### TABLE 3. Percentage of subjects who agreed or strongly agreed with rape myths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In most cases, when a woman is raped, she was looking for it.</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women provoke rape by their appearance or behavior.</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A man can control his behavior regardless of how sexually excited he is.†</td>
<td>86.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The degree of resistance that a woman presented should be the main factor in determining whether what happened was a rape.</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If someone makes a rape charge two weeks after it happened, it probably was not a rape.</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women often lie about having been raped.</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a woman goes to the home of her date, this means she is consenting to have sex.</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a woman fondles a man's genitals, this means she is consenting to have sex.</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A man is justified in having sex if his partner agreed to but changed her mind at the last minute.</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A man is justified in having sex if his partner agreed to but changed her mind at the last minute.</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Statement was reverse coded in analyses. Notes: Subjects were asked to indicate strong agreement, agreement, disagreement or strong disagreement with each statement. Surveys with responses missing on four or more statements were excluded. For surveys with responses missing on 1–3 statements, responses for the missing items were imputed using the mean of the subject’s completed items, taking into account the reverse coding for the third item. Cronbach’s alpha for the scale was 0.69.