Gendered Perceptions of Perpetrator Intent in Men’s Unintentional Sexual Harassment of Women
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ABSTRACT: Women and men tend to recognize and agree upon what constitutes quid pro quo sexual harassment. They disagree, however, over less blatant, and especially unintentional sexually harassing situations- arguably, the most common form. Women are more likely to view unintentional offenses such as sexual joking, comments, and compliments as sexually harassing, where as meant tend to see them as good-natured or flattering. Men may be unintentionally harassing women, in part, because they a) fail to recognize that women feel threatened, b) perceive friendly cues as more sexual than women and c) misinterpret women’s communication patterns. It is also likely that perpetrators’ behaviors are motivated by multiple goals simultaneously. Moreover, women’s and men’s perceptions are likely to differ with respect to what perpetrators’ intentions are. Yet, the nature and dimensions of what differentiates women’s and men’s perceptions of perpetrator intent in unintentional sexual harassment remain virtually unexplored. In this study, employed women and men respond to three video-taped scenarios, previously determined to depict the unintentional sexual harassment of women in the workplace. Likert-type scales assess the degree to which they perceive the scenarios to be hostile, offensive, intimidating, threatening, harassing, interfering, controlling, teasing, friendly, respectful, flirting, or complimentary. Results indicate that women and men differ with respect to the good-natured intentions of the perpetrator. Findings are discussed in terms of implications for mitigating unintentional sexual harassment by reducing perceptual differences between the sexes.

Exploiting the Networth of Children? An Examination of Internet Self-Regulatory Advertising Guidelines
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Counteracting the Effects of Sex-Role Stereotypes in Children’s Television Programming: The Role of Mediation
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Salience Cues in Print and Online Newspapers
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ABSTRACT: This study compared the prominence of stories of different types in online and traditional print newspapers in the context of agenda setting. A content analysis was performed, comparing traditional salience cues in both print and online newspapers. The study also examined salience cues unique to the Web. Analysis revealed that print newspapers differentiate prominence between story types more than online papers in regard to both traditional and Web unique salience cues. The data suggest that stories which do not traditionally receive high prominence in print papers receive more prominence online as a result of lack of space
constraints. This implies there is a democratization of news online, involving an equality of prominence between story types.