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PERSONALITY AND SELF REPORTED LIKELIHOOD TO RAPE
AMONG COLLEGE MALES

A Thesis Presented

By

ROBERT M. SAMUELS

Submitted to the Graduate School of the
University of Massachusetts in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

September 1983

Department of Psychology

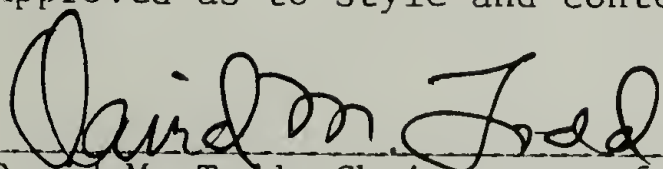
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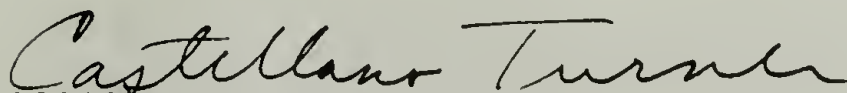
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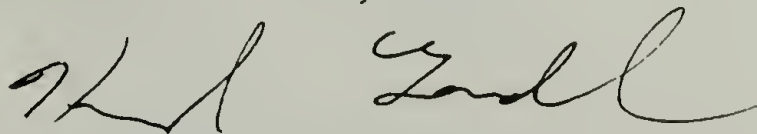
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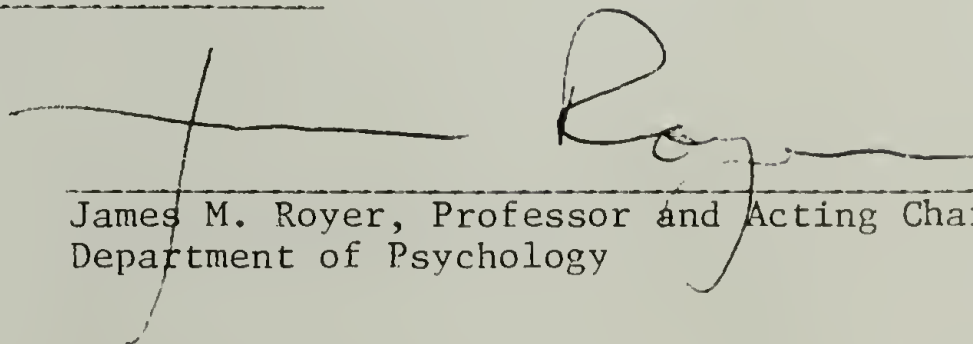
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To Sisyphus,
and his search for understanding

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ABSTRACT

Personality and Self Reported Likelihood to Rape
Among College Males

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The psychological literature has recently pointed to the phenomenon of rape proclivity among "normal" males. Researchers have noted that a substantial proportion of men report a likelihood to rape. Studies in this area have focussed on the situational determinants involved in individuals reporting this propensity.

This thesis presents an exploratory questionnaire study which specifically focussed on dispositional correlates of individuals' reports of likelihood to rape. A measure was developed to assess levels of likelihood to rape and was administered along with measures of personality and sexual/sex role attitudes. It was predicted that a significant proportion of the sample would report a likelihood to rape. Individuals scoring high on a likelihood to rape scale were expected to score high on measures of aggression and dominance. They were also expected to report high degrees of adversarial and stereotypic sexual beliefs and acceptance of interpersonal violence. Thirty-five percent of the sample reported some likelihood to rape. All predictions about attitudinal correlates of reported likelihood to rape were also confirmed, with the exception that dominance scores did

not correlate with likelihood to rape scores.

These findings are presented along with other data bearing on the differences between individuals who scored high and individuals who scored low on measures of likelihood to rape. The results are discussed in light of methodological and conceptual issues. Implications for future research in the area of personality and rape proclivity are considered.

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C H A P T E R I

INTRODUCTION

Brief Overview

Rape is America's fastest growing violent crime. The F.B.I. estimates that if current trends continue, one woman in four will be sexually assaulted in her lifetime (Uniform Crime Report, 1980). Given that approximately one out of five rapes are reported to the police (Amir, 1971; Medea & Thompson, 1974), one in four may be a severe underrepresentation of the occurrence rate. Several studies (Burgess & Holmstrom, 1974; Groth, 1979) indicate that in the majority of these cases the assailants are at least casually known to the victims, and they are usually from the same socio-economic class and race as the victim. These findings, added to Clark & Lewis' (1977) statement that all men are ". . . real or potential rapists," forces us to consider that the majority of rape events cannot accurately be conceived of in stereotypic terms. The most common rape depiction is of the lustful, sexual deviant lurking in the shadows preparing to attack the next unwary passerby. This "blitz rape" scenario popularized by the media attempts to place the victimization and perpetrator on the deviant fringe of societal norms. It mystifies the event, diminishing our capacity to understand and our tenacity to understand.

Researchers have begun making headway in the difficult process of understanding the victim's experience and her needs for recovery (Brownmiller, 1975; Burgess & Homstrom, 1974; Griffin, 1975; Russell, 1975 etc.). This research and focus is clearly of the utmost importance and should never be minimized or subsumed under tangential theories or studies. However the psychology of the rapist appears to be a crucial component in the complete understanding of the rape phenomenon and its prevention in our culture.

Some of the earlier studies done on the psychology of the rapist place it in a category of a "form of sexual psychopathy" (Groth & Burgess, 1977; Abel, Barlow, Blanchard, Guild, 1977). In these studies, the researchers were able to discriminate between the rapists and non-rapists in their sample; unfortunately the sample of rapists consisted only of those convicted and incarcerated or those under psychological evaluation. If the statistics reported earlier are accurate, this sample may clearly not be representative.

Several more recent studies (Malamuth, Haber, & Feshbach, 1980; Malamuth, Feshbach, & Jaffe, 1977; Barnett & Field, 1977; Burt, 1980; Tieger, 1981), strongly suggest that a large number of males in the population not only accept an alarming majority of rape myths, but hold more callous and stereotypic attitudes towards women than was originally believed. These same studies also discovered a sizable proportion of males in their "normal" population who reported an identification with the rapists, a belief that other men would act as the rapists behaved, and a likelihood that they too

would rape "if they were assured they would not be caught". This final item has been asked in a variety of situations in an attempt to identify individuals who "may possess a relative propensity to rape (but who have not necessarily actually raped)."

This thesis attempts to correlate this self-reported likelihood to rape with personality variables and attitudinal variables among a sample of men. Such a correlational approach may shed some light on the individual who would respond as likely to rape.

Background

Relevant research literature

Researchers in the area of attitudes towards rape are frequently pointing to gender differences in perception and responsiveness as determining differential patterns of victim blaming (Seligman, Brickman and Koulack, 1977; Tieger, 1981), justification of the rapists (Malamuth, Haber, and Feshbach, 1980), sexual responsiveness (Malamuth, Heim and Feshbach, 1980) rape myth acceptance (Burt, 1980), and self-reported behavior (Malamuth, Haber, and Feshbach, 1980; Tieger, 1981).

A study conducted by Barnett and Feild (1977) on student's attitudes toward rape clearly delineated gender differences in the areas of rape as male exercise in power, responsibility for prevention of rape, and the validity of rape as a crime. Forty percent of the women in the study believed that rape was a male exercise in power over women, as compared to 18% of the men. Of the 25 items

on the scale this item received the highest weight when placed in a discriminant function. A comparison of this item with one suggesting that the primary motivation for rape is sex, clearly supports the notion that women feel power is the primary motive and men feel sex is the primary motive. This gender difference was significant at $p < .001$.

Opinions about responsibility for prevention of the crime were assessed by the statements "the degree of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred", "A woman should be responsible for preventing her victimization in a rape", "Women provoke rape by their appearance or behavior", "A woman cannot be raped against her will", and "In most cases when a woman was raped, she was asking for it." All five of the statements resulted in t-tests whose differences were significant at $p < .001$. Clearly, males as compared to females in the study felt that women had a greater responsibility in the prevention of rape.

A final important distinction Barnett and Feild considered was the perception of rape as a crime. Statements such as "If a woman is going to be raped, she might as well relax and enjoy it", "Rape of a woman by a man she knows can be defined as a 'woman who changed her mind afterward'" and "It would do some women some good to get raped" continued to show that male attitudes differed significantly from female attitudes ($p < .001$) and tended towards minimizing the crime and not perceiving it as a violation. A surprisingly large

percentage of both the males and females (37% of the males, 24% of the females) believed that "A charge of rape two days after the act has occurred is probably not rape." The males still held this belief more forcefully than the females but the results suggest a general willingness in the population to question whether or not a rape has actually taken place.

Burt's (1980) study continued looking at beliefs held by the general population and the relationship of those beliefs to the acceptance of particular rape myths. In Burt's study background variables, personality variables, attitudinal variables, and personal experience with violence variables were looked at to determine which were most predictive of acceptance of rape myths. Of the background variables only education showed a direct impact on rape myth acceptance (RMA) with a negative correlation.

The personality variables looked at in this study were "own sex role satisfaction," tapping into "the familial, work, and interpersonal role elements relevant to sex role stereotyping" and romantic self image which focussed on the satisfaction with oneself as a sexual actor, presumably, paralleling the generalized attitudes of sexual conservatism and adversarial sexual beliefs. A scale measuring global self esteem was included as the third personality variable testing the hypothesis that greater self confidence produces more liberal attitudes toward sexual and gender roles. None of these were found to correlate significantly with RMA and so were dropped from the predictive equation. In a similar manner the

experiential factors directly related to an actual or attempted assault were deleted.

The attitude variables (i.e., sex role stereotyping, adversarial sexual beliefs, and acceptance of interpersonal violence), with the exception of sexual conservatism, all significantly affected RMA. Acceptance of interpersonal violence not only proved to be the strongest attitude predictor of RMA, but it also proved to be the best predictor from all the variables in the study.

The disturbing aspect of this study was that it showed that along with a large percentage of the general population believing in stereotypic rape myths, there is a more pervasive series of stereotypic, negative, and even aggressive beliefs held about women. This finding continues to lend support to the contention by feminist writers that rape propensity may be a function of societal norms (e.g., Brownmiller, 1975; Griffin, 1975, 1979; Medea & Thompson, 1974; Russell, 1980).

Malamuth, Haber, and Feshbach (1980) distributed a questionnaire to male and female college students after the students had read one of two versions of a story depicting a male student raping a female student. Questions were posed concerning sexual arousal, punitiveness toward the assailant, perceptions of the victim, perceptions of the assailant, and personal responses to the account. Of the 53 males in the study, 17% indicated a 2 or above (scales ranged from 1 - not at all, to 5 - very much) when stating whether they personally would be likely to act as the rapist

did in the same circumstances. Furthermore, 51% indicated a 2 or above when asked about their likelihood to rape if they could be assured of not being punished (21% chose the midpoint of the scale or higher). Subsequent studies (Malamuth, 1981; Tieger, 1981) asked the question of personal likelihood to rape in a variety of experimental conditions, such as following the viewing of a video taped interview with an actual rape victim, following the reading of a pornographic description of a rape, and without any prior "exposure treatment." Even though there was some variability in responses across studies, in general there was a sizable percentage that indicated some likelihood of raping. On the average, about 35% of the males in these studies indicated any likelihood at all of raping (i.e., 2 or above on the scale).

Continuing research with the likelihood to rape question (the LR report) has shown that higher LR scores are positively and significantly related to the belief that other men would rape if they knew they could avoid being caught, to identification with rapists in depictions of rape, to perceptions that rape victims cause and derive pleasure from such assaults (in fictionalized portrayals and an actual interview with a rape victim), and to the belief that women in general secretly desire and enjoy such victimization (Malamuth et al., 1980a; Malamuth & Check, 1980a; Tieger, 1981; Malamuth, 1981). A study by Ceniti and Malamuth (Malamuth, 1980) further verifies that individuals with higher LR reports have more callous attitudes towards rape and believe in rape myths to a greater

extent. Using Burt's (1980) scales, they found that Rape Myth Acceptance (RMA) and Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence were both highly correlated with LR scores.

LR ratings have been found to be positively correlated with sexual arousal to rape but not with arousal to depictions of mutually consenting intercourse (Malamuth & Check, 1980b) and have also been positively correlated with male aggression against women (Malamuth presentation, 1981). These findings and those previously mentioned strongly suggest a high correlation between LR reports and particular personality characteristics that may in fact be descriptive of either a certain male-centered ideology or a general propensity to rape.

Other theoretical considerations

The conceptualization of the assailant as in some way epitomizing masculine ideals in our society, may play an important function in understanding "normal" males expressing a likelihood to rape under certain circumstances. Gross et al. (1978) describe male heterosexual behavior patterns as being a clear extension of general male sex-typed socialization. He suggests that male heterosexual behavior is oriented along one or more of three dimensions: a) goals and success, b) control and power, and c) aggression and violence.

Gross defines the goals and success dimension as a condition wherein "success. . . is important, and that success is operationalized in terms of specific goals." The American male has been characterized as being so firmly fixed on "objectives . . . that he

is unconcerned with the present quality of his life." Gross connects the goal orientation at work to the orgasm orientation in bed. This orgasm orientation takes on a quantitative focus where males may count each sexual partner ("traditional male") or count the number of orgasms they "produce" for their partners (modern male"). The goal/orgasm orientation severely limits the communication that men have with their sexual partners, removing a necessary link in the feedback loop which should mediate a mutual consent sexual encounter.

Control and power exhibit themselves relationally for males by causing them to feel compelled to play the role of initiator and expert. Carlson (1976) surveyed both husbands and wives and found that the overwhelming majority of both men and women felt that the male should be the sexual initiator or that the responsibility should be shared. It should be noted that almost no one felt that the woman should be the sexual initiator and a substantial group still favored the traditional male role of initiator.

Rada (1978) contends that the primary motive of the rapist is to control and dominate the victim in "the specific instance of rape and, by extension, all women." He asserts that the rapist by "forcing his victim to submit, deprives her of the control of her intimacy." Further research is necessary to understand why this type of control expresses itself in this mode of sexual assault.

Aggressiveness has also had a tradition of being associated with manliness. Aggressiveness has been rewarded in the work place

as being the symbol of the worker trying to get ahead (similar to the goals/success model); on the playing field as the individual who "knows how to play to win"; and in the social/sexual realm as the individual who "knows what they want and how to get it". Feshbach (1964) delineates two predominant forms of aggressiveness. The first, instrumental or assertive aggression, is directed toward the achievement of specific goals. Status seeking or dominance tendencies may be included in this first category. The second form is hostile aggression. This form is "motivated" by a desire for a noxious outcome (for which) the goal response is injury to some object.

Malamuth, Feshbach, and Jaffe (1977) suggest that there is an unusual association between sexual and aggressive behaviors primarily because of the physiological similarities, the behavioral similarities, and the frequent connection made between sex and aggression in the general media. Rape can probably be viewed as the most extreme manifestation of male sexual aggression.

The preceding studies suggest that the negative outcome of rape might ensue when certain forms of arousal are coupled with sex role stereotypes and a need to exercise control, power and aggression. Since the legal structures in Western society condemn rape, why is it that one-third to one-half of the college men tested reported at least some likelihood to rape?

Statement of the Problem

The literature suggests that the likelihood to rape item may in fact, be tapping into some relational preferences such as dominance, power, aggression, and violence. The major purpose of this study is to discern and delineate some specific combinations of attitudinal beliefs and personality traits associated with male college students' stating that they would be likely to rape if they could be assured of not being punished.

A significant aim of this study is the creation and initial validation of a Likelihood to Rape Scale that is more comprehensive and more reliable than the single item measure currently being used. Specifically, the proposed study intends to a) replicate previous LR report findings, b) develop a reliable scale to assess likelihood to rape (LR scale), and c) to identify major variable clusters and correlate them with the likelihood to rape scale. The studies reported earlier, clearly suggest these formulations:

Hypothesis 1 - A substantial percent of male college students will indicate some likelihood to rape if they could be assured of not being punished.

Hypothesis 2 - The Dominance and Aggression measures in this study will positively correlate with the Likelihood to Rape Scale. This finding should be in contrast to the measures of Nurturance and Social Desirability which would be expected to correlate negatively with the LR scale.

Hypothesis 3 - The measures of Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence, Adversarial Sexual Beliefs, and Sex Role Stereotyping will correlate positively with the LR scale. This is expected given Burt's (1980) findings that these scales were highly correlated with the prediction of rape myth acceptance.

C H A P T E R I I

METHOD

Subjects

The subject population consisted of 123 undergraduate males currently enrolled in academic programs at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, MA. The 123 participants varied in factors such as years in school, age, level of family's income, level of parent's education, number of siblings, and number of sexual relationships they have had. A detailed description of the subject population can be found in Appendix C. In general the modal subject is in his freshman or sophomore year at the University, is between the ages of 19 and 20, white, catholic, and single. His current family income is more than \$22,000 and both parents have been educated at the college level or beyond. He usually has one brother, one sister and was the third child born in the family. He also reports having had 1-2 sexual relationships lasting a month or more.

Procedure

Subjects were recruited from current undergraduate psychology classes and from additional advertising on the Psychology Department's experiment bulletin board. The students were told that the experiment was looking at personality traits and sexual attitudes among college males, and they would be required to fill out 2 questionnaires plus answer some background questions. They were told that the testing session would take approximately 1¼ hrs and they would receive 2 experimental credits for their participation.

Over a four week period, 124 males responded to the advertisements. Each subject was given a questionnaire booklet, the first two pages of which included detailed instructions and an informed consent. The instrument was administered by either myself or my female, undergraduate, research assistant. Of the 124 subjects, only 1 subject refused to complete the questionnaire stating that he was insulted by the implications made by some of the statements. The final sample consisted of 123 questionnaires.

Materials

A two-part questionnaire was utilized to determine particular personality dispositions and to assess particular sex role attitudes. The personality inventory included subscales for aggression,

dominance, and impulsivity which after a review of the literature were believed to play a significant role in the formulation of rape attitudes. These 3 subscales were presented with 7 other theoretically important personality subscales. The sexual attitude survey assessed the extent to which an individual believed in certain stereotyped behaviors and attitudes as well as providing a measure of the individual's satisfaction with his own sex role behaviors.

Personality measures

Part I of the questionnaire utilized Form E of the Personality Research Form designed by Douglas Jackson (1974). The original instrument had 352 items classified into 22 subscales. For this study's purposes 10 subscales (160 items) were selected as being more theoretically relevant. The subjects were asked to read each statement and indicate whether or not it described them by answering true or false. Each subject was asked to answer every statement even if they were unsure of their answer.

Following is a list of the 16 subscales and a description of a high scorer (Jackson, 1974):

Affiliation	Enjoys being with friends and people in general; accepts people readily; makes efforts to win friendships and maintain associations with people.
-------------	--

- Aggression
Enjoys combat and argument; easily annoyed; sometimes willing to hurt people to get his way; may seek to "get even" with people whom he perceives as having harmed him.
- Autonomy
Tries to break away from restraints, confinement or restrictions of any kind; enjoys being unattached, not tied to people, places or obligations, may be rebellious when faced with restraints.
- Defendence
Readily suspects that people mean him harm or are against him; ready to defend himself at all times; takes offense easily; does not accept criticism readily.
- Dominance
Attempts to control his environment, and to influence or direct other people; expresses opinions forcefully, enjoys role of leader and may assume it spontaneously.
- Impulsivity
Tends to act on the "spur of the moment" and without deliberating; gives vent readily to feelings and wishes, speaks freely, may be volatile in emotional expression.

Nurturance	Gives sympathy and comfort; assists others whenever possible, interested in caring for children, the disabled, or the infirm; offers a "helping hand" to those in need; readily performs favors for others.
Succorance	Frequently seeks the sympathy, protection, love, advice, and reassurance of other people; may feel insecure or helpless without such support; confides difficulties readily to a receptive person.
Social Desirability	Describes self in terms judged as desirable; consciously or unconsciously, accurately or inaccurately, presents favorable picture of self in responses to personality statements.
Infrequency	Responds in implausible, pseudo-random manner due to carelessness, poor comprehension, passive non-compliance, confusion, or gross deviation.

In Part II of the instrument, subjects rated their level of agreement with each of fifty-two statements and rated their level of agreement with that statement on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 - strongly agree to 5 - strongly disagree. Forty of the items

were taken from Burt's (1980) scale on sexual attitudes. The remaining ten items constituted the Likelihood to Rape Scale and will be discussed later.

Sexual attitude scales

Burt's original data were collected as part of an interview administered to a random sample of 598 Minnesota adults, aged 18 years and older. The study was designed to test hypotheses that suggest the acceptance of rape myths can be predicted from a particular cluster of interpersonal attitudes and a particular heterosexual orientation. Burt divided her scale into five subscales: own sex role satisfaction, sex role stereotyping, adversarial sexual beliefs, sexual conservatism, and acceptance of interpersonal violence. Sex role stereotyping, sexual conservatism, adversarial sexual beliefs, and acceptance of interpersonal violence were viewed as possible attitudinal correlates to rape myth acceptance whereas the remaining subscales were believed to be measuring possible personality correlates.

Sexual conservatism refers to restrictions and conditions under which sex should occur, focusing exclusively on behavior. Adversarial sexual beliefs describe the degree to which individuals report the "sexual relationships are fundamentally exploitative" and that each party to them is manipulative and not to be trusted. Acceptance of interpersonal violence "refers to the notion that force and coercion are legitimate ways to gain compliance and specifically that they are legitimate in intimate and sexual relationships." Sex

role stereotyping reflects perceived roles that are appropriate for both genders in familial, work, or social settings. Own sex role satisfaction is looking at the subjects' "satisfaction with their own gender role performance, sexual role behavior and generalized self-esteem."

In Burt's original study all of the statements were rated on a 7-point scale, ranging from Strongly agree (1) to Strongly disagree (7). For administration purposes this was altered to 5 points with the same scale anchors. The order of presentation was also varied to reduce the face validity of the subscales in order to increase the naive participation of the respondents.

In addition to Burt's 40 items, 2 items were added to the Sexual Attitude Scale. These items were believed to correlate with the items in the adversarial sexual beliefs subscale.

Likelihood to rape scale

Part II of the research instrument also included 10 additional items that were designated, the Likelihood to Rape Scale (LR scale). These items were selected from studies conducted by Barnett and Feild (1977), Malamuth (1980), and Teiger (1981).

The five items selected from the Barnett and Feild study of college students' attitudes toward rape, distinguished significantly between the male and female subjects in their study. Originally, these items (see Appendix A, items S₅, S₁₀, S₁₅, S₂₀, S₂₅) were scored using a 6-point rating scale, in the current study they were

rated on a 5-point scale using the same endpoints of "Strongly agree" and "Strongly disagree."

Two items were used to ascertain the likelihood that they (the subjects) personally would rape if they could be assured of not being punished (i.e., the LR report) or that they believed others would be likely under similar conditions. These items were selected from studies reported by Malamuth, Haber, and Feshbach (1980), and Tieger (1981). Both of these studies were also looking at college students' perceptions of rape, and included the LR report to determine the level of identification the male subjects had with the rapist in the study. Three more items were added to the Malamuth et al. and the Barnett and Feild items, that had to do with fantasy, perceived intelligence of rapists, and justification. Theoretical evidence suggested that these may also play a significant part in shaping rape attitudes.

C H A P T E R I I I

RESULTS

In this chapter findings are presented which explore some personality and attitudinal correlates of responses to measures of propensity to rape. The major hypotheses advanced at the end of Chapter I are tested and further explorations of the data are carried out. Significance tests take the form of Pearson correlations and group t-tests with subjects being grouped along the dimension of likelihood to rape.

Descriptive statistics, in the forms of frequencies and sample percentages are presented in Appendix C (Sample Description) and give more complete information regarding the sample population. No hypotheses are tested on these variables.

In the section on Reliability, information is presented on the reliability of the subscales for both the Personality Research Form (PRF) and Burt's Sexual Attitude scales. Reliability information on the Likelihood to Rape scale will also be presented in this section, along with a description of the scale construction.

The remaining sections will be divided to report findings regarding the Personality Research Form and the Sexual Attitude scales separately. These sections will include information on both the Likelihood to Rape scale and the Likelihood to Rape item.

Reliability of Scales

Reliability statistics were initially compiled for the 10 scales of the Personality Research Form, the 5 scales of the Sexual Attitude inventory, and the Likelihood to Rape scale. Item-to-total correlations were analyzed and the item was eliminated if a) the correlation was less than .180 and b) the alpha increased with the deletion. With the exception of the Infrequency scale, the maximum number of items deleted from any scale was 3.

Personality research form (PRF)

Reliability statistics are reported here for Jackson's (1974) Personality Research Form, due to item deletions and possible variance occurring from differences in sample populations. The alphas for the PRF scales ranged from .658 to .828, with an average alpha of .759. The maximum individual score attainable was 32, but only with all 16 items retained in the scale. The results are reported in Table 1.

Sexual attitude scales

Table 2 shows the reliability statistics for the Sexual Attitude scales. The alphas on this inventory ranged from .566 to .802, with an average alpha of .692. Item-to-total correlations are reported for purposes of comparison. Items marked with an asterisk were part of the original questionnaire but were deleted when establishing reliability. Items S22 and S37 on the Adversarial Sexual Beliefs scale,

TABLE 1

RELIABILITY STATISTICS FOR PERSONALITY RESEARCH FORM (PRF) SCALES

PRF Scale	N	# of items	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	Cronbach's Alpha
Affiliation	121	15	25.08	3.52	.810
Aggression	122	14	21.96	2.98	.723
Autonomy	121	15	21.43	3.03	.658
Defendence	123	14	20.16	3.29	.757
Dominance	121	15	25.20	3.69	.828
Impulsivity	123	15	20.67	3.39	.765
Nurturance	122	15	24.00	2.94	.683
Succorance	123	16	23.44	3.97	.812
Infrequency	122	10	12.24	.96	.825
Social Desirability	122	13	22.41	2.72	.731

TABLE 2
RELIABILITY STATISTICS FOR SEXUAL ATTITUDE SCALES (BURT, 1980)

Scale	N	# of items	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	Cronbach's Alpha	Item-to-total Correlation
<u>Sex Role</u>	123	8	19.67	5.35	.673 (.800)	
<u>Stereotyping</u>						
S1)						.284
						A man should fight when the woman he's with is insulted by another man.
S6)						.312
						It is acceptable for the woman to pay for the date.
S11)						.434
						A woman should be a virgin when she marries.
S16).						.359
						There is something wrong with a woman who doesn't want to marry and raise a family.
S21)						.305
						A wife should never contradict her husband in public.
*S36)						+
						It is better for a woman to use her feminine charm to get what she wants rather than ask for it outright
S41)						.361
						It is acceptable for a woman to have a career, but marriage and family should come first.
S45						.459
						There is nothing wrong with a woman going to a bar alone.
S48						.405
						It looks worse for a woman to be drunk than for a man to be drunk.

Note: 1) Alphas in parentheses are the original numbers from Burt's (1980) study.
2) Items marked with an asterisk attained correlations less than .180 and were deleted.

TABLE 2 CONTINUED
 RELIABILITY STATISTICS FOR SEXUAL ATTITUDE SCALES

Scale	N	# of items	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	Cronbach's Alpha	Item-to-total Correlation
<u>Adversarial</u>	122	8	16.23	4.55	.766 (.802)	
<u>Sexual Beliefs</u>						
S2)						.428
						A woman will only respect a man who will lay down the law to her.
S7)						.235
						Many women are so demanding sexually that a man just can't satisfy them.
S12)						.515
						A man's got to show the woman who's boss right from the start or he'll end up henpecked.
S17)						.636
						Women are usually sweet until they've caught a man, but then they let their true self show.
*S22)						+
						Any time a woman has sex without freely consenting, it's rape.
*S37)						+
						Whenever physical force is used for sex, it's rape.
S42)						.338
						A lot of men talk big, but when it comes down to it, they can't perform well sexually.
S46)						.612
						In a dating relationship a woman is largely out to take advantage of a man.
S49)						.478
						Men are out for only one thing.
S50)						.522
						A lot of women seem to get pleasure in putting men down.

TABLE 2 CONTINUED
 RELIABILITY STATISTICS FOR SEXUAL ATTITUDE SCALES

Scale	N	# of items	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	Cronbach's Alpha	Item-to-total correlation
<u>Sexual</u>	121	7	16.10	4.63	.654 (.811)	
<u>Conservatism</u>						
S3)						.380
						A woman who initiates a sexual encounter will probably have sex with anybody.
S8)						.437
						A woman shouldn't give in sexually to a man too easily or he'll think she's loose.
S13)						.356
						Masturbation is a normal sexual activity.
S18)						.405
						People should not have oral sex.
S23)						.368
						I would have no respect for a woman who engages in sexual relationships without any emotional involvement.
S38)						.295
						Having sex during the menstrual period is unpleasant.
S43)						.319
						The primary goal of sexual intercourse should be to have children.

TABLE 2 CONTINUED
 RELIABILITY STATISTICS FOR SEXUAL ATTITUDE SCALES

Scale	N	# of items	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	Cronbach's Alpha	Item-to-total correlation
Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence	121	5	11.70	3.53	.566 (.586)	
*S4)			People today should not use "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" as a rule for living.			+
S9)			Being roughed up is sexually stimulating to many women.			.390
S14)			Many times a woman will pretend she doesn't want to have intercourse because she doesn't want to seem loose, but she's really hoping the man will force her.			.367
S19)			A wife should move out of the house if her husband hits her.			.279
S24)			Sometimes the only way a man can get a cold woman turned on is to use force			.352
S39)			A man is never justified in hitting his wife.			.265

TABLE 2 CONTINUED
 RELIABILITY STATISTICS FOR SEXUAL ATTITUDE SCALES

Scale	N	# of items	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	Cronbach's Alpha	Item-to-total Correlation
<u>Own Sex Role Satisfaction</u>	122	10	38.39	6.07	.802 (.781)	

How satisfied are you with:

S26)	Your sympathy and understanding for others	.385
S27)	Your competence and skillfulness	.548
S28)	The amount of socializing you do	.582
S29)	The amount of money you earn	.253
S30)	Your independence and ability to make decisions by yourself	.473
S31)	Your participation in sports and athletic activities	.418
S32)	Your ability to express emotions	.567
S33)	Your initiative or "get-up-and-go"	.569
S34)	Your dependability in times of crisis	.555
S35)	Your attractiveness to the opposite sex	.525

were the only items utilized that did not come from Burt's (1980) original inventory. The alphas in parentheses are the ones Burt obtained from her original sample. They are also included for purposes of comparison.

Likelihood to rape scale (LR scale)

The items used in the Likelihood to Rape scale are presented in Table 3. The item-to-total correlations are also presented, including the likelihood to Rape question (LR report - item S52). Appendix D contains the item-to-item correlation matrix for the LR scale, with significant correlations indicated. Table 4 presents the frequency distribution for the LR scale, with choices labeled as they were scored during the analysis, not as they were presented in the questionnaire. The two significant distributions to note are those for items S51 and S52. The distribution for S51 indicates that approximately 91% of the sample believe that other men would be likely to rape if they were assured of not being punished (74% answered 3 or higher). The LR item (S52) indicated that 35% of the sample stated they would be likely to rape if they were assured of not being punished (19.6% indicated 3 or higher).

Personality Research Form and Likelihood to Rape

The Likelihood to Rape scale (LR scale) was correlated with the Personality Research Form (PRF) scales and the results are reported

TABLE 3

RELIABILITY STATISTICS FOR LIKELIHOOD TO RAPE (LR) SCALE

Scale	N	# of items	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	Cronbach's Alpha	Item-to-total correlation
<u>Likelihood to rape</u>	122	9	18.52	5.59	.724	
S5)						.596
S10)						.424
S15)						.494
S20)						.298
S25)						.588
S40)						.185
S44)						.246
*S47)						+
S51)						.340
S52)						.537

Note: Items S5, S10, S15, S20, S25 are from Barnett and Feild's (1977) Attitude Toward Rape Scale. Items S51, S52, were originally used by Malamuth, Haber and Feshbach (1980).

TABLE 4

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR LIKELIHOOD TO RAPE (LR) SCALE

Item	N	Response Categories				
		1 Strongly Disagree	2 Disagree	3 Neither Agree nor Disagree	4 Agree	5 Strongly Agree
S5 - Most women secretly desire to be raped	123	67.5%	16.3%	11.4%	4.1%	.8%
S10- Women provoke rape by their appearance and behavior	123	40.7%	26.0%	12.2%	18.7%	2.4%
S15- Rape of woman by a man she knows can be defined as a "woman who changed her mind afterward	123	63.4%	13.8%	16.3%	4.9%	1.6%
S20- In order to protect the male, it should be difficult to prove that a rape has occurred	123	39.8%	25.2%	19.5%	11.4%	4.1%
S25- It would do some women good to get raped	123	74.0%	12.2%	6.5%	4.9%	2.4%

TABLE 4 CONTINUED

Item	N	Response Categories				
		1 Strongly Disagree	2 Disagree	3 Neither Agree nor Disagree	4 Agree	5 Strongly Agree
S40 - Rape is never justified, under any circumstances	123	3.3%	7.4%	3.3%	12.3%	73.8%
S44 - Rape is often committed by intelligent men	123	17.1%	22.8%	39.8%	8.9%	11.4%
S47 - Most men fantasize raping	123	15.6%	21.3%	33.6%	23.8%	5.7%
S51 - If they could be assured of not being punished, more men would rape	123	8.9%	17.1%	16.3%	29.3%	28.5%
S52 - If I could be assured of not being punished, I might rape	123	65.0%	15.4%	10.6%	3.3%	5.7%

in Table 5. Subjects who scored high on the LR scale also scored high on the Aggression and Infrequency scales. Additional positive correlations were found with the measures of Defence and Impulsivity. The measures of Nurture and Social Desirability correlated negatively with the LR scale.

Since the recent literature (Malamuth, 1980; Malamuth & Check, 1981; Tieger, 1981) primarily uses the LR item (S52) in their analyses, additional statistics were also done with this individual item. These are also reported in Table 5. It is interesting to note that the same PRF scales correlated with both the LR scale and the LR item, with the exception of the Defence scale which did not correlate with the LR item.

To look more closely at differences within the sample, a LR scale score was calculated for each subject by totalling their responses on the 9 LR items and establishing a frequency distribution. The distribution was then divided into groups consisting of approximately 1/3 of the distribution: Low LR were scores less than 16 (35.8%); Medium LR scores were 16-19 inclusive (30.1%); High LR scores were greater than 19 (34.1%). T-tests indicated significant differences between the Low LR and the High LR groups on the measures of Aggression, Defence, Impulsivity, Nurture and Social Desirability. No significant differences were recorded between the Low LR group and the High LR group on the Infrequency scale. The trends indicated by the Pearson correlation were due

TABLE 5
 PEARSON CORRELATIONS FOR PRF SCALES WITH LR SCALE
 AND LR REPORT (ITEM S52)

PRF Scale	LR Scale		LR Report	
	<u>r</u>	2-Tail p	<u>r</u>	2-Tail p
Affiliation	-.077	.396	-.122	.180
Aggression	.330	.000***	.186	.040*
Autonomy	-.092	.314	-.070	.443
Defendance	.240	.008**	.157	.083
Dominance	-.035	.700	.014	.875
Impulsivity	.247	.006**	.315	.000***
Nurturance	-.284	.001***	-.225	.012*
Succorance	.111	.223	.030	.742
Infrequency	.364	.000***	.218	.016*
Social Desirability	-.190	.035*	-.258	.004**

*p < .05

**p < .01

***p < .001

to the effect of the Moderate LR group. Table 6 summarizes these findings.

T-test comparisons between the PRF scales and the LR report (item S52) revealed results similar to the t-tests with the LR scale. The three groupings of the LR report were as follows: Non LR were those who indicated a 1 on item S52 ("Not at all likely"), this constituted 65% of the sample; Low LR were those who indicated a 2 on item S52 ("A little likely") which included 15.4% of the sample; and High LR were those individuals who marked 3, 4, or 5 on item S52 ("Somewhat likely", "Very likely", "Highly likely") which was approximately 19.6% of the sample. Significant differences were found between the Non LR group and the High LR group on the scales measuring Aggression, Impulsivity, Nurturance, and Social Desirability. The Infrequency scale again failed to distinguish between the Non LR and the High LR groups. These findings are reported in Table 7.

Sexual Attitudes and Likelihood to Rape

The five Sexual attitude scales and the Likelihood to Rape scale (LR scale) were analyzed and significant results ($p < .001$) were attained for all of the scales with the exception of the Own Sex Role Satisfaction scale, which was not significant (see Table 8). The LR report (item S52) analysis yielded a similar pattern of

TABLE 6
 MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, AND T-TESTS ON PRF SCALES
 FOR LOW LR AND HIGH LR GROUPS AS DETERMINED BY LR SCALE

PRF Scale	Group	N	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>t</u>	2-Tail p
Affiliation	Low	44	25.23	3.42	.02	.987
	High	42	25.21	3.72		
Aggression	Low	44	20.77	2.94	-4.01	.000***
	High	42	23.14	2.51		
Autonomy	Low	44	21.93	3.13	1.44	.153
	High	42	21.02	2.68		
Defendence	Low	44	10.00	3.31	-3.16	.002**
	High	42	21.07	2.73		
Dominance	Low	44	25.34	3.58	.16	.870
	High	42	25.21	3.58		
Impulsivity	Low	44	20.00	3.53	-2.38	.020*
	High	42	21.69	2.92		
Nurturance	Low	44	24.93	2.59	2.73	.008**
	High	42	23.31	2.92		
Succorance	Low	44	22.91	3.80	-1.63	.107
	High	42	24.29	4.03		
Infrequency	Low	44	12.14	.35	-1.40	.164
	High	42	12.48	1.57		
Social Desirability	Low	44	22.95	2.39	2.50	.014*
	High	42	21.48	3.06		

*p < .05

**p < .01

***p < .001

TABLE 7

MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, AND T-TESTS ON PRF SCALES
FOR LOW LR AND HIGH LR GROUPS AS DETERMINED BY LR REPORT (S52)

PRF Scale	Group	N	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>t</u>	2-Tail p
Affiliation	Non	80	25.36	3.23	1.38	.169
	High	24	24.29	3.62		
Aggression	Non	80	21.50	3.00	-2.27	.025*
	High	24	23.04	2.58		
Autonomy	Non	80	21.64	3.04	.86	.394
	High	24	21.04	2.84		
Defendance	Non	80	19.81	3.35	-1.46	.148
	High	24	20.92	2.90		
Dominance	Non	80	25.20	3.70	- .11	.914
	High	24	25.29	3.52		
Impulsivity	Non	80	20.13	3.27	-3.94	.000***
	High	24	23.04	2.87		
Nurturance	Non	80	24.59	2.70	2.97	.004**
	High	24	22.58	3.48		
Succorance	Non	80	23.20	4.07	- .41	.686
	High	24	23.58	4.02		
Infrequency	Non	80	12.16	.37	-1.59	.115
	High	23	12.54	2.04		
Social Desirability	Non	80	22.86	2.40	3.68	.000***
	High	24	20.67	3.05		

*p < .05

**p < .01

***p < .001

TABLE 8

PEARSON CORRELATIONS FOR SEXUAL ATTITUDE SCALES WITH LR SCALE
AND LR REPORT (ITEM S52)

Sexual Attitude Scale	LR Scale		LR Report	
	<u>r</u>	2-Tail <u>p</u>	<u>r</u>	2-Tail <u>p</u>
Sex Role Stereotyping	.311	.000***	.047	.604
Adversarial Sexual Beliefs	.602	.000***	.359	.000***
Sexual Conservatism	.394	.000***	.268	.003**
Acceptance of Inter-personal violence	.557	.000***	.283	.002**
Own Sex Role Satisfaction	-.059	.516	-.113	.212
Likelihood to Rape	---	---	.670	.000***

*p < .05

**p < .01

***p < .001

results with correlations not quite as strong as with the LR scale. In addition to Own Sex Role Satisfaction failing to attain significance, Sex Role Stereotyping was also found not to correlate with responses on the LR report.

An additional correlation was employed to test the relationship between the LR scale and the LR item. The result was $r = .670$, $p < .001$. This correlation may be marginally inflated due to the LR item being included in the LR scale.

The same groupings of the LR scale as were used in the PRF analysis (Low LR = scores < 16 , Medium LR = 16-19, High LR = scores > 19) were used to compare group differences on the Sexual Attitude Scales. The Low LR and High LR groups were compared resulting in significant t -scores, almost all at $p < .001$. As in the Pearson correlations, the scale Own Sex Role Satisfaction does not correlate with either the LR scale of the LR report, nor does it differentiate between Low LR and High LR scores (see Table 9).

Non LR and High LR groups as determined by LR report (item S52) distinguished themselves from each other in a pattern similar to the Pearson correlations. T -tests on these groups with the Sexual Attitude Scales (see Table 10) revealed significant differences on every scale except Sex Role Stereotyping, and Own Sex Role Satisfaction. The comparisons which were significant were Adversarial Sexual Beliefs, Sexual Conservatism, and Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence. Both t -test tables indicate, as in the correlations, that Adversarial Sexual Belief scores are the best predictor of group membership as being Low LR or High LR.

TABLE 9

MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, AND T-TESTS ON SEXUAL ATTITUDE SCALES
FOR LOW LR AND HIGH LR GROUPS AS DETERMINED BY LR SCALE

Sexual Attitude Scale	Group	N	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>t</u>	2-Tail p
Sex Role Stereotyping	Low	44	17.36	4.78	-4.39	.000***
	High	42	21.81	4.61		
Adversarial Sexual Beliefs	Low	44	13.43	3.38	-7.04	.000***
	High	42	19.26	4.27		
Sexual Conservatism	Low	44	14.39	4.31	-3.89	.000***
	High	42	18.07	4.47		
Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence	Low	44	9.59	3.58	-6.27	.000***
	High	42	13.90	2.72		
Own Sex Role Satisfaction	Low	44	38.66	5.10	.59	.559
	High	42	37.93	6.41		

*p < .05

**p < .01

***p < .001

TABLE 10

MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, AND T-TESTS ON SEXUAL ATTITUDE SCALES FOR NON LR AND HIGH LR GROUPS AS DETERMINED BY LR REPORT (ITEM S52)

Sexual Attitude Scale	Group	N	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>t</u>	2-Tail p
Sex Role Stereotyping	Non	80	19.74	5.46	-1.02	.312
	High	24	21.00	4.91		
Adversarial Sexual Beliefs	Non	80	15.43	4.14	-4.75	.000***
	High	24	20.08	4.48		
Sexual Conservatism	Non	80	15.54	4.46	-2.76	.007**
	High	24	18.46	4.85		
Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence	Non	80	10.94	3.47	-3.81	.000***
	High	24	13.92	2.93		
Own Sex Role Satisfaction	Non	80	38.90	5.95	1.70	.092
	High	24	36.54	6.01		

*p <.05

**p <.01

***p <.001

C H A P T E R I V

DISCUSSION

At the close of Chapter I, two working hypotheses were advanced regarding the interrelatedness of personality traits, sex role attitudes, and the self-reported likelihood to rape. The subsequent testing of these hypotheses required a) that a substantial percentage of the sample reported some likelihood to rape and b) a reliable scale could be established that consistently distinguished individuals who were more or less likely to indicate this propensity to rape.

The question asking "If you could be assured of not being punished, how likely is it that you might rape?" (LR report) was used to assess whether or not a subpopulation existed with which comparative analyses could be made. The response rate of 35% of the sample stating some likelihood to rape, clearly demonstrates that a subpopulation exists. This rate is consistent with results attained in earlier studies (Malamuth, Haber, and Feshbach, 1977; Malamuth, 1980; Tieger, 1981). This replication of previous findings suggests an attitude pervasive in this culture paralleling the feminist beliefs (Brownmiller, 1975; Griffin, 1979; Medea & Thompson, 1974; Russell, 1980) about the existence of a predisposition to rape among the population of "normal" males.

Two limiting aspects of making speculations based on this single-item report is that a) the lack of social desirability involved in responding positively may underrepresent the existence of this attitude and b) individuals' definitions of rape may vary widely; some males might exclude themselves from the likelihood to rape group, when in fact they do possess this propensity, because their subjective definitions of rape are too narrow.

A likelihood to rape scale was constructed so that a broader measure than the single item report would be available to assess the same attitudinal predisposition. By assessing an individual's likelihood to rape using a scale measuring a specific cognitive set, rather than using a single item measuring willingness to take part in an illegal act (i.e., rape), the accurate prediction of rape propensity is potentially more comprehensive. Thus, the LR scale, as opposed to the LR item may have predictive value in determining an individual's response under non-hypothetical circumstances (i.e., when there is no guarantee he will avoid punishment).

The items on the LR scale targeted an individual's attitude towards women, towards aggression and violence, and towards sexual abuse, all within the context of rape. Ajzen and Fishbein (1977) state that "a person's attitude has a consistently strong relation with his or her behavior when it is directed at the same target and when it involves the same action". This suggests that assessing attitudes about the victimization of women (as is done by the LR scale) will have predictive value with regard to determining

an individual's personal response towards women, given specific contexts. Given this argument it is reasonable to assume that the LR scale is a valid measure of rape propensity. However, empirical validation for this contention is beyond the scope of this study, since proof of the scale's predictive value can ultimately only be determined by linking high LR scorers with rape crimes.

It is possible that the LR scale is not directly predictive of likelihood to rape, yet identifies individuals who have the dispositional qualities believed to be involved in the commission of rape. Viewing the scale as simply measuring individual's attitudes toward rape or the acceptance of rape myths does not lessen its value. The high LR response rate found in this study, among the population of college males, suggests that a pervasive cultural attitude exists, that is best described as "pro-rape". The greatest significance of this study may be in its comment on the social milieu.

Personality and Likelihood to Rape

The findings of this study support earlier research reported by Malamuth (1980) suggesting that LR scores are related to personality traits of aggression. Strong positive correlations of the aggression, impulsivity, and infrequency scales with the LR scale suggest that individuals high on LR will be likely to act in a hostile, impulsive and unexpected fashion when placed in an

environment conducive to eliciting the expression of these dispositions. Consistent with this picture is the high negative correlations of the nurturance and social desirability scales with the LR scale, which underscore the individual's difficulty in empathizing with the plight of another as well as his relative lack of social conscience.

An unexpected positive relationship was found between the Defence scale and the LR scale. This implies that an insecure and fragile ego structure may hide behind the aggressive and impulsive presentation of high LR scorers.

Most of the prominent literature (Brownmiller, 1975; Griffin, 1979; Russell, 1975; Burgess and Holmstrom, 1974; Groth, 1979) defines rape as an act of control, power, and dominance. One would expect then, that individuals who self-report a likelihood to rape or score high on the LR scale will also score high on the personality measure of dominance. This expectation was not supported by the study, in which the dominance scale failed to correlate with the LR scale.

A close look at the items on the Dominance scale, reveals statements assessing an individual's comfort with being a leader ("I feel confident when directing the activities of others," "I would make a poor military leader"), or a judge (I would like to be a judge" "I would like to play a part in making laws"), or being in a socially acceptable position of power ("In an argument, I can usually win others over to my side" "I would like to be an executive

with power over others"). None of the items that were included represented socially undesirable aspects of dominance, such as the desire to selfishly dominate another human being, or the willingness to inflict pain and control another's behavior in the service of gratifying personal need. In retrospect it is not surprising then, that dominance as defined by the PRF measure did not correlate with the LR scale, since high LR scorers seemed to be aggressive, impulsive, erratic, somewhat antisocial, and insecure. The literature linking dominance to rape has failed to distinguish between potentially positive and negative aspects of this personality dimension.

Sexual Attitudes and Likelihood to Rape

Burt's (1980) study reported that there were a large number of rape myths accepted by the general population. She was successful in predicting levels of rape myth acceptance by determining their sexual and sex role belief patterns. As expected the scales that were the best predictors of rape myth acceptance were also highly correlated with the LR scale.

This study found no relationship between the LR scale and an individual's personal sex role satisfaction. This implies that an individual's self-reported likelihood to rape is not the result of dissatisfaction with his performance as a male in this culture. The individual's motivation for reporting a likelihood to rape may in fact be connected to a distorted definition of masculinity. Gross' (1978) argument that male heterosexual behavior is oriented

along the dimension of control and power, and aggression and violence, is supported by the high LR scores and high adversarial sexual belief scores of a substantial proportion of the sample population. It may be that for some males self-reported likelihood to rape is an extension of their sex-typed socialization. In this case a high LR score may reflect a self-presentation bias, aimed at reinforcing the individual's stereotypic definition of masculine identity.

Implications for Future Research

The study reported here describes some possible formulations about the nature of individuals who self-report a likelihood to rape. Several possible directions for future study are suggested by these findings.

A goal of subsequent studies should be to get a better picture of how individuals in a "normal" population define rape. The assessment of personal definitions of rape and dispositional traits related to sex role attitudes should use instruments that compliment each other without duplicating methodological flaws. The current study assessed personality traits, sexual attitudes, and rape proclivity using a questionnaire format. Potential bias in self-reporting clearly recommends that some other form of measurement be used to validate this study's results.

An important question clearly beyond the scope of this study involves whether an individual who scores high on the LR scale will in fact rape. In a study reported by Abel et al. (Abel, Barlow, Blanchard, & Guild, 1977) a rape index was constructed by dividing a rapist's mean percent erection to rape descriptions by their mean percent erection to mutually enjoyable intercourse cues. This rape index has been accurately used to predict recidivism among actual rapists, by administering the measure prior to their release from confinement. If LR scores accurately predicted recidivism among actual rapists, it may also predict who may rape in the general population as well as predict other forms of aggression towards women.

This thesis highlights the difficulties in understanding the psycho-dynamics of potential rapists and the socio-dynamics of a rape culture. Personality features were focussed on and discussed here only as one important component of this societal phenomenon. More complex modes of inquiry are necessary for a complete understanding of the event of rape and its perpetrators.

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APPENDIX A

Personality and Sexual Attitude
Questionnaire

Personality and Sexual Attitude Survey

Instructions

Purpose of the study:

These surveys form the basis of an exploratory investigation of the personalities of college males and how they relate to certain sex-role attitudes. The results will be used to help systematically identify particular personality trait clusters which are useful in predicting specific male-female relational preferences. This study is intended to be a first step in the long process of unraveling the complex heterosexual relational dynamics in a college setting.

Procedure:

The survey has three parts. Part I is a brief demographic questionnaire. Part II is the Personality Research Form where you will be asked to read 200 statements and to mark those that most closely describe you as True and those that do not describe you as False. Part III is a sex role attitude survey. This survey will ask you to indicate how strongly you agree with statements about general sexual beliefs as well as your personal sexual beliefs. All three parts should take approximately 1½ hours to complete.

Personal Information:

All information will be treated as completely confidential. After I have received your completed questionnaire, I will remove the following INFORMED CONSENT from it and your name will not be associated with your responses.

Informed Consent

I understand that the purpose of this study is to investigate the relationships of personality to certain sex role attitudes in college males. I understand that I am free to ask any questions I have concerning the procedure. I understand that I am free to decline to answer any question and that I can withdraw my consent and still receive credit at any point I wish. I understand that everything I say will be kept completely confidential.

I agree to participate in this study.

Name

Date

Personality and Sexual Attitude Study

Instructions

It should take you approximately 60 minutes to complete both the background information and the Personality Research Form. Then, after a short break, you will be given the sexual attitude survey which will require approximately 15 minutes to complete. Remember, these time limits are approximations; you may take as little or as much time as you need. Please try to think carefully and record your honest responses. If you have any questions, feel free to ask the person administering this session.

Each of the three questionnaires should be completed by following the directions for that particular questionnaire, and marking your responses on the OPSCAN answer sheet. Each questionnaire will indicate where to begin on the answer sheet. No markings should be made on this questionnaire booklet, all responses should be put on the answer sheet in #2 pencil. Although with some questions you may find that none of the response choices will clearly fit your thinking, it is important that you choose the one, and only one, that is closest. Try to answer each question.

You should begin by filling in your student number and marking it in the appropriate circles in the columns A to G, under the category "Identification Number", on the lower left corner of your answer sheet. After marking your student number, please turn to the next page and begin completing the questionnaires in this booklet.

Personality Research Form

On the following pages you will find a series of statements which a person might use to describe himself. Read each statement and decide whether or not it describes you. Then indicate your answer on the OPSCAN. If you agree with a statement or decide that it does describe you, mark 1 (True). If you disagree with a statement or feel that it is not descriptive of you, mark 2 (False).

In marking your answers on the OPSCAN, be sure that the number of the statement you have just read is the same as the number on the OPSCAN.

ANSWER EVERY STATEMENT either true or false, even if you are not completely sure of your answer.

1. I am quite independent of the people I know.
2. I go out of my way to prevent anyone from getting the best of me.
3. I find that I can think better when I have the advice of others.
4. It is usually easy for me to admit I am wrong.
5. I feel confident when directing the activities of others.
6. Often I stop in the middle of one activity in order to start something else.
7. I feel no great concern for the troubles of other people.
8. If I feel sick, I don't like to have friends or relatives fuss over me.
9. I have never bought anything in a store.
10. I am quite able to make correct decisions on difficult questions.
11. I choose hobbies that I can share with other people.
12. When I bump into a piece of furniture, I don't usually get angry.
13. I delight in feeling unattached.
14. I would get into a long discussion rather than admit I am wrong.
15. I would make a poor military leader.

16. I am careful to consider all sides of an issue before taking action.
17. I would rather have a job serving people than a job making something.
18. I would like to be married to a protective and sympathetic person.
19. I could easily count from one to twenty-five.
20. I am never able to do things as well as I should.
21. I seldom put out extra effort to make friends.
22. I think that certain people deserve to be "put in their places."
23. Family obligations make me feel important.
24. I don't mind having my mistakes pointed out to me at times when other people can hear.
25. I would like to be a judge.
26. I often say the first thing that comes into my head.
27. It doesn't affect me one way or another to see a child being spanked.
28. I prefer not being dependent on anyone for assistance.
29. I can run a mile in less than four minutes.
30. My life is full of interesting activities.
31. I go out of my way to meet people.
32. I seldom feel like hitting anyone.
33. People who try to regulate my conduct with rules are a bother.
34. People find it very hard to convince me that I am wrong on a point.
35. I avoid positions of power over other people.
36. I am pretty cautious.
37. Babysitting would be a rewarding job for me.
38. I try to share my burdens with someone who can help me.
39. I have never talked to anyone by telephone.
40. I believe people tell lies any time it is to their advantage.

41. I don't really have fun at large parties.
42. When I am irritated, I let it be known.
43. I would feel lost and lonely roaming around the world alone.
44. I usually let unkind things someone might say about me pass without making any reply.
45. I try to control others rather than permit them to control me.
46. When I go to the store, I often come home with things I had not intended to buy.
47. I have never done volunteer work for charity.
48. The person I marry won't have to spend much time taking care of me.
49. I usually wear something warm when I go outside on a very cold day.
50. If someone gave me too much change I would tell him.
51. People consider me to be quite friendly.
52. I rarely get angry either at myself or at other people.
53. I could live alone and enjoy it.
54. I don't like people to joke about what they feel are my weaknesses.
55. I don't like to have the responsibility for directing the work of others.
56. Rarely, if ever, do I do anything reckless.
57. I often take young people under my wing.
58. I want to be sure someone will take care of me when I am old.
59. I make all my own clothes and shoes.
60. I would be willing to do something a little unfair to get something that was important to me.
61. I would not be very good at a job which required me to meet people all day long.
62. Stupidity makes me angry.
63. I respect rules because they guide me.
64. If faced by a good argument, I am usually willing to change my position, even on important issues.

65. I would like to play a part in making laws.
66. Many of my actions seem to be hasty.
67. Caring for plants would be a waste of my time.
68. I usually make decisions without consulting others.
69. I have never brushed or cleaned my teeth.
70. I get along with people at parties quite well.
71. I truly enjoy myself at social functions.
72. I would never start a fight with someone.
73. I would not mind living in a very lonely place.
74. I am on guard against people who might try to make a big thing of my mistakes.
75. I have little interest in leading others.
76. Emotion seldom causes me to act without thinking.
77. Sometimes when a friend is in trouble, I cannot sleep because I want so much to help.
78. I like to ask other people's opinions concerning my problems.
79. Things with sugar in them usually taste sweet to me.
80. I did many very bad things as a child.
81. When I see someone I know from a distance, I don't go out of my way to say hello.
82. I have been known to fly into a rage if things didn't go as I had planned.
83. Adventures where I am on my own are a little frightening to me.
84. Most of the people with whom I am in contact ignore any minor errors I make.
85. In an argument, I can usually win others over to my side.
86. I have often broken things because of carelessness.
87. If someone is in trouble, I try not to become involved.
88. I prefer to face my problems by myself.
89. Sometimes I see cars near my home.
90. I am glad I grew up the way I did.
91. I spend a lot of time visiting friends.

92. If someone does something I don't like, I seldom say anything.
93. I would like to be alone and my own boss.
94. I tend to react strongly to remarks which find fault with my personal appearance.
95. I feel uneasy when I have to tell people what to do.
96. I have a reserved and cautious attitude toward life.
97. People like to tell me their troubles because they know I will help them.
98. If I ever think that I am in danger, my first reaction is to look for help from someone.
99. I have never had any hair on my head.
100. I often question whether life is worthwhile.
101. Sometimes I have to make a real effort to be sociable.
102. I often make people angry by teasing them.
103. I like to do whatever is proper.
104. If someone finds fault with me, I just listen quietly.
105. The ability to be a leader is very important to me.
106. Most people feel that I act impulsively.
107. If I could, I would hire a nurse to care for a sick child, rather than do it myself.
108. When I was a child, I disliked it if my mother was always worrying about me.
109. I have traveled away from my home town.
110. I am always prepared to do what is expected of me.
111. My friendships are many.
112. I avoid criticizing others under any circumstances.
113. I would like to have a job in which I didn't have to answer to anyone.
114. When people say insulting things about me I usually get back at them by pointing out their faults.
115. Most community leaders do a better job than I could possibly do.
116. My thinking is usually careful and purposeful.

117. It is very important to me to show people I am interested in their troubles.
118. I like to be with people who take a protective attitude toward me.
119. I have never ridden in an automobile.
120. My daily life includes many activities I dislike.
121. I don't spend much of my time talking with people I see every day.
122. Sometimes I feel like smashing things.
123. I usually try to share my problems with someone who can help me.
124. I don't mind being teased about silly things I have done.
125. I am quite effective in getting others to agree with me.
126. Sometimes I get several projects started at once, because I don't think ahead.
127. I don't like it when friends ask to borrow my possessions.
128. I would rather act on my own than have a superior help me.
129. I have never felt sad.
130. I am one of the lucky people who could talk with my parents about my problems.
131. I trust my friends completely.
132. If someone hurts me, I just try to forget about it.
133. I am quite independent of the opinions of others.
134. If someone accused me of making a mistake, I would call attention to his mistakes.
135. I am not very insistent in an argument.
136. I am not one of those people who blurt out things without thinking.
137. Seeing an old and helpless person makes me feel that I would like to take care of him.
138. I usually tell others of my misfortunes because they might be able to assist me.
139. I try to get at least some sleep every night.

140. Many things make me feel uneasy.
141. Often I would rather be alone than with a group of friends.
142. I get a kick out of seeing someone I dislike appear foolish in front of thers.
143. I don't want to be away from my family too much.
144. I don't get angry when people laugh at my errors.
145. I would like to be an executive with power over others.
146. I find that thinking things over very carefully often destroys half the fun of doing them.
147. I am not always willing to help someone when I have other things to do.
148. As a child, I disliked having to be dependent on other people.
149. Sometimes I feel thirsty or hungry.
150. I am careful to plan for my distant goals.
151. I try to be in the company of friends as much as possible.
152. I rarely swear.
153. My greatest desire is to be independent and free.
154. I never allow anyone to talk me down on an important issue.
155. I would not want to have a job enforcing the law.
156. I generally rely on careful reasoning in making up my mind.
157. I feel most worthwhile when I am helping someone who is disabled.
158. I often seek other people's advice.
159. I have attended school at some time during my life.
160. I find it very difficult to concentrate.

Sexual Attitude Survey

Please read each statement carefully and choose the number which most adequately represents your opinion, then record this number for each question on your answer sheet. (Begin with number 1 on the OPSCAN sheet.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Strongly agree | (4) Mildly disagree |
| (2) Mildly agree | (5) Strongly disagree |
| (3) Neither agree nor disagree | |

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A man should fight when the woman he is with is insulted by another man | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2. A woman will only respect a man who will lay down the law to her | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. A woman who initiates a sexual encounter will probably have sex with anybody | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. People today should not use "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" as a rule for living | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. Most women secretly desire to be raped | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. It is acceptable for the woman to pay for the date | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. Many women are so demanding sexually that a man just can't satisfy them | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8. A woman shouldn't give in sexually to a man too easily or he'll think she's loose | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9. Being roughed up is sexually stimulating to many women | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10. Women provoke rape by their appearance and behavior | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 11. A woman should be a virgin when she marries | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 12. A man's got to show the woman who's boss right from the start or he'll end up henpecked | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 13. Masturbation is a normal sexual activity | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. Many times a woman will pretend she doesn't want to have intercourse because she doesn't want to seem loose, but she's really hoping the man will force her | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 15. Rape of a woman by a man she knows can be defined as a "woman who changed her mind afterward" | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 16. There is something wrong with a woman who doesn't want to marry and raise a family | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 17. Women are usually sweet until they've caught a man, but then they let their true self show | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 18. People should not have oral sex | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 19. A wife should move out of the house if her husband hits her | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 20. In order to protect the male, it should be difficult to prove that a rape has occurred | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 21. A wife should never contradict her husband in public | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 22. Any time a woman has sex without freely consenting, it's rape | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 23. I would have no respect for a woman who engages in sexual relationships without any emotional involvement | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 24. Sometimes the only way a man can get a cold woman turned on is to use force | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 25. It would do some women good to get raped | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |

Rate the following items using the scale below. (Mark all answers on OPSCAN).

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| (1) Strongly satisfied | (4) Mildly dissatisfied |
| (2) Mildly satisfied | (5) Strongly dissatisfied |
| (3) Neither satisfied nor
dissatisfied | |

How satisfied are you with:

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26. Your sympathy and understanding for others | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 27. Your competence and skillfulness | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 28. The amount of socializing you do | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 29. The amount of money you earn | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 30. Your independence and ability to make decisions
by yourself | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 31. Your participation in sports and athletic
activities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 32. Your ability to express emotions | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 33. Your initiative or "get-up-and-go" | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 34. Your dependability in times of crisis | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 35. Your attractiveness to the opposite sex | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Rate the following items using the scale below. (Mark all answers on the OPSCAN sheet.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Strongly agree | (4) Mildly disagree |
| (2) Mildly agree | (5) Strongly disagree |
| (3) Neither agree nor disagree | |

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36. It is better for a woman to use her feminine
charm to get what she wants rather than ask
for it outright | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 37. Whenever physical force is used for sex, it's
rape | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 38. Having sex during the menstrual period is un-
pleasant | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 39. A man is never justified in hitting his wife | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 40. Rape is never justified under any circumstances | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 41. It is acceptable for a woman to have a career,
but marriage and family should come first | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

42. A lot of men talk big, but when it comes down to it,
they can't perform well sexually 1 2 3 4 5
43. The primary goal of sexual intercourse should
be to have children 1 2 3 4 5
44. Rape is often committed by intelligent men 1 2 3 4 5
45. There is nothing wrong with a woman going to
a bar alone 1 2 3 4 5
46. In a dating relationship, a woman is largely
out to take advantage of a man 1 2 3 4 5
47. Most men fantasize raping 1 2 3 4 5
48. It looks worse for a woman to be drunk than for
a man to be drunk 1 2 3 4 5
49. Men are out for only one thing 1 2 3 4 5
50. A lot of women seem to get pleasure in putting
men down 1 2 3 4 5

Rate the following statements using the scale below. (Mark all
your answers on the OPSCAN sheet.)

- (1) Highly likely (4) A little likely
(2) Very likely (5) Not likely at all
(3) Somewhat likely

51. If they could be assured of not being punished,
More men would rape 1 2 3 4 5
52. If I could be assured of not being punished,
I might rape 1 2 3 4 5

Background Information

Please answer each of the following questions, marking the appropriate response on your OPSCAN.

53. What year in school are you in?
- 1) freshman
 - 2) sophomore
 - 3) junior
 - 4) senior
 - 5) other
54. Age
- 1) 17-18
 - 2) 19-20
 - 3) 21-22
 - 4) 23-24
 - 5) 25+
55. Ethnic identification
- 1) Caucasian
 - 2) Afro-American
 - 3) Hispanic
 - 4) Asian-American
 - 5) Other
56. Religious Identification
- 1) Catholic
 - 2) Protestant
 - 3) Jewish
 - 4) Other
 - 5) None
57. Marital Status
- 1) Single
 - 2) Married
 - 3) Separated
 - 4) Divorced
 - 5) Other
58. Average annual family income (current)
- 1) less than \$8,000
 - 2) between \$8,000 and \$12,000
 - 3) between \$12,000 and \$18,000
 - 4) between \$18,000 and \$22,000
 - 5) more than \$22,000

59. Educational level of father (completed)
- 1) No schooling
 - 2) Elementary school
 - 3) High school
 - 4) College or Trade school
 - 5) Graduate or Professional school
60. Educational level of mother (completed)
- 1) No schooling
 - 2) Elementary school
 - 3) High school
 - 4) College or Trade school
 - 5) Graduate or Professional school
61. Number of brothers
- 1) 0
 - 2) 1
 - 3) 2
 - 4) 3
 - 5) 4 or more
62. Number of sisters
- 1) 0
 - 2) 1
 - 3) 2
 - 4) 3
 - 5) 4 or more
63. Indicate your birth order in your family of origin
- 1) first
 - 2) second
 - 3) third
 - 4) fourth
 - 5) inapplicable
64. Number of intimate sexual relationship you have experienced which lasted one month or longer
- 1) 0
 - 2) 1-2
 - 3) 3-4
 - 4) 5-6
 - 5) 7 or more

APPENDIX B

Original Statistics for Sexual Attitude Scale

Table 11

Original Statistics for Sexual Attitude Scale Items (Burt 1980)

Scale	Item-to-total correlation
Own sex role satisfaction (Cronbach's alpha = .781)	
How satisfied are you with:	
Your sympathy and understanding for others	.444
Your competence and skillfulness	.569
The amount of socializing you do	.420
The amount of money you earn	.297
Your independence and ability to make decisions by yourself	.538
Your participation in sports and athletic activities	.319
Your ability to express your emotions	.449
Your initiative, or "get-up-and-go"	.562
Your dependability in times of crisis	.542
Your attractiveness to the opposite sex	.455
Sex role stereotyping (Cronbach's alpha = .800)	
A man should fight when the woman he's with is in- sulted by another man.	.345
It is acceptable for the woman to pay for the date.	.440
A woman should be a virgin when she marries.	.631
There is something wrong with a woman who doesn't want to marry and raise a family.	.435
A wife should never contradict her husband in public	.549
It is better for a woman to use her feminine charm to get what she wants rather than ask for it outright.	.389
It is acceptable for a woman to have a career, but marriage and family should come first.	.431
It looks worse for a woman to be drunk than for a man to be drunk.	.466
There is nothing wrong with a woman going to a bar alone.	.469
Adversarial sexual beliefs (Cronbach's alpha = .802)	
A woman will only respect a man who will lay down the law to her.	.489
Many women are so demanding sexually that a man just can't satisfy them.	.432
A man's got to show the woman who's boss right from the start or he'll end up henpecked.	.566
Women are usually sweet until they've caught a man, but then they let their true self show.	.562

Table 11 Continued

Scale	Item-to-total correlation
A lot of men talk big, but when it comes down to it, they can't perform well sexually.	.420
In a dating relationship a woman is largely out to take advantage of a man.	.580
Men are out for only one thing.	.452
Most women are sly and manipulating when they are out to attract a man.	.578
A lot of women seem to get pleasure in putting men down.	.381
Sexual conservatism (Cronbach's alpha = .811)	
A woman who initiates a sexual encounter will probably have sex with anybody.	.507
A woman shouldn't give in sexually to a man too easily or he'll think she's loose.	.556
Men have a biologically stronger sex drive than women.	.442
A nice woman will be offended or embarrassed by dirty jokes.	.579
Masturbation is a normal sexual activity.	.432
People should not have oral sex.	.595
I would have no respect for a woman who engages in sexual relationships without any emotional involvement.	.411
Having sex during the menstrual period is unpleasant.	.492
The primary goal of sexual intercourse should be to have children.	.469
Women have the same needs for a sexual outlet as men.	.405
Acceptance of interpersonal violence (Cronbach's alpha = .586)	
People today should not use "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" as a rule for living.	.206
Being roughed up is sexually stimulating to many women.	.363
Many times a woman will pretend she doesn't want to have intercourse because she doesn't want to seem loose, but she's really hoping the man will force her.	.345
A wife should move out of the house if her husband hit her.	.254

Table 11 Continued

Scale	Item-to-total correlation
Sometimes the only way a man can get a cold woman turned on is to use force.	.396
A man is never justified in hitting his wife.	.318

Note: Responses to all items are recorded on a 7-point scale,
ranging from "strongly agree" to strongly disagree."

APPENDIX C
Subject Variables

Table 12

Frequencies and Percentages on Subject Variables

Variable	n	Absolute Frequency	Percentage of Sample
<u>Year</u>	123		
Freshman		40	32.5
Sophomore		38	30.9
Junior		25	20.3
Senior		20	16.3
<u>Age</u>	123		
17-18		16	13.0
19-20		65	52.8
21-22		33	26.8
23-24		7	5.7
25+		2	7.6
<u>Ethnic</u>	123		
Caucasian		114	92.7
Afro-American		1	.8
Hispanic		1	.8
Asian American		5	4.1
Other		2	1.6
<u>Religion</u>	123		
Catholic		56	45.5
Protestant		27	22.0
Jewish		19	15.4
Other		6	4.9
None		15	12.2
<u>Marital Status</u>	123		
Single		120	97.6
Married		1	.8
Separated		0	0
Divorced		0	0
Other		2	1.6
<u>Average annual family income (current)</u>	123		
less than \$8,000		13	10.6
Between \$8,000 and \$12,000		3	2.4
Between \$12,000 and \$18,000		7	5.7

Table 12 Continued

Variable	n	Absolute Frequency	Percentage of Sample
<u>Average annual family income (current) Con't</u>			
Between \$18,000 and \$22,000		17	13.8
more than \$22,000		83	67.5
<u>Educational level of father (completed) 123</u>			
No schooling		2	1.6
Elementary school		8	6.5
High school		30	24.4
College or Trade school		49	39.8
Graduate or Professional school		34	27.6
<u>Educational level of mother (completed) 123</u>			
No schooling		2	1.6
Elementary school		4	3.3
High school		44	35.8
College or Trade School		56	45.5
Graduate or Professional school		17	13.8
<u>Number of brothers 123</u>			
0		27	22.0
1		44	35.8
2		25	20.3
3		13	10.6
4 or more		14	11.4
<u>Number of sisters 123</u>			
0		33	26.8
1		57	46.3
2		23	18.7
3		4	3.3
4 or more		6	4.9
<u>Birth order 123</u>			
First		33	26.8
Second		28	22.8
Third		34	27.6
Fourth		19	15.4
Inapplicable		9	7.3

Table 12 Continued

Variable	n	Absolute Frequency	Percentage of Sample
<u>Number of sexual relationships</u>	123		
0		22	17.9
1-2		45	36.6
3-4		36	29.3
5-6		5	4.1
7 or more		15	12.2

APPENDIX D

Item-to-Item Correlations for LR Scale

Table 13

Item-to-Item Correlations & Significance Levels
for Likelihood to Rape Scale

ITEMS	S5	S10	S15	S20	S25	S40	S44	S47	S51	S52
S5	...									
S10	.327	...								
S15	.432 ^{***}	.274 ^{***}	...							
S20	.215*	.080	.236 ^{**}	...						
S25	.547 ^{***}	.349 ^{**}	.398 ^{***}	.225*	...					
S40	.181*	.013	.133	.214*	.114	...				
S44	.197*	.177	.223*	.184*	.206*	.135	...			
S47	.051	.033	-.031	.086	.151	.078	-.139	...		
S51	.274 ^{**}	.323 ^{***}	.181*	.078	.298 ^{**}	.033	-.027	.1424	...	
S52	.494 ^{***}	.389 ^{***}	.355 ^{***}	.154	.390 ^{***}	.0913	.177	.213*	.391 ^{***}	...

*p < .05
**p < .01
***p < .001

APPENDIX E

PRF ITEMS

Table 14

Items used from Personality Research Form-Form E

Scale		Aggression		Autonomy		Defendence		Dominance		Impulsivity	
Item ^a #	PRF ^b #	Item ^a #	PRF ^b #	Item ^a #	PRF ^b #	Item ^a #	PRF ^b #	Item ^a #	PRF ^b #	Item ^a #	PRF ^b #
*P1	3	P2	4	P3	5	P4	8	P5	9	P6	13
P11	25	P12	26	P13	29	P14	30	P15	31	*P16	35
P21	47	P22	48	P23	49	P24	52	P25	53	P26	57
P31	69	P32	70	P33	71	P34	74	P35	75	P36	79
P41	91	P42	92	P43	93	P44	96	P45	97	P46	101
P51	113	P52	114	P53	115	P54	118	P55	119	P56	123
P61	135	P62	136	P63	137	*P64	140	P65	141	P66	145
P71	157	P72	158	P73	159	P74	162	P75	163	P76	167
P81	179	P83	180	*P83	181	*P84	184	P85	185	P86	189
P91	201	*P92	202	P93	203	P94	206	P95	207	P96	211
P101	223	P102	224	P103	225	P104	228	P105	229	P106	233
P111	245	P112	246	P113	247	P114	250	P115	251	P116	255
P121	267	P122	268	P123	269	P124	272	*P125	273	P126	277
P131	289	*P132	290	P133	291	P134	294	P135	295	P136	299
P141	311	P142	312	P143	313	P144	316	P145	317	P146	321
P151	333	P152	334	P153	335	P154	338	P155	337	P156	343

Table 14 continued

Scale Nurturance		Succorance		Infrequency		Social Desirability	
Item ^a #	PRF ^b #	Item ^a #	PRF ^b #	Item ^a #	PRF ^b #	Item ^a #	PRF ^b #
P7	14	P8	19	P9	21	P10	22
P17	36	P18	41	P19	43	P20	44
P27	58	P28	63	P29	65	P30	66
P37	80	P38	85	P39	87	P40	88
P47	102	P48	107	P49	109	*P50	110
P57	124	P58	129	P59	131	*P60	132
*P67	146	P68	151	P69	153	P70	154
P77	168	P78	173	*P79	175	P80	176
P87	190	P88	195	*P89	187	P90	198
P97	212	P98	217	P99	219	P100	220
P107	234	P108	239	*P109	241	P110	242
P117	256	P118	261	P119	263	P120	264
P127	278	P128	283	*P129	285	P130	286
P137	300	P138	305	P139	307	P140	308
P147	322	P148	327	P149	329	*P150	330
P157	344	P158	349	P159	351	P160	352

^aItems numbered as they appeared in instrument

^bItems as numbered on the Personality Research Form E

*Items with item-to-total correlations < .18 and were deleted from analyses

