

## *Original Paper*

# Characteristics of Dating Intoxicated Sexual Assault and Crime Prevention

Sui Yuan

Law School Beijing Normal University, Beijing, 100875, China

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### **Abstract**

*Dating drunken sexual assault cases have certain peculiarities and complexities involving interpersonal interactions in which the perpetrator and the victim mutually construct the situation. By analyzing both the misunderstanding and misalignment of sexual concepts and the influence of alcohol on sexual consent involved in two typical cases, it then analyzes the crime prevention problems in dating drunken sexual assault cases and puts forward effective crime prevention proposals with a view to better preventing the occurrence of such crimes.*

### **Keywords**

*Drunken sexual assault, Dating sexual assault, Crime prevention, Sexual consent*

### **Introduction**

Dating sexual assault is actually a type of acquaintance sexual assault, which refers to an interactive prerequisite of mutual familiarity between the offender and the victim and an agreement to meet (e.g., a date or a party), emphasizing a two-way interactive relationship between the offender and the victim. Dating sexual assault is not an anomaly in sexual assault cases; according to the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 8 out of 10 rape victims know the offender, usually on a casual or regular date (2015). According to relevant studies, date or acquaintance rape accounts for 80-90% of sexual assaults, and stranger rape for 10-20% (Koss, Dinero, Seibel, & Cox, 1988). Chinese scholars analyzed the collection of cases (filing data) on the police data platform from 2010-2014 in nine districts of H City, Province A, China, and found that there were 971 victims in rape cases that occurred in five years, of which 616, or 63.4%, were victims in acquaintance rape cases, and that the number of acquaintance rape cases has been increasing year by year (Chen, 2015).

Dating sexual assault cases often differ from the conventional image of sexual assault cases, such as a strong-bodied offender who forces the victim to have sex by coercion. In some dating sexual assault

cases, the offender does not force the victim to have sex by forcibly pouring alcohol, putting the victim in a situation where she cannot resist or does not know how to resist, and forcing the victim to have sex with her against her will. As a matter of fact, social life is complex and diverse, and the situation in which people in social life inter-construct each other are also flexible and changeable, and not all sexual assault cases are as singularly contextualized as we think they are. In practice, there is a situation in which the perpetrator and the victim are familiar with each other, meet for drinks or meals, or meet at a friend's party, and the two parties, or one of them, have sex after drinking on their own initiative, and the victim is sober the next day and realizes that she has been sexually assaulted. Alcohol is a common factor in date sexual assault, and a report issued by the American College and University Council on Substance Abuse (1994) showed that 90% of college rapes occur while the victim or perpetrator is under the influence of alcohol.

Unlike cases of premeditated rape, date-drunk sexual assault occurs as a tragedy resulting from a complex set of circumstances in which the perpetrator may have misunderstood the subjective meaning of the other person and believed that they were having ordinary sex with each other without thinking that rape might be involved. The miscommunication, or lack of communication, that characterizes many acquaintance rapes can often be traced to recklessness. Recklessness can lead a man to complete the sexual act heedless of the consequences. What one party considers normal sex and the other considers rape (Ayres & Baker, 2005). How the problematic expression of female sexual consent is defined, especially in an intoxicated state, is an issue that needs to be addressed. Due to social prejudice against sexual assault by acquaintances and victim blaming, or the fact that some victims are reluctant to describe their experience as rape, they are not clear about the legal definition of rape and are reluctant to expose or denounce such experiences. Studies have found that the more intimate the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, the less likely she is to reveal the fact that she was raped. However, acquaintance sexual assaults can be more traumatizing to the victim than strangers, and crime prevention for dating intoxication-type sexual assaults is also particularly important.

The research method adopted in this paper is the case study method, which analyzes and interprets two cases learned from the search of the China Judicial Instruments Network and the literature research in the journal China Prosecutor to explore the characteristics of drunken sexual assault reflected in the cases and, accordingly, put forward the proposal of the victimization prevention of dating drunken sexual assault.

Case 1: in China's sichuan province ya'an city happened in a case, Victim A and four friends at home for dinner and drinks, A drunkenly said "I want a playboy", the four friends discussed and contacted the perpetrator B, so that he would take the victim to have sex. A was drunk as hell by this point. During this period, A was drunk and slept on the floor, and B, with the help of a friend, took A away and had sex with him on two consecutive occasions. After the crime, B thought that he was in the mindset of a "one-night stand" to have sex with A. During the sexual relationship, A behaved in a cooperative manner, and the result was consistent with the effect pursued by A's "wanting a playboy".

The court finally ruled that B, against the will of the woman, took advantage of the victim A's drunkenness to have sex with A; A's four friends, against the will of the woman, took advantage of the victim A's drunkenness to contact B by phone to make him have sex with A; all of them constituted the crime of rape (Note 1).

Case 2: M and the victim N (female) were close friends for many years. During the gathering and celebration at the bar and grill, both parties drank alcohol, and N was emotionally excited after drinking. After the late-night dinner, M asked his friend to send N home, but N refused to go back. Because M needed to arrange for two male friends from out of town to stay at a hotel, he asked N if she would like to go to the hotel with him, and N agreed. On the way to the hotel, N kept crying on M's shoulder about her emotional experience. After arriving at the hotel, M asked his friend to open two rooms, took N to one of them and left. Later, when M heard N vomiting, he entered N's room to help clean up and stayed in N's room, where they had sexual intercourse. Two months later, M took the initiative to chat with N on wechat, which was discovered by N's boyfriend, who claimed she was raped and accompanied her to the police. After M arrived at the case, he always denied that he had sexual relations against N's will (Wang, Liu, & Zhou, 2019). In the end, the prosecuting authority concluded that the facts of suspect M's alleged rape were unclear and the evidence was insufficient, and recommended that his arrest should not be authorized.

### **The peculiarities and complexities of dating drunken sexual assault cases**

In cases of sexual assault that occur while intoxicated on a date, the parties are often well acquainted with each other and there is no violence or threat during the sexual assault. Before the date or party, the perpetrator did not have the subjective malice of forcibly having sex with the victim, which is different from the act of intentionally intoxicating the victim for the purpose of rape, or intentionally sexually assaulting an autonomous intoxicated victim, such as "picking up a drunk person" in front of a bar. There are even cases where the perpetrator and the victim are confidantes and friends who confide in each other and rely on each other.

Not all cases of sexual assault in a state of dating intoxication are the result of the offender knowing that the other person does not want to have sex with him and forcing her to do so, but some of them are the result of cognitive biases and misunderstandings in the interactions between the offender and the victim, and the offender's subjective malice is less or no malice.

For example, in Case 1, B, who has frequent one-night stands with other people in his life, did not realize that he was having sex with A against her true will, not to mention that he might be suspected of rape. This is actually a misalignment and misunderstanding between the offender and the victim based on differences in sexual concept.

Additionally, the ability of a victim to express sexual consent while intoxicated and the validity of the consent she expresses is also an issue worth exploring. In Case 2, it is worth exploring whether N lost his sense of resistance and ability to resist due to intoxication, and whether she had the ability to express sexual consent, but based on the actual evidence on file in Case 2, it was not possible to rule

out the reasonableness of the two parties engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, and therefore, in the end, prosecutors made the decision not to prosecute. In cases of drunken rape, the key is whether there is a violation of a woman's right to sexual autonomy. A woman in a state of intoxication may be unconscious, or she may be relatively conscious but physically incapable of resisting because of her intoxicated state. In the latter case, it is difficult to distinguish from the external manifestations of “being half-loath and half-consenting” and implied consent that characterize male-female interactions (Wang, Liu, & Zhou, 2019), and it is worth exploring the effects of drunkenness on women's sexual consent in male-female interactions, especially on dates and parties.

The subjective construction theory in the sociology of sexuality argues that “sexuality” is not a “measurable objective existence”, but is the sum of the subject's own feelings, perceptions and self-feedback based on a variety of calibrations, interpretations and evaluations, as well as the resulting practices of daily life. “Sexuality” comes from the mutual construction between subjects and between subjects and “situation”, in different time and space with different people using different ways to have sex will not only construct different “sexuality” but also construct different situations (Pan & Huang, 2007). In some cases, the perpetrator believes that the two parties are of the same mind and have reached a point where they can have sex in a mutually constructive situation, whereas in the victim's view it is just a feeling between friends and sexual relations are not permitted without a clear indication. This tragedy also illustrates that the study of victim victimization and how to avoid sexual abuse in normal interpersonal interactions is a more critical aspect of sexual victimization prevention (Zhao, (2014). In case 1 above, A, who had been drinking heavily at a party with her friends, put herself in a state of low control and recognition and claimed to her friends that she “wanted a playboy”, and four of her friends found B for her to have sex with. Her verbal behavior of asking for playboys became a precipitating factor for the four friends to help commit sexual assault as accessories to rape. B thought it was just an ordinary “one-night stand”, but in fact it was a non-consensual sexual assault while the victim was drunk. With economic development and continuous changes in the social environment, there has been a major shift in people's sexual attitudes. In this case, A and his four friends and B have large differences in sexual concepts, and misunderstandings and insufficient communication during parties and daily interactions have led to a tragedy under the serious misjudgment and misalignment of sexual concepts.

### **Misalignment of sexuality**

With the development of the economy, culture and other areas, people's sexuality continues to open up and develop. “Sexual freedom” and ‘sexual liberation’ have come into the public's view, and young people have become bold and forward-looking in their conception of sex, and more tolerant of more open sexual behavior. Some scholars conducted an online survey through China's largest dating site (the site requires real-name authentication and academic credentials) to study the degree of sexual openness among unmarried Chinese youths. Although the survey has certain shortcomings and can only show the degree of sexual openness of the more educated youth groups who have the need for marriage,

it can also be used as a certain reference. The survey showed that the proportion of living together before marriage was the most acceptable at 74.85%; followed by trial marriage at 67.99%; and the proportion of one-night stands was the least acceptable at 31.82%. This suggests that there are some differences between respondents' perceptions of different sexual behaviors sexuality (Tian, 2007). A survey conducted in 2007 showed that 31.82% of respondents were receptive to one-night stands, and that people's sexual awareness and attitudes tended to be more open and diversified (Xu, 2003). Another study on the perceptions and attitudes toward one-night stands among Chinese college students (although the study also suffered from sample selection problems, it can be used as a reference) indicated that 42.6% (346/813) of college students believed that college students could have one-night stands (Jiang, Jiang, Yang, & Wu, 2018).

Thus, it seems that the sexual concepts of Chinese young people are constantly opening up and diversifying, and the degree of acceptance and tolerance of "one-night stands" is increasing. In Case 1, B's sexuality in daily life is more open, A's sexuality is unknown. According to the available information and A's subsequent reaction, A's "wanting a playboy" is just a drunken expression, not really want to have a sexual relationship with the so-called "playboy", not really wanting to have sex with the so-called "playboy". A is more sexually conservative and does not want to have casual sex with others. This is not a value judgment on two different sexual concepts, conservative and open, but merely a comparison of the differences between the two individuals' sexual concepts. This case took place in the context of a mismatch between the different sexual concepts of A and four friends and B. In their life interactions, A and the four friends did not understand A's sexual concepts and the state of his daily sex life due to a lack of communication or a misunderstanding. They misinterpreted A's drunken statement of "wanting a playboy" and contacted B, who was more sexually open, for her to have sex with her.

### **Drunkennes and sexual consent**

Sexual assault is often accompanied by alcohol consumption, and the two cases mentioned above both involved sexual assault under the state of intoxication, which was produced by the victim's voluntary consumption of alcohol, and there was no intentional filling of alcohol by the offender in order to carry out the rape, and there was no subjective intent to premeditate to have a sexual relationship with the victim during the consumption of alcohol. Clearly, in Case 1, Victim A was too drunk and intoxicated to give explicit sexual consent, and even if she could have, it would have been ineffective. At the other extreme, sexual consent is valid when a person is only slightly intoxicated and has not lost the ability to think rationally and make decisions. Is sexual consent given by an intoxicated perpetrator who is in the middle of the spectrum between the two extremes valid? A woman in a state of intoxication who consents to sex with the other person, is what she says yes means yes?

In most countries, the crime of rape is committed by a person who forcibly administers alcohol to a victim and, while the victim is intoxicated, takes advantage of the fact that she is unable to resist and does not know how to do so in order to have sexual relations with the victim. And one-third of the U.S.

states consider it a crime to have non-consensual sexual intercourse with a victim who is voluntarily intoxicated and has diminished or lost the ability to recognize and identify herself. China takes into account the circumstances of different cases and the victim's reaction afterward, and in most cases chooses to find that it constitutes the crime of rape. While most states in the United States do not have clear laws regarding the treatment of intermediate state intoxication sexual assault, some universities have adopted policies that explicitly prohibit any level of sexual behavior while intoxicated (Director, 2022), such as, Beloit College, University of Tulsa, Ohio University, among others, have made it clear that a perpetrator in an intoxicated state is unable to give sexual consent, and that it would be a violation to have sex with an intoxicated person (Note 2). Yet draconian requirements for sexual consent can actually affect women's sexual rights and squeeze the space for female sexuality, such as the American College of Antioch's guidelines for sexual behavior. It requires explicit verbal confirmation of consent at every "stage" of sexual activity (kissing, undressing, touching of breasts, touching of genitals, etc.) (Cowling, 2004). Such a strict requirement of sexual consent is practically difficult to actualize in the complexities of social life. And sexual behavior in social life is not always a simple "yes is yes, no is no", consent in sexual behavior has a complex social, historical and personal factors.

Drunken sex is very common, and the occurrence of sex in an intoxicated state is a mutually constructed conjunction between both parties. Women are not always coerced or involuntarily involved in sexual acts as a party to the sexual act. Shifting society's perspective on women's objectivity in drunken sex also exists in the sense that they enjoy the pleasurable sensations that come from sex in a state of intoxication. Moreover, they desire to engage in intoxicated sex without giving the kind of clear, pre-intoxication consent that may be thought morally sufficient to authorize the activity (Cole, 2017), or the sexual pleasure derived from performative refusal, "half-assedness" in the context of drunken sex. Limiting the horizon to the dangers and harms to women that drunken sex can bring, and setting strict requirements for sexual consent, may not be the optimal solution to such incidents. Over-regulation of intoxicated sexual consent can somewhat reduce women's positive autonomy in deciding to engage in intoxicated sexual behaviors.

## **Crime Prevention for Dating Intoxicated Sexual Assaults**

### **1. Crime Prevention Analysis of Dating Intoxicated Sexual Assaults**

From the perspective of crime prevention, various measures to prevent the easy triggering of criminal motivation or the facilitation of the commission of criminal acts by appropriately modifying or controlling situational factors (i.e., the microenvironment, everyday life situations).

Situational crime prevention theory is the understanding of the occurrence of criminal behavior as an interactive process involving the offender, the victim, and the situation (in the case of microcriminal acts) or society (in terms of the macro-crime phenomenon). This two-way interaction between the situation and the actor is the logical basis for the theory of situational prevention to influence the rational choice of the actor by changing and controlling the situation. Reducing crime by minimizing

the motives that induce it or perpetrate it in everyday life. Routine Activity Theory can be used as a methodology to analyze victimization prevention in dating intoxication-based sexual assault. Routine Activity Theory was introduced by Marcus Felson and Lawrence E. Cohen in a paper entitled "Social Change and Crime Rate Trends: A Routine Activity Approach", Routine Activity Theory views likely offenders, a suitable target, and absence of capable guardian as a necessary condition for the occurrence of the crime (Wu, 2006). "A suitable target" is the first element selected by the offender as the object of the crime. Therefore, the key to reducing the incidence of victimization for the crime of sexual assault while intoxicated on a date is to reduce the likelihood of becoming "a suitable target" by eliminating the characteristics of "value, target mobility, salience, and accessibility" that make people susceptible to being selected by offenders for crimes in their daily activities. Reducing the likelihood of becoming "suitable targets for crime". Therefore, the key to reducing the incidence of victimization for the crime of sexual assault while intoxicated on a date is to eliminate the characteristics that make people vulnerable to being selected by offenders in their daily activities. These characteristics include "value, target mobility, salience, and accessibility." This approach reduces the likelihood of becoming "a suitable target" for crime. Routine Activity Theory analyzes the causes of victimization in terms of the victim's daily behavior and tries to reduce the idea of crime by changing the way people live their daily lives. Dating Intoxicated Sexual Assault In addition to the physiological factors such as age and intelligence of the victim in general assault cases, the following victimization factors are also present:

#### **(1) Victimization of victims**

Victimization should be a combination of all internal and external subjective and objective factors that connect with the victim and lead to his or her victimization. Japanese scholar Miyazawa Kiichi categorized victimization factors into two types based on their role: the predisposing type and the susceptibility type (Zhang & Xu, 1988). The former refers to the presence in the victim's behavior of factors that cause the offender to act and thereby victimize himself or herself. The latter is the unconscious conformity to the victimized state, reflecting the victim's vulnerability to the offender's inducements and to the offender's choice of victim.

#### **Situational Factor**

Some degree of similarity and homogeneity between offender and victim. In the case of sexual assault in a state of dating intoxication the victim and the offender meet to drink and talk together, it is popular in socializing to form and participate in a bureau, where drinking up is good for conversation, and further interactions will follow. Victims and offenders in date-drunk sexual assault cases meet to drink and talk together, and it is popular in socializing to form and participate in bureaus, where alcohol is consumed in order to have a good conversation, which is followed by further interactions. Some studies have shown that in cases of acquaintance rape, 26.1% of the victims had consumed alcohol before the victimization, of which 13.8% were in a state of intoxication; secondly, 1.6% were drugged (Chen, 2015). This suggests that some of the victim's drinking behavior in the course of social interactions has put him in a dangerous situation. Some foreign scholars pointed out that drinking between men and

women is seductive because it triggers some potentially dangerous desires. Case 2 M asked his friend to take N home, N refused to go back and followed M to the hotel, N refused to go home and went with M to the hotel. This behavior puts N in an environment where there are no monitors sufficient to deter crime and where M and N are the only ones in a private setting, an appropriate situation for M to have sex with N. Also, some studies say that drunk women are targeted by sexual predators at a higher rate. Women are more likely to be sexually assaulted during heavy episodic drinking than during non-drinking time periods (Parks, Hsieh, Bradizza, & Romosz, 2008). Intoxicated women are targeted for sexual assault for a variety of reasons, including a reduced ability to perceive risk, and a reduced ability to recognize sexual assault (Parks, Hsieh, Bradizza, & Romosz, 2008).

### **Behavioral Factors in Interaction**

In some cases, some of the victim's provocative words and behaviors can also precipitate a sexual assault. The victim's provocative or other positive behavior is a typical predisposing factor because it has a triggering effect on the offender's commission of the victimization. As mentioned earlier, in case 1, victim A claimed that she "wanted a playboy", and four friends found B for her to have sex with her, and the court ultimately ruled that the offenders constituted a joint perpetration of the crime of rape. Analysis of specific episodes can be found, A and friends in the party drunk, A's awareness and recognition of the ability to reduce the ability to control her own behavior, her request a playboy language behavior has become the offender to carry out the sexual assault of the triggering factors. In Case 2, N refused M's arrangement to get a friend to take her home and chose to go back to the hotel with M instead. The ambiguous sexual behavior of N crying on M's shoulder about her emotional experiences during this period is also claimed to have been a triggering factor for M to have sex with her. There are certain commonalities between the victims in both types of cases. They did not realize that their words and gestures could be a form of provocative behaviour, which could be a trigger for sexual assault. They also lacked the ability to perceive danger and did not realize the danger of their environment.

### **Lack of self-protection**

Dating drunken sexual assault victims often lack the ability to protect themselves, are gullible, and do not realize they are in a dangerous situation. High-risk daily activities that lack adequate sexual safety awareness and self-control can stimulate potential perpetrators and increase the likelihood of being sexually assaulted themselves. In Case 1, Victim A made a careless friend, and after getting drunk at a party with four friends, based on the victim's comment that she "wanted a playboy", they found B for her to have sex with him. The case is a case of misplaced perceptions between A and her friends, who were the ones who got B without her express consent while she was royally drunk, which eventually led to the tragedy. The four friends of A in this case constituted accessory to rape and were convicted and punished according to the law. However, we should also realize that A was too gullible in her daily interactions, did not understand what the four friends were really thinking, drank excessively at the party, did not realize that she was in a dangerous situation, and almost lost his ability to recognize and

control her state of being. There are also victims who do not realize that the perpetrator is involved in a criminal offence and do not know how to take legal action to protect themselves. There are also some women who, due to their young age and innocence, are unable to correctly evaluate interpersonal relationships and dangerous situations before they are victimized, and do not have sufficient experience in preventing and responding to emergencies, and are thus victimized by acts of rape. The victim's own physical, psychological and behavioral factors can trigger the occurrence of rape victimization to a certain extent, but this does not mean that people with these factors must have been sexually assaulted, and the study of individual causes is merely intended to provide a new line of thought for victimization prevention.

### **(2) Social factor**

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the scientism of sexuality had a great impact on the development of human life, but the “scientism of sexuality” showed its inherent flaws in the study of human society. He was first challenged by a number of anthropologists who, through field studies of a number of cultures, rejected such assumptions as the internal drive, universality, and essentiality of sexuality, and emphasized the influence of socio-cultural factors on sexual behavior and practices. The idea of “social construction” became popular in the 1970s and greatly influenced the study of sexuality in the humanities and social sciences (Pan & Huang, 2007). In fact, “sex” itself is a complex socially constructed process that is not only scientifically or physiologically explainable. Sexuality is influenced by different historical, cultural and social circumstances at different times. “Sexuality” derives from the mutual construction between subjects and between subjects and situations. Some cases of sexual assault are actually tragedies caused by cognitive bias and misplaced gender concepts in the interaction of different subjects.

### **(3) Developmental prevention**

Many cases of dating intoxication sexual assault occur because the perpetrator does not realize the importance of the expression of female sexual consent while intoxicated. They do not have a clear idea of what behavior may constitute the crime of rape. Some studies have shown that prevention programs for men can reduce the incidence of such crimes to some extent. Scientific sex education enables men to be aware of situations that are against the will of women and to avoid risky sexual behavior.

## **2. Recommendations for Dating Intoxicated Sexual Assault Crime Prevention**

### **(1) Lifestyle**

Hirschi proposed a self-control theory of internal causes of crime in the 1990s. According to the self-control theory, every type of sexual assault offense occurs because of the offender's lack of self-control and the existence of opportunities to induce the offense. The successive interactions between the perpetrator and the victim in the crime of sexual assault are due not only to the perpetrator's loss of self-control for short-term gain, but also to the fact that the victimized woman's choice of daily routine and poor daily habits create the temptation to trigger the crime. Therefore, in addition to raising awareness of sexual assault prevention, victims should also strengthen their internal

sense of self-regulation and choose relatively safe lifestyles.

Alcohol consumption a key factor in dating drunken sexual assault cases. Although alcohol consumption is harmless in most cases, it is difficult for women to recognize when they are in danger and to choose help when they are drinking excessively, especially when they are in an unconscious state. Therefore, in some drinking situations, women should be more aware of their own protective resources and the risk factors around them. In heterosexual interactions between acquaintances, women's own prevention can reduce the incidence of acquaintance rape to a certain extent. Severity of sexual assault is associated with average alcohol consumption (Gilmore, Lewis, & George, 2015). Enhance your own prevention by being more vigilant and aware in your daily interactions and controlling the amount of alcohol you consume.

## **(2) Strengthening sex education**

Sex education is a community-wide issue, and sex education and self-protection education for victims are also actions taken to prevent sexual abuse. Some studies will adopt certain prevention programs targeting men on college campuses (e.g., consent education, social norms education, bystander intervention training) (Cherniawsky & Morrison, 2022). By describing different scenarios of sexual assault, it helps them to improve their understanding of sexual consent and to recognize the circumstances under which an act is rape. Past research with these scenarios indicated that men in a coed rape-prevention program were better able than men in the nonintervention control group to identify (Gidycz, Orchowski, & Berkowitz, 2011).

In addition, strengthening education on women's sexual rights and awareness. Many of the victims of dating drunken sexual assault cases are relatively young women. Some of them do not know how to deal with the problems in the emotional life of both sexes because they have not received proper sex education. In the process of communicating and socializing with the opposite sex, they are not aware of what the other party may be thinking, and are not sensitive enough to the signals released by their own behavior, which in turn leads to tragic results under such mutual misunderstanding. At present, fewer schools offer courses on sex education, and the fragmented knowledge of sex obtained from the Internet and other sources stimulates their interest in exploring this area, but does not correctly guide their behavior in interactions between the sexes. Sex education should focus on the assertion of the sexual rights of the person concerned, especially the positive affirmation and defense of sexual autonomy, and provide positive guidance to the person concerned in dealing with interpersonal relationships (Zhao, 2014).

## **(3) Strengthening the awareness of self-prevention and enhancing the ability of self-protection**

Routine Activity Theory suggests that the motivation and perpetrator of a crime is a constant, and that there are always some percent of people in every society who will commit a crime for a particular reason. The most important way to prevent the occurrence of drunken sexual assaults on dates and to effectively avoid being victimized by crime is to raise awareness of the dangers in daily life and to enhance the ability to deal with the dangers of crime. Enhancing awareness of the need to protect

oneself from sexual victimization. Dependency is also a common characteristic of dating intoxicated sexual assault victims. Some victims are so trusting of male netizens they meet only online that they easily agree to meet on a date, and the choice of place and time of the date facilitates the occurrence of potential sexual assault. Therefore, in order to effectively prevent the occurrence of dating drunken sexual assault, while increasing social prevention and publicity and education, women themselves should establish a firm sense of self-vigilance and prevention of victimization, and not be easily deceived. To strengthen the standardization and discipline of self-speech and behavior. Enhance the ability to recognize and prevent dangers.

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