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PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF RAPE AMONG INCARCERATED SEX OFFENDERS

by

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Abstract

Personality Characteristics, Attitudes and Perceptions of Rape
Among Incarcerated Sex Offenders

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This relationships among dispositional variables, situational variables and rape supportiveness was examined in a sample of incarcerated sex offenders. Previous surveys have shown that dispositional variables are determinants of sexual aggression. Research has also shown that situational variables, such as alcohol and anger, are recurrent proximal determinants of sexual aggression. This study pursued four main goals. First, we attempted to replicate Malamuth's Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression, hypothesizing Hostile Masculinity and Impersonal Sex would interactively predict higher rape supportiveness. Second, we examined whether generalized empathy would moderate the Confluence Model. Third, using audiotaped rape vignettes to vary the situational circumstances, we evaluated the effects of the actor's alcohol intoxication and anger. Lastly, based on the conventional wisdom that psychotherapeutic treatment reduces tendencies toward sexual aggression, the influence of exposure to treatment on rape supportiveness was examined. Rape supportiveness, the dependent measure, consisted of four subscales: self-reported likelihood to rape, sexual arousal to the vignette, perpetrator exoneration, and victim blame. Participants included 71 rapists and child sex offenders recruited from the sex offender treatment program at Twin Rivers Correction Center.

Participants completed dispositional instruments, listened to an audiotaped rape vignette and completed the dependent measure. Overall, the data did not support the Confluence Model hypothesis that Hostile Masculinity and Impersonal sex would interactively determine rape supportiveness. However, Hostile Masculinity exerted significant main effects accounting for the variance in scores of 3 for the 4 rape supportiveness subscales. The extension of the Confluence Model was not supported since empathy did not moderate the relationship between the dispositional variables and rape supportiveness. The experimental manipulation of the situational variables did not yield the hypothesized effects; however, exploratory analyses revealed that alcohol interacted with Impersonal Sex to influence likelihood to rape and sexual arousal. Anger generated a main effect but opposite to prediction. Lastly, a significant inverse relationship was found between exposure to treatment and likelihood to rape with a trend in this direction on the remaining rape supportiveness subscales. In conclusion, the findings indicate that dispositional and situational variables influence rape supportiveness but not according to the Confluence Model hypotheses.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

The sexual assault literature has not identified a unique characterological or contextual variable that is common to all sex offenders. Indeed, the majority of motivational theories and taxonomies developed by researchers are multivariate in nature, reflecting the complexity of both the etiology and manifestation of sexually deviant behavior. Specifically, Knight & Prentky's Taxonomic Models, which classify child molesters and rapists (1990), describe numerous factors which influence offense behavior. Another perspective that acknowledges the multiplicity of motivational factors is Hall & Hirschman's Quadripartite Model of Sexual Aggression (1991). This model proposes that affective, cognitive, physiological and personality factors interact with one another influencing the probability of sexually aggressive behavior.

The research of Malamuth (1986) and Malamuth, Linz, Heavey, Barnes, and Acker (1995) has focused on factors in males which are predictive of sexually aggressive behavior against women. This research suggests that models that consider the interactive effects of risk factors are more effective in predicting sexual aggression than are strictly additive models.

The Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression

Malamuth's Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression posits that two factors independently and interactively exert a determining influence on the expression of sexually aggressive behavior by males. These factors are hostile masculinity and impersonal sex.

Hostile Masculinity. Malamuth, Linz, Heavey, Barnes, and Acker (1995) describe the construct Hostile Masculinity (HM) as "a personality profile combining two interrelated components: (a) an insecure, defensive, hypersensitive, and hostile-distrustful orientation, particularly toward women, and (b) gratification from controlling or dominating women." In concert, these two characteristics may increase the likelihood that a male will purposefully disregard a woman's right to consent to sexual relations. When the checkpoint of mutual consent is circumvented due to a need to dominate, the likelihood of sexual aggression may increase.

Employing the above definition of HM, this line of reasoning was supported by a study which assessed the levels of hostile masculinity and sexual promiscuity in a sample of college students (Malamuth, Sockloskie, Koss and Tanaka, 1991). The results showed that the college students who self-reported higher levels of both hostile masculinity and sexual promiscuity were the most sexually aggressive. In another study based on a combined college student and community sample, it was found that the construct hostile masculinity is significantly correlated with self-reported sexual aggression (Malamuth, 1986). Similarly, hostile masculinity has been successfully used to distinguish rapists from nonrapists (Lisak & Roth, 1990). In summary, in groups recruited from college campuses and from the community, males who self-report involvement in sexually aggressive acts tend to score higher on measures of hostile masculinity.

Based on this research, it would be reasonable to assume that incarcerated sex offenders would score high on hostile masculinity or related measures. However, this is not the case. The majority of studies have found that the attitudes of rapists and non-sex offenders do not differ significantly (Spence, Helmreich & Stapp, 1973; Overholser and

Beck, 1986) or that sex offenders have more positive attitudes toward women than other offenders and nonoffenders (Sattem, Savells and Murray, 1984). Further, attitudes toward women, violence and rape did not differ significantly in a group of incarcerated felons and rapists (Marolla and Scully, 1986). Yet, when perceptions of a forceful rape were compared for two groups, incarcerated sex offenders and the general public, it was found that both groups perceived the events similarly but that rapists offered more justifications for the violent behavior, perceiving it less negatively than did the general public (Burt, 1983).

The aforementioned inconsistencies in the literature are frequently attributed to socially desirable responding on the part of offenders. Researchers have provided two explanations for this phenomenon. First, the transparency of scale items enables participants to easily identify socially acceptable answers, thus promoting socially desirable responding (Segal and Stermac, 1984). Second, researchers who study incarcerated populations (Yochelson & Samenow, 1976) warn that incarcerated offenders show a strong propensity for positive self-presentation. Since the very act of rape calls an offender's attitudes toward women into question, sex offenders may decide that negative attitudes toward women may hinder their chances of release from prison, uniquely motivating them to report socially acceptable views toward women. Similarly, if incarcerated sex offenders doubt the confidentiality of their responses, they may suspect that the information could be used against them resulting in the less than honest endorsement of items. Stermac, Segal and Gillis (1990) posit that honest disclosure from incarcerated sex offenders may be unlikely even when confidentiality is guaranteed. They cite anecdotal clinical evidence suggesting that negative information about the self is

revealed over time with the development of trust and may not occur if a trusting relationship between the offender and the information gatherer is not established. Hall's (1989) study of the characteristics of self-admitted sexual offenders supports Stermac's view since social desirability was negatively and significantly associated with the Hostility Toward Women Scale. He posits that hostility levels are suppressed with the use of self-report measures and cautions that accurate information may be even more difficult to obtain with sexual offenders who have not admitted to their crimes.

The association between a hostile orientation toward women and sexually aggressive behavior has been established in collegiate populations but attempts to replicate this finding in incarcerated populations have been unsuccessful. Researchers have suggested that the transparency of measurement items, coupled with positive self-presentation pressure inherent in incarcerated populations, result in responses confounded by socially desirable responding.

Impersonal sex. Impersonal sex (IS) or a "noncommittal, game playing orientation to sexual relations" is the second of two characteristics described by the Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression (Malamuth et al., 1995). This research suggests that the interaction of HM and impersonal sex more effectively predicts sexual aggression than either component individually, both cross-sectionally and longitudinally. In a sample of college students, the interaction of sexual promiscuity and hostile masculinity significantly predicted sexual aggression but not nonsexual aggression (Malamuth, Sockloskie, Koss & Tanka, 1991). The group of males who reported high levels of both sexual promiscuity and hostile masculinity reported the highest levels of past sexual aggression.

An impersonal pattern of sexual interaction has been found in both self-disclosed collegiate date rapists and incarcerated rapists (Kanin, 1984; Langevin, Paitich & Russon, 1985; Sarwer, Kalichman, Johnson, Early & Ali, 1993). Further, sexual experience itself has been found to be correlated with sexual aggression (Malamuth, 1986). This does not necessarily support the conclusion that a high sex drive alone produces sexual aggression. Research suggests that the frequency of intercourse, sexual fantasies, orgasms and sexual thoughts are not associated with sexual aggression (Malamuth, et al., 1995). Additionally, there is evidence that a high sex drive does not covary with the tendency to engage in sexual relationships lacking closeness and commitment (Simpson & Gangestad, 1991). Malamuth et al. (1995) conclude that "sexual aggression appears to be the result of a more particular orientation to sex, specifically, an impersonal orientation." In summary, the research suggests that males who seek high levels of impersonal sexual activity may be more likely to engage in sexually aggressive behavior especially if they hold hostile attitudes about women or desire to dominate women.

Empathy

Empathy, or "the intellectual or imaginative apprehension of another's condition or state of mind," is assumed to be an essential part of prosocial interpersonal interactions (Carey, Fox & Spraggins, 1988; Hogan, 1969). Malamuth et al. (1995) suggest that empathy may have an inhibitory effect on sexually aggressive behavior through moderating the relationship between risk factors and sexual aggression. In a study which focused on rapist's perceptions of themselves and their victims (Scully, 1988) it was found that 58 % of admitted rapists had some type of intellectual conception of the

victims' perspective, yet 54% of these rapists indicated that they felt "nothing" for their victim during the assault. When asked what they were feeling at the time of the assault, "nothing at all" was the most frequent response. The author proposed that empathic role taking mediated through emotional responses may enhance social control by supplying feedback that could encourage self-regulation. Similarly, it has been hypothesized (Marshall & Barbaree, 1990) that the lack of empathy leads to a lack of inhibition, resulting in the violation of the rights of others. If such violence proves effective in goal attainment it may develop into an attractive and recurring behavioral strategy.

The empirical research on empathy and sexual assault is sparse which is interesting since Knopp, Freeman-Longo and Stevensons'1992 study (cited in Pithers 1994) indicates that 94% of all sex offender treatment programs include some type of empathy building activity. One study of the personality characteristics of rapists (Hobson, Boland & Jamieson, 1985) found that the lack of empathy is one of nine personality characteristics that are consistently found in rapists. Conversely, another study of sex offenders (Langevin, Wright & Handy, 1988) used the Emotion Empathy Scale to assess empathy in sex offenders and college students and found that empathy did not significantly differentiate the two groups. In addition, empathy was not correlated with a history of violence but it was positively related to the denial of responsibility for the sexual assault. However, when the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI) was used to assess the change in empathy in 10 rapists and 10 pedophiles before and after an empathy building treatment component of a residential treatment program, an increase in offender empathy was observed (Pithers, 1994).

In summary, many researchers believe that empathy may be central to the inhibition process since it provides emotional feedback which can inhibit sexually aggressive behavior and enhance behavior regulation. Lack of such empathic feedback may allow sexual aggression to be disinhibited, increasing the probability of its occurrence. However, the sparse and somewhat inconsistent empirical research literature does not substantiate this view. Additional research is needed to clarify these inconsistencies.

Alcohol

Numerous studies implicate alcohol as a factor in sexual assault. Police and victim reports as well as statements by rapists have confirmed that alcohol was involved in nearly 75% of rapes (Scully & Marolla, 1984; Johnson, Gibson, & Linden, 1978; Rada, 1978). Additionally, there's evidence that alcohol is associated with the sexual victimization of college women (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987; Koss & Dinero, 1989) and is predictive of sexual aggression in college men (Abbey & Thomson, 1992, Koss & Dinero, 1988).

Furthermore, alcohol expectancies may play a role in linking alcohol use and sexual aggression. Alcohol expectancies have been found to influence the amount of time research participants spend viewing violent and violent-erotic materials, particularly when trait hostility was concomitantly considered (George, Dermen & Nochajski, 1989). Likewise, sex-related alcohol expectancies were higher in a group of rapists who used alcohol prior to offending than in a group of rapists who had not used alcohol (McMurran & Bellfield, 1993). Thus, various lines of research suggest a strong link between sexual aggression and alcohol in both incarcerated and nonincarcerated populations.

The present study addresses one aspect of the relationship between alcohol and sexual aggression: how the inclusion of alcohol in a rape vignette affects participant perceptions. This relationship has been explored in numerous studies. Richardson and Campbell (1982) found that when both male and female characters in a date rape vignette were depicted as drunk, college students perceived the male character as less responsible and viewed the female character more negatively. In another study, both males and females were more likely to judge a date rape as consensual when both the vignette characters had been drinking (Norris & Cubbins, 1992). Character alcohol consumption not only affects participants' perceptions when evaluating a date rape scenario, but also impacts perceptions when evaluating a violent pornographic story. Norris and Kerr (1992) found that when alcohol was present in a story, males reported a greater likelihood of behaving like the sexually coercive male story character than when alcohol was not present. In an analogue study (Bernat, Calhoun & Stolp, 1998), sexually aggressive males tended to disbelieve the authenticity of a female character's resistance to a male's sexually coercive advances to a greater degree than nonaggressive males, especially when both the male and female characters had consumed alcohol. Thus, when participants evaluate vignettes, they report a higher degree of acceptance of attitudes and behaviors that are supportive of sexual aggression when alcohol is present in the vignette than when alcohol is absent.

Anger

Many theories of sexual offending have acknowledged an association between negative affect and sexual aggression. According to one model of sexual arousal and rape (Marshall & Barbaree, 1991), internal states are transitory situational factors that can

modulate the strength of a sexual response and can curtail or disinhibit the expression of sexual aggression. In support of this position the authors cite Rada (1978) and Rada, Laws and Kellner (1976) who found that many rapists report experiencing anger during the sexual assault. Additionally they found that the Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory discriminated between rapists, other sex offenders and normal controls with the rapists scoring highest.

In a motivational theory of rape, (Groth, 1977; 1979) anger is purported to be one of three major components present during every rape. Further, the Quadripartite Model of Sexual Aggression (Hall & Hirschman, 1991) proposes that affective dyscontrol, one of four motivational factors that if present, increases the likelihood of sexual aggression. Noting that negative affective states often precede offending, the authors suggest that anger and hostility can overcome usual inhibitions and result in sexually aggressive behavior.

Using a Relapse Prevention paradigm, strong emotional states were reported by 89% of sex offenders prior to relapse and intense anger, usually due to an interpersonal conflict, preceded the relapse of 94% of the rapists (Pithers, Kashima, Cummings, Beal & Buell, 1988). Usually, the behavior chain leading to relapse begins with a negative affective state, progresses to an increased frequency of deviant sexual fantasies, offense planning and then results in sexually aggressive behavior.

In support of this model, an assessment of the affective states and the sexual behavior of rapists demonstrated that negative mood states and conflict were associated with an increased frequency of deviant sexual fantasies and masturbation during these fantasies (McKibben, Proulx & Lusignan, 1994). The negative mood states were not

associated with nondeviant sexual fantasies. Overall, the literature suggests that negative affective states, especially anger, tend to lead to deviant sexual fantasies and the facilitation of sexual arousal and aggression. This highlights the need for further research targeting this potentially crucial variable.

Treatment

Eliminating deviant sexual behavior and reducing recidivism are common goals for sex offender treatment programs (Marshall, Jones, Ward, Johnson & Barbaree, 1991). The use of cognitive-behavioral treatment approaches are widespread and may include many of the following modalities: sex education, challenging cognitive distortions, victim awareness and empathy training, social skills training, stress and anger management and relapse prevention training (Schwartz, 1992; Marques, Day, Nelson, & West, 1994; Marshall et al., 1991).

Sex education and challenging cognitive distortions are useful in increasing an offender's sense of responsibility for their offense and minimizing permissive beliefs which support sexual offending. Victim awareness and empathy training are employed to develop an inhibitory response to sexually aggressive ideation and behavior. The aim of relapse prevention training is to identify and manage situational, dispositional and behavior factors that increase the risk of reoffense. Anger management and social skills training are often considered to be under the umbrella of relapse prevention training. Ideally, these programs are designed to help the offender gain the knowledge and skills necessary to eliminate their deviant sexual behavior and maintain a nonoffending lifestyle. Theoretically, treatment should reduce offense supportive attitudes and behaviors so that the amount of treatment experienced by offenders would be inversely

related to the degree they held such beliefs. The present study examines the relation between treatment exposure and rape supportive attitudes and beliefs.

Sexual Arousal

The literature is replete with studies which examine the sexual arousal patterns of sex offenders in response to various stimuli including nude male and female stimuli (Marshall, Barbaree & Butt, 1988) and consensual and forced sexual stimuli (Lohr, Adams & Davis, 1997; Baxter, Barbaree & Marshall, 1986). The relationship between physiological arousal and subjective measures of sexual arousal have been found to be moderately (Adams, Motsinger, McAnulty, & Moore, 1992) to highly correlated (Lohr et al., 1997). Due to the prominent role this factor plays in the evolving sexual aggression literature, a subjective measure of the participants' sexual arousal to the rape vignette was added to the dependent measure.

Likelihood of Rape

In a series of articles Malamuth and his colleagues (Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980; Briere & Malamuth, 1983; Malamuth, 1989a, 1989b) have used a single item to assess self-reported Likelihood to Rape. Subjects are asked to indicate how likely they would be to rape if they could be assured that they would not be caught. The research indicates that males who endorse this item are more likely to identify with the rapist in a rape scenario, perceive a rape victim's experience more positively and report more sexual arousal to sexual violence than do males who report that they are not at all likely to rape a woman. The Likelihood to Rape item shows test-retest reliability (Malamuth & Ceniti, 1986), has discriminant validity (Malamuth, 1989a) and is

significantly related to attitudinal and behavioral items that are supportive of sexual aggression.

Likelihood to Rape has emerged as an important and now longstanding outcome measure for investigating sexual aggression in college and community samples. Less is known about its utility with samples of adjudicated sexual offenders. The present study will address this void and permit comparisons with earlier unadjudicated samples.

Study Aims

In an effort to understand sexually aggressive behavior toward women, this study integrates the personality characteristics identified by Malamuth's research with situational factors which seem to increase the likelihood of sexual offending. This synthesis potentially adds to our knowledge of sexual aggression in three ways. First, the factors hostile masculinity and impersonal sex from Malamuth's Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression (1995) that were predictive of sexually aggressive behavior in a community sample will be examined in a sample of incarcerated sex offenders. Second, dispositional empathy will be assessed based on the hypothesis of Malamuth and his colleagues (Malamuth, Linz, Heavey, Barnes, & Acker, 1995) that empathy may moderate sexually aggressive behavior by exerting an inhibitory influence on offender behavior. Third, alcohol and anger, two situational variables that have been identified as influential in the disinhibition of sexual aggression (Marshall & Barbaree, 1990; Hall & Hirschman, 1991), will be manipulated in a rape scenario so their possible differential and synergetic effects can be assessed. Additionally, the influence of duration of treatment exposure will be evaluated.

The dependent measure is composed of four subscales thought to bear on rape supportiveness: Victim Blame, Perpetrator Exoneration, Sexual Arousal and Likelihood to Rape. Rape supportiveness is intended to capture a male's propensity to condone or perhaps engage in sexually aggressive acts. These four subscales contain items that assess participants' self-reported likelihood to rape, self-reported sexual arousal to a rape scenario, perception of victim blame, perception of perpetrator exoneration, favorability of victim perception, and favorability of perpetrator perception.

Guided by the person-situation interaction model, our objective is to examine the relationships among selected dispositional variables, situational factors and rape supportiveness in a sample of incarcerated sex offenders. Drawing from numerous streams of literature that bear on the study of sexual offending, the following discussion describes the variables selected for inclusion in this study and lays out the rationale for hypothesis formulation.

Hypotheses

Generally, the goals of this study are to examine how incarcerated sexual offenders perceive a prototypic description of a stranger rape and to evaluate whether their perceptions are systematically influenced by pertinent dispositional and situational variables. As outlined earlier, social desirability is an important construct when dealing with incarcerated populations so the BIDR will be included in all analyses. The present study is guided by an overarching hypothesis and four specific hypotheses.

Overarching Hypothesis. We hypothesize that dispositional variables will interact with situational variables to generate higher levels of rape supportive perceptions, attitudes, beliefs and behavioral intentions in conditions that situationally vary alcohol

and anger. The rationale for this overarching hypothesis is that rape supportiveness is derived from the person situation interaction. This thesis recognizes that men predisposed to rape do not rape in all situations and that situations conducive to rape do not lead all men to rape.

Specific Hypothesis 1. We hypothesize that participants with higher levels of HM and IS will show higher levels of rape supportiveness when compared to participants with lower levels of HM and IS. The rationale for this hypothesis is that research and theory to date have identified these two particular dispositional variables as predictive of sexual aggressiveness.

Specific Hypothesis 2. Empathy will moderate the relationship between the dispositional variables and rape supportiveness. The rationale for this hypothesis is derived from two observations available in the existing literature. Theories of the etiology of rape have suggested that an inhibitory force in the commission of a rape is the perpetrator's ability to foresee and empathize with the suffering of the victim. Second, writings on clinical interventions with rapists frequently promote empathy training as a method for derailing cognitions and behaviors that are conducive to rape. Together, these two observations cast empathy as a potentially important attenuator of rape supportiveness.

Specific Hypothesis 3. The number of situational variables presented in the vignette will have an additive effect on rape supportiveness so that rape supportiveness will be higher in conditions that contain alcohol or anger and highest in the condition that contains both variables. The rationale for this hypothesis is twofold. An abundance of correlational and survey data have revealed alcohol to be a common co-occurring

variable with rape. Similarly, pertinent experimental studies and theories which address alcohol induced misbehavior suggest that alcohol influences rape occurrence. Therefore, systematic manipulation of alcohol in the rape situation should yield different degrees of rape supportiveness. Second, multiple theory streams implicate acute anger as a mood state that plays a role in the commission of rape. For example, the quadripartite model of rape etiology characterized anger as an element of affective dyscontrol enroute to rape. Alternatively, the relapse prevention model characterizes anger as a "high risk situation" capable of triggering reactivation of past sexually aggressive tendencies. Thus, these and other models identify anger as an important affective situational variable in rape.

Specific Hypothesis 4. Rape supportive attitudes and beliefs will be more prevalent in sex offenders who have had less treatment exposure. The rationale for this hypothesis is based on the following logic: cognitive behavioral treatments are designed to modify a perpetrator's perception and response to offense cues. Therefore, offenders who have experienced less treatment should exhibit responses that are less suppressed by these treatment effects.

This research will extend present knowledge by examining personality variables in a sample of known sex offenders, by assessing the impact of situational variables on self-reported rape supportiveness, and by examining the interplay of the aforementioned classes of variables: dispositional variables, situational variables, treatment variables, and rape supportiveness.

Chapter 2: Method

Participants

The participants were 71 male incarcerated sex offenders who were participating in a sex offender treatment program in a medium security prison in Western Washington. Participation was completely voluntary so within the treatment program, inmates self-selected into the study. Fifty-one of the participants were incarcerated for a sexual offense against a child (age 14 or younger) while 20 of the participants were incarcerated for a sexual offense against an "adult" victim age 15 or older. Ninety-one percent of the participants were white, 2.8% were African-American, 1.4% were Hispanic and 2.8% of the participants identified themselves as American. The age of participants ranged from 19 to 67 with a mean age of 35.5.

Stimulus Materials

Four vignettes were developed for use in the study. They were modeled after vignettes used in the Sex Offender Treatment Program at the Twin Rivers Correctional Center in Monroe, Washington. All the vignettes were written in the second person and used sexually explicit language and imagery. Alcohol (presence/absence) and Anger (presence/absence) were systematically varied, resulting in the following four experimental conditions: No Alcohol/No Anger, No Alcohol/Anger, Alcohol/No Anger, Alcohol/Anger.

In the vignette, a male has an interaction with his female boss, gets off work, and stops at a diner on the way home. While at the diner, he interacts with a waitress and offers to walk her to her bus stop. She accepts his offer and he suggests a detour through a park where he employs physical force to subdue and rape her. The waitress clearly

indicates her nonconsent through verbal and physical means.

Procedure

Informational meetings or "call outs" were employed to disseminate information regarding the study. Participants were called out in groups based on their living assignment or their offense type. During the call out the goals of the study were explained as were research procedures, the type of information that would be obtained and the confidentiality of their responses. Due to the survey nature of the research, inmates were informed that a sixth grade reading level would be necessary in order to participate. Further, inmates were given the opportunity to ask questions and then to indicate confidentially on a form whether or not they were interested in participating. The voluntary nature of participation was emphasized throughout all phases of participant recruitment. Four call outs were employed with an average of 61% of eligible participants electing to participate in the study.

Every effort was made to protect the confidentiality of inmates. During call outs, inmates indicated their participation decisions on a form, placed it in a sealed envelope and gave it to the investigator. None of these confidential responses were opened at the institution but were opened at the investigator's office at the University of Washington (U of W). Another procedure to ensure confidentiality included the individual assessment of study participants by an experimenter from the U of W. In order to maintain the confidentiality of participant responses, the only identifying information on participant questionnaires was a number which was generated by the investigator. The list that linked the participant numbers with participant names was kept secure in the investigator's office at the U of W. Demographic information was obtained from a data base restricted

file, which accessed only the information outlined in the consent form in an effort to minimize the investigator's exposure to confidential information contained in participants' files. None of the participant's individual responses were shared with the Washington State Department of Corrections or the institution's staff.

The study included three general components. During the first component, participants completed dispositional questionnaires. An experimental manipulation comprised the second component which utilized a 2 (Alcohol: presence or absence) x 2 (Anger: presence or absence) between-participants factorial design. The third component of the study consisted of completing the dependent measure which assessed perceptions and beliefs regarding the rape vignette.

Inmates who elected to participate were scheduled for an individual appointment with the research/assessment division of the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP). They were met by a student experimenter, shown into a private room which contained a chair, desk and tape player, and given a consent form to read. After answering any questions about the research, the experimenter gave the participant a packet of questionnaires to complete, left the room and closed the door. When the participant completed the questionnaires, he inserted them into an envelope and sealed it. The experimenter collected the envelope, inserted a tape into the tape player, gave the participant a second packet of questionnaires and instructed him to listen to the tape and then complete the second packet of questionnaires. The experimenter turned on the tape and left the room. When the participant completed the second of packet of questionnaires, he inserted them into an envelope and sealed it. The experimenter collected the envelope,

thanked the participant for participating and allowed the participant to return to his daily activities.

The experimenter transported the unopened packets of questionnaires to the U of W and gave them to the investigator. All questionnaires were opened in the investigator's office at the U of W and were input into a data base by the investigator. The original questionnaires were placed into a locked file cabinet in the investigator's office for safe keeping.

Measures

Similar to Malamuth's operationalization, the construct Hostile Masculinity (HM) is composed of three scales, which include the Sexual Dominance Scale (SDS; Nelson, 1979), the Hostility Toward Women Scale (HTWS; Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1995) and the Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale (ASBS; Burt, 1980). These three scales were added together to form the construct HM.

The Sexual Dominance Scale. The SDS is a subscale of the Sexual Functions Inventory (Nelson, 1979) and assesses the degree that specific feelings and sensations play a significant role in motivating sexual behavior. The Dominance subscale determines the extent that sexual encounters are motivated by the desire to control ones sexual partner. Item examples include, "I like the feeling that I have someone in my grasp," and "It makes me feel masterful." The 7 point scale responses ranged from "Very Important" to "Not Important At All." Malamuth (1988) reported an alpha coefficient of .80 for this 8-item scale.

The Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale. The degree to which respondents perceive male and female relations to be adversarial is assessed in the 9 item ASBS. The scale

includes items such as, " A woman will only respect a man who will lay down the law to her," and "Women are usually sweet until they've caught a man, but then they let their true self show." Responses are ratings of agreement based on a 7-point scale that ranges from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). Burt (1980), reported a Cronbach's alpha coefficient for this scale of .802.

The Hostility Toward Women Scale. The HTWS is a 10-item instrument that assesses the respondent's degree of hostility specifically toward women. This scale was derived by Lonsway and Fitzgerald (1995) from the 30-item Check, Malamuth, Elias, and Barton (1985) Hostility Toward Women Scale. Instrument items include, "I believe that most women tell the truth," and "I am easily angered by women." Responses are ratings of agreement based on a 7-point scale that ranges from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). This modified scale yields a coefficient alpha of .83 (Lonsway & Fitzgerald).

Impersonal Sex. The construct Impersonal Sex (Malamuth et al., 1995) consists of the following three questions: "How often do you become sexually stimulated when you see a member of the opposite sex who you do not know?" (6pt scale from never to everyday) "How often do you masturbate?" (6pt scale from never to everyday) "About how many times (if ever) have you been unfaithful to your spouse or partner?" (7pt scale ranging from 0 to 6 or more). Malamuth et. al (1995) report a .33 alpha coefficient for this scale. Their research demonstrates that, in concert, Hostile Masculinity and Impersonal Sex are predictive of sexual aggression.

The Interpersonal Reactivity Index. The Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1980) assesses four distinct components of empathy that include Perspective-Taking,

Fantasy, Empathic Concern and Personal Distress. The instrument is composed of four subscales with each subscale containing 7 items. Examples of the items include, " I sometimes try to understand my friends better by imagining how things look from their perspective," and "I really get involved with the feelings of the characters in a novel." Responses are ratings of agreement based on a 5-point scale that ranges from 1 (does not describe me well) to 5 (describes me very well). The reliabilities for the 4 subscales contained in this instrument range from .71 to .77. The total scale score will be used for the purposes of this study since generalized empathy is the variable of interest.

Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding. Self-deceptive positivity and impression management are two components of social desirability that are measured by the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR, Paulhus, 1991). The 40-item instrument measures the extent that respondents give honest but positively biased reports and to what degree that deliberate attempts are made at self-presentation. Items include, "My first impressions of people usually turn out to be right," and "I never cover up my mistakes." Responses are ratings of agreement based on a 7-point scale that ranges from 1 (not true) to 7 (very true). The alpha coefficient for this 40-item scale is .83 (Paulhus, 1988).

Rape Supportive Perceptions and Beliefs. The dependent measure was designed to be a measure of rape supportive perceptions, attitudes, beliefs and behavior. Responses were agreement ratings that ranged on a 7-point scale from "not at all" to "completely." The dependent measure includes four subscales: self-reported Likelihood to Rape, self-reported Sexual Arousal to a rape scenario, perception of Victim Blame and perception of

Perpetrator Exoneration. The items contained in the dependent measure are associated with attitudinal, perceptual and behavioral items that are conducive to sexual aggression.

After data collection, the 83 item dependent measure was divided into theoretically consistent subgroups. Reliability analyses were utilized to build discrete subscales which reflected theoretically distinct constructs that are related to sexually aggressive behavior. The reliability analyses resulted in the development of two subscales. The first subscale, Victim Blame, includes items such as, "The woman acted seductively," and "The woman probably enjoyed the rape at least a little, even if she wouldn't admit it." The alpha coefficient for this 19-item subscale is .8063. Sample items from the second subscale, Perpetrator Exoneration, include "For the man, the sex was the most important part of the rape," and "The man's actions were warranted." This 16 item subscale has an alpha coefficient of .8011. A single item, self-reported Likelihood to Rape comprised the third dependent measure subscale. Likelihood to Rape was assessed by asking participants how likely they would be to act in the same manner as the male in the story if they could be assured that no one would know and that they would not be punished. The Likelihood to Rape item shows test-retest reliability (Malamuth & Ceniti, 1986), has discriminant validity (Malamuth, 1989a) and is significantly related to attitudinal and behavioral items that are supportive of sexual aggression. The fourth dependent measure subscale, Sexual Arousal, is also a single item. This item assesses participant's self-reported sexual arousal to the rape vignette on a 7-point scale ranging from 1 (not at all agree) to 7 (completely agree). Physiological arousal and subjective measures of sexual arousal have been found to be moderately

(Adams, Motsinger, McAnulty, & Moore, 1992) to highly correlated (Lohr, Adams & Davis, 1997).

Chapter 3: Results

Table 1 presents the distributional properties of each of the predictor variables and dependent measure subscales. Further, Table 2 displays the correlations among the predictor variables. The only significant correlations were between the social desirability measure, the BIDR, and HM (r = -.366) and IS (r = -.357). The situational variables, Alcohol and Anger were included in this table to evidence the efficacy of random assignment. Correlations among the dependent measure subscales and the predictor variables are depicted in Table 3. The BIDR was significantly correlated with the Sexual Arousal and Perpetrator Exoneration subscales. There was a significant correlation between HM and all of the dependent measure subscales except Sexual Arousal. Days in Treatment was significantly related to Likelihood to Rape and Victim Blame. Additionally, a significant negative correlation was found between Anger and Perpetrator Exoneration. Correlations between age and offense characteristics, the predictor variables and the dependent measure subscales are presented in Table 4. The BIDR was positively and significantly correlated with Participant Age and Age at Commitment. Impersonal Sex was significantly and inversely related to Participant Age, Age at Commitment and Age when Entering Treatment. Further, Likelihood to Rape was significantly and inversely related to Participant Age and Age Entering Treatment. Age Entering Treatment was significantly related to Perpetrator Exoneration. Lastly, correlations among the age and offense characteristics are reported in Table 5. Participant Age was highly correlated with both Age at Commitment and Age Entering Treatment and was also significantly correlated with Victim Gender. Age at Commitment was significantly related to Age Entering Treatment and Age Entering Treatment was significantly related

to Victim Gender.

Hypotheses 1, 2 and 4 were tested using hierarchical regression analyses, as were the exploratory analyses which examined the relationship between the situational variables and specific dispositional variables. The social desirability measure, the BIDR, was used in all analyses. The predictor variables used in the regression analyses containing interaction terms were first centered and then the interaction terms were computed so that only centered variables and interaction terms were entered into regression analyses. This was done to decrease multicollinearity between the main effect and interaction terms (Aiken & West, 1991). Hypothesis 3 was tested using a 2 (alcohol: presence or absence) x 2 (anger: presence or absence) analysis of variance in which the BIDR was entered as a covariate.

Eight participants were excluded from the study due to missing data. A manipulation check was conducted to ensure that the manipulated variables were experienced by the participants. Thirteen participants were deleted because they did not pass the manipulation check. Specifically, 3 participants were deleted from the Anger/Alcohol condition (no anger was reported by 2 participants while 1 participant reported no anger and no alcohol), 7 participants were deleted from the Anger/No Alcohol condition (all 7 participants reported the presence of alcohol), 1 participant was deleted from the No Anger/Alcohol condition (no anger was reported by the participant) and 2 participants were deleted from the No Anger/No Alcohol condition (both participants reported the presence of alcohol).

Age and Offense Characteristics

Seventy-one incarcerated sex offenders participated in this study. The mean age at

commitment was 31.9 years. The mean age for entry into the treatment program was 35.1, while the mean age in the treatment program was 35.5. According to a previously devised classification system, all of the participants had been educated beyond the 8th grade. Sixty-six percent of participants were in High School, graduated from High School or had obtained a GED while 23% had attended college, vocational school or completed a degree or certificate program. Educational data was missing for 11% of the participants.

For the purposes of this study, victims age 15 and over were considered adults while victims under age 15 were considered children. Based on this operationalization, 28% of participant's victims were adults and 72% were children. Fifty-eight percent of the participants raped their victims while the remaining 42% committed a sex offense other than rape. Yet, only 21% of participants raped an adult. The remaining 79% either offended against an adult in a manner other than rape or they raped or offended against a child. Twenty-one percent of participants offended against a blood relative, 21% offended against a nonblood relative, 36% offended against a nonrelated acquaintance, 11% offended against a stranger and data was missing for the remaining 11% of participants. The participants' victims were classified by the institution using the following age categories: under 5 years (7%), 5-9 years (25%), 10-14 years (34%), 15-17 years (11%), minors of different ages (6%) and adults over age 17 (17%). The vast majority of participants, 79%, offended against female victims while 17% of participants offended against male victims. Only 3% of participants offended against both male and female victims.

Test of the Confluence Model

Hierarchical regression analyses were used to evaluate the hypothesis that

participants with high levels of HM and IS would report higher levels of rape supportive attitudes and beliefs as measured by the dependent measure subscales. In all of the regression analyses, the predictor variables were entered in the following order: Step 1, BIDR, HM, IS; Step 2, the 2-way interaction between HM and IS. The results of the regression analyses are presented in Tables 6-9.

Likelihood to Rape. The R^2 for Step 1 was .135 ($p<.05$) indicating that the model accounted for 13.5% of the variance in participants Likelihood to Rape scores. An examination of the β values shows that only HM ($\beta= .272$, $p<.05$) predicted a significant amount of variance in Likelihood to Rape scores.

The change in R^2in Step 2 was .018 ($p>.10$) indicating that the full model accounted for 15.3% of the variance in Likelihood to Rape scores, $F(4,65)=2.933$, $p<.05$. Once again, HM ($\beta=.282$, $p<.05$) was the only predictor which reached significance.

Sexual Arousal. Step 1 resulted in an R^2 of .148 indicating that 14.8% of the variance in Sexual Arousal scores was accounted for by the predictor variables included in the first step of the regression analysis. According to the β values, the BIDR ($\beta = -.301$, $p<.05$) was the only predictor variable which achieved significance.

The change in R^2 for step 2 was .022 ($p>.10$) so that the full model accounted for 17% of the variance in Sexual Arousal scores, $F(4,65)=3.343$, $p<.05$. Only the BIDR($\beta= -.276$, $p<.05$) was a significant predictor of variance in Step 2.

Perpetrator Exoneration. In Step 1, R^2 was .148 ($p<.05$), indicating that 14.8% of the variance in Perpetrator Exoneration scores was accounted for by the model. The β values indicate that HM ($\beta=.250$, $p<.05$) predicted a significant amount of variance in Perpetrator Exoneration scores.

The change in R^2 resulting from the entry of Step 2 predictor variables was .005 ($p>.10$) therefore, the full model accounted for 15.3% of the variance in Perpetrator Exoneration scores, $F(4, 65)=2.938$, $p<.05$. None of the predictors in Step 2 significantly enhanced the model's ability to explain additional variance in Perpetrator Exoneration scores.

Victim Blame. In Step 1, the R^2 was .112 indicating that 11.2 % of the variance was accounted for by the model. HM ($\beta=.357$, $p<.01$) was the only predictor variable in Step 1 that accounted for a significant amount of variance in Victim Blame scores.

The addition of the interaction term in Step 2 did not explain any additional variance. Therefore, the full model accounted for 11.2% of the variance in Victim Blame scores, $F(4, 65)=2.055$, $p=.097$.

These data suggest that rape supportive attitudes and beliefs are generally best predicted by high levels of HM and, in this sample, the participant's IS level is relatively unimportant. A median split was used to divide HM into two groups, low and high. Next, means were calculated by HM group for each of the dependent measure subscales. This information is summarized in Table 10 and shows that the means of the dependent measures are consistently higher in the high HM group.

Revised Confluence Model

In all of the following regression analyses the moderating effect of empathy on the dependent measure subscales was evaluated. The predictor variables were entered in the following order: Step1, BIDR, HM, IS, IRI; Step 2, the 2-way interaction terms; Step 3, the 3-way interaction term. The results of these regression analyses are presented in Tables 11-14.

Likelihood to Rape. The proposed moderating effect of Empathy was not supported by the data. As summarized in Table10, the R^2 for Step 1 was .153 indicating that 15.3% of the variance in participants Likelihood to Rape scores was accounted for by the variables included in Step 1 of the model. The β values indicate that only HM (β =.265, p<.05) predicted a significance amount of variance in participants' Likelihood to Rape scores.

When the 2-way interactions were entered in Step 2, the change in R^2 was .037 (p>.10), resulting in an R^2 of .190. The β values indicate that only HM (β=.318, p<.05) was a significant predictor of participants' Likelihood to Rape scores. None of the interactions predicted a significance amount of variance.

The addition of the 3-way interaction in Step 3 did not enhance the model's ability to predict participants' Likelihood to Rape scores. The change in R^2 was .000 (p>.10). Thus, the full model accounted for 19% of the variance in participants Likelihood to Rape scores, F(8, 61)=1.798, p=.095. The β values indicate that only HM (β=.322, p<.05) was a significant predictor of the dependent measure in Step 3.

Sexual Arousal. As summarized in Table 11 the hypothesized moderating effect of Empathy on Sexual Arousal scores was not supported. In Step 1, R^2 was .160 (p<.05) indicating that 16% of the variance was explained by Step 1 of the model. The β values show that only the BIDR (β=-.303, p<.05), the social desirability measure, explained a significant amount of the variance in Sexual Arousal scores.

Step 2 resulted in a change in R^2 of .040 (p>.10). None of the predictor variables in Step 2 reached significance. The change in R^2 in Step 3 was .022 (p>.10) so that the full model predicted 22.2% of the variance in Sexual Arousal scores, F(8, 61)=2.177,

p=.042. None of the predictor variables in Step 3 accounted for a significant proportion of variance in Sexual Arousal scores.

Perpetrator Exoneration. The moderating effect of Empathy on Perpetrator Exoneration scores was not supported by the data. The R^2 for Step 1 was .156 ($p<.05$) indicating that 15.6%of the variance was explained by the predictor variables in Step 1. However, none of the predictor variables achieved significance.

The change in R^2 for Step 2 was .029 ($p>.10$) indicating that the addition of the 2-way interactions increased the variance explained by the model to a total of 18.5%. As in Step 1, none of the predictor variables reached significance.

The change in R^2 in Step 3 was .020 ($p>.10$). Thus, the full model accounted for 20.5% of the variance in participants' Perpetrator Exoneration scores, $F(8, 61)=1.967$, p=.066. In Step 3, none of the predictor variables significantly contributed to the models predictive ability.

Victim Blame. The moderating effect of Empathy on Victim Blame scores was not supported by the data. R^2 for Step 1 was .113 ($p>.10$) indicating that 11.3% of the variance in participants' Victim Blame scores was accounted for by the model. The β values indicate that only HM ($\beta=.359$, $p<.01$) predicted a significant amount of variance in Victim Blame scores.

The change in R^2 for Step 2 was .091 (p=.079). An examination of the β values indicate that HM ($\beta=.334$; $p<.05$) and the interaction between IS and Empathy ($\beta=-.305$, $p<.05$) predicted significant portions of the variance in participants Victim Blame scores.

In Step 3, the change in R^2 was .003 ($p>.10$) with β values indicating that HM ($\beta=.345$, $p<.05$) and the interaction between IS and Empathy ($\beta=-.271$, $p<.05$) predicted

significance portions of variance in participant's Victim Blame scores, F(8, 61)=2.000, p=.061.

Figure 1 is a plot of the relation between Victim Blame and IS across Empathy levels after a median split was conducted on each predictor variable. The observed the 2-way interaction demonstrates that the perceptions of Victim Blame were influenced by Empathy level only in participants who reported high levels of IS. Participants with high levels of IS and low levels of Empathy blamed the victim to a greater degree than did participants with high levels of IS and high levels of Empathy. Thus, Empathy differentially affects attributions of Victim Blame in males who self-report high levels of IS.

The hypothesized moderation effect of the 3-way interaction between HM, IS and Empathy was not supported by the analyses for any of the dependent measures. However, a logically consistent interaction between IS and Empathy was found when predicting Victim Blame scores. Generally, HM and to a lesser extent, the BIDR, most frequently accounted for a significant proportion of variance in the dependent measure subscale scores.

Situational Variables

According to Hypothesis 3, the number of situational variables present in the scenario should have an additive effect resulting in higher Likelihood to Rape, Sexual Arousal, Perpetrator Exoneration and Victim Blame scores in conditions that contain Alcohol or Anger with the highest scores in the condition containing both of these variables. Four 2 (Alcohol: presence or absence) x 2 (Anger: presence or absence) factorial ANOVAs in which the BIDR was entered as the covariate were used to test the

hypothesis for each of the dependent measure subscales. The results from the ANOVAs are summarized in Tables 15 and 16.

Likelihood to Rape. No main effects were found for either Alcohol, $F(1,66)=.052$, $p>.10$, or Anger, $F(1,66)=.520$, $p>.10$. Further, the interaction between Alcohol x Anger was not significant, $F(1,66)=1.014$, $p>.10$.

Sexual Arousal. Once again, no main effects were found for either Alcohol, $F(1,66)=1.751$, $p>.10$, or Anger, $F(1,66)=1.574$, $p>.10$. Additionally, the interaction between Alcohol x Anger was not significant, $F(1,66)=1.820$, $p>.10$. However, there was a significant effect for the covariate, the BIDR, $F(1,66)=11.413$, $p<.01$.

Perpetrator Exoneration. There was a significant effect for the covariate, BIDR, $F=(1,66)=6.984$, $p<.05$. A main effect for Anger was found, $F(1,66)=13.503$, $p<.01$ such that participants in the Anger condition reported lower levels of Perpetrator Exoneration. Contrary to the hypothesized effect, the presence of anger in the rape scenario suppressed the responses that would serve to excuse the perpetrator's behavior.

Victim Blame. Main effects for Alcohol, $F(1,66)=1.488$, $p>.10$, and Anger, $F(1,66)=.537$, $p>.10$ were not significant. Similarly, the 2-way interaction between Alcohol x Anger, $F(1,66)=1.618$, $p>.10$ did not achieve significance.

The hypothesized disinhibiting effects of Anger and Alcohol were not supported by the data as can be seen by inspecting the means for each of the dependent measure subscales depicted in Table 17.

Number of Days in Treatment

To evaluate whether the responses of participants were attenuated by the amount of treatment exposure, hierarchical regression analyses were conducted for each of the

dependent measure subscales. All the predictor variables were entered in the following order: Step 1, BIDR, HM, IS, Empathy; Step 2, Number of Days in Treatment. The results from the regression analyses are summarized in Tables 18-21.

Data specifying the Number of Days in Treatment was available for only 59 of the 71 participants. At the time the data was collected, the information was not included in the institution's database, although the information could be obtained from inmate paper files. However, authorization to retrieve demographic information was limited to a restricted electronic file which was set up for the purposes of this study. Consequently, I did not have access to the inmates' paper files and was unable to obtain complete information regarding the amount of time spent in treatment for all participants.

Likelihood to Rape. The R^2 for Step 1 was .137 (p=.087) indicating that 13.7% of the variance in Likelihood to Rape scores was explained by the model. None of the β values for the predictor variables entered in Step 1uniquely accounted for a significant proportion of variance.

Step 2 resulted in a change in R^2 of .086 (p<.05) indicating that the full model accounted for 22.3% of the variance in Likelihood to Rape scores, $F(5, 53)=3.053$, $p<.05$. An examination of the β values indicate that HM ($\beta=.309$, $p<.05$) and the Number of Days in Treatment ($\beta= -.297$, $p<.05$) predicted significant amounts of variance in Likelihood to Rape scores indicating that exposure to treatment was associated with lower levels of self-reported Likelihood to Rape scores.

Sexual Arousal. The R^2 for Step 1 was .160 (p<.05) indicating that 16% of the variance in Sexual Arousal scores was explained by the predictor variables in Step 1.

The only predictor variable that explained a significant amount of variance was the BIDR (β=-.289, $p<.05$).

The change in R^2 for Step 2 was .019 ($p>.10$). The full model predicted 17.9% of the variance in Sexual Arousal scores, $F(5, 53)=2.319$, $p=.056$. Once again, the BIDR (β= -.294, $p<.05$) was the only predictor variable that predicted a significant amount of variance in Sexual Arousal scores.

Perpetrator Exoneration. Step 1 of the regression analysis revealed an R^2 of .141 ($p=.078$). As indicated by the β values in Step 1, all the predictor variables failed to predict a significant amount of variance in Perpetrator Exoneration scores.

The addition of the predictor variable, Number of Days in Treatment, in Step 2 resulted in a change in R^2 of .000 ($p>.10$). None of the predictor variables in Step 2 achieved significance. Therefore, the full model accounted for a total of 14.1% of the variance in Perpetrator Exoneration scores, $F(5, 53)=1.753$, $p>.10$.

Victim Blame. The R^2 for Step 1 was .114 indicating that 11.4% of the variance in Victim Blame scores was accounted for by the model. An examination of the β values indicate that HM ($\beta=.352$, $p<.05$) predicted a significant amount of the variance in Victim Blame Scores. Step 2 resulted in a change in R^2 of .046 ($p=.094$) with the full model accounting for 16% of the variance in Victim Blame scores, $F(5, 53)=2.016$, $p=.091$. As in Step 1, the β values in Step 2 indicate that the only predictor variable to reach significance was HM ($\beta=.319$, $p<.05$).

The hypothesis that exposure to treatment would suppress rape supportive attitudes and beliefs was supported by only one of the four dependent measure subscales, Likelihood to Rape, indicating that exposure to treatment may be differentially related to

rape supportive attitudes and beliefs. To further examine the relationship between Number of Days in Treatment and the dependent measure subscales, a median split was used to divide Number of Days in Treatment, a continuous variable, into a new dichotomous variable, Exposure Group. Participants were divided into two groups, those who had been exposed to "less than 300 days" of treatment (n=30) and those who had been exposed to "300 or more days" of treatment (n=29). The means of each of the dependent measure subscales are listed by Treatment Group in Table 22. All of the dependent measure subscale means are lower in the "300 or more days" group than they are in the "less than 300 days" group suggesting that rape supportive attitudes and beliefs are found to a lesser degree in participants who have had more exposure to treatment.

Exploratory Analyses: Situational and Dispositional Variables

In an effort to thoroughly examine the possible synergetic effects of the situational variables, individual dispositional variables and the dependent measure subscales, a series of hierarchical regression analyses was conducted. All predictor variables used in regression analyses were first centered and then the interaction terms were computed so that only centered variables and interaction terms were entered into regression analyses. This was done to decrease multicollinearity between the main effect and interaction terms (Aiken & West, 1991). In all of the regression analyses, the predictor variables were entered in the following order: Step1, BIDR, dispositional variable of interest; Step 2, Alcohol, and Anger; Step 3, Anger x Alcohol; Step 4, dispositional variable of interest x Alcohol; Step 5, dispositional variable of interest x Anger; Step 6, dispositional variable of interest x Anger x Alcohol. Each interaction term was entered separately so that the change in R^2 for each term could be determined.

The results of these analyses are reported for each of the dependent measure subscales in Tables 23-34. In general, the results of the regression analyses are comparable to the other analyses conducted for this study in that HM and the BIDR were frequent predictors of Sexual Arousal and Perpetrator Exoneration scores. The exploratory analyses uniquely found an interaction between IS and Alcohol when predicting Likelihood to Rape and Sexual Arousal scores. After the predictor variables were dichotomized using a median split, the relationships were plotted and are depicted in Figure 2 and Figure 3, respectively. An examination of both figures indicates that participants who reported high levels of IS were more sexually aroused and reported a higher Likelihood to Rape in the Alcohol condition than they did in the No Alcohol condition. Males who self-reported low levels of IS reported lower levels of Sexual Arousal and Likelihood to Rape in the Alcohol condition than they did in the No Alcohol condition. Additionally, an interaction between IS and Anger was found when predicting Perpetrator Exoneration scores. Figure 4 is the plot of this relationship after the predictor variables were divided using a median split. Participants who reported high levels of IS tended to exonerate the perpetrator in the rape scenario to a greater degree in the No Anger condition than in the Anger condition. Participants who reported low levels of IS showed this same trend but to a more restricted degree.

Table 1
Means, Standard Deviations and Ranges for Predictor Variables and Dependent Measure Subscales

Variable	M	SD	Actual Range	Possible Range	N
BIDR	155.23	27.10	100-231	40-280	71
HM	66.76	20.13	35-151	27-189	71
IS	8.75	3.38	2-17	2-20	71
IRI	90.11	10.27	56-113	28-140	71
DTRMT	334	300	0-1767	0-1767	59
LR	1.49	1.40	1-7	1-7	71
SA	1.82	1.50	1-7	1-7	71
PE	54.59	15.51	16-94	16-112	71
VB	34.38	13.09	19-89	19-133	71

Note. Abbreviated variables: BIDR = Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding, HM = Hostile Masculinity, IS = Impersonal Sex, IRI = Interpersonal Reactivity Index, DTRMT = Number of Days in Treatment, ALC = Alcohol, ANG = Anger, LR = Likelihood to Rape, SA= Sexual Arousal, PE = Perpetrator Exoneration, VB = Victim Blame.

Table 2
Correlations Among Predictor Variables

Predictor Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. BIDR		-.366**	-.357**	-.015	.010	.099	.097
2. HM			.017	.042	-.138	.019	.227
3. IS				.043	.032	.044	.020
4. IRI					-.008	.046	.060
5. DTMT						-.078	.004
6. ALC							.009
7. ANG							

Note. Abbreviated variables: BIDR = Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding, HM = Hostile Masculinity, IS = Impersonal Sex, IRI = Interpersonal Reactivity Index, DTMT = Number of Days in Treatment, ALC = Alcohol, ANG = Anger.
** $p < .01$.

Table 3
Correlations Among the Dependent Measure Subscales and the Predictor Variables

Predictor Variable	LR	SA	PE	VB
BIDR	-.214	-.367**	-.282*	-.039
HM	.293*	.218	.325**	.316**
IS	.229	.183	-.015	.055
IRI	.155	.121	.099	-.015
DTMT	.257*	-.157	-.017	-.258*
ALC	.006	.102	-.092	.142
ANG	-.106	-.194	-.417**	-.091

Note. Abbreviated variables: BIDR = Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding, HM = Hostile Masculinity, IS = Impersonal Sex, IRI = Interpersonal Reactivity Index, DTMT = Number of Days in Treatment, ALC = Alcohol, ANG = Anger, LR = Likelihood to Rape, SA= Sexual Arousal, PE = Perpetrator Exoneration, VB = Victim Blame.
*$p < .05$. ** $p < .001$.

Table 4
Correlations Among Predictor Variables, Dependent Measure Subscales and Age & Offense Characteristics

Variable or Subscale	AGE	CAGE	TXAGE	OFFCD	AGECD	VICGEN
1. BIDR	.303*	.280*	.247	-.119	-.059	.069
2. HM	.107	.156	.105	.183	.121	-.150
3. IS	-.373**	-.460**	-.383**	-.114	-103	-.041
4. IRI	-.071	-.059	-.086	.156	-.190	.059
5. DTMT	.131	.013	.056	.050	.003	.232
6. ALC	-.075	-.079	-.072	-.052	.080	-.060
7. ANG	.143	.112	.173	-.093	-.099	.172
8. LR	-.244*	-.199	-.315*	.107	-.048	-.127
9. SA	-.205	-.144	-.178	-.010	-.204	-.057
10. PE	-.219	-.107	-.297*	.130	.065	-.099
11.VB	-.071	-.047	-.100	.091	.221	-.188

Note. Abbreviated variables: BIDR = Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding, HM = Hostile Masculinity, IS = Impersonal Sex, IRI = Interpersonal Reactivity Index, DTMT = Number of Days in Treatment, ALC = Alcohol, ANG = Anger, LR = Likelihood to Rape, SA= Sexual Arousal, PE = Perpetrator Exoneration, VB = Victim Blame, AGE = participant age, CAGE = age at commitment, TXAGE = age entering treatment, OFFCD = rape or other sex offense, AGECD = adult or child victim, VICGEN = unknown, male, female or both.
*$p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Table 5
Correlations Among Age and Offense Characteristics

Variable or Subscale	AGE	CAGE	TXAGE	OFFCD	AGECD	VICGEN	DTMT
AGE		.939**	.996**	-.023	.006	.341**	.131
CAGE			.937**	.003	.095	.236	.013
TXAGE				-.061	-.003	.358**	.056
OFFCD					.219	-.013	.050
AGECD						-.180	.003
VICGEN							.232
DTMT							

Note. Abbreviated variables: BIDR = Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding, HM = Hostile Masculinity, IS = Impersonal Sex, IRI = Interpersonal Reactivity Index, DTMT = Number of Days in Treatment, ALC = Alcohol, ANG = Anger, AGE = participant age, CAGE = age at commitment, TXAGE = age entering treatment, OFFCD = rape or other sex offense, AGECD = adult or child victim, VICGEN = unknown, male, female or both.
*$p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Table 6
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis: Analysis of Hostile Masculinity and Impersonal Sex Predicting Likelihood to Rape (N = 71)

Step	Variable	B	SE B	β
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.002	.007	-.039
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.019	.009	.272*
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.087	.051	.210
2	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	.003	.007	-.060
3				
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.020	.009	.282*
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.078	.052	.189
	HM x IS	.003	.003	.136

Note. $R^2 = .135$ for Step 1; $\Delta R^2 = .018$ for Step 2 ($p > .10$). $F = (4, 65) = 2.933$, $p < .05$.
*$p < .05$.

Table 7
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis: Analysis of Hostile Masculinity and Impersonal Sex Predicting Sexual Arousal (N=71)

Step	Variable	B	SE B	β
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.017	.007	-.301*
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.008	.009	.110
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.032	.054	.073
2	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.015	.007	-.276*
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.007	.009	.098
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.043	.055	.097
	HM x IS	-.004	.003	-.153

Note. R^2=.148 for Step 1; ΔR^2 =.022 for Step 2 (p>.10). F=(4, 65)=3.343, p<.05.
*p < .05.

Table 8
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis: Analysis of Hostile Masculinity and Impersonal Sex Predicting Perpetrator Exoneration (N = 71)

Step	Variable	B	SE B	β
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.129	.075	-.226
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.194	.096	.250*
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	-.459	.563	-.100
2	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.123	.077	-.215
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.190	.096	.244
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	-.407	.572	-.089
	HM x IS	-.019	.030	-.073

Note. R^2=.148 for Step 1; ΔR^2=.005 for Step 2 (p>.10). F=(4, 65)= 2.938, p<.05.
* p < .05.

Table 9
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis: Analysis of Hostile Masculinity and Impersonal Sex Predicting Victim Blame (N = 71)

Step	Variable	B	SE B	β
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	.061	.065	.127
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.234	.082	.357**
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.363	.485	.094
2	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	.063	.066	.130
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.233	.083	.356**
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.374	.494	.097
	HM x IS	-.004	.026	-.018

Note. R^2 =.112 for Step 1; ΔR^2 =.000 for Step 2 (p>.10). F=(4, 65)=2.055, p=.097.
*p < .05. **p < .01.

Table 10
Means By Hostile Masculinity Group for the Dependent Measure Subscales

HM Group	LR	SA	PE	VB	N
Low	1.11	1.46	50.26	31.97	35
High	1.86	2.17	58.81	36.72	36

Note. LR = Likelihood to Rape, SA= Sexual Arousal, PE = Perpetrator Exoneration, VB = Victim Blame.

Table 11
Summary of Hierarchical Regresion Analysis for the Moderation Effect of Empathy between Hostile Masculinity, Impersonal Sex and Likelihood to Rape (N=71)

Step	Variable	B	SE B	β
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR)	.002	.007	-.041
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.019	.009	.265*
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.085	.051	.204
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)	.018	.016	.135
2	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR)	-.002	.007	-.033
	Hostile Masculinity	.022	.009	.318*
	Impersonal Sex	.081	.052	.196
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)	.025	.016	.183
	HM x IRI	.001	.001	.149
	HM x IS	.004	.003	.149
	IS x IRI	.002	.004	.041
3	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR)	-.002	.007	-.033
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.023	.009	.322*
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.081	.052	.195
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)	.026	.017	.190
	HM x IRI	.001	.001	.158
	HM x IS	.004	.003	.152
	IS x IRI	.002	.005	.052
	HM x IS x IRI	.000	.000	.024

Note. R^2=.153 for Step 1; ΔR^2=.037 for Step 2 (p>.10); ΔR^2=.000 for Step 3 (p>.10). F(8, 61)=1.798, p=.095. * p< .05.

Table 12
Summary of Hierarchical Regresion Analysis for the Moderation Effect of Empathy between Hostile Masculinity, Impersonal Sex and Sexual Arousal (N=71)

Step	Variable	B	SE B	β
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR)	-.017	.007	-.303*
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.008	.009	.104
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.030	.054	.068
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)	.016	.017	.109
2	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR)	-.014	.008	-.245
	Hostile Masculinity	.010	.010	.135
	Impersonal Sex	.046	.055	.105
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)	.022	.017	.149
	HM x IRI	.001	.001	.149
	HM x IS	-.004	.003	-.141
	IS x IRI	.000	.005	-.013
3	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR)	.014	.007	-.245
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.008	.010	.110
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.048	.055	.109
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)	.015	.018	.100
	HM x IRI	.001	.001	.082
	HM x IS	-.004	.003	-.161
	IS x IRI	-.004	.005	-.098

Note. R^2=.160 for Step 1; ΔR^2=.040 (p>.10) for Step 2; ΔR^2=.022 (p>.10) for Step 3. $F(8, 61)$=2.177, p=.042.
* p < .05.

Table 13
Summary of Hierarchical Regresion Analysis for the Moderation Effect of Empathy between Hostile Masculinity, Impersonal Sex and Perpetrator Exoneration (N=71)

Step	Variable	B	SE B	β
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR)	-.130	.076	-.228
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.191	.096	.245
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	-.479	.565	-.105
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)	.133	.172	.088
2	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR)	-.124	.079	-.216
	Hostile Masculinity	.178	.101	.229
	Impersonal Sex	-.460	.578	-.100
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)	.120	.183	.080
	HM x IRI	-.003	.012	-.037
	HM x IS	-.018	.031	-.070
	IS x IRI	-.065	.045	-.157
3	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR)	-.124	.078	-.216
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.197	.102	.253
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	-.481	.575	-.105
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)	.192	.191	.127
	HM x IRI	.003	.013	.028
	HM x IS	-.001	.031	-.050
	IS x IRI	-.003	.055	-.075
	HM x IS x IRI	.005	.004	.174

Note. R^2=.156 for Step 1; ΔR^2 =.029 (p>.10) in Step 2; ΔR^2 =.020 (p>.10). F(8, 61)=1.967, p=.066.
* p < .05. ** p < .01.

Table 14

Summary of Hierarchical Regresion Analysis for the Moderation Effect of Empathy between Hostile Masculinity, Impersonal Sex and Victim Blame (N=71)

Step	Variable	B	SE B	β
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR)	.062	.065	.128
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.235	.083	.359**
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.369	.489	.095
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)	-.004	.149	-.032
2	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR)	.063	.066	.131
	Hostile Masculinity	.219	.084	.334*
	Impersonal Sex	.327	.481	.085
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)	-.058	.153	-.046
	HM x IRI	-.006	.010	-.075
	HM x IS	-.004	.026	-.018
	IS x IRI	-.106	.040	-.305*
3	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR)	.063	.066	.131
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.226	.086	.345*
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.320	.484	.083
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)	-.034	.161	-.026
	HM x IRI	-.004	.011	-.049
	HM x IS	-.002	.026	-.010
	IS x IRI	-.094	.046	-.271*
	HM x IS x IRI	.002	.004	.071

Note. R^2 = .113 in Step 1; ΔR^2 =.091 (p=.079); ΔR^2=.003 (p>.10). F(8, 61)=2.000, p=.061.
*p < .05. ** p < .01.

Table 15
Analysis of Variance Including Covariation, Main Effects and Interaction (N=71)

	Likelihood to Rape			Sexual Arousal		
	df	F	p	df	F	p
Covariate						
BIDR	1	3.268	.075	1	11.413	.001
Main Effects						
Alcohol	1	.076	.784	1	1.751	.190
Anger	1	.337	.563	1	1.574	.214
Interaction						
Alcohol X Anger	1	1.014	.318	1	1.820	.182

Note. BIDR = Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding.

Table 16
Analysis of Variance Including Covariation, Main Effects and Interaction (N=71)

	Perpetrator Exoneration			Victim Blame		
	df	F	p	df	F	p
Covariate						
BIDR	1	5.172	.026	1	.214	.645
Main Effects						
Alcohol	1	.306	.582	1	1.633	.206
Anger	1	12.276	.001	1	.311	.579
Interaction						
Alcohol X Anger	1	1.086	.301	1	1.618	.208

Note. BIDR = Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding.

Table 17
Dependent Measure Subscale Means by Situational Variable Condition

Situational Variable	Likelihood to Rape	Sexual Arousal	Perpetrator Exoneration	Victim Blame	N
Alcohol	1.50	1.95	53.35	36.00	40
No Alcohol	1.48	1.65	56.19	32.29	31
Anger	1.35	1.54	48.43	33.24	37
No Anger	1.65	2.12	61.29	35.62	34

Table 18

Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Hostile Masculinity, Impersonal Sex, Number of Days in Treatment and Likelihood to Rape (N = 71)

Step	Variable	B	SE B	β
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	.004	.007	-.069
	Hostile Masculinity	.017	.009	.265
	Impersonal Sex	.053	.054	.131
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index	.022	.016	.172
2	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	.003	.007	-.057
	Hostile Masculinity	.020	.009	.309*
	Impersonal Sex	.050	.051	.125
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index	.022	.015	.174
	Days in Treatment	.001	.001	-.297*

Note. R^2 =.137 for Step 1, ΔR^2=.086 for Step 2 (p <.05). F=(5, 53)=3.053, p<.05.
*p <.05

Table 19
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Hostile Masculinity, Impersonal Sex , Number of Days in Treatment and Sexual Arousal (N = 71)

Step	Variable	B	SE B	β
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.018	.009	-.289*
	Hostile Masculinity	.011	.011	.136
	Impersonal Sex	.041	.063	.086
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index	.017	.019	.110
2	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.018	.009	-.294*
	Hostile Masculinity	.009	.011	.115
	Impersonal Sex	.043	.063	.088
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index	.017	.019	.110
	Days in Treatment	-.001	.001	-.140

Note. R^2 =.160 for Step 1, ΔR^2=.019 for Step 2 (p >.10). F(5, 53)=2.319, p=.056.
*p<.05

Table 20
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Hostile Masculinity, Impersonal Sex, Number of Days in Treatment and Perpetrator Exoneration (N = 71)

Step	Variable	B	SE B	β
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.130	.082	-.226
	Hostile Masculinity	.169	.101	.229
	Impersonal Sex	-.323	.600	-.072
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index	.114	.179	.081
2	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.129	.082	-.226
	Hostile Masculinity	.172	.103	.232
	Impersonal Sex	-.324	.605	-.072
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index	.115	.180	.081
	Days in Treatment	.001	.006	.020

Note. R^2 =.141 for Step 1; ΔR^2=.000 for Step 2 (p>.10). F=(5,53)=1.753, p >.10.

Table 21
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Hostile Masculinity, Impersonal Sex, Number of Days in Treatment and Victim Blame (N = 71)

Step	Variable	B	SE B	β
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	.004	.077	.065
	Hostile Masculinity	.242	.095	.352*
	Impersonal Sex	.271	.568	.064
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index	-.044	.169	-.033
2	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	.003	.076	.057
	Hostile Masculinity	.220	.095	.319*
	Impersonal Sex	.288	.558	.069
	Interpersonal Reactivity Index	-.046	.166	-.035
	Days in Treatment	.001	.006	-.217

Note. R^2=.114 for Step 1; ΔR^2=.046 for Step 2 (p=.094). F=(5, 53)=2.016, p=.091.
* p <.05.

Table 22
Dependent Measure Subscale Means by Treatment Exposure Group (N=59)

Exposure Group	Likelihood to Rape	Sexual Arousal	Perpetrator Exoneration	Victim Blame
Less than 300 Days	1.57	1.93	58.03	38.50
300 or More Days	1.38	1.90	53.83	29.76

Table 23

Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Hostile Masculinity, Alcohol, Anger and Likelihood to Rape (N = 71)

Step	Variable	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.124		
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.244	.097	.097*
2	Alcohol (ALC)	.013		
	Anger (ANG)	-.166	.123	.025
3	ANG x ALC	-.117	.136	.014
4	HM x ALC	.021	.137	.000
5	HM x ANG	.000	.137	.000
6	HM x ANG x ALC	-.159	.157	.020

Note. $F(8, 61)=1.416$, $p > .10$.
* $p < .05$.

Table 24

Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Hostile Masculinity, Alcohol, Anger and Sexual Arousal (N = 71)

Step	Variable	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.330		
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.100	.144	.144
2	Alcohol (ALC)	.130		
	Anger (ANG)	-.197	.196	.053
3	ANG x ALC	-.146	.218	.021
4	HM x ALC	-.098	.226	.008
5	HM x ANG	-.078	.231	.005
6	HM x ANG x ALC	-.056	.234	.003

Note. * $p < .05$. $F(8, 61)=2.323$, $p < .05$.

Table 25
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Hostile Masculinity, Alcohol, Anger and Perpetrator Exoneration (N = 71)

Step	Variable	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.186		
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.263	.139	.139**
2	Alcohol (ALC)	-.090		
	Anger (ANG)	-.498	.374	.235***
3	ANG x ALC	-.100	.384	.010
4	HM x ALC	.062	.387	.003
5	HM x ANG	.034	.388	.001
6	HM x ANG x ALC	-.262	.443	.055*

Note. $F(8, 61)=6.054$, $p < .001$.
* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Table 26
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Hostile Masculinity, Alcohol, Anger and Victim Blame (N = 71)

Step	Variable	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	.089		
	Hostile Masculinity (HM)	.345**	.104	.104*
2	Alcohol (ALC)	.128		
	Anger (ANG)	-.196	.156	.052
3	ANG x ALC	-.149	.178	.022
4	HM x ALC	.102	.187	.009
5	HM x ANG	.229	.234	.047
6	HM x ANG x ALC	.055	.236	.002

Note. $F(8, 61)=2.355$, $p < .05$.
* $p < .05$.

Table 27
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Impersonal Sex, Alcohol, Anger and Likelihood to Rape (N = 71)

Step	Variable	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.151		
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.175	.072	.072
2	Alcohol (ALC)	.019		
	Anger (ANG)	-.102	.083	.011
3	IS x ALC	.249	.144	.061*
4	IS x ANG	-.207	.183	.105
5	ANG x ALC	-.128	.199	.016
6	IS x ANG x ALC	-.057	.202	.003

Note. F(8, 61)= 1.927, p=.072.
* p < .05. ** p < .01. *** p < .001

Table 28
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Impersonal Sex, Alcohol, Anger and Sexual Arousal (N = 71)

Step	Variable	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.346		
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.059	.138	.138**
2	Alcohol (ALC)	.136		
	Anger (ANG)	-.164	.182	.044
3	IS x ALC	.229	.234	.052*
4	IS x ANG	-.091	.241	.007
5	ANG x ALC	-.151	.264	.023
6	IS x ANG x ALC	-.048	.266	.002

Note. F(8, 61)=2.759, p <.05.
* p < .05. ** p < .01.

Table 29
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Impersonal Sex, Alcohol, Anger and Perpetrator Exoneration (N = 71)

Step	Variable	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.330		
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	-.133	.095	.095*
2	Alcohol (ALC)	-.054		
	Anger (ANG)	-.387	.246	.151**
3	IS x ALC	.050	.249	.002
4	IS x ANG	-.262	.310	.061*
5	ANG x ALC	-.094	.319	.009
6	IS x ANG x ALC	-.032	.320	.001

Note. $F(8, 61)=3.583$, $p < .01$.
* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Table 30
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Impersonal Sex, Alcohol, Anger and Victim Blame (N = 71)

Step	Variable	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.021		
	Impersonal Sex (IS)	.048	.003	.003
2	Alcohol (ALC)	.151		
	Anger (ANG)	-.100	.035	.032
3	IS x ALC	-.025	.036	.001
4	IS x ANG	-.244	.089	.053
5	ANG x ALC	-.153	.112	.023
6	IS x ANG x ALC	-.053	.115	.003

Note. $F(8, 61)=.988$, $p > .10$.
* $p < .05$.

Table 31
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Empathy, Alcohol, Anger and Likelihood to Rape (N = 71)

Step	Variable	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.211		
	Empathy (IRI)	.153	.069	.069
2	Alcohol (ALC)	.026		
	Anger (ANG)	-.103	.080	.011
3	ANG x ALC	-.133	.098	.018
4	IRI x ALC	-.069	.102	.005
5	IRI x ANG	-.005	.102	.000
6	IRI x ANG x ALC	-.218	.142	.040

Note. $F(8, 61)=1.259$, $p > .10$.

Table 32
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Empathy, Alcohol, Anger and Sexual Arousal (N = 71)

Step	Variable	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.365		
	Empathy (IRI)	.115	.148	.148**
2	Alcohol (ALC)	.135		
	Anger (ANG)	-.168	.194	.045
3	ANG x ALC	-.156	.218	.024
4	IRI x ALC	-.088	.225	.008
5	IRI x ANG	.030	.226	.001
6	IRI x ANG x ALC	-.178	.252	.026

Note. $F(8, 61)=2.576$, $p < .05$.
* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Table 33
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Empathy, Alcohol, Anger and Perpetrator Exoneration (N = 71)

Step	Variable	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.281		
	Empathy (IRI)	.094	.089	.089*
2	Alcohol (ALC)	-.068		
	Anger (ANG)	-.401	.252	.164**
3	ANG x ALC	-.119	.266	.014
4	IRI x ALC	-.151	.289	.022
5	IRI x ANG	.078	.294	.005
6	IRI x ANG x ALC	-.189	.323	.030

Note. $F(8, 61)=3.645$, $p < .01$.
* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Table 34
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Empathy, Alcohol, Anger and Victim Blame (N = 71)

Step	Variable	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding	-.038		
	Empathy (IRI)	-.014	.002	.002
2	Alcohol (ALC)	.155		
	Anger (ANG)	-.096	.034	.033
3	ANG x ALC	-.162	.060	.026
4	IRI x ALC	-.251	.122	.061*
5	IRI x ANG	.050	.124	.002
6	IRI x ANG x ALC	-.076	.129	.005

Note. $F(8, 61)=1.126$, $p > .10$.
* $p < .05$.

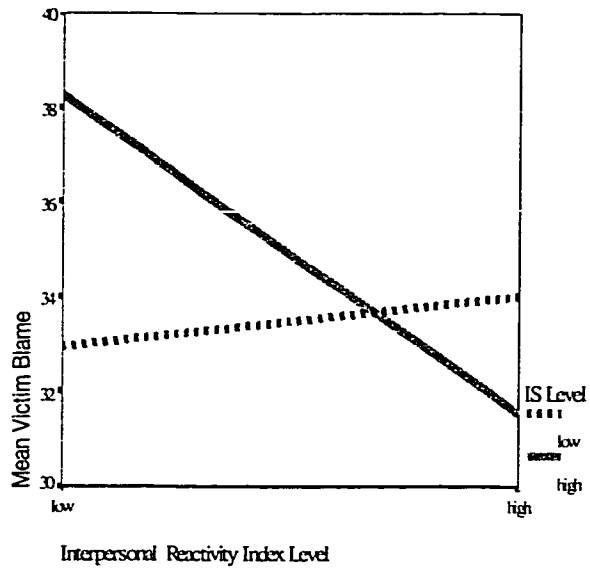

Figure1. Relation between mean Victim Blame and Impersonal Sex scores across Empathy levels.

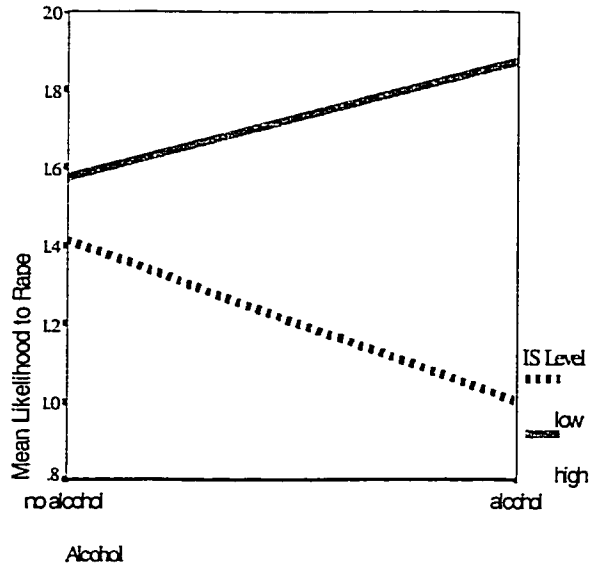

Figure 2. Relation between mean Likelihood to Rape and Impersonal Sex scores in Alcohol and No Alcohol conditions.

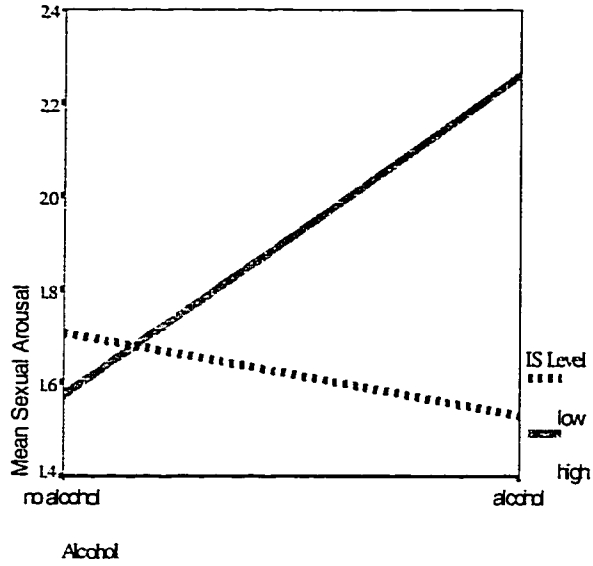

Figure 3. Relation between mean Sexual Arousal and Impersonal Sex scores in Alcohol and No Alcohol conditions.

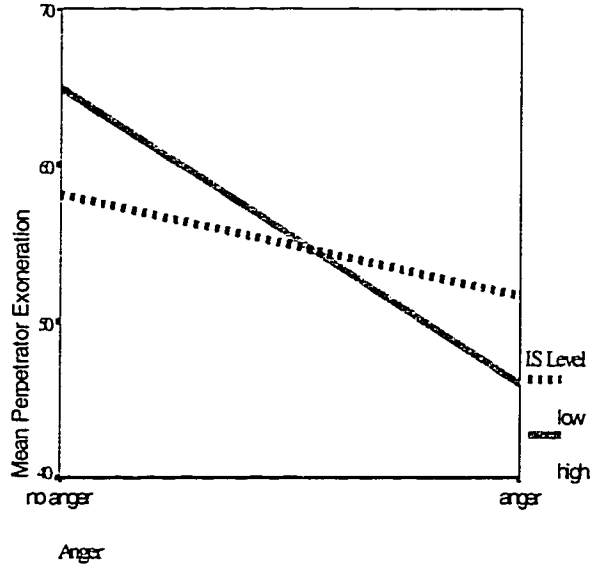

Figure 4. Relation between mean Perpetrator Exoneration and Impersonal Sex scores in Anger and No Anger Conditions.

Chapter 4: Discussion

The goals of this study were threefold. First, I wanted to evaluate the viability of Malamuth's constructs HM and IS in an incarcerated population and then extend the Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression by assessing the moderating effects of generalized empathy on rape supportive attitudes and behaviors. Second, I wanted to examine the independent and synergetic effects of the two situational variables alcohol and anger in predicting rape supportive attitudes and beliefs. Last, I wanted to investigate the influence of exposure to treatment on rape supportive attitudes and beliefs.

When considering the study in its entirety, one could argue that the inclusion of child sex offenders in the sample was inappropriate since rapists and child sex offenders have distinctly different sexual arousal and behavioral patterns. This is a common misconception which is not supported by the literature. To the contrary, there is evidence that suggests a considerable amount of overlap in sexual arousal patterns and offense behavior between rapists and child sex offenders.

In their study of the sexual arousal patterns of heterosexual child molesters and incest offenders, Marshall and Eccles (1991) found that only 27% of child molesters and 0% of incest offenders were classic pedophiles such that their sexual responding was limited to prepubescent female stimuli. While 22% of the child molesters and 34% of the incest offenders did not show arousal sufficient to be categorized, the remaining 51% of child molesters responded to adult female stimuli as did 66% of the incest offenders.

Another common misconception is that victim gender is a primary determinant of an offender's sexual response pattern. Once again, research challenges this assumption.

Marshall, Barbaree & Butt (1988) examined the sexual responses of males who had molested boys. The results showed that offenders' sexual responses to adult female stimuli were equal to that of male child stimuli in 66% of the offenders.

If sexual arousal patterns are not central to categorizing the preferences of sex offenders, one may speculate that actual offense behavior may be more definitive. Yet, the research shows that the offense for which a male sex offender is incarcerated is not indicative of an exclusive sexual behavior pattern and suggests an overlap in the type of sexual offenses engaged in by incarcerated rapists and child sex offenders. Weinrott and Saylor (1991) cite a study by Freeman-Longo (1985) in which 23 males incarcerated for rape admitted to 319 incidents of child molestation and 178 rapes. Further, 30 child molesters admitted to 6,000 child sexual assaults and 213 rapes of adult females. Based on their own study of rapists and child molesters, Weinrott and Saylor (1991) reported that 32% of the rapists admitted to sexual contact with a child and 12% of the child molesters admitted to attempting forced sex with an adult female.

In the present study, 83% of the sample was comprised of males who were incarcerated for a sexual offense against a child. In order to decipher whether the composition of the sample confounded responses to the rape vignette, t-tests were conducted to evaluate the group differences in Sexual Arousal and Likelihood to Rape. No significant differences were found. Overall, the literature suggests that the distinction made between child sex offenders and rapists may be a false dichotomy with regard to sexual arousal patterns and offense behavior. Importantly, the use of a mixed offender sample does not appear to have impacted offender responses to the vignette.

Test of the Confluence Model

There was mixed support for the hypotheses. Malamuth et al. (1995) have reported that high levels of both HM and IS result in higher levels of rape supportive attitudes and beliefs in community and college samples of males. The data from this study did not support the interactive nature of the two constructs. The construct HM significantly accounted for the variance in the scores of three of the four dependent measure subscales while IS and the interaction of HM and IS did not. In this sample of incarcerated sex offenders, it appears that higher levels of HM were predictive of rape supportive attitudes and beliefs but the participant's sexual style did not greatly influence these attitudes.

The reasons for the inconsistency between this incarcerated sample and the community and college samples studied previously could be due to demographic differences, qualitative dispositional differences in HM between the groups or to difficulties using the construct IS with an incarcerated population. Malamuth's research has been based on college and community samples of males whose age, education level and socioeconomic status (SES) may be significantly different than the inmates who participated in this study. The mean age of participants in this sample was 35, much higher than the mean age of most college students. On average, the inmates in the treatment program had achieved an 11^{th} grade education (Richard Packard, personal communication), inherently less than the college student samples. Information describing SES can only be inferred since it was not directly assessed, but it seems reasonable to assume that the SES of prison inmates and college students may be somewhat dissimilar. These and other demographic variables may confound direct comparisons between the samples.

Additionally, it may be that HM is a defining characteristic of sex offenders who are apprehended and incarcerated. One could speculate that their level of HM is so extreme that it drives deviant sexual behavior to frequencies or into contexts where the probability of arrest is elevated. Therefore, the impact of IS would be rendered superfluous at best, with any possible effect being overwhelmed by the influence of HM. Ideally, this speculation would be investigated by comparing the HM scores of this sample with the HM scores of other samples. However, the construct HM has been somewhat inconsistently defined so direct comparisons are not possible. For the purposes of this study, HM was a composite variable which included the Sexual Dominance Scale (SDS; Nelson, 1979), the Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale (ASBS; Burt, 1980) and the Hostility Toward Women Scale (HTWS; Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1995), a 10 item derivation of the original 30-item HTWS (Check et al., 1985). All of Malamuth's research was based on the 30-item scale which eliminates direct comparisons with data from this study. Further, Malamuth has used various instruments to assess the HM construct. Beginning in 1986, Malamuth used only the HTWS to assess HM. In a 1995 paper, Malamuth et al. assessed HM with the HTWS, the ASB and the SDS. However, this was a revised, 21 item HTWS and not the 10 item instrument used in this study. More recently, Dean and Malamuth (1997) published a paper in which the "hostile masculinity path" included the following scales: Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence (Burt, 1980), Rape Myth Acceptance (Burt, 1980), Sexual Dominance Scale (Nelson, 1979) and the 30 item Hostility Toward Women Scale (Check et al., 1985). Without a direct comparison group available the proposed explanation regarding high levels of HM cannot be adequately addressed. However, comparisons of the ASBS and the SDS are

available. Malamuth reports time 1 and time 2 mean ASBS scores which ranged from 24.5-28.5 (Malamuth et al., 1995) and SDS scores which ranged from 15.3-16.9 (Malamuth et al., 1995; Dean & Malamuth, 1997). Participants from this study reported a mean ASBS score and a mean SDS score of 19.75 and 20.80, respectively. The lack of a viable comparison group for the HTWS leaves the issue of high levels of HM unanswered especially since the scale predicted 40% of the variance in rape myth acceptance scores (Lonsway & Fritzgerald, 1995) and has been proposed as a means by which males can justify male sexual violence.

Alternatively, it may be that the assessment of IS utilized in the study was less appropriate for an institutionalized population than for college and community samples. Recall that the content of the IS measures includes sexual behavior and habits (Malamuth et al., 1995). However, because incarcerated participants lack access to preferred sexual partners and lack privacy, important environmental variables constrain their IS scores and differentiate them from noninstitutionalized populations. All inmates share cells with other inmates, there are windows on all doors to the cells and the toilets are in full view from the door, without any type of privacy screen. With this type of security precaution evident throughout the facility, it seems that any type of consensual sexual activity, whether it be autosexual or interpersonal contact, would be much more limited in frequency and duration than would sexual contact in a noninstitutionalized setting. This assumed constraint on sexual contact could potentially affect two of the three IS assessment items. It may inflate item one which asks how often they become sexually stimulated when they see a member of the opposite sex who they do not know. Further, the lack of privacy could reduce item 2, which asks how often they masturbate.

Furthermore, the lack of access to preferred sexual partners may have been confounded by institutionalization, resulting in questionable validity of the IS assessment. If heterosexual, inmates may find that their responses to visual cues are heightened, once again inflating item one scores. Without a preferred partner, it may be that their frequency of masturbation could increase to levels much higher than their preinstitutionalized baselines, increasing item 2 scores. Additionally, some inmates who have primary relationships outside the institution may choose to engage in sexual contact while incarcerated, potentially increasing their scores on item 3 which asks how often they have been unfaithful to their spouse or partner. Therefore, modification of the IS assessment items may decrease possible confounds due to these contextual inconsistencies.

In summary, the failure of the HM x IS interaction of the Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression to be replicated in this sample may be due to demographic dissimilarities between the samples, disproportionately higher levels of HM in incarcerated populations, or the insensitivity of the IS assessment to issues characterizing incarcerated populations.

Revised Confluence Model

Contrary to Malamuth's conjecture that empathy would block or markedly diminish the expression of sexually coercive behavior (Malamuth et al., 1995), the effect of HM and IS on Likelihood to Rape was not modified by Empathy. Further, generalized Empathy did not moderate other rape supportive attitudes and beliefs. This result is contrary to a recent replication of the Confluence Model in a college population in which Empathy moderated the effects of Hostile Masculinity and Impersonal Sex when

predicting Likelihood to Rape (Wheeler, George & Dahl, unpublished manuscript). One could speculate that the incarcerated sample is somehow different than the university and community samples that were the basis of the model. It may be that incarcerated sex offenders have developed the ability to "override" the inhibitions generated by empathy and in doing so, are free from the influence of empathic responses. This line of reasoning is consistent with Scully's (1988) study of rapists' perceptions of their victim and the assault. She found that a significant proportion of the rapists reported an absence of feeling for their victim. Further, in their Quadripartite Model of Sexual Aggression, Hall and Hirshman (1991) describe the mechanism by which empathic responses are eliminated. They suggest that affective dyscontrol potentiates the negation of inhibitions, thus disinhibiting sexually aggressive behavior. In a laboratory study of narcissism and nonsexual aggression, Bushman and Baumeister (1998) found that the most aggressive responses were among narcissistic participants who were attacking a confederate after an ego threat. Consequently, it may be that participants who are generally empathic may be able to suppress empathic responses when overwhelmed by strong emotions especially if they are narcissistic.

Another explanation for the failure of empathy to moderate the impact of dispositional variables on rape supportive attitudes and beliefs questions the appropriateness of the empathy assessment instrument. It may be that there is not a direct correspondence between generalized empathy and person-specific or situation-specific empathic responses. This explanation calls for context-specific and or victim-specific measures of empathy. In their review of the literature regarding empathy in sex offenders, Marshall, Hudson, Jones and Fernandez (1995) conclude that empirical evidence

supports the presence of specific empathic deficits in sex offenders and that generalized measures of empathy don't capture this distinction. They suggest that measures of generalized empathy be replaced with more accurate person-specific measures.

The focal empathy deficits could be due to self-deception on the part of the sex offenders, however, the social desirability measure and its self-deception component were not correlated with the empathy measure. Instead, it may be the actor/observer phenomenon, such that participants can sincerely endorse empathic items while in the observer role but when they take on the actor role, they behave differently due to the saliency of environmental variables that had not been previously perceived.

Alternatively, the validity of the incarcerated sample's responses to the empathy instrument could be questioned. As previously noted, socially desirable responding is a realistic concern especially since the state of Washington has legislated a sexual predator law so that sex offenders face the threat of civil commitment after they have served their sentence. This may result in participants feeling unusually concerned about the acceptability of their responses, facilitating the tendency to respond in a socially desirable manner. Indeed, during the recruitment process, prospective participants were extremely concerned about the confidentiality of their responses and questioned whether their responses could be subpoenaed for legal proceedings. When this sample's empathy scores are compared to those of both incarcerated and nonincarcerated samples, the validity of the scores appear questionable. Although the social desirability measure was not significantly correlated with the empathy measure (IRI), other evidence suggests that the empathy scores are inflated. According to Pithers (1994), normative data for college males provide a mean IRI score of 61 while the participant's mean IRI score for this

study was 90. Additionally, Pithers reports that IRI scores for sex offenders in the Vermont Treatment Program for Sexual Aggressors ranged from 53-64 prior to an empathy building intervention. After the intervention, IRI scores increased significantly, ranging from 68-78. Based on this data, the mean empathy score for the current sample appears suspect. Since all the participants were in a treatment program, it could be that exposure to treatment enhanced the degree of participant empathy but a review of the data do not support this contention. A median split shows that the mean IRI score for participants who had been in treatment for less than 300 days was virtually no different than the score for participants who had been in treatment 300 or more days, 90.33 and 90.79 respectively. The data suggest that exposure to treatment cannot explain the discrepancy in IRI scores. Despite the effort to ensure confidentiality of participant responses and the clarity with which this information was communicated to inmates, it appears that the participants' need for positive self-presentation was paramount. This result buttresses Sterman, Segal and Gillis' (1990) belief that the guarantee of confidentiality is not enough to elicit honest responses from incarcerated populations in the absence of a long-term trusting relationship.

In summary, the failure of Empathy to moderate rape supportive attitudes and beliefs may be due to qualitative dispositional differences between college and incarcerated samples, the use of a generalized empathy measure versus a person-specific empathy measure or the possible inflation of empathy scores. Since neither component of the Confluence Model was supported by the data, it seems that a more comprehensive explanation is necessary. The inconsistency between the two samples may be due to the fact that the Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression was based on college samples and

conceived with acquaintance rape in mind. However, only 15 out of the 71 participants had raped an adult woman (age 15 or older; acquaintance rape=8, stranger rape =5 and missing data=2) while the rest had raped or molested a victim under the age of 15. It may be that the dispositional variables that increase the likelihood of acquaintance rape in college males differ from those which disinhibit sexually aggressive behavior in a pedophile or stranger rapist. Therefore, it would be logical that the Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression would not be completely transferable to an incarcerated population which includes only a small group of acquaintance rapists.

Situational Variables

The experimental manipulation which systematically varied the situational variables alcohol and anger resulted in an unexpected trend. A general tendency in opposition to the hypothesized pattern was found with participants reporting lower levels of rape supportive attitudes and beliefs in the experimental condition containing the situational variable anger. It may be that exposure to treatment had sensitized the participants to the disinhibiting properties of anger states and, in doing so, altered their perceptual frame of reference allowing them to respond with lower levels of rape supportive attitudes and beliefs. Figure 5 provides partial support for this thesis by demonstrating that participants who had more exposure to treatment had lower Perpetrator Exoneration scores in conditions that contained anger than did participants who had less exposure to treatment. However, a second explanation is necessary since Perpetrator Exoneration scores were significantly and negatively correlated with the social desirability measure. It may be that the suppression of rape supportive attitudes

and beliefs was due to the transparency of the anger manipulation in the rape scenario, allowing for responses that were vulnerable to the pressures of social desirability.

The lack of a main effect for alcohol is surprising considering that numerous studies report associations between alcohol and actual sexual aggression (Rada, 1975; Koss, Gidycz, and Wisniewshi, 1987), analogue sexual aggression (Bernat, Calhoun & Stolp, 1998), sexual arousal (Hall, 1989; Farkas & Rosen, 1976) and interest in viewing violent and violent-erotic materials (George & Marlatt, 1986; George, Derman & Nochajski, 1989). However, a nonsignificant trend supporting the disinhibiting effects of alcohol was found for three of the four dependent measure subscales. Since the exploratory analyses resulted in significant interactions between Alcohol and Empathy, and Alcohol and IS, a power analysis was conducted. The results indicate that a sample size of 180 participants is necessary in order to detect a medium effect. Consequently, if there was a medium or small alcohol effect, it would not have been identified by this analysis.

Number of Days in Treatment

In addition to the inverse trend between Rape Supportiveness and Exposure to Treatment, the amount of exposure to treatment was significantly related to self-reported Likelihood to Rape. The preferred speculation is that treatment is exerting a suppressive effect on attitudes that support rape; however, this study was very limited in scope and was not designed to assess treatment outcome. Consequently, the study does not provide definitive support for this speculation but is consistent with a meta-analytic review (Hall, 1995) which found "a small but robust" treatment effect after analyzing 12 methodologically sound sex offender treatment outcome studies. Suffice it to say that

participants who were exposed longer to treatment were somewhat less likely to endorse rape supportive attitudes and beliefs.

Limitations

The fact that this sample was incarcerated limits the conclusions due to concerns regarding self-selection and social desirability. The self-selection occurred on two levels. First, only inmates who were in treatment were recruited for participation in the study which effectively eliminated up to 75% of the inmates in the facility. Further, participation was completely voluntary so within the treatment program, inmates self-selected into the study.

As discussed earlier, the pressures to respond in a socially desirable manner can be paramount for incarcerated populations, difficult for researchers to circumvent and result in biased data. The use of the social desirability measure provided a means to control for a proportion of the effect of positive self-presentation. Additionally, the literature provided scores for the empathy measure from other studies providing a context in which the scores could be examined and more appropriately evaluated. Even though social desirability was a concern, reasonable steps were taken to minimize its impact.

Another limitation of this study is the generalizability of results to other incarcerated populations of sex offenders. Since incarcerated populations differ greatly due to location specific variables such as diverse sex offender laws, sentencing procedures and treatment opportunities, generalizations should be made judiciously.

Taken together the results of this study demonstrate that, contrary to community and college samples, high levels of both HM and IS in incarcerated males do not predict higher levels of rape supportive attitudes and beliefs. Interestingly, empathy has been

assumed to be an inhibitor of rape supportive attitudes and beliefs but the results of the present study do not support this hypothesis. Further, certain situational variables have been identified as disinhibitors of sexual aggression but the data do not support this view. Social desirability concerns and treatment induced sensitization to sexual aggression cues may explain why the disinhibiting effects of alcohol and anger failed to obtain support. It was hypothesized that exposure to treatment would be associated with lower levels of rape supportive attitudes and beliefs. The data support a trend consistent with this hypothesis in addition to a significant relationship between more exposure to treatment and a lower self-reported Likelihood to Rape. Further research with incarcerated populations should insure that all self-report instruments have been modified in consideration of the unique characteristics inherent in institutionalized populations. In order to minimize socially desirable responding, a social desirability measure should be used in addition to any other methods that can minimize the pressures of positive self-presentation felt by many incarcerated participants.

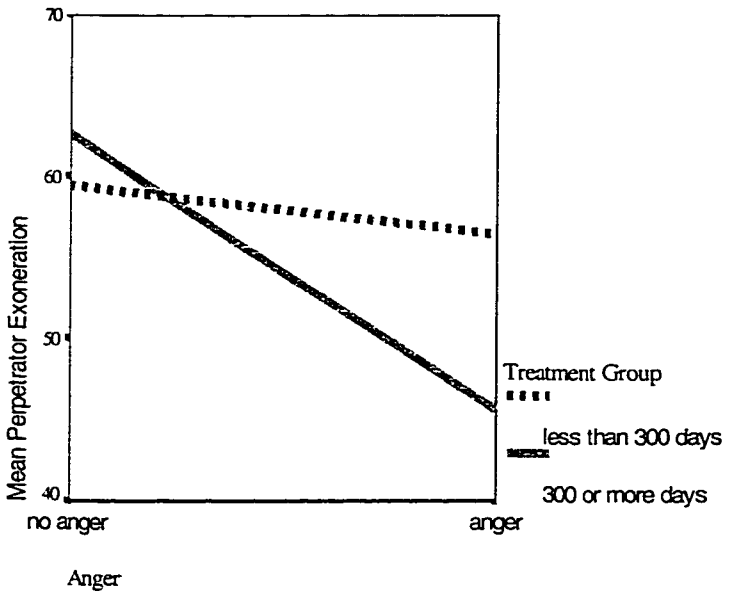

Figure 5. Relation between mean Perpetrator Exoneration and Exposure to Treatment in Anger and No Anger conditions.

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Appendix A

Please circle the number which best describes how much you agree or disagree with each statement:

1. A woman will only respect a man who lays down the law to her.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

2. Many women are so demanding sexually that a man just can't satisfy them.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

3. A man's got to show the woman who's boss right from the start or he'll end up henpecked.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

4. Women are usually sweet until they have caught a man, but then they let their true self show.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

5. A lot of men talk big, but when it comes down to it, they can't perform well sexually.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

6. In a dating relationship, a woman is largely out to take advantage of a man.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

7. Men are only out for one thing.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

8. Most women are sly and manipulating when they are out to attract a man.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

9. A lot of women seem to get pleasure in putting men down.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

Please circle the number which best describes how much you agree or disagree with each statement:

1. I feel that many times women flirt with men just to tease them or hurt them.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

2. I believe that most women tell the truth.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

3. I usually find myself agreeing with women.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

4. I think that most women would lie just to get ahead.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

5. Generally, it is safer not to trust women too much.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

6. When it really comes down to it, a lot of women are deceitful.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

7. I am easily angered by women.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

8. I am sure I get a raw deal from the women in my life.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

9. Sometimes women bother me just by being around.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

10. Women are responsible for most of my troubles.

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

Please circle the item which best describes your own sexual behavior:

---

1. How often do you become sexually stimulated when you see a member of the opposite sex who you do not know?

   Never 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Every day

---

2. How often do you masturbate?

   Never 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Every day

---

3. About how many times (if ever) have you been unfaithful to your spouse or partner?

   0 (never) 1 time 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times 6 times or more

People have sexual relations (kissing, petting, oral sex, intercourse, etc.) with others for many reasons. The following list includes some of the reasons people have given for their sexual behavior. Some of you may find that nearly all of the reasons are important in your sexual behavior, and some of you may find that only a few are important. we would like to know to what extent each of these reasons is involved in your own sexual behavior, and how important each of these reasons is to you. ***After carefully considering each of the reasons listed below, please circle the number that best describes how important each of these reasons is to your own sexual behavior:***

---

1. Because like many people I enjoy the conquest.

Not important at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very important

---

2. Because I like the feeling that I have someone in my grasp.

Not important at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very important

---

3. Because it makes me feel masterful.

Not important at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very important

---

4. Because I like the feeling of having another person submit to me.

Not important at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very important

---

5. Because I like teaching less experienced people how to get off.

Not important at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very important

---

6. Because in the act of sex more than at any other time I get the feeling that I can really influence how someone feels and behaves.

Not important at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very important

---

7. Because I like it when my partner is really open and vulnerable to me.

Not important at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very important

---

8. Because when my partner surrenders to me I get this incredible satisfying feeling.

Not important at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very important

Using the scale below as a guide, write a number beside each statement to indicate how much you agree with it.

1 ------ 2 ------ 3 ------ 4 ------ 5 ------ 6 ------ 7		
Not true	Somewhat true	Very true

____ 1. My first impressions of people usually turn out to be right.

____ 2. It would be hard for me to break any of my bad habits.

____ 3. I don't care to know what other people really think of me.

____ 4. I have not always been honest with myself.

____ 5. I always know why I like things.

____ 6. When my emotions are aroused, it biases my thinking.

____ 7. Once I've made up my mind, others people can seldom change my opinion.

____ 8. I am not a safe driver when I exceed the speed limit.

____ 9. I am fully in control of my own fate.

____ 10. It's hard for me to shut off a disturbing thought.

____ 11. I never regret my decisions.

____ 12. I sometimes lose out on things because I can't make up my mind soon enough.

____ 13. The reason I vote is because my vote can make a difference.

____ 14. My parents were not always fair when they punished me.

____ 15. I am a completely rational person.

____ 16. I rarely appreciate criticism.

____ 17. I am a very confident of my judgments.

____ 18. I have sometimes doubted my ability as a lover.

____ 19. It's all right with me if some people happen to dislike me.

1 ------ 2 ------ 3 ------ 4 ------ 5 ------ 6 ------ 7		
Not true	Somewhat true	Very true

____ 20. I don't always know the reasons why I do the things I do.

____ 21. I sometimes tell lies if I have to.

____ 22. I never cover up my mistakes.

____ 23. There have been occasions when I have taken advantage of someone.

____ 24. I never swear.

____ 25. I sometime try to get even rather than forgive and forget.

____ 26. I always obey laws, even if I'm unlikely to be caught.

____ 27. I have said something bad about a friend behind his or her back.

____ 28. When I hear people talking privately, I avoid listening.

____ 29. I have received too much change from a salesperson without telling him or her.

____ 30. I always declare everything at customs.

____ 31. When I was young I sometimes stole things.

____ 32. I have never dropped litter on the street.

____ 33. Sometimes I drive faster than the speed limit.

____ 34. I never read sexy books or magazines.

____ 35. I have done things that I don't tell other people about.

____ 36. I never take things that don't belong to me.

____ 37. I have taken sick-leave from work or school even though I wasn't really sick.

____ 38. I have never damaged a library book or store merchandise without reporting it.

____ 39. I have some pretty awful habits.

____ 40. I don't gossip about other people's business.

The folloiwing statements inquire about your thoughts and feelings in a variety of situations. For each item, indicate how well it describes you by choosing the appropriate number on the scale below. When you have decided on your answer for each item, please fill in the number on the line next to the item number. PLEASE READ EACH ITEM CAREFULLY BEFORE RESPONDING. Please answer as hinestly as you can. Thank you.

Does not describe me well	1 2 3 4 5	Describes me very well

____1. I daydream and fantasize, with some regularity, about things that might happen to me.

____2. I often have tender, concerned feelings for people less fortunate than me.

____3. I sometimes find it difficult to see things from the "other guy's" point of view.

____4. Sometimes I don't feel very sorry for other people when they are having problems.

____5. I really get involved with the feelings of characters in a novel.

____6. In emergency situations, I feel apprehensive and ill-at-ease.

____7. I am usually objective when I watch a movie or a play, and I don't often get completely caught up in it.

____8. I try to look at everybody's side of a disagreement before I make a decision.

____9. When I see someone being taken advantage of, I feel kind of protective towards them.

____10. I sometimes feel helpless when I am in the middle of a very emotional situation.

____11. I sometimes try to understand my friends better by imagining how things look from their perspective.

____12. Becoming extremely involved in a good book or movie is somewhat rare for me.

____13. When I see someone get hurt, I tend to remain calm.

____14. Other people's misfortunes do not usually disturb me a great deal.

ANSWER SCALE:

Does not describe me well	1	2	3	4	5	Describes me very well

____15. If I'm sure I'm right about something, I don't waste much time listening to other people's arguments.

____16. After seeing a play or movie, I have felt as though I were one of the characters.

____17. Being in a tense emotional situation scares me.

____18. When I see someone being treated unfairly, I sometimes don't feel very much pity for them.

____19. I am usually pretty effective in dealing with emergencies.

____20. I am often quite touched by things that I see happen.

____21. I believe that there are two sides to every question and try to look at them both.

____22. I would describe myself as a pretty soft-hearted person.

____23. When I watch a good movie, I can very easily put myself into the place of a leading character.

____24. I tend to lose control during emergencies.

____25. When I'm upset at someone, I usually try to "put myself in his shoes" for a while.

____26. When I am reading an interesting story or novel, I imagine how I would feel if the events in the story were happening to me.

____27. When I see someone who badly needs help in an emergency, I go to pieces.

____28. Before criticizing somebody, I try to imagine how I would feel if I were in their place.

Appendix B

PACKET 2

1. According to the story you listened to, had the man been drinking alcohol before the rape?
(please circle one)

Yes No

2. According to the story you listened to, had the man been angry at any time during the day, prior to the rape?
(please circle one)

Yes No

---

3. At the end of the scene, to what extent did **you** believe that this was rape?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all			somewhat			completely

---

4. At the end of the scene, to what extent did **the woman** believe she was raped?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all			somewhat			completely

---

5. At the end of the scene, to what extent did **the man** believe he had raped the woman?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all			somewhat			completely

Using the scale below as a guide, write a number beside each statement to indicate how much you agree with it.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not at all agree			agree somewhat			completely agree

6. ____ The woman was responsive to the man's advances.
7. ____ The woman acted seductively.
8. ____ The woman resisted the man's advances.
9. ____ The woman was coming on to the man.
10. ____ Even though she asked the man to stop the woman didn't really want him to stop.

11. ____ The woman manipulated the man.
12. ____ The woman was sexually desirable.
13. ____ The woman got what she really wanted from the man.
14. ____ The woman was afraid of the man.
15. ____ The woman respected the man.

16. ____ The woman liked what the man did to her.
17. ____ The woman disliked the force that the man used.
18. ____ The woman went straight to the police after the rape.
19. ____ The woman would consider dating the man if they were to meet again.
20. ____ The woman will never recover from the rape.

21. ____ Most women in the same situation would have gotten away without getting raped.
22. ____ If in the same situation, a typical female would act the same way as the woman in the story acted.
23. ____ Most women would enjoy the sex in the story.
24. ____ The man used a lot of physical force.
25. ____ The man thought that the woman was deliberately being sexy toward him.

26. ____ The man was responding in a natural way to the woman's sexual signals.
27. ____ The man acted seductively.
28. ____ The man forced the woman to comply with his advances.
29. ____ The man didn't care when the woman refused him.
30. ____ The man manipulated the woman.

31. ____ The man wanted love from the woman.
32. ____ The man respected the woman before the rape.
33. ____ The man respected the woman after the rape.
34. ____ The man liked the woman.
35. ____ The man was showing love toward the woman.

36. ____ The man had no feelings about the woman.
37. ____ The man cared for the woman.

38. ____ The man enjoyed sex with the woman.
39. ____ The man wanted the woman to enjoy herself.
40. ____ It was important to the man that the woman submit to him.
41. ____ It was important for the man to feel in control of the woman.
42. ____ For the man, the sex was the most important part of the rape.
43. ____ The man believed that the woman would be fine in a few days.
44. ____ The man thought the woman deserved to be raped.
45. ____ The man's actions were warranted.

46. ____ Before the rape, the man thought about the chances of being arrested for rape.
47. ____ The man felt bad after the rape.
48. ____ The man felt sexually satisfied after the rape.
49. ____ The man felt very masculine after the rape.
50. ____ The man felt guilty after the rape.

51. ____ The man felt proud of himself after the rape.
52. ____ After the rape, the man thought about the chances of being arrested for rape.
53. ____ The man would consider asking the woman for a date if he met her again.
54. ____ The man didn't think about the rape after it happened.
55. ____ The man worried about the woman reporting the rape to the police.

56. ____ When he masturbated, the man would think about the woman and the rape.
57. ____ If in the same situation, a typical male would behave the same way as the man behaved if he could be assured that no one would know and that he would not be punished.
58. ____ A typical male would enjoy committing a rape.
59. ____ Most men rape at least once in their life.
60. ____ In the same situation, I would behave the same way as the man behaved if I could be assured that no one would know and that I would not be punished.

61. ____ The woman was responsible for the rape.
62. ____ The rape was the woman's fault because she was picked up by a stranger.
63. ____ The woman's behavior had nothing to do with causing the rape.
64. ____ The woman was raped because she was stupid.
65. ____ The woman deserved what she got from the man.

66. ____ The woman was a helpless victim.
67. ____ The woman probably enjoyed the rape at least a little, even if she wouldn't admit it.
68. ____ The woman could have problems for the rest of her life because of the rape.
69. ____ The rape was "good sex."
70. ____ A more assertive woman would not have been raped.

71. ____ The man was responsible for the rape.
72. ____ The man didn't know that he was going to rape the woman until he did it.
73. ____ Events that occurred during the day caused the man to rape the woman.
74. ____ The man raped because he wanted to rape.
75. ____ The man raped the woman because he couldn't control his urges to rape.

76. ____ The man raped the woman for sexual release.
77. ____ The man knew ahead of time that he would rape a woman that day.
78. ____ I felt anxious while listening to the story.

79. ____ I felt excited while listening to the story.
80. ____ I felt sexually aroused while listening to the story.

81. ____ I felt sad while listening to the story.
82. ____ I felt happy while listening to the story.
83. ____ I felt nothing while listening to the story.
83. ____ I felt angry while listening to the story.
85. ____ I felt disgusted while listening to the story.

Appendix C
Rape Vignette

Work intro:

You work at a lumberyard filling and loading orders for customers. It's physical work, it keeps you strong. You've worked at the yard for 5 years, it's steady work, the guys you work with are all right, a couple of the guys are friends of yours. Today is Friday and it's nearly quitting time. Your supervisor walks up, he's nervous. He tells you the boss is looking for you. You wonder why. The boss is a woman and you don't know if she likes you or not.

Anger:

The boss walks up and she gets in your face. She shoves some paperwork at you, demands to know if you loaded more lumber than the customer ordered. You remember the job but you don't remember the numbers, now she's shouting at you. She won't let you explain. You want her to shut her mouth. All the guys are watching, the bitch is making you look real bad. She calls you stupid, you want her to shut up, to get out of your face. Finally she storms off but keeps yelling...saying you're stupid. All the guys on your shift hear her. She made you look dumb in front of all the guys. You didn't deserve this, she's unreasonable. You're pissed as hell. It's 6PM, quitting time, you can't wait to leave, you make for your car, slamming the door as you get in. You drive out of the parking lot, gripping the wheel tight, your knuckles turn white, you can feel the anger pounding inside you.

No anger:

The boss walks up and asks how things are going. You tell her things are fine. She shows you some paperwork, asks you if you loaded this order. You remember the job, you filled the order, you tell her you loaded it. She smiles. She says she talked to the customer, they had a deadline to meet, so you hustled, you worked fast, just what they needed. They made their deadline. They called to says thanks for helping them out of a rough spot. She says she's glad you were the one who filled the order. You did a great job. You're someone she can count on. All the guys are watching. She tells you to keep up the good work. She walks back to her office. You feel good, the boss, your supervisor, the guys, they all know you do good work. It's 6PM, quitting time, you make for your car and get in. You drive out of the parking lot. It's Friday, you're feeling good.

Alcohol:

You decide to stop at a diner on the way home from work. Only a few other people are in the place, the TV is on. You think about what happened at work today

Anger: you're still mad at the bitch.

No anger: you like being recognized

The waitress comes over to your table. You tell her to get you a beer.

Anger: her attitude reminds you of your boss, thinking she's a little better than everybody

No anger: she seems friendly

You watch TV for awhile and have a few more beers. You check out the waitress when she walks by, she looks good, smooth skin, pretty face, the type of woman you like. You order a shot and joke with her, she smiles. You feel more confident. You get her to talk

awhile. You drink a few more beers as you tell her about work, what your boss said to you. She's standing next to you, looking interested. You want to touch her. You wonder what she's doing after work tonight. You've had a lot to drink, you're feeling buzzed, feeling high.

The waitress gives you your bill and tells you she's leaving, her shift is over. You pay it, tip her well and joke with her. She laughs, she's feeling comfortable with you. You offer to walk her to her bus stop. The two of you walk toward the door, she's ahead of you so you get a good look at her, good looking woman, nice ass, nice legs, you wonder what she would look like naked. She walks nice, moves good, you want to touch her.

Anger: but, she seems a little uppity, you don't like that.

No anger: She seems friendly, you like that.

While reaching around to open the door you touch her shoulder, she doesn't mind, she's comfortable with you, you talk with her, you know she's enjoying herself. While walking, you suggest taking a short cut through the park. She agrees and mentions that she wouldn't do this unless you were with her. You feel powerful, in control and you've got a good buzz going.

No alcohol:

You decide to stop at a diner on the way home from work. Only a few other people are in the place, the TV is on. You think about what happened at work today.

Anger: you're still mad at the bitch.

No anger: you like being recognized

The waitress comes over to your table. You tell her to get you a coke.

Anger: her attitude reminds you of your boss, thinking she's a little better than everybody

No anger: she seems friendly

You watch TV for awhile and then order dinner. You check out the waitress when she walks by, she looks good, smooth skin, pretty face, the type of woman you like. You order coffee and joke with her, she smiles. You feel more confident. You get her to talk awhile. She tops off your coffee as you tell her about work, what your boss said to you. She's standing next to you, looking interested. You want to touch her. You wonder what she's doing after work tonight. You're feeling calm, content.

The waitress gives you your bill and tells you she's leaving, her shift is over. You pay it, tip her well and joke with her. She laughs, she's feeling comfortable with you. You offer to walk her to her bus stop. The two of you walk toward the door, she's ahead of you so you get a good look at her, good looking woman, nice ass, nice legs, you wonder what she would look like naked. She walks nice, moves good, you want to touch her.

Anger: but, she seems a little uppity, you don't like that.

No anger: She seems friendly, you like that.

While reaching around to open the door you touch her shoulder, she doesn't mind, she's comfortable with you, you talk with her, you know she's enjoying herself. While walking, you suggest taking a short cut through the park. She agrees and mentions that she wouldn't do this unless you were with her. You feel powerful, in control and you've got a good mood going.

Rape:

You look around, the park is empty, no people to see or hear you, the lights from the street are cut off by the trees. As you are walking along, you look her over again, nice body, nice tits, good legs. You want to screw her. You slide your hand around her waist. She stiffens, she's not sure, you're going to have to convince her. You draw her toward you, face to face, squeezing her against you, feeling the warmth of her body against yours, she's soft. Your arms are around her, you slide your hand down to her ass. She struggles a little and you tell her to be quiet. She smells good, she's warm, you're excited being close to her. You kiss her on the lips, being friendly, being nice. She tries to push you away, she tells you to stop, she doesn't want to do this. You hold her firmly against you. She can't resist you, her slim body is nothing against you. You walk her backwards, into the darkness, behind some bushes. You feel the adrenaline pump through your body, you're excited, getting hard, you gotta fuck this woman. She's struggling to get away from you, scared, weak. You drop to one knee bringing her down with you, laying her on her back, with one hand you grab her hands and hold them against her chest. She struggles to free herself. You tell her to calm down, she'll like this. She screams at you, telling you to stop. You tell her to shut up, and she won't get hurt. You look her in the eye. She's real scared, whimpering, pleading with you to stop. You're in control. You're hot, very excited now. With your free hand you pull her dress up to her waist, grab her panties and tear them off. You force your knee between her legs, she's on her back, struggling. You grab her tits, touching them, feeling them. She tries to kick you, but you just keep feeling her tits. You look at her laying there, her thighs, pussy, her smooth stomach, checking her out. You take out your hard cock, showing her what she's going to get. You lay on top of her and shove your dick into her warm pussy, you thrust hard,

you're inside her, shoving yourself into her deeper and deeper. She screams, you're hurting her, you cover her mouth with your hand. You keep doing it, you're doing this woman, with every stroke your excitement builds, you're coming, coming into her, fucking her. You come with intensity. After a minute you pull out and let go of her. You stand up and button your pants, satisfied, relaxed. You smile at her and tell her you know where you'll be eating dinner for now on.

Appendix D

University of Washington
Consent Form
Attitudes and Perceptions Research

Investigators:

Barbara Dahl, Graduate Student
Psychology Department, 685-9333
Bill George, Associate Professor
Psychology Department, 543-6792

Investigator's Statement:

Propose and Benefits

This research activity explores the self-reported personality characteristics, attitudes and perceptions of males who have been convicted of a sexual offense. The study will increase the understanding of the factors that increase or decrease the likelihood of sexual aggression and will be useful in the development and selection of prevention and treatment techniques.

Procedures

The following information will be obtained from the SOTP database through the use of a restricted file: your age, education level, type of offense for which you are incarcerated, number of sexual offense convictions, the level of violence used during the offense, the use of a weapon, your relationship to the victim, victim age, victim sex, and the time period spent in treatment at SOTP or another treatment program. The restricted file limits the information obtained from your file to this information exclusively. The remaining part of the study consists of three parts. The first part of the study involves completing questionnaires about yourself and your attitudes. The second part of the study involves listening to a scenario that explicitly describes an aggressive sexual encounter between a man and a woman. The final part of the study involves completing a questionnaire that asks you about your perceptions of the man and woman in the scenario, your opinion about their behavior and the possibility that you would act similarly. You will be asked to indicate how much you agree or disagree with statements that range from, "I felt sexually aroused while listening to the scenario," to "If in the same situation, I would behave the same way as the man behaved if I could be assured that no one would know and that I would not be punished." You are free not to answer any questions you do not wish to answer. Overall, completing the questionnaires and listening to the scenario should take about one hour.

Risks, Stress, or Discomfort

It is possible that you may experience discomfort while reading the research materials, listening to the scenario or while thinking about your responses. If you feel so uncomfortable that you would like to talk to a Twin Rivers Correctional Center (TRCC) staff member, please inform the experimenter and your request will be forwarded to the appropriate staff member.

Other Information

All information obtained through the questionnaires will be kept strictly confidential. Questionnaires will be identified by participant number so your name or inmate number will not appear anywhere on the form. To ensure confidentiality TRCC staff will not have access to participant numbers or any of the questionnaires. This information will be kept at the University of Washington and only the above mentioned investigators will have access to the information. The information obtained from the study will be analyzed collectively and the name of individual participants and individual participant responses will not be used in any form in the analysis or presentation of the information. The data from the research will be retained for six months after the completion of the study and then it will be destroyed. You are free to withdraw from this study at any time without penalty. Participation will not have an impact on your status as an inmate.

_____

Signature of investigator Date

Participant's Statement:

The study described above has been explained to me. I voluntarily consent to participate in this activity. I have had an opportunity to ask questions and I understand that future questions I may have about the research or about my rights as a participant will be answered by one of the investigators listed above.

_____

Signature of participant Date

Copies to: Participant
Investigator's file

VITA

Barbara Dahl

Education

June 1999	Ph.D.	University of Washington Adult Clinical Psychology
1993	M.S.	University of Washington Psychology
1991	B.A.	University of Washington Psychology
1981	B.A.	Washington State University Business Administration- Accounting

Research Experience

Dissertation Research, Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA
Summer 1996 - present

Title: Personality Characteristics, Attitudes and Perception of Rape Among Incarcerated Sex Offenders
My dissertation research examines the relationship between selected personality variables, situational variables and "rape proneness" among two groups of incarcerated sex offenders, child molesters and rapists. Questionnaires were used to assess the personality variables while the situational variables were experimentally manipulated using vignettes. The dependent measure evaluated the interaction of the above mentioned variables and their influence on rape proneness. My dissertation defense is planned for May 1999.

Master of Science Research, Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA
Summer 1992 - Fall 1993

Title: Sexual Coercion and Acquaintance Rape
I investigated the relation between past sexually coercive behavior, selected environmental variables and the self-reported likelihood to be sexually coercive in college males. I predicted that males with a history of sexually coercive behavior would report a greater likelihood of acting coercively in a hypothetical dating situation than males lacking this history. This main effect was supported on 3 of 4 measures. Additionally, I predicted that severity of legal consequence would be inversely related to participant's predictions of sexually coercive behavior in a hypothetical dating situation. The main effect for legal consequence was not supported by the data. It may be that the severity variable was too subtly embedded in the vignette or that it could not override the participant's current

knowledge of consequences for coercive behavior and was not seriously considered. This research was presented at the departments yearly research festival.

Martial Conflict/Domestic Violence Study, Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA
January 1990 - August 1991

Hourly Research Assistant
I was responsible for the assessment of participant eligibility, monthly assessment of violence, administration of face-to-face participant interviews, maintenance of record keeping system and referral of participants for counseling.

Clinical Experience and Training

Greater Hartford Clinical Psychology Internship Consortium, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Newington VA Medical Center, Farmington/Newington, CT
APA Approved Internship Program
July 1, 1998 – June 30, 1999

Geriatric Intern
July 1 – September 30, 1998
My duties included evaluating and treating patients in a medical geriatric clinic in concert with M.D.'s. I facilitated and developed programs for a current events group and a wellness group. Additionally, I evaluated dementia patients and administered a neuropsychological test battery to older adults.

Health Psychology Intern
October 1 – December 31, 1998
I assessed patient's nicotine dependency and smoking behavior in addition to teaching smoking cessation classes. Furthermore, I developed programs for two alcohol/substance abuse groups (motivation enhancement and coping skills) and facilitated the groups. Lastly, I participated in a cancer support group.

Mental Health Clinic Intern
January 1 – March 31, 1999
My intake responsibilities include patient evaluation, diagnosis and treatment recommendation. My clinical responsibilities include treating a caseload of 12 – 15 patients with various diagnoses ranging from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and mood disorders to anxiety disorders and schizophrenia. Additionally, I use hypnosis as an adjunct treatment for patients with nicotine addiction, PTSD, chronic pain and cancer.

Psychiatry/Psychology Consultation-Liaison Intern
April 1 – June 30, 1999
I was part of an interdisciplinary team which evaluated inpatients at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine/John Dempsey Hospital. Patients who had concerns regarding adjustment to illness or hospitalization, end of life issues or cognitive/ "organic" disorders were frequently seen. Further, patients who had attempted suicide or who were withdrawing from substances were evaluated.

University of Connecticut Medical Center Outpatient Psychiatry Intern
July 1, 1998 – June 30, 1999
Responsibilities include evaluation, diagnosis, treatment recommendation and therapeutic intervention. Patients are diverse and have included an HIV positive, methadone dependent African-American man, a depressed 17 year old female and a 51 year old woman with Generalized Anxiety Disorder.

Psychological Services and Training Center, Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA
1992 – June 1998

Staff Therapist-Individual Psychotherapy
My responsibilities included personality assessment, intelligence assessment, case conceptualization, treatment planning, therapeutic intervention, process notes, report writing and consultation with supervisors. Supervision focused on theory and interventions concerning Borderline Personality Disorder, Antisocial Personality Disorder, Narcissistic Personality Disorder, mood disorders, anxiety, sexuality, stress related concerns, personality assessment, intelligence testing, disordered eating, social skill deficits, addiction and forensic evaluations. I have been supervised in the use of cognitive-behavioral, object-relations, radical-behavioral and psychoanalytic approaches. Specifically, I have utilized cognitive-behavioral skills training techniques, problem-solving therapy, relaxation techniques, motivational interviewing and relapse prevention interventions.

Psychological Services and Training Center, Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA
February 1996 - present

Group Co-Therapist
I was a co-therapist for a mixed-sex psychodynamically oriented process group for adults. Client issues included depression, anxiety, isolation, social skill deficits, and addictive disorders. Clients ranged in age from 32 to 51 years of age. My duties included case conceptualization, treatment planning, therapeutic intervention, process notes, report writing and consultation with the co-therapist and supervisor.

American Society of Clinical Hypnosis, Workshops in Seattle, San Diego and Reno
October 1996, June 1997 and August 1997

Training in Hypnosis
I completed the Beginning, Intermediate and Advanced Workshops in the use of hypnosis offered through The American Society of Clinical Hypnosis. I focused on techniques used in Behavioral Medicine. I have been trained in induction and deepening techniques, symptom alteration, and use of hypnosis as an adjunct to medical care in the control of chronic pain, obesity, nicotine addiction and other medical conditions.

Free & Clear Smoking Cessation Program, Group Health Cooperative, Seattle, WA
September 1996 - September 1997

Smoking Cessation Specialist
My duties included assessment of current nicotine use including physical and psychological nicotine dependency, motivational interviewing, behavior change education, development of individualized behavior change programs, relapse prevention interventions and dosing for nicotine replacement therapy. Telephone based intervention.

Neuropsychological Assessment Services, Harborview Medical Center, Seattle, WA
July 1997 – May 1998

Neuropsychological Assessment Practicum
My responsibilities included in-depth patient history taking, administering neuropsychological tests, scoring the test battery and writing behavioral observations. I have been trained to administer the WAIS-III and WMS-III. Clients included inpatients and outpatients and were diverse regarding SES, ethnicity and symptom etiology.

Pre-employment evaluation, Northrop Group, Bellevue, WA
October 1995

Pre-Employment Evaluator
I conducted pre-employment psychological evaluations under the supervision of David Smith, Ph.D. for the King County Department of Adult Detention. My responsibilities included administering personality tests, an IQ assessment, conducting a comprehensive interview and report writing. Recommendations for employment were made based on vocational, educational and employment histories in addition to an interpretation of test results.

University of Washington, Department of Psychology, Seattle, WA
Summer 1992, Winter 1993, Summer 1993

Training in the Treatment of Suicidal Behavior and Borderline Personality Disorder
Treatment of Crisis and Suicidal Behavior; Borderline Personality Disorder and Skills Training Seminar.

Psychological Services and Training Center, Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA
Spring 1995, June 1996 - May 1997

Addictive Behaviors Graduate Course Sequence and Practicum Experience
Theories, Assessment and Treatment of Addictions

Teaching Experience

Summer 1995, Summer 1994, Fall 1993, Summer 1993

Psychological Sexual Differences

Predoctoral Instructor
I was responsible for organizing and presenting lectures, selecting readings, creating discussion questions and written assignments, writing exams, grading exams and papers and advising students.

Winter 1998, Spring 1998
Psychology 101

Teaching Assistant Fellow
My duties included supervising other Teaching Assistant's, lecturing, writing exam questions, grading exams, developing and conducting exam reviews.

Fall 1997
Psychology 101

Teaching Assistant
My duties included planning and presenting exam reviews, writing exam questions, grading quizzes, organizing and maintaining student records, lecturing, and advising students.

Fall 1991 through Summer 1996
Human Sexuality (4 quarters), Psychobiology of Women (5 quarters), Abnormal Psychology (1 quarter), Psychological Sexual Differences (5 quarters) and Introductory Psychology (1 quarter).

Teaching Assistant
I was responsible for planning weekly discussion sections, facilitating discussion groups (over 200 hours), developing and presenting exam reviews, writing exam questions, grading exams, grading papers, lecturing, maintaining student records, and advising students.

Other Occupational Experience

Washington Bankers Association, Seattle WA
September 1986 - June 1989

Director of Employee Welfare Trust
Washington Bankers Association
I was responsible for developing the department. My responsibilities included long-term departmental planning, designing employee health-care benefit packages, writing employee newsletters and benefit brochures, developing administrative manuals, marketing employee benefit packages, creating and presenting employee benefit programs for bank executives and employees, consultation with attorneys and benefit consultants, supervision of employees and monitoring department policies.

Pay'n Save Corporation, Seattle WA
January 1984 - May 1986

Labor Relations Specialist
I was responsible for negotiating employee grievance settlements, developing personnel policies and procedures, writing training modules, consulting with store managers regarding labor law, administering disciplinary action and participating in contract arbitration meetings. Additional responsibilities: EEOC Coordinator and Employee Benefits Supervisor.

Northwest Administrators, Seattle WA
August 1981 - January 1984

Field Representative
I was responsible for interviewing clients, auditing employer accounting records, writing audit reports and analyzing and interpreting labor contracts.

Awards & Honors

Fall 1993 & Winter 1993
Commendation from the Chair of the Department of Psychology for excellent performance as a teaching assistant. The commendation was based on superior student ratings.

Professional Organizations

American Psychological Association

Publications

Martinez, L., Davis, K., & Dahl, B. (in press). Feminist ethical challenges in supervision: A trainee perspective. *Ethics & Behavior.*

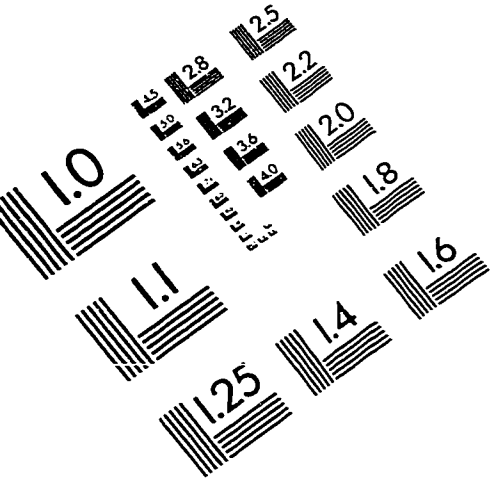
Dahl, B. J. (1993). *Sexual coercion and date rape.* Nonpublished master's thesis, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.

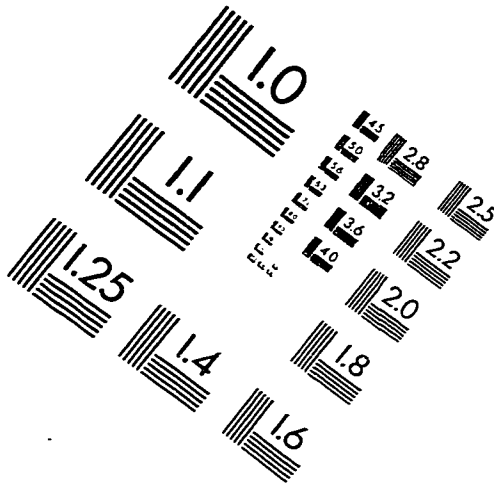
Wheeler, J. G., George, W.H., Dahl, B.J. Replication and extension of the confluence model of sexual aggression: The role of generalized empathy. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.* Under Review.

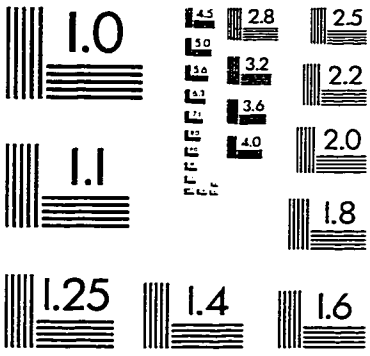
Convention Paper

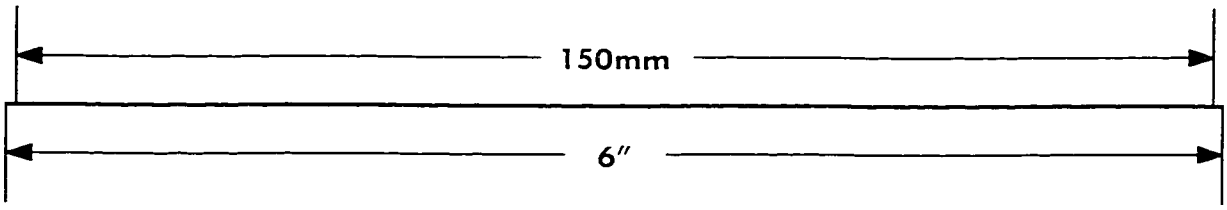
Dahl, B. J. (1997, January). *Feminist ethical challenges in supervision: From the student perspective.* Paper presented at the American Psychological Association's Division 35 conference, Seattle, WA.

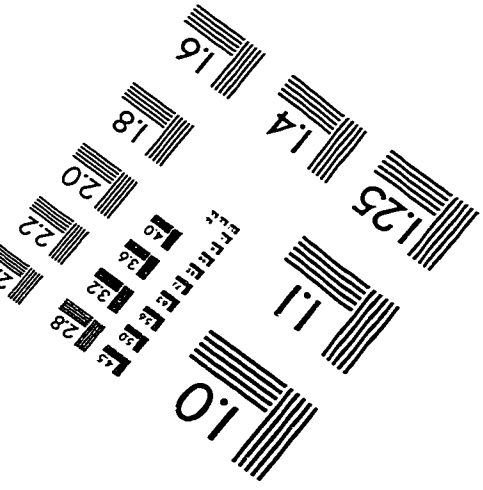
IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (QA-3)

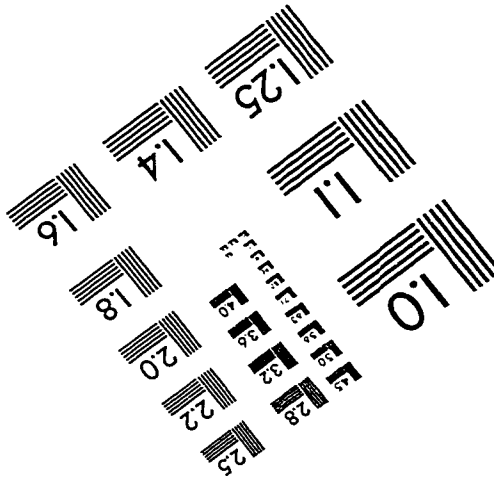












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