

DISCRIMINATING LIKELIHOOD OF RAPE RATINGS:
ATTITUDINAL, PERCEPTUAL, SEXUAL AROUSAL AND AGGRESSION
DISCRIMINATORS

by

Robert Edmund Smith

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presented to the University of Manitoba
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A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies of
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ABSTRACT

Discriminant function analysis was used to assess the relative effectiveness of attitude, perception, sexual arousal and aggression variables in the prediction of group membership defined on the basis of scores on "likelihood of rape" [LR] and "likelihood to use force against a female" [LF] measures. The research was guided by the suggestion that understanding the variables underlying LR and LF may provide insight into those factors which cause some men to commit acts of violence against women. Variables used in the analyses had previously been found to correlate with LR ratings and tend to be indicative of the attitude, perception, sexual arousal and aggression patterns of rapist populations. Two grouping variables were employed in the study. The first divided the sample into two mutually exclusive groups based on scores on the likelihood of rape rating. The second, based on the matrix of likelihood of rape and likelihood of force ratings, resulted in the definition of four mutually exclusive force-rape [FR] groups. The highest levels of discrimination between the LR and FR groups were attained with functions derived with combinations of variables from all four categories. Although each variable grouping contained a pool of information which contributed additively

to the function, the most effective variable grouping was composed of a variety of rape-supportive attitudes and beliefs. The most potent were two attitude variables which suggested that rape was a 'normal' activity, in that other men would rape and women would enjoy being raped. These data were interpreted as supporting theories of rape which consider socially transmitted attitudes about women and rape to be psychological releasers for sexual aggression and aggression against women generally. The notion of an 'aggression against women continuum' was supported, rather than a conceptualization of rape as a discrete isolated phenomenon. The findings also suggest a series of classification tools which could be employed to identify males who possess some 'proclivity to rape'.

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RES

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INTRODUCTION

The psychology of rape literature contains a growing body of studies on 'self-reported likelihood of raping' [LR] (Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980; Malamuth & Check, 1980a, 1980b, 1983; Tieger, 1981; Malamuth, 1981a; Briere, Malamuth & Cenitti, 1981). Malamuth (1981a) suggested that a better understanding of variables indicative of LR may provide insight into those social and personal factors which contribute to rape, and assist in the determination of ways to reduce or eliminate such factors. This conclusion was based on the suggestion that many of the dynamics found to underlie LR reports for some males also "underlie the actual commission of rape" for others.

If Malamuth's (1981a) contention is to have meaning then the predictive reliability of the variables used across the LR literature must be determined. In the study reported here the accumulated LR data base was reassessed. A discriminant function analysis (Kerlinger, 1973; Klecka, 1980) was employed to ascertain those variables which best differentiated groups defined on the basis of LR scores.

In the following discussion, the self-reported likelihood of raping literature is reviewed. To begin with, the LR measure is described. Then research reporting its correla-

tion with attitudinal, perceptual, sexual arousal and aggression measures is discussed. Included is a discussion of areas in which LR reports show correlations with variables found to differentiate rapists from non-rapists. Finally, a statement is made about the relevance of the present study to the specification of rape proclivity (Malamuth, 1981a).

Self-reported Likelihood of Rape [LR]

'Self-reported likelihood of rape' has been described as "an astonishing result" (Tieger, 1981) and as "one of the most disturbing findings in the rape literature" (Briere, Malamuth & Ceniti, 1981). Generally, this phenomenon involves a significant proportion of normal adult college student males rating themselves as having some likelihood of committing rape were the circumstances available to them and were there no possibility of discovery or punishment. Similarly, Koss and Oros (1980) reported that 23% of the male college students they studied admitted to occasions when they had become so sexually aroused that they felt they could not stop themselves from having sexual intercourse even though the woman did not want them to proceed. Further, Giarusso, Johnson, Goodchilds and Zellman (1979) found that more than half of the high school males they interviewed believed it was acceptable "for a guy to hold a girl down and force her to have sexual intercourse" in instances such as when "she gets him sexually excited" or "she says she is going to have sex with him and then changes her mind."

In an attempt to identify individuals who may possess a relative propensity to rape - yet have not necessarily actually raped - Malamuth and his colleagues asked males in a series of studies to indicate the likelihood that they would personally rape if they could be assured of not being caught and punished [the LR report] (Malamuth, 1981a; Malamuth & Check, 1980a, 1980b, 1983; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980; Malamuth, Resin & Spinner, 1979). This question was asked of males, across a variety of samples and geographic locations, under a variety of conditions (cf. Malamuth, 1981a). Typically, they were asked to indicate their responses on a five point scale from (1) not likely at all, to (5) very likely. Although there was some variability in the distribution of responses across studies it was generally and consistently found that a sizeable percentage of respondents indicated some likelihood of raping. Across all studies approximately 35% of males indicated some likelihood (i.e. a 2 or above on the scale) and an average of about 20% indicated higher likelihoods (i.e. a 3 or above). For example, Malamuth et al (1980a) found that 51% of respondents indicated some likelihood and 21% choose a rating of this proposition on a level equal to or above the midpoint of the scale. In an attempt to replicate this finding, Tieger (1981) found that of 172 males responding to the question 64 indicated some likelihood of raping while 35 of these respondents rated their likelihood at greater than or equal to the midpoint of the scale.

The relevance of these findings to the growing body of 'rape' literature was discussed by Malamuth (1981a). Generally, he and his colleagues have found that individuals who reported high LR demonstrated a configuration of attitudinal and perceptual variables strikingly similar to the generally callous attitudes and beliefs about rape held by many convicted rapists. High correlations have also been found between LR and sexual arousal and aggression measures which previously had been demonstrated to be indicative of rapists' sexual arousal and hostility toward women (cf. Malamuth, 1981a; Malamuth, in press). These findings are now discussed. The discussion is organized in terms of the nature of variable used:

1. attitude;
2. perceptual;
3. sexual arousal; and,
4. aggression.

Attitude Variables

A number of self-report measures have been used in attempts to illuminate the dynamics of rape behavior. Stressing the understanding of rape as a function of sex-role socialization, this research approach has gained impetus from the feminist assertion that all men are "real or potential rapists" (Clark & Lewis, 1977). This growing body of research has reported on patterns of attitudes toward rape, its vic-

tims, and its perpetrators amongst various subject populations (Field, 1978; Selby, Calhoun & Brock, 1977). Also, experimental manipulations of accounts of rape have been employed to determine factors which influence perceptions of rape and attributions for it (Calhoun, Selby, Cann & Keller, 1979; Farkas, 1979; Tieger, 1981; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980). Of these variables, a number have been found to correlate highly with LR and are strikingly similar to attitudes and perceptions found amongst rapist samples (cf. Malamuth, 1981a). Some of these will now be discussed.

Rape-supportive attitudes have been increasingly implicated in the literature as perpetuating or reinforcing violence toward women (Burt, 1980) and have been linked to self-reported likelihood of raping in several studies (Malamuth & Check, 1980a, 1980b, 1983; Tieger, 1981; Briere & Malamuth, 1983). These attitudes, as specified by Burt (1980), involve socially transmitted beliefs about rape, rapists, rape victims and women in general. Burt maintained that these beliefs are prejudicial and stereotyped, and serve as "psychological releasers or neutralizers" which allow potential rapists to turn off prohibitions against injuring or using women (Burt, 1978).

Although rape myths are accepted to a surprising degree by individuals from varied walks of life (Barker, 1974; Burt, 1978, 1980; Malamuth et al., 1980a) there is some indication that belief in rape myths are more likely to be

held by rapists than by males in the general population (Clark & Lewis, 1977; Gager & Schurr, 1976) and that such beliefs may contribute to the commission of their crimes (Burt, 1978, 1980; Malamuth, 1981a). However, Burt (1980) has shown that rape myth acceptance forms part of a larger and interrelated attitude structure that includes acceptance of interpersonal violence (primarily against women), the belief that sexual relationships are adversarial in nature, and sex role stereotyping. Malamuth and Check (1981) recently replicated these findings in a study of the attitudinal structure of 271 Canadian university students.

Consistently, it has been found that higher LR ratings are found in individuals who have more callous attitudes toward rape and greater belief in rape myths (Malamuth et al., 1980a; Malamuth & Check, 1980a, 1980b; Tieger, 1981; Malamuth, Heim & Feshbach, 1980). Tieger (1980) reported that group membership defined on the basis of LR ratings - hi/low, could be determined with an 83% success rate using a discriminant function analysis based on attitudes toward rape. Ceniti and Malamuth (in preparation) found that Burt's (1980) scales of rape myth acceptance (RMA) and acceptance of interpersonal violence (AIV) were both highly correlated with LR scores (cf. Malamuth, 1981a).

Perception Variables

Correlations between LR and individual difference variables other than attitudes have also been reported. In a study designed to assess attributions of causality for various crimes, attractiveness of the victim was manipulated (Seligman, Brickman & Koulack, 1977). It was found that nonattractive victims of rape were perceived as having provoked their victimization more than attractive victims. However, Calhoun et al. (1978) reported that the attractive victims were perceived as playing a greater role in their victimization compared to nonattractive victims. In an attempt to clarify this issue Tieger (1981) found that victims perceived as more attractive were more likely to be blamed for their victimization. Surprisingly, this finding has not been found to hold for other crimes and Seligman et al. (1977) concluded that the perceived attractiveness of the victim mediated attributions of causality and fault for crimes in which a sexual motive on the women's part could be inferred. Tieger (1981) extended this finding into the LR literature. He found that high LR males were more likely to blame the victim and perceive her as more attractive. Despite the seemingly contradictory nature of these findings, they tend to support the rape myth that women actively solicit rape either in the way they dress, look or act. Support for this rape myth is found in the work of Kasinsky (1975) who found that the majority of her sample believed

"women rape victims lead men on and are therefore responsible for provoking men sexually".

The perceived arousal of the rape victim has also been found to correlate with LR ratings. The significance of the perceived sexual arousal of the victim while being raped rests in the weight it lends to the rape myths that 'women enjoy being raped' and are 'turned on by rape'. Malamuth (1981a) reported on substantial data indicating that manipulating the reactions of the victim within rape depictions affected the sexual arousal of both male and female college students. For example, he and his colleagues (Malamuth & Check, 1980a, 1980b; Malamuth, Heim & Feshbach, 1980) found that if the victim is portrayed, from the rapists perception, as becoming involuntarily sexually aroused by the assault then subjects are found to be as sexually aroused by the assault as by mutually-consenting depictions. On the other hand, depictions in which the victim is perceived as continually abhorring the assault resulted in significantly less arousal than consenting scenes. This finding provided empirical support for the notion that the behavior of the victim may act as an arousing stimulus and emphasizes the theoretical importance of understanding the attitudinal and perceptual correlates of rape behavior.

Sexual Arousal Measures

LR ratings have been found to be positively correlated with sexual arousal to rape depictions (Malamuth et al., 1980b; Malamuth & Check, 1980b). Both self-reported sexual arousal and tumescence measures of sexual arousal have been used by Malamuth and his associates in their research in this area (Malamuth et al., 1980b; Malamuth et Check, 1980b). High LR ratings have been found to be positively correlated with sexual arousal to rape but not with arousal to consenting depictions. This has been particularly true of self-reported sexual arousal, although similar results have been obtained with tumescence measures (Malamuth & Check, 1980a, 1980b, 1983). The sexual arousal patterns to rape and consenting-sex portrayals of high LR subjects have consistently been found to be more similar to those of rapists (e.g., Abel, Barlow, Blanchard & Guild, 1977) than the responses of low LR subjects (Malamuth, 1981a).

In a series of studies utilizing individualized audio-taped descriptions of sexual activity to analyze cues which led to change in sexual arousal (as measured by penile tumescence), Abel and his associates (Abel, Barlow, Blanchard & Guild, 1977; Abel, Blanchard, Becker & Djenderedjian, 1979) argued that rapist and non-rapist samples could be differentiated on the basis of their sexual arousal to violent cues. They reported that the rapists in their samples evidenced high and approximately equal levels of penile

tumescence to depictions of both rape and consenting sexual activity. [This finding has been replicated by other investigators (Barbaree, Marshall & Lanthier, 1979; Quinsey, Chaplin & Varney, 1981)]. Whereas, the non-rapist control group evidenced significantly higher levels of sexual arousal to the consenting depictions in comparison to the non-consenting depictions.

From this series of research, Abel et al. (1977) proposed an index of sexual arousal, which they claimed serves as an objective measure of the proclivity to rape. The index computed as a ratio of the subject's percent full penile tumescence to rape stimuli to his percent full penile tumescence to consenting sexual stimuli, can be used as a measure to differentiate rapists from non-rapists. Using this index, an individual would be considered as having rapist tendencies if his sexual arousal to rape themes was found to be similar to or greater than his sexual arousal to consenting depictions (see also, Abel, Blanchard & Becker, 1976, 1978). Its utility has also been demonstrated in distinguishing between rapists on the basis of number of offences committed and the degree of violence used. Quinsey et al. (1980) provided some support for the validity of this assessment technique by demonstrating that it successfully predicted recidivism in child molesters following discharge from a psychiatric institution.

Although the studies reported above (e.g. Abel et al., 1977; Barbaree et al., 1979) found that, in contrast to rapists, non-rapists showed relatively little sexual arousal to rape as compared with consenting themes investigations under a number of stimulus conditions have revealed that rape stimuli are as sexually arousing as consenting depictions to non-rapists (Briddell, Rimm, Cuddy, Krawitz, Sholis & Wunderlin, 1978; Farkas, 1979; Malamuth & Check, 1980a, 1980b, 1983; Malamuth, 1981a; Schmidt, 1975). For example, Malamuth and Check (1983) demonstrated that the data of high LR subjects paralleled very closely the responses of rapists studied by Abel et al. (1977) both with self-report and tumescence measures of sexual arousal (cf. Malamuth, 1981a).

Aggression Measures

Although LR scores have been found to correlate with attitude and sexual arousal measures in a theoretically expected manner (Malamuth, 1981a), the ability of LR ratings to predict aggressive behavior must be established. In this section I discuss evidence indicating that LR ratings correlate with two measures of aggression - self-reported date aggression and an experimental analogue of aggressive behavior.

Koss and Oros (1980) reported that 23% of the male college students they studied admitted to occasions when they had become so sexually aroused that they felt they could not

stop themselves from having sexual intercourse even though the women did not want them to continue. This finding has been tied into the LR literature by Malamuth and his colleagues (Malamuth & Check, 1981; Check & Malamuth, 1983). They have consistently found significant associations between LR ratings and subjects' reports that they have personally used force against females in sexual relations and may do so again in the future. This relationship was found when subjects reported such date aggression on items embedded amongst other questions on a lengthy questionnaire (Malamuth & Check, 1981). Also, it was found using a scale developed by Koss and Oros (1980) to measure the incidence of sexual aggression (Check & Malamuth, 1983).

Malamuth (1981b) employed a laboratory measure of aggression to study the correlation between attitudes facilitating aggression, sexual responsiveness to rape and LR rating. Male college students were asked how likely they would be to rape if they could not be caught, within the context of research designed to determine whether certain measures predict aggressive behavior against woman. Later in a second phase of the research, subjects were mildly rejected and insulted by a female confederate of the experimenter. The study utilized a 'Buss paradigm' allowing the subject to ostensibly punish the confederate for incorrect responses on a simple task. Additionally, subjects reported how angry they felt toward the woman and to what extent they had wanted to

hurt her. LR reports were found to be correlated with anger, behavioral aggression and desire to hurt the woman. Thus it was concluded that LR ratings are related to male aggression against women (cf. Malamuth, 1981a).

Summary

Malamuth (1981a) provided a review of the LR research and highlighted those variables found to associate with LR reports. He concluded that LR reports demonstrate some validity as indicators of a proclivity to rape. This conclusion was based on a review of numerous variables found to correlate highly with LR ratings in a theoretically predicted pattern developed on the basis of the attitudinal and sexual arousal patterns of rapists. As outlined above and reviewed by Malamuth (1981a) the most salient variables were measures of attitudes, perceptions, sexual arousal and aggression.

The Present Study

The study reported here provides an assessment of the importance of these variables for understanding LR by:

1. establishing the strength of discrimination they provide across studies;
 2. determining which of the variables are the best predictors of LR and consequently 'rape proclivity';
- and,

3. whether combinations of predictors are superior or better than individual predictors alone.

An understanding of the importance of the variables indicative of LR ratings may provide a clearer understanding of areas of possible intervention for the remediation of rape proclivity (Malamuth, 1981a).

The literature reports two attempts at assessing the importance of the variables found to correlate with LR ratings. Tieger (1981) reported the results of a discriminant function analysis to predict LR defined group membership on the basis of attitudinal and perceptual variables. Similarly, Briere & Malamuth (1983) determined the predictive ability of attitudinal and sexuality variables to define LR based group membership. However, nothing of this nature has been done incorporating variables from all four categories - attitude, perception, sexual arousal and aggression - in a discriminant analysis, nor utilizing the growing base of data available in this area.

The reported study attempted to integrate the growing literature on self-reported likelihood of rape by using data from a wide range of studies, representing various sample groups and geographic locations to develop a discriminant function composed of attitude, perception, sexual arousal and aggression measures. The integration of the available data bases increases the generalizability of findings in this area.

The discussion now focuses on the methodology of the study, including an introduction to discriminant function analysis (Klecka, 1980; Kerlinger, 1973).

METHOD

As discussed, the purpose of this study is to:

1. establish the discriminative strength of variables found to correlate with LR ratings; and,
2. to determine which of these variables or combination of variables are the best predictors of LR.

This was accomplished by applying a discriminant function analysis to the existing LR data base in order to determine which variables best predict group membership as defined by ratings on the LR item. The analyses allow a clearer understanding of the nature of differences between groups with high LR ratings and those with low LR ratings by exposing those dimensions along which the major differences occur. In this section, an introduction to the methodology of the study is provided. First, an introduction to discriminant analysis highlighting its basic function and theory is provided. Included is a discussion of the two major objectives of discriminant analysis - interpretation and classification, and methods by which discriminant functions are evaluated. Secondly, the discriminating variables to be used in the study are identified and defined. Then, the subject pool and data base are discussed. Finally, the specifics of the study's data analysis are outlined.

Discriminant Analysis

Discriminant analysis (Kerlinger, 1973; Tatsouka, 1970, 1971; Lachenbruch, 1975; Klecka, 1980) is a statistical technique which allows the differences between two or more groups of objects/subjects with respect to several variables to be studied simultaneously. Provided in this section is a brief introduction to this statistical technique. First, the basic purpose of discriminant analysis is defined. Then, the theory of discriminant function analysis is presented. Finally, methods for the evaluation of a discriminant function are presented followed by a discussion of the assumptions underlying discriminant analysis.

When two (or more) groups are compared in terms of many variables two issues become the focus of interest. The first is to determine if they differ significantly from each other. The second is to interpret the nature of their differences by studying the directions and/or dimensions along which the major differences occur. It is the second issue to which discriminant analysis speaks. In essence, a discriminant function is a regression equation with a dependent variable that represents group membership, and is used to assign individuals to the groups on the basis of their scores on two or more measures. Its basic purpose is to assign an observation, x , to one of two (or more) distinct groups on the basis of the value of some observation /observations, with a low error rate. This faculty is then em-

played in several related statistical activities. Klecka (1980) refers to these activities as those used for the interpretation of group differences and for the classification of cases into groups.

The basic prerequisites for the procedure are that two or more groups exist which are presumed to differ on several variables and that those variables are measurable at the interval or ratio level (Klecka, 1980). These variables are used to define a set of discriminating variables that hypothetically measure characteristics on which the groups are expected to differ. This information is utilized by the discriminant analysis procedure to construct a linear combination (i.e. a weighted sum) of the set of variables that will maximally differentiate among the groups in question. The constructed linear combination provides a single transformed variable which is used to discriminate between the groups in the sense of being able to tell them apart. The solution to a discriminant function problem involves determining the weight to be given to each of the original measurements in order that the resulting composite score will have maximum utility in distinguishing between members of the two groups. The desired discriminant function is thus of the form:

$$D_i = d_{i1}x_1 + d_{i2}x_2 + \dots + d_{in}x_n ,$$

where, D_i is the score on the discriminant function i , and the d 's are weighted coefficients, and the x 's are the orig-

inal scores for each individual on the n discriminating variables used in the analysis (see Tatsouka, 1971 pp 157-164 or Pedhazur, 1982 for a mathematical derivation of discriminant coefficients). The functions are formed to maximize the separation of the groups, such that the differences between mean scores for the two groups will be maximized relative to the variation within groups. According to Cooley and Lohnes (1971) the function to be maximized is the ratio of the between-groups variance to the within-groups variance. [For clarification see Appendix A, for Cooley and Lohnes' (1971) geometric interpretation of discriminant analysis.]

The maximum number of discriminant functions which can be derived is either one less than the number of groups or equal to the number of discriminating variables if there are more groups than variables. Once derived, the discriminant function(s) is/are used to pursue the two research applications of the technique - interpretation and classification (Klecka, 1976, 1980). Interpretation relates to studying the ways in which groups differ - that is, is one able to discriminate between the groups on the basis of some set of characteristics, how well do they discriminate, and which characteristics are the most powerful discriminators? Huberty (1975) separated interpretation into three aspects. The first, **separation** relates to determining inter-group significant differences of the group centroids. **Discrimina-**

tion the second aspect, involves studying the groups separation with respect to dimensions and to variable contribution to separation. Lastly, **estimation** pertains to obtaining estimates of the degree of relationship between the response variables and groups membership. The other application is to utilize the derived discriminant function(s) for the purpose of classification - this involves, setting up rules for assigning a case to one of the predetermined exhaustive populations.

Pursuit of these applications provides for evaluating the performance of the discriminant function. Lachenbruch (1975) suggested that this evaluation should focus on three major issues:

1. tests of between-group differences (separation);
2. tests of sufficiency of a subset of variables (discrimination); and,
3. estimation of error rate (estimation).

The first issue is concerned with statistical tests for measuring the success with which the discriminating variables actually discriminate when combined into the discriminant functions. The major question becomes are the observed between group differences real? Questions of this nature are answered with an analysis of variance on the output from a discriminant analysis program to test the hypothesis of equality of means (Lachenbruch, 1975).

The second concern is to determine whether all the variables are needed or whether a subset of variables will do as good a job in discriminating between the groups. Bock and Haggard (1968) maintained that a statistical evaluation of this issue be provided using a stepdown analysis. This procedure assesses the information value of variables as they are added to the function. A step-down F-statistic is computed to determine if the new variable significantly decreases the likelihood ratio criterion associated with the function. This criterion is selected by the experimenter from a number of available options, i.e. minimum Wilk's lambda, minimum Mahalanobis distance between groups, largest increase in Rao's V, etc., to determine the 'best' set of discriminating variables. Using this procedure, variables are selected for entry into the analysis on the basis of their discriminating power.

The final concern relates to how well the discriminant function performs. This addresses the question of the utility of the function as a classification tool and its accuracy in separating members of each group from each other. This issue speaks to the generalizability of the discriminant function. According to Huberty (1975) generalizability is used in terms of "statements of inferences from sample results to some population and in terms of stability of the obtained results over repeated sampling" (p. 557). Addressing this issue requires replication of studies and cross-validation of findings (Huberty, 1975).

Lachenbruch (1975) postulated two methods by which an estimate of error can be derived. The first requires that the original data used to establish the discriminant function be re-entered into the program for classification. The splitting of the data base using one-half to compute the discriminant function and the other half for classification is the second method discussed. An alternative method with less sources of bias is to use a new data base (Kerlinger, 1973). This procedure compares group membership as assigned by discriminant function score with true group membership as determined by score on the dependent measure. It is in this manner that the effectiveness of the discriminant function is assessed - either by studying the proportion of the number of correct to incorrect classifications or via the transformation of a likelihood ratio statistic.

Discriminant analysis is a fairly robust test which will tolerate some deviation from its mathematical requirements. Klecka (1980) lists the following assumptions:

1. two or more groups;
2. at least two cases per group;
3. any number of discriminating variables, provided that it is less than the total number of cases minus two;
4. discriminating variables are measured at the interval level;
5. no discriminating variable may be a linear combination of other discriminating variables;

6. the covariance matrices for each group must be (approximately) equal, unless special formulae are used; and,
7. each group has been drawn from a population with a multivariate normal distribution on the discriminating variables (p. 11).

Lachenbruch (1975) claimed that the assignment rule for a discriminant function will be linear when the following assumptions are satisfied:

1. the distributions of the variables are multivariate normal;
2. the covariance matrix in group one is the same as the covariance matrix in group two;
3. the apriori probabilities for the two groups are known; and,
4. the means of the two groups and the covariance matrix are known.

He maintained that if one or more of the assumptions does not hold that the calculated discriminant function may not be the optimum assignment rule. He argued that in the event that the means and covariance matrix are unknown, that they must be estimated from a sample. Similarly, unknown probabilities may be estimated. This however, raises two additional problems:

1. the initial samples may not be correctly assigned; and,
2. there may be missing values.

Linear discriminant analysis has been found to be robust to most assumption violations (see Lachenbruch, 1975, pp 40-50 for an indepth discussion of this issue). Lachenbruch (1975) concluded that non-normality was not a major obstacle in that a linear discriminant function was found to compare favorably to the optimal classification rule on various types of discrete data. Also, the assumption of equal covariances may be violated. However, the resulting optimal rule will be a quadratic discriminant function. Lachenbruch (1975) reported data indicating that the linear function is quite satisfactory if the covariance matrices are not too different.

The assumption that initial samples from the two groups are correctly classified need not always hold. Lachenbruch (1975) concluded that actual error rates were relatively unaffected by initial misclassification. The most critical issue according to Lachenbruch is the problem of missing values. However, even this is not an insurmountable problem and he reported on a number of methods to handle the issue. The method of mean replacement is recommended as being 'best' for handling missing data (Huberty, 1975).

Generally then, discriminant analysis is robust to most assumption violations and performs quite well on most data. Lachenbruch (1975) reported that in the event of assumption violations large sample sizes will improve the performance of the discriminant analysis. Cooley and Lohnes (1971) pro-

vided similar information and maintained that the sample sizes need not be equivalent, however, equality of group dispersions is an important consideration that should not be overlooked. In the final analysis, Klecka (1980) suggested that,

For the researcher whose main interest is in a mathematical model which can predict well or serves as a reasonable description of the real world, the best guide is the percentage of correct classifications. If this percentage is high, the violation of assumptions is not very harmful (p. 62).

Kerlinger (1973) maintained that a discriminant function analysis is simply a regression equation with a dependent variable that represents group membership. At this point, the dependent variables used in the reported study are discussed.

Dependent Variables

Lachenbruch (1973) stated that discriminant analysis rests on the assumption that we are somehow able to classify the initial data correctly. That is, in defining the groups, some variable or variables exist that allow us to establish the groups. In this section, I discuss how the dependent variables were defined for the sets of analyses carried out in this study.

The existing LR data base includes scores on a number of attitude, sexual arousal, and behavioral aggression variables for males from a number of sample groups and geograph-

ic locations (Malamuth, 1981a). In addition to these variables subjects were asked to respond to a questionnaire item on which they rated how likely they would be to rape if they could not be caught and punished (the LR item). Generally, it has been found that 35% of the subjects rated themselves as having some likelihood of raping (see p. 2-3 for a more indepth discussion of the self-reported likelihood of rape item).

For the first set of analyses, scores on the LR item will define group membership for all subjects. A score of (1) indicating a response of 'not likely at all' will define membership in the no-likelihood (LR-) group. All other scores will define membership in the rape-likelihood (LR+) group. In this manner, LR (likelihood of rape) coded yes [+] / no [-], will define the dependent variable to be used in the first set of discriminant function analyses.

The dependent variable will be restricted to a simple LR+/LR- in this first set of analyses to control for size of the comparison groups. Although Cooley and Lohnes (1971) claimed that this procedure does not require equivalent sample sizes, the equality of the two group dispersions is important. According to Kerlinger (1973) ensuring that group sizes do not vary greatly will control for equivalence of dispersions. The LR+/LR- definition provides for a more approximate equality of sample sizes. Malamuth (in press) reported that the same general findings are sustained if LR is

treated as a continuous variable or if it is dichotomized as in this study.

A second dependent variable will be used in an alternate set of analyses in an attempt to more finely discriminate between groups which possess a proclivity to rape and to develop a more rigorous definition of inclinations to aggress against women. The dependent variable will be that defined by Briere, Malamuth and Ceniti (1981). These researchers found that by including a 'likelihood of force against female' variable in addition to the 'likelihood of rape' item that they could classify respondents as members of one of four self-report groups:

1. no likelihood of force or rape (F-R-);
2. likelihood of force but no likelihood of rape (F+R-);
3. no likelihood of force but likelihood of rape (F-R+);
- and,
4. likelihood of force and rape (F+R+).

Using these criteria to define group membership they discovered that three major groups, F-R-, F+R-, and F+R+, could be identified (see Table 2.1). Jointly these three dichotomous groups represented 98.3% of the subjects. Each group accounting for approximately one-third of the subjects. This compound variable will be used as the dependent variable defining group membership in the computation of a second series of discriminant functions.

The other components of the regression equation that define a discriminant function are the independent or discriminating variables - scores which are used to construct the linear combination. I now turn to a discussion of the discriminating variables used in the study.

Discriminating Variables

Kerlinger (1973) defined discriminating variables as those measures used to define a linear transformation such that on the basis of scores on these measures individuals can be assigned group membership. Lachenbruch (1975) maintained that the first step in this process requires that the researcher identify/select variables that measure characteristics on which the groups are expected to differ. These measures then become grist for the mill and are utilized to determine that set of variables which will maximally differentiate between the groups in question.

Variable selection is not a haphazard process, however. Tatsouka (1969) cautioned that variables must be chosen judiciously on the basis of theory and prior research. Huberty (1975) echoed this claim and maintained that variables selected should be previously determined as significant. He stated, "...unless a variable is 'significant' in the univariate sense, it is probably wasteful to include it..." (p. 555). Similarly, Grizzle (1970) concluded that variables that do not have a reasonable expectation of containing in-

formation about group differences by themselves should not be included in a discriminant analysis since they would prevent a loss of power.

In this study, the discriminating variables have been selected both on the basis of theory and prior research. They are variables which have been found to significantly correlate with the LR rating in other studies (see Malamuth, 1981a) and which theoretically tend to mirror the attitudes, sexual arousal patterns and behavior of rapist and non-rapist populations (Malamuth, 1981a). These consist of a number of attitude, perception, sexual arousal and aggression measures (see Table 2.2). In this section, the variables to be used in the analysis will be identified.

Attitude variables

As reviewed, a number of attitude variables have been found to correlate significantly with LR ratings. A total of seven such measures will be used in the study (see Table 2.2). Generally, these represent a callous attitude toward rape and rape victims. Five of the measures are those used by Burt (1980) which she conceptualized as representing rape-myth acceptance, adversarial sex-beliefs, sexual conservatism, sex-role stereo-typing, and acceptance of interpersonal violence. The other variables query the extent to which subjects believed rape was a normal behavior - "what percentage of males, if any, do you think would have 'raped' if

they could be assured that they would not be caught and punished?", and, "what percentage of women, if any, do you think would have derived some pleasure from being raped if they could be assured that no one would ever know?".

Perception variables

Subjects in the LR research were presented a series of stimulus situations and asked to rate their perception of the participants behavior. Included were four measures assessing the degree to which a victim in a rape depiction was perceived as enjoying the experience; being a willing participant in the rape¹ and, the degree to which the victim suffered pain or trauma as a result of the rape (see Table 2.2).

Sexual arousal variables

Two measures of sexual arousal will be used in the analyses - self-reported sexual arousal and sexual arousal as measured by penile tumescence. The actual variables used will reflect the levels of arousal to

1. consenting sexual depictions; and,
2. non-consenting (rape) depictions.

¹ This variable, WWILLING, is scored in the opposite direction to other variables in the study. A low score indicates that the victim in the rape depiction was perceived as being a willing participant, whereas a high score indicates a perception of unwillingness.

Self-reported sexual arousal was measured on an interval scale indicating at its extremes 'no arousal' or 'very much arousal', in response to the question "How sexually arousing did you find this story?". The tumescence measures were gathered using a penile-plethysmograph (mercury-in-rubber strain gauge) to measure erection levels during the presentation of the rape/non-rape depictions.

Compound variables reflecting the difference in arousal levels, arousal to non-consenting depictions minus arousal to consenting depictions, will be computed for both self-report and tumescence measures of arousal and used in an analysis separate from the original arousal variables. This difference score has been used by Malamuth and his colleagues (cf. Malamuth, 1981a) and has been found to perform similarly to the 'rape index' developed by Abel and his associates (Abel et al., 1977, 1978) [Malamuth, personal communication].

Aggression variables

The data used in this context arise from the laboratory aggression phase of the research reported by Malamuth (1981b). Variables added will include the behavioral aggression measures - the amount of punishment and the amount of reward administered (a punishment/reward difference measure will be used in a separate analysis), the self-reported level of anger, excitement and sexual arousal during the aggression

phase, and self-reported measures of the subjects intent when administering the punishment or reward - either to help or hurt.

Summary

A maximum of 24 variables were used as discriminating variables in the study. These variables have been chosen on the basis of theory and prior research (Malamuth, 1981a) and are representative of attitude, perception, sexual arousal and aggression measures. Table 2.2 contains a complete listing of the discriminating variables used in addition to indicating in which of the data bases the variables are found. The discussion now focuses the data base used in the study.

Data base

The LR phenomenon has been demonstrated consistently across samples from a number of groups and geographic locations (Malamuth, 1981a). The accumulated data for a total of 1268 subjects will be used to compute the discriminant functions (see Table 2.2 for a breakdown of the number in each sample). These subjects represent a number of groups of normal primarily university student males who participated in studies for psychology course credit and/or for money. A few subjects in the most recent studies were non-students who responded to a newspaper advertisement requesting participants for the research. The samples represent a wide range

of diverse cultural catchment areas. Some of the samples were generated in California at the University of California at Los Angeles and Stanford University while others came from the University of Manitoba in Canada.

A list of the data bases used in the study can be found in Table 2.2. Tieger81 is Tieger's (1981) data base. Malhabfe is the data base of Malamuth et al. (1980a) and Joe42 is the Ceniti and Malamuth (in preparation) data base. Data bases Physio1 to Physio5 are the data bases of Malamuth and his colleagues (Malamuth & Check, 1980a, 1980b) and represent the results of their ongoing research program (see Malamuth, in press). Compiled over a seven year period the data provide a longitudinal representation of the LR phenomenon. The earliest data base was collected in 1975 (Malamuth et al., 1980a) while the latest was compiled in 1982. The time series nature of the data and the diversity of the samples allow for a strong test of the LR phenomenon and the generalizability of the discriminant function(s).

The last of the data bases listed in Table 2.2, Rapmas, is a compound dataset compiled of scores on the variables of interest to this study for all subjects in the individual data bases. Consequently, each of the original data bases can be considered a subset of file Rapmas. It was created specifically for this study using the SPSS write cases program (a sample program can be found in Appendix B). Discrepancies in the scoring of variables between the data bas-

es were corrected prior to the application of the write cases program. For example, some variables were scored on a 10-point scale in one data base and a 5-point scale in others i.e. woman's pain. In each instance of this the variables were transformed so that they shared a common interval scale across all data bases. The transformation was always to the simplest/least complex scale i.e. a 10-point scale was recoded to a 5-point scale. Also, for the five Burt scales average scores were used rather than the raw additive score. Missing values were not replaced in the generation of the Rapmas data base.

I will now turn to a discussion of the experimental design and data analyses used in the study.

Design and Data Analyses

In this section, the experimental design of the study is discussed. First, the analysis of the data is discussed highlighting the manner in which the discriminant functions were derived. In addition, the calculation of the classification error rates is discussed. Finally, the discriminant program used in the study is identified and discussed.

The basic experimental design employed in this study was a groups by measures design. In the first set of analyses there are two levels of groups, LR+ and LR-. A grouping variable with three levels, F+R+, F+R- and F-R-, was used in the second set of analyses. [A fourth level F-R+ may be in-

cluded if the number of subjects is large enough to warrant inclusion, however, Briere, Malamuth and Ceniti (1981) found that membership in this group accounted for less than 3% of the subjects in their study.]

A maximum of 24 measures comprising the discriminating variables were used in the study. The variables used are listed in Table 2.2. It is because of the nature of the variables and the data bases that sets of analyses were derived. In addition, three of the variables - self-report rape/no-rape difference, physiological arousal rape/no-rape difference, and punishment/reward difference - are linear combinations of other discriminating variables. Consequently, discriminant functions were derived first using the original variables and then with the combined variables.

It can be seen from Table 2.2 that not all data bases contain all variables of interest. Also, all subjects do not have scores on all variables. Consequently, a number of discriminant analyses were performed utilizing the maximum number of cases possible in each variable grouping both separately and in combination with other variable groupings. The analysis with the largest sample used attitude variables alone whereas, the smallest were those which included the behavioral aggression data.²

² For discussion purposes these analyses are referred to as 'decreasing sample' analyses.

To control for effects which may be the result of differing samples and sample sizes all analyses were repeated using a consistent - standard sample composed of those cases for which there are scores on all variables. To accommodate this requirement the data base was divided into sub-sets. The 'standard' sample analyses were run using data from 120 subjects from data bases Physio3, Physio4, and Physio5 who had scores on all variables of interest. The decreasing sample analyses used data from all data bases except Physio5 which was reserved for use in the standard sample analyses in order to provide a modicum of replicative control. Subjects from Physio5 were also used for the purposes of an external classification analysis (Huberty, 1984) in a pilot study assessing the utility of derived classification functions (see Appendix J).

Analyses in this study were computed using the SPSS discriminant program (Nie, Hull, Jenkins, Steinbrenner & Burt, 1975). Huberty (1975) claimed that this program is the best of the available discriminant programs [a sample program can be found in Appendix C]. The program employed a step-wise selection procedure which according to Klecka (1980) is a logical and efficient way to seek the best combination of discriminating variables. The selection criteria used in this regard was minimum Wilk's lambda which takes into consideration both the differences between groups and the cohesiveness or homogeneity within groups. This selection cri-

teria has been described by Klecka (1980) as the most economical of the various alternatives and as performing as well as any.

Group prior probabilities were also incorporated into the program. This adjustment to the procedure was recommended by Huberty and Blommers (1974) to enhance classification accuracy. Also, option 14 of the SPSS program was used to incorporate the individual group co-variance matrices in the classification procedure. Klecka (1980) recommended this adjustment to control for the effect of possible unequal co-variance matrices and to improve classification ratios.

Summary

On the basis of their responses to the likelihood of rape and force items, subjects were classified as members of self-report groups. Discriminant function analysis was then used to discriminate between these groups on the basis of

1. attitude variables;
2. perception variables;
3. sexual arousal variables;
4. aggression variables; and,
5. combinations of the variable sets.

Significant discriminant results were followed by univariate Anovas and post-hoc Scheffe analyses, in addition to inspection of the discriminant function structure coefficients. The results of the analyses are now presented.

RESULTS

The presentation of the results is organized into two sections. First, the results of the analyses using the two groups based on rape likelihood, LR-/LR+, are presented. Next, the results of the analyses employing the three levels of likelihood of force/rape are reported. However, prior to presenting the results of the analyses the discussion focuses on the results reporting format and the relevance of the information contained therein.

Throughout the results section a standard reporting format was adopted consisting of a series of tables and a figure for each valid analysis. The information provided complies with the suggestions of Borgen and Selig (1978) and Pedhazur (1982) for reporting the results of discriminant function analysis. Included is information on the number of subjects, the variables used, and various statistical information needed to interpret the function. Additionally, the results of a classification procedure using the information from the discriminant function to assess the utility of the function are presented.

The first table in each series (Table a) reports the results of the discriminant analysis procedure - indicating the number of functions derived, the significance of the

function represented by the eigenvalue (Ev) and the relative percentage (P), the correlation coefficient (Rc) and a summary of a chi-squared (X^2) statistical test. The eigenvalue (Ev) and the relative percentage (P) are related to the discriminatory power of a discriminant function. The larger the eigenvalue the greater the discrimination between the groups. The relative percentage indicates the discriminatory power of the function in relation to other functions and as such it can be considered an index of discriminatory power.³ The information provided by these measures is most important when more than one discriminant function is derived as it allows a substantive comparison of the functions.

The canonical correlation coefficient (Rc) is another way in which the substantive utility of a function is judged. The correlation coefficient is a measure of association which summarizes the degree of relatedness between the groups and the discriminant function. A zero value denotes no relationship at all, while large numbers (to a maximum of +1) represent increasing degrees of association. Additionally, the correlation coefficient squared (Rc^2) is a measure of the proportion of variation in the discriminant function explained by the groups. Thus, a high coefficient indicates that a strong relationship exists between the groups and the discriminant function, in this sense it reports how well the discriminant function is doing.

³ $P_j = Ev_j / \sum Ev_j$

The chi-squared (X^2) statistic reported in the table is Bartlett's X^2 and provides a test of the discriminating power of all derived functions working together. It is also used to determine the number of functions which are statistically significant. Klecka (1980) suggested that this is a satisfactory arrangement

because we use them as a set and our objective is to reduce the discriminating information to the smallest number of dimensions (p. 41).

The second table in each series (Table b) provides a summary of the discriminant analysis output. Included are a list of the variables used in the analysis, the discriminant weights both unstandardized (U_c) and standardized (B) for the variables comprising the discriminant function, the structure coefficients (S_c) for the variables used in the analysis, and the group centroids (X_c) for each group. The unstandardized discriminant weights (coefficients) are derived by adjusting the raw coefficients so that the origin of the discriminant axes coincide with the grand centroid (that point where all the discriminating variables have their average over all cases). Consequently, the unstandardized weights are measured in standard deviation units and can be used to investigate differences between individual cases. They are employed to compute the discriminant scores for each individual case and the group centroids. Although the unstandardized coefficients tell us the **absolute** contribution of a variable in determining the discriminant score,

this information can be misleading when the meaning of one unit change in the value of a variable is not the same from one variable to another (i.e. when standard deviations are different).

When the **relative** importance of the variable is our focus we need to consider the standardized (B) discriminant weights (coefficients). These are obtained by converting the unstandardized coefficients into standard form and are used as indices of the relative contribution (importance) of the dependent variables to the discrimination between the groups. This information is gleaned by examining the magnitude of the standardized coefficients, the sign merely denotes whether the variable is making a positive or negative contribution. The rule is that the larger the absolute magnitude (ignore the sign) the greater the variable's contribution. In summary, the standardized coefficients give the variables' contribution to calculating the discriminant score.

Another way of looking at a variables importance to the discriminant function utilizes the structure coefficients (S_c). These are the product-moment correlations between the predictor variables and the discriminant variate and indicate how closely a variable and a function are related. When the absolute magnitude of the structure coefficient is large the function is carrying nearly the same information as the variable, when small they have little in common. The

square of a structure coefficient can be used to indicate the proportion of variance of the variable with which it is associated that is accounted for by the given discriminant function. Structure coefficients are primarily useful for determining the nature of the function(s)/dimension(s) on which the groups are discriminated. Convention (Klecka, 1980) suggests that a discriminant dimension be named on the basis of the structure coefficients by noting the variable(s) with the largest coefficients. Generally, a coefficient greater than or equal to .30 is considered significant (Pedhazur, 1982).

Whether the standardized coefficients or the structure coefficients should be employed to assess the relative importance of the variables in a given function has been a matter of controversy. Various authors (e.g. Cooley & Lohnes, 1971; Borgen & Selig, 1978; Klecka, 1980) have pointed out that standardized coefficients lack stability as they are affected by the variability of the variables with which they are associated and by intercorrelations among the variables. Therefore, they recommend that structure coefficients be used for the interpretation of the discriminant function. However, Tatsouka (1973) pointed out that the standardized and structure coefficients address different issues and which one to use depends on the purpose of the interpretation. He stated that using the standardized weights which are partial coefficients

is fine when the purpose is to gauge the contribution of each variable in the company of all others, but it is inappropriate when we wish to give substantive interpretation to the ... discriminant function (p. 240).

For the latter purpose he recommended the use of structure coefficients. Both indices will be reported and utilized to assess the contribution of variables to the discriminant dimension.

The means and statistical significance of the variables used in the discriminant analysis will also be reported (see Table c) in addition to the results of a linear trend analysis. This information is included in order to provide a more substantive interpretation of the discriminant variate and the variables used in its derivation. The last piece of information presented is a graph (Figure) in which the group centroids are plotted on the discriminant dimension(s). The inclusion of such a plot is recommended (Borgen & Selig, 1978; Klecka, 1980; Pedhazur, 1982) as an aid in the interpretation of discriminant analysis results. In the analyses using the two level likelihood of rape grouping variable the plot represents a line graph as only one discriminant function was generated. Whereas in the analyses with three levels of the force/rape (FR) grouping variable the graph is two dimensional with the abscissa representing the first discriminate variate and the ordinate representing the second.

The last of the tables presented relates to the classification application of discriminant analysis and are included to provide an assessment of the utility of the derived function. The results of the group classification analysis with the subjects used to derive the classification functions are presented in Table d. This information was generated by applying the classification rule to the data used to generate the functions. The resultant table reports the proportion of cases correctly classified indicating the accuracy of the procedure and indirectly confirms the degree of group separation in the discriminant space. Additionally, a statistic is reported which provides a measure of the proportional reduction in error - tau (Klecka, 1980) [see Appendix D for the formulae and a brief discussion of this statistic]. Tau provides a comparison between the number of correct classifications expected by chance and the number of correct classifications obtained through the application of the derived classification function.

The results represent the output from a series of analyses which employed data from a maximum of 1259 subjects from eight individual data bases. They were used to fulfill the two objectives of discriminant function analysis - interpretation and classification. The results will now be presented focussing first on the analyses using the two level grouping variable based on the likelihood of rape rating.

Likelihood of Rape Grouping

The dependent variable used in this series of analyses was based on the likelihood of rape rating. Two groups were defined - the no rape likelihood group (LR-) and the rape likelihood group (LR+). One thousand two hundred and fifty-nine (1259) subjects were employed in this phase of the study, 835 (66.3%) indicated no rape likelihood (LR-) and 424 (33.7%) indicated some likelihood of rape (LR+). Slight fluctuations in these percentages were evident across the data subsets:

1. 1102 subjects were available for use in the 'decreasing sample' analyses, 709 (64.3%) indicated no rape likelihood and 393 (35.7%) indicated some rape likelihood; and,
2. in the 120 member 'standard' sample, 87 (72.5%) indicated no rape likelihood and 33 (27.5%) indicated some likelihood of rape.

The results of the analyses are now discussed. First, the presentation focuses on the analyses employing attitude, perceptual, sexual arousal, and aggression variables in isolation followed by the analyses in which they were combined.

Attitude Measures

Three analyses were run using attitude measures alone (see Table 2.2 for a listing of the variables).

Attitude Analysis #1. The discriminative power of two attitude variables using data from 929 subjects⁴ - 63.8% indicated no-rape likelihood and 36.2% indicated some likelihood of rape - was assessed. Comparison of the two groups by discriminant function analysis resulted in the computation of one function with results shown in Table 3.1a. An average⁵ level of association was found to exist between the two groups and the function ($R_c = .5063$) with 25.6% of the variation in the function being attributed to the groups designation. A summary of the analysis results showing the contribution of individual variables to the discriminant variate is presented in Table 3.1b. The standardized discriminant weights indicate that the variable rating the belief that other men would rape (MRAPENC) contributed most to the discriminant variate while the variable - WBERAPED - rating the belief that women would enjoy being raped provided the next largest contribution. The structure coeffi-

⁴ The lesser number of subjects in the analysis than the number in the data base is a reflection that some subjects had missing data for these variables. This is true throughout the 'decreasing' sample analyses and explains the fluctuation in sample sizes.

⁵ The use of the adjectives average, above average and below average to describe the strength of association defined by the correlation coefficients reflects the preference of the writer rather than any convention. These adjectives were chosen given the range of values the correlation coefficient could assume, with average being defined as 0.5. Convention in this area (Cohen & Cohen, 1975) suggests that a correlation coefficient of 0.5 be described as large, 0.3 as medium, and 0.1 as small. In comparison to convention the discussion of correlation coefficients in this paper is conservative.

cients for MRAPENC and WBERAPED represent high correlations between the variables and the discriminant variate indicating that the function contains nearly the same information as that carried by the variables alone. The squared coefficients indicate that 70.3% of the variance in the variable - MRAPENC - is accounted for by the discriminant function. Whereas, 70% of the variance in WBERAPED is accounted for by the function. A review of Table 3.1c reveals group differences on each variable in the expected direction. The rape likelihood group had significantly higher ratings on the belief that other men would rape and that women would enjoy being raped.

The derived discriminant function correctly placed subjects in the two groups 75.67% of the time (see Table 3.1d). A tau of .5135 indicates that classification accomplished using the discriminating variables made approximately 51.4% fewer errors than would be expected by random assignment. Inspection of Table 3.1d reveals that few false positives are produced by the discriminant function, with relatively more false negatives. This function performs conservatively and would place a non-rape likelihood male in the rape-proclivity group approximately 12% of the time. However, it failed to separate the rape-likelihood subjects 45% of the time. The separation between the group centroids in the discriminant space is depicted in Figure 3.1.

Attitude Analysis #2. The discriminative utility of the five Burt scales was assessed using data from 453 subjects, 76.2% of which indicated no rape likelihood while 23.8% indicated some likelihood of rape. Comparison of the two groups by discriminant function analysis resulted in the computation of one discriminant function (see Table 3.2a). A below average level of association was found to exist between the two groups and the function ($R_c = .3373$) with only 11.4% of the variability in the function being attributable to the groups. A summary of the analysis results showing the contribution of the individual variables to the discriminate variate is presented in Table 3.2b. Three of the five variables were selected to construct the discriminant function. The largest contribution was made by the variable assessing rape-myth acceptance (RMA) with the variables, acceptance of interpersonal violence (AIV) and adversarial sex-beliefs (ASB) providing the next largest contributions respectively. The constellation of variables which loaded significantly on the discriminant variate suggest that the groups differ along a positive/ negative continuum dealing with the nature of interpersonal relationships.

The other two variables did not correlate highly with the discriminate variate. However, the scores on all variables were in the theoretically expected direction (see Table 3.2c) with statistically significant differ-

ences ($p < .05$) on three of the variables. Specifically, the rape likelihood group has a statistically higher level of acceptance of interpersonal violence (AIV), rape-myth acceptance (RMA), adversarial sex beliefs (ASB) and tends to have a slightly higher level of sexual conservatism (SC) and sex-role stereotyping (SRS).

Seventy-eight (78.15%) percent of the subjects were correctly classified using the derived discriminant function (see Table 3.2d). Tau was calculated and found to be .5629 indicating that approximately 56% fewer classification errors were made using the function than would be expected by random assignment. Table 3.2d reveals few false positives, approximately 4 in a hundred, would result using this function. However, a very large number of false negatives are evident with only 2 in 10 of the rape likelihood group being correctly classified. The separation between the groups on the discriminant dimension is portrayed graphically in Figure 3.2

Attitude Analysis #3. The discriminatory power of seven variables was investigated using data from 465 cases, 74.2% reported no rape likelihood and 25.8% indicated some likelihood of raping. The two groups were compared by discriminant function analysis resulting in the computation of one discriminant function with results shown in Table 3.3a. The canonical correlation (R_c) indicates an average level of association between the two groups and the function ($R_c =$

0.4782). The squared correlation coefficient (R_c^2) indicates that 22.9% of the variation in the function is accounted for by the groups designator. A summary of the analysis results (see Table 3.3b) indicates how the variables contributed to the function. The standardized discriminant weights indicate that the variable (MRAPENC) rating the belief that other men would rape contributed most while the next largest contribution came from the variable rating the belief that women would enjoy being raped (WBERAPED). This information is confirmed by the structure coefficients which indicate high loadings on the two variables indicative of the normalcy of rape, demonstrating that the function is carrying nearly the same information as the two variables - MRAPENC and WBERAPED. The square of the structure coefficients indicate that the discriminant function accounts for 61.9% and 45.5% of the variance in the two variables respectively. The variables AIV, RMA and ASB also correlated highly with the discriminant variate, whereas, the variables SC and SRS did not. However, the data reported in Table 3.3c indicates that the groups generally differed in the expected direction on the variables used in the analysis. On five of the variables the groups were statistically different with the rape likelihood subjects scoring higher on each variable.

The discriminant function correctly placed subjects in the two groups 79.57% of the time (see Table 3.3d). Tau, a

proportional reduction in error statistic, was calculated and found to equal .5914. This level of tau means that classification accomplished using the discriminant variables made 59% fewer errors than would be expected by random assignment. Inspection of Table 3.3d reveals that the discriminant function produced few false positives, with relatively more false negatives. The conservative performance of this function makes it unlikely that a non-rape likelihood male would be placed in a 'rape proclivity' group. Such an error would be expected approximately 5% of the time using the derived function. Whereas, rape proclivity males can be expected to be misclassified approximately two-thirds of the time. Figure 3.3 depicts the separation between the group centroids derived by the discriminant function and reports the results of a significant F-test of the difference between them.

Perceptual Measures

One analysis was performed using four perception measures (see Table 2.2 for a listing of the variable labels).

Perception Analysis. Investigation of the discriminatory power of four perception measures (see Table 3.4b) was achieved with data from 552 subjects, 62.3% indicating no rape likelihood and 37.7% indicating some likelihood of rape. Comparison of the two groups by discriminant function analysis resulted in the computation of one function with

results reported in Table 3.4a. The canonical correlation indicates a low level of association between the groups and the function with approximately 2% of the variation in the function being attributable to the groups designation ($R_c^2 = .0164$). A summary of the analysis results is presented in Table 3.4b. Two variables contributed significantly to the function with the largest contribution coming from the perception that the victim derived pleasure from the rape (WPLEASUR). However, all four variables were found to load significantly on the function. The data reported in Table 3.4c indicate that the perceptual patterns were as expected. The likelihood of rape group tended to view the rape victim as deriving pleasure from the rape and as being a willing participant. Whereas, the no-rape likelihood group perceived the rape victim as suffering more pain and trauma as a result of the rape and as being an unwilling participant.

Subjects were correctly placed in the two groups 62.3% of the time using the discriminant function (see Table 3.4d), and tau was found to be .2464. A tau of this magnitude means that the function was performing 24.6% better than random assignment. Inspection of the table indicates no false positives (0.0%) but a high level of false negatives (100.0%). The function derived using this data failed to discriminate between the no rape likelihood males and the rape likelihood subjects. A visual depiction of the separation of the group centroids on the discriminant dimension

can be found in Figure 3.4. Although the level of separation between the groups is significant [$F(2,549) = 4.5765$, $p = .0107$] the centroids are quite close together clustering close to the zero point on the dimension.

Sexual Arousal Measures

Three analyses were run using sexual arousal measures alone (see Table 2.2 for a listing of the variable labels).

Sexual arousal Analysis #1. The discriminative strength of four sexual arousal measures (see Table 3.5b) using data from 406 subjects - 63.5% indicating no rape likelihood and 36.5% indicating some likelihood of rape - was assessed. One discriminant function (see Table 3.5a) was computed indicating a low level of association between the two groups and the function ($R_c = .3845$) with only 15% of the variation in the function being attributed to the groups designation ($R_c^2 = .1478$). A summary of the analysis results indicating the contribution of the individual variables to the discriminate variate is presented in Table 3.5b. The standardized discriminant weights and the structure coefficients indicate that the two self-report measures contribute more to the function than the physiological measures of sexual arousal with approximately 25% of the variance in the two variables being accounted for by the discriminant function. Table 3.5c contains the means and statistical significance levels for the variables. As expected the likelihood of rape group

shows a higher response profile to the rape depictions than the no-rape likelihood group which has higher scores on the non-rape depictions than the rape likelihood group.

The derived discriminant function correctly placed subjects in the two groups 71.78% of the time (see Table 3.5d). Tau was found to be .4236, indicating that the function made 42% fewer errors than would be expected by chance. Although very few false positives were generated by the function (15.5%) a high number of false negatives were produced (52%). Figure 3.5 presents a graphic indication of the separation between the group centroids on the discriminant space.

Sexual arousal Analysis #2. Assessment of the discriminative strength of the two sexual arousal difference measures was accomplished using the data of 406 subjects, 63.5% reporting no rape likelihood and 36.5% reporting some rape likelihood. Comparison by way of discriminant function analysis resulted in the computation of one function with results seen in Table 3.6a. A low level of association was found between the function and the groups ($R_c = .3765$) with approximately 15% of the variability in the function being attributable to the groups designation ($R_c^2 = .1418$). The contribution of the individual variables to the discriminate variate is presented in Table 3.6b. The self-reported sexual arousal measure contributes most to the function which accounted for 92% of the variance in that variable. Indeed

it may be said that the function and the self-report variable are nearly identical in terms of the information they contain. Table 3.6c which contains the means and significance levels of differences between the groups on the variables used in the analysis indicates that the groups differed significantly from each other and that the likelihood of rape group had higher arousal to the rape depictions than the no-rape likelihood group on both measures.

Cases were correctly classified 69.46% of the time using the derived function (see Table 3.6d) at a rate 39% better than random selection ($\tau = .3892$). The classification analysis resulted in a high level of false negatives (62.2%) while only 12% false positives were generated. This means that the function would perform better in placing non-rape likelihood males in the correct group than in placing rape likelihood males in the correct group. Figure 3.6 presents a graphic representation of the separation between the groups on the discriminant dimension.

Aggression Measures

Two analyses were calculated using variables from the aggression studies (see Table 2 for a listing of the variable labels) in isolation.

Aggression Analysis #1. The discriminative strength of nine aggression variables (see Table 3.7b) was assessed using the data of 154 subjects, 69.5% indicated no rape like-

likelihood and 30.5% indicated some rape likelihood. Comparison via discriminant function analysis resulted (see Table 3.7a) in the computation of one discriminant function which demonstrated weak association with the groups designation ($R_c = .2953$). Only about 9% of the variation in the function was attributable to the groups designation ($R_c^2 = .0872$). The contribution of the individual variables to the discriminant function (see Table 3.7b) indicates that three variables contributed to its derivation. The variable measuring the amount of punishment administered (PUNISH) provided the greatest contribution. The large structure coefficient ($-.8187$) for this variable suggests that it and the function contained almost identical information. The variables REWARD and EXCITED also attained significant structure coefficients. Two means (REWARD and PUNISH) gained statistical significance between the groups while the others tended to be in the expected direction (see Table 3.7c).

The results of the classification analysis are presented in Table 3.7d. Correct classifications attained the 70.8% level, however, this was generally due to the large number of non-rape likelihood subjects correctly classified. The level of false negatives (misclassifications of the rape likelihood group) reached the 81% level using this function. A tau of .4156 indicated that approximately 42% fewer mistakes would be made over random assignment. However, this level of attainment was solely attributable to the 93.5%

correct classifications of the no-rape likelihood group. A visual presentation of the distance between group centroids is available in Figure 3.7.

Aggression Analysis #2. The discriminative strength of eight aggression variables⁶ (see Table 3.8b) was assessed using the data of 154 subjects, 69.5% indicated no rape likelihood and 30.5% indicated some rape likelihood. Comparison via discriminant function analysis resulted (see Table 3.8a) in the computation of one discriminant function which demonstrated weak association with the groups designation ($R_c = .2935$). Approximately 8% of the variation in the function was attributable to the groups designation ($R_c^2 = .0861$). The contribution of the individual variables to the discriminant function (see Table 3.8b) indicates that only two variables contributed with the amount of punishment or reward administered (DIFPUNRE) providing the greatest contribution. The large structure coefficient (.9431) for this variable suggests that it and the function contained almost identical information. One mean (DIFPUNRE) gained statistical significance between the groups while the others tended to be in the expected direction (see Table 3.8c).

The results of the classification analysis are presented in Table 3.8d. Although the percent of correct classifications attained the 71.4% level this was generally due to the

⁶ In this analysis the variables REWARD and PUNISH were replaced by the variable DIFPUNRE which was a linear transformation in the form PUNISH minus REWARD.

large number of non-rape likelihood subjects correctly classified. The level of false negatives (misclassifications of the rape likelihood group) reached the 81% level using this function. A tau of .4786 indicated that 48% fewer mistakes would be made over random assignment. However, this level of attainment was solely attributable to the 94.4% correct classifications of the no-rape likelihood group. A visual presentation of the distance between group centroids is available in Figure 3.8.

Combined Analyses

Eleven analyses were computed using combinations of variables from the four measurement typologies (see Table 2.2 for a list of the variable labels).

Attitude-Perception Analysis. The discriminative strength of seven attitude and four perception variables was assessed utilizing the data from 325 subjects, 74.2% indicated no likelihood of rape and 25.8% indicated some likelihood of rape. Discriminant function analysis comparing the two groups resulted in the computation of one discriminant function (see Table 3.9a). An average level of association was found to exist between the two groups and the function ($R_c = .5458$) with 29.8% of the variability in the function being attributable to the groups designator. A summary of the analysis results is presented in Table 3.9b. Seven of the eleven variables were selected to construct the discrim-

inant function. The variables rating the beliefs that other men would rape (MRAPENC) and that women would enjoy being raped (WBERAPED) displayed the largest individual contribution with standardized discriminant weights of $-.5421$ and $-.5636$ respectively. This information is confirmed by the structure coefficients - the square of which indicates that the function accounted for approximately 27.5% of the variance in those two variables. Two other variables found to have significant structure coefficients were the Burt items rating acceptance of interpersonal violence (AIV) and rape-myth acceptance (RMA). The nature of these four variables suggests that the function might be named 'rape normal' as it loads heaviest on variables which indicate that rape is a common everyday activity. The other variables did not correlate highly with the discriminate variate. However, they did generally differ in the expected directions (see Table 3.9c). Rape likelihood subjects differed significantly ($p < .05$) from no-rape likelihood subjects on six of the variables in each instance having higher scores on the variables.

Classification analysis using the derived discriminant function resulted in subjects being correctly classified 81.85% of the time (see Table 3.9d). Classification using the discriminant function was found to yield 63.7% fewer errors than would be expected by random assignment ($\tau = 0.6369$). Table 4d reveals very few false positives, approx-

imately 4 in a hundred, would result using this function. However, it also generated a larger proportion of false negatives than correct classifications for the rape likelihood group. Figure 3.9 presents a graphic representation of the separation between the group centroids in the discriminant space.

Attitude-Sexual arousal Analysis. The discriminative power of seven attitude variables and the sexual arousal difference variables (see Table 3.10b) were assessed using the data of 248, 76.0% no rape likelihood and 24.0% rape likelihood, subjects. Comparison of the two groups using discriminant function analysis yielded one discriminant function with results reported in Table 3.10a. An average level of association was attained between the groups and the function ($R_c = .5465$) with approximately 30% of the variance in the function being attributable to the levels of the grouping variable. The individual contribution of the variables to the function is reported in Table 3.10b. Seven variables were used to construct the function. Five of these achieved structure coefficients at significant levels - the variables indicating belief in the normalcy of rape, MRAPENC and WBERAPED; the sexual arousal measure (SRNRDIF and PRNRDIF); and, the measure of acceptance of interpersonal violence (AIV). A review of Table 3.10c reveals that seven of the nine variables differed significantly between the groups and the means on the other variables where in the

theoretically expected direction. Generally, it can be said that the rape likelihood group perceived rape to a normal activity in that other men would rape and women want to be raped, showed higher arousal to rape depictions, held stronger beliefs in rape myths and adversarial sex beliefs, and were more accepting of interpersonal violence.

The results of the classification analysis are reported in Table 3.10d. Approximately eighty-five percent (85.5%) of the cases were correctly classified. Tau was computed and found to be .7154 indicating that classification results were 72% better than random assignment. Very few false positives resulted from using the function (10.7%) and the number of false negatives was approximately 4 in 100 (44.1%). The plot of the groups centroids (see Figure 3.10) on the discriminant dimension portrays a large degree of separation between the group centroids.

Attitude-Aggression Analysis. The discriminative strength of seven attitude and eight aggression variables was assessed utilizing the data from 196 subjects, 67.3% indicated no likelihood of rape and 32.7% indicated some likelihood of rape. Discriminant function analysis comparing the two groups resulted in the computation of one discriminant function (see Table 3.11a). An above average level of association was found to exist between the two groups and the function ($R_c = .6506$) with 42.3% of the variability in the function being attributable to the groups designator. A

summary of the analysis results is presented in Table 3.11b. Nine of the fifteen variables were selected to construct the discriminant function. The variables rating the beliefs that other men would rape (MRAPENC) and that women would enjoy being raped (WBERAPED) displayed the largest individual contribution with standardized discriminant weights of .4315 and .6541, respectively. Two other variables found to have significant structure coefficients were the Burt item rating acceptance of interpersonal violence (AIV) and the punishment-reward difference measure (DIFPUNRE). The nature of these four variables suggests that the function might be named 'rape-violence normal' as it loads heaviest on variables which indicate that rape is a common everyday activity and that violence is an acceptable interpersonal activity. The other variables did not correlate highly with the discriminate variate. However, they did generally differ in the expected directions (see Table 3.11c). Rape likelihood subjects differed significantly ($p < .05$) from no-rape likelihood subjects on five of the variables in each instance having higher scores on the variables.

Classification analysis using the derived discriminant function resulted in subjects being correctly classified 75.59% of the time (see Table 3.11d). Classification using the discriminant function was found to yield 59.2% fewer errors than would be expected by random assignment ($\tau = 0.5918$). Table 4d reveals very few false positives, approximately 5 in a hundred, would result using this function.

However, it also generated a larger proportion of false negatives (51.6%) than correct classifications for the rape likelihood group. Figure 3.11 presents a graphic representation of the separation between the group centroids in the discriminant space.

Perception-Sexual arousal Analysis. Four perception and two sexual arousal difference measures (see Table 3.12b) were studied employing data from 364, 63.5% no-rape likelihood and 36.5% rape likelihood subjects. Comparison via discriminant function analysis (see Table 3.12a) resulted in the computation of one discriminant function with a less than average degree of association with the groups ($R_c = .4492$). Three variables combined to construct the linear combination (see Table 3.12b) two of which attained significant structure coefficients. The self-report rape/no-rape arousal difference measure (SRNRDIF) had the largest individual contribution to the function and attained the largest structure coefficient (.9159). The other variables attaining significant correlation levels with the function were the physiological arousal level (PRNRDIF), and the perceived degree of pain experienced by the rape victim (PAIN). The means and statistical significance levels of the variables across the groups reported in Table 3.12c indicate significant differences were attained on two variables with scores on the other variables being in the theoretically expected direction.

Classification results (see Table 3.12d) indicate a 72.5% success rate using this function, with 45% fewer errors being made ($\tau = .4505$). Few false positives were generated in the classification run (14.7%) with approximately 50% of the rape likelihood group being correctly classified. Figure 3.12 reveals a high degree of separation between the groups.

Perception-Aggression Analysis. The discriminative strength of four perception and eight aggression variables was assessed utilizing the data from 149 subjects, 69.1% indicated no likelihood of rape and 30.9% indicated some likelihood of rape. Discriminant function analysis comparing the two groups resulted in the computation of one discriminant function (see Table 3.13a). A below average level of association was found to exist between the two groups and the function ($R_c = .3751$) with 14.1% of the variability in the function being attributable to the groups designator. A summary of the analysis results is presented in Table 3.13b. Three of the twelve variables were selected to construct the discriminant function. The aggression variable (DIFPUNRE) measuring the difference in amounts of punishment and reward used displayed the largest individual contribution with a standardized discriminant weight of .7385. Two other variables found to have significant structure coefficients were the variables rating the perception of the willingness of the rape victim and the amount of pain experienced by her.

The other variables did not correlate highly with the discriminate variate. However, they did generally differ in the expected directions (see Table 3.13c). Rape likelihood subjects differed significantly ($p < .05$) from no-rape likelihood subjects on four of the variables in each instance having higher scores.

Classification analysis using the derived discriminant function resulted in subjects being correctly classified 72.48% of the time (see Table 3.13d). Classification using the discriminant function was found to yield 44.9% fewer errors than would be expected by random assignment ($\tau = 0.4497$). Table 4d reveals very few false positives, approximately 9 in a hundred, would result using this function. However, it also generated a larger proportion of false negatives (69.6%) than correct classifications for the rape likelihood group. Figure 3.13 presents a graphic representation of the separation between the group centroids on the discriminant space.

Sexual arousal-Aggression Analysis. The discriminative strength of two sexual arousal and eight aggression variables was assessed using the data from 138 subjects, 67.4% indicated no likelihood of rape and 32.6% indicated some likelihood of rape. Discriminant function analysis comparing the two groups resulted in the computation of one discriminant function (see Table 3.14a). An average level of association was found to exist between the two groups and

the function ($R_c = .5286$) with 27.9% of the variability in the function being attributable to the groups designator. A summary of the analysis results is presented in Table 3.14b. Three of the ten variables were selected to construct the discriminant function. The variables rating the self-reported sexual arousal (SRNRDIF) and the amounts of punishment-reward administered (DIFPUNRE) displayed the largest contribution to the function with standardized discriminant weights of $-.7728$ and $-.6576$, respectively. The other variables did not correlate highly with the discriminate variate. However, they did generally differ in the expected directions (see Table 3.14c). Rape likelihood subjects differed significantly ($p < .05$) from no-rape likelihood subjects on three of the variables in each instance having higher scores.

Classification analysis using the derived discriminant function resulted in subjects being correctly classified 73.19% of the time (see Table 3.14d). Classification using the discriminant function was found to yield 46.4% fewer errors than would be expected by random assignment ($\tau = 0.4638$). Table 3.14d reveals very few false positives, approximately 9 in a hundred, would result using this function. However, a larger proportion of false negatives than correct classifications were generated for the rape likelihood group. Figure 3.14 presents a graphic representation of the separation between the group centroids in the discriminant space.

Attitude-Perception-Sexual arousal Analysis. Seven attitude four perception and eight aggression variables (see Table 3.15b) were employed in this analysis to assess their discriminative strength. Data from 206, 78.6% no rape likelihood and 21.4% rape likelihood, subjects were used in the discriminant function analysis resulting in the derivation of one function with an average level of association with the groups ($R_c = .5820$) (see Table 3.15a). Approximately 34% of the variation in the function can be attributed to the groups ($R_c^2 = .3387$). Eight of the variables contributed to the composition of the function - four of which attained significance (structure coefficients greater or equal to .30). The variable with the greatest contribution to the function was the self-reported sexual arousal difference variable (SRNRDIF) followed closely by the two variables suggesting that rape is a normal behavior (MRAPENC, WBERAPED). Five variables attained statistically significant differences ($p < .05$) between the groups (see Table 3.15c) while all other means indicated that the variable scores tended to differ in the expected direction between the groups.

The classification analysis (see Table 3.15d) resulted in 89% of the cases being correctly classified. Classification using this function resulted in approximately 78% fewer errors than would be expected by random assignment ($\tau = .7811$). Very few false positives were evident in this anal-

ysis (4.3%) and the rate of false negatives was approximately 1/3 (34.1%). Separation between the groups was quite large as can be seen in Figure 3.15.

Attitude-Perception-Aggression Analysis. Seven attitude four perception and eight aggression variables (see Table 3.16b) were employed in this analysis in order to assess their discriminative strength. Data from 149, 69.1% no rape likelihood and 30.9% rape likelihood, subjects was used in the discriminant function analysis resulting in the derivation of one function with an above average level of association with the groups ($R_c = .6772$) (see Table 3.16a). Approximately 46% of the variation in the function can be attributed to the groups ($R_c^2 = .4585$). Eleven of the variables contributed to the composition of the function - three of which attained significance (structure coefficients greater or equal to .30). The variables with the greatest contribution to the function were the two variables suggesting that rape is a normal behavior (MRAPENC, WBERAPED). Eight variables attained statistically significant differences ($p < .05$) between the groups (see Table 3.16c) while all other means indicated that the variable differences between the groups were in the theoretically expected direction.

The classification analysis (see Table 3.16d) resulted in 87% of the cases being correctly classified. Classification using this function resulted in approximately 74% fewer errors than would be expected by random assignment ($\tau =$

.7449). Very few false positives were evident in this analysis (5.8%) and the rate of false negatives was approximately 1/4 (28.3%). Separation between the groups on the discriminant dimension was quite large as can be seen in as can be seen in Figure 3.16.

Attitude-Sexual arousal-Aggression Analysis. Data from ninety-five, 71.6% no-rape likelihood and 28.4% rape likelihood, subjects was used to assess the discriminative strength of seventeen variables (see Table 3.17b). Comparison via discriminant function analysis resulted in the generation of one function with results reported in Table 3.17a. The level of association between the function and the groups was above average ($R_c = .7787$) with approximately 61% of the variation in the function being attributable to the groups distinction ($R_c^2 = .6064$). Twelve of the seventeen variables contributed to the composition of the discriminant function (see Table 3.17b) with the largest contribution coming from the variable measuring the belief that women would want to be raped (WBERAPED). Three other variables with significant structure coefficients were the belief that other men would rape (MRAPENC), the acceptance of interpersonal violence (AIV), the punish/reward difference measure (DIFPUNRE), and the self-reported sexual arousal measure (SRNRDIF). Six variables attained statistically significant levels ($p < .05$) of difference between groups (see Table 3.17c), while, group means indicate differences in the expected direction on all other variables.

Classification results indicated that the function was able to separate the two groups with a 94.7% accuracy rate (see Table 3.17d). This rate being approximately 89% better than random assignment ($\tau = .8947$). A conservative rate of 3% false positives was generated using this function with an approximate 11% false negative error rate. The degree of separation between the group centroids on the discriminant dimension is approximately two standard deviations (see Figure 3.17).

Perception-Sexual arousal-Aggression Analysis. The discriminative strength of fourteen variables (see Table 3.18b) was assessed using data from 95, 71.6% no-rape likelihood and 28.4% rape likelihood subjects. Comparison via discriminant function analysis resulted in the derivation of one function (see Table 3.18a) with a high level of association with the groups ($R_c = .7010$). Approximately 49% of the variability in the function was attributable to the groups designator ($R_c^2 = .4914$). A total of 10 variables were linearly transformed to derive the discriminant function (see Table 3.18b). The largest individual contributions to the function were from the self-report sexual arousal measure (SRNRDIF) and the punishment-reward difference measure (DIFPUNRE). The structure coefficient for the variable WWILLING also attained significance ($> .30$).

Table 3.18c reports the means and significance levels of the variables between groups. Six variables attained sta-

tistically significant differences ($p < .05$) while scores on all variables were found to be in the expected direction. The classification analysis using this function resulted in an 89.47% rate of correct classifications. Few false positives (5.9%) were generated using this function and 22.2% false negatives. When adjusted for base rates a τ of .7895 indicated that this function made approximately 79% fewer misclassifications than would be expected by chance. The plot of the group centroids (see Figure 3.18) reveals a separation of 2.3 standard deviation units between the centroids on the discriminant dimension.

Attitude-Perception-Sexual arousal-Aggression Analysis.

The discriminative utility of 21 variables from all three categories (see Table 3.19b) was assessed using data from 95, 71.6% no rape likelihood and 28.4% rape likelihood, subjects. One discriminant function with a high level of association with the groups ($R_c = .8485$) was generated by the discriminant function analysis comparison (see Table 3.19b) and was used to construct the discriminant function. Only two attained a level of significance with correlation coefficients greater than or equal to .30 - the rape normalcy variables - WBERAPED and MRAPENC. Nine variables differed between groups at a level of statistical significance (see Table 3.19c) but all variables showed mean differences in the expected direction.

The classification analysis resulted in a 98.5% correct classification rate (see Table 3.19d), $\tau = .9789$. The only misclassification was one false negative (a misclassification in the rape likelihood group). Figure 17 contains the plot of the group centroids on the discriminant dimension, the groups are separated by 3.5 standard deviation units on the discriminant dimension.

Summary

A total of 19 analyses were carried out using the likelihood of rape groupings and various variable configurations. All of the resulting discriminant analyses attained levels of statistical significance. However, performance was variable across the measurement categories. The use of the attitude measures alone provided a significant level of discrimination with two variables generally contributing the most to the functions - the belief that women want to be raped (WBERAPED) and the belief that other men would rape (MRAPENC). The level of correlation, measured by the structure coefficients, attained for these variables suggest that an appropriate name for the discriminant dimension would be 'rape normal' given that they load heavily on variables suggesting that rape is an activity in which both males and females would participate voluntarily.

The general level of performance for the sexual arousal variables alone was average, while the aggression measures

when used alone performed very poorly. No discrimination was achieved when the perception variables were used in isolation. When combined with the attitude measures however, the information gleaned from these sources provided an enhanced level of discrimination. The best discrimination levels were found in analyses in which variables from all four measurement categories were used in combination. It would appear that each variable grouping had its own specific information to contribute to the analyses which tended to be additive in nature. It was, however, still the attitude measures which provided the largest contribution to the functions and naming the dimension in which all variables were combined 'rape normal' appears most appropriate.

A number of other analyses were computed using this grouping variable and omitting the variable MRAPENC.⁷ Analyses were also computed replacing the sexual arousal and punishment difference measures with the sexual arousal to rape (SEXAR, PHYSAR), sexual arousal to non-rape (SEXANR, PHYSANR), and raw punishment administered (PUNISH) and reward administered (REWARD) measures. These were not reported here because the results did not differ from those found in their counterpart analyses using fewer variables.

One difficulty in assessing the contribution of the different variables in the discriminant analyses arises from the confound provided by the continually changing sample

⁷ A sample of these analyses can be found in Appendix K.

base. However, more definitive statements will be made later when the results of the analyses using a standard sample are reported. At this time, however, I will focus on the results of the analyses using the three level grouping variable based on the likelihood of force/rape variable.

Likelihood of Force/Rape Groupings

The dependent variable employed in this series of analyses was based on the likelihood of force/rape grouping variable. Four groups were defined on the basis of scores on the likelihood of rape rating and a question asking the subject to rate how likely he would be to force a woman to do something she did not want to do (see Table 2.1). Data from 926 subjects were available for use in this phase of the study, 449 (48.5%) indicated no likelihood of force or rape (F-R-); 216 (23.3%) indicated some likelihood of force but no likelihood of rape (F+R-); 236 (25.5%) indicated some likelihood of both force and rape (F+R+); and, 25 (2.7%) indicated no likelihood of force but some likelihood of rape (F-R+). Slight fluctuations in these percentages were evident across the data subsets:

1. 769 subjects were available for use in the 'decreasing sample' analyses, 363 (47.2%) indicated no likelihood of force or rape 176 (22.9%) indicated some likelihood of force but no likelihood of rape; 206 (26.8%) indicated some likelihood of both force and

- rape; and, 24 (3.1 %) indicated no likelihood of force but some likelihood of rape; and,
2. in the 120 member 'standard' sample 58 (47.5%) indicated no likelihood of force or rape; 29 (23.8%) indicated some likelihood of force but no likelihood of rape; 33 (27.0%) indicated some likelihood of both force and rape; and 2 (1.6%) indicated no likelihood of force but some likelihood of rape.

Given the small number of subjects in the F-R+ group, and the definitional inconsistency of considering rape but not force, these subjects were excluded from further analysis. The results of the analyses will now be discussed. First, the presentation focuses on the analyses employing attitude, perception, sexual arousal, and aggression variables in isolation followed by the analyses in which they were combined.

Attitude Variables

Three analyses were run using attitude variables (see Table 2.2 for a listing of the variable labels).

Attitude Analysis #1. Investigation of the discriminative strength of two attitude variables (see Table 3.20b) was accomplished with data from 593 subjects - 49% indicating no likelihood of force or rape, 24% indicating some likelihood of force but no likelihood of rape, and 27% indicating likelihood of both force and rape. Comparison of the three groups by discriminant function analysis resulted in

the derivation of two functions with results shown in Table 3.20a. The discriminatory power of the first function was found to be approximately 99% while that of the second was less than 1%. The first function attained an above average degree of relatedness with the groups definition. The two variables, MRAPENC and WBERAPED, indicative of a belief that rape is a normal activity, both loaded on the function (see Table 3.20b). Figure 3.20 graphically depicts the separation between the three groups on the discriminant dimensions. No separation is evident on the second dimension, however, the groups are separated from each other on the first dimension, with the F+R- group tending to be more similar to the F-R- than the F+R+ group. Table 3.20c reports the differences between groups on the variables used in the analysis. Both were found to be significantly different across the groups in a linear fashion.

Fifty-nine percent (59%) of the cases were correctly classified during the classification analysis, a 38% improvement over random assignment ($\tau = .3854$). Table 3.20d indicates that the group F+R- could not be separated from the other two groups. Also, only 53.8% of the force/rape likelihood group (F+R+) could be differentiated from the no force or rape likelihood group (F-R-) on the basis of the derived functions.

Attitude Analysis #2. The discriminative strength of the five Burt items (see Table 3.21b) was tested utilizing the

data of 453 subjects (the group breakdown can be found in Table 3.21d). Comparison of the three groups using discriminant function analysis resulted in the computation of two discriminant functions with results found in Table 3.21a. The discriminative power of the first function was found to be about 96% and that of the second function about 4%. Only the first function was found to be significant [$X^2(10) = 68.716$, $p = .0000$]. However, it had a low degree of relatedness to the groups designator ($R_c = .3696$). The variables AIV, RMA, ASB were found to load heaviest on the first function while the variable SRS weighted heaviest on the second. Figure 3.21 illustrates the lack of discrimination on the second discriminant dimension. However, it can be seen that the three groups are separated significantly on the first dimension with groups F-R- and F+R+ being most distinct with groups F+R- taking up the middle ground between them. Four of the five variables used in the analysis were found to be statistically significant with a linear relationship across the groups (see Table 3.21c). However, the profile of group F+R- vacillated across variables as to which group it was most similar. Generally these subjects were more like F-R- subjects on belief of rape myths and acceptance of interpersonal violence and more like F+R+ subjects on acceptance of adversarial sex-beliefs. Although the F-R- and F+R+ groups showed significant differences on sex-role stereotyping the F+R- group tended to hold middle ground and could not be differentiated from either group.

Fifty-five percent (55%) of the subjects were correctly classified with a ratio approximately 33% better than random assignment (see Table 3.21d). None of the F+R- subjects were correctly classified while only 37% of the force/rape subjects were appropriately identified.

Attitude Analysis #3. The discriminative strength of the seven attitude variables (see Table 3.22b) was tested utilizing the data of 452 subjects (the group breakdown can be found in Table 3.22d). Comparison of the three groups using discriminant function analysis resulted in the computation of two discriminant functions with results found in Table 3.22a. The discriminative power of the first function was found to be about 96% and that of the second function about 4%. Only the first function was found to be significant [$X^2(12) = 143.68$, $p = .0000$], and attained an average level of relatedness to the groups designator ($R_c = .5149$). The variables MRAPENC and WBERAPED were found to load heaviest on the first function. Significant levels of association with the first function were also attained by the three Burt items - AIV, RMA, and ASB. Figure 3.22 illustrates the lack of discrimination on the second discriminant dimension. However, it can be seen that the three groups are separated significantly on the first dimension with groups F-R- and F+R+ being most distinct with group F+R- taking up the middle ground between them, close to group F-R-. Six of the seven variables used in the analysis were found to be sta-

tistically significant with a linear relationship existing across the groups (see Table 3.22c).

Approximately sixty percent (59.9%) of the subjects were correctly classified with a ratio approximately 40% better than random assignment ($\tau = .3996$) (see Table 3.22d). Five percent of the F+R- subjects were correctly classified while 46% of the force/rape subjects were appropriately identified. The best discrimination rate (93%) was achieved for the no rape/no force (F-R-) group.

Perceptual Measures

One analysis was performed using the four perception measures (see Table 2.2 for a listing of the variable labels).

Perception Analysis. The discriminative strength of the four perception items (see Table 3.23b) was assessed utilizing the data of 385 subjects (the group breakdown can be found in Table 3.23d). Comparison of the three groups using discriminant function analysis resulted in the computation of two discriminant functions with results found in Table 3.23a. The discriminative power of the first function was found to be about 88% and that of the second function about 12%. Neither function was found to be significant at the .05 level. However, the first function demonstrated a very low degree of relatedness to the groups designator ($R_c = .1260$). The variables TRAUMA and PAIN contributed to the computation of the functions. TRAUMA was found to load

heaviest on the first function while, the variable PAIN loaded heaviest on the second. Figure 3.23 illustrates the lack of discrimination between the groups on the discriminant dimensions. Only one of the four variables (TRAUMA) used in the analysis was close to being statistically significant, with the trend across groups being non-linear (see Table 3.23c).

Approximately forty-seven percent of the subjects were correctly classified with a ratio approximately 21% better than random assignment (see Table 3.23d). None of the F+R+ subjects or F+R- subjects were correctly classified. The function was unable to differentiate between the groups.

Sexual arousal Variables

Two analyses were run using the sexual arousal measures (see Table 2.2).

Sexual arousal Analysis #1. Data from 305 subjects (see Table 3.24d for group breakdowns) was used to assess the discriminative utility of the four sexual arousal measures to sexual depictions. Comparison of the groups by discriminant function analysis resulted in the derivation of two functions with results shown in Table 3.24a. The first function accounted for approximately 87.7% of the discriminatory power ($P_1 = .8769$) with 12% discrimination being provided by the second function. Figure 3.24 demonstrates this result graphically. No separation appears between the three

groups on the second dimension. However, on the dimension associated with the first function, group F+R+ is found to be significantly different from groups F-R- and F+R- which tend to be indistinguishable.

The two arousal to rape variables in the analysis are found to load significantly on the first dimension (see Table 3.24b), with the two self-report measures loading heaviest on the second. A linear trend was found to exist on the arousal to rape variables across groups (see Table 3.24c) with the means for the three groups being significantly different from each other on the self-reported arousal to rape measure.

Forty-nine (49.5%) of the cases were correctly classified. Approximately 82% of the F+R+ group and 43.5% of the F-R- group were correctly placed. However, none of the F+R- group was correctly classified (see Table 23d).

Sexual arousal Analysis #2. Data from 305 subjects (see Table 3.25d for group breakdowns) was used to assess the discriminative utility of the two sexual arousal difference measures. Comparison of the groups by discriminant function analysis resulted in the derivation of two functions with results shown in Table 3.25a. The first function accounted for approximately 100% of the discriminatory power ($P_1 = .9988$) with no discrimination being provided on the second function. Figure 3.25 demonstrates this result graphically. No separation appears between the three groups on the second

dimension. However, on the dimension associated with the first function, group F+R+ is found to be significantly different from groups F-R- and F+R- which tend to be indistinguishable.

Both variables in the analysis are found to load significantly on the first dimension (see Table 3.25b). A linear trend was found to exist on the variables across groups (see Table 3.25c) with the means for groups F-R- and F+R- tending to be similar yet significantly different from the F+R+ group.

Approximately 49.5% of the cases were correctly classified. Approximately 56% of the F+R+ group and 75.5% of the F-R- group were correctly placed. However, none of the F+R- group was correctly classified (see Table 23d).

Aggression Variables

Two analyses were executed using aggression variables (see Table 2.2).

Aggression Analysis #1. The discriminative strength of nine variables (see Table 3.26b) was assessed using data from 188 subjects (see Table 3.26d for group breakdowns). Comparison of the three groups via discriminant function analysis resulted in the derivation of two functions with results reported in Table 3.26a. It was found that the discriminative power of the first function was approximately 92% and that of the second about 8%. Four variables con-

tributed to the calculation of the functions with the variable PUNISH achieving the highest level of correlation with the first function. The variable REWHELP loaded heaviest on the second function. Figure 3.26 presents a graphic portrayal of the separation between the groups. Little separation was achieved on the dimension representing the second function, whereas significant separation was achieved between groups F+R+ and F-R- on the first dimension with group F+R- assuming middle ground between the other two and not being distinguishable from either. Only one variable was found to be significant across the groups (see Table 3.26c) with the other variables following no identifiable pattern across the groups.

An overall correct classification rate of approximately 47% was achieved on the classification analysis, with levels of 77.1%, 4.1% and 39.3% being achieved for the F-R-, F+R- and F+R+ groups respectively.

Aggression Analysis #2. The discriminative strength of eight variables⁸ (see Table 3.27b) was assessed using data from 148 subjects (see Table 3.27d for group breakdowns). Comparison of the three groups via discriminant function analysis resulted in the derivation of two functions with results reported in Table 3.27a. It was found that the discriminative power of the first function was about 93% and

⁸ The variables REWARD and PUNISH were replaced in this analysis with the variable DIFPUNRE which was a linear transformation of the form PUNISH minus REWARD.

that of the second about 7%. Four variables contributed to the calculation of the functions with the variable DIFPUNRE achieving the highest level of correlation with the first function. The variable REWHELP loaded heaviest on the second function. Figure 3.27 presents a graphic portrayal of the separation between the groups. Little separation was achieved on the dimension representing the second function, whereas significant separation was achieved between groups F+R+ and F-R- on the first dimension with group F+R- assuming middle ground between the other two and not being distinguishable from either. Only one variable (DIFPUNRE) was found to be significant across the groups (see Table 3.27c) with the other variables following no identifiable pattern across the groups.

An overall correct classification rate of 53% was achieved on the classification analysis, with levels of 82.4%, 15.4% and 41.5% being achieved for the F-R-, F+R- and F+R+ groups respectively.

Combined Analyses

Eleven analyses were computed using various combinations of variables from the four variable categories (see Table 2.2 for the variable labels).

Attitude-Perception Analysis. Assessment of the discriminative strength of seven attitude and four perception variables (see Table 3.28b) was accomplished using data from 318

subjects (see Table 3.28d for group breakdowns). Comparison via discriminant function analysis resulted in the derivation of two functions with results reported in Table 3.28a. Although both functions were significant, function 1 demonstrated the highest level of discriminatory power ($P_1 = .9184$). Table 3.28b reporting the summary of the analysis indicates that the first function was composed of seven variables of which WBERAPED and MRAPENC were the most potent with structure coefficients of $-.7863$ and $-.7028$ respectively. The second function loaded heaviest on the perception of TRAUMA suffered by the rape victim. A linear relationship was found to exist between the groups on the variables which entered the analysis with groups F-R- and F+R- tending to differ from the F+R+ group in similar ways. Although all three groups were found to differ significantly within the discriminant dimensions this was more pronounced along the dimension defined by the first function rather than the second. The F+R+ group tended to more different from the other two groups than they were from each other.

Classification analysis resulted in a 64% correct placement ratio, a ratio approximately 46% better than random expectation ($\tau = .4578$). The best hit rate was with the no-force/norape group (90.8%), while the force/norape group had the poorest (23.9%). The force/rape group was correctly classified approximately 56% of the time.

Attitude-Sexual arousal Analysis. Discriminant function analysis was used to compare the three groups (see Table 3.29a) resulting in the derivation of two functions. Data for 240 subjects (see Table 3.29d for group breakdowns) was used in the computations. The discriminative strength of the first function was largest at 91% with the second function attaining a 9% level. A total of nine variables were used in the analysis (see Table 3.29b) with seven of the nine participating in the derivation of the functions. The variables WBERAPED and MRAPENC loaded heaviest on the first function while the variables AIV and WBERAPED loaded heaviest on the second. The means (see Table 3.29c) indicate that generally groups F-R- and F+R- tend to be similar to each other but different from group F+R+. This can be seen graphically in Figure 3.29 where the groups tend to be similar on dimension 2 but group F+R+ stands apart from the others on dimension 1.

Classification achieved using this information was 65.8% successful or approximately 49% better than random assignment ($\tau = .4878$). Correct classifications of 87.3%, 23.2% and 73.6% were attained for the groups F-R-, F+R- and F+R+ respectively.

Attitude-Aggression Analysis. Assessment of the discriminative strength of seven attitude and eight aggression variables (see Table 3.30b) was accomplished using data from 188 subjects (see Table 3.30d for group breakdowns). Com-

parison via discriminant function analysis resulted in the derivation of two functions with results reported in Table 3.30a. Function 1 was found to be significant and accounted for approximately 93% of the level of discriminatory power ($P_1 = .9342$). Table 3.30b, reporting the summary of the analysis, indicates that the first function was composed of five variables of which WBERAPED and MRAPENC were the most potent with structure coefficients of $+.7357$ and $+.5232$ respectively. A linear relationship was found to exist between the groups on five of the variables with groups F-R- and F+R- tending to differ from the F+R+ group in similar ways. Group F+R+ was found to differ significantly within the discriminant dimension from the other two groups. This was more pronounced along the dimension defined by the first function rather than the second (see Figure 3.30).

Classification analysis resulted in a 56% correct placement ratio, a ratio approximately 34% better than random expectation ($\tau = .3381$). The best hit rate was with the no-force/norape group (77.1%), while the force/norape group had the poorest (20.4%). The force/rape group was correctly classified approximately 55% of the time (see Table 3.30d).

Perception-Sexual arousal Analysis. Discriminant function analysis was used to compare the three groups (see Table 3.31a) resulting in the derivation of two functions. The discriminative strength of the first function was largest at 79% with the second function attaining a 20% level.

A total of six variables were used in the analysis (see Table 3.31b) with five of the variables participating in the derivation of the functions. The variables PRNRDIF and SRNRDIF loaded heaviest on the first function while the perceived levels of TRAUMA and WPLEASUR loaded heaviest on the second. The means (see Table 3.31c) indicate that generally groups F-R- and F+R- tend to be similar to each other but different from group F+R+. This can be seen graphically in Figure 3.31 where the groups tend to be similar on dimension 2 but group F+R+ stands apart from the others on dimension 1.

Classification achieved using this information was 53.58% successful or approximately 30% better than random assignment ($\tau = .3041$). Correct classifications of 80.3%, 13.5% and 46.9% were attained for the groups F-R-, F+R- and F+R+ respectively.

Perception-Aggression Analysis. Assessment of the discriminative strength of four perception and eight aggression variables (see Table 3.32b) was accomplished using data from 144 subjects (see Table 3.32d for group breakdowns). Comparison via discriminant function analysis resulted in the derivation of two functions with results reported in Table 3.32a. Function 1 demonstrated the highest level of discriminatory power ($P_1 = .7428$) and was the only function to reach significance. Table 3.32b, reporting the summary of the analysis, indicates that the first function was composed

of five variables of which DIFPUNRE and WWILLING were the most potent with structure coefficients of $+.7560$ and $-.3904$ respectively. The second function loaded heaviest on the perception of PAIN suffered by the rape victim. A linear relationship was found to exist between the groups on the DIFPUNRE variable. Groups F-R- and F+R- tended to differ from the F+R+ group in similar ways. Although all three groups were found to differ significantly within the discriminant dimensions this was more pronounced along the dimension defined by the first function rather than the second. The F+R+ group tended to more different from the other two groups than they were from each other (see Figure 3.32).

Classification analysis resulted in a 50% correct placement ratio, a ratio approximately 26% better than random expectation ($\tau = .2608$). The best hit rate was with the no-force/norape group (68.2%), while the force/norape group had the poorest (21.6%). The force/rape group was correctly classified approximately 48% of the time.

Sexual arousal-Aggression Analysis. Discriminant function analysis was used to compare the three groups (see Table 3.33a) resulting in the derivation of two functions. The discriminative strength of the first function was largest at 75% with the second function attaining a 25% level. A total of ten variables were used in the analysis (see Table 3.33b) with three of the variables participating in the derivation of the functions. The variables SRNRDIF and

DIFPUNRE loaded heaviest on the first function while the variables DIFPUNRE and PUNHURT loaded heaviest on the second. The means (see Table 3.33c) indicate that generally groups F-R- and F+R- tend to be similar to each other but different from group F+R+ on all but two variables. On the variables SRNRDIF and DIFPUNRE the groups differed significantly from each other in a linear manner. These differences are seen graphically in Figure 3.33. The groups differ from each other on both dimensions with the greatest discrimination being on dimension 1.

Classification achieved using this information was 65.67% successful or approximately 56% better than random assignment ($\tau = .5606$). Correct classifications of 87.7%, 41.7% and 56.1% were attained for the groups F-R-, F+R- and F+R+ respectively.

Attitude-Perception-Sexual arousal Analysis. Two discriminant functions were derived (see Table 3.34a) with the first function accounting for 82% of the discriminative strength compared to 17% for the second. The first function correlated highest with the self-report sexual arousal measure and the 'normal' behavior indicators - WBERAPED and MRAPENC, while the TRAUMA and AIV variables loaded heaviest on the second (see Table 3.34b). The means and statistical significance of the variables are reported in Table 3.34c - six of the variables in the analysis demonstrated a linear trend across groups and the configuration scores tended to

be different for each group with the F-R- and F+R- groups being distinguished from each other on the TRAUMA variable. Graphically this difference is presented in Figure 3.34. It can be seen that the F+R- group is distinguished more from group F-R- on dimension 2 than function 1 and that group F+R+ is distinguished from the other two groups more on dimension 1 than 2.

This differentiation showed up in the classification analysis with 68% of the cases being correctly classified, a 52% increase over chance expectation ($\tau = .5176$) (see Table 3.34d). Classification rates of 78.6%, 39% and 82.5% were attained for the F-R-, F+R- and F+R+ groups, respectively.

Attitude-Perception-Aggression Analysis. The discriminative ability of nineteen variables (see Table 3.35b) employing data from 144 subjects, 45% indicating no likelihood of force or rape, 27% indicating some likelihood of force but no likelihood of rape, and 28% indicating some likelihood of force and rape. The comparison of the groups using discriminant function analysis resulted in the derivation of two functions with results shown in Table 3.35a. Both functions contributed to the discrimination with the discriminative strength of the first function being 88% and the second 12%. Seven of the variables contributed to the computation of the functions. The variables WBERAPED, MRAPENC and AIV loaded significantly on the first function. While the variables

WPLEASUR and SC loaded heaviest on the second. Seven of the variables were statistically significant across the groups, of which five displayed a linear trend across the groups. The means of the variables tended to show expected differences between the F-R- and F+R+ groups with the F+R- group displaying a variable configuration which was at times similar to the F-R- group and at other times similar to the F+R+ group (see Table 3.35c).

In Figure 3.35 we can see graphically the separation between the groups. Groups F+R+ and F-R- are on opposite ends of the dimension defined by Function 1 with group F+R- taking up an intermediate position. On the second function group F+R- is distinguished from groups F+R+ and F-R- which tend to be similar to each other.

The classification analysis resulted in 63.9% correct placements a ratio 46% better than chance - with 82.8%, 27.0% and 68.3% correct classifications for groups F-R-, F+R- and F+R+, respectively (see Table 3.35d).

Attitude-Sexual arousal-Aggression Analysis. Two discriminant functions were derived (see Table 3.36a) with the first function accounting for 86% of the discriminative strength compared to 14% for the second. The first function correlated highest with the self-report sexual arousal measure, the 'rape-normal' behavior indicators - WBERAPED and MRAPENC, the acceptance of interpersonal violence (AIV) and the punishment/reward difference measure (DIFPUNRE). The

means and statistical significance of the variables are reported in Table 3.36c - five of the variables in the analysis demonstrated a linear trend across groups and the configuration of scores tended to be different for each group. Graphically this difference is presented in Figure 3.36 It can be seen that the groups are quite distinct from each other on both dimensions.

This differentiation showed up in the classification analysis with 80.8% of the cases being correctly classified, a 72% increase over chance expectation ($\tau = .7129$). Classification rates of 88.1%, 61.5% and 88.5% were attained for the F-R-, F+R- and F+R+ groups, respectively.

Perception-Sexual arousal-Aggression Analysis. The discriminative ability of fourteen variables (see Table 3.37b) employing data from 94 subjects, 44.6% indicating no likelihood of force or rape, 27.7% indicating some likelihood of force but no likelihood of rape, and 27.7% indicating some likelihood of force and rape. The comparison of the groups using discriminant function analysis resulted in the derivation of two functions with results shown in Table 3.37a. Both functions contributed to the discrimination with the discriminative strength of the first function being 72% and the second 28%. Eight of the variables contributed to the derivation of the functions with the variables measuring the self-report sexual arousal difference (SRNRDIF) and punishment-reward difference (DIFPUNRE) contributing most to the

first function. The variables measuring the perception issues loaded heaviest on the second function. Seven of the variables used in the analysis were statistically significant between groups, two of which demonstrated linearity. The means of the variables tended to show expected differences between the F-R- and F+R+ groups with the F+R- group displaying a variable configuration which was at times similar to the F-R- group and at other times similar to the F+R+ group (see Table 3.37c).

In Figure 3.37 we can see graphically the separation between the groups. Groups F+R+ and F-R- are on opposite ends of the dimension defined by Function 1 with group F+R- taking up an intermediate position close to group F-R-. On the second function group F+R- is distinguished from groups F+R+ and F-R- which tend to be similar to each other.

The classification analysis resulted in 76.6% correct placements a ratio 65% better than chance - with 82.0%, 69.2% and 76.9% correct classifications for groups F-R-, F+R- and F+R+, respectively (see Table 3.37d).

Attitude-Perception-Sexual arousal-Aggression Analysis.

Employing data from 93 subjects (see Table 3.38d for group breakdowns), this analysis assessed the discriminative strength of 21 variables (see Table 3.38b). Comparison via discriminant function analysis resulted in the derivation of two functions with results shown in Table 3.38a. Both functions contributed to the overall discrimination between the

groups with the discriminative strength of Function 1 being 84% and that of Function 2 being 16%. Loadings on the first function were largest for the 'normalcy' variables - WBERAPED and MRAPENC, while the perceived TRAUMA and PAIN variables loaded highest on function 2. In all seventeen variables contributed to the composition of the function (see Table 3.38b). Of these ten had means which were significantly different among the groups ($p < .05$) (see Table 3.38c) with five of the variables achieving linearity across the groups. For each group the variable configuration tended to be unique with each group dissimilar to the other in an identifiable manner. Figure 3.38 illustrates this. Group F+R- and F+R+ are quite distinct. However, on Function 2 groups F-R- and F+R+ are quite similar with group F+R- being dissimilar. Groups F-R- and F+R- tend to be distinguishable from the F+R+ group on the belief that rape is a normal activity while group F+R- is separated out on the sensitivity towards the rape victims perceived suffering.

The consequence of using this information in the classification analysis was a 90% correct classification rate, a finding 85% better than chance ($\tau = .8549$). Correct classifications of 95%, 81% and 92% were achieved for the groups F-R-, F+R- and F+R+, respectively.

Summary

Nineteen analyses were executed using the likelihood of force/rape groupings and various variable configurations. All of the analyses attained statistical significance. In each instant two functions were derived, however, the second function generally proved to have little discriminative power. This was not true, in the case of the analyses combining all variables where the second function proved effective in separating out the members of group F+R- from the other groups.

The two attitude variables indicative of a belief that rape is a 'normal' activity were the most potent variables achieving large structure coefficients whenever they were used. However, each variable grouping seemed to have its own specific contribution to make to the separation of the groups. Although no one variable topology achieved high levels of separation when used alone, when combined with each other classification error rates were very low. The force/no-rape group was the most difficult group to separate - it tended to be most similar to the no-force/no-rape group and it was only when the variable groupings were used in combination that separation began to appear. The F+R- group was situated between the other two groups on the first dimension. However, it was separated out on the second dimension which was marked by a sensitivity to the perceived TRAUMA and PAIN suffered by a rape victim (their ratings on these variables were higher than both the other groups).

A number of other analyses were computed using this grouping variable and omitting the variable MRAPENC.⁹ Analyses were also computed replacing the sexual arousal and punishment difference measures with the sexual arousal to rape (SEXAR, PHYSAR), sexual arousal to non-rape (SEXANR, PHYSANR), and raw punishment administered (PUNISH) and reward administered (REWARD) measures. These were not reported here because the results did not differ from those found in their counterpart analyses using fewer variables.

A definitive statement on the contribution of the variables is difficult given the confound of continually changing sample sizes. It is possible that some of the effects are a result of the subjects in each sample rather than the effect of the variables. In order to assess this problem the analysis were redone using a standard sample - these results will now be presented.

Standard Sample Analyses

A total of 38 analyses were performed using a standard sample consisting of 120 subjects from data bases Physio3, Physio4 and Physio5. Subjects were selected for inclusion in these analyses if they had scores on all the variables of interest. Discriminant programs were then run for the different variable configurations first using the two level likelihood of rape groupings and then the three level force-

⁹ A sample of these analyses can be found in Appendix K.

rape grouping variable. Because the sample is the same for all analyses more definitive statements may be made about the contribution of the variables and the utility of the group definitions. First, the results of the rape likelihood grouping variable will be presented.

Likelihood of Rape Groupings

Nineteen analyses were completed using the two level likelihood of rape groupings. Eighty-seven or 72.5% of the subjects indicated no likelihood of rape and 33 or 27.5% indicated some rape likelihood. Scores across the two groups on the variables used were found to be in the expected direction (see Table E.20). The results of the discriminant function analysis were found to mirror the results obtained in the previously discussed analyses, consequently they will not be discussed individually. The results are presented in table and graph format and may be found in Appendix E. The best discrimination was found in the analyses using all variable categories in combination (refer to Tables E.1a to E.19a). The largest canonical correlation was achieved when all variables were used in combination ($R_c = .7964$), whereas with all attitude variables alone $R_c = .6628$, perception variables alone $R_c = .2299$, sexual arousal alone $R_c = .4376$ and aggression measures alone $R_c = .3568$. A similar increase in the number of correct classifications was attained when the variables were used in combination rather than sep-

arately. This confirms a prior speculation that each variable grouping contains a separate pool of information which acts in an additive manner to the discrimination achieved. Also, confirmed is the notion that the attitude variables are the most potent in achieving discrimination. A canonical correlation of .6628 was achieved when six attitude measures were used alone (see Table E.3a). Sixteen additional variables were added to achieve the highest canonical correlation ($R_c = .7964$). Even given this however, two variables achieved the highest structure coefficients on the functions, MRAPENC and WBERAPED. The resulting functions could then be named 'rape normal' given that the variables with the highest loadings assess the belief that rape is an activity participated in willingly by males and females. It was found that likelihood of rape subjects hold this belief constellation whereas no rape likelihood subjects do not.

Likelihood of Force/rape Groupings

Nineteen analyses were completed using the three level likelihood of force/rape grouping variable. Of the 120 subjects whose data was used in the analysis - 58 (48.3%) indicated no likelihood of force or rape, 28 (24.2%) indicated some likelihood of force but no likelihood of rape, and 33 (27.5%) indicated some likelihood of force and rape. Scores for the F-R- and F+R+ group differed in the expected direction (see Table F.20). The F+R- group tended to exhibit

scores on the variables which with a few exceptions resembled the F-R- group. The F+R- group tended to view the rape victim as more traumatized by the assault, having suffered more pain, and being an unwilling participant in the rape, when compared to the other two groups (non-significant differences). A significant difference was found on the self-reported measure of sexual arousal to non-rape depictions - the F+R- group rated their arousal levels higher than both other groups. This relationship was not however found with the physiological measure of sexual arousal - rather a relationship in the opposite direction was found.

The results of the discriminant function analyses mirrored the results presented previously, consequently they will not be discussed individually. The table and graph presentation of these results is available in Appendix F. The best discrimination was attained in the analyses using all variable categories combined (see Tables F.1a to F.19a). The combination of all variables in the analyses resulted in canonical correlations of .7982 and .5788 for the two derived functions (see Table F.19a), compared to canonical correlations of .6672 and .2802 for attitude variables alone, .2074 and .1798 for perception variables alone, .4630 for sexual arousal variables alone, and .3533 and .2158 for aggression variables alone. Overall classification rates of 85%, 69.2%, 52.5%, 53.3% and 47.5% were achieved for all variables combined, attitude variables, perception vari-

ables, sexual arousal variables and aggression variables respectively. This result confirms an earlier speculation that each variable group provides new information to the analysis in an additive nature. It was also found that separation of the F+R- group from the other two groups only became pronounced when the four categories of variables were used in combination (see Table d for each analysis for this comparison).

It was also found that the attitude variables were the singularly most potent contributors to discrimination. Of these three variables tended to contribute most to the derived functions), the belief that other men would rape (MRAPENC), the belief that women want to be raped (WBERAPED) and the acceptance of interpersonal violence (AIV).

In order to demonstrate the differences between the groups on the variables, Overall and Klett's (1972) method of using the structure coefficients to illustrate differences was employed (see Figure F.20). In this manner the prominence of a variable is represented relative to the prominence of that same symptom in other groups. From Figure F.20 we can see that the likelihood of force and rape F+R+ group differed from the other groups by having relatively higher levels of belief that other men would rape, that women would enjoy being raped, acceptance of interpersonal violence, sexual arousal to rape themes (physiological and self-report) and use of punishment in the aggression phase.

Conversely, the no force no rape likelihood group (F-R-) and the some force no rape group (F+R-) evidenced relatively less of this type of symptomology. The F+R- group evidenced the most self-reported arousal to consenting sexual depictions and the highest levels of belief that a rape victim was traumatized, suffered pain, and was an unwilling victim. Additionally this group tended to use more reward during the aggression phase than the other groups. The no force/no rape group tended to have relatively higher scores than the other groups on sexual conservatism.

Figure F.21 presents another example of the Overall and Klett (1972) technique with a slightly different variable configuration. Similar results are found with the F+R+ group having relatively higher scores on MRAPENC, WBERAPED, SRNRDIF, SRS, AIV and DIFPUNRE than the other groups. The F+R- group had relatively higher scores on the perception of the rape victims TRAUMA, PAIN and her willingness as a participant, while the F-R- group tended to use reward to help more during the aggression phase.

DISCUSSION

The results of the present study demonstrate that

1. the potential willingness to rape or aggress against women expressed by some males is related to a variety of attitudinal, perceptual, sexual arousal and behavioral variables;
2. scores on these variables can be used to discriminate among those with differing likelihoods to use force or rape;
3. the best discrimination instruments employ data from a wide range of measurement typologies in combination, rather than from individual measures alone; and,
4. males who express the potential for rape are more easily distinguished from non-force/non-rape males than males who express force proness.

Generally, the findings replicate and extend previous work in the rape likelihood area. Briere and Malamuth (1983) found attitude measures to be the most potent discriminators in a study using attitude measures and sexuality variables. This conclusion is similar here. Variables indicative of the belief that rape is a 'normal activity' in that, other men would rape and women want to be raped, were

found to be the most potent discriminators for separating relatively rape prone subjects from relatively non-rape prone subjects. These variables achieved significant correlation with the discriminant functions, and, functions which excluded attitude variables tended to perform less well in distinguishing between the groups. This finding also supports Burt's (1980) claim that the antecedents of rape are cultural, socially transmitted attitudes which while being stereotyped and prejudicial serve as psychological releasers for aggression against women : both sexual and non-sexual.

Although these attitudes tended to be present to some degree in all subjects, it was the magnitude/strength of the belief that separated the groups. This finding lends support to the suggestion of Gibson et al (1980) who postulated the existence of "a pool of potential rapists, some of whom ultimately engage in rape and some of whom do not" (p. 52). The results of this study suggest that this 'pool of potential rapists' can be identified by a rape supportive belief structure which has been found to be similar to that of actual rapists and by other variables including sexual arousal, perception, and aggression measures.

Significant support for rape supportive attitudes was demonstrated by subjects in both the force/no-rape group and the force/rape group. However, quantitative differences existed between the groups : the force/rape group occupied an extreme position in relation to the no-force/no-rape group

whereas, the force/no-rape group tended to occupy an intermediate position between the two groups. However, this position tends to be more similar to the no-force/no-rape group. This was evident in the pattern of misclassifications found. These overwhelmingly occurred in an inability to separate the force/no-rape group from the no-force/no-rape group. Further support of this finding is evident in the relatively high discrimination levels found when just the two groups - rape and no-rape likelihood were studied.

The force-no-rape group was better identified by their sensitivity to the perceived trauma suffered by the rape victim and their high arousal to consenting sexual depictions. This was unlike the force-rape group which did not perceive the victim as traumatized by the rape and which demonstrated approximately equal levels of arousal to consenting and non-consenting sexual depictions.

The highest levels of discrimination were attained when all variable groupings were used in combination. The inclusion of each variable configuration provided new information in an additive fashion to the discriminant analysis resulting in enhanced levels of discrimination and classification. Two possible explanations exist for this finding. The first postulates that a typology of force and/or rape likelihood males exists similar to the "clear, differentiated classes of rapists" (Cohen et al., 1977, p. 296). This explanation suggests that each of the measurement categories, attitude,

perception, sexual arousal and aggression, were identifying males who would aggress against women for different reasons. Thus the importance of understanding the motivation of an aggressor is highlighted, as is the multi-faceted nature of aggression against women.

The second explanation, measurement dissynchrony, suggests that each of the measurement categories increased discrimination and classification accuracy by sharpening the focus on the behavior in question. Hersen and Bellack (1981) suggested that measurements from different response systems may not covary and consequently recommended that proper assessment include a multi-measurement evaluation of overt-motor, cognitive-verbal, and physiological-emotional behavior. According to this explanation the differences in discrimination found between the measurement groups was a result of discordance between the response systems. The combination of response systems provided a clearer behavioral definition which resulted in increased discrimination and classification accuracy. This explanation points to the necessity to consider all response systems when assessing aggressive behaviors, in order to get a clear understanding of the nature of the problem.

An additional explanation postulates some combination of the typology and measurement dissynchrony explanations. However, at this point further investigation is required to reveal which of the explanations is most plausible as the present results fit either.

The variables found to be most significantly related to the discriminant dimensions were also found to be linearly related across groups. This finding provides further support for Briere and Malamuth (1983) who suggested that an "aggression toward women" continuum exists. Discrimination of the rape likelihood and non-rape likelihood groups was further refined by the addition of the force variable. This revealed that the supposedly 'homogeneous' no-rape likelihood control group was in reality 'heterogeneous' : composed of two groups; one of which considered the use of force against women, short of rape, an acceptable option. This group also endorsed rape-supportive attitudes and beliefs but to a lesser extent than the rape-likelihood group.

To the extent that likelihood of rape or force are representative of real-life aggression, these data have implications for understanding rape and other forms of aggression against women. The findings suggest that prevention of rape may require massive social engineering "tantamount to re-vamping a significant proportion of our societal values" (Burt, 1980 p. 229). However, in the interim the data provide instruments (see Appendices G & H) which may be useful in identifying males for whom educational programs may be particularly useful.

The ability of the functions to identify rape potential subjects was assessed in a pilot investigation using subjects from the Physio5 database. The results of the exter-

nal classification analyses (Huberty, 1984) using the functions for attitude measures are reported in Appendix J. Generally, the results of the classification analyses were very encouraging - demonstrating the ability of the classification functions to correctly identify rape and force prone males. However, further work is required in this area and the functions should not be used for classification/identification purposes. At best they serve to highlight the necessity to be aware of problematic attitude, motivation, sexual arousal and aggression patterns in the treatment of aggression against women.

Further work in this area is needed to refine the classification instrument. One approach would be to identify a sub-set of the measures employed herein that would provide the best discrimination. The potential in this approach was demonstrated by Briere and Malamuth (1983) who used factor analysis to realign the Burt items. In that vein further work needs to be done to identify that critical sub-set of items, either singularly or in scales, which provides maximum discrimination. Also, the validation of the measures with a clinical sample would add greatly to the import of these findings.

TABLE 2.1

Dependent Variable Groupings Using Likelihood of Rape and
Force Ratings

Rating	Likelihood of Force		
	Group	No	Yes
Likelihood of Rape	No	F-R-	F+R-
	Yes	F-R+	F+R+

Table 2.2
Variable by Database Listing

File: Rapmas	Tieger81	Malhabfe	Physio1	Physio2	Physio3	Physio4	Joe42	Physio5
Subid #	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Dependant Variables</u>								
LR - Likelihood of Rape Rating	uact	rapenc	v30	rape2	yrape	npnrape	lirapo	rape
LFRV - Likelihood of Force-Rape Variable				fr	fr	fr	fr	fr
<u>Discriminating Variables</u>								
Attitude Variables								
MRAPENC - %men would rape not caught	mact	pmanc	v27	mraper	mraper	mparrape	pomrape	marrape
WBERAPED - %women want rape	fenjoy	pwonk	v28	wberaped	wberaped	fparrape	powrape	farrape
AIV - acceptance of interpersonal violence					aiv	aiv	aiv	aiv
RMA - Rape-myth Acceptance					rma	rma	rma	rma
ASB - Adversarial Sex-beliefs					asb	asb	asb	asb
SC - Sexual Conservatism					sc	sc	sc	sc
SRS - Sex-role Stereotyping					srs	srs	srs	srs
Perceptual Variables								
WPLEASUR - rape victims perceived pleasure	v14	enjoy	v22	wpleasur	wpleasur	moq1cple		wpleasur
WWILLING - rape victim willing	v15	justm	v23	wwilling	wwilling	moq1bunw		wwilling
TRAUMA - rape victims trauma		traum	v17	trauma	trauma	moq1a		trauma
PAIN - rape victims pain		pain	v19	pain	pain	moq1dpat		pain
Sexual Arousal Variables								
SEXAR - Arousal to rape stimuli		sexa2	v13	selrep2	selrep2	wristor2	sexa2	wristor2

SEXANR	- Arousal to non-rape stimuli	sexa	vi2	selrep1	selrep1	wristor3	sexa	wristor3
SRNRDIF	- self-report rape/no-rape difference	srnrdif	srnrdif	srnrdif	srnrdif	wridif23	srnrdif	mrappros
PHYSAR	- physiological arousal to rape stimuli		v9	phys2dif	phys2dif	stor2dif	rapar	stor2dif
PHYSANR	- physiological arousal non-rape stimuli		v6	physidif	physidif	stor3dif	nrapar	stor3dif
PRNRDIF	- physiological arousal rape/norape difference		prnrdif	prnrdif	prnrdif	dif23	difnr	mrapproph

Behavioral Aggression Variables

REWARD	- Amount Reward Administered				reward	p1totrew	rw	ph1rewav
PUNISH	- Amount Punishment Administered				punish	p1totrew	bt	ph1punav
DIFPUNRE	- Punishment/reward Difference				difpunre	p1fp2tot	difag	difpunre
ANGRY	- Anger				angry	ph1angry	ang	angry
PUNHURT	- Punished to Hurt				punhurt	pdeshur1	phurtrec	punhurtr
REWHURT	- Reward to Hurt				rewhurt	rdeshur1	rhurtrec	rewhurtr
PUNHELP	- Punished to Help				punhelp	pdeshe11	phelprec	punhelp
REWHELP	- Reward to Help				rewhelp	rdeshel1	rhelprec	rewhelp
AROUSED	- Sexual Arousal Level				arousal	ph1arou		aroused
EXCITED	- Excitement Level				excited	ph1excit		excited

N:	1259	176	53	103	303	151	274	42	175
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TABLE 3.1

Likelihood of Rape: Attitude Analysis #1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.1a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.5063	274.27	2	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.1b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrapenc	0.6608	0.6008	<u>0.8470</u>	LR- -.4415
	wberaped	0.7039	0.5858	<u>0.8383</u>	LR+ .7791
	(constant)	-3.2266			

Ev = .3497, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.1c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

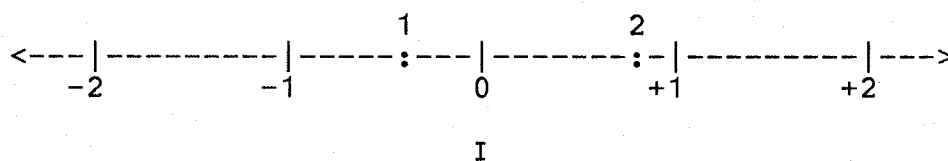
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,928)	p
	LR-	LR+		
mrpenc	2.3575	3.2976	229.278	0.0000
wberaped	1.7437	2.5952	224.583	0.0000

Table 3.1d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	593 (63.8%)	518 (87.4%)	75 (12.6%)
LR+	336 (36.2%)	151 (44.9%)	185 (55.1%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 75.67%

Tau = .5135



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(2,926) = 159.60$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.1: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.2

Likelihood of Rape: Attitude Analysis #2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.2a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	100	0.3373	54.175	5	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.2b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function Variables		Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	aiv	0.5931	0.5736	<u>0.7416</u>	LR- -.2000
	rma	0.7377	0.6538	<u>0.7486</u>	LR+ .6390
	asb	0.3548	0.3391	<u>0.6318</u>	
	sc	-.2234	-.2162	0.1530	
	srs	-.3222	-.3581	0.2679	
(constant)		-3.5063			

Ev = .1284, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.2c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

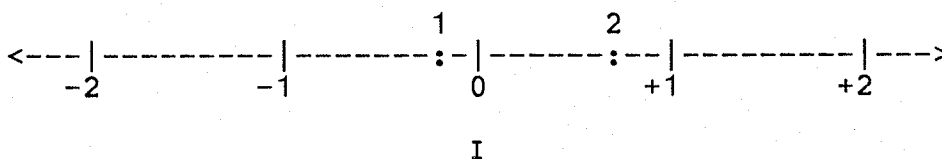
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,465)	p
	LR-	LR+		
aiv	3.0464	3.6198	31.806	0.0000
rma	2.6841	3.1901	29.306	0.0000
asb	3.2435	3.7438	24.857	0.0000
sc	2.7739	2.8678	0.851	0.3567
srs	3.1391	3.3306	2.653	0.1040

Table 3.2d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	345 (76.2%)	332 (96.2%)	13 (3.8%)
LR+	108 (23.8%)	86 (79.6%)	22 (20.4%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 78.15%

Tau = .5629



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(5,447) = 11.478$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.2: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.3

Likelihood of Rape: Attitude Analysis #3

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.3a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	100	0.4782	119.28	7	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.3b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrapenc	0.6788	0.5914	<u>0.7869</u>	LR- -.3204
	wberaped	0.4749	0.3588	<u>0.6749</u>	LR+ .9211
	aiv	0.3041	0.2923	<u>0.4709</u>	
	rma	0.1863	0.1648	<u>0.4545</u>	
	asb	0.3069	0.2915	<u>0.4294</u>	
	sc	-.2436	-.2345	0.1345	
	srs	-.1910	-.2126	0.0706	
	(constant)	-3.7963			

Ev = .2964, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.3c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

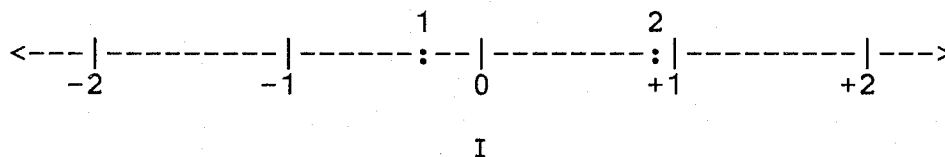
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,463)	p
	LR-	LR+		
mrpenc	2.3073	3.1583	84.97	0.0000
wberaped	1.6087	2.2417	62.52	0.0000
aiv	3.0464	3.6083	30.43	0.0000
rma	2.6841	3.1833	28.34	0.0000
asb	3.2435	3.75	25.30	0.0000
sc	2.7739	2.8583	0.6849	0.4083
srs	3.1391	3.3250	2.483	0.1158

Table 3.3d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	345 (74.19%)	330 (95.7%)	15 (4.3%)
LR+	120 (25.8%)	80 (66.7%)	40 (33.3%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 79.57%

Tau = .5914



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(7,457) = 19.350$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.3: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.4

Likelihood of Rape: Perception Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.4a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	100	0.1280	9.0775	2	0.0107

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.4b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	wpleasur	-.4794	-.6156	<u>-.8686</u>	LR- 0.1002
	trauma	0.4534	0.5564	0.8363	LR+ -.1657
	(constant)	-0.6548			
	pain			<u>0.6088</u>	
	wwilling			<u>0.6583</u>	

Ev = .0167, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.4c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

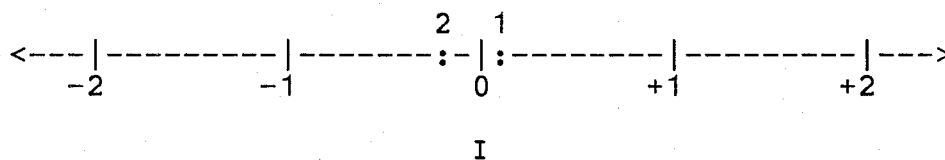
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,550)	p
	LR-	LR+		
wpleasur	2.1889	2.4856	6.918	0.0088
trauma	3.9796	3.7067	6.414	0.0116
pain	3.1831	3.0433	1.895	0.1692
wwilling	3.4128	3.0961	5.409	0.0204

Table 3.4d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	344 (62.3%)	344 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
LR+	208 (37.7%)	208 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 62.32%

Tau = .2464



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(2,549) = 4.5765$, $p = 0.0107$

Figure 3.4: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.5

Likelihood of Rape: Sexual arousal Analysis #1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.5a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	100	0.3845	64.324	4	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.5b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	sexar	-.7041	-.7475	<u>-.4218</u>	LR- .3147
	sexanr	0.7264	0.8858	<u>0.5377</u>	LR+ -.5486
	physar	-.0128	-.5593	-.2620	
	physanr	0.0076	0.3968	0.1559	
	(constant)	0.2188			

Ev = .1735, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.5c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

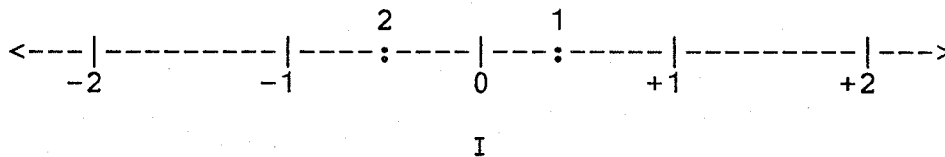
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,404)	p
	LR-	LR+		
sexar	2.3566	2.7432	12.472	0.0005
sexanr	3.0930	2.5270	20.265	0.0000
physar	31.0304	40.9141	4.814	0.0288
physanr	45.3708	38.3059	1.705	0.1923

Table 3.5d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	258 (63.5%)	218 (84.5%)	40 (15.5%)
LR+	148 (36.5%)	77 (52.0%)	71 (48.0%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 71.18%

Tau = .4236



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(4,401) = 17.396$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.5: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.6

Likelihood of Rape: Sexual arousal Analysis #2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.6a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	100	0.3765	61.601	2	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.6b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	srnrdif	0.7301	0.8605	<u>0.9597</u>	LR- -.3070
	prnrdif	0.0087	0.2981	<u>0.5845</u>	LR+ .5352
	(constant)	0.3548			

Ev = .1652, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.6c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

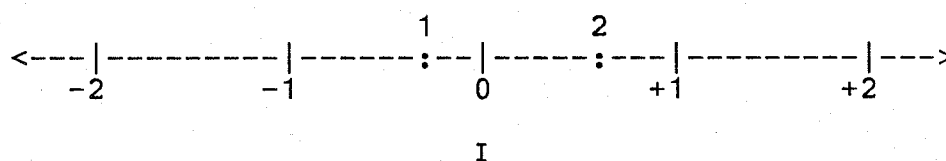
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,404)	p
	LR-	LR+		
srnrdif	-.7364	0.2162	61.450	0.0000
prnrdif	-14.3403	2.6081	22.794	0.0000

Table 3.6d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	258 (63.5%)	226 (87.6%)	32 (12.4%)
LR+	148 (36.5%)	92 (62.2%)	56 (37.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 69.46%

Tau = .3892



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(2,403) = 33.279$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.6: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.7

Likelihood of Rape: Aggression Analysis #1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.7a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	100	0.2953	13.730	3	0.003

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.7b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	punish	-.6059	-.7918	<u>-.8187</u>	LR- .2035
	reward	0.4682	0.5032	<u>0.4551</u>	LR+ -.4633
	excited	-.1952	-.3148	<u>-.3900</u>	
	(constant)	1.3146			
	punhurt			-.2861	
	rewhurt			-.2512	
	rewhelp			0.1536	
	aroused			0.0784	
	punhelp			0.0367	
	angry			0.0057	

Ev = .0955, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.7c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

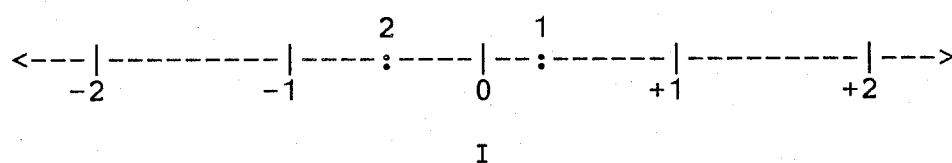
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,152)	p
	LR-	LR+		
reward	3.4112	3.0851	3.007	0.0849
punish	3.5421	4.2553	9.731	0.0022
angry	2.4486	2.5106	0.047	0.8290
punhurt	1.8878	2.0000	0.168	0.6829
rewhurt	1.4486	1.5532	0.393	0.5315
punhelp	4.6075	4.2553	0.902	0.3438
rewhelp	4.7570	4.7872	0.008	0.9298
aroused	1.3925	1.2979	0.329	0.5674
excited	2.8785	3.2979	2.209	0.1393

Table 3.7d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	107 (69.5%)	100 (93.5%)	7 (6.5%)
LR+	47 (30.5%)	38 (80.9%)	9 (19.1%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 70.78%

Tau = .4156



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(3,150) = 4.7759$, $p = 0.003$

Figure 3.7: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.8

Likelihood of Rape: Aggression Analysis #2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.8a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	100	0.2935	13.601	2	0.001

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.8b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	difpunre	0.5539	0.9216	<u>0.9431</u>	LR- -.2022
	excited	0.2066	0.3332	<u>0.3926</u>	LR+ .4602
	(constant)	-.8693			
	punhurt			0.2597	
	rewhurt			0.2292	
	rewhelp			-.1656	
	aroused			-.0750	
	punhelp			-.0468	
	angry			-.0047	

Ev = .0943, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.8c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

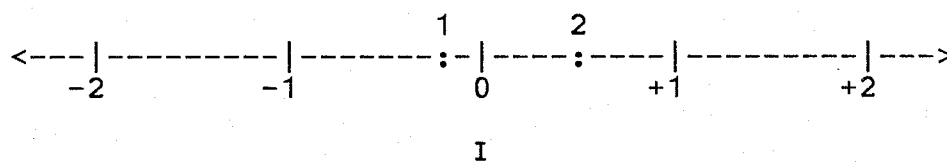
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,152)	p
	LR-	LR+		
difpunre	0.1308	1.1702	12.743	0.0005
angry	2.4486	2.5106	0.047	0.8290
punhurt	1.8878	2.0000	0.168	0.6829
rewhurt	1.4486	1.5532	0.393	0.5315
punhelp	4.6075	4.2553	0.902	0.3438
rewhelp	4.7570	4.7972	0.008	0.9298
aroused	1.3925	1.2979	0.329	0.5674
excited	2.8785	3.2979	2.209	0.1393

Table 3.8d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	107 (69.5%)	101 (94.4%)	6 (5.6%)
LR+	47 (30.5%)	38 (80.9%)	9 (19.1%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 71.43%

Tau = .4286



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(2,151) = 7.1161$, $p = 0.001$

Figure 3.8: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.9

Likelihood of Rape: Attitude-Perception Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.9a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.5458	112.98	7	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.9b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	-.6803	-.5421	<u>-.7097</u>	LR- .3833
	wpleasur	-.1021	-.1456	-.0811	LR+ -1.0998
	wberaped	-.7342	-.5147	<u>-.7813</u>	
	pain	0.1236	0.1522	0.1707	
	aiv	-.3292	-.3049	<u>-.4166</u>	
	rma	-.2361	-.2036	<u>-.3547</u>	
	sc	0.2353	0.2255	-.1059	
	(constant)	4.1416			
	asb			-.2054	
	trauma			0.1554	
	srs			-.1528	
	wwilling			0.1398	

Ev = .4242, P = 100

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.9c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

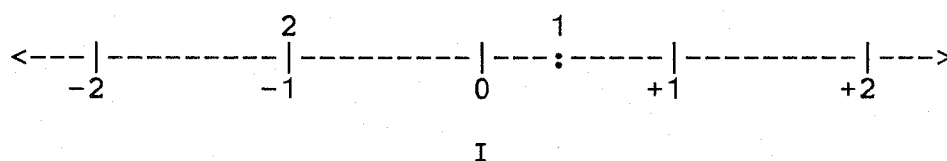
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,324)	p
	LR-	LR+		
mrpenc	2.4232	3.2619	69.009	0.0000
wpleasur	2.3402	2.5119	0.902	0.3429
wberaped	1.6639	2.4762	83.635	0.0000
wwilling	3.4855	3.1429	2.851	0.0923
trauma	4.0166	3.7262	3.272	0.0714
pain	3.0498	2.7381	3.992	0.0466
aiv	3.0705	3.6429	23.783	0.0000
rma	2.8797	3.3333	17.241	0.0000
asb	3.3568	3.7143	9.794	0.0019
sc	2.8257	2.9762	1.536	0.2161
srs	3.1743	3.3810	2.146	0.1439

Table 3.9d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	241 (74.2%)	231 (95.9%)	13 (4.1%)
LR+	84 (25.8%)	49 (58.3%)	35 (41.7%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 81.85%

Tau = .6369



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(7,317) = 19.211$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.9: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.10

Likelihood of Rape: Attitude-Sexual arousal Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.10a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	100	0.5465	85.305	7	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.10b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	-.5015	-.4395	<u>-.5065</u>	LR- .3650
	wberaped	-.5785	-.3851	<u>-.4380</u>	LR+ -1.1569
	aiv	-.2042	-.2015	<u>-.3832</u>	
	asb	-.4264	-.3866	-.2705	
	sc	0.3586	0.3629	0.0465	
	srnrdif	-.5508	-.5949	<u>-.5123</u>	
	prnrdif	-.0073	-.2743	<u>-.3838</u>	
	(constant)	2.7535			
	rma			-.2925	
	srs			-.1171	

Ev = .4257, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.10c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

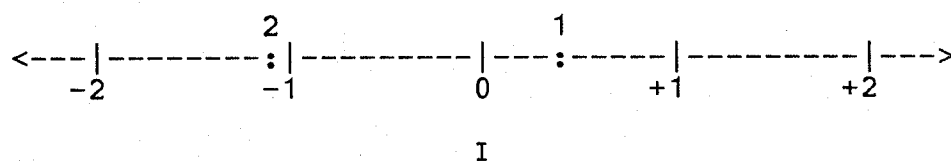
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,244)	p
	LR-	LR+		
mrpenc	2.2567	2.9322	26.65	0.0000
wberaped	1.5562	2.0000	19.93	0.0000
aiv	2.9839	3.5593	15.25	0.0001
rma	2.5348	2.8644	7.018	0.0086
asb	3.3048	3.6779	7.600	0.0063
sc	2.7326	2.6610	0.2246	0.6360
srs	3.1069	3.1695	0.1371	0.7115
srnr dif	-.9946	-.1525	27.27	0.0000
prnr dif	-18.3695	3.5593	15.31	0.0001

Table 3.10d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	187 (76.0%)	178 (95.2%)	9 (4.8%)
LR+	59 (24.0%)	26 (44.1%)	33 (55.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 85.77%

Tau = .7154



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(7,238) = 14.476$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.10: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.11

Likelihood of Rape: Attitude-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.11a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.6506	81.187	9	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.11b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrापenc	0.5392	0.4315	<u>0.5212</u>	LR- - .5641
	wberaped	1.0018	0.6541	<u>0.7329</u>	LR+ 1.2842
	aiv	0.2061	0.1766	<u>0.3827</u>	
	rma	-.3249	-.2775	0.1568	
	asb	0.3601	0.3136	0.2404	
	difpunre	0.2932	0.4879	<u>0.3379</u>	
	punhurt	-.1436	-.2248	0.0387	
	punhelp	-.1966	-.4165	-.0899	
	rewhelp	0.1621	0.3154	0.0084	
	(constant)	-4.0097			
	aroused			-.1754	
	sc			0.1356	
	angry			-.0801	
	srs			0.0769	
	rewhurt			0.0713	
	excited			0.0645	

Ev = .7339, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.11c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

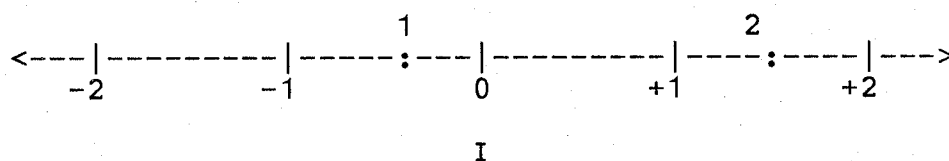
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,152)	p
	LR-	LR+		
mrapenc	2.4206	3.1915	30.30	0.0000
wberaped	1.6262	2.5106	59.93	0.0000
aiv	3.0748	3.6808	16.34	0.0001
rma	2.9439	3.1915	2.742	0.0998
asb	3.3364	3.7234	6.447	0.0121
srs	3.1776	3.4255	1.649	0.0211
sc	2.7757	2.8723	0.4145	0.5207
difpunre	0.1308	1.1702	12.74	0.0005
angry	2.4486	2.5106	0.0468	0.8290
punhurt	1.8878	2.0000	0.1675	0.6829
rewhurt	1.4486	1.5532	0.3932	0.5315
punhelp	4.6075	4.2553	0.902	0.3438
rewhelp	4.7570	4.7972	0.0079	0.9298
aroused	1.3925	1.2979	0.3286	0.5674
excited	2.8785	3.2979	2.209	0.1393

Table 3.11d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	132 (67.3%)	125 (94.7%)	7 (5.3%)
LR+	64 (32.7%)	33 (51.6%)	31 (48.4%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 79.59%

Tau = .5918



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(9,144) = 11.744$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.11: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.12

Likelihood of Rape: Perception-Sexual arousal Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.12a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	100	0.4492	81.240	3	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.12b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	pain	-.2756	-.3479	-.1251	LR- -.3804
	prnrdif	0.0072	0.2580	<u>0.5065</u>	LR+ .6608
	srnrdif	0.7933	0.9015	<u>0.9159</u>	
	(constant)	1.2550			
	trauma			-.1291	
	wpleasur			0.0609	
	wwilling			-.0319	

Ev = .2528, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.12c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

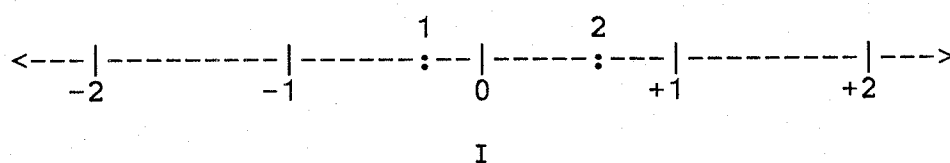
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,362)	p
	LR-	LR+		
wpleasur	2.6017	2.8195	1.890	0.1701
trauma	3.8052	3.6090	1.787	0.1821
pain	3.0216	2.8571	1.433	0.2321
wwilling	3.1212	2.9925	0.5288	0.4676
prnrdif	-16.1944	2.8083	23.47	0.0000
srnrdif	-.8658	0.2181	76.77	0.0000

Table 3.12d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	231 (63.5%)	197 (85.3%)	34 (14.7%)
LR+	133 (36.5%)	66 (49.6%)	67 (50.4%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 72.53%

Tau = .4505



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(3,360) = 30.332, p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.12: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.13

Likelihood of Rape: Perception-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.13a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.3751	22.68	3	0.0001

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.13b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	willing	-.3175	-.4388	<u>-.6427</u>	LR- -.2686
	pain	-.2879	-.3498	<u>-.5407</u>	LR+ .6015
	difpunre	0.4453	0.7385	<u>0.7161</u>	
	(constant)	1.9081			
	wpleasur			<u>-.5551</u>	
	trauma			<u>-.4118</u>	
	excited			0.1733	
	rewhurt			0.1443	
	rewhelp			-.1315	
	punhurt			0.0937	
	aroused			0.0676	
	angry			-.0671	
	punhelp			0.0252	

Ev = .1638, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.13c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

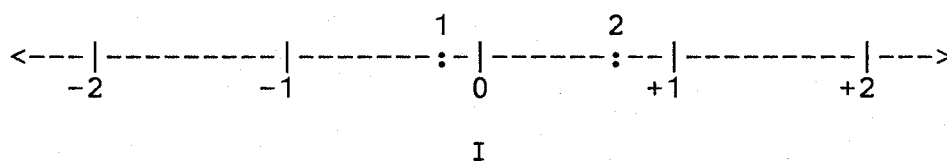
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,147)	p
	LR-	LR+		
wpleasur	1.9029	2.4130	4.982	0.0271
wwilling	3.9903	3.2174	9.944	0.0020
trauma	4.2233	3.9130	2.452	0.1195
pain	3.3107	2.7391	7.039	0.0089
difpunre	0.0971	1.1304	12.35	0.0006
angry	2.4660	2.4782	0.0017	0.9668
punhurt	1.9126	1.9565	0.0246	0.8756
punhelp	4.5728	4.2826	0.5854	0.4454
rewhurt	1.4272	1.5217	0.3103	0.5783
rewhelp	4.7573	4.8478	0.0683	0.7942
aroused	1.3981	1.3043	0.3054	0.5814
excited	2.8738	3.3478	2.766	0.0984

Table 3.13d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	103 (69.1%)	94 (91.3%)	9 (8.7%)
LR+	46 (30.9%)	32 (69.6%)	14 (30.4%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 72.5%

Tau = .4497



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(3,145) = 7.9158$, $p = 0.0001$

Figure 3.13: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.14

Likelihood of Rape: Sexual arousal-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.14a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.5286	29.786	3	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.14b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	srnrdif	-.7436	-.7443	<u>-.7728</u>	LR- .3882
	difpunre	-.4076	-.6379	<u>-.6576</u>	LR+ -.9778
	punhurt	0.2401	0.3594	0.0149	
	(constant)	-1.1596			
	prnrdif			-.2767	
	aroused			0.2297	
	rewhelp			0.1369	
	excited			-.0723	
	rewhurt			-.0666	
	punhelp			0.0339	
	angry			-.0045	

Ev = .3878, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.14c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

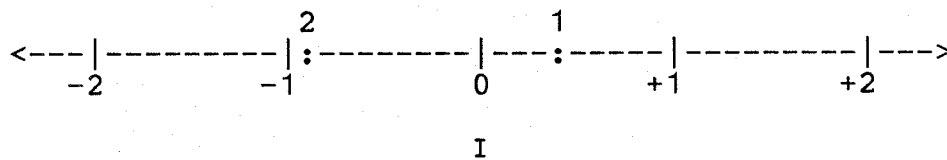
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,93)	p
	LR-	LR+		
prnrdif	-25.5956	0.4074	6.148	0.0150
srnrdif	-1.3529	-.2963	21.54	0.0000
difpunre	-.2206	1.1852	15.59	0.0002
angry	2.3382	2.6667	0.9447	0.3336
punhurt	1.8823	1.8518	0.0080	0.9288
punhelp	4.8382	4.3704	1.026	0.3138
rewhurt	1.3823	1.5185	0.5307	0.4672
rewhelp	4.8235	4.8148	0.0004	0.9836
aroused	1.4853	1.3333	0.4030	0.5271
excited	2.8971	3.3333	1.460	0.2300

Table 3.14d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	93 (67.4%)	84 (90.3%)	9 (9.7%)
LR+	45 (32.6%)	28 (62.2%)	17 (37.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 73.19%

Tau = .4638



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(3,91) = 11.763$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.14: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.15

Likelihood of Rape: Attitude-Perception-Sexual arousal
Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.15a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	100	0.5820	82.726	8	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.15b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrappenc	-.4256	-.3339	<u>-.4938</u>	LR- .3712
	wberaped	-.7948	-.4944	<u>-.5318</u>	LR+ -1.3667
	pain	0.2434	0.3179	0.1203	
	aiv	-.2227	-.2068	-.2983	
	asb	-.2725	-.2479	-.1212	
	sc	0.3239	0.3339	0.0282	
	srnr dif	-.6059	-.5501	<u>-.5978</u>	
	prnr dif	-.0069	-.2824	<u>-.3681</u>	
	(constant)	1.7788			
	rma			-.1875	
	wwilling			0.0998	
	trauma			0.0889	
	wpleasur			-.0189	
	srs			-.0113	

Ev = .5123, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.15c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

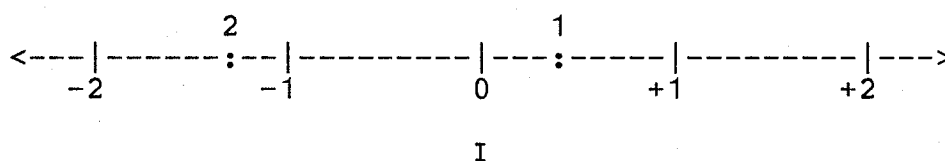
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,205)	p
	LR-	LR+		
mrappenc	2.3951	3.0682	25.482	0.0000
wpleasur	2.6914	2.9545	0.932	0.3354
wberaped	1.6292	2.2045	29.557	0.0000
wwilling	3.0802	2.7045	1.584	0.2097
trauma	3.8642	3.7500	0.241	0.6238
pain	2.9321	2.6591	1.511	0.2204
aiv	3.0185	3.5000	9.301	0.0026
rma	2.6049	2.8636	3.283	0.0715
asb	3.3765	3.5682	1.535	0.2167
sc	2.7778	2.7273	0.083	0.7732
srs	3.1605	3.1818	0.012	0.9144
srnr dif	-1.2160	-.2727	37.352	0.0000
prnr dif	-21.3426	4.4886	14.163	0.0002

Table 3.15d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	162 (78.6%)	155 (95.7%)	7 (4.3%)
LR+	44 (21.4%)	15 (34.1%)	29 (65.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 89.32%

Tau = .7864



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(8,197) = 12.615$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.15: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.16

Likelihood of Rape: Attitude-Perception-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.16a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.6672	86.230	11	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.16b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrapenc	0.6325	0.5032	<u>0.5019</u>	LR- -.6109
	wberaped	0.9103	0.5981	<u>0.6050</u>	LR+ 1.3679
	trauma	0.1972	0.2203	-.1403	
	pain	-.1968	-.2391	-.2377	
	wwilling	-.2247	-.3382	-.2826	
	srs	0.2948	0.3275	0.1094	
	sc	-.3103	-.2649	0.0563	
	difpunre	0.2906	0.4819	0.3149	
	punhurt	-.1495	-.2225	0.0141	
	punhelp	-.2481	-.5306	-.0686	
	rewhelp	0.2251	0.4397	0.0234	
	(constant)	-2.6048			
	aiv			0.2810	
	rma			0.2215	
	wpleasur			0.1936	
	asb			0.1482	
	excited			0.1325	
	aroused			-.0987	
	rewhurt			0.0597	
	angry			-.0109	

Ev = .8472, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.16c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

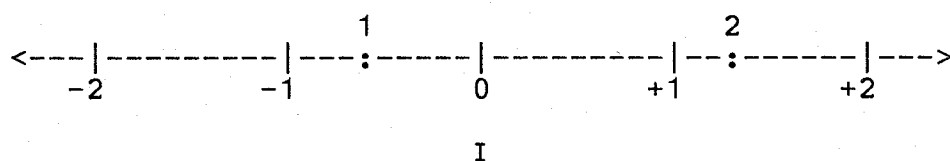
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,147)	p
	LR-	LR+		
mrapenc	2.4272	3.2174	31.38	0.0000
wberaped	1.6311	2.5217	58.43	0.0000
wpleasur	1.9029	2.4130	4.982	0.0271
trauma	4.2233	3.9130	2.452	0.1195
pain	3.3101	2.7391	7.039	0.0089
wwilling	3.9903	3.2174	9.944	0.0020
aiv	3.0874	3.6956	15.73	0.0001
rma	2.9612	3.1956	2.356	0.1269
asb	3.3689	3.7174	5.099	0.0254
srs	3.1942	3.4348	1.492	0.2239
sc	2.7961	2.8913	0.3952	0.5306
difpunre	0.0971	1.1304	12.35	0.0006
angry	2.4660	2.4783	0.0017	0.9668
punhurt	1.9126	1.9565	0.0246	0.8756
punhelp	4.5728	4.2826	0.5854	0.4454
rewhelp	4.7573	4.8478	0.0683	0.7942
rewhurt	1.4272	1.5217	0.3103	0.5783
aroused	1.3981	1.3043	0.3054	0.5814
excited	2.8738	3.3478	2.766	0.0984

Table 3.16d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	103 (69.1%)	97 (94.2%)	6 (5.8%)
LR+	46 (30.9%)	13 (28.3%)	33 (71.7%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 87.25%

Tau = .7449



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(11,137) = 10.551, p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.16: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.17

Likelihood of Rape: Attitude-Sexual arousal-Perception
Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.17a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	100	0.7787	81.31	12	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.17b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrappenc	0.8844	0.6606	<u>0.4019</u>	LR- -.7739
	wberaped	1.1855	0.6804	<u>0.4862</u>	LR+ 1.9492
	aiv	0.3696	0.3105	<u>0.3076</u>	
	rma	-.5805	-.4860	0.0379	
	asb	0.2589	0.2256	0.1012	
	srs	0.2625	0.3135	0.0298	
	sc	-.6185	-.5179	-.0305	
	prnrdif	0.0063	0.2908	0.2071	
	difpunre	0.3955	0.6189	<u>0.3299</u>	
	angry	0.2809	0.4174	0.0812	
	punhurt	-.2801	-.4194	-.0075	
	excited	-.1523	-.2418	0.1009	
	(constant)	-3.7822			
	srnrdif			<u>0.3102</u>	
	rewhurt			0.0990	
	punhelp			-.0939	
	aroused			-.0794	
	rewhelp			-.0743	

Ev = 1.5409, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.17c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

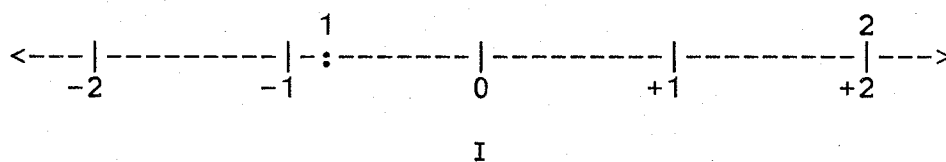
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,93)	p
	LR-	LR+		
mrapenc	2.3676	3.1852	23.15	0.0000
wberaped	1.5735	2.3333	33.87	0.0000
aiv	3.0000	3.7037	13.56	0.0004
rma	2.6912	2.7778	0.2068	0.6503
asb	3.4265	3.6669	1.468	0.2287
srs	3.2353	3.3333	0.1287	0.7206
sc	2.7059	2.6296	0.1333	0.7159
prnrdif	-25.5956	0.4074	6.148	0.0150
srnrdif	-1.3529	-.2963	21.54	0.0000
difpunre	-.2206	1.1852	15.59	0.0002
angry	2.3382	2.6667	0.9447	0.3336
punhurt	1.8823	1.8518	0.0080	0.9288
punhelp	4.8382	4.3704	1.026	0.3138
rewhurt	1.3823	1.5185	0.5307	0.4682
rewhelp	4.8235	4.8148	0.0004	0.9836
aroused	1.4853	1.3333	0.4030	0.5271
excited	2.8971	3.3333	1.460	0.2300

Table 3.17d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	68 (71.6%)	66 (91.7%)	2 (2.9%)
LR+	27 (28.4%)	3 (11.1%)	24 (88.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 94.74%

Tau = .8947



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(12,82) = 10.530$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.17: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.18

Likelihood of Rape: Perception-Sexual arousal-Aggression
Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.18a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	100	0.7010	59.302	10	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.18b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	trauma	-.6133	-.7348	0.0713	LR- .6129
	pain	0.4482	0.5700	0.2423	LR+ -1.5435
	willing	0.4265	0.6606	<u>0.3086</u>	
	prnrdif	-.0059	-.2750	-.2616	
	srnrdif	-.6117	-.6122	<u>-.4896</u>	
	difpunre	-.3541	-.5542	<u>-.4166</u>	
	punhurt	0.2802	0.4196	0.0094	
	punhelp	0.3821	0.7759	0.1068	
	rewhelp	-.2633	-.4899	0.0022	
	excited	-.1088	-.1726	-.1275	
	(constant)	-1.7936			
	wpleasur			-.1971	
	aroused			-.0075	
	rewhurt			-.0126	
	angry			-.0737	

Ev = .9663, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.18c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

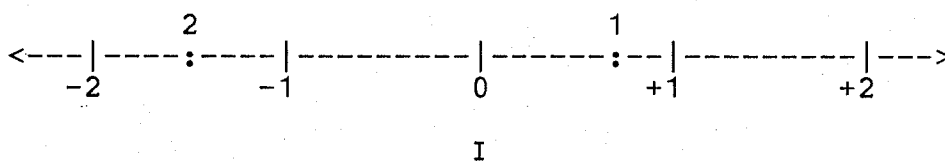
Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,93)	p
	LR-	LR+		
wpleasur	2.0441	2.8148	5.109	0.0261
trauma	4.1471	3.9629	0.4563	0.5010
pain	3.2941	2.6296	5.276	0.0239
wwilling	3.8088	2.7778	8.561	0.0043
prnrdif	-25.5956	0.4074	6.148	0.0150
srnrdif	-1.3529	-.2963	21.54	0.0000
difpunre	-.2206	1.1852	15.59	0.0002
angry	2.3382	2.6667	0.9447	0.3336
punhurt	1.8823	1.8518	0.0080	0.9288
punhelp	4.8382	4.3704	1.026	0.3138
rewhelp	4.8235	4.8148	0.0004	0.9836
rewhurt	1.3823	1.5185	0.5307	0.4682
aroused	1.4853	1.3333	0.4030	0.5271
excited	2.8971	3.3333	1.460	0.2300

Table 3.18d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	68 (71.6%)	64 (94.1%)	4 (5.9%)
LR+	27 (28.4%)	6 (22.2%)	21 (77.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 89.47%

Tau = .7895



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(10,84) = 8.1171$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.18: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.19

Likelihood of Rape: Attitude-Perception-Sexual
arousal-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels
of Likelihood of Rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.19a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	100	0.8485	108.84	15	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.19b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	-1.1515	-.8601	<u>-.3112</u>	LR- .9998
	wberaped	-1.1802	-.6774	<u>-.3764</u>	LR+ -2.5179
	wwilling	0.2293	0.3552	0.1892	
	trauma	-.7739	-.9273	0.0437	
	pain	0.7308	0.9294	0.1485	
	rma	0.6067	0.5079	-.0294	
	sc	0.6503	0.5971	0.0236	
	srs	-.6615	-.7947	-.0232	
	prnrdif	-.0098	-.4508	-.1603	
	difpunre	-.4743	-.7422	-.2554	
	punhurt	0.2887	0.4322	0.0058	
	punhelp	0.2691	0.5464	0.0655	
	rewhelp	-.2266	-.4215	0.0013	
	angry	-.1348	-.2002	-.0629	
	excited	0.1369	0.2173	-.0781	
	(constant)	3.0711			
	aiv			-.2483	
	srnrdif			-.2453	
	asb			-.1136	
	wpleasur			-.1527	
	aroused			0.0331	

rewhurt

0.0216

 $Ev = 2.5716, P = 1.00$

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.19c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

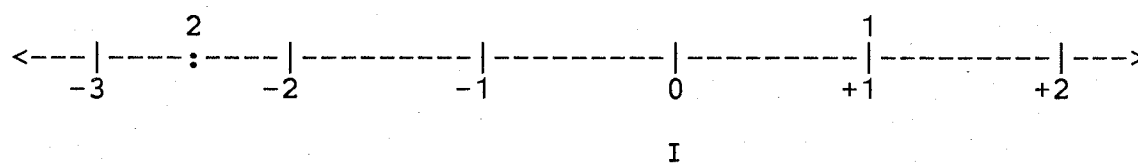
<u>Means</u>				
Variable	LR-	LR+	F(1,94)	p
mrpenc	2.3676	3.1852	23.154	0.0000
wberaped	1.5735	2.3333	33.873	0.0000
wwilling	3.8088	2.7778	8.561	0.0043
trauma	4.1471	3.9830	0.456	0.5010
pain	3.2941	2.6296	5.276	0.0239
rma	2.6912	2.7778	0.207	0.6502
sc	2.7059	2.6296	0.133	0.7158
srs	3.2353	3.3333	0.129	0.7207
prnrdif	-25.5956	0.4074	6.148	0.0150
difpunre	-.2206	1.1852	15.595	0.0002
punhurt	1.8824	1.8519	0.008	0.9288
rewhurt	1.3824	1.5185	0.531	0.4681
punhelp	4.8382	4.3704	1.026	0.3138
rewhelp	4.8235	4.8148	0.000	0.9839
aiv	3.0000	3.7037	13.562	0.0004
srnrdif	-1.3529	-.2963	21.541	0.0000
asb	3.4265	3.6667	1.468	0.2288
wpleasur	2.0441	2.8148	5.109	0.0261
angry	2.3382	2.6667	0.945	0.3336
aroused	1.4853	1.3333	0.403	0.5271
excited	2.8971	3.3333	1.460	0.2300

Table 3.19d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	68 (71.58%)	68 (100%)	0 (0%)
LR+	27 (28.42%)	1 (3.7%)	26 (96.3%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 98.95%

Tau = .9789



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(15,79) = 13.544$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure 3.19: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 3.20

Likelihood of Force-rape: Attitude Analysis #1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.20a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	99.68	0.5055	174.64	4	0.0000
2	0.32	0.0332	0.6409	1	0.4234

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.20b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	0.7699	0.6807	<u>0.8775</u>	F-R- -.4462
	wberaped	0.6971	0.5184	<u>0.7768</u>	F+R- -.1356
	(constant)	-3.2483			F+R+ 0.9446
2	mrpenc	-.9498	-.8397	<u>-.4795</u>	F-R- 0.0220
	wberaped	1.2755	0.9486	<u>0.6297</u>	F+R- -.0588
	(constant)	0.2016			F+R+ .0117

Ev₁ = .3432, P₁ = .9968

Ev₂ = .0011, P₂ = .0032

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.20c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,582)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
mrpenc	2.5000a	2.5252b	3.3333c	76.724	0.0000	linear
wberaped	1.5347a	1.6763b	2.3333c	60.200	0.0000	linear

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

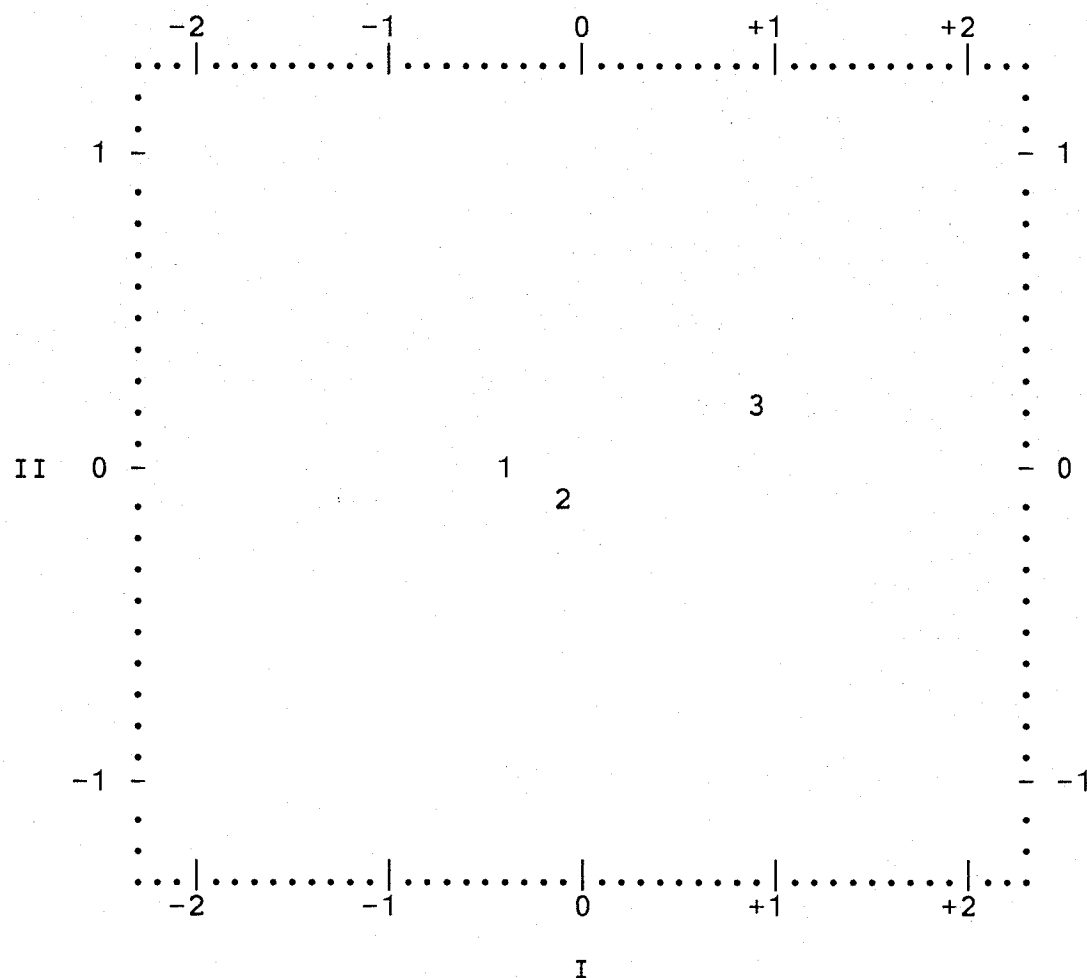
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.20d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	288	260	0	28
	(49.4%)	(90.3%)	(0.0%)	(9.7%)
F+R-	139	117	0	22
	(23.8%)	(84.2%)	(0.0%)	(15.8%)
F+R+	156	72	0	84
	(26.8%)	(46.2%)	(0.0%)	(53.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 59.01%

Tau = .3854



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(6,44)

Group	1	2
2	2.8731	
	p=0.0093	
3	26.626	11.424
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure 3.20: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.21

Likelihood of Force-rape: Attitude Analysis #2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.21a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	96.06	0.3696	68.716	10	0.0000
2	3.94	0.0803	2.9005	4	0.5746

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.21b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function Variables		Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	aiv	0.5479	0.5273	<u>0.7272</u>	F-R- -.3343
	rma	0.7136	0.6291	<u>0.7371</u>	F+R- .0713
	asb	0.4228	0.4003	<u>0.6755</u>	F+R+ 0.6435
	sc	-.3141	-.3043	0.1284	
	srs	-.2291	-.2540	<u>0.3086</u>	
	(constant)	-3.5667			
2	aiv	0.5138	0.4944	0.1387	F-R- 0.0395
	rma	0.3412	0.3008	0.1108	F+R- -.1386
	asb	-.5756	-.5449	<u>-.4513</u>	F+R+ .0602
	sc	0.8077	0.7824	0.2506	
	srs	-.9166	-1.0161	<u>-.4489</u>	
	(constant)	0.0040			

Ev₁ = 1.5825, P₁ = .9605

Ev₂ = .0065, P₂ = .0395

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.21c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,452)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
aiv	2.9612a	3.2212a	3.6481b	18.855	0.0000	linear
rma	2.6034a	2.8496a	3.2407b	19.362	0.0000	linear
asb	3.1336a	3.4690b	3.7500b	16.545	0.0000	linear
sc	2.7716	2.7788	2.8981	0.679	0.5079	
srs	3.0647a	3.2920ab	3.3889b	3.686	0.0258	linear

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

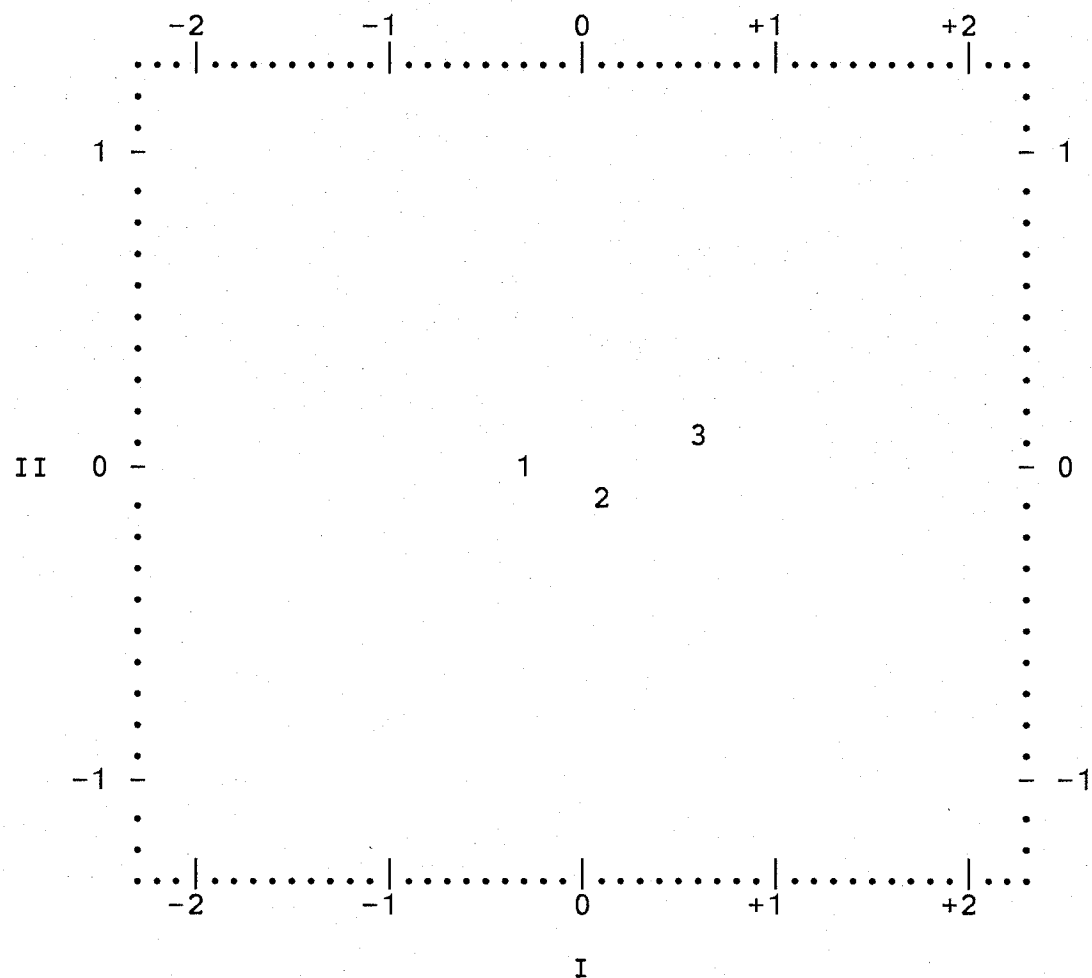
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.21d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	232	212	0	20
	(51.2%)	(91.4%)	(0.0%)	(8.6%)
F+R-	113	95	0	18
	(24.9%)	(84.1%)	(0.0%)	(15.9%)
F+R+	108	68	0	40
	(23.9%)	(63.0%)	(0.0%)	(37.0%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 55.63%

Tau = .3348



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: $F(5,466)$

Group	1	2
2	2.9551 p=0.0123	
3	13.970 p=0.0000	4.0159 p=0.0014

Figure 3.21: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.22

Likelihood of Force-rape: Attitude Analysis #3

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.22a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	96.33	0.5149	143.58	12	0.0000
2	3.67	0.1165	6.1038	5	0.2962

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.22b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	-.7039	-.6007	<u>-.7782</u>	F-R- .4497
	wberaped	-.4932	-.3671	<u>-.6750</u>	F+R- .0578
	aiv	-.2526	-.2428	<u>-.4689</u>	F+R+ -1.0356
	rma	-.2024	-.1785	<u>-.4776</u>	
	asb	-.2709	-.2565	<u>-.4360</u>	
	sc	0.3311	0.3206	-.0818	
	(constant)	4.0116			
	srs			-.2370	
2	mrpenc	0.1321	0.1128	0.2538	F-R- .0725
	wberaped	0.8302	0.6178	<u>0.4996</u>	F+R- -.2022
	aiv	-.1507	-.1449	<u>-.3149</u>	F+R+ .0564
	rma	-.4078	-.3596	<u>-.3339</u>	
	asb	-.7267	-.6882	<u>-.6665</u>	
	sc	0.4405	0.4266	0.0898	
	(constant)	1.0309			
	srs			-.2303	

Ev₁ = .3609, P₁ = .9633

Ev₂ = .0138, P₂ = .0367

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.22c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,451)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
mrpenc	2.2414a	2.4425b	3.2243c	49.268	0.0000	linear
wberaped	1.5776a	1.6726a	2.3178b	37.687	0.0000	linear
rma	2.6034a	2.8496b	3.2336c	18.823	0.0000	linear
aiv	2.9612a	3.2212b	3.6355c	18.118	0.0000	linear
srs	3.0647a	3.2920b	3.3832b	3.572	0.0289	linear
sc	2.7716	2.7788	2.8878	0.568	0.5673	
asb	3.1336a	3.4690b	3.7570c	16.773	0.0000	linear

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

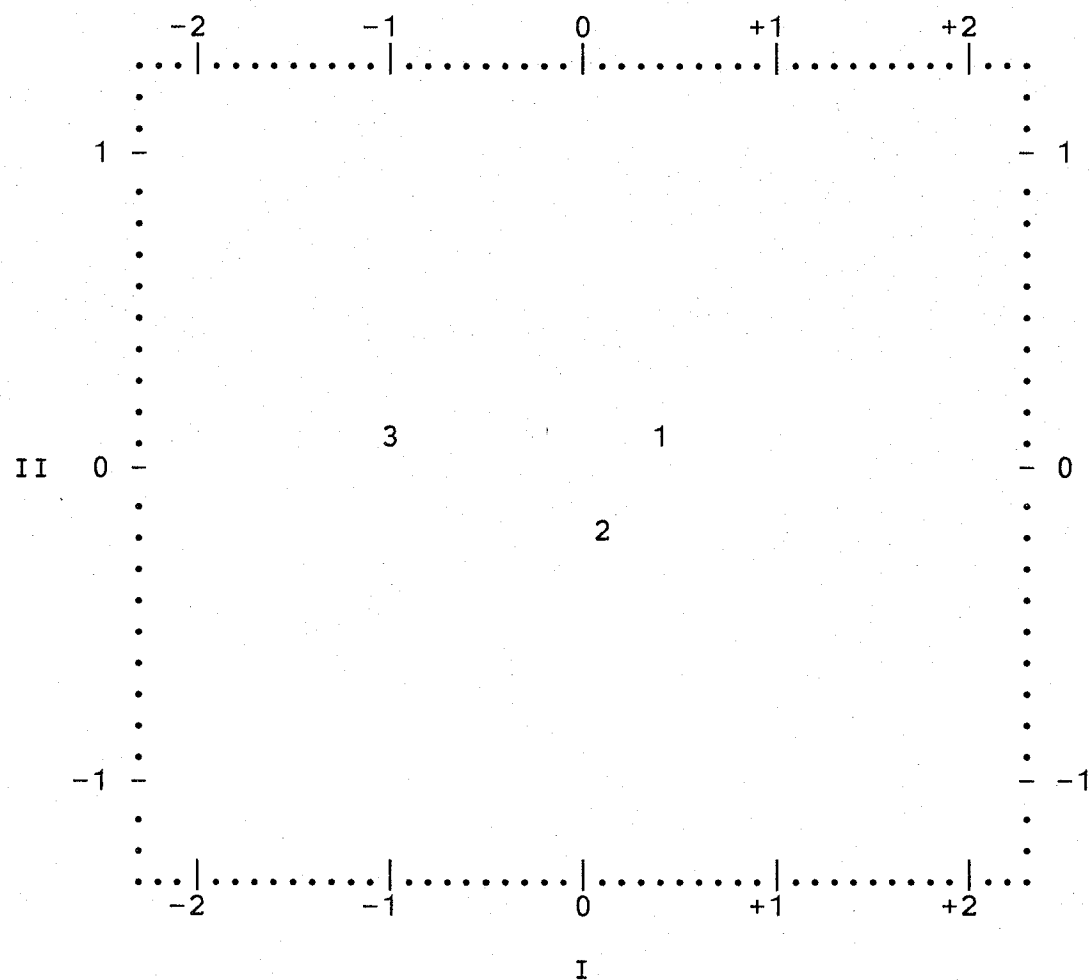
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.22d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	232	216	4	12
	(51.3%)	(93.1%)	(1.7%)	(5.2%)
F+R-	113	89	6	18
	(25.0%)	(78.8%)	(5.3%)	(15.9%)
F+R+	107	51	7	49
	(23.7%)	(47.7%)	(6.5%)	(45.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 59.96%

Tau = .3996



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(6,664)

Group	1	2
2	2.8731	
	p=0.0093	
3	26.626	11.424
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure 3.22: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.23

Likelihood of Force-rape: Perception Analysis

a. Discriminant Analysis Results

b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis

c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape

d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.23a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	87.75	0.1261	6.9714	4	0.1374
2	12.25	0.0474	0.8593	1	0.3539

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.23b

Summary of Discriminant Analysis

Discriminant Weights

Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	trauma	0.9370	1.1446	<u>0.8643</u>	F-R- -.0958
	pain	-.4745	-.5759	-.0187	F+R- 0.2069
	(constant)	-2.3191			F+R+ -.0363
	wpleasur			-.1756	
	wwilling			0.2368	
2	trauma	0.0175	0.0214	<u>0.5030</u>	F-R- 0.0348
	pain	0.8153	0.9894	<u>0.9998</u>	F+R- 0.0152
	(constant)	-2.6015			F+R+ -.0781
	wpleasur			<u>-.6405</u>	
	wwilling			<u>0.5961</u>	

Ev₁ = .0162, P₁ = .8775

Ev₂ = .0023, P₂ = .1225

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.23c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,382)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
wpleasur	2.3132	2.0980	2.3366	1.011	0.3550	
wwilling	3.5109	3.7647	3.4851	1.096	0.3353	
trauma	3.9670a	4.2745b	3.9604a	2.413	0.0909	
pain	3.1483	3.1176	3.0099	0.432	0.3650	

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

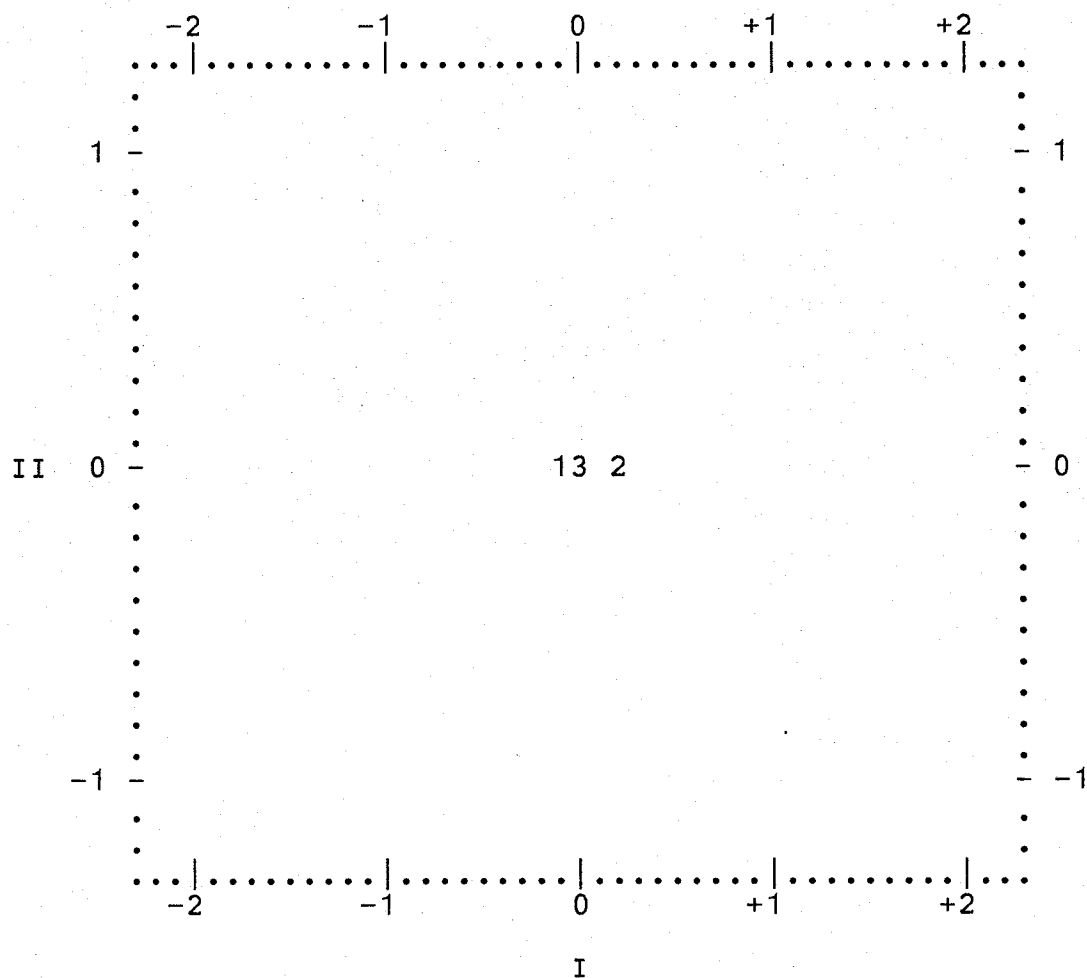
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.23d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	182	182	0	0
	(47.3%)	(100.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)
F+R-	102	102	0	0
	(26.5%)	(100.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)
F+R+	101	101	0	0
	(26.2%)	(100.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 47.27%

Tau = .2095



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(2,381)

Group	1	2
2	2.9991	
	p=0.0510	
3	0.5282	1.7175
	p=0.5901	p=0.1809

Figure 3.23: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.24

Likelihood of Force-rape: Sexual arousal Analysis #1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.24a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	87.69	0.3285	39.38	8	0.0000
2	12.31	0.1292	5.061	3	0.1674

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.24b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	sexar	-.6774	-.7029	<u>-.5951</u>	F-R- 0.2398
	sexanr	0.5071	0.5694	0.1762	F+R- 0.1315
	physar	-.0186	-.8828	<u>-.6323</u>	F+R+ -.5905
	physanr	-.0088	0.5018	-.1531	
	(constant)	0.3318			
2	sexar	-.4779	-.4961	<u>-.7551</u>	F-R- 0.1048
	sexanr	-.6592	-.7402	<u>-.8643</u>	F+R- -.2027
	physar	0.0043	0.2063	-.0109	F+R+ 0.0292
	physanr	0.3944	0.2244	-.0297	
	(constant)	2.9615			

Ev₁ = .1210, P₁ = .8769

Ev₂ = .0169, P₂ = .1231

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.24c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,304)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
sexar	2.2867a	2.5882b	2.8571c	7.865	0.0005	linear
sexanr	3.1818b	3.4588a	3.0909b	2.483	0.0852	
physar	31.8690a	34.9600a	56.7401b	7.305	0.0008	linear
physanr	49.4964	50.9609	50.8595	0.431	0.6505	

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

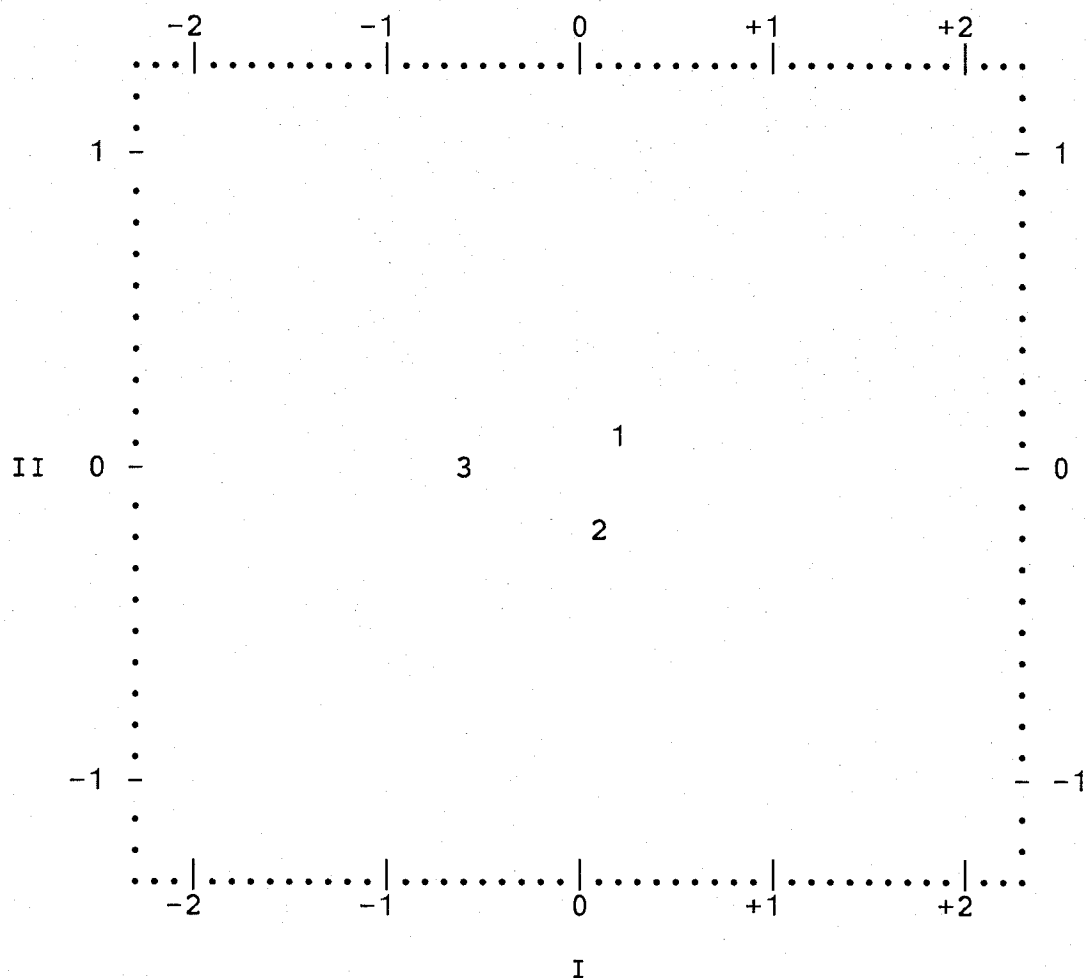
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.24d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	143 (46.9%)	117 (81.8%)	0 (0.0%)	26 (18.2%)
F+R-	85 (27.9%)	67 (78.8%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (21.2%)
F+R+	77 (25.2%)	44 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)	33 (42.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 49.18%

Tau = .2381



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(4,299)

Group	1	2
2	1.4028	
	p=0.2330	
3	8.6112	5.7499
	p=0.0000	p=0.0002

Figure 3.24: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.25

Likelihood of Force-rape: Sexual arousal Analysis #2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.25a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	99.88	0.2819	24.99	4	0.0001
2	0.12	0.0103	0.0319	1	0.8258

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.25b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	srnrdif	0.7336	0.7838	<u>0.9074</u>	F-R- -.1833
	prnrdif	0.0115	0.4380	<u>0.6591</u>	F+R- -.1467
	(constant)	0.6753			F+R+ 0.5024
2	srnrdif	-.6429	-.6870	<u>-.4203</u>	F-R- -.0088
	prnrdif	0.2474	0.9458	<u>0.7520</u>	F+R- 0.0157
	(constant)	-.1483			F+R+ -.0009

Ev₁ = .0863, P₁ = .9987

Ev₂ = .0001, P₂ = .0013

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.25c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,304)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
srnrdif	-.8951a	-.8706a	-.2338b	10.737	0.0000	linear
prnrdif	-17.6272a	-16.0012a	-.1195b	5.673	0.0038	linear

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

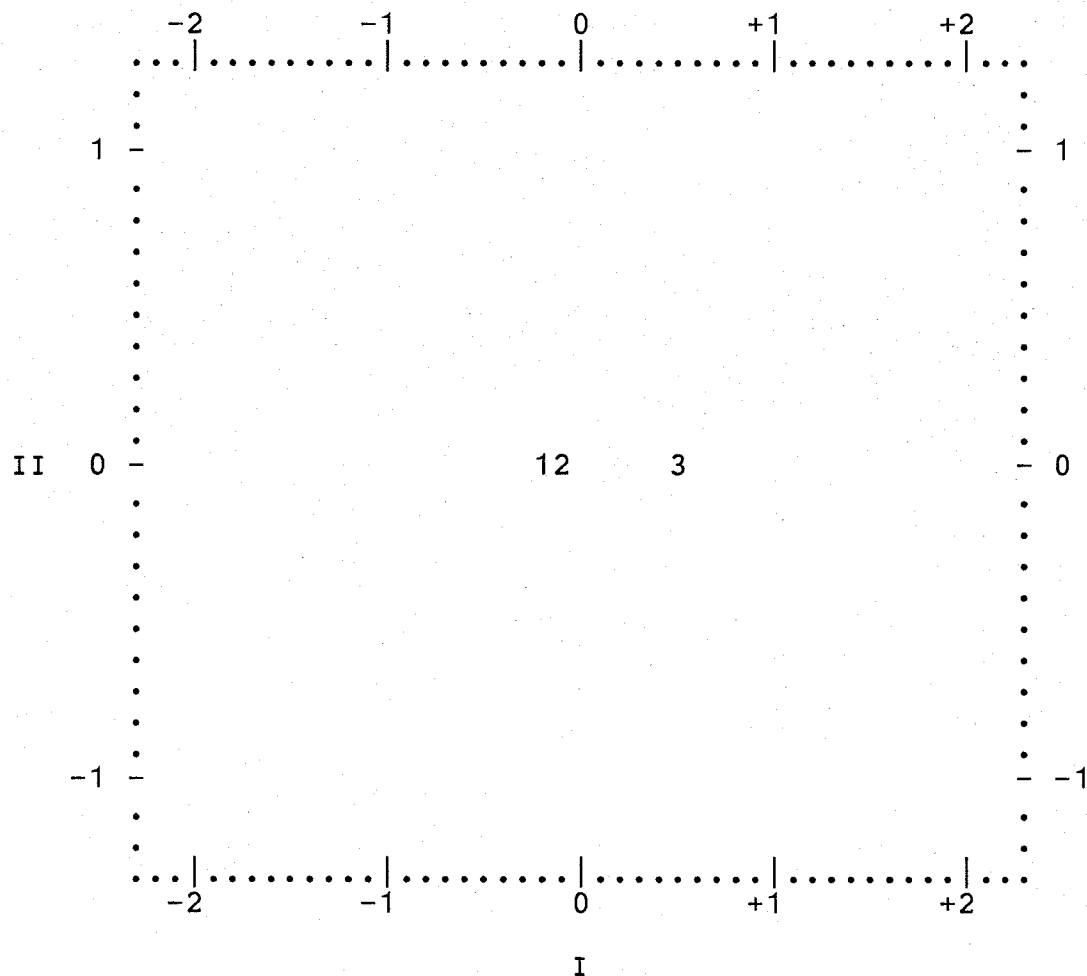
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.25d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	143	108	0	35
	(46.9%)	(75.5%)	(0.0%)	(24.5%)
F+R-	85	60	0	25
	(27.9%)	(70.6%)	(0.0%)	(29.4%)
F+R+	77	34	0	43
	(25.2%)	(44.2%)	(0.0%)	(55.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 49.51%

Tau = .2430



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: $F(2,361)$

Group	1	2
2	0.0515	
	$p=0.9498$	
3	11.731	8.4897
	$p=0.0000$	$p=0.0003$

Figure 3.25: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.26

Likelihood of Force-rape: Aggression Analysis #1

a. Discriminant Analysis Results

b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis

c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape

d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.26a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	91.51	0.3645	22.481	8	0.0041
2	8.49	0.1184	2.0243	3	0.5674

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.26b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	reward	-.4174	-.4421	<u>-.3115</u>	F-R- -.3791
	punish	0.6421	0.8259	<u>0.7364</u>	F+R- 0.0889
	punhelp	-.3318	-.7123	-.1328	F+R+ 0.5441
	rewhelp	0.4474	0.8619	0.1850	
	(constant)	-1.6585			
	punhurt			<u>0.3107</u>	
	aroused			-.0883	
	excited			0.0676	
	rewhurt			0.1999	
	angry			-.0274	
	reward	0.0194	0.0205	-.1201	F-R- 0.0552
	punish	0.3326	0.4278	<u>0.5166</u>	F+R- -.1954
	punhelp	0.2918	0.6027	-.2711	F+R+ 0.0942
2	rewhelp	-.6325	-1.2185	<u>-.7807</u>	
	(constant)	0.3839			
	punhurt			0.1720	
	aroused			-.0879	
	excited			0.0125	
	rewhurt			0.2614	
	angry			0.0721	

Ev₁ = .1532, P₁ = .9151

Ev₂ = .0142, P₂ = .0849

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.26c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,147)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
reward	3.4559a	3.3333ab	3.1463b	1.093	0.3380	
punish	3.4412a	3.7179a	4.3415b	6.299	0.0025	linear
angry	2.5000	2.3590	2.5366	0.131	0.8774	
rewhurt	1.4706	1.4103	1.5854	0.348	0.7068	
rewhelp	4.5588b	5.1026a	4.8293b	1.008	0.3675	
ounhurt	1.8088	2.0256	2.0732	0.437	0.6469	
punhelp	4.6029	4.6154	4.3171	0.272	0.7625	
aroused	1.3676	1.4359	1.2927	0.223	0.8008	
excited	2.7647a	3.0769ab	3.3171b	1.557	0.2142	

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

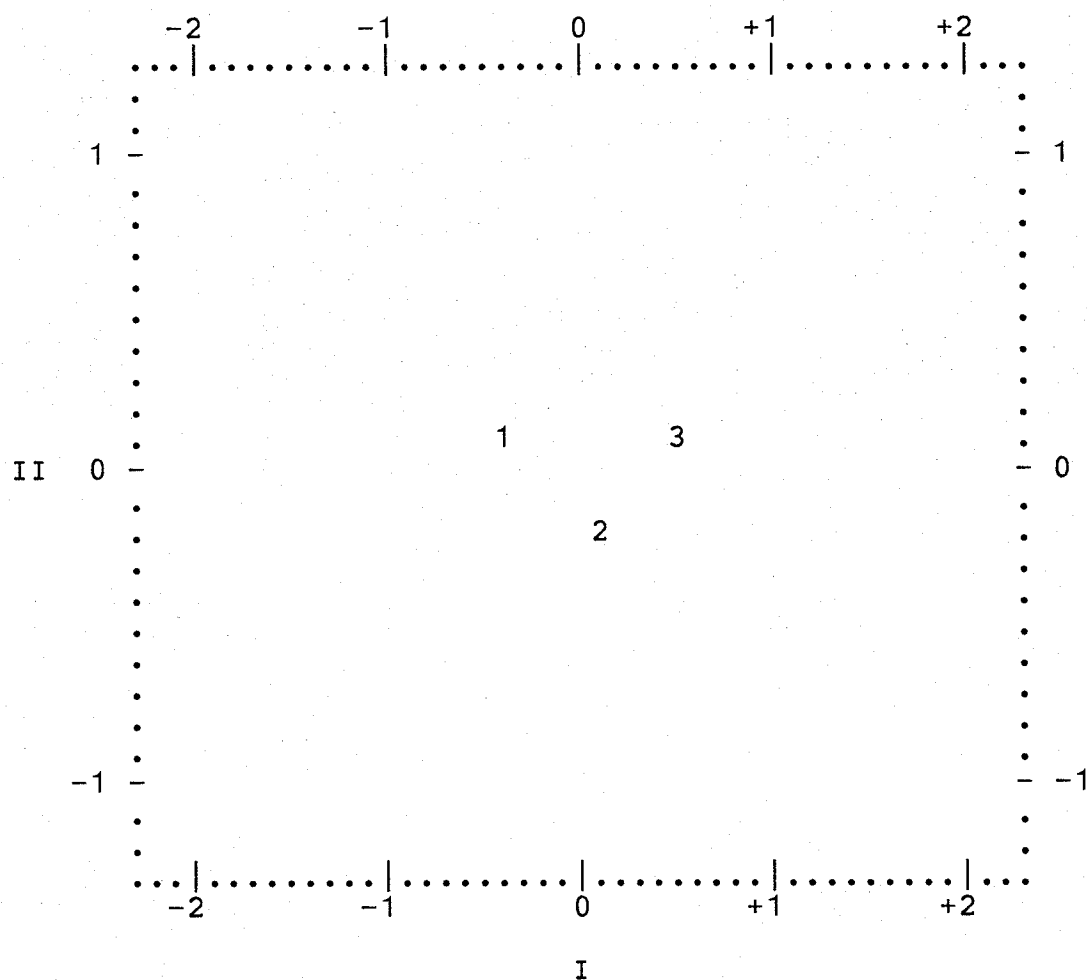
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.26d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	83	64	8	11
	(44.1%)	(77.1%)	(9.6%)	(13.3%)
F+R-	49	36	2	11
	(26.1%)	(73.5%)	(4.1%)	(22.4%)
F+R+	56	30	4	22
	(29.8%)	(53.6%)	(7.1%)	(39.3%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 46.81%

Tau = .2025



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(4,142)

Group	1	2
2	1.7103	
	p=0.1510	
3	5.3462	1.4240
	p=0.0005	p=0.2291

Figure 3.26: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.27

Likelihood of Force-rape: Aggression Analysis #2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.27a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	92.72	0.3762	23.74	8	0.0025
2	7.28	0.1130	1.8454	3	0.0051

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.27b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	difpunre	-.5178	-.8368	<u>-.7585</u>	F-R- 0.3973
	punhelp	0.3407	0.7315	0.1262	F+R- -.1072
	rewhelp	-.4394	-.8465	-.1835	F+R+ -.5569
	excited	-.2019	-.3260	<u>-.3607</u>	
	(constant)	1.3829			
	punhurt			0.2898	
	aroused			0.0657	
	rewhurt			-.1665	
	angry			0.0146	
2	difpunre	0.2499	0.4040	<u>0.5743</u>	F-R- 0.0502
	punhelp	0.2890	0.6205	-.2942	F+R- -.1859
	rewhelp	-.6132	-1.1813	<u>-.8034</u>	F+R+ 0.0935
	excited	-.0195	-.0315	-.0483	
	(constant)	1.5729			
	punhurt			0.1082	
	aroused			-.0930	
	rewhurt			0.2112	
	angry			0.0627	

Ev₁ = .1648, P₁ = .9272

Ev₂ = .0129, P₂ = .0728

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.27c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,147)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
difpunre	-.0147a	0.3846ab	1.1951b	7.185	0.0011	linear
angry	2.5000	2.3590	2.5366	0.131	0.8774	
rewhurt	1.4706	1.4103	1.5854	0.348	0.7068	
rewhelp	4.5588b	5.1026a	4.8293b	1.008	0.3675	
punhurt	1.8088	2.0256	2.0732	0.437	0.6469	
punhelp	4.6029	4.6154	4.3171	0.272	0.7625	
aroused	1.3676	1.4359	1.2927	0.223	0.8008	
excited	2.7647a	3.0769ab	3.3171b	1.557	0.2142	

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

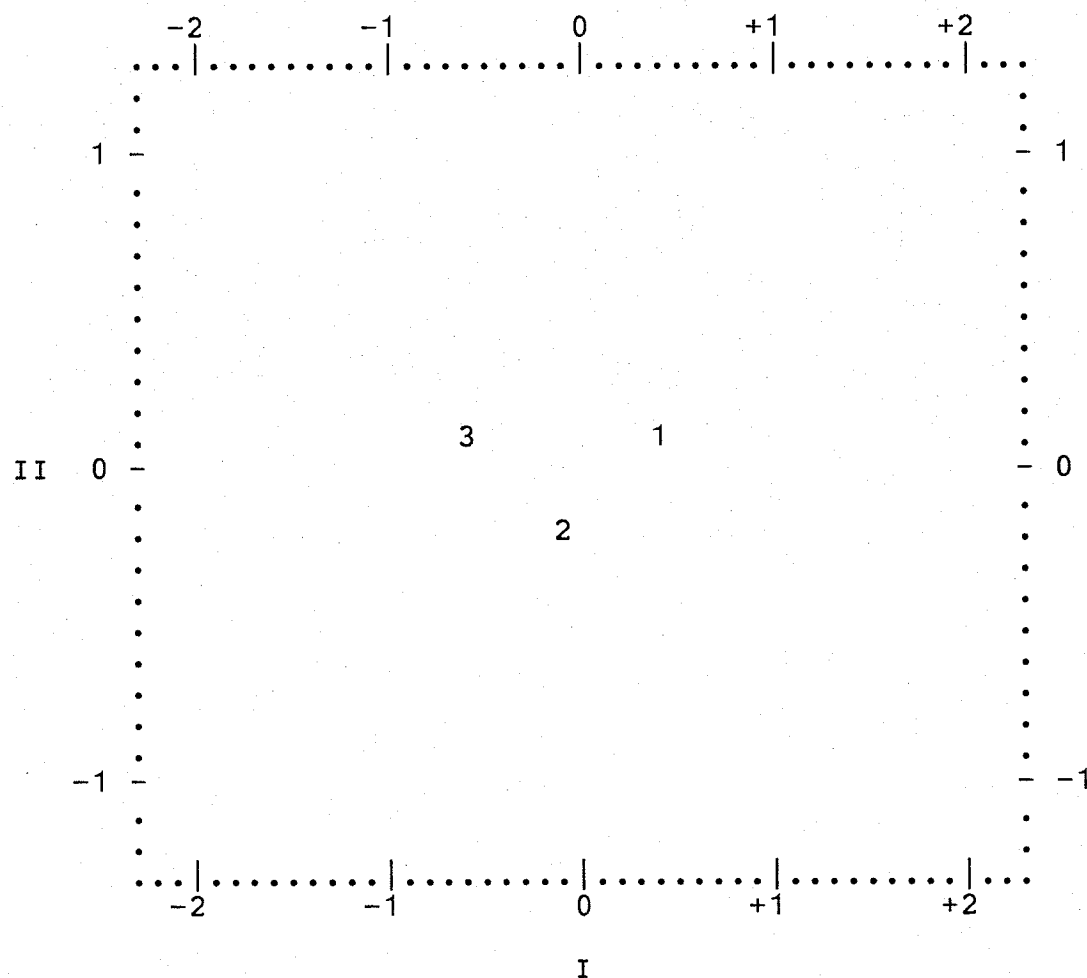
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.27d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	68 (45.9%)	56 (82.4%)	4 (5.9%)	8 (11.8%)
F+R-	39 (26.4%)	22 (56.4%)	6 (15.4%)	11 (28.2%)
F+R+	41 (27.7%)	20 (48.8%)	4 (9.8%)	17 (41.5%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 53.38%

Tau = .3010



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(4,142)

Group	1	2
2	1.8827	
	p=0.1167	
3	5.7145	1.3717
	p=0.0003	p=0.2468

Figure 3.27: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.28

Likelihood of Force-rape: Attitude-Perception Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.28a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	91.84	0.5764	139.51	14	0.0000
2	8.16	0.2058	13.502	6	0.0357

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.28b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>				
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc	
1	mrpenc	-.6964	-.5455	<u>-.7028</u>	F-R-	0.4957
	wberaped	-.8174	-.5577	<u>-.7863</u>	F+R-	0.2089
	trauma	-.0652	-.0816	0.0700	F+R+	-1.2237
	pain	0.1317	0.1625	0.1011		
	aiv	-.3617	-.3353	<u>-.4214</u>		
	asb	-.1770	-.1598	-.2682		
	sc	0.1889	0.1811	-.0928		
	(constant)	4.4697				
	rma			-.2576		
	srs			-.1559		
	wwilling			0.0912		
	wpleasur			0.0065		
2	mrpenc	-.6964	-.0168	0.1889	F-R-	0.1594
	wberaped	-.8174	0.2417	0.2677	F+R-	-.3326
	trauma	-.0652	-.8016	<u>-.6668</u>	F+R+	0.0634
	pain	0.1317	0.2315	-.1656		
	aiv	-.3617	-.4718	<u>-.3348</u>		
	asb	-.1770	-.2429	-.2708		
	sc	0.1889	0.5706	<u>0.3829</u>		
	(constant)	4.4697				
	rma			0.0058		

srs	0.0036
wwilling	-.1789
wpleasur	0.1694

Ev₁ = .4976, P₁ = .9184

Ev₂ = .0442, P₂ = .0816

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.28c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,317)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
mrpenc	2.3922a	2.4773a	3.3247b	38.965	0.0000	linear
wberaped	1.6405a	1.7045a	2.5455b	48.956	0.0000	linear
trauma	3.8758	4.2614	3.8052	3.481	0.0320	
pain	3.0261	3.0909	2.8312	0.992	0.3719	
aiv	2.9739a	3.2386a	3.6753b	14.694	0.0000	linear
rma	2.8562a	2.9205a	3.3896b	10.477	0.0000	linear
sc	2.8824	2.7273	3.0000	1.696	0.1850	
asb	3.2876a	3.4773ab	3.7273b	6.149	0.0024	linear
srs	3.1307	3.2500	3.4545	2.189	0.1137	linear
wwilling	3.3660	3.6932	3.2727	1.698	0.1846	
wpleasur	2.4510	2.1477	2.4156	1.368	0.2561	

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

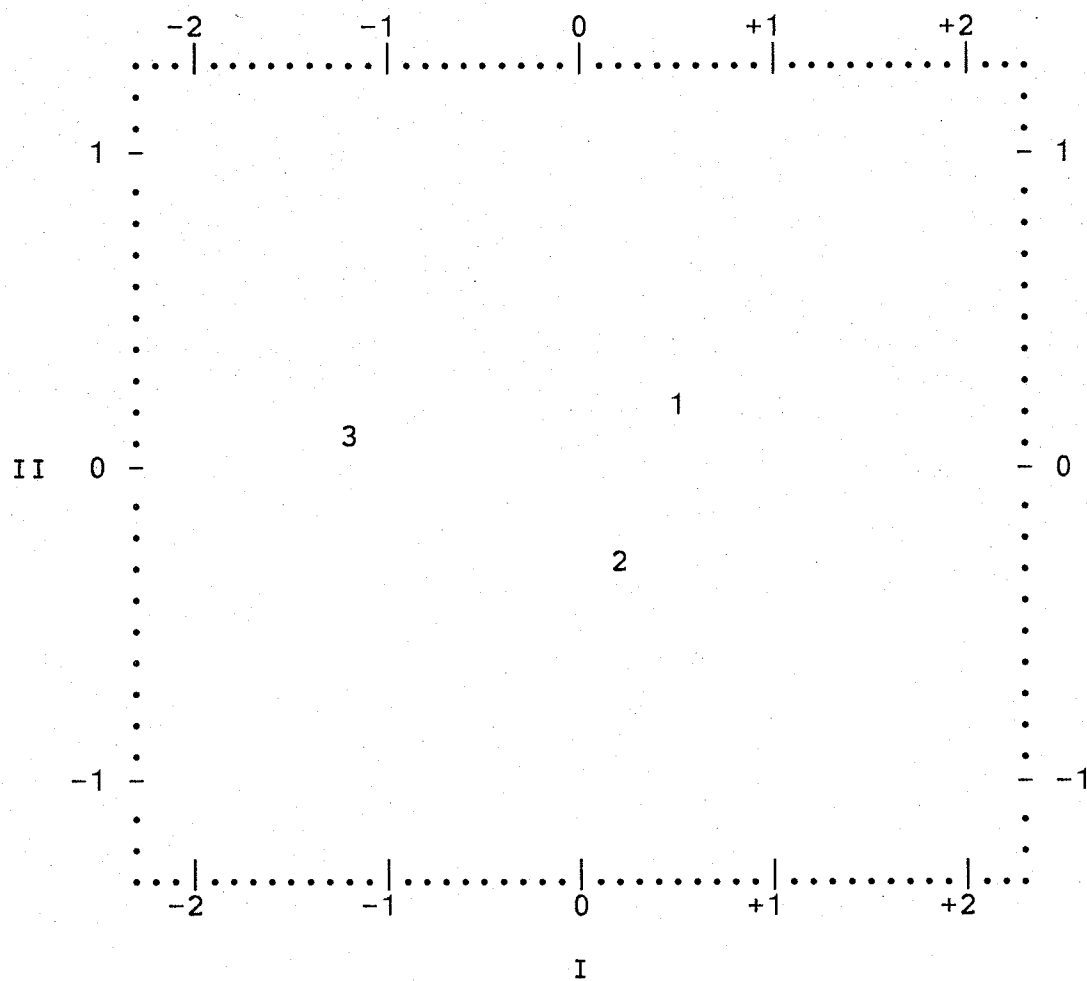
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.28d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	153 (48.1%)	139 (90.8%)	5 (3.3%)	9 (5.9%)
F+R-	88 (27.7%)	58 (65.9%)	21 (23.9%)	9 (10.2%)
F+R+	77 (24.2%)	25 (32.5%)	9 (11.7%)	43 (55.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 63.84%

Tau = .4578



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(7,309)

Group	1	2
2	2.5393	
	p=0.0149	
3	21.288	12.713
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure 3.28: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.29

Likelihood of Force-rape: Attitude-Sexual arousal Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.29a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	90.84	0.5725	104.15	14	0.0000
2	9.16	0.2164	11.226	6	0.0816

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.29b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>				
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc	
1	mrpenc	-.5375	-.4676	<u>-.5391</u>	F-R-	0.4449
	wberaped	-.6256	-.4109	<u>-.4733</u>	F+R-	0.2315
	aiv	-.2525	-.2481	<u>-.4059</u>	F+R+	-1.2920
	asb	-.3836	-.3500	-.2614		
	sc	0.3130	0.3195	0.0173		
	prnrdif	-.5418	-.5799	<u>-.3436</u>		
	srnrdif	-.0062	-.2359	<u>-.4735</u>		
	(constant)	3.0656				
	rma			-.2954		
	srs			-.0994		
2	mrpenc	0.2230	0.1940	-.0552	F-R-	-.1738
	wberaped	-1.0210	-.6706	<u>-.4954</u>	F+R-	0.3389
	aiv	0.6971	0.6851	<u>0.6106</u>	F+R+	-.0542
	asb	0.2212	0.2018	<u>0.3314</u>		
	sc	-.3237	-.3304	-.1925		
	prnrdif	0.0426	0.0456	-.3114		
	srnrdif	-.0111	-.4230	-.0452		
	(constant)	0.9875				
	rma			0.0945		
	srs			0.1360		

Ev₁ = .4875, P₁ = .9084
Ev₂ = .0491 P₂ = .0916

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.29c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,239)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
mrapenc	2.2288a	2.3043a	3.0377b	16.809	0.0000	linear
wberaped	1.5932a	1.4928a	2.0943b	14.372	0.0000	linear
rma	2.5000a	2.5942a	2.9245b	4.759	0.0000	linear
aiv	2.8390a	3.2319a	3.6038a	11.692	0.0000	linear
srs	3.0085a	3.2754b	3.2642b	1.622	0.1996	
sc	2.7712	2.6667	2.7170	0.233	0.7922	
asb	3.2288a	3.4348b	3.6792c	4.586	0.0111	linear
srnrdif	-1.0254a	-.9420a	-.1509b	12.963	0.0000	linear
prnrdif	-17.1593a	-20.4391a	4.1094b	7.384	0.0008	linear

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

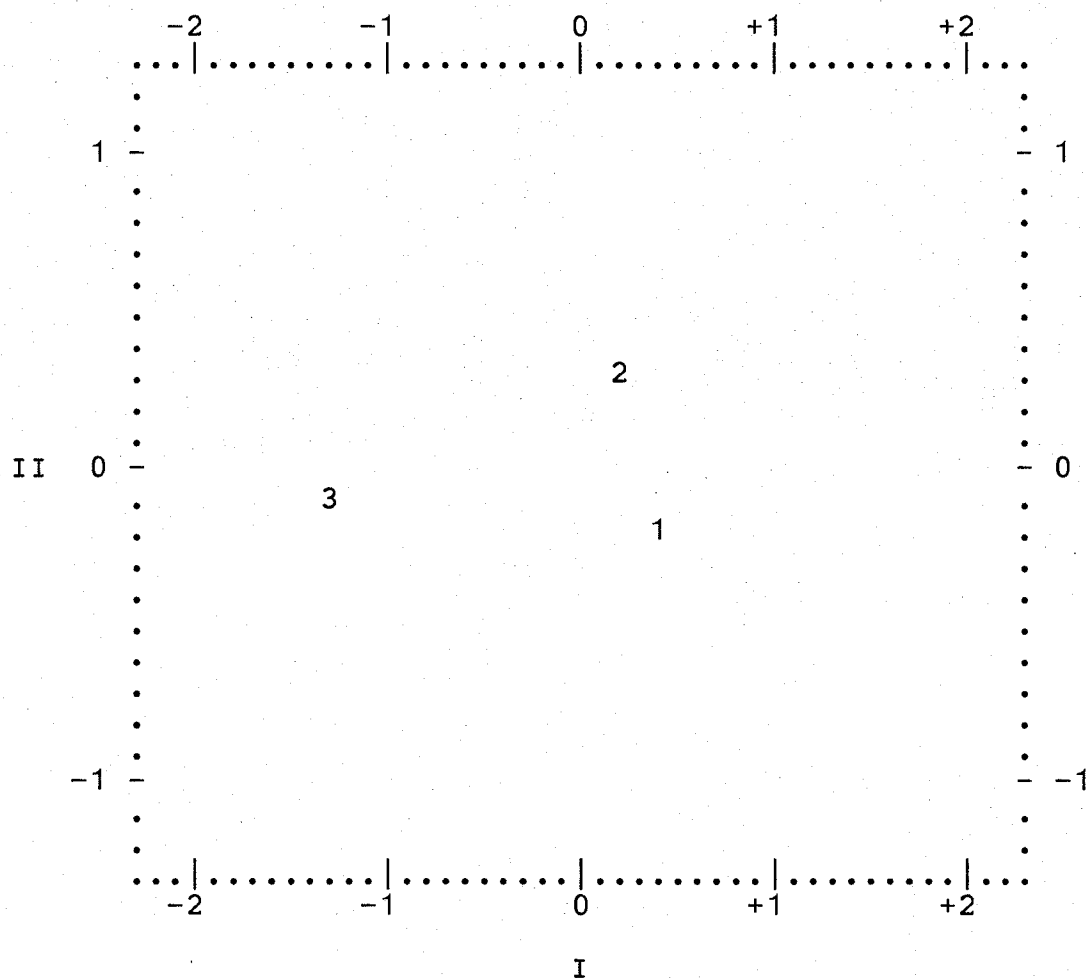
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.29d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	118 (49.2%)	103 (87.3%)	8 (6.8%)	7 (5.9%)
F+R-	69 (28.7%)	46 (66.7%)	16 (23.2%)	7 (10.1%)
F+R+	53 (22.1%)	11 (20.8%)	3 (5.7%)	39 (73.6%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 65.8%

Tau = .4878



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(7,231)

Group	1	2
2	1.8702	
	p=0.0753	
3	15.438	10.333
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure 3.29: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.30

Likelihood of Force-rape: Attitude-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.30a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	93.42	0.6802	96.801	12	0.0000
2	6.58	0.2391	8.3812	5	0.1360

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.30b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>				
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc	
1	mrpenc	0.5390	0.4202	<u>0.5232</u>	F-R-	-.7106
	wberaped	1.1319	0.7096	<u>0.7357</u>	F+R-	-.2936
	aiv	0.2456	0.2101	<u>0.4031</u>	F+R+	1.4579
	srs	0.2833	0.3107	0.1646		
	sc	-.4691	-.4000	0.0329		
	difpunre	0.2497	0.4035	<u>0.3358</u>		
	(constant)	-4.0900				
	rma			0.2789		
	rewhurt			0.2044		
	aroused			-.1778		
	punhurt			0.1775		
	punhelp			0.0101		
	asb			0.1654		
	excited			0.1156		
	angry			-.0142		
	rewhelp			-.0267		
2	mrpenc	0.1355	0.1056	<u>0.3199</u>	F-R-	0.1853
	wberaped	0.5130	0.3216	<u>0.4604</u>	F+R-	-.4000
	aiv	-.4417	-.3779	<u>-.4448</u>	F+R+	0.0732
	srs	-.5301	-.5813	-.2646		
	sc	1.0129	0.8637	<u>0.5289</u>		

difpunre	-.1333	-.2154	-.1829
(constant)	-.9417		
rma			0.1212
rewhurt			-.0133
aroused			0.0039
punhurt			-.0436
punhelp			-.0011
asb			-.2290
excited			0.1486
angry			0.1146
rewhelp			-.0378

Ev₁ = .8610, P₁ = .9342

Ev₂ = .0607, P₂ = .0658

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.30c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,147)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
mrpenc	2.4118a	2.4359a	3.2683b	17.540	0.0000	linear
wberaped	1.6176a	1.6410a	2.5854b	34.715	0.0000	linear
rma	2.9559a	2.9231a	3.2195b	1.549	0.2161	
aiv	2.9412a	3.3077b	3.7317c	11.015	0.0000	linear
srs	3.0882a	3.3333ab	3.1512b	1.999	0.1392	
sc	2.8676a	2.6154b	2.8780a	1.296	0.2762	
asb	3.2647a	3.4615a	3.7073b	3.276	0.0405	linear
difpunre	-.0147a	0.3847b	1.1951c	7.185	0.0011	linear
angry	2.5000	2.3590	2.5366	0.131	0.8774	
rewhurt	1.4706	1.4103	1.5854	0.346	0.7068	
rewhelp	4.5588b	5.1026a	4.8293b	1.006	0.3675	
punhurt	1.8008	2.0256	2.0732	0.437	0.6469	
punhelp	4.6029	4.6154	4.3171	0.272	0.7625	
aroused	1.3676	1.4359	1.2927	0.225	0.8008	
excited	2.7647a	3.0769ab	3.3171b	1.557	0.2142	

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

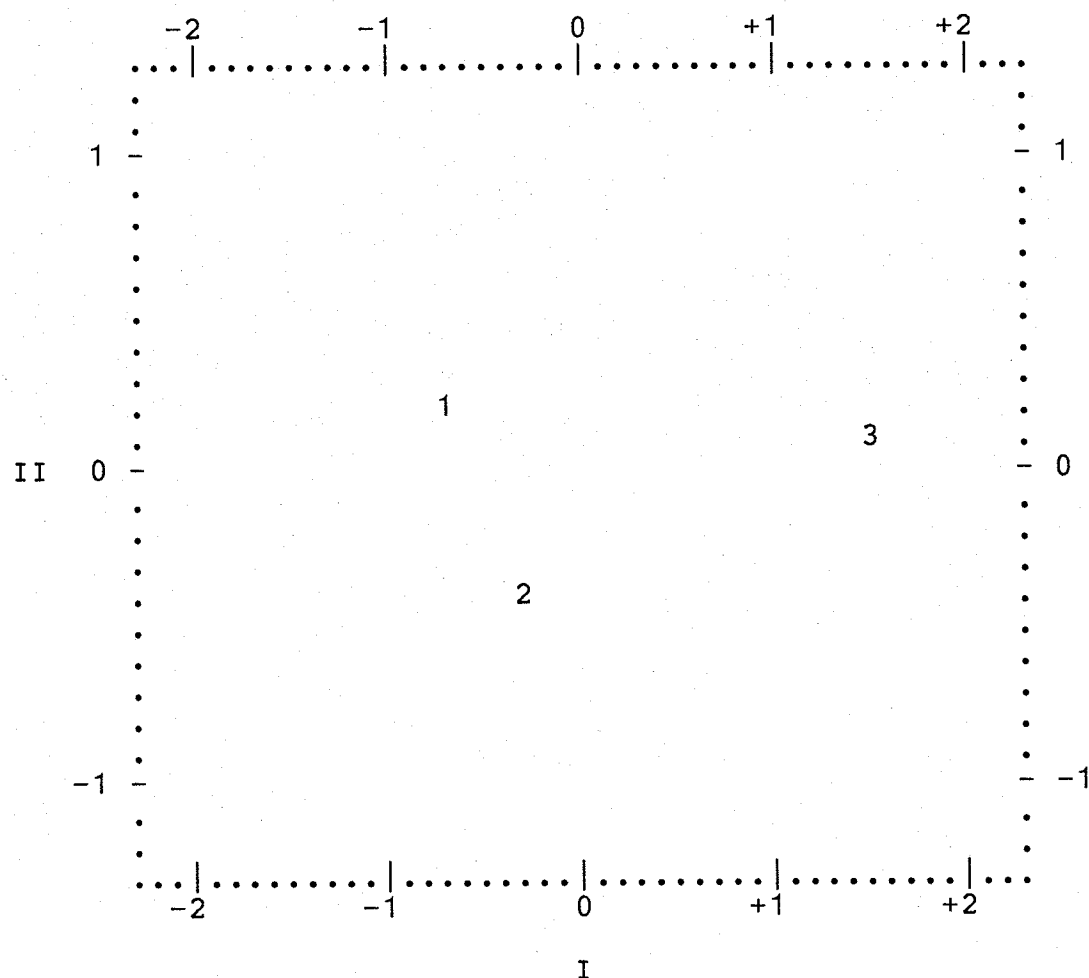
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.30d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	83 (45.9%)	64 (77.1%)	17 (20.5%)	2 (2.4%)
F+R-	49 (26.4%)	32 (65.3%)	10 (20.4%)	7 (14.3%)
F+R+	56 (27.7%)	19 (33.9%)	6 (10.7%)	31 (55.4%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 55.85%

Tau = .3381



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(6,140)

Group	1	2
2	2.0599	
	p=0.0617	
3	19.407	10.588
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure 3.30: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.31

Likelihood of Force-rape: Perception-Sexual arousal Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.31a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	79.49	0.3737	49.477	10	0.0000
2	20.51	0.2005	10.666	4	0.0306

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.31b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>				
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc	
1	wpleasur	0.0004	0.0006	0.0933	F-R-	-.2745
	trauma	0.1114	0.1531	0.0081	F+R-	-.1364
	pain	-.3679	-.4883	-.1924	F+R+	0.7025
	prnrdif	0.0083	0.3344	<u>0.5096</u>		
	srnrdif	0.8854	0.8515	<u>0.8627</u>		
	(constant)	1.5314				
	wwilling			-.0767		
2	wpleasur	0.4454	-.6908	<u>-.5104</u>	F-R-	-.1598
	trauma	0.6754	0.9278	<u>0.7907</u>	F+R-	0.3195
	pain	-.6511	-.8642	0.1084	F+R+	-.0522
	prnrdif	0.0003	0.0110	-.0446		
	srnrdif	-.1383	-.1332	-.0609		
	(constant)	0.4058				
	wwilling			<u>0.4698</u>		

Ev₁ = .1623, P₁ = .7949

Ev₂ = .0419, P₂ = .2051

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.31c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,264)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
wpleasur	2.8189	2.4595	2.8750	1.614	0.2011	
wwilling	2.9055	3.2973	2.7813	1.756	0.1758	
trauma	3.3535a	4.1757b	3.7813ab	3.341	0.0338	
pain	2.9528	2.9865	2.7188	0.852	0.4279	
srnrdif	-1.0866a	-1.0000a	-.2813b	15.846	0.0000	linear
prnrdif	-20.2191a	-18.2973a	-.2891b	5.521	0.0045	linear

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

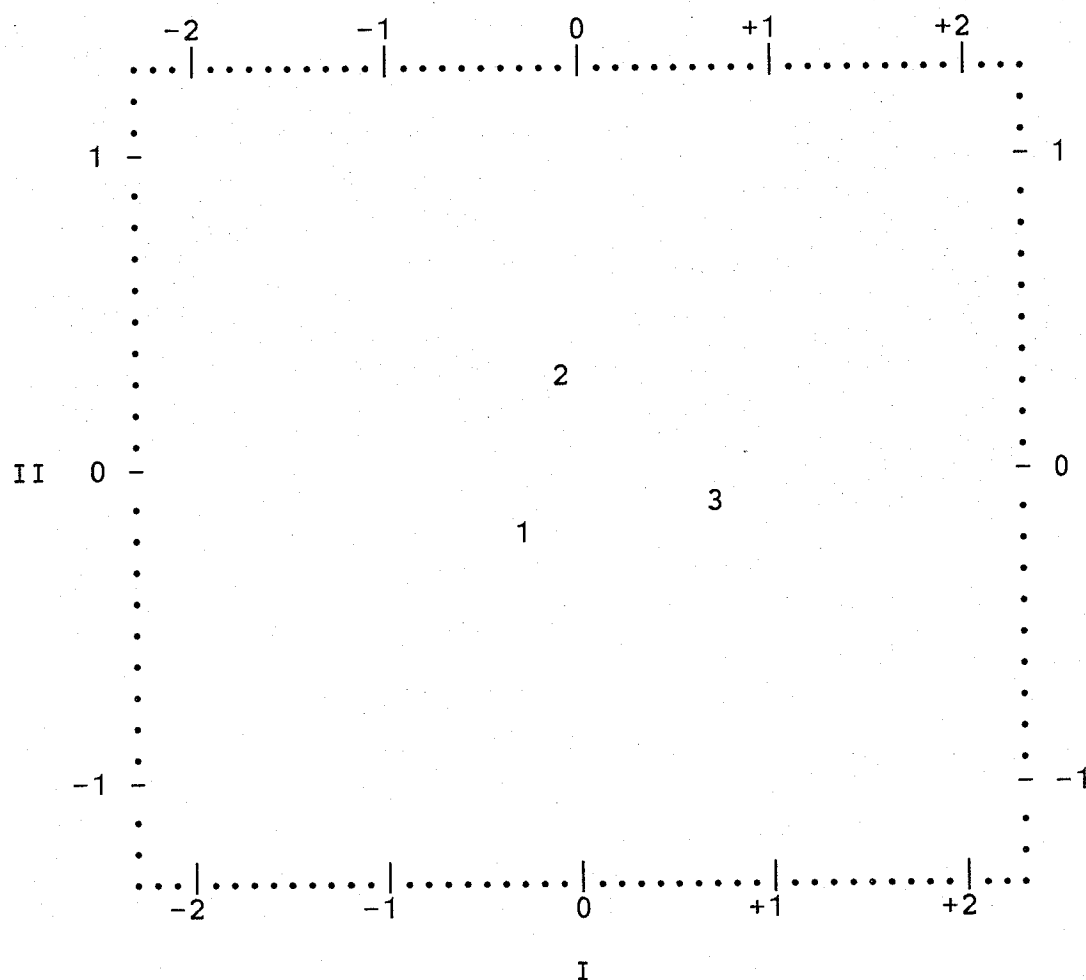
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.31d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	127 (47.9%)	102 (80.3%)	4 (3.1%)	21 (16.5%)
F+R-	74 (27.9%)	42 (56.8%)	10 (13.5%)	22 (29.7%)
F+R+	64 (24.2%)	33 (51.6%)	1 (1.6%)	30 (46.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 53.58%

Tau = .3041



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(1,194)

Group	1	2
2	2.2911 p=0.0426	
3	8.0969 p=0.0000	5.6904 p=0.0001

Figure 3.31: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.32

Likelihood of Force-rape: Perception-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.32a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	74.28	0.4031	33.582	10	0.0002
2	25.72	0.2509	9.0572	4	0.0602

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.32b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	wwilling	-.3149	-.4319	<u>-.3904</u>	F-R- -.3904
	pain	-.0476	-.0569	-.2114	F+R- -.0229
	difpunre	0.5244	0.8436	<u>0.7510</u>	F+R+ 0.6491
	punhelp	-.3346	-.7239	-.1286	
	rewhelp	0.4009	0.7794	0.1188	
	(constant)	0.7277			
	punhurt			0.2317	
	rewhurt			0.1684	
	excited			0.1234	
	angry			-.0675	
	wpleasur			0.2453	
	trauma			-.2384	
	aroused			0.0212	
2	wwilling	0.0354	0.0486	<u>0.5191</u>	F-R- -.1579
	pain	0.6807	0.8144	<u>0.8730</u>	F+R- 0.4359
	difpunre	0.3267	0.0526	-.0052	F+R+ -.1391
	punhelp	-.2309	-.4995	0.0076	
	rewhelp	0.3783	0.7354	<u>0.3642</u>	
	(constant)	-3.0866			
	punhurt			0.1309	
	rewhurt			-.0032	

excited	-.0714
angry	0.0152
wpleasur	<u>-.6156</u>
trauma	<u>0.4931</u>
aroused	-.0625

$Ev_1 = .1939$, $P_1 = .7428$

$Ev_2 = .0672$, $P_2 = .2572$

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.32c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,143)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
wpleasur	2.0758	1.5946	2.2927	3.186	0.0443	
wwilling	3.9091	4.1351	3.3659	3.361	0.0375	
trauma	4.0606	4.5135	3.9512	2.803	0.0640	
pain	3.1212ab	3.6486a	2.8780b	4.221	0.0166	
difpunre	-.0606a	0.3784ab	1.1951b	7.714	0.0007	linear
angry	2.5000	2.4054	2.5366	0.064	0.9385	
punhurt	1.8182	2.0811	2.0732	0.470	0.6261	
punhelp	4.6061	4.5135	4.3171	0.227	0.7975	
punhurt	1.4545	1.3784	1.5854	0.462	0.6311	
rewhelp	4.5758	5.0811	4.8293	0.821	0.4419	
aroused	1.3636	1.4595	1.2927	0.286	0.7501	
excited	2.7576	3.0811	3.3171	1.580	0.2095	

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

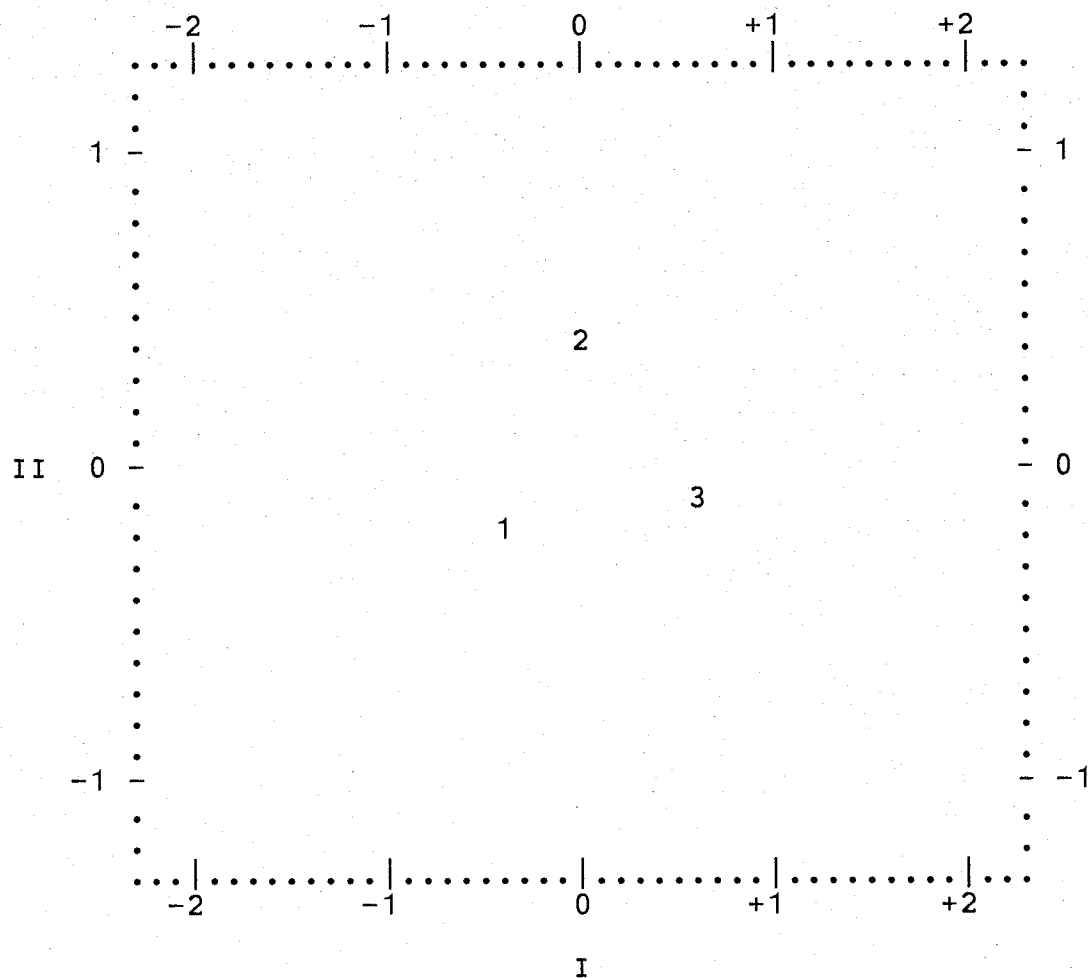
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.32d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	66	45	10	11
	(45.8%)	(68.2%)	(15.2%)	(16.7%)
F+R-	37	19	8	10
	(25.7%)	(51.4%)	(21.6%)	(27.0%)
F+R+	41	16	5	20
	(28.5%)	(39.0%)	(12.2%)	(48.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 50.69%

Tau = .2608



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(5,137)

Group	1	2
2	2.2473	
	p=0.0531	
3	5.3119	2.9563
	p=0.0002	p=0.0145

Figure 3.32: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.33

Likelihood of Force-rape: Sexual arousal-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.33a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	75.01	0.5511	44.291	6	0.0000
2	24.99	0.3562	12.174	2	0.0024

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.33b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	srnrdif	0.8316	0.8103	<u>0.8445</u>	F-R- -.3629
	difpunre	0.3376	0.5185	<u>0.6095</u>	F+R- -.4428
	punhurt	-.2143	-.3178	0.0007	F+R+ 1.0701
	(constant)	1.2096			
	prnrdif			<u>0.3052</u>	
	aroused			-.2341	
	rewhelp			-.1162	
	punhelp			-.0477	
	rewhurt			0.0574	
	excited			0.0564	
2	angry			0.0408	
	srnrdif	0.5568	0.5425	0.2672	F-R- 0.3562
	difpunre	-.4890	-.7511	<u>-.7621</u>	F+R- -.5449
	punhurt	-.3392	-.5030	<u>-.5621</u>	F+R+ -.0316
	(constant)	1.2957			
	prnrdif			0.1368	
	aroused			-.1255	
	rewhelp			0.1005	
	punhelp			0.0110	
	rewhurt			<u>0.4349</u>	
	excited			-.1672	

angry

0.1019

 $Ev_1 = .4362, P_1 = .7501$ $Ev_2 = .1453, P_2 = .2499$

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.33c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,92)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
prnrdif	-21.9762a	-31.4423a	1.7600b	3.478	0.0351	
srnrdif	-1.2381a	-1.5385b	-.1600c	14.464	0.0000	linear
difpunre	-.5952a	0.3846b	1.2000c	11.089	0.0000	linear
angry	2.3095	2.3846	2.6400	0.385	0.6812	
rewhurt	1.5952a	2.3462b	1.9200ab	2.066	0.1327	
rewhelp	4.9524a	4.6538ab	4.3200b	0.746	0.4760	
punhurt	1.3333	1.4615	1.5600	0.611	0.5452	
punhelp	4.6667	5.0769	4.7200	0.413	0.6632	
aroused	1.4286	1.5769	1.2800	0.497	0.6098	
excited	2.8333a	3.0000ab	3.3600b	0.841	0.4348	

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

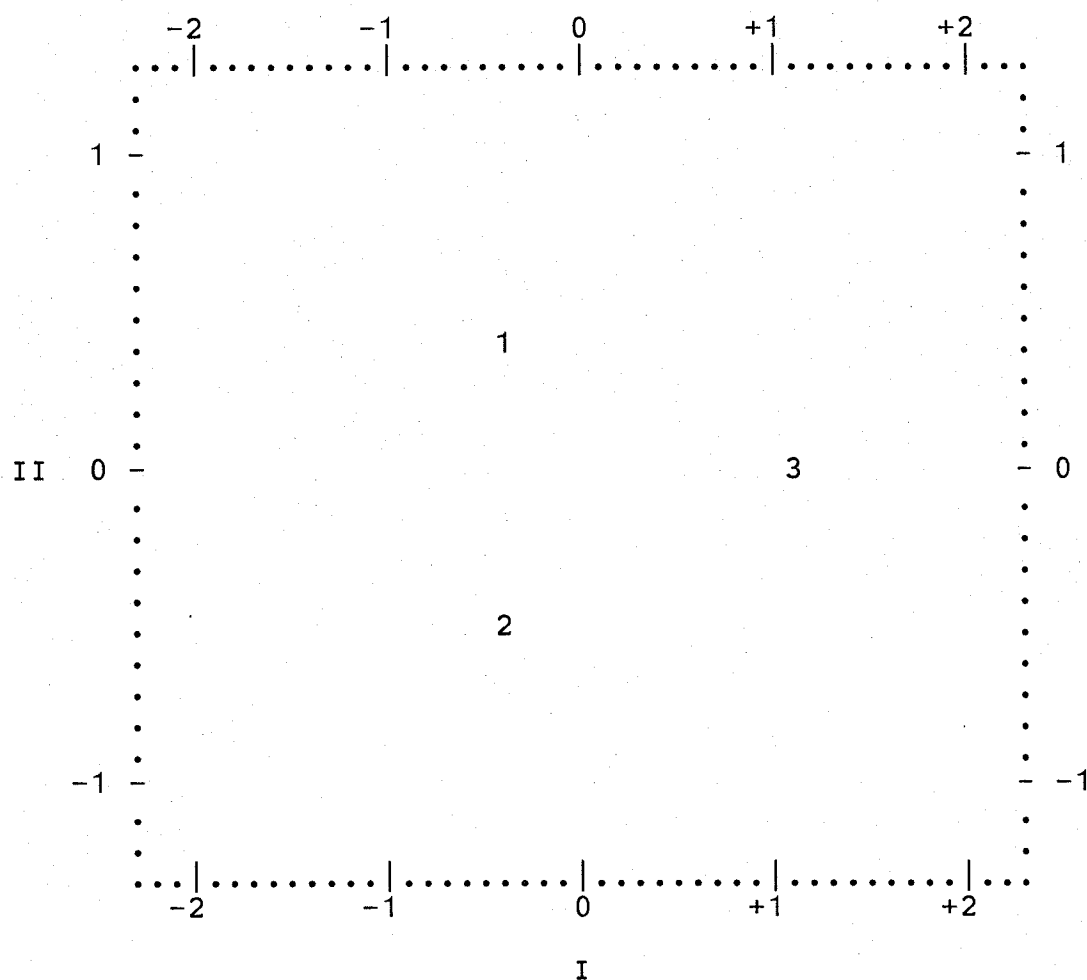
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.33d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	57 (42.5%)	50 (87.7%)	4 (7.0%)	3 (5.3%)
F+R-	36 (26.9%)	16 (44.4%)	15 (41.7%)	5 (13.9%)
F+R+	41 (30.6%)	17 (41.5%)	1 (2.4%)	23 (56.1%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 65.67%

Tau = .5606



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(3,88)

Group	1	2
2	4.2842	
	p=0.0072	
3	11.257	10.603
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure 3.33: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.34

Likelihood of Force-rape: Attitude-Perception-Sexual arousal
Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.34a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	82.46	0.6216	119.46	20	0.0000
2	17.54	0.3437	24.46	9	0.0036

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.34b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>				
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc	
1	mrpenc	-.4968	-.3863	<u>-.5097</u>	F-R-	0.4777
	wberaped	-.9117	-.5488	<u>-.5656</u>	F+R-	0.2308
	trauma	-.1691	-.2254	-.0351	F+R+	-1.5706
	pain	0.1908	0.2496	0.0542		
	aiv	-.2875	-.2655	<u>-.3182</u>		
	wpleasur	-.0803	-.1280	-.0134		
	sc	0.3786	0.3919	0.0024		
	srs	-.1667	-.1944	-.0727		
	srnrdif	-.5690	-.5118	<u>-.5789</u>		
	prnrdif	-.0057	-.2313	<u>-.3190</u>		
	(constant)	2.9036				
	rma			-.1723		
	asb			-.0393		
	wwilling			0.0849		
2	mrpenc	-.2974	-.2312	0.0401	F-R-	0.2798
	wberaped	0.7566	0.4554	<u>0.3870</u>	F+R-	-.5555
	trauma	-.4168	-.5557	<u>-.4926</u>	F+R+	0.0987
	pain	0.4849	0.6347	-.1137		
	aiv	-.5401	-.4988	<u>-.3866</u>		
	wpleasur	0.3533	0.5630	<u>0.3402</u>		
	sc	0.4785	0.4952	0.2117		

srs	-.3351	-.3908	-.1846
srnrdif	-.0169	-.0153	-.0329
prnrdif	0.0079	0.3250	0.2142
(constant)	0.2025		
rma			-.0553
asb			-.1519
wwilling			<u>-.3228</u>

Ev₁ = .6298, P₁ = .8247

Ev₂ = .1339, P₂ = .1753

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.34c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,201)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
mrpenc	2.3689a	2.4407a	3.1750b	16.300	0.0000	linear
wberaped	1.6699a	1.5593a	2.3250b	22.041	0.0000	linear
trauma	3.6602a	4.2203b	3.8750ab	3.313	0.0384	
pain	2.8932	3.0000	2.7750	0.356	0.7008	
aiv	2.8835a	3.2542ab	3.5500b	8.337	0.0003	linear
rma	2.5922	2.6271	2.9500	2.736	0.0673	linear
sc	2.8447	2.8610	2.8000	0.598	0.5509	
asb	3.3107	3.4915	3.5750	1.488	0.2284	
srs	3.0874	3.2881	3.3000	0.785	0.4574	
wwilling	2.9320	3.3390	2.8750	1.234	0.2935	
wpleasur	2.8544	2.4068	2.8000	1.554	0.2140	
srnr dif	-1.2718a	-1.1186a	-.2000b	21.017	0.0000	linear
prnr dif	-19.8544a	-23.9407a	5.2125b	6.989	0.0012	linear

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

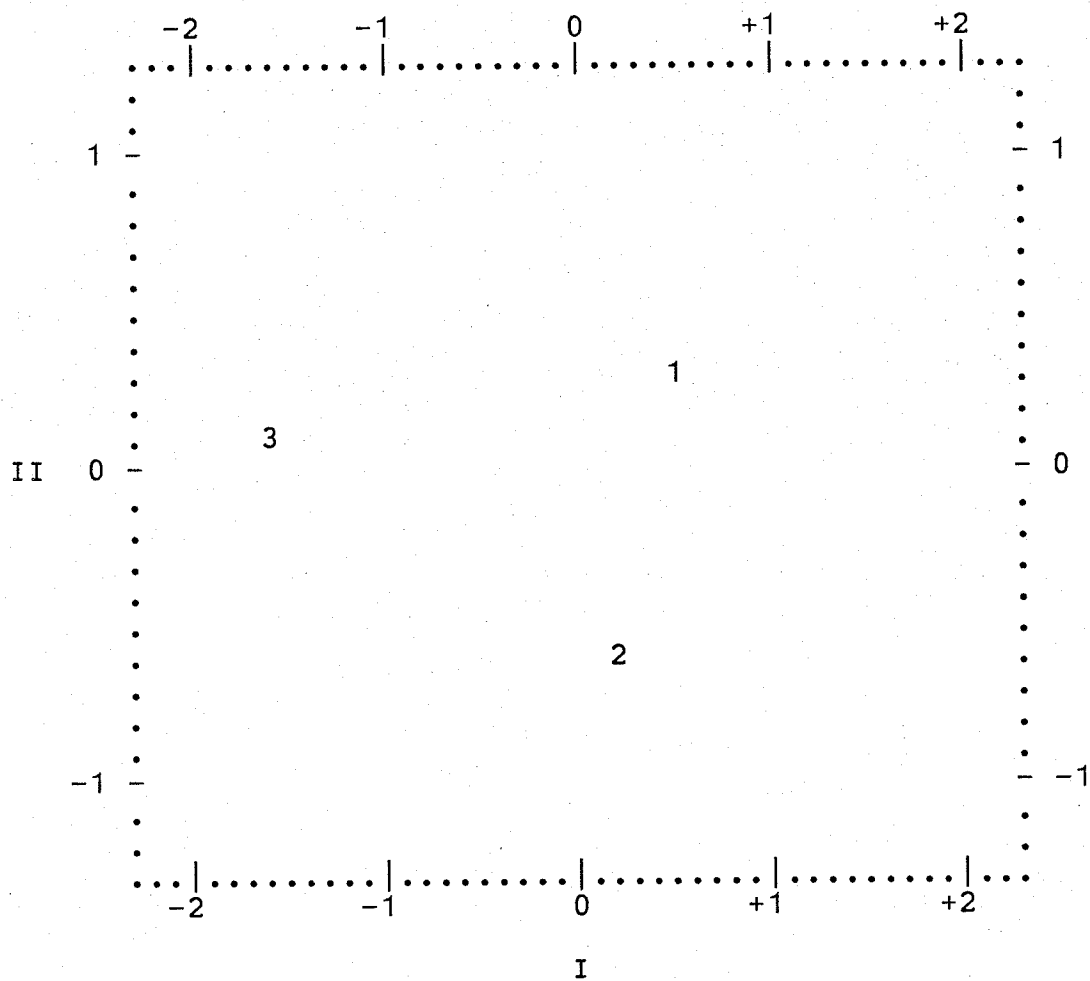
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.34d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	103 (51.0%)	81 (78.6%)	17 (16.5%)	5 (4.9%)
F+R-	59 (29.2%)	31 (52.5%)	23 (39.0%)	5 (8.5%)
F+R+	40 (19.8%)	5 (12.5%)	2 (5.0%)	33 (82.5%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 67.82%

Tau = .5176



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(10,190)

Group	1	2
2	2.7177 p=0.0038	
3	11.632 p=0.0000	8.3608 p=0.0000

Figure 3.34: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.35

Likelihood of Force-rape: Attitude-Perception-Aggression
Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.35a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	88.27	0.6842	162.37	14	0.0000
2	11.73	0.3235	15.257	6	0.0184

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.35b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>				
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc	
1	mrpenc	0.5650	0.4393	<u>0.5202</u>	F-R-	-.7062
	wberaped	1.0978	0.6914	<u>0.7261</u>	F+R-	-.3508
	wpleasur	0.0816	0.1019	0.1237	F+R+	1.4533
	aiv	0.2121	0.1824	<u>0.3925</u>		
	srs	0.2855	0.3143	0.1538		
	sc	-.4884	-.4141	0.0246		
	difpunre	0.2639	0.4246	<u>0.3463</u>		
	(constant)	-4.1224				
	rma			0.2683		
	rewhurt			0.2159		
	punhurt			0.1694		
	aroused			-.1562		
	asb			0.1551		
	rewhelp			-.0378		
	pain			-.0694		
	wwilling			-.1285		
	trauma			-.1060		
	excited			0.1361		
	punhelp			0.0169		
	angry			-.0157		
2	mrpenc	-.1309	-.1018	-.2117	F-R-	-.2627

wberaped	-.3483	-.2194	<u>-.3418</u>	F+R-	.5609
wpleasur	-.4853	-.6063	<u>-.5210</u>	F+R+	-.0833
aiv	0.5039	0.4333	<u>0.4123</u>		
srs	0.3893	0.4286	0.2041		
sc	-.8402	-.7123	<u>-.4006</u>		
difpunre	0.1234	0.1985	0.1818		
(constant)	1.3805				
rma			-.0100		
rewhurt			0.0050		
punhurt			0.1270		
aroused			-.0687		
asb			0.1401		
rewhelp			0.0099		
pain			<u>0.5020</u>		
wwilling			<u>0.3965</u>		
trauma			<u>0.3682</u>		
excited			-.1719		
punhelp			-.1261		
angry			0.0624		

$Ev_1 = .8799$, $P_1 = .8827$

$Ev_2 = .1169$, $P_2 = .1173$

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.35c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,141)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
mrappenc	2.4242a	2.4324a	3.2683b	17.159	0.0000	linear
wberaped	1.6364a	1.6216a	2.5854b	33.673	0.0000	linear
rma	2.9697a	2.9459a	3.2195b	1.325	0.2691	
aiv	2.9394a	3.3514b	3.7317c	10.956	0.0000	linear
srs	3.1061a	3.3514ab	3.5122b	1.812	0.1672	
sc	2.8939	2.8216	2.8780	1.360	0.2600	
asb	3.2879a	3.5135b	3.7073b	3.000	0.0530	linear
wpleasur	2.0758a	1.5946b	2.2927a	3.186	0.0443	
wwilling	3.9091a	4.1351a	3.3659b	3.361	0.0375	
trauma	4.0606b	4.5135a	3.9512b	2.803	0.0640	
pain	3.1212b	3.6486a	2.8780b	4.221	0.0166	
difpunre	-.0606a	0.3784b	1.1951c	7.714	0.0007	linear
angry	2.5000	2.4054	2.5366	0.064	0.9385	
punhurt	1.8182	2.0811	2.0732	0.476	0.6261	
punhelp	4.6061	4.5135	4.3171	0.227	0.7985	
rewhurt	1.4545	1.3784	1.5854	0.462	0.6311	
rewhelp	4.5758b	5.0811a	4.8293b	0.821	0.4491	
aroused	1.3236	1.4595	1.2927	0.286	0.7501	
excited	2.7576a	3.0811ab	3.3171b	1.580	0.2095	

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

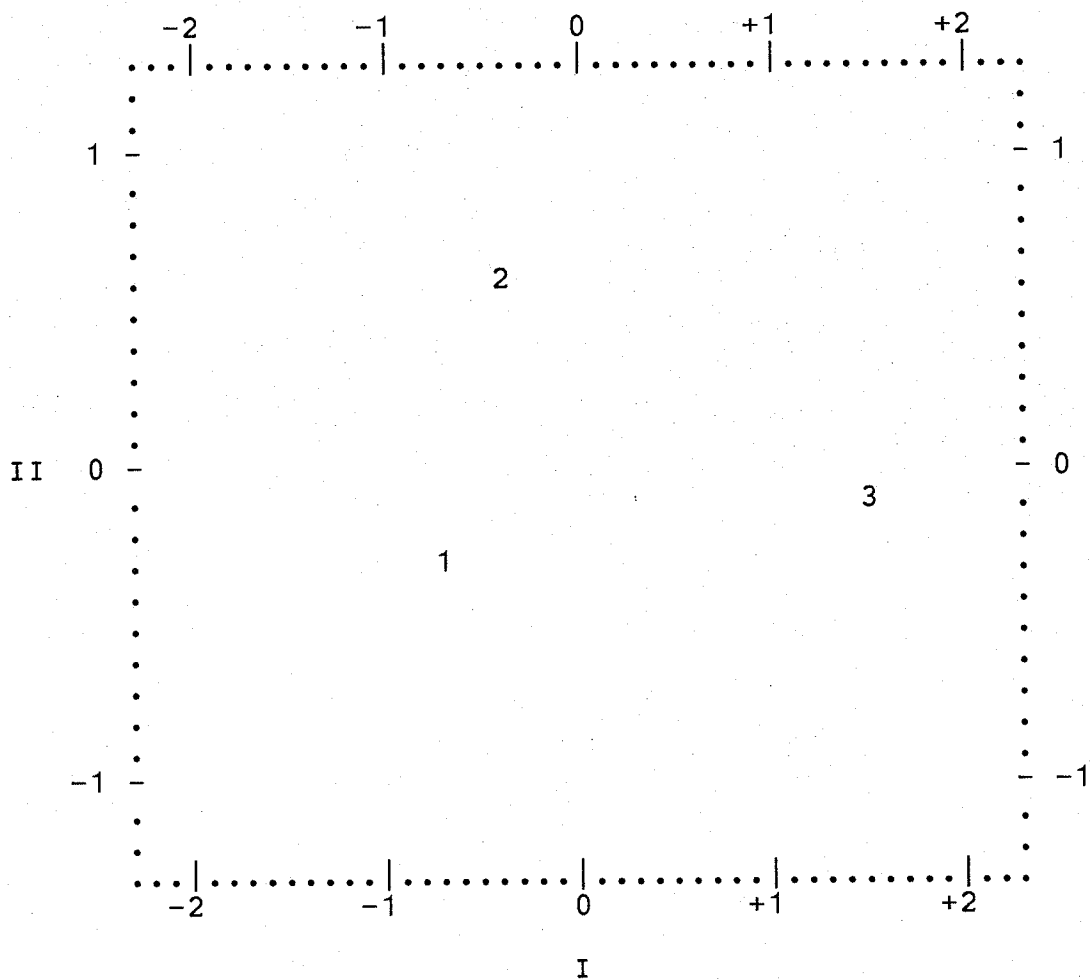
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.35d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	66 (45.8%)	54 (81.8%)	10 (15.2%)	2 (3.0%)
F+R-	37 (26.7%)	22 (59.5%)	10 (27.0%)	5 (13.5%)
F+R+	41 (28.5%)	7 (17.1%)	6 (14.6%)	28 (68.3%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 63.89%

Tau = .4586



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(7,135)

Group	1	2
2	2.6097	
	p=0.0147	
3	16.244	9.7628
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure 3.35: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.36

Likelihood of Force-rape: Attitude-Sexual arousal-Aggression
Analysis

a. Discriminant Analysis Results

b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis

c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape

d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.36a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	86.42	0.8184	117.71	22	0.0000
2	13.58	0.4917	23.421	10	0.0090

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.36b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	1.0025	0.7385	<u>0.3872</u>	F-R- -1.0734
	wberaped	1.3778	0.7443	<u>0.4803</u>	F+R- -.4497
	aiv	0.3747	0.3074	<u>0.3214</u>	F+R+ 2.2709
	rma	-.4332	-.3648	0.0510	
	srs	0.5749	0.6864	0.0702	
	sc	-.8633	-.7953	-.0249	
	srnr dif	0.0956	0.0932	<u>0.3638</u>	
	difpunre	0.3863	0.5933	<u>0.3226</u>	
	angry	0.2404	0.3627	0.0649	
	punhurt	-.1952	-.2894	0.0357	
	excited	-.1962	-.3162	0.0950	
	(constant)	-4.2703			
	aroused			-.1745	
	rewhelp			-.0609	
	punhelp			-.0545	
	rewhurt			0.0748	
	asb			0.0032	
	prnr dif			0.0451	
2	mrpenc	-.3091	-.2277	<u>0.5546</u>	F-R- 0.4399
	wberaped	0.6961	0.3760	<u>0.4836</u>	F+R- -.8736
	aiv	-.6773	-.5557	<u>-.3097</u>	F+R+ .1695

rma	0.2762	0.2326	0.0789
srs	-.2689	-.3211	-.2003
sc	0.3443	0.3172	0.2122
srnrdif	0.7747	0.7548	<u>0.4074</u>
difpunre	-.2874	-.4413	<u>-.3325</u>
angry	-.1576	-.2378	-.0071
punhurt	-.1349	-.2001	<u>-.3686</u>
excited	-.0326	-.0525	0.0336
(constant)	2.5029		
aroused			-.1575
rewhelp			0.0128
punhelp			0.0467
rewhurt			-.2900
asb			-.2128
prnrdif			0.0796

$Ev_1 = 2.0287$, $P_1 = .8642$

$Ev_2 = .3188$, $P_2 = .1358$

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.36c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,92)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
mrpenc	2.3571a	2.3846a	3.2800b	14.032	0.0000	linear
wberaped	1.6429a	1.4615a	2.4400b	24.418	0.0000	linear
rma	2.7143	2.6538	2.8400	0.327	0.7220	
aiv	2.8095a	3.3077a	3.7600b	10.804	0.0001	linear
srs	3.0952	3.4615	3.4400	1.025	0.3630	
sc	2.8095	2.5385	2.6800	0.702	0.4981	
asb	3.3333	3.5769	3.6400	1.158	0.3189	
prnrdif	-21.9762ab	-31.4423a	1.7600b	3.478	0.0351	
srnrdif	-1.238a	-1.5385a	-.1600b	14.464	0.0000	linear
difpunre	-.5952a	0.3846b	1.2000b	11.089	0.0000	linear
angry	2.3095	2.3846	2.6400	0.385	0.6812	
punhurt	1.5952	2.3462	1.9200	2.066	0.1327	
punhelp	2.2301	1.7650	2.0355	0.748	0.4760	
rewhurt	1.3333	1.4615	1.5600	0.611	0.5452	
rewhelp	4.6667	5.0769	4.7200	0.413	0.6632	
aroused	1.4286	1.5769	1.2000	0.497	0.6098	
excited	2.8333	3.0000	3.3600	0.841	0.4348	

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

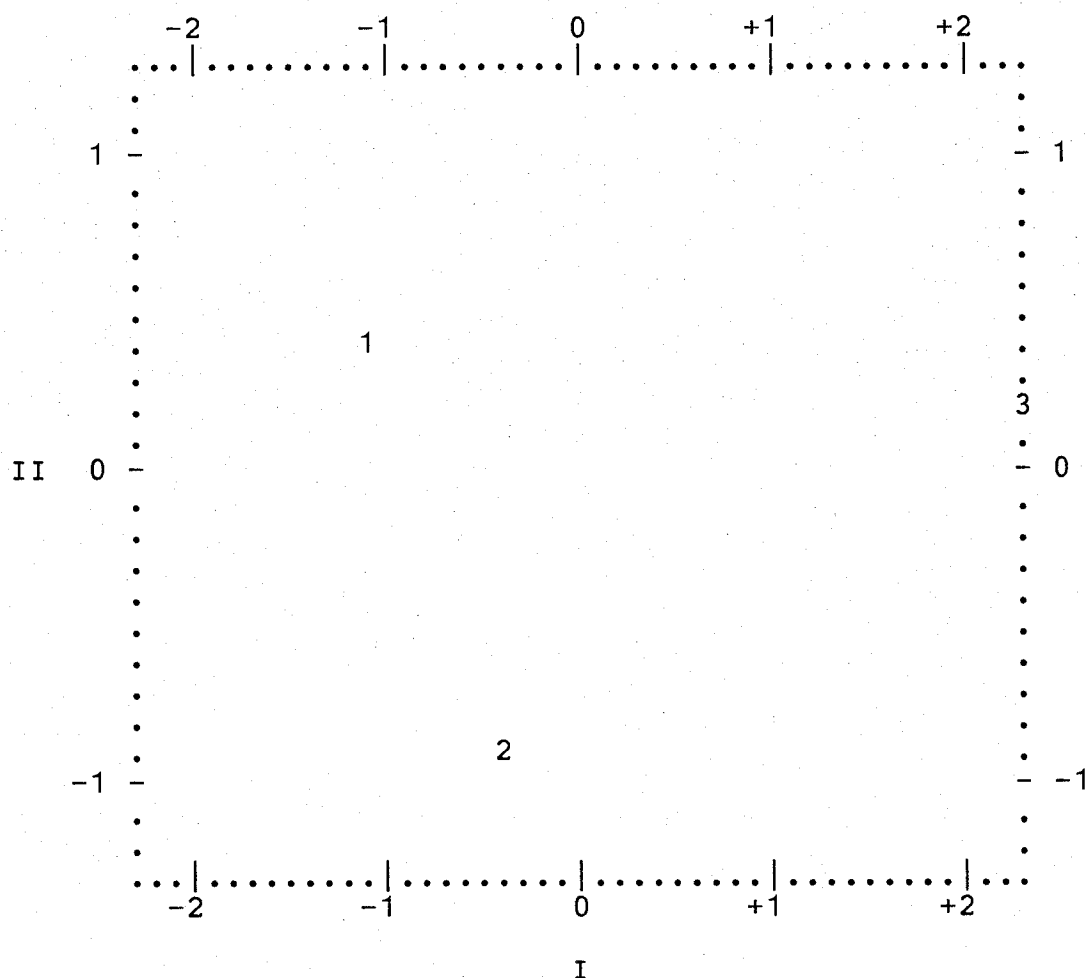
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.36d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	42	37	4	1
	(45.2%)	(88.1%)	(9.5%)	(2.4%)
F+R-	26	7	16	3
	(28.0%)	(26.9%)	(61.5%)	(11.5%)
F+R+	26	1	2	23
	(26.8%)	(3.8%)	(7.7%)	(88.5%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 80.85%

Tau = .7129



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: $F(11,80)$

Group	1	2
2	2.7441 p=0.0046	
3	14.257 p=0.0000	8.7438 p=0.0000

Figure 3.36: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.37

Likelihood of Force-rape: Perception-Sexual
arousal-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape
- d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.37a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	71.57	0.6764	77.814	16	0.0000
2	28.43	0.5010	23.200	7	0.0008

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.37b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

Discriminant Weights

Function Variables		Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	trauma	0.5627	0.6569	-.0394	F-R- -.6434
	pain	-.3024	-.3726	-.1796	F+R- -.3832
	willing	-.4595	-.7087	-.2674	F+R+ 1.4794
	srnrdif	0.7201	0.7016	<u>0.5795</u>	
	difpunre	0.3791	0.5822	<u>0.4857</u>	
	punhurt	-.2447	-.3628	0.0402	
	punhelp	-.3770	-.7760	-.1306	
	rewhelp	0.2416	0.4529	-.0147	
	(constant)	2.0461			
	aroused			-.0745	
	angry			0.0525	
	wpleasur			0.1706	
	rewhurt			0.0514	
	prnrdif			0.1122	
	excited			0.0156	
2	trauma	-.5097	-.5951	<u>-.5241</u>	F-R- 0.4789
	pain	-.0031	-.0038	<u>-.4560</u>	F+R- -.8817
	willing	-.0305	-.0471	-.2283	F+R+ 0.1124
	srnrdif	0.6288	0.6126	<u>0.3374</u>	
	difpunre	-.4148	-.6369	<u>-.3760</u>	
	punhurt	-.1448	-.2127	<u>-.3645</u>	

punhelp	0.3076	0.6331	0.0816
rewhelp	-.3242	-.6077	-.1637
(constant)	3.3061		
aroused			-.0656
angry			0.0082
wpleasur			<u>0.3312</u>
rewhurt			-.2055
prnrdif			0.1402
excited			0.1128

Ev₁ = .8436, P₁ = .7157

Ev₂ = .3351, P₂ = .2843

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.37c

Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,92)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
srnrdif	-1.2381a	-1.5385b	-.1600c	14.464	0.0000	linear
prnrdif	-21.9762a	-31.4423a	1.7600b	3.478	0.0351	
wpleasur	2.3333a	1.5759b	2.6400a	3.724	0.0279	
wwilling	3.6667a	4.0385a	2.9200b	3.501	0.0343	
trauma	3.8333a	4.6538b	3.9600a	4.200	0.0108	
pain	3.3238a	3.7308b	2.7600a	4.360	0.0156	
difpunre	-.5952a	0.3846b	1.2000c	11.089	0.0000	linear
angry	2.3095	2.3846	2.6400	0.385	0.6812	
punhurt	1.5952a	2.3462b	1.9200ab	2.066	0.1327	
punhelp	4.9524a	4.6538ab	4.3200b	0.746	0.4760	
rewhurt	1.3333	1.4615	1.5600	0.611	0.5452	
rewhelp	4.6667	5.0769	4.7200	0.413	0.6632	
aroused	1.4286	1.5769	1.2800	0.497	0.6098	
excited	2.8333a	3.0000ab	3.3600b	0.841	0.4348	

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

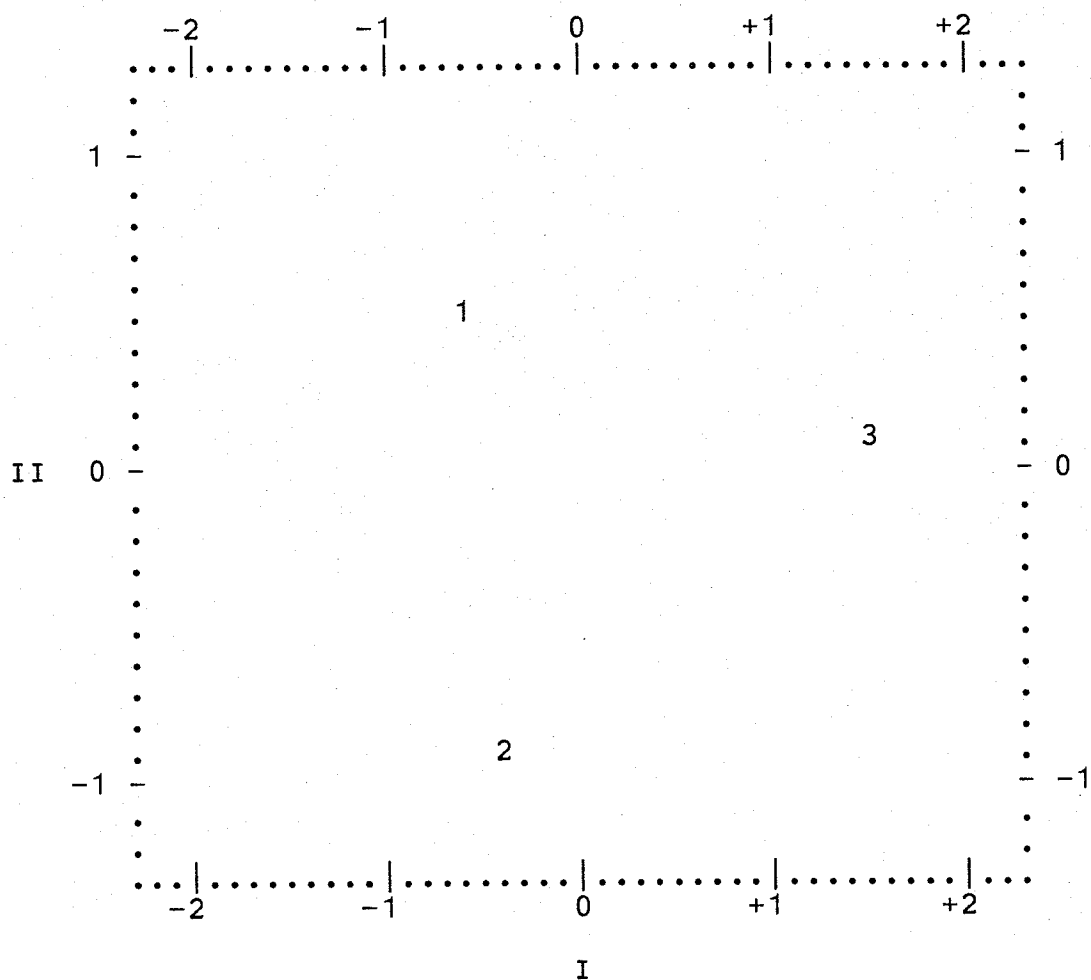
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.37d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	42 (44.6%)	34 (81.0%)	6 (14.3%)	2 (4.8%)
F+R-	26 (27.7%)	5 (19.2%)	18 (69.2%)	3 (11.5%)
F+R+	26 (27.7%)	5 (19.2%)	1 (3.9%)	20 (76.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 76.60%

Tau = .6491



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(8,83)

Group	1	2
2	3.5524	
	p=0.0014	
3	3.3841	6.5494
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure 3.37: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 3.38

Likelihood of Force-rape: Attitude-Perception-Sexual
arousal-Aggression Analysis

a. Discriminant Analysis Results

b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis

c. Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three Levels
of Likelihood of Force-rape

d. Group Classification Results

Table 3.38a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	84.36	0.8696	152.95	34	0.0000
2	15.64	0.6041	37.24	16	0.0019

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table 3.38b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>				
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc	
1	mrpenc	1.3554	0.9984	<u>0.3082</u>	F-R-	-1.4324
	wpleasur	-.4678	-.6787	0.0685	F+R-	-.3365
	wberaped	1.3471	0.7277	<u>0.3749</u>	F+R+	2.7563
	trauma	0.7529	0.8790	0.0048		
	pain	-.8389	-1.0337	-.0709		
	aiv	0.4106	0.3369	0.2671		
	rma	-.6909	-.5818	0.0391		
	sc	-.9499	-.8751	-.0255		
	srs	0.8806	1.0512	0.0617		
	srnr dif	-.1892	-.1843	0.2829		
	prnr dif	-.0077	0.3598	0.1321		
	difpunre	0.5077	0.7797	0.2687		
	angry	0.1899	0.2866	0.0525		
	punhurt	-.2176	-.3227	0.0382		
	wwilling	-.3701	-.5709	-.1271		
	asb	-.2296	-.2017	0.0775		
	excited	-.2430	-.3915	0.0775		
	(constant)	-2.4763				
	aroused			-.0725		
	rewhurt			0.0321		
	punhelp			0.0162		

	rewhelp			-.0295	
2	mrappenc	-.3408	-.2510	0.1735	F-R- 0.5432
	wpleasur	0.5254	0.7623	<u>0.3445</u>	F+R- -1.1885
	wberaped	0.5626	0.3039	<u>0.4311</u>	F+R+ 0.3234
	trauma	-.4606	-.5378	<u>-.4028</u>	
	pain	0.3307	0.4075	<u>-.3762</u>	
	aiv	-.7756	-.6363	-.1817	
	rma	0.2911	0.2451	0.0662	
	sc	0.2456	0.2262	0.1538	
	srs	-.3374	-.4028	-.1382	
	srnr dif	0.8879	0.8651	<u>0.3571</u>	
	prnr dif	-.0026	0.1231	-.1984	
	difpunre	-.2698	-.4143	0.2009	
	angry	-.0771	-.1163	0.0045	
	punhurt	-.0501	-.0743	-.2683	
	wwilling	0.1172	0.1808	-.2196	
	asb	0.3291	0.2891	-.1111	
	excited	-.0531	-.0855	-.0107	
	(constant)	1.5835			
	aroused			-.0360	
	rewhurt			-.1128	
	punhelp			0.0694	
	rewhelp			-.0503	

$Ev_1 = 3.1006$, $P_1 = .8436$
 $Ev_2 = .5448$, $P_2 = .1564$

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 3.38c
Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,92)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
mrappenc	2.3571a	2.3846a	3.2800b	14.032	0.0000	linear
wberaped	1.6429a	1.4615a	2.4400b	24.418	0.0000	linear
wwilling	3.6667ab	4.0385b	2.9200a	3.501	0.0343	
wpleasur	2.3333ab	1.5769a	2.6400b	3.724	0.0279	
trauma	3.8333a	4.0538b	3.9600ab	4.200	0.0180	
pain	3.0238ab	3.7308b	2.7600a	4.36	0.0156	
aiv	2.8095a	3.3077ab	3.7600b	10.804	0.0001	linear
rma	2.7143	2.6538	2.8400	0.327	0.7720	
asb	3.3333	3.5769	3.6400	1.158	0.3189	
sc	2.8095	2.5385	2.6800	0.702	0.4981	
srs	3.0952	3.4615	3.44	1.025	0.3630	
srnr dif	-1.2381a	-1.5385a	-.16b	14.464	0.0000	linear
prnr dif	-21.9762ab	-31.4423a	1.76b	3.478	0.0351	
angry	2.3095	2.3846	2.64	0.385	0.6812	
punhurt	1.5952	2.3462	1.92	2.066	0.1327	
rewhurt	1.3333	1.4615	1.58	0.611	0.5452	
punhelp	4.9524	4.6538	4.32	0.748	0.4760	
rewhelp	4.6667	5.0769	4.72	0.413	0.6632	
difpunre	-.5952a	0.3846b	1.2b	11.089	0.0000	linear
aroused	1.4286	1.5769	1.2800	0.497	0.6098	
excited	2.0333	3.0000	3.3600	0.841	0.4348	

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

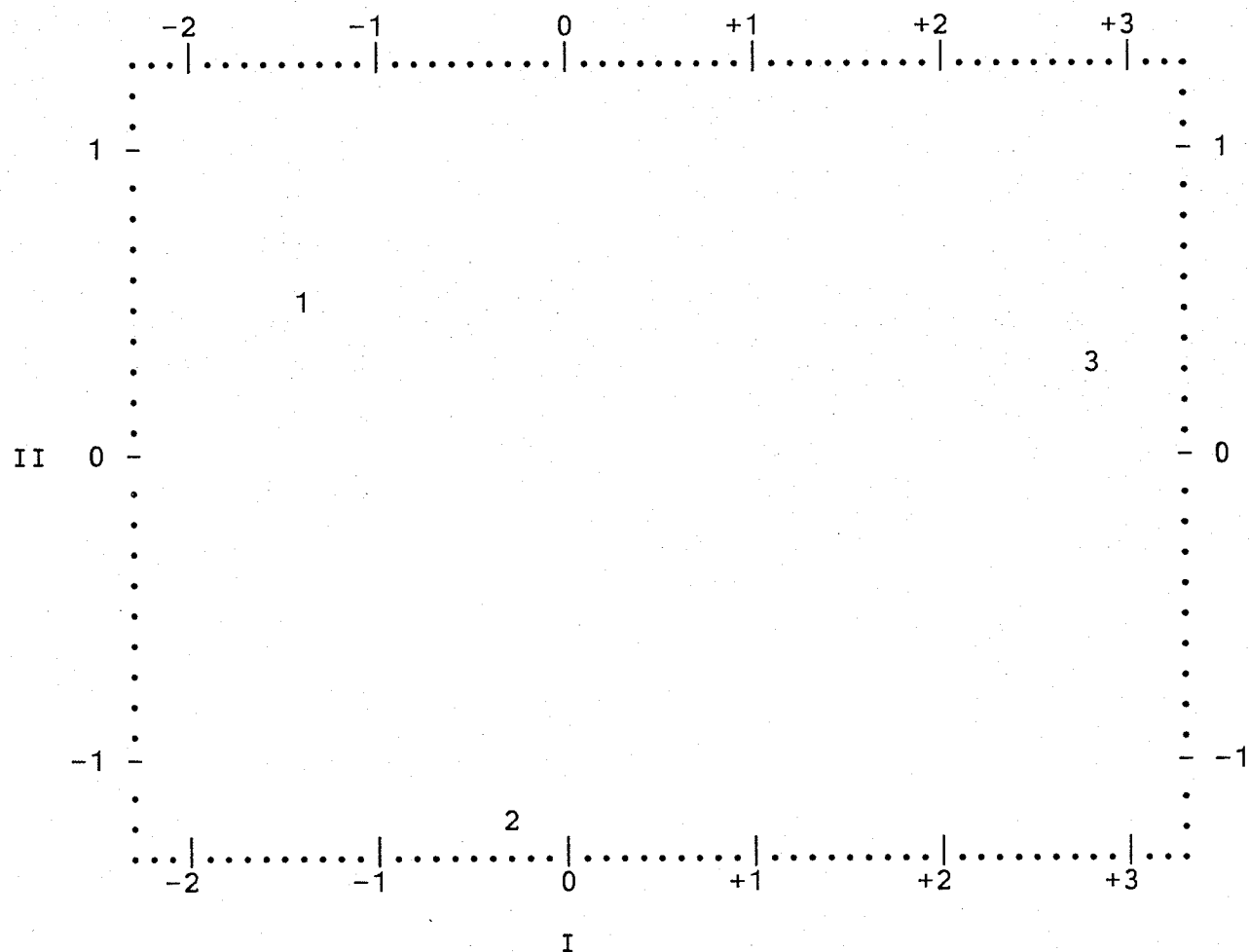
² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Table 3.38d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	42 (45.2%)	40 (95.2%)	2 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)
F+R-	26 (27.9%)	5 (19.2%)	21 (80.8%)	2 (0.0%)
F+R+	25 (26.9%)	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (92.0%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 90.32%

Tau = .8549



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(7,74)

Group	1	2
2	3.2620 p=0.0000	
3	13.336 p=0.0000	7.3053 p=0.0000

Figure 3.38: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

Appendix A

**GEOMETRIC INTERPRETATION OF DISCRIMINANT
ANALYSIS**

The geometric interpretation of discriminant analysis can be seen for the case of two groups and two variables with the assistance of Figure 9.1, in which the two sets of concentric ellipses represent the bivariate swarms for the two groups in idealized form.

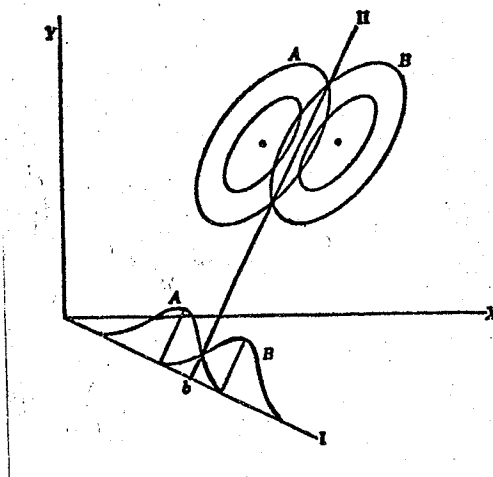


Figure 9.1

The two variables, X and Y , are moderately positively correlated. Each ellipse is the locus of points of equal density (or frequency) for a group. For example, the outer ellipse for group A might define the region within which 90 percent of the group A lies, and the inner ellipse concentric with it might define the region within which 75 percent of group A lies. These ellipses, which we call centours, for centile contours, are further discussed in Chapter 10. The two points at which corresponding centours intersect define a straight line, II. If a second line, I, is constructed perpendicular to line II, and if the points in the two-dimensional space are projected onto I, the overlap between the two groups will be smaller than for any other possible line. The discriminant function, therefore, transforms the individual test scores to a single discriminant score, and that score is the individual's location along line I. The point b where II intersects I would divide the one-dimensional discriminant space into two regions, one indicating probable membership in group A and the other region for group B (Cooley & Lohnes, 1971, pp. 244-245).

Appendix B

SAMPLE WRITE-CASES PROGRAM

¹⁰ Note: sample write cases program is that used for Physio3 to merge with other files to construct file Rapmas.

J E S 2 J O B L O G

23.50.56 JOB 6754 \$ WRITE STARTED - INIT 3 - CLASS A - SYS MVS3
23.51.16 JOB 6754 \$ WRITE ENDED

CARDS READ(4,365) LINES GENERATED(821) CARDS GENERATED(0)
I/O COUNTS: 3350(606) 3330(0) 3400(0) REMAINING(2,247)
TAPE MOUNTS(0) DISK MOUNTS(0) WTORS(0) STEPS(1)
XEQ COST: UNITS(2.61) * RATE FACTOR(1.00) * SERVICE FACTOR(.70) = COST(\$1.83)
ACCOUNT STATUS: LAST USED(84.176) UNITS(236.48) JOBS RUN(77) TSO SESSIONS(54)

```
1 //WRITE JOB '1306020,,,T=15,CO=1,I=25,L=5,F=31','RSMITH',NOTIFY=RSMITH, JOB 6754
  // PASSWORD=
  ***JOBPARM XEQE,PPUS,BELL
  ***TSO
  ***ROUTE PRINT XEROX
2 // EXEC SPSS
14 //FT09FOO1 DD DSN=RSMITH.WRITE.CASES.DATA,DISP=OLD
15 //SYSIN DD *
```

IEF142I WRITE GO - STEP WAS EXECUTED - COND CODE 0000
IEF373I STEP /GO / START 84176.2350
IEF374I STEP /GO / STOP 84176.2351 CPU OMIN 04.46SEC SRB OMIN 00.09SEC VIRT 240K SYS 192K
493 EXCP (3350) 0 EXCP (3330) 0 EXCP (3400)
IEF375I JOB /WRITE / START 84176.2350
IEF376I JOB /WRITE / STOP 84176.2351 CPU OMIN 04.46SEC SRB OMIN 00.09SEC

SPSS FOR OS/370, VERSION M, RELEASE 8.0, OCTOBER 15, 1979

DEFAULT SPACE ALLOCATION..	ALLOWS FOR..	102 TRANSFORMATIONS
WORKSPACE 71680 BYTES		409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
TRANSPACE 10240 BYTES		1641 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

```

1 RUN NAME          LIKELIHOOD OF RAPE DISCRIMINATORS
2 PAGESIZE          64
3 FILE NAME          PHYSIO3
4 VARIABLE LIST      SUBNUM1 STATUS BI1 BI2 BIRTHYR1 BIRTHMO1 BIRTHDA1 BI4
5                    TO BI9 BIBROTH BISIST
6                    BI11 Q1 TO Q41 Q42A Q42B Q42C Q42D Q42E CARD1 SUBNUM2
7                    Q42F Q42G Q42H Q43 TO Q83 Q84A Q84B Q84C Q84D Q84E Q84F
8                    Q84G Q84H Q84I Q85 TO Q87 Q88A Q88B Q88C Q88D Q88E Q88F
9                    Q88G Q88H Q88I Q89 Q90 CARD2 SUBNUM3 Q91 THTNECK
10                   THTPET THTORAL THTINT THTANAL THTHOMO THTGRSEX THTBONDG
11                   THTWHSPA THTRAPE THTFORCF THTBFORC THTTRANS THTPEDO
12                   IDNECK IDPET IDORAL IDINT IDANAL IDHOMO IDGRSEX IDBONDG
13                   IDWHSPA IDRAPE IDFORCF IDBFORC IDTRANS IDPEDO TRNECK
14                   TRPET TRORAL TRINT TRANAL TRHOMO TRGRSEX TRBONDG
15                   TRWHSPA TRRAPE TRFORC TRBFORC TRTRANS TRPEDO ENJNECK
16                   ENJPET ENJORAL ENJINT ENJANAL ENJGRSEX ENJBONDG
17                   ENJWHSPA ENJRAPE ENJFORCF ENJBFORC ENJTRANS
18                   ENJPEDO WILNECK WILPET WILORAL WILINT WILANAL
19                   WILHOMO WILGRSEX WILBONDG
20                   CARD3 SUBNUM4 WILWHSPA WILRAPE WILFORCF
21                   WILBFORC WILTRANS WILPEDO MARNECK MARPET MARORAL
22                   MARINT MARANAL MARHOMO MARGRSEX MARBONDG MARWHSPA MARRAPE
23                   MARFORCF MARBFORC MARTRANS MARPEDO FARNECK FARPET
24                   FARORAL FARINT FARANAL FARHOMO
25                   CARD4 SUBNUM5 FARGRSEX FARBONDG
26                   FARWHSPA FARRAPE FARFORCM FARBFORC FARTRANS FARPEDO
27                   Q96 YARNECK YARPET YARORAL YARINT YARANAL YARHOMO YARGRSEX
28                   YARBONDG YARWHSPA YARRAPE YARFORCF YARBFORC YARTRANS
29                   YARPEDO CARD5 SUBNUM6
30                   ANALPH1 GRSEXPH1 HOMOPH1 BONDGPH1 WHSPAPH1
31                   RAPEPH1 FORCFPH1 TRANSPH1 PEDOPH1 Q99 TO Q119 CARD6
32                   FILENUM7 SUBNUM7 BIRTHMO2 BIRTHDA2 BIRTHYR2 ROOM STORY1
33                   STORY2 FORCEQ FORCE
34                   SEXOFE EXPER PHYS1MAX PHYS1BAS PHYS1DIF PHYS2MAX
35                   PHYS2BAS PHYS2DIF SELREP1 SELREP2 TRAUMA WWILLING
36                   WPLEASUR PAIN MPLEASUR YANALINT YGRSEX YRAPE YFORCFEM
37                   YTRANSVE YSADOMAS YHOMOSEX YPEDOPHI CARD7 FILENUM8
38                   SUBNUM8 MANALINT MGRSEX MRAPE MFORCFEM MTRANSVE MSADOMAS
39                   MHOMOSEX MPEDOPHI WANALINT WGRSEX WBERAPED WBEFORC WTRANSVE
40                   WSADOMAS WLESBIAN WPEDOPHI SELREPFA VIOLFANT USETAPE HEARD
41                   READEROT PARORHEA CARD8
42                   SUBNUM9 ESPNUM1 TIMEDAY AGEYRS BIRTHMO3 BIRTHDA3
43                   BIRTHYR3 BELESP SATTQ1 TO SATTQ10 CATTQ1 TO CATTQ10
44                   SUCESP REWARD1 TO REWARDS PUNISH1 TO PUNISH15
45                   AWARE BELESPCH HEARESP FEELCON PARHEESP CARD9
46                   SUBNUM10 ESPNUM2 DISTRACT PLEASED EXCITED ANGRY
47                   CONFUSED MOTIVATD INVOLVD AROUSAL PUNPERF PUNHELE
48                   PUNHURT PUNHELR THINKING REWPERF REWHELE REWHURT
49                   REWHELR DECNEC WASDECVD AWAREAGR CARD10
50 INPUT MEDIUM      CARD
51 N OF CASES         397

```

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52 INPUT FORMAT    FIXED(4X,F3.O,2X,F1.O,X,F1.O,4F2.O,2F1.O,F2.O,6F1.O,X,35F1.O,
53                X,11F1.O,X,F1.O/4X,F3.O,2X,20F1.O,X,24F1.O,X,23F1.O,X,
54                F1.O,/4X,F3.O,2X,15F1.O,2(X,14F1.O),X,5F1.O,X,8F1.O,
55                X,8F1.O,X,F1.O/4X,F3.O,2X,6F1.O,X,14F3.O,2X,6F3.O,X,F1.O/
56                4X,F3.O,2X,8F3.O,X,F1.O,14F3.O,2X,F1.O/4X,F3.O,2X,30F1.O,
57                40X,F1.O/
58                X,2F3.O,3F2.O,X,5F1.O,X,2F1.O,2X,6F5.1,2F3.O,X,F1.O,
59                F2.O,11F1.O,4X,F1.O/X,2F3.O,X,16F3.O,X,F3.O,5F1.O,14X,
60                F1.O/4X,F3.O,2X,F3.O,X,F1.O,4F2.O,F1.O,X,20F1.O,X,
61                F2.O,5F1.O,15F1.O,5F1.O,T80,F1.O/4X,F3.O,2X,F3.O,X,
62                17F1.O,X,3F1.O,X,T79,F2.O)

```

ACCORDING TO YOUR INPUT FORMAT, VARIABLES ARE TO BE READ AS FOLLOWS

VARIABLE	FORMAT	RECORD	COLUMNS
SUBNUM1	F 3. O	1	5- 7
STATUS	F 1. O	1	10- 10
BI1	F 1. O	1	12- 12
BI2	F 2. O	1	13- 14
BIRTHYR1	F 2. O	1	15- 16
BIRTHMO1	F 2. O	1	17- 18
BIRTHDA1	F 2. O	1	19- 20
BI4	F 1. O	1	21- 21
BI5	F 1. O	1	22- 22
BI6	F 2. O	1	23- 24
BI7	F 1. O	1	25- 25
BI8	F 1. O	1	26- 26
BI9	F 1. O	1	27- 27
BIBROTH	F 1. O	1	28- 28
BISIST	F 1. O	1	29- 29
BI11	F 1. O	1	30- 30
Q1	F 1. O	1	32- 32
Q2	F 1. O	1	33- 33
Q3	F 1. O	1	34- 34
Q4	F 1. O	1	35- 35
Q5	F 1. O	1	36- 36
Q6	F 1. O	1	37- 37
Q7	F 1. O	1	38- 38
Q8	F 1. O	1	39- 39
Q9	F 1. O	1	40- 40
Q10	F 1. O	1	41- 41
Q11	F 1. O	1	42- 42
Q12	F 1. O	1	43- 43
Q13	F 1. O	1	44- 44
Q14	F 1. O	1	45- 45
Q15	F 1. O	1	46- 46
Q16	F 1. O	1	47- 47
Q17	F 1. O	1	48- 48
Q18	F 1. O	1	49- 49
Q19	F 1. O	1	50- 50
Q20	F 1. O	1	51- 51
Q21	F 1. O	1	52- 52
Q22	F 1. O	1	53- 53
Q23	F 1. O	1	54- 54
Q24	F 1. O	1	55- 55
Q25	F 1. O	1	56- 56
Q26	F 1. O	1	57- 57
Q27	F 1. O	1	58- 58
Q28	F 1. O	1	59- 59
Q29	F 1. O	1	60- 60
Q30	F 1. O	1	61- 61
Q31	F 1. O	1	62- 62
Q32	F 1. O	1	63- 63
Q33	F 1. O	1	64- 64

Q34	F 1. 0	1	65-	65
Q35	F 1. 0	1	66-	66
Q36	F 1. 0	1	68-	68
Q37	F 1. 0	1	69-	69
Q38	F 1. 0	1	70-	70
Q39	F 1. 0	1	71-	71
Q40	F 1. 0	1	72-	72
Q41	F 1. 0	1	73-	73
Q42A	F 1. 0	1	74-	74
Q42B	F 1. 0	1	75-	75
Q42C	F 1. 0	1	76-	76
Q42D	F 1. 0	1	77-	77
Q42E	F 1. 0	1	78-	78
CARD 1	F 1. 0	1	80-	80
SUBNUM2	F 3. 0	2	5-	7
Q42F	F 1. 0	2	10-	10
Q42G	F 1. 0	2	11-	11
Q42H	F 1. 0	2	12-	12
Q43	F 1. 0	2	13-	13
Q44	F 1. 0	2	14-	14
Q45	F 1. 0	2	15-	15
Q46	F 1. 0	2	16-	16
Q47	F 1. 0	2	17-	17
Q48	F 1. 0	2	18-	18
Q49	F 1. 0	2	19-	19
Q50	F 1. 0	2	20-	20
Q51	F 1. 0	2	21-	21
Q52	F 1. 0	2	22-	22
Q53	F 1. 0	2	23-	23
Q54	F 1. 0	2	24-	24
Q55	F 1. 0	2	25-	25
Q56	F 1. 0	2	26-	26
Q57	F 1. 0	2	27-	27
Q58	F 1. 0	2	28-	28
Q59	F 1. 0	2	29-	29
Q60	F 1. 0	2	31-	31
Q61	F 1. 0	2	32-	32
Q62	F 1. 0	2	33-	33
Q63	F 1. 0	2	34-	34
Q64	F 1. 0	2	35-	35
Q65	F 1. 0	2	36-	36
Q66	F 1. 0	2	37-	37
Q67	F 1. 0	2	38-	38
Q68	F 1. 0	2	39-	39
Q69	F 1. 0	2	40-	40
Q70	F 1. 0	2	41-	41
Q71	F 1. 0	2	42-	42
Q72	F 1. 0	2	43-	43
Q73	F 1. 0	2	44-	44
Q74	F 1. 0	2	45-	45
Q75	F 1. 0	2	46-	46
Q76	F 1. 0	2	47-	47
Q77	F 1. 0	2	48-	48
Q78	F 1. 0	2	49-	49
Q79	F 1. 0	2	50-	50
Q80	F 1. 0	2	51-	51
Q81	F 1. 0	2	52-	52
Q82	F 1. 0	2	53-	53
Q83	F 1. 0	2	54-	54
Q84A	F 1. 0	2	56-	56
Q84B	F 1. 0	2	57-	57
Q84C	F 1. 0	2	58-	58
Q84D	F 1. 0	2	59-	59
Q84E	F 1. 0	2	60-	60
Q84F	F 1. 0	2	61-	61
Q84G	F 1. 0	2	62-	62

Q84H	F 1. 0	2	63-	63
Q84I	F 1. 0	2	64-	64
Q85	F 1. 0	2	65-	65
Q86	F 1. 0	2	66-	66
Q87	F 1. 0	2	67-	67
Q88A	F 1. 0	2	68-	68
Q88B	F 1. 0	2	69-	69
Q88C	F 1. 0	2	70-	70
Q88D	F 1. 0	2	71-	71
Q88E	F 1. 0	2	72-	72
Q88F	F 1. 0	2	73-	73
Q88G	F 1. 0	2	74-	74
Q88H	F 1. 0	2	75-	75
Q88I	F 1. 0	2	76-	76
Q89	F 1. 0	2	77-	77
Q90	F 1. 0	2	78-	78
CARD2	F 1. 0	2	80-	80
SUBNUM3	F 3. 0	3	5-	7
Q91	F 1. 0	3	10-	10
THTNECK	F 1. 0	3	11-	11
THTPET	F 1. 0	3	12-	12
THTORAL	F 1. 0	3	13-	13
THTINT	F 1. 0	3	14-	14
THTANAL	F 1. 0	3	15-	15
THTHOMO	F 1. 0	3	16-	16
THTGRSEX	F 1. 0	3	17-	17
THTBONDG	F 1. 0	3	18-	18
THTWHSPA	F 1. 0	3	19-	19
THTRAPE	F 1. 0	3	20-	20
THTFORCF	F 1. 0	3	21-	21
THTBFORC	F 1. 0	3	22-	22
THTTRANS	F 1. 0	3	23-	23
THTPEDO	F 1. 0	3	24-	24
IDNECK	F 1. 0	3	26-	26
IDPET	F 1. 0	3	27-	27
IDORAL	F 1. 0	3	28-	28
IDINT	F 1. 0	3	29-	29
IDANAL	F 1. 0	3	30-	30
IDHOMO	F 1. 0	3	31-	31
IDGRSEX	F 1. 0	3	32-	32
IDBONDG	F 1. 0	3	33-	33
IDWHSPA	F 1. 0	3	34-	34
IDRAPE	F 1. 0	3	35-	35
IDFORCF	F 1. 0	3	36-	36
IDBFORC	F 1. 0	3	37-	37
IDTRANS	F 1. 0	3	38-	38
IDPEDO	F 1. 0	3	39-	39
TRNECK	F 1. 0	3	41-	41
TRPET	F 1. 0	3	42-	42
TRORAL	F 1. 0	3	43-	43
TRINT	F 1. 0	3	44-	44
TRANAL	F 1. 0	3	45-	45
TRHOMO	F 1. 0	3	46-	46
TRGRSEX	F 1. 0	3	47-	47
TRBONDG	F 1. 0	3	48-	48
TRWHSPA	F 1. 0	3	49-	49
TRRAPE	F 1. 0	3	50-	50
TRFORC	F 1. 0	3	51-	51
TRBFORC	F 1. 0	3	52-	52
TRTRANS	F 1. 0	3	53-	53
TRPEDO	F 1. 0	3	54-	54
ENJNECK	F 1. 0	3	56-	56
ENJPET	F 1. 0	3	57-	57
ENJORAL	F 1. 0	3	58-	58
ENJINT	F 1. 0	3	59-	59
ENJANAL	F 1. 0	3	60-	60

ENJGRSEX	F 1. 0	3	62-	62
ENJBONDG	F 1. 0	3	63-	63
ENJWHSPA	F 1. 0	3	64-	64
ENJRAPE	F 1. 0	3	65-	65
ENJFORCF	F 1. 0	3	66-	66
ENJBFORC	F 1. 0	3	67-	67
ENJTRANS	F 1. 0	3	68-	68
ENJPEDO	F 1. 0	3	69-	69
WILNECK	F 1. 0	3	71-	71
WILPET	F 1. 0	3	72-	72
WILORAL	F 1. 0	3	73-	73
WILINT	F 1. 0	3	74-	74
WILANAL	F 1. 0	3	75-	75
WILHOMO	F 1. 0	3	76-	76
WILGRSEX	F 1. 0	3	77-	77
WILBONDG	F 1. 0	3	78-	78
CARD3	F 1. 0	3	80-	80
SUBNUM4	F 3. 0	4	5-	7
WILWHSPA	F 1. 0	4	10-	10
WILRAPE	F 1. 0	4	11-	11
WILFORCF	F 1. 0	4	12-	12
WILBFORC	F 1. 0	4	13-	13
WILTRANS	F 1. 0	4	14-	14
WILPEDO	F 1. 0	4	15-	15
MARNECK	F 3. 0	4	17-	19
MARPET	F 3. 0	4	20-	22
MARORAL	F 3. 0	4	23-	25
MARINT	F 3. 0	4	26-	28
MARANAL	F 3. 0	4	29-	31
MARHOMO	F 3. 0	4	32-	34
MARGRSEX	F 3. 0	4	35-	37
MARBONDG	F 3. 0	4	38-	40
MARWHSPA	F 3. 0	4	41-	43
MARRAPE	F 3. 0	4	44-	46
MARFORCF	F 3. 0	4	47-	49
MARBFORC	F 3. 0	4	50-	52
MARTRANS	F 3. 0	4	53-	55
MARPEDO	F 3. 0	4	56-	58
FARNECK	F 3. 0	4	61-	63
FARPET	F 3. 0	4	64-	66
FARORAL	F 3. 0	4	67-	69
FARINT	F 3. 0	4	70-	72
FARANAL	F 3. 0	4	73-	75
FARHOMO	F 3. 0	4	76-	78
CARD4	F 1. 0	4	80-	80
SUBNUM5	F 3. 0	5	5-	7
FARGRSEX	F 3. 0	5	10-	12
FARBONDG	F 3. 0	5	13-	15
FARWHSPA	F 3. 0	5	16-	18
FARRAPE	F 3. 0	5	19-	21
FARFORCM	F 3. 0	5	22-	24
FARBFORC	F 3. 0	5	25-	27
FARTRANS	F 3. 0	5	28-	30
FARPEDO	F 3. 0	5	31-	33
Q96	F 1. 0	5	35-	35
YARNECK	F 3. 0	5	36-	38
YARPET	F 3. 0	5	39-	41
YARORAL	F 3. 0	5	42-	44
YARINT	F 3. 0	5	45-	47
YARANAL	F 3. 0	5	48-	50
YARHOMO	F 3. 0	5	51-	53
YARGRSEX	F 3. 0	5	54-	56
YARBONDG	F 3. 0	5	57-	59
YARWHSPA	F 3. 0	5	60-	62
YARRAPE	F 3. 0	5	63-	65
YARFORCE	F 3. 0	5	66-	68

YARBFORC	F 3. 0	5	69-	71
YARTRANS	F 3. 0	5	72-	74
YARPEDO	F 3. 0	5	75-	77
CARD5	F 1. 0	5	80-	80
SUBNUM6	F 3. 0	6	5-	7
ANALPH1	F 1. 0	6	10-	10
GRSEXP1	F 1. 0	6	11-	11
HOMOPH1	F 1. 0	6	12-	12
BONDGPH1	F 1. 0	6	13-	13
WHSPAPH1	F 1. 0	6	14-	14
RAPEPH1	F 1. 0	6	15-	15
FORCFPH1	F 1. 0	6	16-	16
TRANSPH1	F 1. 0	6	17-	17
PEDOPH1	F 1. 0	6	18-	18
Q99	F 1. 0	6	19-	19
Q100	F 1. 0	6	20-	20
Q101	F 1. 0	6	21-	21
Q102	F 1. 0	6	22-	22
Q103	F 1. 0	6	23-	23
Q104	F 1. 0	6	24-	24
Q105	F 1. 0	6	25-	25
Q106	F 1. 0	6	26-	26
Q107	F 1. 0	6	27-	27
Q108	F 1. 0	6	28-	28
Q109	F 1. 0	6	29-	29
Q110	F 1. 0	6	30-	30
Q111	F 1. 0	6	31-	31
Q112	F 1. 0	6	32-	32
Q113	F 1. 0	6	33-	33
Q114	F 1. 0	6	34-	34
Q115	F 1. 0	6	35-	35
Q116	F 1. 0	6	36-	36
Q117	F 1. 0	6	37-	37
Q118	F 1. 0	6	38-	38
Q119	F 1. 0	6	39-	39
CARD6	F 1. 0	6	80-	80
FILENUM7	F 3. 0	7	2-	4
SUBNUM7	F 3. 0	7	5-	7
BIRTHMO2	F 2. 0	7	8-	9
BIRTHDA2	F 2. 0	7	10-	11
BIRTHYR2	F 2. 0	7	12-	13
ROOM	F 1. 0	7	15-	15
STORY1	F 1. 0	7	16-	16
STORY2	F 1. 0	7	17-	17
FORCEQ	F 1. 0	7	18-	18
FORCE	F 1. 0	7	19-	19
SEXDFE	F 1. 0	7	21-	21
EXPER	F 1. 0	7	22-	22
PHYS1MAX	F 5. 1	7	25-	29
PHYS1BAS	F 5. 1	7	30-	34
PHYS1DIF	F 5. 1	7	35-	39
PHYS2MAX	F 5. 1	7	40-	44
PHYS2BAS	F 5. 1	7	45-	49
PHYS2DIF	F 5. 1	7	50-	54
SELREP1	F 3. 0	7	55-	57
SELREP2	F 3. 0	7	58-	60
TRAUMA	F 1. 0	7	62-	62
WWILLING	F 2. 0	7	63-	64
WPLEASUR	F 1. 0	7	65-	65
PAIN	F 1. 0	7	66-	66
MPLEASUR	F 1. 0	7	67-	67
YANALINT	F 1. 0	7	68-	68
YGRSEX	F 1. 0	7	69-	69
YRAPE	F 1. 0	7	70-	70
YFORCFEM	F 1. 0	7	71-	71
YTRANSVE	F 1. 0	7	72-	72

YSADOMAS	F 1. 0	7	73-	73
YHOMOSEX	F 1. 0	7	74-	74
YPEDOPHI	F 1. 0	7	75-	75
CARD7	F 1. 0	7	80-	80
FILENUM8	F 3. 0	8	2-	4
SUBNUM8	F 3. 0	8	5-	7
MANALINT	F 3. 0	8	9-	11
MGRSEX	F 3. 0	8	12-	14
MRAPE	F 3. 0	8	15-	17
MFORCFEM	F 3. 0	8	18-	20
MTRANSVE	F 3. 0	8	21-	23
MSADOMAS	F 3. 0	8	24-	26
MHOMOSEX	F 3. 0	8	27-	29
MPEDOPHI	F 3. 0	8	30-	32
WANALINT	F 3. 0	8	33-	35
WGRSEX	F 3. 0	8	36-	38
WBERAPED	F 3. 0	8	39-	41
WBEFORC	F 3. 0	8	42-	44
WTRANSVE	F 3. 0	8	45-	47
WSADOMAS	F 3. 0	8	48-	50
WLESBIAN	F 3. 0	8	51-	53
WPEDOPHI	F 3. 0	8	54-	56
SELREPFA	F 3. 0	8	58-	60
VIOLFANT	F 1. 0	8	61-	61
USETAPE	F 1. 0	8	62-	62
HEARD	F 1. 0	8	63-	63
READEROT	F 1. 0	8	64-	64
PARORHEA	F 1. 0	8	65-	65
CARD8	F 1. 0	8	80-	80
SUBNUM9	F 3. 0	9	5-	7
ESPNUM1	F 3. 0	9	10-	12
TIMEDAY	F 1. 0	9	14-	14
AGEYRS	F 2. 0	9	15-	16
BIRTHMO3	F 2. 0	9	17-	18
BIRTHDA3	F 2. 0	9	19-	20
BIRTHYR3	F 2. 0	9	21-	22
BELESP	F 1. 0	9	23-	23
SATTQ1	F 1. 0	9	25-	25
SATTQ2	F 1. 0	9	26-	26
SATTQ3	F 1. 0	9	27-	27
SATTQ4	F 1. 0	9	28-	28
SATTQ5	F 1. 0	9	29-	29
SATTQ6	F 1. 0	9	30-	30
SATTQ7	F 1. 0	9	31-	31
SATTQ8	F 1. 0	9	32-	32
SATTQ9	F 1. 0	9	33-	33
SATTQ10	F 1. 0	9	34-	34
CATTQ1	F 1. 0	9	35-	35
CATTQ2	F 1. 0	9	36-	36
CATTQ3	F 1. 0	9	37-	37
CATTQ4	F 1. 0	9	38-	38
CATTQ5	F 1. 0	9	39-	39
CATTQ6	F 1. 0	9	40-	40
CATTQ7	F 1. 0	9	41-	41
CATTQ8	F 1. 0	9	42-	42
CATTQ9	F 1. 0	9	43-	43
CATTQ10	F 1. 0	9	44-	44
SUCESP	F 2. 0	9	46-	47
REWARD1	F 1. 0	9	48-	48
REWARD2	F 1. 0	9	49-	49
REWARD3	F 1. 0	9	50-	50
REWARD4	F 1. 0	9	51-	51
REWARD5	F 1. 0	9	52-	52
PUNISH1	F 1. 0	9	53-	53
PUNISH2	F 1. 0	9	54-	54
PUNISH3	F 1. 0	9	55-	55

PUNISH4	F 1. 0	9	56-	56
PUNISH5	F 1. 0	9	57-	57
PUNISH6	F 1. 0	9	58-	58
PUNISH7	F 1. 0	9	59-	59
PUNISH8	F 1. 0	9	60-	60
PUNISH9	F 1. 0	9	61-	61
PUNISH10	F 1. 0	9	62-	62
PUNISH11	F 1. 0	9	63-	63
PUNISH12	F 1. 0	9	64-	64
PUNISH13	F 1. 0	9	65-	65
PUNISH14	F 1. 0	9	66-	66
PUNISH15	F 1. 0	9	67-	67
AWARE	F 1. 0	9	68-	68
BELESPCH	F 1. 0	9	69-	69
HEARDESP	F 1. 0	9	70-	70
FEELCON	F 1. 0	9	71-	71
PARHEESP	F 1. 0	9	72-	72
CARD9	F 1. 0	9	80-	80
SUBNUM10	F 3. 0	10	5-	7
ESPNUM2	F 3. 0	10	10-	12
DISTRACT	F 1. 0	10	14-	14
PLEASED	F 1. 0	10	15-	15
EXCITED	F 1. 0	10	16-	16
ANGRY	F 1. 0	10	17-	17
CONFUSED	F 1. 0	10	18-	18
MOTIVATD	F 1. 0	10	19-	19
INVOLVD	F 1. 0	10	20-	20
AROUSAL	F 1. 0	10	21-	21
PUNPERF	F 1. 0	10	22-	22
PUNHELE	F 1. 0	10	23-	23
PUNHURT	F 1. 0	10	24-	24
PUNHELRL	F 1. 0	10	25-	25
THINKING	F 1. 0	10	26-	26
REWPERF	F 1. 0	10	27-	27
REWHELE	F 1. 0	10	28-	28
REWHURT	F 1. 0	10	29-	29
REWHELRL	F 1. 0	10	30-	30
DECNEC	F 1. 0	10	32-	32
WASDECVD	F 1. 0	10	33-	33
AWAREAGR	F 1. 0	10	34-	34
CARD10	F 2. 0	10	79-	80

THE INPUT FORMAT PROVIDES FOR 420 VARIABLES. 420 WILL BE READ
IT PROVIDES FOR 10 RECORDS ('CARDS') PER CASE. A MAXIMUM OF 80 'COLUMNS' ARE USED ON A RECORD.

63	MISSING VALUES	ALL(-.1)
64	RECODE	ALL(BLANK=-.1)
65	VAR LABELS	STORY1 TIME1STORY/
66		STORY2 TIME2STORY/
67		FORCEQ RAPE LIKELIHOOD FROM ORIENTATION IE RAPEPH1/
68		FORCE FORCE CLASSIFICATION FROM FORCEQ/
69		EXPER EXPERIMENTER'S NAME/
70		PHYS1MAX TIME1 MAX PEN DEFLECTION/
71		PHYS1BAS TIME1 BASLINE PEN DEFLECTION/
72		PHYS1DIF TIME1 MAX MINUS BASELINE/
73		PHYS2MAX TIME2 MAX PEN DEFLECTION
74		PHYS2BAS TIME2 BASELINE PEN DEFLECTION/
75		PHYS2DIF TIME2 MAX MINUS BASELINE/
76		SELREP1 TIME1 SELF REPORTED SEXUAL AROUSAL/
77		SELREP2 TIME2 SELF REPORTED SEXUAL AROUSAL/
78		TRAUMA STORY2 WOMAN'S TRAUMA/
79		WWILLING STORY2 WOMAN'S WILLINGNESS/
80		WPLEASUR STORY2 WOMAN'S PLEASURE/
81		PAIN STORY2 WOMAN'S PAIN/
82		MPLEASUR STORY2 MAN'S PLEASURE/
83		YRAPE WOULD U RAPE IF NOT CAUGHT/

84 YFORCFEM WOULD U FORCE A FEMALE IF NOT CAUGHT/
85 MRAPE % MEN WHO WOULD RAPE IF NOT CAUGHT/
86 MFORCFEM % MEN WHO WOULD FORCE A FEMALE IF NOT CAUGHT/
87 WBERAPED % WOMEN WHO WOULD WANT RAPE IF NO ONE KNOWS/
88 WBEFORC % WOMEN WHO WOULD WANT TO BE FORCED IF NO ONE KNOWS/
89 SELREPFA SELF REPORTED AROUSAL IN FANTASY PHASE/
90 VIOLFANT WHETHER THE FANTASY CONTAINED VIOLENCE/
91 USETAPE WHETHER USED MATERIAL IN TAPES/
92 HEARD IF HEARD ABOUT EXPERIMENT/
93 READEROT HOW OFTEN READS EROTICA/
94 PARORHEA IF BEEN IN OR HEARD OF SIMILAR EXPERIMENT/
95 VALUE LABELS BI1(1)SINGLE(2)MARRIED(3)SEPARATED(4)DIVORCED(5)WIDOWED
96 (6)OTHER/
97 BI4(1)MALE(2)FEMALE/
98 BI5(1)1STYR(2)2NDYR(3)3RDYR(4)4THYR(5)5THYR(6)6THYR/
99 BI6(1)ARTS(2)SCIENCE(3)ADMIN(4)HOMEC(5)NURSING
100 (6)PHYSED(7)SOCWORK(8)ENGIN(9)EDUC(10)OTHER/
101 BI7(1)CATHOLIC(2)PROTESTANT(3)JEWISH(4)AGNOSTIC
102 (5)ATHEIST(6)OTHER/
103 BI8(1)WKLYORMORE(2)EVOTHWK(3)ONCMONTH(4)EV2NDMO
104 (5)SELDOM(6)NEVER/
105 BI9(1)LT10,000(2)10-25000(3)26-100G(4)101-500G
106 (5)500G-1MIL(6)GT1MIL/
107 BI11(1)NDP(2)LIBERAL(3)CONSERV(4)SOCRED(5)OTHER/
108 Q1 Q3 Q5 Q6 Q8 Q9 Q12 Q13 Q14 Q16 Q18 Q20 Q22 Q25
109 Q26 Q30 TO Q33 Q35 Q37 TO Q40 Q43 Q46 Q49 Q52
110 Q53 Q55 Q58 Q59 Q61 Q65 TO Q67 Q69 TO Q73 Q77 Q78
111 Q81 Q83 Q86 Q87 Q89 Q96 Q100 Q102 Q103 Q105 TO Q108
112 Q110 TO Q112 Q115 Q118(1)STRNGDISAGREE(7)SRNGAGREE/
113 Q17 Q23 Q74 Q85 Q90 Q117(1)NEVER(2)RARELY(3)SOMETIMES
114 (4)FREQUENTLY(5)ALWAYS/
115 Q29(1)MALE PARTNER(2)FEMALE PARTNER(3)JOINT RESPONSBLTY/
116 Q42A TO Q42E Q42F TO Q42H(1)VERY ACCURATE(6)VERY MISLEADING/
117 COMMENT FOR Q56, NOT APPLICABLE WILL BE RECODED TO MISSING
118 VALUE LABELS Q56(1)NEVER HAVE(4)HAVE IN GREAT DEPTH/
119 RECODE Q56(1=-.1)(2=1)(3=2)(4=3)(5=4)
120 VALUE LABELS Q60(1)VERY UNSATISFACTORY(5)VERY SATISFACTORY/
121 Q75 Q79(1)ALMOST NONE(2)ABOUT 25%(3)ABOUT HALF
122 (4)ABOUT 75%(5)ALMOST ALL/
123 IDNECK TO IDPEDO(1)VERY UNATTRACTIVE(4)VERY ATTRACTIVE/
124 TRNECK TO TRPEDO(1)NEVER TRIED IT(2)TRIED IT/
125 ENJNECK TO ENJPEDO(1)NOT AT ALL(4)VERY MUCH/
126 MARNECK TO MARPEDO FARNECK TO FARHOMO
127 FARBONDG TO FARPEDO YARNECK TO YARPEDO
128 (0)0%(10)10%(20)20%(30)30%(40)40%(50)50%
129 (60)60%(70)70%(80)80%(90)90%(100)100%/
130 ANALPH1 TO PEDOPH1(1)NOT AT ALL(5)VERY LIKELY/
131 Q104(1)EXTREMELY HARMFUL(6)EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL/
132 COMMENT NOTE THAT THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WILL BE RECODED SO THAT
133 LARGER NUMBERS INDICATE MORE IMPORTANCE, AGREEMENT,
134 AROUSAL, FAVORING, ETC. (TO AGREE WITH THE VALUE LABELS)
135 NOTE ALSO THAT THE AGREE/DISAGREE ITEMS ARE ON SIX
136 POINT SCALES WITH WORDS AS ANCHOR POINTS, WHEREAS
137 THE BURT ITEMS ARE ON SEVEN POINT SCALES WITH NUMBERS
138 AS ANCHOR POINTS.
139 VALUE LABELS Q2 Q44(1)VERY UNIMPORTANT(6)VERY IMPORTANT/
140 Q4 Q11 Q19 Q21 Q34 Q36(1)STRNGDISAGREE(6)SRNGAGREE/
141 Q10(1)AVOID IT(6)GRITLY AROUSED/
142 Q15(1)NO ONE(6)ANY ONE AT ALL/
143 Q24 Q27(1)VMUCH OPPOSED(6)VMUCH IN FAVOR/
144 Q28(1)WRONG(6)ALL RIGHT/
145 Q41(1)QUITE INADEQUATE(6)QUITE ADEQUATE/
146 Q45(1)NEVER(2)SELDOM(3)OCCASSIONALLY(4)FREQUENTLY/
147 Q47(1)HARMLESS(7)HARMFUL/
148 Q48(1)MALES BETTER INFORMED(5)FEMALES BETTER INFORMED/
149 Q51(1)NEVER WOULD(6)FREQUENTLY/

150 Q54(1)QUITE INADEQUATE(6)QUITE ADEQUATE/
151 Q64(1)HAVNOSERIOUS RELATIONSHIP(4)HAVSERIOUS RELATIONSHIP/
152 Q68(1)NO(2)YES/
153 Q76(1)HARMLESS(7)HARMFUL/
154 Q81(1)NOT MISINFORMED(3)GRTLY MISINFORMED/
155 Q82(1)IT'S WRONG(7)NOT WRONG/
156 Q84A TO Q84I(1)NONE(6)A GREAT DEAL/
157 Q88A TO Q88I(1)NOT AT ALL(6)VERY MUCH/
158 THTNECK TO THTPEDO(1)NEVER THOUGHT(2)THOUGHT: OF TRYING/
159 WILNECK TO WILBONDG WILWHSPA TO WILPEDO(1)NO(2)YES/
160 Q99 Q101(1)NOT ENJOY(6)ENJOYVMUCH/
161 COMMENT FOR Q109,NOT APPLICABLE WILL BE RECODED TO MISSING.
162 RECODE Q109(7=-.1)
163 VALUE LABELS Q109(1)VERY UNPLEASANT(6)VERY PLEASANT/
164 Q113(1)MUCHLESS EXPERIENCED(7)MUCHMORE EXPERIENCED/
165 Q63 Q114(1)VERY CONSERVATIVE(5)VERY LIBERAL/
166 Q116(1)NO(2)YES/
167 Q119(1)COMPLETELY DISHONEST(4)COMPLETELY HONEST/
168 COMMENT ----END-OF NONBURT ITEMS TO BE RECODED-(SCALE-REVERSED)-----
169 RECODE Q2 Q4 Q11 Q19 Q21 Q34 Q36 Q10 Q15 Q24 Q27 Q28 Q41 Q44 Q51
170 Q54 Q84A TO Q84I Q88A TO Q88I Q99 Q101 Q109(1=6)(2=5)
171 (3=4)(4=3)(5=2)(6=1)/
172 Q47 Q76 Q82 Q113(1=7)(2=6)(3=5)(5=3)(6=2)(7=1)/
173 Q45 Q64 Q119(1=4)(2=3)(3=2)(4=1)/
174 Q48 Q63 Q114(1=5)(2=4)(4=2)(5=1)/
175 Q68 Q116(1=2)(2=1)/
176 THTNECK TO THTPEDO TRNECK TO TRPEDO(0=1)(1=2)/
177 WILNECK TO WILBONDG WILWHSPA TO WILPEDO(1=2)(2=1)/
178 Q81(1=3)(3=1)/
179 VALUE LABELS FORCE(1)LOW LR(2)HIGH LR/
180 STORY1(1)PPFUSD(2)PPIND(3)NVS(4)NVNS(5)VNS/
181 STORY2(1)UNAMBIG(2)AMBIG/
182 EXPER(1)DOUGS(2)DOUGT(3)LINDA(4)FERNANDA/
183 SELREP1,SELREP2,SELREPFA,MANALINT TO WPEDOPHI
184 (0)0%(10)10%(20)20%(30)30%(40)40%(50)50%(60)60%
185 (70)70%(80)80%(90)90%(100)100%/
186 TRAUMA(1)NOT AT ALL(3)SOMEWHAT(5)VERY MUCH/
187 WWILLING(1)COMPLETELY UNWILLING(3)MODERATELY UNWILLING
188 (5)SLIGHTLY UNWILLING(6)SLIGHTLY WILLING(8)MODERATELY
189 WILLING(10)COMPLETELY WILLING/
190 WPLEASUR,MPLEASUR,PAIN(1)NO(3)MILD
191 (5)MEDIUM(7)STRONG(9)EXTREMELY HIGH/
192 YANALINT TO YPEDOPHI(1)NOT AT
193 ALL LIKELY(3)SOMEWHAT LIKELY(6)VERY LIKELY/
194 TRAUMA(1)NOT AT ALL(3)SOMEWHAT(5)VERY MUCH/
195 VIOLFANT(1)CONTAINED VIOLENCE(2)HAD NO VIOLENCE/
196 USETAPE(1)USED TAPES(2)DIDN'T USE TAPES/
197 HEARD(1)YES HEARD(2)NO DIDN'T HEAR/
198 READEROT(1)NEVER(4)SOMETIMES(7)VERY FREQUENTLY/
199 PARORHEA(1)YES(2)NO/
200 TIMEDAY(1)8:30(2)9:30(3)10:30(4)11:30(5)12:30(6)1:30
201 (7)2:30(8)3:30(9)4:30/
202 SATTQ1 TO CATTQ10(1)STRONGLY AGREE(7)STRONGLY DISAGREE/
203 AWARE AWAREAGR(0)NOT AWARE(1)AWARE/
204 BELESPCH HEARDESP PARHEESP DECNEC WASDECVD(1)YES(2)NO/
205 FEELCON(1)VERY POSITIVE(7)VERY NEGATIVE/
206 DISTRACT TO PUNHELR REWPERF TO REWHELR(1)NOT AT ALL
207 (7)VERY MUCH/
208 THINKING(0)NOT SUSPICIOUS(1)SUSPICIOUS(2)ANGER OR
209 C'S EVAL/
210 IF (PHYS1MAX LT 46.01)DIAM1MAX=.159769135*PHYS1MAX+25.52466059
211 IF (PHYS1BAS LT 46.01)DIAM1BAS=.159769135*PHYS1BAS+25.52466059
212 IF (PHYS2MAX LT 46.01)DIAM2MAX=.159769135*PHYS2MAX+25.52466059
213 IF (PHYS2BAS LT 46.01)DIAM2BAS=.159769135*PHYS2BAS+25.52466059
214 IF (PHYS1MAX GT 46.01)DIAM1MAX=.060572298*PHYS1MAX+30.0253847
215 IF (PHYS1BAS GT 46.01)DIAM1BAS=.060572298*PHYS1BAS+30.0253847


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216 IF (PHYS2MAX GT 46.01)DIAM2MAX=.060572298*PHYS2MAX+30.0253847
217 IF (PHYS2BAS GT 46.01)DIAM2BAS=.060572298*PHYS2BAS+30.0253847
218 COMPUTE DIAM1DIF=DIAM1MAX-DIAM1BAS
219 COMPUTE DIAM2DIF=DIAM2MAX-DIAM2BAS
220 ASSIGN MISSING DIAM1MAX DIAM1BAS DIAM2MAX DIAM2BAS DIAM1DIF DIAM2DIF(-.1)
221 COMMENT *****NOTE THAT MISSING VALUES WERE REPLACED WITH
222 COMMENT THE SUBJECT'S MODAL RESPONSE FOR REWARD1 TO REWARD5
223 COMMENT AND FOR PUNISH1 TO PUNISH15, FOR SUBJECTS 45,54,87,
224 COMMENT 249,314,322,391, AND 393. SUBJECT 317 HAS NO DATA
225 COMMENT AT ALL FOR PUNISH OR REWARD.HIS DATA WILL REMAIN MISSING.
226 IF (STORY1 EQ 3)PRNRDIFF=DIAM2MAX-DIAM1MAX
227 IF (STORY1 NE 3)PRNRDIFF=-0.1
228 IF (STORY1 EQ 3)SRNRDIFF=SELREP2-SELREP1
229 IF (STORY1 NE 3)SRNRDIFF=-0.1
230 IF (FORCFPH1 EQ 1 AND RAPEPH1 EQ 1)FORCVAR1=1
231 IF (FORCFPH1 GT 1 AND RAPEPH1 EQ 1)FORCVAR1=2
232 IF (FORCFPH1 GT 1 AND RAPEPH1 GT 1)FORCVAR1=3
233 IF (FORCFPH1 EQ 1 AND RAPEPH1 GT 1)FORCVAR1=4
234 IF (YFORCFEM EQ 1 AND YRAPE EQ 1)FORCVAR2=1
235 IF (YFORCFEM GT 1 AND YRAPE EQ 1)FORCVAR2=2
236 IF (YFORCFEM GT 1 AND YRAPE GT 1)FORCVAR2=3
237 IF (YFORCFEM EQ 1 AND YRAPE GT 1)FORCVAR2=4
238 ASSIGN MISSING FORCVAR1 FORCVAR2(-.1)
239 ASSIGN MISSING PRNRDIFF SRNRDIFF(-0.1)
240 VAR LABELS PRNRDIFF RAPE-NONRAPE DIAMDIFF/
241 SRNRDIFF RAPE-NONRAPE SELREPORTDIFF/
242 COMPUTE REWARD=(REWARD1+REWARD2+REWARD3+REWARD4+REWARD5)/5
243 COMPUTE PUNISH=(PUNISH1+PUNISH2+PUNISH3+PUNISH4+PUNISH5
244 +PUNISH6+PUNISH7+PUNISH8+PUNISH9+PUNISH10+PUNISH11
245 +PUNISH12+PUNISH13+PUNISH14+PUNISH15)/15
246 COMPUTE PUNISHB1=PUNISH1+PUNISH2+PUNISH3+PUNISH4+PUNISH5/5
247 COMPUTE PUNISHB2=PUNISH6+PUNISH7+PUNISH8+PUNISH9+PUNISH10/5
248 COMPUTE PUNISHB3=PUNISH11+PUNISH12+PUNISH13+PUNISH14+PUNISH15/5
249 VAR LABELS REWARD AVERAGE LEVEL OF REWARD/
250 PUNISH AVERAGE NOISE LEVEL/
251 PUNISHB1 AVERAGE NOISE FIRST 5 TRIALS/
252 PUNISHB2 AVERAGE NOISE 2ND 5 TRIALS/
253 PUNISHB3 AVERAGE NOISE 3RD 5 TRIALS/
254 ASSIGN MISSING REWARD PUNISH PUNISHB1 PUNISHB2 PUNISHB3(-.1)
255 COMMENT -----THE FOLLOWING RECODES ARE FOR THE BURT SCALES
256 -----AND THE AVG SCALE (IE, ITEM REVERSALS.-----
257 RECODE Q23 Q17 Q90 Q85 Q117 Q74(1=5)(2=4)(4=2)(5=1)/
258 Q1 Q12 Q17 Q18 Q23 Q32 Q35 Q40 Q43 Q52 Q67 Q71 Q72 Q74
259 Q85 Q90 Q106 Q117(1=7)(2=6)(3=5)(5=3)(6=2)(7=1)/
260 COMPUTE RMA=(Q77+Q71+Q103+Q49+Q58+Q89+Q53+Q39+Q61+Q14+Q33+Q75
261 +Q79+Q23+Q17+Q90+Q85+Q117+Q74)/19
262 COMPUTE RMA2=Q77+Q71+Q103+Q49+Q58+Q89+Q53+Q39+Q61+Q14+Q33+Q75
263 +Q79
264 COMPUTE AIV=(Q52+Q13+Q83+Q18+Q26+Q32)/6
265 COMPUTE AIV2=Q13+Q83+Q18+Q26+Q32
266 COMPUTE ASB=(Q115+Q65+Q78+Q107+Q73+Q9+Q8+Q102+Q22)/9
267 COMPUTE SC=(Q30+Q37+Q118+Q87+Q43+Q20+Q81+Q3+Q25+Q72)/10
268 COMPUTE SRS=(Q96+Q35+Q110+Q6+Q108+Q55+Q86+Q46+Q106)/9
269 ASSIGN MISSING RMA,AIV,ASB,SC,SRS(-0.1)
270 IF (SRS LT 34.5)NSRSGEN=1
271 IF (SRS GT 34.5)NSRSGEN=2
272 ASSIGN MISSING NSRSGEN(-.1)
273 COMPUTE AVG=(Q1+Q5+Q12+Q31+Q38+Q40+Q67+Q70+Q96+Q100)/10
274 RECODE Q77 Q71 Q103 Q49 Q58 Q89 Q53 Q39 Q61 Q14 Q33 Q75
275 Q79 Q23 Q17 Q90 Q85 Q117 Q74
276 Q52 Q13 Q83 Q18 Q26 Q32
277 Q115 Q65 Q78 Q107 Q73 Q9 Q8 Q102 Q22
278 Q30 Q37 Q118 Q87 Q43 Q20 Q81 Q3 Q25 Q72
279 Q69 Q35 Q110 Q6 Q108 Q55 Q86 Q46 Q106
280 Q1 Q5 Q12 Q31 Q38 Q40 Q67 Q70 Q96 Q100(-.1=4)
281 COMMENT ----THIS IS JUST A SPACER

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282 IF (STORY1 EQ 1 OR 2 OR 5)VIOLENCE=1
283 IF (STORY1 EQ 3 OR 4)VIOLENCE=2
284 IF (STORY1 EQ 1 OR 2 OR 3)SEXUAL=1
285 IF (STORY1 EQ 4 OR 5)SEXUAL=2
286 ASSIGN MISSING VIOLENCE SEXUAL(-.1)
287 IF (STORY1 EQ 5)SARNSVIO=SELREP1
288 IF (STORY1 EQ 5)PARNSVIO=DIAM1MAX
289 IF (STORY1 EQ 1 OR STORY1 EQ 2)SARSVIO=SELREP1
290 IF (STORY1 EQ 1 OR STORY1 EQ 2)PARSVIO=DIAM1MAX
291 ASSIGN MISSING SARNSVIO PARNSVIO SARSVIO PARSVIO(-.1)
292 IF (STORY2 EQ -.1)PARTIC=2
293 IF (STORY2 NE -.1)PARTIC=1
294 COMPUTE SUBID = 4
295 COMPUTE LR = YRAPE
296 IF (YRAPE EQ 1)LR=0
297 IF (YRAPE GT 1)LR=1
298 IF (MRAPE EQ 0) MACT = 1
299 IF (MRAPE GT 0 AND MRAPE LE 25) MACT = 2
300 IF (MRAPE GT 25 AND MRAPE LE 50) MACT = 3
301 IF (MRAPE GT 50 AND MRAPE LE 75) MACT = 4
302 IF (MRAPE GT 75) MACT = 5
303 IF (WBERAPED EQ 0) PWONK = 1
304 IF (WBERAPED GT 0 AND WBERAPED LE 25) PWONK = 2
305 IF (WBERAPED GT 25 AND WBERAPED LE 50) PWONK = 3
306 IF (WBERAPED GT 50 AND WBERAPED LE 75) PWONK = 4
307 IF (WBERAPED GT 75) PWONK = 5
308 IF (WPLEASURE EQ 1) WP = 1
309 IF (WPLEASURE GE 2 AND WPLEASURE LE 4) WP = 2
310 IF (WPLEASURE EQ 5) WP = 3
311 IF (WPLEASURE GE 6 AND WPLEASURE LE 8) WP = 4
312 IF (WPLEASURE GE 9) WP = 5
313 IF (WWILLING EQ 1) WWILL2 = 5
314 IF (WWILLING GE 2 AND WWILLING LE 4) WWILL2 = 4
315 IF (WWILLING EQ 5) WWILL2 = 3
316 IF (WWILLING GE 6 AND WWILLING LE 8) WWILL2 = 2
317 IF (WWILLING GE 9) WWILL2 = 1
318 IF (PAIN EQ 1) PAIN2 = 1
319 IF (PAIN GE 2 AND PAIN LE 4) PAIN2 = 2
320 IF (PAIN EQ 5) PAIN2 = 3
321 IF (PAIN GE 6 AND PAIN LE 8) PAIN2 = 4
322 IF (PAIN GE 9) PAIN2 = 5
323 IF (SELREP1 EQ 0) SEXA = 1
324 IF (SELREP1 GT 0 AND SELREP1 LE 25) SEXA = 2
325 IF (SELREP1 GT 25 AND SELREP1 LE 50) SEXA = 3
326 IF (SELREP1 GT 50 AND SELREP1 LE 75) SEXA = 4
327 IF (SELREP1 GT 75) SEXA = 5
328 IF (SELREP2 EQ 0) SEXA2 = 1
329 IF (SELREP2 GT 0 AND SELREP2 LE 25) SEXA2 = 2
330 IF (SELREP2 GT 25 AND SELREP2 LE 50) SEXA2 = 3
331 IF (SELREP2 GT 50 AND SELREP2 LE 75) SEXA2 = 4
332 IF (SELREP2 GT 75) SEXA2 = 5
333 COMPUTE FR = FORCVAR2
334 IF (STORY1 EQ 3)SEXARAPE=SEXA2
335 IF (STORY1 EQ 3)SEXANRAP=SEXA
336 IF (STORY1 EQ 3)PHYARAPE=PHYS2DIF
337 IF (STORY1 EQ 3)PHYANRAP=PHYS1DIF
338 COMPUTE MRAPPROS = SEXARAPE-SEXANRAP
339 COMPUTE MRAPPROPH = PHYARAPE-PHYANRAP
340 ASSIGN MISSING LR,FR,MACT,PWONK,WP,WWILL2,PAIN2,SEXA,SEXA2,SEXARAPE,
341 SEXANRAP,PHYARAPE,PHYANRAP,MRAPPROS,MRAPPROPH(-O.1)
342 RECODE LR,FR,MACT,WP,PWONK,WWILL2,TRAUMA,PAIN2,AIV,RMA,ASB,
343 SC,SRS,SEXARAPE,SEXANRAP,PHYARAPE,PHYANRAP,TRFORC,
344 REWARD,PUNISH,ANGRY,PUNHURT,REWHURT,PUNHELR,REWHELR,
345 AROUSAL,EXCITED(-O.1=BLANK)
346 SELECT IF (BI4=1)
347 SELECT IF (LR GE 0)

```

348 WRITE CASES (1X,F1.O,F4.O,'1',1X,F1.O,1X,F1.O,1X,13F1.O,2F5.1,10F1.O)
349 SUBID,SEQNUM,LR,FR,MACT,WP,PWONK,WWILL2,TRAUMA,PAIN2,
350 AIV,RMA,ASB,SC,SRS,SEXARAPE,SEXANRAP,PHYARAPE,PHYANRAP,
351 TRFORC,REWARD,PUNISH,ANGRY,PUNHURT,REWHURT,PUNHEL,
352 REWHEL,AROUSAL,EXCITED
353 READ INPUT DATA

151 CASES WRITTEN ON LOGICAL UNIT # 9
 0 (UNWEIGHTED) CASES WERE DROPPED DUE TO MISSING VALUES

TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 10200 BYTES
 102 TRANSFORMATIONS
 62 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
 689 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 3.33 SECONDS

354 END INPUT DATA
 355 FINISH

NORMAL END OF JOB.
 355 CONTROL CARDS WERE PROCESSED.
 0 ERRORS WERE DETECTED.

Appendix C

SAMPLE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS PROGRAM

¹¹ Note: sample discriminant program is that used to compute analyses for both grouping variables for attitude measures - MRAPENC and WBERAPED - using the 'standard sample'.

J E S 2 J O B L O G

23.47.49 JOB 6746 \$ DISCRIM STARTED - INIT 3 - CLASS A - SYS MVS3
23.48.13 JOB 6746 \$ DISCRIM ENDED

CARDS READ(1,876) LINES GENERATED(1,098) CARDS GENERATED(0)
I/O COUNTS: 3350(930) 3330(0) 3400(0) REMAINING(1,459)
TAPE MOUNTS(0) DISK MOUNTS(0) WTORS(0) STEPS(1)
XEQ COST: UNITS(2.00) * RATE FACTOR(1.00) * SERVICE FACTOR(.70) = COST(\$1.40)
ACCOUNT STATUS: LAST USED(84.176) UNITS(238.25) JOBS RUN(76) TSO SESSIONS(54)

```

1  //DISCRIM JOB '1306020,...,T=20,I=20,CO=1,F=31','RSMITH',NOTIFY=RSMITH, JOB 6746
   // PASSWORD=
   ***JOBPARM XEQE,PPUS,BELL
   ***TSO
   ***ROUTE PRINT XEROX
2  // EXEC SPSS
14 //FTO9FOO1 DD SYSOUT=A
15 //SYSIN      DD *
```

IEF142I DISCRIM GO - STEP WAS EXECUTED - COND CODE 0000
IEF373I STEP /GO / START 84176.2347
IEF374I STEP /GO / STOP 84176.2348 CPU OMIN 02.44SEC SRB OMIN 00.14SEC VIRT 228K SYS 188K
896 EXCP (3350) 0 EXCP (3330) 0 EXCP (3400)
IEF375I JOB /DISCRIM / START 84176.2347
IEF376I JOB /DISCRIM / STOP 84176.2348 CPU OMIN 02.44SEC SRB OMIN 00.14SEC

SPSS FOR OS/370, VERSION M, RELEASE 8.0, OCTOBER 15, 1979

DEFAULT SPACE ALLOCATION.. ALLOWS FOR.. 102 TRANSFORMATIONS
 WORKSPACE 71680 BYTES 409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
 TRANSSPACE 10240 BYTES 1641 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

1 RUN NAME LIKELIHOOD OF RAPE DISCRIMINATORS
 2 PAGESIZE 64
 3 FILE NAME RAPMAS
 4 VARIABLE LIST SUBID,CARNUM,LR,LFRV,MRAPENC,WPLEASUR,WBERAPED,WWILLING,
 5 TRAUMA,PAIN,AIV,RMA,ASB,SC,SRS,SEXAR,SEXANR,PHYSAR,
 6 PHYSANR,DATAGG,REWARD,PUNISH,ANGRY,PUNHURT,REWHURT,
 7 PUNHELP,REWHELP,AROUSED,EXCITED
 8 INPUT MEDIUM CARD
 9 N OF CASES 1259
 10 INPUT FORMAT FIXED(1X,F1.0,F5.0,1X,F1.0,1X,F1.0,1X,13F1.0,2F5.1,10F1.0)

ACCORDING TO YOUR INPUT FORMAT, VARIABLES ARE TO BE READ AS FOLLOWS

VARIABLE	FORMAT	RECORD	COLUMNS
SUBID	F 1. 0	1	2- 2
CARNUM	F 5. 0	1	3- 7
LR	F 1. 0	1	9- 9
LFRV	F 1. 0	1	11- 11
MRAPENC	F 1. 0	1	13- 13
WPLEASUR	F 1. 0	1	14- 14
WBERAPED	F 1. 0	1	15- 15
WWILLING	F 1. 0	1	16- 16
TRAUMA	F 1. 0	1	17- 17
PAIN	F 1. 0	1	18- 18
AIV	F 1. 0	1	19- 19
RMA	F 1. 0	1	20- 20
ASB	F 1. 0	1	21- 21
SC	F 1. 0	1	22- 22
SRS	F 1. 0	1	23- 23
SEXAR	F 1. 0	1	24- 24
SEXANR	F 1. 0	1	25- 25
PHYSAR	F 5. 1	1	26- 30
PHYSANR	F 5. 1	1	31- 35
DATAGG	F 1. 0	1	36- 36
REWARD	F 1. 0	1	37- 37
PUNISH	F 1. 0	1	38- 38
ANGRY	F 1. 0	1	39- 39
PUNHURT	F 1. 0	1	40- 40
REWHURT	F 1. 0	1	41- 41
PUNHELP	F 1. 0	1	42- 42
REWHELP	F 1. 0	1	43- 43
AROUSED	F 1. 0	1	44- 44
EXCITED	F 1. 0	1	45- 45

THE INPUT FORMAT PROVIDES FOR 29 VARIABLES. 29 WILL BE READ
 IT PROVIDES FOR 1 RECORDS ('CARDS') PER CASE. A MAXIMUM OF 45 'COLUMNS' ARE USED ON A RECORD.

11 MISSING VALUES ALL(-.1)
 12 RECODE ALL(BLANK = -.1)

374

```

13 VAR LABELS      SUBID      SUBFILE IDENTIFICATION/
14                  CARNUM      CARD NUMBER/
15                  LR          LIKELIHOOD OF RAPE RATING/
16                  LFRV       LIKELIHOOD OF FORCE-RAPE VARIABLE/
17                  MRAPENC    % MEN WOULD RAPE NOT CAUGHT/
18                  WPLEASUR   WOMAN'S PERCIEVED PLEASURE FROM RAPE/
19                  WBERAPED   % WOMEN WOULD WANT RAPE NOT KNOWN/
20                  WWILLING   WOMAN WILLING/
21                  TRAUMA     WOMAN'S PERCIEVED TRAUMA FROM RAPE/
22                  PAIN       WOMAN'S PERVIEVED PAIN FROM RAPE/
23                  AIV        ACCEPTANCE OF INTERPERSONNAL VIOLENCE/
24                  RMA        RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE/
25                  ASB        ADVERSARIAL SEX-BELIEFS/
26                  SC         SEXUAL CONSERVATISM/
27                  SRS        SEX-ROLE STEREOTYPING/
28                  SEXAR      SELF-REPORTED SEXUAL AROUSAL TO RAPE/
29                  SEXANR     SELF-REPORTED SEXUAL AROUSAL TO NON-RAPE/
30                  PHYSAR     PHYSIOLOGICAL AROUSAL TO RAPE STIMULI/
31                  PHYSANR    PHYSIOLOGICAL AROUSAL TO NON-RAPE STIMULI/
32                  DATAGG     SELF-REPORTED DATE AGGRESSION/
33                  REWARD     AMT REWARD ADMINISTERED/
34                  PUNISH     AMT PUNISHMENT ADMINISTERED/
35                  ANGRY      ANGER DURING BEHAVIORAL AGGRESSION PHASE/
36                  PUNHURT    PUNISHED TO HURT/
37                  REWHURT    REWARD TO HURT/
38                  PUNHELP    PUNISHED TO HELP/
39                  REWHELP    REWARD TO HELP/
40                  AROUSED    AROUSAL DURING BEHAVIORAL AGGRESSION PHASE/
41                  EXCITED    EXCITEMENT DURING BEHAVIORAL AGGRESSION PHASE
42 VALUE LABELS    SUBID (0)TEIGER81(1)MALHABFESH(2)PHYSIO1(3)PHYSIO2(4)PHYSIO3
43                  (5)PHYSIO4(6)JOE42(7)PHYSIO5/LR (0)NO RAPE LIKELIHOOD
44                  (1)RAPE LIKELIHOOD/ LFRV (1)NOFORCE-NORAPE(2)FORCE-NORAPE
45                  (3)FORCE-RAPE(4)NOFORCE-RAPE
46 COMPUTE         SRNRDIF = SEXAR - SEXANR
47 COMPUTE         PRNRDIF = PHYSAR - PHYSANR
48 COMPUTE         DIFPUNRE = PUNISH - REWARD
49 ASSIGN MISSING  SRNRDIF,PRNRDIF,DIFPUNRE(-.1)
50 VAR LABELS      SRNRDIF     SELF-REPORT RAPE-NORAPE AROUSAL DIFFERENC/
51                  PRNRDIF     PHYSIOLOGICAL RAPE-NORAPE AROUSAL DIFFERENCE/
52                  DIFPUNRE     DIFFERENCE AMOUNTS PUNISHMENT-REWARD ADMINISTERED
53 RECODE          LFRV(4=-.1)
54 READ INPUT DATA

```


TRANSPACE REQUIRED... 500 BYTES
5 TRANSFORMATIONS
4 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
9 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

```
55 END INPUT DATA
56 *SELECT IF      (MRAPENC NE -.1)
57 *SELECT IF      (WBERAPED NE -.1)
58 *SELECT IF      (AIV NE -.1)
59 *SELECT IF      (RMA NE -.1)
60 *SELECT IF      (ASB NE -.1)
61 *SELECT IF      (SC NE -.1)
62 *SELECT IF      (SRS NE -.1)
63 *SELECT IF      (SEXANR NE -.1)
64 *SELECT IF      (SEXAR NE -.1)
65 *SELECT IF      (PHYSAR NE -.1)
66 *SELECT IF      (PHYSANR NE -.1)
67 *SELECT IF      (REWARD NE -.1)
68 *SELECT IF      (PUNISH NE -.1)
69 *SELECT IF      (ANGRY NE -.1)
70 *SELECT IF      (PUNHURT NE -.1)
71 *SELECT IF      (PUNHELP NE -.1)
72 *SELECT IF      (REWHURT NE -.1)
73 *SELECT IF      (REWHELP NE -.1)
74 *SELECT IF      (WWILLING NE -.1)
75 *SELECT IF      (WPLEASUR NE -.1)
76 *SELECT IF      (TRAUMA NE -.1)
77 *SELECT IF      (PAIN NE -.1)
78 *SELECT IF      (LFRV GE 1)
79 DISCRIMINANT    GROUPS=LR(0,1)/
80                  VARIABLES=MRAPENC,WBERAPED/
81                  ANALYSIS=MRAPENC,WBERAPED/
82                  METHOD=WILKS/PRIORS=SIZE
83 OPTIONS          3,5,7,8,10,11,12,14
84 STATISTICS       ALL
```

THIS DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS REQUIRES 2176 (2.1K) BYTES OF WORKSPACE.

FILE RAPMAS (CREATION DATE = 06/24/84)

DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS

ON GROUPS DEFINED BY LR LIKELIHOOD OF RAPE RATING

120 (UNWEIGHTED) CASES WERE PROCESSED.
0 OF THESE WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE ANALYSIS.
120 (UNWEIGHTED) CASES WILL BE USED IN THE ANALYSIS.

NUMBER OF CASES BY GROUP

LR	NUMBER OF CASES UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED	LABEL
0	87	87.0	NO RAPE LIKELIHOOD
1	33	33.0	RAPE LIKELIHOOD
TOTAL	120	120.0	

GROUP MEANS

LR	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
0	2.32184	1.52874
1	3.27273	2.30303
TOTAL	2.58333	1.74167

GROUP STANDARD DEVIATIONS

LR	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
0	0.69037	0.56731
1	0.94448	0.68396
TOTAL	0.87528	0.69204

POOLED WITHIN-GROUPS COVARIANCE MATRIX WITH 118 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
MRAPENC	0.5892708	
WBERAPED	0.1056621	0.3614225

POOLED WITHIN-GROUPS CORRELATION MATRIX

	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
MRAPENC	1.00000	
WBERAPED	0.22896	1.00000

CORRELATIONS WHICH CANNOT BE COMPUTED ARE PRINTED AS 99.0.

WILKS' LAMBDA (U-STATISTIC) AND UNIVARIATE F-RATIO
WITH 1 AND 118 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

VARIABLE	WILKS' LAMBDA	F	SIGNIFICANCE
-----	-----	-----	-----
MRAPENC	0.76271	36.71	0.0000
WBERAPED	0.74832	39.69	0.0000

COVARIANCE MATRIX FOR GROUP 0, NO RAPE LIKELIHOOD

	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
MRAPENC	0.4766105	
WBERAPED	0.9529538D-01	0.3218391

COVARIANCE MATRIX FOR GROUP 1, RAPE LIKELIHOOD

	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
MRAPENC	0.8920455	
WBERAPED	0.1335227	0.4678030

TOTAL COVARIANCE MATRIX WITH 119 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
MRAPENC	0.7661064	
WBERAPED	0.2528011	0.4789216

FILE RAPMAS (CREATION DATE = 06/24/84)

DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS

ON GROUPS DEFINED BY LR LIKELIHOOD OF RAPE RATING

ANALYSIS NUMBER 1

STEPWISE VARIABLE SELECTION

SELECTION RULE: MINIMIZE WILKS' LAMBDA
 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF STEPS..... 4
 MINIMUM TOLERANCE LEVEL..... 0.00100
 MINIMUM F TO ENTER..... 1.0000
 MAXIMUM F TO REMOVE..... 1.0000

CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS..... 1
 MINIMUM CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF VARIANCE... 100.00
 MAXIMUM SIGNIFICANCE OF WILKS' LAMBDA.... 1.0000

PRIOR PROBABILITIES

GROUP	PRIOR	LABEL
0	0.72500	NO RAPE LIKELIHOOD
1	0.27500	RAPE LIKELIHOOD
TOTAL	1.00000	

VARIABLES IN THE ANALYSIS AFTER STEP 2

VARIABLE	TOLERANCE	F TO REMOVE	WILKS' LAMBDA
MRAPENC	0.9475786	16.688	0.7483174
WBERAPED	0.9475786	19.260	0.7627125

F STATISTICS AND SIGNIFICANCES BETWEEN PAIRS OF GROUPS AFTER STEP 2
 EACH F STATISTIC HAS 2 AND 117.0 DEGREES OF FREEDOM.

GROUP	GROUP 0 NO RAPE LIKELIHOOD	GROUP 1 RAPE LIK ELIHOOD
0		30.826 0.0000
1		

F LEVEL OR TOLERANCE OR VIN INSUFFICIENT FOR FURTHER COMPUTATION.

SUMMARY TABLE

STEP	ACTION ENTERED REMOVED	VARS IN	WILKS' LAMBDA	SIG.	LABEL
1	WBERAPED	1	0.748317	0.0000	% WOMEN WOULD WANT RAPE NOT KNOWN
2	MRAPENC	2	0.654904	0.0000	% MEN WOULD RAPE NOT CAUGHT

CLASSIFICATION FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS
(FISHER'S LINEAR DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS)

LR	=	0 NO RAPE LIKELIHOOD	1 RAPE LIK ELIHOOD
MRAPENC		3.357768	4.655311
WBERAPED		3.248128	5.011144
(CONSTANT)		-6.702447	-14.67917

CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS

FUNCTION	EIGENVALUE	PERCENT OF VARIANCE	CUMULATIVE PERCENT	CANONICAL : CORRELATION : FUNCTION	AFTER WILKS' LAMBDA	CHI-SQUARED	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE
1*	0.52694	100.00	100.00	0.5874484	0.6549044	49.522	2	0.0000

* MARKS THE 1 CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION(S) TO BE USED IN THE REMAINING ANALYSIS.

STANDARDIZED CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS

	FUNC 1
MRAPENC	0.61785
WBERAPED	0.65746

POOLED WITHIN-GROUPS CORRELATIONS BETWEEN CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS AND DISCRIMINATING VARIABLES
VARIABLES ARE ORDERED BY THE FUNCTION WITH LARGEST CORRELATION AND THE MAGNITUDE OF THAT CORRELATION.

	FUNC 1
WBERAPED	0.79892
MRAPENC	0.76838

UNSTANDARDIZED CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS

	FUNC 1
MRAPENC	0.8048704
WBERAPED	1.093605
(CONSTANT)	-3.983943

CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS EVALUATED AT GROUP MEANS (GROUP CENTROIDS)

GROUP	FUNC 1
0	-0.44333
1	1.16878

TEST OF EQUALITY OF GROUP COVARIANCE MATRICES USING BOX'S M

THE RANKS AND NATURAL LOGARITHMS OF DETERMINANTS PRINTED ARE THOSE OF THE GROUP COVARIANCE MATRICES.

GROUP LABEL	RANK	LOG DETERMINANT
0 NO RAPE LIKELIHOOD	2	-1.935787
1 RAPE LIKELIHOOD	2	-0.917608
POOLED WITHIN-GROUPS COVARIANCE MATRIX	2	-1.600422

BOX'S M	APPROXIMATE F	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	SIGNIFICANCE
6.9913	2.2724	3.	65845.3 0.0783

GROUP COVARIANCE MATRICES OF THE CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS

NOTE FOR COMPARISON THAT THE POOLED WITHIN-GROUPS COVARIANCE MATRIX OF THE CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS IS AN IDENTITY MATRIX.

GROUP	0, NO RAPE LIKELIHOOD
	FUNC 1
FUNC 1	0.86143
GROUP	1, RAPE LIKELIHOOD
	FUNC 1
FUNC 1	1.37242

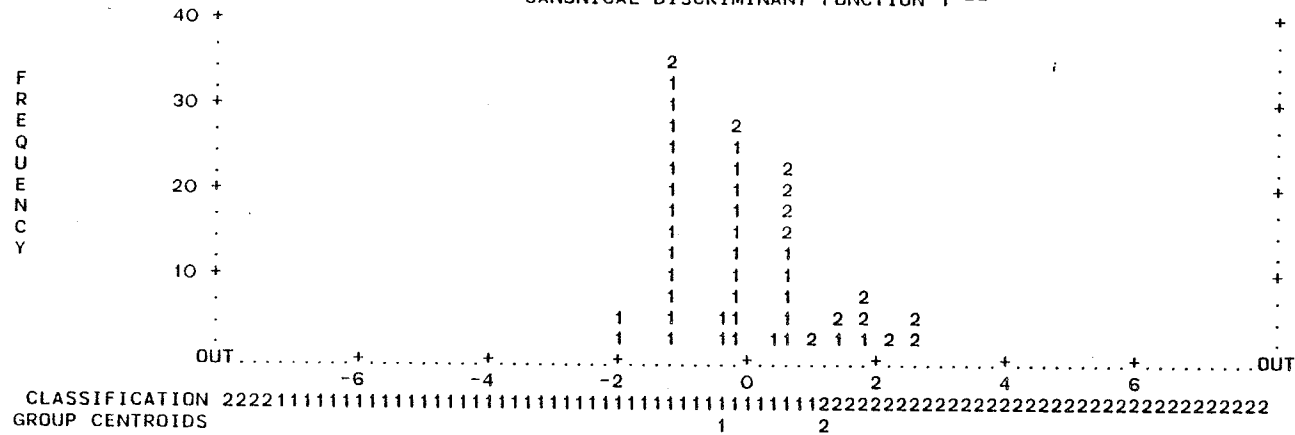
TEST OF EQUALITY OF COVARIANCE OF THE CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS

THE RANKS AND NATURAL LOGS OF DETERMINANTS PRINTED ARE THOSE OF THE GROUP COVARIANCE MATRICES OF THE CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS.

GROUP LABEL	RANK	LOG DETERMINANT
0 NO RAPE LIKELIHOOD	1	-0.149166
1 RAPE LIKELIHOOD	1	0.316573
POOLED WITHIN-GROUPS COVARIANCE MATRIX (AN IDENTITY MATRIX)	1	0.0

BOX'S M	APPROXIMATE F	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	SIGNIFICANCE
2.6979	2.6675	1.	22812.0 0.1026


```
-- CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION 1 --
```



CLASSIFICATION RESULTS --

ACTUAL GROUP	NO. OF CASES	PREDICTED O	GROUP MEMBERSHIP 1
GROUP 0 NO RAPE LIKELIHOOD	87	81 93.1%	6 6.9%
GROUP 1 RAPE LIKELIHOOD	33	16 48.5%	17 51.5%

PERCENT OF "GROUPED" CASES CORRECTLY CLASSIFIED: 81.67%

CLASSIFICATION PROCESSING SUMMARY

120 CASES WERE PROCESSED.
0 CASES HAD AT LEAST ONE MISSING DISCRIMINATING VARIABLE.
120 CASES WERE USED FOR PRINTED OUTPUT.

TRANSPACE REQUIRED... 2300 BYTES
 23 TRANSFORMATIONS
 0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
 69 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED... 0.54 SECONDS

```

85 *SELECT IF      (MRAPENC NE -.1)
86 *SELECT IF      (WBERAPED NE -.1)
87 *SELECT IF      (AIV NE -.1)
88 *SELECT IF      (RMA NE -.1)
89 *SELECT IF      (ASB NE -.1)
90 *SELECT IF      (SC NE -.1)
91 *SELECT IF      (SRS NE -.1)
92 *SELECT IF      (SEXANR NE -.1)
93 *SELECT IF      (SEXAR NE -.1)
94 *SELECT IF      (PHYSAR NE -.1)
95 *SELECT IF      (PHYSANR NE -.1)
96 *SELECT IF      (REWARD NE -.1)
97 *SELECT IF      (PUNISH NE -.1)
98 *SELECT IF      (ANGRY NE -.1)
99 *SELECT IF      (PUNHURT NE -.1)
100 *SELECT IF      (PUNHELP NE -.1)
101 *SELECT IF      (REWHURT NE -.1)
102 *SELECT IF      (REWHELP NE -.1)
103 *SELECT IF      (WWILLING NE -.1)
104 *SELECT IF      (WPLEASUR NE -.1)
105 *SELECT IF      (TRAUMA NE -.1)
106 *SELECT IF      (PAIN NE -.1)
107 *SELECT IF      (LFRV GE 1)
108 DISCRIMINANT    GROUPS=LFRV(1,3)/
109                  VARIABLES=MRAPENC,WBERAPED/
110                  ANALYSIS=MRAPENC,WBERAPED/
111                  METHOD=WILKS/PRIORS=SIZE
112 OPTIONS          3,5,7,8,10,11,12,14
113 STATISTICS       ALL
    
```

THIS DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS REQUIRES 21032 (20.5K) BYTES OF WORKSPACE.

FILE RAPMAS (CREATION DATE = 06/24/84)

----- D I S C R I M I N A N T A N A L Y S I S -----

ON GROUPS DEFINED BY LFRV LIKELIHOOD OF FORCE-RAPE VARIABLE

120 (UNWEIGHTED) CASES WERE PROCESSED.
0 OF THESE WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE ANALYSIS.
120 (UNWEIGHTED) CASES WILL BE USED IN THE ANALYSIS.

NUMBER OF CASES BY GROUP

LFRV	NUMBER OF CASES UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED	LABEL
1	58	58.0	NOFORCE-NORAPE
2	29	29.0	FORCE-NORAPE
3	33	33.0	FORCE-RAPE
TOTAL	120	120.0	

GROUP MEANS

LFRV	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
1	2.29310	1.56897
2	2.37931	1.44828
3	3.27273	2.30303
TOTAL	2.58333	1.74167

GROUP STANDARD DEVIATIONS

LFRV	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
1	0.70109	0.59566
2	0.67685	0.50612
3	0.94448	0.68396
TOTAL	0.87528	0.69204

POOLED WITHIN-GROUPS COVARIANCE MATRIX WITH

117 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
MRAPENC	0.5930793	
WBERAPED	0.1082844	0.3621047

POOLED WITHIN-GROUPS CORRELATION MATRIX

	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
MRAPENC	1.00000	
WBERAPED	0.23366	1.00000

CORRELATIONS WHICH CANNOT BE COMPUTED ARE PRINTED AS 99.0.

WILKS' LAMBDA (U-STATISTIC) AND UNIVARIATE F-RATIO
WITH 2 AND 117 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

VARIABLE	WILKS' LAMBDA	F	SIGNIFICANCE
MRAPENC	0.76114	18.36	0.0000
WBERAPED	0.74338	20.20	0.0000

COVARIANCE MATRIX FOR GROUP 1, NOFORCE-NORAPE

	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
MRAPENC	0.4915306	
WBERAPED	0.1636419	0.3548094

COVARIANCE MATRIX FOR GROUP 2, FORCE-NORAPE

	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
MRAPENC	0.4581281	
WBERAPED	-0.3325123D-01	0.2561576

COVARIANCE MATRIX FOR GROUP 3, FORCE-RAPE

	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
MRAPENC	0.8920455	
WBERAPED	0.1335227	0.4678030

TOTAL COVARIANCE MATRIX WITH 119 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

	MRAPENC	WBERAPED
MRAPENC	0.7661064	
WBERAPED	0.2528011	0.4789216

FILE RAPMAS (CREATION DATE = 06/24/84)

DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS

ON GROUPS DEFINED BY LFRV LIKELIHOOD OF FORCE-RAPE VARIABLE

ANALYSIS NUMBER 1

STEPWISE VARIABLE SELECTION

SELECTION RULE: MINIMIZE WILKS' LAMBDA
 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF STEPS..... 4
 MINIMUM TOLERANCE LEVEL..... 0.00100
 MINIMUM F TO ENTER..... 1.0000
 MAXIMUM F TO REMOVE..... 1.0000

CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS..... 2
 MINIMUM CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF VARIANCE... 100.00
 MAXIMUM SIGNIFICANCE OF WILKS' LAMBDA.... 1.0000

PRIOR PROBABILITIES

GROUP	PRIOR	LABEL
1	0.48333	NOFORCE-NORAPE
2	0.24167	FORCE-NORAPE
3	0.27500	FORCE-RAPE
TOTAL	1.00000	

VARIABLES IN THE ANALYSIS AFTER STEP 2

VARIABLE	TOLERANCE	F TO REMOVE	WILKS' LAMBDA
MRAPENC	0.9454009	8.5631	0.7433762
WBERAPED	0.9454009	10.153	0.7611365

F STATISTICS AND SIGNIFICANCES BETWEEN PAIRS OF GROUPS AFTER STEP 2
 EACH F STATISTIC HAS 2 AND 116.0 DEGREES OF FREEDOM.

GROUP	GROUP	
	1 NOFORCE- NORAPE	2 FORCE-NO RAPE
2 FORCE-NO RAPE	0.64119 0.5285	
3 FORCE-RA PE	26.260 0.0000	20.990 0.0000

F LEVEL OR TOLERANCE OR VIN INSUFFICIENT FOR FURTHER COMPUTATION.

SUMMARY TABLE

ACTION	VARS	WILKS'		
STEP ENTERED REMOVED	IN	LAMBDA	SIG.	LABEL
1 WBERAPED	1	0.743376	0.0000	% WOMEN WOULD WANT RAPE NOT KNOWN
2 MRAPENC	2	0.647744	0.0000	% MEN WOULD RAPE NOT CAUGHT

CLASSIFICATION FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS
(FISHER'S LINEAR DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS)

LFRV	=	1	2	3
		NOFORCE- NORAPE	FORCE-NO RAPE	FORCE-RA PE
MRAPENC		3.252942	3.471060	4.608588
WBERAPED		3.360140	2.961613	4.981962
(CONSTANT)		-7.092687	-7.694176	-14.56912

CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS

FUNCTION	EIGENVALUE	PERCENT OF VARIANCE	CUMULATIVE PERCENT	CANONICAL CORRELATION	: AFTER FUNCTION	WILKS' LAMBDA	CHI-SQUARED	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE
1*	0.52795	98.07	98.07	0.5878171	:	0.6477437	50.591	4	0.0000
2*	0.01039	1.93	100.00	0.1013856	:	0.9897210	1.2037	1	0.2726

* MARKS THE 2 CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION(S) TO BE USED IN THE REMAINING ANALYSIS.

STANDARDIZED CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS

	FUNC 1	FUNC 2
MRAPENC	0.61112	-0.82722
WBERAPED	0.66152	0.78749

POOLED WITHIN-GROUPS CORRELATIONS BETWEEN CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS AND DISCRIMINATING VARIABLES
VARIABLES ARE ORDERED BY THE FUNCTION WITH LARGEST CORRELATION AND THE MAGNITUDE OF THAT CORRELATION.

	FUNC 1	FUNC 2
WBERAPED	0.80432*	0.59420
MRAPENC	0.76569*	-0.64321

UNSTANDARDIZED CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS

	FUNC 1	FUNC 2
MRAPENC	0.7935364	-1.074147
WBERAPED	1.099329	1.308663
(CONSTANT)	-3.964634	0.4956256

CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS EVALUATED AT GROUP MEANS (GROUP CENTROIDS)

GROUP	FUNC 1	FUNC 2
1	-0.42016	0.08574
2	-0.48443	-0.16480
3	1.16418	-0.00587

SINCE THE NUMBER OF VARIABLES IN THE ANALYSIS EQUALS THE NUMBER OF CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS, THE TEST FOR EQUALITY OF COVARIANCE OF VARIABLES IS IDENTICAL TO THAT FOR FUNCTIONS AND WILL NOT BE ATTEMPTED. TO FIND THE LOG OF THE DETERMINANT OF A COVARIANCE MATRIX ON VARIABLES FROM THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MATRIX ON FUNCTIONS, ADD -1.594395

GROUP COVARIANCE MATRICES OF THE CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS

NOTE FOR COMPARISON THAT THE POOLED WITHIN-GROUPS COVARIANCE MATRIX OF THE CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS IS AN IDENTITY MATRIX.

GROUP 1, NOFORCE-NORAPE

	FUNC 1	FUNC 2
FUNC 1	1.02382	
FUNC 2	0.06818	0.71471

GROUP 2, FORCE-NORAPE

	FUNC 1	FUNC 2
FUNC 1	0.54004	
FUNC 2	-0.01724	1.06076

GROUP 3, FORCE-RAPE

	FUNC 1	FUNC 2
FUNC 1	1.36003	
FUNC 2	-0.10636	1.45501

TEST OF EQUALITY OF COVARIANCE OF THE CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS

THE RANKS AND NATURAL LOGS OF DETERMINANTS PRINTED ARE THOSE OF THE GROUP COVARIANCE MATRICES OF THE CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS.

GROUP LABEL	RANK	LOG DETERMINANT
1 NOFORCE-NORAPE	2	-0.318712
2 FORCE-NORAPE	2	-0.557640
3 FORCE-RAPE	2	0.676787
POOLED WITHIN-GROUPS COVARIANCE MATRIX (AN IDENTITY MATRIX)	2	0.0

BOX'S M	APPROXIMATE F	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	SIGNIFICANCE
12.123	1.9650	6,	104563.3 0.0667

SYMBOLS USED IN TERRITORIAL MAP

SYMBOL	GROUP	LABEL
1	1	NOFORCE-NORAPE
2	2	FORCE-NORAPE
3	3	FORCE-RAPE
*		GROUP CENTROIDS

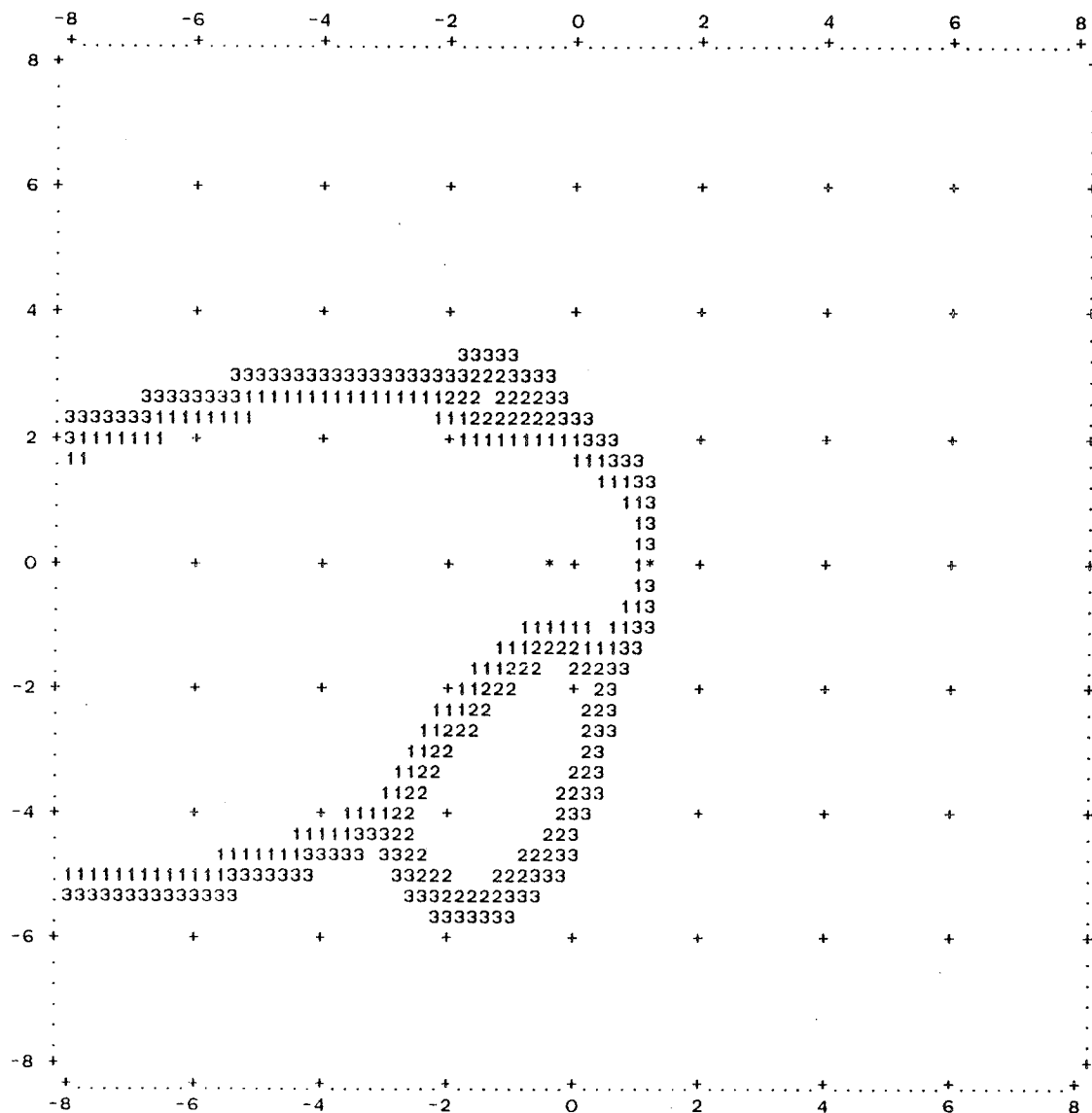
TERRITORIAL MAP * INDICATES A GROUP CENTROID

CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION 1

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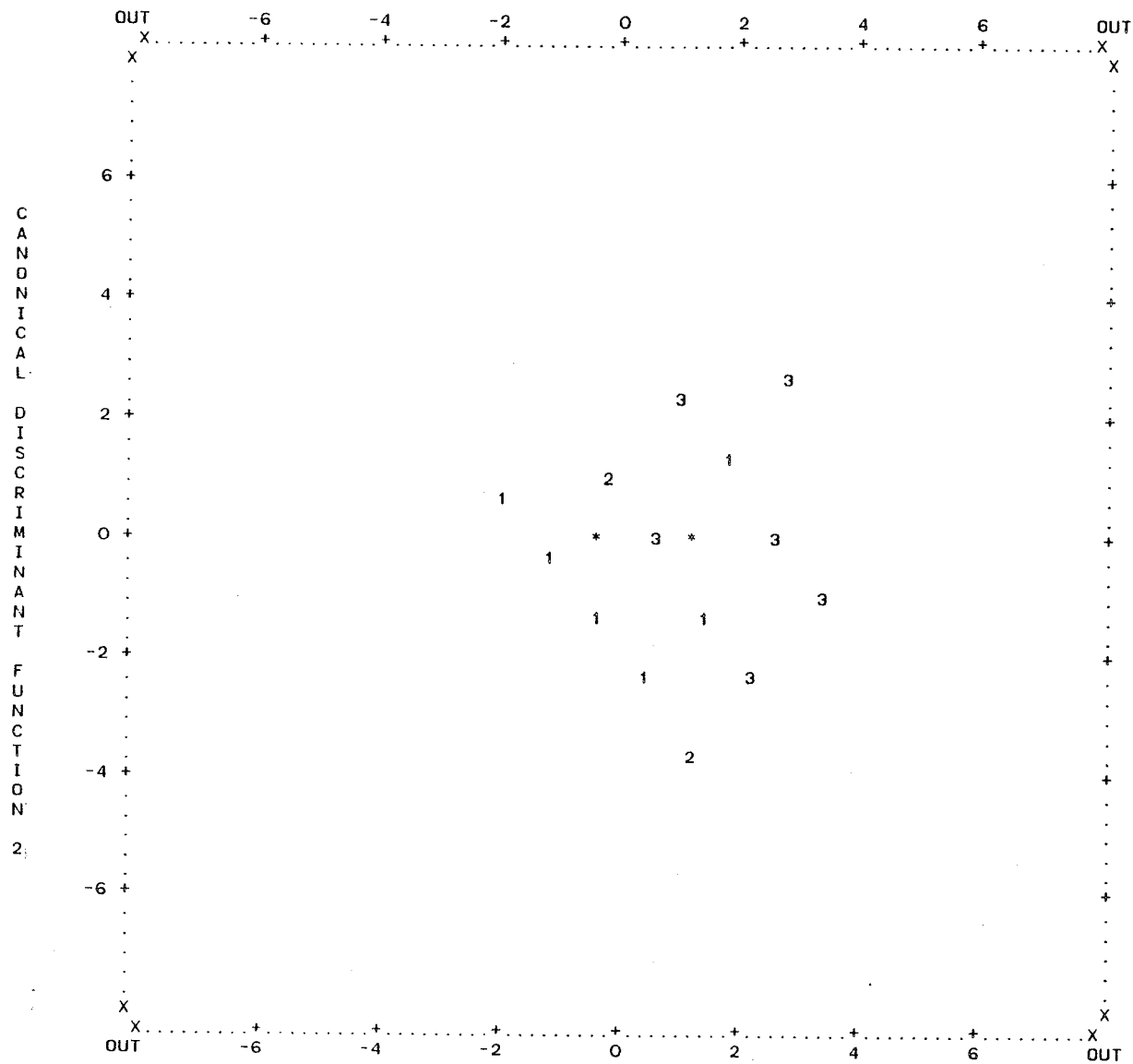
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SYMBOLS USED IN PLOTS

SYMBOL	GROUP	LABEL
1	1	NOFORCE-NORAPE
2	2	FORCE-NORAPE
3	3	FORCE-RAPE
*		GROUP CENTROIDS

CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION 1



394

GROUP 1 NOFORCE-NORAPE * INDICATES A GROUP CENTROID

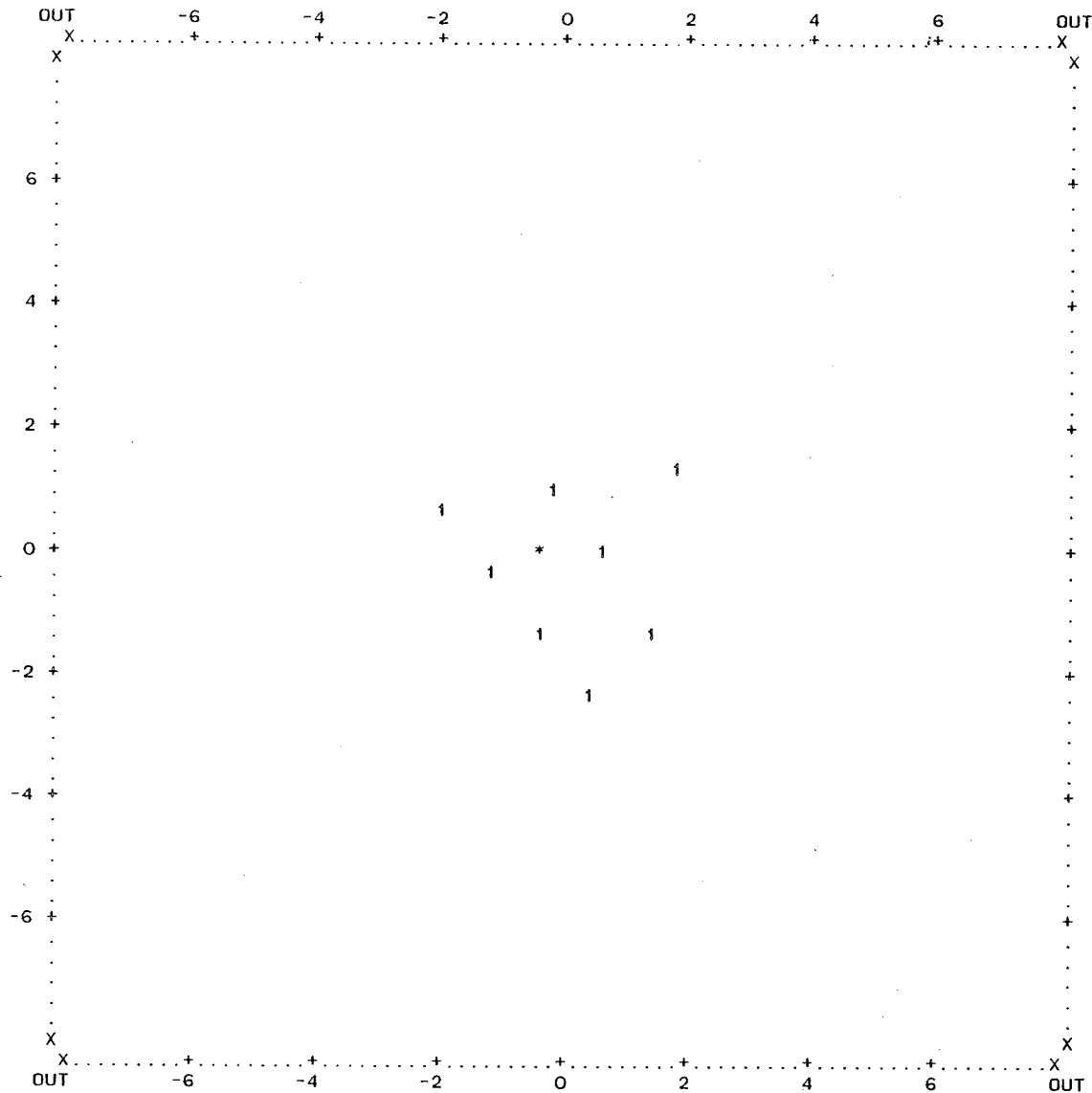
CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION 1

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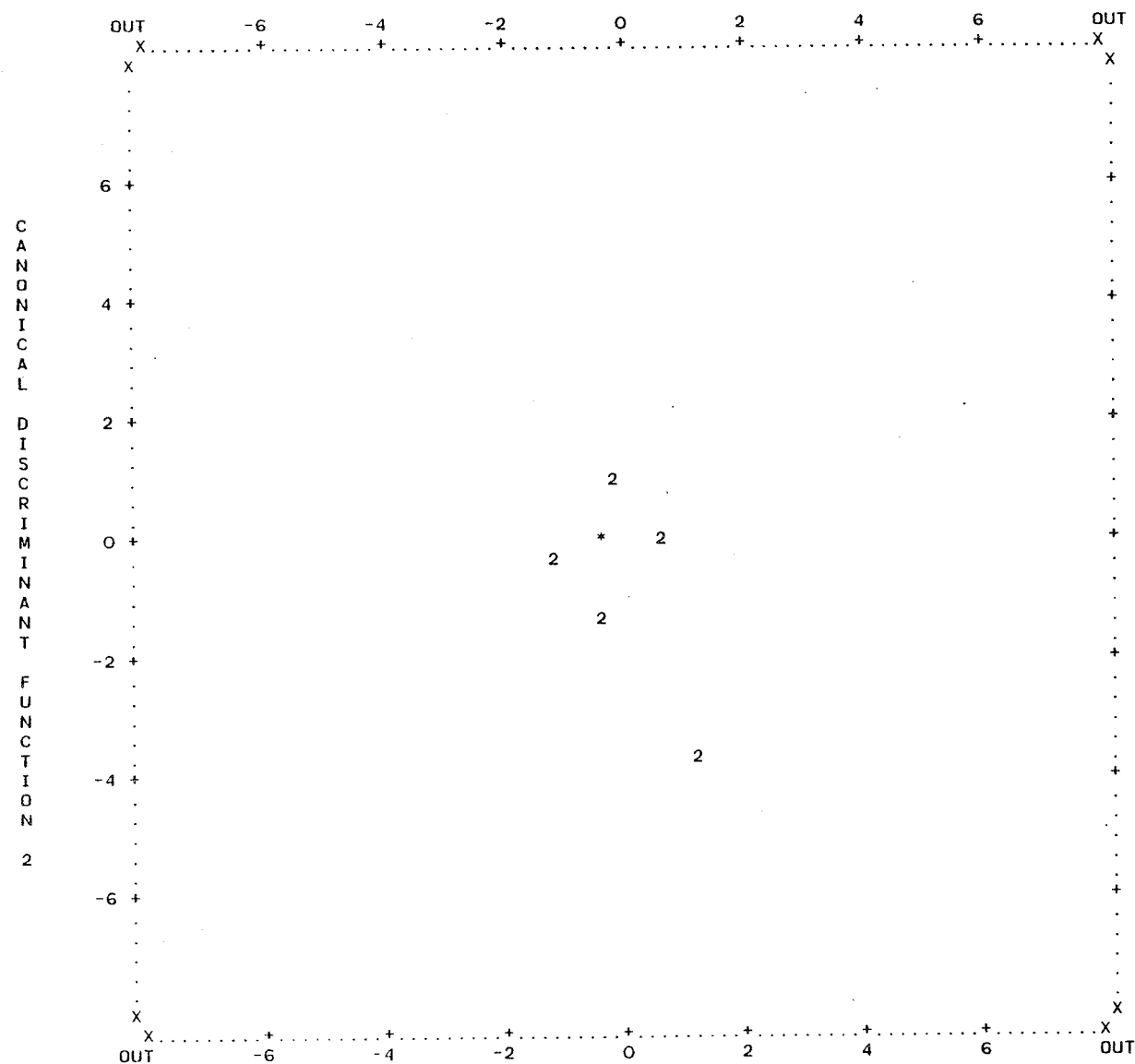
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* INDICATES A GROUP CENTROID

CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION 1



GROUP 3 FORCE-RAPE * INDICATES A GROUP CENTROID

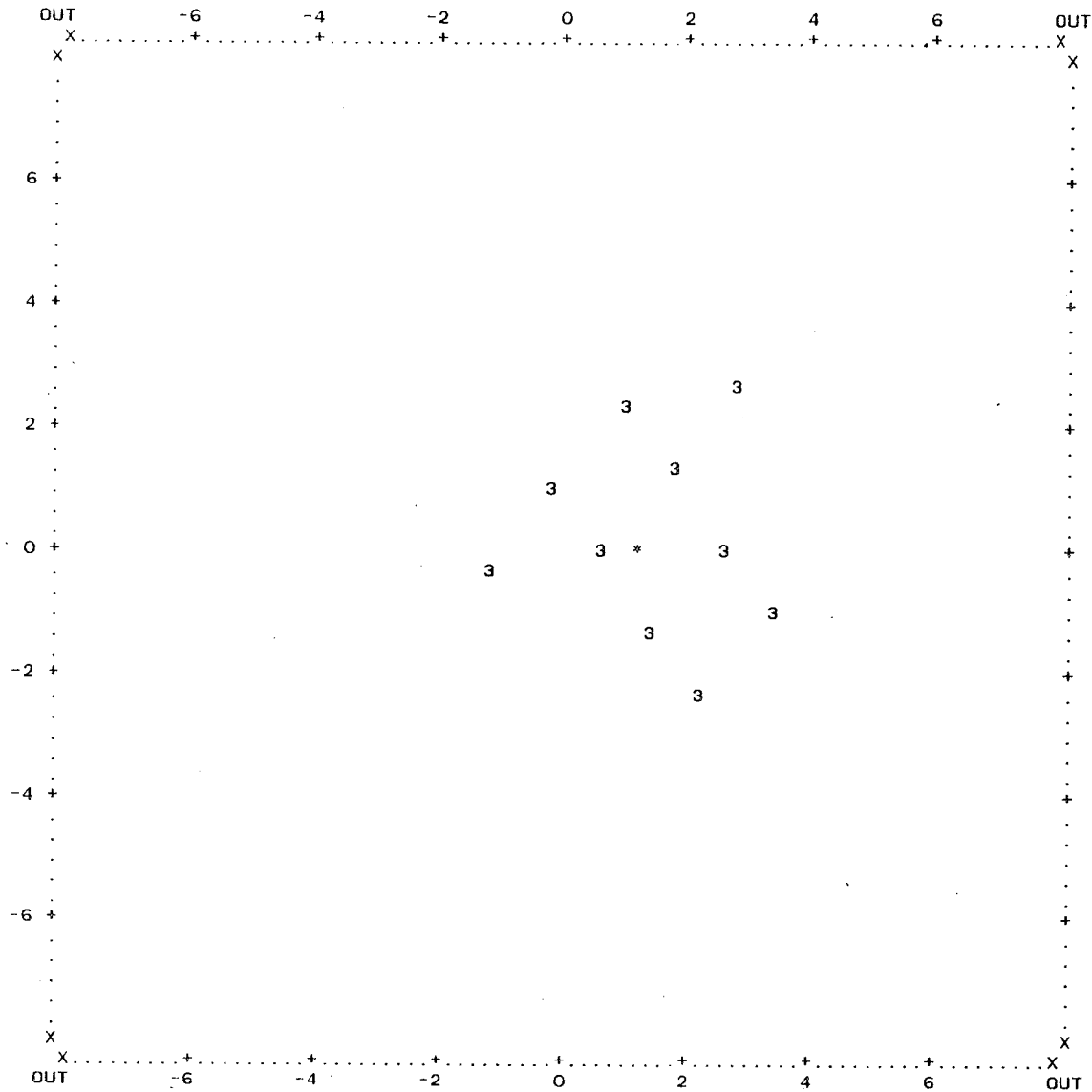
CANONICAL DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION 1

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CLASSIFICATION RESULTS -

ACTUAL GROUP	NO. OF CASES	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP		
		1	2	3
GROUP 1 NOFORCE-NORAPE	58	50 86.2%	1 1.7%	7 12.1%
GROUP 2 FORCE-NORAPE	29	24 82.8%	4 13.8%	1 3.4%
GROUP 3 FORCE-RAPE	33	14 42.4%	0 0.0%	19 57.6%

PERCENT OF "GROUPED" CASES CORRECTLY CLASSIFIED: 60.83%

CLASSIFICATION PROCESSING SUMMARY

120 CASES WERE PROCESSED.
 0 CASES HAD AT LEAST ONE MISSING DISCRIMINATING VARIABLE.
 120 CASES WERE USED FOR PRINTED OUTPUT.

TRANSPACE REQUIRED... 2300 BYTES
23 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
69 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED... 1.10 SECONDS

114 FINISH

NORMAL END OF JOB.

114 CONTROL CARDS WERE PROCESSED.
0 ERRORS WERE DETECTED.

Appendix D
THE TAU STATISTIC

The percentage of the "known" cases which are correctly classified is an additional measure of group differences. We can use it along with the overall Wilk's lambda and the canonical correlations to indicate the amount of discrimination contained in the variables. As a direct measure of predictive accuracy, this percentage is the most intuitive measure of discrimination. One should, however, judge the magnitude of this percentage in relation to the expected percentage of correct classifications if assignments were made randomly. If we have two groups, we can expect to get 50% of the predictions right by pure random assignment. With four groups, our expected accuracy is only 25%. Should the classification process yield only 60% correct predictions between the two groups, the improvement is rather small. With four groups, however, 60% correct prediction is a considerable improvement, because we would expect only 25% to be correct by chance.

Table 12
Classification Matrix

Original Group	<u>Predicted Group</u>			
	1	2	3	4
1	8	0	0	1
2	0	2	0	0
3	0	0	5	0
4	0	0	0	3
Unknown	33	10	27	4

A proportional reduction in error statistic, tau, which will give a standardized measure of improvement regardless of the number of groups, is:

$$\text{tau} = \frac{N_c - \sum_{i=1}^g P_i N_i}{N - \sum_{i=1}^g P_i N_i}$$

where N_c is the number of cases correctly classified and P_i is the prior probability of group membership. The term involving the summation is the number of cases that would be correctly classified

on the basis of random assignment to groups in proportion to the prior probabilities. If the groups are to be treated equally, then all the prior probabilities are set to one divided by the number of groups. The maximum value for tau is 1.0, and it occurs when there are no errors in prediction. A value of zero indicates no improvement. Negative results are also possible, and they indicate no discrimination or a degenerate situation. Because N_c must be an integer, the numerator could become slightly negative due to chance when there are no group differences.

For Bardes's data, each group had a prior probability of .25. Consequently, the summation used for tau is $(.25 \times 9) + (.25 \times 2) + (.25 \times 5) + (.25 \times 3) = 4.75$. With 18 correct predictions out of 19 total cases,

$$\tau = \frac{18 - 4.75}{19 - 4.75} = \frac{13.25}{14.25} = .93.$$

This means that classification based on the discriminating variables made 93% fewer errors than would be expected by random assignment [i.e., 1 actual error versus 14.25 expected by chance] (Klecka, 1980, pp. 50-51).

Appendix E

STANDARD SAMPLE ANALYSES WITH TWO LEVEL LIKELIHOOD OF RAPE GROUPING VARIABLE

¹² Tables are numbered and lettered consistent with the analyses reported in the body of the text for comparison purposes. Note however that Table c does not exist for these analyses separately. Only one table of means and statistical significance was required as the N and sample composition is consistent across these analyses. The information contained in Table c for previously reported Likelihood of Rape analyses can be found in Table E.20 for the analyses reported in this appendix.

TABLE E.1

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Attitude Analysis #1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.1a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.5874	49.522	2	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.1b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	0.8049	0.6178	<u>0.7684</u>	LR- -.4433
	wberaped	1.0936	0.6575	<u>0.7989</u>	LR+ 1.1688
	(constant)	-3.9839			

Ev = .5269, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

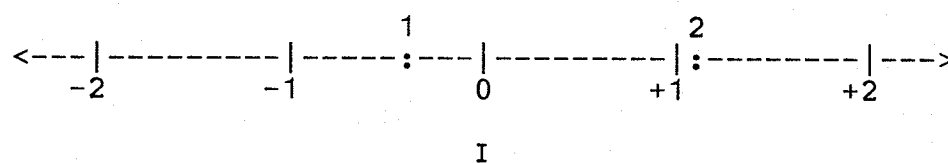
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.1d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	81 (93.1%)	6 (6.9%)
LR+	33	16 (48.5%)	17 (51.5%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 81.67%

Tau = .6333



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(2,117) = 30.826$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.1: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.2

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Attitude Analysis #2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.2a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.3809	18.343	2	0.0001

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.2b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	aiv	1.2193	1.0969	<u>0.9571</u>	LR- -.2516
	srs	-.2837	-.3217	0.1551	LR+ .6634
	(constant)	-3.0093			
	asb			0.2835	
	sc			0.1706	
	rma			0.1534	

Ev = .1284, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

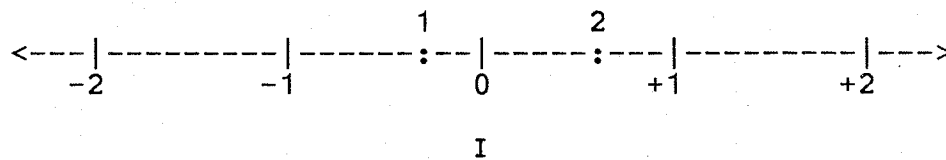
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.2d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	82 (94.3%)	5 (5.7%)
LR+	33	21 (63.6%)	12 (36.4%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 78.33%

Tau = .5667



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(2,117) = 9.9298$, $p = 0.0001$

Figure E.2: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.3

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Attitude Analysis #3

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.3a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.6628	66.525	6	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.3b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrapenc	0.8884	0.6819	<u>0.6302</u>	LR- -.5405
	wberaped	1.0085	0.6063	<u>0.6553</u>	LR+ 1.4250
	aiv	0.4459	0.4013	<u>0.4455</u>	
	rma	-.2631	-.2172	0.1172	
	sc	-.5005	-.4454	0.0191	
	srs	0.3434	0.3894	0.0722	
	(constant)	-4.5255			
	asb			0.1826	

Ev = .7833, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

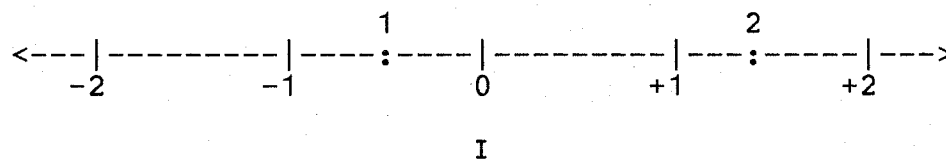
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.3d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	84 (96.6%)	3 (3.4%)
LR+	33	7 (21.2%)	26 (78.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 91.67%

Tau = .8333



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(2,113) = 14.753$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.3: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.4

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Perception Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.4a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.2299	6.4809	1	0.0108

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.4b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	wwilling	0.6138	1.0000	<u>1.0000</u>	LR- 0.1486
	(constant)	-2.1231			LR+ -.3694
	wpleasur			<u>-.8175</u>	
	pain			<u>0.5735</u>	
	trauma			<u>0.5067</u>	

Ev = .0558, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

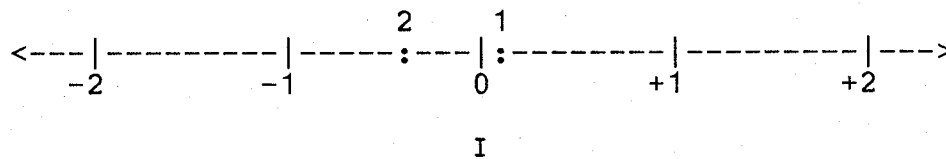
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.4d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	87 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
LR+	33	33 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 72.5%

Tau = .4500



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(1,118) = 6.6984$, $p = 0.0108$

Figure E.4: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.5

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Sexual arousal Analysis
#1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.5a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	100	0.4418	25.403	2	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.5b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	sexar	-1.0175	-1.0318	<u>-.5399</u>	LR- .3008
	sexanr	0.8537	0.9749	<u>0.4543</u>	LR+ -.7929
	(constant)	-.4199			
	physar			<u>-.3362</u>	
	physanr			0.0151	

Ev = .2425, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

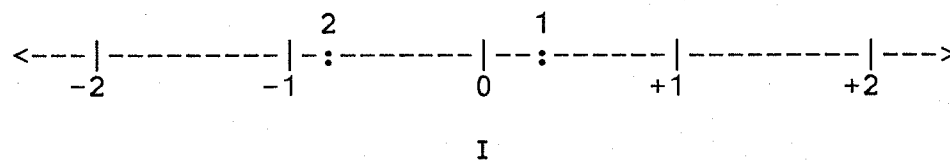
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.5d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	76 (87.4%)	11 (12.6%)
LR+	33	16 (48.5%)	17 (51.5%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 77.5%

Tau = .5500



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(2,117) = 14.186$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.5: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.6

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Sexual arousal Analysis
#2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.6a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	100	0.4376	24.983	1	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.6b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	srnrdif	0.9296	1.0000	<u>1.0000</u>	LR- -.2973
	(constant)	0.8961			LR+ .7837
	prnrdif			<u>0.4228</u>	

Ev = .2369, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

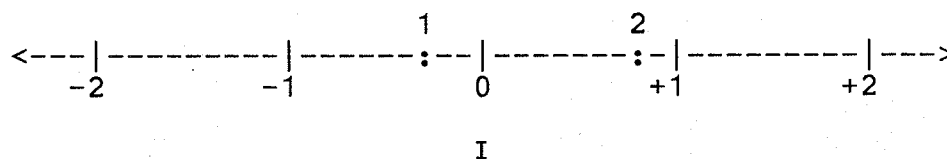
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.6d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	64 (73.6%)	23 (26.4%)
LR+	33	9 (27.3%)	24 (72.7%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 73.33%

Tau = .4667



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(1,118) = 27.956$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.6: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.7

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Aggression Analysis #1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.7a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.3625	16.206	6	0.0127

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.7b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	punish	-.6701	-.8418	<u>-.7384</u>	LR- .2376
	angry	-.2594	-.4177	-.2907	LR+ -.6264
	punhurt	0.2186	0.3124	-.0659	
	punhelp	0.3315	0.6662	<u>0.3310</u>	
	rewhelp	-.2547	-.4641	0.1148	
	aroused	0.3379	0.3510	<u>0.3144</u>	
	(constant)	1.9081			
	rewhurt			-.0859	
	reward			0.0594	
	excited			-.0504	

Ev = .1513, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

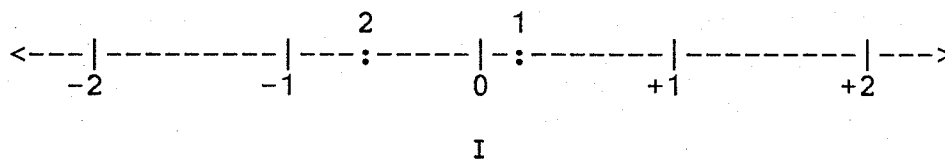
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.7d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	83 (95.4%)	4 (4.6%)
LR+	33	25 (75.8%)	8 (24.2%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 75.83%

Tau = .5167



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(6,113) = 2.8502$, $p = 0.0127$

Figure E.7: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.8

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Aggression Analysis #2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.8a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.3439	14.545	5	0.0125

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.8b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	difpunre	0.4628	0.7747	<u>0.7841</u>	LR- -.2237
	angry	0.2319	0.3735	<u>0.3086</u>	LR+ .5898
	rewhelp	0.2618	0.4771	-.1219	
	punhelp	-.3083	-.6196	<u>-.3515</u>	
	aroused	-.3393	-.3524	<u>-.3379</u>	
	(constant)	-.0592			
	punhurt			0.2772	
	rewhurt			0.2212	
	excited			0.0486	

Ev = .1342, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

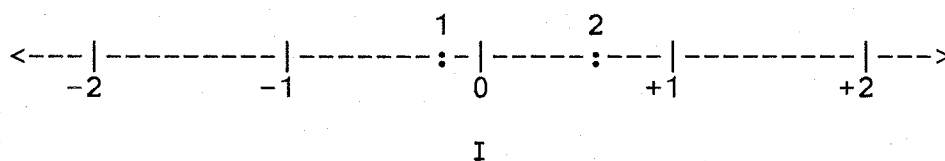
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.8d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	82 (94.3%)	5 (5.7%)
LR+	33	25 (75.8%)	8 (24.2%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 75.00%

Tau = .5000



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(5,114) = 3.0599$, $p = 0.0125$

Figure E.8: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.9

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Attitude-Perception
Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.9a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.6757	69.827	7	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.9b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	0.8964	0.6881	<u>0.6085</u>	LR- -.5598
	wberaped	0.9374	0.5636	<u>0.6327</u>	LR+ 1.4758
	pain	-.2135	-.2688	-.1875	
	aiv	0.4544	0.4088	<u>0.4302</u>	
	rma	-.2503	-.2067	0.1132	
	sc	-.5356	-.4766	0.0185	
	srs	0.3866	0.4385	0.0697	
	(constant)	-3.8506			
	wpleasur			0.2168	
	wwilling			-.2099	
	asb			0.1731	
	trauma			-.1051	

Ev = .8401, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

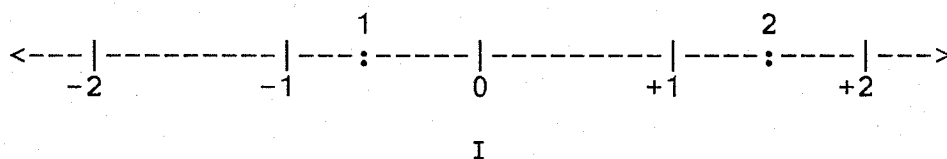
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.9d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	85 (97.7%)	2 (2.3%)
LR+	33	11 (33.3%)	22 (66.7%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 89.17%

Tau = .7833



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(7,112) = 13.442$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.9: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.10

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Attitude-Sexual arousal
Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.10a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	100	0.6982	76.532	7	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.10b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	-.7256	-.5570	<u>-.5719</u>	LR- .5956
	wberaped	-.9657	-.5806	<u>-.5947</u>	LR+ -1.5703
	aiv	-.3238	-.2913	<u>-.4043</u>	
	rma	0.2258	0.1864	-.1063	
	sc	0.5818	0.5177	-.0173	
	srs	-.3414	-.3873	-.0655	
	srnr dif	-.4120	-.4445	<u>-.4991</u>	
	(constant)	3.1094			
	prnr dif			-.2546	
	asb			-.0559	

Ev = .9511, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

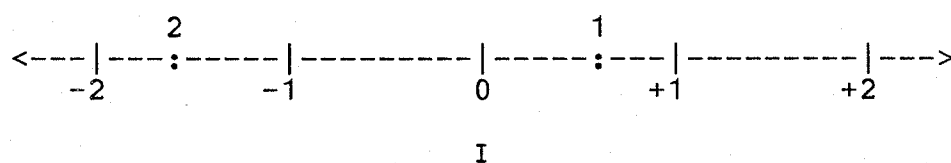
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.10d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	84 (96.6%)	3 (3.4%)
LR+	33	7 (21.2%)	26 (78.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 91.67%

Tau = .8333



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(7,112) = 15.218$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.10: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.11

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Attitude-Aggression
Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.11a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.7229	83.242	10	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.11b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrappenc	1.0043	0.7812	<u>0.4912</u>	LR- - .6582
	wberaped	0.9778	0.6044	<u>0.4935</u>	LR+ 1.6361
	aiv	0.4639	0.4164	<u>0.3607</u>	
	rma	-.3858	-.3182	0.0767	
	srs	0.3528	0.4011	0.0325	
	sc	-.7305	-.6484	-.0048	
	difpunre	0.3055	0.5072	0.2790	
	angry	0.3247	0.5185	0.1132	
	punhurt	-.3055	-.4345	0.0091	
	excited	-.1649	-.2614	0.0801	
	(constant)	-3.7378			
	rewhurt			0.1258	
	punhelp			-.1170	
	asb			0.1012	
	aroused			-.0846	
	rewhelp			-.0724	

Ev = 1.0949, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

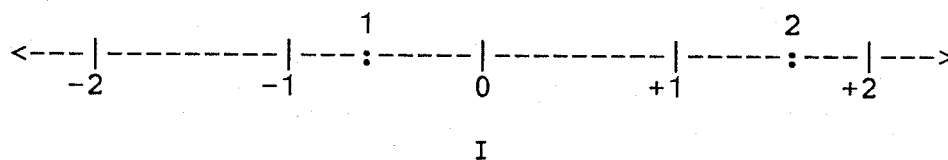
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.11d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	83 (95.4%)	4 (4.6%)
LR+	33	7 (21.2%)	26 (78.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 90.80%

Tau = .8167



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(10,109) = 12.153$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.11: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.12

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Perception-Sexual
arousal Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.12a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.5189	37.821	4	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.12b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	trauma	0.3727	0.4791	-.0904	LR- -.3819
	pain	-.3429	-.4353	<u>-.3459</u>	LR+ .9492
	wwilling	-.3543	-.5773	<u>-.3892</u>	
	srnr dif	0.8399	0.9199	<u>0.7262</u>	
	(constant)	1.6257			
	wpleasur			<u>0.3633</u>	
	prnr dif			0.2854	

Ev = .3685, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

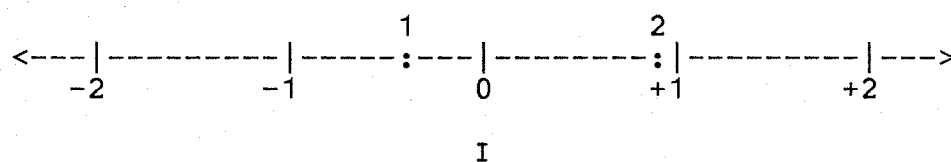
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.12d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	77 (88.5%)	10 (11.5%)
LR+	33	16 (48.5%)	17 (51.5%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 78.3%

Tau = .5667



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(4,115) = 10.779$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.12: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.13

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Perception-Aggression
Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.13a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.4932	32.227	8	0.0001

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.13b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	willing	0.3423	0.5577	<u>0.4168</u>	LR- .3566
	trauma	-.4695	-.6036	0.0968	LR+ -.8864
	pain	0.4969	0.6307	<u>0.3705</u>	
	difpunre	-.3738	-.6206	<u>-.5150</u>	
	angry	-.2120	-.3386	-.2089	
	punhelp	0.3970	0.7919	0.2164	
	rewhelp	-.2737	-.4965	0.0479	
	aroused	0.2851	0.2949	0.1844	
	(constant)	-1.1499			
	wpleasur			<u>-.3578</u>	
	punhurt			-.1782	
	rewhurt			-.1212	
	excited			-.0584	

Ev = .3214, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

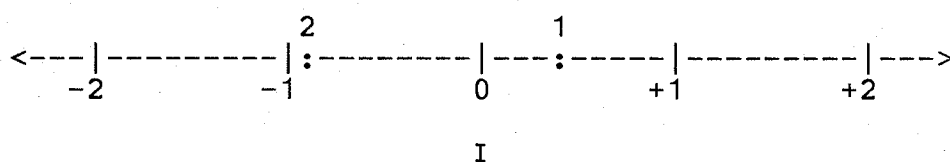
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.13d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	75 (86.2%)	12 (13.8%)
LR+	33	20 (60.6%)	13 (39.4%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 73.3%

Tau = .4667



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(8,111) = 9.5395$, $p = 0.0001$

Figure E.13: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.14

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Sexual
arousal-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.14a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.4656	28.653	3	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.14b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	srnrdif	-.7730	-.8467	<u>-.8379</u>	LR- .3309
	difpunre	-.3208	-.5325	<u>-.5549</u>	LR+ -.8226
	punhurt	0.1968	0.2799	-.0180	
	(constant)	-1.0165			
	prnrdif			<u>-.3049</u>	
	aroused			0.1762	
	rewhelp			0.1762	
	rewhurt			-.1049	
	excited			-.0731	
	punhelp			0.0684	
	angry			-.0492	

Ev = .2768, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

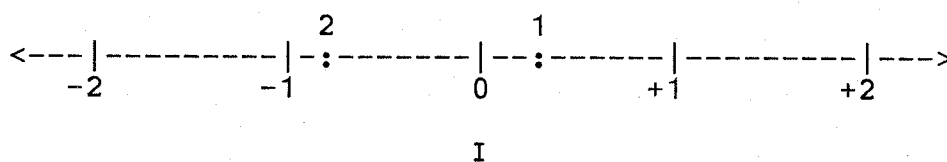
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.14d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	75 (86.2%)	12 (13.8%)
LR+	33	13 (39.4%)	20 (60.6%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 79.20%

Tau = .5833



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(3,116) = 10.886, p = 0.0000$

Figure E.14: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.15

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape:
Attitude-Perception-Sexual arousal Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.15a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.7127	80.859	8	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.15b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrapenc	-.7324	-.5622	<u>-.5489</u>	LR- .6206
	wberaped	-.8910	-.5357	<u>-.5707</u>	LR+ -1.6361
	pain	0.2319	0.2921	0.1691	
	aiv	-.3306	-.2974	<u>-.3881</u>	
	rma	0.2118	0.1748	-.1021	
	sc	0.6247	0.5559	-.0167	
	srs	-.3898	-.4421	-.0629	
	srnr dif	-.4261	-.4597	<u>-.4790</u>	
	(constant)	2.3459			
	prnr dif			-.2186	
	wpleasur			-.1607	
	wwilling			0.1347	
	trauma			0.1187	
	asb			-.0378	

Ev = 1.0326, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

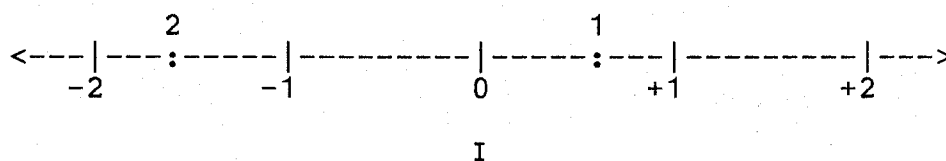
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.15d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	84 (96.6%)	3 (3.4%)
LR+	33	3 (9.1%)	30 (90.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 95.00%

Tau = .9000



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(8,111) = 14.327$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.15: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.16

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape:
Attitude-Perception-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.16a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.7569	96.881	12	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.16b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrapenc	1.0754	0.8364	<u>0.4446</u>	LR- -.7285
	wberaped	0.8989	0.5557	<u>0.4458</u>	LR+ 1.8109
	trauma	0.2198	0.2826	-.0474	
	pain	-.4598	-.5837	-.1813	
	aiv	0.3981	0.3574	<u>0.3259</u>	
	rma	-.4527	-.3733	0.0693	
	srs	0.4854	0.5518	0.0293	
	sc	-.7504	-.6659	-.0044	
	difpunre	0.3561	0.5912	0.2521	
	angry	0.3283	0.5243	0.1023	
	punhurt	-.2651	-.3769	0.0083	
	excited	-.1863	-.2953	0.0724	
	(constant)	-3.2446			
	wpleasur			0.1865	
	wwilling			-.1229	
	asb			0.1199	
	rewhurt			0.1082	
	aroused			-.0787	
	rewhelp			-.0692	
	punhelp			-.0413	

Ev = 1.3413, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

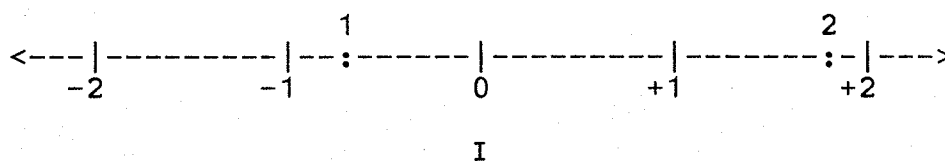
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.16d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	84 (96.6%)	3 (3.4%)
LR+	33	3 (9.1%)	30 (90.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 95.00%

Tau = .9000



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(12,107) = 12.184$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.16: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.17

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Attitude-Sexual
arousal-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.17a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.7386	90.209	11	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.17b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function Variables		Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	0.8974	0.6980	<u>0.4699</u>	LR- -.6893
	wberaped	0.9180	0.5674	<u>0.4712</u>	LR+ 1.7133
	aiv	0.4097	0.3678	<u>0.3445</u>	
	rma	-.3493	-.2880	0.0733	
	srs	0.3329	0.3785	0.0310	
	sc	-.7767	-.6893	-.0046	
	srnrdif	0.2939	0.3220	<u>0.4023</u>	
	difpunre	0.2822	0.4686	0.2665	
	angry	0.2978	0.4756	0.1081	
	punhurt	-.3259	-.4636	0.0086	
	excited	-.1465	-.2322	-.0765	
	(constant)	-2.7469			
	prnrdif			0.1349	
	rewhurt			0.1303	
	punhelp			-.1192	
	aroused			-.1171	
	rewhelp			-.0765	
	asb			0.0111	

Ev = 1.2006, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

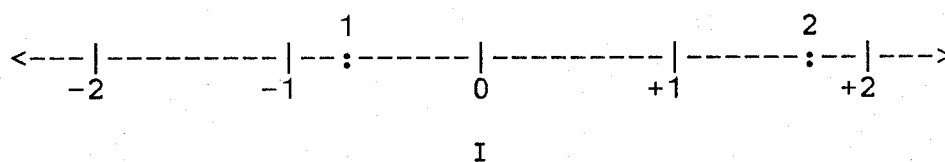
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.17d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	82 (94.3%)	5 (5.7%)
LR+	33	6 (18.2%)	27 (81.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 90.8%

Tau = .8167



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(11,109) = 12.006$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.17: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.18

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape: Perception-Sexual
arousal-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.18a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	100	0.6193	55.526	10	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.18b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	trauma	0.4979	0.6401	-.0696	LR- -.4961
	pain	-.4628	-.5875	-.2663	LR+ 1.2334
	wwilling	-.3217	-.5242	-.2995	
	prnrdif	0.0039	0.1812	<u>0.3099</u>	
	srnrdif	0.6042	0.6619	<u>0.5589</u>	
	difpunre	0.3056	0.5073	<u>0.3702</u>	
	angry	0.1262	0.2015	0.1502	
	punhurt	-.2162	-.3075	0.0120	
	punhelp	-.3406	-.6793	-.1556	
	rewhelp	0.2408	0.4368	-.0344	
	(constant)	1.6467			
	wpleasur			0.2422	
	rewhurt			0.0540	
	excited			0.0272	
	aroused			-.0187	

Ev = .6221, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

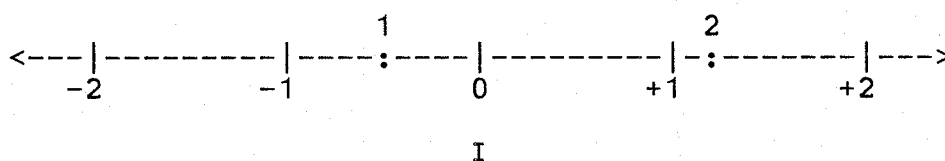
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.18d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	76 (87.4%)	11 (12.6%)
LR+	33	8 (24.2%)	25 (75.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 84.20%

Tau = .6833



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(10,109) = 6.9050$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.18: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.19

Standard Sample Likelihood of Rape:
Attitude-Perception-Sexual arousal-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table E.19a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.7964	111.14	15	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table E.19b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	1.0156	0.7796	<u>0.4236</u>	LR- -.8042
	wpleasur	-.2719	-.4164	0.1087	LR+ 2.1201
	wberaped	0.9658	0.5806	<u>0.4404</u>	
	wwilling	-.2616	-.4248	-.1540	
	trauma	0.1798	0.2331	-.0422	
	pain	-.4397	-.5537	-.1305	
	aiv	0.2495	0.2244	0.2995	
	rma	-.3737	-.3086	0.0788	
	sc	-.7988	-.7108	0.0128	
	srs	0.5481	0.6215	0.0485	
	srnr dif	0.3661	0.3949	<u>0.3696</u>	
	difpunre	0.3082	0.5160	0.2181	
	angry	0.3020	0.4864	0.0859	
	punhurt	-.2551	-.3646	0.0195	
	excited	-.2418	-.3864	0.0664	
	(constant)	-.7754			
	prnr dif			0.1201	
	rewhurt			0.0866	
	asb			0.0767	
	aroused			-.0693	
	punhelp			-.0440	

rewhelp

-.0401

Ev = 1.7339, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

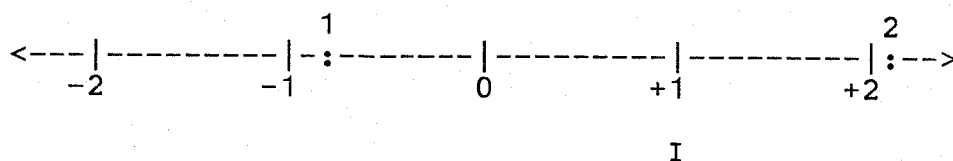
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table E.19d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	86 (98.9%)	1 (1.1%)
LR+	33	2 (6.1%)	31 (93.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 97.5%

Tau = .9500



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(15,104) = 12.022$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure E.19: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE E.20

Standard Sample Means and Statistical Significance for Two
Levels of Likelihood of Rape

Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,119)	p
	LR-	LR+		
mrappenc	2.3218	3.2727	36.711	0.0000
wberaped	1.5287	2.3030	39.688	0.0000
wwilling	3.7011	2.964	4.854	0.0295
trauma	4.0690	3.9091	0.364	0.5476
pain	3.2989	2.8182	3.485	0.0644
rma	2.5977	2.7879	1.269	0.2621
sc	2.7241	2.7576	0.034	0.8544
srs	3.1724	3.3333	0.4827	0.4890
prnrdif	-25.8448	0.0909	7.293	0.0079
difpunre	0.0230	1.0909	9.737	0.0023
punhurt	1.8276	1.9091	0.078	0.7808
rewhurt	1.4138	1.5758	0.831	0.3640
punhelp	4.9080	4.3333	1.956	0.1645
rewhelp	4.9080	4.7273	0.236	0.6284
aiv	3.0000	3.7879	18.348	0.0000
srnrdif	-1.2874	-.1212	27.956	0.0000
asb	3.3793	3.5758	1.259	0.2641
wpleasur	2.1494	2.6364	2.419	0.1225

angry	2.4138	2.8182	1.509	0.2218
aroused	1.4943	1.2121	1.766	0.1865
excited	3.0230	3.3333	0.903	0.3440
sexar	2.3103	2.9091	8.341	0.0046
sexanr	3.5977	3.0303	5.906	0.0166
physar	43.3391	72.1667	7.161	0.0085
physanr	69.1839	72.0757	0.051	0.8215
reward	3.4483	3.1818	1.469	0.2279
punish	3.4713	4.2727	9.738	0.0023

Appendix F

STANDARD SAMPLE ANALYSES WITH THREE LEVEL LIKELIHOOD OF FORCE/RAPE GROUPING VARIABLE

¹³ For comparison purposes tables are numbered and lettered consistent with the analyses reported in the body of the text. Note however that Table c does not exist for these analyses separately. Only one table of means and statistical significance was required as the N and sample composition is consistent across these analyses. The information contained in Table c for previously reported Likelihood of Force/rape analyses can be found in Table F.20 for the analyses reported in this appendix.

TABLE F.1

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Attitude Analysis
#1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.1a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	98.07	0.5878	50.591	4	0.0000
2	1.93	0.1014	1.204	1	0.2627

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.1b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	0.7935	0.6111	<u>0.8043</u>	F-R- -.4202
	wberaped	1.0993	0.6615	<u>0.7657</u>	F+R- -.4844
	(constant)	-3.9646			F+R+ 1.1642
2	mrpenc	-1.0741	-.8272	<u>0.5942</u>	F-R- 0.0857
	wberaped	1.3087	0.7875	<u>-.6432</u>	F+R- -.1648
	(constant)	0.4956			F+R+ -.0059

Ev₁ = .5279, P₁ = .9807

Ev₂ = .0104, P₂ = .0193

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

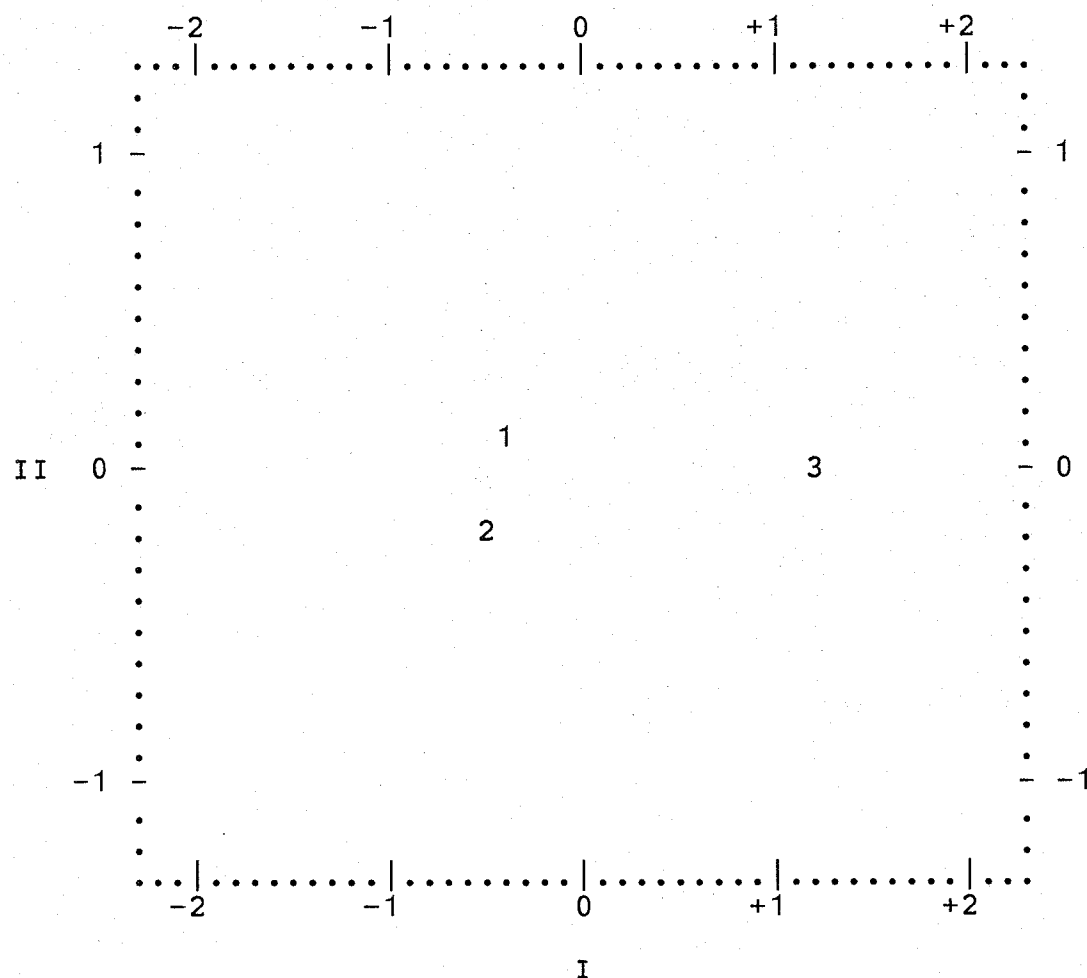
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.1d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	50 (86.2%)	1 (1.7%)	7 (12.1%)
F+R-	29	24 (82.8%)	4 (13.8%)	1 (3.4%)
F+R+	33	14 (42.4%)	0 (0.0%)	19 (57.6%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 60.83%

Tau = .4128



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: $F(2,116)$

Group	1	2
2	0.6412	
	$p=0.5285$	
3	26.26	20.99
	$p=0.0000$	$p=0.0000$

Figure F.1: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.2

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Attitude Analysis
#2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.2a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	82.58	0.4243	28.274	6	0.0001
2	17.42	0.2104	5.2513	2	0.0724

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.2b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	aiv	-1.1544	-1.0291	<u>-.9168</u>	F-R- -.4356
	srs	-.0842	-.0948	-.2753	F+R- -.1239
	sc	0.5163	0.4594	0.0663	F+R+ -.6567
	(constant)	2.5727			
	asb			<u>-.3425</u>	
	rma			-.1012	
2	aiv	0.4551	0.4057	0.2309	F-R- 0.0907
	srs	-1.0051	-1.1321	<u>-.4609</u>	F+R- -.3721
	sc	1.0232	0.9103	<u>0.4224</u>	F+R+ -.3721
	(constant)	-1.0276			
	asb			-.1376	
	rma			0.0353	

Ev₁ = .2195, P₁ = .8258

Ev₂ = .0463, P₂ = .1742

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

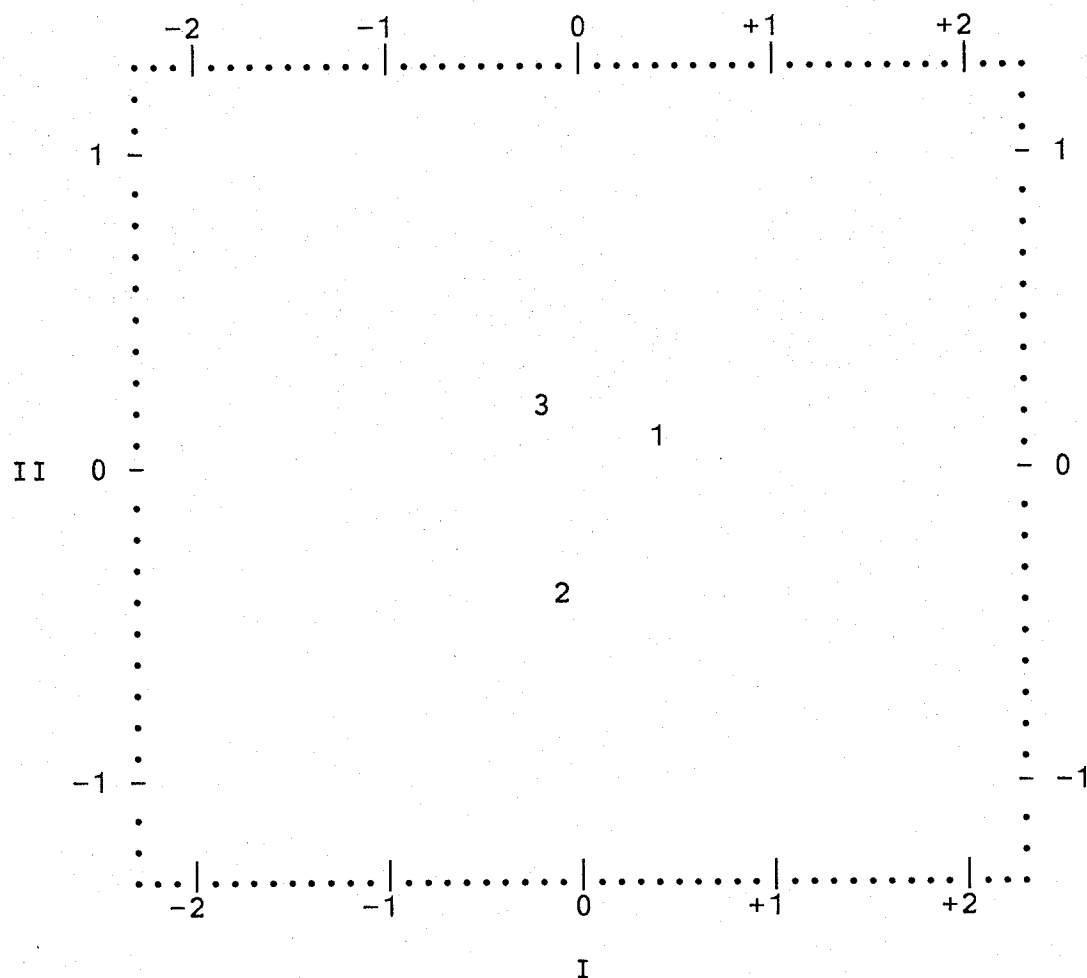
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.2d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	46 (79.3%)	6 (10.3%)	6 (10.3%)
F+R-	29	15 (51.7%)	10 (34.5%)	4 (13.8%)
F+R+	33	14 (42.4%)	5 (15.2%)	14 (42.4%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 58.33%

Tau = .3753



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(3,115)

Group	1	2
2	3.3406	
	p=0.0218	
3	8.2635	2.9077
	p=0.0001	p=0.0377

Figure F.2: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.3

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Attitude Analysis
#3

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.3a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	90.40	0.6672	77.159	10	0.0000
2	9.60	0.2802	9.4013	4	0.0518

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.3b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrappenc	0.8878	0.6837	<u>0.6212</u>	F-R- -.6775
	wberaped	0.8707	0.5239	<u>0.6193</u>	F+R- -.2481
	aiv	0.4962	0.4424	<u>0.4735</u>	F+R+ 1.4088
	sc	-.6535	-.5814	-.0019	
	srs	0.3456	0.3893	0.1032	
	(constant)	-4.7317			
	rma			0.2614	
	asb			0.2380	
2	mrappenc	-.2121	-.1633	0.2198	F-R- .2002
	wberaped	0.9299	0.5596	<u>0.6624</u>	F+R- -.5041
	aiv	-.4105	-.3659	-.2880	F+R+ .0912
	sc	0.8434	0.7504	<u>0.3290</u>	
	srs	-.6056	-.6821	<u>-.4587</u>	
	(constant)	-.1089			
	rma			0.0455	
	asb			-.1754	

Ev₁ = .8025, P₁ = .9040
Ev₂ = .0852, P₂ = .0960

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

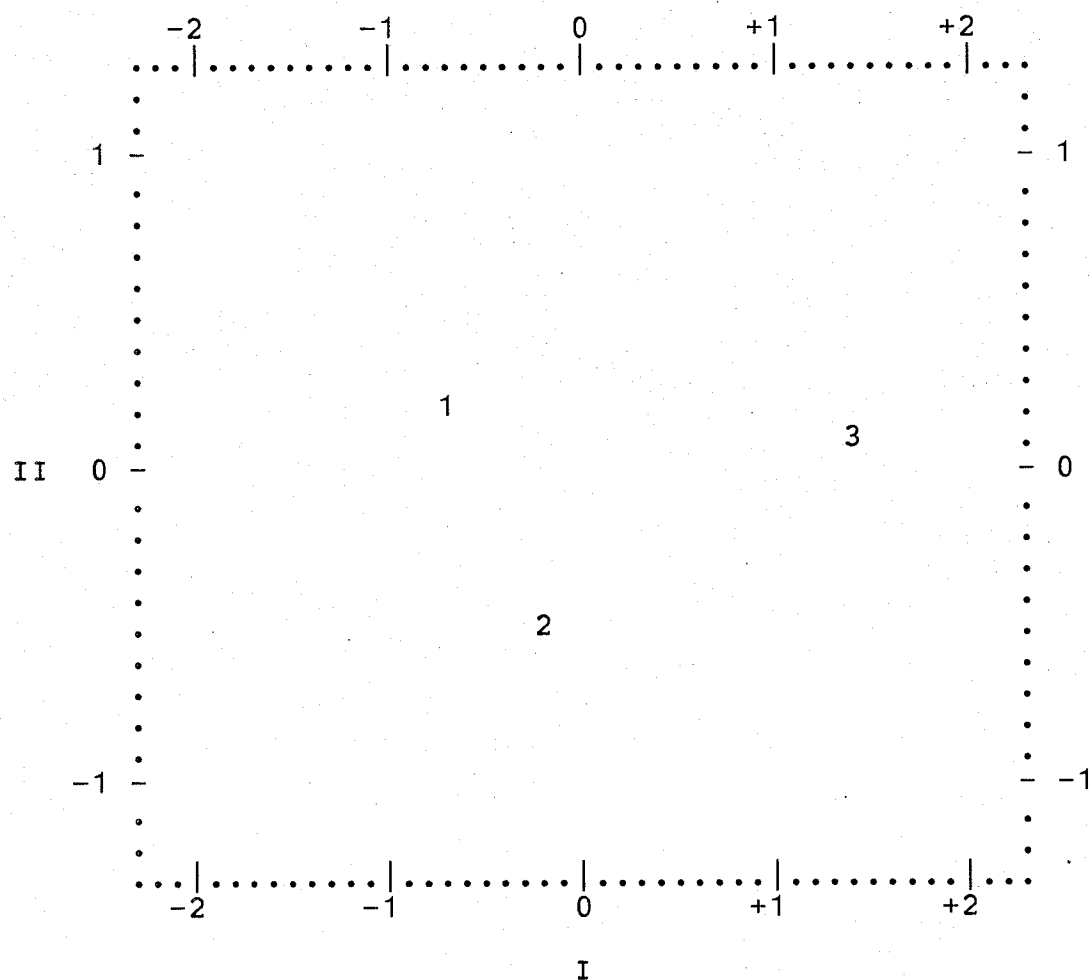
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.3d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	49 (84.5%)	7 (12.1%)	2 (3.4%)
F+R-	29	16 (55.2%)	8 (27.6%)	5 (17.2%)
F+R+	33	4 (12.1%)	3 (9.1%)	26 (78.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 69.17%

Tau = .5377



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(5,113)

Group	1	2
2	2.5406	
	p=0.0322	
3	17.731	9.2414
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure F.3: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.4

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Perception
Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.4a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	57.38	0.2074	8.9312	4	0.0623
2	46.62	0.1798	3.8469	1	0.0504

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.4b

Summary of Discriminant Analysis

Discriminant Weights

Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	trauma	-.0614	-.0787	<u>0.4532</u>	F-R- 0.0859
	wwilling	0.6376	1.0380	<u>0.9977</u>	F+R- 0.2049
	(constant)	-1.9845			F+R+ -.3310
	wpleasur			<u>-.7993</u>	
	pain			<u>0.5333</u>	
2	trauma	0.9068	1.1618	<u>0.8914</u>	F-R- -.1712
	wwilling	-.3242	-.5278	0.0676	F+R- 0.0668
	(constant)	-2.5153			F+R+ 0.0668
	wpleasur			-.2188	
	pain			<u>0.4075</u>	

Ev₁ = .0449, P₁ = .5738

Ev₂ = .0334, P₂ = .4262

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

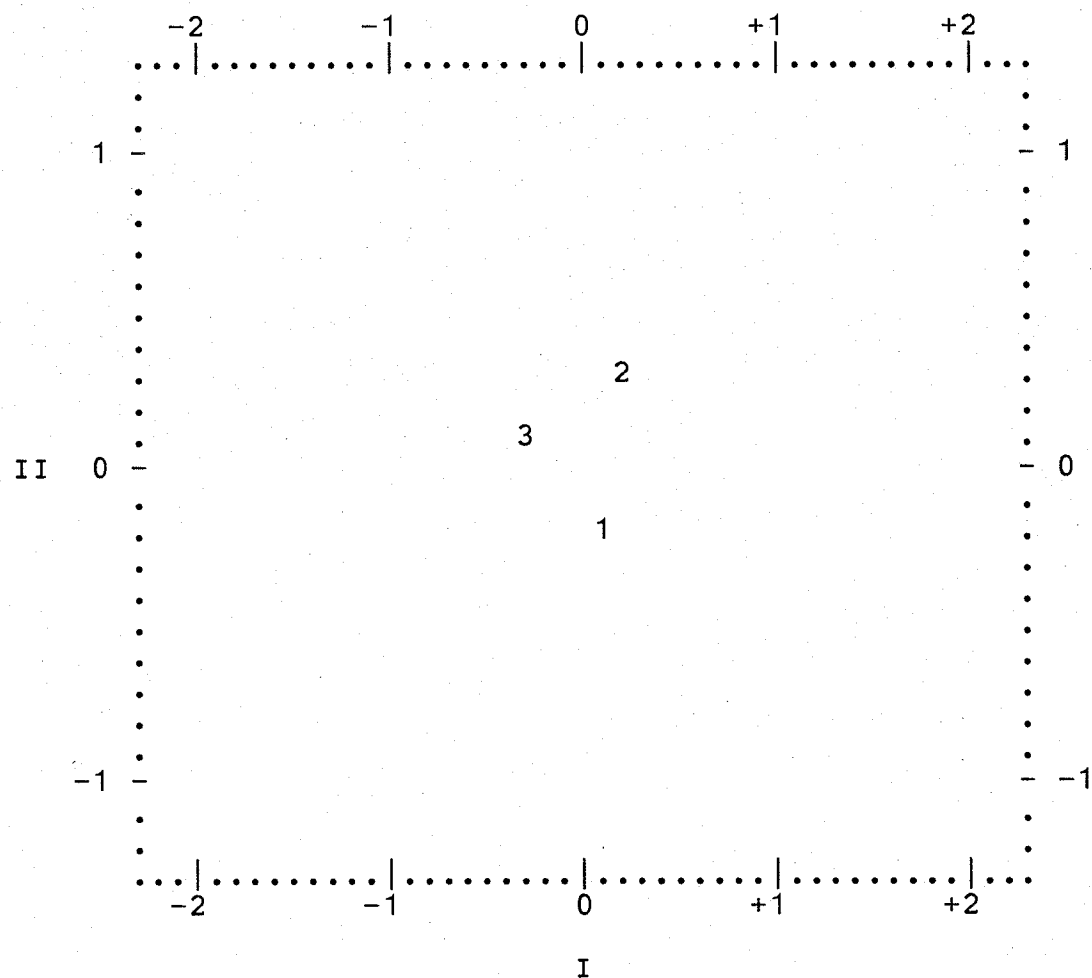
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.4d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	54 (93.1%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (6.9%)
F+R-	29	28 (96.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.4%)
F+R+	33	24 (72.7%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (27.3%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 52.50%

Tau = .2879



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: $F(2,116)$

Group	1	2
2	1.9718	
	$p=0.1438$	
3	2.4033	2.5024
	$p=0.0949$	$p=0.0863$

Figure F.4: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.5

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Sexual arousal
Analysis #1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.5a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	72.82	0.4970	46.308	6	0.0000
2	27.18	0.3303	13.398	2	0.0012

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.5b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	sexar	-.4613	-.4617	-.1911	F-R- .0089
	sexanr	0.8664	0.9401	<u>0.6840</u>	F+R- .8309
	physar	-.0090	-.4684	<u>-.5737</u>	F+R+ -.7458
	(constant)	-1.3761			
	physanr			-.1365	
2	sexar	1.1273	1.1281	<u>0.8900</u>	F-R- -.3572
	sexanr	-.0934	-.1013	<u>0.4004</u>	F+R- .3419
	physar	-.0096	-.4966	-.0736	F+R+ .3273
	(constant)	-1.9768			
	physanr			-.0685	

Ev₁ = .3280, P₁ = .7282

Ev₂ = .1224, P₂ = .2718

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

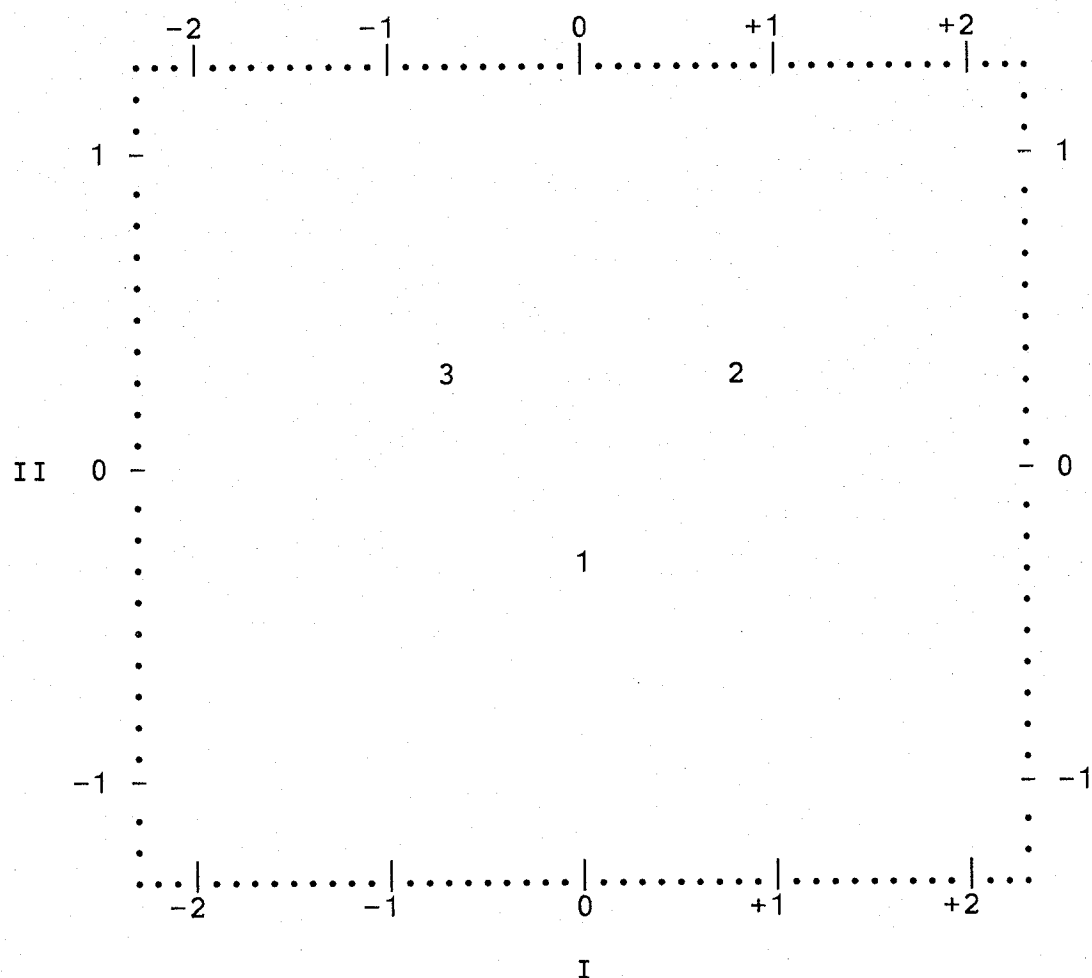
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.5d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	41 (70.7%)	6 (10.3%)	11 (19.0%)
F+R-	29	14 (48.3%)	10 (34.5%)	5 (17.2%)
F+R+	33	11 (33.3%)	1 (3.0%)	21 (63.6%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 60.00%

Tau = .4003



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(3,115)

Group	1	2
2	7.3755	
	p=0.0001	
3	7.1538	12.573
	p=0.0002	p=0.0000

Figure F.5: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.6

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Sexual arousal
Analysis #2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.6a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.4630	26.234	2	0.0000
2	0.12	0.0103	0.0319	1	0.8258

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.6b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	srnrdif	0.9363	1.0000	<u>1.0000</u>	F-R- -.1604
	(constant)	0.9051			F+R- -.5801
	prnrdif			<u>0.4142</u>	F+R+ .7916

Ev₁ = .2729, P₁ = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

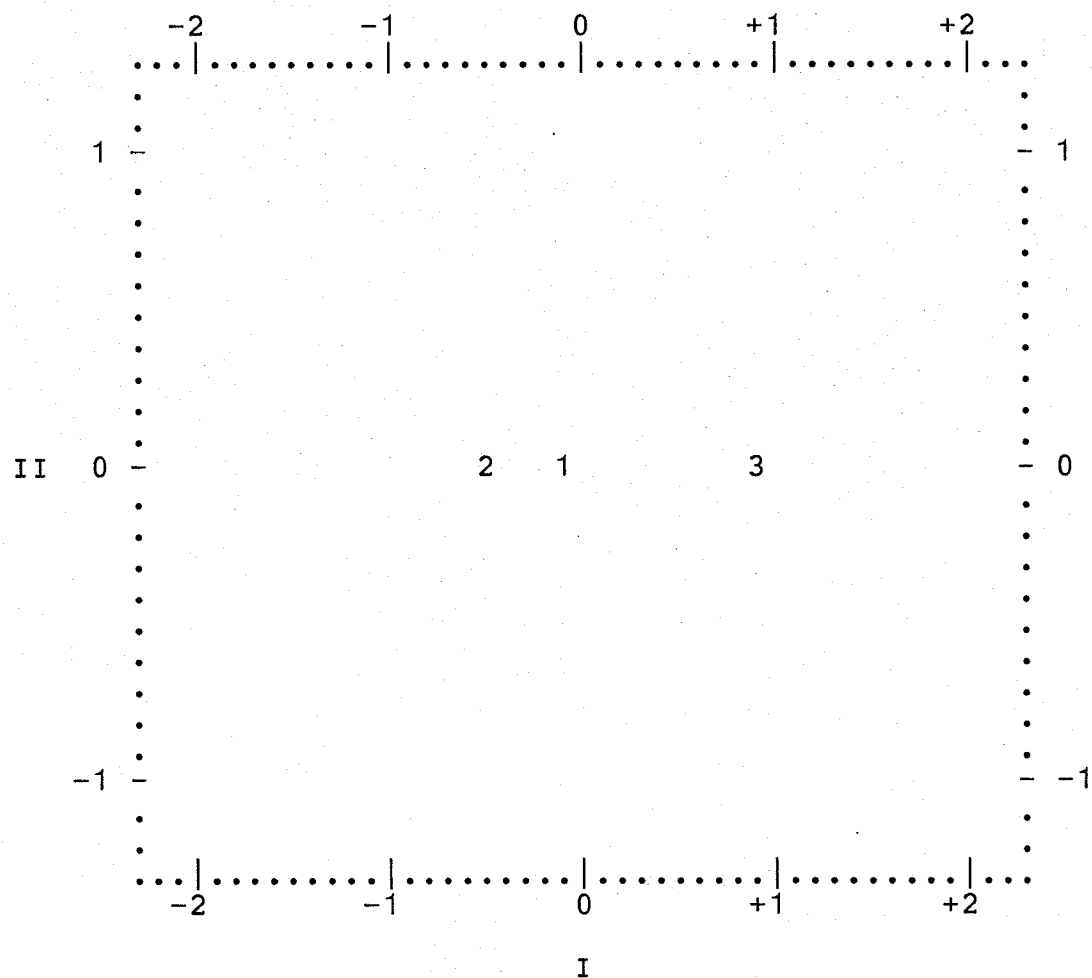
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.6d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	40 (69.0%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (31.0%)
F+R-	29	24 (82.8%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (17.2%)
F+R+	33	9 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	24 (72.7%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 53.33%

Tau = .3003



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(3,115)

Group	1	2
2	3.4063	
	p=0.0675	
3	19.063	29.045
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure F.6: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.7

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Aggression
Analysis #1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.7a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	67.52	0.3795	26.713	12	0.0085
2	32.48	0.2736	8.9103	5	0.1127

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.7b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	reward	-.4469	-.4781	<u>-.4259</u>	F-R- -.4072
	punish	0.5475	0.6880	<u>0.6786</u>	F+R- 0.2412
	punhurt	0.1375	0.1938	<u>0.3527</u>	F+R+ 0.5038
	punhelp	-.4009	-.8079	<u>-.3281</u>	
	rewhurt	-.1858	-.1621	0.1945	
	rewhelp	0.4120	0.7518	0.0367	
	(constant)	-.5938			
	excited			0.0689	
	aroused			-.0422	
	angry			-.0306	
2	reward	0.2407	0.2575	0.1161	F-R- 0.0675
	punish	0.3924	0.4931	<u>0.4112</u>	F+R- -.4686
	punhurt	-.8332	-1.1743	<u>-.4633</u>	F+R+ 0.2931
	punhelp	-.0660	-.1330	-.1415	
	rewhurt	0.9302	0.8118	0.1247	
	punhelp	-.1837	-.3352	<u>-.3081</u>	
	(constant)	-.8700			
	excited			-.0329	
	aroused			-.0034	
	angry			0.0039	

Ev₁ = .1682, P₁ = .6752
Ev₂ = .0809, P₂ = .3248

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

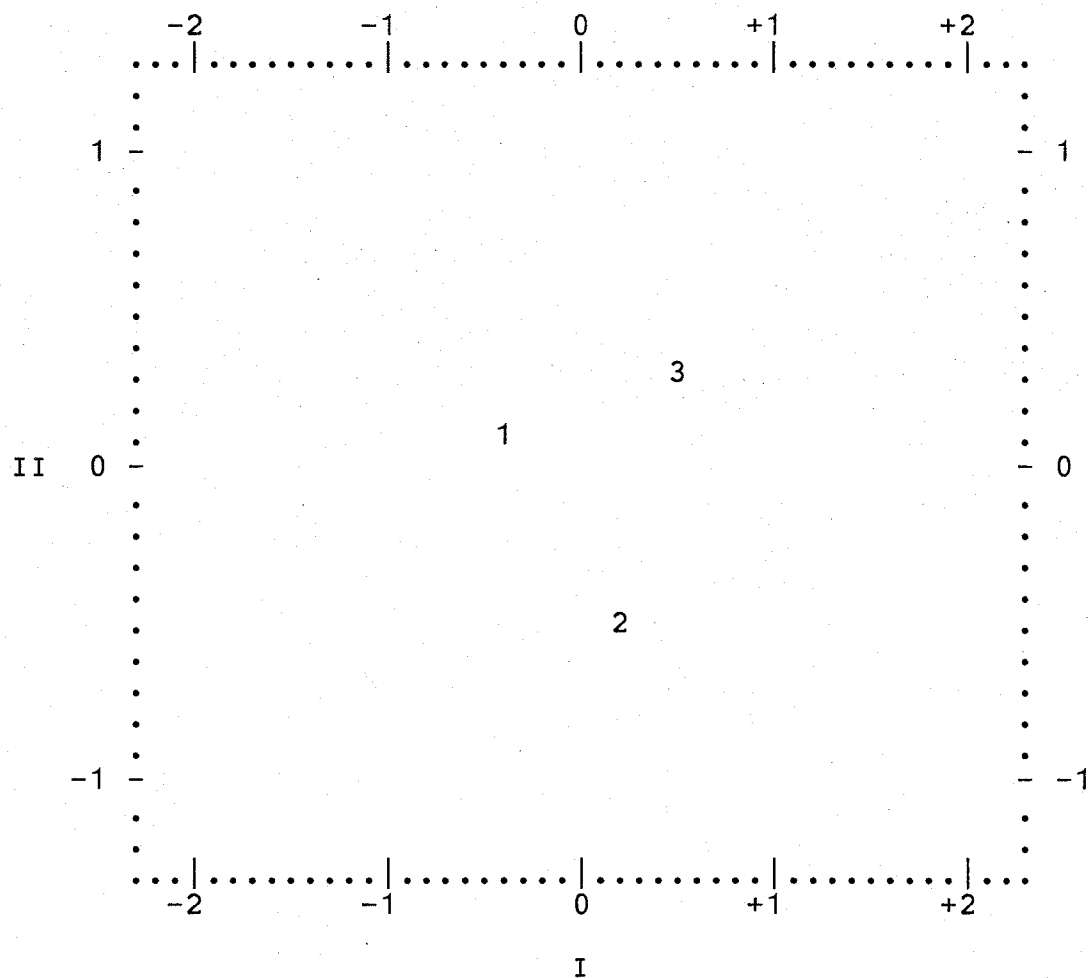
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.7d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	42 (72.4%)	3 (5.2%)	13 (22.4%)
F+R-	29	14 (48.3%)	7 (24.1%)	8 (27.6%)
F+R+	33	20 (60.6%)	2 (6.1%)	11 (33.3%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 50.00%

Tau = .2504



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(6,112)

Group	1	2
2	2.1836 p=0.0497	
3	2.9561 p=0.0102	1.5988 p=0.1540

Figure F.7: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.8

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Aggression
Analysis #2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.8a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	70.65	0.3237	18.346	6	0.0054
2	29.35	0.2153	5.507	2	0.0637

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.8b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>				
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc	
1	difpunre	0.5592	0.9289	<u>0.9388</u>	F-R-	-.3417
	rewhurt	-.3532	-.3083	0.2304	F+R-	0.2160
	punhurt	0.3261	0.4595	<u>0.4329</u>	F+R+	0.4107
	(constant)	-.2652				
	excited			0.1893		
	rewhelp			-.1514		
	aroused			-.0654		
	angry			0.0114		
	punhelp			-.1354		
2	difpunre	0.2125	0.3529	<u>0.3435</u>	F-R-	0.0465
	rewhurt	1.0400	0.9076	0.1704	F+R-	-.3597
	punhurt	-.8857	-1.2483	<u>-.5801</u>	F+R+	0.2343
	(constant)	0.0546				
	excited			-.0116		
	rewhelp			0.0769		
	aroused			0.0143		
	angry			0.0091		
	punhelp			0.2255		

Ev₁ = .1170, P₁ = .7065
Ev₂ = .0486, P₂ = .2935

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

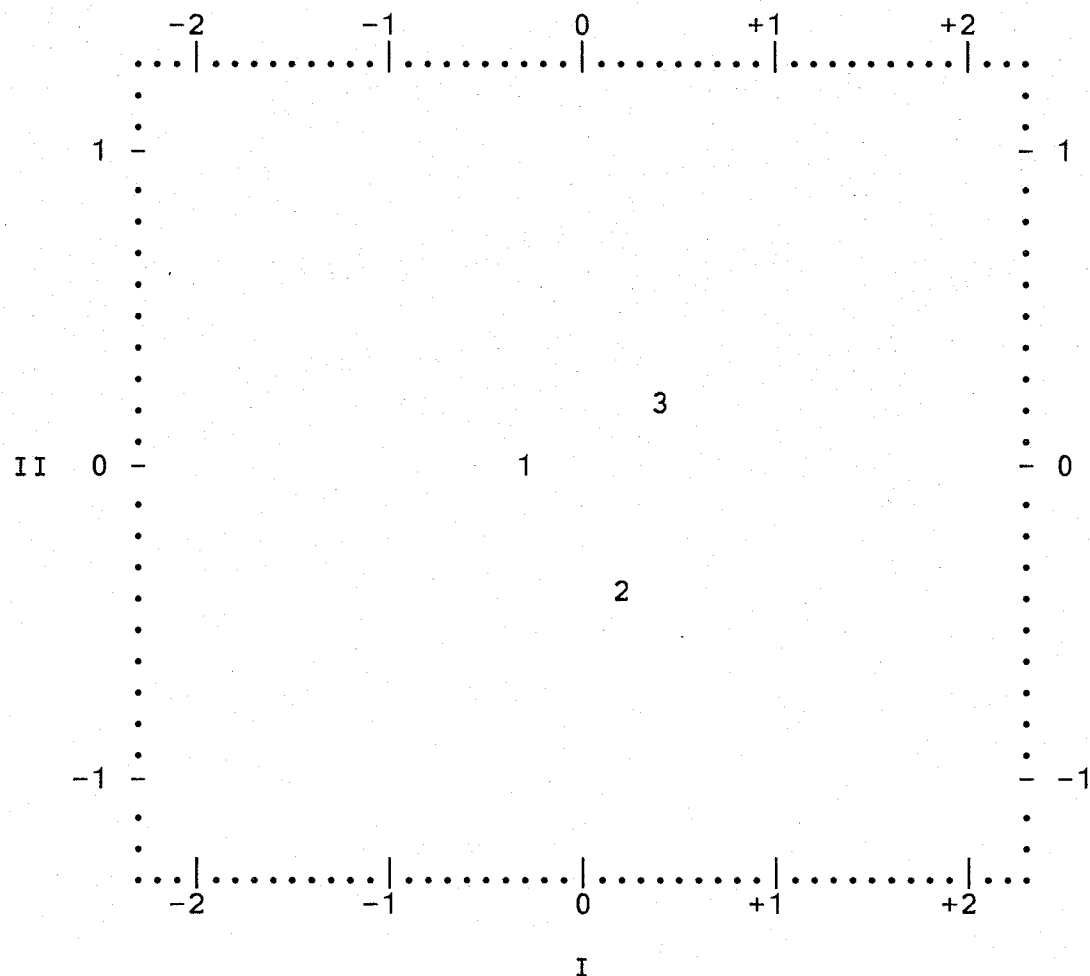
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.8d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	51 (87.9%)	1 (1.7%)	6 (10.3%)
F+R-	29	17 (58.6%)	4 (13.8%)	8 (27.6%)
F+R+	33	25 (75.8%)	2 (6.1%)	6 (18.6%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 50.83%

Tau = .2629



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: $F(3, 115)$

Group	1	2
2	3.1056 $p=0.0329$	
3	4.1446 $p=0.0079$	1.9760 $p=0.1215$

Figure F.8: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.9

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape:
Attitude-Perception Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.9a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	88.22	0.6794	82.938	14	0.0000
2	11.78	0.3205	12.355	6	0.0545

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.9b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	0.9078	0.6992	<u>0.6017</u>	F-R- -.6934
	wberaped	0.7916	0.4763	<u>0.6014</u>	F+R- -.2735
	trauma	0.0695	0.0890	-.0239	F+R+ 1.4591
	pain	-.2432	-.3059	-.1624	
	aiv	0.4960	0.4422	<u>0.4571</u>	
	sc	-.6681	-.5944	-.0008	
	srs	0.3854	0.4341	0.0983	
	(constant)	-4.2425			
	rma			0.2649	
	wpleasur			0.2072	
	wwilling			-.1851	
	asb			0.2372	
2	mrpenc	-.2712	-.2089	0.1720	F-R- 0.2347
	wberaped	0.8888	0.5348	<u>0.5539</u>	F+R- -.5833
	trauma	-.4552	-.5832	<u>-.5552</u>	F+R+ 0.1000
	pain	0.1025	0.1289	<u>-.4017</u>	
	aiv	-.3265	-.2911	-.2618	
	sc	0.6593	0.5865	0.2838	
	srs	-.5010	-.5644	<u>-.3986</u>	
	(constant)	1.5203			
	rma			-.0594	

wpleasur	0.2646
wwilling	-.2612
asb	-.2598

Ev₁ = .8573, P₁ = .8822

Ev₂ = .1145, P₂ = .1178

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

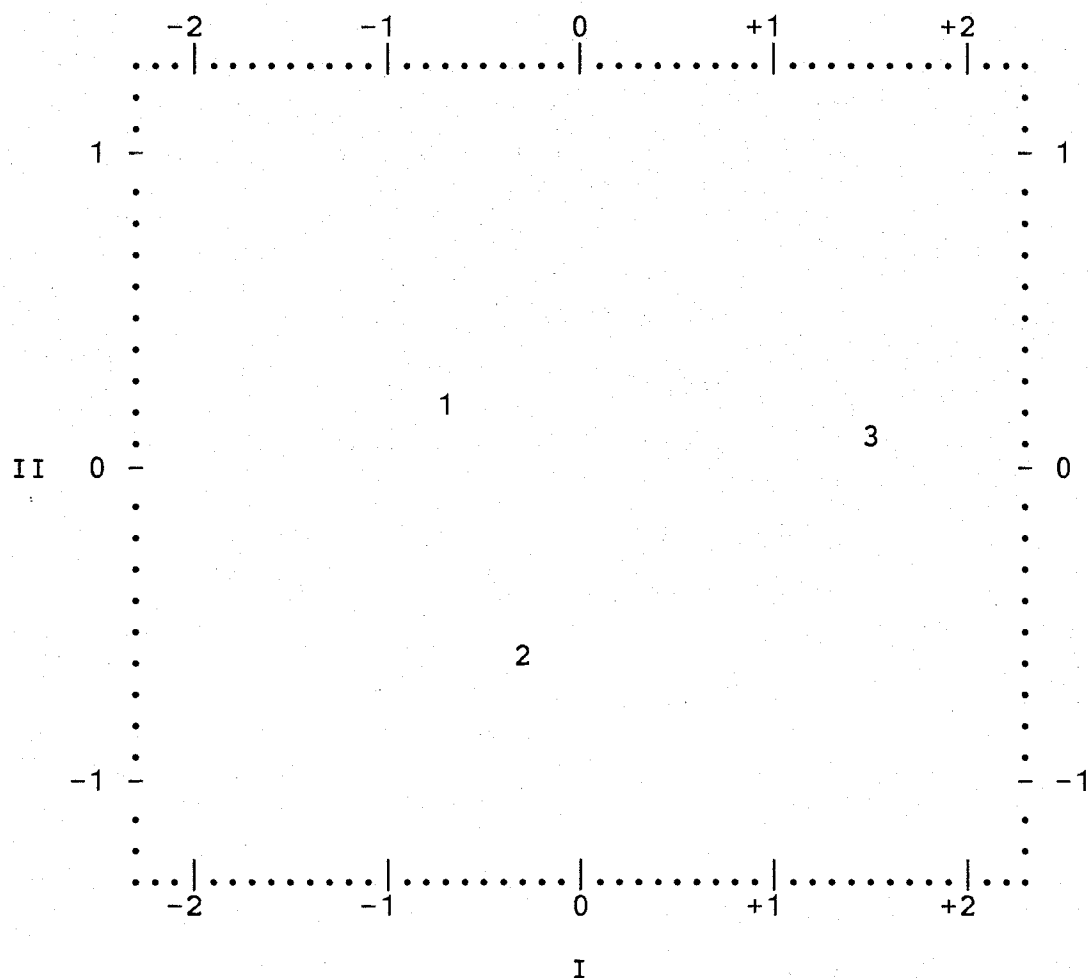
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.9d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	48 (82.8%)	8 (13.8%)	2 (3.4%)
F+R-	29	16 (55.2%)	9 (31.0%)	4 (13.8%)
F+R+	33	2 (6.1%)	1 (3.0%)	30 (90.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 72.54%

Tau = .5877



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(7,111)

Group	1	2
2	2.2155 p=0.0381	
3	13.259 p=0.0000	7.2564 p=0.0000

Figure F.9: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.10

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Attitude-Sexual
arousal Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.10a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	86.16	0.6952	91.646	12	0.0000
2	13.84	0.3614	16.027	5	0.0068

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.10b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>				
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc	
1	mrpenc	-.7182	-.5531	<u>-.5791</u>	F-R-	0.6436
	wberaped	-.8940	-.5379	<u>-.5939</u>	F+R-	0.4729
	aiv	-.3495	-.3116	<u>-.4244</u>	F+R+	-1.5468
	sc	0.6621	0.5891	-.0105		
	srs	-.3097	-.3489	-.0777		
	srnr dif	-.3904	-.4169	<u>-.4965</u>		
	(constant)	3.3459				
	prnr dif			-.2741		
	rma			-.2358		
	asb			-.1012		
2	mrpenc	0.5499	0.4235	0.0138	F-R-	-.3001
	wberaped	-.5356	-.3223	<u>-.3175</u>	F+R-	0.6509
	aiv	0.5882	0.5244	<u>0.3509</u>	F+R+	-.0446
	sc	-.6752	-.6008	-.2464		
	srs	0.5290	0.5959	<u>0.3723</u>		
	srnr dif	-.5966	-.6371	<u>-.5305</u>		
	(constant)	-2.8126				
	prnr dif			-.0786		
	rma			0.0503		
	asb			<u>0.3688</u>		

Ev₁ = .9356, P₁ = .8616
Ev₂ = .1502, P₂ = .1384

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

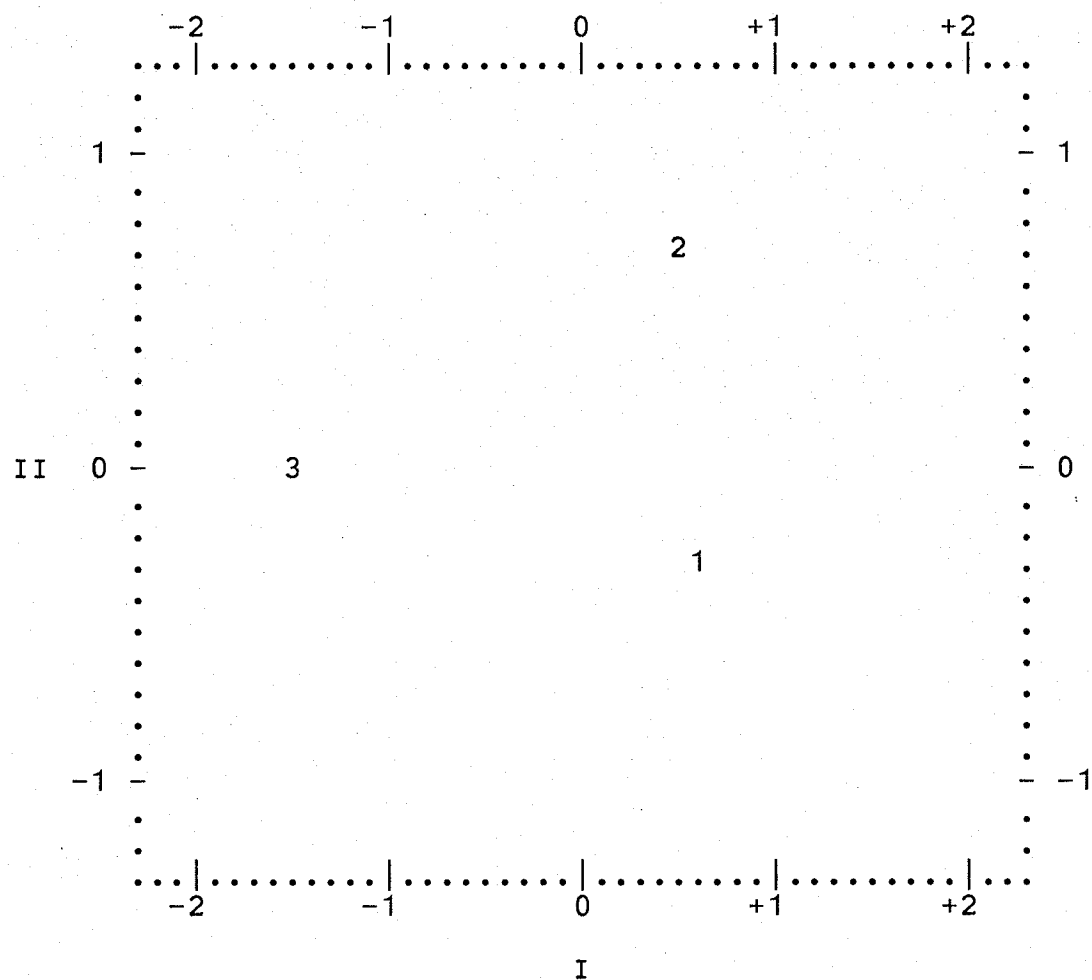
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.10d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	49 (84.5%)	5 (8.6%)	4 (6.9%)
F+R-	29	15 (51.7%)	8 (26.6%)	6 (20.7%)
F+R+	33	3 (9.1%)	1 (3.0%)	29 (87.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 71.67%

Tau = .5752



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(6,112)

Group	1	2
2	2.8799	
	p=0.0120	
3	16.320	11.237
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure F.10: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.11

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape:
Attitude-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.11a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	90.71	0.7613	111.83	22	0.0000
2	9.29	0.3517	14.689	10	0.1400

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.11b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>				
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc	
1	mrappenc	1.0457	0.8054	<u>0.4739</u>	F-R-	-.8889
	wberaped	1.0872	0.6543	<u>0.4724</u>	F+R-	-.3226
	aiv	0.4374	0.3899	<u>0.3614</u>	F+R+	1.8458
	rma	-.3764	-.3118	0.0938		
	srs	0.5031	0.5667	0.0789		
	sc	-.8401	-.7474	-.0016		
	difpunre	0.3247	0.5394	0.2689		
	angry	0.3295	0.5328	0.0988		
	punhurt	-.1658	-.2337	0.0542		
	rewhurt	-.1619	-.1414	0.0741		
	excited	-.1823	-.2924	0.0782		
	(constant)	-4.1522				
	asb			0.1529		
	aroused			-.0906		
	punhelp			-.1247		
	rewhelp			-.0879		
2	mrappenc	0.0680	0.0524	0.1726	F-R-	.2573
	wberaped	0.6037	0.3633	<u>0.5164</u>	F+R-	-.6490
	aiv	-.2092	-.1865	-.2224	F+R+	.1181
	rma	-.1586	-.1314	-.0562		
	srs	-.4154	-.4679	<u>-.3561</u>		

sc	0.6906	0.6145	0.2556
difpunre	-.1481	-.2459	-.2558
angry	-.0258	-.0418	-.0089
punhurt	-.5400	-.7611	<u>-.4925</u>
rewhurt	0.5974	0.5213	-.0191
excited	-.0474	-.0760	-.0342
(constant)	-.2982		
asb			-.1398
aroused			0.0147
punhelp			0.1400
rewhelp			0.0969

Ev₁ = 1.3784, P₁ = .9071

Ev₂ = .1412, P₂ = .0929

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

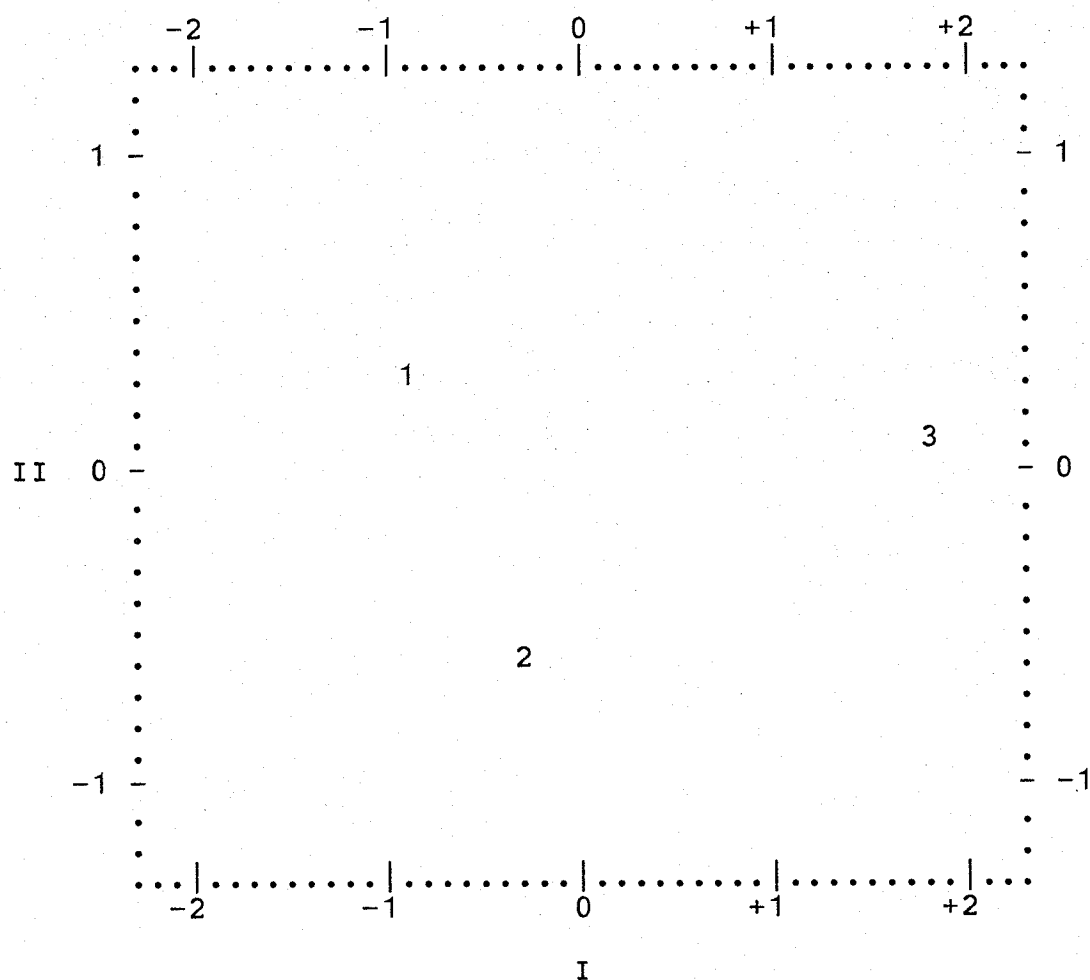
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.11d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	49 (84.5%)	7 (12.1%)	2 (3.4%)
F+R-	29	17 (58.6%)	9 (31.0%)	3 (10.3%)
F+R+	33	5 (15.2%)	3 (9.1%)	25 (75.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 69.17%

Tau = .5377



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(11,107)

Group	1	2
2	1.8356 p=0.0567	
3	13.111 p=0.0000	6.7892 p=0.0000

Figure F.11: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.12

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Perception-Sexual
arousal Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.12a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	91.92	0.5249	41.209	6	0.0000
2	8.08	0.1799	3.8160	2	0.1484

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.12b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	trauma	0.0933	0.1196	-.1724	F-R- -.2123
	wwilling	-.3665	-.5967	<u>-.3436</u>	F+R- -.6522
	srnrdif	0.9022	0.9635	<u>0.8464</u>	F+R+ 0.9463
	(constant)	1.7794			
	prnrdif			<u>0.3624</u>	
	wpleasur			0.2668	
	pain			-.1354	
2	trauma	0.9082	1.1636	<u>0.8553</u>	F-R- -.1758
	wwilling	-.3695	-.6015	-.0066	F+R- .2548
	srnrdif	-.0067	-.0072	-.1102	F+R+ .0849
	(constant)	-2.3689			
	prnrdif			0.0206	
	wpleasur			-.1588	
	pain			<u>0.3664</u>	

Ev₁ = .3804, P₁ = .9182

Ev₂ = .0334, P₂ = .0808

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

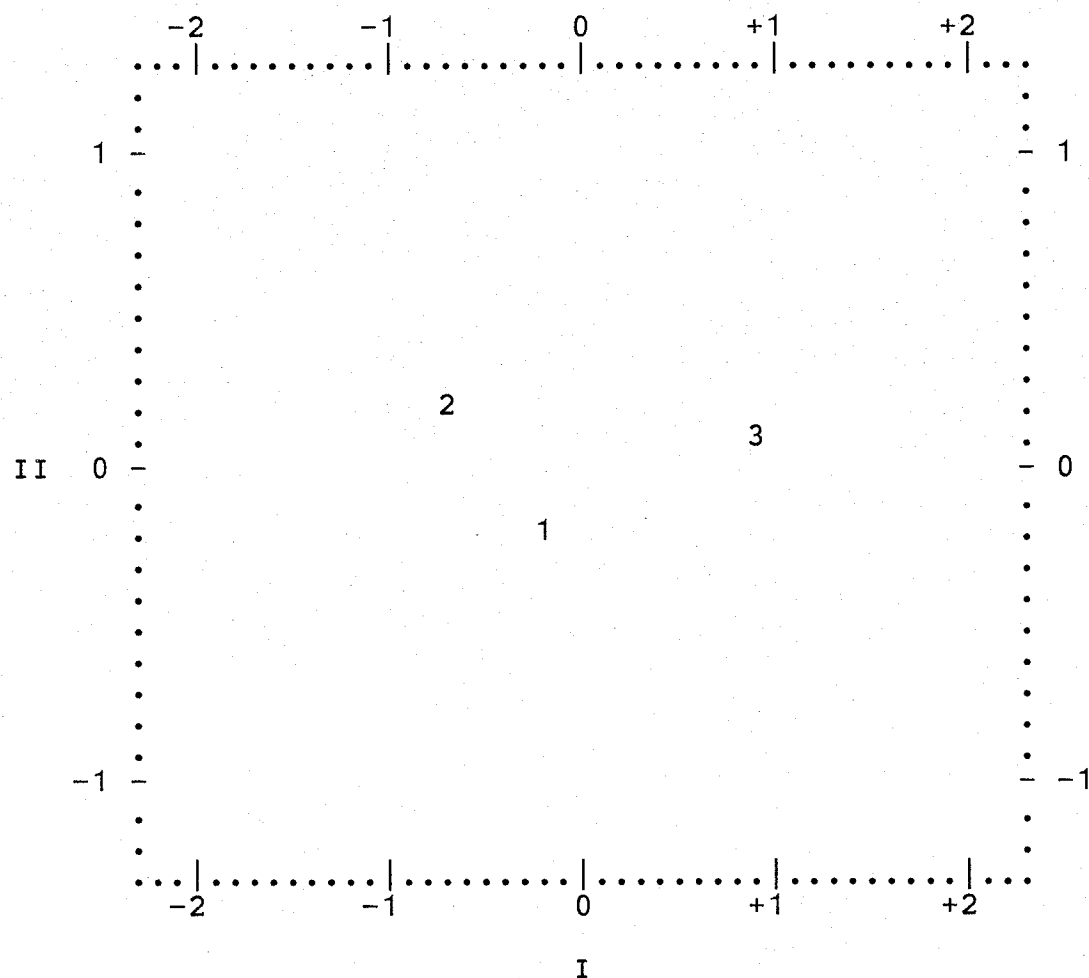
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.12d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	29 (67.2%)	4 (6.9%)	15 (25.9%)
F+R-	29	19 (65.5%)	4 (13.8%)	6 (20.7%)
F+R+	33	6 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	27 (81.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 58.33%

Tau = .3753



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(3,115)

Group	1	2
2	2.3996	
	p=0.0715	
3	9.7204	13.068
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure F.12: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.13

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape:
Perception-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.13a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	81.70	0.5049	41.697	16	0.0004
2	18.30	0.2668	8.3748	7	0.2999

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.13b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	wwilling	0.2976	0.4845	0.2629	F-R- 0.5345
	trauma	-.6140	-.7739	-.0538	F+R- -.1174
	pain	0.4761	0.5988	0.1814	F+R+ -.8363
	difpunre	-.4481	-.7444	<u>-.5639</u>	
	angry	-.1724	-.2787	-.1925	
	punhelp	0.4699	0.9471	0.2396	
	rewhelp	-.3718	-.6783	0.0088	
	aroused	0.1854	0.1930	0.1450	
	(constant)	-.2295			
	punhurt			-.2239	
	rewhurt			-.1714	
	wpleasur			-.1709	
	excited			-.0308	
2	wwilling	-.2148	-.3498	<u>-.5264</u>	F-R- 0.1262
	trauma	-.4244	-.5437	<u>-.6735</u>	F+R- -.4811
	pain	-.0783	-.0985	<u>-.6236</u>	F+R+ 0.2011
	difpunre	-.1465	-.2434	-.0271	
	angry	0.1945	0.3145	0.1013	
	punhelp	0.1672	0.3369	-.0318	
	rewhelp	-.2989	-.5453	<u>-.3206</u>	
	aroused	-.4769	-.4966	<u>-.3737</u>	

(constant)	3.5969	
punhurt		-.1504
rewhurt		-.0905
wpleasur		0.6329

Ev₁ = .3423, P₁ = .8170
Ev₂ = .0767, P₂ = .1830

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

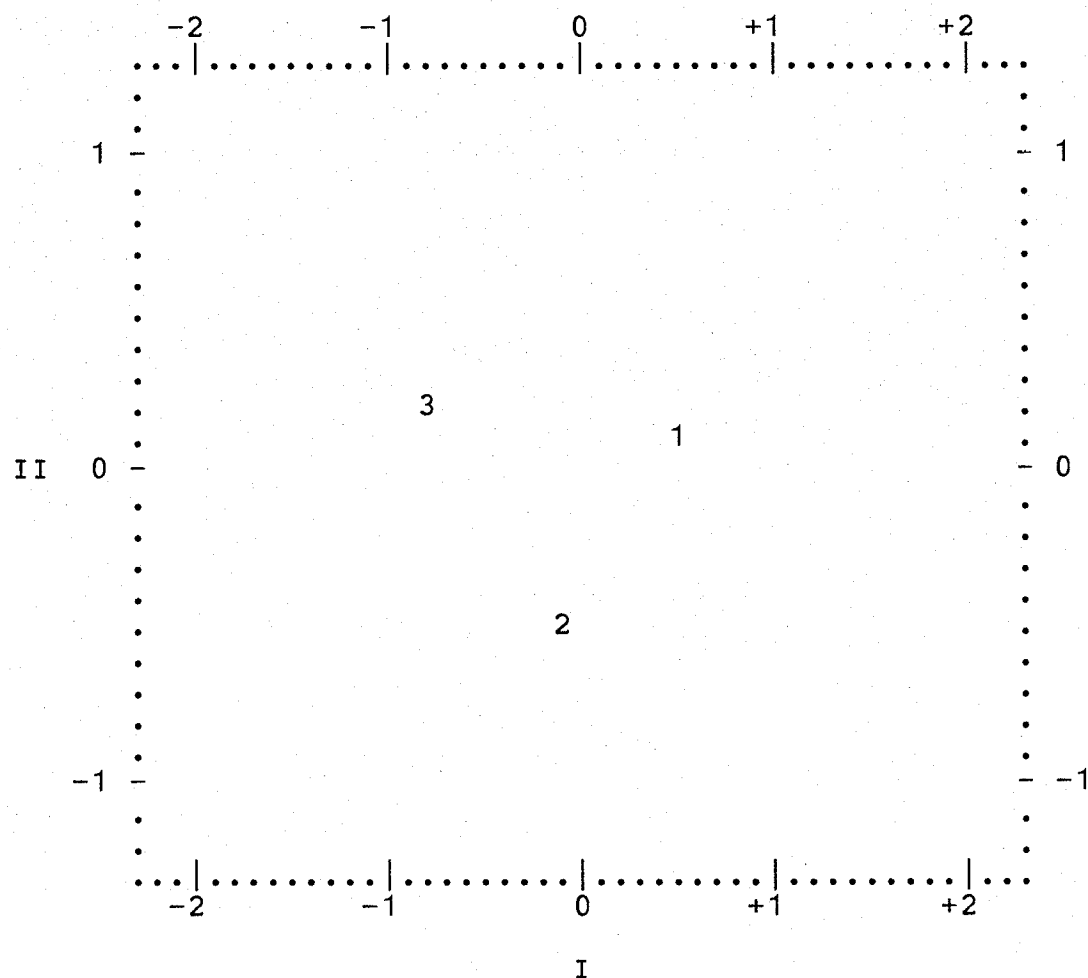
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.13d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	42 (72.4%)	7 (12.1%)	9 (15.5%)
F+R-	29	11 (37.9%)	14 (48.3%)	4 (13.8%)
F+R+	33	8 (24.2%)	8 (24.2%)	17 (51.6%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 60.83%

Tau = .4128



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(8,110)

Group	1	2
2	1.8035	
	p=0.0839	
3	4.6585	1.7817
	p=0.0001	p=0.0882

Figure F.13: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.14

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Sexual
arousal-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.14a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	76.79	0.5072	45.763	8	0.0000
2	23.21	0.3079	11.405	3	0.0093

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.14b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	srnrdif	0.8755	0.9351	<u>0.8873</u>	F-R- -.1670
	difpunre	0.1763	0.2929	<u>0.3703</u>	F+R- -.6723
	punhurt	-.3538	-.4986	-.0734	F+R+ 0.8843
	rewhurt	0.2426	0.2117	0.1193	
	(constant)	1.0912			
	prnrdif			<u>0.3434</u>	
	aroused			-.1412	
	angry			0.0804	
	punhelp			-.0172	
	excited			0.0292	
	rewhelp			-.0520	
	srnrdif	0.1599	0.1709	-.0384	F-R- 0.3174
	difpunre	-.4620	-.7674	<u>-.7656</u>	F+R- -.4287
	punhurt	-.6155	-.8675	<u>-.5898</u>	F+R+ -.1811
2	rewhurt	0.6620	0.5778	-.1603	
	(constant)	0.4742			
	prnrdif			0.0575	
	aroused			0.0421	
	angry			0.0059	
	punhelp			0.1886	
	excited			-.1837	

rewhelp

0.1593

Ev₁ = .3465, P₁ = .7679
Ev₂ = .1047, P₂ = .2321

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

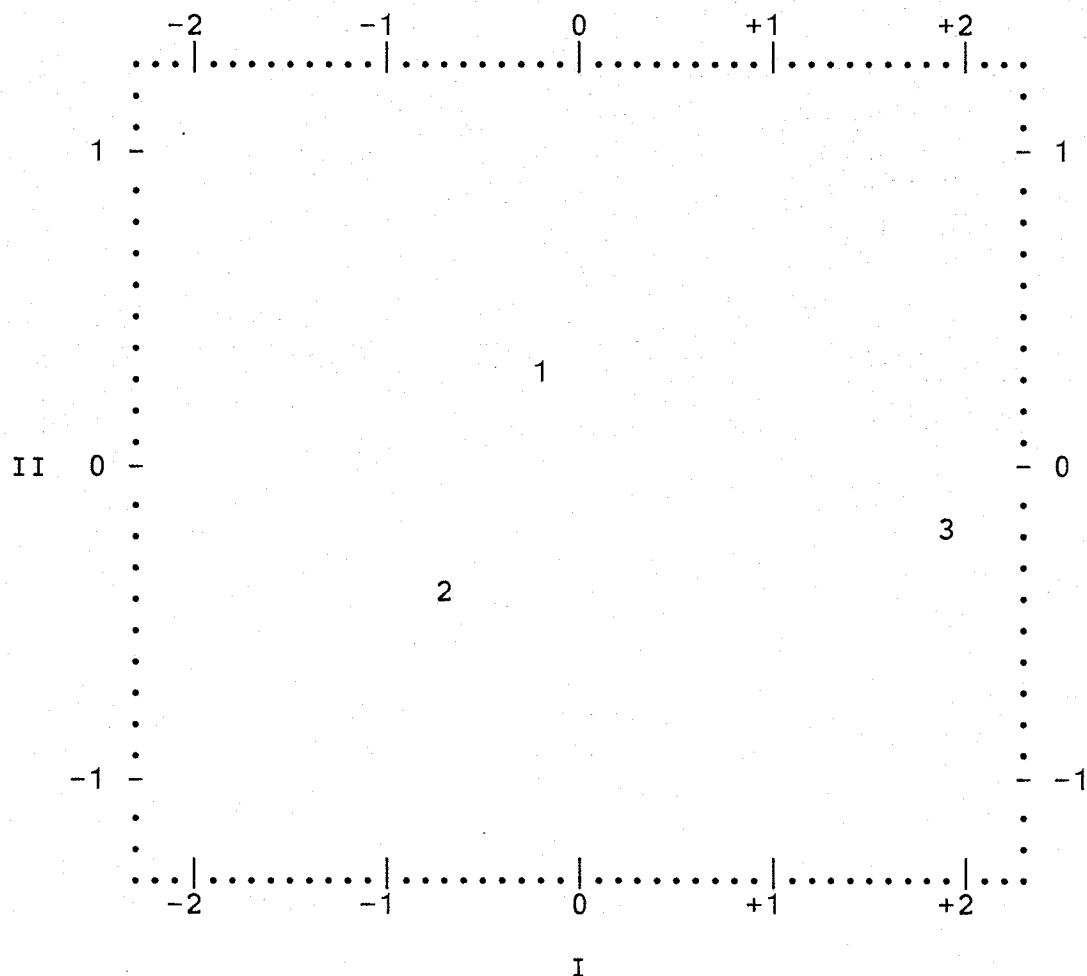
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.14d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	41 (70.7%)	4 (6.9%)	13 (22.4%)
F+R-	29	12 (41.4%)	12 (41.4%)	5 (17.2%)
F+R+	33	7 (21.2%)	2 (6.1%)	24 (72.7%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 64.17%

Tau = .4628



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(4,114)

Group	1	2
2	3.8242	
	p=0.0059	
3	6.9360	9.3417
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure F.14: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.15

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape:
Attitude-Perception-Sexual arousal Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.15a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			χ^2	df	p
1	85.13	0.7103	98.305	16	0.0000
2	14.87	0.3887	18.590	7	0.0096

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; χ^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.15b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	-.7308	-.5628	<u>-.5549</u>	F-R- 0.6599
	wberaped	-.8081	-.4863	<u>-.5710</u>	F+R- 0.5183
	trauma	-.0642	-.0823	0.0456	F+R+ -1.6154
	pain	0.2703	0.3399	0.1649	
	aiv	-.3439	-.3066	<u>-.4047</u>	
	sc	0.6855	0.6099	-.0115	
	srs	-.3557	-.4007	-.0723	
	srnr dif	-.4138	-.4419	<u>-.4788</u>	
	(constant)	2.6748			
	rma			-.2356	
	prnr dif			-.2339	
	wpleasur			-.1561	
	wwilling			0.1176	
	asb			-.0900	
2	mrpenc	0.5798	0.4465	0.0322	F-R- -.3307
	wberaped	-.5492	-.3305	-.2716	F+R- 0.7054
	trauma	0.3549	0.4547	<u>0.4348</u>	F+R+ -.0386
	pain	-.0804	-.1011	0.2739	
	aiv	0.5207	0.4642	<u>0.3367</u>	
	sc	-.5743	-.5109	-.2260	
	srs	0.4722	0.5319	<u>0.3447</u>	

srnrdif	-.5387	-.5753	<u>-.4706</u>
(constant)	-3.8599		
rma			0.1254
prnrdif			-.0565
wpleasur			-.0952
wwilling			0.0749
asb			<u>0.4227</u>

Ev₁ = 1.0185, P₁ = .8513

Ev₂ = .1779, P₂ = .1487

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

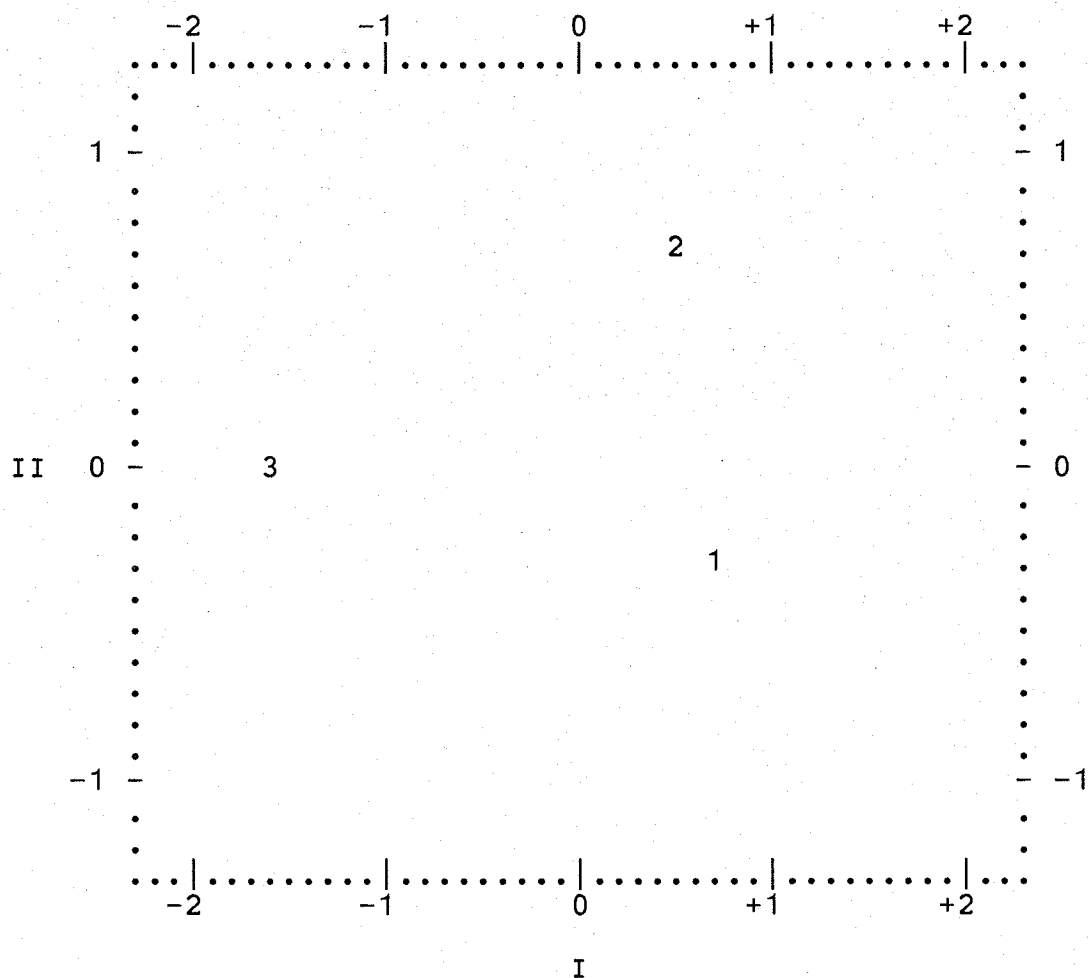
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.15d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	48 (82.8%)	6 (10.3%)	4 (6.9%)
F+R-	29	10 (34.5%)	15 (51.7%)	4 (13.8%)
F+R+	33	2 (6.1%)	1 (3.0%)	30 (90.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 77.50%

Tau = .6627



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(8,110)

Group	1	2
2	2.4846	
	p=0.0162	
3	13.007	9.2625
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure F.15: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.16

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape:
Attitude-Perception-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.16a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	90.60	0.7806	121.54	24	0.0000
2	9.40	0.3733	16.635	11	0.1160

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.16b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

Discriminant Weights

Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	1.1288	0.8693	<u>0.4452</u>	F-R- -.9504
	wberaped	0.9704	0.5839	<u>0.4931</u>	F+R- -.3311
	trauma	0.2199	0.2817	-.0151	F+R+ 1.9613
	pain	-.3902	-.4908	-.1184	
	aiv	0.3738	0.3333	<u>0.3401</u>	
	rma	-.4449	-.3686	0.0882	
	srs	0.6261	0.7052	0.0748	
	sc	-.8539	-.7597	-.0019	
	difpunre	0.3696	0.6139	0.2532	
	angry	0.3174	0.5131	0.0929	
	punhurt	-.2022	-.2849	0.0518	
	excited	-.1953	-.3132	0.0735	
	(constant)	-3.8967			
	aroused			-.0859	
	rewhelp			-.0776	
	wpleasur			0.1837	
	asb			0.1660	
	rewhurt			0.1321	
	wwilling			-.1156	
	punhelp			-.0334	
2	mrpenc	-.0889	-.0685	0.1689	F-R- 0.2739

wberaped	0.7758	0.4669	<u>0.4899</u>	F+R- -.6957
trauma	-.5251	-.6728	<u>-.4676</u>	F+R+ 0.1300
pain	0.2044	0.2571	<u>-.3443</u>	
aiv	-.0524	-.0467	-.2017	
rma	0.0160	0.0133	-.0509	
srs	-.4974	-.5603	<u>-.3311</u>	
sc	0.4984	0.4434	0.2386	
difpunre	-.1956	-.3249	-.2344	
angry	0.0908	0.1468	-.0066	
punhurt	-.2741	-.3863	<u>-.4589</u>	
excited	-.0851	-.1366	-.0306	
(constant)	1.3127			
aroused			0.0274	
rewhelp			0.0109	
wpleasur			0.2285	
asb			-.2093	
rewhurt			-.2065	
wwilling			-.1845	
punhelp			-.0382	

Ev₁ = 1.5599, P₁ = .9060

Ev₂ = .1619, P₂ = .0940

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

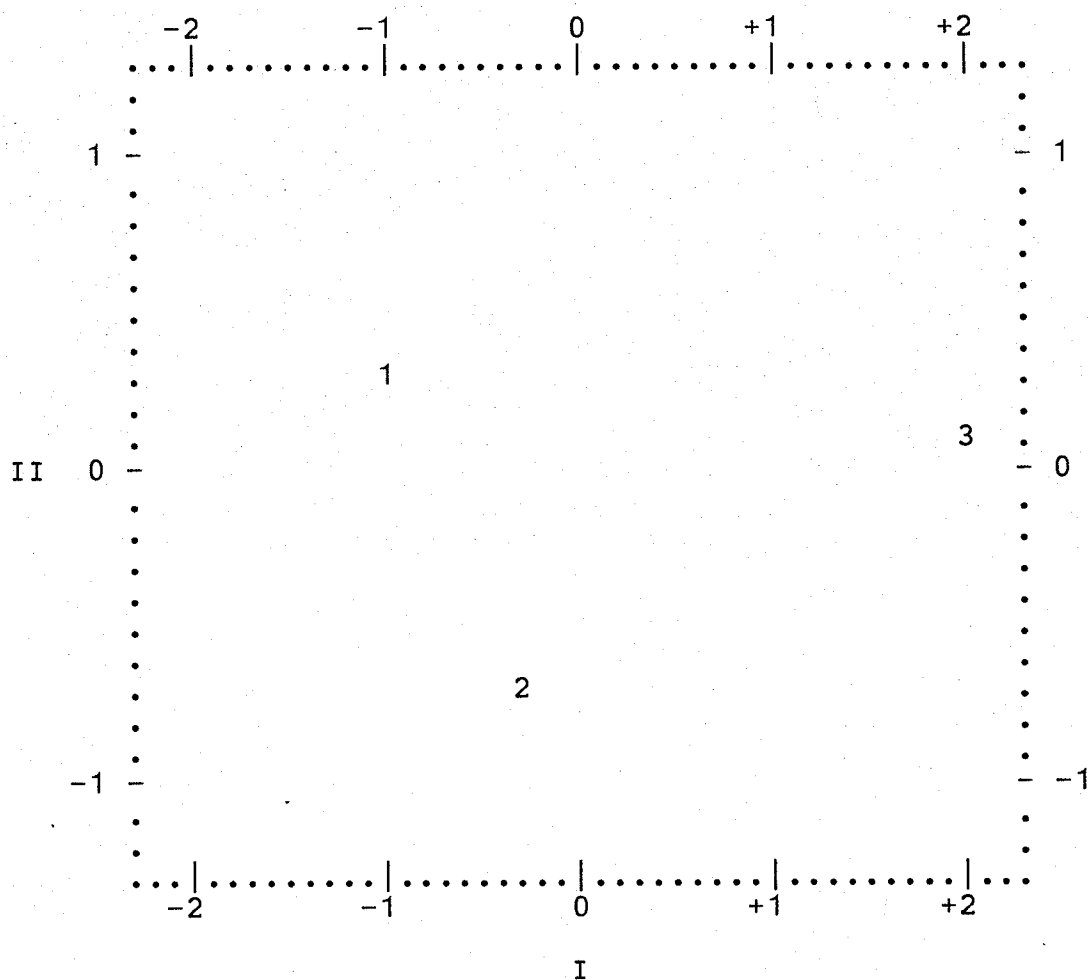
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.16d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	42 (74.2%)	14 (24.1%)	2 (3.4%)
F+R-	29	12 (41.4%)	13 (44.8%)	4 (13.8%)
F+R+	33	3 (9.1%)	1 (3.0%)	29 (87.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 70.00%

Tau = .5502



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(12,106)

Group	1	2
2	1.9321 p=0.0383	
3	13.496 p=0.0000	6.9189 p=0.0000

Figure F.16: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.17

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Attitude-Sexual
arousal-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.17a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	86.35	0.7730	125.00	24	0.0000
2	13.65	0.4359	23.407	11	0.0150

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.17b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

Discriminant Weights

Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	0.9465	0.7289	<u>0.4594</u>	F-R- -.8526
	wberaped	1.0702	0.6440	<u>0.4664</u>	F+R- -.5028
	aiv	0.3726	0.3322	<u>0.3415</u>	F+R+ 1.9404
	rma	-.3498	-.2898	0.0887	
	srs	0.4638	0.5224	0.0669	
	sc	-.8473	-.7539	0.0048	
	srnrdif	0.2827	0.3019	<u>0.3861</u>	
	difpunre	0.2945	0.4893	0.2519	
	angry	0.3029	0.4897	0.0947	
	punhurt	-.2072	-.2921	0.0399	
	rewhurt	-.1442	-.1258	0.0707	
	excited	-.1678	-.2692	0.0742	
	(constant)	-3.2257			
	prnrdif			0.1530	
	punhelp			-.1239	
	aroused			-.1165	
	asb			0.0653	
	rewhelp			-.0801	
2	mrpenc	-.2802	-.2158	0.0412	F-R- 0.3602
	wberaped	0.2794	0.1681	<u>0.3073</u>	F+R- -.8235
	aiv	-.3387	-.3019	-.2422	F+R+ 0.0906

rma	-.0156	-.0129	-.0617
srs	-.4389	-.4943	-.2906
sc	0.5719	0.5089	0.1979
srnrdif	0.6146	0.6564	<u>0.4687</u>
difpunre	-.2073	-.3444	-.2500
angry	-.1121	-.1813	-.0261
punhurt	-.4605	-.6490	<u>-.3913</u>
rewhurt	0.4858	0.4240	-.0292
excited	0.0171	0.0274	-.0416
(constant)	2.2496		
prnrdif			0.1363
punhelp			0.1159
aroused			-.0359
asb			<u>-.3078</u>
rewhelp			0.0962

Ev₁ = 1.4849, P₁ = .8635

Ev₂ = .2347, P₂ = .1365

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

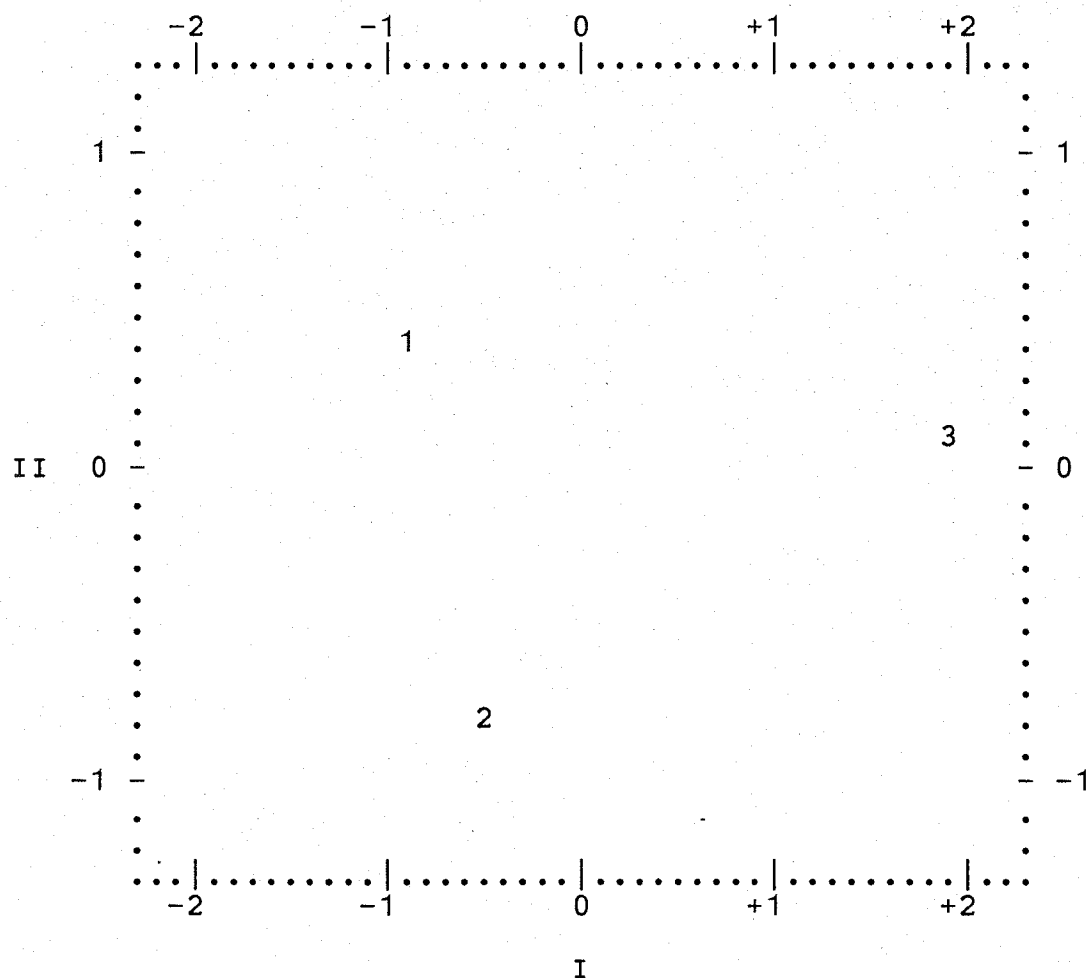
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.17d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	49 (84.5%)	5 (8.6%)	4 (6.9%)
F+R-	29	15 (51.7%)	11 (37.9%)	3 (10.3%)
F+R+	33	3 (9.1%)	1 (3.0%)	29 (87.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 74.17%

Tau = .6127



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(12,106)

Group	1	2
2	2.2236	
	p=0.0154	
3	12.503	7.9297
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure F.17: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.18

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape: Perception-Sexual
arousal-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.18a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	72.84	0.5994	71.675	18	0.0000
2	27.16	0.4159	21.363	8	0.0060

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.18b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	trauma	0.4532	0.5807	-.0956	F-R- -.4015
	pain	-.3689	-.4639	-.2419	F+R- -.5584
	wwilling	-.3279	-.5338	-.2772	F+R+ 1.1963
	srnrdif	0.7582	0.8098	<u>0.6763</u>	
	difpunre	0.2469	0.4101	<u>0.3690</u>	
	punhurt	-.2844	-.4008	0.0127	
	punhelp	-.3124	-.6296	-.1652	
	rewhelp	0.1794	0.3274	-.0683	
	rewhurt	0.2072	0.1808	0.1089	
	(constant)	1.9826			
	prnrdif			0.2413	
	wpleasur			0.2242	
	aroused			-.0784	
	excited			0.0120	
	angry			0.0073	
2	trauma	0.5304	0.6795	<u>0.3827</u>	F-R- -.3974
	pain	-.2701	-.3397	0.1985	F+R- 0.7237
	wwilling	-.0015	-.0243	0.0985	F+R+ 0.0625
	srnrdif	-.3949	-.4217	-.2797	
	difpunre	-.3921	0.6514	<u>0.3943</u>	
	punhurt	0.4316	0.6083	<u>0.4274</u>	

punhelp	-.3174	-.6396	-.1452
rewhelp	0.3798	0.6930	0.1590
rewhurt	-.4754	-.4149	0.0681
(constant)	-2.1759		
prnrdif			-.1810
wpleasur			-.2083
aroused			0.0001
excited			0.0028
angry			-.0109

Ev₁ = .5609, P₁ = .7284

Ev₂ = .2092, P₂ = .2716

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

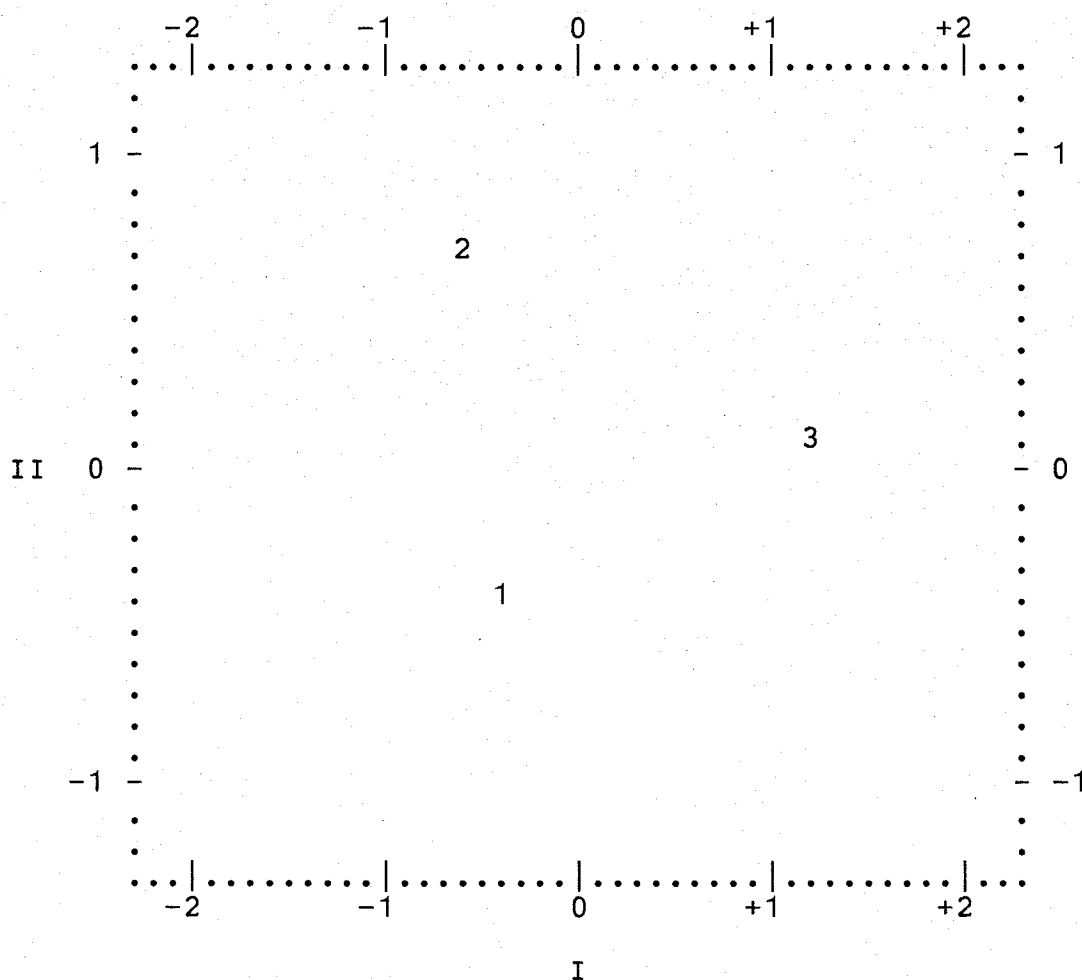
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.18d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	44 (75.9%)	4 (6.9%)	10 (17.2%)
F+R-	29	13 (44.8%)	12 (41.4%)	4 (13.8%)
F+R+	33	7 (21.2%)	1 (3.0%)	25 (75.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 67.50%

Tau = .5127



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(8,109)

Group	1	2
2	2.5643	
	p=0.0103	
3	6.0186	5.6183
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure F.18: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE F.19

Standard Sample Likelihood of Force/rape:
Attitude-Perception-Sexual arousal-Aggression Analysis

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table F.19a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	86.87	0.7928	135.23	26	0.0000
2	13.13	0.4514	25.29	12	0.0135

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table F.19b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrapenc	1.0255	0.7898	<u>0.4302</u>	F-R- -.9172
	wberaped	0.9575	0.5761	<u>0.4361</u>	F+R- -.5208
	trauma	0.2101	0.2692	-.0258	F+R+ 2.0696
	pain	-.3962	-.4983	-.1217	
	aiv	0.3113	0.2775	<u>0.3206</u>	
	rma	-.4148	-.3436	0.0832	
	sc	-.8712	-.7751	0.0039	
	srs	0.5876	0.6619	0.0635	
	srnr dif	0.2950	0.3151	<u>0.3604</u>	
	difpunre	0.3393	0.5635	0.2366	
	angry	0.2943	0.4758	0.0888	
	punhurt	-.2368	-.3337	0.0384	
	excited	-.1823	-.2824	0.0696	
	(constant)	-2.8796			
	wpleasur			0.1492	
	aroused			-.1129	
	rewhelp			-.0725	
	wwilling			-.0711	
	punhelp			-.0365	
	asb			0.0733	
	rewhurt			0.1231	

	prnrdif			0.1038	
2	mrpenc	-.3952	-.3044	0.0474	F-R- 0.3735
	wberaped	0.4462	0.2685	<u>0.3024</u>	F+R- -.8613
	trauma	-.4343	-.5564	<u>-.3679</u>	F+R+ 0.1004
	pain	0.1826	0.2297	-.2500	
	aiv	-.2047	-.1825	-.2260	
	rma	0.1204	0.0998	-.0576	
	sc	0.4291	0.3818	0.1896	
	srs	-.5152	-.5803	-.2771	
	srnrdif	0.5899	0.6300	<u>0.4556</u>	
	difpunre	-.2463	-.4091	-.2351	
	angry	-.0130	-.0210	-.0233	
	punhurt	-.2513	-.3542	<u>-.3740</u>	
	excited	-.0162	-.0259	-.0386	
	(constant)	3.4338			
	wpleasur			0.0811	
	aroused			-.0243	
	rewhelp			0.0267	
	wwilling			-.0359	
	punhelp			-.0309	
	asb			<u>-.3593</u>	
	rewhurt			-.1860	
	prnrdif			0.1211	

$Ev_1 = 1.6924$, $P_1 = .8687$
 $Ev_2 = .2559$, $P_2 = .1313$

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

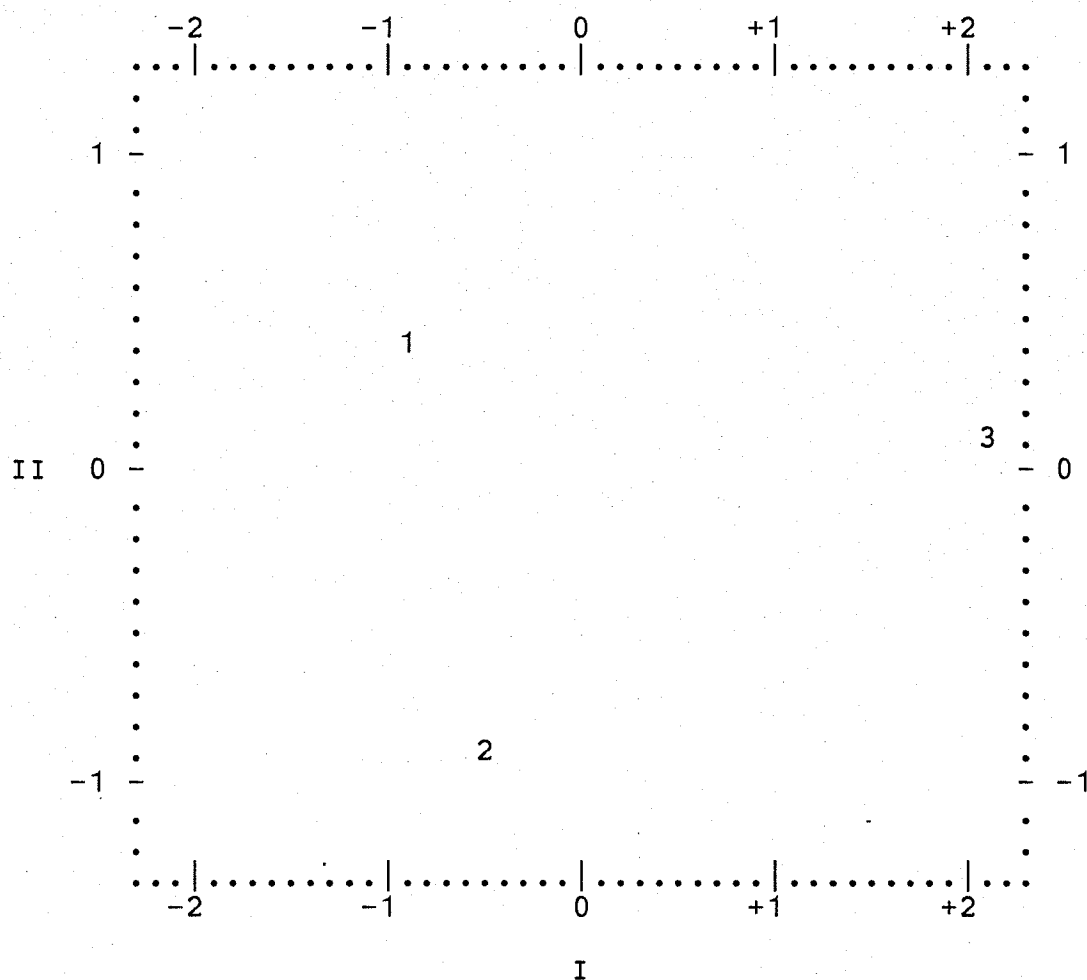
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table F.19d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	49 (84.5%)	8 (13.8%)	1 (1.7%)
F+R-	29	9 (31.0%)	17 (58.6%)	3 (10.3%)
F+R+	33	3 (9.1%)	1 (3.0%)	29 (87.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 79.17%

Tau = .6877



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(7,74)

Group	1	2
2	3.2620	
	p=0.0000	
3	13.336	7.3053
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure F.19: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

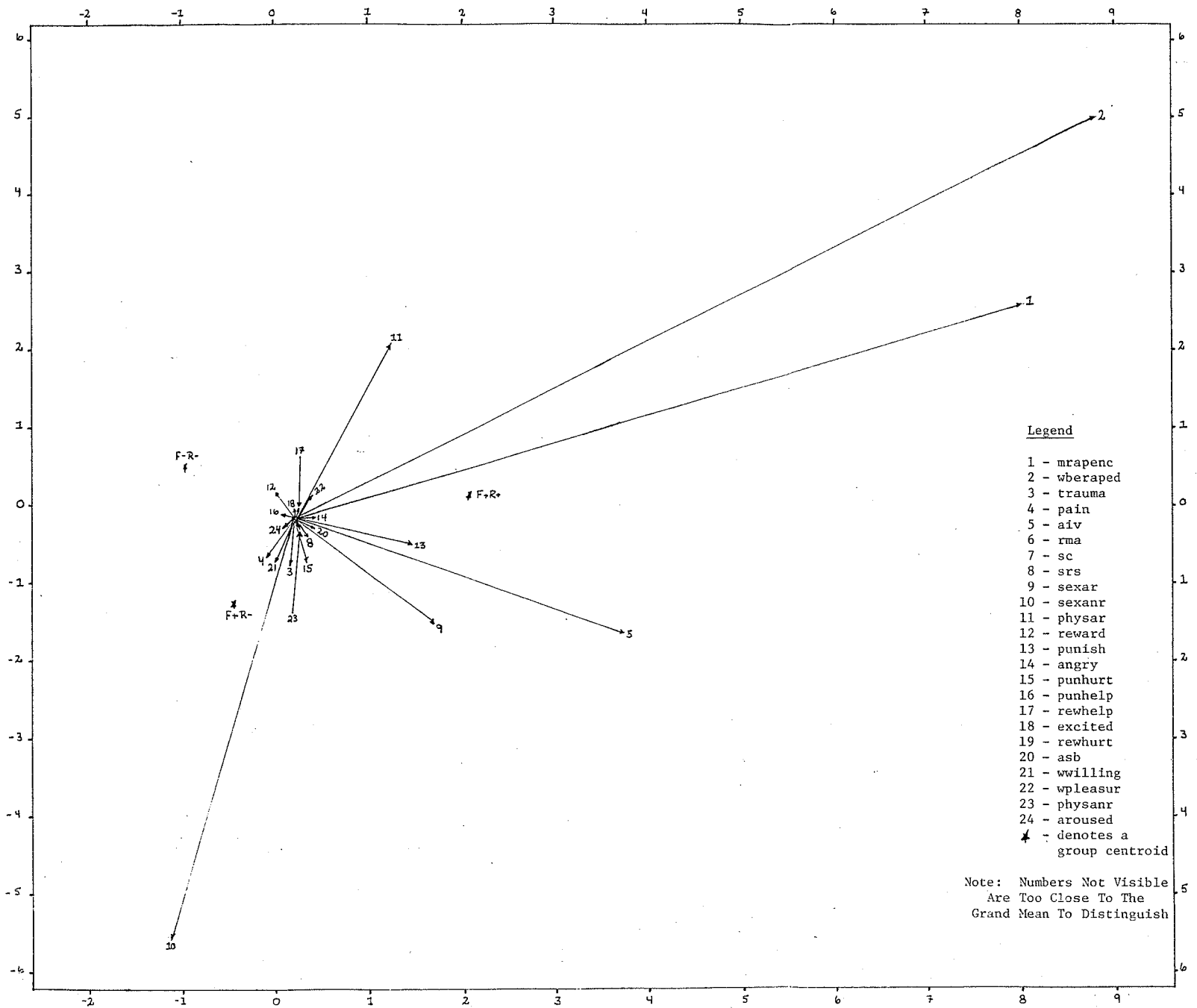


Figure F.20: Configuration of Likelihood of Force/Rape Groups with Variable Vectors Projected in Model

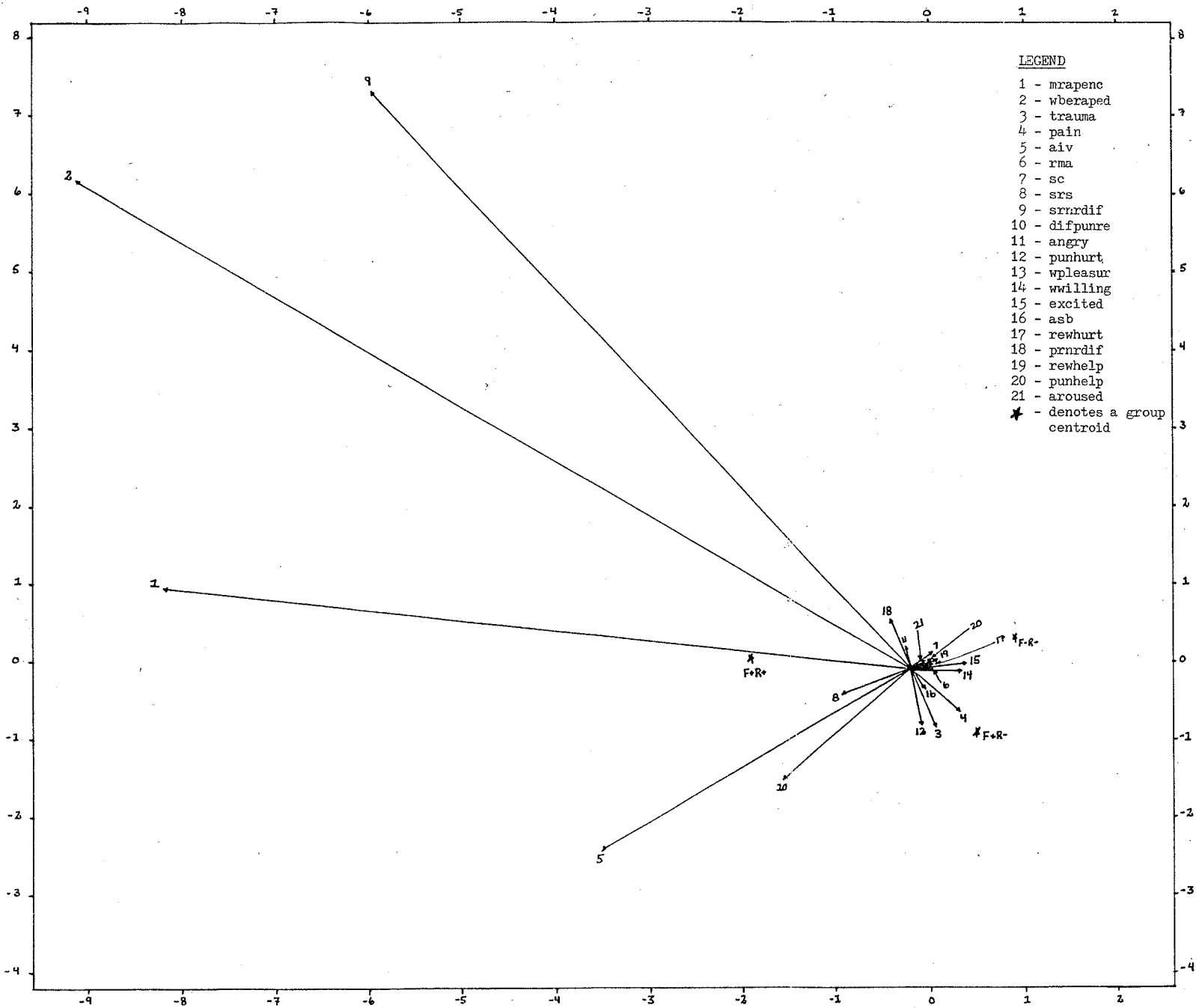


Figure F.21: Configuration of Likelihood of Force/Rape Groups with Variable Vectors Projected in Model - using Difference Measures

TABLE F.20

Standard Sample Means and Statistical Significance for Three
Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,119)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
mrappenc	2.2931a	2.3793a	3.2727b	18.359	0.0000	linear
wberaped	1.5690a	1.4483a	2.3030b	20.195	0.0000	linear
wwilling	3.6207	3.8621	2.9697	2.627	0.0765	
wpleasur	2.2759	1.8966	2.6364	1.806	0.1689	
trauma	3.8793	4.4483	3.9091	2.093	0.1280	
pain	3.1897	3.5172	2.8182	2.403	0.0949	
aiv	2.8793a	3.2414ab	3.7879b	10.939	0.0000	linear
rma	2.5690	2.6552	2.7879	0.735	0.4816	
asb	3.3276	3.4828	3.5758	0.944	0.3920	
sc	2.7931	2.5862	2.7576	0.540	0.5844	
srs	3.0345	3.4483	3.3333	1.549	0.2168	
srnr dif	-1.1379a	-1.5862a	-.1212b	15.966	0.0000	linear
prnr dif	-22.0776ab	-33.3793a	0.0909b	14.210	0.0172	
angry	2.3793	2.4828	2.8182	0.788	0.4571	
punhurt	1.6034	2.2759	1.9091	2.240	0.1110	
rewhurt	1.3966	1.4483	1.5758	0.446	0.6413	
punhelp	5.0000	4.7241	4.3333	1.154	0.3189	
rewhelp	4.7931	5.1379	4.7273	0.463	0.6307	
difpunre	-.1897a	0.4483ab	1.0909b	6.370	0.0024	linear

aroused	1.4483	1.5862	1.2121	1.048	0.3541	
excited	2.9828	3.1034	3.3333	0.503	0.6063	
sexar	2.1552a	2.6207ab	2.9091b	6.375	0.0024	linear
sexanr	3.2931a	4.2069b	3.0303a	10.127	0.0001	
physar	52.3621ab	25.2931a	72.1667b	6.354	0.0024	
physanr	74.4397	58.6724	72.0757	0.641	0.5286	
reward	3.5690	3.2069	3.1818	1.849	0.1619	
punish	3.3793a	3.6552ab	4.2727b	5.332	0.0061	linear

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at $p < .05$ (Scheffe).

² Linear trend analysis significant at $p < .05$.

Appendix G

CLASSIFICATION COEFFICIENTS FOR TWO LEVEL LIKELIHOOD OF RAPE GROUPING VARIABLE

¹⁴ Although classification coefficients were generated for each analysis, only a sample of these are presented here in the interest of conserving space.

Classification functions are provided for three variable combinations. These were derived by the discriminant function analysis and can be used to classify unknown cases. A separate equation exists for each group and the case is classified into the group with the highest score. According to Klecka (1975) the rule of assigning a case to the group with the highest score is tantamount to assigning the case to the group for which it has the greatest probability of membership.

1. functions for attitude measures:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) LR-} = & 1.9363 \times \text{mrpenc} + .6589 \times \text{wberaped} + 1.7069 \\ & \times \text{aiv} + .3278 \times \text{rma} + 2.0429 \times \text{asb} + 1.3638 \times \text{sc} \\ & -.1205 \times \text{srs} - 11.1176 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) LR+} = & 2.7789 \times \text{mrpenc} + 1.2486 \times \text{wberaped} + \\ & 2.0844 \times \text{aiv} + .5591 \times \text{rma} + 2.4238 \times \text{asb} + 1.0613 \\ & \times \text{sc} -.3577 \times \text{srs} - 17.2597 \end{aligned}$$

c) These functions performed at a rate 59% better than chance ($\tau = .5914$) resulting in a correct classification rate of 79.6%.

2. functions for attitude, perception, and sexual arousal variables:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) LR-} = & 3.9522 \times \text{mrpenc} + 1.9353 \times \text{wberaped} + \\ & 2.3041 \times \text{aiv} + 1.2018 \times \text{pain} + 2.7509 \times \text{asb} + \\ & .9393 \times \text{sc} - 2.2823 \times \text{srnr dif} - .0168 \times \text{prnr dif} - \\ & 19.3056 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) LR+} &= 4.6919 \times \text{mrapenc} + 3.3165 \times \text{wberaped} + \\ &2.6912 \times \text{aiv} + .7789 \times \text{pain} + 3.2245 \times \text{asb} + .3764 \\ &\times \text{sc} - 1.2294 \times \text{srnr dif} - .0047 - 24.5655 \end{aligned}$$

c) These functions performed at a rate 79% better than chance ($\tau = .7864$) resulting in a correct classification rate of 89.3%.

3. functions for attitude, perception, sexual arousal and aggression variables:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) LR-} &= 5.8084 \times \text{mrapenc} + 3.5502 \times \text{wberaped} + \\ &1.4525 \times \text{willing} + 3.3740 \times \text{trauma} - 1.9875 \times \\ &\text{pain} + .3474 \times \text{rma} + .3004 \times \text{sc} + 2.5736 \times \text{srs} - \\ &.0137 \times \text{prnr dif} + .4681 \times \text{difpunre} - .0664 \times \text{angry} \\ &+ .1624 \times \text{punhurt} + .0042 \times \text{punhelp} + 1.8092 \times \text{re-} \\ &\text{whelp} + .2773 \times \text{excited} - 26.5032 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) LR+} &= 9.8591 \times \text{mrapenc} + 7.7019 \times \text{wberaped} + .6458 \\ &\times \text{willing} + 6.0967 \times \text{trauma} - 4.5582 \times \text{pain} - \\ &1.7869 \times \text{rma} - 1.9871 \times \text{sc} + 4.9005 \times \text{srs} + .0207 \\ &\times \text{prnr dif} + 2.1365 \times \text{difpunre} + .4076 \times \text{angry} - \\ &.8530 \times \text{punhurt} - .9424 \times \text{punhelp} + 2.6061 \times \text{re-} \\ &\text{whelp} - .2044 \times \text{excited} - 40.9004 \end{aligned}$$

c) These functions performed at a rate 98% better than chance ($\tau = .9789$) resulting in a correct classification rate of 98.9%.

Note: Variable names in the functions are replaced by the raw variable score for the case being classified.

Appendix H

CLASSIFICATION COEFFICIENTS FOR THREE LEVEL LIKELIHOOD OF FORCE/RAPE GROUPING VARIABLE

¹⁵ Although classification coefficients were generated for each analysis, only a sample of these are presented here in the interest of conserving space.

Classification functions are provided for three variable combinations. These were derived by the discriminant function analysis and can be used to classify unknown cases. A separate equation exists for each group with the case being classified into the group with the highest score. According to Klecka (1975) the rule of assigning a case to the group with the highest score is tantamount to assigning the case to the group for which it has the greatest probability of membership.

1. functions for attitude measures:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) F-R-} &= 2.0775 \times \text{mrpenc} + .7993 \times \text{wberaped} + \\ &1.6569 \times \text{aiv} + .2901 \times \text{rma} + 1.9539 \times \text{asb} + 1.3228 \\ &\times \text{sc} - 11.3512 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) F+R-} &= 2.3174 \times \text{mrpenc} + .7648 \times \text{wberaped} + \\ &1.7975 \times \text{aiv} + .4815 \times \text{rma} + 2.2599 \times \text{asb} + 1.0718 \\ &\times \text{sc} - 13.8462 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) F+R+} &= 3.1209 \times \text{mrpenc} + 1.5186 \times \text{wberaped} + \\ &2.0345 \times \text{aiv} + .5973 \times \text{rma} + 2.3679 \times \text{asb} + .8239 \\ &\times \text{sc} - 18.5339 \end{aligned}$$

d) These functions performed at a rate 40% better than chance ($\tau = .3996$) resulting in a correct classification rate of 59.9%.

2. functions for attitude, perception, and sexual arousal variables:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) F-R-} &= 4.8067 \times \text{mrpenc} + 3.0359 \times \text{wberaped} + \\ &2.6789 \times \text{aiv} + 3.7937 \times \text{pain} + 4.6250 \times \text{wpleasur} + \end{aligned}$$

$$.3399 \times \text{sc} - 2.2589 \times \text{srnr dif} - .0059 \times \text{prnr dif} + \\ 2.8628 \times \text{trauma} - .1126 \times \text{srs} - 31.8974$$

$$\text{b) } F+R- = 5.1777 \times \text{mr apenc} + 2.6289 \times \text{wberaped} + \\ 3.2012 \times \text{aiv} + 3.3415 \times \text{pain} + 4.3497 \times \text{wpleasur} - \\ .1532 \times \text{sc} - 2.1042 \times \text{srnr dif} - .0112 \times \text{prnr dif} + \\ 3.2528 \times \text{trauma} + .2085 \times \text{srs} - 33.3681$$

$$\text{c) } F+R+ = 5.8781 \times \text{mr apenc} + 4.7664 \times \text{wberaped} + \\ 3.3658 \times \text{aiv} + 3.3152 \times \text{pain} + 4.7256 \times \text{wpleasur} - \\ .5228 \times \text{sc} - 1.9092 \times \text{srnr dif} + .0042 \times \text{prnr dif} + \\ 3.2847 \times \text{trauma} + .2896 \times \text{srs} - 39.9125$$

d) These functions performed at a rate 52% better than chance ($\tau = .5176$) resulting in a correct classification rate of 67.8%.

3. functions for attitude, perception, sexual arousal and aggression variables:

$$\text{a) } F-R- = 6.2058 \times \text{mr apenc} + 2.4662 \times \text{wberaped} + \\ 10.9381 \times \text{w willing} + 4.1448 \times \text{trauma} + 5.2326 \times \\ \text{pain} - 4.0079 \times \text{rma} + 4.3955 \times \text{sc} - 2.4905 \times \text{srs} + \\ .0186 \times \text{prnr dif} + .1026 \times \text{dif punre} - .1824 \times \text{angry} \\ - .0289 \times \text{punhurt} + 14.4819 \times \text{wpleasur} + 4.5173 \times \\ \text{aiv} + 3.8561 \times \text{asb} - 4.0823 \times \text{srnr dif} + 3.3992 - \\ 79.4661$$

$$\text{b) } F+R- = 8.2813 \times \text{mr apenc} + 2.9683 \times \text{wberaped} + \\ 10.3296 \times \text{w willing} + 5.7676 \times \text{trauma} + 3.7406 \times \\ \text{pain} - 5.2692 \times \text{rma} + 2.9291 \times \text{sc} - .9411 \times \text{srs} + \\ .0.225 \times \text{prnr dif} + 1.1261 \times \text{dif punre} + .1592 \times \text{an-}$$

gry - .1806 x punhurt + 13.0594 x wpleasur +
 6.3104 x aiv + 3.0345 x asb - 5.8272 x srnr dif +
 3.2247 x excited - 84.9912

c) F+R+ = 11.958 x mrapenc + 7.9852 x wberaped +
 9.3619 x wwillig + 7.3998 x trauma + 1.6461 x
 pain - 6.9658 x rma + .3625 x sc + 1.2722 x srs +
 .0504 x prnr dif + 2.2886 x difpunre + .6300 x an-
 gry - .9294 x punhurt + 12.4070 x wpleasur +
 6.4079 x aiv + 2.8219 x asb - 5.0699 x srnr dif +
 2.3928 x excited - 93.3833

d) These functions performed at a rate 85% better
 than chance ($\tau = .8478$) resulting in a correct
 classification rate of 90.3%.

Note: Variable names in the functions are replaced by the
 raw variable score for the case being classified.

Appendix I

ANALYSES INCLUDING THE KOSS SCALE

A series of three analyses with each grouping variable were run including the Koss scale¹⁶ and other variables from database Physio5. The data of one hundred and fifty-seven (157) subjects was used in the analyses:

1. 126 (80.2%) indicated no-rape likelihood while 31 (19.8%) indicated some rape likelihood; and,
2. 86 (47.2%) indicated no likelihood of force or rape; 40 (25.5%) indicated some likelihood of force but no likelihood of rape; 30 (19.1%) indicated some likelihood of both force and rape; and, 1 (.60%) indicated no likelihood of force but some likelihood of rape.

The results are reported in table and graph form consistent with the results reporting format.

The first analysis in each case used the seven attitude variables previously employed (see Tables I.1 and I.5). The second set of analyses added the Koss scale score (KOSSTOT) to the seven attitude variables (see Tables I.2 and I.6). The final pair of analyses used twelve attitude variables and one sexual experience variable (see Tables I.3 and I.7). Added were subjects scores on five scales - hostility toward women (HTW); acceptance of violence in general (AVG); Feshbach violence anxiety (FVA); self esteem (SE); and, Bentler sexual experience survey (BENTLER).

¹⁶ Appreciation is extended to Jim Check who recommended the inclusion of this scale in the Physio5 research phase, thereby making its inclusion here possible.

The results, for the two level likelihood of rape grouping variable, indicate that the addition of the Koss scale to the attitude measures enhanced the level of correct classifications as compared to the seven attitude measures alone. The addition of the five remaining variables, however, did nothing to enhance further discrimination. The achieved levels of correct classification were 80.9% ($\tau = .6178$); 82.8% ($\tau = .6561$) and 82.2% ($\tau = .6433$), respectively. This pattern was different however with the three level force/rape grouping variable. In this case correct classification levels were 59.6% ($\tau = .3945$), 60.9% ($\tau = .4138$) and 61.5% ($\tau = .4234$), respectively. The latter results indicate that in each instance as more variables were added to the analysis, minor improvements in classification accuracy were achieved.

TABLE I.1

Likelihood of Rape: Physio5 Analysis #1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table I.1a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.4730	39.009	2	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table I.1b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	0.0507	0.9369	<u>0.9774</u>	LR- -.2646
	rma	0.0179	0.2153	<u>0.3915</u>	LR+ 1.0755
	(constant)	-2.0882			
	wberaped			<u>0.4776</u>	
	aiv			<u>0.3282</u>	
	asb			0.2550	
	srs			0.2094	
	sc			0.1866	

Ev = .2883, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

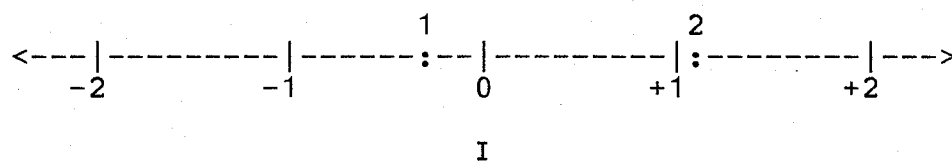
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table I.1d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	126	116 (92.1%)	10 (7.9%)
LR+	31	20 (64.5%)	11 (35.5%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 80.89%

Tau = .6178



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(2,154) = 22.197$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure I.1: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE 1.2

Likelihood of Rape: Physio5 Analysis #1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table I.2a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	100	0.4819	40.714	2	0.000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table I.2b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	0.0513	0.9476	<u>0.9539</u>	LR- -.2711
	kosstot	0.1845	0.3000	<u>0.3201</u>	LR+ 1.1019
	(constant)	-1.4772			
	wberaped			<u>0.4728</u>	
	aiv			0.2866	
	rma			0.2347	
	asb			0.2136	
	srs			0.1298	
	sc			0.0925	

Ev = .3026, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

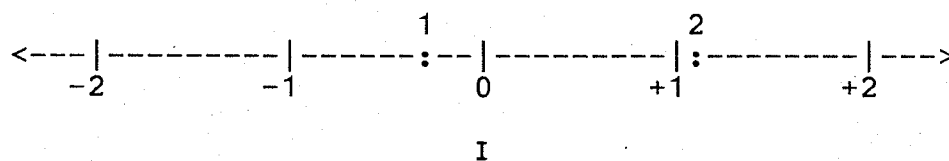
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table I.2d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	126	116 (92.1%)	10 (7.9%)
LR+	31	17 (54.8%)	14 (45.2%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 82.80%

Tau = .6561



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(2,154) = 23.302$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure I.2: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE I.3

Likelihood of Rape: Physio5 Analysis #3

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table I.3a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X^2	df	p
1	100	0.5276	50.083	3	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X^2 = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table I.3b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	-.4072	-.8721	<u>-.8449</u>	LR- .3061
	kosstot	-.0164	-.2675	-.2835	LR+ -1.2442
	se	0.1013	0.4655	<u>0.4026</u>	
	(constant)	-1.9015			
	wberaped			<u>-.4212</u>	
	rma			<u>-.3387</u>	
	htw			<u>-.3192</u>	
	aiv			-.2793	
	sc			-.1794	
	srs			-.1677	
	avg			-.1148	
	fva			-.0566	
	bentler			0.0497	
	asb			-.2793	

Ev = .3858, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

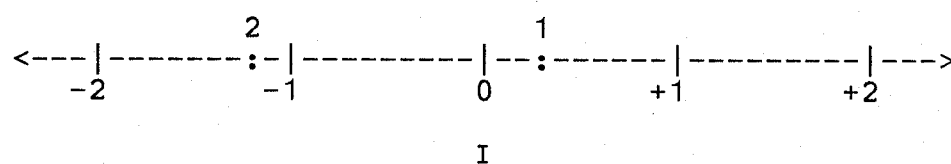
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table I.3d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	126	115 (91.3%)	11 (8.7%)
LR+	31	17 (54.8%)	14 (45.2%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 82.17%

Tau = .6433



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(3,153) = 19.675$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure I.3: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE I.4

Physio5 Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for
Two Levels of Likelihood of Rape

Variable	<u>Means</u>		F(1,155)	p
	LR-	LR+		
mrappenc	2.2460	3.1613	36.891	0.0000
wberaped	1.5714	2.0645	15.01	0.0002
rma	2.2903	2.6231	6.849	0.0097
aiv	6.5158	6.5484	4.216	0.0417
asb	3.2725	3.4767	1.325	0.2514
srs	3.0459	3.3154	2.030	0.1562
sc	2.8579	3.0871	1.971	0.1624
avg	3.9095	3.9290	0.0260	0.8721
htw	0.2635	0.3828	8.584	0.0039
kosstot	0.0802	0.1516	4.805	0.0299
bentler	0.6599	0.6789	0.0695	0.7924
fva	0.5117	0.5552	1.493	0.2236
se	3.2706	2.9839	9.691	0.0022

TABLE 1.5

Likelihood of Force-rape: Physio5 Analysis #1

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table I.1a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	89.32	0.4729	43.761	4	0.0000
2	10.68	0.1824	5.1638	1	0.0231

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table I.5b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	0.0486	0.8991	<u>0.9527</u>	F-R- -.3503
	rma	0.0261	0.3087	<u>0.4648</u>	F+R- -.0387
	(constant)	2.3904			F+R+ 1.0559
	wberaped			<u>0.4967</u>	
	sc			0.2337	
	aiv			<u>0.3692</u>	
	srs			0.2431	
	asb			0.2866	
	mrpenc	-.0255	-.4719	<u>-.3039</u>	F-R- -.1132
	rma	0.0819	0.9674	<u>0.8854</u>	F+R- .3126
2	(constant)	-3.0144			F+R+ -.0924
	wberaped			0.0076	
	sc			<u>0.5134</u>	
	aiv			<u>0.4831</u>	
	srs			<u>0.4802</u>	
	asb			<u>0.4402</u>	

Ev₁ = .2880, P₁ = .8932

Ev₂ = .0344, P₂ = .1068

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

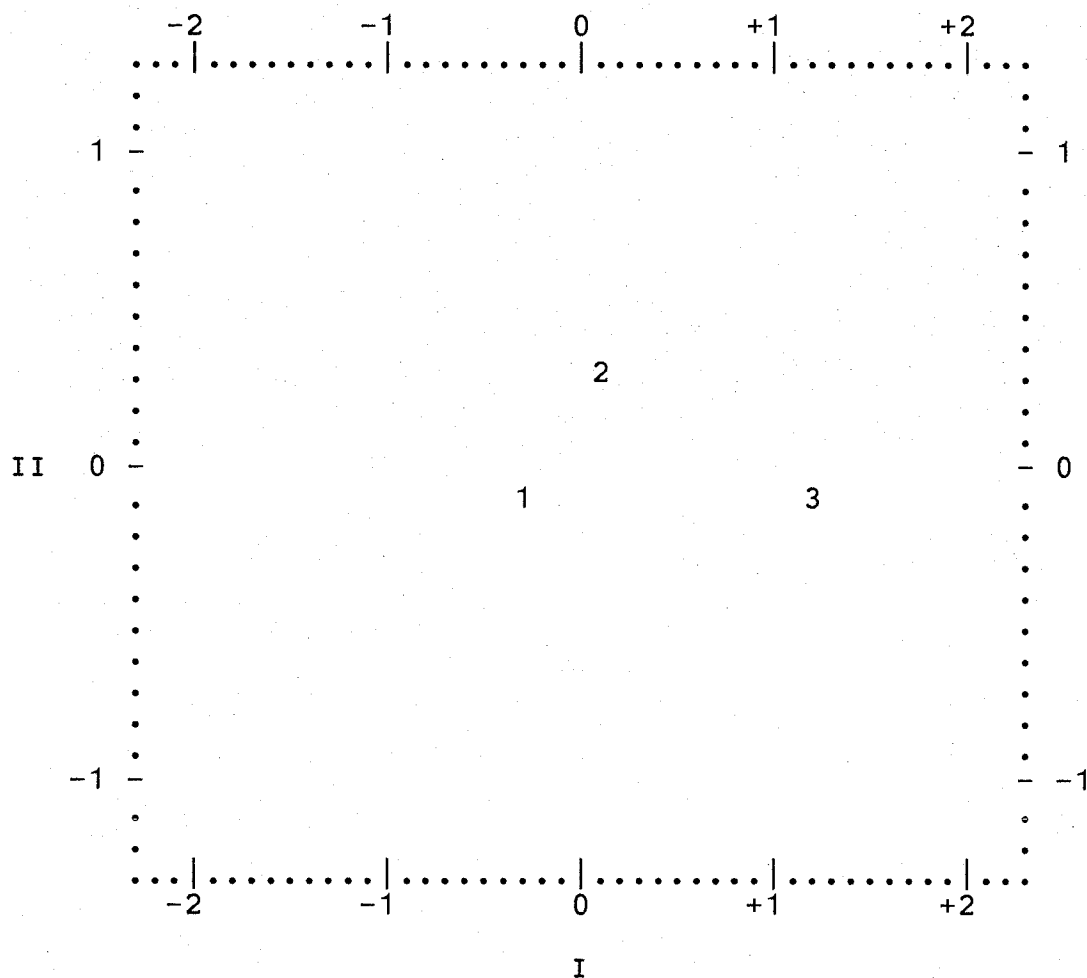
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc ≥ .30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table I.1d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	86	73 (84.9%)	3 (3.5%)	10 (11.6%)
F+R-	40	30 (75.0%)	5 (12.5%)	5 (12.5%)
F+R+	30	12 (40.0%)	3 (10.0%)	15 (50.0%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 59.62%

Tau = .3945



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(2,152)

Group	1	2
2	3.7762	
	p=0.0251	
3	21.854	11.601
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure I.4: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 1.6

Likelihood of Force-rape: Physio5 Analysis #2

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table I.6a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	89.35	0.4842	46.067	6	0.0000
2	10.65	0.1877	5.4521	2	0.0655

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table I.6b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

		<u>Discriminant Weights</u>			
Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	-.0475	-.8795	<u>-.9259</u>	F-R- .3532
	rma	-.0207	-.2446	<u>-.4436</u>	F+R- .0619
	kosstot	-.1526	-.2497	<u>-.3105</u>	F+R+ -1.0952
	(constant)	2.2639			
	wberaped			<u>-.5046</u>	
	sc			<u>-.2181</u>	
	srs			<u>-.2371</u>	
	aiv			<u>-.3980</u>	
	asb			<u>-.3086</u>	
2	mrpenc	0.0217	0.4020	0.2319	F-R- .1195
	rma	-.0849	-1.0037	<u>-.8903</u>	F+R- -.3216
	kosstot	0.1437	0.2349	0.0559	F+R+ .0862
	(constant)	3.1125			
	wberaped			<u>-.0185</u>	
	sc			<u>-.5179</u>	
	srs			<u>-.4773</u>	
	aiv			<u>-.4521</u>	
	asb			<u>-.4141</u>	

Ev₁ = .3063, P₁ = .8935

Ev₂ = .0365, P₂ = .1065

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

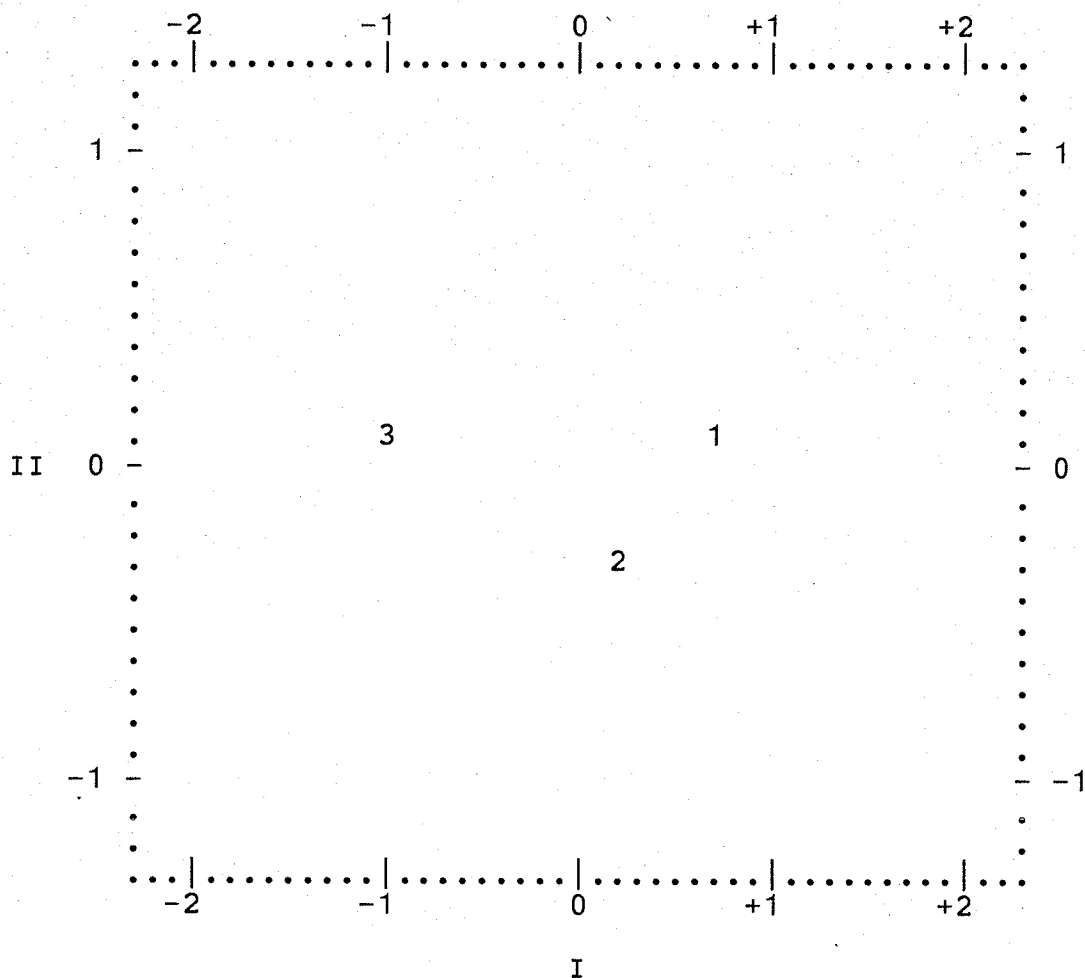
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table I.6d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	86	76 (88.4%)	2 (2.3%)	8 (9.3%)
F+R-	40	31 (77.5%)	6 (15.0%)	3 (7.5%)
F+R+	30	15 (50.0%)	2 (6.7%)	13 (43.3%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 60.90%

Tau = .4138



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(3,151)

Group	1	2
2	2.5092	
	p=0.0610	
3	15.358	8.4891
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure I.5: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE I.7

Likelihood of Force-rape: Physio5 Analysis #3

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table I.7a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	86.88	0.5193	55.823	8	0.0000
2	13.12	0.2299	8.2180	3	0.0416

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table I.7b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

Discriminant Weights

Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	mrpenc	-.0467	-.8646	<u>-.8461</u>	F-R- .3396
	rma	-.0036	-.0429	<u>-.3677</u>	F+R- .1898
	kosstot	-.1600	-.2617	-.2829	F+R+ -1.2265
	se	0.0968	0.4475	<u>0.3993</u>	
	(constant)	-1.6241			
	wberaped			<u>-.4389</u>	
	htw			<u>-.3276</u>	
	aiv			<u>-.3121</u>	
	srs			-.1784	
	sc			-.1983	
	asb			-.2875	
	avg			-.1162	
	fva			-.0565	
2	bentler			0.0582	
	mrpenc	0.0078	0.1440	-.0732	F-R- .1646
	rma	-.0887	-1.0487	<u>-.8390</u>	F+R- -.3913
	kosstot	0.0931	0.1523	-.0421	F+R+ .0499
	se	-.1195	-.5525	-.2465	
	(constant)	7.5248			
	wberaped			-.1769	
	htw			-.1982	

aiv	<u>- .5129</u>
srs	<u>- .4723</u>
sc	<u>- .4520</u>
asb	<u>- .3896</u>
avg	- .2969
fva	0.1779
bentler	0.0917

$Ev_1 = .3692$, $P_1 = .8688$
 $Ev_2 = .0557$, $P_2 = .1312$

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

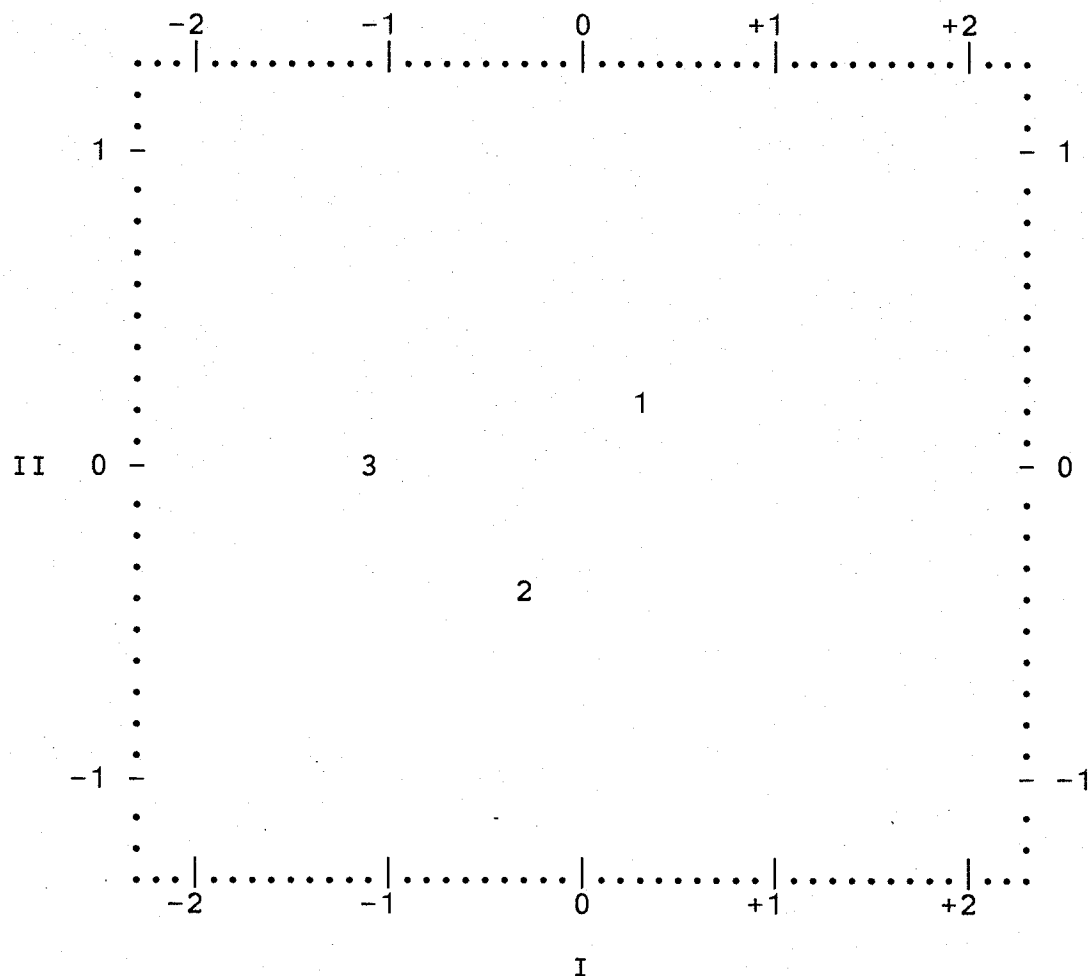
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table 1.7d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	86	73 (84.9%)	4 (4.7%)	9 (10.5%)
F+R-	40	30 (75.0%)	8 (20.0%)	2 (5.0%)
F+R+	30	13 (43.3%)	2 (6.7%)	15 (50.0%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 61.59%

Tau = .4234



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: $F(4, 150)$

Group	1	2
2	2.2178	
	p=0.0697	
3	13.442	9.2460
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure I.6: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

TABLE 1.8

Physio5 Means and Statistical Significance of Variables for
Three Levels of Likelihood of Force/rape

Variable	<u>Means¹</u>			F(2,155)	p	trend ²
	F-R-	F+R-	F+R+			
mrpenc	2.2093a	2.2350a	3.1333b	17.200	0.0000	linear
wberaped	1.5814a	1.5500a	2.1000b	6.0791	0.0029	linear
aiv	0.9217	0.9921	1.0631	2.715	0.0695	linear
rma	6.9263a	7.9542b	8.25b	6.826	0.0014	linear
asb	3.2248	3.375	3.4296	0.783	0.4589	
sc	2.7895	3.0050	3.1067	2.093	0.1269	
srs	2.9664	3.2167	3.2852	1.749	0.1774	
kosstot	0.0767	0.0875	0.1500	2.269	0.1069	linear
avg	3.8686	3.9975	3.9000	0.632	0.5332	
htw	0.2550a	0.2817a	0.3833b	4.409	0.0138	linear
bentler	0.6506	0.6798	0.6746	0.108	0.8978	
fva	0.5232	0.4868	0.5561	1.327	0.2683	
se	3.2593	3.2950	2.9833	4.762	0.0099	linear

¹ Means not having a common superscript are different at
p < .05(Scheffe).

² Linear trend analysis significant at p < .05.

Appendix J

EXTERNAL CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS

Huberty (1984) suggested that the classification results obtained in a discriminant function analysis will be 'positively biased', in that, the true hit rate is over estimated. He went on to argue that when prediction is important that the researcher should consider "the expected actual hit rate - the hit rate expected over all possible future samples " (p. 165). To accomplish this he recommends the use of an 'external classification analysis' or what Klecka (1980) termed "a hold-out sample'.

This procedure uses the data from subjects not employed to compute the discriminant function in a classification analysis based on the derived classification rules. To this end subjects from data base Physio5 were classified using the classification functions for attitude measures¹⁷ reported in Appendices G and H. These functions were generated in the 'decreasing sample' analyses which did not include subjects from the Physio5 data base. Only two analyses¹⁸ were computed in order to reveal the 'expected actual hit rate' thereby:

¹⁷ These measures were used in order to ensure a sample of sufficient size for the analysis. Not all Physio5 subjects had scores on all variables, consequently as the number of variables increased the size of the sample decreased.

¹⁸ One of the sample analyses is based on the likelihood of rape grouping variable and the other on the likelihood of force/rape grouping variable. Due to space limitations only the two are included as samples of the potential of the classification information.

1. assessing the strength of the derived functions; and,
2. demonstrating the potential of the information to correctly identify rape and/or force prone males.

Results for the analyses were encouraging, demonstrating the same pattern of classifications and misclassifications attained in the original analyses. Comparison of Table J.1 and Table 3.3d show that for the two level likelihood of rape grouping variable the functions performed almost identically. This is encouraging as Klecka (1980) indicated that the optimum performance is expected with the original subjects used in the derivation of the functions.

Classification results using the three level grouping variable force/rape are reported in Table J.2 Again the results are similar to those for the original data (see Table 3.22d).

Use of these functions to identify rape and violence 'prone' males may some day be possible - however, further work is required to refine the functions before this becomes a reality.

TABLE J.1

Group Classification Results for External Classification
 Analysis Using Likelihood of Rape Grouping Variable

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	126	113 (89.7%)	13 (10.3%)
LR+	31	18 (58.1%)	13 (41.9%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 80.25%

Tau = .6051

TABLE J.2

Group Classification Results for External Classification
Analysis Using Likelihood of Force-rape Grouping Variable

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	86	75 (87.2%)	1 (1.2%)	10 (11.6%)
F+R-	40	36 (90.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (10.0%)
F+R+	30	17 (56.7%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (43.3%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 56.40%

Tau = .3465

Appendix K

SAMPLE ANALYSES WITHOUT ATTITUDE VARIABLE MRAPENC

¹⁹ Sample analyses without the variable MRAPENC were computed using the 'standard' sample. Means and statistical significance for the variables used in these analyses can be found in Table E.20 and Table F.20

TABLE K.1

Sample Likelihood of Rape Analysis Without MRAPENC

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table K.1a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	100	0.7143	80.653	10	0.0000

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table K.1b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

Discriminant Weights

Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	wberaped	1.2181	0.7323	<u>0.5682</u>	LR- -.6233
	pain	0.2622	-.3302	-.1684	LR+ 1.6433
	aiv	0.2843	0.2558	<u>0.3864</u>	
	sc	-.7602	-.6765	0.0166	
	srs	0.3242	0.3677	0.0626	
	srnrdif	0.4911	0.5298	<u>0.4769</u>	
	difpunre	0.2179	0.3649	0.2815	
	angry	0.2447	0.3940	0.1108	
	punhurt	-.1810	-.2588	0.0252	
	punhelp	-.0989	-.1988	-.1262	
	(constant)	-.5781			
	rma			0.2091	
	excited			0.1683	
	wpleasur			0.1609	
	prnrdif			0.1522	
	rewhurt			0.1457	
	wwilling			-.1456	
	trauma			-.1015	
	rewhelp			-.0974	
	asb			0.0765	
	aroused			-.0759	

Ev = 1.0416, P = 1.00

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

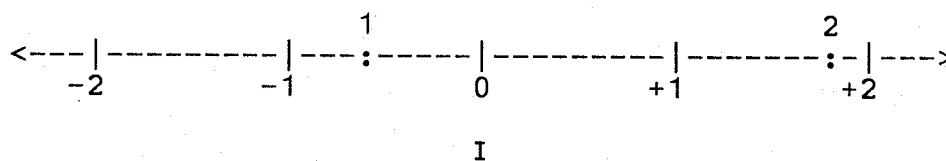
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at $Sc \geq .30$ (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table K.1d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>	
		LR-	LR+
LR-	87	80 (92.0%)	7 (8.0%)
LR+	33	7 (21.2%)	26 (78.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 88.33%

Tau = .7667



1 = No rape-likelihood (LR-)

2 = Rape likelihood (LR+)

Note: $F(10,109) = 11.354$, $p = 0.0000$

Figure K.1: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimension

TABLE K.2

Sample Likelihood of Force-rape Analysis Without MRAPENC

- a. Discriminant Analysis Results
- b. Summary of Discriminant Analysis
- d. Group Classification Results

Table K.2a
Discriminant Analysis Results

Function	P	Rc	<u>Significance of Discriminant</u>		
			X ²	df	p
1	80.69	0.7129	104.28	22	0.0000
2	19.31	0.4453	24.761	10	0.0058

Note: P = proportion of discriminatory power; Rc = canonical correlation; X² = chi-squared; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance level.

Table K.2b
Summary of Discriminant Analysis

Discriminant Weights

Function	Variables	Uc	B	Sc ¹	Xc
1	wpleasur	-.0766	-.1173	0.1375	F-R- -.6510
	wberaped	1.1942	0.7186	<u>0.5686</u>	F+R- -.5517
	pain	-.3193	-.4016	-.1657	F+R+ 1.6289
	aiv	0.3913	0.3489	<u>0.3992</u>	
	sc	-.7745	-.6891	0.0130	
	srs	0.2755	0.3104	0.0693	
	srnr dif	0.4766	0.5089	<u>0.4785</u>	
	difpunre	0.2456	0.4079	0.2918	
	angry	0.2682	0.4336	0.1122	
	punhurt	-.0815	-.1148	0.0333	
	rewhurt	-.2509	-.2190	0.0834	
	(constant)	-.6995			
	rma			0.2105	
	excited			0.2088	
	wwilling			-.1477	
	aroused			-.0771	
	asb			0.1029	
	trauma			-.0539	
	punhelp			-.0076	
	prnr dif			0.1186	
	rewhelp			0.0125	

2	wpleasur	0.3179	0.4865	0.2139	F-R- 0.3955
	wberaped	0.0085	0.0051	0.2102	F+R- -.8271
	pain	0.2368	0.2979	-.2265	F+R+ 0.0317
	aiv	-.4189	-.3735	-.2997	
	sc	0.6056	0.5388	0.1912	
	srs	-.4885	-.5503	-.2948	
	srnrdif	0.5608	0.5989	<u>0.3822</u>	
	difpunre	-.2415	-.4012	-.2904	
	angry	-.1273	-.2058	-.0432	
	punhurt	-.4542	-.6402	<u>-.3875</u>	
	rewhurt	0.4758	0.4153	-.0417	
	(constant)	0.8594			
	rma			-.0478	
	excited			-.0516	
	wwilling			-.0884	
	aroused			-.0054	
	asb			-.3089	
	trauma			-.1876	
	punhelp			0.1733	
	prnrdif			0.1296	
	rewhelp			0.0852	

Ev₁ = 1.0339, P₁ = .8069

Ev₂ = .2474, P₂ = .1931

Note: Uc = unstandardized coefficient; B = standardized coefficient; Sc = structure coefficient; Ev = eigenvalue; P = proportion of discriminatory power; Xc = group centroid.

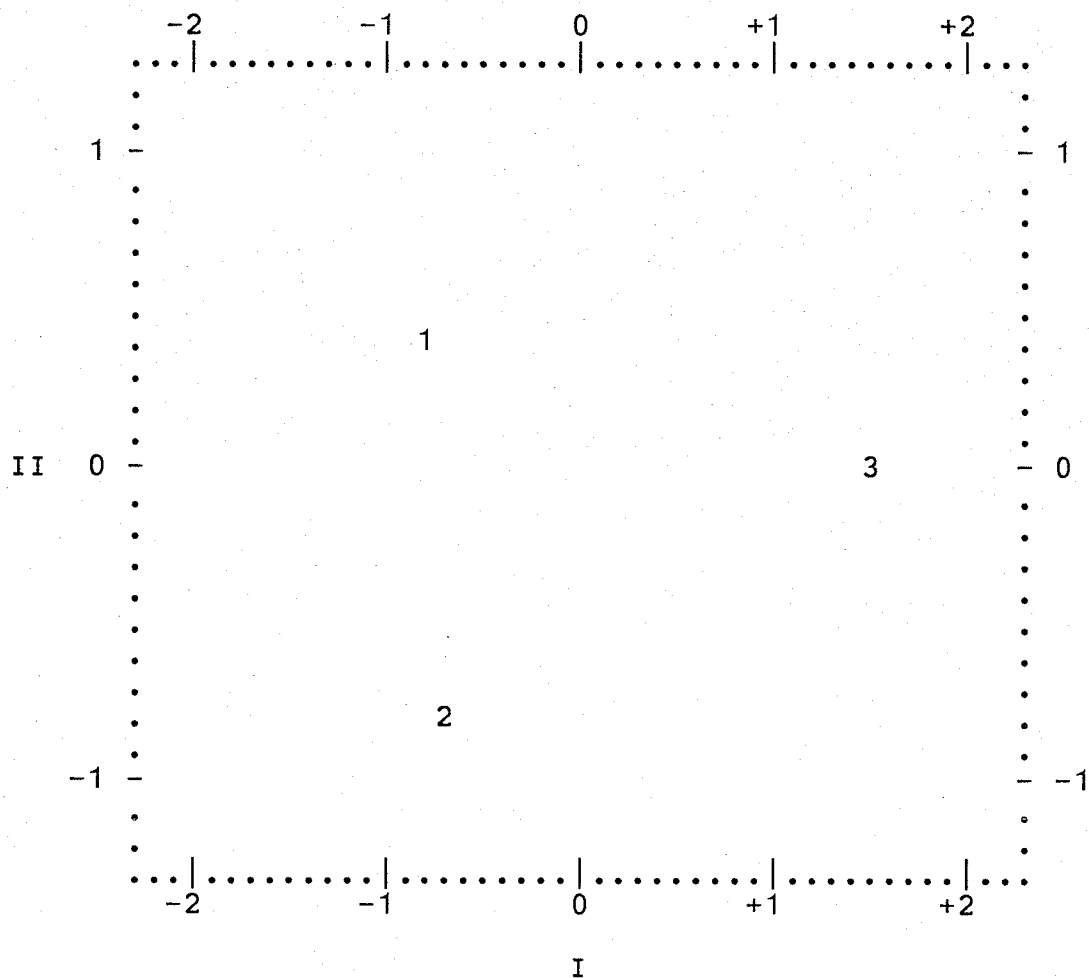
¹ Discriminant function structure coefficients considered meaningful at Sc $\geq$.30 (Pedhazur, 1982).

Table K.2d
Group Classification Results

Actual Group	N	<u>Predicted Group Membership</u>		
		F-R-	F+R-	F+R+
F-R-	58	44 (75.9%)	6 (10.3%)	8 (13.8%)
F+R-	29	10 (34.5%)	12 (41.4%)	7 (24.1%)
F+R+	33	4 (12.1%)	1 (3.0%)	28 (84.8%)

Percent cases correctly classified: 70.00%

Tau = .5502



1 = F-R-
 2 = F+R-
 3 = F+R+

Note: F(11,107)

Group	1	2
2	2.4188	
	p=0.0100	
3	9.3215	7.0487
	p=0.0000	p=0.0000

Figure K.2: Plot of Group Centroids Defined by the Discriminant Dimensions

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