly that the documented association between victim use of alcohol and both victim blame and exoneration of perpetrators is unjust. It is perhaps in response to this literature regarding alcohol and sexual victimization that the laws of many states now presume that intoxication is related to inability to consent while simultaneously and paradoxically ruling that intoxication is not admissible in defense against criminal liability.

In this article, we examine the argument that the psychology of voluntary intoxication and sexual consent does not support the law that intoxicated alleged victims should be presumed unable to consent/raped. We will argue instead that alcohol use is probative but not definitive of both actual sexual intentions and displayed cues reflecting consent on the part of the "victim." In legal terms, "probative" means that a conclusion (for example, desire to have sex) is more likely given the evidence (for example, evidence of intoxication) than without the evidence. "Definitive" or "dispositive" means that if the evidence is true, the conclusion is certain.

This paper will present evidence in support of the propositions that (1) consent may occur well before, as well as during, the actual act; (2) the decision to use alcohol is related to (is probative of) sexual intentions; (3) alcohol use is related to (probative of) cues of sexual consent displayed by the user; and therefore (4) intoxication should be considered in the context of all evidence, and should be regarded as (a) probative evidence of both sexual intentions and ability to consent, rather than as definitive negation of consent, and (b) as probative of both the alleged victim's display, and alleged perpetrator's reasonable interpretation, of cues of consent/nonconsent. In addition, we examine potential mechanisms through which an alleged victim's alcohol use may actually promote false allegations of rape.

Alcohol Enhances Subjective Arousal/Enjoyment of Sex

Men and women report greater subjective arousal^{11,12} and orgasmic pleasure and intensity with increasing levels of blood alcohol, even though physiological response (including orgasm) tends to diminish with increasing levels of consumption^{13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20}. A survey of over 20,000 Americans asked whether drinking enhanced their sexual pleasure. Over 60 percent responded that it did, saying that alcohol helped “put them in the mood” for sex, with a significantly higher proportion of women providing this response. At least for some people, perhaps disproportionately women, the disinhibition of fear and guilt²¹ that can accompany alcohol use can result in benefits outweighing dampening of physiological arousal.

Alcohol is used for the specific purpose of enhancing sexual pleasure and/or reducing sexual inhibitions. Perhaps because alcohol does enhance sexual responding for many, it is also used by many for the specific purpose of reducing inhibitions and/or enhancing sexual pleasure^{16,18}. Perhaps most frequently, alcohol is used for this purpose in what might be thought of as normal sexual encounters. However, alcohol or other intoxicating substances may also be used to reduce inhibition for more deviant encounters,

Alcohol Impairs Ability to Suppress Sexual Arousal

Even among those wishing to avoid sexual responding, alcohol appears to enhance motivation. Perhaps as a result of alcohol myopia²¹ and the tendency toward enhanced focus on sexual stimuli when intoxicated with a member of the opposite sex, alcohol appears to impair the ability to suppress or inhibit arousal. Laboratory demonstrations of this phenomenon have taken two forms. First, some authors have exposed men to erotic stimuli while instructing them to suppress sexual arousal. Measures of penile tumescence have shown that as intoxication increases, so does penile girth, despite instructions to avoid arousal.

Other studies have examined penile tumescence upon exposure to deviant sexual stimuli, such as rape or child molestation, among sex offenders and nonoffenders. Subjects are not instructed to suppress arousal; rather, desire to suppress arousal to such stimuli is assumed. For nonoffenders, nondeviant arousal increases when intoxicated, whereas arousal in response to deviant stimuli remains unchanged. In contrast, for offenders, arousal in response to deviant stimuli increases while intoxicated, whereas arousal in response to nondeviant stimuli remains unchanged. Thus, deviants, who would be expected to try to suppress arousal to deviant stimuli, are less able to do so when intoxicated

George and Stoner¹⁸ suggest that the widely reported relationship between alcohol and sexual risk taking is in part the result of inability to suppress arousal while intoxicated. That is, they argue that alcohol-induced inability to suppress arousal renders the person insensitive and unresponsive to cues that might normally prevent sexual engagement (such as the risk of pregnancy, disease, sexual assault, etc.). Recent studies have supported this reasoning with respect to use of condoms^{22,23,24}.

Sex and alcohol

Generally, the observed difficulties in suppression of arousal while intoxicated support prevailing alcohol expectancies of disinhibition of sexuality. Alcohol would be expected to render suppression of any instigated behavior (including sexual responding) more difficult among any who are otherwise inclined or led to want to engage in it, whether male or female. Particularly pertinent to the sexual assault scenario, Steele and Josephs's 21 alcohol myopia model specifies that intoxication drive disinhibition of behavior only in cases where the person faces high conflict between instigator and inhibitory motives. It follows, then, that those who may otherwise wish to avoid sexual engagement will experience the greatest disinhibitory effects of alcohol—arguably later becoming more likely to attempt to avoid responsibility through claims of coercion or rape.

Discussion

Substantial evidence has accumulated to show that men and women believe alcohol increases interest in voluntary sexual activity. We review research from four separate areas illustrating these beliefs: (1) research on “alcohol expectancies” showing that men and women expect to become sexually aroused while consuming alcohol; (2) research showing that men and women perceive others as more sexually aroused, willing to consent, and easy to seduce when consuming alcohol; (3) research showing that men and women use alcohol as a strategy for seduction of reluctant partners; and (4) research illustrating the deliberate use of alcohol as a means to avoid responsibility for otherwise unacceptable sexual behaviors or partners.

Men and Women Expect to Become Aroused When Using Alcohol

Pervasive “alcohol expectancies”^{25,26,27,28,29}, and cultural portrayals of alcohol as a disinhibitor and aphrodisiac suggest that alcohol is associated with sexual arousal and motivation. The mere belief that one has consumed alcohol (even if not true), for example, has been shown to increase arousal^{30,17,31,32,28,33,34}. A meta-analysis of nine balanced placebo design studies found that expectancies (beliefs that one had imbibed alcohol) had a significant positive effect on sexual arousal, whereas actual alcohol consumption did not²⁷. This alcohol placebo effect on arousal clearly demonstrates that people expect to be more sexually aroused when intoxicated, despite the reality that alcohol actually suppresses arousal in both sexes. Further, the more positive an individual's expectancies of arousal, the greater the arousal experienced.

Expectancies regarding the link between alcohol and arousal apply to noninvolved parties as well. Evidence of these expectations comes from studies showing that men and women who have consumed alcohol are (1) rated as more sexually aroused/easy to seduce/likely to engage in sexual activity, (2) perceived as more likely to consent or to have consented to sexual activity, and (3) perceived as less credible when accusing a partner of rape.

Intoxicated Women Are Perceived as More Likely to Consent to Sexual Activity

Evidence of the link between intoxication and perceptions of consent to sexual activity comes from several sources.

Professionals Perceive Intoxicated Women as More Likely to Consent. Lee and Cheung 35 (1991) developed an Attitudes toward Rape scale, including the item “Intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations,” which they administered to lawyers, counselors, doctors, and police. Agreement with this statement was generally high, with greatest agreement expressed by lawyers (51%) and doctors (53%) and least agreement by counselors and police (both 37%). It is noteworthy that such a high percentage of agreement with the idea that intoxication usually equals willingness to have sex was obtained in the professions most frequently confronted with issues of sexual assault—and in the context of a scale focusing on rape. Clearly, cultural beliefs in the link between intoxication and sexual interest and availability are strong and pervasive. Although such beliefs may be stronger in groups possessing rape-supportive attitudes or those with sexually coercive tendencies, they are in no way limited to such groups. Beliefs in the aphrodisiac qualities of alcohol are widespread among both sexes.

Intoxicated Victims of Alleged Rape Are Perceived as Less Credible. Perceptions of whether or not sexual coercion or rape has occurred are affected by alcohol consumption, such that sexual encounters lead to greater victim blame and derogation and are less likely to be perceived as coercion or rape when the victim is intoxicated or has gone to a bar alone 36,37,38,39,40,41,42,10,43,44 particularly among males or those scoring high for rape-related attitudes, or on scales reflecting hypergender ideology 45 Interestingly, female victims of other violent encounters are held more responsible when intoxicated as well 46,47,48,49,50,51 Some research has indicated a gender-based double standard regarding intoxication, in that a male perpetrator is sometimes found to be less culpable when intoxicated 40,46,50. These studies have found that intoxicated male victims of sexual assault are, like their female counterparts, judged more harshly than male victims who are not intoxicated, perhaps a reflection of the relationship between alcohol use and perceived interest in sex.

Schuller and Stewart 52 (2000) presented over two hundred police officers with acquaintance-rape vignettes in which the alcohol consumption of both alleged victim and perpetrator varied. Surprisingly, the defendant’s level of intoxication had no effect on any variable. In contrast, however, the complainant’s level of intoxication was related to a variety of police perceptions of both complainant and defendant. The complainant was generally perceived more negatively. Her claim was perceived as less credible, she was blamed more, was seen as more interested in having sex and as less likely to have communicated nonconsent, and her expectations that the defendant should have refrained from sexual activity were seen as less reasonable. In contrast, the alleged perpetrator was perceived as less culpable and as more likely to have honestly believed that she had consented. He was also perceived as more reasonable to assume that she was interested in sex.

Overall, then, there is clear and consistent evidence that allegations of rape are perceived as less credible when the complainant is intoxicated. Some scholars have tended to regard this pattern as an unjustified bias^{7,8,53,54} perhaps characteristic only (or primarily) of those with flawed attitudes or character, such as those high in “Rape Myth Acceptance” (Burt, 1980), or other rape-supportive attitudes.

Sex and alcohol

The previously reviewed evidence of the relationship between alcohol use and the likelihood of actual consent clearly supports the view that it is reasonable and rational to assume that an intoxicated person is more likely to consent to sexual activity than one who is not intoxicated. While it would not be reasonable to assume in every such case that use of alcohol is definitive evidence of consent, it is certainly rational to view intoxication as one factor to consider when evaluating the likelihood of consent. It is arguably rational and appropriate for alcohol use to affect (but not fully determine) judgments of the ultimate issue of rape versus consensual sex.

Alcohol Is Used to Provide an Excuse for Otherwise Unacceptable Sexual Behavior

Some have suggested that the disinhibiting effects of alcohol intoxication are viewed as a socially acceptable excuse for behavior that would be viewed more negatively under other circumstances 26,55,56,. Gravitt and Krueger 57 (1998) examined the use of alcohol as an excuse for sexual behavior among college students. The authors conducted campus focus groups to examine college student beliefs about the link between alcohol and sex. Their subjects revealed two beliefs relevant here. First, they indicated that alcohol promotes both coercive and noncoercive sexual encounters. Second, they reported that alcohol is widely used as an excuse for sexual behavior. That is, both men and women reported that they deliberately became intoxicated so that they could engage in various sexual behaviors without “taking the blame.” Their subjects expounded rather dramatically. . . indicating that not only do many college students use alcohol as an excuse for sexual behaviors that they would not engage in while sober (e.g., having intercourse, engaging in unsafe sex, “beer goggling,” “hooking up,” and so on), but also that they are aware they are doing so . . . Operating with this awareness, many students intentionally use the excuse alcohol provides to avoid being held accountable for their behavior.

Women tended to use alcohol as an excuse for sleeping with casual partners, whereas men were more likely to use it as an excuse for “beer goggling” or sleeping with an unattractive partner. Each strategy, however, reflects the inherent belief that alcohol promotes consensual sexual encounters. Clearly, beliefs regarding the facilitating effects of alcohol on sexual interest are pervasive.

Similar results were reported by Norris, Nurius, and Dimeff 58 (1996). Focus group discussions among their subjects revealed beliefs that alcohol enhances sociability and reports that alcohol was used as a rationalization for desired, but inappropriate, sexual behavior.

To summarize, both direct and indirect evidence supports the proposition that both sexes expect alcohol to increase interest in sexual activity. Subjects directly express such beliefs in surveys of alcohol expectancies and perceptions of intoxicated others and indirectly express them through judgment of consent in intoxicated individuals and through their strategic use of alcohol for seduction/coercion and for managing reactions to undesirable sexual behavior. To the extent that subjects believe alcohol will increase voluntary sexual activity, if they nevertheless choose to become intoxicated it can be reasonably inferred that (on the average | they find sexual activity more acceptable than those who choose not to.

The nature of the actual link between alcohol use and sexual victimization is clear. Up to 80 percent of instances of sexual victimization involve drug and/or alcohol intoxication of the victim, perpetrator, or both 59,60,61,62 and approximately one-half of victims are intoxicated, with estimates ranging from 30 to 79 percent. Pre-assault victim use of alcohol has also been linked to greater likelihood of completed rape in both date and stranger rape situations 63,64,65, and pre-assault use by the perpetrator with more severe sexual abuse of victims 66,67, and more victim injuries Further, individual propensity toward alcohol abuse is linked to lifetime sexual victimization as well as to the likelihood of perpetration of sexual assault 68

Summary

The empirical evidence clearly supports the conclusion that alcohol use is related to sexual intentions and sexual activity. Widespread beliefs among the population include the expectancies that alcohol enhances sexual motivation, arousal, and enjoyment and leads to greater voluntary and involuntary sexual activity. Thus, those who possess such expectancies and yet choose to drink can reasonably be expected to find such outcomes more acceptable, and even to desire them more, than those who choose not to. Further, alcohol does increase both sexual motivation and the likelihood of voluntary sexual activity. The majority of women acknowledge that they are more likely to get drunk with a date when they are willing to have intercourse than when not willing—and the majority of men believe this to be the case. Taken together, these findings clearly indicate that alcohol use is probative of sexual consent. That is, given that a person has consumed alcohol, the likelihood of voluntary sexual activity is greater than if that person has not consumed alcohol.

Just as clearly, however, alcohol use is not definitive evidence of consent. Sexual motivations and intentions are among many motivations for alcohol use. Others, such as anxiety reduction, easing social conversation, drowning troubles, and so on, may be primary motivators in the absence of any interest in sex. The majority of women report sometimes or often using alcohol with a date, even when they are unwilling to have sex, and men are aware of this. Hence, alcohol use is not definitive evidence of consent at the time it is consumed. Further, regardless of intentions at the time of initial consumption, they may later change.

Given that alcohol use is clearly, but not perfectly, associated with consensual sexual activity, it is inappropriate to conclude either that an intoxicated alleged victim has certainly consented (or “asked for it”) or that she has certainly not consented.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The documented relationships between alcohol use and sexual motivation and behavior support six conclusions. First, consent may be properly viewed as a process unfolding over time rather than as a unitary event that must take place immediately prior to intercourse. Second, sexual activity with an intoxicated partner should not be presumed rape, as the decision to consume alcohol is probative of sexual intentions at the time of the decision as well as at the time of intercourse. Third, although intentions may change at any point, evidence of alcohol consumption is

Sex and alcohol

relevant to evaluation of the credibility of victim claims of coercion. Fourth, alcohol use is probative of what would be reasonable perceptions of both actual consent and ability to consent. Fifth, alcohol consumption may actually contribute to false claims of rape/coercion. Finally, regulation of sexual behavior while intoxicated presents a double-edged sword of protection from harm versus restriction of freedom.

CONCLUSION

On the one hand, because alcohol is widely used and accepted as a pleasurable adjunct to sociability, antisocial acts committed under its influence may be taken less seriously. Because of alcohol's status as a disinhibitor, these acts can be attributed to alcohol rather than to the person. On the other hand, alcohol's reputation as destroyer of self-control leads to a derogation of those who do not control its use and therefore control themselves. Because these people should have "known better," their acts are seen as particularly blameworthy. Thus we have two views in our society: one an excuse of drunken deviant acts and one of moral blame. Reflecting this ambivalence, the law has tended to shift between emphasis on responsibility for wrongdoing while intoxicated and understanding of alcohol-induced cognitive impairment and mitigation of responsibility for "behavior under the influence" or BUI, suggested, in response to shifts in the weight of public preference.

Similarly, rape laws have shifted substantially in response to public outrage over failure to convict rapists and to arguments and research findings regarding what are viewed as prejudicial effects of evidence now excluded by rape shield laws. Current alcohol laws in many jurisdictions reflect polar opposite emphasis for alleged offender and victim—that is, punishment for wrongdoing for the alleged offender, but negation of responsibility (consent/intent) through cognitive impairment for the alleged victim. It remains to hope that the law will shift yet again, toward a more moderate and complex approach to the implications of complainant intoxication, recognizing the implications of the actual associations between alcohol use and sexual consent as well as the relevance of cues of consent conveyed prior to, as well as at the time of, intercourse. To reasonably evaluate the implications of the complainant's intoxication for consent, the jury should consider the degree to which intoxication was voluntary and the circumstances of the choice along with other complainant and defendant behavior and other contextual evidence. The presumption of negation of consent forces a decision based on incomplete information and is susceptible to arbitrary error.

References

1. Falk P J. Rape by drugs: A statutory overview and proposals for reform. *Arizona Law Review*, 2002; 44: 131-212.
2. Rolfes B. The golden thread of criminal law: Moral culpability and sexual assault. *Saskatchewan Law Review*, 1998; 61: 87-125.
3. Wertheimer A. Intoxicated consent to sexual relations. *Law and Philosophy* 2001; 20: 373-401.

4. Marlowe D. B., Lambert J. B., Thompson, R. G. Voluntary intoxication and criminal responsibility. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law* 1999; 17: 195-217.
5. Epstein T. A socio-legal examination of intoxication and the criminal law. *Contemporary Drug Problems* 1978; 7: 401-471.
6. Kaplan J, Weisberg R. *Criminal law*. Boston: Little Brown, 1991.
7. Abbey A, Harnish R J. Perception of sexual intent: The role of gender, alcohol consumption, and rape-supportive attitudes. *Sex Roles*, 1995; 32: 297-313.
8. Abbey A, McAuslan P, Ross L T. Sexual assault perpetration by college men: The role of alcohol, misperception of sexual intent, and sexual beliefs and experiences. *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 1998; 17: 167-195.
9. Abbey A, Ross L T, McDuffie D, McAuslan P. Alcohol, misperception, and sexual assault: How and why are they linked? In D. M. Buss & N. M. Malamuth (Eds.), *Sex power conflict: evolutionary and feminist perspectives*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1996;pp 138-161.
10. Schuller R A, Wall A. The effects of defendant and complainant intoxication on mock jurors' judgments of sexual assault. *Psychology Women Quarterly* 1998; 22: 555-573.
11. Wilson G T, Lawson D M. The effects of alcohol on sexual arousal in women. *J Abnormal Psychology*, 1976; 85: 489-497.
12. Wilson, G T., Lawson D M. Expectancies, alcohol, and sexual arousal in women. *J Abnormal Psychology* 1978; 87, 358-367.
13. Heaton J, Varrin S. The impact of alcohol ingestion on erections in rats as measured by a novel bio-assay. *J Urology* 1991; 145: 192-194.
14. Rosen R. Alcohol and drug effects on sexual response: Human experimental and clinical studies. *Annual Review Sex Research* 1991; 2: 119-179.
15. Rosen R., Ashton A. Prosexual drugs: Empirical status of the "new aphrodisiacs." *Archives Sexual Behavior* 1993; 22: 521-541.
16. Beckman L I, Ackerman K T. Women, alcohol, and sexuality. *Recent Developments in Alcoholism* 1995; 12: 267-285.
17. Crowe L C, George W H. Alcohol and human sexuality: Review and integration. *Psychological Bulletin* 1989; 105: 374-386.
18. George W H., Stoner S A. Understanding acute alcohol effects on sexual behavior. *Annual Review Sex Research* 2000; 11: 92-124.
19. Leigh B C. (1990). Venus gets in my thinking: Drinking and female sexuality in the age of AIDS. *J Substance Abuse*, 2, 129-145.
20. Norris J. (1994). Alcohol and female sexuality: A look at expectancies and risks. *Alcohol Health Research World*, 18, 197-201.

Sex and alcohol

21. Steele C M, Josephs R A. Alcohol myopia: Its prized and dangerous effects. *American Psychologist* 1990; 45: 921-933.
22. Derman, K H., Cooper M L. Inhibition conflict and alcohol expectancy as moderators of alcohol's relationship to condom use. *Experimental Clin Psychopharmacology* 2000; 8: 198-206.
23. MacDonald T K MacDonald G, Zanna M P, Fong G. Alcohol, sexual arousal, and intentions to use condoms in young men: Applying alcohol myopia theory to risky sexual behavior. *Health Psychology* 2000; 19: 290-298.
24. Murphy S T, Monahan J L, Miller L C. Inference under the influence: The impact of alcohol and inhibition conflict on women's sexual decision-making. *Personality Social Psychology Bulletin* 1998; 24: 517-528.
25. Brown S A, Goldman M S, Inn A., Anderson L R. Expectations of reinforcement from alcohol: Their domain and relation to drinking patterns. *J Consulting Clinical Psychology* 1980; 48: 419-426.
26. Critchlow B. Blaming the booze: The attribution of responsibility for drunken behavior. *Personality Social Psychology Bulletin* 1983; 9: 451-473.
27. Hull J G, Bond C E, Jr. Social and behavioral consequences of alcohol consumption and expectancy: A meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin* 1986; 99: 347-360.
28. Lang A R., Searles I, Lauerman R., Adesso V. Expectancy, alcohol, and sex guilt as determinants of interest in and reaction to sexual stimuli. *J Abnormal Psychology* 1980; 89: 644-653.
29. Southwick L, Steele C M, Marlatt G A, Lindell M. Alcohol-related expectancies: Defined by phase of intoxication and drinking experience. *J Consulting Clinical Psychology* 1981; 49: 713-721.
30. Briddell D, Rimm D, Caddy G, Krawitz G, Sholis D, Wunderlin R. The effects of alcohol and cognitive set on sexual arousal to deviant stimuli. *J Abnormal Psychology* 1978; 87: 418-430.
31. George W H, Marlatt G A. The effects of alcohol and anger on interest in violence, erotica, and deviance. *J Abnormal Psychology* 1986; 95: 150-158.
32. Lang A R. The social psychology of drinking and human sexuality. *J Drug Issues* 1985; 15: 273-289.
33. Rapaport K R, Posey C D. Sexually coercive college males. In A. Parrot & L. Bechhofer (Eds.), *Acquaintance rape: The hidden crime*. New York: Wiley, 1991; pp217-228
34. Wilson G T, Lawson, D M. Expectancies, alcohol, and sexual arousal in male social drinkers. *J Abnormal Psychology* 1976; 85: 587-594.
35. Lee H B., Cheung F M. The Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Reliability and validity in a Chinese context. *Sex Roles* 1991; 24: 599-603.

36. Bernat J A, Calhoun K S, Stolp S. Sexually aggressive men's responses to a date rape analogue: Alcohol as a disinhibiting cue. *J Sex Research* 1998; 35: 341-348.
37. Emmers-Sommer T M, Allen M. Variables related to sexual coercion: A path model. *J Social Personal Relationships* 1999; 16: 659-678.
38. Hammock G S, Richardson D R. Perceptions of rape: The influence of closeness of the relationship, intoxication and sex of participant. *Violence Victims* 1997; 12: 237-246.
39. LaFree G D, Reskin B, Visher C. Jurors' responses to victim's behavior and legal issues in sexual assault trials. *Social Problems* 1985; 32: 389-402.
40. Norris J, Cubbins L A. Dating, drinking, and rape: Effects of victim's and assailant's alcohol consumption on judgments of their behavior and traits. *Psychology Women Quarterly* 1992; 16: 179-191.
41. Richardson D, Campbell J L. Alcohol and rape: The effect of alcohol on attributions of blame for rape. *Personality Social Psychology Bulletin* 1982; 8: 468-476.
42. Rose V M., Randall SC. The impact of investigator perceptions of victim legitimacy on the processing of rape/sexual assault cases. *Symbolic Interaction* 1982; 5: 23-36.
43. Stormo K J, Lang A R, Stritzke W G K. Attributions about acquaintance rape: The role of alcohol and individual differences. *J Applied Social Psychology* 1997; 27: 279-305.
44. Kerstetter W A. Gateway to justice: Police and prosecutorial response to sexual assaults against women. *J Criminal Law Criminology* 1990; 81: 267-313.
45. Ozman S L, Davis C M. Predicting perceptions of date rape based on individual beliefs and female alcohol consumption. *J College Student Development* 1999; 40: 701-709.
46. Aramburu B, Leigh B C. For better or worse: Attributions about drunken aggression toward male and female victims. *Violence and Victims*, 6, 31-41. Athanasiou, R., Shaver, P., & Tavris, C. *Sex. Psychology Today* 1991; 39-52.
47. Harrison L A., Esqueda C W. Effects of race and victim drinking on domestic violence attributions. *Sex Roles*, 2000; 42: 1043-1057.
48. Leigh B C, Aramburu B. Responsibility attributions for drunken behavior: The role of expectancy violation. *J Applied Social Psychology* 1994; 24: 115-135.
49. Richardson D, Campbell J L. Alcohol and wife abuse: The effect of alcohol on attributions of blame for wife abuse. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* 1980; 6: 51-56.
50. Stewart A L., Maddren K. Police officers' judgment of blame in family violence: The impact of gender and alcohol. *Sex Roles* 1997; 37: 921-934.
51. Wild T C, Graham K, Rehm J. Blame and punishment for intoxicated aggression: When is the perpetrator culpable? *Addiction* 1998; 93: 677-687.
52. Schuller R A, Stewart A. Police responses to sexual assault complaints: The role of perpetrator/complainant intoxication. *Law Human Behavior* 2000; 24: 535-551.

Sex and alcohol

53. Allison J A, Wrightsman L S. Rape: The misunderstood crime. Newbury Park, CA: Sage, 1993.
54. Ward C A. Attitudes toward rape: Feminist social psychological perspectives. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1995.
55. Sobell L C, Sobell M B. Drunkenness, a "special circumstance" in crimes of violence: Sometimes. *International J Addictions* 1975; 10: 869-882.
56. Workman T A. Finding the meanings of college drinking: An analysis of fraternity drinking stories. *Health Communication* 2001; 13: 427-447.
57. Gravitt G W, Jr. Krueger M M. College students' perceptions of the relationship between sex and drinking. *Sexuality Culture* 1998; 1: 175-190.
58. Norris X, Nurius P S., Dimeff L A. Through her eyes: Factors affecting women's perception of and resistance to acquaintance sexual aggression threat. *Psychology Women Quarterly* 1996; 20: 123-145.
59. Abbey A. Acquaintance rape and alcohol consumption on college campuses: How are they linked? *J Am College Health* 1991; 39: 165-169.
60. Abbey A, Ross L T, McDuffie D. Alcohol's role in sexual assault. In R. R. Watson (Ed.), *Drug and alcohol abuse reviews: Volume 5, Addictive behaviors in women*. Totowa, NJ: Humana Press, 1994;pp97-123
61. Abbey A, McAuslan P, Zawacki T, Clinton A M, Buck P O. Attitudinal, experiential, and situational predictors of sexual assault perpetration. *J Interpersonal Violence* 2001; 16: 784-807.
62. Abbey A, Zawacki T, Buck P O, Clinton A M., McAuslan P. Alcohol and sexual assault. *Alcohol Health Research World* 2001; 25: 1-14.
63. Abbey A, Ross L T. The role of alcohol in understanding misperception and sexual assault. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Am Psychological Association, San Francisco, 1992.
64. Ullman S E, Karabatsos G, Koss M P. Alcohol and sexual assault in a national sample of college women. *J Interpersonal Violence* 1999; 14: 603-625.
65. Ullman S E, Knight R A. The efficacy of women's resistance strategies in rape situations. *Psychology Women Quarterly* 1993; 17: 23-28.
66. Martin S E, Bachman R. The contribution of alcohol to the likelihood of completion and severity of injury in rape incidents. *Violence against Women* 1998; 4: 694-712.
67. Testa M, Livingston J A. Qualitative analysis of women's experiences of sexual aggression: Focus on the role of alcohol. *Psychology Women Quarterly* 1999; 23: 573-589.
68. Koss M P, Dinero T E. Predictors of sexual aggression among a national sample of male college students. *Annals New York Academy Sciences* 1988; 528: 133-147.