College Women's Stay/Leave Decisions In Sexually Violent Dating Relationships:

A Prospective Analysis

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A Prospective Analysis

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ABSTRACT

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Despite growing evidence suggesting that many college women remain in sexually abusive relationships, there is a dearth of research assessing what factors contribute to this phenomenon. Thus, the purpose of the current study was to explore this gap in the literature utilizing theories specified in the dating and marital violence literature. Participants at Time 1 included 305 women in heterosexual dating relationships of at least one month, 70 (23%) of whom were in relationships characterized by sexual aggression. Results suggested that women in sexually abusive relationships differed from women in non-sexually abusive relationships on a number of variables, including secure attachment, avoidance coping, hypergender ideology, trauma symptomatology, relationship commitment, relationship satisfaction, quality of alternatives, thoughts about ending the relationship, previous childhood and adolescent victimization, and co-occurring physical and verbal abuse. Regression analyses suggested that decreased satisfaction, decreased commitment, the absence of childhood physical abuse, and the presence of co-occurring verbal abuse all uniquely predicted sexually abused women’s Time 1 thoughts about ending the relationship, whereas decreased satisfaction and decreased commitment predicted non-sexually abused women’s Time 1 thoughts about ending the relationship. Results from the prospective regression analyses suggested that
decreased satisfaction, the presence of physical abuse, decreased trauma symptomatology, and decreased secure attachment each uniquely predicted sexually abused women’s decisions to leave their partner over the interim, whereas decreased relationship commitment was the only predictor of non-sexually abused women’s decisions to leave their partners over the interim. These data have important implications for future research, stay/leave decision making theory development and integration, and clinical practice, all of which will be discussed herein.

Approved: _____________________________________________________________

Christine A. Gidycz

Professor of Psychology
DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my family – Diane Edwards, Dan Edwards, Kelly Edwards, Bessie Edwards, Ruth Hartsell, and to the memory of Harold Hartsell and Plummer Edwards – everything that I am and everything that I do is because of the love and support of these individuals.

This project is also dedicated to survivors of sexual trauma – the strength and beauty of these women inspire me everyday.
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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is a serious problem in our society that has reached epidemic proportions, particularly on college campuses. National data suggest that nearly 25% of college women have experienced either an attempted or completed rape (Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2000). When the definition of sexual victimization is broadened to include sexual coercion and unwanted petting or kissing, 45% to 75% of women have been victimized (see Lloyd & Emery, 2000, for a review). Research has established that the vast majority of sexual assaults are perpetrated by an individual known to the victim (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000; VanZile-Tamsen, Testa, & Livingston, 2005). Research also suggests that a large number, if not the majority of sexual assaults on college campuses, occur between dating or intimate partners (Edwards, VanWynsbergh, Gidycz, & Orchowski, 2006; Koss, Dinero, Siebel, & Cox, 1988).

There is growing evidence to suggest that many women who are sexually assaulted by a dating partner remain in the relationship with the perpetrator following the assault (Katz, Kuffel, & Brown, 2006; Johnson & Sigler, 1996; Sappington, Pharr, Tunstall, & Rickert, 1997). For example, Sappington and colleagues (1997) found that 41% of college women remained in the relationship following the sexual assault, whereas Crawford, Edwards, Gidycz, & Calhoun (2007) found that 66% of college women remained in the relationship following the sexual assault. In a longitudinal study, Katz and colleagues (2006) found that only 14% of college women reported leaving their sexually coercive dating partner at the 6- to 8-week follow-up. Despite growing evidence that a disturbingly large number of women are remaining in sexually abusive
relationships, there is a paucity of research examining the correlates and predictors of this
decision. Thus, the purpose of the current study was to explore this gap in the literature.

Although there are very few empirical studies examining why college women
remain in violent dating relationships, numerous theoretical explanations have been
offered in the marital violence literature to explain abused women’s stay/leave decisions.
These theories include theory of learned helplessness (Walker, 1977-1978), behavior
analytic theory (Bell & Naugle, 2005; Myers, 1995), self-verification theory (Swann,
1983; Swan, Hixon, & De La Ronde, 1992), theory of traumatic bonding (Dutton &
Painter, 1981), theory of psychological entrapment (Brockner & Rubin, 1985), theory of
planned behavior (Ajzen, 1988; 1991; Ballantine, 2005), and the investment model
(Rusbalt, 1980, 1983). The large majority of this theorizing and research, however, has
been centered on marital relationships and is not be particularly applicable to college
students (Kalmuss & Straus, 1982; Stube & Barbour, 1983). Therefore, it seems futile to
assess merely one of these theories’ applicability to sexually abused college women’s
stay/leave decisions, especially in light of recent suggestions to combine models of
women’s stay/leave decisions (Choice & Lamke, 1997; Strube, 1988). The selection of
variables used in the current study, nevertheless, was guided by existing theory.
Moreover, variables that are not part of existing theories, but suggested in the literature to
be related to women’s stay/leave decisions and seem applicable to a young, college
population were also considered. Taken together, the current study sought to utilize a
prospective methodology in order to explore the most salient historical, personal,
relational, and situational predictors of sexually abused college women’s stay/leave
decisions in order to inform future theory development specific to this population of
abused women.

**Historical Variables Associated with Women’s Stay Leave/Decisions**

**Childhood Abuse**

Empirical evidence clearly suggests that survivors of childhood abuse are at
increased risk to experience subsequent victimization in adulthood. For example,
Messman-Moore and Long (2002) reported in their review of the literature that women
with childhood sexual abuse histories are between two and eleven times more likely to be
sexually assaulted in adulthood than women without childhood sexual abuse histories.
Research also suggests that women with childhood physical abuse histories are more
likely to experience both emotional and physical abuse in adulthood (Bensley, Van
Eenwyk, & Simmons, 2003; Riggs & O’Leary, 1996). Social learning theory (Bandura,
1969; 1977) and the intergenerational transmission of violence theory (Widom, 1989)
have been used to explain this phenomenon, such that childhood victimization shapes
individuals’ perceptions of interpersonal relationships and what is “appropriate” in their
own relationships in adolescence and adulthood (Ehrensaft et al., 2003; Milhalic &
Elliott, 1997). With regards to childhood sexual abuse, in particular, it has been theorized
that survivors of childhood sexual abuse develop self-concepts and sexual identities that
lead to cognitive distortions about intimate relationships (see DiLillo, 2001, for a review).
Further, it has been suggested that victims of childhood sexual abuse often possess lower
self-concepts and tend to generalize their pessimistic interpersonal schemas from
childhood into adulthood, thus expecting others to treat them in an aggressive and
overpowering way (Cloitre, Cohen, & Scarvalone, 2002). Accordingly, several researchers and theorists (e.g., Chewning-Korpach, 1996; Chu, 1992; van der Kolk & van der Hart, 1989) have asserted that survivors of childhood sexual abuse may surround themselves by others, including intimate partners, who mistreat them in a self-confirming manner.

Despite a growing body of theoretical speculation, there have been relatively few studies which have empirically assessed the role of childhood abuse in adult women’s stay/leave decisions in abusive relationships. In an attempt to test the role of childhood sexual abuse in women’s stay/leave decision making process, Griffing and colleagues (2005) interviewed community women, recruited from domestic violence shelters, about their reasons for returning to physically abusive relationships. Results suggested women with childhood sexual abuse histories were more likely to return to their abusive partners than women without childhood sexual abuse histories. Explanations for their return included continued emotional connection to the batterer, feeling as if the batterer was remorseful, and believing that the batterer had “suffered enough.” Interestingly, although women with childhood sexual abuse histories reported returning more often in the past to their abusive partners than women without such histories, women with childhood sexual abuse histories did not perceive themselves as more likely than women without childhood sexual abuse histories to return to the batterer in the future. Results from studies utilizing college samples (i.e., Crawford et al., 2007; Sappington et al., 1997), however, have found no relationship between childhood sexual abuse and women’s stay/leave decisions.
Personal Variables Associated with Women’s Stay Leave/Decisions

Attachment Style

Closely related to the aforementioned discussion of social learning theory and intergenerational transmission of violence theory is attachment theory (Bowlby, 1969), which posits that children internalize their early relationships with their parents or primary caregivers. These internal working models become prototypes for intimate relationships in adolescence and adulthood. Accordingly, individuals with insecure attachment styles — often related to abusive and/or unstable childhood environments (Cook et al., 2005) — possess internal working models of relationships that are unreliable, inconsistent, and/or emotionally unavailable. Conversely, securely attached individuals possess internal working models that are reliable, accessible, and safe (Jerstad, 2005; Shaver, Collins, & Clark, 1996).

There is a burgeoning body of empirical literature suggesting that individuals with insecure attachment styles are more likely to be involved in physically violent relationships than individuals with secure attachment styles (Babcock, Jacobson, Gottman, & Yerington, 2000; Bookwala & Zdaniuk, 1998; Duemmler & Kobak, 2001; Follingstad, Bradley, Helff, & Laughlin, 2002). However, Jerstad (2005) conducted a 23-year longitudinal study of male and female community members and found that neither mother-child attachment as measured in infancy nor participants’ attachment to their current partner were not related to involvement in violent relationships at age 21. Furthermore, Jerstad (2005) did not find any relationship between attachment style to participants’ abusive partner (as measured at age 21) and relationship dissolution.
Duemmler and Kobak (2001), however, found that Time 1 secure attachment significantly predicted participants’ Time 2 reports of relationship stability and commitment. It is important to note that Duemmler and Kobak (2002) did not assess for the presence of abuse in participants’ relationships.

**Coping Style**

In addition to women’s attachment to their current partner, there is research to suggest that women’s coping responses to intimate partner violence affects their stay/leave decisions. Despite variability in how coping is conceptualized, it is generally distinguished as either approach or avoidance (Moos, 1995). Whereas an individual utilizing approach coping mechanisms (e.g., seeking social support) will make attempts to change the situation, an individual utilizing avoidance coping mechanisms (e.g., tried to forget about it) distances herself from the situation (Waldrop & Resick, 2005). In a review of the marital violence literature, Waldrop and Resick (2004) concluded that battered women who utilized avoidance coping were more likely to remain involved in the violent relationships than women who utilized approach coping. Waldrop and Resick (2004) also suggested potential mediators and moderators of this relationship, such as abuse frequency and severity, relationship duration, and women’s access to resources.

Although research with college women suggests that women in violent dating relationships demonstrate greater levels of avoidance coping than women in non-violent dating relationships (see Lewis & Fremow, 2001, for a review), no published study has assessed the role of avoidance coping in abused college women’s stay/leave decisions. However, based on the research in the marital violence literature, it is presumable that
college women who utilize avoidance coping mechanisms will be more likely to remain with their sexually abusive partners than women who utilize approach coping mechanisms.

**Psychological Distress**

Closely related to women’s utilization of avoidance coping is psychological distress, which is another factor believed to be related to women’s decisions to remain in violent dating relationships. This is a tenant of several existing theories in the domestic violence literature (Dutton & Painter, 1981; Walker, 1977-1978). For example, consistent with the theory of learned helplessness (Walker, 1977-1978), abused women often experience depression and/or PTSD, which subsequently alter their cognitive schemas and problem-solving abilities, rendering them less likely to terminate abusive relationships (Arias & Pape, 1999; Clements & Sawhney, 2000; Lerner & Kennedy, 2000; Walker, 1991). It is also possible that some abused women possess dissociative characteristics (e.g., depersonalization; derealization) and do not fully process and cope with the reality of their abusive situations (Casey & Nurius, 2005; Chu, 1992; Cloitre et al., 1997; Kluft, 1990), thus rendering them more likely to remain in abusive relationships.

**Self-Esteem**

Closely related to psychological distress and in accordance with both the theories of learned helplessness and traumatic bonding, numerous studies (e.g., Anderson, 2002; Bradley, Schwartz, Kaglow, 2005; Carlson, McNutt, Choi, & Rose, 2002) have documented the effect that intimate partner violence has on self-esteem, defined as an
individual’s sense of her value or worth (Blascovich & Tomaka, 1991). In addition to studies suggesting that women in physically and verbally abusive relationships possess lower self-esteem than women in non-abusive relationships (Aguilar & Nightingale, 1994; Katz, Arias, & Beach, 2000; Sappington et al., 1997), research has also found that women who terminate abusive relationships possess greater self-esteem than women who remain in abusive relationships (Bringle & Bagby, 1992; Dutton & Painter, 1993; Hendy et al., 2003; Katz et al., 2000). However, given the retrospective nature of this body of literature, it is hard to know if increased self-esteem came before or after the dissolution of the violent relationship.

**Attitudes and Beliefs**

In addition to beliefs about one’s self-worth, beliefs about gender roles are presumably related to women’s stay/leave decisions. Maybach and Gold (1994) reported that women who adhered to traditional sex role ideologies were more likely to experience violence in dating relationships than women with more modern sex role attitudes. Further, Flynn (1990) found retrospectively that women who possessed more modern sex role ideologies tended to leave violent dating relationships sooner than women who possessed more traditional ideologies. These findings are likely attributed to the fact that women who adhere to traditional gender roles are more accepting of the use of aggression in maintaining power differentials between men and women in intimate relationships (Coleman, 1991). Truman-Schram et al. (2000), however, found that feminine gender role stress was unrelated to individuals stay/leave decisions in physically abusive dating relationships.
Attribution of blame is another type of belief to consider in understanding women’s stay/leave decisions in abusive relationships. In accordance with the theory of traumatic bonding, it has been postulated in both the marital and dating violence literature that women who remain in abusive relationships are more likely to possess greater tolerance for the abuse and attribute the blame for the abuse to themselves or the situation (Katz, Street, & Arias, 1997; Murray & Holmes, 1993; Rosen & Stith 1995). For example, Truman-Schram and colleagues (2000) found that 91% of women who left their dating partner blamed the perpetrator for the abuse, whereas 59% of women who remained in the relationship blamed the perpetrator for the abuse. This finding was significant, suggesting that women who leave their abusive partners are more likely to blame the perpetrator than women who remain with their abusive partners.

**Situational Variables Associated with Women’s Stay Leave/Decisions**

In addition to the historical and personal variables associated with women’s stay/leave decisions in abusive relationships, it is also important to consider the situational factors related to this decision. Although the majority of research suggests that the more frequent and the more severe the physical abuse, the more likely women are to leave a relationship (Hendy et al., 2003; Koval and Lloyd, 1986; Pape & Arias, 2000; Rusbult & Martz, 1995; Short et al., 2000), Campbell and colleagues (1998) suggested that the severity of violence does not always influence a woman’s decision to leave, and Johnson (1992) found that women who were victims of more severe abuse were more likely to return than victims of less severe abuse. Waldrop and Resick (2005) suggested that the relationship between abuse frequency and severity and stay/leave decisions is
likely moderated by personal and historical variables, such as coping mechanisms and childhood abuse experiences. To the knowledge of the author, no published study has assessed the role of sexual assault frequency and severity in women’s stay/leave decision making processes. However, in an unpublished study, Crawford et al. (2007) found that victims of sexual coercion were more likely to remain in the relationship with the perpetrator than victims of completed rape.

In addition to abuse frequency and severity, research has documented that the type of abuse affects women’s stay/leave decisions. Specifically, there is growing evidence that suggests psychological abuse is more distressing than physical abuse (Edwards, Desai, & Gidycz, 2007), and that psychological abuse may indeed be a stronger predictor of women’s decisions to leave an abusive relationship than physical (Arias & Pape, 1999; Katz et al., 2000; Rhatigan & Street, 2005). For example, Arias and Pape (1999) found that even after controlling for physical abuse, psychological abuse significantly predicted battered women’s intentions to permanently leave their abusive partner. In a study utilizing college students, Rhatigan and Street (2005) found retrospectively that the presence of psychological abuse was a stronger predictor of women’s intentions to leave an abusive relationship than the presence of physical abuse. No published study has comprehensively assessed the role of all three forms of abuse (i.e., sexual, physical, and verbal abuse) in women’s stay/leave decisions in dating relationships within the same study.
Relational Variables Associated with Women’s Stay Leave/Decisions

According to the investment model (Rusbalt, 1980, 1983; Rusbalt & Martz, 1995), women who remain in abusive relationships have fewer perceived alternatives, greater relationship investments, and more satisfaction in the relationship, all of which lead to greater relationship commitment. Because this theory has received impressive empirical support in the marital and dating violence literature (Jerstad, 2005; Rhatigan & Street, 2005; Strube, 1988; Truman-Schram et. al, 2000), it is probable that these four relational variables — alternatives, investment, commitment, and satisfaction — are important predictors of women’s stay/leave decisions in sexually abusive dating relationships. In fact, in the first published prospective study of sexually abused college women’s stay/leave decisions, Katz and colleagues (2006) tested the investment model. Results suggested that women in sexually coercive relationships evidenced greater investment, but did not differ from women in non-sexually coercive relationships on any other investment model variables. The path analyses suggested that intimate partner sexual coercion demonstrated a positive association with relationship commitment via investment, and that sexual coercion demonstrated an association with women’s stay/leave decisions via investment and commitment. The overall model, however, only accounted for 24% of women’s stay/leave decisions, suggesting that there are other important variables affecting women’s stay/leave decisions that the investment model does not include.
Summary and Hypotheses

Numerous variables have been proposed in the literature, theoretically and/or empirically, to be related to women’s stay/leave decisions in abusive relationships. The vast majority of this research and theorizing, however, has been conducted with women in marital relationships or dating relationships where sexual abuse was not assessed. Moreover, the majority of studies with abused college women are limited by their retrospective nature, in which most studies ask participants about previous dating relationships. The studies that inquire about current relationships ask participants if they planned to leave, rather than incorporating a follow-up period to determine if they actually left. Given the limitations of the current body of research, the purpose of the current study was to utilize a longitudinal design in order to explore the historical, personal, situational, and relational predictors of sexually abused college women’s stay/leave decisions.

Stay/leave theories delineated in the literature provide different perspectives on women’s stay/leave decisions. Given that there is theoretical and empirical evidence to support many of these theories, it is has been suggested that future work attempt to integrate various stay/leave decisions making models (Strube, 1988). Accordingly, the first aim of the study was to ascertain how variables often studied separately in the domestic and dating violence literature relate to one another in addition to women’s stay/leave decisions at the bivariate level. Given the exploratory and extensive nature of these analyses, no hypotheses were posited.
A secondary aim of the current study was to determine the differences between women in sexually abusive relationships and women in non-sexually abusive relationships. Based on previous research comparing women in physically abusive relationships to women in non-physically abusive relationships, it was hypothesized that women in sexually abusive relationships, compared to women in non-sexually abusive relationships, would demonstrate less secure attachments, more thoughts about ending the relationship, more avoidance coping, greater hypergender ideology, lower self-esteem, greater trauma symptomatology, less investment, less commitment, less satisfaction, greater quality of alternatives, more alcohol use, and a greater likelihood of current relationship verbal and physical abuse, as well as previous childhood and adolescent victimization.

With regards to the primary aim of this study, it was hypothesized that women’s decisions to terminate sexually violent relationships (as well as their Time 1 thoughts about ending the relationship) would be predicted by the absence of previous childhood and adolescent victimization experiences, presence of current verbal abuse, presence of current physical abuse, increased self-esteem, decreased trauma symptomatology, increased secure attachment, decreased utilization of avoidance coping strategies, decreased self-blame, less traditional gender role attitudes, decreased alcohol use, increased sexual abuse severity, greater incidents of sexual abuse, increased social support, decreased perceived negative social consequences, increased alternatives, decreased investments, decreased commitment, and decreased satisfaction. It is important to note that non-sexually abused women’s stay/leave decisions (and Time 1 thoughts
about ending the relationship) were also assessed. However, no hypotheses were made with regards to this subset of analyses given their secondary and comparative purpose.

CHAPTER 2: METHOD

Participants

Participants at the Time 1 session included 328 women from a medium-size midwestern University. Approximately 91% of the sample (n=299) returned for the Time 2 follow-up, approximately 8 weeks later. However, 23 cases were excluded from the analyses for the following reasons: women missing 20% or more data on any given measure (n=5), women who answered inconsistently (n=3), a married woman who was a 50-year-old non-traditional student (n=1), women who reported at Time 2 that their partner broke up with them (n=3), and women who were sexually victimized by their partner over the interim but not prior to Time 1 (n=11). Thus, after excluding 23 cases the sample included 305 women at Time 1. Of these 305 women, 276 participants returned at Time 2. A series of independent sample t-tests and chi-square tests were conducted on all variables of interest to determine if there were differences among women who returned and women who did not return. Results suggested that women with childhood physical abuse histories were less likely to return at Time 2 than women without childhood physical abuse histories [$X^2(1, N = 305) = 5.57, p < .05$]. No other differences were detected.

The sample was comprised of largely young (mean age= 18.79, SD= 0.95), Caucasian (90.8%), first-year students (68.5%). Furthermore, the majority (80.7%) of participants reported annual family incomes greater than $50,000. All women were
required to be in a heterosexual dating relationship of at least one-month in order to participate in the study. Accordingly, 7% reported that they were in a casual dating relationship, 91% reported that they were in a serious dating relationship, and 2% reported that they were engaged or cohabiting. The length women reported being in a relationship with their current partner ranged from 1 month to 6 years (mean= 19.11 months, SD=15.25 months).

**Procedure**

Participants were recruited through introductory psychology courses and received course credit for their participation. In order to avoid selection bias, the description of the study provided to potential participants was “an examination of dating relationships”. After completing informed consent (Appendix A-1), participants wrote their names on the outside of an envelope and their partners’ initials on a card inside the envelope. This was sealed and turned in prior to receiving the anonymous surveys. The purpose of the envelope activity was to remind participants at Time 2 who they were dating at Time 1, in order to avoid recall bias. After completing the envelope activity, participants completed a packet of surveys that took approximately 1 hour in groups of 30 participants or less. Participants were debriefed (Appendix A-2) and thanked for their participation following survey completion.

Participants returned approximately 8 weeks later, once again completing informed consent (Appendix A-3) procedures at the beginning of the session. Next, women were given the envelopes with their names on the outside and their dating partners’ initials on the inside and were instructed to answer their survey questions with
regards to this individual (i.e., their Time 1 dating partner). Participants were also instructed to take this envelope with them or to throw it out, but not to put it in their survey packet since it contained identifying information. Upon survey completion, which took approximately 30 minutes, women received additional course credit and debriefing and referral information (Appendix A-4).

**Measures**

**Demographics.** A brief demographics questionnaire was used to assess descriptive variables of interest, such as age, racial identity, and family socioeconomic status. This questionnaire also inquired about participants’ past and current dating status. A version of the demographics measure was administered at Time 1 (Appendix B-1) and Time 2 (Appendix B-2).

**Childhood and Adolescent Trauma.** A slightly modified version of the Early Trauma Inventory Self Report-Short Form (ETISR-SF; Bremner, Vermetten, & Masure, 2000; Appendix B-3) was used to assess childhood (before age 14) Physical Abuse (e.g., “Were you ever punched or kicked”), Emotional Abuse (e.g., “Were you often put down or ridiculed”), and Sexual Abuse (e.g., “Were you ever forced or coerced to perform oral sex on someone against your will?”). Bremner et al. (2000) reported that the ETISR is a valid and reliable instrument for the measurement of early traumatic experiences, evidenced by the ETISR’s significant relationships with other similar instruments and related constructs (e.g., childhood abuse, PTSD, and dissociation). Furthermore, Bremner and colleagues (2000) reported that the ETISR possesses exceptional two- to four-week test-retest reliability ($r = .91$), and internal consistency (Cronbach’s coefficient alpha =}
In the current study, the ETISR’s internal consistencies were as follows: physical abuse (.41), verbal abuse/neglect (.84), and sexual abuse (.67). Using the ETISR, physical abuse, emotional abuse, and sexual abuse were each considered dichotomous variables.

**Victimization Experiences.** Several modified versions of the Sexual Experience Survey (SES; Koss & Gidycz, 1985) were used to assess a range of sexual victimization experiences. Koss and Gidycz (1985) reported that this measure has good psychometric properties evidenced by the following: internal consistency (alpha = .74); test-retest reliability (mean item agreement between two-week administrations = 93%); validity (responses to a paper administration of the SES were significantly correlated with responses given later during an interview, $r = .73, p < .001$). In the current sample the internal consistencies of the SES versions were as follows: Time 1 man other than current partner (.70), Time 1 current partner (.52), and Time 2 current partner (.68).

At Time 1 participants reported about sexual victimization experiences with men other than their current dating partner (Appendix B-4), as well as sexual victimization experiences perpetrated by their current dating partner (Appendix B-5). For each item they endorsed with regards to their current dating partner, women indicated how many times the event has occurred, how long ago the initial assault occurred, when during the relationship the initial assault occurred, and their attribution of blame for the incident. At Time 2, participants were given a modified version of the SES (Appendix B-6) in order to determine if participants were sexually assaulted by their Time 1 dating partner over the follow-up interim. Finally, women were given a modified version of the SES (Appendix B-7) at Time 2 that assessed sexual victimization over the interim by a man other than
participants’ Time 1 dating partners. However, this latter measure was not used in the current analyses. Using the SES, sexual assault was defined as any unwanted sexual activity, including unwanted contact, coercion, attempted rape, and completed rape. This construct was explored both as a dichotomous variable and as an ordinal variable for intimate partner sexual assault. However, sexual victimization perpetrated by a man other than one’s current partner prior to the Time 1 assessment was coded dichotomously only.

The Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS; Straus, 1979) was used to assess participants’ experiences of psychological (e.g., “My partner threatened to hit or throw something at me”) and physical (e.g., “My partner slapped me”) abuse in their current dating relationships prior to the Time 1 session (Appendix B-8). The CTS is the most widely used measures to assess intimate partner violence. The CTS has demonstrated good psychometric properties. Straus (1979) reported that the CTS is correlated with theoretically relevant constructs, and that the CTS’ internal reliability was .70 for the psychological aggression scale and .88 for the physical aggression scale. In the current study, the internal reliability was .51 for the psychological aggression scale and .88 for the physical aggression subscale. The presence of physical abuse and verbal abuse were both considered dichotomous variables. Based on recommendations in the literature (Testa, VanZile-Tamsen, & Livingston, 2005), psychological aggression was defined only by the severe items on the CTS because the vast majority of women report experiencing at least one incident of moderate forms of psychological aggression in their current or most recent dating relationship (White & Koss, 1991). Although the CTS was administered at Time 2, (Appendix B-9) it was not included in the current analyses.
**Thoughts about Ending the Relationship.** The Thoughts About Ending the Relationship Scale (TER; Katz, Arias, & Beach, 2000; See Appendix B-10) is a brief four-item measure used to assess how often participants have thought about ending the relationship, talked with others about ending the relationship, and their perceived likelihood of ending the relationship. In the current sample the internal consistency was .89.

**Barriers to Relationship Dissolution.** The Decision to Leave Scale (DLS; Hendy et al., 2003; See Appendix B-11) is a measure designed to ascertain the barriers women often face when making a decision to stay or leave a violent relationship. It was developed with college students and women taking refuge in shelters. This 30-item scale has seven dimensions, one of which was used in the current analyses: Poor Social Support (“I have little support from my family”). An item that appeared in the first version of the DLS, which assessed the perceived negative social consequences of terminating a relationship, was added in order to assess this construct. In the standardization sample, the DLS had a mean internal reliability of .73, a one- to three-week test-test-retest reliability of .70, and demonstrated good convergent validity as evidenced by the scale’s relationship with self-esteem, the presence of children, and the presence of violence in the relationship (Hendy et al., 2003). In the current sample, the internal consistency was .51 for the Poor Social Support subscale.

**Alcohol Use.** The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT; Babor, Higgins-Biddle, Saunders, & Monteiro, 2001) assessed the amount and frequency of drinking, as well as alcohol-abuse related problems at Time 1 (Appendix B-12). Although
the AUDIT was administered at Time 2, it was not used in the current analyses. Higher scores on this 10-item measure indicate more hazardous and harmful alcohol use, as well as possible alcohol dependence. Numerous studies have confirmed that the AUDIT possesses exceptional reliability and validity. For example, the AUDIT is highly correlated with other alcohol screening measures and measures of alcohol related problems (see Barbor et al., 2001, for a review). The AUDIT also possesses good internal consistency across populations (see Barbor et al., 2001, for a review) and a test re-test of .86 (Sinclair, McRee, & Barbor, 1992). Moreover, Flemming, Barry, and MacDonald (1991) found that the AUDIT was able to accurately diagnose alcohol abuse in 78% of college students. In the current sample, the internal consistency was .82.

**Coping Style.** A slightly modified version of the Coping Strategy Indicator (CSI; Amirkhan, 1990) was used to assess the ways in which participants cope with problems that arise in their current relationships (See Appendix B-13). Although the primary subscale of interest in the current study is Avoidance coping (“Tried to distract yourself from the problem”), the CSI also measures Problem Solving (“Brainstormed all possible solutions before deciding what to do”), and Seeking Social Support (“Confided your fears and worries to a friend or relative”). Amirkham (1990) reported that this 33-item inventory possesses good internal consistency (.93 for Seeking Social Support; .90 for Problem Solving; .84 for Avoidance), four- to eight-week test-retest reliability (mean coefficient = .82), and construct validity, evidenced by the CSI’s relationship with the Ways of Coping Checklist (Lazarus & Folkman, 1982). In the current study, the internal
consistency was .84 for Avoidance, .82 for Problem Solving, and .92 for Seeking Social Support.

**Gender Role Ideology.** The Hypergender Ideology Scale (HIS; Hamburger, Hogben, McGowen, & Dawson, 1996; Appendix B-14) assessed participants’ adherence to traditional gender role ideologies (e.g., “A true man knows how to command others”). Hamburger and colleagues (1996) reported that the HIS has a coefficient alpha of .93. Moreover, the HIS demonstrates good concurrent validity with the Hypermasculinity Inventory (Mosher & Sirkin, 1984) and the Hyperfemininity Inventory (Murnen & Byrne, 1991). In the current sample, the coefficient alpha was .79.

**Self-esteem.** The 10-item Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale (RSE; Rosenberg, 1979; Appendix B-15) is the most widely used measure of self-esteem in social science research. Although this measure was administered at both testing sessions, only the RSE data at Time 1 was used in the current analyses. Wylie (1989) reported that the measure possessed adequate internal consistencies across studies (.74 to .87), and Hojat and Lyons (1998) reported good 2-week test-retest reliability (.72). The measure demonstrates good convergent validity, evidenced by its negative relationships to scales assessing depression, anxiety, psychosomatic symptoms, and interpersonal insecurity (Sheasby, Cullen, & Barlow, 2000). In the current sample the internal consistency was .88.

**Psychological Distress.** Psychological distress associated with intimate partner violence was assessed by the Trauma Symptom Checklist-40 (TSC-40; Briere & Runtz, 1989; Appendix B-16 & B-17). Participants are instructed to indicate how often they have felt each of the following: Anxiety (e.g., “Anxiety attacks”), Depression (e.g.,
“Uncontrollable crying), Dissociation (e.g., “Feelings that you are not always in your body”), Sexual Abuse Trauma Symptoms (e.g., “Fear of men”), Sexual Problems (e.g., “Low sex drive”), and Sleep Disturbances (e.g., “Nightmares”). At Time 1, all women were asked to answer with regards to how they have felt in the past two months. At Time 2, women who broke up with their partners were instructed to answer how they have felt since the break-up, and women still in their relationships were instructed to answer how they have felt, in general, over the past two months. This forty-item inventory, which has been used in nearly one-hundred published studies, possesses adequate internal reliability (ranging from .89 - .91), and correlates with other measures of psychological distress (Briere & Runtz, 1989). In the current sample the internal reliability at Time 1 was .91 for the Total Score, and ranged from .69 (Depression) to .80 (Sleep Disturbance) at the subscale level (mean alpha = .74). At Time 2, the internal reliability was .93 for the Total Score, and ranged from .72 (Sexual Abuse Trauma Index) to .84 (Sleep Disturbance) at the subscale level (mean alpha = .76).

Attachment. The Relationship Questionnaire (RQ; Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991; See Appendix B-18) is a brief measure used in the current study to assess an individual’s attachment to her current dating partner. The RQ is made up of four short paragraphs, each of which describes a prototypical attachment pattern (i.e. Secure, Fearful, Preoccupied, or Dismissing). The RQ demonstrates good test-retest reliability (Scharfe & Bartholomew, 1994) and validity, as evidenced by the RQ’s associations with self-esteem and sociability (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991). Participants were instructed to pick which scenario best describes their style towards their current dating
partner. Participants were also instructed to rate each individual item on a scale from one to seven. In the current study, however, only the secure attachment item was used and higher scores were indicative of more secure attachment to one’s current partner.

Investment Model. The 25-item Investment Model Scale (IMS; Rusbult, Martz, & Agnew, 1998; Appendix B-19) assessed relational factors including Relationship Satisfaction, Quality of Alternatives, Investment size, and Commitment level at Time 1. Rusbult et al. (1998) reported that the Cronbach’s alpha was adequate for all four subscales: Satisfaction (.92), Quality of Alternatives (.85), Investments (.82), and Commitment (.94). Further, Rusbult and colleagues (1998) reported that the IMS is related to measures which assess superior couple functioning, evidence of the scale’s convergent validity. The scale’s ability to predict subsequent levels of dyadic adjustment and relationship stability serves as evidence of the measure’s predictive validity (Rusbult et al., 1998). In the current sample, the internal consistencies were as follows: Satisfaction (.92), Quality of Alternatives (.85), Investments (.80), and Commitment (.86).

CHAPTER 3: RESULTS

Data Preparation

Based on recommendations (e.g., Gidycz, personal communication; Roth, Switzer, & Switzer, 1999), individuals who were missing more than 20% of items on any given survey were eliminated from the analyses (n=5). For individuals missing less than 20% of items, sample mean substitution (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007) was utilized, such that an individual’s missing data point was replaced with the sample mean of that item.
This method is highly preferred over sample mean substitution in which an individual’s total score (composite of various data points) for a given measure is calculated based on the sample mean of that measure (Pallant, 2004).

**Descriptive Statistics**

At Time 1, 70 of the 305 women (23%) were in relationships characterized by at least one incident of sexual aggression. Of the 70 women in sexually abusive relationships, 63 women (90%) returned for the Time 2 follow-up. Of the 235 women not in sexually abusive relationships, 213 women (91%) returned for the Time 2 follow-up. Of the 63 sexually abused women who returned, 10 women (16%) reported that they left their partner over the interim, whereas 53 women (84%) reported that they did not. With regards to women not in sexually abusive relationships at Time 1, 21 women (10%) reported leaving their partner over the interim, whereas 192 women (90%) reported that they did not. At Time 2, 24 women (38%) who were in sexually abusive relationships at Time 1 were sexually assaulted by their Time 1 dating partner over the interim. At Time 2, 11 women (5%) who were in non-sexually abusive relationships at Time 1 were sexually assaulted by their dating partner over the interim. However, as previously mentioned, these women were eliminated from all subsequent analyses. As measured at Time 1, physical abuse was present in approximately 9% of non-sexually abusive relationships and 27% of sexually abusive relationships. Verbal abuse was present in approximately 15% of non-sexually abusive and 40% of sexually abusive relationships.

With regards to women in sexually abusive relationships at Time 1, approximately 28% were in relationships where unwanted contact was the most severe
abuse, 54% where coercion was the most severe, 7% where attempted rape was the most severe, and 11% where completed rape was the most severe. Approximately 56% of women experienced multiple types of sexual abuse (e.g., unwanted contact and completed rape), whereas 44% experienced only one type of sexual abuse. Of the women who experienced multiple types of abuse, in approximately 42% of cases, less severe sexual violence preceded more severe sexual violence; in 49% of cases, less severe sexual violence started at approximately the same time as more severe sexual violence; and in 9% of cases, more severe sexual violence preceded less severe sexual violence.

Moreover, of these 70 women in sexually abusive relationships at Time 1, approximately 11% of women experienced one incident of sexual abuse perpetrated by their current partner, 18% experienced two instances of sexual abuse perpetrated by their current partner, 12% experienced three instances of sexual abuse perpetrated by their current partner, 15% experienced four instances of sexual abuse perpetrated by their current partner, and 44% experienced five or more instances of sexual abuse perpetrated by their current partner. With regards to when the sexual abuse first occurred, approximately 12% reported within the first month of dating, 19% during second month, 5% during third month, 10% during the fourth month, 6% during the fifth month, and 48% during or after the sixth month (ranging up to 60 months).

Inferential Statistics

Correlations

Two correlation matrices were computed to determine the relationship among variables of interest, one for women in non-sexually abusive relationships (n=235;
Appendix C-1) and one for women in sexually abusive relationships (n=70; Appendix C-2). The variables in both correlation matrices were the same with the exception of the inclusion of sexual abuse specific variables in the second correlation matrix.

**Differences Between Women in Sexually and Non-Sexually Abusive Relationships**

Given the large sample size and that most of the variables were fairly normally distributed (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007), eleven independent sample t-tests were conducted to compare women in sexually abusive relationships to women in non-sexually abusive relationships (see Appendix C-3). In order to control for family-wise error, the sequential Bonferroni procedure was utilized (Holm, 1979). Results suggested that women in sexually violent relationships evidenced greater trauma symptomatology \( t(303) = 5.31, p < .005, \text{Cohen’s } d = .67 \), demonstrated less relationship satisfaction \( t(303) = 3.52, p < .005, \text{Cohen’s } d = .46 \), demonstrated increased utilization of avoidance coping \( t(303) = 3.40, p < .006, \text{Cohen’s } d = .46 \), possessed more thoughts about ending the relationship \( t(303) = 3.07, p < .006, \text{Cohen’s } d = .41 \), demonstrated greater hypergender ideology \( t(303) = 3.06, p < .007, \text{Cohen’s } d = .41 \), possessed greater perceived quality of alternatives to their current relationship \( t(303) = 2.90, p < .008, \text{Cohen’s } d = .39 \), were less securely attached to their partners \( t(303) = 2.81, p < .01, \text{Cohen’s } d = .34 \), and demonstrated less relationship commitment \( t(303) = 2.64, p < .01, \text{Cohen’s } d = .36 \) than women in non-sexually abusive relationships.

Six chi-square analyses were conducted in order to explore the relationship among being in a sexually abusive relationship and previous victimization experiences (see Appendix C-4). In order to control for family-wise error, the sequential Bonferroni
procedure was utilized (Holm, 1979). Results suggested that, compared to women in non-sexually abusive relationships, women in sexually abusive relationships, were significantly more likely to report adolescent/adulthood sexual victimization \( \chi^2(1, N = 305) = 25.74, p < .008 \), current verbal abuse \( \chi^2(1, N = 305) = 21.71, p < .01 \), current physical abuse \( \chi^2(1, N = 305) = 14.66, p < .01 \), childhood verbal abuse/neglect \( \chi^2(1, N = 305) = 10.35, p < .02 \), and childhood sexual abuse \( \chi^2(1, N = 305) = 8.26, p < .03 \).

**Predicting Women’s Time 1 Thoughts about Ending the Relationship**

In the first stepwise multiple regression analysis (Appendix C-5), only women in sexually violent relationships were selected. The model was significant \( F(4, 65) = 27.06, p < .001 \), accounting for approximately 63% of the variance in sexually abused women’s thoughts about ending the relationship. The significant predictors to emerge in the fourth and final step were relationship satisfaction \( F(1, 65) = 32.27, p < .001 \), relationship commitment \( F(1, 65) = 9.60, p < .01 \), childhood physical abuse \( F(1, 65) = 7.89, p < .05 \), and co-occurring verbal abuse \( F(1, 65) = 6.44, p < .05 \). Specifically, as sexually abused women’s satisfaction with their relationship increased, their thoughts about ending the relationship decreased. Similarly, as sexually abused women’s levels of relationship commitment increased, their thoughts about ending the relationship decreased. Furthermore, having been physically abused as a child predicted decreased thoughts about ending the relationship. Finally, the presence of verbal abuse predicted increased thoughts about ending the relationship.

A similar stepwise regression analysis was conducted with women in non-sexually abusive relationships (Appendix C-6). The model was significant \( F(4, 230) = \)
72.87, \( p < .001 \), accounting for approximately 60% of the variance in non-sexually abused women’s thoughts about ending the relationship (see Appendix 7). The significant predictors to emerge in the fourth and final block were relationship satisfaction [\( F(1, 230) = 94.60, \ p < .001 \)], relationship commitment [\( F(1, 230) = 26.84, \ p < .001 \)], relationship investment [\( F(1, 230) = 10.31, \ p < .01 \)], and self-esteem [\( F(1, 230) = 5.25, \ p < .05 \)].

Specifically, as satisfaction and commitment increased, women’s thoughts about ending the relationship decreased. As self-esteem increased, women’s thoughts about ending the relationship also increased; however this finding was in the opposite direction of the zero-order correlation between self-esteem and thoughts about ending the relationship. Investment also emerged in the opposite direction, such that increased investment predicted increased thoughts about ending the relationship. Upon further analysis, both investment and self-esteem were determined to be suppressor variables (see Appendix D for a discussion).

Differences among Women who Remain in and who Leave Sexually Abusive Relationships

Although the sample size was somewhat small for this series of analyses (n=63), the variables were fairly normally distributed and Kurtosis values acceptable. Therefore, independent sample t-tests (rather than the non-parametric equivalent Mann-Whitney U tests) were conducted in order to determine the differences between women who remained in sexually violent relationships and women who left (see Appendix C-7). In order to control for family-wise error, the sequential Bonferroni procedure was utilized (Holm, 1979). Results suggested that women who left their sexually abusive partners
over the interim reported significantly more thoughts about ending the relationship at Time 1 than women who did not leave sexually abusive partners over the interim [t(61)=5.22, p<.004, Cohen’s d= 1.55]. Furthermore, women who left their sexually abusive partners over the interim reported significantly less satisfaction at Time 1 than women who did not leave sexually abusive partners over the interim [t(61)= 3.57, p<.004, Cohen’s d= 1.00]. Finally, and unexpectedly, women who remained in sexually violent relationships were more securely attachment at Time 1 [t(61)= 2.97, p<.005, Cohen’s d= 0.95].

Next, six chi-square analyses were conducted in order to explore the relationship among leaving a sexually abusive relationship and various victimization experiences (Appendix C-8). In order to control for family-wise error, the sequential Bonferroni procedure was utilized (Holm, 1979). None of these tests, however, were significant. An additional chi-square analysis was also conducted in order to determine if women’s stay/leave decisions varied as a function of the severity/type of sexual abuse (Appendix C-9). The omnibus test was not significant, and therefore post-hoc analyses were not performed.

**Prospectively Predicting Women’s Time 2 Stay/Leave Behaviors**

A forward stepwise logistic regression analysis (Appendix C-10) was conducted in order to predict sexually abused women’s Time 2 stay/leave decisions. The model was significant [G² (4, N = 63) = 25.95, p < .001] and accounted for approximately 60% (Nagelkerke R²) of the variance in sexually abused women’s Time 2 stay/leave decisions. The predictors to emerge in the final model were satisfaction [Wald χ²(1, N = 63) = 6.80,
$p < .01$, co-occurring physical abuse [$\text{Wald } X^2(1, N = 63) = 4.79, p < .05$], trauma symptomatology [$\text{Wald } X^2(1, N = 63) = 3.61, p = .057$], and secure attachment [$\text{Wald } X^2(1, N = 63) = 5.44, p < .05$]. Specifically, the odds of leaving a sexually violent partner over the interim were approximately 28 times greater for women who were also being physically abused at Time 1. Furthermore, the odds of leaving a sexually violent partner over the interim were greater for individuals who were less satisfied with their partner at Time 1, individuals with decreased trauma symptomatology at Time 1, and individuals who were less securely attached at Time 1.

A similar stepwise regression analysis was conducted with non-sexually abused women (Appendix C-11). The model was significant [$\text{G}^2 (1, N = 213) = 24.88, p < .001$] and accounted for approximately 23% (Nagelkerke $R^2$) of the variance in non-sexually abused women’s stay/leave decisions. The only predictor variable to emerge was commitment [$\text{Wald } X^2(1, N = 213) = 23.25, p < .001$], which was negatively related to the criterion variable, such that women who were more committed were less likely to leave their partners over the interim.

**CHAPTER 4: DISCUSSION**

In the current study, women’s decisions to remain in sexually abusive dating relationships were explored using a prospective methodology. Disturbingly, at Time 1, 23% of college women reported being in relationships characterized by sexual abuse; however, only 16% of women left their sexually abusive partners over the 8-week follow-up period. These data also underscore the co-occurrence of multiple forms of abuse, such that verbal abuse was present in 40% of sexually abusive relationships and physical abuse
was present in 27% of sexually abusive relationships. These data are consistent with other studies in the literature, which confirms the endemic nature of dating violence in addition to the disturbingly high rates of women who decide to remain in relationships characterized by abuse (Fisher et al., 2000; Katz et al., 2006; Sappington et al., 1997; Crawford et al., 2007). Very few studies, however, have empirically assessed the differences between women in sexually and non-sexually abusive relationships, and more importantly, the predictors of women’s decisions to remain in these types of relationships.

A series of analyses were conducted in order to determine the differences among women in sexually abusive relationships and women in non-sexually abusive relationships. Consistent with previous research utilizing samples of physically abused women, results suggested that women in sexually abusive relationships, compared to women in non-sexually abusive relationships, demonstrated more thoughts about ending the relationship, greater trauma symptomatology, greater utilization avoidance coping, greater hypergender ideology, and less secure attachment to their partners. With regards to the differences found on many of these personal variables, it should be noted that given the retrospective nature of these analyses, it is hard to determine what factors preceded or are a result of the relationships abuse. For example, Herman (1997) asserts that clinicians too often attribute women’s distress as a reason for entering into the abusive relationship, rather than a consequence of the abusive relationship. Future prospective research beginning in earlier developmental periods (e.g., adolescence) is needed in order to understand the temporal sequencing of these relationships.
Women in sexually abusive relationships also possessed less relationship satisfaction, greater perceived quality of alternatives to their current relationship, and less relationship commitment compared to women in non-sexually abusive relationships. Although consistent with the findings of Rhatigan and Street (2005) who compared physically abused college women to non-physically abused college women, these results differ somewhat from the study by Katz and colleagues (2006). Specifically, Katz et al. (2006) found that women in sexually coercive dating relationships possessed greater investments than women in non-sexually coercive dating relationships, but no differences on satisfaction, commitment, or quality of alternatives were detected in their study. These differences are likely attributed to the fact that Katz and colleagues’ (2006) sample was comprised only of women in sexually coercive dating relationships, whereas the current study was comprised of women in different types of sexually abusive relationships, including those where physical force and/or the use of alcohol to incapacitate was present. Moreover, Katz et al. (2006) used older measures to assess their investment model variables, whereas the current study used the most recent measure developed by the creator of the investment model theory (Rusbalt, 1980, 1983; Rusbult et al., 1998).

Women in sexually abusive relationships were also more likely than women in non-sexually abusive relationships to report childhood verbal and sexual victimization histories, consistent with the social learning and the intergenerational transmission of violence theory (Ehrensaft et al., 2003; Milhalić & Elliott, 1997). Women in sexually abusive relationships were also more likely than women in non-sexually abusive relationships to report previous adolescent/adulthood sexual victimization histories,
consistent with the sexual revictimization literature (see Messman-Moore & Long, 1996 for a review; also see Grauerholz, 2000, for a discussion). Finally, women in sexually abusive relationships were more likely than women in non-sexually abusive relationships to report both verbal and physical abuse perpetrated by their current partner, consistent with other work underscoring the co-occurrence of different forms of abuse (Gidycz, Warkentin, & Orchowski, 2007; Katz et al., 2000).

Two retrospective regression analyses explored the predictors of sexually abused and non-sexually abused women’s thoughts about ending their current relationships. Regression analyses suggested that satisfaction, commitment, childhood physical abuse, and co-occurring verbal abuse all uniquely predicted sexually abused women’s Time 1 thoughts about ending the relationship, whereas satisfaction and commitment each uniquely predicted non-sexually abused women’s Time 1 thoughts about ending the relationship. These findings are consistent with the growing support in the literature for the predictive validity of investment model variables for both abused and non-abused women (Le & Agnew, 2003; Rhatigan & Street, 2005).

In addition to investment model variables, women with childhood physical abuse histories thought less about ending the relationship than women without childhood physical abuse histories. These findings are consistent with the social learning theory and the intergenerational transmission of violence theory, such that women who were abused as children possess interpersonal schemas where it is “appropriate” or “acceptable” to be victimized by one’s partner. It is interesting, however, that other forms of childhood abuse, particularly childhood sexual abuse, did not emerge as a significant predictor of
women’s thoughts about ending their sexually abusive relationship, which future research should seek to replicate. It is important to note, however, that the zero-order correlation between childhood sexual abuse and thoughts about ending the relationship and the zero-order correlation between childhood physical abuse and thoughts about ending the relationship were rather close in magnitude. Therefore, it is possible that this finding emerged due to multicollinearity. It is also possible that this finding is due to measurement error, such that the Early Trauma Inventory (Bremner et al., 2000) used in the current study is not as comprehensive of a measure as the Childhood Sexual Victimization Questionnaire (Finkelhor, 1979). In fact, the internal consistency on the physical abuse subscale of the ETI was very low in this study. Finally, the finding that current verbal abuse predicted sexually abused women’s thoughts about ending the relationship is consistent with previous work, which asserts that psychological abuse is more predictive of intentions to end abusive relationships than physical abuse (Arias & Pape, 1999; Katz et al., 2000; Rhatigan & Street, 2005).

In the next series of regression analyses, which prospectively explored women’s actual stay/leave decisions over the interim, the predictors to emerge were somewhat different than the predictors of women’s thoughts about ending the relationship. Specifically, sexually abused women’s stay/leave decision were predicted by relationship satisfaction, physical abuse, trauma symptomatology, and secure attachment, whereas non-sexually abused college women’s stay/leave decisions were predicted only by commitment. Based on the transtheoretical model of change (Prochaska, DiClemente, & Norcross, 1992), contemplating leaving a violent partner is a distinctly different stage
than the more advanced stage of action (Burke, Denison, Gielen, McDonnell, & O’Campo, 2004; Burman, 2003). These different stages — contemplation and action — are often associated with different groupings of historical, personal, relational and situation characteristics (Burman, 2003).

Despite this, however, investment model variables emerged as significant predictors of both sexually abused and non-sexually abused women’s thoughts about ending the relationship and actual stay/leave behaviors. With regards to women in non-sexually abusive relationships, commitment was the strongest predictor of women’s decisions to remain in their relationships over the interim. This is consistent with the theoretical (Rusbalt, 1980, 1983; Rusbalt & Martz, 1995) and empirical (Jerstad, 2005; Rhatigan & Street, 2005; Strube, 1988; Truman-Schram et. al, 2000) literature, which suggests that commitment is the most salient determinant of women’s stay/leave decisions. However, a different pattern emerged for women in sexually abusive relationships.

Interestingly, co-occurring physical abuse predicted sexually abused women’s leaving behaviors, whereas current verbal abuse predicted women’s thoughts about leaving. Although research suggests that psychological abuse may be more predictive of women’s stay/leave decisions (Arias & Pape, 1999; Katz et al., 2000; Rhatigan & Street, 2005), the vast majority of this work is retrospective and based on women’s intentions to leave, rather than their actual decisions to leave. Moreover, results from qualitative studies (Rosen & Stith, 1993; Rosen & Stith, 1995) suggest that it is often a “last straw” event, typically an episode of physical violence that has escalated in severity, which
propels women to leave abusive dating relationships. Therefore, it is possible that women’s who were being physically abused at Time 1 experienced “last straw” (Rosen & Stith, 1993; Rosen & Stith, 1995) instances of escalating physical abuse over the interim, rendering them more likely to terminate their sexually abusive relationship than women in sexually abusive relationships who reported no physical abuse at Time 1.

Consistent with the theory of learned helplessness (Walker, 1977-1978) and previous research (Arias & Pape, 1999; Clements & Sawhney, 2000; Lerner & Kennedy, 2000; Walker, 1991), trauma symptomatology predicted women’s decisions to remain in abusive relationships. Future research should use more specific measures of distress and how this distress manifests itself (e.g., deficits in decision making abilities), in order to determine which of the constellation of symptoms make it most difficult for women to leave abusive relationships. Given the high zero-order correlations among avoidance coping and trauma symptomatology and self-esteem and trauma symptomatology and the modest zero-order correlations between avoidance coping and thoughts about ending the relationship and self-esteem and thoughts about ending the relationship, future research should look more closely at the intricacies of these relationships.

Although women in non-sexually abusive relationships were more securely attached than women in sexually abusive relationships, an unexpected finding emerged in the prospective regression analysis such that decreased secure attachment predicted sexually abused women’s decision to leave their abusive partner over the interim. Although research supports the direction of this relationship for non-abused women (Ahn, Smith, & Levine, 2002; Duemmler and Kobak, 2001), it was hypothesized that
more securely attached women would leave these types of abusive relationships. If this is a valid finding, it is possible that the majority of these women are high functioning and do not consider the sexual abuse they are experiencing, the majority of which is verbal sexual coercion, to be out of the realm of normal sexual experiences. It is also possible that the relationship between attachment style and stay/leave decisions for sexually abused women is moderated by a third variable, such as their labeling experiences or even abuse severity. Another explanation is due to measurement error, such that the single-item question used was not sufficient to comprehensively assess an individual’s attachment style. In fact, the single-item measure of secure attachment is arguably measuring relationship commitment and/or relationship investment, more so than it is measuring attachment. Finally, it is possible that these results are a result of the extremely small sample (n=10) of sexually abused women who reported leaving their partner over the interim.

Although this study contributes to our knowledge of why women remain in abusive dating relationships, several limitations should be noted. The most notable limitation is the small sample, particularly with regards to the number of women who left sexually abusive relationships. The sample size was also homogenous, which complicates the generalizability of these results to diverse (e.g., racial minorities, LGBT) college students. Based on these two limitations, caution should be used when interpreting and generalizing these results. The two-month follow-up was a rather arbitrary and short follow-up period, which did not capture women who left their partners after this period of time. Further, the methodology of this study did not allow for women who left their
abusive partners immediately following the assault to be included in the study, given that all women at Time 1 had remained for at least some time following the assault. Moreover, the current study did not inquire about consensual sexual experiences with participants’ current dating partner. However, it is likely that many women would have considered the sexual abuse in their relationships to be consensual given that many women view unwanted sexual experiences as a personal sacrifice or obligation used to appease their partner (Katz et al., 2006), as an indication of love (Henton, Cate, Koval, Lloyd, & Christopher, 1983), and/or as normal, unproblematic experiences (Oswald & Russell, 2006). A final limitation is that internal consistencies on several of the measures were rather low. Despite these limitations, the data from this study offer an important contribution to the literature, especially with regards to implications for future research, theory development and integration, and clinic practice.

Future research should utilize larger and more diverse samples, so that findings are more generalizable. Larger samples would also allow for women experiencing different forms of intimate partner sexual abuse (i.e., verbal sexual coercion versus sex by the use of physical force) to be studied separately, as the correlational data from this study suggested that abuse severity is positively related to trauma symptomatology, which is directly related to women’s stay/leave decisions. Longitudinal designs with multiple follow-up periods should also be utilized so that factors associated with various stages of the stay/leave process can be ascertained. This type of research design would also allow for women who terminate relationships immediately following the initial assault to be studied more closely. Moreover, these data suggest that future research should include
more specific and comprehensive measures of certain variables, such as childhood abuse, attachment patterns, and various forms of psychological distress. Qualitative methods could also be incorporated into future work in order to understand, in women’s words, why they remained in relationships characterized by unwanted sexual experiences. Given that perpetrators are always responsible for all acts of sexual violence, future research should look specifically at the group of men who perpetrate with in the context of ongoing dating relationships.

Similar to recommendations in the literature (Choice & Lamke, 1997; Strube, 1988) and based on the findings from the current study that variables from different theories emerged as significant predictors of women’s stay/leave decisions, future work should integrate these theories in order to maximize explanatory and predictive power. This is particularly important for the development of stay/leave theory for abused college women because the vast majority of theory to date has been developed with community women and women residing in domestic violence shelters. Similar to other studies with college women (e.g., Katz et al., 2006; Rhatigan & Street, 2005; Truman-Schram et al., 2000), the current study found the investment model to possess impressive predictive validity, given that the variables it encompasses were related to sexually abused women’s thoughts about leaving as well as their actual leaving behaviors. However, as demonstrated by this study, additional variables — historical, personal, and situational — play a role in women’s thoughts about ending the relationship, as well as their actual decisions to terminate relationships. Future research should utilize advanced statistical modeling to determine the path by which these variables affect various stages (e.g.,
thinking about leaving versus actual leaving) of women’s stay/leave decisions. For example, it is possible that historical factors (such as childhood and adolescent victimization experiences) may affect the development of various personal factors (such as coping style, attachment, and distress levels), which place women at an increased risk for entering into abusive relationships and/or less likely to terminate them. Once in an abusive relationship, data from this study suggests that relational (such as satisfaction and commitment) and situational (presence of other forms of abuse) variables, which are related to historical and personal variables, are most directly related to women’s stay/leave decisions. Moreover, given the co-occurrence of multiple forms of abuse, future integrative models of women’s stay/leave decisions need to include all forms of abuse, something that no study, prior to the current study, has ever done.

In addition to providing implications for future theory development and research, these data have important implications for clinical practice for working with college women in violent relationships. Specifically, given that investment model variables emerged as predictors of both women’s thoughts about ending the relationship and their actual leaving behaviors, therapists should consider relationship variables when formulating their interventions for women who present to therapy in abusive dating relationships. For example, gathering information relevant to a client’s level of satisfaction, investment, and commitment may provide clinicians with valuable insight into clients’ phenomenological experiences (Rhatigan & Street, 2005). This type of information may also suggest means by which therapists can encourage clients to reassess and re-define aspects of their relationship, helping the client to envision a future
where her life is free from violence (Choice & Lamke, 1999; Rosen & Stith, 1993). Given the co-occurrence of multiple forms of abuse and that other forms of abuse play a role in women’s stay/leave decisions making processes, therapists should not only utilize comprehensively screening methods (including childhood and adolescent victimization experiences), but should discuss with women how they view these different experiences. This discussion may also provide valuable insight into women’s levels and expressions of psychological distress, another factor found in this study to play a role in sexually abused women’s decisions to leave their relationships. It is possible that increased levels of trauma symptomatology interfere with women’s decisions and abilities to leave abusive relationships (Arias & Paper, 1999; Walker, 1991), and therefore, therapeutic efforts should be aimed towards ameliorating distress. Moreover, given that women’s Time 1 thoughts about ending the relationship were related to women’s Time 2 decisions to leave abusive partners, it may be important for therapists to encourage discussion among their clients of the ambivalence surrounding their stay/leave decisions (Burman, 2003). It is important to note, however, that therapists should heed caution if and when encouraging their clients to leave, even when using more indirect forms of encouragement (see Edwards, Merrill, Desai, & McNamara, in press, for a discussion). Finally, given that the abuse is often the secondary reason for women’s seeking treatment (Cervantes, 1993), data from this study suggest that clinicians may use certain variables — such as attachment style, coping style, and beliefs about gender roles and relationships between men and women — as cues to assess for the presence of intimate partner violence.
In conclusion, the current study is the first attempt to integrate numerous theories in the marital violence literature in order to determine the most salient predictors of college women’s stay/leave decisions in sexually abusive relationships. Perpetrators are always responsible for all acts of intimate partner violence and efforts should be focused on prevention and intervention efforts for high risk and offending populations. However, it is critical that researchers and clinicians continue to understand the factors that contribute to women’s remaining in abusive relationships so that the most effective intervention programming and therapeutic techniques can be created for this population of women.
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APPENDICES

Appendix A-1: T1 Consent Form

Title of Research: An Examination of Dating Relationships
Principal Investigator: Katie Edwards
Department: Psychology

Federal and university regulations require signed consent for participation in research involving human subjects. After reading the statements below, please indicate your consent by signing this form.

Explanation of Study
This is a two-part study. The purpose of this study is to explore dating relationships between men and women, including relationships where unwanted sexual experiences may have occurred. Therefore, to participate in this study you must be in a heterosexual dating relationship of at least one month. If you are not currently in a dating relationship with a male that has lasted at least one month, please notify the researcher now. If you are in a relationship and you choose to participate, you will be asked to fill out several questionnaires. Following completion of the questionnaires, you will be debriefed. If you have any questions or concerns, the experimenter will be there to assist you. Your participation for this session should take approximately one hour.

Risks and Discomforts
During this study, you will be asked for personal and sexual information. Please consider your comfort level with these types of question before agreeing to participate in the study. This study involves no physical risks for participants. However, some individuals might experience emotional discomfort. Participation is voluntary, and you may stop responding and withdraw from the study at any point without penalty.

Benefits
There are no direct benefits from participating in this study.

Confidentiality and Records
Your identity will be protected by using a subject identification number which will be calculated based on information identifiable only by yourself. This will ensure that the information you provide will remain completely anonymous. There is no way that your name will be linked to your data. A master list of names and contact information will be kept in a file cabinet in a locked office, and will be accessible only by the principal investigators. This master list of names will be destroyed following the completion of the project (approximately 1 year). Any information you provide to the experimenters is confidential. No individual names will be used in reporting the results of the study.
**Compensation**

You will receive one credit for today’s session. You will be asked to take place in one additional follow-up session at the end of the quarter, during which you will fill out additional questionnaires. If you choose to participate in the follow-up session, which will take place in approximately two months, you will receive one additional research credit.

**Contact Information**

The principal investigator for this study is Katie Edwards and she is under the supervision of Dr. Christine A. Gidycz, Ph.D. Both of these individuals can be contacted regarding any questions or concerns:

Katie Edwards
043 Porter Hall (593-1088)
ke265405@ohio.edu

Christine A. Gidycz, Ph.D.
231 Porter Hall (593-1092)
gidycz@ohio.edu

If you have any questions regarding your rights as a research participant, please contact Jo Ellen Sherow, Director of Research Compliance, Ohio University, (740)593-0664.

I certify that I have read and understand this consent form and agree to participate as a subject in the research described. I agree that known risks to me have been explained to my satisfaction and I understand that no compensation is available from Ohio University and its employees for any injury resulting from my participation in this research. I certify that I am 18 years of age or older. My participation in this research is given voluntarily. I understand that I may discontinue participation at any time without penalty or loss of any benefits to which I may otherwise be entitled. I certify that I have been given a copy of this consent form to take with me.

Signature_________________________________________ Date__________

Printed Name________________________________________
Appendix A-2: T1 Debriefing Form

Thank you for your participation in this research project. This study was designed to investigate unwanted sexual experiences in dating relationships. The information provided by these questionnaires will help psychology researchers and clinicians learn more about dating behaviors. In doing so, psychologists will be better able to use such questionnaires in researching a variety of social- and gender-related issues in a reliable manner.

As a reminder, all of your questionnaire responses will remain strictly anonymous and confidential. If you have any further questions regarding the nature of this study, or would like to request details of the results of the study, please feel free to contact one of the following:

Student Researcher: Katie M. Edwards
Porter Hall – Room 043
593-1088
ke264505@ohio.edu

Faculty Researcher: Dr. Christine A. Gidycz
Porter Hall - Room 231
593-1092
gidycz@ohio.edu

In addition, if you are concerned about the study materials used or questions asked and wish to speak with a professional, or if you would like more information or reading material on this topic, please contact one of the following resources:

Ohio University Counseling and Psychological Services: 593-1616

Tri-County Mental Health Services: 592-3091

Careline (24-hr Hotline): 593-3344
Appendix A-3: T2 Consent Form

Title of Research: An Examination of Dating Relationships
Principal Investigator: Katie Edwards
Department: Psychology

Federal and university regulations require signed consent for participation in research involving human subjects. After reading the statements below, please indicate your consent by signing this form.

**Explanation of Study**
This is the second part of a two-part study. The purpose of this part of the study is to determine if you are still dating your Time 1 dating partner. If you choose to participate, you will be asked to fill out several questionnaires. Following completion of the questionnaires, you will be debriefed. If you have any questions or concerns, the experimenter will be there to assist you. Your participation for this session should take approximately one hour.

**Risks and Discomforts**
During this study, you will be asked for personal and sexual information. Please consider your comfort level with these types of question before agreeing to participate in the study. This study involves no physical risks for participants. However, some individuals might experience emotional discomfort. Participation is voluntary, and you may stop responding and withdraw from the study at any point without penalty.

**Benefits**
There are no direct benefits from participating in this study.

**Confidentiality and Records**
Your identity will be protected by using a subject identification number which will be calculated based on information identifiable only by yourself. This will ensure that the information you provide will remain completely anonymous. There is no way that your name will be linked to your data. A master list of names and contact information will be kept in a file cabinet in a locked office, and will be accessible only by the principal investigators. This master list of names will be destroyed following the completion of the project (approximately 1 year). Any information you provide to the experimenters is confidential. No individual names will be used in reporting the results of the study.

**Compensation**
You will receive one credit for today’s session.

**Contact Information**
The principal investigator for this study is Katie Edwards and she is under the supervision of Dr. Christine A. Gidycz, Ph.D. Both of these individuals can be contacted regarding any questions or concerns:

Katie Edwards 043 Porter Hall (593-1088)
ke265405@ohio.edu

Christine A. Gidycz, Ph.D. 231 Porter Hall (593-1092)
gidycz@ohio.edu

If you have any questions regarding your rights as a research participant, please contact Jo Ellen Sherow, Director of Research Compliance, Ohio University, (740)593-0664.

I certify that I have read and understand this consent form and agree to participate as a subject in the research described. I agree that known risks to me have been explained to my satisfaction and I understand that no compensation is available from Ohio University and its employees for any injury resulting from my participation in this research. I certify that I am 18 years of age or older. My participation in this research is given voluntarily. I understand that I may discontinue participation at any time without penalty or loss of any benefits to which I may otherwise be entitled. I certify that I have been given a copy of this consent form to take with me.

Signature_________________________________________ Date____________
Printed Name______________________________________
Appendix A-4: T2 Debriefing Form

Thank you for your participation in this research project. This study was designed to investigate unwanted sexual experiences in dating relationships and the effect of such experiences on relationship stability. Research suggests that unwanted sexual experiences are very common in college-aged women and are a serious problem. The information provided by these questionnaires will help psychology researchers and clinicians learn more about dating behaviors and unwanted sexual experiences. In doing so, psychologists will be better able to use such questionnaires in researching a variety of social- and gender-related issues in a reliable manner.

As a reminder, all of your questionnaire responses will remain strictly anonymous and confidential. If you have any further questions regarding the nature of this study, or would like to request details of the results of the study, please feel free to contact one of the following:

Student Researcher:  Katie M. Edwards
Porter Hall – Room 043
593-1088

Faculty Researcher:  Dr. Christine A. Gidycz
Porter Hall - Room 231
593-1092

In addition, if you are concerned about the study materials used or questions asked and wish to speak with a professional, or if you would like more information or reading material on this topic, please contact one of the following resources:

Ohio University Counseling and Psychological Services:  593-1616

Tri-County Mental Health Services:  592-3091

Careline (24-hr Hotline):  593-3344
Appendix B-1: T1 Demographics Questionnaire

DIRECTIONS: Please choose the best response for each question.

1. What is your age?
   A. 18
   B. 19
   C. 20
   D. 21
   E. 22
   F. 23
   G. 24
   H. 25
   I. Other _________

2. What is your current year in college?
   A. First
   B. Second
   C. Third
   D. Fourth
   E. Fifth or above
   F. Graduate student
   G. Other _________

3. Where do you currently live?
   A. College dormitory or residence hall
   B. Sorority house
   C. Other University/college housing
   D. Off-campus house or apartment
   E. Parent/Guardian's home
   F. Other

4. What is your race/ethnicity?
   A. Caucasian, Non-Hispanic
   B. African American
   C. Latino or Hispanic
   D. Asian or Pacific Islander
   E. American Indian or Alaska Native
   F. Two or more races
   G. Other
5. What is your religion?
   A. Catholic (Christian)
   B. Protestant (Christian)
   C. Jewish
   D. Muslim
   E. Nondenominational
   F. Other
   G. None

6. Approximately what is your parents’ yearly income?
   A. Unemployed or disabled
   B. $10,000 – $20,000
   C. $21,000 - $30,000
   D. $31,000 - $40,000
   E. $41,000 - $50,000
   F. $51,000 - $75,000
   G. $76,000 - $100,000
   H. $100,000 - $150,000
   I. $151,000 or more

7. How old were you when you first began going on dates?
   A. 13 years old
   B. 14 years old
   C. 15 years old
   D. 16 years old
   E. 17 years old
   F. 18 years old
   G. 19 years or older

8. Approximately how many dating relationships of at least one month have you had?
   A. 0
   B. 1 – 3
   C. 4 – 6
   D. 7 – 9
   E. 10 – 12
   F. 13 – 15
   G. 16 – 18
   H. 19 or more

9. Approximately how many consensual sexual partners have you had (including oral, anal and vaginal intercourse) since age 14?
   A. 0
   B. 1
   C. 2
10. Are you currently involved in more than one dating relationship?
   A. No
   B. Yes    How many? _________

Please answer ALL of the following questions with regards to your current dating partner. If you are involved in more than one dating relationship, answer the following questions with regards to the male you have been dating the longest.

11. How long have you been dating your current partner?
   A. 1 Month
   B. 2 Months
   C. 3 Months
   D. 4 Months
   E. 5 Months
   F. 6 Months
   G. 7 Months
   H. 8 Months
   I. 9 Months
   J. 10 Months
   K. 11 Months
   L. Other ______

12. How would you classify your relationship with your partner?
   A. Casual Dating Relationship
   B. Serious Dating Relationship
   C. Engaged or Cohabiting
   D. Married

13. If you live with your partner, please indicate for how long?
   A. 1 Month
   B. 2 Months
   C. 3 Months
   D. 4 Months
   E. 5 Months
F.  6 Months
G.  7 Months
H.  8 Months
I.  9 Months
J.  10 Months
K.  11 Months
L.  12 Months
M.  Other ______

14. How much do you love your current partner?
   A. Not at all
   B. Somewhat
   C. A lot
Appendix B-2: T2 Demographics Questionnaire

DIRECTIONS: Please choose the best response for each question.

1. What is your age?
   A. 18
   B. 19
   C. 20
   D. 21
   E. 22
   F. 23
   G. 24
   H. 25
   I. Other _________

2. What is your current year in college?
   A. First
   B. Second
   C. Third
   D. Fourth
   E. Fifth or above
   F. Graduate student
   G. Other _________

When you participated in the study approximately 2 months ago (at the beginning of the quarter), you indicated that you were in a relationship with a male. The following questions refer to this relationship.

3. How would you classify your relationship now?
   A. Casual Relationship
   B. Serious Relationship
   C. Engaged or Cohabiting
   D. Married
   E. I am no longer with that partner.

4. Are you still dating the partner you were with 2 months ago?
   A. Yes, I am still with him and we did not separate/break-up at any point over the 2-month period.
   B. Yes, I am still with him, but we did separate/break-up and get back together at least once.
   C. No, I am no longer with him

5. If you are no longer with your partner, approximately how long ago did your relationship end?
A. 8 weeks ago
B. 7 weeks ago
C. 6 weeks ago
D. 5 weeks ago
E. 4 weeks ago
F. 3 weeks ago
G. 2 weeks ago
H. 1 week ago
I. Our relationship did not end; we are still dating

6. If you are no longer with your partner, have you ever been sexually intimate after the relationship ended?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. I am still with the partner I was dating at the Time 1 assessment.

7. If you are no longer with your partner, who ended the relationship?
   A. I ended the relationship.
   B. He ended the relationship.
   C. It was a mutual decision to end the relationship.
   D. I am still with the partner I was dating at the Time 1 assessment.

8. If you are no longer with the partner you were dating at the Time 1 assessment, are you dating someone new?
   A. Yes, I am dating someone new
   B. No, I am single
   C. I am still with the partner who I was dating at the Time 1 assessment.
Appendix B-3: Early Trauma Inventory

The next eleven questions refer to events that happened BEFORE age 18.

1. Where you ever exposed to a life-threatening natural disaster?
   A. Yes
   B. No

2. Were you involved in a serious accident?
   A. Yes
   B. No

3. Did you ever suffer a serious personal injury or illness?
   A. Yes
   B. No

4. Did you ever experience the death or serious illness of a parent or primary caretaker?
   A. Yes
   B. No

5. Did you experience the divorce or separation of your parents?
   A. Yes
   B. No

6. Did you experience the death or serious injury of a sibling?
   A. Yes
   B. No

7. Did you experience the death or serious injury of a friend?
   A. Yes
   B. No

8. Did you ever witness violence toward others, including family members?
   A. Yes
   B. No

9. Did anyone in your family ever suffer from mental or psychiatric illness or have a “breakdown”?
   A. Yes
   B. No

10. Did you parents or primary caretakers have a problem with alcoholism or drug or drug abuse?
11. Did you ever see someone murdered?
   A. Yes
   B. No

The next ten questions refer to events that happened between you and your parents or primary caregiver BEFORE age 14.

12. Were you ever slapped in the face with an open hand by a parent or primary caregiver?
   A. Yes
   B. No

13. Were you ever burned with hot water, a cigarette or something else by a parent or primary caregiver?
   A. Yes
   B. No

14. Were you ever punched or kicked by a parent or primary caregiver?
   A. Yes
   B. No

15. Were you ever hit with an object that was thrown at you by a parent or primary caregiver?
   A. Yes
   B. No

16. Were you ever pushed or shoved by a parent or primary caregiver?
   A. Yes
   B. No

17. Were you often put down or ridiculed by a parent or primary caregiver?
   A. Yes
   B. No

18. Were you often ignored or made to feel that you didn’t count by a parent or primary caregiver?
   A. Yes
   B. No

19. Were you often told you were not good by a parent or primary caregiver?
   A. Yes
   B. No
20. Most of the time were you treated in a cold, uncaring way or made to feel like you were not loved by a parent or primary caregiver?
   A. Yes
   B. No

21. Did your parents or caretakers often fail to understand you or your needs?
   A. Yes
   B. No

**The next six questions refer to events that happened with ANY individual BEFORE age 14.**

22. Were you ever touched in an intimate or private part of your body (e.g., breast, thighs, genitals) in a way that surprised you or made you feel uncomfortable?
   A. Yes
   B. No

23. Did you ever experience someone rubbing their genitals against you?
   A. Yes
   B. No

24. Were you ever forced or coerced to touch another person in an intimate or private part of their body?
   A. Yes
   B. No

25. Did anyone ever have genital sex with you?
   A. Yes
   B. No

26. Were you ever forced or coerced to perform oral sex on someone against your will?
   A. Yes
   B. No

27. Were you ever forced or coerced to kiss someone in a sexual rather than an affectionate way?
   A. Yes
   B. No
Appendix B-4: T1 Sexual Experience Survey – Other Man/Men

DIRECTIONS: The following questions are about your sexual experiences from age 14 on and include events with men OTHER THAN your current dating partner, such as a previous dating partner, non-romantic acquaintance, relative, friend, classmate, etc. Please choose only one option for each item. Answer all questions. Questions about sexual intercourse mean penetration of a woman’s vagina, no matter how slight, by a man’s penis. Ejaculation is not required. Whenever you see the word sexual intercourse, please use this definition.

Have you ever had any of these experiences from age 14 on with men OTHER THAN your current dating partner(s)?

1. Have you ever given in to sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not, intercourse) with a man other than your current dating partner when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by his continual arguments and pressure?
   A) No
   B) Yes

   2. What was your relationship to the man prior to this event? If this event has occurred more than once, think about the most recent incident.
      A. Stranger
      B. Acquaintance
      C. Friend
      D. Casual Date
      E. Steady Dating Partner
      F. Spouse
      G. Ex-Spouse
      H. Other
      I. Not Applicable

3. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not, intercourse) with a man other than your current dating partner when you didn't want to because he used his authority (boss, teacher, camp counselor, supervisor) to make you?
   A) No
   B) Yes

   4. What was your relationship to the man prior to this event? If this event has occurred more than once, think about the most recent incident.
      A. Stranger
      B. Acquaintance
5. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not, intercourse) with a man other than your current dating partner when you didn't want to because he threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.).

A) No  
B) Yes

6. What was your relationship to the man prior to this event? If this event has occurred more than once, think about the most recent incident.

A. Stranger  
B. Acquaintance  
C. Friend  
D. Casual Date  
E. Steady Dating Partner  
F. Spouse  
G. Ex-Spouse  
H. Other  
I. Not Applicable

7. Have you had a man other than your current dating partner attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you and attempt to insert his penis) when you didn't want to by threatening or using some degree of force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) but intercourse did not occur?

A) No  
B) Yes

8. What was your relationship to the man prior to this event? If this event has occurred more than once, think about the most recent incident.

A. Stranger  
B. Acquaintance  
C. Friend  
D. Casual Date  
E. Steady Dating Partner  
F. Spouse  
G. Ex-Spouse
9. Have you had a man other than your current dating partner attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you and attempt to insert his penis) with you by giving you alcohol or drugs, but intercourse did not occur?

A) No
B) Yes

10. What was your relationship to the man prior to this event? If this event has occurred more than once, think about the most recent incident.
   A. Stranger
   B. Acquaintance
   C. Friend
   D. Casual Date
   E. Steady Dating Partner
   F. Spouse
   G. Ex-Spouse
   H. Other
   I. Not Applicable

11. Have you given in to sexual intercourse with a man other than your current dating partner when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by his continual arguments and pressure?

A) No
B) Yes

12. What was your relationship to the man prior to this event? If this event has occurred more than once, think about the most recent incident.
   A. Stranger
   B. Acquaintance
   C. Friend
   D. Casual Date
   E. Steady Dating Partner
   F. Spouse
   G. Ex-Spouse
   H. Other
   I. Not Applicable

13. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man other than your current dating partner used his position of authority (boss, teacher, counselor, supervisor)?
14. What was your relationship to the man prior to this event? If this event has occurred more than once, think about the most recent incident.
   A. Stranger
   B. Acquaintance
   C. Friend
   D. Casual Date
   E. Steady Dating Partner
   F. Spouse
   G. Ex-Spouse
   H. Other
   I. Not Applicable

15. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man other than your current dating partner gave you alcohol or drugs?
   A) No
   B) Yes

16. What was your relationship to the man prior to this event? If this event has occurred more than once, think about the most recent incident.
   A. Stranger
   B. Acquaintance
   C. Friend
   D. Casual Date
   E. Steady Dating Partner
   F. Spouse
   G. Ex-Spouse
   H. Other
   I. Not Applicable

17. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man other than your current dating partner threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to make you?
   A) No
   B) Yes

18. What was your relationship to the man prior to this event? If this event has occurred more than once, think about the most recent incident.
   A. Stranger
19. Have you had sexual acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) when you didn't want to because a man other than your current dating partner threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.)

A) No  
B) Yes

20. What was your relationship to the man prior to this event? If this event has occurred more than once, think about the most recent incident.

A. Stranger  
B. Acquaintance  
C. Friend  
D. Casual Date  
E. Steady Dating Partner  
F. Spouse  
G. Ex-Spouse  
H. Other  
I. Not Applicable
Appendix B-5: T1 Sexual Experience Survey – Current Partner

DIRECTIONS: The following questions are about your sexual experiences from age 14 on and include events with YOUR CURRENT male dating partner. If you are currently dating more than one partner, please answer with regards to the partner you have been dating the longest. Please choose only one option for each item. Answer ALL questions. Questions about sexual intercourse mean penetration of a woman’s vagina, no matter how slight, by a man’s penis. Ejaculation is not required. Whenever you see the word sexual intercourse, please use this definition.

1. Have you ever given in to sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not, intercourse) when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by your current dating partner’s continual arguments and pressure?

A) No
B) Yes

2. About how many times has this happened?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5 or More
F. I have not had this experience.

3. Approximately how long ago did the first incident occur?

A) 1 week
B) 1 month
C) 2 months
D) 3 months
E) 4 months
F) 5 months
G) 6 months
H) Other ________.
I) I have not had this experience.

4. When the first incident occurred, approximately how long had you been dating before it happened?

A) 1 week
B) 1 month
5. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Experience</td>
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6. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Experience</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not, intercourse) when you didn't want to because your current dating partner used his authority to make you.

A) No
B) Yes

8. About how many times has this happened?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5 or More
F. I have not had this experience.

9. Approximately how long ago did the first incident occur?

A) 1 week
B) 1 month
C) 2 months
D) 3 months
E) 4 months
F) 5 months
G) 6 months
H) Other ________
I) I have not had this experience.

10. When the first incident occurred, approximately how long had you been dating before it happened?

A) 1 week
B) 1 month
C) 2 months
D) 3 months
E) 4 months
F) 5 months
G) 6 months
H) Other ________
I) I have not had this experience.

11. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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No Experience

12. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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No Experience

13. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not, intercourse) when you didn't want to because your current dating partner threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.).

A) No
B) Yes

14. About how many times has this happened?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5 or More
F. I have not had this experience.

15. Approximately how long ago did the first incident occur?

   A) 1 week
   B) 1 month
   C) 2 months
   D) 3 months
   E) 4 months
   F) 5 months
   G) 6 months
   H) Other ________
   I) I have not had this experience.

16. When the first incident occurred, approximately how long had you been dating before it happened?

   A) 1 week
   B) 1 month
   C) 2 months
   D) 3 months
   E) 4 months
   F) 5 months
   G) 6 months
   H) Other ________
   I) I have not had this experience.

17. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one).

   Not at all  responsible  Very responsible

   1  2  3  4  5  No Experience

18. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

   Not at all  responsible  Very responsible

   1  2  3  4  5  No Experience

19. Have you had your current dating partner attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you and attempt to insert his penis) when you didn't want to by threatening or using some degree of force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) but intercourse did not occur?
20. About how many times has this happened?

A. 1  
B. 2  
C. 3  
D. 4  
E. 5 or More  
F. I have not had this experience.

21. Approximately how long ago did the first incident occur?

A) 1 week  
B) 1 month  
C) 2 months  
D) 3 months  
E) 4 months  
F) 5 months  
G) 6 months  
H) Other ________  
I) I have not had this experience.

22. When the first incident occurred, approximately how long had you been dating before it happened?

A) 1 week  
B) 1 month  
C) 2 months  
D) 3 months  
E) 4 months  
F) 5 months  
G) 6 months  
H) Other ________  
I) I have not had this experience.

23. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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<td>No Experience</td>
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24. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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25. Have you had your current dating partner attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you and attempt to insert his penis) with you by giving you alcohol or drugs, but intercourse did not occur?

A) No  
B) Yes

26. About how many times has this happened?

A. 1  
B. 2  
C. 3  
D. 4  
E. 5 or More  
F. I have not had this experience.

27. Approximately how long ago did the first incident occur?

A) 1 week  
B) 1 month  
C) 2 months  
D) 3 months  
E) 4 months  
F) 5 months  
G) 6 months  
H) Other ________  
I) I have not had this experience.

28. When the first incident occurred, approximately how long had you been dating before it happened?

A) 1 week  
B) 1 month  
C) 2 months  
D) 3 months  
E) 4 months  
F) 5 months
G) 6 months
H) Other ________
I) I have not had this experience.

29. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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30. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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31. Have you given in to sexual intercourse when you didn’t want to because you were overwhelmed by your current dating partner's continual arguments and pressure?

A) No
B) Yes

32. About how many times has this happened?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5 or More
F. I have not had this experience.

33. Approximately how long ago did the first incident occur?

A) 1 week
B) 1 month
C) 2 months
D) 3 months
E) 4 months
F) 5 months
G) 6 months
H) Other ________
I) I have not had this experience.
34. When the first incident occurred, approximately how long had you been dating before it happened?

A) 1 week  
B) 1 month  
C) 2 months  
D) 3 months  
E) 4 months  
F) 5 months  
G) 6 months  
H) Other ________  
I) I have not had this experience.

35. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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36. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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37. Have you ever had sexual intercourse when you didn’t want to because your current dating partner used his position of authority?

A) No  
B) Yes

38. About how many times has this happened?

A. 1  
B. 2  
C. 3  
D. 4  
E. 5 or More  
F. I have not had this experience.

39. Approximately how long ago did the first incident occur?

A) 1 week
40. When the first incident occurred, approximately how long had you been dating before it happened?

A)  1 week  
B)  1 month  
C)  2 months  
D)  3 months  
E)  4 months  
F)  5 months  
G)  6 months  
H) Other ________  
I)  I have not had this experience.

41. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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| 4          | 5           | No Experience    

42. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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| 4          | 5           | No Experience    

43. *Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because your current dating partner gave you alcohol or drugs?*

A)  No  
B)  Yes  

44. About how many times has this happened?

A.  1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5 or More
F. I have not had this experience.

45. Approximately how long ago did the first incident occur?

A) 1 week
B) 1 month
C) 2 months
D) 3 months
E) 4 months
F) 5 months
G) 6 months
H) Other ________
I) I have not had this experience.

46. When the first incident occurred, approximately how long had you been dating before it happened?

A) 1 week
B) 1 month
C) 2 months
D) 3 months
E) 4 months
F) 5 months
G) 6 months
H) Other ________
I) I have not had this experience.

47. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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48. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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<td>4</td>
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<td>No Experience</td>
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49. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because your current dating partner threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to make you?

A) No
B) Yes

50. About how many times has this happened?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5 or More
F. I have not had this experience.

51. Approximately how long ago did the first incident occur?

A) 1 week
B) 1 month
C) 2 months
D) 3 months
E) 4 months
F) 5 months
G) 6 months
H) Other __________
I) I have not had this experience.

52. When the first incident occurred, approximately how long had you been dating before it happened?

A) 1 week
B) 1 month
C) 2 months
D) 3 months
E) 4 months
F) 5 months
G) 6 months
H) Other __________
I) I have not had this experience.

53. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

Not at all responsible Very responsible
54. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

Not at all responsible Very responsible

1 2 3 4 5 No Experience

55. Have you had sexual acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) when you didn't want to because your current dating partner threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.).

A) No
B) Yes

56. About how many times has this happened?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5 or More
F. I have not had this experience.

57. Approximately how long ago did the first incident occur?

A) 1 week
B) 1 month
C) 2 months
D) 3 months
E) 4 months
F) 5 months
G) 6 months
H) Other ________
I) I have not had this experience.

58. When the first incident occurred, approximately how long had you been dating before it happened?

A) 1 week
B) 1 month
C) 2 months
D) 3 months
E) 4 months  
F) 5 months  
G) 6 months  
H) Other ________.  
I) I have not had this experience.

59. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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60. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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Appendix B-6: T2 Sexual Experience Survey – Other Man/Men

DIRECTIONS: The following questions are about your sexual experiences during the PAST 2 MONTHS (since you attended the first session of this study at the beginning of the quarter) and include events with men OTHER THAN the male you were dating at the Time 1 assessment. Please choose only one option for each item. Answer all questions. Questions about sexual intercourse mean penetration of a woman’s vagina, no matter how slight, by a man’s penis. Ejaculation is not required. Whenever you see the word sexual intercourse, please use this definition.

1. Over the past 2 months, have you given in to sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not, intercourse) with a man (other than your Time 1 dating partner) when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by his continual arguments and pressure?
   A) No
   B) Yes

2. If yes, what was your relationship to the man?
   A) New dating partner
   B) Friend
   C) Acquaintance
   D) Stranger
   E) Other ______________________

3. Over the past 2 months, have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not, intercourse) with a man (other than your Time 1 dating partner) when you didn't want to because he used his authority (boss, teacher, camp counselor, supervisor) to make you?
   A) No
   B) Yes

4. If yes, what was your relationship to the man?
   A) New dating partner
   B) Friend
   C) Acquaintance
   D) Stranger
   E) Other ______________________

5. Over the past 2 months, have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not, intercourse) with a man (other than your Time 1 dating partner) when you didn't want to
because he threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.).

A) No
B) Yes

6. If yes, what was your relationship to the man?

A) New dating partner
B) Friend
C) Acquaintance
D) Stranger
E) Other ______________________

7. Over the past 2 months, have you had a man (other than your Time 1 dating partner) attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you and attempt to insert his penis) when you didn't want to by threatening or using some degree of force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) but intercourse did not occur?

A) No
B) Yes

8. If yes, what was your relationship to the man?

A) New dating partner
B) Friend
C) Acquaintance
D) Stranger
E) Other ______________________

9. Over the past 2 months, have you had a man (other than your Time 1 dating partner) attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you and attempt to insert his penis) with you by giving you alcohol or drugs, but intercourse did not occur?

A) No
B) Yes

10. If yes, what was your relationship to the man?

A) New dating partner
B) Friend
C) Acquaintance
D) Stranger
E) Other ______________________
11. Over the past 2 months, have you given in to sexual intercourse with a man (other than your Time 1 dating partner) when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by his continual arguments and pressure?

A) No  
B) Yes

12. If yes, what was your relationship to the man?

A) New dating partner  
B) Friend  
C) Acquaintance  
D) Stranger  
E) Other ______________________

13. Over the past 2 months, have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man (other than your Time 1 dating partner) used his position of authority (boss, teacher, counselor, supervisor)?

A) No  
B) Yes

14. If yes, what was your relationship to the man?

A) New dating partner  
B) Friend  
C) Acquaintance  
D) Stranger  
E) Other ______________________

15. Over the past 2 months, have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man (other than your Time 1 dating partner) gave you alcohol or drugs?

A) No  
B) Yes

16. If yes, what was your relationship to the man?

A) New dating partner  
B) Friend  
C) Acquaintance  
D) Stranger  
E) Other ______________________
17. Over the past 2 months, have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man (other than your Time 1 dating partner) threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to make you?

A) No
B) Yes

18. If yes, what was your relationship to the man?

A) New dating partner
B) Friend
C) Acquaintance
D) Stranger
E) Other ______________________

19. Over the past 2 months, have you had sexual acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) when you didn't want to because a man (other than your Time 1 dating partner) threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.)

A) No
B) Yes

20. If yes, what was your relationship to the man?

A) New dating partner
B) Friend
C) Acquaintance
D) Stranger
E) Other ______________________
Appendix B-7: T2 Sexual Experience Survey – Current Partner

DIRECTIONS: The following questions are about your sexual experiences that occurred in the PAST 2 MONTHS (since you attended the first session of this study at the beginning of the quarter) with the man you were dating at the Time 1 assessment. Please choose only one option for each item. Answer all questions. Questions about sexual intercourse mean penetration of a woman’s vagina, no matter how slight, by a man’s penis. Ejaculation is not required. Whenever you see the word sexual intercourse, please use this definition.

1. Over the past 2 months have you ever given in to sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not, intercourse) with your partner when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by his continual arguments and pressure?
   A) No
   B) Yes

2. Are you still dating the man this happened with?
   A) Yes
   B) No, I ended the relationships
   C) No, he ended the relationship
   D) No, it was a mutual decision to end the relationship
   E) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

3. If you are not still dating, approximately how long after this incident did the relationship end?
   A) 1 week
   B) 2 weeks
   C) 3 weeks
   D) 4 weeks
   E) 5 weeks
   F) 6 weeks
   G) 7 weeks
   H) We are still together.
   I) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

4. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)
   Not at all responsible Very responsible
5. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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6. Over the past 2 months have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not, intercourse) with your partner when you didn't want to because he used his authority to make you?

A) No  
B) Yes

7. Are you still dating the man this happened with?

A) Yes  
B) No, I ended the relationship  
C) No, he ended the relationship  
D) No, it was a mutual decision to end the relationship  
E) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

8. If you are not still dating, approximately how long after this incident did the relationship end?

A) 1 week  
B) 2 weeks  
C) 3 weeks  
D) 4 weeks  
E) 5 weeks  
F) 6 weeks  
G) 7 weeks  
H) We are still together.  
I) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

9. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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No Experience
10. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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11. Over the past 2 months, have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not, intercourse) with your partner when you didn't want to because he threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.).

A) No  
B) Yes

12. Are you still dating the man this happened with?

A) Yes  
B) No, I ended the relationship  
C) No, he ended the relationship  
D) No, it was a mutual decision to end the relationship  
E) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

13. If you are not still dating, approximately how long after this incident did the relationship end?

A) 1 week  
B) 2 weeks  
C) 3 weeks  
D) 4 weeks  
E) 5 weeks  
F) 6 weeks  
G) 7 weeks  
H) We are still together.  
I) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

14. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>Very responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Over the past 2 months, did your partner attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you and attempt to insert his penis) when you didn't want to by threatening or using some degree of force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) but intercourse did not occur?

A) No
B) Yes

17. Are you still dating the man this happened with?

A) Yes
B) No, I ended the relationship
C) No, he ended the relationship
D) No, it was a mutual decision to end the relationship
E) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

18. If you are not still dating, approximately how long after this incident did the relationship end?

A) 1 week
B) 2 weeks
C) 3 weeks
D) 4 weeks
E) 5 weeks
F) 6 weeks
G) 7 weeks
H) We are still together.
I) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

19. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>Very responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)
21. Over the past 2 months, did your partner attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you and attempt to insert his penis) with you by giving you alcohol or drugs, but intercourse did not occur?

A) No
B) Yes

22. Are you still dating the man this happened with?

A) Yes
B) No, I ended the relationship
C) No, he ended the relationship
D) No, it was a mutual decision to end the relationship
E) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

23. If you are not still dating, approximately how long after this incident did the relationship end?

A) 1 week
B) 2 weeks
C) 3 weeks
D) 4 weeks
E) 5 weeks
F) 6 weeks
G) 7 weeks
H) We are still together.
I) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

24. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>Very responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

25. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>Very responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
26. Over the past 2 months, have you given in to sexual intercourse with your partner when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by his continual arguments and pressure?

A) No
B) Yes

27. Are you still dating the man this happened with?

A) Yes
B) No, I ended the relationship
C) No, he ended the relationship
D) No, it was a mutual decision to end the relationship
E) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

28. If you are not still dating, approximately how long after this incident did the relationship end?

A) 1 week
B) 2 weeks
C) 3 weeks
D) 4 weeks
E) 5 weeks
F) 6 weeks
G) 7 weeks
H) We are still together.
I) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

29. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation?

(Circle one)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>Very responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation?

(Circle one)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>Very responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
31. Over the past 2 months, have you had sexual intercourse when you didn’t want to because your partner used his authority?

A) No
B) Yes

32. Are you still dating the man this happened with?

A) Yes
B) No, I ended the relationship
C) No, he ended the relationship
D) No, it was a mutual decision to end the relationship
E) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

33. If you are not still dating, approximately how long after this incident did the relationship end?

A) 1 week
B) 2 weeks
C) 3 weeks
D) 4 weeks
E) 5 weeks
F) 6 weeks
G) 7 weeks
H) We are still together.
I) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

34. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation?
(Circle one)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>Very responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Experience</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation?
(Circle one)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>Very responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Experience</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
36. Over the past 2 months, have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because your partner gave you alcohol or drugs?

A) No  
B) Yes

37. Are you still dating the man this happened with?

A) Yes  
B) No, I ended the relationship  
C) No, he ended the relationship  
D) No, it was a mutual decision to end the relationship  
E) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

38. If you are not still dating, approximately how long after this incident did the relationship end?

A) 1 week  
B) 2 weeks  
C) 3 weeks  
D) 4 weeks  
E) 5 weeks  
F) 6 weeks  
G) 7 weeks  
H) We are still together.  
I) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

39. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>Very responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

40. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>Very responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
41. Over the past 2 months, have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because your partner threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to make you?

A) No
B) Yes

42. Are you still dating the man this happened with?

A) Yes
B) No, I ended the relationship
C) No, he ended the relationship
D) No, it was a mutual decision to end the relationship
E) I have not had this experience over the past 2 months.

43. If you are not still dating, approximately how long after this incident did the relationship end?

A) 1 week
B) 2 weeks
C) 3 weeks
D) 4 weeks
E) 5 weeks
F) 6 weeks
G) 7 weeks
H) We are still together.
I) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

44. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

Not at all  responsible  Very responsible

1  2  3  4  5  No Experience

45. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

Not at all  responsible  Very responsible

1  2  3  4  5  No Experience

46. Over the past 2 months, have you had sexual acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) when you didn't want to because your partner
threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.)

A) No
B) Yes

47. Are you still dating the man this happened with?

A) Yes
B) No, I ended the relationship
C) No, he ended the relationship
D) No, it was a mutual decision to end the relationship
E) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

48. If you are not still dating, approximately how long after this incident did the relationship end?

A) 1 week
B) 2 weeks
C) 3 weeks
D) 4 weeks
E) 5 weeks
F) 6 weeks
G) 7 weeks
H) We are still together.
I) I have not had this experience in the past 2 months.

49. To what extent did you consider yourself responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>Very responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Experience</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50. To what extent did you consider your partner responsible for what took place in this situation? (Circle one)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>responsible</th>
<th>Very responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Experience</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B-8: T1 Conflict Tactics Scale

**DIRECTIONS:** No matter how well people get along, there are times when they disagree on major decisions, get annoyed about something the other person does, or just have spats or fights because they’re in a bad mood or tired or for some other reason. They may also use different ways of trying to settle their differences. Listed below are some things that your current dating partner might have done when you have a dispute. Try and remember what went on when you had a disagreement. **Please answer these questions with regards to your current dating partner and circle how many times your current dating partner did this in the past year.** If you are currently dating more than one partner, please answer with regards to the partner you have been dating the longest.

How often did this happen?  
1 = Once  
2 = Twice  
3 = 3-5 times  
4 = 6-10 times  
5 = 11-20 times  
6 = More than 20 times  
0 = My current partner has not done this in the past year

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. My partner discussed the issue calmly.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. My partner got information to back up his side of things.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. My partner brought in or tried to bring in someone to help settle things.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. My partner sulked or refused to talk about it.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. My partner used a knife or gun on me.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. My partner cried.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. My partner did or said something to spite me.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. My partner threatened to hit or throw something at me.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. My partner threw or smashed or hit or kicked something.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. My partner threw something at me.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. My partner pushed, grabbed, or shoved me.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. My partner slapped me.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. My partner kicked, bit, or hit me with a fist.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. My partner hit or tried to hit me with something.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. My partner beat me up.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. My partner threatened me with a knife or gun.  1  2  3  4  5  6  0
18. My partner used a knife or gun against me.  1  2  3  4  5  6  0
19. My partner insulted or swore at me              1  2  3  4  5  6  0
20. My partner stomped out of the room, or house or yard.  1  2  3  4  5  6  0
21. My partner choked me.                          1  2  3  4  5  6  0
Appendix B-9: T2 Conflict Tactics Scale

No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree, get annoyed with the other person, want different things from each other, or just have spats or fights because they are in a bad mood, are tired, or for some other reason. Couples also have many different ways of trying to settle their differences. This is a list of things that might happen when you have differences. Please answer these questions with regards to what has occurred during the past 2 months (since the Time 1 session) with the male you were dating at the Time 1 assessment.

How often did this happen?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 = Once in the past two months</th>
<th>2 = Twice in the past two months</th>
<th>3 = 3-5 times in the past two months</th>
<th>4 = 6-10 times in the past two months</th>
<th>5 = 11-20 times in the past two months</th>
<th>6 = More than 20 times in the past two months</th>
<th>0 = This did not happen in the past two months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>My partner discussed the issue calmly.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>My partner got information to back up his side of things.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>My partner brought in or tried to bring in someone to help settle things.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>My partner sulked or refused to talk about it.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>My partner used a knife or gun on me.</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>My partner cried.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>9.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>My partner slapped me.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>My partner kicked, bit, or hit me with a fist.</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>My partner beat me up.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>My partner threatened me with a knife or gun.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. My partner used a knife or gun against me. 1 2 3 4 5 6 0

19. My partner insulted or swore at me. 1 2 3 4 5 6 0

20. My partner stomped out of the room, or house or yard. 1 2 3 4 5 6 0

21. My partner choked me. 1 2 3 4 5 6 0
Appendix B-10: Thoughts about Ending the Relationship Scale

DIRECTIONS: Please answer these questions with regards to your CURRENT dating partner. If you are dating more than one partner, answer the questions with regards to the male you have been dating the longest.

1. How often in the previous month have you thought about ending the relationship?
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very Often</td>
<td>Often</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>Not very often</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. How often in the previous month have you talked with your partner about ending the relationship?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very Often</td>
<td>Often</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>Not very often</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. How often in the previous month have you talked with others about ending the relationship?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very Often</td>
<td>Often</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>Not very often</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. How likely is it that you will end the relationship within the next month?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very Likely</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Neither likely or unlikely</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Very Unlikely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B-11: Decision to Leave Scale

DIRECTIONS: Rate how important each factor is when you are considering your decision to stay in or leave your current relationship. If you are currently dating more than one partner, please answer with regards to the male you have been dating the longest. Use a five-point scale from \(1=\text{Not at all important to me}\) to \(5=\text{Very important to me}\). Use X if not applicable.

1. _____ I fear what people would say.
2. _____ I fear harm to myself.
3. _____ I believe my children need their other parent.
4. _____ I fear loneliness.
5. _____ I have little support from my friends.
6. _____ I have little support from community agencies.
7. _____ I fear loss of custody of my children.
8. _____ I fear harm to my family.
9. _____ I would miss him/her.
10. _____ I would lose transportation, mobility.
11. _____ I would miss having somebody with whom to do things.
12. _____ I believe the needs of my family are more important than mine.
13. _____ I would lose my partner's help with the children.
14. _____ I fear loss of income.
15. _____ I fear legal proceedings.
16. _____ I would miss sex.
17. _____ I believe this is the best relationship I can get.
18. _____ I would lose the protection provided by my partner.
19. _____ I fear being homeless.
20. _____ I would miss the affection.
21. _____ I fear making my own decisions.
22. _____ I am too embarrassed to tell anybody.
23. _____ I fear harm to my pets.
24. _____ I love him/her and believe I can change him/her.
25. _____ I fear that nobody will believe me.
26. _____ I have little support from my family.
27. _____ I do not have an attorney.
28. _____ I believe he/she loves me and wants to change.
29. _____ I fear I would not find another partner.
30. _____ I fear loss of health benefits.
31. _____ I fear loss of other relationships (mutual friends) and/or shared social activities.
Appendix B-12: Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test

*A Standard Drink is…*

- 4 oz. glass of wine
- 12 oz. beer
- 1 oz. hard liquor
- 1 straight/mixed drink
- 1 pitcher = 6 drinks

1. How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?
   A. Never
   B. Monthly or Less
   C. 2 to 4 times a month
   D. 2 to 3 times a week
   E. 4 or more times a week

2. How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?
   A. 1 or 2
   B. 3 or 4
   C. 5 or 6
   D. 7, 8, or 9
   E. 10 or more
   F. I never drink alcohol

3. How often do you have six or more drinks on one occasion?
   A. Never
   B. Less than monthly
   C. Monthly
   D. Weekly
   E. Daily or almost daily

4. How often during the last year have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?
   A. Never
   B. Less than monthly
   C. Monthly
   D. Weekly
5. How often during the last year have you failed to do what was normally expected from you (e.g., go to class, work, etc.) because of drinking?
   A. Never
   B. Less than monthly
   C. Monthly
   D. Weekly
   E. Daily or almost daily

6. How often during the last year have you needed a first drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session?
   A. Never
   B. Less than monthly
   C. Monthly
   D. Weekly
   E. Daily or almost daily

7. How often during the last year have you had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking?
   A. Never
   B. Less than monthly
   C. Monthly
   D. Weekly
   E. Daily or almost daily

8. How often during the last year have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?
   A. Never
   B. Less than monthly
   C. Monthly
   D. Weekly
   E. Daily or almost daily

9. Have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?
   A. No
   B. Yes, but not in the last year
   C. Yes, during the last year

10. Has a relative or a friend or a doctor or another individual been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down?
    A. No
    B. Yes, but not in the last year
    C. Yes, during the last year
Appendix B-13: Coping Strategy Indicator

DIRECTIONS: We are interested in how you deal with problems between you and your current dating partner. Please answer these next few questions with regards to the how you cope with problems that arise between you and your current dating partner. If you are currently dating more than one partner, please answer with regards to the male you have been dating the longest.

1. Let your feelings out to a friend.
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

2. Rearranged thing around you so that your problem had the best chance of being resolved?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

3. Brainstormed all possible solutions before deciding what to do?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

4. Tried to distract yourself from the problem?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

5. Accepted sympathy and understanding from someone?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

6. Did all you could to keep others from seeing how bad things really were?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

7. Talked to people about the situation because talking about it helped you to feel better?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all
8. Set some goals for yourself to deal with the situation?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

9. Weighted your options very carefully?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

10. Daydreamed about better times?
    A) A lot
    B) A little
    C) Not at all

11. Tried different ways to solve the problem until you found one that worked?
    A) A lot
    B) A little
    C) Not at all

12. Confided your fears and worries to a friend or relative?
    A) A lot
    B) A little
    C) Not at all

13. Spend more time than usual alone?
    A) A lot
    B) A little
    C) Not at all

14. Told people about the situation because just talking about it helped you to come up with solutions?
    A) A lot
    B) A little
    C) Not at all

15. Thought about what needed to be done to straighten things out?
    A) A lot
    B) A little
    C) Not at all

16. Turned your full attention to solving the problem?
    A) A lot
17. Formed a plan of action in your mind?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

18. Watched television more than usual?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

19. Went to someone (Friend or professional) in order to help you feel better?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

20. Stood firm and fought for what you wanted in the situation?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

21. Avoided being with people in general?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

22. Buried yourself in a hobby or sports activity to avoid the problem?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

23. Went to friend to help you feel better about the problem?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

24. Went to a friend for advice on how to change the situation?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all
25. Accepted sympathy and understanding from friends who had the same problem?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

26. Slept more than usually?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

27. Fantasized about how things could have been different?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

28. Identified with characters in novels or movies?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

29. Tried to solve the problem?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

30. Wished that people would just leave you alone?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

31. Accepted help from a friend or a relative?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

32. Sought reassurance from those who know you best?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all

33. Tried to carefully plan a course of action rather than acting on impulse?
   A) A lot
   B) A little
   C) Not at all
### Appendix B-14: Hypergender Ideology Scale

**DIRECTIONS:** Please write the letter next to the number that best describes how much you agree or disagree with the statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>strongly disagree</td>
<td>somewhat disagree</td>
<td>slightly disagree</td>
<td>slightly agree</td>
<td>somewhat agree</td>
<td>strongly agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A true man knows how to command others. ________

2. The only thing a lesbian needs is a good, stiff cock. ________

3. Men should be ready to take any risk, if the payoff is large enough. ________

4. No wife is obliged to provide sex for anybody, even her husband. ________

5. Women should break dates with female friends when guys ask them out. ________

6. Men have to expect that most women will be something of a prick-tease. ________

7. A real man can get any woman to have sex with him. ________

8. Women instinctively try to manipulate men. ________

9. Get a woman drunk, high, or hot and she’ll let you do whatever you want. ________

10. Men should be in charge during sex. ________

11. It’s okay for a man to be a little forceful to get sex. ________

12. Women don’t mind a little force in sex sometimes because they know it means they must be attractive. ________

13. Homosexuals can be just as good at parenting as heterosexuals. ________

14. Pickups should expect to put out. ________

15. If men pay for a date, they deserve something in return. ________

16. Effeminate men deserve to be ridiculed. ________
17. Any man who is a man needs to have sex regularly. ______
18. I believe some women lead happy lives without having male partners. ______
Appendix B-15: Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale

DIRECTIONS: Below is a list of statements dealing with your general feelings about yourself. If you strongly agree, circle SA. If you agree with the statement, circle A. If you disagree, circle D. If you strongly disagree, circle SD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. STRONGLY AGREE</th>
<th>2. AGREE</th>
<th>3. DISAGREE</th>
<th>4. STRONGLY DISAGREE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I feel that I’m a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>I feel that I have a number of good qualities.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>I am able to do things as well as most other people.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>I feel I do not have much to be proud of.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>I take a positive attitude toward myself.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>I wish I could have more respect for myself.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>I certainly feel useless at times.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>At times I think I am no good at all.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Appendix B-16: T1 Trauma Symptom Checklist**

Directions: We are interested in how you have felt over the past two months. How often did/do you experience each of the following during the past two months?

0 = Never  3 = Often

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Headaches</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Insomnia (trouble getting to sleep)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Weight loss (without dieting)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stomach problems</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sexual problems</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Feeling isolated from others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot;Flashbacks&quot; (sudden, vivid, distracting memories)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Restless sleep</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Low sex drive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Anxiety attacks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sexual overactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Loneliness</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nightmares</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>&quot;Spacing out&quot; (going away in your mind)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Not feeling satisfied with your sex life</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Trouble controlling your temper</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Waking up early in the morning and can't get back to sleep</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Uncontrollable crying</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Fear of men</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Not feeling rested in the morning</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Having sex that you didn't enjoy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Trouble getting along with others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Memory problems</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>26. Desire to physically hurt yourself</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Fear of women</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Waking up in the middle of the night</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Bad thoughts or feelings during sex</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Passing Out</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Feeling that things are &quot;unreal&quot;</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Unnecessary or over-frequent washing</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Feelings of inferiority</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Feeling tense all the time</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Being confused about your sexual feelings</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Desire to physically hurt others</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Feelings of guilt</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Feelings that you are not always in your body</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Having trouble breathing</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>40. Sexual feelings when you shouldn't have them</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Appendix B-17: T2 Trauma Symptom Checklist**

**Directions:** We are interested in how you have felt, in general, since the relationship with your Time 1 dating partner ended. If you are still with your Time 1 dating partner, please answer with regards to how you have felt over the past 2 months (since you attended the first session of this study at the beginning of the quarter).

0 = Never  3 = Often

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Headaches</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Insomnia (trouble getting to sleep)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Weight loss (without dieting)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Stomach problems</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sexual problems</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Feeling isolated from others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>&quot;Flashbacks&quot; (sudden, vivid, distracting memories)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Restless sleep</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Low sex drive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Anxiety attacks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Sexual overactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Loneliness</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Nightmares</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>&quot;Spacing out&quot; (going away in your mind)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Not feeling satisfied with your sex life</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Trouble controlling your temper</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Waking up early in the morning and can't get back to sleep</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Uncontrollable crying</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Fear of men</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Not feeling rested in the morning</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Rating Options</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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<td>Feeling that things are &quot;unreal&quot;</td>
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<td>Unnecessary or over-frequent washing</td>
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<td>Feeling tense all the time</td>
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<td>Being confused about your sexual feelings</td>
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<td>Feelings of guilt</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Feelings that you are not always in your body</td>
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Appendix B-18: Relationship Questionnaire

1. The following are descriptions of four general relationship styles that people often report. Please read each description and CIRCLE the letter corresponding to the style that best describes you or is closest to the way you generally are with your current dating partner. If you are currently dating more than one partner, please answer with regards to the male you have been dating the longest.

A. It is easy for me to become emotionally close to my dating partner. I am comfortable depending on him and having him depend on me. I don’t worry about being alone or having him not accept me.

B. I am uncomfortable getting close to my dating partner. I want an emotionally close relationship with my dating partner, but I find it difficult to trust my dating partner completely or to depend on him. I worry that I will be hurt if I allow myself to become too close to my dating partner.

C. I want to be completely emotionally intimate with my dating partner, but I often find that my dating partner is reluctant to get as close as I would like. I am uncomfortable being without a close relationship to my dating partner, but I sometimes worry that my dating partner does not value me as much as I value him.

D. I am comfortable without a close emotional relationship with my dating partner. It is very important to me to feel independent and self-sufficient, and I prefer not to depend on my dating partner or have my dating partner depend on me.

2. Please rate each of the following relationship styles according to the extent to which you think each description corresponds to your relationship style with your current dating partner. If you are currently dating more than one partner, please answer with regards to the male you have been dating the longest.

A. It is easy for me to become emotionally close to my dating partner. I am comfortable depending on him and having him depend on me. I don’t worry about being alone or having him not accept me.

B. I am uncomfortable getting close to my dating partner. I want an emotionally close relationship with my dating partner, but I find it difficult to trust my dating partner completely or to depend on him. I worry that I will be hurt if I allow myself to become too close to my dating partner.
to depend on him. I worry that I will be hurt if I allow myself to become too close to my dating partner.

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<th>Very much like me</th>
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C. I want to be completely emotionally intimate with my dating partner, but I often find that my dating partner is reluctant to get as close as I would like. I am uncomfortable being without a close relationship to my dating partner, but I sometimes worry that my dating partner does not value me as much as I value him.

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D. I am comfortable without a close emotional relationship with my dating partner. It is very important to me to feel independent and self-sufficient, and I prefer not to depend on my dating partner or have my dating partner depend on me.

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Appendix B-19: Investment Model Scale

Answer the following questions with regards to your current dating partner. If you are currently dating more than one partner, please answer with regards to the male you have been dating the longest.

1) Please indicate the degree to which you agree with each of the following statements regarding your current relationship (circle an answer for each item).

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<tr>
<td>a) My partner fulfills my needs for intimacy (sharing personal thoughts, secrets, etc.)</td>
<td>Don't Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
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<td></td>
<td>At All</td>
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<td>Completely</td>
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<td>b) My partner fulfills my needs for companionship (doing things together, enjoying each other's company, etc.)</td>
<td>Don't Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
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<td>c) My partner fulfills my sexual needs (holding hands, kissing, etc.)</td>
<td>Don't Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
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<td>d) My partner fulfills my needs for security (feeling trusting, comfortable in a stable relationship, etc.)</td>
<td>Don't Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
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<td>e) My partner fulfills my needs for emotional involvement (feeling emotionally attached, feeling good when another feels good, etc.)</td>
<td>Don't Agree</td>
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<td>Agree</td>
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2) I feel satisfied with our relationship. (please circle a number)

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<td>Do Not Agree</td>
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<td>At All</td>
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3) My relationship is much better than others' relationships.

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4) My relationship is close to ideal.
5) Our relationship makes me very happy.

6) Our relationship does a good job of fulfilling my needs for intimacy, companionship, etc.

7) Please indicate the degree to which you agree with each statement regarding the fulfillment of each need in alternative relationships (e.g., by another dating partner, friends, family).

a) My needs for intimacy (sharing personal thoughts, secrets, etc.) could be fulfilled in alternative relationships

b) My needs for companionship (doing things together, enjoying each other's company, etc.) could be fulfilled in alternative relationships

c) My sexual needs (holding hands, kissing, etc.) could be fulfilled in alternative relationships

d) My needs for security (feeling trusting, comfortable in a stable relationship, etc.) could be fulfilled in alternative relationships
e) My needs for emotional involvement (feeling emotionally attached, feeling good when another feels good, etc.) could be fulfilled in alternative relationships

Don't  Agree  Agree  Agree
Agree  Slightly  Moderately  Completely
At All

8) The people other than my partner with whom I might become involved are very appealing. (please circle a number)

0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8
Do Not Agree  Agree  Agree
At All  Somewhat  Completely

9) My alternatives to our relationship are close to ideal (dating another, spending time with friends or on my own, etc.).

0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8
Do Not Agree  Agree  Agree
At All  Somewhat  Completely

10) If I weren't dating my partner, I would do fine – I would find another appealing person to date.

0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8
Do Not Agree  Agree  Agree
At All  Somewhat  Completely

11) My alternatives are attractive to me (dating another, spending time with friends or on my own, etc.).

0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8
Do Not Agree  Agree  Agree
At All  Somewhat  Completely

12) My needs for intimacy, companionship, etc. could easily be fulfilled in an alternative relationship.

0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8
Do Not Agree  Agree  Agree
At All  Somewhat  Completely
13) Please indicate the degree to which you agree with each of the following statements regarding your current relationship (circle an answer for each item).

a) I have invested a great deal of time in our relationship

b) I have told my partner many private things about myself (I disclose secrets to him/her)

c) My partner and I have an intellectual life together that would be difficult to replace

d) My sense of personal identity (who I am) is linked to my partner and our relationship

e) My partner and I share many memories

14) I have put a great deal into our relationship that I would lose if the relationship were to end. (please circle a number)

Do Not Agree Agree Agree
At All Somewhat Completely

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

15) Many aspects of my life have become linked to my partner (recreational activities, etc.), and I would lose all of this if we were to break up.

Do Not Agree Agree Agree
At All Somewhat Completely

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

16) I feel very involved in our relationship – like I have put a great deal into it.
17) My relationships with friends and family members would be complicated if my partner and I were to break up (e.g., partner is friends with people I care about).

18) Compared to other people I know, I have invested a great deal in my relationship with my partner.

19) I want our relationship to last for a very long time (please circle a number).

20) I am committed to maintaining my relationship with my partner.

21) I would not feel very upset if our relationship were to end in the near future.

22) It is likely that I will date someone other than my partner within the next year.
23) I feel very attached to our relationship—very strongly linked to my partner.

24) I want our relationship to last forever.

25) I am oriented toward the long-term future of my relationship (for example, I imagine being with my partner for several years from now).
### Appendix C-1: Table 1

*Correlations among Variables of Interest for Women in Non-Sexually Abusive Relationships (N=235)*

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¹Previous Adolescent/Adult Sexual Victimization  
²Thoughts about Ending the Relationship  
³213 participants in this analysis given attrition rates at Time 2  
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¹Previous Adolescent/Adult Sexual Victimization
²Thoughts about Ending the Relationship
³213 participants in this analysis given attrition rates at Time 2
*p<.05 **p<.01
Appendix C-2: Table 2

Correlations among Variables of Interest for Women in Sexually Abusive Relationships (N=70)

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\(^{1}\)63 participants included in these analyses due to attrition rates at Time 2

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$^1$63 participants included in these analyses due to attrition rates at Time 2

*p < .05 **p < .01
## Appendix C-3: Table 3

*Differences Between Women in Sexually Abusive Relationships (n=70) and Non-Sexually Abusive Relationships (n=235)*

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<td>23.18</td>
<td>4.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSC¹*</td>
<td>33.94</td>
<td>16.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Use</td>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>27.19</td>
<td>8.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitment*</td>
<td>37.08</td>
<td>9.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction*</td>
<td>31.37</td>
<td>6.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Alternatives*</td>
<td>19.34</td>
<td>9.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TER²*</td>
<td>7.17</td>
<td>3.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Trauma Symptomatology (TSC)
²Thoughts about Ending the Relationship (TER)
*Significant utilizing Holm’s procedure
### Differences Among Women in Sexually Abusive Relationships (n=70) and Non-Sexually Abusive Relationships (n=235)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abuse Variable</th>
<th>Sexually Abusive Relationships</th>
<th>Non-Sexually Abusive Relationships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% Yes</td>
<td>% No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Verbal*</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td>62.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Sexual*</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td>77.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Physical</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>85.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Adolescent/Adult Sexual*</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Physical*</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>72.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Verbal*</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant utilizing Holm’s procedure
### Appendix C-5: Table 5

**Summary of Stepwise Linear Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Sexually Abused Women’s (n=70) Thoughts about Ending the Relationship**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>$\beta$</th>
<th>SE $B$</th>
<th>$R^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction</td>
<td>-.53**</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>18.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitment</td>
<td>-.29**</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>5.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Physical Abuse</td>
<td>-.22**</td>
<td>.71</td>
<td>4.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Verbal Abuse</td>
<td>.20*</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>3.72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table only for 4th and final block of stepwise regression analysis (Total $R^2 = 62.5\%$)*

* $p < .01$, ** $p < .001$
Appendix C-6: Table 6

Summary of Stepwise Linear Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Non-Sexually Abused Women’s (n=235) Thoughts about Ending the Relationship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>β</th>
<th>SE B</th>
<th>R²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction</td>
<td>-.56**</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>18.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitment</td>
<td>-.32**</td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>5.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment²</td>
<td>.16**</td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>1.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Esteem²</td>
<td>.11*</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Table only for 4th and final block of stepwise regression analysis (Total $R^2 = 55.9\%$)
²Investment and Self-esteem are behaving as suppressor variables (Pedhazur, 1997)
* $p < .01$, ** $p < .001$
### Appendix C-7: Table 7

*Differences on Time 1 Variables Among Women who Stay (n=53) and Leave (n=10)*

*Sexually Abusive Relationships over the Interim*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Stay Mean</th>
<th>Stay SD</th>
<th>Leave Mean</th>
<th>Leave SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secure Attachment*</td>
<td>5.72</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoidance Coping</td>
<td>19.94</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>20.80</td>
<td>5.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypergender Ideology</td>
<td>39.68</td>
<td>11.04</td>
<td>37.90</td>
<td>6.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Esteem</td>
<td>23.10</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>22.90</td>
<td>5.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSC(^1)</td>
<td>34.20</td>
<td>16.72</td>
<td>32.70</td>
<td>18.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Use</td>
<td>8.66</td>
<td>6.66</td>
<td>6.40</td>
<td>5.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TER(^2)*</td>
<td>6.40</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>11.20</td>
<td>3.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>7.38</td>
<td>22.40</td>
<td>10.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitment</td>
<td>38.19</td>
<td>9.10</td>
<td>30.70</td>
<td>6.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction*</td>
<td>32.62</td>
<td>5.22</td>
<td>25.40</td>
<td>8.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Alternatives</td>
<td>18.47</td>
<td>8.71</td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>8.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Assaults</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Blame</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Trauma Symptomatology (TSC)  
\(^2\)Thoughts about Ending the Relationship (TER)  
*Significant utilizing Holm’s procedure
Appendix C-8: Table 8

Differences on Time 1 Variables Among Women who Stay (n=53) and Leave (n=10) Sexually Abusive Relationships over the Interim

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abuse Variable</th>
<th>Stay</th>
<th>Leave</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% Yes</td>
<td>% No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Verbal</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Sexual</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>77.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Physical</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>88.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Adolescent/Adult Sexual</td>
<td>66.0%</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Physical</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>75.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Verbal</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interim Sexual¹</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Sexual Victimization over the Interim Perpetrated by Time 1 dating partner
### Appendix C-9: Table 9

*Women’s Stay/Leave Decisions as a Function of Assault Type/Severity (N=63)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assault Type</th>
<th>% Stay</th>
<th>% Leave</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unwanted Contact</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coercion</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Rape</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed Rape</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C-10: Table 10

Summary of Stepwise Logistic Regression Analysis for Variables Prospectively Predicting Women’s Stay/Leave Decisions in Sexually Abusive Relationships (n=63) ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SE B</th>
<th>Odd’s Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction**</td>
<td>-.38</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Abuse²*</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>28.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma Symptomatology*</td>
<td>-.09</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure Attachment*</td>
<td>-.87</td>
<td>.37</td>
<td>.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Table only for 4th and final block of stepwise regression analysis. Stay coded as 0 and Leave coded as 1.
²Physical Abuse perpetrated by current dating partner
**p<.01 *p < .06.
Appendix C-11: Table 11

Summary of Stepwise Logistic Regression Analysis for Variables Prospectively Predicting Women’s Stay/Leave Decisions in Non-Sexually Abusive Relationships (n=213)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitment**</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- .11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table only for 1st and final block of stepwise regression analysis. Stay coded as 0 and Leave coded as 1.

**p < .01
Appendix D: Discussion of Suppressor Variables

In the regression analysis predicting non-sexually abused women’s thoughts about ending the relationship, investment demonstrated an unexpected positive association with thoughts about ending the relationship. The relationship between self-esteem and thoughts about ending the relationships also flipped direction in the regression analysis. Closer examination revealed that investment and self-esteem were behaving as suppressor variables, defined first by Horst (1941) and later by Conger (1974):

Suppressor variables have a zero order correlation with the criterion, but nevertheless contributes to the predictive validity of a test battery. The current definition of a suppressor variable is that it is a variable that increases regression weights and, thus, increases the predictive validity of other variables in a regression equation (pp. 36-37).

Although Conger (1974) explained a similar type of phenomenon, Cohen and Cohen (1975) labeled variables whose beta weight is the opposite sign from its correlation with the criterion variable as “net suppressor” (p. 91).

Investment

With regards to the current analyses, the investment variable was significantly correlated with satisfaction ($r=.15$), commitment ($r=.42$), and self-esteem ($r=-.17$). Moreover, investment demonstrated a very low, negative, and non-significant correlation ($r=-.08$) with the criterion variable (thoughts about ending the relationship). As demonstrated, however, when a stepwise linear multiple regression analysis was conducted, investment emerged as a significant
and positive predictor of women’s thoughts about ending the relationship. Although it accounted for less than 2% unique variance in women’s thoughts about ending the relationship, it did lead to an overall improvement in the model. Based on these observations, it was concluded that investment was behaving as a suppressor variable and emerged due to its association with the predictor variables, not due to its association with the criterion variable.

In order to more closely examine this phenomenon, a series of models were constructed separately for investment and self-esteem, investment and satisfaction, and investment and commitment. In the simultaneous multiple regression analysis with investment and self-esteem, the overall model was not significant \( F(2, 232) = 1.12, p = .33 \). Although investment was non-significant in this analysis (along with self-esteem), it demonstrated a negative association with thoughts about ending the relationship. In the second simultaneous multiple regression analysis with investment and satisfaction, the overall model was significant \( F(2, 232) = 111.52, p < .001 \). Although investment emerged in the positive direction, it was not significant; satisfaction was significant and negative. In the third simultaneous multiple regression analysis with investment and commitment, the overall model was significant \( F(2, 232) = 70.19, p < .001 \). Investment emerged as a significant and positive predictor in this analysis, and commitment emerged as a significant and negative predictor. These analyses suggest that the investment variable is primarily serving to suppress unexplained variance in commitment variable. This is congruent with the stepwise multiple
regression analysis, such that the beta weight for commitment increased when investment was entered into the model.

*Self-Esteem*

With regards to the current analyses, the self-esteem variable was significantly correlated with satisfaction ($r=0.23$) and investment ($r=-0.17$). Moreover, self-esteem demonstrated a very low, negative, and non-significant correlation ($r=-0.04$) with the criterion variable (thoughts about ending the relationship). As demonstrated, however, when a stepwise linear multiple regression analysis was conducted, self-esteem emerged as a significant and positive predictor of women’s thoughts about ending the relationship. Although it only accounted for approximately 1% unique variance in women’s thoughts about ending the relationship, it did lead to an overall improvement in the model. Based on these observations, it was concluded that self-esteem was behaving as a suppressor variable and emerged due to its association with the predictor variables, not due to its association with the criterion variable.

In order to more closely examine this phenomenon, a series of models were constructed separately for self-esteem and investment, self-esteem and satisfaction, and self-esteem and commitment. In the simultaneous multiple regression analysis with self-esteem and investment, the overall model was not significant [$F(2, 232)= 1.12, p=.33$]. Although not significant, self-esteem emerged in the negative direction. In the next simultaneous multiple regression analysis with self-esteem and commitment, the overall model was significant
[F(2, 232)= 61.25, p<.001]. Self-esteem was not a significant predictor, but it was in the expected negative direction. In the final simultaneous multiple regression analysis with self-esteem and satisfaction, the overall model was significant [F(2, 232)= 118.02, p<.001]. In this regression analysis, the direction of self-esteem flipped. Specifically, self-esteem emerged as a significant and positive predictor, and satisfaction emerged as a significant and negative predictor. These analyses suggest that the self-esteem variable is primarily serving to suppress unexplained variance in the satisfaction variable. This is congruent with the stepwise multiple regression analysis, such that the beta weight for satisfaction increases when self-esteem is entered into the model.

Summary

The investment and self-esteem variables are behaving as suppressor variables in the stepwise linear regression analysis predicting non-sexually abused women’s thoughts about ending the relationship. Investment emerged due to its relationship with commitment, and self-esteem emerged due to its relationship with satisfaction. Thus, these two variables are not “true” predictors of women’s thoughts about ending the relationship.
Appendix E: Proposed Analyses Removed From Final Defense Document

Hypotheses

It was predicted that women who leave their sexually abusive partners over the interim will evidence decreased psychological distress at the 2-month follow-up assessment compared to women who remain in sexually violent relationships. It was also predicted that women’s psychological distress will be related to their attribution of blame. Specifically, it was hypothesized that self-blame will be positively related to various forms of psychological distress and that perpetrator blame negatively related to various forms of psychological distress.

Results

Changes in Psychological Distress. Differences scores were computed so that sexually abused women and non-sexually abused women could be compared on changes over the quarter in psychological distress. Specifically, difference scores were computed by subtracting Time 1 scores from Time 2 scores on the following TSC scales: Dissociation, Anxiety, Depression, Trauma Index, Sleep Problems, Sexual Problems, and Overall Distress. Next, seven independent sample t-tests were conducted in order to compare differences in changes over the interim in distress between women who left and women who remained with their sexually abusive partners. In order to control for family-wise error, the sequential Bonferroni procedure was utilized (Holm, 1979). Results (Appendix F-1) suggested that there were no significant differences in changes over the interim in distress as a function of sexually abused women’s stay/leave decisions.
Attribution of Blame and Psychological Distress. A correlation matrix (Appendix F-2) was computed in order to examine the associations among attribution of blame variables (i.e., self-blame and perpetrator blame) and the various distress subscales of the Trauma Symptom Checklist (i.e., Dissociation, Anxiety, Depression, Trauma Index, Sleep Problems, Sexual Problems, and Overall Distress). None of the correlations were significant.

Discussion

Changes in various types of distress were not found to differ between women who remained with their sexually abusive dating partner and women who left their sexually abusive partner. It is possible that the Trauma Symptom Checklist is not a sensitive enough measure to capture changes in variables such as anxiety, where a more specific measure like the Beck Anxiety Inventory (Beck & Steer, 1993) would be more appropriate. It is also possible that college women do not demonstrate decreases after such a short period of relationship dissolution. In fact, previous research with battered women has found that women continue to be attached and dependent on their abusive partner following separation (Dutton & Painter, 1993). In a study of battered women seeking refuge at a shelter, Fiore, Lerner, & Kennedy (2000) found that women who immediately left a violent relationship demonstrated the highest levels of trauma symptomatology. Women who had been out of the abusive relationship for a long period of time demonstrated the lowest levels of trauma symptomatology. Thus, it is possible that the recovery process and symptom reduction may begin later for some women, as appears to be the case with this group of college women. Based on research in the marital
violence literature (Griffing, et al., 2002; Griffing, et al., 2005), it is also possible that women who leave their abusive dating partners enter into other dating relationships characterized by abuse. If this is the case, then it would not be expected that psychological distress would decrease.

Finally and contrary to hypotheses, there were no significant correlations among the distress variables and the attribution of blame variables. It is possible that these results are attributed to the unstandardized items that were used to measure perpetrator-blame and self-blame. It is also possible, that attribution of blame for the sexual abuse does not play a direct role in women’s levels of psychological distress.
### Appendix F-1: Table 12

*Changes in Distress over the Interim as a Function of Staying with (n=63) or Leaving (n=10) a Sexually Abusive Partner*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Stay</th>
<th></th>
<th>Leave</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean(^1)</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>Mean(^1)</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSC Total</td>
<td>-7.53</td>
<td>10.44</td>
<td>-3.08</td>
<td>20.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>-1.45</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>-0.40</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>-1.45</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>-0.39</td>
<td>4.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma Index</td>
<td>-1.66</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>5.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissociation</td>
<td>-1.35</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>4.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Problems</td>
<td>-2.02</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>-3.40</td>
<td>4.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Disturbances</td>
<td>-1.32</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>6.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Mean Differences Scores (Time 2 – Time 1), so negative scores represent decreases over the interim and positive scores represent increases over the interim.
Appendix F-2: Table 13

*Correlations Among Attribution of Blame Variables and Psychological Distress Variables (n= 70)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Self-Blame</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>.12</td>
<td>.12</td>
<td>-.03</td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td>-.02</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Partner-Blame</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>-.02</td>
<td>.17</td>
<td>-.04</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dissociation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Anxiety</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Depression</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Trauma Index</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sleep Probs.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Sexual Probs.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Total Distress</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>