Sex, Alcohol and Gender: 
A Study of Finnish University Students

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Use of alcohol and other drugs by adolescents and young adults is a major societal issue in Finland as well as in several other countries including the United States (1, 2). The concern has primarily been with the negative behavioral consequences of drinking behavior. Negative outcomes associated with alcohol use include automobile accidents, suicides, and violent crimes (3). Not all outcomes of drinking behavior by teenagers and young adults are negative, however. Some behavioral outcomes of drinking are associated with greater sociability, such as increased social assertiveness, sexual interest, and affection (4). How alcohol contributes to these behaviors has been less frequently researched.

Review of the Literature
The Relationship between Consumption of Alcohol and Sexual Experiences

The relationship between alcohol use and sexual arousal and experiences has been examined in both survey and experimental studies. The experimental research has focused on the effects of both actual alcohol consumed, and beliefs about alcohol having been consumed, on sexual arousal to sexual stimuli. In the survey research, the degree to which alcohol is associated with past sexual experiences has been examined. The results from both the experimental and the survey studies indicates that alcohol affects, or is related to, sexual arousal and expression. The exact nature of the effect or relationship, however, seems to depend on several factors, including gender.

Physiological Effects. The research examining the physiological effects of drinking alcohol indicates that actual alcohol consumption has a negative effect on the degree to which men become aroused, although primarily at higher doses of alcohol (5). For example, in a study by Farkas and Rosen (6), men drank one of four doses of alcohol (including a zero-level), and then viewed a sexual film. Men drinking a low dose of alcohol became more aroused than men who drank no alcohol. Increasing doses beyond the lowest level, however, had a negative effect on arousal. A significant, negative effect of alcohol consumption on physiological measures of men's arousal was not, however, found in an experiment using only lower levels of alcohol (7).

Beliefs about alcohol consumption can also affect physiological sexual arousal, and in some experiments, have had a stronger effect than actual alcohol consumption on men's physiological arousal to sexual material. A
significant effect of the expectancy manipulation was demonstrated, however. Men who believed that they had consumed alcohol experienced greater sexual arousal in response to sexual films than men who believed that they had consumed only a nonalcoholic beverage (8, 9). Expectations about alcohol consumption did not affect physiological sexual arousal for women, however (10).

**Subjective Effects.** The research indicates that alcohol, particularly in the form of an expectancy manipulation, has a positive effect on subjective measures of sexual arousal for both men and women. For example, Wilson and Lawson (7) found that the more alcohol men believed that they had consumed, the more sexually aroused they reported themselves to be (see also 11, 12). Women's self-reports of sexual arousal also have been found to be positively influenced by their beliefs about the amount of alcohol consumed (10).

**Survey Research**

The relationship between sexuality and consumption of alcohol has also been examined in survey research. Whereas experimental studies have examined sexual arousal to a specific sexual stimulus in a controlled situation, the focus of the survey research has been on how alcohol use and sexual experiences are related in real life. Some survey research indicates that people believe that alcohol enhances their sexual experiences, and use it for that purpose. For example, Rockwell, Ellinwood, and Kantor (13) found that 51% of the men and 44% of the women said yes to the question »Have you ever used 'drugs' (including alcohol) to intensify sexual experience.« In responses to an Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire developed by Brown, Golman, Inn, and Anderson (14) college men and women reported expecting several positive effects of alcohol consumption on sexuality, including an enhancement of sexual performance and experience, an improvement in social skills, and a reduction of tension (cf. 15). A gender difference emerges in a survey study conducted with 20,000 adults of many age groups based on a questionnaire published in *Psychology Today* (16). In this study, 45% of the men as compared to 68% of the women reported that alcohol »greatly« or »somewhat« increased their enjoyment of sex. A depressive effect of alcohol on sexual enjoyment, however, was reported by 42% of the men as compared to 21% of the women. Thus, the women in this study were more likely than the men to report that drinking increased sexual pleasure.

In other survey research, both drinking behavior and sexual behavior, as well as feelings and attitudes, are measured and the relationship between the two examined. The more general topic of this research has been identification of the correlates of sexual experience, and alcohol or drug use is measured as one possible correlate. These studies have been conducted primarily with college students.

For example, Curran, Neff, and Lippold (17) found that the degree of sexual experience (as measured by Bentlers (18, 19) Heterosexual Inventory) was related to several background characteristics and behaviors. In this vein, the more sexually experienced men and women were, the more frequently
they drank and the more they preferred their partner to drink. The correlation between an index of alcohol consumption and sexual experience was somewhat higher for the women (.389) than it was for the men (.318).

Murstein and Holden (20) also examined several correlates of the sexual behavior of college students. They found support for their hypothesis that nonvirgin men and women would have greater involvement with drugs (including alcohol) than virgin men and women. Nonvirgin men were more likely to have used liquor or beer, as well as drugs such as marijuana, or heroin, than were virgin men. Differences were also found between virgin and nonvirgin women. Nonvirgin women were more likely to have used beer, marijuana, or heroin.3

Other studies conducted with adolescents or young adults in the United States have also found a strong positive correlation between sexual behavior and substance use (see, for example, 21, 22, 23). Although most of these studies were conducted in the United States, the link between drinking and a more liberal sexual lifestyle has been found in other countries as well, including Finland (24, 25, 26, 27, 28).

Purpose of This Study
Survey methodology was also employed in the present study to increase our understanding of the relationship between alcohol and sexuality. This study goes beyond the previous survey research by considering several ways in which alcohol use and sexual variables may be related. For example, in this study, we examine not only the relationship between alcohol use and heterosexual experience, but also how alcohol use is related to experiences with masturbation, pornography, sexual arousal and pleasure, orgasms, and homosexuality. Furthermore, unlike most previous research, how alcohol consumption is related to sexual attitudes is examined as well. We consider not only how respondents' self-reports of sexual behaviors, feelings, and attitudes are related to their self-reports of alcohol use, but also how respondents' own perceptions of how alcohol use has affected their sexuality. The focus is on how the relationship between consumption of alcohol and sexual patterns may differ for men and women, which has not been thoroughly examined before.

The Theoretical Framework for Gender Differences
Although we will not state a priori hypotheses concerning gender differences, there is a theoretical framework that will guide our exploration of the questionnaire data. This is the framework of scripts and scenarios (29, 30). A sexual script or scenario specifies what is appropriate sexual behavior and the circumstances under which these behaviors should occur. As pointed out by DeLamater (31), men and women develop scenarios that are based upon different orientations. Traditionally, men are more likely to develop a recreational orientation. In this orientation, most women are appropriate coi-
tal partners and an emotionally close relationship is not necessary for sexual activity to occur. The traditional orientation of women, on the other hand, is more likely to be a relational one. In this orientation, sex is appropriate only in an emotionally close relationship. Thus, for many women, there are more restrictions on sexual behavior. If men and women do subscribe to different sexual scripts and scenarios, these differences should be reflected in how drinking is related to their sexuality.

Method
Sample and Procedure
The participants in this survey study, which was carried out in the autumn of 1983, were 968 undergraduate students at the University of Helsinki. A pool of 1575 students was initially and systematically selected through the undergraduate student register at the university. These students were mailed the questionnaire and a stamped, return envelope in which to send it back. A few weeks after the initial mailing, all members of the pool were sent a follow-up note. At the completion of the data collection, the overall response rate was 61.5%. This can be considered a good response rate for a mailed survey (32), and may even be considered exceptional given the nature of the topic of the survey. (This can be compared to response rates for other surveys on sex, such as Hunts (33), which was 20%.)

The possibility of a volunteer bias, however, cannot be totally discounted. The 61.5% (N = 968) who responded to the questionnaire may be different from the 38.5% (N = 607) who did not, in ways related to the variables being studied (i.e., sexual attitudes, feelings, behaviors, and alcohol use). More generally, the respondents may not represent the larger student population from which they came. Methodological analysis of sex studies (e.g. 34, 35), however, have shown that the problems in generalizing the results of sex surveys are very similar to those in generalizing from all surveys. In practise, according to their analysis, response rates do not have a very large effect on the results. If there is bias in the results, it probably lies in the respondents being somewhat more sexually active and experienced than would be the case in the general student population.

More women were in the final sample than men (626 women as compared to 341 men). This occurred for two reasons. First, there were more women enrolled as undergraduate students (59% women as compared to 41% men), and thus more women were initially sent the questionnaire. Second, the response rate was higher for women (68.4%) than it was for men (52.7%). This is consistent with other evidence that indicates that men tend to have a lower response rate in mail surveys than do women (for Finland, see 36).

Whether the subject matter of the questionnaire affected the gender difference in response rate, thus possibly biasing gender difference comparisons, is difficult to determine. Overall, however, the difference in response rates between men and women was neither large nor probably significantly related to the subject matter enough to conclude that there is any systematic bias in the results concerning gender differences.
Because the sample was drawn from the total population of undergraduate students at the university, students from a wide variety of backgrounds and majors were represented. The age of the respondents ranged from 18 to 44, with a mean of 24.7. The undergraduate years were represented almost equally.

Results

Alcohol Use by Men and Women

Only 53%-66% of the men and women had never used alcohol. Some gender differences were found, however, in drinking patterns. First, men drank more often than did women. Whereas one third of the men used alcohol several times a week, only one fifth of the women did so. Second, men reported becoming more intoxicated when they drank. For example, at the last occasion of drinking, 70% of the men as compared to 53% of the women had become heavily so. Thus, there was not a gender difference in the proportion of those who ever drank, but women reported drinking less often and were less likely to report becoming intoxicated. A similar pattern has been found in other studies and societies (37, 38, 39).

Sexual Life of Men and Women

Men and women in this university sample were very similar in terms of heterosexual activity. Eighty percent of both men and women had experienced coitus, and about a third of both genders had their first sexual intercourse by the age of 18 years. In addition, men and women were similar in their number of coital partners. Approximately two-thirds of both men and women had more than one partner, 44% more than three partners, 28% more than five partners, and 15% more than ten partners. About a third had more than one coital partner in the past twelve months. Furthermore, both the men and women were found to engage in coitus with about equal frequency. Almost three-quarters of the experienced men and women reported having coitus at least twice a week.

Gender differences were found, however, in other sexual activities. The women were found to masturbate less often than men, had not experienced orgasms in coitus as often as men, and viewed pornography less often than men. Furthermore, the women were less likely to report that they suffered from shyness in getting to know the opposite sex.

Alcohol Use and Sexual Life

Half of both male and female students thought that alcohol eases and benefits socio-sexual relations. More specifically, the majority believed that alcohol helped them in getting closer to someone of the opposite sex, being more comfortable in the company of others, getting to know people better, expressing their feelings, being funnier and wittier in conversation, being more popular or active at dances, achieving a good mood for sex, and enjoying sex
more than without it. Thus, alcohol may, objectively or subjectively, help to relax one in the social relations that surround sexuality. On the other hand, alcohol use was reported to have hampered relations with the opposite sex, to have led to undesired sexual activities, and to have negatively affected their sexual response.

Table 1. Effects of Alcohol Use among Finnish Students (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Positive effects:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol has often or sometimes helped in:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting closer to the opposite sex</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being more comfortable in the company of others</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting to know someone better</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being able to express one’s feelings</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being funnier or wittier in conversation</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being more popular or active at dances</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieving a good mood for sex</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enjoying coitus more than without it</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negative effects</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol has hampered relations with opposite sex</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has engaged in undesired sexual activities after</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>having drunk alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believes alcohol makes it more difficult to have an erection or orgasm in coitus</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>(848)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In past 12 months, those who used alcohol.

Finally, again for both men and women, there were other relationships found between use of alcohol and sexual variables. Those who used alcohol more often had engaged in coitus at a younger age, currently engaged more frequently in coitus and masturbation, viewed pornography more often during the past year, had a greater overall number of coital partners as well as in the past twelve months, and were less likely to be monogamous or demand monogamy from their partner. More frequent drinkers were also more likely to consider homosexuality acceptable than those who were less frequent drinkers. Finally, more frequent drinkers were more likely to be satisfied with their own sexual life. We suggest that alcohol use and sexual liberalism often are connected in one pleasure-seeking lifestyle.
**Table 2. Alcohol Use and Sexual Life among Finnish Students (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of Alcohol Use*</th>
<th>Five times a year to every other week</th>
<th>About once a week</th>
<th>More often</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First coitus before age 18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current coitus twice a week or more</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masturbated during last month</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewed pronography in past 12 month</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of coital partners more than one</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least one casual partner in past 12 months</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has had sex outside current steady relationship</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would allow present steady partner to have sex with other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considers homosexuality acceptable (always)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current sexual life satisfactory (very or fairly)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>(140)</td>
<td>(359)</td>
<td>(219)</td>
<td>(294)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In past 12 months.

With respect to sexual attitudes, the relationship between frequency of alcohol use and the acceptance of nonmonogamy from a partner was stronger for women than men. This was also the case for the relationship between alcohol use and liberal attitudes toward homosexuality.

**Sexual Feelings and Behaviors**

Gender differences were found in how frequency of alcohol use is related to the ways in which orgasms are reached. Among the men, those who used alcohol more often experienced orgasms in a greater variety of ways. They experienced orgasms through masturbation, as well as through the heterosexual activities of petting and coitus. Men who drank less masturbated to orgasm as much as men who drank more (except for the highest category of drinkers), but were less likely to report orgasms through petting or coitus.
Table 3. Alcohol Use among Finnish Student Men and Experience of Orgasm in Various Ways (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of Alcohol Use*</th>
<th>Five times a year to every other week</th>
<th>About once a week</th>
<th>More often</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Four times a year or less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five times a year to every other week</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About once a week</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More often</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experienced orgasm*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experienced orgasm*:</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>In masturbation</th>
<th>In petting</th>
<th>In coitus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In masturbation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In petting</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In coitus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>(34)</td>
<td>(115)</td>
<td>(73)</td>
<td>(116)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In past 12 months.

In general, erectile problems were not very common among the men in this study. Of the student men who had experienced coitus, only three percent had difficulties with erection quite often. Although erectile difficulties were not found to be directly connected with the frequency of alcohol use, the connections between alcohol and erectile problems were evidenced in other ways. For example, an above average number of student men who had been intoxicated when they last drank alcohol had experienced erectile difficulties.

Among women, less frequent drinkers were less likely than more frequent drinkers to reach orgasm in any way. Problems in achieving orgasms were, however, also more common among women for whom alcohol had been used in connection with coitus, in helping to get closer to someone of the opposite sex, or in enjoying coitus more than when they were sober.

In terms of a more subjective measure, for the women, lower levels of pleasure were also found among those for whom alcohol was used in connection with coitus, in helping to get closer to someone of the opposite sex, or to enjoy coitus more.

Factor Analysis. Men and women may attach different meanings to drinking and sex. To examine in another way whether the alcohol-sex patterns of men and women differ, a factor analysis was conducted on a number of the questionnaire items, separately for men and women. By including in the factor analysis data on both sexual life and alcohol use, the results can be examined to draw some suggestive conclusions regarding the patterns of alcohol use and sex life of men and women.
The first factor that emerged, for both men and women, was what we called *sexual activeness and satisfaction*. This factor shows the frequency of alcohol use to be connected with a relatively early start in sexual life, liberal sexual attitudes, satisfaction with one’s sexual partner and sexual life (male loading only .31), and reaching orgasms in a number of ways. There were no large differences between men and women in these loadings. We see this configuration as reflecting a single standard, pleasure seeking script that includes both alcohol use and sex.

Also for women only, the *frequent use of alcohol* was moderately connected to a factor we label *sexually liberal attitudes* (.29). Sexual attitudes were liberal on the overall scale and in various specific ways: love was not considered a necessary condition for engaging in sex (.40), they had more liberal attitudes towards their partner’s past sexual relationships, both partners had had outside sexual relationships (partner .42), and they also had a greater number of coital partners. We see this factor as reflecting a break with the broad traditional women’s script as described earlier. This is an »emancipation script«. Given the double standard, we believe that for the men there was less of a need for a corresponding factor in connection with the use of alcohol.

For men only, the *frequent use of alcohol* (but with the modest loading of .34) was generally concentrated on whether or not alcohol was used in establishing sexual relationships. We call this the *social-sexual courage* factor. We see this factor as relating to the strain of the male role in social-sexual matters. Difficulty in getting to know the opposite sex loaded on this factor (.33). So did alcohol use in connection with coitus, and with respect to first coitus
Its use in getting close to someone of the opposite sex, and in other sex and relationship matters, were also involved. An above average number of coital partners and more casual sex also loaded on this factor. The use of alcohol, however, was reported to have hampered as well as helped their sexual life.

Among women only, there was a factor in which alcohol was used in relation to coitus. We call this the alcohol for sexual satisfaction factor. This included items indicating a relatively large total number of coital partners as well as in the past 12 months (.41), and that the use of alcohol had both helped and hindered their sexual life. The difference between this factor and the men’s above, however, was that frequent alcohol use did not load on this factor. Alcohol was used in connection with coitus only now and again, and this was also related to alcohol being used with regard to their first coitus (.39). For the women, the use of alcohol in connection with coitus was thus as regular as with the men. Only 4% of the women used alcohol »often« in connection with coitus while 65% had used it »sometimes«. This may be due to the fact that women need not show as much social initiative as men. At times, women used alcohol to increase sexual satisfaction, while some men used alcohol almost as a necessity to have the confidence to pursue and engage in sex, and start relationships. One must remember, though, that alcohol use was typically connected with an active and satisfactory life for both men and women.

Summary and Conclusions

This survey study adds information on the relationship between alcohol use and sexuality among young adults. In general, alcohol use was associated for both men and women, with a more liberal sexual lifestyle. The data revealed, in several ways, that alcohol use and sex »go together« and for both genders.

There were also differences, however, between men and women in the relationship between alcohol use and sexual behaviors, feelings, and attitudes. The factor analysis indicated that men and women have some different relationships between drinking and sex. For example, use of alcohol was associated with a specific factor of liberal sexual attitudes for women only. For men only, on the other hand, use of alcohol was associated with the difficulty of establishing sociosexual relationships.

To understand these gender differences, the underlying causal direction of the association between alcohol and sexuality should be considered. Does alcohol use cause changes in sexual attitudes, feelings, and behaviors, or do certain sexual behaviors, feelings, and attitudes lead one to use alcohol? Survey research cannot adequately determine which is the cause and which the effect, but it is likely that both directions are operating. Certainly, the experimental research indicates that alcohol in one way or another does have an effect on sexual arousal and pleasure. The reverse relationship – sexual desires in some way leading to alcohol use – although not experimentally documented, also is plausible. If sexual desires do affect drinking behavior, the effect
is probably mediated by sexual scripts. Thus, men and women, who are guided by different sexual scripts/scenarios or expectations of what is appropriate sexual behavior, will use alcohol for different reasons or circumstances. Generally, the traditional sexual script for women is characterized by prescriptions. For example, traditionally, women are not supposed to achieve too much sexual pleasure, to have sex in casual relationships, to view pornography, or to take sexual initiative. Women may drink in order to act in more liberal ways than their traditional sexual script dictates. This would explain women’s greater use of alcohol in sex-related matters and to increase sexual satisfaction. We have seen that men, on the other hand, may use alcohol more to help them in their traditional socio-sexual role. They are expected to seek sex, to always be capable of arousal, and to take the initiative in sexual relations. Men may use alcohol when they have problems living up to this sexual script.

There is another explanation for the relationship found between alcohol use and sexuality in our data and this may also account the gender differences found. Both drinking behavior and sexual patterns may be caused by a third variable, such as is the decision to live a more liberal, pleasure-seeking lifestyle. With women’s scripts proscribing both alcohol use and sex, a greater declaration of emancipation may be effected by women than men.

There are several issues that need to be considered in future research. More experimental research needs to be conducted that considers not only possible gender differences in the effect of alcohol on sexual arousal and interest, but also possible gender differences in the effect of alcohol on sexual arousal and interest, but also possible gender differences in the effect of alcohol on sexual arousal and interest on drinking behavior. Survey research needs to further identify the social and sexual motives men and women may have for drinking, as well as the context in which the drinking occurs. Drinking that leads to sexual interaction may involve both partners, but only one partner may plan the drinking and be sexually assertive. In a recent study of a national sample for women, for example, Klassen and Wilsnack (23) found that women were more likely to report that drinking increased a partner’s sexual aggressiveness than they were to report that drinking increased their own sexual assertiveness.

Resumé
Footnotes
1. Alcohol decreases the secretion of testosterone and increases the secretion of estrogen (40) which causes the decrease in sexual interest and activity among men (41).
2. These differences, however, may be a result of the greater amounts of alcohol consumed by men at any time (see, e.g., 42).
3. No difference between virgin and nonvirgin women, however, was found for use of liquor.
4. According to earlier studies (e.g. 43, 27.), men in Finland and Sweden began coital activity at an earlier age than women did. Later studies showed that a difference between the sexes had disappeared (44, 45).

Abstract Nordisk Sexologi 1990:8:268-281

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Past research suggests that women and men develop different sexual scripts and scenarios which specify what is appropriate sexual behavior and the circumstances under which these behaviors should occur. This research focuses on the way in which these sexual scripts affect how alcohol use is related to sexual attitudes, feelings, and behaviors. Almost 100 Finnish undergraduate students completed a questionnaire measuring use of alcohol, attitudes about alcohol use, sexual attitudes, heterosexual behavior, homosexual behaviors and feelings, and other questions about sexuality. The results indicate that, for both men and women, use of alcohol was associated with a more liberal sexual lifestyle. Furthermore, both men and women believe that alcohol had facilitated their socio-sexual relations. Some gender differences appeared, however. For example, a factor analysis indicates that men and women showed some differences in the relationship between drinking behavior and sex.

References


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