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Sexual Harassment: Expansion of the Likelihood of Sexually Harassing
Questionnaire; and, the Positive Relationship Between Sexual Harassment and
Sexual Aggression

Kimberly J. Denton

Saint Mary's University

September 1993

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree requirements for the Masters
of Science degree in Psychology

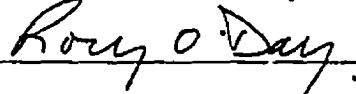
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**Sexual Harassment: Expansion of the Likelihood of Sexually Harassing if they
had engaged Questionnaire; and, the Positive Relationship Between Sexual
Harassment and Sexual Aggression**

Kimberly J. Denton

Saint Mary's University

Running head: Sexual Harassment

Abstract

The sexual harassment research literature offers little information about sexual harassers, for example, whether they show sexually aggressive behavior as well as sexually harassing behavior or whether harassment is related to the harasser's own experience of being a victim of sexual harassment and/or sexual aggression. The present study surveyed the sexually harassing behaviors of male university students (N=40), community volunteers (N=41), rapists (N=15) and child molesters (N=16).

Subjects' estimates of their peers' sexually harassing behaviors were greater than their estimates of their own sexually harassing behaviors ($p < .0001$). It was suggested that ratings of peer behavior may be a better estimate of the individual's own sexually harassing behavior.

Subjects rated various sexual activities including conventional sex, unconventional sex, forced sex and sex with a child. Students reported a high level of interest in conventional sexual activities. Child molesters reported the least interest in conventional and unconventional sexual activities compared to the other groups but showed the greatest interest in sex with a child.

Social desirability attempts, as indicated by Marlowe-Crowne scores, varied across the groups. Students did not attempt to present themselves in a socially desirable manner whereas child molesters presented themselves as unrealistically socially desirable.

The students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters did not significantly differ on sexual harassment scores. Also, they did not significantly differ on forced sex (i.e., rape and forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do). However, when subjects were classified as sexually aggressive or not sexually aggressive according to self-reports of engaging in

forced sex in the past, the newly formed groups differed significantly on both sexual harassment scales and forced sex.

One of the more interesting results was that ratings of forced sex correlated with the exploitive version of the sexual harassment scales (i.e., LSH-REG) ($r=.515$; $p\leq.0001$). Additionally, whether or not the subjects reported having been a victim of a particular sexually harassing or sexually aggressive behavior in the past correlated significantly with whether or not they reported being the perpetrator of similar behavior ($p<.0001$).

A compelling result was the significant portion of rapists (30%) and child molesters (67%) who indicated that they had never forced sex. Likewise, significant numbers of students (16%) and community volunteers (23%) indicated that they had forced sex on someone in the past.

Future work in the field of sexual harassment and sexual aggression research is proposed. Specifically, the following directions for future research are recommended: (a) reliability and validity of the extended LSH Scales; (b) closer examination of the positive relationship between sexual harassment and sexual aggression; (c) examination of the positive relationship between self-reported victimization and offending; (d) differences between offender and non-offenders in expression of affection; (e) developing better methods of subject classification; and, (f) social desirability responding in self-reported sexually harassing and aggressive behaviors.

Sexual harassment: Expansion of the Likelihood of Sexually Harassing
Questionnaire; and the Positive Relationship Between Sexual Harassment and
Sexual Aggression

The Problem of Sexual Harassment

The concept of sexual harassment is a contemporary one, with the term being used for the first time a little more than a decade ago. Since then the research literature has focused, for the most part, on sexual harassment in the workplace (Farley, 1978; Gutek, 1985; Konrad & Gutek, 1986; Lafontaine & Tredeau, 1986) and educational settings (Dzeich & Weiner, 1984; Mazer & Percival, 1989; Reilly, Lott, & Gallogly, 1986). Recent surveys have found that sexual attention, unwanted by the victims, is prevalent. Serving as methodical and regular discrimination against women, sexual harassment causes harm to the victims; the emotional, psychological, behavioral and economic sequelae are negative and profound (Baker, Terpstra, & Larnitz, 1990).

Conceptualizations of Sexual Harassment

Despite the ancient underpinning behaviors and attitudes of sexual harassment, the current notion of sexual harassment is most easily traced back to the influx of women into the post-industrialized workplace and, more recently, the upsurge of feminism. In fact, the bulk of the sexual harassment literature pertains to social-sexual behavior in the workplace. The continued focus on sexual behavior in the workplace is understandable given the historical development of the term sexual harassment and the fact that the abuse of power occurs most easily in organizational settings where there are imbalances of power. Even so, conceptually, the construct can be, and has been extended to every day life. For example, some feminists have broadened the term to describe "all unwanted and unsought intrusions by men into women's feelings, thoughts, behaviors, space, time, energies and bodies" (Wise & Stanley, 1987).

However, this expansion of the construct is so lacking in boundaries that it creates other problems: First, the definition is gender specific; according to this conceptualization, if a father were to insist that his daughter stop watching television so that he could talk with her about something that was bothering him, it could be considered sexual harassment. However, if a mother were to insist that her son stop watching television so that she could talk to him about something that was bothering her, it would not. In such situations, less encumbered descriptions might be the "abuse of power" or just "insensitive". Sexual harassment ought not to be limited to gender. Although this study, similar to most sexual harassment studies, focuses primarily on the proclivities of males to sexually harass females, it is recognized that women can harass men and that sexual harassment can occur among members of the same gender.

A second problem created by the Wise and Stanley (1987) definition of sexual harassment is that the harassment described may or may not include a sexual component that extends beyond the gender of the individual. Although the "unwanted and unsought intrusions" may be sexual in that they pertain to the individual's gender, it is not necessary, according to Wise and Stanley, that the intrusions also be sexual in nature without direct reference to gender. For example, if a male teacher tells his pupils that "girls are too busy primping to have time to work on their math, and that is why boys usually do better", Wise and Stanley's definition of sexual harassment is applicable because the statement represents an unwanted intrusion by the male teacher into the female students' feelings and thoughts, even though the teacher's behavior lacks a sexual component apart from the reference to gender. These remarks represent (untrue) unwanted, and intrusive sexist behavior which discriminate against people on the basis of their gender, but they do not constitute sexual harassment. This offensive and harassing behavior would be better described, it

is submitted, as sexist behavior or "gender harassment". This term is offered as new, and necessary to distinguish between sexual harassment which is specific to the gender of the victim and sexual harassment which includes other sexual components apart from gender. Gender harassment is a useful term because it allows us to describe males discriminating against females (e.g., a male camp leader asking the female camp members to wash the dishes), females against males (e.g., a mother expecting her sons to do yard work but not her daughters) or people discriminating against their own gender (i.e., female employer discriminating against a female employee by asking her, not a male, to get the coffee). These behaviors, it is suggested, would be inappropriately labeled as sexual harassment even though they may represent unwanted and offensive behavior which refers to their sex (gender). Obviously the task of classification is a difficult one and it is not the purpose of this research project to clarify the construct of sexual harassment, or harassment in general. It is the task of this paper, however, to differentiate our conceptualization of the term "sexual harassment" from other more general definitions which are not applicable in this study.

It is submitted that the term "sexual harassment", at least for the purposes of this study and in keeping with studies similar to this one, should be restricted to behavior which includes a sexual component apart from the gender of the individual target, even if "sexual" is described broadly. Certainly, harassing behavior is sexual if it implies, refers to, mocks or degrades sexual activity and/or sexual parts of the body or involves behavior which is sexual. And, the behavior need not be restricted to the workplace, or to educational settings to be considered sexual harassment. Three specific forms of sexual harassment are described below.

Types of Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment has been described by Brewer (1982) as falling into three broad classes: (1) "sexual exploitation" or behavior which is coercive or physically intrusive; (2) unwanted flirtatious behavior such as compliments and requests for dates; and, (3) unwanted offensive sexual verbalizations. It is the first of these, sexual exploitation, which is generally the subject of study in sexual harassment studies in the workplace and educational settings.

Are the two latter classes of behavior, which do not include coercion or physical force, sexually harassing? A general finding from comprehensive surveys (Collins & Blodgett, 1981) is that, while most people concede that the first class of behaviors constitutes sexual harassment, there is little consensus on the last two classes. Pryor (1985) suggests that opinions on whether behavior is sexually harassing, entail an elaborate attributional process influenced both by situational variables and individual differences. He has proposed that attribution theory (Kelley & Michela, 1980; Harvey & Weary, 1984) offers an effective theoretical model for judging behavior as sexual harassment. According to attribution theory, people discern behaviors based upon the perceived causes of the behavior. For example, depending on the perpetrator's perceived purpose, the behavior is more or less likely to be viewed as sexual harassment. The purpose of the behavior is judged by considering three basic factors: the social roles of the perpetrator and the victim, the history of the behavior, and individual interpretations of the behavior.

An important aspect of the harasser's social role is his power compared to the victim of the behavior. Although "power" is not well defined in Pryor's (1985) article, he suggested that the greater the perceived power of the perpetrator over the victim of his behavior, the greater the likelihood that the behavior will be labeled as sexually harassing whether or not the behavior is forceful.

Additionally, the perceived inappropriateness of the behavior given the social role of the harasser, the more likely is the behavior perceived as sexually harassing, for example, when an "older" man makes inappropriate remarks to a "younger" woman. The gender of the perpetrator also appears to have an impact upon whether the behavior is perceived by others as sexually harassing (i.e., male perpetrator) or not sexually harassing (i.e., female perpetrator). Also, if the perpetrator acts alone as opposed to within a group, he is more likely to be perceived as sexually harassing. Finally, if the victim of the behavior was previously engaged in an intimate relationship with the perpetrator, the behavior is less likely to be interpreted as sexual harassment by outside observers.

The perceived history of the perpetrator's behavior (i.e., including or not including past incidents of sexual harassment) appears to affect the interpretation of the behavior as sexual harassment or not. According to Pryor (1985), if the behavior is repeated over a period of time, or if others also report having been the victim of similar behavior from the individual, the behavior is more likely to be viewed as sexual harassment.

It is interesting to note that males are more likely to rate hypothetical scenarios as less harassing and are less likely than females to report being the victim of sexual harassment suggesting that there is little in the way of sexual behavior which males do not welcome. Pryor (1985) reported that lesbians are more likely to label behaviors as sexually harassing in comparison to heterosexual females. Thus, generally, females appear to be more likely than males to view sexual behavior as unwelcome, regardless of sexual orientation. Last but not least, idiosyncratic interpretations also affect the description of the behavior as sexually harassing or not. For example, some formal definitions of sexual harassment specify that the behavior must be unwanted for it to be considered sexual harassment. Obviously, certain behaviors are potentially, but

not necessarily sexually harassing; to fulfill the requirements of this definition, cases would have to be analyzed on a case by case basis to determine if a particular behavior was welcomed or not by a specific individual and, even, at a specific time. Inevitably, that decision would be subjective and determined by the target of the behavior.

Those who hold radical profeminist attitudes may be more likely to describe a male's social-sexual behavior as sexually harassing because they have a propensity to apply the label. According to Pryor's (1985) expanded version of attribution theory, people who have a greater ability to empathize, not only with the victim but in general, are more likely to label the offensive behavior as sexually harassing.

In summary, regardless of whether some would contest that unwanted offensive sexual verbalizations and unwanted flirtatious behavior outside of the workplace constitute "sexual harassment", these behaviors do contain a sexual component, they are intrusive and, when unwanted, constitute an infringement on the recipient's feelings, thoughts, behavior and personal space. It seems appropriate to label the harassing behaviors similarly, that is, as sexual harassment, even though the behavior may take place outside of work and educational settings and may not be coercive or involve physical force. After all, many men are not in a position of power over female co-workers or students but do engage in such behavior and the behavior causes discomfort and harm to the victims of it. Certainly, no one would distinguish between sexual assault inside the workplace and sexual assault outside the workplace.

It is useful to distinguish between types of sexual harassment according to the amount and kind of force which characterizes the behavior and between sexual harassment and sexual assault. The use of force or the intrusiveness of the harassing behavior may be viewed on a continuum from no force, that is,

sexual harassment, to assault with a weapon, that is, sexual assault, all of the behavior being similar in terms of it being sexual and unwanted.

This study proposed that sexual harassment and sexual assault form a continuum marked by the following gradations: unwanted flirtatious comments; unwanted offensive verbalizations; coercive or physically intrusive behavior (sexual exploitation); unwanted sexual touching; forced sexual activity (not including intercourse); forced sexual activity (including intercourse); and, forced sexual activity (use of weapon). The first items represent sexually harassing behavior whereas the latter items represent sexually assaultive behavior.

Theories of Sexual Harassment

While Pryor's (1985) use of attribution theory is helpful in describing the process by which behaviors are judged to be sexually harassing or not, it does not explain why the perpetrator of such behavior shows the behavior at all. Four distinctly separate models of sexual harassment have been proposed which do imply such explanations: the Natural-Biological Model; the Socio-Cultural Model; the Organizational Model; and the Sex-Role Spillover Model (Tangri, Burt, & Johnson, 1982; Gutek, 1985). The Natural-Biological Model implies that the motivation of the perpetrator issues from natural sexual attraction. In other words, the perpetrator is sexually attracted to the victim and behaves in a way interpreted as sexual harassment by the victim, but not the perpetrator; the behavior has no other purpose, such as the display of dominance over the victim. The Socio-Cultural Model emphasizes societal power differentials between males and females. In other words, it is implied that males have inherent power over females, that they use it, and that sexual harassment is one of many manifestations of that power. The Organizational Model suggests that certain situational variables, such as those inherent in organizations, encourage sexually harassing behavior. For example, highly sexualized working environments, such

as male sports figures in the dressing room talking with a female reported after a game, tend to encourage sexually harassing behaviors. Finally, the Sex-Role Spillover model indicates that sexual harassment is the result of sex-role beliefs and behaviors which may be appropriate in one's personal life but distinctly inappropriate and offensive when carried into the workplace. For example, it may be common practice in the personal lives of some men to continually compliment women on their appearance. This practice may "spill over" into the workplace where it is interpreted as sexual harassment.

Unfortunately, the individual models described above do not provide a comprehensive, or even efficient explanation of sexual harassment. While the spillover model may explain the "harmless" intent of an elderly man, guided by outdated standards, who calls a woman "dear" and "winks" at her at work, it does not effectively describe a male boss who requires his female employee to "trade" sexual favors to keep her job. So too, the socio-cultural model may fit the exploitive boss, but not the benign comments of the elderly gentleman.

More recently, sexual harassment has been conceptualized within a social psychological framework (Pryor, LaVite, & Stoller, in press). With this model, seemingly the most comprehensive, sexual harassment is viewed as a behavior that "some men perform some of the time". In other words, there are individual differences among men (i.e., behaviors, thoughts, and emotions) which contribute to the likelihood of them sexually harassing and there are situational variables (i.e., local norms) which will influence whether a man sexually harasses or not. Consequently, even the men who are prone to engage in sexually harassing acts, are affected by social context.

The current study focused primarily on individual differences in thoughts, feelings, and likelihood to sexually harass, as opposed to situational factors.

Models of Sexual Harassment Research

The research on sexual harassment can be classified as belonging to two types: First, there is an abundance of survey research which reports peoples' opinions about the issue; these studies provide information on what the general population of men and women think about sexual harassment (e.g., ratings of their personal attitudes and/or judgments about hypothetical scenarios). Second, researchers have conducted surveys of the characteristics and experiences of victims of sexual harassment (Pryor, 1985).

Attitudes of the Sexual Harasser

In reviewing previous studies of sexual harassment, Brewer (1982) described the lack of information about the psychological characteristics of sexual harassers. Pryor (1987) confirmed this point of view stating that "little research has been directed towards male attitudes and experiences of being the sexual harasser".

Of the little research which describes the sexual harasser, most descriptions of harassers come from the victims (e.g., Perry, 1983). From this data, however limited, the inference is that the harassment of women in work settings by men is relatively widespread, the sexual harassment of men by women, and same-sex sexual harassment, being relatively infrequent. Estimates of harassers' demographic information, obtained by reviewing victim-reports, reveals that sexual harassers tend to be married, older and the same race as their victims. The harasser is more likely to be a co-worker than a supervisor in work settings, contradicting the socio-cultural power model of sexual harassment, but if the harasser is a supervisor, the harassment is perceived by the victim as creating more adverse consequences. Additionally, sexual harassers are described as repetitive in their behavior over time and across victims.

There are several reasons for the absence of research which asks men to report their sexually harassing behavior. Impact of offensive behavior on the victims is normally documented before the perpetrators of the offensive behavior are studied. Once the effects of offensive behavior have been reputably established as profoundly harmful, only then is there pressure to look for solutions to the problem. This search for solutions inevitably results in research on the perpetrators of the harmful behavior: The research literature has sufficiently documented the harmful effects of sexual harassment; the character of the harassers is now the focus of attention.

A second reason for the current lack of direct information on harassers is that even in anonymous surveys people are very reluctant to report that they have sexually harassed someone. Certainly, allegations of "sexually bothering someone" are met with the claim that the motives of the perpetrator have been misunderstood or that they have done nothing really wrong.

One of Pryor's (1987) goals was to establish a procedure for examining individual differences in the proclivity to sexually harass. First, he constructed a questionnaire -- the Likelihood of Sexually Harassing (LSH) -- which requires subjects to rate the likelihood that they would engage in sexually harassing behaviors if given the opportunity and if no negative consequences were to result for them. Second, he tested the reliability of the scale employing college males as subjects reporting high correlations (coefficient alpha = .95) of item-totals for the likelihood ratings of the ten scenarios. A principal components factor analysis of the likelihood ratings identified a single factor, which accounted for 68% of the possible variance.

Construct validity of the LSH was examined by correlating it with other appropriate, related measures; the strongest relationships were between the LSH and Malamuth's (1981) Likelihood of Rape Scale ($r = .44$; $p < .01$), Burt's (1980)

Adversarial Sexual Beliefs subscale ($r = .39$; $p < .01$) and Rape Myth Acceptance Subscale ($r = .33$; $p < .01$).

A third study (Pryor, 1987) demonstrated that the LSH Questionnaire can predict sexual behaviors in a laboratory setting. Specifically, undergraduate university students were administered the LSH questionnaires and classified as either low LSH or high LSH on that measure. All participants were then requested to teach a female either how to play golf (includes a legitimate opportunity to touch) and how to play poker (no legitimate opportunity to touch). The results showed that high LSH individuals touched the females in a more sexual way in the golf than in the poker conditions. Low LSH individuals did not differ in degree of sexual touching between the two conditions (golf vs. poker). Finally, the touching of high LSH men was rated by observers as more sexual in the golf condition than that of the low LSH men.

In addition to other findings, Pryor (1987) reported inferences that men who are high in LSH are inclined to: (a) hold adversarial sexual beliefs, (b) find it difficult to assume others' perspectives, (c) hold traditional male sex role stereotypes, (d) be high in authoritarianism, and (e) report a higher likelihood of rape as indicated by Malamuth's Likelihood of Raping (LR) Scale.

Furthermore, Pryor et al. (in press) suggested that with regard to person factors, the LSH Questionnaire appears to measure a readiness to behave in a sexually exploitive way, poor ability to assume the perspective of others or to behave in other exploitive ways as indicated by a relationship between LSH scores and authoritarianism. Apparently, high LSH scorers also associate sexuality and social dominance. Pryor et al. stated that what is needed now is a more complete psychological profile of those men who are high in LSH. For example, how does the LSH relate to more global traits and what social backgrounds or characteristics are associated with high LSH scores.

Limitations in the Study of Sexual Harassment and Aggression

Certain natural obstacles in the study of rapists are also problems in the study of sexual harassers. For example, while convicted rapists can be asked to complete tests, and their responses can be contrasted with those of the general population, these convicted rapists may not be representative of rapists who have not been convicted. Prudent estimates propose that 2 to 3.5 times as many rapes occur in the United States each year as are actually reported (Chappel, 1976). Consequently, the development of a psychological profile of rapists from studies of only those who have been caught and convicted may be biased. Similar difficulties exist in studying the few sexual harassers who have been found "guilty" through a formal process; here, the same problem would be even more pronounced because it is likely that a much smaller percentage of males who sexually harass are formally charged with sexual harassment than the percentage of males who sexually assault and are subsequently charged with sexual assault.

This study, which employed community volunteers, sexual offenders and university students was subject to the same limits. An attempt to minimize the problem of classifying subjects as sexually aggressive only if they had been convicted of a sexual offense and classifying them as sexual harassers only if they had been found "guilty" of harassment was made by classifying subjects as either sexually aggressive or non-sexually aggressive and sexually harassing or non-sexually harassing according to their own report. Assuming that some of the students and community volunteers had committed acts of forced sex, participants were asked whether or not they had ever forced sexual activity or sexually harassed someone. This classification of participants offered the opportunity to compare groups formed on the basis of self-report, not convictions.

Development of the LR Scale

This same problem of inferring sexual aggression based on conviction (i.e., offender) versus no conviction (i.e., community volunteers) led Malamuth (1981) to develop the LR questionnaire which instructed the respondent to indicate whether he would engage in rape if he could be assured that no one would know and that he could in no way be punished for committing the act. In the past decade, a variety of studies have used the LR Scale to identify individual differences among men in their motivations and inclinations to aggress sexually. This body of research used either a single item, embedded in a broad questionnaire, to assess the likelihood of rape (LR) or this one item and an additional and similar item to assess the likelihood of forced (LF) sex (e.g., Briere & Malamuth, 1983; Malamuth, 1981; Malamuth, Haber, & Feshbach, 1980). Most of the subjects in the original work, as well as in replications and extensions (e.g., Demare, Briere, & Lips, 1988; Donnerstein, 1984; Greendlinger & Byrne, 1987; Smeaton & Byrne, 1987; Tieger, 1981), were college students. No surveys of men who have been convicted of sexually aggressive acts have been undertaken.

Criticism of Likelihood Measures

LR Ratings are Subject to a "Deviation" Response Set

While there has been growing interest in the use of "likelihood" measures, they have also been subject to criticism. On the discriminant validity of LR ratings, Brannigan and Goldenberg (1987) suggested that if subjects were asked about the likelihood that they would commit other socially undesirable acts, that data might be comparable to the subject's results obtained on the LR Scale. Perhaps, it was argued, high scores on the LR can be explained by the "deviation hypothesis" (Berg, 1967), subjects showing the "response set" of

relatively deviant responses on any measure (e.g., rape-supportive attitudes and perceptions), irrespective of item content.

LR Ratings Are Inconsistent With Other Measures

Mould (1988) in his critique of one of the earliest Malamuth studies, that is, Malamuth and Check (1980), questioned the consistency of LR ratings and related attitudes, perceptions, and sexual arousal to aggression. Mould noted that some of the positive relationships observed between LR scores and other appropriate measures occurred on certain criterion items but not others. For example, he argued that while Malamuth and Check found significant relationships between LR ratings and perceptions of a rape victim's pleasure, the lack of significant relations between the perceptions of the victim's pain and LR ratings reduce the confidence with which one can judge the LR scale to be a reliable measure of sexually aggressive proclivities in males.

One-Item Scales Lack Sufficient Breadth to be Valid

Mould (1988) questioned the validity of a one-item scale measuring such a complex construct. While LR and LF ratings account for a significant portion of the variance in theoretically relevant variables (e.g., Malamuth, 1981, 1984) such as acceptance of rape myths and sexual arousal to rape depictions, LR and LF ratings in combination with measures of past sexually aggressive behavior, for example, the Sexual Experience Survey (Koss & Dinero, 1988), account for a substantially higher percentage of relevant attitudinal and emotional responses than using either type of measure alone (Malamuth, 1988). These data emphasize the need for a multidimensional approach to research on sexual aggression. It was concluded (Malamuth, 1989a, 1989b) that while data supported the usefulness of his earlier work on self-reported likelihood measures such as the LR Scale, the use of the Attraction to Sexual Aggression Scale, a multidimensional questionnaire (see below), offered an improvement.

Ratings of the Attraction to Rape May Yield More Truthful Disclosure Than a Rating of the Likelihood to Rape

The LR Scale was extended in the current study so that it not only measured likelihood to sexually aggress, but also attraction to sexual aggression and other dimensions of sexual aggression (i.e., thoughts, sexual arousal). It was suggested that males may be more inclined to admit their attraction to a sexual behavior like rape than to truthfully report their likelihood of raping. Even when the subjects' participation is anonymous and even when they are asked to indicate the likelihood rather than the incidence of the behavior in themselves, subjects are reluctant to report truthfully. It seems more likely that males will truthfully report their attraction to such behavior especially if they can also state that it is unlikely that they would carry the behavior through. And, in turn, ratings of the event may be a better measure of proclivity to sexually aggress than ratings of likelihood. These extensions of the LR scale are described below.

Multidimensional Approach

Sexual Aggression Proclivities

In response to the various criticisms of the LS Scale, Malamuth (1989a) developed the Attraction to Sexual Aggression (ASA) Scale. The new scale incorporated the earlier likelihood measure (LR Scale) and added other measures, for example, items on conventional sex (e.g., necking, petting, oral sex, and heterosexual intercourse), unconventional sex (e.g., group sex, bondage, whipping/spanking), and deviant sex (e.g., rape, sex with a child), to create a multi-dimensional scale for studying sexually aggressive behavior. The relationship between ASA scores and measures of theoretically relevant attitudes, perceptions, and behavioral inclinations were compared with briefer measures (i.e., LR scale), and with a number of other scales measuring attraction to various types of sexual interactions. Malamuth (1989b) presented data from

three separate studies showing acceptable internal consistency, test-retest reliability and discriminant and construct validity of the ASA Scale. Higher scores on this scale were associated with attitudes consistent with aggression against women, emotional reactions to media portrayals of forced sex, physiological and self-reported sexual arousal, hostility toward women, dominance motives, and antisocial personality characteristics. The researchers suggested that the ASA Scale may help identify potentially sexually aggressive men and men at "risk" for future sexual coercion.

Sexual Harassment Proclivities

As stated above, much of the research on sexual harassment has been survey research describing people's opinions and women's experiences and attitudes regarding sexual harassment (Pryor, 1985). As Pryor correctly states, little research has been directed towards male attitudes and experiences of being the sexual harasser.

Much of the recent research by Malamuth and his colleagues indicates that there are problems with the "likelihood" scales. The problems associated with the LR and LF "likelihood" scales -- the "deviation" response set hypothesis, inconsistencies in relationships with other measures, the small number of critical items, insufficient applicability of the breadth of items, and the likelihood of the lack of truthful disclosure -- also apply to the LSH "likelihood" scale. It seemed both appropriate and necessary to extend the LSH scale to include ratings of sexual harassing behaviors other than a rating of likelihood, such as rating of appeal of the situation.

Extension of the LSH Questionnaire

This study extended the LSH by adding ten offensive and ten flirtatious scenarios to the sexually exploitive scenarios outlined in the LSH questionnaire. In addition to asking respondents if they were likely to engage in similar

behaviors to the one described in the scenario, respondents were also asked if they thought about similar behaviors, even if they were unlikely to engage in them, and participants were also asked to state the degree to which they found the scenario appealing and whether or not they had actually engaged in similar behaviors in the past. In this way sexual harassment, which varied from unwanted flirtatious behavior to exploitation, was studied in terms of the frequency of sexually harassing thoughts, the attraction of the sexually harassing behavior, the likelihood of engaging in such behavior and the subject's history of such behavior. These four methods of rating the scenarios are referred to as "dimensions".

As mentioned previously, one of the reasons for the lack of research on sexual harassment proclivities in males is that, even in anonymous surveys, subjects are very reluctant to report that they have sexually harassed someone. In the current study, an attempt was made to minimize defensiveness and to increase disclosure by including "projective" items in the questionnaires: An example of an item which asks about the subjects' attitudes directly was "Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?"; An example of a "projective" item was "How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?". An individual's estimate of their peers' behaviors may indicate their own "hidden" attitudes although it goes without saying that, the projective item responses cannot be assumed to reveal the respondent's own history and attitudes. The validity of these items, like all others, would have to be determined through additional research.

Objectives of the Current Study

One of the major gaps in the sexual harassment research literature is that very little is known about the perpetrators, especially whether or not their sexually harassing behavior is related to other more sexually aggressive behaviors. The present study expanded the LSH by employing techniques used by Malamuth (1989a) when he developed the ASA Scale. The current study expanded the LSH scale so that it included examples of three forms of sexual harassment and asked subjects to describe the likelihood of engaging in such sexually harassing behaviors, their thoughts regarding such behavior, the appeal of the sexually harassing behavior, and their own history of such behavior. The new scale also added projective items which ask the subject to estimate the responses of males similar in age and background to the subject.

In contrast to past research with sexual aggression scales, which employed only students and some community volunteers as subjects, classified as offenders against adults and offenders against children, this study included sexual offenders as subjects. The study also examined the relationship between the subjects' experiences of being a victim of sexual assault or harassment and his behavior as perpetrator.

It is useful to have survey data on students, community volunteers, and sexual offenders. Still, sex offenses and sexual harassment do go unreported and so the perpetrators of such behavior are included in student and community volunteer data in most research. As mentioned earlier, dividing males into groups of convicted sexual offenders versus males in the general population creates the erroneous assumption that the convicted sexual offenders have committed sexually aggressive acts and the males in the general population have not. It is suggested in this study that comparisons based on anonymous self-reports of past sexually aggressive behaviors will yield more accurate results

than comparisons between subjects classified according to "convictions". The current study requested that the participants complete a "Self-Report Behavioral Index" (SRBI) which indicated whether the individual had engaged in sexually aggressive behaviors, sexually harassing behaviors and self-reported victimization in each of these areas and used these self-reported scores to reclassify subjects and make comparisons between sex offenders and non-offenders, and sexual harassers and non-harassers.

This study examined some of the characteristics of self-reported sexual harassers. The responses of non-sexually harassing and sexually harassing men were compared on the three harassment questionnaires, the ASA Scale, Sexual Experience Survey (SES), and pornography consumption. In addition, the tendency to present themselves as socially desirable was also measured.

Hypotheses

There were several hypotheses in this study including the following propositions:

- (1) Students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters, being similar in sexually harassing behaviors, will not differ significantly in their responses to the LSH questionnaires.
- (2) Sexually exploitive behavior will be endorsed less often on the LSH than offensive items which, in turn, will be endorsed less often than flirtatious items.
- (3) There will be a main effect of dimension on the LSH scores. There will be higher ratings regarding number of thoughts regarding sexual harassing behavior and the appeal of sexually harassing behavior compared to estimates of the likelihood of showing such behavior or reports of such behavior taking place in the past.
- (4) Subjects will endorse items at a lower rate than they will estimate

endorsement on the part of their peers.

- (5) Regardless of status, such as, student, offender, community volunteer, self-reported sexually harassing males will differ in their responses on the ASA and LSH scales, that is, endorsing more sexually aggressive behaviors and sexually harassing behaviors, Likewise, self-reported sexually aggressive males will differ, it was hypothesized, showing higher scores on the ASA and LSH scales compared to non-sexually aggressive males.
- (6) Students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters will differ significantly in their responses to the ASA scale those listed first showing lower scores.
- (7) Conventional sexual activities, listed on the ASA, will receive the highest rate of endorsement followed by unconventional sexual activity, forced sex and sex with a child.
- (8) Rapists will endorse sexually aggressive items on the ASA and child molesters will endorse sex with a child more often than the students and community volunteers. The groups will not differ on conventional or unconventional sexual activities.
- (9) Participants will indicate a higher level of attraction to the activities, listed on the ASA, as compared to their self-reported likelihood of engaging in the behavior. Also, they will estimate that fewer females find various sexual activities sexually arousing than males.
- (10) Rapists will report thinking about forced sexual activities significantly more often than the other groups and child molesters will report thinking significantly more about sex with a child more often than the other groups.
- (11) Rapists will report forced sexual activities as significantly more

sexually arousing than the other groups; child molesters will report sex with a child significantly more sexually arousing than the other groups.

- (12) Sexually aggressive males, determined by self-report, will report significantly more thoughts about sexually aggressive behaviors, a greater attraction towards sexual aggression, sexual arousal in response to sexually aggressive behaviors and a higher likelihood of engaging in sexually aggressive behaviors described in the ASA Scale (i.e., rape, forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do) than nonsexually aggressive males.
- (13) There will be a positive relationship between self-reported offending, either of sexual harassment or sexual aggression, and self-reports of the male having been a victim of similar behavior in the past.

Method

Subjects

The participants in this study were one hundred and twenty one males who formed three distinct groups: 40 university students, 41 community volunteers, and 40 convicted sexual offenders.

The student sample consisted of male undergraduate university students for whom the mean age was 23 years, with a range in age from 21 to 36. Twenty-nine of these 40 students were enrolled in studies at Saint Mary's University and volunteered after being informed about the study at the beginning of a class, with the professor of the class present at the time. Eleven students responded to the newspaper advertisement and were attending local universities on a full-time basis.

Forty-one male, community volunteers whose age ranged from 20 to 56 and whose average age was 32 participated in the study. The community sample

responded to a newspaper advertisement requesting participants for a psychological study.

Of the forty male sexual offenders who participated in this study, 17 were contacted by the staff at a community-based assessment and treatment clinic for sexual offenders, and 23 were contacted by the staff who offer a penitentiary-based treatment program for sexual offenders. The community-based facility was located in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The offenders were incarcerated at either the Westmorland Institution or Dorchester Penitentiary in the province of New Brunswick. The average age of the offenders was 39 years, the range being from 18 to 60.

All participants were paid \$25.00 to complete the questionnaires.

Materials

All subjects were required to sign a consent form entitled *Agreement to Participate in Research* (See Appendix A). Subsequently, all subjects subsequently completed the following questionnaire package in the order listed below:

1. *LSH Questionnaire - REG* (See Appendix B)
2. *LSH Questionnaire - OFF* (See Appendix C)
3. *LSH Questionnaire - FLI* (See Appendix D)
4. *Demographic Information* (See Appendix E)
5. *Conviction Items* (See Appendix F)
6. *Marlowe-Crowne* (See Appendix G)
7. *Fear of Negative Evaluation* (See Appendix H)
8. *Sexual Experiences Survey* (See Appendix I)
9. *Pornography Items* (See Appendix J)
10. *Self-Report Behavioral Index* (See Appendix K)
11. *Attraction to Sexual Aggression Scale* (See Appendix L)

All participants were required to sign a *Receipt* (See Appendix M) for the \$25.00 they received following their participation in the study. Upon completion of the questionnaire package, subjects were required to read a *Debriefing* form (See Appendix N), and were provided the opportunity to discuss any of their questions or concerns regarding the study. All participants were encouraged to keep the debriefing form.

To ensure the participants' confidentiality, one hundred and twenty one 8 X 10 Manila envelopes were used to separately seal the completed subjects' questionnaires. Finally, a 1 X 1 X 2 foot box was used as a container for completed questionnaires. This box was sealed except for a small slot cut into the top in which envelopes could be inserted.

Likelihood to Sexually Harass Questionnaire

As discussed previously, the LSH Scale is a ten-item scale which measures the "likelihood" of respondents engaged in the type of sexual harassment generally referred to as "sexual exploitation". On that scale, a brief scenario is described in which a male has perceived power over a female in the workplace or educational settings. The reader is asked to report the likelihood of his committing a particular behavior (i.e., granting a promotion) in exchange for sexual favors if he, the reader, was in a position similar to the male described in the scenario.

LSH Questionnaire - REG

This is an adapted version of the original LSH questionnaire. There are ten scenarios, exactly as depicted in the original LSH scale. The LSH-REG is different, however, in that there are eight questions per scenario as opposed to only the one question in the original LSH questionnaire. The reader is asked to report if he has thought of engaging in behavior similar to that depicted in the scenario, if he finds the idea of engaging in the scenario appealing, if he has

engaged in similar behavior in the past and if he is likely to commit behaviors similar to the one depicted in the scenario.

LSH Questionnaire - OFF

The LSH-OFF asks the same questions as the LSH-REG excepting that the scenarios depict situations in which a male is making unwanted offensive comments to a female.

LSH Questionnaire - FLI

The LSH-FLI asks the same questions as the LSH-REG and LSH-OFF excepting that the scenarios depict situations in which a male is making unwanted flirtatious comments to a female.

Conviction Items

All subjects were asked if they had ever been convicted of a sexual offense. If the participant indicated that "yes" he has been convicted of a sexual offense, he was asked to indicate the number of victims, their ages and sex.

Marlowe-Crowne

The Marlowe-Crowne is a 33-item questionnaire which measures the attempts of the individual to present himself in a socially favorable manner. Each item, which requires a response of "True" or "False", is a statement such as "I like to gossip at times."

Fear of Negative Evaluation

The FNE is a 30-item scale developed by Watson and Friend (1969) to measure an individual's fear of receiving negative evaluations from others. In other words, the FNE provides an indication of the extent to which the individual fears losing social approval. Note that this is the opposite to striving to gain social approval, as measured by the Marlowe-Crowne.

Sexual Experiences Survey

This is a 12-item measure designed to classify males into four distinct categories: nonsexually aggressive, sexually coercive, sexually abusive, and sexually assaultive.

Pornography Items

There were two pornography questions only. The first item asked the participant to indicate the frequency with which he has viewed pornographic magazines and the second item inquired about the frequency of use of pornographic video materials.

Self-Report Behavioral Index

The SRBI asks about an individual's history of sexual aggression, sexual harassment and whether or not they have been a victim of either sexual harassment or sexual aggression. Participants were asked to "please indicate the frequency in which you have engaged in the following behaviors (you being the perpetrator of the action)" and "please indicate the frequency in which the following things have happened to you either as an adult or as a child (the perpetrator of the action being someone else)". The behaviors to which these instructions applied were "forced sexual activity (no intercourse)", "forced sexual activity (including intercourse)", "forced sexual activity (using excessive physical force)", "pressure for sexual favors", "making unwanted flirtatious sexual comments", and "making unwanted offensive sexual comments". Response choices included: "never", "once or twice", "three to five times", "six to ten times", "eleven to thirty times", "thirty one to one hundred times", "over one hundred times" and "cannot answer this question honestly". The first three items ask the participant if he has ever engaged in sexually aggressive behaviors. Items 4-6 ask if the respondent has engaged in sexually harassing behaviors. Items 7-9

ask the participant if he has ever been the victim of sexual aggression and the last three items ask him if he has ever been sexually harassed.

The Attraction to Sexual Aggression Scale

The ASA Scale consists of several groups of questions. The first group of questions asks the respondents whether they have ever thought of engaging in various sexual activities. Responses are "forced-choice"; subjects can indicate that "yes" they had thought about trying the activity or "no" they had not. The sexual activities include conventional sexual activity (e.g., necking, petting, oral sex, and heterosexual intercourse), unconventional sex (e.g., group sex, bondage, whipping/spanking), forced sex (e.g., rape and forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do), and sex with a child.

The second group of questions asks the respondents if they find the idea attractive, and whether or not they have ever thought about the activities. Responses to the first question range from "very unattractive", "somewhat unattractive", "somewhat attractive", to "very attractive" and answers for the second include the following: "have thought of it" and "have never thought of it". The third set of questions requires the respondents to estimate the percentage of other males that they think would find the activities sexually arousing and likewise, the fourth set of questions requires the respondent to estimate the percentage of females who would find the activities sexually arousing.

A fifth set of questions on the ASA Scale ask the respondent to indicate if the sexual activities described above are sexually arousing or not sexually arousing. These questions require a dichotomous response of either "sexually arousing" or "not sexually arousing". Finally, the last set of questions requires the respondent to rate the likelihood, on a five-point scale (i.e., 5 = very likely), of him committing the various sexual activities.

Procedure

Formation of Groups

Twenty-nine male university students were enrolled in studies at Saint Mary's University and were contacted in the following manner. To find a large proportion of older students which would tend to make the sample groups more similar, requests were made to both introductory courses and senior level psychology classes offered in the evening. The professor of the class allowed the experimenter to announce the study in class, briefly describing the nature of the questionnaires and giving the date, time, and location of the study. A sign-up sheet was made available for those individuals interested in participating.

The remaining 11 students were obtained in an alternate manner. Some of the individuals who responded to the newspaper advertisement were full-time students at local universities; these participants were allowed to participate in the study under the same conditions as the community sample (see below). However, these subjects were classified as students for the purposes of the study.

The community sample was obtained by placing the following advertisement which was placed in the local newspaper:

Adult males required to participate in psychology
study of sexual attitudes. Participants will be paid to
complete several questionnaires. For information call:
492-2489.

Seventeen male sexual offenders were contacted by the staff at a community-based assessment and treatment clinic for sexual offenders, and 23 male sexual offenders were contacted by the staff who offer a penitentiary-based treatment program for sexual offenders.

Participant Conditions

The following descriptions and conditions applied to all participants:

1. The responses to the questionnaires were completely anonymous. (i.e., only the participant knew his responses to the questionnaires).
2. Participants were paid \$25.00 to complete the questionnaires and were required to sign a receipt. The receipt was kept separate from the questionnaire packages to preserve anonymity.
3. Participants could withdraw at any time for any reason and still receive payment.
4. All subjects were required to sign a detailed consent form.
5. For those participants in sex offender treatment programs and/or under correctional supervision, it was made clear that their participation would not affect their treatment program, assessment outcome or release plans in either a positive or negative way.

Instructions to Participants

Questionnaires were administered to part of the student sample (N=29) in a group setting on the campus of Saint Mary's University. These students were informed of the same twelve points outlined for the community sample (see below) with the exception that item #3 was changed to read as follows:

3. Participation involves coming to a classroom in the university to complete several questionnaires.

The remaining 11 students were subjected to the same procedures as outlined for the community sample (see below). They completed the questionnaires individually and in a private office building.

When potential community volunteers called to inquire about the study, they were fully informed about the important aspects of the study which would be

likely to affect their choice to participate or not to participate. The following information was communicated to the callers:

1. We are conducting a psychological study in association with Saint Mary's University.
2. Participation is restricted to persons who are 21 or older (Note however, that one of the community volunteers reported on the questionnaires that he was only 20).
3. Participation involves coming to an office building to complete several questionnaires. (All questionnaires were completed by the community groups in a private office building apart from the Saint Mary's University campus.)
4. The questionnaires take approximately 2 hours to complete.
5. Subjects will be reimbursed \$25.00 to complete the questionnaires.
6. Participant's anonymity is guaranteed. Only group data, not individual data, will be discussed in the experimental report.
7. The questionnaires are completed individually.
8. The questionnaires contain items about sexual assault and harassment. Some questions ask the subject their opinion and some ask about their own experiences.
9. Some individuals may find certain items on the questionnaires to be disturbing. People who are concerned that they may react in a negative way are advised to refrain from participation. Persons who feel they would be comfortable participating are informed that should they decide to, they may withdraw from the study at any point in time.

In addition to the nine points listed earlier that were communicated to callers, the following information was also provided:

10. If the caller decided to participate, a time was arranged for him to

attend an appointment.

11. The caller was informed that additional information about the study would be given after completion of the questionnaires.
12. Participation in the study could be terminated by the subject at any time whatsoever for any reason whatsoever. All records, it was explained (aside from the receipt) of the person's involvement in the study would be destroyed at the time of the participant's withdrawal from the study, and the individual would not lose his participation fee as a result of withdrawal from the study.

Before an offender agreed to participate in the study, he was also informed of the twelve points outlined above with the exception that items 2, 3, 7, and 10 were changed to read as follows:

2. Participation is not restricted to any particular age group.
3. Incarcerated offenders were required to attend a room in the penitentiary such as a boardroom or group therapy room to complete the questionnaires. Offenders in the community based treatment program were required to go to an office building to complete the questionnaires.
7. The questionnaires were completed individually by the offenders attending the community based treatment program. The incarcerated offenders completed the questionnaires in a group setting.
10. If the offender decided to participate, either a time was arranged for him to attend an appointment to complete the questionnaires individually or the offender completed the questionnaires in a group immediately following consent to participate.

That individuals who found this topic area upsetting would not participate in the study, thereby creating a sample bias, was accepted as a necessary

compromise in the design. Informing individuals of the general subject matter is a necessary safeguard for the protection of the individual's right to informed consent. Approximately 1 in every 8, potential participants did decline due to their alleged discomfort with the subject matter which indicates that the screening procedures were effective in informing the subjects. It may also be that persons who chose not to participate did so for other reasons, for example, defensiveness regarding their own inappropriate sexual behavior.

Additionally, it has been observed in past research (Cann, 1992) that less than one percent of the subjects withdraw from such studies, once they have begun, if they are given the option of doing so. In Cann's study, of those participants who withdrew, the reported reasons were difficulty in reading items on the questionnaires, and wanting to begin the experiment only to quit and collect the money, rather than experiencing any discomfort regarding the sexual content of the items. Of the more than 200 subjects in Cann's research, none of those who withdrew reported mental discomfort nor did any appear distressed.

In the current study, none withdrew from the study after he began. Participants were also provided the opportunity to express their concerns and comments about the research once they had completed the questionnaires. At that time, one person suggested concern over the fact that the research was only examining sexual harassment and assault against females by males and not sexual harassment against males. Another participant expressed concern that the study focused mainly on heterosexual, as opposed to homosexual behaviors. A few participants also reported difficulty in knowing how to estimate the responses of other men required by the projective items of the harassment scales. No one reported discomfort due to the sexual nature of the questionnaires. In fact, the general consensus was that the subjects appreciated the opportunity to express their opinions on the subject matter.

Individual Versus Group Administration

Male undergraduate university student volunteers filled out questionnaires in groups. By exception, those students who responded to the newspaper advertisement completed the questionnaires individually.

Community volunteers completed the questionnaires individually as did most of the sexual offenders. The only exceptions were the incarcerated sexual offenders who, like the university students, completed the questionnaires in groups.

Anonymity

Anonymity was especially important in this study because the participants were asked to provide personal opinions and experiences of sexual harassment and assault. It was believed that the greater the perceived anonymity, the better the chances of truthful disclosure by subjects. It was, therefore, important that responses provided on the questionnaires be anonymous and be perceived as such. Each subject was assured that no one, not even the experimenter, would know the subject's responses.

To ensure anonymity, each participant was provided with a plain 8 X 10 manila envelope containing the questionnaires. The subject was instructed to complete the questionnaires, place them in the manila envelope, and seal it when he was finished. The participant was also informed that he would be depositing the envelope into a sealed box which would not be opened until the study was completed. When the time came for the participant to actually deposit the envelope, he was asked to shake the box (if he wanted to) to ensure that his envelope would be well mixed in with the others and could not be identified in any way when the box was opened at the end of the study.

Expansion of the LSH Questionnaire by Measuring Two Additional Forms of Sexual Harassment

The present study expanded the LSH questionnaire by measuring the likelihood of making unwanted offensive comments, and unwanted flirtatious comments as well as the likelihood of engaging in sexual exploitation. As stated earlier, the original LSH contained ten scenarios depicting sexually exploitive behavior. The LSH-OFF contained ten new scenarios depicting unwanted offensive sexual comments and the LSH-FLI contained ten new scenarios depicting unwanted flirtatious sexual comments. An example of a comment (questionnaire item), which represents unwanted offensive comments, was "did you see the hooters on that one?". An example of a comment (questionnaire item), which represents unwanted flirtatious comments, was "if I tell you that you have a beautiful body, will you hold it against me?".

Expansion of the LSH by Measuring Past Experience, Thinking, and Appeal of Sexually Harassing Behavior

As mentioned previously, the LSH Scale asks the respondent to state the likelihood of him committing a behavior (i.e., in the future). In addition, the present study also asked the respondent to report the frequency of his thinking that he would like to engage in such behavior, the "appeal" or attractiveness of the situation, and his "actual experience" (i.e., past behavior) of committing similar behaviors. For example, given the same scenario, the participant is required to state: (a) the likelihood of his committing a particular behavior; (b) the frequency of his having thoughts about committing the behavior; (c) the degree to which he finds the idea of committing the behavior appealing; and, (d) whether in actual experience he has ever committed the behavior.

Expansion of the LSH by Asking Subjects to Estimate the Behavior of Others as Well as Report Their Own Behavior

Given the common problem of the lack of disclosure of such socially undesirable behavior as sexual harassment and sexual assault, a series of "projective" items was constructed which paralleled the basic items on the scales. The projective items asked the participant to estimate the behavior of males of his age and background. For example, the respondent might be asked, "How likely do you think men of your age and background would be to offer Sherry a higher grade in exchange for sexual favors?". For the purposes of this study, items which required the respondents to report their own behavior were referred to as "direct" items and these items were described as "projective".

Three Sexual Harassment Questionnaires

The various scenarios and items were divided into three sexual harassment questionnaires: the LSH-REG, LSH-FLI, and LSH-OFF questionnaires. Each scale contained 10 brief scenarios of potentially sexually harassing behavior. Four were direct items asking the subjects to report the likelihood of the behavior, the frequency of thoughts of the behavior, the appeal of the behavior, and to report behavior which they had shown in the past which was similar to the behavior described in the scenario. Four were projective items which required subjects to estimate these same measures in others, for example, the likelihood of other males of his age and background engaging in the behavior. Thus, each questionnaire consisted of ten scenarios and 80 items.

Like the LSH questionnaire, the LSH-REG Scale consisted of the 10 LSH scenarios and one item which required the subject to report the likelihood of him committing the behavior. Additionally, 7 items were added to each scenario. The LSH-FLI Scale is of the same format as the LSH-REG, but the 10 scenarios depicted unwanted flirtatious behavior as opposed to sexually exploitive

behavior. Likewise, the LSH-OFF presented scenarios depicting unwanted offensive comments.

Harassment Scores

Twenty four individual harassment scores were calculated for each subject according to a 2X3X4 (orientation X scale X dimension) design. The categories of harassment scores were organized as follows:

Direct					Projective				
Ratings of					Ratings of				
LSH-REG	Likelihood	Appeal	Behavior	Thoughts	Likelihood	Appeal	Behavior	Thoughts	
LSH-FLI	Likelihood	Appeal	Behavior	Thoughts	Likelihood	Appeal	Behavior	Thoughts	
LSH-OFF	Likelihood	Appeal	Behavior	Thoughts	Likelihood	Appeal	Behavior	Thoughts	

Each of the dimensions measured on each scale was to be rated on a five point system except for the appeal dimension. The score for category number one listed above (i.e., direct ratings of LSH-REG likelihood) is the total of the individual responses on the first question across the ten scenarios. Thus the total score may range between 10 and 50.

The questions which ask the subject to report how appealing he finds the idea of committing a behavior were to be rated on a four point system as follows: 1=very unappealing, 2=somewhat unappealing, 3=somewhat appealing, and 4=very appealing. These scores were transformed so that the total "appeal" score was out of 50 as was the case for the other three dimensions examined.

Debriefing

All participants were immediately debriefed upon completion of their participation in the study. Participants were provided with a written debriefing information sheet which gave a short description of the purpose of the study.

Participants were required to read the debriefing form in the presence of the researcher before they left the study. The debriefing form clearly stated that any form or degree of sexual harassment and sexual assault is wrong, and that attitudes expressed in test items which appeared to support forced sex or sexually exploitive behavior are inappropriate and wrong.

Subjects were told that the goal in conducting this research is to understand and reduce the problem of sexual harassment and assault. All participants were informed that the presentation of items which offer a rationale for harassing or assaultive behavior should not be taken as an indication that such attitudes or behavior are supported.

Participants were provided the opportunity to discuss any questions or concerns they may have had about the study with the experimenter. In addition, they were given the opportunity to report any discomfort experienced during the study. The address and phone number of the experimenter and her research supervisor were provided on the debriefing form. In addition, information regarding services for sexual assault victims in the city of Halifax was offered on the form. This information was provided along with the debriefing form for the participant to take with him when he left the experiment.

Results

Demographic Information

Marital Status

Marital status for the students, community volunteers and offenders varied. Chi-square analyses indicated significant differences among the three groups in marital status ($\chi^2=33.006$; $p<.0001$). Table 1 shows the observed frequencies and actual percentages of each group per marital status category: Seventy-five percent of the students were single, a high proportion compared to the community (46.34%) and offender (25%) groups; additionally, there was a higher

Table 1

Observed Frequencies and Percentages of Students, Community Volunteers and Offenders per Demographic Category

	Offender		Community		Student	
	O.F.	%	O.F.	%	O.F.	%
Marital Status:						
Married	12	31.58%	9	23.08%	4	10.53%
Common/law	2	5.26%	6	15.38%	4	10.53%
Single	10	26.32%	19	48.72%	30	78.95%
Separated	3	7.90%	2	5.13%	0	0.00%
Divorced	11	28.95%	3	7.69%	0	0.00%
Education:						
Up to grade 8	6	16.22%	1	2.50%	0	0.00%
Grade 9	10	27.03%	1	2.50%	0	0.00%
Grade 10	3	8.11%	5	12.50%	0	0.00%
Grade 11	4	10.81%	6	15.00%	0	0.00%
Grade 12	8	21.62%	10	25.00%	2	5.00%
College	1	2.70%	10	25.00%	2	5.00%
University	1	2.70%	5	12.50%	34	85.00%
Grad./professional degree	4	10.81%	2	5.00%	2	5.00%

Note. O.F. = observed frequency per cell; % = percentage per cell

proportion of offenders who were divorced (27.5%) compared to the community volunteers (7.32%) and students (0%); and, the community and offender groups were similar in number of married participants (21.95% and 30% respectively) compared to the students (10%).

Age

An ANOVA indicated significant differences in age among the three subject groups ($p < .0001$). Fisher's Protected Least Significant Difference (PLSD) post-hoc test revealed that the differences in age were significant between offenders and community volunteers ($p = .0003$), offenders and students ($p < .0001$), and community and students ($p < .0001$).

Students tended to be younger with a mean age of 23 years and a range in age from 21 to 36. Community volunteers were much older, ranging in age from 20 to 56 with a mean age of 32 (2.44% neglected to indicate their age). The mean age of the offenders, the oldest of the three groups, was 39 years, with a range in age from 18 to 60 (5% neglected to indicate their age).

Education

Educational levels for the three groups varied considerably. Chi-square analyses indicated significant differences among the three groups in educational status ($\chi^2 = 101.642$; $p < .0001$). Table 1 shows the observed frequencies and actual percentages of each group per education category. The offenders reported the lowest educational levels, students the highest, and the community sample reported the widest ranging years of education.

Classification of Subjects for Analyses

The group of offenders was divided into sexual offenders against adults and sexual offenders against children for certain analyses. More specifically, the two groups of offenders were men who had been convicted of sexually assaulting adults (ages 16 and up), and children (ages 12 and under). If an offender

reported more than one victim and if the victims fell into more than one of the above age categories, he was classified as an offender against the youngest age applicable. For example, an offender who sexually assaulted a 6 year old boy and a 17 year old male was classified as a sex offender in the "children" category. For the purposes of this study, the two groups were classified as rapists, and child molesters respectively. Offenders against adolescents were not included in these analyses. For the analyses which follow, subjects were classified as students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters.

Social Desirability Responding

An ANOVA indicated significant differences in social desirability scores, yielded by the Marlowe-Crowne, among the students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters ($p < .0001$). As can be viewed in Figure 1, child

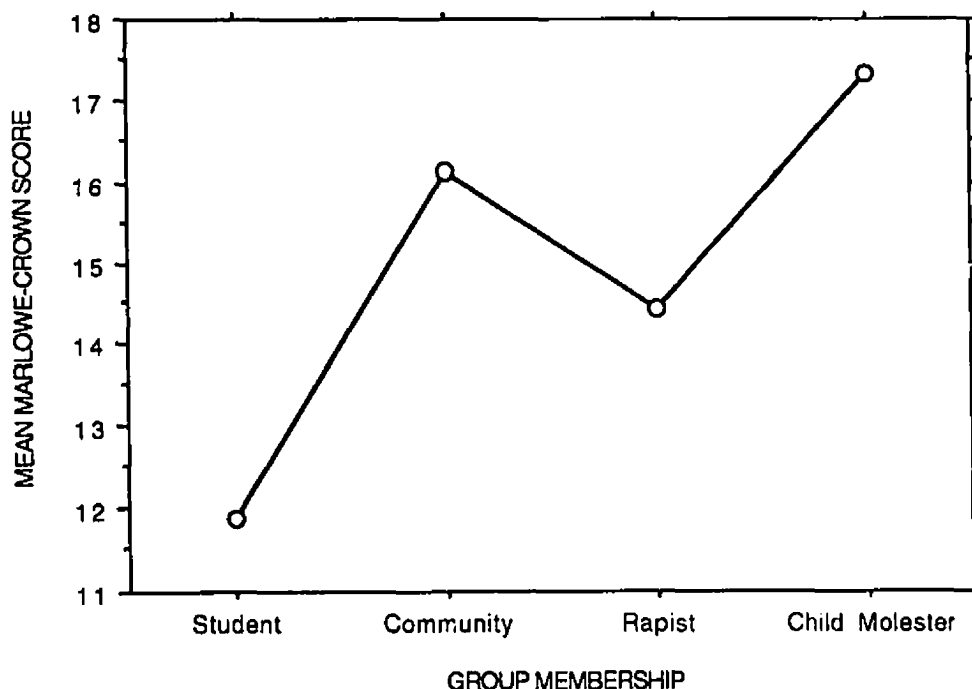


Figure 1: Mean Marlowe-Crowne scores for: students, community volunteers, rapists, and child molesters.

molesters showed the highest Marlowe-Crowne scores ($\bar{X}=18.08$), indicating greater attempts to present themselves in a socially desirable manner. The community volunteers showed the second highest Marlowe-Crowne scores ($\bar{X}=16.12$), followed by rapists ($\bar{X}=14.44$). The students' Marlowe-Crowne scores were the lowest overall ($\bar{X}=11.88$).

Fisher's PLSD post-hoc test revealed that the differences in social desirability responding were significant between students and community volunteers ($p<.0001$), and between the students and child molesters ($p=.0001$). Also, rapists scored significantly lower than the child molesters on the Marlowe-Crowne social desirability scale ($p=.0405$).

In regard to the FNE, a measure of the individual's fear of being negatively evaluated by others, no significant differences were obtained among these four groups.

Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients between the Marlowe-Crowne scores and age and the Marlowe-Crowne scores and Fear of Negative Evaluation scores were $r=.238$ ($p=.0142$) and $r=-.223$ ($p=.0142$) respectively.

Harassment Questionnaire Results

The effect of the following four variables on sexual harassment questionnaire scores were analyzed: (a) group membership, that is whether subjects were students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters; (b) the type of sexual harassment scale, that is, LSH-REG, LSH-OFF, and LSH-FLI; (c) the dimension of response, that is, ratings of appeal, thoughts, likelihood and actual experience of the sexually harassing behavior described; and, (d) reference, that is, direct ratings of one's own experience versus projective ratings or estimates of the experience of others. The 4-way ($4 \times 3 \times 4 \times 2$) ANOVA determined the effect of group membership, scale, dimension, and reference, respectively as a function of sexual harassment scores.

As shown in Table 2, there were significant main effects of scale, dimension and reference ($p=.0001$; $p=.0001$; and $p=.0001$) and two, significant two-way interactions. These interactions included an interaction between the type of

Table 2

Differences in Sexual Harassment Scores as a Function of Group (Students, Community Volunteers, Rapists and Child Molesters), Scale (LSH-REG, LSH-OFF, LSH-FLI) and Dimension (Appeal, Thoughts, Likelihood, Past Behavior)

Source	df	F-value	P-value
Group	3	2.007	.1109
Scale	2	21.810	.0001
Dimension	3	68.057	.0001
Reference	1	713.754	.0001
Group X Scale	6	1.191	.3078
Group X Dimension	9	1.636	.0995
Group X Reference	3	1.047	.3706
Scale X Dimension	6	7.798	.0001
Scale X Reference	2	.249	.7793
Dimension X Reference	3	5.530	.0009
Residual	2568		

Note. All nonsignificant three-way and four-way interactions were omitted.

sexual harassment scale and the dimension of response asked of the respondent ($p=.0001$). There was also an interaction between dimension and reference ($p=.0009$).

Group Membership

As can be seen in Table 2, the students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters did not show significantly different sexual harassment scores.

Type of Scale

Figure 2 shows that participants endorsed significantly fewer offensive items as compared to the exploitive and flirtatious items. Fisher's PLSD post-hoc testing, displayed in Table 3, revealed that the differences were significant between offensive and exploitive scores ($p=.0001$) and between offensive and

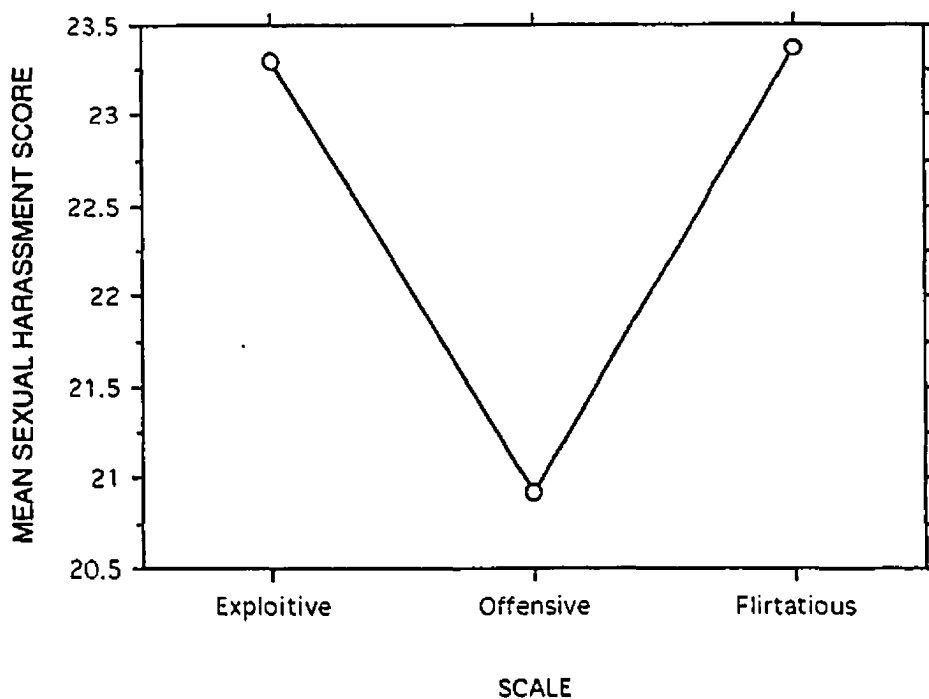


Figure 2: Main effect of type of sexual harassment scale (exploitive, offensive, flirtatious) on sexual harassment scores.

Table 3

Fisher's Protected Least Significant Difference Post-Hoc Testing for Significant Main Effects of Group, Scale and Dimension on Sexual Harassment Scores

Comparison	Difference	Critical Difference	P-value
Scale:			
Exploitive vs. Offensive	2.371	0.758	.0001
Exploitive vs. Flirtatious	0.086	0.757	.0001
Offensive vs. Flirtatious	2.457	0.757	.8237
Dimension:			
Appeal vs. Thoughts	0.153	0.874	.7309
Appeal vs. Likelihood	5.383	0.874	.0001
Appeal vs. Behavior	5.189	0.874	.0001
Thoughts vs. Likelihood	5.536	0.874	.0001
Thoughts vs. Behavior	5.343	0.874	.0001
Likelihood vs. Behavior	0.193	0.873	.6641

Note. Significance level: .05

flirtatious scores ($p=.0001$), however the difference between flirtatious and exploitive was not significant.

As can be viewed in Table 4, scores on the three harassment scales were significantly correlated, high scorers on one scale tending to receive high scores on the others. Specifically, scores on the exploitive scale (LSH-REG) correlated significantly with scores on the offensive scale ($r=.538$; $p<.0001$) and with those

Table 4

Correlation Coefficients of Sexual Harassment Scores Scale, Dimension and Reference

Comparison	r	P-Value
Scale:		
Exploitive vs. Offensive	.538	<.0001
Exploitive vs. Flirtatious	.310	<.0001
Offensive vs. Flirtatious	.284	<.0001
Dimension:		
Appeal vs. Thoughts	.792	<.0001
Appeal vs. Likelihood	.475	<.0001
Appeal vs. Behavior	.617	<.0001
Thoughts vs. Likelihood	.542	<.0001
Thoughts vs. Behavior	.735	<.0001
Likelihood vs. Behavior	.607	<.0001
Reference:		
Direct vs. Projective	.594	<.0001

Note. P-values obtained using Fisher's R to Z method.

on the flirtatious scale ($r=.310$; $p<.0001$). The offensive scale scores also correlated significantly with the flirtatious scale scores ($r=.284$; $p<.0001$).

Dimension of the Question

As stated earlier, dimension refers to the type of behavior which was rated such as "how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones [in the scenario]?" (likelihood dimension) or "do you find the idea of saying

[comments similar to the ones in the scenario] appealing?" (appeal dimension). Regarding past behavior, participants were asked "have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the scenario?". As for thought rather than behavior, participants were asked "have you ever thought about making comments such as [the ones in the scenarios]?".

As can be viewed in Figure 3, participants generally rated the sexually harassing scenarios as appealing and reported often thinking about engaging in such behavior compared to their low estimates of the likelihood of them engaging in such behavior and the infrequent incidence of such behavior in their past. Fisher's PLSD post-hoc testing, as shown in Table 3, indicated that ratings of

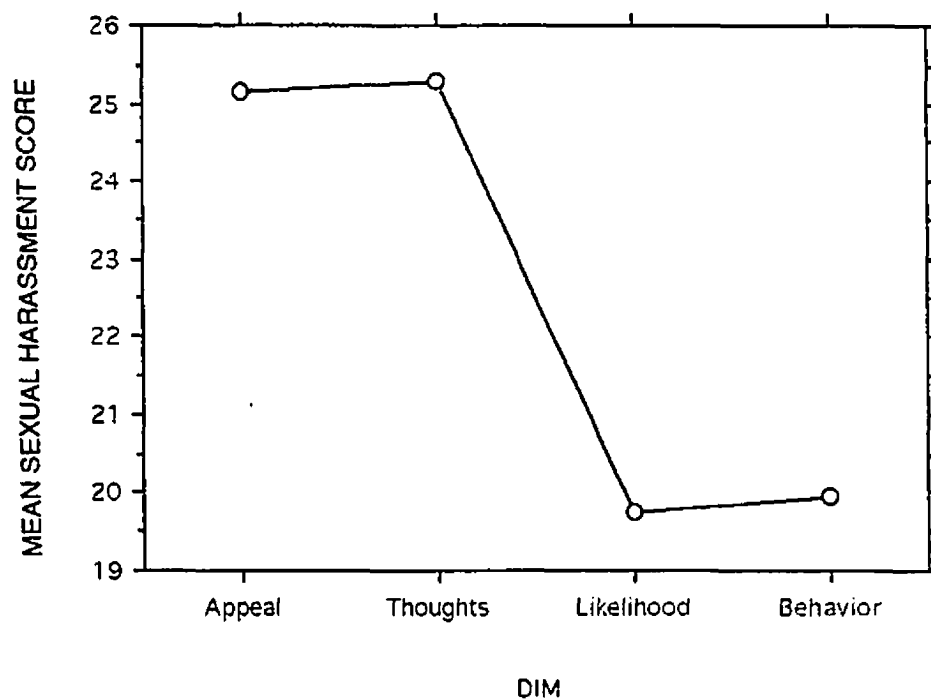


Figure 3: Main effect of the dimension or type of behavior on which the questions were asked (appeal, thoughts, likelihood, behavior) on sexual harassment scores.

appeal and of thoughts did not significantly differ nor did ratings of likelihood and reports of past incidence. Ratings of appeal did significantly differ from estimates of likelihood ($p=.0001$) and incidence of the behavior in the past ($p=.0001$). Also, reports of the number of thoughts significantly differed from ratings of likelihood ($p=.0001$) and incidence of such behavior in the past ($p=.0001$).

Responses to the four kinds of questions (that is, the appeal, the number of thoughts, the likelihood of such behavior being shown in the future, the extent of past behavior similar to that depicted in the scenario) asked in the harassment scales significantly correlated with one another. For example, all of the appeal scores (with groups, scale, and reference averaged) were compared to scores on each of the remaining three dimensions. As shown in Table 3, estimates of the likelihood of showing the behavior correlated significantly with ratings of the appeal of the behavior ($r=.475$; $p<.0001$), the extent to which such behavior was shown in the past ($r=.607$; $p<.0001$) and the number of times the respondents thought about the sexually harassing behavior ($r=.542$; $p<.0001$). Ratings of appeal correlated significantly with number of thoughts ($r=.792$; $p<.0001$) and past behavior ($r=.617$; $p<.0001$). The number of times subjects thought about such behavior was correlated with the incidence of past behavior ($r=.735$; $p<.0001$).

Reference

As stated earlier, the reference of the question discriminates between subjects' self-reports and their estimates of the responses on the part of men like them. For example, a "direct" reference was the individual stating how often they thought of the behavior, how appealing they found the scenario, how likely they were to engage in the behavior, and how often they had engaged in similar behavior in the past. Projective reference refers to the participants' estimation of

the thoughts, appeals, past behavior, and likelihood of future behavior of their peers who are of similar age and backgrounds.

There was a significant main effect of reference. As shown in Figure 4, the participants' estimation of the number of times their peers thought about such behavior, the appeal of this behavior to their peers, and their peers' behavior (future and past) similar to that depicted in the sexual harassment scenarios was greater than their own self-reported estimation of the number of times they themselves thought about such behavior, the appeal of this behavior to themselves, and their behavior (future and past) similar to that depicted in the sexual harassment scenarios.

As shown in Table 3, the projective and direct scores on the sexual

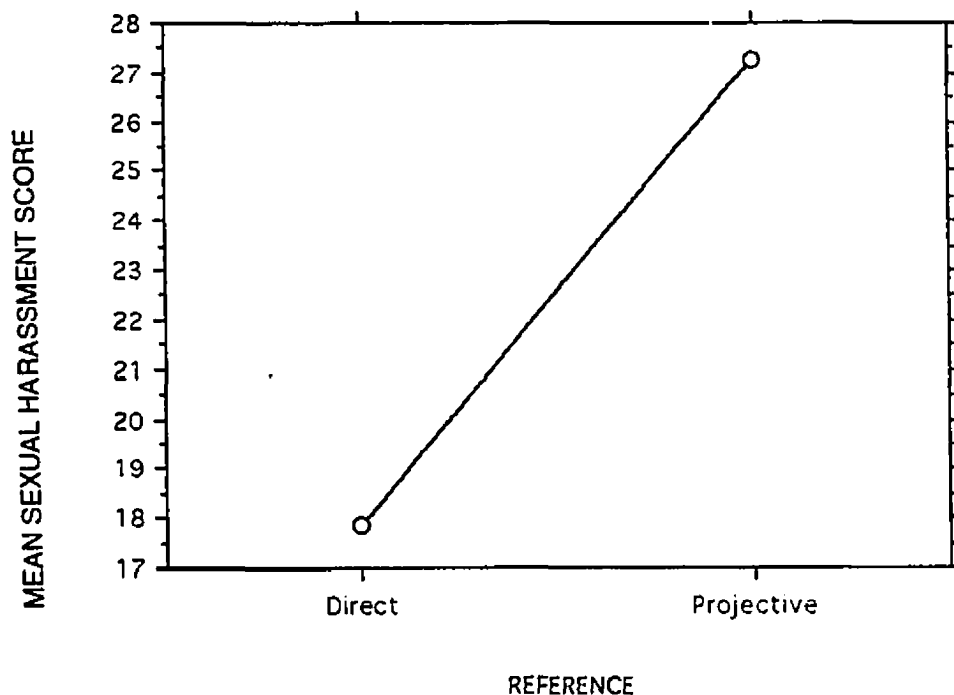


Figure 4: Mean direct and projective sexual harassment scores: the difference between self-reports and estimates of peers' responses on the LSH scales.

harassment questionnaires significantly correlated ($r=.594$; $p<.0001$); subjects who showed high sexual harassment scores also rated others as likely to show high sexual harassment scores and vice versa.

Interaction Between Scale and Dimension

There was a significant two-way interaction between scale and dimension, depicted in Figure 5. The participants scores on the various dimensions (i.e., appeal of the scenario, number of thoughts about behavior similar to the scenario, likelihood of engaging in behavior similar to that depicted in the scenario, past behavior which is similar to that depicted in the scenario) differed depending upon whether the harassment scale describes exploitive, offensive, or

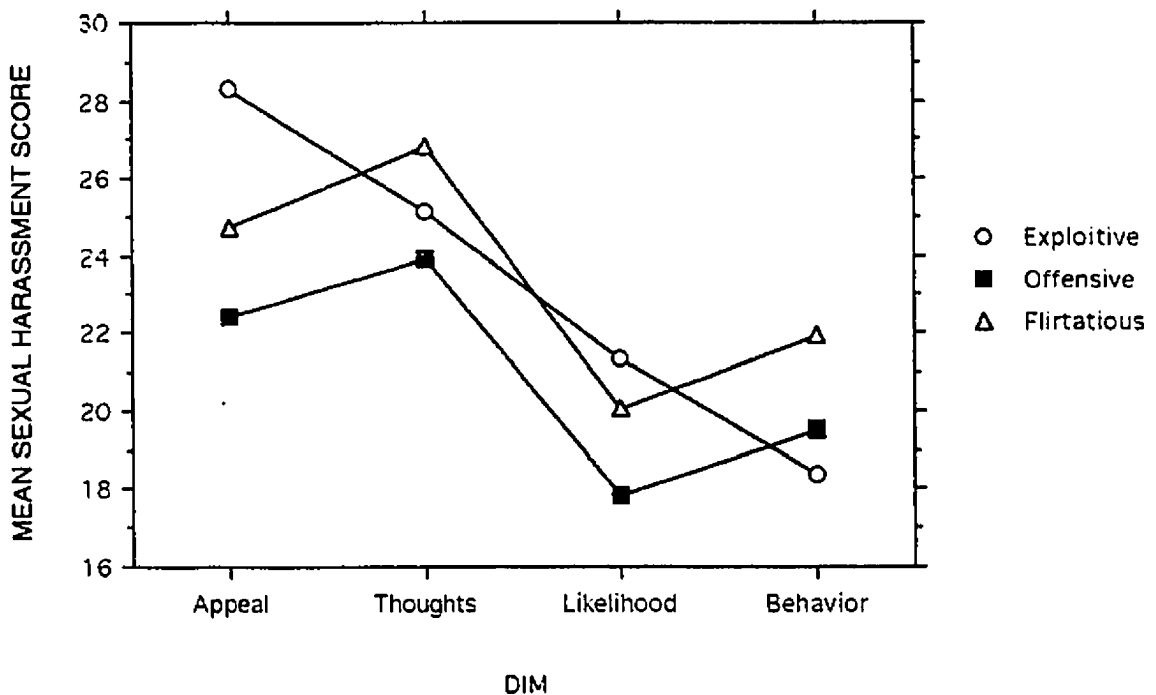


Figure 5: Sexual harassment scores as a function of type of scale, that is, exploitive, offensive, and flirtatious, and the dimension of the question asked, that is, the appeal, number of thoughts, the likelihood of committing the behavior, and the incidence of past sexually harassing behaviors.

flirtatious sexual harassment.

On both the offensive and flirtatious scales, ratings of the number of thoughts were higher than ratings of the appeal of the sexually harassing behaviors. For these scales, ratings were made in parallel across the remaining dimensions. Ratings of likelihood of committing future behavior similar to that depicted in the scenario were low; reports of past behavior were similarly low. On the exploitive scale however, ratings of appeal were highest with the remainder of the ratings falling away in a straight line: Reports of number of thoughts were less, ratings of likelihood lower again, and reports of incidence of past behavior the lowest of all.

It can also be observed in Figure 5 that scores on the likelihood measures are relatively low on the offensive scale in comparison to the exploitive and flirtatious scales. In terms of actual experience, participants report a higher incidence of flirtatious behavior than offensive or exploitive behaviors. They report exploitive behaviors as most appealing in comparison to offensive and flirtatious behaviors. They also endorse the flirtatious behavior significantly more often than the offensive behavior.

Interaction Between Dimension and Reference

There was also a significant two-way interaction between dimension and reference. As shown in Figure 6, when subjects were asked directly if they thought about the behavior or found it appealing, on 5-pt scales, they rated the appeal of the behavior, generally higher than the incidence, of thinking about the behavior. On the other hand, when asked to estimate their peers' thoughts and appeal, they estimated that others would often think about the behavior but not find it so appealing.

Also, when asked if they had engaged in similar behavior in the past and if they would be likely to engage in the behavior, participants, using a 5-pt scale, reported fewer incidents of such behavior in the past compared to their likelihood

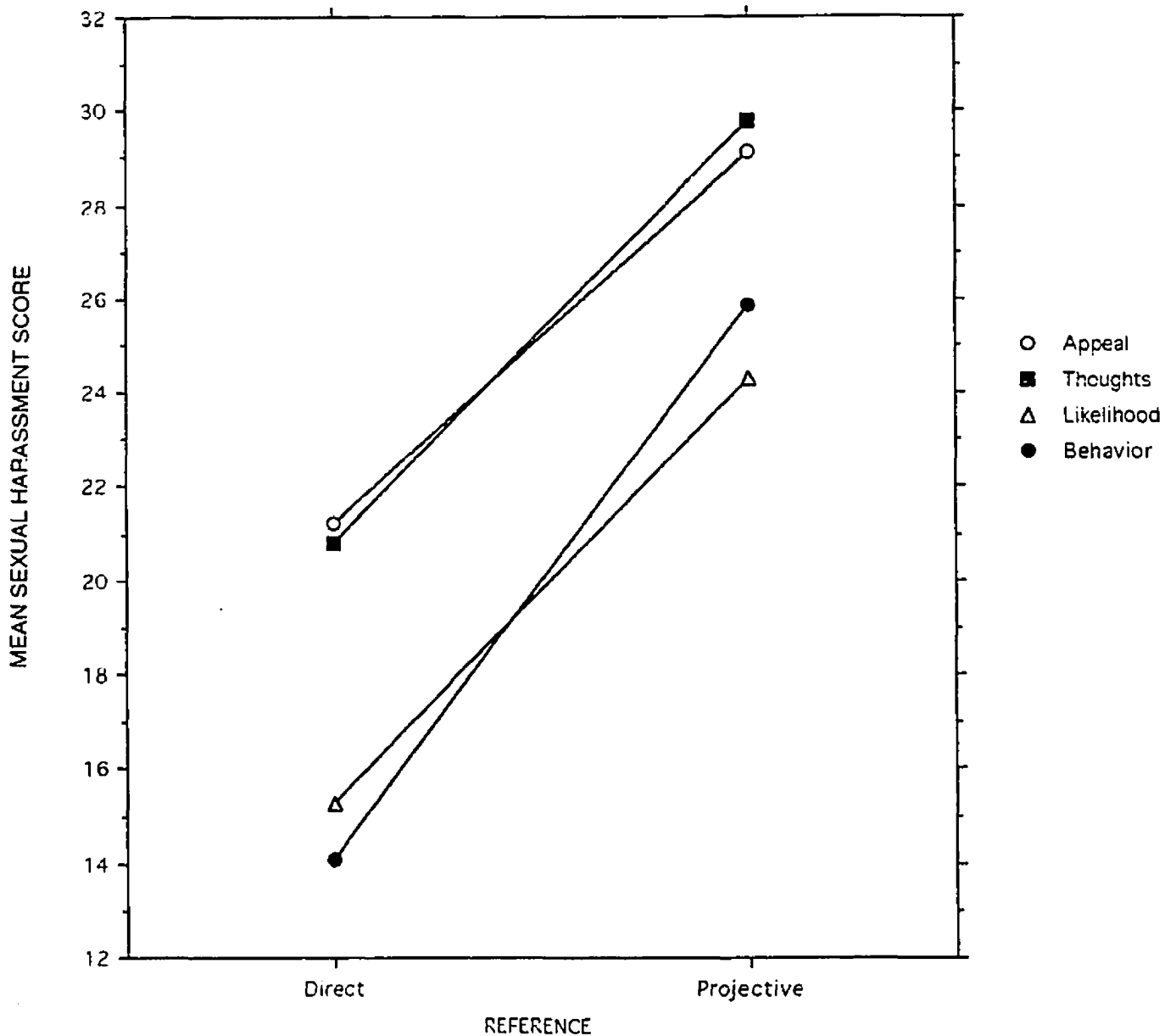


Figure 6: Sexual harassment scores as a function of reference and dimension.

of showing such behavior in the future. Alternately, when asked to estimate their peers' behavior, participants estimated that their peers' were less likely, to engage in the behavior in the future compared to the frequency of their having engaged in the behavior in the past. Again, both in Figures 4 and 6, it can be observed that the projective scores are generally higher than the direct scores.

ASA Questionnaire Results

The effect of the following three variables on ASA scores were analyzed:
(a) group membership, that is, whether subjects were students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters; (b) type of sexual activity rated, that is, conventional, unconventional, forced sex, and sex with a child; and
(c) dimension, that is attractiveness, likelihood, estimated male arousal, and estimated female arousal. The results of a 3-way (4 X 4 X 4) ANOVA indicated that, shown in Table 5, the students, community volunteers, rapists, and child

Table 5

Differences in ASA Scores as a Function of Group (Students, Community Volunteers, Rapists and Child Molesters), Type of Sexual Activity (Conventional, Unconventional, Forced Sex, Sex with a Child) and Dimension of Behavior (Attractiveness, Likelihood, Projected Male Arousal, Projected Female Arousal)

Source	df	F-value	P-value
Group	3	18.409	.0001
Sexual Activity	3	558.554	.0001
Dimension	3	30.706	.0001
Group X Sexual Activity	9	10.257	.0001
Group X Dimension	9	0.584	.8108
Sexual Activity X Dimension	8	2.790	.0045
Group X Sexual Activity X Dimension	24	0.393	.9964
Residual	1570		

molesters showed significantly different scores on the ASA scale ($p=.0001$). These four groups rated the attractiveness of the sexual activity, the likelihood of engaging in the sexual activity, male and female sexual arousal in response to the sexual activity, differently ($p=.0001$). Additionally, the different sexual activities, that is, conventional sex, unconventional sex, forced sex, and sex with a child were rated significantly differently ($p=.0001$).

Furthermore, the ratings of different sexual activities, that is, conventional, unconventional, forced sex, and sex with a child, significantly differed depending on the kind of subject doing the ratings, that is, students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters ($p=.0001$). Also, ratings of sexual activity differed significantly depending on the kind of question asked, that is, the likelihood of showing the sexual behavior, attractiveness of the sexual behavior, estimates of the percentage of other males who would find the sexual behavior sexually arousing and estimates of the percentage of other females who would find the sexual behavior sexually arousing ($p=.0045$).

Group Membership

As shown in Figure 7, generally, students reported significantly more "interest" (i.e., ratings of likelihood of engaging in, attractiveness of, and projected male and female sexual arousal to the sexual behavior) in sexual activities than the other subjects. Fisher's PLSD post-hoc test, shown in Table 6, revealed that the differences were significant between students' and community volunteers' ($p=.0001$), rapists' ($p=.0001$), and child molesters' ($p=.0001$) scores. Community volunteers did not significantly differ from rapists ($p=.0582$) but did differ from child molesters ($p=.0001$). Rapists significantly differed from child molesters ($p=.0548$).

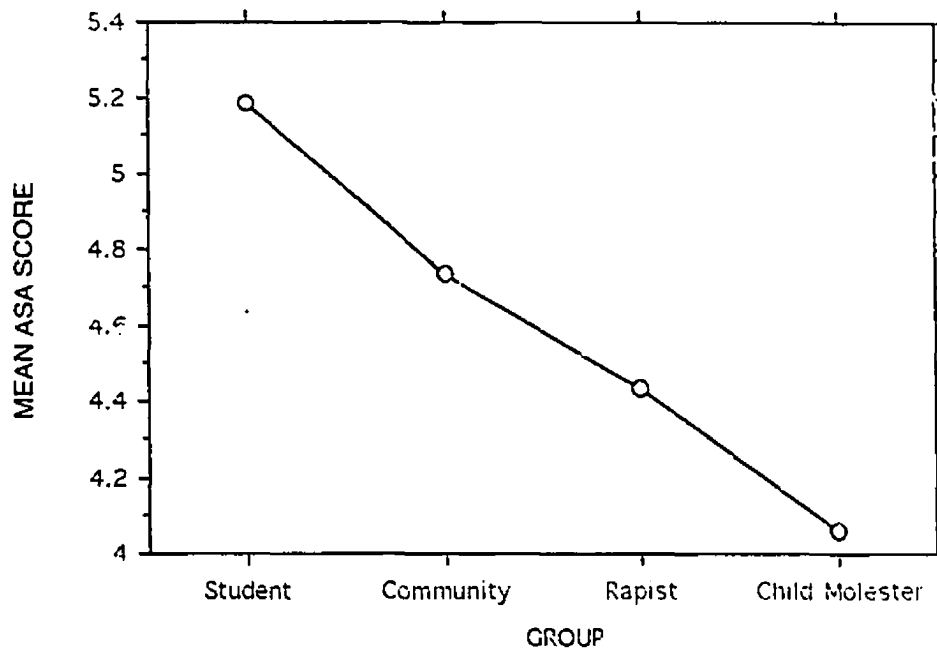


Figure 7: Main effect of group (students, community volunteers, rapists, child molesters) on ASA scores.

Type of Sexual Activity

The sexual activities rated by subjects were classified into four groups:

- (a) conventional (necking, petting, oral sex, heterosexual intercourse);
- (b) unconventional (group sex, bondage, whipping/spanking); (c) forced sex (rape, forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do); and,
- (d) sex with a child. As can be viewed in the Figure 8, conventional sex was highly endorsed followed by unconventional sex, forced sex and sex with a child. Fisher's PLSD post-hoc testing, shown in Table 6, indicates that the differences between each pairing of the different types of sexual activity was significant ($p=.0001$).

Table 6

Fisher's Protected Least Significant Difference Post-Hoc Testing for Significant Main Effects of Group, Sexual Activity and Dimension on ASA Scores

Comparison:	Difference	Critical Difference	P-value
Group:			
Student vs. Community	0.450	0.231	.0001
Student vs. Rapist	0.752	0.313	.0001
Student vs. Child Molester	1.123	0.315	.0001
Community vs. Rapist	0.302	0.313	.0582
Community vs. Child Molester	0.674	0.315	.0001
Rapist vs. Child Molester	0.371	0.379	.0548
Sexual Activity:			
Conventional vs. Unconventional	4.155	0.293	.0001
Conventional vs. Forced Sex	6.225	0.292	.0001
Conventional vs. Sex With a Child	6.902	0.292	.0001
Unconventional vs. Forced Sex	2.070	0.271	.0001
Unconventional vs. Sex With a Child	2.746	0.270	.0001
Forced Sex vs. Sex With a Child	0.677	0.269	.0001
Dimension:			
Attractiveness vs. Likelihood	1.731	0.291	.0001
Attractiveness vs. M-Arousal	0.465	0.270	.0007
Attractiveness vs. F-Arousal	1.442	0.271	.0001
Likelihood vs. M-Arousal	1.267	0.291	.0001
Likelihood vs. F-Arousal	0.290	0.292	.0520
M-Arousal vs. F-Arousal	0.977	0.271	.0001

Note. Significance level: .05

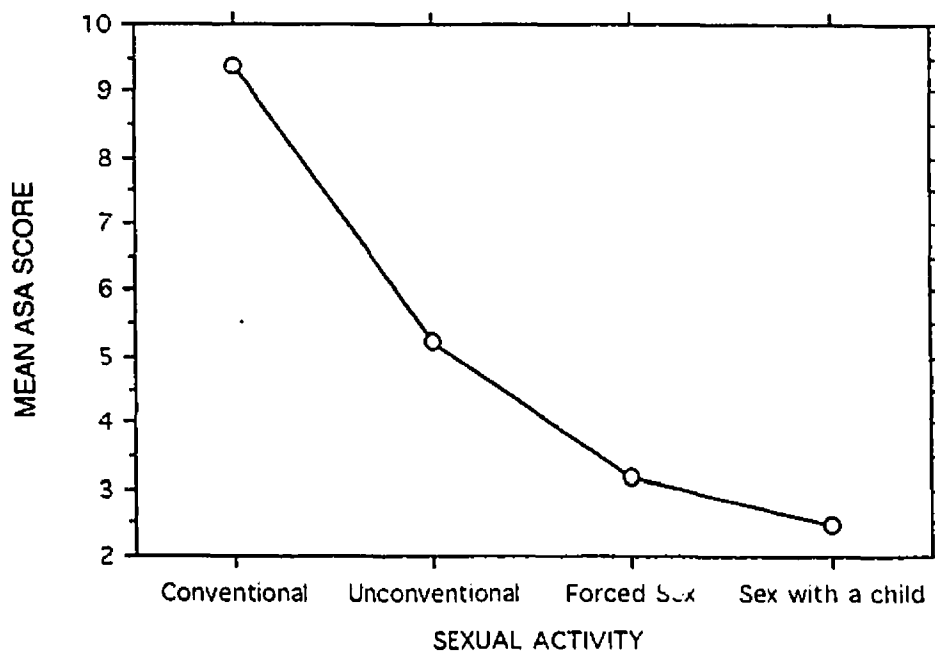


Figure 8: Ratings of types of sexual activity described in the ASA Scale.

As shown in Table 7, ratings of some types of sexual activity were significantly correlated. Ratings of conventional sex correlated with ratings of unconventional sex ($r=.335$; $p<.0001$), but not with forced sex or sex with a child. Ratings of unconventional sex, however, correlated with both forced sex ($r=.462$; $p<.0001$); and sex with a child ($r=.284$; $p<.0001$). Forced sex also correlated significantly with sex with a child ($r=.518$; $p<.0001$).

Dimension of the Question

As stated earlier, dimension refers to the type of behavior which the respondents rated such as "do you find the idea [of sexual activity] attractive?" (attractiveness dimension) or "how likely would you be to commit [sexual

Table 7

Correlation Coefficients of Types of Sexual Activity Described in the ASA Scale
and Correlation Coefficients of the Dimensions

Comparison	r	P-Value
Sexual Activity:		
Conventional vs. Unconventional	.336	<.0001
Conventional vs. Forced Sex9902
Conventional vs. Sex With a Child8639
Unconventional vs. Forced Sex	.454	<.0001
Unconventional vs. Sex With a Child	.294	<.0001
Forced Sex vs. Sex With a Child	.528	<.0001
Dimension:		
Attractiveness vs. Likelihood	.521	<.0001
Attractiveness vs. M-Arousal	.782	<.0001
Attractiveness vs. F-Arousal	.802	<.0001
Likelihood vs. M-Arousal	.461	<.0001
Likelihood vs. F-Arousal	.520	<.0001
M-Arousal vs. F-Arousal	.855	<.0001

Note. P-values obtained using Fisher's R to Z method.

activity]?" (likelihood dimension). Subjects were also asked "what percentage of males do you think would find [sexual activity] sexually arousing?" and this ratings was designated as m-arousal. Likewise, f-arousal refers to the percentage of females estimated to find the sexual activity arousing.

Ratings were significantly different depending on the particular information sought, for example, the extent to which males would be aroused by such activity

compared to females, the behavior itself remaining constant. Participants generally rated the sexual activities as more attractive than the likelihood of them committing the behavior, as shown in Figure 9. Subjects generally estimated that more males than females would find the sexual activities sexually arousing ($p \leq .001$).

Fisher's PLSD post-hoc testing, as shown in Table 8, indicated that ratings of the attractiveness of the sexual activities were significantly greater than ratings of the likelihood of committing the behavior ($p = .0001$), projected male sexual arousal ($p = .0007$) and projected female sexual arousal ($p = .0001$). Ratings of attractiveness of the idea were greater than ratings of the estimated percentage of males ($p = .0007$) and females ($p = .0001$) in the general population who would

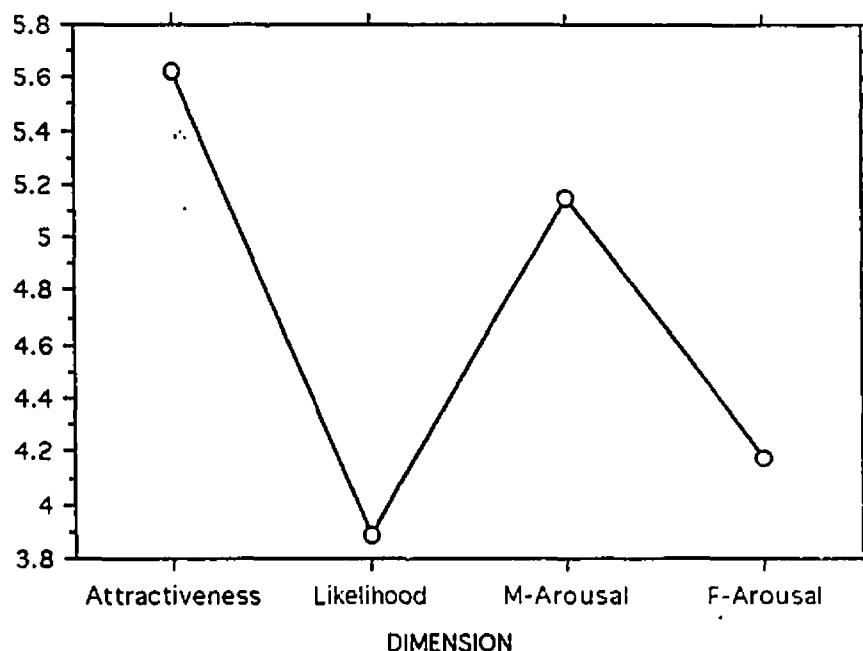


Figure 9: Main effect of dimension (attractiveness, likelihood, m-arousal, f-arousal) on ASA scores.

Table 8

Differences Among the Groups (Students, Community Volunteers, Rapists, and Child Molesters) on Self-Reported Thoughts About Trying Various Sexual Activities

	Chi-Square	P-Value
Conventional Sex:		
Necking (deep kissing)	2.666	.4460
Petting	8.421	.0381
Oral Sex	2.324	.5079
Heterosexual Intercourse	7.375	.0609
Unconventional Sex:		
Group Sex	11.697	.0085
Bondage (e.g., tying up self or sex partner)	8.187	.0423
Whipping, Spanking	5.103	.1644
Forced Sex:		
Rape	10.050	.0181
Forcing a female to do something sexual he didn't want to do	4.139	.2469
Pedophilia (sex with a child)	31.157	<.0001

find the activities sexually arousing.

Additionally, estimates of male sexual arousal were significantly higher than ratings of the likelihood of committing the behavior ($p=.0001$) and estimates of female sexual arousal ($p=.0001$). Projected female sexual arousal were significantly higher than the ratings of the likelihood of committing the behavior ($p=.0520$).

Scores on the four dimensions outlined above also correlated significantly with one another. As shown in Table 7, ratings of attractiveness positively correlated with ratings of the likelihood of committing the sexual activity ($r=.521$; $p<.0001$), and estimates of male arousal ($r=.782$; $p<.0001$), and estimates of female arousal ($r=.802$; $p<.0001$). Likelihood positively correlated with male arousal ($r=.461$; $p<.0001$) and female arousal ($r=.520$; $p<.0001$). Projected male arousal also correlated with projected female arousal ($r=.855$; $p<.0001$).

Thoughts About Various Sexual Activities

The dimension "thoughts" was analyzed separately from other dimensions. Since the response format was dichotomous and forced-choice (i.e., "yes" or "no"), a nonparametric measure, Chi-Square, was employed.

Conventional sex. As shown in Table 8, chi-square analyses indicated that the percentage of students, community volunteers, rapists, and child molesters who said that they thought about trying the following conventional sexual activities were significantly different: petting ($\chi^2=8.42$; $p=.0381$) and heterosexual intercourse ($\chi^2=7.38$; $p=.0609$). The groups did not differ significantly on thoughts of trying necking or oral sex.

As can be viewed in Figure 10, more students (100%) reported thinking about trying petting than community volunteers (95%) and rapists (94.44%). Even fewer child molesters (91.67%) reported having thought about trying petting. Likewise, more students (94.87%) reported thinking about trying

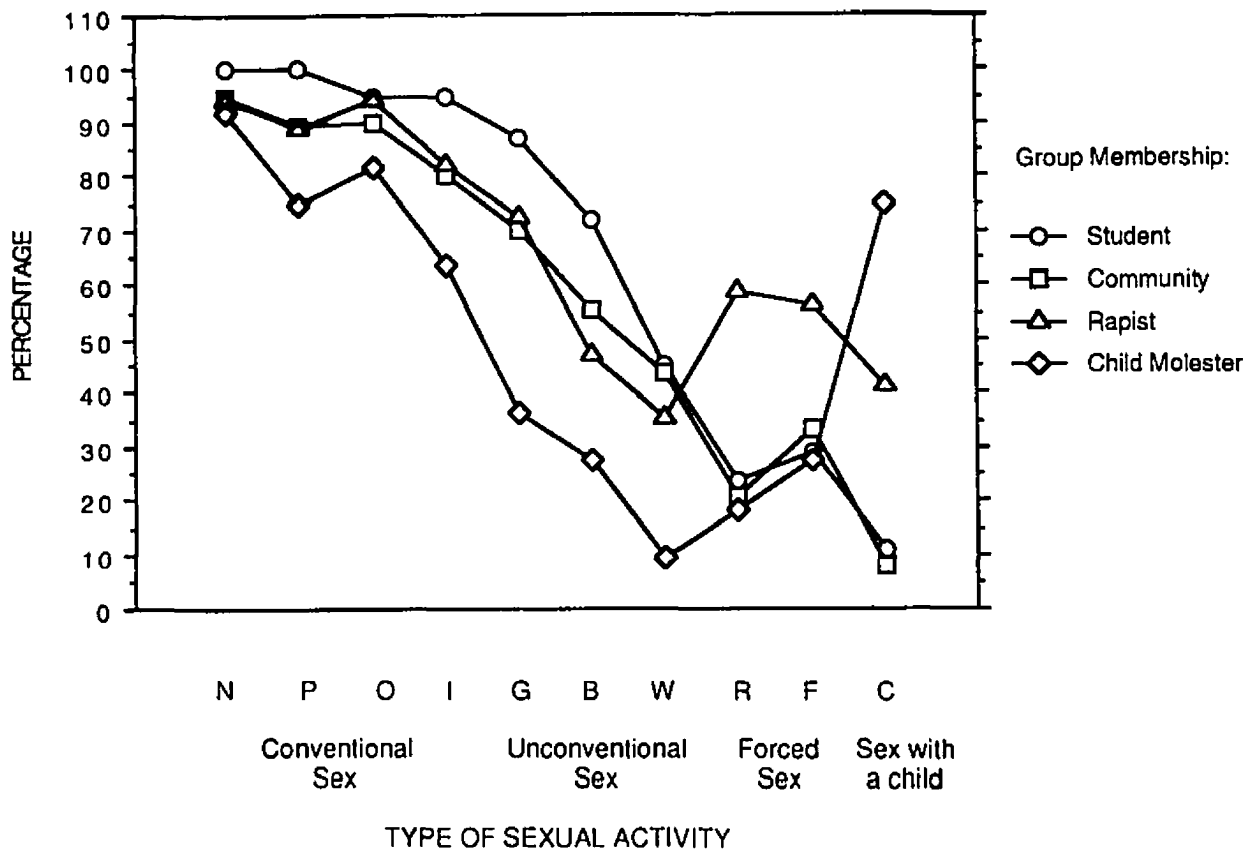


Figure 10: Percentages of male students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters who reported having thought about trying various sexual activities.

heterosexual intercourse than community volunteers (80%) and rapists (82.35%). Even fewer child molesters (63.64%) reported having thought about trying heterosexual intercourse.

Unconventional sex. As shown in Table 8, chi-square analyses indicated that the percentage of students, community volunteers, rapists, and child molesters who thought about trying the following unconventional sexual activities were significantly different: group sex ($\chi^2=11.70$; $p=.0085$) and bondage ($\chi^2=8.19$; $p=.0423$). The groups did not differ significantly on thoughts of trying whipping/spanking.

As can be viewed in Figure 10, a higher percentage of students (87.19%) indicated that they had thought of trying group sex compared to community volunteers (70%) and rapists (72.22%). Alternately, a substantially smaller number of child molesters (36.36%) reported thinking about trying group sex. Similarly, a high percentage of students (71.8%) indicated that they had thought of trying bondage compared to community volunteers (55.26%) and rapists (47.06%). Again, an even smaller percentage of child molesters (27.27%) reported thinking about trying bondage.

Forced sex. As shown in Table 8, chi-square analyses indicated that the percentage of students, community volunteers, rapists, and child molesters who thought about trying the following forced sexual activities were significantly different: rape ($\chi^2=10.05$; $p=.0181$). The groups did not differ significantly on thoughts of trying to force a female to do something sexual that she didn't want to do.

As can be viewed in Figure 10, a higher percentage of rapists (58.82%) indicated that they had thought of trying rape compared to all three other groups: students (23.68%), community volunteers (20.51%) and child molesters (18.18%).

Sex with a child. As shown in Table 8, chi-square analyses indicated that the percentage of students, community volunteers, rapists, and child molesters who thought about trying sex with a child were significantly different ($\chi^2=31.16$;

$p < .0001$). As can be viewed in Figure 10, a higher percentage of child molesters (75%) indicated that they had thought of trying sex with a child compared to rapists (41.18%). Even fewer students (10.53%) and community volunteers (7.69%) reported having thought about trying sex with a child. It should be noted that although the groups differed significantly on self-reported thoughts about the sexual activities listed above, given the limits of chi-square analyses, pairwise differences between groups could not be calculated. Thus, although the results indicate that the groups significantly differed on self-reported thoughts about sex with a child, for example, the results do not indicate whether or not the differences between each group are significantly different. The same restriction of analysis pertains to examining differences among the groups on self-reported sexual arousal to various sexual activities.

Sexual Arousal to Various Sexual Activities

The dimension "sexual arousal" was analyzed separately from other dimensions. Since the response format was dichotomous and forced-choice (i.e., "yes" or "no"), a nonparametric measure, Chi-Square, was employed.

Conventional sex. As shown in Table 9, chi-square analyses indicated that the percentages of students, community volunteers, rapists, and child molesters who found the following conventional sexual activities sexual arousing were significantly different: necking ($\chi^2=16.84$; $p=.0008$), petting ($\chi^2=20.99$; $p=.0001$), oral sex ($\chi^2=9.77$; $p=.0206$) and heterosexual intercourse ($\chi^2=13.19$; $p=.0042$).

As can be viewed in Figure 11, more students (100%), rapists (100%), and community volunteers (92.31%) reported sexual arousal to necking as compared to child molesters (69.23%). More rapists (100%) and students (100%) found petting sexually arousing as compared to even fewer community volunteers (89.74%) who reported that they find petting sexually arousing. Again, even

Table 9

Differences Among the Groups (Students, Community Volunteers, Rapists, and Child Molesters) on Self-Reported Sexual Arousal to Various Sexual Activities

	Chi-Square	P-Value
Conventional Sex:		
Necking (deep kissing)	16.840	.0008
Petting	20.993	.0001
Oral Sex	9.774	.0206
Heterosexual Intercourse	13.189	.0042
Unconventional Sex:		
Group Sex	13.857	.0031
Bondage (e.g., tying up self or sex partner)	14.955	.0019
Whipping, Spanking	9.684	.0215
Forced Sex:		
Rape	6.360	.0954
Forcing a female to do something sexual he didn't want to do	8.929	.0303
Pedophilia (sex with a child)	12.747	.0052

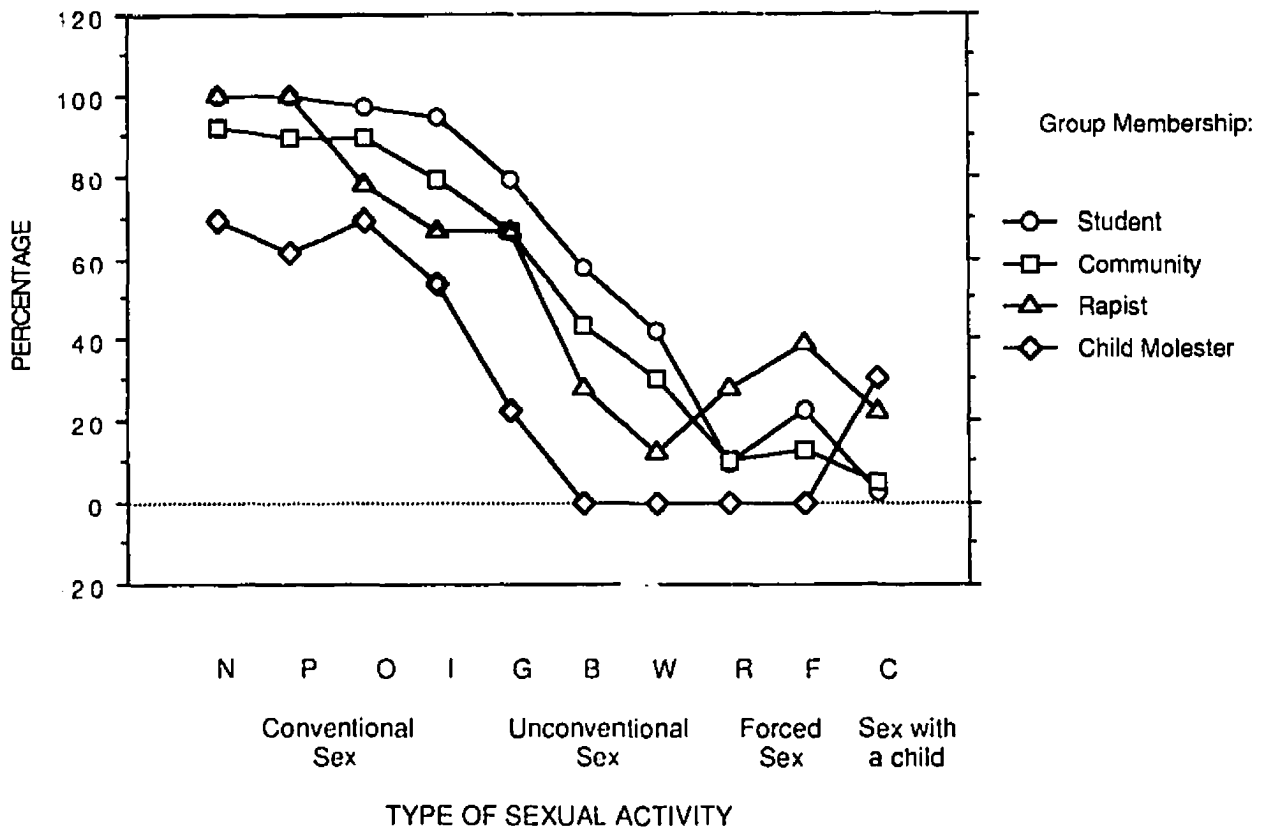


Figure 11: Percentages of male students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters who reported finding various sexual activities sexually arousing.

fewer child molesters (61.54%) reported that they find petting sexually arousing. More students (97.5%) found oral sex sexually arousing as compared to community volunteers (89.74%). Even fewer rapists (77.78%) reported that they find oral sex sexually arousing. Again, even fewer child molesters (69.23%) reported that they find oral sex sexually arousing. More students (95%) find

heterosexual intercourse sexually arousing as compared to community volunteers (79.49%). Even fewer rapists (66.67%) reported that they find heterosexual intercourse sexually arousing. Again, even fewer child molesters (53.85%) reported that they find heterosexual intercourse sexually arousing.

Unconventional sex. As shown in Table 9, chi-square analyses indicated that the percentages of students, community volunteers, rapists, and child molesters who reported the following unconventional sexual activities as sexually arousing were significantly different: group sex ($\chi^2=13.86$; $p=.0031$), bondage ($\chi^2=14.96$; $p=.0019$), and whipping/spanking ($\chi^2=9.68$; $p=.0215$).

As can be viewed in Figure 11, a higher percentage of students (79.49%) indicated that they had thought of trying group sex compared to community volunteers (66.67%) and rapists (66.67%). Alternately, substantially smaller number of child molesters (23.08%) reported group sex as sexually arousing. Also, a high percentage of students (57.5%) indicated that they found bondage sexually arousing as compared to community volunteers (43.59%). Even fewer rapists (27.78%) reported bondage as sexually arousing. None of the child molesters reported that they find bondage sexually arousing. Finally, a high percentage of students (42.5%) indicated that they found whipping/spanking sexually arousing as compared to community volunteers (30.77%). Even fewer rapists (12.5%) reported whipping/spanking as sexually arousing. None of the child molesters reported that they find whipping/spanking sexually arousing.

Forced sex. As shown in Table 9, chi-square analyses indicated that the percentages of students, community volunteers, rapists, and child molesters who reported the following forced sexual activities as sexually arousing were significantly different: forcing a female to do something sexual that she did not want to do ($\chi^2=8.93$; $p=.0303$). The groups did not differ significantly on self-reported sexual arousal to rape.

As can be viewed in Figure 11, a higher percentage of rapists (38.89%) indicated that they find the idea of forcing a female to do something sexual that she didn't want to so as sexually arousing as compared to students (22.5%) and community volunteers (12.82%). None of the child molesters reported that they found the idea of forcing a female to do something sexual that she didn't want to do sexually arousing.

Sex with a child. As shown in Table 9, chi-square analyses indicated that the percentages of students, community volunteers, rapists, and child molesters who reported sex with a child as sexually arousing were significantly different ($\chi^2=12.75$; $p=.0052$). As can be viewed in Figure 11, a higher percentage of child molesters (30.77%) indicated that they find the idea of having sex with a child sexually arousing compared to rapists (22.22%). Even fewer community volunteers (5.13%) and students (2.5%) reported the idea of having sex with a child as sexually arousing.

Interaction Between Type of Sexual Activity and Group Membership

There was a significant two-way interaction between ratings of the different types of sexual activities depending on whether students, community volunteers, rapists, and child molesters did the ratings. As can be viewed in Figure 12, the four groups rated the sexual activities less favorably as the activity rated changed from conventional sex to unconventional sex; but, the rapists and community groups "crossed-over" in their ratings when they rated forced sex. In other words, the community volunteers' endorsements of forced sex are significantly lower than their scores of unconventional sex, but the rapists' endorsements of forced sex are only slightly lower than their scores on unconventional sex. Interestingly, the students and community volunteers reported more attraction to, likelihood of engaging in, and estimated male and female sexual arousal to conventional and unconventional sex as compared to the rapists and child

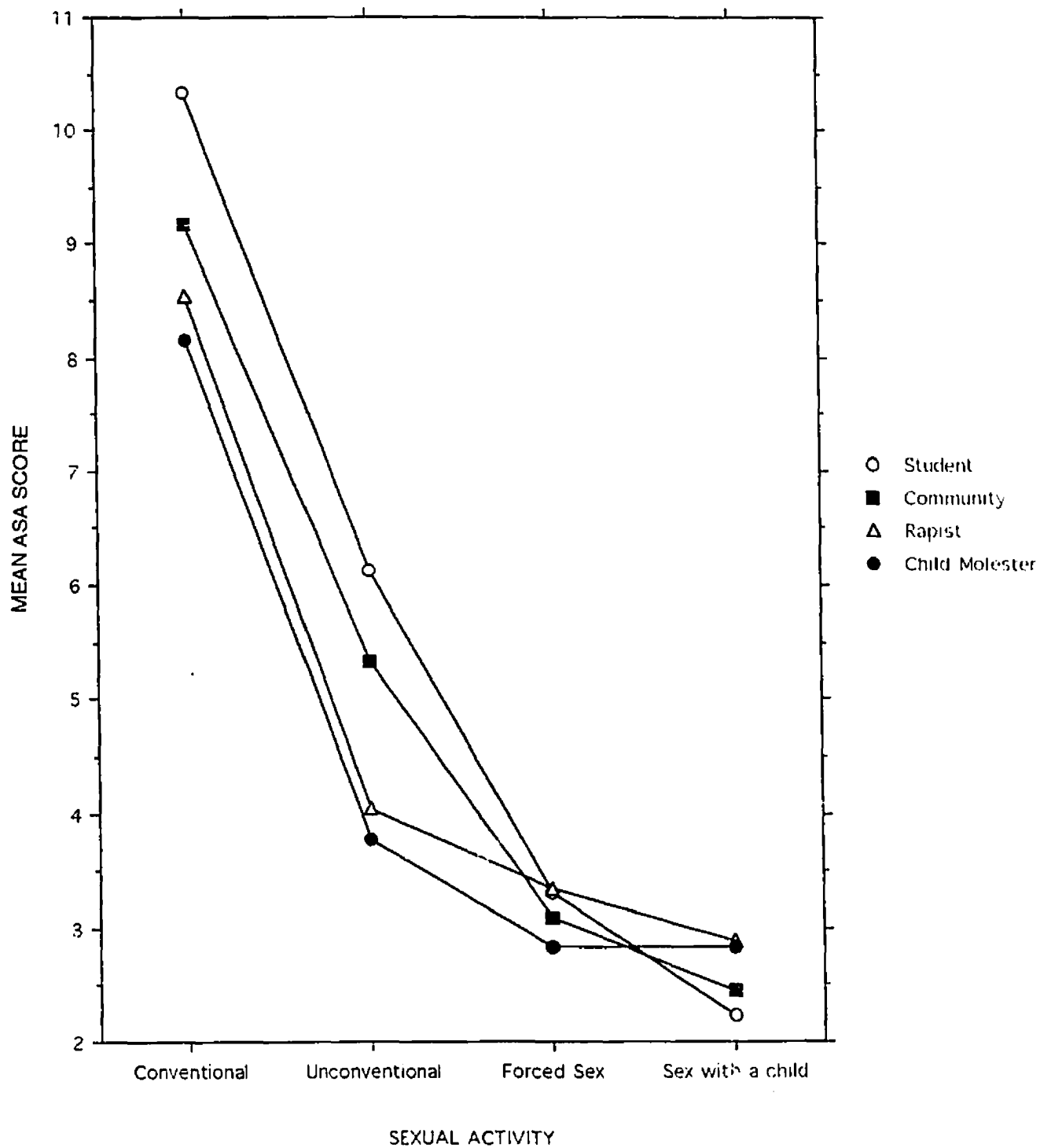


Figure 12: ASA scores as a function of group membership and sexual activity.

molesters. Alternately, child molesters reported the least amount of forced sex and the most interest in sex with a child.

Interaction Between Type of Sexual Activity and Dimension

Ratings of the type of sexual activity depended on the particular dimension of the behavior being rated. As can be viewed in Figure 13, ratings of the attractiveness, the likelihood, m-arousal and f-arousal were consistent for conventional sex. When other types of sexual activities, specifically unconventional, forced sex, and sex with a child, were described, however, estimates of sexual arousal for females were lower than sexual arousal for males.

Correlation between Sexual Harassment Scales and Various Sexual Activities

A total score was calculated for each participant on each of the three sexual

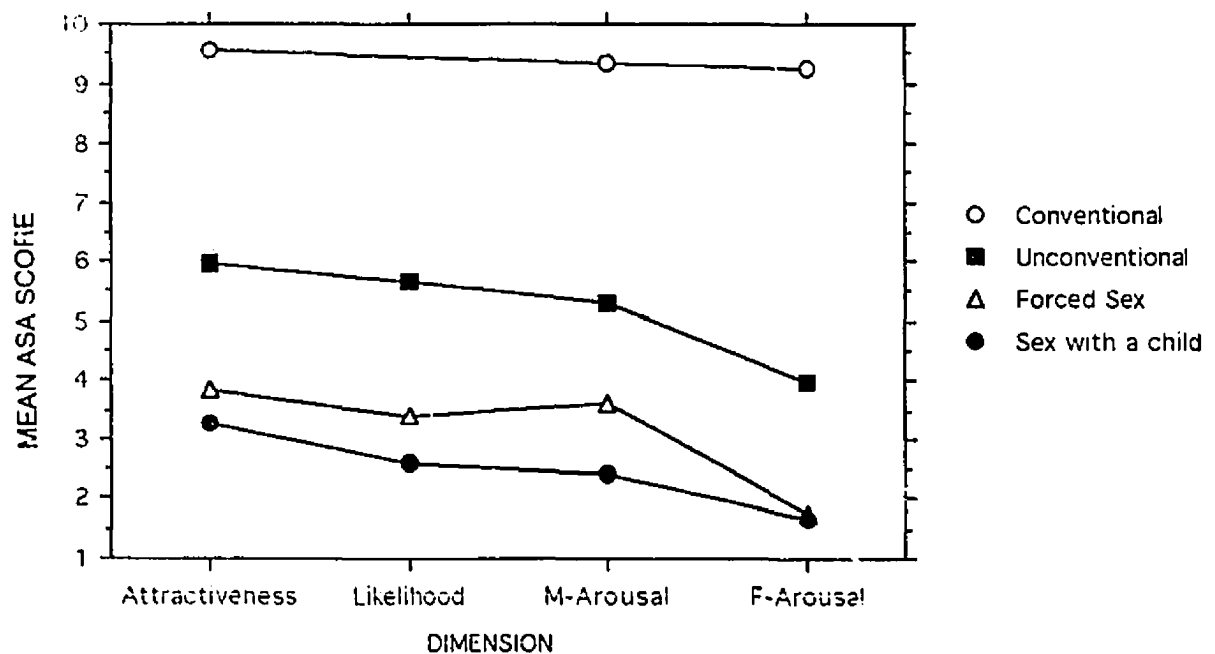


Figure 13: ASA scores as a function of sexual activity and dimension.

harassment scales (LSH-REG, LSH-OFF, LSH-FLI) including responses on projective and direct items and across the four dimensions of questioning (i.e., thoughts, appeal, likelihood, behavior). Likewise, a total score was calculated for each participant on each of the four categories of sexual activity (conventional, unconventional, forced sex, sex with a child) including responses on each of the dimensions of questioning (i.e., thoughts, attractiveness, m-arousal, f-arousal, sexual arousal and likelihood). As shown in Table 10, there were several significant correlations among the sexual harassment scales and the types of sexual activity. The LSH-REG correlated significantly with unconventional sex ($r=.273$; $p=.0072$), forced sex ($r=.515$; $p<.0001$), and sex with a child ($r=.233$; $p=.0154$). The LSH-FLI similarly correlated with unconventional sex ($r=.210$; $p=.0430$) and forced sex ($r=.270$; $p=.0065$). The LSH-OFF did not correlate with any of the types of sexual activity.

Self-Report Behavioral Index

Sexually Harassing Behaviors of Students, Community Volunteers, Rapists and Child Molesters

As can be seen in Table 11, the four groups did not differ significantly on their self-reports of having engaged in the following sexually harassing behaviors in the past: pressuring someone for sexual favors, making unwanted offensive sexual comments, and making unwanted flirtatious sexual comments. Likewise, the four groups did not differ significantly in self-reported experience of being a victim of each of these behaviors (e.g., receiving unwanted flirtatious sexual comments).

Sexually Aggressive Behaviors of Students, Community Volunteers, Rapists and Child Molesters

On the other hand, also shown in Table 11, the groups did differ in their self-reports of having committed the following types of forced sexual activity in the

Table 10

Correlation Matrix of Sexual Harassment Scales and Types of Sexual Activity

	LSH-REG	LSH-OFF	LSH-FLI
Conventional Sex	.173	.000	.014
Unconventional Sex	.273**	.130	.210*
Forced Sex	.515***	.092	.270**
Sex with a Child	.233*	.173	.102

Note: Values depicted in the table are correlation coefficients. Significance levels were determined by Fisher's r to z method.

* $p \leq .05$

** $p \leq .01$

*** $p \leq .0001$

past: without intercourse ($E=5.617$; $p=.0013$), including intercourse ($E=3.667$; $p=.0147$), and using excessive physical force ($E=11.710$; $p<.0001$).

As shown in Figure 14, child molesters reported significantly more incidences of forcing sexual activity (without intercourse) as compared to community volunteers ($p=.0045$) and students ($p=.0023$). Rapists also reported significantly

Table 11

Differences in Participants' Self-Reports of Being a Perpetrator of and Victim of Sexually Harassing and Aggressive Behaviors

Source	df	F-value	P-value
Self-Reported Offending			
Forced Sexual Activity (No intercourse)	3	5.617	.0013
Forced Sexual Activity (Intercourse)	3	3.667	.0147
Forced Sexual Activity (Excessive Physical Force)	3	11.710	<.0001
Pressure for Sexual Favors	3	1.067	.3664
Victim of Unwanted Flirtatious Sexual Comments	3	0.659	.5789
Victim of Unwanted Offensive Sexual Comments	3	0.176	.9122
Self-Reported Victimization			
Forced Sexual Activity (No intercourse)	3	3.217	.0258
Forced Sexual Activity (Intercourse)	3	1.785	.1547
Forced Sexual Activity (Excessive Physical Force)	3	1.770	.1577
Pressure for Sexual Favors	3	1.777	.1563
Victim of Unwanted Flirtatious Sexual Comments	3	0.197	.8983
Victim of Unwanted Offensive Sexual Comments	3	0.453	.7161

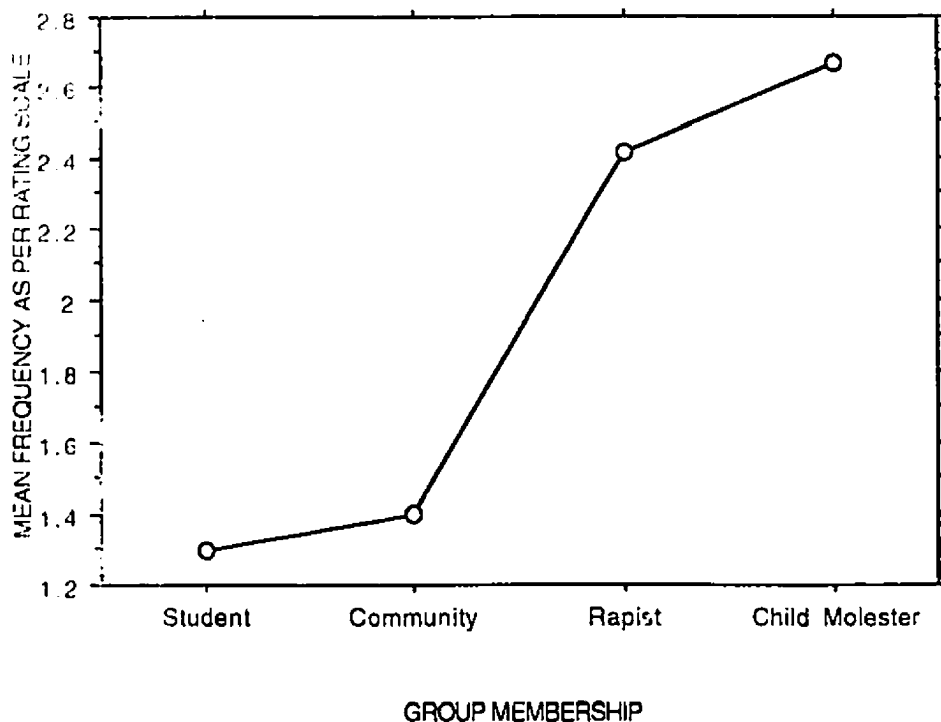


Figure 14: Group differences on self-reports of forcing sex (not including intercourse).

more incidence of forcing sexual activity (without intercourse) compared to community volunteers ($p=.0097$) and students ($p=.0046$). Community volunteers and students did not differ on their self-reports of committing forced sexual activity (without intercourse), nor did the rapist and child molester groups differ in this self-reported behavior. See Table 12 for Fisher's PLSD post-hoc test results.

As can be viewed in Figure 15, rapists reported significantly more incidences of forcing sexual activity on someone, including intercourse, as compared to students ($p=.0054$), community volunteers ($p=.0029$), and child molesters ($p=.0120$). Likewise, as can be viewed in Figure 16, rapists reported significantly more incidences of committing forced sex with the use of excessive physical

Table 12

Fisher's Protected Least Significant Difference Post-Hoc Testing for Significant Main Effects of Group Membership on Self-Reported Sexually Harassing and Aggressive Behaviors and Self-Reports of Being Victimized

<u>Comparison:</u>	P-values			
	Perpetrator of forced sex		Victim of forced sex	
	Without Intercourse	With Intercourse	Excessively Physical	Without Intercourse
Student vs. Community	.7367	.7879	.7126	.5276
Student vs. Rapist	.0046	.0054	<.0001	.0060
Student vs. Child Molester	.0023	.6699	ns ^a	.0805
Community vs. Rapist	.0097	.0029	<.0001	.0227
Community vs. Child Molester	.0045	.8075	.8023	.1841
Rapist vs. Child Molester	.6114	.0120	<.0001	.5627

Note. Significance level: .05

^aThere was no difference between the student and child molester groups in self-reports of being the perpetrator of forced sex using excessive physical force; thus, no p-value was generated in the analysis.

force compared to community volunteers ($p < .0001$), students ($p < .0001$), and child molesters ($p < .0001$). As stated earlier, the post-hoc significance values are shown in Table 12.

In terms of self-reports of being a victim of forced sexual activity, not

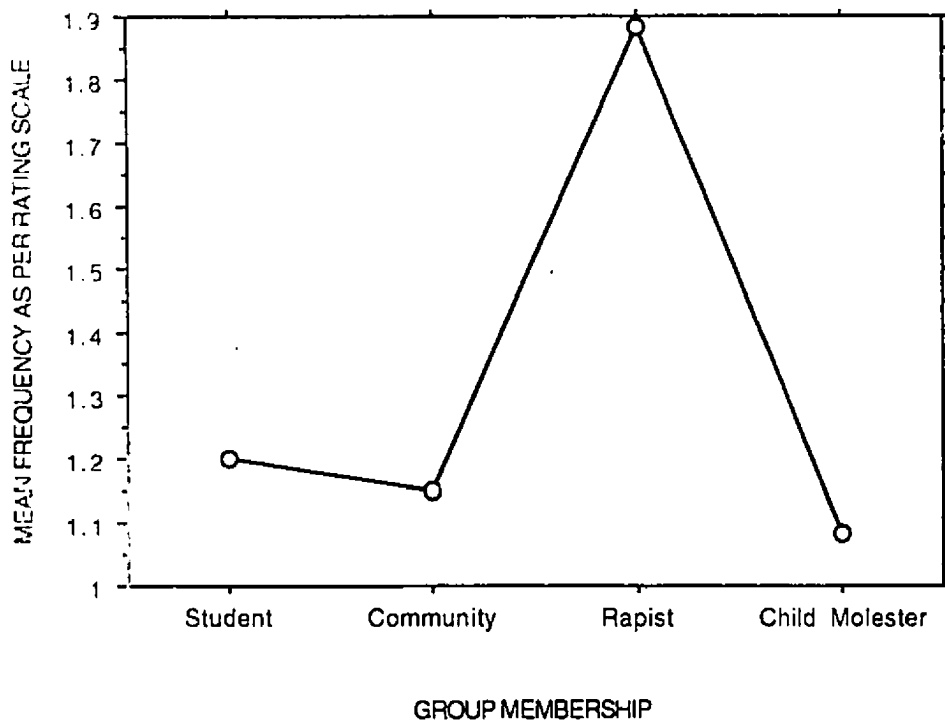


Figure 15: Group differences on self-reports of forcing sex (including intercourse).

including intercourse, rapists reported more incidences of having been a victim of forced sex in the past, as shown in Figure 17, compared to community volunteers and students. Rapists reported more incidences of being a victim of this behavior than child molesters, however the difference was not statistically significant. As can be seen in Table 13, 57.90%, a majority, of the offenders (both rapists and child molesters) reported being a victim of someone forcing sexual activity (no intercourse) upon them as compared to 32.5% of community volunteers and 25% of students. Although there were no significant differences among the groups in self-reports of being a victim of forced sexual activity which included

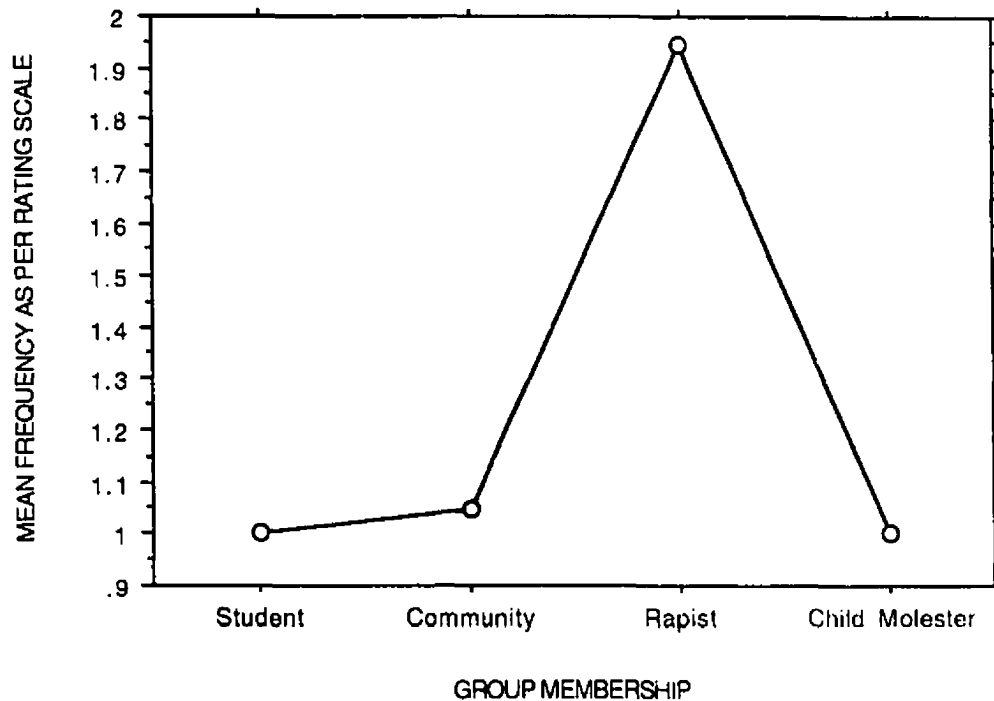


Figure 16: Group differences on self-reports of forcing sex (using excessive physical force).

intercourse, Table 13 shows that 36.84% of offenders report being a victim of this offense as compared to 15% of community volunteers and 15% of students. Also, in terms of being a victim of forced sexual activity (involving excessive physical force), it can be observed in Table 13 that 30.77% of offenders reported that they had been, whereas only 18.42% of the community volunteers and 7.5% of students so reported.

Classification of Students, Community Volunteers, Rapists, and Child Molesters According to Self-Reported Behavior for Additional Analyses

Comparisons were made among the subject groups (students, community

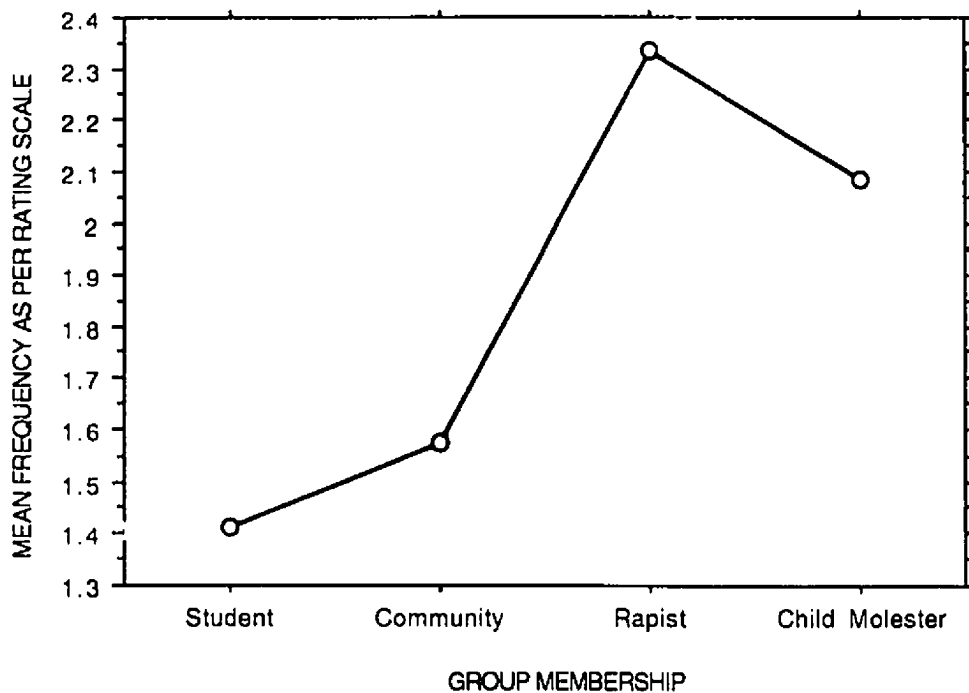


Figure 17: Group differences on self-reports of having been a victim of forced sex (not including intercourse).

volunteers, rapists, and child molesters). In addition to these analyses, it was decided to classify subjects according to their own self-report of having committed sexual aggressive or sexual harassing behavior to minimize the inclusion of subjects, who had engaged in sexually assaultive behavior but who had not been convicted of sexual assault, in non-offender groups. The rationale for this classification of subjects lies in the assumption that not all of the students and community volunteers were nonoffenders. Thus, each individual was newly classed as falling into one of the following groups: nonsexually harassing and nonsexually aggressive (NSHA), sexually harassing only (SH), sexually

Table 13

Frequency Distribution of Percentages of Participants Self-Reports of Committing One or More Offenses and Being the Victim of One or More Offenses

	Offender ^a	Community	Student
Self-Reported Offending:			
Forced Sexual Activity (No intercourse)	51.28	25.00	15.00
Forced Sexual Activity (Intercourse)	23.68	12.50	10.00
Forced Sexual Activity (Excessive Physical Force)	26.32	5.00	0.00
Pressure for Sexual Favors	35.90	27.50	42.50
Making Unwanted Flirtatious Sexual Comments	51.28	62.50	72.50
Making Unwanted Offensive Sexual Comments	47.37	47.50	47.50
Self-Reported Victimization:			
Forced Sexual Activity (No intercourse)	57.90	32.50	25.00
Forced Sexual Activity (Intercourse)	36.84	15.00	15.00
Forced Sexual Activity (Excessive Physical Force)	30.77	18.42	7.50
Pressure for Sexual Favors	39.47	35.90	27.50
Victim of Unwanted Flirtatious Sexual Comments	56.41	60.00	55.00
Victim of Unwanted Offensive Sexual Comments	46.15	52.50	47.50

^aOffender group includes both rapists and child molesters.

aggressive only (SA), and both sexually harassing and sexually aggressive (SHA). These classifications, it should be noted, were based solely on self-report. For example, if an offender reported that he had not engaged in forced sexual activity then he was classified as nonsexually aggressive, even though he had been convicted of a sexual offense. If a student stated that he had committed acts of forced sex then he was classified as sexually aggressive even though he had not been convicted of an offense.

The proportion of NSHA, SH, SA, and SHA males in each of the four participant groups (students, community volunteers, rapists, child molesters) differed significantly ($\chi^2=25.760$; $p=.0022$). As shown in Table 14, almost three quarters of the rapists (70.589%) reported some sexually aggressive behavior compared to fewer child molesters (36.364%), community volunteers (30%) and even fewer students (15.789%). Of those men who reported engaging in forced

Table 14

Percentages of Students, Community Volunteers, Rapists and Child Molesters Classified According to Self-Report

	NSHA	SH	SA	SHA
Student	13.158	71.053	0.000	15.789
Community	27.500	45.000	2.500	25.000
Rapist	17.647	11.765	11.765	58.824
Child Molester	27.273	36.364	0.000	36.364
Combined	20.370	48.148	3.704	27.778

sexual activities in the past, 88.23% also reported having engaged in sexually harassing behaviors (SHA). Also, shown in Table 14, 86.84% of the students reported having engaged in sexually harassing behaviors in the past, as compared to 70% of the community volunteers, 70.59% of the rapists and 72.73% of the child molesters.

Sexual Harassment Scores

A one-way ANOVA indicated significant differences in sexual harassment scores for the NSHA, SH, SA, and SHA groups ($F=33.25$; $p=.0001$). As shown in Figure 18, the highest sexual harassment scores were obtained by the two groups which had, by self-report, indicated that they had sexually harassed someone in the past (i.e., SH and SHA). The SH group had the highest mean score ($\bar{X}=23.60$) followed by the SHA group ($\bar{X}=23.35$). Less sexual harassment was reported by the sexually aggressive only (SA) group ($\bar{X}=21.20$) and even lower sexual harassment scores were obtained by the NSHA group ($\bar{X}=18.94$).

As shown in Table 15, Fisher's post-hoc testing indicated a significant difference for each pairwise comparison of the groups except for the comparisons between the SH and SHA groups.

Types of Sexual Activities

Ratings of different types of sexual activities, that is, conventional, unconventional, forced sex, and sex with a child, were calculated. The NSHA, SH, SA, and SHA groups differed significantly in their endorsement of the forced sex items ($F=6.232$; $p=.0007$). Fisher's post-hoc testing indicated that the SHA group reported the highest level of forced sex ($\bar{X}=65.59$), and was significantly higher than the NSHA group's scores ($\bar{X}=44.14$) and the SA group's scores ($\bar{X}=49.95$). The SH group did not significantly differ from the SHA group but the SH group's forced sex scores ($\bar{X}=51.45$) were similar to those of the SA group's scores. The newly classed groups did not differ significantly, however, in

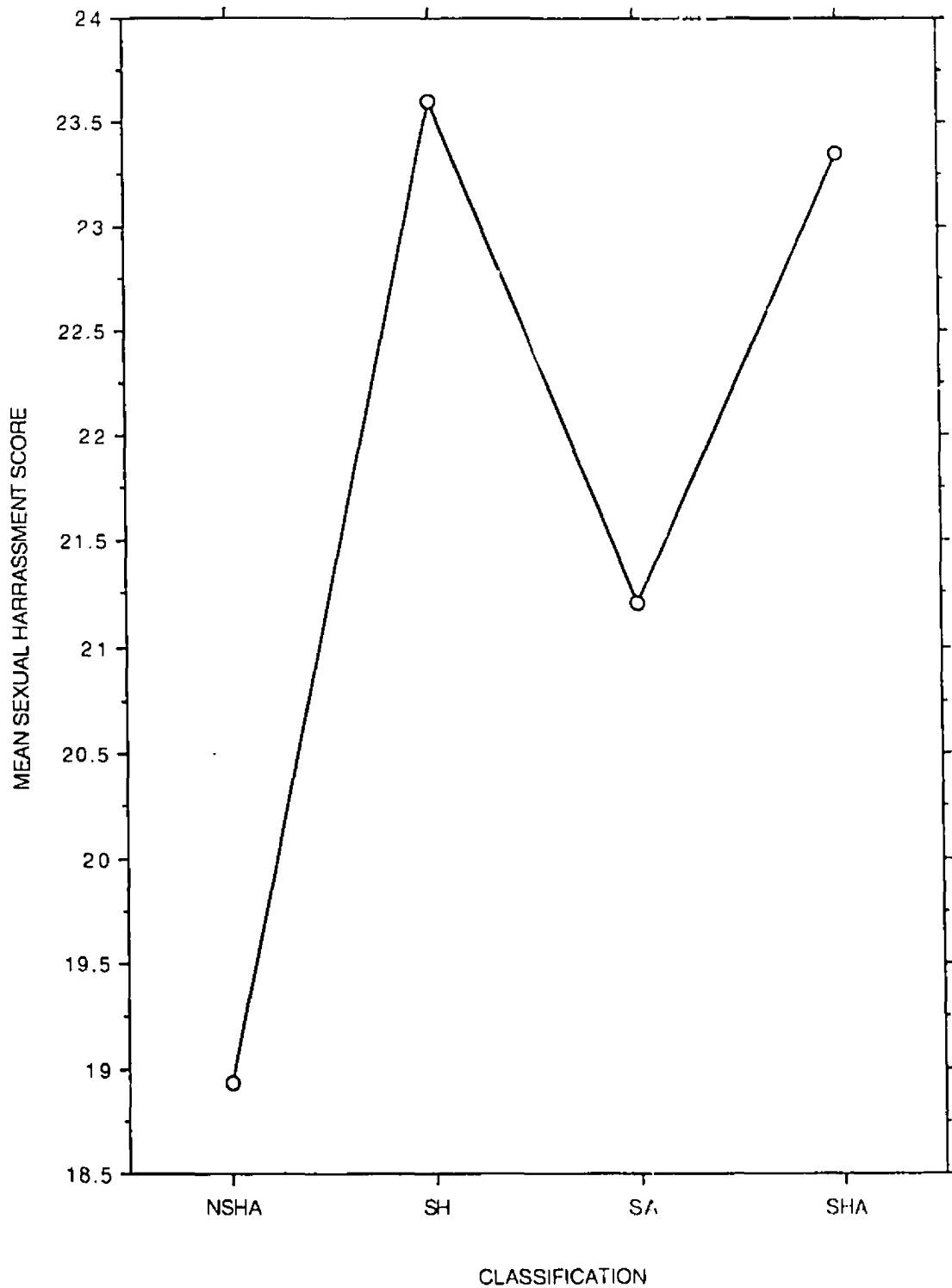


Figure 18: Sexual harassment scores for the NSHA, SH, SA, and SHA groups, subjects classified according to self-report.

Table 15

Fisher's Protected Least Significant Difference Post-Hoc Testing for Significant Main Effects of Newly Formed Groups on Sexual Harassment Scores

Comparison	Difference	Critical Difference	P-value
NSHA vs. SH	4.662	0.970	.0001
NSHA vs. SA	2.269	1.924	.0208
NSHA vs. SHA	4.417	1.046	.0001
SH vs. SA	2.393	1.832	.0105
SH vs. SHA	0.244	0.865	.5799
SA vs. SHA	2.148	1.873	.0246

Note Significance level: .05

their ratings of conventional activity, unconventional activity, and sex with a child.

Alternately, it may be recalled (see above), when the ratings of the various types of sexual activities by subjects classified as students, community volunteers, rapists, and child molesters were compared, the groups did not differ significantly in their ratings of forced sex acts. They did, however, differ significantly on conventional sex ($E=5.062$; $p=.0027$), unconventional sex ($E=5.506$; $p=.0017$), and sex with a child ($E=8.254$; $p<.0001$).

Relationship Between Self-Reported Offending and Self-Reports of Being a Victim

Spearman Rank correlations were computed to determine the relationship between self-reported offending behavior and self-reported victimization. These

correlations were obtained both for sexually harassing behaviors and sexually aggressive behaviors. Findings are depicted in Table 16. Self-reported offending behavior correlated significantly with self-reported victimization on the following items: (1) pressure for sexual favors ($\rho=.448$; $p<.0001$); (2) unwanted flirtatious sexual comments ($\rho=.493$; $p<.0001$); (3) unwanted offensive sexual comments ($\rho=.496$; $p<.0001$); (4) forced sexual activity that did not include intercourse ($\rho=.575$; $p<.0001$); (5) forced sexual activity which

Table 16

Spearman Rank Correlation Between Self-Reports of Being a Victim and Self-Reports of Being a Perpetrator

	rho	p-value	# of omitted cases
<u>Sexually Aggressive Behaviors:</u>			
Forced Sexual Activity (No intercourse)	.575	<.0001	3
Forced Sexual Activity (Intercourse)	.744	<.0001	3
Forced Sexual Activity (Excessive Physical Force)	.739	<.0001	5
<u>Sexually Harassing Behaviors:</u>			
Pressure for Sexual Favors	.448	<.0001	4
Making Unwanted Flirtatious Sexual Comments	.493	<.0001	2
Making Unwanted Offensive Sexual Comments	.496	<.0001	3

included intercourse ($\rho=.744$; $p<.0001$); and (6) forced sexual activity with involved the use of excessive physical force ($\rho=.739$; $p<.0001$).

Pornography Consumption

A Kruskal-Wallis analysis was conducted to determine if there was a significant difference among the groups (i.e., students, community volunteers, offenders) in consumption of pornography. As seen in Table 17, no significant differences were obtained among the three groups on either frequency of viewing pornographic magazines or of viewing pornographic movies/videotapes.

Percentages of each group which engage in consuming pornography are depicted in Table 18.

Sexual Experiences Survey

Participants' responses to the Sexual Experience Survey (SES) were used to classify individual cases into one of five categories. The first four categories in

Table 17

Kruskal-Wallis Test for Group Differences on Pornography Consumption

	Reading or Viewing Pornographic Magazines	Watching Pornographic Movies or Videotapes
DF	2	2
H	2.460	4.208
P-Value	.2923	.1220
# of Cases		
Omitted	3	2

Table 18

Frequency Distribution of Pornography Consumption for Three Participant Groups (percentages)

	Offender	Community	Student
<hr/>			
Reading or Viewing			
Pornographic Materials:			
Several times a week	7.69	2.50	7.69
Several times a month	12.82	7.50	12.82
Once a month or so	12.82	37.50	17.95
One or two times per year	25.64	45.00	46.15
Never	30.77	2.50	12.82
Don't know/can't recall	10.26	5.00	2.56
<hr/>			
Watching Pornographic			
Movies or Videotapes			
Several times a week	2.56	2.50	5.00
Several times a month	10.26	15.00	2.50
Once a month or so	12.82	22.50	15.00
One or two times per year	35.90	55.00	57.50
Never	28.20	5.00	10.00
Don't know/can't recall	10.26	0.00	10.00
<hr/>			

order of degree of sexual aggression, from least to greatest, are "nonsexually aggressive", "sexually coercive", "sexually abusive", and "sexually assaultive". The fifth category in which a subject could be classified was "cannot answer". An individual was classified as "nonsexually aggressive" if he answered no to the last 9 items on the SES, regardless of his responses on the first three items. He was classified as "sexually coercive" if he answered no to the last 6 items on the SES but answered yes to at least one items 4 through 5. An individual was classified as "sexually abusive" if he answered no to the last three items on the SES but answered yes to at least one of times 6 through 9. He was classified as "sexually aggressive" if he answered yes to any of the three last items on the SES. An individual was classified as "cannot answer" if he selected "cannot answer" and could not be assigned one of the four classes listed above.

Each offender was assigned to one and only one class. If he qualified for more than one category, based on his responses to the questionnaires, he was classified in the more sexually aggressive category. Percentages of members of each group who were identified in each category are outlined in Table 19. A major difference in groups which is observed in Table 19 is that 25% of the offenders were classified as sexually assaultive whereas only 7.5% of community volunteers and 10% of students were categorized as sexually assaultive. Fewer offenders were labeled as sexually coercive (20%), as determined by the SES, in comparison to community volunteers (40%) and students (37.5%).

Table 19

Percentages of Offenders, Community Volunteers, and Students Who Show Moderate to Intense Levels of Sexual Aggression

	Offender	Community	Student
Not Sexually Aggressive	42.50	35.00	32.50
Sexually Coercive	20.00	40.00	37.50
Sexually Abusive	5.00	7.50	12.50
Sexually Assaultive	25.00	7.50	10.00
Cannot Answer	7.50	10.00	7.50

Discussion

Social Desirability Responding

There were significant differences in M-C scores among students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters. Apparently, students care little for the impression they create, as evidenced by the absence of attempts to present themselves as socially desirable. Interestingly, child molesters, perhaps the most despised group in society, show the most extremely defensive reactions and present as unrealistically socially desirable

The M-C and FNE scores were significantly correlated. Apparently, the younger subjects, principally the students, felt the least need to present as socially desirable and the least fear of negative evaluation; the older subjects, primarily the child molesters and community volunteers, showed both the greatest need to present as socially desirable and the greatest fear of negative

evaluation. The significant correlation between the M-C and FNE scores supports the validity of both questionnaires.

Harassment Questionnaire Results

Group Membership

The students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters did not obtain significantly different sexual harassment scores, nor was it expected that they would.

Type of Scale

There was however, a significant difference in endorsement of the various LSH scales, but not as hypothesized: It was hypothesized that exploitive sexual harassment items, would be endorsed less often than offensive items, which would in turn be endorsed (i.e., expressed an interest in the sexual activity by rating the attractiveness, indicating a likelihood of engaging in the behavior, rating the activity as sexually arousing, and estimating the percentage of other males and females who would find the activities sexually arousing) less often than flirtatious items. On the contrary, significantly fewer descriptions of offensive sexually harassing behaviors were well rated compared to descriptions of exploitive and flirtatious sexually harassing behaviors. It is suggested that this difference in scores is due to the ease with which rationalizations can be found for flirtatious and exploitive activities (e.g., one might say that the flirtatious male has good intentions and is really complimenting the women) whereas the offensive items are more easily viewed as "negative".

While the offensive scenarios were not reported as appealing, as often thought about, or as often acted upon as the flirtatious and exploitive scenarios, ratings of the offensive items were positively correlated with the ratings of the exploitive and flirtatious items. Apparently, males who find one kind of sexual harassment acceptable find other types acceptable as well.

Dimension of the Question

Overall, the results show clearly that participants report thinking frequently about sexual harassment and find the scenarios appealing compared to their reports of actually engaging in the behavior or their estimations of the likelihood of engaging in the behavior in the future.

Although it is interesting to note that the participants, using a 5-pt. scale, rated the number of thoughts and the appeal of the scenarios greater than they rated the likelihood of committing such behavior and high compared to the incidence of such behavior, on their part, in the past, it is more meaningful to observe that each of these four dimensions of behavior (i.e., thoughts, appeal, likelihood, past behavior) correlated significantly with the others. Subjects' reports of thinking about the sexually harassing behaviors and ratings of their appeal correlated with the subjects' own behavior, both in terms of their past record and their estimates of their future behavior.

These significant and positive correlations indicate that the appeal of such behavior is linked to the commission of such behavior. While the statistics cannot reveal which of these dimensions comes first -- does appeal of the behavior precede the commission of the behavior or vice-versa -- the statistical relations indicate that the appeal of a behavior is likely to be an important variable in the commission of a behavior. Similarly, the significant and positive correlation between the incidence of the behavior in the past and the rating of the likelihood of committing the behavior in the future confirms that an important predictor of future behavior is past behavior. Apparently, people who like the sexually harassing behavior (i.e., find it appealing) and think about it, have done it, and think they will do it again, especially if they can be assured that no negative consequences will be incurred.

Reference

The participants' estimation of the number of times their peers thought about such behavior, the appeal of this behavior to their peers, and their peers' behavior (future and past) similar to that depicted in the sexual harassment scenarios was greater, it was estimated, than their reports of the number of times they themselves thought about such behavior, the appeal of this behavior to themselves, and their behavior (future and past) similar to that depicted in the sexual harassment scenarios. Apparently, these subjects generally believed that other subjects thought about, liked, had committed more and would commit more of such behavior than they would.

Just as noteworthy, the subjects' report of the number of sexually harassing thoughts, ratings of appeal of sexual harassment scenarios, likelihood of committing sexual harassment and past sexually harassing behavior positively correlated with their estimates of their peers' sexually harassing thoughts, appeal of sexual harassment scenarios, likelihood of committing sexual harassment and past sexually harassing behavior. Thus, the less subjects report engaging in these aspects (i.e., dimensions) of the behavior, the less they estimate that their peers engage in such behavior. Likewise, the more they engage in these behaviors (i.e., thinking about it, finding it appealing, doing it in the past, being likely to do it in the future), the more they think their peers will as well.

One wonders "who are the other males?" Is it possible that the projective scores of the subjects represent more estimates of the individuals own thoughts and behaviors than they do estimates of the other subjects? The significant differences between these direct and projective scores -- the higher estimates of sexually harassing behavior on the part of others compared to oneself -- and the positive correlation between these ratings of one's own behavior and the behavior of others suggests that the use of such projective scores to obtain better

estimates of the individual's own sexually harassing behavior, should be investigated. It may be that reports of one's own and estimates of peers' sexually harassing and sexually aggressive behaviors diverge because the behaviors are generally considered to be socially undesirable. Subjects may not want to report their own socially undesirable behavior though they know that people like them, indeed, they themselves in reality show such behavior.

Interaction Between Scale and Dimension

On the exploitive sexual harassment scale, ratings of the appeal of the sexually harassing behaviors were highest compared to the number of thoughts of the exploitive behavior, the estimates of past exploitive behavior and ratings of the likelihood of committing exploitive behaviors in the future. On the contrary, on both the offensive and flirtatious scales, reports of the number of thoughts were higher than the ratings, on a 5-pt. scale, of the appeal of the sexually harassing behaviors. These results reflect, most probably, the limited access to positions in which the exploitive behaviors can be carried out. For example, it is expected that some of the males (e.g., young, uneducated, and under employed males) in the study would not have been in a position similar to those described in the exploitive scenarios (i.e., professor, theater director, doctor, dentist). As such, subjects would report not being likely to engage in the behavior, not engaging in the behavior in the past and not thinking about the exploitive behavior much. However, asked if they find it appealing the same subjects indicated that they find the exploitive scenarios appealing.

Similarly, ratings of likelihood of committing exploitive behavior were high compared to the incidents of such experience in the past. Thus, apparently, although the participants of this study had not had much opportunity to engage in sexually exploitive behaviors in the past, they indicate that if given the opportunity in the future they would engage in the behavior if they thought that no negative

consequences would be personally incurred. On the contrary, on both the offensive and flirtatious scales, reports of incidents in the past were high compared to the ratings of the likelihood of committing the behavior in the future.

The Extension of the LSH

The extension of the LSH scale adds useful information in several ways. The projective method provides additional information which may supplement data obtained by self-report. Additionally, it is of interest that subjects reported thinking frequently about the sexually harassing behavior and finding the behavior appealing. These data suggest the need for better education and socialization of males.

ASA Questionnaire Results

Group Membership

The ratings of different sexual activities, that is, conventional, unconventional, forced sex, and sex with a child, differed significantly depending on whether students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters did the ratings. This indicated that, overall, interest in sex was highest for students, followed by community volunteers, rapists, least sexual interest displayed by the child molesters.

It was hypothesized that the students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters would not differ on ratings of conventional or unconventional sexual activities. This did not prove to be the case! Students endorsed conventional and unconventional sexual activities at a higher level followed by community volunteers, then rapists, and then by child molesters. It is likely that, at least in part, the reason for the students' high rate of interest in sexual activities, compared to the other groups, is the difference in age, younger adults being more interested in sex than older adults. Another factor that may explain the difference in student ratings and the ratings of the other groups is the

differential attempts on the part of the groups to present as socially desirable. The child molesters attempted to present themselves as socially desirable; they may have underreported their interest in various sexual activities because they thought them to be socially undesirable.

The students, on the other hand, did little to present themselves as socially desirable and, apparently unconcerned about reporting an interest in sexual activity which may be socially undesirable, they reported a great deal of interest in a wide range of sexual activities. They endorsed a wide variety of sexual activities at a significantly higher level compared to community volunteers, rapists and child molesters. This endorsement, it is important to note, pertains to both conventional (necking, petting, oral sex, heterosexual intercourse) and unconventional (group sex, bondage, whipping/spanking) sexual activities only, not forced sex or sex with a child. The endorsement of bondage, group sex, whipping/spanking by students, not offenders, was not predicted.

Type of Sexual Activity

There was also a significant difference in ratings of different types of sexual activities. For example, conventional sexual activities were rated higher or more favorably than unconventional sexual activities which were likewise rated higher than forced sex, forced sex rated higher than sex with a child.

Subjects rated types of sexual activity differently: Rapists endorsed sexually aggressive items more often than students and community volunteers; and, child molesters endorsed sex with a child more often than the students and community volunteers.

While interest in conventional sexual activities (e.g., necking, petting, heterosexual intercourse) was not correlated with interest in deviant sexual activities (e.g., forced sex or sex with a child), interest in unconventional sexual activities was correlated with interest in deviant sex. The positive relationship

between unconventional sex and forced sex suggests that engaging in or fantasizing about unconventional sexual practices may be the "bridge" which some individuals "cross over" into unacceptable (i.e., forced) sexual practices. While statistics do not indicate which interest comes first, this finding suggests a link which should collect research interest and be investigated.

Dimension of the Question

Using 5-pt. scales, participants generally rated the sexual activities, including conventional, unconventional, forced sex, and sex with a child, as more attractive than their estimates of the likelihood of committing the behavior. Thus, although subjects may find the idea of bondage attractive and sexually arousing, they do not predict that they will engage in the behavior. It may be that the idea of punishment inhibited the subjects even though the questionnaires asked them to rate likelihood on the understanding that they would neither be caught nor punished. These inhibitions notwithstanding, the percentage of men who find rape sexually arousing, think about doing it, and find the idea attractive is disturbing and calls for better education and socialization on this matter.

Additionally, participants estimated that more males would find the sexual activities sexually arousing than females. Subjects indicated that fewer females would find conventional sex, unconventional sex, forced sex and sex with a child sexual arousing compared to males. It is interesting that not only did they think females would find forced sex less arousing, an expected result, but that they estimated that less females would find conventional (e.g., necking, heterosexual intercourse) and even unconventional sex (e.g., whipping, spanking, group sex) arousing.

Ratings of the attractiveness of sexual activities positively correlated with ratings of the likelihood of committing the sexual activity. Thus, apparently, the

more attractive the participant rated the sexual activity, the more he stated that he was likely to engage in the sexual activity.

Ratings of the attractiveness of the sexual activity also positively correlated with estimates of male arousal and female arousal in response to such activities, indicating that as the participants' own attraction to the idea of the activity increased so did his estimation of others' sexual arousal in response to the activity.

Interaction Between Type of Sexual Activity and Group Membership

As stated earlier, the sexual offenders showed less interest in conventional and unconventional sexual activities compared to students and community volunteers. Child molesters showed the most interest in sex with a child. Apparently, the nonoffenders are more interested in sexual activities which are accepted and legal, even if they are unconventional; the offenders show the opposite interests.

Thoughts About Various Sexual Activities

The percentages of students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters who thought about engaging in petting and heterosexual intercourse differed significantly. More students (100%) reported thinking about trying petting than community volunteers (95%) and rapists (94.44%). Even fewer child molesters (91.67%) reported having thought about trying petting. Although these differences are significant, it is clear that a large portion (i.e., over 90%) of each group indicated that they had thought about petting. On the other hand, in regards to heterosexual intercourse, it is interesting to note that a significant percentage of child molesters (36.36%) indicated that they had never thought about engaging in heterosexual intercourse. While most of the students (94.87%), community volunteers (80%) and rapists (82.35%) reported that they had thought about engaging in heterosexual intercourse, still almost 20% of the

community volunteers and rapists indicated that they hadn't thought about engaging in heterosexual intercourse. It may be that a portion of these males are homosexual and therefore have no interest in heterosexual activities.

Apparently, however, a large number of child molesters, regardless of sexual preference with regards to gender, do not think about heterosexual intercourse.

A high percentage of rapists (58.82%) indicated that they thought of trying rape compared to the other three groups: students (23.68%), community volunteers (20.51%) and child molesters (18.18%). What is most interesting is that almost half of the rapists indicated that they never thought about rape.

A high percentage of child molesters (75%) indicated that they thought of trying sex with a child compared to rapists (41.18%), students (10.53%) and community volunteers (7.69%). It is of interest to note that any of the students would reporting having thought about having sex with a child, especially given their young age and seemingly high interest in other conventional and unconventional sexual activities. Also, the fact that 41.18% of the rapists have thought about trying sex with a child is of grave concern especially since social controls have not prevented them from engaging in sexually aggressive acts in the past.

Sexual Arousal to Various Sexual Activities

It is of interest to note that approximately one third of the child molesters do not find necking, petting, heterosexual intercourse or oral sex sexually arousing compared to the nearly 100% of students who indicated that they find these conventional sexual activities sexually arousing. All of the rapists indicated that they find necking and petting sexually arousing but only two thirds indicated that heterosexual intercourse was sexually arousing for them. Apparently, the sexual offenders' interest in conventional sexual activities is lower than that of nonoffenders.

Students showed a marked interest in unconventional sexual activities such as group sex, whipping, spanking, and bondage compared to the child molesters, rapists and community volunteers. None of the child molesters in this study reported sexual arousal to unconventional sexual activities such as whipping/spanking and bondage. Only 23% reported sexual arousal to group sex. Also, rapists showed some interest in group sex (i.e., two-thirds said it was sexually arousing) but very few showed interest in bondage or whipping/spanking. Thus, as is the case with conventional sexual activities, sexual offenders do not have as great an interest in unconventional, but legally acceptable, sexual activities as students.

It is interesting, however, to note that almost 40% of rapists indicated that they find the idea of forcing a female to do something sexual that she didn't want to so as sexually arousing as compared to students (22.5%) and community volunteers (12.82%). Perhaps rapists commit the act of forced sex for reasons other than sexual arousal, whereas some of the nonoffending students may find forcing sex sexually arousing but do not engage in the act.

Also of interest is that 75% of child molesters indicated that they thought about sex with a child, whereas only 31% indicated that they find the idea of having sex with a child sexually arousing. Nonetheless, as expected, more child molesters indicated sex with a child was sexually arousing compared to rapists (22.22%), community volunteers (5.13%) and students (2.5%).

Correlation Between Sexual Harassment Scales and Various Sexual Activities

Both the flirtatious and exploitive scales correlated with the ASA scale scores on forced sex. Of particular interest was the positive correlation between the LSH-REG exploitive scale and forced sex. Although other correlations were significant, none were nearly as high as the correlation between the LSH-REG and forced sex ($r=.515$). Thus, it appears that the more interest one shows in

sexual harassment, the more interest one shows in forced sex. Although it cannot be determined whether increased interest in sexually harassing behaviors leads to increased interest in forced sex or vice versa, the positive relationship should be investigated.

Poverty of Conventional Sexual Interest in Child Molesters

Child molesters' social desirability scores, which indicate an extreme attempt to present themselves as socially desirable is a concern. If this offender group is "driven" by their need to present as socially desirable, it may be that they underreported their interest in sexual activities in this study. Even so, this group did report engaging in sexual activities with children, reported thinking about having sex with children and reported sexual arousal to the idea of having sex with children. The lack of interest shown by child molesters in conventional sexual activity is noteworthy. Perhaps research on the treatment of child molesters should investigate this apparent lack of interest in conventional sexual activities.

Students Highly Interested in a Wide Variety of Sexual Activities

Apparently, currently, students think of bondage as an extension of normal sex with no harm to anyone. The exposure of students to the media (e.g., MTV, Madonna, and heavy metal rock videos) seems to have coincided with their expressed appetite for unconventional sexual activities.

Given, the short span of the sex lives of the students in the study and the significant proportion who report having engaged in forced sex -- 16% -- it is fair to concern oneself with the prospect of the students continuing their offensive and assaultive activity and committing more assaults over the years. If so, the students will show "offense" rates which surpass, in the years to come, the current rates of the community volunteers.

Categorization of Subjects Based Upon Self-Report of Sexual Harassment and
Sexual Aggression

Rate of Endorsement

Only 70% of the rapists reported that they had engaged in forced sex (i.e., with or without intercourse, and/or with the use of excessive physical force) compared to 16% of students and 28% of the community volunteers. In addition, only 37% of the child molesters reported the same.

The reasons for 30% of the rapists and 63% of the child molesters not reporting having engaged in forced sex is unclear. Aside from their beliefs in wrongful conviction, if they have them, all of the rapists and child molesters should understand that they have engaged in forced sex. For the rapists, by definition, some degree of physical force or threat had to be used against the victim to perform sexual acts in order for the behavior to qualify as sexual assault in the eyes of the law. For child molesters, the term force does apply in that any sexual behavior by an adult against a child cannot secure the consent of the child. Indeed, the child molester inevitably uses the "force" of age, size, and relationship to the victim. Even if the child molester did not hit, tie up, push, hold down, or even verbally abuse the child, the child's behavior is forced.

It is possible that only 70% of the rapists and 37% of the child molesters reported forced sex because they thought they were to report on their behavior excepting for the offense for which they were convicted. The questionnaire does make it clear that the subjects were to report all of their sexually aggressive behavior, still, this point could be made more strongly.

The fact of the percentage of child molesters who report that they have engaged in forced sex being so small can be explained in two ways: It may be that the child molesters, who scored high on the social desirability scale, "downplayed" their responses to items which were clearly socially undesirable;

and, the use of the term "force" may have confused child molesters leading them to think the item refers only to forcing an adult female in an overt manner. It may be that most of these child molesters believe their child victims were not forced or that the children consented. And, many child molesters do show such cognitive distortions regarding child/adult sexual contact (Cann, 1992). Certainly these data indicated the need to inform child molesters of the force they did employ and the responsibility they must accept for engaging in sex with a child during their therapy or rehabilitation.

For rapists, on the other hand, it seems unlikely that the same distortions, that is, the victims consented, would be shown since their victims were adults. These data indicate, just such denial however; clearly, not all convicted rapists believe that they have committed acts of forced sex.

As only 70% of the rapists report having committed acts of forced sex, even though all were convicted, it may be that a larger number of the community volunteers and students actually engaged in forced sex than those who reported such activity. Adding the same percentage, needed to correct the rapists for underreporting, to the number of students who reported forced sex suggests a more accurate estimate of 23% of students as having forced sex rather than the 16% reported in this study. Likewise, it may be more accurate to predict that 40% of the community volunteers have forced sex with a woman rather than the 28% who so admitted.

Benefits of Analyzing Groups by Self-Report Categories

Although the rapists clearly scored highest on forced sex, this difference was not statistically significant when compared to the scores of child molesters, community volunteers, and students. Thus, the forced sex measure of the ASA did not distinguish among these groups. One of the reasons for this lack of discrimination is that some of the community volunteers and students, although

not convicted, have engaged in forced sex in the past, and having done so, would also show higher scores on the ASA. Membership in the student and community groups suggests that the subject has not offended when he may very well have committed acts of forced sex. Reorganizing subjects according to self-report categories, that is, according to self-report of forced sex or not, which does result in significant differences in ASA scores, supports the validity of that questionnaire.

Assigning subjects to "offender" classes did not result in more support for the validity of the questionnaires on all counts. Subjects classified in this way did not differ on the other sexual activities, even sex with a child, whereas the original groups did obtain different scores on conventional sex, unconventional sex and sex with a child. On the other hand, this does not necessarily jeopardize the validity of the ASA given that most of the child molesters were reclassified as nonsexually aggressive since on self-report most of the child molesters indicated that they had not engaged in forced sex.

It may be that the alternate classification of subjects was not helpful in "purifying" the groups labeled as having forced sex when it came specifically to the issue of classifying the child molesters. Once again, child molesters do not apparently regard themselves as having committed forced sex and are, therefore, not assigned to the SA group. It may be that if child molesters were convinced that they had forced the sexual act when they had sex with a child, there would be fewer wrongful assignments.

Nonetheless, studying groups who are formed in this way, that is, according to self-report, may be useful in the study of the likelihood to engage in forced sex, thoughts about forced sex, the attractiveness of forced sex, and sexual arousal to forced sex, and may provide information which assigned on the basis of conviction does not. Information gained in this way should not, however, be

generalized to those who have been caught and convicted of course. It may be that there are differences between offenders who are caught and convicted, and offenders who are not caught and convicted, and that those differences include differences in the nature of the offenses, attitudes, values, social position, intelligence, and so on. These differences are worthy of investigation.

Another advantage is that, it is unlikely that convicted rapists are representative of rapists in general. Prudent estimates propose that 2 to 3.5 times as many rapes occur in the United States each year as are actually reported (Chappel, 1976). Consequently, the development of a psychological profile of rapists from studies of only those who have been caught and convicted is unduly restricted. To have full and complete data, one must study those who offend and have not been convicted as well as those who have.

Males as Victims of Sexual Harassment and Aggression

There was a positive and very strong relationship between self-reported offending, harassment or aggression, and self-reports of having been a victim of similar behavior in the past. This strong relationship is consistent across various categories of harassment and aggression whether the forced sex included intercourse or not, whether it included excessive physical force and, whether or not the sexually harassing behavior was sexually exploitive, offensive, or flirtatious. The relationship is so strong, so compelling, that it argues for a redoubling of effort in treating those males who have been victimized.

Positive Relationship Between Sexual Harassment and Forced Sex

The sexual harassment scores (i.e., LSH-REG and LSH-FLI) and scores on the forced sex measures of the ASA Scale were positively correlated. Furthermore, the scores on the harassment scales did not correlate with ratings of conventional sex and only marginally correlated with unconventional sex. Thus, it appears that sexual harassment, even if flirtatious, is related to

endorsement of forced sex items. The results of this study further support the notion that sexual harassment is important because those who show it are also more likely to show sexually aggression.

Clarity of ASA Items

Some ASA items are unclear. For example, participants are asked if rape is sexually arousing to them but the item does not make clear who is being raped, that is, a woman, a child, or a man. Clearly, responses would differ depending on whether the victim was a woman, a child, or a man.

Other items pose even more difficult problems. For example, the items do not specify whether the respondent, in rating oral sex, would be giving or receiving oral sex, or, in other cases, whether the subject is being whipped or whipping, tying someone up or being tied up. Nonetheless, despite the ambiguity of the items, the sexually aggressive groups endorsed more forced sex items than the nonsexually aggressive groups on the ASA supporting its use in discriminating amongst offenders and nonoffenders.

Implications for Future Research

Participants in Sexual Aggression Studies

Generalizability. Given that the students responded on a wide variety of measures of sexual behavior, significantly differently than community volunteers, rapists and child molesters, the results of this study suggest that sexual aggression studies should include subjects other than students. Sexual aggression studies which only employ students as subjects (i.e., Malamuth's work) are valuable insofar as they reveal students' attitudes, thoughts, behavior and so on but they cannot offer reliable information about these other groups.

Additionally, it would not be appropriate to use only convicted offenders in the study of sexual aggression of rapists, since some offenders have not been convicted or identified. More appropriate methods of identifying people who have

committed sexual aggression but have not been caught need to be developed. Self-report, used in this study, did provide acceptable data.

Perhaps future research could consider whether nonconvicted persons who have forced sex differ from those who are convicted. An issue for the self-report method of classification is the method of ensuring anonymity. This study employed procedures which provided a high level of anonymity. If this level of anonymity were not provided, it is expected that disclosure would be even lower than it is now.

Sexual orientation. The harassment scales and the ASA seem to presume that the subjects are heterosexual and that the victim is a female. Certainly there are no items which make it clear that the victim is male. Homosexuals who have sexually harassed a male would find no opportunity to report their activity and, instead, are asked to rate the appeal of harassing a female. This point also applies to the ASA Scale. Thus, the issue of sexual orientation must be addressed. It is recommended that the sexual orientation of the participants be identified and either the scales changed to include same gender, sexual harassment or aggression or homosexuals be excluded from the subject pool.

Offender participants. Another consideration for choosing subjects to participate in future research is to establish categories of both treated and untreated offenders. Given that denial may affect the responses, untreated offenders' responses may be very different from offenders who are engaged in or have undergone therapeutic treatment.

Again, incarcerated offenders may differ from those who were once incarcerated but are currently in the community. Additionally, offenders who are charged, convicted and incarcerated may differ from offenders who have never been charged, convicted or incarcerated.

Classification of offenders into offenders against adults, that is, rapists, offenders against adolescents and offenders against children, that is, child molesters may also be improved. In the current study, the pubescent group was dropped from the analysis because of lack of clarity pertaining to group classification. Offenders who had offended against children and adults were classified as child molesters although they had committed rape against adults. Thus, more homogenous groups may be established in future research (i.e., offenders against children only, mixed age of victims).

Matching of subjects. In the current study, groups were not matched other than by offense status, determined both by the presence or absence of sexual assault convictions (i.e., students, community volunteers, rapists and child molesters) and by self-reported sexual aggression and sexual harassment (i.e., NSHA, SH, SA and SHA). It was intended that groups (e.g., students and rapists) which differ on a number of dimensions (e.g., age, number of years of education) be compared in terms of sexual harassment and sexual aggression. Future research may wish to match samples on various dimensions other than the offense status since the question was raised in this study as to whether the differences in responses among the groups was due to offense status or other variables such as age, education, marital status, social desirability ratings.

Sexual Offenders Who Deny Forcing Sex

As stated earlier, clearly, not all convicted rapists believe that they have committed acts of forced sex. Do they believe they were wrongfully convicted? Do they think that if they did not "beat" the victim but "only" held her down that it is not considered force? Do they think that the victim "asked for it"? It would be of interest to know if more rapists believe they were wrongfully convicted compared to other criminal groups. These questions should provoke future research in this area.

Making Distinctions: An Issue of Gender?

As suggested earlier, men may not distinguish between flirtatious and exploitive behavior, seeing them as one and the same. It would be of interest to determine whether women, unlike men, distinguish between flirtatious and coerced behavior.

Projective Measures

Projective items may correct for underestimation of sexually harassing behaviors. To support this argument, it would be necessary to conduct further research on projective measures in sexual harassment.

Unconventional Sex: How is it Related to Forced Sex?

Future research should explore the relationship between ratings of unconventional sex and forced sex. In such research, there may be implications for what sexual behavior society can responsibly present as attractive.

Affection and Acceptable Sex

Future research may be directed towards exploring acceptable affectional types of activities (e.g., necking, petting, heterosexual intercourse, oral sex) versus unacceptable nonaffectional types of sexual activities (e.g., rape, forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do, sex with a child). Rapists and child molesters reported significantly fewer conventional sexual activities (i.e., affectional). It may be that sexual offenders are not interested or able to engage in affectional intimate forms of sex. Perhaps there is an increased level of comfort for the child molester in that he does not have to be affectionate or intimate on an adult level in the course of his sexual behavior. Rapists may avoid affectionate, intimate adult sexual contact by objectifying the female. It is fair to suggest that perhaps the offenders have had negative experiences which have led them to dislike or perhaps even be intimidated by mutually consenting adult intimate affectional sexual activity which involves the giving over of power and

vulnerability on the parts of both participants in the relationship. This directs research towards the study of healthy sex, present or absent, in sexual offenders.

ASA Scale: Dimension of the Question

Social controls seem to be effective in preventing some men from engaging in sexually aggressive behaviors. As stated earlier, the results of this study indicate that far more men find rape sexually arousing, think about doing it, and find the idea attractive than actually engage in the behavior. An important consideration for future research might be to explore why social controls are effective in inhibiting some men who do like the idea of rape and not others.

Correlation Between Sexual Harassment Scales and Various Sexual Activities

As stated earlier, sexual harassment and sexual aggression are related but it cannot be determined whether increased interest in sexually harassing behaviors leads to increased interest in forced sex or vice versa. Future research might be directed towards examining this relationship more closely. For example, it would be of interest to have subjects report when their interest in the various behaviors originally developed.

Summary

There are five areas of research which are recommended for follow-up to this study. First, reliability and validity studies on the newly formed harassment scales need to be conducted. Second, the relationship between sexual harassment and sexual aggression needs to be explored further. Third, the differences between nonoffenders and offenders in terms of affectional sex ought to be considered as a central issue for future research. Fourth, denial in sex offenders in general, and more specifically with child molesters, may need to be examined for its relationship to the various tests employed in this study. Fifth, issues regarding classification of subject must be addressed.

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Appendix A

Agreement to Participate in Research

We are conducting a study on sexual harassment and assault. We want to know the views and experiences of different people, including people who have been in trouble with the law. In order to conduct this study, we need your help. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated. If you agree to participate, you will be asked to complete a number of written tests and questionnaires. These measures take about two hours to complete. You will not be asked to provide your name or other identifying information. Reports of this research will not tell who participated in the study. If you have any questions or concerns about the study, feel free to contact us. Our address will be given at the end of the study. Thank you for your assistance with this study.

Dr. R. J. Konopasky, Ph.D., C. Psych.

Kimberly J. Denton, Graduate Student, SMU

I have been asked to participate in a study. I understand that my participation is strictly voluntary. I understand that, if I am currently incarcerated or on probation/parole, my participation in this study will not influence my treatment by correctional staff nor will it influence my chances for parole or reduced supervision. I can withdraw from the study at any time and have all records of my participation removed and destroyed.

I understand that records of my participation in this study will be kept confidential. Not even the researchers will know which set of questionnaires is mine. All reports of this research will present group data only. In no reports will it be possible to identify individual participants. All data will be coded by subject numbers. All identifying information, such as this form, will be kept separately in a secure location to which the Project Director only will have access.

I have read and understood the above description of the research study and I agree to participate.

Signature: _____

Name (please print): _____

Date: _____

Appendix B**Demographic Information**

Please circle the most appropriate response or fill in the blank:

Sex	Age
Male
Female	
	Education (highest level attained)
	Grade 8 or less
Marital Status	9
married	10
common-law	11
single	12
separated	College
divorced	University
	Graduate/Professional Degree

What is your current occupation?

.....

Are you a member of a visible minority? yes/no

If yes, which of the following:

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Inuit | e. Black (African, West Indian, Afro-American) |
| b. First nations/Aboriginal
North American | f. Southwest Asian (Indian, Pakistani,
Sri Lankan) |
| c. Metis | g. Southeast Asian (Chinese, Japanese,
Korean) |
| d. Hispanic | |

h. Other - please specify:

.....

Have you ever tried to sexually touch a woman by using force or threats but been stopped by her?	Yes	No
--	-----	----

Have you ever sexually touched a woman when she did not want to be touched because you threatened or forced her?	Yes	No
--	-----	----

Have you ever tried to have sexual intercourse with a woman by using force or threats but been stopped by her?	Yes	No
--	-----	----

Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a woman when she did not want to because you threatened or forced her?	Yes	No
--	-----	----

Appendix C

LSH-REG Scale

Instructions. On the sheets that follow you will find 10 brief scenarios that describe 10 different interactions between males and females. In each case you will be asked to imagine that you are the main male character in the scenario. Then you will be asked to rate how likely it would be that you would perform each of several different behaviors in the described social context.

You will also be asked to state how appealing you find the idea of being the man described in the scenario, even if you would not be likely to perform the behavior. In addition, you will be asked to state how often you have been in a similar situation in which you actually performed a similar behavior, and how often you think of similar behaviors.

You will also be asked to tell us how most men of your age and background would react to the scenarios.

Assume in each scenario that no matter what you choose to do, nothing bad would be likely to happen to you as the result of your action.

Try to answer each question as honestly as you can.

Remember, your answers will be completely anonymous.

Please circle your answers.

Scenario #1

Imagine you are an executive in a large corporation. You are 42 years old. Your income is above average for people at your job level. You have had numerous offers from other companies and you feel very secure in your job. One day your personal secretary decides to quit her job and you have the task of replacing her. The personnel department sends several applicants over for you to interview. All seem to be equally qualified for the job. One of the applicants, Michelle S., explains during her interview that she desperately needs the job. She is 23 years old, single and has been job hunting for about a month. You find yourself very attracted to her. She looks at you in a way that possibly conveys she is also attracted to you. How likely are you to do the following things in this situation?

Assuming that you are secure enough in your job that no possible reprisals could happen to you, would you offer her the job in exchange for sexual favors?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely is it that other men of your age and background would do something similar to this, given that no one will ever know?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether I would offer her the job in exchange for sexual favors, or not, I find the idea of being able to offer a job for sexual favors:

Very Unappealing	Somewhat Unappealing	Somewhat Appealing	Very Appealing
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Whether they would offer her the job in exchange for sexual favors, or not, other men of my age and background would find the idea of being able to offer a job for sexual favors:

Very Unappealing	Somewhat Unappealing	Somewhat Appealing	Very Appealing
---------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

How often have you been in a position in which you have done something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have done something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often have you thought about being in this position and being able to do something like that?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about being in this kind of position and doing something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #2

Imagine you are the owner and manager of an expensive restaurant. One day, while going over the receipts, you discover that one of your waitresses has made some errors in her checks. She has undercharged several customers. The mistake costs you about \$100. In talking to some of the other employees, you find that the particular customers involved were friends of the waitress. You call her into your office and ask her to explain her behavior. The waitress confesses to having intentionally undercharged her friends. She promises that she will never repeat this dishonest act and tells you she will do anything to keep her job. This waitress is someone you have always found particularly attractive. She is a divorcee and about 25 years old. How likely are you to do the following things in this situation?

Would you let her keep her job in exchange for sexual favors?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to do something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether I would offer her the job in exchange for sexual favors, or not, I find the idea of being able to offer a job for sexual favors:

Very Unappealing	Somewhat Unappealing	Somewhat Appealing	Very Appealing
---------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

Whether they would offer her the job in exchange for sexual favors, or not, other men of my age and background would find the idea of being able to offer a job for sexual favors:

Very Unappealing	Somewhat Unappealing	Somewhat Appealing	Very Appealing
---------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

How often have you been in a position in which you have offered to let a woman keep her job or position in exchange for sexual favors?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have done something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often have you thought about being in this position and being able to do something like that?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about being in this kind of position and doing something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #3

Imagine you are a manager of a shipping company. One day your supervisor asks you to study the possibility of buying several personal computers for the office. You call up several competing companies that sell computers. Each company sends a sales representative to your office who describes the company's products. You narrow down your choice to three companies. After considering all the pros and cons you decide that all three companies have equal products. A salesperson from company "A" calls you and asks to come to your office. You agree and the next day a very attractive woman shows up. She can offer no real reason for buying her company's products over those of the other companies. However, she seems very sexy. How likely are you to do the following things in this situation?

Assuming that you are secure enough in your job that no possible reprisals could happen to you, would you agree to recommend her line of computers in exchange for sexual favors?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to do something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether I would recommend her line of computers in exchange for sexual favors, or not, I find the idea of being able to:

Very Unappealing	Somewhat Unappealing	Somewhat Appealing	Very Appealing
---------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of doing something similar to this?

Very Unappealing	Somewhat Unappealing	Somewhat Appealing	Very Appealing
---------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

How often have you been in a position in which you have offered to recommend a female salesperson's product line in exchange for sexual favors?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have done something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often have you thought about being in this position and being able to do something like that?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about being in this kind of position and doing something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #4

Imagine you are a Hollywood film director. You are casting for a minor role in a film you are planning. The role calls for a particularly stunning actress, one with a lot of sex appeal. You find that there are several actresses who are amply qualified. How likely are you to do the following things in this situation?

Would you give the role to the actress who agreed to have sex with you?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to do something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would give the role to the actress who agreed to have sex with you, do you find the idea of being in the position to do something similar to this:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of doing something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you been in a position in which you have offered a person a role in a play or film in exchange for sexual favors?

Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often
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How often do you think other men of your age and background have done something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often have you thought about being in this position and being able to do something like that?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about being in this kind of position and doing something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #5

Imagine you are the owner of a modeling agency. Your agency specializes in sexy female models used in television commercials. One of your models, Amy T., is a particularly ravishing brunette. You stop her after work one day and ask her if she will have dinner with you. She coldly declines your offer and tells you that she would like to keep your relationship with her "strictly business." A few months later you find that business is slack and you have to lay off some of your employees. You can choose to lay off Amy or one of four other women. All are good models, but someone has to go. How likely are you to do the following things in this situation?

Assuming that you are unafraid of possible reprisals, would you offer to let Amy keep her job in return for sexual favors?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to do something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would offer to let her keep her job in return for sexual favors, do you find the idea of being in the position to do something similar to this

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of doing something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How often have you been in a position in which you have offered to let a woman keep her job or a position in exchange for sexual favors?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have done something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often have you thought about being in this position and being able to do something like that?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about being in this kind of position and doing something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #6

Imagine you are a college professor. You are 38 years old. You teach in a large state university. You are a full professor with tenure. You are renowned in your field (Abnormal Psychology) and have numerous offers for other jobs. One day following the return of an examination to a class, a female student stops in your office. She tells you that her score is one point away from an "A" and asks you if she can do some extra credit project to raise her score. She tells you that she may not have a sufficient grade point average to get into graduate school without the A. Several other students have asked to do extra credit assignments and you have declined to let them. This particular woman is a stunning blonde. She sits in the front row of the class every day and always wears short skirts. You find her extremely sexy. How likely are you to do the following things in this situation?

Assuming that you are very secure in your job and the university has always tolerated professors who make passes at students, would you offer the student a chance to earn extra credit in return for sexual favors?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to do something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would offer the student a chance to earn extra credit in return for sexual favors, do you find the idea of being in the position to do something similar to this:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of doing something similar to this?

A Very
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Appealing
Idea

A Very
Appealing
Idea

How often have you been in a position in which you have offered a female student a chance to earn extra credit in return for sexual favors?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have done something similar?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often have you thought about being in this position and being able to do something like that?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about being in this kind of position and doing something similar?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

Scenario #7

Imagine that you are a college student at a large Midwestern University. You are a junior who just transferred from another school on the East Coast. One night at a bar you meet an attractive female student named Rhonda. Rhonda laments to you that she is failing a course in English Poetry. She tells you she has a paper due next week on the poet, Shelley, and fears she will fail since she has not begun to write it. You remark that you wrote a paper last year on Shelley at your former school. Your paper was given an A+. She asks if you will let her use your paper in her course. She wants to just retype it and put her name on it. How likely are you to do the following things in this situation?

Would you let Rhonda use your paper in exchange for sexual favors?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to do something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would let her use your paper in exchange for sexual favors, do you find the idea of being in the position to do something similar to this:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of doing something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you been in a position in which you have offered to help a female student with her courses in exchange for sexual favors?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have done something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often have you thought about being in this position and being able to do something like that?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about being in this kind of position and doing something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #8

Imagine that you are an editor for a major publishing company. It is your job to read new manuscripts of novels and decide whether they are worthy of publication. You receive literally hundreds of manuscripts per week from aspiring novelists. Most of them are screened by your subordinates and thrown in the trash. You end up accepting about one in a thousand for publication. One night you go to a party. There you meet a very attractive woman named Betsy. Betsy tells you that she has written a novel and would like to check into getting it published. This is her first novel. She is a dental assistant. She asks you to read her novel. How likely are you to do the following things?

Would you agree to reading Betsy's novel in exchange for sexual favors?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to do something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would agree to reading Betsy's novel in exchange for sexual favors, do you find the idea of being in the position to do something similar to this:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of doing something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you been in a position in which you have offered to give a women special favors that will help her "make a break" in exchange for sexual favors?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have done something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often have you thought about being in this position and being able to do something like that?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about being in this kind of position and doing something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #9

Imagine that you are a physician. You go to a hospital one day to make your rounds visiting your patients. In looking over the records of one of your patients, you discover that one of the attending nurses on the previous night shift made an error in administering drugs to your patient. She gave the wrong dosage of a drug. You examine the patient and discover that no harm was actually done. He seems fine. However, you realize that the ramifications of the error could have been catastrophic under other circumstances. You pull the files to find out who made the error. It turns out that a new young nurse named Wendy H. was responsible. You have noticed Wendy in some of your visits to the hospital and have thought of asking her out to dinner. You realize that she could lose her job if you report this incident. How likely are you to do each of the following:

Assuming that you fear no reprisals, would you tell Wendy in private that you will not report her if she will have sex with you?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to do something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would tell her in private that you will not report her is she will have sex with you, do you find the idea of being in the position to do something similar to this:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of doing something similar to this?

A Very
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Appealing
Idea

A Very
Appealing
Idea

How often have you been in a position in which you have offered to not report a woman's misconduct or mistakes in exchange for sexual favors?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have done something similar?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often have you thought about being in this position and being able to do something like that?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about being in this kind of position and doing something similar?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

Scenario #10

Imagine that you are the news director for a local television station. Due to some personnel changes you have to replace the anchor woman for the evening news. Your policy has always been to promote reporters from within your organization when an anchor woman vacancy occurs. There are several female reporters from which to choose. All are young, attractive and apparently qualified for the job. One reporter, Loretta W., is someone whom you personally find very sexy. You initially hired her, giving her a first break in the TV news business. How likely are you to do the following things in this situation?

Assuming that you fear no reprisals in your job, would you offer Loretta the job in exchange for sexual favors?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to do something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would offer her the job in exchange for sexual favors, do you find the idea of being in the position to do something similar to this:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of doing something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you been in a position in which you have offered a woman a job or position in exchange for sexual favors?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have done something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often have you thought about being in this position and being able to do something like that?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about being in this kind of position and doing something similar?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Appendix D

LSH-OFF Scale

Instructions. On the sheets that follow you will find 10 brief scenarios that describe 10 different interactions between males and females. In each case you will be asked to imagine that you are the main male character in the scenario. Then you will be asked to rate how likely it would be that you would perform each of several different behaviors in the described social context. Assume in each scenario that no matter what you choose to do, nothing bad would be likely to happen to you as the result of your action. Try to answer each question as honestly as you can. Your answers will be completely anonymous.

You will also be asked to state how appealing you find the idea of being the male in the scenario, even if you would not be likely to perform the behavior. In addition, you will be asked to state how often you have been in a similar situation in which you actually performed a similar behavior, how often you think of similar behaviors. You will also be asked to tell us how you think men of your age and background would react to the scenarios.

Please circle your answers.

Scenario #1

At 3 a.m., after having partied at a few local bars, you and your friends decide to grab a night lunch at a local submarine shop. You notice that your server, a friendly young female, is working alone. You also notice that she has larger than average breasts. You order your sandwich and suggest to the girl, in front of your friends, that she is wearing a pretty nice uniform. You then ask her if what's in the uniform comes with it. She just ignores you and continues to make the sandwich you ordered. You can tell that she does not appreciate the comments you are making. Once you receive your sandwich and pay for it you turn to your friends and loudly say "did you see the hooters on that one?".

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #2

Your son is having difficulties in school, especially in mathematics. You think that it is his math teachers fault. She is a young inexperienced teacher who you feel is not teaching your son properly. You have spoken to some of your friends who say that she doesn't have a very good reputation with men. In fact, one of your buddies has even dated her and he says that she only received B grades in her studies to become a teacher. One day she calls you to confirm an appointment for you to see her about your son's performance in school. She asks you if you are coming and you promptly reply: "No, I'm just breathing heavy?". Although it was clear to you that this was an inappropriate comment to make, because you were upset you said it anyway.

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #3

You are a dentist in a small town and today you are having lunch with a friend of yours, Brenda, who is also a dentist. You both order your choices from the menu and then you eat while enjoying a nice conversation about how each of your practices are going. You sort of find her attractive. Brenda suddenly looks at her watch and gets up hurriedly. She just realized that she has an appointment at 1:15 p.m. to take her cat, Pinky, to the veterinarian. She hands you \$7.00 and asks you to take care of her portion of the bill for her. You say that you will and that you understand her leaving so suddenly. You say "I guess you have to take care of your pussy. If you ever need someone to take care of your pussy just let me know."

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #4

You are at the gym, working out with the weights. You are new at this gym as you haven't been working out for about one year. The gym you used to work out at was for men only. As you are setting up to do a bench press an attractive woman approaches you and says that she sees that you are new there. She asks if she can be of any assistance? This is an odd question in your mind so you ask her who she is. She tells you "I work here in the gym. I'm Sharon". Feeling rather "put off" at her assuming she could help you and also finding her sort of attractive you reply "Oh yeah, really. Would you share some with me?"

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #5

You are eating at a local restaurant and pub with a couple of your friends from work. This is your once a week get together as a group. You always go to the same restaurant. Today you notice there is a new waitress and she is waiting on your table. She is very attractive and wearing a low cut blouse with a short slim fitting skirt. She takes all of your orders and you "make eyes" at her. You notice that she is very busy, rushing from table to table. She finally brings the drinks over to your table and due to the small and crowded area, she must bend over the table in front of you to pass a drink to a fellow in your group. You can see down her blouse and you say "Excuse me, but are those real?".

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #6

You are taking a night course at the local community college to upgrade your academic record. The course is not too hard for you and you actually rather enjoy the social aspects of getting out and meeting new people. You are walking to class one night down the long corridor and a female classmate is walking ahead of you. She drops her books and bends down to pick them up. You stop to help her and say "The last time you bent over I fell in love". It is clear that she finds this comment offensive.

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #7

You are working at a construction site. It is a nice summer day and many good looking ladies are walking by as it is near the downtown shopping area. You and your co-workers whistle and say crass things to women as they walk by. Most simply blush or ignore and keep walking. One day, you whistle at an attractive lady and she ignores you. You then ask her if she wants to go for a ride on you machine. She stops and turns around and tells you to take a hike. You point at your genitals and tell her to "Hike this".

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #8

You are out at a bar one night and you're having a few drinks with some guys and girls you met earlier at another bar. There is no dance floor at this bar and one of the ladies is complaining that she would like to leave because she finds it boring. Apparently, she would rather be somewhere where there is a dance floor. So you say to her, "You like dancing? Have you ever tried the horizontal-bop?"

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often
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How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #9

You are waiting for a bus at the bus stop. It is late at night and there are not very many people around. You have just come from one of the local bars. You see an attractive women approach the bus stop. You recognize her from one of the bars you were at. She was serving drinks there. She is dressed rather provocatively and so you walk up to her and say "How much are you asking for hotcake?". She tells you to take a hike and walks ahead to the next bus stop.

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often
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How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #10

You and some friends are hanging out at the beach on your day off work. There are not a lot of people there since it is 2 in the afternoon midweek. It is a nice day and you are enjoying a few beer. A few young ladies, probably grade 12 students on summer vacation, show up at the beach. They are all wearing bikinis. As they are on their way to find a spot to sit down on the beach they pass by you and your friends. One girl stops to look for something in her bag. Because she is carrying so much, she holds her blanket with her knees between her legs as she looks through the bag. You yell out "Hey you. How would you like to wrap your legs around this?", as you point to your midsection.

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Appendix E

LSH-FLI Scale

Instructions. On the sheets that follow you will find 10 brief scenarios that describe 10 different interactions between males and females. In each case you will be asked to imagine that you are the main male character in the scenario. Then you will be asked to rate how likely it would be that you would perform each of several different behaviors in the described social context. Assume in each scenario that no matter what you choose to do, nothing bad would be likely to happen to you as the result of your action. Try to answer each question as honestly as you can. Your answers will be completely anonymous.

You will also be asked to state how appealing you find the idea of being the male in the scenario, even if you would not be likely to perform the behavior. In addition, you will be asked to state how often you have been in a similar situation in which you actually performed a similar behavior, how often you think of similar behaviors. You will also be asked to tell us how you think men of your age and background would react to the scenarios.

Please circle your answers.

Scenario #1

Imagine you are a client at a health small health clinic. You attend the clinic for an appointment early one day and the doctor you are to see has not yet arrived. Instead there is only an attractive receptionist and a female intern at the clinic. While waiting for the doctor, you greet the female employees and have a brief conversation. You have met them before and they know you. During the conversation you tell the ladies that they are looking pretty good these days as you look up and down their bodies. You can tell by the expression on their faces that they are uncomfortable with the comment as they say "thanks" and try to avoid further comments of this type by avoiding you somewhat and getting on with their work. Despite their obvious discomfort, you continue the conversation by saying "No seriously, where did you get that outfit Susan? It's pretty hot".

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Appealing
Idea

A Very
Appealing
Idea

How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

Scenario #2

A young lady is strolling down the street by herself. It is a warm summer day and she is wearing shorts and a T-shirt. You and a friend are sitting at the front of a house listening to music and drinking beer. You say "Great day, isn't it?" to the lady. You have not met her before. She says, "Yes, it is", and keeps walking past. You then say, "and, you look great, too." She appears to feel uncomfortable when she hears this and begins to walk faster. You continue to say, "come on honey, have a beer with us, we're not going to bite you".

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #3

You work delivering fried chicken. When approaching one house to make a delivery, you notice that there is a party going on. A pretty, young woman answers the door wearing tight jeans and a small top. She smiles and invites you in. You talk with each other in a friendly way as the chicken is passed around and you are paid. Several couples are standing close to each other, talking over the loud music. One young couple are kissing passionately in the corner. Before leaving, you ask the young woman if she would like to get together with her after your shift ends. She clearly states that she does not and looks at you as if you have asked something totally unexpected and unappreciated. Still, you think she's hot so you say, "Wouldn't you rather be over in that corner like those two but with me? I don't see a guy on your arm? Aren't you a bit lonely?"

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #4

You own a computer parts delivery business. You divorced your second wife last year. You have two children from your first marriage, age 10 and 14, who you see periodically. Two months ago, you hired a new office manager, Betty. This is Betty's, age 24, first full time job. You often have lunch with her. One day you invite her over to your house for dinner and a movie. She tells you that she is not sure that she should be going to your place by herself. You assure her that it is no problem, you love to entertain your employees. After dinner and a few drinks, Betty and you get into a serious discussion about some problems she has been having at home. You tell her that she is a special person and that you would like to get to know her better. Betty feels that it is time for her to go home, she is not feeling well. You tell her that you can see that she is feeling down. "Stay with me tonight and you'll be smiling tomorrow".

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Appealing
Idea

A Very
Appealing
Idea

How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

Scenario #5

You often play co-ed volleyball at the local gym at noon. You are friendly with many of the regulars, although you rarely see them outside of the gym. One day, you are playing on the same team as Sarah, who is also a regular. You are quite attracted to Sarah. You talk to her a bit to try to get to know her. You find out she is married and that she is clearly not interested in you the way you are interested in her. Just before the end of a game, she takes one of your set-ups and spikes the ball over the net putting your team in the lead. She then runs over to you and gives you a big hug, jumping up and down. You tell her you wish she would do that more often. She is noticeably uncomfortable now. You thank her for getting close enough so you could look into her beautiful bedroom eyes.

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #6

Your daughter has some friends from college visiting her tonight at your house. They are having a small party. You always try to get to know your children's friends and welcome them if they come to your home. You serve drinks (your wife is vacationing in Spain), and some snacks. The party is getting rolling and you plan to spend some time socializing and then go to bed. You find some of your daughter's friends attractive and one in particular, Denise. Denise, unlike your daughter's other friends, is willing to talk to you at the party. She seems very mature for her age. She has just broke up with her boyfriend and she is feeling down as she thinks it is because he found someone better looking. She is felling down about her looks. You assure her that she is terrific looking. You ask her "if I tell you that you have a beautiful body, will you hold it against me".

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often
-------	--------	--------------	-----------	-------

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often
-------	--------	--------------	-----------	-------

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often
-------	--------	--------------	-----------	-------

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often
-------	--------	--------------	-----------	-------

Scenario #7

There is a social for all of the people who work in your office. Everyone is to bring their spouses or a friend as a guest. It is a wine and cheese party at your boss's house. People are having an enjoyable evening and later in the evening everyone is feeling quite relaxed and talkative. You end up talking with some co-workers and a wife of an absent co-worker, Melanie. You have not met Melanie before but are introduced to her at this time. You begin by saying what a nice dress she is wearing, considering that her husband is not there (she has a shapely body for her age and is wearing a slim fitting low cut black evening dress). You understand from her reaction that it was an unwelcome comment, yet you proceed to say "Where is Bob (her husband) this evening? You know if I you were my wife, I'd never leave home". The other men chuckle and Melanie excuses herself from the conversation.

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them

A Very
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Appealing
Idea

A Very
Appealing
Idea

How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Appealing
Idea

A Very
Appealing
Idea

How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

Scenario #8

You are a student at a small university and you have a part-time job assisting a professor in teaching a lab section of a course. The class you teach is small and mostly females. You are friendly with most of them. Some of them are taking the same courses you are taking. The students often come to your office space to discuss problems they are having in the course. One day a student comes to see you alone and you end up asking her if she would like to go out on a date with you. She tells you no because she is not interested in dating anyone and because she feels it would be inappropriate for her to date her T.A. The next time you see her she is with two other female students. They are coming to your office to ask for help on a specific computer problem. You are typing some materials into your computer and ask them to just wait a minute. As you are typing, you stop and turn to Sherry and say "How do you spell Beautiful?". She starts to spell the word for you and then realizes that you are flirting with her again. She quickly exits the room without her friends.

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Appealing
Idea

A Very
Appealing
Idea

How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

Scenario #9

You are at a basketball game at a local gym with your friend Jeff. You are not playing but just watching the game. There is a girl who walks by the stands where you are sitting. You yell out "Hey, sweetheart, where are you going?". She hurries along ignoring your comment. You see that she has gone to the canteen. When she walks back past you and your friend, you yell out "what's the matter honey don't you want to come over and talk to us?". She looks uncomfortable and doesn't seem to appreciate your comments. Later on, there is a break in the game and you see that she is going to the canteen again. As she walks by you whistle and yell out "come on over here honey, you're breaking my heart".

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them.

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
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How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never Seldom Occasionally Sometimes Often

Scenario #10

You are a door to door salesman selling vacuum cleaners. You often demonstrate your product for women during the day when their husbands are not home (hoping to make an easier sale).

One day you are demonstrating your vacuum cleaners for a woman who you notice is not wearing a wedding ring although she obviously has children since there are toys in the livingroom of the house. You tell her that you notice she is not wearing a ring and she says that she is not married but that she does not feel that is any of your business. You apologize. But as you finish the demonstration and are ready to leave you pass her your card with your home phone number written on the back, and a note inviting her to call if she is lonely. She hands the card back to you telling you to get out of her house, she is not interested. You say that you are sorry but you couldn't stand to think that a woman as sexy as her would spend her nights at home alone.

Assuming that no negative consequences will result for you, how likely are you to make unwanted comments similar to the ones above?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

How likely would other men of your age and background be to say something similar to this, assuming they would receive no negative consequences?

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all likely				Very likely

Whether or not you would make these kinds of comments, do you find the idea of saying them:

A Very Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Unappealing Idea	A Somewhat Appealing Idea	A Very Appealing Idea
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

How appealing do you think other men of your age and background would find the idea of saying something similar to this?

A Very
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Unappealing
Idea

A Somewhat
Appealing
Idea

A Very
Appealing
Idea

How often have you made unwanted comments similar to those described in the above scenario?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have made similar comments?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

Have you ever thought about making comments such as those above, even though you may not have said them?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

How often do you think other men of your age and background have thought about making similar comments?

Never

Seldom

Occasionally

Sometimes

Often

Appendix F

ASA Scale Items

1 & 2 People frequently think about different activities even if they never do them. For each kind of activity listed, please indicate whether or not you have ever thought of trying that activity.

		Have thought of it	Have never thought of it
a.	Necking (deep kissing)	_____	_____
b.	Petting	_____	_____
c.	Oral Sex	_____	_____
d.	Heterosexual intercourse	_____	_____
e.	Anal intercourse	_____	_____
f.	Male homosexual acts	_____	_____
g.	Group sex	_____	_____
h.	Bondage (e.g., tying up self or sex partner)	_____	_____
i.	Whipping, spanking	_____	_____
j.	Rape	_____	_____
k.	Forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do	_____	_____
l.	Transvestitism (wearing clothes of opposite sex)	_____	_____
m.	Pedophilia (sex with a child)	_____	_____

3 & 4. Whether or not you had ever thought of it, do you find the idea

		Very Unattractive	Somewhat Unattractive	Somewhat Attractive	Very Attractive
a.	Necking (deep kissing)				
b.	Petting				
c.	Oral Sex				
d.	Heterosexual intercourse				
e.	Anal intercourse				
f.	Male homosexual acts				
g.	Group sex				
h.	Bondage (e.g., tying up self or sex partner)				
i.	Whipping, spanking				
j.	Rape				
k.	Forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do				
l.	Transvestitism (wearing clothes of opposite sex)				
m.	Pedophilia (sex with a child)				

5 & 6. What percentage of *males* do you think would find the following activities sexually arousing?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 = 0% | 6 = 41% to 50% |
| 2 = 1% to 10% | 7 = 51% to 60% |
| 3 = 11% to 20% | 8 = 61% to 70% |
| 4 = 21% to 30% | 9 = 71% to 80% |
| 5 = 31% to 40% | 10 = 81% to 90% |
| | 11 = 91% to 100% |

a.	Necking (deep kissing)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
b.	Petting	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
c.	Oral Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
d.	Heterosexual intercourse	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
e.	Anal intercourse	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
f.	Male homosexual acts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
g.	Group sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
h.	Bondage (e.g., tying up self or sex partner)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
i.	Whipping, spanking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
j.	Rape	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
k.	Forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
l.	Transvestitism (wearing clothes of opposite sex)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
m.	Pedophilia (sex with a child)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

7, 8. What percentage of *females* do you think would find the following activities sexually
& 9. arousing?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 = 0% | 6 = 41% to 50% |
| 2 = 1% to 10% | 7 = 51% to 60% |
| 3 = 11% to 20% | 8 = 61% to 70% |
| 4 = 21% to 30% | 9 = 71% to 80% |
| 5 = 31% to 40% | 10 = 81% to 90% |
| | 11 = 91% to 100% |

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| a. | Necking (deep kissing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| b. | Petting | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| c. | Oral Sex | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| d. | Heterosexual intercourse | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| e. | Anal intercourse | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| f. | Male homosexual acts | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| g. | Group sex | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| h. | Bondage (e.g., tying up self or
sex partner) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| i. | Whipping, spanking | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| j. | Rape | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| k. | Being forced to do something
sexual they didn't want to do | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | and | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Forcing a male to do something
sexual he didn't want to do | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| l. | Transvestitism (wearing clothes
of opposite sex) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| m. | Pedophilia (sex with a child) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

- 19.11 How sexually arousing do you think *you would find* the following sexual activities if you
2.12 engaged in them (even if you have never engaged in them)?

		Sexually Arousing	Not Sexually Arousing
a	Necking (deep kissing)	_____	_____
b	Petting	_____	_____
c	Oral Sex	_____	_____
d	Heterosexual intercourse	_____	_____
e	Anal intercourse	_____	_____
f	Male homosexual acts	_____	_____
g	Group sex	_____	_____
h	Bondage (e.g., tying up self or sex partner)	_____	_____
i	Whipping, spanking	_____	_____
j	Rape	_____	_____
k	Forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do	_____	_____
l	Transvestitism (wearing clothes of opposite sex)	_____	_____
m	Pedophilia (sex with a child)	_____	_____
n	Being forced to do something sexual you didn't want to	_____	_____

- 13 & If you could be assured that no one would know and that you could in no way be
14. punished for engaging in the following acts, how likely, if at all, would you be to commit
such acts?

		Not at all likely				Very likely
e.	Anal intercourse	1	2	3	4	5
f.	Male homosexual acts	1	2	3	4	5
g.	Group sex	1	2	3	4	5
h.	Bondage (e.g., tying up self or sex partner)	1	2	3	4	5
i.	Whipping, spanking	1	2	3	4	5
j.	Rape	1	2	3	4	5
k.	Forcing a female to do something sexual she didn't want to do	1	2	3	4	5
l.	Transvestitism (wearing clothes of opposite sex)	1	2	3	4	5
m.	Pedophilia (sex with a child)	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix G

Conviction Items

1. Have you ever been convicted of a sexual offense?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

2. Please describe each victim and the type of offense committed, **for which you were convicted only**, by circling the victim's gender, age and the type of offense.

Victim #1

Was the victim:

- a. an adult female (16+)
- b. an adolescent female (12-15)
- c. a prepubescent female (0-11)
- d. an adult male (16+)

- e. an adolescent male (12-15)
- f. a prepubescent male (0-11)

Did the offense involve:

- a. unwanted sexual touching
- b. unwanted sexual activity
(no intercourse)
- c. unwanted sexual intercourse
(vaginal)
- d. unwanted sexual intercourse (anal)
- e. forced sexual activity
(use of a weapon)

Victim #2

Was the victim:

- a. an adult female (16+)
- b. an adolescent female (12-15)
- c. a prepubescent female (0-11)
- d. an adult male (16+)

- e. an adolescent male (12-15)
- f. a prepubescent male (0-11)

Did the offense involve:

- a. unwanted sexual touching
- b. unwanted sexual activity
(no intercourse)
- c. unwanted sexual intercourse
(vaginal)
- d. unwanted sexual intercourse (anal)
- e. forced sexual activity
(use of a weapon)

Victim #3

Was the victim:

- a. an adult female (16+)
- b. an adolescent female (12-15)
- c. a prepubescent female (0-11)
- d. an adult male (16+)
- e. an adolescent male (12-15)
- f. a prepubescent male (0-11)

Did the offense involve:

- a. unwanted sexual touching
- b. unwanted sexual activity
(no intercourse)
- c. unwanted sexual intercourse
(vaginal)
- d. unwanted sexual intercourse (anal)
- e. forced sexual activity
(use of a weapon)

Victim #4

Was the victim:

- a. an adult female (16+)
- b. an adolescent female (12-15)
- c. a prepubescent female (0-11)
- d. an adult male (16+)
- e. an adolescent male (12-15)
- f. a prepubescent male (0-11)

Did the offense involve:

- a. unwanted sexual touching
- b. unwanted sexual activity
(no intercourse)
- c. unwanted sexual intercourse
(vaginal)
- d. unwanted sexual intercourse (anal)
- e. forced sexual activity
(use of a weapon)

Victim #5

Was the victim:

- a. an adult female (16+)
- b. an adolescent female (12-15)
- c. a prepubescent female (0-11)
- d. an adult male (16+)
- e. an adolescent male (12-15)
- f. a prepubescent male (0-11)

Did the offense involve:

- a. unwanted sexual touching
- b. unwanted sexual activity
(no intercourse)
- c. unwanted sexual intercourse
(vaginal)
- d. unwanted sexual intercourse (anal)
- e. forced sexual activity
(use of a weapon)

Appendix H

Self-Report Behavioral Index

Please indicate the frequency in which you have engaged in the following behaviors (you being the perpetrator of the action):

1. **Forced Sexual Activity (No Intercourse)**

1. ☐ Never
2. ☐ Once or Twice
3. ☐ Three to Five Times
4. ☐ Six to Ten Times
5. ☐ Eleven to Thirty Times
6. ☐ Thirty One to One Hundred Times
7. ☐ Over One Hundred Times
8. ☐ Cannot answer this question honestly

2. **Forced Sexual Activity (Including Intercourse)**

1. ☐ Never
2. ☐ Once or Twice
3. ☐ Three to Five Times
4. ☐ Six to Ten Times
5. ☐ Eleven to Thirty Times
6. ☐ Thirty One to One Hundred Times
7. ☐ Over One Hundred Times
8. ☐ Cannot answer this question honestly

3. Forced Sexual Activity (Using Excessive Physical Force)

1. _____ Never
2. _____ Once or Twice
3. _____ Three to Five Times
4. _____ Six to Ten Times
5. _____ Eleven to Thirty Times
6. _____ Thirty One to One Hundred Times
7. _____ Over One Hundred Times
8. _____ Cannot answer this question honestly

4. Pressure for Sexual Favors

1. _____ Never
2. _____ Once or Twice
3. _____ Three to Five Times
4. _____ Six to Ten Times
5. _____ Eleven to Thirty Times
6. _____ Thirty One to One Hundred Times
7. _____ Over One Hundred Times
8. _____ Cannot answer this question honestly

5. Making Unwanted Flirtatious Sexual Comments

1. _____ Never
2. _____ Once or Twice
3. _____ Three to Five Times
4. _____ Six to Ten Times
5. _____ Eleven to Thirty Times
6. _____ Thirty One to One Hundred Times
7. _____ Over One Hundred Times
8. _____ Cannot answer this question honestly

6. Making Unwanted Offensive Sexual Comments

1. ☐ Never
2. ☐ Once or Twice
3. ☐ Three to Five Times
4. ☐ Six to Ten Times
5. ☐ Eleven to Thirty Times
6. ☐ Thirty One to One Hundred Times
7. ☐ Over One Hundred Times
8. ☐ Cannot answer this question honestly

Please indicate the frequency in which you have the following things have happened to you either as an adult or as a child (the perpetrator of the action being someone else):

1. Forced Sexual Activity (No Intercourse)

1. ☐ Never
2. ☐ Once or Twice
3. ☐ Three to Five Times
4. ☐ Six to Ten Times
5. ☐ Eleven to Thirty Times
6. ☐ Thirty One to One Hundred Times
7. ☐ Over One Hundred Times
8. ☐ Cannot answer this question honestly

If yes, was the perpetrator male or female or both (if more than one perpetrator)?

Please circle: MALE FEMALE BOTH

2. Forced Sexual Activity (Including Intercourse)

1. _____ Never
2. _____ Once or Twice
3. _____ Three to Five Times
4. _____ Six to Ten Times
5. _____ Eleven to Thirty Times
6. _____ Thirty One to One Hundred Times
7. _____ Over One Hundred Times
8. _____ Cannot answer this question honestly

If yes, was the perpetrator male or female or both (if more than one perpetrator)?

Please circle: MALE FEMALE BOTH

3. Forced Sexual Activity (Using Excessive Physical Force)

1. _____ Never
2. _____ Once or Twice
3. _____ Three to Five Times
4. _____ Six to Ten Times
5. _____ Eleven to Thirty Times
6. _____ Thirty One to One Hundred Times
7. _____ Over One Hundred Times
8. _____ Cannot answer this question honestly

If yes, was the perpetrator male or female or both (if more than one perpetrator)?

Please circle: MALE FEMALE BOTH

4. Receiving Pressure for Sexual Favors

1. _____ Never
2. _____ Once or Twice
3. _____ Three to Five Times
4. _____ Six to Ten Times
5. _____ Eleven to Thirty Times
6. _____ Thirty One to One Hundred Times
7. _____ Over One Hundred Times
8. _____ Cannot answer this question honestly

If yes, was the perpetrator male or female or both (if more than one perpetrator)?

Please circle: MALE FEMALE BOTH

5. Receiving Unwanted Flirtatious Sexual Comments

1. _____ Never
2. _____ Once or Twice
3. _____ Three to Five Times
4. _____ Six to Ten Times
5. _____ Eleven to Thirty Times
6. _____ Thirty One to One Hundred Times
7. _____ Over One Hundred Times
8. _____ Cannot answer this question honestly

If yes, was the perpetrator male or female or both (if more than one perpetrator)?

Please circle: MALE FEMALE BOTH

6. Receiving Unwanted Offensive Sexual Comments

1. _____ Never
2. _____ Once or Twice
3. _____ Three to Five Times
4. _____ Six to Ten Times
5. _____ Eleven to Thirty Times
6. _____ Thirty One to One Hundred Times
7. _____ Over One Hundred Times
8. _____ Cannot answer this question honestly

If yes, was the perpetrator male or female or both (if more than one perpetrator)?

Please circle: MALE FEMALE BOTH

Appendix I

Pornography Items

These questions ask you about your use of sexually explicit or sexually arousing pictures, movies, or books (the most commonly used word for these is "pornography"). It may be difficult for you to answer some of these questions, but please try to answer as best you can.

1. How often do you read or view Playboy, Penthouse, Hustler, or other magazines of this type? (Check one.)
 1. ☐ Several times a week
 2. ☐ Several times a month
 3. ☐ Once a month or so
 4. ☐ One or two times per year
 5. ☐ Never
 6. ☐ Don't know/can't recall

2. How often do you watch sexually explicit ("pornographic") movies or videotapes? (Check one.)
 1. ☐ Several times a week
 2. ☐ Several times a month
 3. ☐ Once a month or so
 4. ☐ One or two times per year
 5. ☐ Never
 6. ☐ Don't know/can't recall

Appendix J

Marlowe-Crowne

This is not a test as there are no "right" or "wrong" answers. Listed below are a number of statements concerning attitudes and traits. Read each item and decide whether the statement is true or false as it pertains to you personally.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 1. | Before voting I thoroughly investigate the qualifications of all the candidates. | T | F |
| 2. | I never hesitate to go out of my way to help someone in trouble. | T | F |
| 3. | It is sometimes hard for me to go on with my work if I am not encouraged. | T | F |
| 4. | I have never intensely disliked anyone. | T | F |
| 5. | On occasion I have had doubts about my ability to succeed in life. | T | F |
| 6. | I sometimes feel resentful when I don't get my way. | T | F |
| 7. | I am always careful about my manner of dress. | T | F |
| 8. | My table manners at home are as good as when I eat out in a restaurant. | T | F |
| 9. | If I could get into a movie without paying and be sure I was not seen I would probably do it. | T | F |
| 10. | On a few occasions, I have given up doing something because I thought too little of my ability. | T | F |
| 11. | I like to gossip at times. | T | F |

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 12. | There have been times when I felt like rebelling against people in authority even though I knew they were right. | T | F |
| 13. | No matter who I'm talking to, I'm always a good listener. | T | F |
| 14. | I can remember "playing sick" to get out of something. | T | F |
| 15. | There have been occasions when I took advantage of someone. | T | F |
| 16. | I'm always willing to admit it when I make a mistake. | T | F |
| 17. | I always try to practice what I preach. | T | F |
| 18. | I don't find it particularly difficult to get along with loud mouthed, obnoxious people. | T | F |
| 19. | I sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget. | T | F |
| 20. | When I don't know something I don't at all mind admitting it. | T | F |
| 21. | I am always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable. | T | F |
| 22. | At times I have really insisted on having things my own way. | T | F |
| 23. | There have been occasions when I felt like smashing things. | T | F |
| 24. | I would never think of letting someone else be punished for my wrongdoings. | T | F |
| 25. | I never resent being asked to return a favor. | T | F |
| 26. | I have never been irked when people expressed ideas very different from my own. | T | F |
| 27. | I never make a long trip without checking the safety of my car. | T | F |

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 28. | There have been times when I was quite jealous of the good fortune of others. | T | F |
| 29. | I have almost never felt the urge to tell someone off. | T | F |
| 30. | I am sometimes irritated by people who ask favors of me. | T | F |
| 31. | I have never felt that I was punished without cause. | T | F |
| 32. | I sometimes think when people have a misfortune they only got what they deserved. | T | F |
| 33. | I have never deliberately said something that hurt someone's feelings. | T | F |

Appendix K

FNE

For the following statements, please answer each in terms of whether it is true or false for you.
Circle T for true or F for false.

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|---|
| T | F | 1. | I rarely worry about seeming foolish to others. |
| T | F | 2. | I worry about what people will think of me even when I know it doesn't make any difference. |
| T | F | 3. | I become tense and jittery if I know someone is sizing me up. |
| T | F | 4. | I am unconcerned even if I know people are forming an unfavorable impression of me. |
| T | F | 5. | I feel very upset when I commit some social error. |
| T | F | 6. | The opinions that important people have of me cause me little concern. |
| T | F | 7. | I am often afraid that I may look ridiculous or make a fool of myself. |
| T | F | 8. | I react very little when other people disapprove of me. |
| T | F | 9. | I am frequently afraid of other people noticing my shortcomings. |
| T | F | 10. | The disapproval of others would have little effect on me. |
| T | F | 11. | If someone is evaluating me I tend to expect the worst. |
| T | F | 12. | I rarely worry about what kind of impression I am making on someone. |
| T | F | 13. | I am afraid that others will not approve of me. |
| T | F | 14. | I am afraid that people will find fault with me. |

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|--|
| T | F | 15. | Other people's opinions of me do not bother me. |
| T | F | 16. | I am not necessarily upset if I do not please someone. |
| T | F | 17. | When I am talking to someone, I worry about what they may be thinking of me. |
| T | F | 18. | I feel that you can't help making social errors sometimes, so why worry about it. |
| T | F | 19. | I am usually worried about what kind of impression I make. |
| T | F | 20. | I worry a lot about what my superiors think of me. |
| T | F | 21. | If I know someone is judging me, it has little effect on me. |
| T | F | 22. | I worry that other think I am not worthwhile. |
| T | F | 23. | I worry very little about what others may think of me. |
| T | F | 24. | Sometimes I think I am too concerned with what other people think of me. |
| T | F | 25. | I often worry that I will say or do the wrong things. |
| T | F | 26. | I am often indifferent to the opinions others have of me. |
| T | F | 27. | I am usually confident that others will have a favorable impression of me. |
| T | F | 28. | I often worry that people who are important to me won't think very much of me. |
| T | F | 29. | I brood about the opinions my friends have about me. |
| T | F | 30. | I become tense and jittery if I know I am being judged by my superiors. |
| T | F | 31. | I become tense and jittery if I get stopped by the police for a traffic violation. |

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|---|
| T | F | 32. | If I were arrested for anything, I would be very embarrassed. |
| T | F | 33. | If I had to go to jail, it would be the same as death. |
| T | F | 34. | It would be very embarrassing if someone caught me in a lie. |
| T | F | 35. | If I had to testify in court for anyone, it would make me very nervous. |
| T | F | 36. | I wouldn't worry what other people think if I got arrested. |
| T | F | 37. | I never feel anxious or tense when I deal with the police for any reason. |
| T | F | 38. | If I do something wrong and get caught, it doesn't embarrass me as much as it inconveniences me for awhile. |
| T | F | 39. | I never worry about being caught for my wrongdoings, as small or big as they may be. |
| T | F | 40. | I take my chances, and if I get caught then that's the price you have to pay. |

Appendix L

Sexual Experiences Survey

Have you ever:

1. Had sexual intercourse with a woman when you both wanted to?
☐ yes
☐ no
☐ cannot answer this question honestly

2. Had a woman misinterpret the level of sexual intimacy you wanted?
☐ yes
☐ no
☐ cannot answer this question honestly

3. Been in a situation where you became so sexually aroused that you could not stop yourself even though the woman didn't want to?
☐ yes
☐ no
☐ cannot answer this question honestly

4. Had sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't really want to because you threatened to end your relationship otherwise?
☐ yes
☐ no
☐ cannot answer this question honestly

5. Had sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't really want to because she felt pressured by your continual arguments?
☐ yes
☐ no
☐ cannot answer this question honestly

6. Obtained sexual intercourse by saying things you really didn't mean?
- ☐ yes
- ☐ no
- ☐ cannot answer this question honestly
7. Been in a situation where you used some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) to try to make a woman engage in kissing or petting when she didn't want to?
- ☐ yes
- ☐ no
- ☐ cannot answer this question honestly
8. Been in a situation where you tried to get sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to by threatening to use physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) if she didn't cooperate, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur?
- ☐ yes
- ☐ no
- ☐ cannot answer this question honestly
9. Been in a situation where you used some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) to try to get a woman to have sexual intercourse with you when she didn't want to, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur?
- ☐ yes
- ☐ no
- ☐ cannot answer this question honestly
10. Had sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to because you threatened to use physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) if she didn't cooperate?
- ☐ yes
- ☐ no
- ☐ cannot answer this question honestly

11. Had sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to because you used some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc)?

_____ yes
_____ no
_____ cannot answer this question honestly

12. Been in situation where you obtained sexual acts with a woman such as anal or oral intercourse when she didn't want to by using threats or physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.)?

_____ yes
_____ no
_____ cannot answer this question honestly

Appendix M

Debriefing

Thank you for participating in this study. First, we would like to remind you that your participation in this study is anonymous. Not even the researchers will know your individual results as you put your questionnaires in an unmarked envelope.

Secondly, we acknowledge that it is your help which makes this research possible. We would like to take this chance to provide you with a bit of general information about the research we are conducting. This study looks at the relationship between sexual harassment and sexual assault. Several groups of men are participating in this study, including volunteers from the community, undergraduate university students, and men who have been convicted of sexual offenses and are currently serving time in a correctional facility or on probation/parole.

We asked you to complete the questionnaires, in part, so that we could compare the responses of the various groups. We expect that men who have committed sexual offenses against women have engaged more frequently in sexual harassment of women than men who have not committed sexual offenses against women. If this is a correct assumption, there is consequently a major implication for targeting these attitudes and beliefs in the treatment programs which currently exist for sexual offenders. Thus, education and awareness of sexual harassment and the attitudes and beliefs associated with it, may be a primary preventive factor of sexual assault against women.

We think that it makes a difference in your own sexual behavior if you have been harassed or assaulted sexually in the past yourself. If this is the case and you feel you would like to seek help in dealing with the problems that follow being victimized in this way, we encourage you to contact some of the services in the list we have provided you. Also, if you know someone who is having difficulty dealing with similar problems we encourage you to share the resource list with them.

Women do not like being pressured into having sex. When they are forced to have sex, they usually feel very upset for months or sometimes years afterwards. They also do not like to be sexually harassed. In fact, sexual harassment is sometimes defined as unwanted sexual flirtation, unwanted offensive sexual comments, and unwanted pressure to perform sexual acts in exchange for a favor of some sort (this is called sexual exploitation).

Sexual offending is a serious problem and, with your help, we can learn more about what makes people commit sexual crimes and what treatment is helpful to them. We think that sexual harassment is also a serious problem. Not only does it cause a great deal of harm in and of itself but the prevalence and acceptance of sexual harassment also contributes to the continued victimization of women through sexual assault.

Once again, we appreciate your contribution to this study. If you have any further comments or questions, feel free to contact us.

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