

**Classification of Rapists:
Implementation and Validation**

**Final Report
National Institute of Justice
Grant No. 88-IJ-CX-0021
November 1991**

**Research Department
Massachusetts Treatment Center
Bridgewater, MA 02324**

133784

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

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**Classification of Rapists:
Implementation and Validation**

Rape is so widespread that it directly affects between 20% and 33% of women in the United States (Russell & Howell, 1983), inflicting significant psychological as well as physical injury (Burgess & Holmstrom, 1974; Sutherland & Scherl, 1970). The extensiveness and seriousness of this problem demands a concerted, effective societal response. Adequate prevention and intervention programs, however, presuppose substantial knowledge of the causes and determinants of rape, and our present understanding remains insufficient. Thus, there is a need for research programs aimed at clarifying the causes of such assaults, at identifying the constellations of problems that characterize the perpetrators, at designing prevention and intervention strategies, and at enhancing the validity of dispositional decisions for convicted or admitted offenders.

An adequate, empirically validated working model of the taxonomic structure of sexual offenders is critical to all such research programs (Brennan, 1987; Skinner, 1981; 1986). As is true in the investigation of all deviant behavior, understanding the typology of this population is the keystone of theory building and the cornerstone of intervention. It provides a pivotal underpinning and guidance for research and is an essential prerequisite for determining the optimum response of society to such deviance. Whether the goal is making decisions about

treatment, management, or disposition, tracking the developmental roots of a deviant behavioral pattern, or following the life course of a particular pattern, failure to take into account the taxonomic structure of a population can lead to serious practical, methodological, and theoretical errors.

Substantial evidence indicates that sexual aggression is determined by a multiplicity of variables (Prentky & Knight, 1991) and that sexual offenders constitute a markedly heterogeneous group (Knight & Prentky, 1990; Knight, Rosenberg & Schneider, 1985). The prominent role given to taxonomic considerations in clinical theorizing about sexual offenders is a direct consequence of the widespread recognition of their diversity. Unfortunately, the typological systems proposed have remained untested speculative models and empirical investigations of typological issues have been disproportionately infrequent (Earls & Quinsey, 1985; Knight et al., 1985). If applied and theoretical research on rape and its perpetrators is going to progress, important, basic taxonomic questions must be resolved.

Some clinical investigators, working with rapists and responding both to their apparent heterogeneity and to the practical demands to make discrete decisions about these offenders, have described the consistencies they saw and proposed subdivisions of rapists that were intended to increase group homogeneity and thereby inform dispositional decisions (Knight et al., 1985; Prentky, Cohen, & Seghorn, 1985). Although there were some basic similarities in what these clinical theorists identified as groups

(Knight et al., 1985), and the most widely used subgroup-defining dimensions appeared to have considerable discriminatory power (Knight et al., 1985), these systems remained unapplied hypothetical models with little evidence of reliability or validity. Thus, the potential of these systems for enhancing the efficacy of clinical decisions about treatment, management, and disposition remained untested. Such unvalidated typological systems provided little practical guidance to the study of the etiology of sexual aggression and the life course of those who manifest it.

Other investigators were more impressed with the similarity of all rapists and hypothesized that the supposed heterogeneity of rapists was simply random variation at the extreme end of a normal distribution of all males (Brownmiller, 1975; Scully & Marolla, 1985). Clearly, this critical issue of whether the taxonomic differentiation of rapists was a fruitful undertaking could only be resolved empirically. One could rely neither on the clinical intuitions that inspired the typologies, nor on the unsubstantiated conjectures that rejected such systems. The difficulties encountered when depending exclusively on such intuitions and conjectures have been amply demonstrated (Knight & Roff, 1985; Meehl, 1957, 1959; Monahan, 1981).

We addressed this critical typological problem by embarking on a programmatic investigation of the classification of rapists. A powerful methodology for generating and testing typological schemes in deviant populations had been clearly delineated

(Blashfield, 1980; Meehl, 1979; Skinner, 1981, 1986), and a detailed description of how these techniques could be applied to the study of rapists had been provided (Knight et al., 1985). We systematically applied this approach to the study of rapists. Figure 1 (Appendix V) depicts a flow chart of the plan of our research program. A detailed description of how this program was implemented has been presented elsewhere (Knight et al., 1985). As can be seen in the diagram, in our attempts to determine whether reliable and valid typologies could be created for rapists, we applied two basic strategies simultaneously--the rational/deductive and empirical/inductive. These two strategies differ in their points of departure, but their goal is the same, and ultimately they should coalesce. The rational approach begins by positing a typological structure, operationalizing that structure, and placing it at severe risk for disconfirmation. The empirical approach focuses on the acquisition of reliable, unbiased data, and the structuring of groups on the basis of these data through cluster analyses.

In our taxonomic program we have simultaneously applied both rational/deductive and empirical/inductive approaches to generate, test, revise, integrate, and refine taxonomic models for rapists (cf. Knight & Prentky, 1990). This iterative, empirically responsive, integration of strategies has finally yielded a typology for rapists (MTC:R3, cf. Appendix I) that our recent analyses have shown to be reliable, related to temporally stable antecedents, and predictive of criminal outcome.

**Research Program on the Development and Validation
of a Taxonomic System for Classifying Rapists**

One of the major advantages of the programmatic approach we employed is that every emergent taxonomic structure is critically scrutinized and tested empirically. Its viability is determined by its ability to survive disconfirmation. Such an emphasis on empirical validation provides a safeguard against being blinded by theoretical biases and increases sensitivity to the structures apparent in the data. Initially, the program for studying rapists closely paralleled that of the child molesters. As in our investigation of child molesters, we chose a preliminary rationally-derived system that included those types that had been most consistently described in the clinical literature (Cohen, Seghorn, & Calmas, 1969; Knight et al., 1985). This typology proposed four types--the Compensatory, the Impulse, the Displaced-Aggression, and the Sex-Aggression Defusion--that could hypothetically be differentiated on the basis of dichotomous judgments of the presence and absence of two motivations for rape, sex and aggression. The Compensatory and Impulse types were hypothesized to show relatively lower aggression than the other two types, and the Impulse and Displaced-Aggression types were characterized as lower in sexual motivation.

Analyses of the interrater agreement in assigning rapists to four types yielded unsatisfactory results, with the majority of disagreements confined to distinguishing between the Compensatory

and Impulse types. A case by case analysis of these discrepant assignments suggested that a mixed presentation group might constitute a distinct, cohesive type. Attempts to distinguish this hybrid type led us to introduce lifestyle impulsivity into the system as a typological criterion and to reconceptualize the basic organization of the typology. A hierarchical, three-step decision tree structure evolved that required sequentially applied dichotomous discriminations on the meaning of the aggression employed in the offense (instrumental versus expressive; Decision 1 in Figure 2, Appendix V), the nature of the motivation for the sexual assaults (sexual versus either exploitative or angry; Decision 2 in Figure 2, Appendix V), and the relative amount and quality of impulse control in the life history of the offender (high or low lifestyle impulsivity; Decision 3 in Figure 2, Appendix V; also cf. Prentky et al., 1985).

Since the adoption of this revised system in 1980, we have used it to classify 201 rapists, and we have examined the reliability and validity of its types in a series of studies. In general, these studies demonstrated that this revision had adequate, but clearly not optimal reliability, with some judgments, like the differentiation between Compensatory and Exploitative types, showing poor reliability (Prentky et al., 1985). Although the validity analyses yielded some results that supported the explanatory power of aspects of this revised system (Knight & Prentky, 1987; Prentky, Burgess, & Carter, 1986; Prentky & Knight, 1986; Rosenberg, Knight, Prentky, & Lee, 1988), it also revealed

multiple structural and definitional deficiencies at each decision level that had to be rectified. The data clearly indicated that a second revision was needed. We will first describe the problems with this system and then summarize the process that led to an improved revision of its structure.

Problems of the Revised Rapist Typology (MTC:R2)

First Decision. The first decision of the revised system (cf. Figure 2, Appendix V) divided offenders into those who used only the amount of aggression necessary to attain victim compliance (instrumental) and those whose aggression clearly exceeded what was necessary to force compliance (expressive). Although this distinction showed a good degree of interrater reliability ($K = .63$; Prentky et al., 1985), it proved to be too elusive to serve the important role afforded it. In this system it functioned as a preemptive channeler of offenders into supposedly independent groups that were subsequently subdivided on the basis of subgroup-specific criteria. Because it required that a clinical inferences about an internal motivational states be made on the basis of sometimes ambiguous, behavioral data, it failed to attain the high level of reliability necessary for the role it was assigned. In addition, it became apparent in applying the distinction that the assumed simple dichotomization of offenders was not sufficient. For instance, we encountered offenders who did not inflict severe physical damage on their victims, but nonetheless their sexual assaults appeared to be motivated by sadistic or angry fantasies. Moreover, when victims resisted, it

was difficult to determine whether any increased violence was limited to gaining compliance and lacked an expressive component (Prentky et al., 1986).

The more serious problem with the instrumental-expressive distinction was, however, its validity. In a path analytic study of its life-span correlates, the only component that was found related to it was alcohol abuse, which was more frequently found in expressive offenders (Rosenberg et al., 1988). In six separate survival analyses looking at subsequent charges of a particular type of crime, instrumental and expressive offenders were not found to differ in their re-offense rates. Only a subgroup of expressively aggressive offenders, the Sadistic type, showed a significantly more rapid re-offense rate than other types. Because this distinction is not sufficiently reliable to function as a preemptive, primary taxonomic discriminator and does not appear to be related to important developmental antecedents and adult characteristics, its role in any new system had to be reconsidered.

Second Decision. At the second decision level (cf. Figure 2, Appendix V) instrumental offenders were subdivided into Compensatory and Exploitative types by determining whether their sexual assaults were primarily sexually or opportunistically motivated. Likewise, expressive offenders were subdivided into Displaced Anger and Sadistic types by differentiating angry and sadistic motivation. Although some theoretically appropriate discriminations among these second level types were evident (Knight & Prentky, 1987; Rosenberg et al., 1988), significant definition

and discrimination problems plagued these distinctions, and there were some major disconfirmations of the characteristics that have been attributed to the types at this level in the clinical literature (e.g., Knight & Prentky, 1987; Prentky, Knight, & Rosenberg, 1988). We will discuss those difficulties that were most critical for renovating the system.

Social competence, a neglected construct in MTC:R2, emerged in various cluster analyses as a formidable group delimiter that had to be integrated into a new system. It appeared to identify distinguishable subtypes in the Compensatory (Rosenberg & Knight, 1988), the Exploitative (Prentky et al., 1988), and Displaced Anger groups. The importance of this component should not be surprising, given its role as an critical component of treatment programs for sexual offenders (Becker, Abel, Blanchard, Murphy, & Coleman, 1978; Marshall, Earls, Segal, & Darke, 1983; Whitman & Quinsey, 1981), its contribution to the establishment and maintainance of sexual relationships (Skinner & Becker, 1985), and the discriminatory and predictive power it has shown in other areas of psychopathology (Harrow & Westermeyer, 1987; Knight, Roff, Barrnett, & Moss, 1979; Prentky, Lewine, Watt, & Fryer, 1980). It is noteworthy, however, that previous speculations about the social competence levels of various types at this level proved to be wrong (cf. Prentky et al., 1985). In our comparative analyses we found that, contrary to hypothesis, the Compensatory offenders, and not Displaced Anger offenders, showed the highest level of social competence as adults (Knight & Prentky, 1987).

Another deficiency at this level was that the Exploitative type failed to cohere as hypothetically predicted. Offenders assigned to this type splintered into multiple clusters (Rosenberg & Knight, 1988). A separate cluster analysis of Exploitative offenders identified three interpretable subgroups and suggested that social competence and offense impulsivity may be important for isolating more homogeneous subgroups of Exploitative offenders (Prentky et al., 1988). The assignment process itself might have accounted for the heterogeneity of this type. Often offenders were assigned to the Exploitative type by default rather than by any clear match to the hypothesized motivational pattern of this type. These cases simply showed little (or questionable) evidence of expressive motivation (Decision 1) and lacked obvious sexual meaning in their offenses (Decision 2). If a new system were going to address this problem successfully, a set of clearly defined criteria would have to determine whether an offender was assigned to this type, and the default problem would have to be eliminated.

Consistent with its heterogeneity and its tendency to serve at times as a default category, the Exploitative type also had serious reliability problems. Difficulties arose in differentiating it from all other types at this level, but especially from the Compensatory type (Prentky et al., 1985). Thus, the introduction of lifestyle impulsivity, which was intended specifically to solve the problem of discriminating Compensatory and Exploitative types (cf. Knight et al., 1985), had failed to attain its achieved purpose.

Many of the clinical speculations about the characteristics thought to differentiate the Displaced Anger and Sadistic types were not corroborated. Only a higher propensity for acting out impulsively as adults and a faster re-offending rate significantly differentiated Sadistic from Displaced Anger types (Prentky et al., 1988). Part of the poor discrimination was most likely due to the problem of reliably differentiating the two types ($K = .44$; Prentky et al., 1985). One factor that reduced agreement was a previously unspecified type of expressively aggressive offenders, who exhibited neither the exclusively misogynic anger of the Displaced Anger type nor the sex-aggression fusion of the Sadistic type. They seemed indiscriminately angry at everyone and inflicted considerable damage on their victims, but could not be reliably placed in either expressive type. In our cluster analysis of the entire resident population at MTC this type emerged as a cohesive cluster (Cluster 4; Rosenberg & Knight, 1988). It reappeared both in our cluster analyses of all the rapists in the resident and released samples from MTC and again in a cluster analysis of only expressively aggressive rapists. Because this type has good cohesion and its inclusion could possibly help to improve the reliability of classifying expressively aggressive offenders, it had to be considered in any revision of the typology.

Third Decision. The lifestyle impulsivity judgment, which essentially assessed the presence of a pervasive and enduring pattern of poor impulse control and irresponsible behavior, concentrated on preadolescent behaviors indicative of poor impulse

control that developed into varied styles of acting out as adults (cf. Prentky et al., 1985). It was introduced to address the problem of reliably distinguishing Exploitative and Compensatory types (cf. Knight et al., 1985). It was crossed with the four offense styles created by the decisions at the second level, introducing high- and low-impulsivity variants of each (cf., Decision 3 in Figure 2, Appendix V).

This decision evidenced both strengths and weaknesses. Its relation to measures of antisocial behavior and criminality indicated that it tapped a valid construct. The judgment correlated with independently assessed patterns of antisocial acting out in adolescence and adulthood and was related to a greater number of rapes in adulthood (Prentky & Knight, 1986; Rosenberg et al., 1988). Moreover, in a series of analyses examining the proportional probabilities of reoffense in three different crime categories for high- versus low impulsivity offenders, rapists classified as high in lifestyle impulsivity reoffended earlier in all three categories (Prentky, Knight & Lee, 1991). Indeed, in all instances the hazard rate for the high impulsivity group was at least twice as great as the hazard rate for the low impulsivity offenders, and for nonsexual, victimless charges, the hazard rate was almost four times as great.

On the negative side, the judgment suffered from reliability problems, especially among the instrumental offender types (Prentky et al., 1985). In addition, it identified as high in impulsivity too great a proportion of rapists (approximately 75%; Prentky et

al., 1985). Other, more conservative measures, like the DSM-III (American Psychiatric Association, 1980) Axis II Antisocial Personality Disorder and Hare's Checklist for Psychopathy (Hare, 1980), categorized fewer rapists as high in impulsivity (about 41%; Knight, Fleming, Ames, Straus & Prentky, 1989). Most importantly, in cluster analyses this dichotomization did not prove to be an effective group delimiter (Rosenberg & Knight, 1988). Thus, lifestyle impulsivity was capturing meaningful variance, but it was not defined with sufficient stringency and clarity to attain optimal reliability and discrimination.

Additional Problems. As can be seen in Figure 2, Appendix V, the three dichotomous decisions of MTC:R2 yielded eight types. The sequential application of these three decisions in the order depicted also produced the relative positioning of the types that is shown at the bottom of the figure. Ideally, because these decisions supposedly tapped critical discriminating characteristics and were applied in the order of their hypothesized importance, the final positioning of types should reflect their relative similarity on a set of factors designed to capture the important dimensions of the typology (Rosenberg & Knight, 1988). That is, adjacent types should share more commonalities on these dimensions than more distant types. This, unfortunately, was not the case. Juxtaposed types often bore less resemblance to each other on these dimensions than they did to types that were relatively farther away. This additional inelegance of MTC:R2 suggested that the system was not

optimally structured. In creating a new structure, we sought to remedy this problem.

The Process of Revising MTC:R2

As we indicated in the last section, our analyses of interrater discrepancies on MTC:R2, the various validity analyses we carried out on this typology, and the cluster analyses we did on our entire sample of sexual offenders suggested problems in MTC:R2 that had to be addressed, if reliability and utility were to be maximized. Although some of the problems we had identified required only an increased concretization and specification of discriminating criteria, others could be implemented only with some basic structural renovations of the system.

In contrast with the child molester typology, where the analyses of discrepant cases had provided some guidance for generating efficient structural solutions (Knight, 1988), the discrepancy analyses of the rapist typology revealed problems without yielding hints about structural solutions. In retrospect, the reason for this failure appears clear. Discrepancy analyses depend on the agreed cases to provide a core of homogeneity against which the disagreed cases can be compared. The types in MTC:R2 were too heterogeneous to profit from discrepancy analyses for several reasons. First, the system failed to include important discriminators like social competence. Second, its criteria were too loosely defined. Third, two group assignments could be based primarily on the absence of a characteristic, that is, they could be made by default. Such default assignments can reduce the

homogeneity of even the agreed cases in a particular type, and thus, they dilute the analyses based on these agreements. As we indicated earlier the Exploitative type was most seriously affected by default assignments. The Sadistic-Displaced Anger distinction was also vulnerable to this default problem. The presence of obvious expressive aggression without clear evidence for sadism could yield agreement on a Displaced Anger assignment without the case being a good match to the description of the Displaced Anger type.

Although the problems with the old typology were now obvious, we lacked a model whose structure provided some guidance for incorporating the required changes and whose flexibility allowed efficient implementation of such modifications. Initially, we attempted to maintain the balanced monothetic structure of the old system. When either new discriminators or new types were incorporated into this system, however, additional types had to be introduced to retain the basic bifurcated classification structure of the system. Even the attempt to nest progressive splits within certain branches of the hierarchical structure, a solution that was successful in revising the child molester typology, did not work. Although the target problem would improve when an appropriate new dimension or type was introduced, the types added to maintain the balanced structure appeared to have little empirical or clinical reality. It became obvious that in this instance the advantages that a monothetic model provided for simplifying and clarifying class definitions, communicating the system, guiding case

assignment, and testing the validity of the type discriminators were greatly outweighed by the structural burdens it imposed. The complexity of the relations among variables and among types led us to incorporate the more flexible procedures of a polythetic structure in which the overall similarity among members is assessed simultaneously on critical discriminating variables. Thus, each type is defined by a series of specific criteria, rather than by the sequential application of a few hierarchically embedded general discriminations.

Like the prototype approach of natural categorization (e.g., Cantor & Genero, 1986), the polythetic approach focuses on the identification of core types with high internal cohesion and similarity. In contrast to the monothetic approach, it emphasizes a bottom-up rather than a top-down strategy for seeking taxonomic structure (Brennan, 1987). Consequently, it introduced a major change in our perspective and led us to explore whether a better organizational structure could be generated from such a bottom-up strategy. In general, we implemented this bottom-up approach by identifying stable prototypes that emerged repeatedly in varying types of analyses, by assessing the similarities among these stable types on profiles of critical variables, and by generating and testing models that were based on the juxtaposition of similar types.

More specifically, we computed three additional cluster analyses, so that with our previous solution we had four cluster solutions. These all employed Wards' (1963) "minimum-variance"

cluster method, an algorithm that has performed well in Monte Carlo studies that tested its ability to recover known structures (Edelbrock, 1979; Milligan, 1980) and has been successfully applied to another criminal population (Megargee & Bohn, 1979). More importantly, it appeared to yield meaningful clusters in our earlier study of the entire sample of sexual offenders who resided at MTC in 1981, which also included child molesters (cf. Rosenberg & Knight, 1988). The samples in these three additional analyses were: all rapists committed to MTC between 1958 and 1981, a subsample of only rapists judged instrumentally aggressive by the MTC:R2 subtypers, and another subsample of only rapists judged expressively aggressive. We identified those profile types that emerged in more than one of the four cluster solutions we now had. Our assumption here was that those types that had sufficient cohesion to yield clusters in multiple analyses with different subjects warranted closer scrutiny. We discerned the core characteristics of these replicable clusters by studying their cluster profiles, determining what MTC:R2 types were most frequently found in each of these clusters, examining the differences among these clusters on variables that had not been used in the cluster analyses, and re-reading detailed abstracts of the criminal histories and life-span adaptations of exemplary cases of these types.

When we had isolated the stable cluster types that made empirical and clinical sense, we determined which types most closely resembled other types by examining several estimates of

type similarity. First, we carefully analyzed the "dendrogram" structures of the cluster analyses. These hierarchical tree structures graphically depict the similarity levels at which all linkages among individuals and groups occur, visually representing one estimate of type similarity. Second, we compared the cluster profiles of each of the apparently stable types. Because our validity analyses had suggested that some variables might be more important than others for differentiating certain groups, we examined type differences in light of the relative importance of certain variables across types. Third, we compared the target types on variables that had not been used in the cluster analyses, so that we could determine other domains of similarity and difference among the types. By juxtaposing types that evidenced the greatest similarity across these various analyses, we generated an ordering of these types. This yielded a preliminary, testable structural model.

Next, we critically scrutinized this preliminary model and attempted to address a series of problems that originated from two sources. First, several potential difficulties about the relative similarity of certain types and the importance of particular variables in differentiating specific types had arisen during the revision process, but had not been adequately resolved. To address these remaining questions we used the multiple group assignments of subjects and their scores on relevant variables in our data base to identify small samples of subjects who were likely to suggest tentative solutions. Second, we had examined the type assignments

of offenders across MTC:R2 and the various cluster solutions in which they had been involved. Some discrepant classifications across these typologies posed apparent predicaments for the new model. For example, three of our cluster analyses (those involving all currently committed sexual offenders, all rapists ever committed to MTC, and only expressively aggressive rapists) yielded clusters that we had identified as a Pervasively Angry type. However, in examining the two cluster solutions that had a substantial overlap in subjects (the expressively aggressive rapist and the all-rapist solutions), we found that a number of rapists who were assigned to the Pervasively Angry cluster in the analysis of the expressively aggressive rapists migrated to a new, separate cluster in the all-rapist solution. This new split-off cluster differed from the profile of the Pervasively Angry clusters only in their lower level of Life Management. In the all-rapist analysis it was very close in its cluster similarity index to the Overt Sadistic cluster, differing from the Sadists only in its greater impulsivity in sexual assaults. Thus, these data posed the problem of whether this new cluster was a low life management skills, Pervasively Angry cluster or a Sadistic cluster with high Offense Impulsivity. Resolving such a problem was critical to determining the criteria for inclusion in the Pervasively Angry and Overt Sadistic types.

These two sources of problems yielded ten focused questions similar to the example just described. To answer these questions we identified through our data base 60 cases whose scores on

critical variables and assignments in multiple typological solutions indicated they were central to particular questions. Clinicians who had previously been trained to apply MTC:R2 typing criteria then read the clinical files of these selected cases. They were given specific questions to answer about each of the cases they read, but were unaware of how these cases had been typed previously, into what groups these offenders had been clustered, or how their answers to the specific questions would impact on the new system. The answers provided to these questions were then combined with both the individual profiles of these selected offenders and information about all their group classifications and used as the basis for solving the critical problems. The model was then adjusted slightly to reflect these resolutions. Finally, offenders who would hypothetically be core members of the types in the new system were identified as aids in concretizing the criteria for group assignments.

The structure of the new system is depicted in Figure 3, Appendix V. Space limitations prohibit a full explication of this new system, but we will summarize its structure and the types it comprises, illustrate how particular aspects of the generation process contributed to a couple of its prominent structural components, and describe briefly how this revision has incorporated solutions to the problems of MTC:R2 that we enumerated earlier.

The manual containing the complete decision-making criteria and decision-making flow charts is provided in Appendix I. Our initial intent was to make the operational criteria for each type

as tight and as stringent as possible to produce "core" or prototypic cases for each type. Our subsequent analyses, which are focused on in this report, focused on the "misses" and how the criteria should be loosened so as to increase coverage while leaving intact the core profiles that we had obtained. This project revealed the important areas for criteria modification, the results of which should (1) substantially increase coverage, (2) further improve reliability, and (3) streamline the decision-making process, making it more user friendly. The integrity of the structure of the classification model remained intact. Thus, with relatively minor fine-tuning of criteria, we should have an excellent working model that can be subjected to rigorous testing on other samples of offenders.

MTC:R3--The Revised Rapist Typology

As can be seen in Figure 3, Appendix V, MTC:R3 includes nine types. They are arranged in this chart so that each type juxtaposes the types that are most similar to it in profiles on critical variables (unsocial behavior, sexualized aggression, offense impulsivity, and substance abuse). In all instances except the opportunistically motivated types, high and low social competence variants of a type naturally fell out of the various analyses in close proximity, and thus were juxtaposed. Each of the Opportunistic types was closely linked in the dendrogram of the all-rapist cluster analysis with one of the two social competence variants of the Pervasively Angry type that we discussed earlier. Because we found that Life Management (i.e., employment and

interpersonal competence) differences among Pervasively Angry offenders simply reflected how early their anger got them incarcerated, and did not indicate basic typological differences, we amalgamated the high and low social competence variants of this type. Consequently, the High and Low Social Competence Opportunistic types fit best in the model in the locations they currently occupy, because they both juxtapose the Pervasively Angry type they most closely resemble.

The four descriptive summary categories that appear at the top of the system identify some of the more salient features that are shared by groups of adjacent types. These categories describe four motivations for rape--opportunity, pervasive anger, sexual gratification, and vindictiveness. In this system each motivation is distinctively more characteristic of the types subsumed in that category than it is of the types in the other categories. These four differentiating motivational components appear to be related to enduring behavioral patterns that distinguish particular groups of offenders. Because they are discriminating characteristics, each motivational component is represented in the diagnostic criteria that define the types. Their prominence as summary components is not meant to imply, however, that they serve as preliminary distinctions in a series of contingent, hierarchically embedded decisions. Rather, assignment of a case to a type is determined by judging individual offenders on the sets of specific criteria that define each type.

For the Opportunistic types the sexual assault appears to be an impulsive, typically unplanned, predatory act, controlled more by contextual and immediately antecedent factors, than by any obvious protracted or stylized sexual fantasy. The sexual assault for these individuals appears to be simply one among many instances of poor impulse control, as evidenced by their extensive history of unsocialized behavior in multiple domains. In their assaults they show no evidence of gratuitous force or aggression and exhibit little anger except in response to victim resistance. Their behavior suggests that they are seeking immediate sexual gratification and are willing to use whatever force is necessary to achieve their goal. They seem to be indifferent to the welfare and comfort of the victim. When they happen to know their victims, which appears from the preliminary analysis of cases we described earlier to be more common in the High Social Competence type, they use the relationship to gratify their immediate needs, with little concern about how this will affect the woman.

The primary motivation in the assaults of Pervasively Angry offenders appears to be undifferentiated anger. Their aggression is gratuitous and occurs in the absence of victim resistance, but might also be exacerbated by such resistance. They often inflict serious physical injury on their victims up to and including death. Although they sexually assault their female victims, their rage does not appear to be sexualized, and there is no evidence that their assaults are driven by preexisting fantasies. Moreover, their anger is also not limited to women. It is directed toward men with

equal vehemence. An extreme problem controlling aggression is only one area in which this type of offender manifests impulsivity difficulties. From childhood and adolescence through adulthood these rapists' histories are marked with difficulties controlling their impulses in many domains of their adaptation.

The four rapist types whose motivation is characterized as "sexual" have in common the presence of either protracted sexual or sadistic fantasies or preoccupations that motivate their sexual assaults and influence the way in which their offenses are executed. Thus, for all these types some form of enduring sexual preoccupation, however distorted by fusion with aggression, dominance-needs, coercion, and felt-inadequacies, is a cardinal feature of their sexual assaults. As can be seen in Figure 3, within the Sexual types two major subgroups can be distinguished on the basis of the presence or absence of sadistic fantasies or behaviors--the Sadistic and Non-Sadistic groups. The former group comprises Overt and Muted Sadistic types, and the latter group includes High and Low Social Competence types.

Both of the Sadistic types show evidence of poor differentiation between sexual and aggressive drives, and a frequent occurrence of erotic and destructive thoughts and fantasies. For the Overt Sadistic type the aggression is manifested directly in physically damaging behavior in their sexual assaults. For the Muted Sadistic type the aggression is expressed either symbolically or through covert fantasy that is not acted out behaviorally. Thus far in our preliminary analyses of our sample

this overt-muted distinction has correlated highly with social competence, the former type being low and the latter high. Because sadism is such an important construct in sexual aggression, we have decided not to use social competence as a diagnostic criterion to distinguish these types. Rather, we have defined these types solely on the basis of their sexual and aggressive behavior, allowing empirical analyses to corroborate what appear to be strong correlates with associated features. The Overt Sadistic offenders appear to be angry, belligerent rapists, who, except for their sadism and the greater planning of their sexual assaults, look very similar to the Pervasively Angry types. The Muted Sadistic types, except for their sadistic fantasies and their slightly higher lifestyle impulsivity, resemble the High Social Competence, Non-Sadistic types, who are located alongside them in Figure 3.

For the Non-Sadistic Sexual types the sexual fantasies that are associated with their sexual assaults are devoid of the synergistic relation of sex and aggression that characterizes the Sadistic types. Indeed, the two offender types that are subsumed in this group are hypothesized to manifest less interpersonal aggression in both sexual and non-sexual contexts than any of the other rapist types. If confronted with victim resistance, these offenders may flee rather than fight. Their fantasies and assault behaviors are hypothesized to reflect an amalgam of sexual arousal, distorted "male" cognitions about women and sex, and feelings of inadequacy about their sexuality and masculine self-image.

The final motivational grouping, the Vindictive types, manifest a behavioral pattern that suggests that women are a central and exclusive focus of their anger. Their sexual assaults are marked by behaviors that are physically harming and appear to be intended to degrade and humiliate their victims. The rage evident in these assaults runs the gamut from verbal abuse to brutal murder. Yet, unlike the Pervasively Angry types, they show little or no evidence of undifferentiated anger (e.g., instigating fights with or assaulting men). Although there is a sexual component in their assaults, there is no evidence that their aggression is eroticized, as it is for the Sadistic types, and no evidence that they are preoccupied with sadistic fantasies. Moreover, like the Non-Sadistic Sexual types, they differ from both the Pervasively Angry and Overt Sadistic types in their relatively lower level of lifestyle impulsivity.

MTC:R3--The Generation of Prominent Structural Features

The current rapist typology is the product of a complex interplay of deductive and inductive strategies of typology construction. Theoretical notions infused and guided to a greater or lesser extent the implementation of both strategies and were obviously influential in our attempts to integrate the results of both strategies. The cornerstone of the program has been, however, its responsiveness to empirical feedback. In the case of the rapist typology, the data indicated the significant structural and definitional problems of the earlier rapist systems. Moreover, when our attempts to generate top-down solutions to these problems

failed, more data-driven inductive manipulations suggested a taxonomic structure that allowed efficient solutions to the difficulties of the previous system. A brief summary of some of the results of our empirical analyses illustrates how some critical anchors of the present system evolved.

As we indicated earlier, a major source for developing the new taxonomic structure was the dendrogram depictions of our cluster analyses. For instance, these analyses clearly showed the close similarity between the Non-Sadistic Sexual and Vindictive types (cf. Types 6 to 9 in Figure 3, Appendix V). Indeed, in the all-rapist cluster analysis the Low Social Competence variants of these two groups were not distinguished. Their cluster profiles differed only in the amount of aggression in their assaults. Both of these types are low substance abusing, low lifestyle impulsivity, socially isolated, inadequate males. The Sexual type appears to be preoccupied with sexual difficulties and his rapes are hypothesized to constitute a distorted attempt to establish the sexual relationship he desires, but is unable to attain. The Low Social Competence Vindictive type apparently responds to similar circumstances by becoming angry and punitive toward women and expressing his rage in his sexual assault.

The dendrograms and profile analyses also showed the close proximity of the Pervasively Angry and Overt Sadistic types to each other and the greater similarity of these two types to the Opportunistic than to the Vindictive types. Thus, the high lifestyle impulsivity, high unsocialized aggression, more

antisocial types (Types 1 to 4 in Figure 3) naturally fell together, and those lacking these features (Types 6 to 9 in Figure 3) also clustered together. The Muted Sadistic type, which had the highest variance of all types on unsocial aggression, fell in between the Sadistic and the High Social Competence Non-Sadistic types, sharing features of each.

These empirical anchors indicate how the structure of the MTC:R3 emerged. Integrating these and other results yielded a similarity-based ordering of replicable types. The types within this ordered set could then easily be grouped into the motivational groups depicted in Figure 3. It is noteworthy that although this system was generated from a bottom-up structuring of similar types, a hierarchical organization of types in terms of motivational components naturally emerged. The structure is not only data-driven, but it also makes theoretical sense. Moreover, it incorporates, albeit in a somewhat transformed and more narrowly defined state, versions of the types frequently observed and described by clinicians. Finally, the structure suggests multiple, theoretically meaningful ways of collapsing types for validity analyses (e.g., by motivational groupings, by social competence level, by lifestyle impulsivity [Types 1 to 4 vs. 6 to 9 in Figure 3], etc.).

MTC:R3--Solving the Problems of MTC:R2

The structure of the revised typology not only corrected the inelegance of the relative positioning of the types in MTC:R2, it also provided a flexible framework that either solved or could

efficiently accept solutions to the major difficulties we had identified in our analyses of MTC:R2. Consequently, this new system addresses all the major difficulties of its predecessor. First, the instrumental-expressive aggression distinction is no longer a preemptory, preliminary discriminator. It has been more precisely and concretely operationalized and has been assigned the more appropriate function of serving as one among many specific diagnostic criteria for individual types. Second, social competence has been afforded a major role as a typological definer in accord with the results of our cluster analyses. It has been operationalized with concrete criteria that were generated on a sample of rapists. Third, the heterogeneous Exploitative types have been replaced by two more tightly defined Opportunistic types. Assignment to these two new types can not occur by default, as frequently was the case with the Exploitative types. Rather, the offender must now reach a set of clearly defined, behavioral criteria to be classified Opportunistic. Fourth, the problems of reliably differentiating Displaced Anger from Sadistic types have been addressed by three changes: (a) we introduced two new types (the Pervasively Angry and the Muted Sadistic) to accommodate expressively aggressive offenders who did not match the characteristics of either the Displaced Anger or Sadistic, and thus created assignment inconsistencies; (b) we more clearly delineated the criteria for sadism; and (c) we replaced the Displaced Anger types with more tightly and narrowly defined Vindictive types, that include only offenders with low lifestyle impulsivity and no longer

require the inherently problematic diagnostic criterion of "displacement." Fifth, lifestyle impulsivity has been divided into adolescent and adult components, more stringently defined by concrete behaviors, and is now applied only to differentiating specific types.

Thus, the major problems that we encountered in our discrepancy and validity analyses of MTC:R2 have been solved without proliferating empty types or creating an unwieldy system. The polythetic format of the present system has provided a more flexible structure that permits greater specificity and individualization of criteria. Consequently, the criteria for case assignment in the revised system are far better anchored than those of its predecessor, and thus this typology should yield higher reliability. In addition, the introduction of the High Social Competence variants of the Opportunistic, Muted Sadistic, and Non-Sadistic Sexual types may provide a practical and theoretical bridge for applying the system to non-institutionalized rapist samples.

Methododology for Current Investigation

Data Acquisition and Coding

The mission of this grant has been to apply the latest version of our typological system for rapists (MTC:R3) to a large sample of offenders currently or previously incarcerated at MTC and to assess the system's reliability, and concurrent and predictive validity. We have completed all the major data acquisition and coding tasks of this grant. In addition, we have completed a

sufficient portion of the extensive data-analytic tasks to provide a balanced assessment of the system's utility as well as a solid base for future research on rapists.

We have classified into MTC:R3 types the 201 rapists who were committed to MTC between 1958 and 1981, and who had been used in generating the criteria for MTC:R3 (cf. Table 1, Appendix II for descriptive characteristics of the sample). This entire sample already had their clinical and criminal files coded and entered into our database. Of these, 107 are currently in residence and 94 have been released for varying periods and have been followed up through five record sources. We have also classified both 59 rapists who have been committed since 1981, and a matched sample of 100 rapists, who had been evaluated at MTC between 1958 and 1981, but not committed. Neither of these samples had been involved in the development of the criteria for the typology. We have coded the clinical files of the former group and added these to our database. The files of the latter group were already in our database, and we had follow-up data on all these offenders. As an additional generalization sample, we classified 44 rapists from a maximum security prison at Oak Ridge Mental Health Centre whose clinical files had already been coded. Finally, we administered the MTC Inventory, a 403 item self-report test, which assesses the major components of the typology, to 127 sexual offenders at MTC. After a six month interval, we readministered this inventory to a subsample of 35 offenders.

Data Analysis

We have made substantial progress in analyzing the components of our vast data base that are relevant to the validation of MTC:R3. The relative limitations of space in a final report precludes a full explication of these analyses (as it is, this report includes more than 350 figures). Consequently, we will present an illustrative summary of the various kinds of analyses we have been doing, and we will summarize the major conclusions reached to date about the system. After summarizing the reliability, and concurrent and predictive validity analyses of MTC:R3, we will also summarize and update the reliability and validity analyses thus far completed on the MTC Inventory.

Results

Interrater Reliability of MTC:R3 Classification

The interrater reliabilities of the MTC:R3 type assignments and of the scales used in classification are already quite acceptable, even though we plan to tighten them further. The interrater reliability kappa for the primary subtype judgment was .65, which by Cicchetti and Sparrow's (1981) criteria for assessing kappa levels is good. Reliabilities for the component scales that were used in arriving at subtypes are presented in Table 1, Appendix II. The reliability coefficients represent the preconsensus correlations between the two independent raters. The "consensus reliabilities" represent the reliabilities of the consensus judgments, which we use in all our validity analyses. The latter gets the extra reliability boost of the doubling of

raters (Roff, 1981). With the exception of Pervasive Anger and Offense Planning Scales, all the interrater reliabilities are very respectable, and even the consensed versions of these two scales are quite usable for our validity analyses.

Discrepancy Analyses

The large number of rapists in our sample enabled us to statistically analyze the cases on which there were classification discrepancies. When two raters disagreed on a subtype assignment, we compared on critical variables the discrepant cases with those cases on which both raters agreed. The full set of discrepancy analyses are presented in Figures 1-144 (Appendix III). For each of nine subtype discrepancies, there are sixteen figures that examine different composites of variables.

Detailed discussion of each of these sets of discrepancy analyses would require too much space for the present report. We have chosen instead to illustrate this analytic strategy and the kinds of information that it yields using the 2-7 discrepancy (Figures 49-64). These sixteen figures depict various comparisons made between the 2-7 discrepancy cases and the two corresponding agreement groups (2-2 & 7-7) to explore the nature of rater disagreements. The approach, very simply, was to compare the cases that were rated as "2" by one rater and "7" by another rater with those cases that both raters agreed were "2's" or "7's". This provided feedback both about the variables that might be creating classification difficulties between specific types and about the possible characteristics of mixed types.

All figures show comparisons between the group that includes cases in which one rater categorized the offender as a Type 2 and the second rater categorized the offender as a Type 7 (DISCR3 27), and the two groups that comprised offenders on whose Type 2 (DISCR3 22) or Type 7 ((DISCR3 77) assignment raters independently agreed. The seven cases in the 2-7 discrepancy group are always represented by an open circle, dashed line. The 22 cases in the Type 2 agreement group are represented by an open square, solid line; and the 22 cases in the Type 7 agreement group are represented by a darkened square, solid line.

Figure 49, which presents the mean ratings of the various components that raters used to determine a MTC:R3 assignment, indicates that the discrepancy cases were like the Type 2s in their high Juvenile Unsocialized Behavior, but closer to the Type 7s in their Adult Unsocialized Behavior and Primary Sexualization. Because in an earlier, preliminary analysis of the MTC:R3 criteria, we had realized that there were a substantial number of "sexualized" Type 2 and had adjusted the criteria accordingly, the major reasons for rater disagreements in the present analysis centered on either the discrepant cases' excessively high Juvenile Unsocialized Behavior for a Type 7 assignment or possibly their Adult Unsocialized Behavior which was too low for a Type 2 assignment. Comparisons presented in Figures 50, 51, and 55 suggest that on related constructs, the discrepancy cases appear to be more like the Type 2s than Type 7s. Figures 53 and 54 itemize the Juvenile and Adult Unsocialized Behavior scales.

Figures 57 through 62 present the scores of these groups on the Likert scales derived from the MTC Inventory. Unfortunately, because only one discrepant case took the Inventory, these data are only suggestive and must be interpreted cautiously. It is noteworthy and reassuring, however, that despite the problem of having only a single case discrepancy respondent, this offender's responses to the Inventory corroborated the patterns presented in the archival data. The follow-up data presented in Figures 330-349 are also compromised by the small number of discrepancy cases that were released.

In general these discrepancy analyses suggest that the major problem in making a differential diagnosis between Type 2 and Type 7 offenders whose Adult Unsocialized Behavior was apparently too low for Type 2 assignment, but who otherwise appeared in the analysis of other critical variables to be sufficiently like Type 2 cases to warrant that assignment. It is possible that the discrepancy group's high level of early offending might have been sufficient to have led to early incarceration. Consequently, their time on-street was limited and with it their opportunity for Adult Unsocialized Behavior. Adjustments to the Type 2 criteria in the Adult Unsocialized Behavior will allow these discrepant cases to be assigned to Type 2 and solve this problem.

This example of one set of discrepancy analyses is characteristic of the other sets we completed. The other analyses like this one revealed no evidence of new, previously hidden groups, but suggested rather that the discrepant cases fit more

closely with one of the two already existing types. Moreover, like the 2-7 discrepancy analyses, the other analyses suggested specific modifications of criteria that would resolve the discrepancy problems. Other suggested modifications included: not counting weapon owning and conduct disorders among the Adult Unsocialized Behavior criteria used to exclude offenders from a Type 6 classification, reducing the Expressive Aggressive R3 scale to three components (victim injury, response to resistance, and offense acts) for assigning cases to Expressive Aggressive Types (Types 3, 4, 8, and 9), and deemphasizing the "planning" of the offense as a type delimiter. These changes simply facilitate the assignment of cases to their most appropriate groups. The most important finding of these analyses is the support they provide for the infrastructure of MTC:R3.

Prototype Comparisons: Pure (Obtained) vs. Guessed (Estimated) Type

In the grant proposal that we submitted to the National Institute of Justice, in which we first proposed to validate the then untried MTC:R3 typology criteria, we presented a priori point estimates of the profiles of the system's proposed nine types on a set of five factor scales. These points were generated by using a convergence of several rationally and empirically (i.e., cluster analytically) derived systems to select hypothetical prototypic cases of the proposed types. Profiles were then generated on the basis of these selected cases and the theoretical model derived from our preliminary analyses. One severe test of the success of the MTC:R3 typological criteria is the assessment how close the

actual profiles of the nine types are to these a priori hypothetical profiles.

The comparisons of the obtained mean profiles (solid lines with an open square) with the original estimated profiles (dashed lines with open circles) are presented in the nine figures (#145-#153) in Appendix III. Excellent fits were obtained for Types 2, 6, and 7. Reasonably good correspondence was achieved for Types 1, 3, 5, 8, and 9. For only one type, Type 4-Sadistic (cf. Appendix III, Figure 148), was the fit only fair. The variable on which we were consistently least accurate was Substance Abuse. For instance, we had an a priori hypothesis that alcohol would play a particularly important role in Type 9. As can be seen in Figure 153, Substance Abuse was not as high as we had hypothesized. In general, the close congruence between our predicted to obtained point estimates lend strong support to the concurrent validity of the system.

Comparison of the Pure and "Nearest" Types

We created tight, narrowly defined criteria for the subtypes to use in assigning offenders to types. We implemented an exclusionary strategy that narrowly defined types and excluded offenders who did not fit closely into core definitions. When an offender did not fit any particular type, he was designated an "NT" (not typable), but the rater also indicated what type he was closest to and what particular criterion he had failed to achieve. This typing strategy allowed us to analyze empirically whether the MTC:R3 criteria for a particular type should be loosened to permit

the NT cases to be included. By comparing on critical variables these "Guess" types to the offenders who met all the criteria for a particular type ("Pure" types), we could empirically determine whether the outliers were sufficiently like the core types to warrant inclusion in the type. Thus, by empirically comparing outliers to type cores we could determine whether the criteria for a type should be loosened.

An example of this type of analysis is presented in the nine figures in Appendix III (#154 - #162), which depict comparisons on the five factor scores that were used in our original cluster analyses between "Pure" types (represented by the open circle, solid lines) and the "NT" outliers (represented by the open square, dashed lines). A quick perusal of these figures illustrates that the fit of the "NTs" with the "Pure" cases is quite good for seven of the nine types (Types 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9). Consequently, some minor loosening of criteria, especially in the exclusionary limits of offense impulsivity and unsocialized behavior, would permit these "Guess" types to be included with their purer companion cases without undo increase in type heterogeneity. In contrast, Types 1 and 4, for whom there were few "NT" cases (2 and 3, respectively) that varied greatly from the profile, the "Pure" cases would have their group variance so increased, that loosening to include the "NTs" does not appear warranted. The loosening of the criteria for the seven types will, of course, be accomplished not simply using the factor scores we have presented to illustrate

this type of analysis, but using the same full set of analyses that we employed in the discrepancy analyses described above.

Sexualization

As we indicated in our last grant proposal, one of our major concerns about the system was our finding that "sexualization," defined by sexual preoccupation, sexual deviance, and compulsivity, was not distributed among certain types as we had predicted a priori. We had conceptualized the high impulsive, low expressive aggression Opportunistic types as low in sexualization, and the low impulsive, low expressive aggression "Non-Sadistic Sexual" types as high in sexualization. We found, however, a substantial number of Opportunistic cases with high sexualization and "Non-Sadistic Sexual" cases with no archival evidence of sexualization. To determine whether it was critical to retain high and low sexualization subgroups of each of these subgroups, we divided each of these low expressive aggression, high and low impulsivity groups into high and low sexualization subgroups, and compared these high and low sexualization variants on a number of critical variables. Figures 163-179 in Appendix III give examples of these comparisons, with Figures 163-170 focusing on the high social competence types (Types 1 and 6) and Figures 171-179 focusing on the low social competence types (Types 2 and 7).

The results are consistent across the high and low social competence divisions. On the clustering factors (Figures 163 and 171) sexualization is not as important as impulsivity. That is, the sexualized variants of the high impulsive groups (Types 1S and

2S) were more like their high impulsive cohorts than they were like the low impulsivity, high sexualized groups (Types 6 and 7). Likewise, the non-sexualized variants of the low impulsive groups (Types 6NS and 7NS) were more like their low impulsive cohorts than they were like the high impulsivity, low sexualized groups (Types 1 and 2). This pattern of results was the same across all of the comparisons we made, except for one set, the symptom factors (Figures 164 and 172). Here the sexualized groups were higher and more like each other on the psychosis and anxiety/depression factors. Indeed, as seen in Figure 173, which compares on the symptom factors the sexualized versus the nonsexualized offenders across all other subdivisions these differences on psychotic symptoms and anxiety/depression were significant. These results suggest that separate subgroups of sexualized versus nonsexualized offenders are not warranted, but that this division should still be assessed because of its symptom correlates and possible importance for treatment. Moreover, as we will see below, "sexualization" was underreported in the archival data, and the more detailed data revealed in the MTC Inventory might suggest a larger role for this component. We did not, however, have a sufficiently large sample taking the Inventory to determine this.

Developmental Antecedents of MTC:R3 Components

In the last grant submission we reported some of the details about the factor analyses of our developmental inventory and some preliminary results about the developmental antecedents of the high Adult Unsocialized Behavior types were reported. Space permits us

neither to repeat these analyses nor to describe in detail further analyses, but we will summarize the important developmental antecedents that have emerged for the components of MTC:R3.

Different constellations of developmental antecedents were related to different MTC:R3 adult taxonomic outcomes. The constellation of variables that predicted being classified as high Unsocialized Behavior types (Types 1, 2, 3 or 4), which included paternal history of criminal, alcohol, and psychiatric history, negative relation with parents, friendlessness in childhood, and subject aggressiveness in childhood, are consistent with previous literature on other populations (McCord, 1983; Olweus, 1984; Robins & Ratcliff, 1978-79). The Sadistic types were distinguished by higher levels of physical abuse in childhood and by a higher incidence and greater degree of sexual coercion by an adult during their childhood than other types. In addition, the amount of injury rapists inflicted on their victims in sexual crimes was predicted by the number of caregivers and number of changes in their caregivers in the first five years of their lives, by the longest time they spent with any single caregiver, and by their experience of sexual abuse or by sexual deviation in their families of origin. The Expressive Aggression component of MTC:R3 was related to suicide attempts during adolescence and reports of seizures during childhood and adolescence. It was also predicted by the frequency and level of sexual abuse that offenders experienced as children. Moreover, this dimension was related to how young the offender was when this sexual abuse occurred and the

amount of coercion that was employed in the assault. Low social competence types on MTC:R3 were distinguished by histories of having been raised in families marked by disruptions and instabilities.

Thus, the types and components of MTC:R3 were presaged by distinguishable developmental antecedents that indicate temporal stability and differential causal roots. We are currently working on a path model that incorporates all these and other factors, with taxonomic distinctions as the distal outcome.

Predictive Validity of MTC:R3

The predictive validity of MTC:R3 was examined in a series of extensive analyses using data from a 25-year follow-up of 272 sexual offenders discharged from the Treatment Center. Of this sample, 109 were rapists, 99 of whom could be typed on MTC:R3. Because of the enormity of the task of reporting all of the analyses conducted, and because our follow-up was not large enough to permit type-level analyses, we have confined ourselves to a discussion of the predictive utility of major MTC:R3 dimensions, using charges posted during the first five years within three separate criminal behavior domains (sexual battery; nonsexual battery; nonsexual, victimless offenses).

Figures 330-335 present the dimensions of lifestyle impulsivity and expressive aggression. Impulsivity appears, when examined alone, (Figures 332 & 333), to be a main effect predictor (i.e., high impulsivity is consistently associated with higher re-offense rates). Expressive aggression is more complex, with

high aggression being associated with more victimless offenses and low aggression being related to more victim-involved crimes. This complex interaction is depicted in Figures 334 & 335, wherein it may be observed that the high impulsivity, low expressive aggression offenders have the highest re-offense rates across all three domains. Indeed, the sexual recidivism rate for the high expressive aggression/high impulsivity offenders was about 12% lower than the rate for the low expressive aggression/high impulsivity offenders. Thus, impulsivity and expressive aggression interact in predicting criminal outcome.

The dimension of sexualization is examined in Figures 336-341. The degree of sexualization makes no difference with respect to victim-involved recidivism. The low sexualization offenders evidenced a higher victimless recidivism rate than the high sexualization offenders. When sexualization and impulsivity are compared, it is evident that impulsivity, and not sexualization, is responsible for higher re-offense rates. Sexualization bears a more complex, and inherently interesting, relation to expressive aggression (Figures 338 & 339) and social competence (Figures 348 & 349). For both categories of victim-involved offenses, whereas the high sexualization/low aggression offenders have the highest recidivism rate, the high sexualization/high aggression offenders have the lowest rate (the differential being 28% for sexual crimes and 36% for nonsexual crimes). This pattern is inverted with victimless offenses, with a comparably large differential of 31%. The same pattern is

evident with social competence. For both categories of victim-involved offenses, whereas the high sexualization/high social competence offenders have the highest recidivism rate, the high sexualization/low social competence offenders have the lowest rate. This pattern is, once again, inverted when it comes to victimless offenses.

The dimension of social competence is presented in Figures 342-349. Social competence, when examined alone (Figures 342 & 343), appears only to make a difference with victimless crimes, wherein the low competence offenders re-offend faster. Social competence, like sexualization, offers little predictive power when compared to impulsivity. Social competence does, however, bear a complex, and interesting, relation to expressive aggression, with the high aggression/low competence offenders tending to have the highest re-offense rates.

Overall, it is apparent from these data that accurate prediction of re-offense demands a multivariate strategy, and that the MTC:R3 dimensions that we examined underscore the importance of typological discrimination. These dimensional analyses, moreover, provided encouraging evidence for the predictive validity of the system.

MTC Inventory

The steps followed in generating the MTC Inventory and the internal consistencies and interrater reliabilities of its Likert Scales are presented in Appendix IV. The correlations of these scales with the MTC:R3 scales to which they theoretically

correspond are presented in Table 4, Appendix II. As we indicated in our earlier grant proposal these correlations indicate that we found considerable support for the concurrent validity of the Social Competence, Juvenile and Adult Unsocial Behavior, and Pervasive Anger Scales. The weaker concurrent validity of the Sexualization Scales, and the fact that substantially more sexual preoccupation, deviance, compulsiveness, and inadequacy were acknowledged in the Inventory than was evident in the clinical files, confirmed our hypothesis about the inadequacy of the archival data on the Sexualization dimensions.

In our last proposal we suggested that the reason for the poor correlation between the MTC Inventory Expressive Aggression Scale and its corresponding MTC:R3 scale lay in a heavier emphasis on the cognitive and attitudinal factors in the former which contrasted with the behavioral emphasis of the latter. To test this hypothesis, we factor analyzed the MTC Inventory Expressive Aggression items. The content and factor loadings of the two factors that emerged are presented in Table 5, Appendix II. As we anticipated the items on this scale fell into distinct behavioral and attitudinal scales. The first, Physical Injury, comprises items that focus predominantly on overt aggressive behaviors. As can be seen in Table 4, consistent with our hypothesis, this scale now correlates significantly with the MTC:R3 Expressive Aggression scale. In contrast, the second factor, which comprises items describing angry feelings and hateful fantasies, does not correlate with the MTC:R3 scale.

We also factor analyzed the sadism items. This analysis yielded the three theoretically cohesive and important factors presented in Table 6, Appendix II. The first factor, Bondage, included items of tying, handcuffing, and using whips. The second factor, which we called Sadistic Synergism, contained items involving a correlation between sexual arousal and hurting, frightening, and incapacitating a sexual partner. The third factor comprised exclusively sadistic fantasies. This is the first time that these factors of sadism have been identified empirically. The analyses completed to date indicate that these factors are going to be extremely helpful in resolving some of the knotty problems of assessing this elusive construct. These analyses further support the validity of the Inventory and support the viability of its assessment role in the proposed research.

MTC:R3 and the MTC Inventory

Thus, we have a reliable typological system, MTC:R3, whose infrastructure, and concurrent and predictive validity have been substantially supported. Moreover, additional analyses continue to support the validity of the MTC Inventory. It assesses the components of MTC:R3 with Likert scales that have demonstrated high internal consistency, interrater reliability, and reasonable concurrent validity.

Future Directions for Research on MTC:R3

Generalization of MTC:R3 Types

Thus far MTC:R3 has been developed and tested on a sample of offenders committed to the Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC).

These offenders constitute a very select subsample of all sexual offenders. Our approach to developing a taxonomy followed a general trend in taxonomic research on criminals in which systems are created within relatively circumscribed behavioral domains for specific populations (Brennan, 1987). Because of the greater precision and homogeneity that can be achieved within narrower populations, the potential for success is increased. In addition, this selectivity had certain advantages, such as assuring the seriousness of deviant aggressive sexual behavior and providing an extreme group in which individual differences may be more salient. Finally, the extensive database amassed on this select sample of offenders allowed us to explore the potential postdictive, concurrent, and predictive validity of proposed taxonomic schemes. The major disadvantage of this approach is that it does not allow immediate generalization of taxonomic findings to other less select samples. We have designed and sought funding for a generalization/validation study that would attempt to remedy the aforementioned disadvantage by assessing diverse groups of rapists sampled from a general criminal institution and from less "hard core" cases in a community setting. If this project is supported, MTC:R3 would be applied to samples at six sites, including England, The Netherlands and Canada. Both its coverage and the similarity of identical types across different samples will be evaluated, so that the generalizability of the system can be determined.

Facilitating Application of MTC:R3

Although MTC:R3 has achieved reasonable levels of reliability, it remains a complex system whose use requires substantial training. The current validity analyses have provided clear guidelines for streamlining and simplifying the decision-making criteria. Nevertheless, the system is likely to remain relatively complex. Although the structure of the system is polythetic, we have developed hierarchical decision trees to aid raters in reaching their classification decisions (cf. the Flow Charts that accompany the criteria in Appendix I). These hierarchical decision trees ultimately will be models for developing a computer program to transform scale judgments into classification types. Then, the investigator or clinician would only have to rate an offender on the individual scales, enter the results of the scale ratings in the computer program, and the computer would determine the appropriate subtype. Because the scales are more straight-forward to rate, this would greatly reduce the amount of training necessary to employ the system.

The second avenue of simplification has the added advantage of reducing the dependence on archival data, and if successful, would permit the use of the system in settings where archival information on rapists is limited or incomplete. In the recent study we just completed, where we classified more than 300 rapists at MTC according to MTC:R3 criteria, we found that despite the immense amount and variety of data contained in the MTC files, certain areas critical to generating adequate taxonomic decisions

were somewhat lacking. Specifically, data both on sexual fantasies, behaviors, and attitudes, and on offense planning were often poorly represented. Thus, we decided to supplement the archival records with a self-report inventory that assessed both these important domains and the other domains necessary for MTC:R3 classification. We chose an inventory rather than interview format because of the greater efficiency of administration of the former. We have administered this questionnaire (MTC Inventory, cf. Appendix II) to 127 offenders at MTC, and we retested 35 subjects after six months. The reliabilities and concurrent validities of the scales of this inventory are promising. A sufficient number of rapists were administered this inventory, so that we could assess both the viability of generating subtype assignments exclusively from inventory responses and the veridicality of the supplementary information it provides.

Resolving Crucial Theoretical Issues about MTC:R3

Our analyses of the validity of MTC:R3 have indicated that our a priori hypotheses about how "sexualization" was distributed across types was not correct. Some rapists who fit all the criteria for the "sexual, nonsadistic" type did not have in their archival records sufficient evidence of the sexualization hypothesized to be present for these types, and they did not indicate high incidences of sexualization in the MTC Inventory responses. In addition, contrary to expectations, we encountered individuals who were highly impulsive in their general lifestyle, but who also showed, contrary to hypothesis, very high

sexualization and more detailed planning of their offenses than we had anticipated, and their high sexualization has been confirmed in their Inventory responses.

Several scales assessing various aspects of "sexualization," including sexual preoccupation, sexual deviance, sexual compulsivity, masculine self-image, and sexual inadequacy, were incorporated into the MTC Inventory to evaluate the taxonomic import of these two discrepancies. These scales have evidenced high internal consistency and test-retest reliability, and preliminary frequency analyses indicate that offenders are admitting significantly more "sexualization" than was evident in their archival records. Although we have made progress in evaluating the interrelation of sexualization to other components of the system, we need a larger sample of rapists on whom we have the detailed sexualization information provided by the MTC Inventory before we can resolve this complex issue.

Assessing Base Rates of Critical Behaviors

In addition to addressing these three important issues about MTC:R3, the proposed project is also designed to provide other critical data about rapists. The classificatory components of the MTC:R3 system were chosen as taxonomic constructs not only because of their empirical ability to discriminate reliably among rapists (e.g., Knight & Prentky, 1990), but also because they purportedly have either discriminatory, etiological, therapeutic, or prognostic importance (Prentky & Knight, 1991). Thus, the comparisons among these various groups (experimental and control) on these components

are not only important for assessing the validity of MTC:R3, they are also evaluations of areas that are hypothesized to be critical for sexual offenders. As such, these assessments constitute essential information about sexual offenders that is important in its own right for treatment and dispositional decisions. Thus, determination of base rates of sexual behaviors, attitudes, and fantasies in repetitive sexual offenders, nonrepetitive sexual offenders, generic criminals, and nonoffenders is a critical and indispensable next step.

Overview

Our application of a programmatic approach to typology construction and validation has produced a taxonomic system for rapists. This system has demonstrated reasonable reliability and consistent ties to distinctive developmental antecedents. In addition, preliminary results of a twenty-five year recidivism study of rapists indicate that aspects of the model have important prognostic implications. It was fashioned in a data-driven manner, aimed both at retaining its predecessor's empirically validated pockets of strength and at remedying the earlier system's reliability, homogeneity, and validity problems. To the degree that we have adequately achieved these goals, it should prove to be a useful and reliable system for classifying rapists.

The typological structures that our program has thus far produced provide a clear answer to the query posed at the outset of this investigation about what should be the appropriate level of taxonomic abstraction for sexual offenders. The data we have

presented strongly support the subdivision of these offenders and indicate that considerable explanatory power (and it appears from our on-going analyses--predictive power) will be sacrificed if rapists are considered a homogeneous group. Although MTC:R2 did not cut this population at its hinges, its groups still managed to capture sufficient taxonomic invariance to suggest that a more cohesive structuring of these offenders was possible. It appears from the results of this project that our revised typology (R3) has adequately incorporated the consistencies we have observed among rapist subgroups, that the problems identified in R2 have been rectified, and that R3 will prove more efficacious than its predecessor.

Our attempts at uncovering taxonomic structures for sexual offenders is an example of a general move in taxonomic research on criminals toward creating more particularized systems within relatively circumscribed behavioral domains (Brennan, 1987). Because of the greater precision and homogeneity that can be achieved within narrower populations, the potential for success is increased. The disadvantages of such an approach are that types that cohere across behavioral domains might be missed and interrelating various systems that have been created within limited domains may prove difficult. This is, of course, another side of the problem of determining at what level of abstraction taxonomic distinctions should be made. To overcome the parochialism that might result from a narrowness of focus, we have begun to relate our typologies to other extant systems appropriate for sexual

offenders. Such a broadening of scope is most profitably undertaken only after some clarity of taxonomic structure has emerged at the narrower level.

The data that we have reported illustrate the importance of applying both deductive and inductive strategies simultaneously. Each approach has its inherent strengths and weaknesses (Brennan, 1987; Meehl, 1979; Skinner & Blashfield, 1982). When applied concurrently, the two approaches provide complementary methods with reciprocal benefits. The results of each can enrich the interpretation of the other and generate new research questions. Differences in structures, when they arise, can often lead to important advances in understanding, and convergences across methods help to highlight prepotent structures. Indeed, the comparison of multiple solutions generated from different sources enhances falsifiability. The failure of a particular model to work in an area where another is successful makes us more likely to discard the unsuccessful model. If we know only that one model has not worked, we are likely to attribute its poor showing to auxiliary theory problems or experimental particulars, especially if our theoretical biases have been disconfirmed (Meehl, 1978). Because different systems often share auxiliary theories, the presence of a successful structure undercuts the saving explanations for the failure of the alternative structure and thereby increases falsifiability, which is, of course, the life-blood of science (Popper, 1972).

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX I

MTC:R3 Decision-Making Criteria

MTC:R3 CRITERIA, SCALES,
COMPONENT RATING SHEETS,
AND FLOW CHART AIDS

MTC:R3 CRITERIA

Selection Criteria: A serious sexual offense is defined as any sexually motivated assault involving physical contact with a victim. If an offender commits serious sexual offense(s) against victims who are *all fifteen years old or older*, and he is sixteen years old or older at the time of his most recent assault, he is considered a rapist and can be classified in MTC:R3. If a serious sexual offender has any victim who is eleven years old or younger, the offender should not be considered a rapist, and should not be classified in this system. If a serious sexual offender is a teenager or a young adult (up to age 21), his victims may be between the ages of twelve and fifteen, and yet he is still considered a rapist. If the offender is over the age of 21, and he has one offense with a victim between the ages of 12 and 15, but all his other victims are over 15, he is still considered a rapist, and he can be classified in MTC:R3. If an offender is over 21 and either his only victim was between 12 to 15 years old or he had more than one victim between 12 and 15 years old, he should not be classified in MTC:R3.

High Social Competence, Opportunistic Type

To be assigned to this type an offender must have all of the following characteristics:

1. He must meet the two general criteria for high social competence.
2. The amount of aggression in his crimes must be limited to that necessary to attain victim compliance. Because theoretically this type of offender has little empathy for the victim, he may handle the victim roughly. If the victim resists his assault and fights back, he may become angry and use greater physical coercion, including slapping, punching, or physical restraints, but there should be no evidence of gratuitous or sexualized violence. When there is no evidence of victim resistance, slapping or punching excludes an offender from this group.
3. There must be clear evidence of difficulties with impulse control in several domains of adult adaptation. Three or more of the eight Adult Unsocial Behavior Criteria listed in the scales booklet must be present for an offender to be included in this group. If data are not available for all of the eight criteria listed, the

number of requisite behaviors present should be modified according to the schedule presented in Table 1.

4. The primary motive in his sexual assault(s) must appear to be impulsive exploitation. Thus, he should not evidence any of the problems listed as *primary* criteria on the "Sexualization" scale. In rare instances in which an offender reaches all of the criteria for this type, but also apparently shows evidence of meeting one or more of the *primary* "Sexualization" criteria, he may be classified here and his *primary* sexualization characteristic(s) should be noted with "S." Also, consistent with his primarily impulsive, exploitative motivation, he should not have engaged in any of the Category A behaviors on the Sadism scale.
5. Almost all of this offender's offenses should appear unpremeditated. In the majority of his offenses it appears that he impulsively decides to commit the offense, often after the victim has been encountered. When the offender knows the victim, the assault on that victim must appear to be the result of the offender's easy access to the victim. There should be no instances in which one of the offenses is planned in detail and a particular victim is sought, and he should not engage in offenses that have high moderate planning, as described in the Offense Planning Scale. When this type of offender has some evidence of primary "Sexualization," and is designated "S," there is likely to be evidence of sexual motivation preceding his crimes. There must still be evidence that his sexual crimes are predominantly impulse driven, and there should be at least one offense in which opportunity (possibly coupled with impaired judgment due to drugs) appears to be a primary aspect of the assault. That is, he must have at least one assault that is either impulsive or shows only low moderate planning, as described in the Offense Planning Scale.

Low Social Competence, Opportunistic Type

To be assigned to this type an offender must have all of the following characteristics:

1. He must meet no more than one of the two general criteria for high social competence.

2. The amount of aggression in his crimes must be limited to that necessary to attain victim compliance. Because theoretically this type of offender has little empathy for the victim, he may handle the victim roughly. If the victim resists his assault and fights back, he may become angry and use greater physical coercion, including slapping, punching, or physical restraints, but there should be no evidence of gratuitous or sexualized violence. When there is no evidence of victim resistance, slapping or punching excludes an offender from this group.
3. These offenders' problems with impulse control start at a younger age than both their High Social Competence, Opportunistic counterparts and other types of offenders in the system. Thus, for an offender to be assigned to this type there must be evidence in childhood or adolescence of problems with impulse control. Three or more of the six Juvenile Unsocial Behavior criteria listed in the chart must be present for an offender to be included in this group. If data are not available for all of the six criteria listed, the number of requisite behaviors present should be modified according to the schedule presented in Table 1.
4. There must also be clear evidence of difficulties with impulse control in several domains of adult adaptation. Three or more of the eight Adult Unsocial Behavior Criteria listed in the scales booklet must be present for an offender to be included in this group. If data are not available for all of the eight criteria listed, the number of requisite behaviors present should be modified according to the schedule presented in Table 1. If the offender has been incarcerated continuously from age 17 and has therefore had less opportunity for engaging in certain adult unsocialized behaviors, he should not be excluded because he has not manifested three or more of the eight Adult Unsocial Behavior Criteria. In rating Adult Unsocialized behavior for incarcerated offenders, one can use data gathered during his incarceration (e.g., assaulting other inmates, getting into fights with other inmates, getting drugs in prison, etc.).
5. The primary motive in his sexual assault(s) must appear to be impulsive exploitation. Thus, he should not evidence any of the problems listed as *primary* criteria on the "Sexualization" scale. In rare instances in which an offender reaches all of the criteria for this type, but also apparently shows evidence of meeting one

or more of the *primary* "Sexualization" criteria, he may be classified here and his *primary* sexualization characteristic(s) should be noted with "S." Also, consistent with his primarily impulsive, exploitative motivation, he should not have engaged in any of the Category A behaviors on the Sadism scale.

6. Almost all of this offender's offenses should appear unpremeditated. In the majority of his offenses it appears that he impulsively decides to commit the offense, often after the victim has been encountered. In the rare instances in which the offender knows the victim, the assault on that victim must appear to be the result of the offender's easy access to the victim. There should be no instances in which one of the offenses is planned in detail and a particular victim is sought, and he should not engage in offenses that have high moderate planning, as described in the Offense Planning Scale. When this type of offender has some evidence of primary "Sexualization," and is designated "S," there is likely to be evidence of sexual motivation preceding his crimes. There must still be evidence that his sexual crimes are predominantly impulse driven, and there should be at least one offense in which opportunity (possibly coupled with impaired judgment due to drugs) appears to be a primary aspect of the assault. That is, he must have at least one assault that is either impulsive or shows only low moderate planning, as described in the Offense Planning Scale.

Pervasively Angry Type

1. The Pervasively Angry offender must be characterized by himself or by others as an angry individual and he must have clear instances as an adult of assaulting or fighting with men in non-sexual contexts. That is, he must have characteristics "1" and "3" of the Pervasively Angry Scale in the Scales Booklet.
2. The offender's sexual assault(s) must be characterized by expressive aggression. Unprovoked physical and verbal aggression or physical force in excess of that necessary to gain victim compliance must be present. In some cases, where there are multiple assaults, the aggression might become progressively more severe over offenses. In such cases an offender may be assigned to this type on the basis of his more recent crimes. More characteristically, rage is evident in this type of offender from the start. He may have manifested behaviors enumerated in

Category B of the Sadism Scale, but these must appear to be punishing actions done in anger, and there should be no evidence that he engaged in these behaviors to increase sexual arousal or that these actions were the enactment of a sexual fantasy. In rare cases where the amount of expressive aggression in the sexual offense appears questionable, an offender may still be considered for this classification, if there is clear evidence of extreme expressive aggression in non-sexual contexts. For these exceptions there must be clear evidence that the offender has manifested *at least 4* of the 5 characteristics on the Pervasively Angry Scale in the Scales Booklet or *at least 3* of 4 characteristics, when only 4 characteristics could be judged. These more stringent criteria for the number of Pervasively Angry Scale items necessary are required whenever the chart selection criteria that accompany the Expressive Aggression Scale place the offender squarely on Chart B. If he is on Chart A or he is on Chart B, but your judgment is that his expressive aggression is most consistent with a Chart A type (i.e., Type 3, 4, 8, or 9), he requires only the pervasive anger characteristics described in Item #1 above.

3. These offenders' problems with impulse and anger control start at a young age. Thus, they should manifest at least two of the six Juvenile Unsocial Behavior Criteria as children or adolescents. If data are not available for all of the six criteria listed, the number of requisite behaviors present should be modified according to the schedule presented in Table 1.
4. There must be clear evidence of difficulties with impulse control in several domains of their adult adaptation. Three or more of the eight Adult Unsocial Behavior Criteria listed in the scales booklet must be present for an offender to be included in this group. If data are not available for all of the eight criteria listed, the number of requisite behaviors present should be modified according to the schedule presented in Table 1. If the offender has been incarcerated continuously from age 17 and has therefore had less opportunity for engaging in certain adult unsocialized behaviors, he should not be excluded because he has not manifested three or more of the eight Adult Unsocial Behavior Criteria. In rating Adult Unsocialized behavior for incarcerated offenders, one can use data gathered during his incarceration.

5. For this type of offender the primary motive for the offense should be anger and not simply seeking sexual gratification. Thus, he should not evidence any of the problems listed as *primary* criteria on the "Sexualization" scale and he should not have engaged in any of the Category A behaviors on the Sadism scale. In infrequent instances in which an offender reaches all of the criteria for this type, but also apparently shows evidence of meeting one or more of the *primary* "Sexualization" criteria, he may be classified here and his *primary* sexualization characteristic(s) should be noted with an "S" designation.
6. Almost all of this offender's offenses should appear unpremeditated. In the majority of his offenses it appears that he impulsively decides to commit the offense, often after the victim has been encountered. When the offender knows the victim, the assault on that victim must appear to be the result of the offender's easy access to the victim. There should be no instances in which one of the offenses is planned in detail and a particular victim is sought, and he should not engage in offenses that have high moderate planning, as described in the Offense Planning Scale. When this type of offender has some evidence of primary "Sexualization," and is designated "S," there is likely to be evidence of sexual motivation preceding his crimes. There must still be evidence that his sexual crimes are predominantly impulse driven, and there should be at least one offense in which opportunity (possibly coupled with impaired judgment due to drugs) appears to be a primary aspect of the assault. That is, he must have at least one assault that is either impulsive or shows only low moderate planning, as described in the Offense Planning Scale.

Overt Sadistic Type

To be categorized as Overt Sadistic the offender must have manifested the following five criteria:

1. The level of violence in the offender's sexual assaults must clearly be gratuitous and exceed what is necessary to force victim compliance. The Overt Sadist's offense(s) are characterized by the pain and fear they inflict on the victim.

2. These offenders' problems with impulse and anger control start at a young age. Thus, they should manifest at least two of the six Juvenile Unsocial Behavior Criteria as children or adolescents. If data are not available for all of the six criteria listed, the number of requisite behaviors present should be modified according to the schedule presented in Table 1.
3. There must be clear evidence of difficulties with impulse control in several domains of their adult adaptation. Three or more of the eight Adult Unsocial Behavior Criteria listed in the scales booklet must be present for an offender to be included in this group. If data are not available for all of the eight criteria listed, the number of requisite behaviors present should be modified according to the schedule presented in Table 1. If the offender has been incarcerated continuously from age 17 and has therefore had less opportunity for engaging in certain adult unsocialized behaviors, he should not be excluded because he has not manifested three or more of the eight Adult Unsocial Behavior Criteria. In rating Adult Unsocialized behavior for incarcerated offenders, one can use data gathered during his incarceration.
4. To be judged an Overt Sadistic type an offender must manifest behaviors that reflect his intention to inflict fear or pain on the victim and an indication that the violence either contributes to sexual arousal, or at least does not appear to inhibit sexual arousal. There should be no evidence that the offender lost his erection or failed to ejaculate while he was assaulting the victim, unless the assault was interrupted by some external event or the offender was intoxicated. The offender should show either at least one of the indicators of sadism from Category A or two of the indicators of sadism from Category B:

Category A:

- (a) The offender reports *preoccupation* that is both sexual and aggressive in nature (for instance, sexual fantasies that include thoughts of beating, raping, torturing, or killing). These fantasies may involve more detailed scenes or scripts in which inflicting pain or putting the victim in excessive fear are *key and clear* intents. Fantasies of raping without evidence of such direct intents to cause the victim pain and/or fear are not sufficient for this criterion.

- (b) The victim's pain, fear, or discomfort appear to facilitate sexual arousal and/or lead to ejaculation.
- (c) There is clear evidence of sham sadism in the sexual offenses, which need not be violent and may be limited to such behavior as sham whipping or bondage.
- (d) There is clear evidence of sham sadism in the offender's consensual sexual relationships, which need not be violent and may be limited to such behavior as sham whipping or bondage.
- (e) In his consensual sexual relationships there is clear evidence of overt sadism, indicated by the presence in these relationships of Item "f" (below) from Category A or two or more of the behaviors from Category B.
- (f) The violence in the offense(s) is ritualized, indicating an underlying fantasy or script (e.g., there is repetition of a particular sequence of acts or there is an ordered sequence that was clearly not conceived on the spot).
- (g) The offender has intercourse with the victim after the victim has been killed.
- (h) The offender mutilates the victim's erogenous zones (e.g., vagina, penis [for male victims], breasts, anus, buttocks, etc.) after the victim is dead.

Category B:

- (a) The violence in the offense(s) is directed at erogenous/sexual areas (e.g., vagina, penis [for male victims], breasts, anus, buttocks, etc.) of the victim's body.
 - (b) The offender burns the victim.
 - (c) The offender has intercourse with the victim after the victim has been rendered unconscious.
 - (d) The offender has inserted foreign objects into the victim's vagina or anus, so that there is clear evidence that the victim feels pain or reports considerable discomfort from the object, or the offender has used urine or feces in the context of his offense(s).
5. Although sadistic offenders sometimes commit apparently impulsive assaults that do not seem to involve any forethought or planning, a planned, violent assault is usually sadistic. To be classified as Overt Sadistic there must, however, be evidence that at least one of the offender's assaults was partially planned, at least to the degree that the conception and execution of the assault were temporally and locationally distinct events. That

is, in at least one offense there must be evidence that before the victim was encountered, the offender had the idea of committing the offense (i.e., the offense was moderately planned as described in the Offense Planning Scale). Such planning can be reflected in a variety of ways, including: setting out with "equipment" for the offense or acknowledging a mental plan or fantasy "rehearsal." Note that for a repetitive offender, a rehearsal or offense "script" may also be evident in a sequence of actions in the offenses that is ritualistic or follows a particular order each time.

Muted Sadistic Type

The following three criteria must be present for a classification of muted sadism:

1. The amount of physical force employed in the sexual assault must not exceed what is necessary to attain victim compliance. Pain and injury may be feigned, but not actually inflicted
2. There must be evidence that the victim's fear or discomfort or the fantasy of violence either contributes to sexual arousal, or at least does not appear to inhibit sexual arousal. In particular, the offender must clearly manifest at least one of the following indicators of sadism from Category A (number 1 through 4) of the Sadism Scale in the Scales Booklet:
 - (a) The offender reports *preoccupation* that is both sexual and aggressive in nature (for instance, sexual fantasies that include thoughts of beating, raping, torturing, or killing). These fantasies may involve more detailed scenes or scripts in which inflicting pain or putting the victim in excessive fear are *key and clear* intents. Fantasies of raping without evidence of such direct intents to cause the victim pain and/or fear are not sufficient for this criterion.
 - (b) The victim's fear or discomfort appear to facilitate sexual arousal and/or lead to ejaculation. There should be no evidence that the offender lost his erection or failed to ejaculate while he was assaulting the victim, unless the assault was interrupted by some external event.
 - (c) There is clear evidence of sham, feigned, or symbolic sadism in the sexual offenses, which is not violent and may be limited to such behavior as sham whipping or bondage, or

symbolically putting the victim in the state of anxiety, fear, or simulated pain, which appears not to be motivated solely by the desire to force compliance.

- (d) There is clear evidence of sham sadism in the offender's consensual sexual relationships, which is not overtly violent and may be limited to such behavior as sham whipping or bondage, or symbolically putting the partner in the state of anxiety, fear, or simulated pain.

3. Although this type of offender sometimes commits an impulsive assault that does not seem to involve any forethought or planning, his characteristic offense is not an impulsive act. To be classified as Muted Sadistic there must be evidence that at least one of the offender's assaults was partially planned, to the degree that the conception and execution of the assault were temporally and locationally distinct events. That is, in at least one offense there must be evidence that before the victim was encountered, the offender had the idea of committing the offense (i.e., the offense was moderately planned as described in the Offense Planning Scale). Such planning can be reflected in a variety of ways, including: setting out with "equipment" for the offense or acknowledging a mental plan or fantasy "rehearsal." Note that for a repetitive offender, a rehearsal or offense "script" may also be evident in a sequence of actions in the offenses that is ritualistic or follows a particular order each time. If all of his offenses are clearly impulsive acts, determined by external rather than internal constraints, he should not be classified as a Muted type.

High Social Competence, Non-Sadistic, Sexual Type

To be assigned to this type an offender must have all of the following characteristics:

1. He must meet the two general criteria for high social competence.
2. The amount of aggression in his crimes must be limited to that necessary to attain victim compliance. If the victim resists, his force may escalate, but there is never any indication that this coercion is eroticized or rageful. There is no evidence of overt or symbolic sadism, and no sadistic fantasies precede or accompany

the assault. When there was no evidence of victim resistance, slapping or punching excludes an offender from this group.

3. There should be evidence that he meets either one of the following three primary criteria for "Sexualization" or both of the secondary criteria about concerns of sexual adequacy. These correspond to items "1" through "4" on the "Sexualization" Scale in the scales booklet.

Primary Criteria

- (a) He spends a substantial amount of time focusing on his sexual needs. For example, he consistently has intercourse or masturbates more than once daily, he is preoccupied with sexual fantasies or pornography, or he reports frequent uncontrollable sexual urges.
- (b) He manifests other sexually deviant behaviors that can be inferred to have lasted for an extended period of time (e.g., voyeurism, exhibitionism, fetishism, transvestic fetishism, zoophilia, frotteurism, or telephone scatologia).
- (c) There is evidence that his sexual assaults were compulsive. His offenses appear to have been acted out in a compulsive manner (e.g., they follow a clear scripted sequence) or he reports that they were compulsive acts.

Secondary Criteria (both required)

- (a) There is evidence that the offender has considerable concern about his masculine self image.
- (b) There is evidence that the offender is preoccupied with feelings of sexual and social inadequacy.

Because the evidence of sexualization is often inadequately documented in the clinical files, offenders who meet all the other criteria for a Non-Sadistic Sexual Type, but who manifest no clear evidence of sexualization, may be assigned to one of the Sexual types and the lack of evidence for sexualization should be noted with an "NS" designation.

4. This type of offender should show relatively few problems with impulse control in domains of his life other than sexual aggression. As a child he should show no more than two of the Juvenile Unsocial Behavior Criteria, and as an adult he should show no more than three of the Adult Unsocial Behavior Criteria. If data are not available for all of the unsocialized behavior

criteria listed, the number of requisite behaviors present should be modified according to the schedule presented in Table 1.

5. To be classified as a Non-Sadistic Sexual type there must be evidence that at least one of the offender's assaults was partially planned, to the degree that the conception and execution of the assault were temporally and locationally distinct events. That is, in at least one offense there must be evidence that before the victim was encountered, the offender had the idea of committing the offense (i.e., the offense was moderately planned as described in the Offense Planning Scale). Such planning can be reflected in a variety of ways, including: setting out with "equipment" for the offense or acknowledging a mental plan or fantasy "rehearsal." Note that for a repetitive offender, a rehearsal or offense "script" may also be evident in a sequence of actions in the offenses that is ritualistic or follows a particular order each time. If all of his offenses are clearly impulsive acts, determined by external rather than internal constraints, he should not be classified as a Non-Sadistic, Sexual type.
6. Reciprocal conversation during the offense, statements of concern about the victim's comfort and enjoyment, attempts to continue the relationship after the assault, and reduction in arousal level when the victim indicates discomfort are all behaviors consistent with assignment to this type, but are neither necessary nor sufficient by themselves.

Low Social Competence. Non-Sadistic, Sexual Type

To be assigned to this type an offender must have all of the following characteristics:

1. He must meet no more than one of the two general criteria for high social competence.
2. The amount of aggression in his crimes must be limited to that necessary to attain victim compliance. If the victim resists, his force may escalate, but there is never any indication that this coercion is eroticized or rageful. There is no evidence of overt or symbolic sadism, and no sadistic fantasies precede or accompany the assault. When there was no evidence of victim resistance, slapping or punching excludes an offender from this group.

3. There should be evidence that he meets either one of the following three primary criteria for "Sexualization" or both of the secondary criteria about concerns of sexual adequacy. These correspond to items "1" through "4" on the "Sexualization" Scale in the scales booklet.

Primary Criteria

- (a) He spends a substantial amount of time focusing on his sexual needs. For example, he consistently has intercourse or masturbates more than once daily, he is preoccupied with sexual fantasies or pornography, or he reports frequent uncontrollable sexual urges.
- (b) He manifests other sexually deviant behaviors that can be inferred to have lasted for an extended period of time (e.g., voyeurism, exhibitionism, fetishism, transvestic fetishism, zoophilia, frotteurism, or telephone scatologia).
- (c) There is evidence that his sexual assaults were compulsive. His offenses appear to have been acted out in a compulsive manner (e.g., they follow a clear scripted sequence) or he reports that they were compulsive acts.

Secondary Criteria (both required)

- (a) There is evidence that the offender has considerable concern about his masculine self image.
- (b) There is evidence that the offender is preoccupied with feelings of sexual and social inadequacy.

Because the evidence of sexualization is often inadequately documented in the clinical files, offenders who meet all the other criteria for a Non-Sadistic Sexual Type, but who manifest no clear evidence of sexualization, may be assigned to one of the Sexual types and the lack of evidence for sexualization noted with an "NS" designation.

4. In his adult life this type of offender should show relatively few problems with impulse control in domains of his life other than sexual aggression. As an adult he should show no more than three of the Adult Unsocial Behavior Criteria. As children some of these offenders evidence moderate levels of impulsivity, but evidence of extreme impulsivity should exclude an offender from this type. Thus, he should show no more than four of the Juvenile Unsocial Behavior Criteria. If data are not available for all of the

unsocialized behavior criteria listed, the number of requisite behaviors present should be modified according to the schedule presented in Table 1.

5. To be classified as a Non-Sadistic Sexual type there must be evidence that at least one of the offender's assaults was partially planned, to the degree that the conception and execution of the assault were temporally and locationally distinct events. That is, in at least one offense there must be evidence that before the victim was encountered, the offender had the idea of committing the offense (i.e., the offense was moderately planned as described in the Offense Planning Scale). Such planning can be reflected in a variety of ways, including: setting out with "equipment" for the offense or acknowledging a mental plan or fantasy "rehearsal." Note that for a repetitive offender, a rehearsal or offense "script" may also be evident in a sequence of actions in the offenses that is ritualistic or follows a particular order each time. If all of his offenses are clearly impulsive acts, determined by external rather than internal constraints, he should not be classified as a Non-Sadistic, Sexual type.
6. Reciprocal conversation during the offense, statements of concern about the victim's comfort and enjoyment, attempts to continue the relationship after the assault, and reduction in arousal level when the victim indicates discomfort are all behaviors consistent with assignment to this type, but are neither necessary nor sufficient by themselves.

Low Social Competence, Vindictive Type

To be assigned to this type an offender must have all of the following characteristics:

1. He must meet no more than one of the two general criteria for high social competence.
2. His sexual assault(s) must be characterized by obvious expressive aggression. His verbalizations and behavior during the assault(s) must indicate that he is angry. Either the level of physical violence in his sexual assaults must exceed what is necessary to force victim compliance, or there must be *clear and undeniable* evidence in his verbalizations or behavior that he intended to

demean, degrade, or humiliate the victim. He may have manifested behaviors enumerated in Category B of the Sadism Scale, but the intent of these actions must appear to have been only to defile or punish the victim, and there should be no evidence that he engaged in these behaviors to increase sexual arousal or that these actions were the enactment of a sexual fantasy.

3. There must be no more than one or two instances of physical fights with males, and no instances of brutal assaults on males. This type of offender is not characterized as an angry individual in general.
4. For this type of offender the primary motive for the offense is anger at women and not simply seeking sexual gratification. Thus, he should not evidence any of the problems listed as *primary* criteria on the "Sexualization" scale. In infrequent instances in which an offender reaches all of the criteria for this type, but also apparently shows evidence of meeting one or more of the *primary* "Sexualization" criteria, he may be classified here and his *primary* sexualization characteristic(s) should be noted with an "S" designation. Consistent with the reduced emphasis on "sexualization," he should not have engaged in any of the Category A behaviors on the Sadism scale.
5. Except for his sexual assaults and other assaults and batteries on women, the offender should show relatively fewer problems with impulse control in other domains of his life. As a child he should show no more than two of the Juvenile Unsocial Behavior Criteria, and as an adult he should show no more than two of the Adult Unsocial Behavior Criteria. If he has unsocialized behavioral problems in adulthood, but the majority of his unsocialized aggression is attained exclusively within the context of aggressive actions against women (Adult Unsocialized Behavior Criteria 4, 5, and 6), do not exclude the offender from assignment to this type. If data are not available for all of the unsocialized behavior criteria listed, the number of requisite behaviors present should be modified according to the schedule presented in Table 1. Also, when an offender has been judged to have exactly three Adult UB present, or its equivalent for exclusionary purposes (i.e., the minimum number of exclusionary criteria), you should consider the nature of the UB criteria that were judged present. He can be typed an "8," if the UB judged present were limited to only alcohol or drugs or owning a weapon.

High Social Competence, Vindictive Type

To be assigned to this type an offender must have all of the following characteristics:

1. He must meet both of the two general criteria for high social competence.
2. His sexual assault(s) must be characterized by obvious expressive aggression. His verbalizations and behavior during the assault(s) must indicate that he is angry. Either the level of physical violence in his sexual assaults must exceed what is necessary to force victim compliance, or there must be *clear and undeniable* evidence in his verbalizations or behavior that he intended to demean, degrade, or humiliate the victim. He may have manifested behaviors enumerated in Category B of the Sadism Scale, but the intent of these actions must appear to have been only to defile or punish the victim, and there should be no evidence that he engaged in these behaviors to increase sexual arousal or that these actions were the enactment of a sexual fantasy.
3. There must be no more than one or two instances of physical fights with males, and no instances of brutal assaults on males. This type of offender is not characterized as generally angry, except when under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Thus, alcohol and drugs must be taken into account when judging his aggression.
4. For this type of offender the primary motive for the offense is anger at women and not simply seeking sexual gratification. Thus, he should not evidence any of the problems listed as *primary* criteria on the "Sexualization" scale. In infrequent instances in which an offender reaches all of the criteria for this type, but also apparently shows evidence of meeting one or more of the *primary* "Sexualization" criteria, he may be classified here and his *primary* sexualization characteristic(s) should be noted with an "S" designation. Consistent with the reduced emphasis on "sexualization," he should not have engaged in any of the Category A behaviors on the Sadism scale.

5. This type of offender shows few or no problems with impulse control as a child or adolescent. Anyone having more than one of the Juvenile Unsocial Behavior Criteria should be excluded from this group. As adults, however, these offenders tend to abuse drugs and alcohol. Such abuse is related to increases in impulsivity and aggression and contact with legal institutions. Only offenders with more than six of the Adult Unsocial Behavior Criteria should therefore be excluded from this group. If data are not available for all of the unsocialized behavior criteria listed, the number of requisite behaviors present should be modified according to the schedule presented in Table 1.

SCALES CRITERIA

EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION CRITERIA

1. Nature of victim injury:

Low (a score of zero) = minor cuts, scratches, and abrasions only, that is, any injury that would not ordinarily require professional medical attention;

High (a score of 1) = any injury greater than minor cuts, scratches, and abrasions.

2. Relation of the offender's aggression to the victim's resistance:

Low (a score of zero) = the offender used no more force than was necessary to force victim compliance;

High (a score of one) = the amount of force used was in excess of that needed to attain victim compliance, or any slapping, punching, or kicking, when there was no evidence of victim resistance.

3. Acts of the offender in the offense:

Low (a score of zero) = the absence of the behaviors listed in "High";

High (a score of one) = any mutilation, burning, stabbing, choking to unconsciousness, biting, kicking, anal penetration, or insertion of foreign objects.

4. Desire or attempt to humiliate the victim:

Low (a score of zero) = the absence of the behaviors listed in "High";

High (a score of one) = derogatory, demeaning remarks, any use of feces or urine, any forcing a male to observe, or evidence of forced fellatio after sodomy.

5. Evidence of clear and undeniable expressive aggression in non-sexual contexts:

Low (a score of zero) = Only isolated instances of fights and brawls during childhood and adulthood.

High (a score of one) = Consistent evidence of general anger and aggression directed at males and females, indicated by a history of fighting and non-sexual assaults on either or both sexes, by a history of preoccupation with aggressive thoughts and fantasies, or by a history of consistent cruelty to animals.

Expressive Aggression Criteria for Chart Selection
(follow the sequence from "A" to "C")

- A. Go to Chart A, if an offender attains any one of the following three conditions:
 - 1. A total score of 3, 4, or 5.
 - 2. Any 2 out of categories 2, 3, or 4 have been judged high (i.e., given a score equal to one).
 - 3. Any 1 out of categories 2, 3, or 4 have been judged high, when a judgment can be made on only one or two of these three categories.

- B. Go to Chart B, if an offender attains a total score of 2 or category 2, 3, 4, or 5 alone has been judged high.

- C. Go to Chart C, if an offender attains a score of 0 or only category 1 has been judged high.

UNSOCIALIZED BEHAVIOR CRITERIA

Judge whether each of the following variables was present or absent in the offender's life up to the time at which you are classifying him.

Juvenile Unsocialized Behavior

1. Problems in grammar school (grades K - 6)
0 = No problems or only minor attendance/discipline problems
1 = Moderate to severe behavior problems (disciplinary and/or attendance problems, including chronic truancy)
 2. Problems in junior high school (grades 7 - 9) -- Coded the same as item #1
 3. Total number of non-sexual victimless offenses prior to 16th birthday
0 = none or only one
1 = two or more
 4. Running away prior to 17th birthday
0 = no
1 = yes
 5. Vandalism and destruction of property prior to 16th birthday
0 = no evidence
1 = yes, evidence for intentional destruction of property
 6. Involved in fights prior to 16th birthday
0 = no evidence
1 = yes, evidence for involvement in fights on more than one occasion (exclude fights with siblings)
- # Items Judged Present___ + # Items Judged Absent___ = # Items Judged___

Adult Unsocialized Behavior

1. History of non-prescription drug use
0 = no evidence
1 = yes, evidence for use of illegal or "street" drugs
2. Vandalism and/or destruction of property at age 16 or older
0 = no evidence
1 = yes, evidence for intentional destruction of property
3. Fighting at age 16 or older
0 = no evidence
1 = yes, evidence for involvement in fights on more than one occasion
4. Assaultive Offenses
0 = no evidence
1 = one or more arrests (other than sexual crimes) for any offenses in which he was physically assaultive
5. Unsocialized Aggression
0 = no more than frequent mild aggression (e.g., spats/arguments, verbal aggression)
1 = at least occasional moderate aggression that is manifest physically (e.g., fights, brawls, or minor assaults on two or more occasions, excluding sexual crimes)
6. Conduct/behavioral charges
0 = none
1 = one or more charges for drunk, disorderly, disturbing the peace, defacing property, etc.
7. Owned a manufactured weapon -- do not count a knife unless the subject used it specifically as a weapon, but do count brass knuckles
0 = no
1 = yes
8. Relation between alcohol use and antisocial behavior
0 = it is atypical that acting out occurs during or after drinking, or such behavior is infrequent
1 = acting out usually occurs during or after drinking

Items Judged Present ___ + # Items Judged Absent ___ = # Items Judged ___

TABLE 1

Juvenile

	Criterion	Types	# Items Judged					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
INC	2 & >	3,4	1	1	1	1	2	2
	3 & >	2	1	1	2	2	3	3
EXC	1 & <	9	1	1	1	2	2	2
	2 & <	6,8	X	1	2	2	3	3
	4 & <	7	X	X	3	4	5	5

Adult

	Criterion	Types	# Items Judged							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INC	3 & >	1,2,3,4	X	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
EXC	2 & <	8	X	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
	3 & <	6,7	X	X	2	2	3	3	4	4
	6 & <	9	X	2	3	4	4	5	6	7

Insert Table 1 here

Instructions for Using the Unsocialized Behavior Adjustment Table

Table 1, which is present on the previous page, indicates the adjustments in Unsocialized Behavior (UB) score criteria that must be made when there were missing data in the clinical file abstracts. A variable is considered missing or "unclear," if there is not sufficient information in the abstract regarding that specific item. You should code an item as -1 (unclear) whenever the information available is confusing, ambiguous, or conflicting. An example illustrates the proper use of -1. If you are coding the variable, "Problems in Grammar School," and there is no information in the file about the subject's behavior in school, you would code -1 or "unclear." If, however, there appears to be sufficient information about the individual's experience in grammar school, but no specific mention is made of conduct or or behavioral problems in school, it is justifiable to assume that there were no serious problems in school, because such problems, if they had occurred, would have a high probability of being noted in any reasonably complete description of school behavior. In this instance you would look at information about other areas of the subject's life that might indicate or suggest whether the subject would have been likely to have had conduct problems in school (e.g., behaviors in other situations where he would encounter authority figures). If no other information contradicts your conclusion, rate "Problems in Grammar School" 0. If other information suggests that it is likely that he had problems in school, rate the item -1.

The # of Items Judged, which is noted horizontally across the top of Table 1 for the Juvenile scores and in the middle of the table for Adult scores, indicates the number of items for which information was available in the files and for which you were able to make a judgment. That is, it represents the number of items that you did not mark "-1." On the left side of the table are noted the "inclusionary" and "exclusionary" criteria and the "types" for which these criteria are relevant. These criteria are given for the "Juvenile" and "Adult" UB scores separately.

To use the table first determine the total number of items on which you were able to make a judgment, that is, the total number of items on which you have a score rather than a -1. For instance, if on the six juvenile UB items you were able to make a judgment on only three (3) items, go to the column under "# Items Judged" marked "3." Circle that column. The numbers in that column give you the number of items that you

must substitute for the criteria at the left, when making inclusionary or exclusionary decisions.

For "inclusionary" criteria the table provides the minimum number of behaviors that must be judged present for an offender to be included in a particular group that uses the criterion indicated at the left. For example, for the criterion "3 & >," which is the Juvenile UB inclusionary criterion for Type 2, the Low Social Competence Opportunistic, an offender for whom only three items could be judged must have been judged to have manifested two of the juvenile UB items to be included in Type 2.

For "exclusionary" criteria the table provides the number of behaviors that if judged characteristic of an offender exclude him from a type. For instance, if you were able to rate three juvenile UB items, any offender judged to have manifested 2 or more juvenile UB items would be excluded from Types 6 and 8, which have an exclusionary criterion of "2 & <." If you had been able to rate all six of the juvenile UB items, an offender would be excluded from these two groups only if he had been judged to have manifested 3 or more of the Juvenile UB items.

The table works in exactly the same manner for the Adult UB scores. Note that if an X appears in a box, this indicates that there is too little information to make an inclusionary or exclusionary judgment on the basis of the information available. When you encounter an "X," you will have to rely on other criteria to make your typological decision.

Note, when there is a discrepancy in the UB criteria between two subtype raters, create a new consensus judgment for the UB scale in question, agreeing on both the ratability and presence or absence of the relevant items. Then use this consensus list to make a UB rating in the fashion described above.

SOCIAL COMPETENCE CRITERIA

The judgment of an offender's social competence is determined by his financial status and the level of his interpersonal relationships prior to his current incarceration.

25 Years Old or Older

If the subject is 25 years of age or older at the time of his incarceration, he is considered to be high in social competence, if he meets **both** of the following criteria:

1. He has lived **independently** and supported himself financially for a minimum of 1 year. By "independently" it is meant that the offender has lived on his own, that is, not with his family of origin or in any institutional setting, and has supported himself without outside assistance. His financial support could have included or have been limited to funds resulting from criminal activity. When the evidence necessary to determine whether an individual has met the above two conditions for independence is not sufficiently clear to make a judgment, consider that these conditions **have been met**, if the offender has clearly met the conditions necessary to be judged high on the interpersonal relationships criterion that follows (#2).
2. He has been married and lived with his wife for a minimum of 6 months or he has cohabited with a sexual partner (female or male) for at least two years with only brief interludes (maximum of a couple of weeks) of separation. The cohabitation must involve an apparently enduring emotional commitment to the partner.

24 Years Old or Younger

If at the time of evaluation the subject is 24 years of age, he is considered to be high in social competence, if he meets **both** of the following criteria:

1. He has lived independently (defined above) and supported himself financially (defined above) for a minimum of 1 year. Note, if he has been continuously enrolled in an academic program (e.g., college) up to the time of evaluation or incarceration, this criterion is **not** required. When the evidence necessary to determine whether an individual has met the conditions for independence is not sufficiently clear to make a judgment, consider that these conditions **have been met**, if the

offender has clearly met the conditions necessary to be judged high on the interpersonal relationships criterion that follows (#2).

2. He has been married and lived with his wife for a minimum of 6 months or he has maintained a heterosexual or homosexual relationship, that has lasted 1 year or longer, and in which there is clear evidence of an emotional and physical commitment to the partner. Because of the difficulty determining the nature of relationships from the clinical records, one can assume for these young offenders that such a commitment existed from a cohabitation with a sexual partner lasting for a year or longer.

Note, for the younger offenders it is often difficult to determine in the absence of evidence of cohabitation whether one of their non-marital relationships qualifies as a marriage substitute. The rater should acquire through archival sources or interview information about the quality of the subject's attachment(s) to adult women or men. For all relationships that were reported to have lasted for 1 year or longer determine the nature of the relationship (i.e., were they occasional lovers, cohabitants, etc.), the extent of the commitment (i.e., did they depend upon each other, did they have future plans together, etc.), and the quality of the relationship (i.e., was there reciprocity, did they share feelings, did they spend leisure time together, etc.). A relationship is deemed an appropriate substitute for the marriage criterion for these offenders, if it was a sexual, caring, reciprocal relationship in which there was an intention to sustain the relationship for some indefinite period of time.

SEXUALIZATION CRITERIAPrimary Criteria

- (1) He spends a substantial amount of time focusing on his sexual needs. For example, he consistently has intercourse or masturbates more than once daily, he is preoccupied with sexual fantasies or pornography, or he reports frequent uncontrollable sexual urges.
- (2) He manifests other sexually deviant behaviors that can be inferred to have lasted for an extended period of time (e.g., voyeurism, exhibitionism, fetishism, transvestic fetishism, zoophilia, frotteurism, telephone scatologia, or prostitution). Do not, however, include as one of these behaviors incest in his family of origin.
- (3) There is evidence from self reports or from therapist or interview reports that his sexual assaults were compulsive, or his offenses appear to have been acted out in a compulsive manner (e.g., they follow a clear scripted sequence or they are planned in detail).

Secondary Criteria (both required)

- (4) (a) There is evidence that he has considerable concern about his masculine self image, and
(b) There is evidence from self reports or from therapist or interview reports that he is preoccupied with feelings of sexual and social inadequacy.

PERVASIVE ANGER CRITERIA

1. The offender is characterized by himself or by others as an angry person who easily loses his temper and is likely to get in trouble because of his hostility. This anger is directed at multiple targets and appears in multiple situations. It does not appear to be exclusively focused at particular people or specific issues, or to occur in isolated situations.
2. The offender has shown a consistent pattern of verbal aggression against both males and females, manifesting angry verbal attacks against peers and authority figures on multiple occasions. Do not, however, rate as present if the offender is **only** angry at authority figures.
3. Either the offender has assaulted males, and these assaults against males appear to have been motivated by anger or hostility, rather than by any sexual intent, or the offender has frequently (on more than two occasions) gotten into physical fights with males.
4. The offender reports *preoccupation* with aggressive fantasies that include thoughts of beating, killing, torturing, or mutilating others. These fantasies clearly involve inflicting pain or putting someone in excessive fear or discomfort.
5. The offender reports or is reported to have been cruel to animals, which includes having beaten, tortured, mutilated, or killed them. His treatment of animals must clearly have involved inflicting pain or killing them.

SADISM CRITERIA**Category A:**

- (1) The offender reports *preoccupation* that is both sexual and aggressive in nature (for instance, sexual fantasies that include thoughts of beating, raping, torturing, or killing). These fantasies may involve more detailed scenes or scripts in which inflicting pain or putting the victim in excessive fear are *key and clear* intents. Fantasies of raping without evidence of such direct intentions of causing the victim pain and/or fear are not sufficient for this criterion.
- (2) The victim's pain, fear, or discomfort appear to facilitate sexual arousal and/or lead to ejaculation. Consistent with the general description of sadism, there should be no evidence that the offender lost his erection or failed to ejaculate while he was assaulting the victim, unless the assault was interrupted by some external event.
- (3) There is clear evidence of sham sadism in the sexual offenses, which need not be violent and may be limited to such behavior as sham whipping or bondage.
- (4) There is clear evidence of sham sadism in the offender's consensual sexual relationships, which need not be violent and may be limited to such behavior as sham whipping or bondage.
- (5) In his consensual sexual relationships there is clear evidence of overt sadism, indicated by the presence in these relationships of Item #6 (below) from Category A or two or more of the behaviors from Category B of the Sadism Criteria.
- (6) The violence in the offense(s) is ritualized, indicating an underlying fantasy or script (e.g., there is repetition of a particular sequence of acts or there is an ordered sequence that was clearly not conceived on the spot).
- (7) The offender has intercourse with the victim after the victim has been killed.
- (8) The offender mutilates the victim's erogenous zones (e.g., vagina, penis [for male victims], breasts, anus, buttocks, etc.) after the victim is dead.

Category B:

- (1) The violence in the offense(s) is directed at erogenous/sexual areas (e.g., vagina, penis [for male victims], breasts, anus, buttocks, etc.) of the victim's body.
- (2) The offender burns the victim.
- (3) The offender has intercourse with the victim after the victim has been rendered unconscious.
- (4) The offender has inserted foreign objects into the victim's vagina or anus, so that the victim feels pain or reports considerable discomfort from the object, or the offender has used urine or feces in the context of his offense(s).

OFFENSE PLANNING

- Detailed Planning (DP)** -- The offense was planned in detail and a particular victim or type of victim was sought. This includes, but is not limited to, scripted offenses, in which the *modus operandi* of the offense follows an apparent "script" that seems to be related to cognitions and fantasies that precede the offense.
- High Moderate Planning (HMP)** -- In this type of offense the high consistency of the offender's behaviors across offenses or particular behaviors like observing a particular victim on several occasions before the assault indicate that considerable forethought and planning preceded the offense.
- Moderate Planning (MoP)** -- In this type of offense, before the victim was encountered, the offender had conceived of the idea of committing a sexual offense. That is, the offender does not simply set out on impulse, or with a vague intention to seek sexual gratification. Although he may not have a particular victim in mind, it is clear from the kinds of equipment he takes with him, the place to which he chooses to go, and his behaviors before and during the offense that coercive sexual behavior was intended before a victim was encountered.
- Low Moderate Planning (LMP)** -- In this type of offense the encounter with the victim plays only a moderate role. There is evidence from some aspect of the assault, whether a vague similarity in *modus operandi* to previous assaults, or a similarity in the locations of assaults or the approach to the victim, that suggests that there was at least a vague intention to force a victim into sexual compliance prior to encountering the victim. The crime of an offender who puts himself in circumstances in which he may encounter a victim (e.g., cruising in his car in particular locations) can be characterized as "low moderate planning."
- Impulsive Offense (Imp)** -- In this type of offense the encounter with the victim appears to have played an important role in eliciting the offense. For example, the offense occurred during another crime, in which a victim was unexpectedly encountered, and was raped because of convenient availability. In cases in which the offender knows the victim, the offense can be considered impulsive, even if the offender had the intention of sexually engaging, but not raping, the victim before the assault. In such cases the rape should appear to have

occurred when the offender's sexual advances were thwarted, and the rape resulted from his failure to inhibit his sexual/ aggressive impulses.

GUIDE TO USING THE FLOW CHART DIAGNOSTIC AIDS TO MTC:R3

The five MTC:R3 flow charts that follow these instructions are meant to assist in arriving at a MTC:R3 classification. The general diagnostic procedure involves the following steps:

- A. While reading the clinical file abstract, rate the offender on the set of scales summarized on the Rapist Subtype Component Rating Sheets. The criteria for these scales are presented in the "Scales Criteria" Booklet.
- B. After completing all of the scales, go to the first flow diagram, "MTC:R3 Decision Aid Flow Sheet," and follow the Flow Sheet Instructions that accompany the five flow sheets.
- C. When the flow sheets have led you to a potential classification, go to the MTC:R3 Criteria Booklet and to Table 2, which presents the MTC:R3 Criteria Summary Sheet. Make sure that the offender satisfactorily meets all the criteria specified for that type in the MTC:R3 Criteria Booklet. If he does, the type has been reached.
- D. If the offender does not meet the criteria for that type, check your steps in the flow chart that you used to determine whether any of your dichotomous judgments were doubtful. If one was, follow the alternative decision path and repeat step "C."
- E. If this procedure does not yield an appropriate type, or direct you to a "NT" (not typable) judgment with a reasonable "guess," check the criteria of the types that are immediately adjacent on the MTC:R3 Type Chart to the type that is thus far the best fit. If he fits one of these types, your assignment has been reached. If at this point, no type is evident, enter "NT" as his classification, and note in the "Guess for NT" slot the type that he most closely approximates.

FLOW SHEET INSTRUCTIONS

As depicted in the first flow sheet, "MTC:R3 Decision Aid Flow Sheet," a preliminary judgment about the presence or absence of expressive aggression in the sexual offenses determines which of the three main flow charts are to be employed in arriving at a potential classification. Referring to the rating of the Expressive Aggression Scale in your Component Rating Sheets, apply the following criteria in the sequence given to determine which chart to employ as a guide:

- A. Go to Chart A, if any one of the following three conditions exists:
 1. A total score of 3, 4, or 5.
 2. Any 2 out of categories 2, 3, or 4 have been judged high (i.e., given a score equal to one).
 3. Any 1 out of categories 2, 3, or 4 have been judged high, when a judgment can be made on only one or two of these three categories.
- B. Go to Chart B, if there is a total score of 2 or category 2, 3, 4, or 5 alone has been judged high.
- C. Go to Chart C, if there is a score of 0 or only category 1 has been judged high.

CHART A

When expressive aggression is clearly present in an offender's sexual offense(s), only four types are possible: 3, 4, 8, and 9. To select among these follow the instructions below in the sequence they are presented.

First, go to the judgments of Juvenile Unsocialized Behavior (JUV UB) on your Component Rating Sheet and determine the number of items judged present and the total number of items on which you could make a judgment (i.e., the the total number of items minus the "unclear" (-1) items. The criteria for the initial branching of the flow diagram described below assume that you could judge all six items. If you were not able to do so, adjust the decision criteria according to the schedule presented in Table 1. The instructions accompanying this table both explain how to use this conversion table, and give guidelines for judging when information should be considered missing or "unclear." In general, because the branching criteria have been set to differentiate judgments when the information available is clear, you should adjust your use of the flow sheets according to the quality and quantity of information available. That is, uncertainty should lead to a greater reliance on the moderate branch of JUV UB.

- I. If no more than one JUV UB behavior has been judged present, an offender can only be a Type 8 or 9, and the **left branch** of the flow chart should be followed. Decide between these two types by applying the social competence criteria:
 - A. If he is low in social competence, his most likely classification is Type 8.
 - B. If he is high in social competence, his most likely classification is Type 9.

Next, check that Adult Unsocialized Behavior (Adult UB) exclusionary criteria, which are specified in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet and are summarized in Table 2, the Criterion Summary Sheet, are not met or exceeded, and determine whether any **primary Sexualization** items on the Component Rating Sheets have been judged present.

1. If Adult UB exclusionary criteria are **not** met or exceeded, you have arrived at the type, but must check the sexualization designation.
 - a. If no primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, the type assignment is complete and requires no further

- specification. Confirm this type assignment by checking the full criteria for that type.
- b. If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you have arrived at a type assignment, but must attach an "S" designation to indicate the presence of sexualization. Confirm this type assignment by checking the full criteria for that type.
2. If the Adult UB exclusionary criteria are met or exceeded, move to the moderate JUV UB branch and follow the decisions in that branch. Because the Adult UB exclusionary criteria are very high for Type 9 offenders (7 present when all eight items are judged), it is likely that an exclusionary dilemma will occur only for low social competence offenders. When the Adult UB criteria are exceeded for low socially competent, low JUV UB, Chart A offenders, the Moderate JUV UB branch will not lead you to a definite type. Rather, it will help you decide on your "NT Guess" (Not Typable Case, Guess assignment). Following the decisions in the Moderate branch will help you to decide whether the offender is a "NT Guess" Type 8 with high Adult UB, or a "NT Guess" Type 3 or 4 with JUV UB too low. Note that at this point you will want to examine the quality and quantity of the UB information.
- a. If by following the Moderate JUV UB decision criteria you determine that the offender is likely to be a Type 8, consider the number and nature of his Adult UB. If the offender has 4 or more Adult UB, this offender should be called "NT" (Not Typable), and the "Guess" should be Type 8 with high Adult UB. If the offender has achieved his high Adult UB status with 3 or fewer (when missing data are considered) Adult UB, you should take into account the nature of the UB criteria assigned. He can be typed an "8," if the UB judged present are limited to only alcohol or drugs or owning a weapon.
 - b. If by following the Moderate JUV UB decision criteria, you determine that the offender is likely to be either a Type 3 or 4, consider the quality of the JUV UB information and check the UB Coding Dictionary. If the JUV UB data are clearly insufficient, and if it appears likely that with additional information the offender would have reached the inclusionary criteria for Type 3 or 4, assign him in one of these types. This judgment

should be made infrequently, because it will be difficult for two raters to agree on this. When the JUV UB information appear reasonably sufficient, call him NT and guess Type 3 or 4.

- II. If two JUV UB behaviors or the equivalent with missing data have been judged present, the offender can be any one of the four high expressive aggression types, and the center branch of the flow chart should be followed. Decide among these four types by first applying the Sadism criteria described in item #4 for Type 4 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet.
 - A. If he meets these Sadistic criteria, check both whether the Adult UB inclusionary criteria for Sadistic type are met and whether his offense planning (Item #5 for Type 4 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet) is consistent with this classification. If these criteria are met, he is a Sadistic type.
 - B. If he is determined not to meet these Sadistic criteria, he is not Sadistic and he may be Type 3, 8, or 9. Decide among these three types by checking first whether he meets the criteria for Pervasive Anger (Item #1 for Type 3 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet).
 1. If he meets the criteria for Pervasive Anger, you have arrived at a tentative type. Confirm by checking the full criteria for Type 3. If he meets these criteria, he is a Type 3. If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you must attach an "S" designation to indicate the presence of sexualization.
 2. If he does not meet the criteria for Pervasive Anger, he can only be a Type 8 or 9. Decide between these two types by applying the social competence criteria. Then, check that the Adult UB exclusionary criteria are not met or exceeded and determine whether any primary Sexualization have been judged present.
 - a. If Adult UB exclusionary criteria are not met or exceeded, you have arrived at the type, but must check the sexualization designation.
 - (1) If no primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, the type assignment is complete and requires no further specification. Confirm this type

assignment by checking the full criteria for that type.

- (2) If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you have arrived at a type assignment, but must attach an "S" designation to indicate the presence of sexualization. Confirm this type assignment by checking the full criteria for that type.

- b. Because the Adult UB exclusionary criterion is very high for Type 9 offenders (7 present when all eight items are judged), it is likely at this point that an exclusionary dilemma for Adult UB will occur only for low social competence offenders. If at this juncture the exclusionary criteria are exceeded for a high social competence offender, the offender should be classified NT Guess Type 9. When the Adult UB criteria are exceeded for low socially competent offenders, you should examine the quality and quantity of the Adult UB information. If the offender has 4 or more Adult UB, this offender should be called NT, and the "Guess" should be Type 8 with high Adult UB. If the offender has achieved his high Adult UB status with 3 or fewer (when missing data are considered) Adult UB, you should take into account the nature of the UB criteria assigned. He can be typed an "8," if the UB judged present are limited to only alcohol or drugs or owning a weapon. Otherwise, he should be assigned to NT Guess Type 8.

III. If three or more JUV UB behaviors or the equivalent with missing data have been judged present, the offender can only be a Type 3 or 4, and the **right branch** of the flow chart should be followed. Decide between these two types by applying the Sadism criteria described in Item #4 for Type 4 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet.

- A. If he meets the Sadistic criteria described in Item #4, check both whether the Adult UB inclusionary criteria for Sadistic type are met and whether his offense planning is consistent with this classification (Item #5 for Type 4 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet). If these criteria are met, he is a Sadistic type. If they are not met, he is a "NT Guess" Sadistic type.

- B. If he is determined not to meet the Sadistic criteria, check whether he meets the criteria for Pervasive Anger (Item #1 for Type 3 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet).
1. If he does meet these Pervasive Anger criteria, you have arrived at a tentative type. Confirm by checking the full criteria for Type 3. If he meets these criteria, he is a Type 3. If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you must attach an "S" designation to indicate the presence of sexualization.
 2. If he does not meet the criteria for Pervasive Anger, you have to move to the moderate, center branch of the chart to determine the best "guessed" type.

CHARTS B1 and B2

When expressive aggression is questionable and therefore problematic in an offender's sexual offense(s), any type assignment is possible, and Charts B1 and/or B2 must be employed.

Begin on Chart B1. First, go to the judgments of Adult UB on the Component Rating Sheet and determine the number of items judged present and the total number of items on which you could make a judgment (i.e., the total number of items minus the "unclear" [-1] items). The criteria for the initial branching of the flow diagram described below assume that you could judge all eight items. If you were not able to do so, adjust the decision criteria according to the schedule presented in Table 1. In general, because the branching criteria have been set to differentiate judgments when the information available is clear, you should adjust your use of the flow sheets according to the quality and quantity of information available. That is, uncertainty should lead to a greater reliance on the moderate branch of Adult UB (i.e., Chart B2).

- I. If no more than two Adult UB behaviors have been judged present, the offender can only be a Type 5, 6, 8, 8S or 9, and the left branch of flow Chart B1 should be followed. Decide among these five types by first applying the criteria for Muted Sadism, described in item #2 of the criteria for Type 5, Muted Sadistic, in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet.
 - A. If you determine that the offender meets these criteria for Muted Sadism, he is likely to be a Muted Sadistic type. Check whether he meets all the criteria for the Muted Sadistic type, described in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet. If he does, he is a Muted Sadistic type. If he does not, he is not formally classified as Muted Sadistic, but this type is likely to be your best "guess." Reconsider the four Item #2 Muted Sadism criteria to make sure that one is clearly present. Because expressive aggression is questionable, you should also consider Type 4, Overt Sadistic type, as an alternative type. This is, however, an unlikely alternative, because Type 4 offenders will typically be on Chart A. Thus, NT Guess Muted Sadistic type should be your closest type.
 - B. If he is determined not to meet Muted Sadism criteria (i.e., Item # 2 for Type 5), he is not a Muted Sadistic type, and he may be Type 6, 8, 8S, or 9. Decide among these four types by first dividing the types into social competence subgroups--

1. If the offender is high in social competence he is either Type 6 or Type 9. The major discriminators between Types 6 and 9 at this level of Adult UB are Sexualization and the degree of planning evident in the sexual offense.
 - a. If any of the primary sexualization criteria are present or if the offender's sexual crimes are sufficiently planned (i.e., at least "moderate" moderate planning as described in the Offense Planning Scale in the Scales Booklet) so that they suggest forethought and, by inference, a greater sexual fantasy component to the assault(s), he should be classified a Type 6. This classification should be made only with careful consideration of the nature of aggression, because a typical Type 6 evidences little expressive aggression.
 - b. If the primary sexualization criteria are absent or the offender's sexual crimes are not sufficiently planned (i.e., his typical offense can be characterized as either impulsive or low moderate in planning, as described in the Offense Planning Scale in the Scales Booklet), he should be classified a Type 9.
 - c. If the major determinant of the offender's sexual assaults appears to be anger and too much aggression is present to justify a Type 6 classification, but he also evidences one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria, he should be classified a Type 9S.
2. If the offender is low in social competence he is either Type 8 or Type 8S.
 - a. It is very difficult to discriminate between a Type 7 who has enough expressive aggression to warrant the use of Chart B1 and a Type 8S with questionable expressive aggression and with some evidence of sexualization. We have decided, therefore, that 8S will be the default type decision for a low social competence, low Adult UB, non-sadistic case in which either any of the primary sexualization criteria are present or the offender's sexual crimes are sufficiently planned (i.e., moderate or greater planning) so that some forethought and by inference sexual motivation might be a major determining factor. Check the Type 8 criteria to make

- certain that the offender reaches the criteria specified in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet for this type.
- b. If the primary sexualization criteria are absent and the offender's sexual crimes are not sufficiently planned to suggest forethought and, by inference, a stronger sexual rather than aggressive/impulsive component, he should be classified a Type 8.
- II. If a moderate number (three) of Adult UB behaviors or the equivalent with missing data have been judged present, the offender may be a Type 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 9, and the center branch of flow chart B1, which is presented in Chart B2, should be followed. As indicated earlier, to the degree that Adult UB information are missing, confusing, or contradictory, greater reliance should be placed on this center (B2) branch.
- A. If the offender is determined to meet any of the Category A items on the Sadism Scale in the Scales Booklet or two or more of the Category B items on the Sadism Scale, the two sadistic types should be considered first. As is indicated in the Type 4 (Item #4) and Type 5 (Item #2) criteria in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet, there should be some indication that violence or victim fear or pain (or the fantasy of these) either contributes to or at least does not inhibit sexual arousal. Overt and Muted Sadism are then discriminated on the basis of the degree to which the sadism is exhibited behaviorally .
1. Overt Sadists should be infrequently found on Chart B2, but if the manifestation of sadistic intent is judged sufficiently overt, check that the JUV UB criteria for Overt Sadistic type are met, and that offense planning is consistent with the description for offense planning in item #5 of the Type 4 criteria in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet. If these are met, he is a Sadistic type. If they are not met, he either is a "NT Guess" Sadistic type or possibly a Type 3 or 9, who might engage in sadistic-like behaviors, but for angry, rather than sadistic/sexual reasons.
 2. If the manifestation of sadism is muted (see item #2 in the criteria for Type 5, Muted Sadistic type, in the MTC:R3 Criteria Booklet), the offender is a Muted Sadistic type. Check that the offender's offense planning is consistent with the description for offense planning in item #3 of the Type 5 criteria in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet.

- B. If he meets none of the Sadistic Scale criteria in Category A or one or none of the criteria of Category B, he can be Type 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, or 9. Make a preliminary division among these remaining types on the basis of social competence.
1. If he is high in social competence, he can be assigned to Types 1, 3, 6, or 9. Discriminate among these types by first assessing whether he meets the criteria for Pervasive Anger described in items #1 and #2 in the criteria for Type 3 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet.
 - a. If he does manifest the criteria for Pervasive Anger, you have arrived at a tentative type (Type 3). Confirm by checking the full criteria for Type 3. Remember that when the amount of expressive aggression in the offender's sexual crimes is problematic or questionable, four out of five of the Pervasive Anger Scale items (or three out of four, when only four items can be rated) are necessary to be classified as a Type 3. An offender is considered problematic or questionable in expressive aggression, if by the expressive aggression chart selection criteria he fits squarely on Chart B, and there is little justification for moving him to Chart A. If he either started out on Chart A or is very close to being on that chart, the offender requires only the criteria described in Item #1 of the criteria for Type 3 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet to be classified as a Type 3. Otherwise, he must meet the more stringent Pervasive Anger Criteria described in Item #2 of the criteria for Type 3 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet. If it appears that he meets these Pervasive Anger criteria, he is a Type 3. If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you must attach an "S" designation to indicate the presence of sexualization.
 - b. If he does not manifest the criteria for Pervasive Anger, he can only be a Type 1, 6, or 9. Although you have judged that the offender shows moderate expressive aggression in his offense(s), you should also attempt to assess whether the primary motivating determinant in this offender's assault(s) was impulsive/aggressive (Type 1), sexual (Type 6), or angry/aggressive (Type 9). Use the

Component Scale Ratings of Sexualization and Offense Planning to help you distinguish among these types.

- (1) If either any of the primary sexualization criteria are present or the offender's sexual crimes are sufficiently planned (i.e., at least "moderate" moderate planning as described in the Offense Planning Scale in the Scales Booklet) so that they suggest forethought and, by inference, a greater sexual fantasy component to the assault(s), he should be classified a Type 6. This classification should be made only with careful consideration of the nature of aggression, because typical Type 6s evidence little expressive aggression. Also, because evidence of sexualization is often inadequately documented in the clinical files, offenders with low Adult UB, moderate planning, and low expressive aggression can be typed 6 with low sexualization and this lack of sexualization noted with a "NS" (no sexualization evident) designation.
- (2) If the primary sexualization criteria are absent and the offender's sexual crimes are not sufficiently planned to suggest forethought and, by inference, a stronger sexual rather than aggressive/impulsive component, he should be classified either a Type 1 or 9. Remember that after you have decided between a Type 1 and Type 9 you must consider his primary Sexualization score. If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you must attach an "S" designation to the final Type 1 or Type 9 classification to indicate the presence of sexualization. In deciding between Type 6 and Types 1 and 9, in addition to the sexualization and planning, you should take into account the damage to the victim, because Types 1 and 9 typically do more damage to the victim, and a Chart B2 Type 6 classification should be made with caution. In distinguishing between Types 1 and 9, you should consider that Type 9 allows only one JUV UB, so that a higher score on this scale would exclude an offender from a Type 9 classification. In addition, an offender is more likely to be a Type 9:

- (a) when the offender's aggression is more generally focused on women than on men,
 - (b) if there is evidence in the offense(s) of the offender demeaning or humiliating the victim, especially when victim resistance is minimal,
 - (c) if the offender is angry at the victim in the absence of victim resistance, and
 - (d) If the offense(s) appear to be associated with notable interpersonal stressors in the offender's life (e.g., conflicts in significant relationships, especially with women).
- (3) If the major determinant of the offender's sexual assaults appears to be anger and too much aggression is present to justify a Type 6 classification, but he also evidences one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria, he should be classified a Type 9S.
2. If the offender is low in social competence, he can be assigned to Types 2, 3, or 7.
- a. If he has demonstrated moderate or high JUV UB (a score of two or greater), he can be assigned to Type 2 (requires three JUV UB), 3, or 7. Discriminate among these remaining types using Pervasive Anger and Sexualization and Offense Planning. First, decide among these three types by checking whether he attains the criteria for Pervasive Anger in items #1 and #2 of the criteria for Type 3 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet.
 - (1) If he does manifest the criteria for Pervasive Anger, you have arrived at a tentative type (Type 3). Confirm by checking the full criteria for Type 3. Remember that when the amount of expressive aggression in the offender's sexual crimes is problematic or questionable, four out of five of the Pervasive Anger items are necessary to be classified as a Type 3. An offender is considered problematic or questionable in expressive aggression, if by the expressive aggression chart selection criteria he fits squarely on Chart B and there is little justification for moving him to Chart A. If he either

starts out on Chart A or is very close to being on that chart, the offender should require only the criteria described in item #1 of the criteria for Type 3 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet to be classified as a Type 3. Otherwise, he must have 4 out of 5 of the items on the Pervasively Angry Scale in the Scales Booklet, or 3 out of 4 of these items when only 4 items can be judged. If it appears that he shows these criteria, he is a Type 3. If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you must attach an "S" designation to indicate the presence of sexualization.

- (2) If he does not manifest the criteria for Pervasive Anger, he can only be a Type 2 or 7. Decide between these two types by considering Sexualization and Offense Planning.
 - (a) If either any of the primary sexualization criteria are present or the offender's sexual crimes are sufficiently planned (i.e., at least "moderate" moderate planning as described in the Offense Planning Scale in the Scales Booklet) so that they suggest forethought and, by inference, a greater sexual fantasy component to the assault(s), he should be classified a Type 7. Check to make sure that the JUV UB (5 items judged present) and Adult UB (4 items judged present) exclusionary criteria for a Type 7 classification are not met or exceeded. It is important to stress that when JUV UB is high (even if this does not exclude an offender), the evidence for sexualization and/or planning must be quite strong for a Type 7 classification. The default, when unsure, is 2S. A Type 7 classification should be made only with careful consideration of the nature of aggression, because the typical Type 7 evidences little expressive aggression. Also, because evidence of sexualization is often inadequately documented in the clinical files, offenders with low Adult UB, moderate planning, and low expressive aggression can be classified as Type 7 with low sexualization and this state of

affairs noted with a "NS" (no sexualization evident) designation.

- (b) If the primary sexualization criteria are absent and the offender's sexual crimes are not sufficiently planned to suggest forethought and, by inference, a stronger sexual rather than aggressive/impulsive component, he should be classified a Type 2. Remember if you have decided to assign a Type 2 classification, you must consider his primary Sexualization score. If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you must attach an "S" designation to the final Type 2 classification to indicate the presence of sexualization. In deciding between Type 2 and Type 7, in addition to the Sexualization and Planning, you should take into account the injury inflicted on the victim. Because a Type 2 typically inflicts more injury on his victim(s) than a Type 7, a Chart B2 Type 7 classification should be made with caution.

- b. If the offender has demonstrated low JUV UB (0 or 1), the offender in this branch of Chart B2 can only be Type 7. Check the "Sexualization" criteria to determine whether he is a pure Type 7 or should be designated as a 7NS, because none of the primary or secondary sexualization criteria have been present. If at this point you determine that there is too much expressive aggression for a Type 7 or 7NS, you may have a NT Guess Type 8 with 3 Adult UB judged present (or its equivalent), thereby excluding the offender from a pure Type 8 classification. You should take into account the nature of the UB criteria assigned here. He can be typed an "8" if the UB judged present are limited to only alcohol or drugs or owning a weapon.

- III. If four or more Adult UB behaviors or the equivalent with missing data have been judged present, he may be a Type 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9, and the right branch of flow Chart B1 should be followed. Decide among these six types by applying the sequence of decisions delineated in this branch of the chart. Note that high juvenile UB offenders, who have been incarcerated as teenagers, and therefore have limited

opportunity to engage in Adult UB activities, should be considered high in Adult UB for the purposes of these guidelines.

- A. If the offender meets any of the Category A items on the Sadism Scale in the Scales Booklet or two or more of the Category B items on the Sadism Scale, the two sadistic types should be considered first. As is indicated in the Type 4 (Item #4) and Type 5 (Item #2) criteria in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet, there should be some indication that violence or victim fear or pain (or the fantasy of these) either contributes to or at least does not inhibit sexual arousal. Overt and Muted Sadism are then discriminated on the basis of the degree to which the sadism has been exhibited behaviorally .
1. Overt Sadists should be infrequently found on Chart B1, but if the manifestation of sadistic intent is judged sufficiently overt, check that the JUV UB criteria for Overt Sadistic type are met, and that offense planning is consistent with the description for offense planning in item #5 of the Type 4 criteria in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet. If these are met, he is a Sadistic type. If they are not met, he either is a "NT Guess" Sadistic type or possibly a Type 3 or 9, who might engage in sadistic-like behaviors, but for angry, rather than sadistic/sexual reasons.
 2. If the manifestation of sadism is muted (see item #2 in the criteria for Type 5, Muted Sadistic type, in the MTC:R3 Criteria Booklet), the offender is a Muted Sadistic type. Check that the offender's offense planning is consistent with the description for offense planning in item #3 of the Type 5 criteria in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet.
- B. If he is determined not to manifest any of the Sadistic Scale criteria in Category A or one or none of the criteria of Category B, he can be Type 1, 2, 3, or 9. Divide these remaining types on the basis of JUV UB.
1. If he has demonstrated moderate or high JUV UB (a score of two or greater), he can be Types 1, 2 (requires three JUV UB), or 3. Discriminate among these remaining types using Pervasive Anger and Social Competence. First, decide among these three types by checking whether he attains the criteria for Pervasive Anger (Items #1 or #2 for Type 3 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet).

- a. If he does manifest the criteria for Pervasive Anger, you have arrived at a tentative type (Type 3). Confirm by checking the full criteria for Type 3. Remember that when the amount of expressive aggression in the offender's sexual crimes is problematic or questionable, four out of five of the Pervasive Anger Scale items (or three out of four, when only four items can be rated) are necessary to be classified as a Type 3. An offender is considered problematic or questionable in expressive aggression, if by the expressive aggression chart selection criteria he fits squarely on Chart B, and there is little justification for moving him to Chart A. If he either started out on Chart A or is very close to being on that chart, the offender requires only the criteria described in Item #1 of the criteria for Type 3 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet to be classified as a Type 3. Otherwise, he must meet the more stringent Pervasive Anger Criteria described in Item #2 of the criteria for Type 3 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet. If it appears that he meets these Pervasive Anger criteria, he is a Type 3. If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you must attach an "S" designation to indicate the presence of sexualization.
 - b. If he does not meet the criteria for Pervasive Anger, he can only be a Type 1 or 2. Decide between these two types by applying the social competence criteria.
 - (1) If he is low in social competence, assign him to Type 2. Check that he has at least three JUV UB, and reaches the remaining criteria for this type. If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you must attach an "S" designation to indicate the presence of sexualization.
 - (2) If he is high in social competence, assign him to Type 1. Check that he meets the remaining criteria for this type. If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you must attach an "S" designation to indicate the presence of sexualization.
2. If he manifests low JUV UB (one or fewer positive items) he can only be Type 1 or 9. Both Types 1 and 9 are high social

competence types. If the offender is low in social competence, skip to section # 3 below. If he is high in social competence, he is either a Type 1 or Type 9, and is more likely to be the latter than the former, because the typical Type 1 has higher JUV UB. Remember that after you have decided between a Type 1 and Type 9 you must consider his primary Sexualization score. If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you must attach an "S" designation to the final Type 1 or Type 9 classification to indicate the presence of sexualization. To distinguish between Types 1 and 9 with low JUV UB, consider that an offender is more likely to be a Type 9:

- a. when the offender's aggression is more generally focused on women than on men,
 - b. if there is evidence in the offense(s) of the offender demeaning or humiliating the victim, especially when victim resistance is minimal,
 - c. if the offender is angry at the victim in the absence of victim resistance, and
 - d. If the offense(s) appear to be associated with notable interpersonal stressors in the offender's life (e.g., conflicts in significant relationships, especially with women.
3. If you get to this Type 1 vs. Type 9 discrimination point and determine that the offender has low social competence, and is therefore excluded from Types 1 and 9, you may have a NT Guess Type 8 with high Adult UB or a NT Guess Type 2 with low JUV UB. To distinguish between these two "guess" types, consider that an offender is more likely to be a NT Type 8:
- a. when the offender's aggression is more generally focused on women than on men,
 - b. if there is evidence in the offense(s) of the offender demeaning or humiliating the victim, especially when victim resistance is minimal,
 - c. if the offender is angry at the victim in the absence of victim resistance, and
 - d. If the offense(s) appear to be associated with notable interpersonal stressors in the offender's life (e.g.,

conflicts in significant relationships, especially with women).

4. If you decide that the offender is most likely a NT Guess Type 8, consider the quality and quantity of his Adult UB. If he has 4 or more Adult UB, this offender should be called "NT" (Not Typable), and the "Guess" should be 8B with high Adult UB. If the offender has achieved his high Adult UB status because of missing data, and the absolute number of Adult UB criteria judged present is equal to or less than 3, you should take into account the nature of the UB criteria assigned. He can be typed and "8" if the UB judged present are limited to only alcohol or drugs or owning a weapon.

CHART C

When expressive aggression is clearly not present in an offender's sexual offense(s), only five types are possible: 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7. To select among these follow the instructions below in the sequence they are presented.

First, decide among these five types by first applying the criteria for Muted Sadism, described in item #2 of the criteria for Type 5, Muted Sadistic, in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet.

- I. If you determine that the offender meets these criteria for Muted Sadism, he is likely to be a Muted Sadistic type. Then, check whether he meets all the criteria for the Muted Sadistic type, described in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet. If he does, he is a Muted Sadistic type. If he does not, he is not formally classified as Muted Sadistic, but this type should be assigned as your best "guess."
- II. If he is determined not to meet Muted Sadism criteria (i.e., Item # 2 for Type 5), he is not a Muted Sadistic type, and he may be Type 1, 2, 6, or 7. Decide among these four types by going to the judgments of Adult UB on the Component Rating Sheet and determining the number of items judged present and the total number of items on which you could make a judgment (i.e., the total number of items minus the "unclear" [-1] items). The Adult UB criteria for the subsequent trichotomization of the non-sadistic branch of Chart C assume that you could judge all eight Adult UB items. If you were not able to do so, adjust the decision criteria according to the schedule presented in Table 1. In general, because the Adult UB branching criteria have been set to differentiate judgments when the information available is clear, you should adjust your use of these branches according to the quality and quantity of information available. That is, uncertainty should lead to a greater reliance on the moderate branch of Adult UB.
 - A. If no more than two Adult UB behaviors were judged present, he can only be a Type 6 or 7, and the low (left) branch of the Adult UB trichotomization in Chart C should be followed. Decide between these two types by applying the Social Competence Scale criteria.
 1. If the offender is high in social competence, he is likely to be a Type 6. Check to determine that the offender does not reach the exclusionary criteria for JUV UB (3 or more items judged present), and make sure that he meets the criteria

described for Type 6. If he does not evidence any of the primary sexualization criteria, or both of the secondary sexualization criteria, he is designated "NS" (no sexualization evident).

2. If the offender is low in social competence, he is likely to be a Type 7. Make sure that the offender does not meet the exclusionary criteria for JUV UB (5 or more items judged present), and make certain that he meets the criteria described for Type 7. If he does not evidence either any one of the primary sexualization criteria, or both of the secondary sexualization criteria, he is designated "NS" (no sexualization evident).
- B. If a moderate amount of Adult UB (three Adult UB behaviors or their equivalent) has been judged present, the offender can be a Type 6, 7, 1, or 2 and the middle (moderate) branch of the Adult UB trichotomization in Chart C should be followed. Decide among these four types by applying the criteria for Sexualization and Offense Planning.
1. If either any of the primary sexualization criteria are present or the offender's sexual crimes are sufficiently planned (i.e., at least "moderate" moderate planning as described in the Offense Planning Scale in the Scales Booklet) so that they suggest forethought and, by inference, a greater sexual fantasy component to the assault(s), he should be classified either a Type 6 or 7. When JUV UB is moderate (even if this does not exclude an offender), the evidence for sexualization and/or planning must be very clear for a Type 6 or 7 classification. The default, when unsure, is a 1S or 2S. If you are sure of a Type 6 or 7 assignment, discriminate between these two using Social Competence Scale criteria.
 - a. If the offender is high in social competence, he is likely to be a Type 6. Check to determine that the offender does not reach the exclusionary criteria for JUV UB (3 or more items judged present), and make sure that he meets the criteria described for Type 6.
 - b. If the offender is low in social competence, he is likely to be a Type 7. Check to determine that the offender does not reach the exclusionary criteria for JUV UB (5 or more items judged present), and make sure that he meets the criteria described for Type 7.

2. If the primary sexualization criteria are absent or the offender's sexual crimes are not sufficiently planned (i.e., his typical offense can be characterized as either impulsive or low moderate in planning, as described in the Offense Planning Scale in the Scales Booklet), he should be classified either a Type 1 or 2. In deciding between Types 1 or 2 and Types 6 or 7, in addition to the Sexualization and Offense Planning, you should take into account the relative injury inflicted on the victim, even though it is judged to be low. A Type 1 or 2 offender is typically less concerned with the victim's welfare, and is, therefore, more likely to inflict some injury on the victim. A Type 6NS or 7NS classification should be unlikely at this level of Adult UB. A Type 1 or 2 classification would be more appropriate. Distinguish between Types 1 and 2 by applying the Social Competence Scale criteria.
 - a. If the offender is high in social competence, he is likely to be a Type 1. Check to determine that the offender has reached all the criteria described for Type 1 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet.
 - b. If the offender is low in social competence, he is likely to be a Type 2. Check to determine that the offender has reached the inclusionary criteria for JUV UB (3 or greater), and make sure that he meets the criteria described for Type 2 in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet..
- C. If a high amount of Adult UB (equal to or greater than four Adult UB behaviors or its equivalent) has been judged present, the offender can only be classified Type 1 or 2, and the right (high) branch of the Adult UB trichotomization in Chart C should be followed. Note that high juvenile UB offenders, who have been incarcerated as teenagers, and therefore have limited opportunity to engage in Adult UB activities, should be considered high in Adult UB for the purposes of these guidelines. Decide between these two types by applying the Social Competence Scale criteria.
 1. If he is low in social competence, he is likely to be a Type 2. Check that he has at least three JUV UB, and reaches the remaining criteria for this type, as described in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet. If one or more of the primary

Sexualization criteria are judged present, you must attach an "S" designation to indicate the presence of sexualization.

2. If he is high in social competence, he is likely to be a Type 1. Check that he meets the remaining criteria for this type, as described in the MTC:R3 Criterion Booklet. If one or more of the primary Sexualization criteria are judged present, you must attach an "S" designation to indicate the presence of sexualization.

MTC:R3 DECISION AID FLOW SHEET

EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION

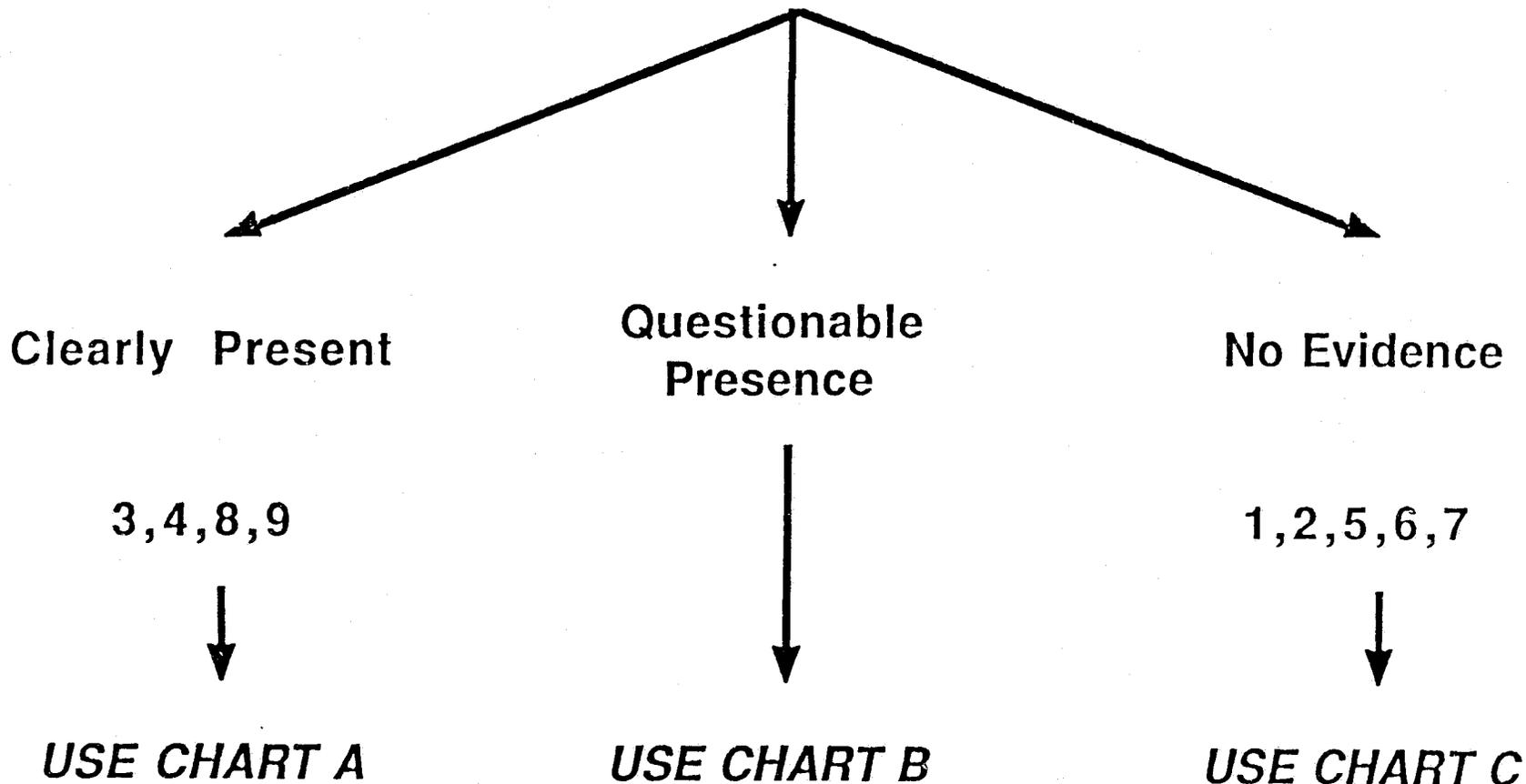


CHART A: EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION EVIDENT

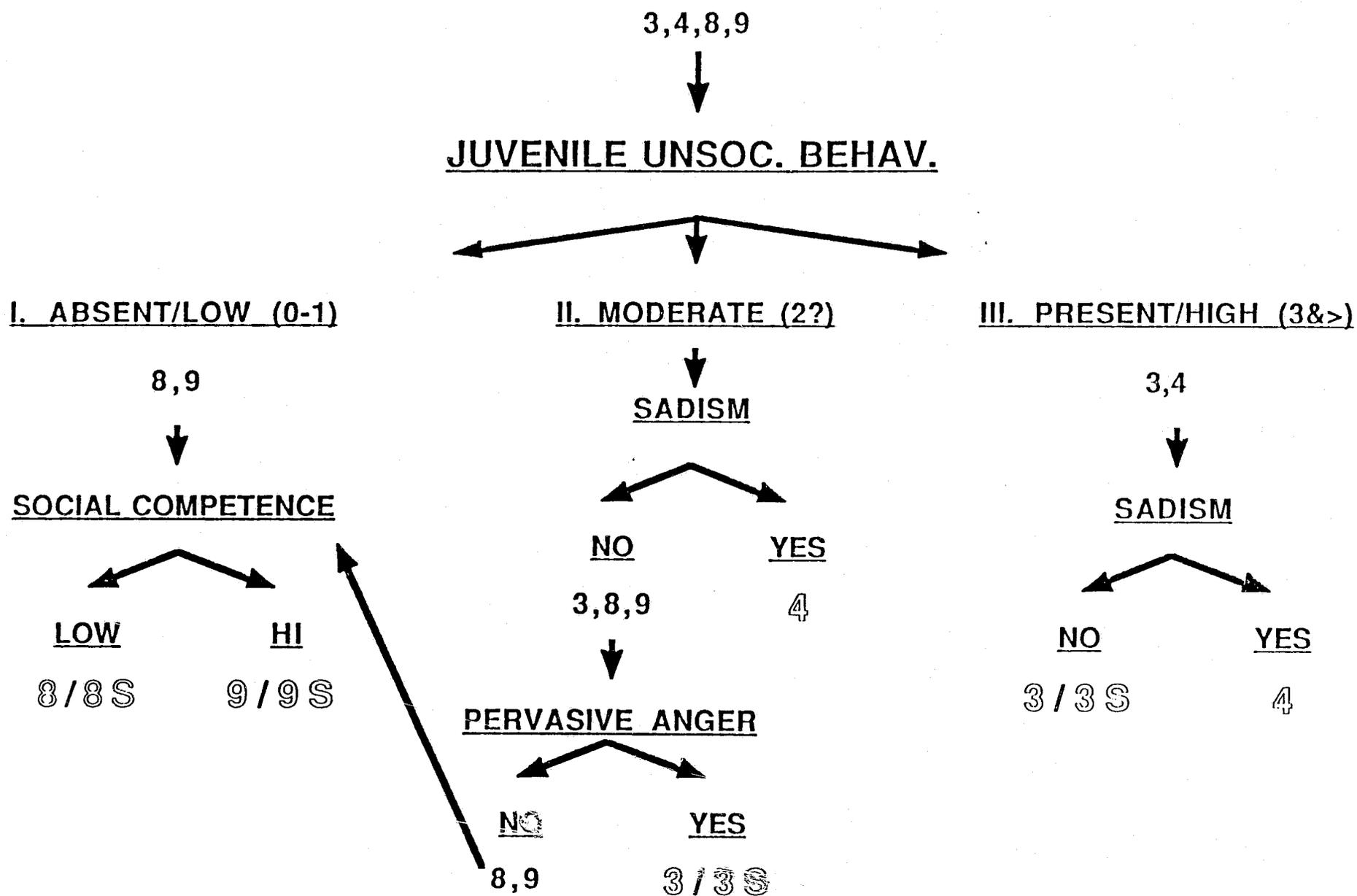


CHART B1: MIXED EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION

ADULT UNSOC. BEHAVIOR

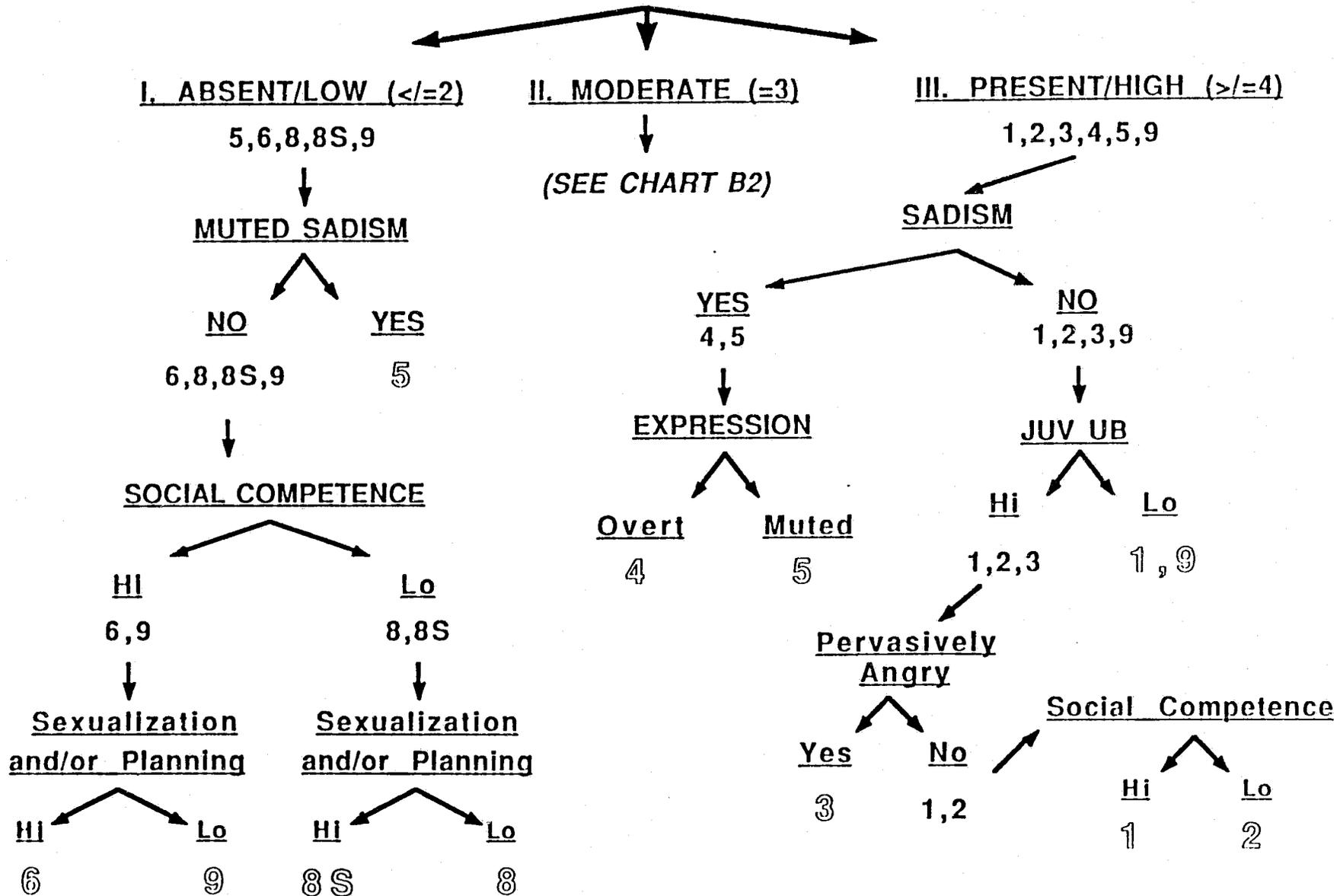
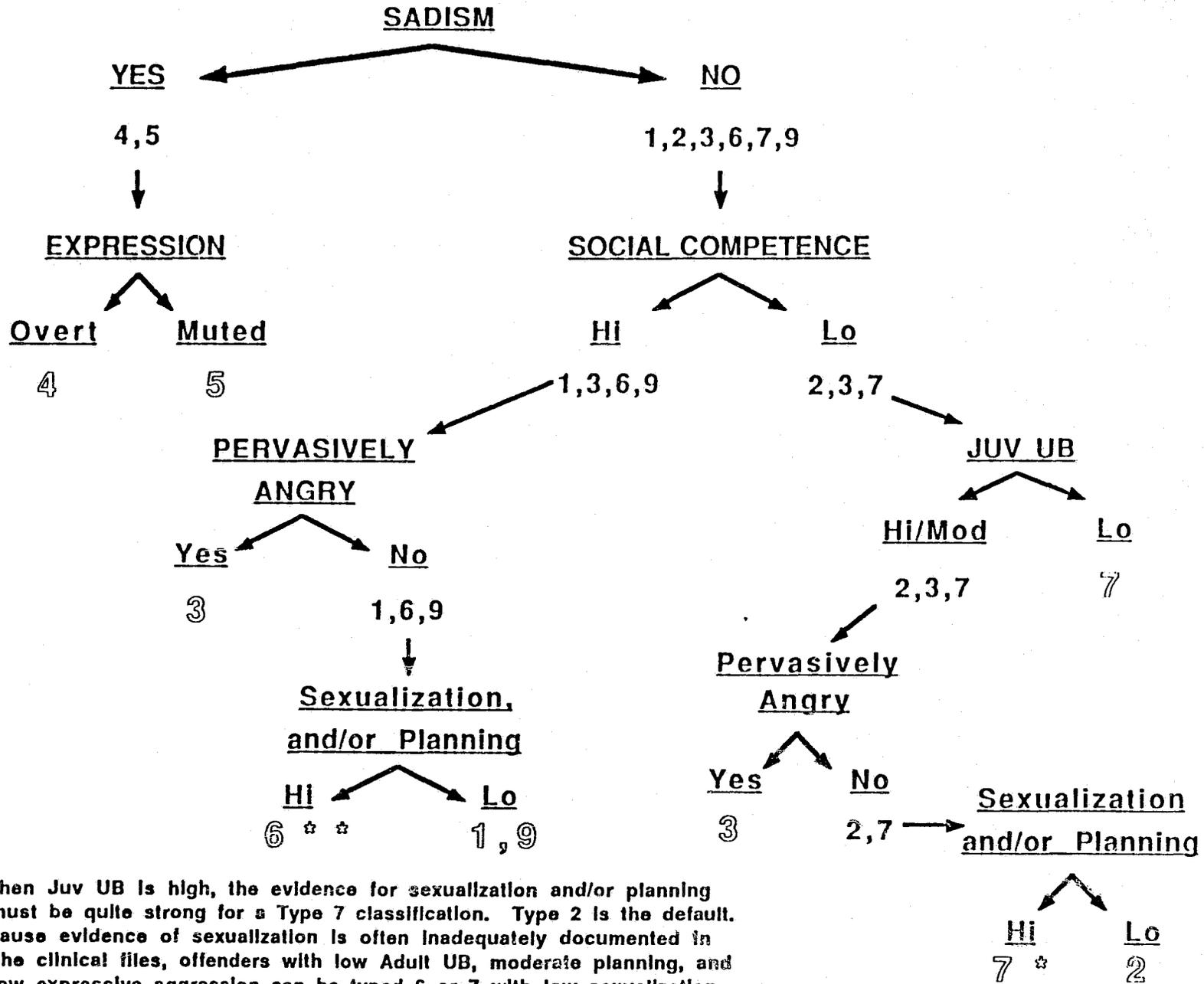
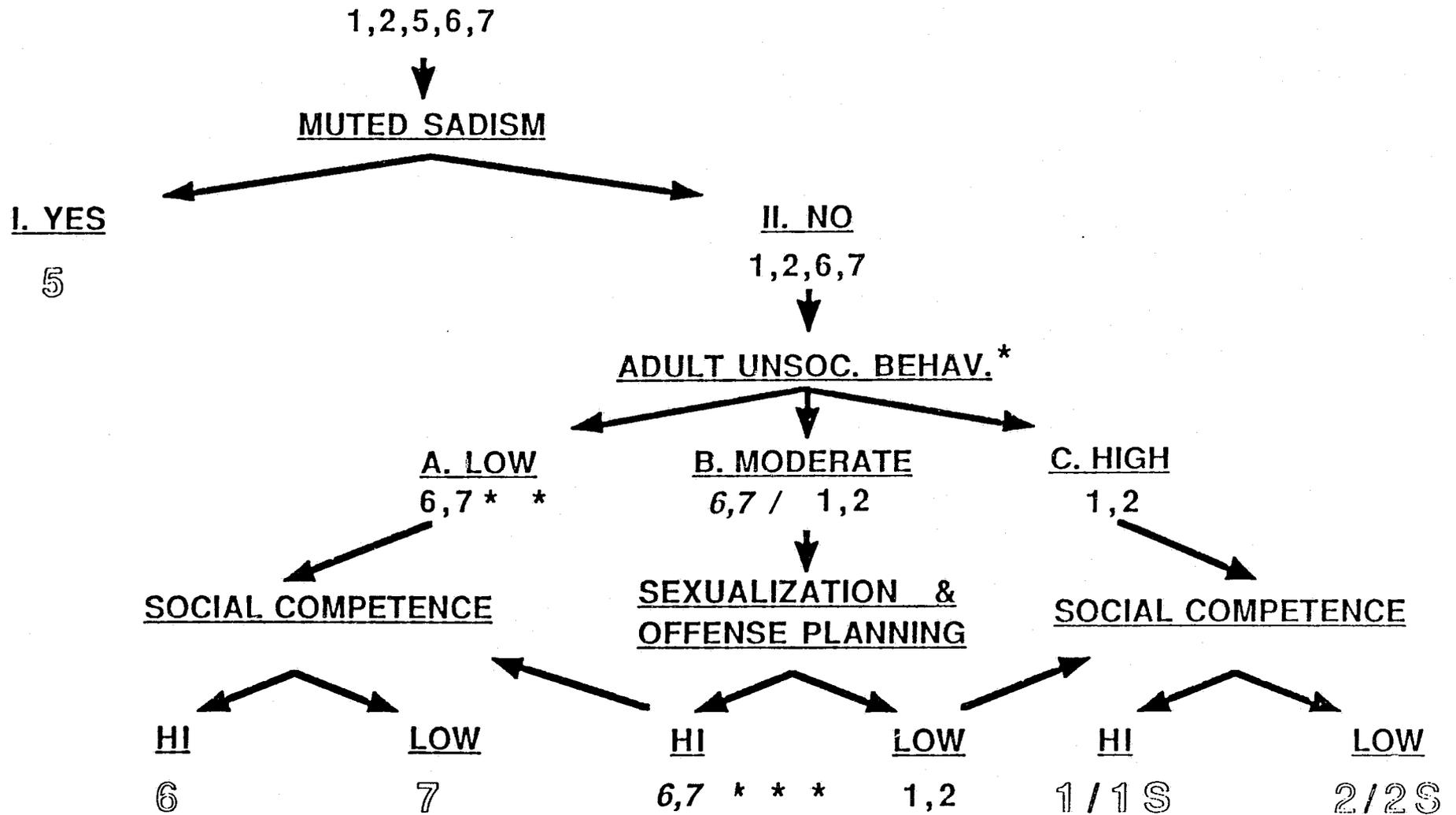


CHART B2: MIXED EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION, MOD ADULT UB



- When Juv UB is high, the evidence for sexualization and/or planning must be quite strong for a Type 7 classification. Type 2 is the default.
- ** Because evidence of sexualization is often inadequately documented in the clinical files, offenders with low Adult UB, moderate planning, and low expressive aggression can be typed 6 or 7 with low sexualization.

CHART C: NO EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION



* High juvenile UB offenders, who are incarcerated as teenagers, should be considered high in Adult UB.

* * Check for sexualization and/or planning or pre-offense fantasy.

* * * The evidence for sexualization and planning should be quite strong in moderate UB offenders to type them as 6 or 7.

TABLE 2

	SOCIAL	UNSOCIAL BEHAVIOR		OVERT	MUTED	SEXUALIZATION	OFFENSE PLANNING			EXPRESSIVE	PERVASIVE
	COMPETENCE	Juvenile	Adult	SADISM	SADISM		DP	MoP	Imp	AGGRESSION	ANGER
1 OPP HSC	= 2	NR	>/= 3	-	-	= 0(S?)	= 0	NR	>/= 1	-	-
2 OPP LSC	< 2	>/= 3	>/= 3	-	-	= 0(S?)	= 0	NR	>/= 1	-	-
3 PA	NR	>/= 2	>/= 3	-	-	= 0(S?)	= 0	NR	>/= 1	+	+
4 OV SAD	NR	>/= 2	>/= 3	+	+	NR	P+	>/= 1*	NR	+	NR
5 MUT SAD	NR	NR	NR	-	+	NR	P+	>/= 1*	NR	-	NR
6 SEX HSC	= 2	</= 2	</= 3	-	-	>/= 1(S?)	P+	>/= 1*	NR	-	NR
7 SEX LSC	< 2	</= 4	</= 3	-	-	>/= 1(S?)	P+	>/= 1*	NR	-	NR
8 VIN LSC	< 2	</= 2	</= 2	-	-	= 0(S?)	= 0	NR	>/= 1	+	-
9 VIN HSC	= 2	</= 1	</= 6	-	-	= 0(S?)	= 0	NR	>/= 1	+	-

CONSENSUS RATING SHEET

	-- SUBJECT ID
	-- RATER A
	-- RATER B
	-- DATE CONSENSED

SCALES

Score #Judged

SEXUALIZATION--

<i>Primary:</i>		
<i>Secondary:</i>		

UNSOCIALIZED AGGRESSION--

<i>Juvenile:</i>		
<i>Adult:</i>		

EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION:

--	--

PERVASIVE ANGER:

--	--

	-- PRIMARY SUBTYPE
	-- SECONDARY SUBTYPE
	-- GUESS FOR NT
	-- CHART USED

SADISM--

Category A:

Category B:

SUBJECT ID NUMBER: _____

RATER NAME: _____

COMPONENT RATING SHEETS

PRIMARY SUBTYPE: _____

SECONDARY SUBTYPE: _____

GUESS IF DOES NOT FIT: _____

CHART USED: _____

DATE RATED: _____

SEXUALIZATION SCORES--

DATE CONSENSED: _____

PRIMARY: _____

SECONDARY: _____

RAPIST SUBTYPE COMPONENT RATING SHEET -- 1

Expressive Aggression

		LOW	HIGH
1	Nature of Victim Injury		
2	Offender's Response to Resistance		
3	Offense Acts of Offender		
4	Attempt to Humiliate		
5	Expressive Aggression in Non-Sexual		

Unsocialized Behavior

		ABSENT	PRESENT
Juvenile	1	Problems Grammar	
	2	Problems Jr. High	
	3	Non-Sexual Victimless Offenses	
	4	Running away before age 17	
	5	Vandalism	
	6	Fighting	

Adult	1	Illegal Drug Use	
	2	Vandalism	
	3	Fighting	
	4	Assaultive Offenses	
	5	Unsocialized Aggression	
	6	Conduct Charges	
	7	Owning Weapon	
	8	Alcohol/Acting Out	

RAPIST SUBTYPE COMPONENT RATING SHEET -- 2

Social Competence

		ABSENT	PRESENT
1	Independence		
2	Marriage		

Sexualization

Primary

		ABSENT	PRESENT
1	Sexual Preoccupation		
2	Other Sexual Deviance		
3	Reports Sexual Assaults Compulsive		

Secondary

4a	Masculine Self Image Concern		
4b	Sexual Inadequacy Concern		

SUM:

SUM (both = 1):

Pervasive Anger

		ABSENT	PRESENT
1	Characterized as Constantly Angry		
2	Verbal Aggression		
3	Non-Sexual Assaults and/or Frequent Fighting		
4	Preoccupied with Aggressive Fantasies		
5	Cruelty to Animals		

RAPIST SUBTYPE COMPONENT RATING SHEET -- 3

Sadism

Category A

- 1 Preoccupation: Sex-Agg Thoughts/Fantasies
- 2 Pain, Fear, or Discomfort Increases Arousal
- 3 Symbolic Sadism/Sexual Offense
- 4 Symbolic Sadism/Consensual Relations
- 5 Overt Sadism/Consensual Relations
- 6 Ritualization of Violence
- 7 Intercourse After Killing
- 8 Mutilates After Death

ABSENT	PRESENT

Category B

- 1 Erogenous Area /Violence Focus
- 2 Burns Victim
- 3 Intercourse After Unconscious
- 4 Painful Insertion of Foreign Obj., Urine, or Feces

ABSENT	PRESENT

RAPIST SUBTYPE COMPONENT RATING SHEET -- 4

Offense Planning

	Detailed Planning	High Moderate Planning	Moderate Planning	Low Moderate Planning	Impulsive Offense
Offense 1					
Offense 2					
Offense 3					
Offense 4					
Offense 5					
Offense 6					

CHART A: EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION EVIDENT

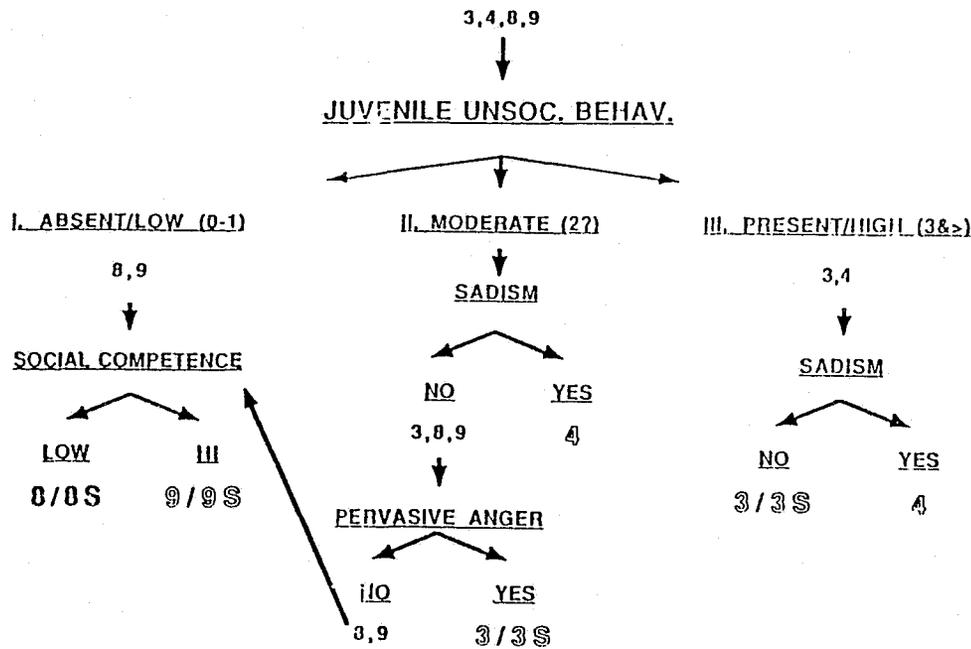


CHART B1: MIXED EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION

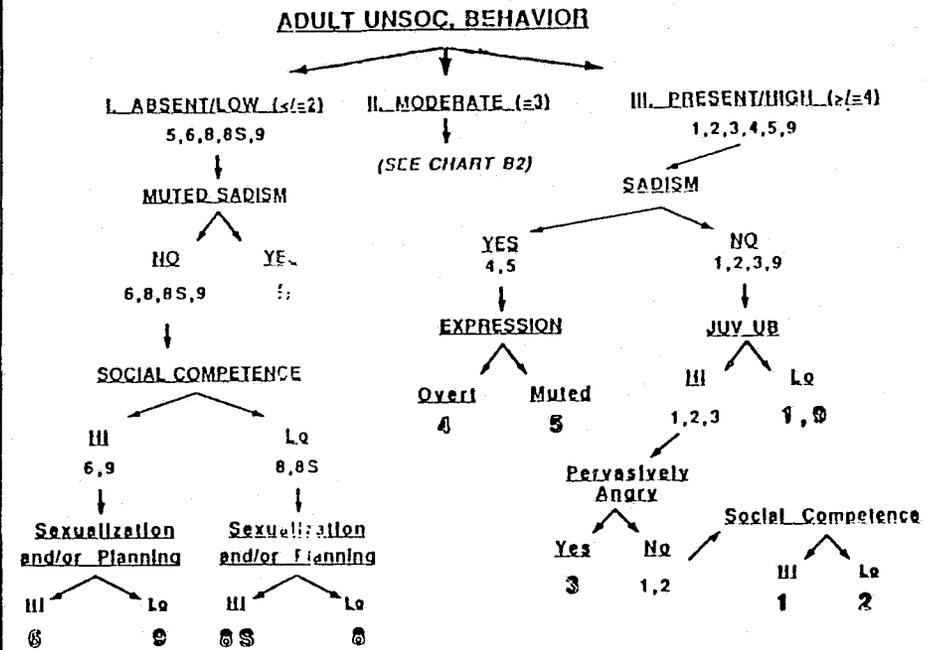
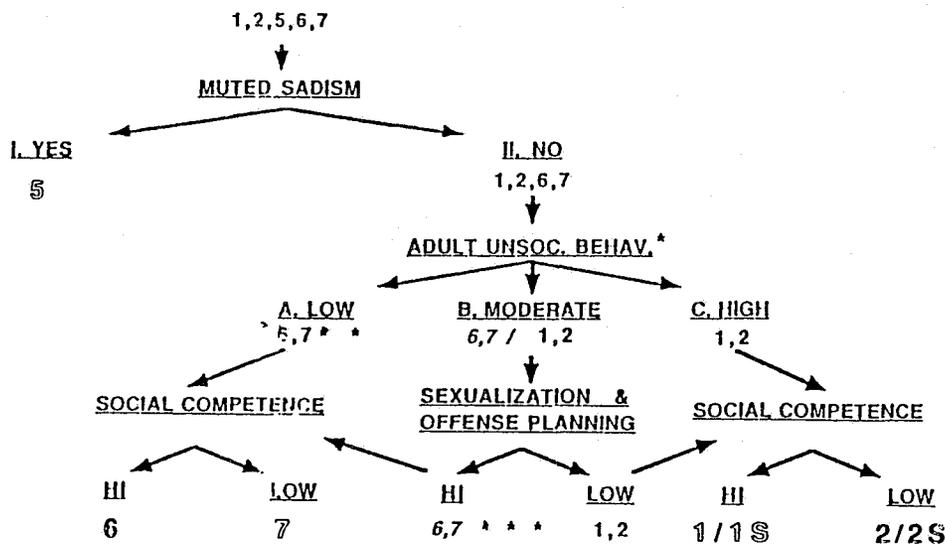
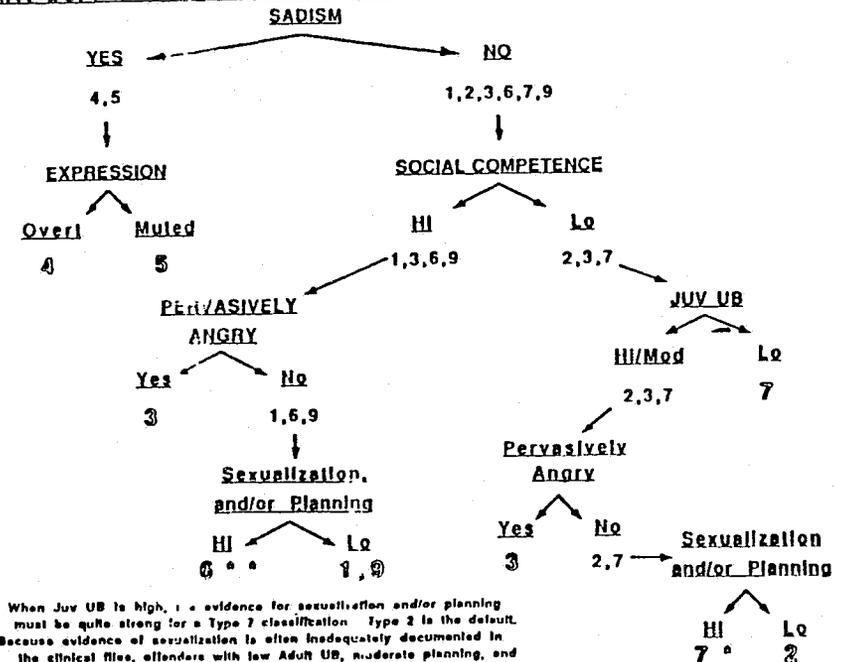


CHART C: NO EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION



- * High juvenile UB offenders, who are incarcerated as teenagers, should be considered high in Adult UB.
- ** Check for sexualization and/or planning or pre-offense fantasy.
- *** The evidence for sexualization and planning should be quite strong in moderate UB offenders to type them as 6 or 7.

CHART B2: MIXED EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION, MOD ADULT UB



- * When Juv UB is high, the evidence for sexualization and/or planning must be quite strong for a Type 7 classification. Type 2 is the default.
- ** Because evidence of sexualization is often inadequately documented in the clinical files, offenders with low Adult UB, moderate planning, and low expressive aggression can be typed 6 or 7 with low sexualization.

APPENDIX II

Tables

Table 1

Demographic Characteristics of
the Sample

	<u>N</u>	<u>Combined</u> 201	<u>Resident Pt's</u> 107	<u>Released Pt's</u> 94
<u>Race:</u>				
	White	84.6%	81.3%	88.3%
	Non-White	15.4%	18.7%	11.7%
<u>IQ:</u>				
	X	101.14	100.76	101.51
	SD	13.81	12.30	15.23
	Range	61-138	61-128	69-138
<u>Education:</u> (grade)				
	X	9.15	9.40	8.90
	SD	1.99	1.90	2.10
	Range	3-16	6-16	3-13
<u>Achieved</u> <u>Skill Level</u> (0=unskilled)				
	X	1.35	1.40	1.29
	SD	1.27	1.28	1.27
	Range	0-5	0-5	0-4
<u>Juv. Penal Record</u>		41.9%	47.6%	35.5%
<u># Juv. Penal</u> <u>Offenses</u>				
	X	2.32	2.28	2.36
	SD	1.96	1.88	2.10
	Range	1-12	1-12	1-12
<u>Adult Penal Record</u>		93%	94.4%	91.3%
<u># Adult Penal</u> <u>Offenses</u>				
	X	2.31	2.16	2.49
	SD	1.82	1.57	2.07
	Range	1-14	1-10	1-14
<u>Adult Penal</u> <u>Time (years)</u>				
	X	3.33	3.30	3.36
	SD	3.81	3.28	4.38
	Range	0-27	0-15	0.1-27
<u>Marriage:</u>				
	Never	53.5%	57.0%	49.5%

Table 2

MTC:R3 Interrater Reliabilities

Dimensions	Reliability	Consensed Reliability
Social Competence	.82	.90
Unsocialized Aggression		
Juvenile	.84	.91
Adult	.82	.90
Pervasive Anger	.57	.73
Primary Sexualization	.70	.82
Expressive Aggression	.76	.86
Sadism		
Category A	.65	.79
Category B	.72	.84
Offense Planning	.54	.70

MTC Likert Scale Internal Consistencies

Domain	Scale Name	α	No. Items
Social Competence	Independence	.80	4
	Relationship	.94	7
Juvenile Unsocial Behavior	Problems Grammar School	.87	11
	Problems Junior High	.91	11
	Non-Sexual, Non-Victim Off	.91	27
	Running Away	.67	3
	Vandalism	.74	3
	Fighting	.88	7
Adult Unsocial Behavior	Drug Use	.63	4
	Vandalism	.71	3
	Fighting	.90	4
	Assault	.82	2
	Unsocialized Aggression	.87	8
	Conduct Disorder	.77	4
	Own Weapon	.81	6
	Alcohol & Acting Out	.93	7

MTC Likert Scale Internal Consistencies

Domain	Scale Name	α	No. Items
Pervasive Anger	Constantly Angry	.90	9
	Verbal Aggression	.83	5
	Assaulted Males	.90	6
	Preoccupied/Aggressive Fantasy	.90	6
	Cruelty to Animals	.84	5
	General Scale	.96	50
Sexualization	Sexual Preoccupation	.93	20
	Sexual Deviance	.91	23
	Compulsivity	.84	9
	Masculine Self Image	.81	10
	Sexual Inadequacy	.87	14
	Sexual Guilt	.77	4
	Pornography Use	.80	6
Sexual Aggression	Expressive Aggression	.93	23
	Sadism	.95	31
Impulsivity	Offense Planning	.84	4
Defensiveness	MMPI K Scale	.77	30

Table 3

MTC Likert Scale Test-Retest Reliability

Domain	Scale Name	Test-Retest Reliability
Social Competence	Independence	.90
	Relationship	.85
Juvenile Unsocial Behavior	Problems Grammar School	.72
	Problems Junior High	.85
	Non-Sexual, Non-Victim Offenses	.75
	Running Away	.89
	Vandalism	.76
	Fighting	.81
	Juvenile Unsocial Behavior Total	.89
Adult Unsocial Behavior	Drug Use	.89
	Vandalism	.44
	Fighting	.75
	Assault	.73
	Unsocialized Aggression	.86
	Conduct Disorder	.77
	Own Weapon	.72
	Alcohol & Acting Out	.93
	Adult Unsocial Behavior Total	.84

Table

MTC Likert Scale Test-Retest Reliability

Domain	Scale Name	Test-Retest Reliability
Pervasive Anger	Constantly Angry	.80
	Verbal Aggression	.80
	Assaulted Males	.84
	Preoccupied/Aggressive Fantasy	.64
	Cruelty to Animals	.90
	General Scale	.90
	Total Scale	.88
Sexualization	Sexual Preoccupation	.84
	Sexual Deviance	.86
	Compulsivity	.82
	Masculine Self Image	.84
	Sexual Inadequacy	.70
	Sexual Guilt	.62
	Pornography Use	.78
Sexual Aggression	Expressive Aggression	.81
	Sadism	.75
Impulsivity	Offense Planning	.24
Defensiveness	MMPI K Scale	.64

Table 3c

MTC Likert Scale Concurrent Validity

Domain	Scale Name	r	p<
Social Competence	Independence	.67	<.001
	Relationship	.80	<.001
Juvenile Unsocial Behavior	Problems Grammar School	.50	<.001
	Problems Junior High	.46	<.001
	Non-Sexual, Non-Victim Offenses	.57	<.001
	Running Away	.72	<.001
	Vandalism	.48	<.001
	Fighting	.53	<.001
	Juvenile Unsocial Behavior Total	.72	<.001
Adult Unsocial Behavior	Drug Use	.41	<.005
	Vandalism	.33	<.02
	Fighting	.34	<.02
	Assault	.58	<.001
	Unsocialized Aggression	.42	<.005
	Conduct Disorder	.36	<.01
	Own Weapon	.32	<.02
	Alcohol & Acting Out	.53	<.001
	Adult Unsocial Behavior Total	.52	<.001

Table 3c

MTC Likert Scale Concurrent Validity

Domain	Scale Name	r	p<
Pervasive Anger	Constantly Angry	.34	<.02
	Verbal Aggression	.03	NS
	Assaulted Males	.60	<.001
	Preoccupied/Aggressive Fantasy	.46	<.001
	Cruelty to Animals	.34	<.02
	General Scale	.48	<.001
	Total Scale	.50	<.001
Sexualization	Sexual Preoccupation	.27	<.07
	Sexual Deviance	.37	<.01
	Compulsivity	.14	NS
	Masculine Self Image	.12	NS
	Sexual Inadequacy	.29	<.05
Sexual Aggression	Expressive Aggression	.18	NS
	Sadism	.30	<.03

Table 4

Components Derived from Principal Components Analysis of the
Expressive Aggression Items on the MTC Inventory

<u>Component Name</u>	<u>Variables</u>	<u>Loadings</u>	<u>% of Var</u>
Physical Injury	Beating a woman out of anger	.78	41.3
	Physically abusing a woman during sex	.78	
	Physically hurting a woman for refusing sex	.77	
	Roughing up a woman to gain compliance	.77	
	Beating a woman during sex	.77	
	Hurting a woman during sex	.72	
	Severely beating a woman requiring medical attention	.70	
	Hitting a woman to quiet her	.55	
Anger/Hate Fantasies	Thoughts of humiliating a woman during sex	.71	8.3
	Being angry at women	.69	
	Thoughts about beating a woman	.65	
	Thoughts of biting a woman during sex	.63	
	Thoughts of biting a woman's breast	.62	
	Feeling like beating a woman when she takes advantage of me	.59	
	Committed a sex offense due to mistreatment by a woman	.56	
	Feeling angry during sex	.54	
	Anger at a woman who disappoints me	.53	
	Anger at a woman who rejects me	.48	

Table 5

Components Derived from Principal Components Analysis of the
Sadism Items on the MTC Inventory

<u>Component Name</u>	<u>Variables</u>	<u>Loadings</u>	<u>% of Var</u>
Bondage	Thoughts of tying someone up and having sex	.85	41.5
	Using whips or handcuffs during sex	.82	
	Tying or handcuffing a woman during sex	.76	
	Thoughts of tying a woman spreadeagle to a bed and having sex	.73	
	Thoughts of tying someone up to have sex with them	.73	
	Thoughts of a woman in pain while having sex with her	.62	
	Thoughts of a woman struggling during sex	.61	
	Getting excited by hurting someone during sex	.59	
Synergy	Ejaculating while threatening/frightening someone	.77	10.6
	Become sexually aroused by beating someone	.71	
	Ejaculating while beating someone	.70	
	Become more sexually excited the more a person is frightened	.69	
	Become sexually excited by frightening or threatening someone	.68	
	Get sexual pleasure by hurting someone	.67	
	Frightening partner during sex and have them beg me to stop	.58	
	Become sexually aroused by flirting with death during sex	.54	
	Beating a woman while having sex	.53	
	Become sexually aroused at someone who is incapacitated or unconscious	.50	
Thoughts of killing someone during sex	.49		
Sadistic Fantasy	Sexual thoughts of cutting a woman with a knife during sex	.87	7.7
	Sexual thoughts of strangling a woman during sex	.87	
	Sexual thoughts of burning a woman during sex	.86	
	Sexual thoughts of whipping someone	.72	
	Sexual thoughts of urinating or defecating during sex	.60	

DISCREPANCY ANALYSES

Discrepancy Analyses

Figures and Figure Captions

The discrepancy analyses are presented in nine separate sets, each consisting of 16 figures. The figure captions (explanations for each of the variables used) for all 16 figures in the first set (Types 1 & 6) are presented at the beginning. These pages are not repeated for each set, since they are the same.

Figure 1. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: R3 General Ratings*

Juv UB: Juvenile Unsocialized Behavior
Adult UB: Adult Unsocialized Behavior
Prim Sex: Primary Sexualization Criteria
Sec Sex: Secondary Sexualization Criteria
Sadism A: Primary Sadism Criteria
Sadism B: Secondary Sadism Criteria
Ex Agg: Expressive Aggression Criteria
Perv Ang: Pervasive Anger Criteria

* These variables represent the consensed judgments of two coders on the principal scales comprising MTC:R3 (cf. Consensus Rating Sheet, Appendix I). In each case, the total score was divided by the number of items in the scale that could be judged.

Figure 2. Types 1 & 6: Discrepancies

A principal components analysis without iteration and with rotation to the varimax criterion was calculated on 27 archival variables. The minimum average partial method suggested retaining six components. A forced four-component solution (SU,LM,OI,UB) was actually selected, however, for both statistical and conceptual reasons. The final item set consisted of 19 items. Reliabilities for these items averaged 0.81 and ranged from 0.68 to 0.97. The four-component solution accounted for 68.9% of the variance in the variable set.

The components were transformed into scales by adding together the standard scores of those variables that had loadings greater than 0.60. Missing values were considered zeros (i.e., mean values) for these computations. This created four scales labeled Substance Use, Unsocialized Behavior, Life Management, and Offense Impulsivity. The internal consistency of each scale was assessed using Cronbach's coefficient alpha (0.95, 0.81, 0.80, and 0.84, respectively).

SU = Substance Use

Substance Use was comprised of five variables that measured the degree of problems associated with a subject's alcohol use over his lifetime and 1 year prior to his incarceration, the frequency with which alcohol or drugs were involved in a subject's overall offending, and the frequency of a subject's drinking.

LM = Life Management

Life Management was comprised of five variables assessing different aspects of competence in social relationships and independent living. These included measures of achieved skill and consistency of skill level in employment, degree of independent living in the community, and two assessments of a subject's degree of involvement with a single significant other.

OI = Offense Impulsivity

Impulsivity in Offenses was a construct defined by three assessments of the degree of impulsivity evidenced in the subject's sexual offenses. This could range from a low level in which offenses were planned in detail and/or with particular victims sought to a high level in which there did not appear to be any planning evident and/or it appeared that opportunity alone and/or impaired judgment due to alcohol and/or drug use contributed to the assault.

UB = Unsocialized Behavior

Unsocialized Behavior was comprised of four variables measuring management or attendance problems that a subject had in primary school and junior high school, levels and frequency of unsocialized aggression, and instability in a subject's family. There were, additionally, two other variables that loaded on this component that were summative scales. One was an index that assessed developmental problems and childhood maladjustment and the other was an index of recklessness and impulsivity.

SA = Sexual Aggression

Sexual Aggression was measured by a 5-point ordinal scale that differentiated levels of sexual aggression, including that manifested in nonoffense sexual behavior (IRR=.90). At the lowest level a subject is assessed as evidencing no aggression in his sexual behavior. At the highest level extreme aggression is evident, causing injury, mutilation, or death. This variable remained unique through a series of principal components analyses and was retained as a separate scale because it had demonstrated considerable discriminatory power in the empirical literature and was consistently used in clinical-rational typologies.

Figure 3. Types 1 & 6: Discrepancies

We calculated a principal components analysis with rotation to varimax criteria on a 95 item Symptom Checklist that measured the presence and severity of individual symptoms over the life-span of 550 sexual offenders. Scales were created for the six theoretically meaningful, internally consistent factors that emerged. The six scales and the symptoms that loaded $> .50$ on each included:

ANTISOC = Antisocial

on which delinquency, antisocial behavior, truancy, temper tantrums, impulsivity, running away, demanding attention, narcissism, cruelty, manipulativeness, taunting, lying, rebelling, swearing, stealing, and verbal aggression loaded;

PSYOSIS = Psychosis

on which memory disturbance, confusion, poor reality testing, delusions, hallucinations, suspicion, flat affect, mood swings, bizarre behavior, and mutism loaded;

ANXIDP = Anxiety/Depression

on which anxiety, depression, loneliness, shyness, worrying, fearing one's own impulses, feeling inferior, guilt and shame, lacking remorse (negative loading), being rejected, sibling rivalry, dependence, passivity, isolation, and peer problems loaded;

NEUROCOG = Neurocognitive Deficits

on which attention problems, learning problems, speech problems, mental retardation, late maturing, motor coordination problems, and learning disabilities loaded;

PSYCHOSOM = Psychosomatic Symptoms

on which tics, constipation, dermatitis, tiredness, health concerns, and somatic complaints loaded;

PARAPHILIA = Paraphilias

on which exhibitionism, homosexuality, fetishism, promiscuity, voyeurism, and frequent masturbation loaded.

Figure 4. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: Criminal History*

JUV NO VIO = Total # of Juvenile Nonsexual, Victimless Offenses

JUV VIO = Total # of Juvenile Nonsexual, Victim-Involved Offenses

JUV NUIS = Total # of Juvenile Nuisance (Victimless) Sexual Offenses

JUV SER SEX = Total # of Juvenile Sexual, Victim-Involved Offenses

AD NO VIO = Total # of Adult Nonsexual, Victimless Offenses

AD VIO = Total # of Adult, Nonsexual, Victim-Involved Offenses

AD NUIS = Total # of Adult, Nuisance (Victimless) Sexual Offenses

AD SER SEX = Total # of Adult, Sexual, Victim-Involved Offenses

* Data derived from archival records; juvenile: ≤ 16 ; adult: > 16

Figure 5. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: R3 JUV UB Ratings

JUV UB TOT = Juvenile Unsocialized Behavior Scale - Total Score
PROB GRAM/1 = Problems in Grammar School
PROB HS/2 = Problems in Junior High School
NO VIC OFF/3 = Number of Nonsexual Victimless Offenses
RUN AWAY/4 = Running Away
VANDAL/5 = Vandalism
FIGHT/6 = Fighting

These items represent the six variables comprising the Juvenile Unsocialized Behavior Scale of MTC:R3 (cf. pg. 1 of the MTC:R3 Rating Sheet, Appendix I). The ratings represent coder-consensed judgments using archival data.

Figure 6. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: R3 AD UB Ratings

AD UB TOT = Adult Unsocialized Behavior Total
DRUGS/1 = Drugs
VANDAL/2 = Vandalism
FIGHT/3 = Fights
ASSAULT/4 = Assaults
UNSOC AGG/5 = Unsocialized Aggression
CONDUCT/6 = Conduct
WEAPON/7 = Weapon
ALCH,OUT/8 = Alcohol-Acting Out

These items represent the eight variables comprising the Adult Unsocialized Behavior Scale of MTC:R3 (cf. pg. 1 of the MTC:R3 Rating Sheet, Appendix I). The ratings represent coder-consensed judgments using archival data.

Figure 7. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: Offense Planning*

OFF PLAN AV = Offense Planning Average

OFF PLAN HI = Offense Planning High

OFF PLAN LO = Offense Planning Low

OFF PLAN RG = Offense Planning Range

* These ratings of offense planning derive from coder-consensed judgments using archival data and were made as part of the MTC:R3 assignment process (cf. pg. 4 of the MTC:R3 Rating Sheet, Appendix I).

Figure 8. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: R3 EX AGG Ratings*

AV 1-4 = Average 1-4
VIC INJ1 = Victim Injury
RESP RES2 = Response to Resistance
AGG ACTS3 = Aggressive Acts
HUML4 = Humiliation
SCORE 1-5 = Score 1-5

* These items represent four of the five variables comprising the Expressive Aggression Scale of MTC:R3 (cf. pg. 1 of the MTC:R3 Rating Sheet, Appendix I). The ratings represent coder-consensed judgments using archival data.

Figure 9. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: Social Competence Likert Scales*

INDEPEND = Independence

RELATION = Relationship

* The questions comprising these two Likert Scales came from the self-report inventory (cf. Appendix II for a list of the items included in the scales). These two scales were designed to correspond to the two variables in the Social Competence Scale of MTC:R3 (cf. pg. 2 of the MTC:R3 Rating Sheet, Appendix I).

Figure 10. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: JUV UB Likert Scales*

JUV UB TOT = Juvenile Unsocialized Behavior Total
PROB GRAM/1 = Problems in Grammar School
PROB HS/2 = Problems in Junior High School
NO VIC OFF/3 = Nonsexual Victimless Offenses
RUN AWAY/4 = Running Away
VANDAL/5 = Vandalism
FIGHT/6 = Fighting

* Each of the above six items were scored using questions from the self-report inventory (cf. Appendix II for a list of the items included in the scales). The items comprising the Juvenile Unsocialized Behavior Scale may be cross-referenced by noting pg. 1 of the MTC:R3 Rating Sheet in Appendix I.

Figure 11. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: R3 AD Likert Scales*

AD UB TOT = Adult Unsocialized Behavior Total
DRUGS/1 = Drugs 1
VANDAL/2 = Vandalism 2
FIGHT/3 = Fighting 3
ASSAULT/4 = Assaults 4
UNSOC AGG/5 = Unsocialized Aggression 5
CONDUCT/6 = Conduct 6
WEAPON/7 = Weapon 7
ALCH,OUT/8 = Alcohol-Acting Out 8

* Each of the above eight items were scored using questions from the self-report inventory (cf. Appendix II for a list of the items included in the scales). The items comprising the Adult Unsocialized Behavior Scale may be cross-referenced by noting pg. 1 of the MTC:R3 Rating Sheet in Appendix I.

Figure 12. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: Sexualization Likert Scales*

PREOCC = Sexual Preoccupation

SEX DEV = Sexual Deviance

COMPUL = Compulsivity

MASC IM = Masculine Self Image

SEX INAD = Sexual Inadequacy

GUILT = Sexual Guilt

PORN USE = Pornography Use

PLANNING = Offense Planning

* All scales are comprised of questions derived from the self-report inventory. The items on the scales are listed in Appendix II.

Figure 13. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: PERV ANG Likert & Rating Scales

PV ANG TOT = Pervasive Anger Score comprised of items from self-report inventory - total score

CONS ANG/1 = Item 1 from MTC:R3 Pervasive Anger Scale*

VERB AGG/2 = Item 2 from MTC:R3 Pervasive Anger Scale

FIGHT/3 = Item 3 from MTC:R3 Pervasive Anger Scale

AGG FAN/4 = Item 4 from MTC:R3 Pervasive Anger Scale

CRUEL AM/5 = Item 5 from MTC:R3 Pervasive Anger Scale

PANG RTING = The actual Pervasive Anger rating derived from archival data and consensed by two coders

* In each instance, the items were scored using questions from the self-report inventory. The items on the scales are listed in Appendix II. The 5 items may be cross-referenced by noting pg. 2 of the MTC:F3 Rating Sheet in Appendix I.

Figure 14. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: SADISM & EX AGG Likert Scales

SADISM TOT: sadism scale comprised of items from self-report inventory - total score

BONDAGE: factor empirically-derived from sadism scale: control and bondage content

SYNERGY: factor empirically-derived from sadism scale: clinical expression of sadism with intertwining affects of sexual arousal and aggression

FANTASY: factor empirically-derived from sadism scale: sadistical fantasy

EX AGG TOT: aggression scale comprised of items from self-report inventory: total score

PHYSICAL: factor empirically-derived from aggression scale of the self-report inventory - items report doing physical harm to others

ANGER: factor empirically-derived from aggression scale: the items focus on feelings of anger

Figure 15. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: 10 Yr Criminal Follow-Up

SEX CHARGE: % of persons charged with a serious sexual offense
over 10 years

VIC INV CHG: # of persons charged with a serious non-sexual
victim-involved offense over 10 years

NO VIC CHG: # of persons charged with a victimless (non-sexual)
offense over 10 years

SEX CONV: # of persons convicted of a serious sexual offense
over 10 years

VIC INV CONV: # of persons convicted of a serious non-sexual,
victim-involved offense over 10 years

NO VIC CONV: # of persons convicted of a victimless (non-sexual)
offense over 10 years

RETURN: % of persons re-incarcerated over 10 years

Figure 16. Types 1 & 6 Discrepancies: 5 Yr Criminal Follow-Up

SEX CHARGE: % of persons charged with a serious sexual offense over 5 years

VIC INV CHG: # of persons charged with a serious non-sexual victim-involved offense over 5 years

NO VIC CHG: # of persons charged with a victimless (non-sexual) offense over 5 years

SEX CONV: # of persons convicted of a serious sexual offense over 5 years

VIC INV CONV: # of persons convicted of a serious non-sexual, victim-involved offense over 5 years

NO VIC CONV: # of persons convicted of a victimless (non-sexual) offense over 5 years

RETURN: % of persons re-incarcerated over 5 years

Figure 1

TYPES 1 & 6 DISCREPANCIES: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

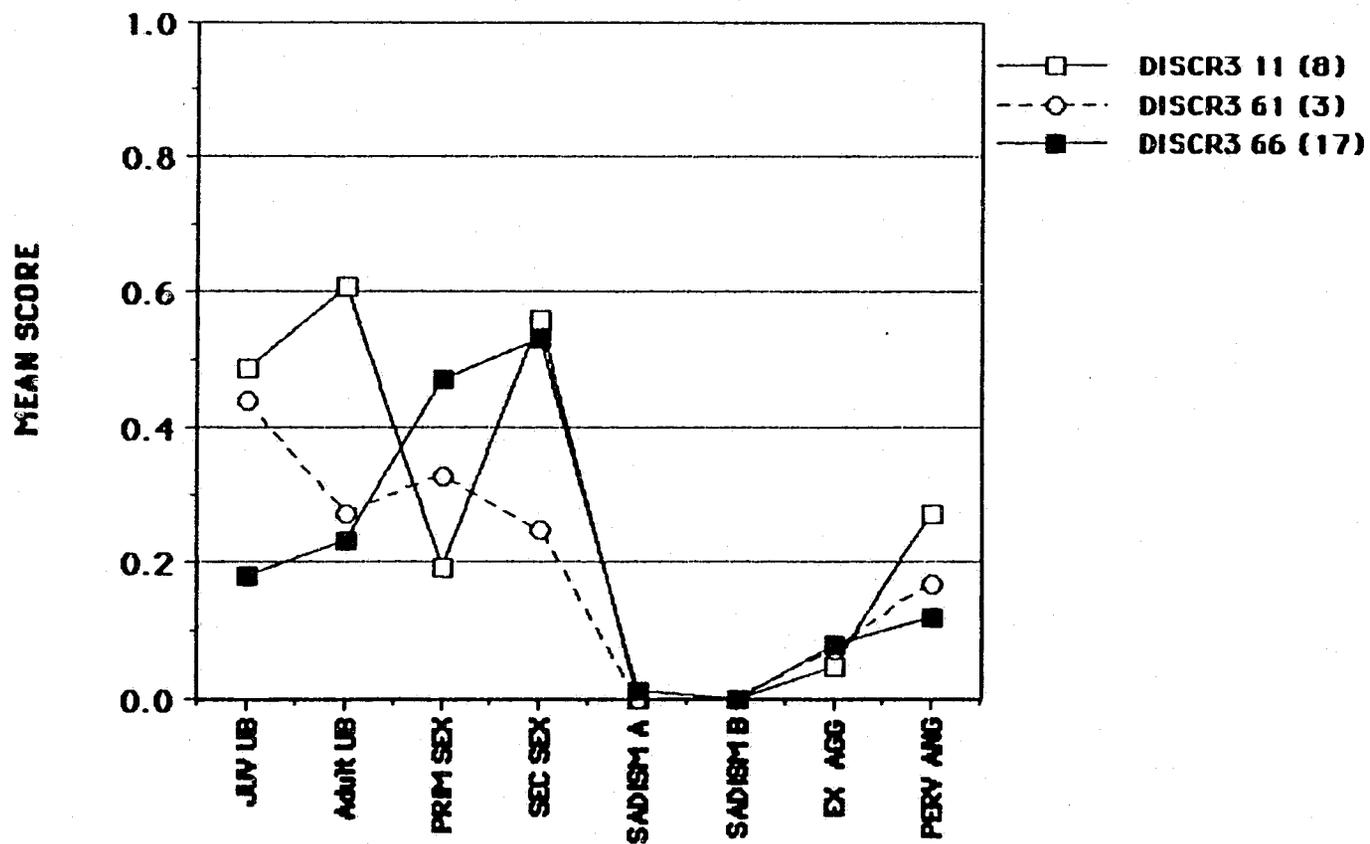


Figure 2

TYPES I & 6: DISCREPANCIES

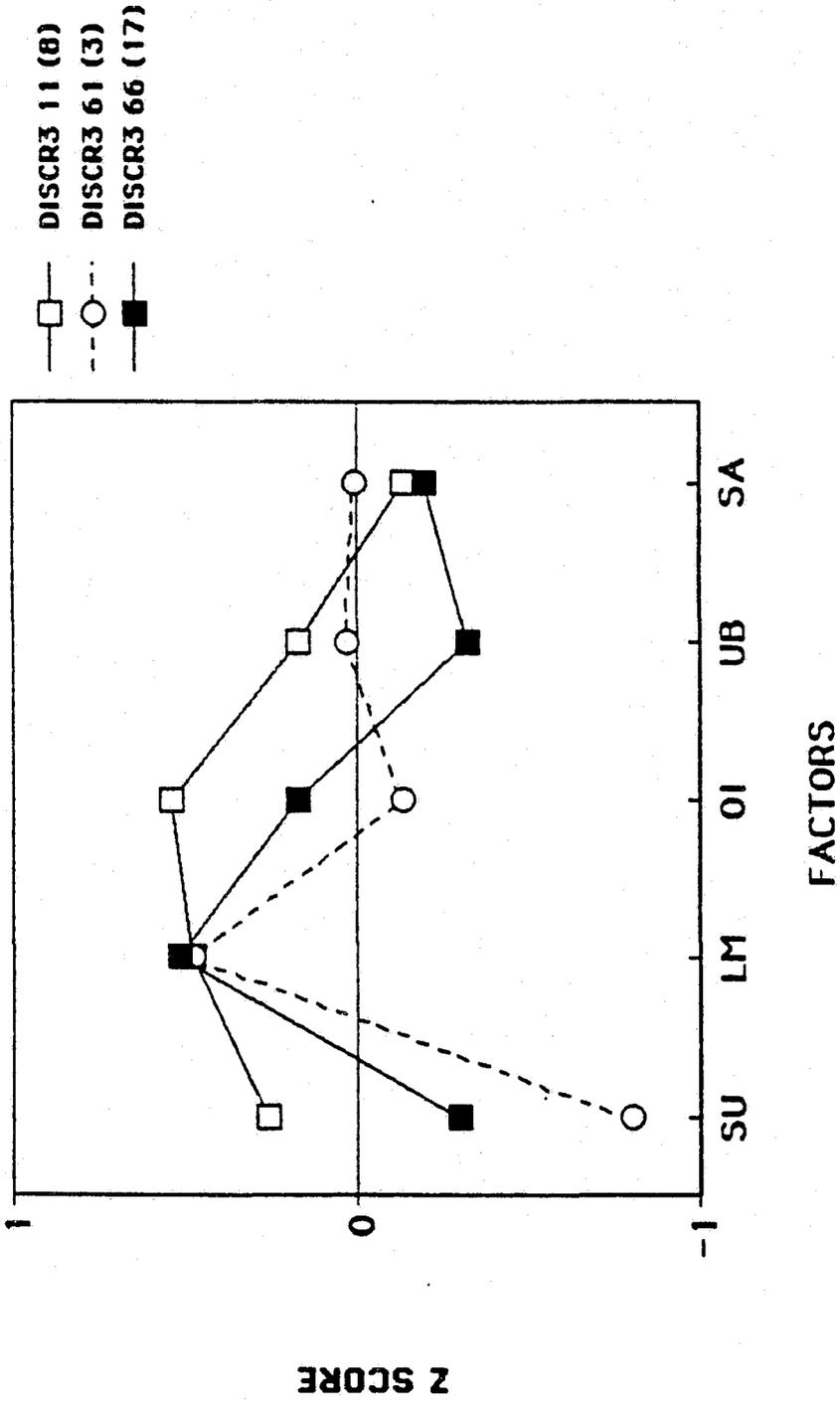


Figure 3

TYPES 1 & 6: DISCREPANCIES

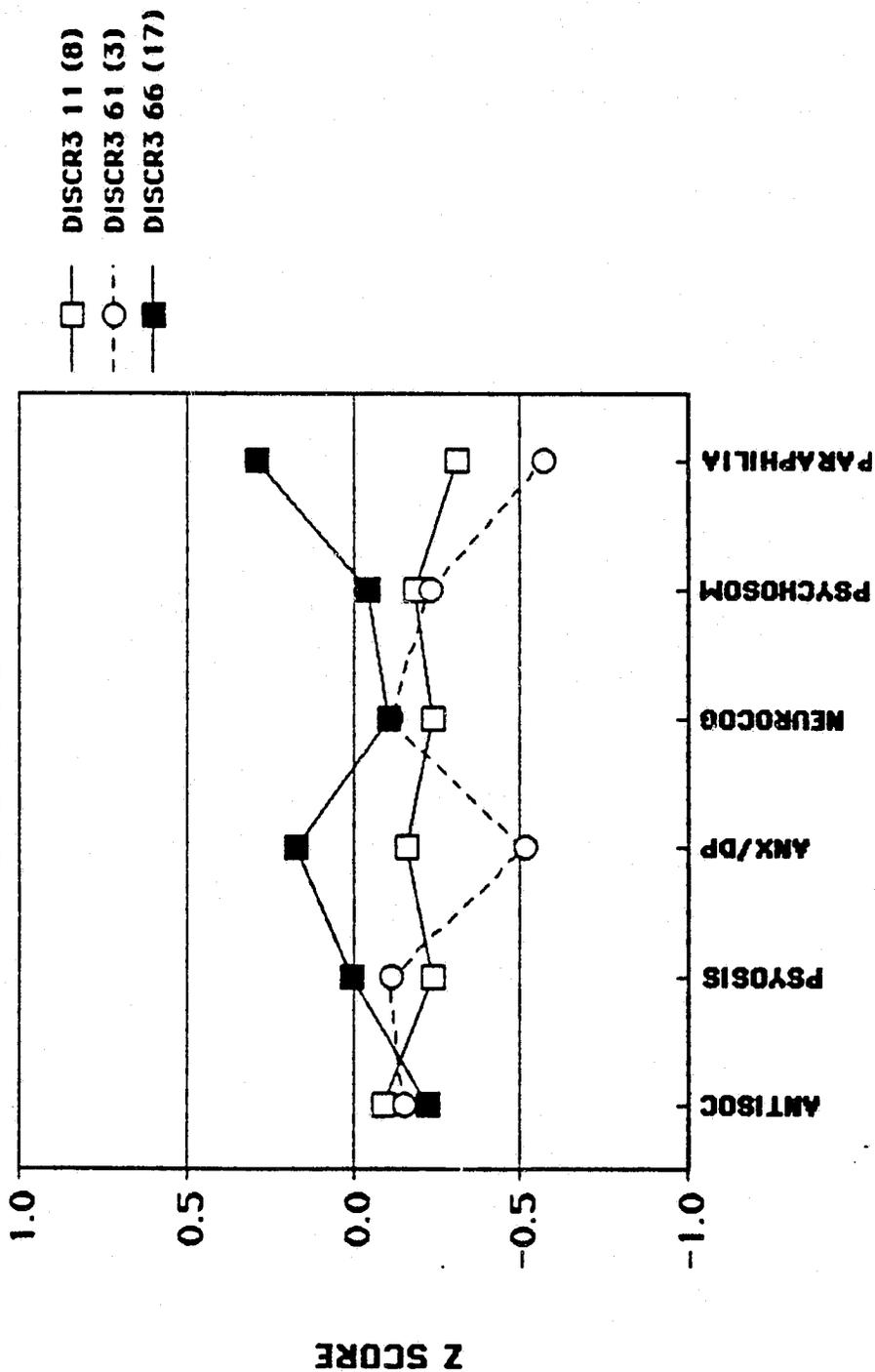


Figure 4

TYPES 1 & 6 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL HISTORY

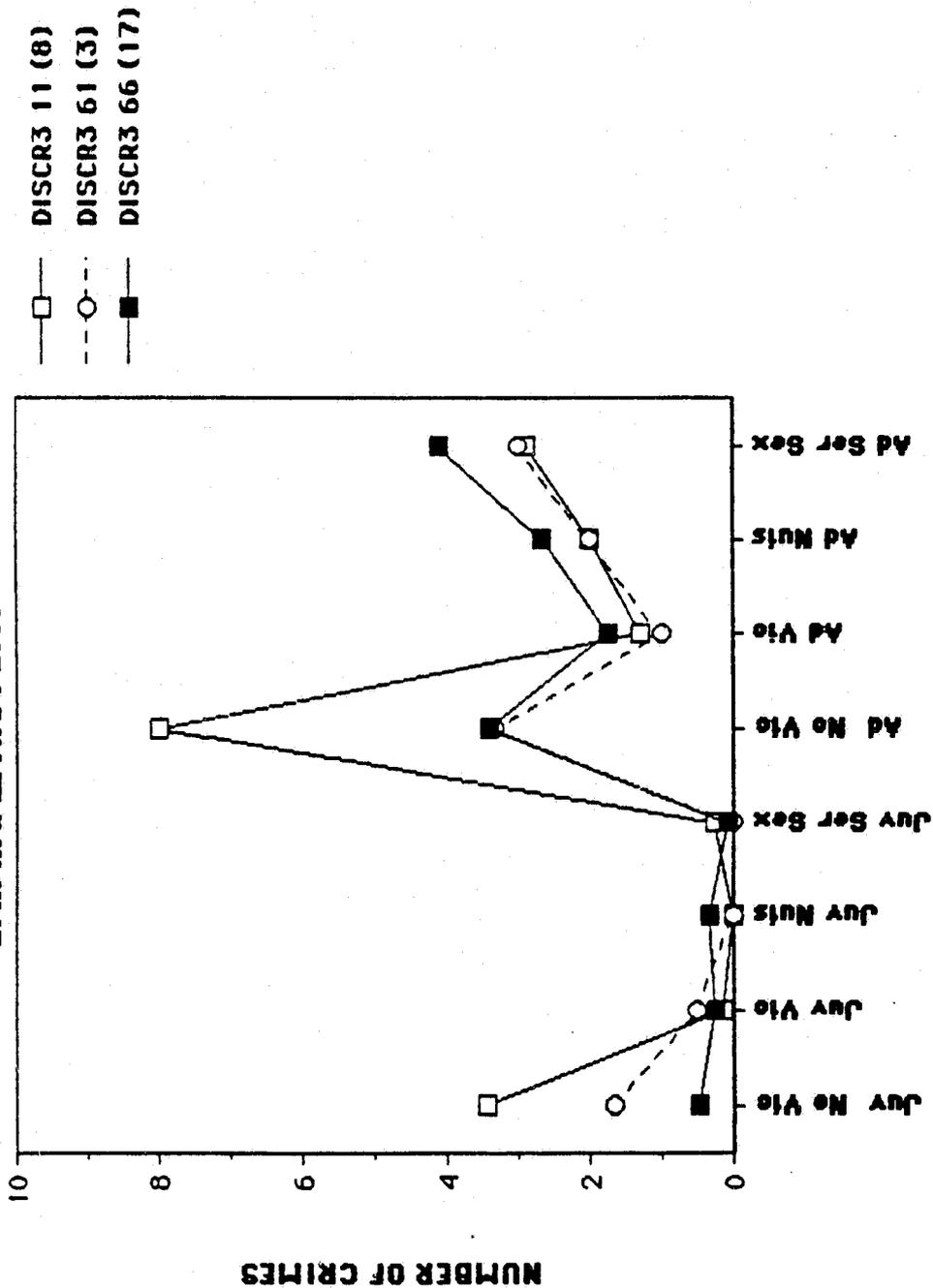


Figure 5

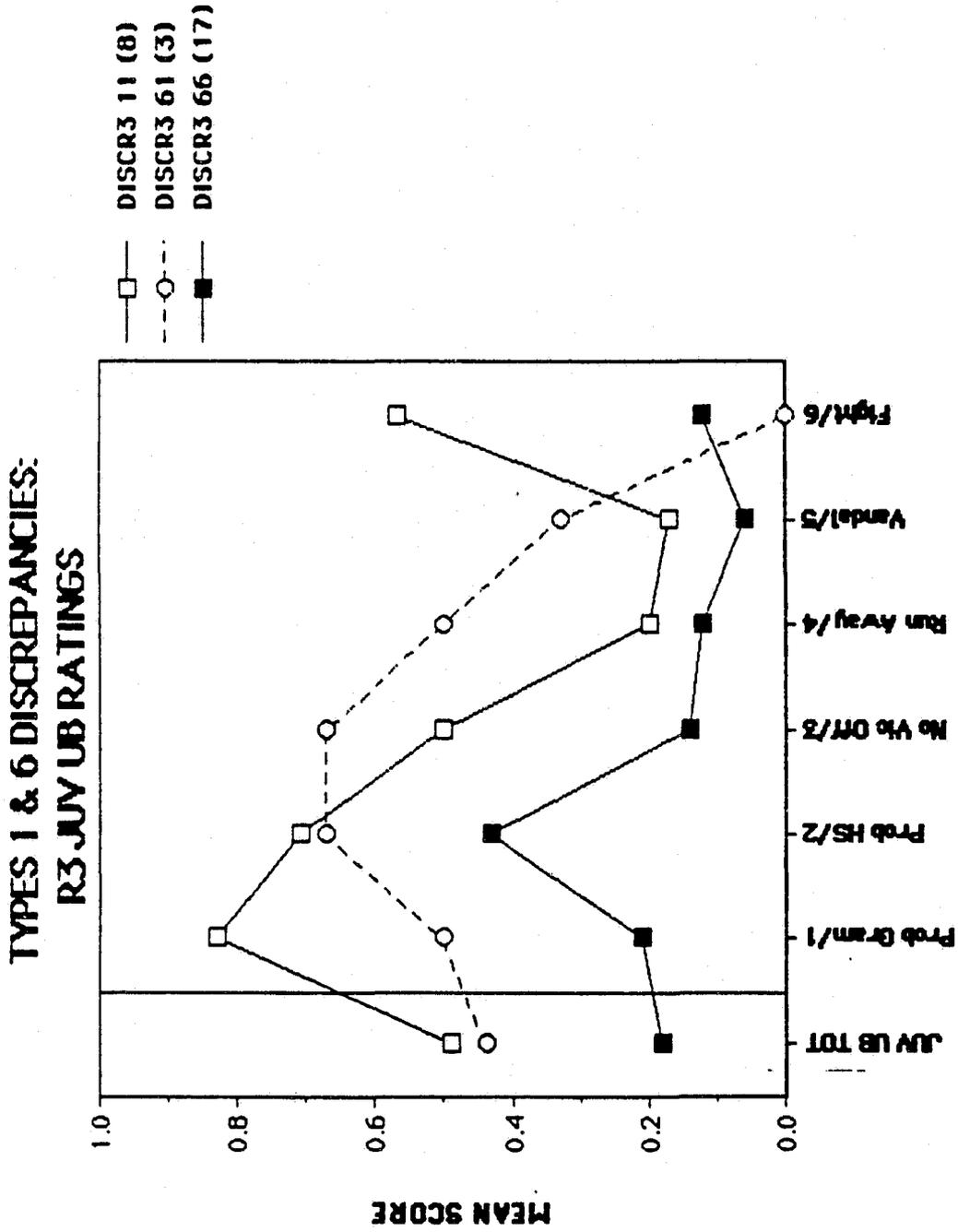


Figure 6

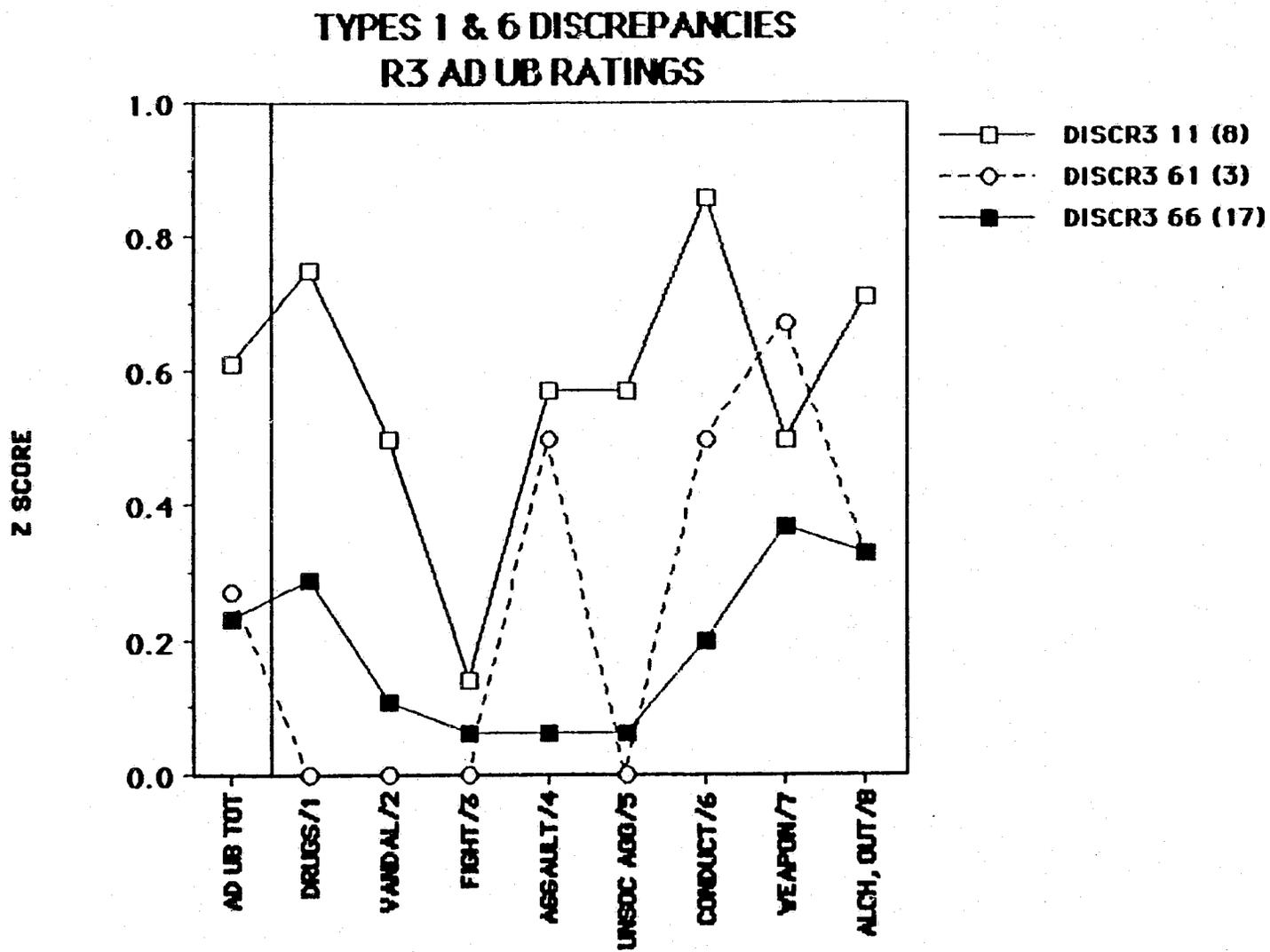


Figure 7

TYPES 1 & 6 DISCREPANCIES: OFFENSE PLANNING

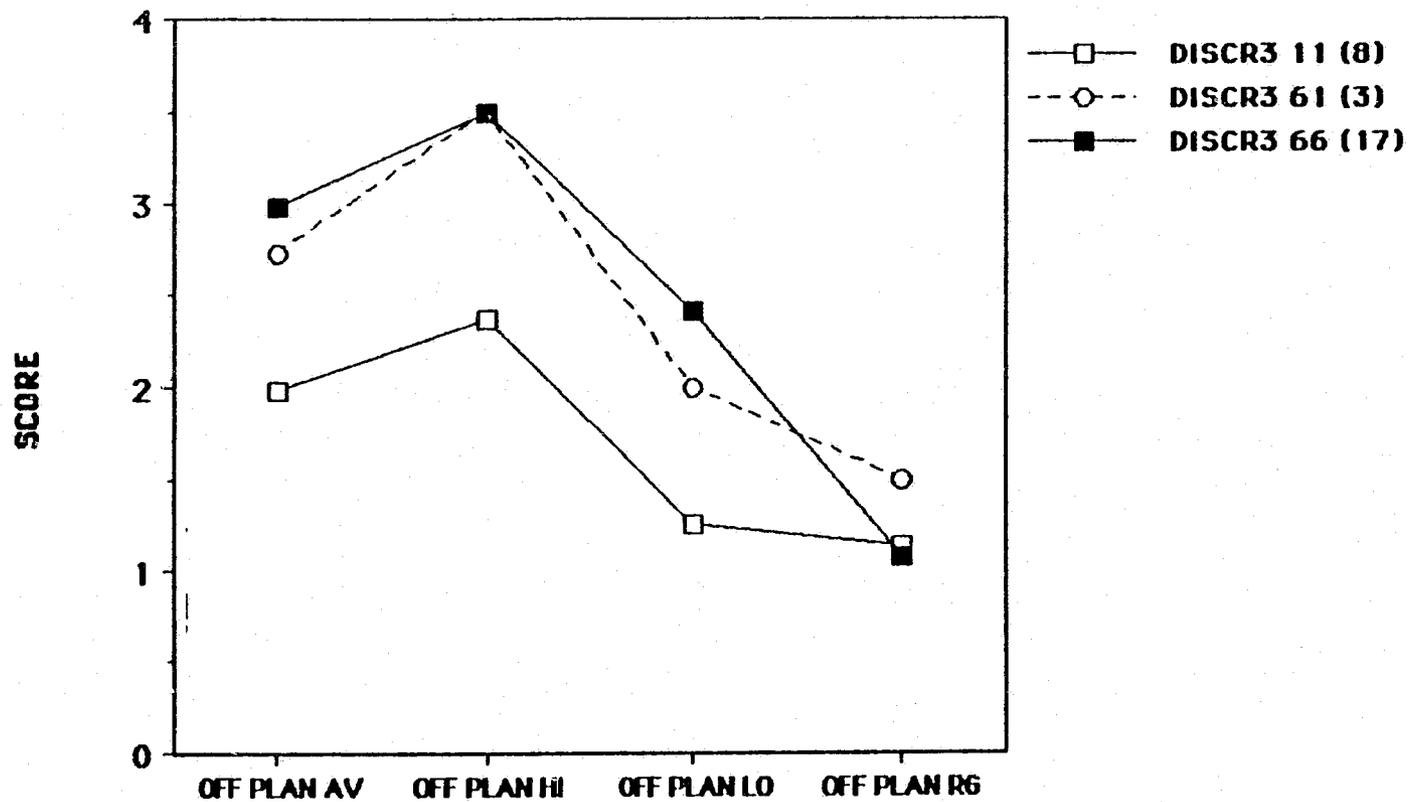


Figure 8

TYPES 1 & 6 DISCREPANCIES: R3 EX AGG RATINGS

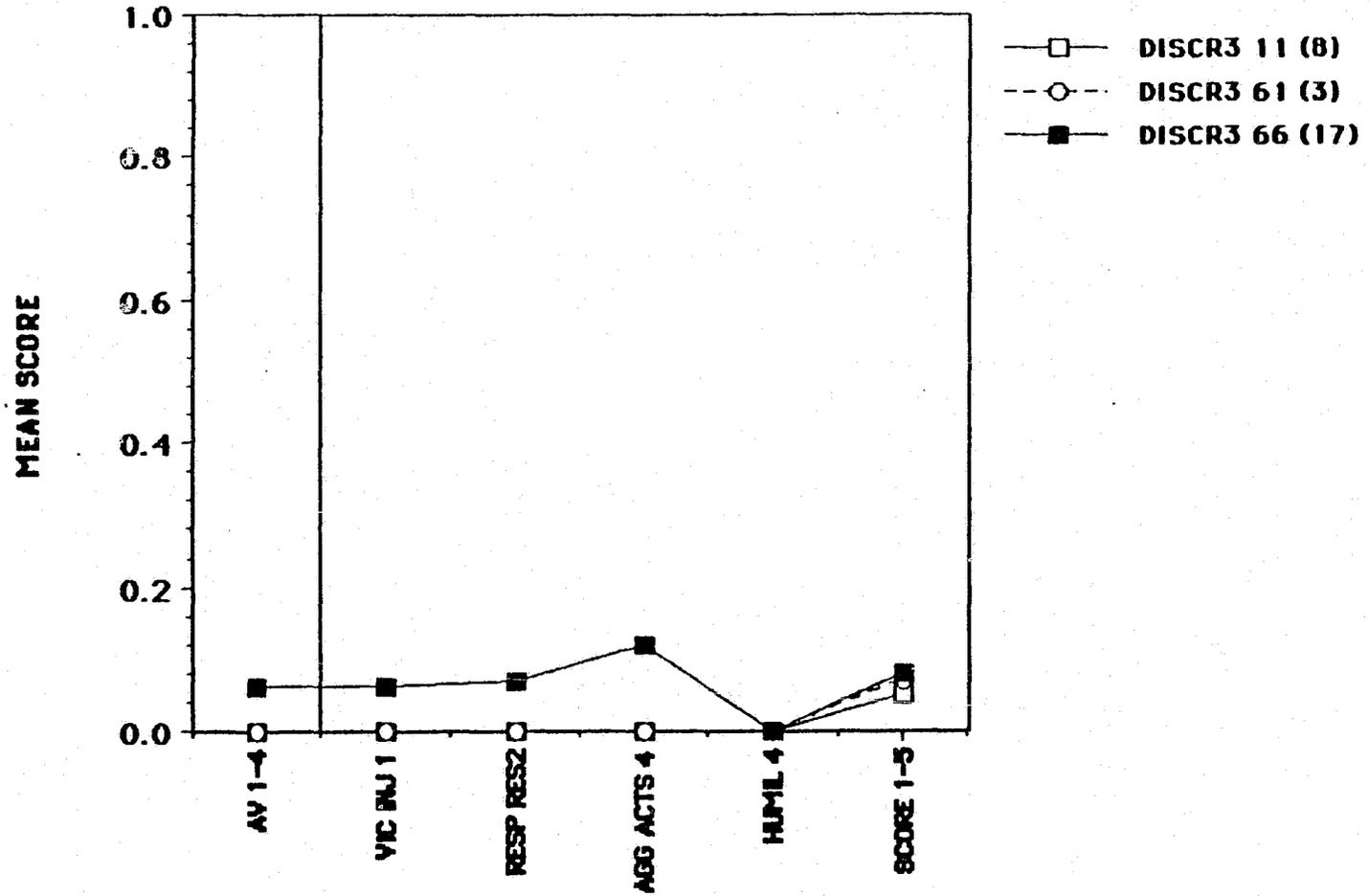


Figure 9

**TYPES 1 & 6 DISCREPANCIES:
SOCIAL COMPETENCE ILS**

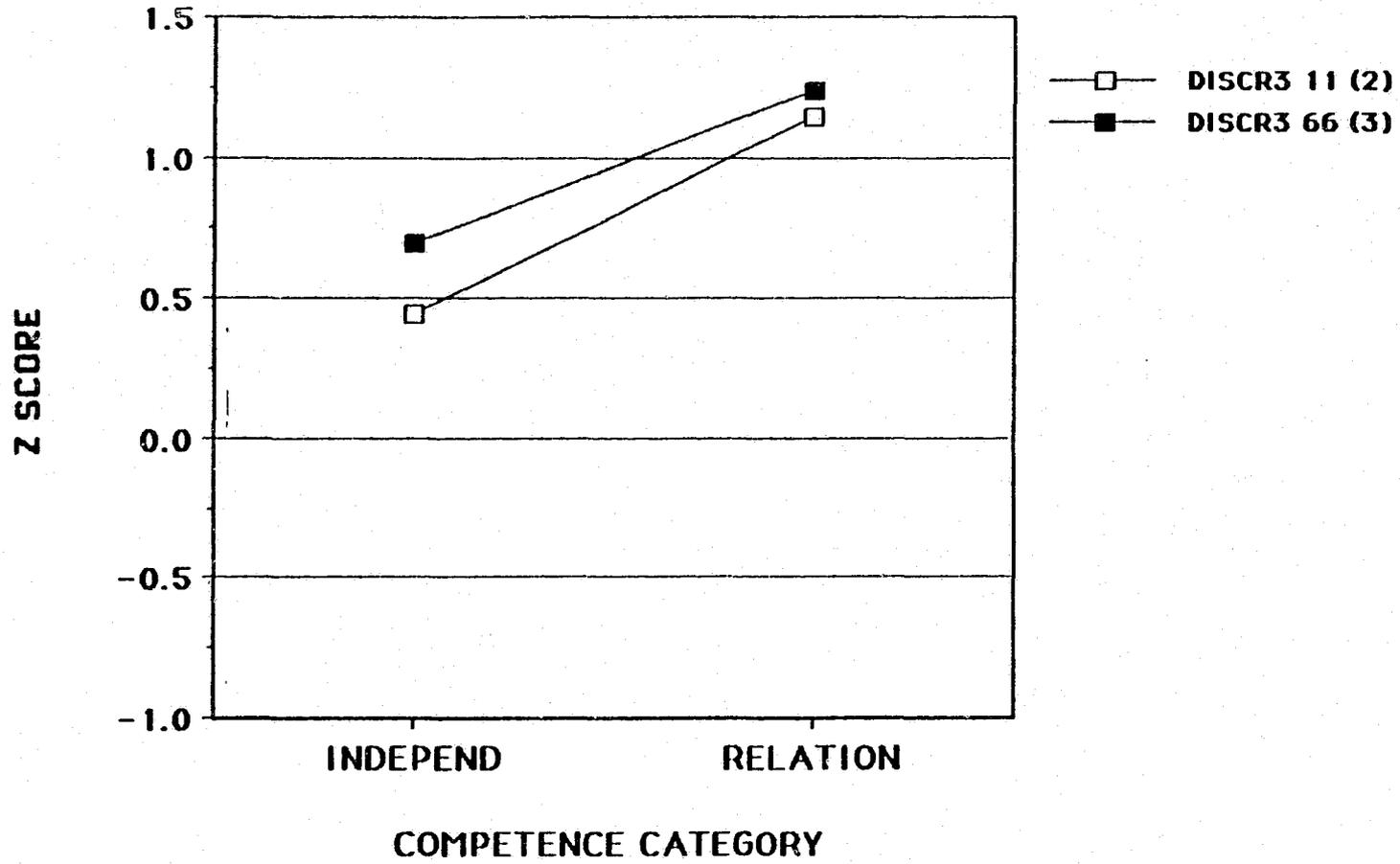


Figure 10

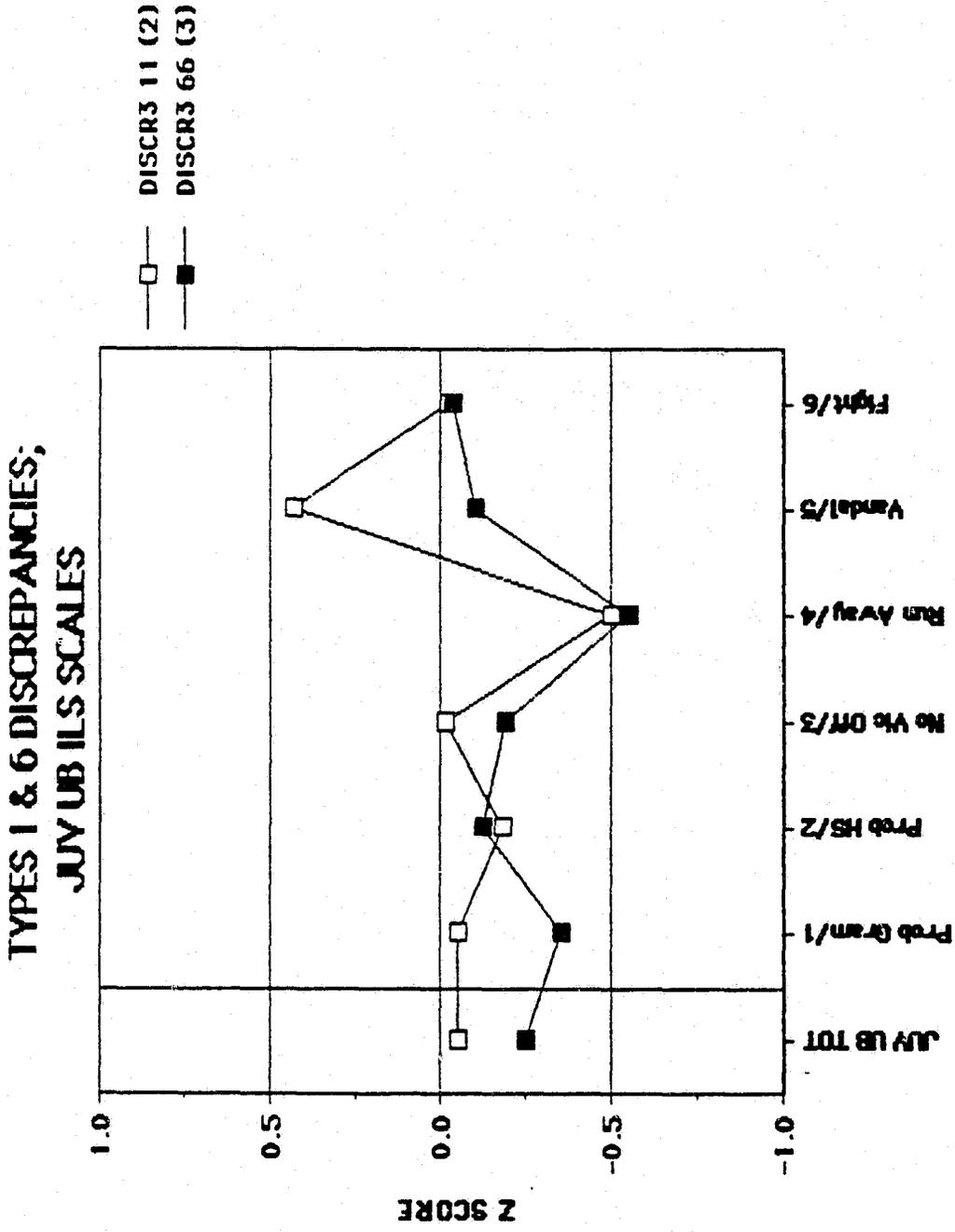


Figure 11

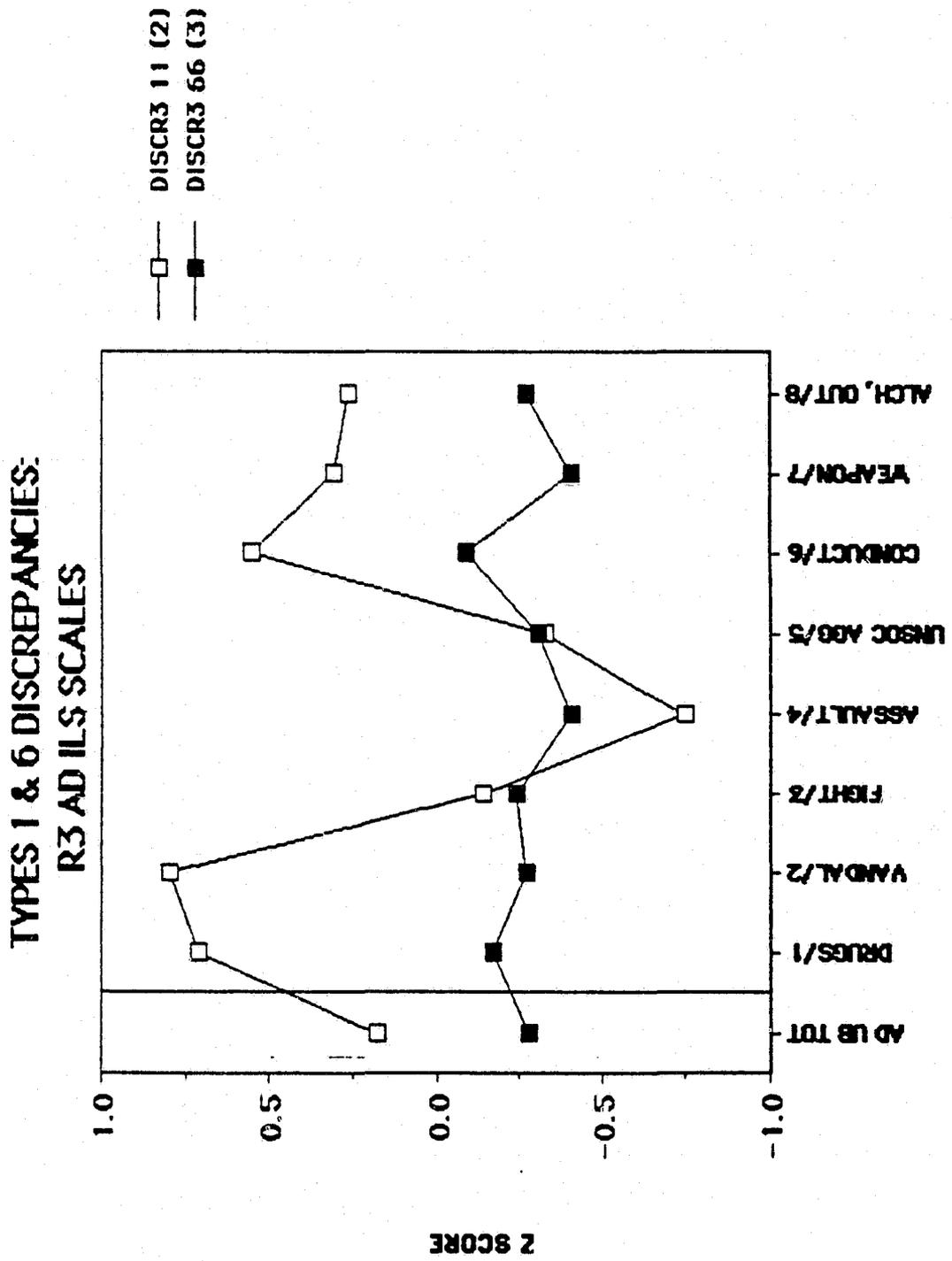


Figure 12

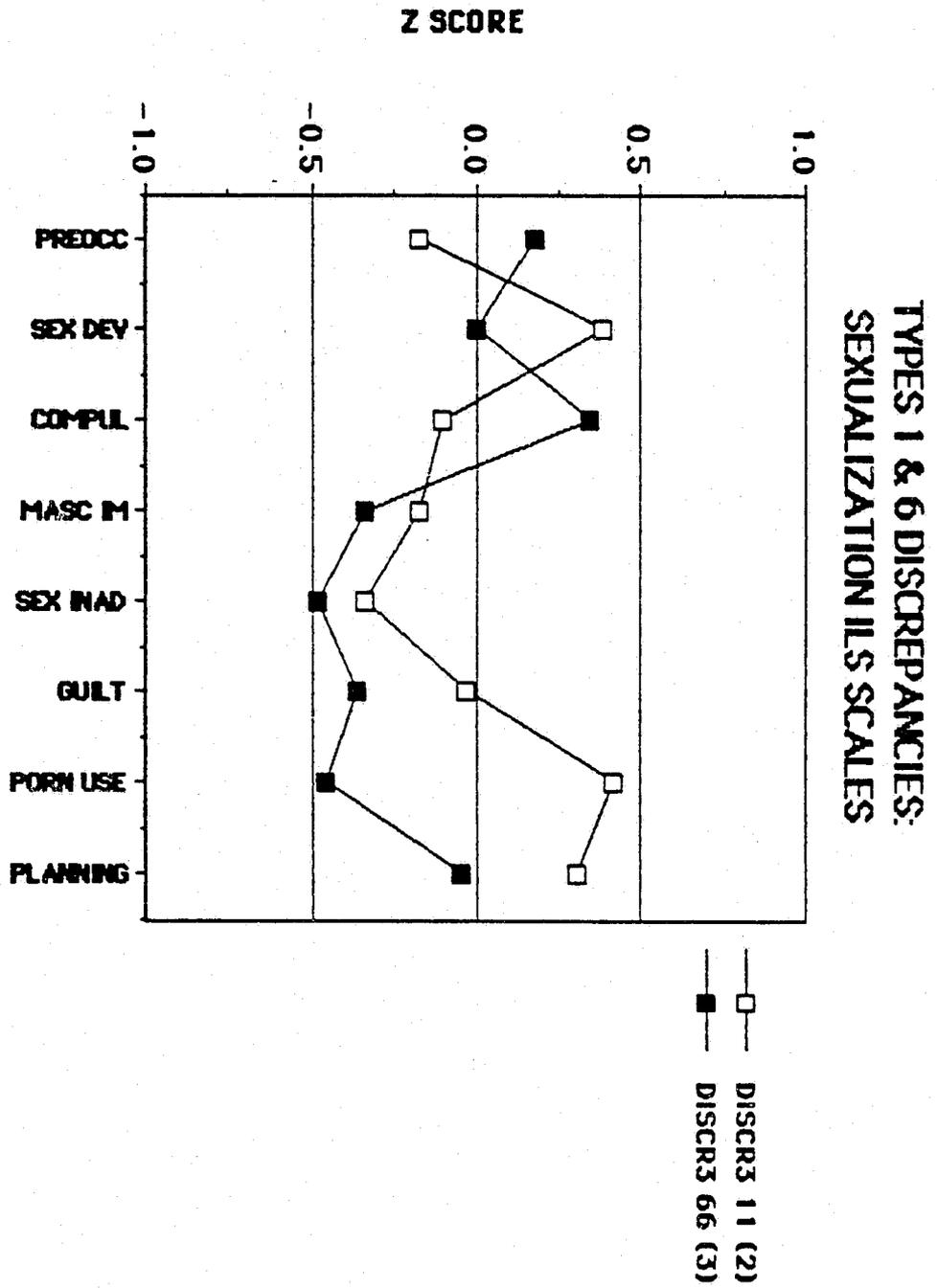


Figure 13

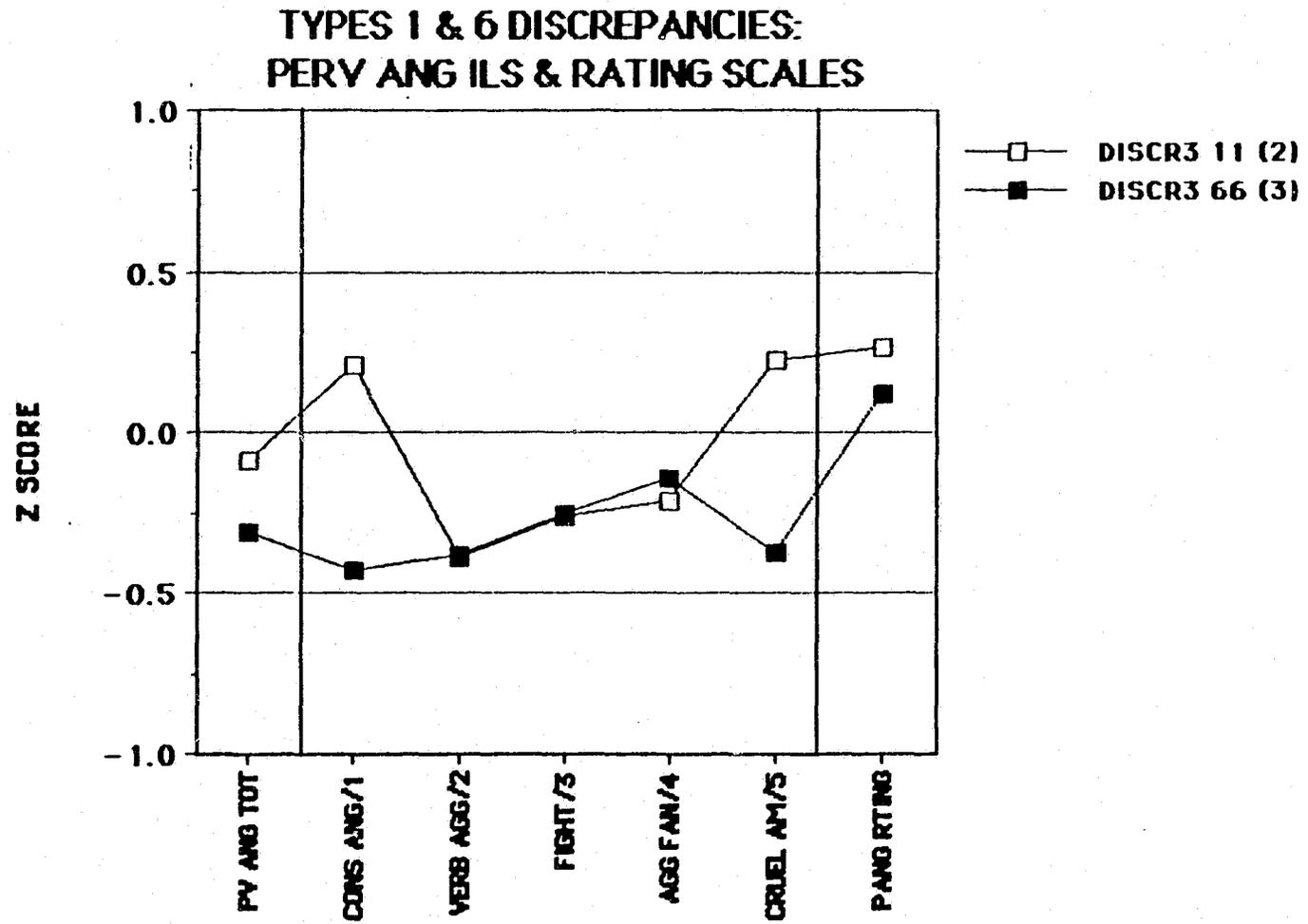


Figure 14

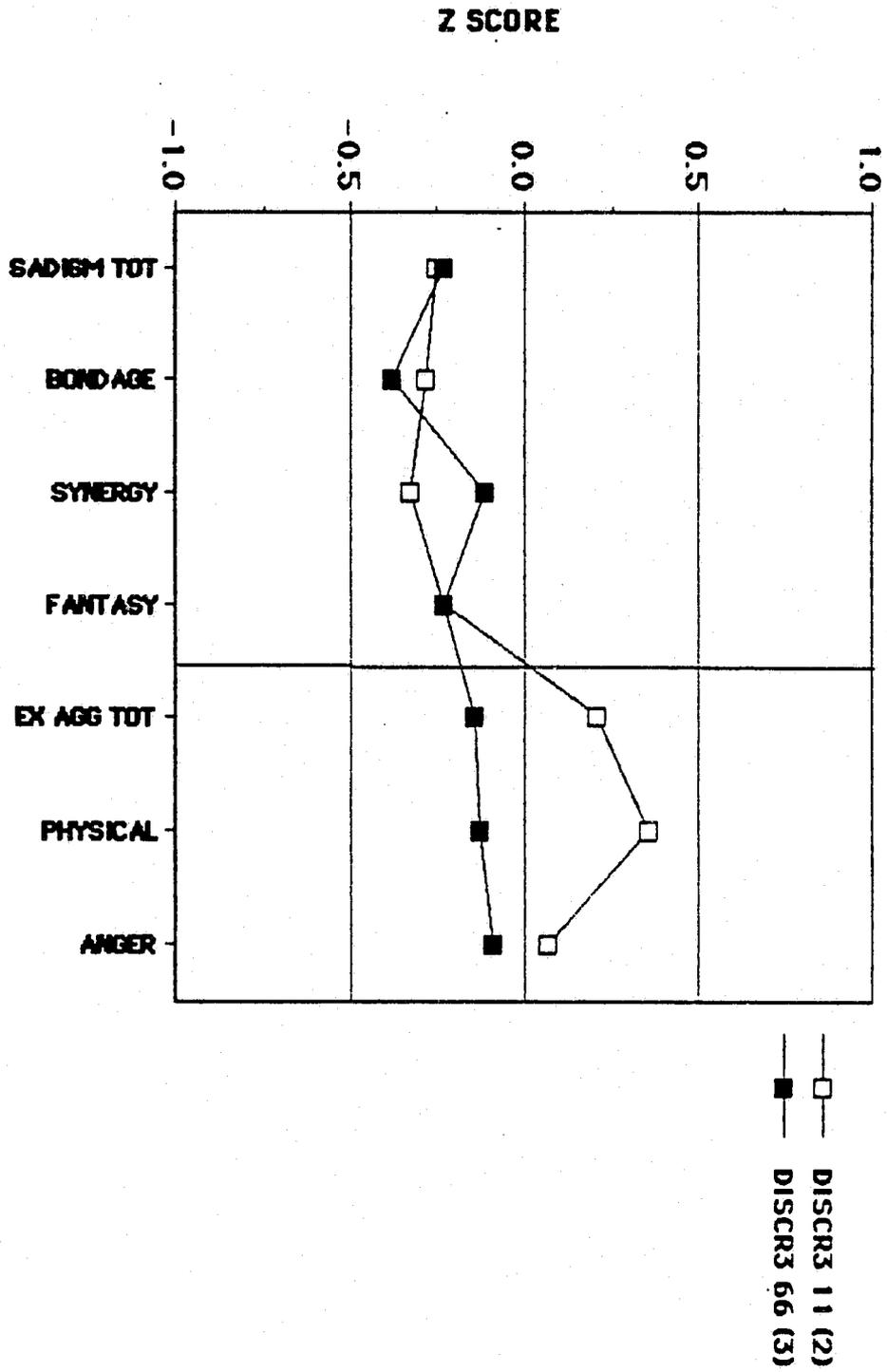


Figure 15

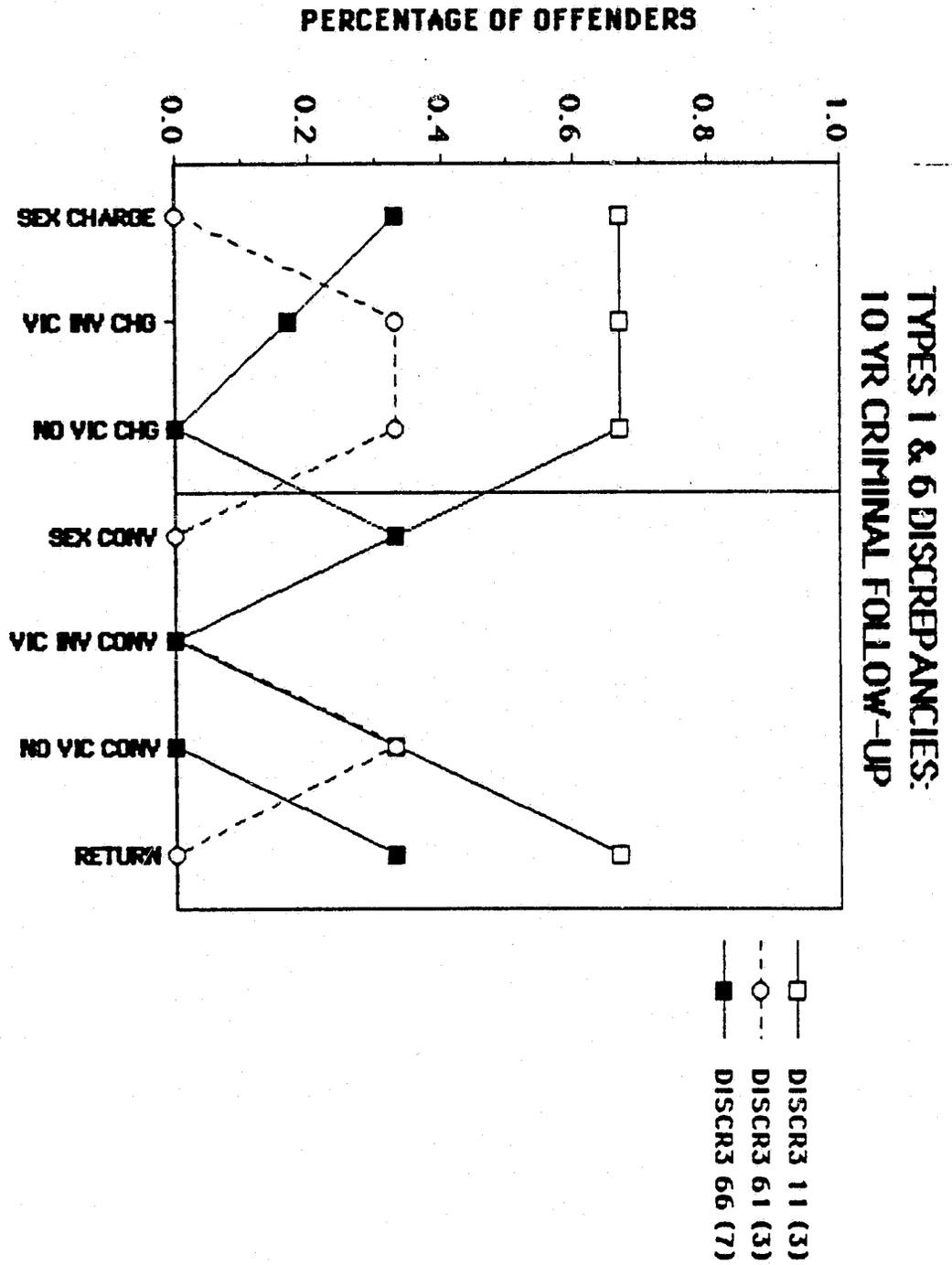


Figure 16

**TYPES 1 & 6 DISCREPANCIES:
CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP**

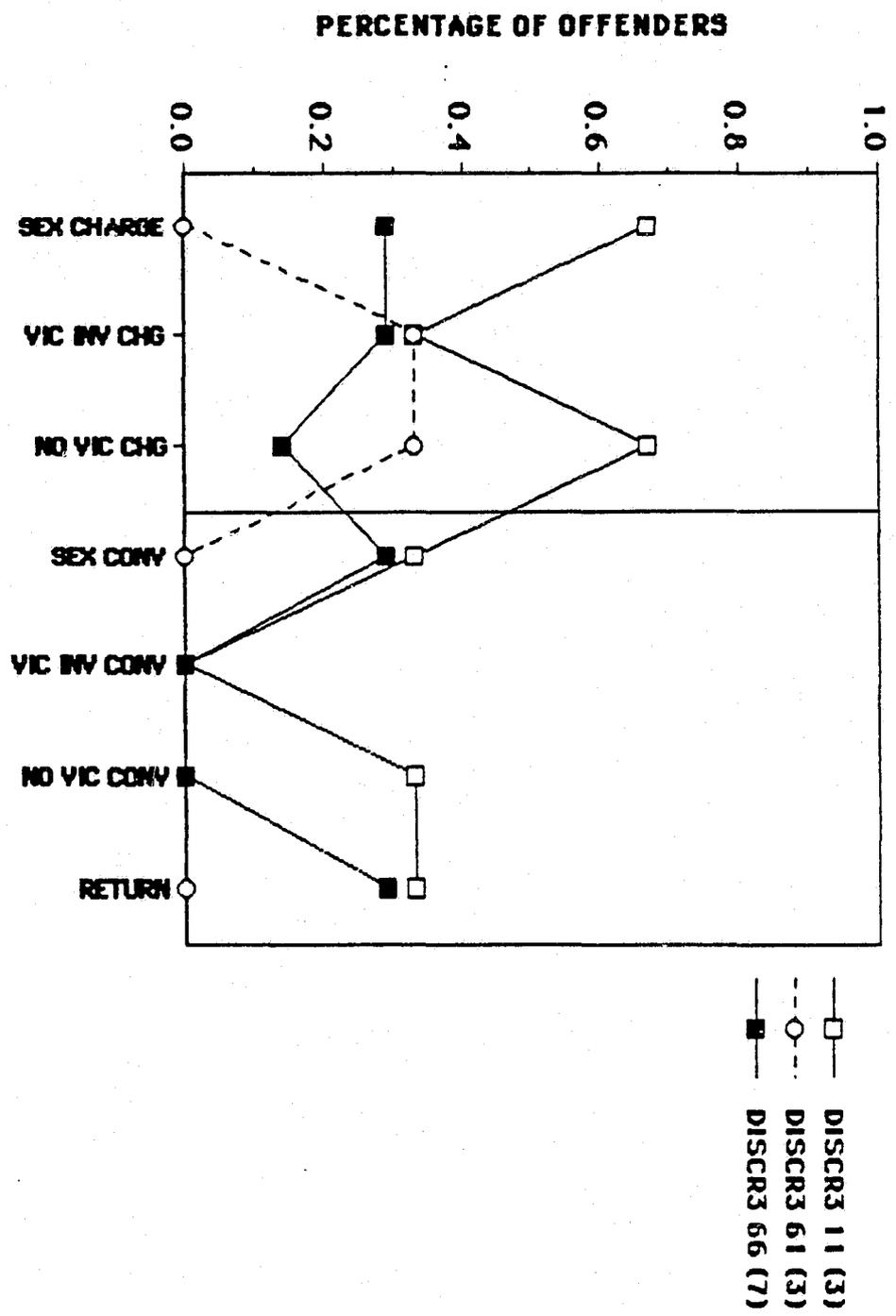


Figure 17

**TYPES 2 & 3 DISCREPANCIES:
GENERAL RATING R3**

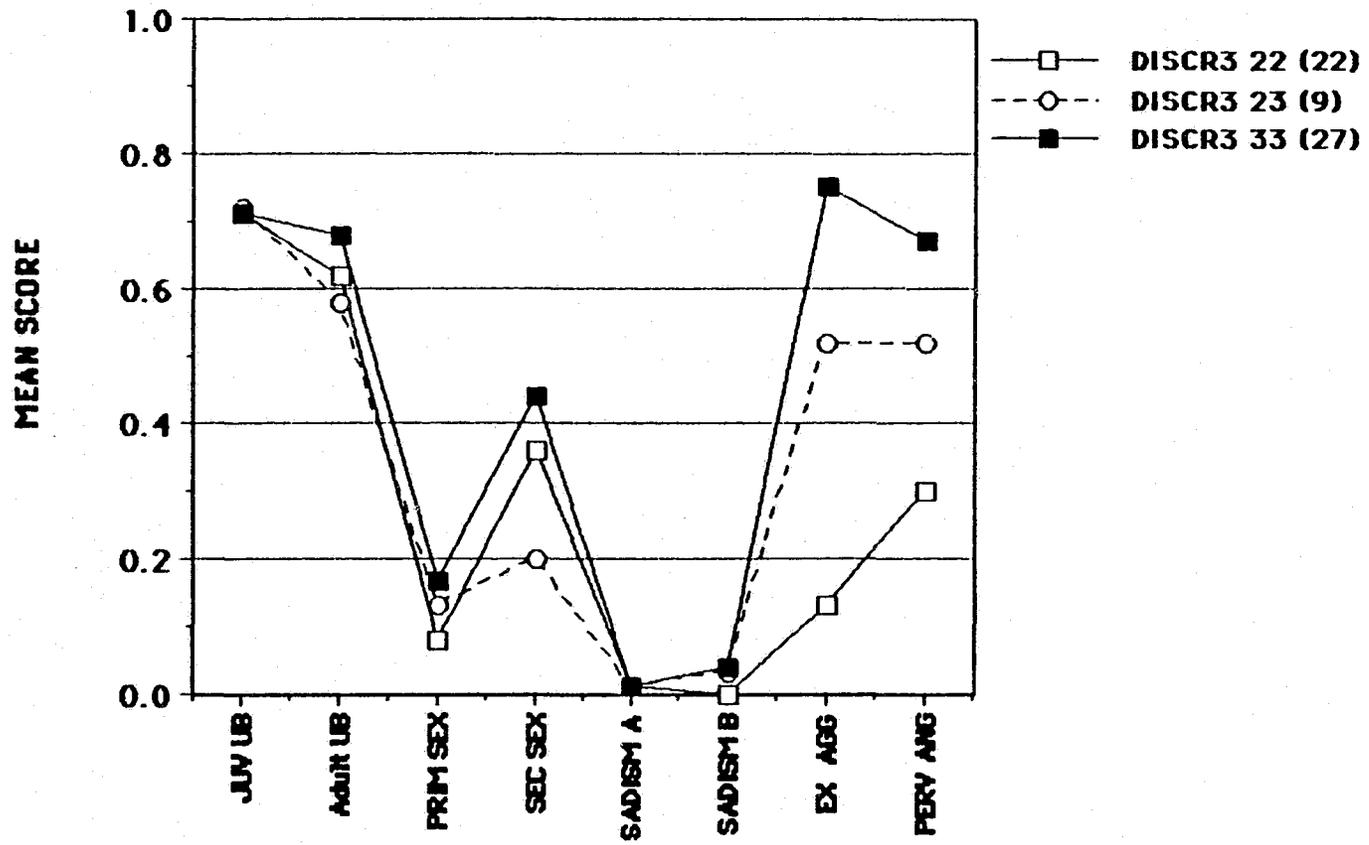


Figure 18

**TYPES 2 & 3:
DISCREPANCIES**

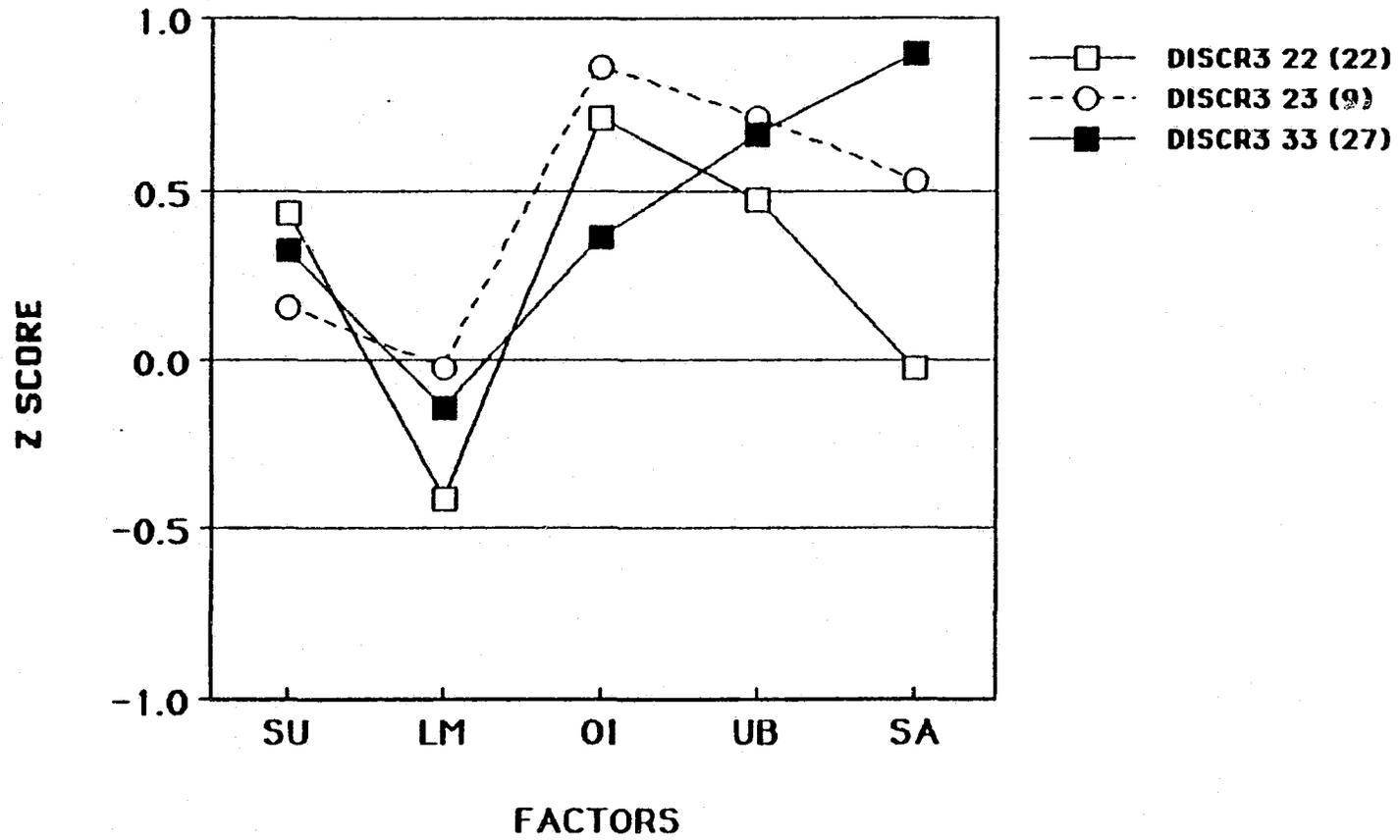


Figure 19

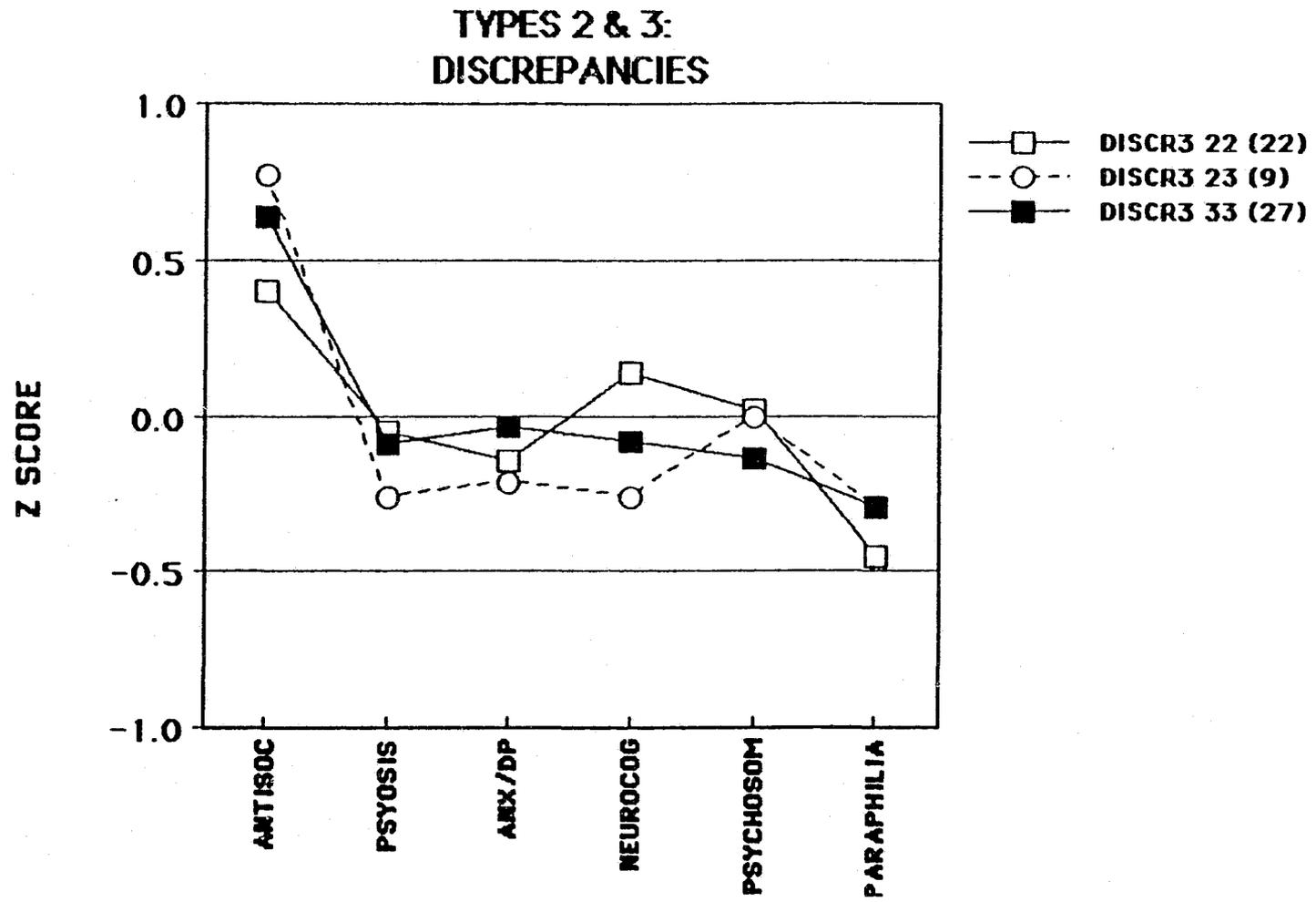


Figure 20

TYPES 2 & 3 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL HISTORY

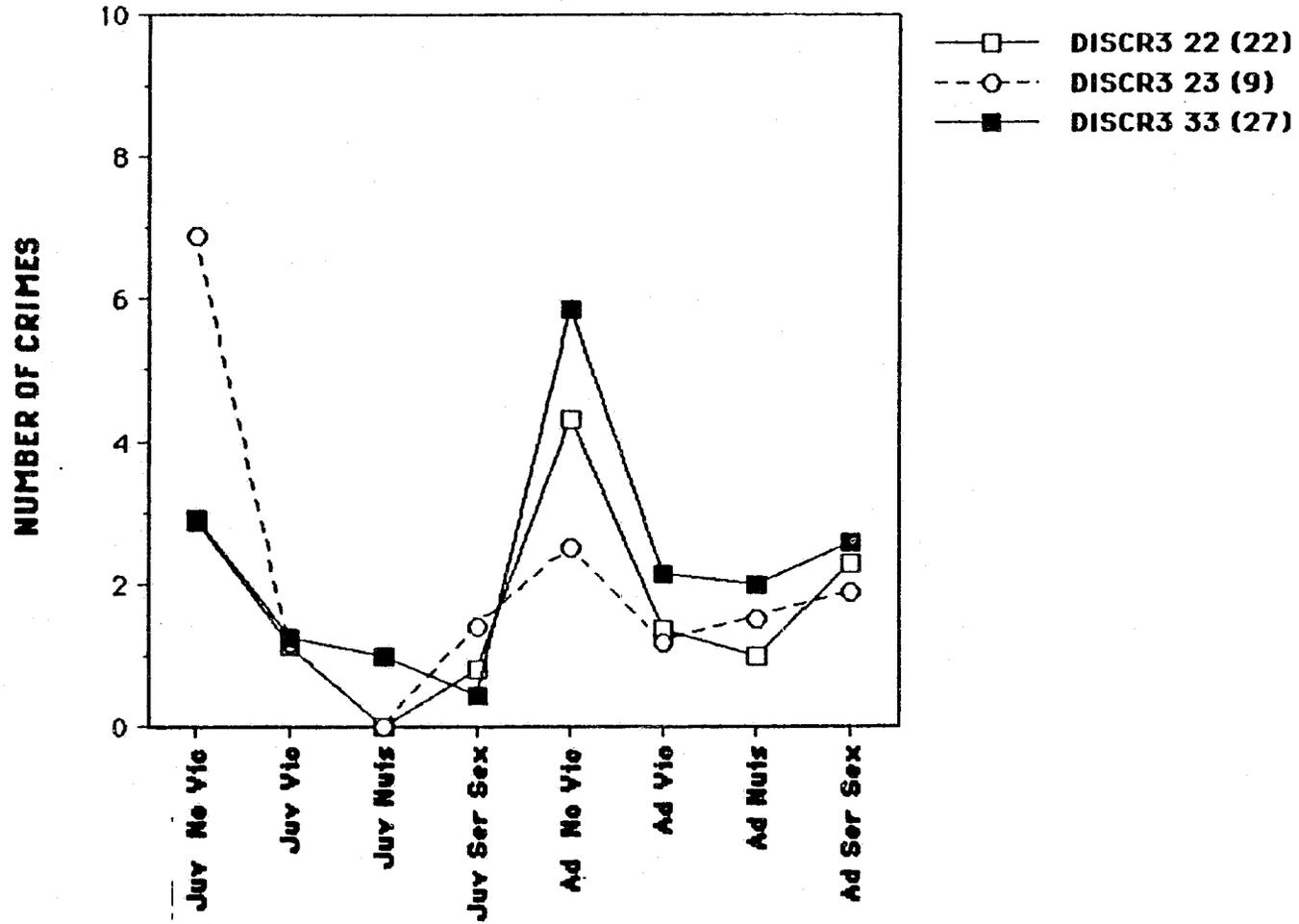


Figure 21

**TYPES 2 & 3 DISCREPANCIES:
R3 JUV UB RATINGS**

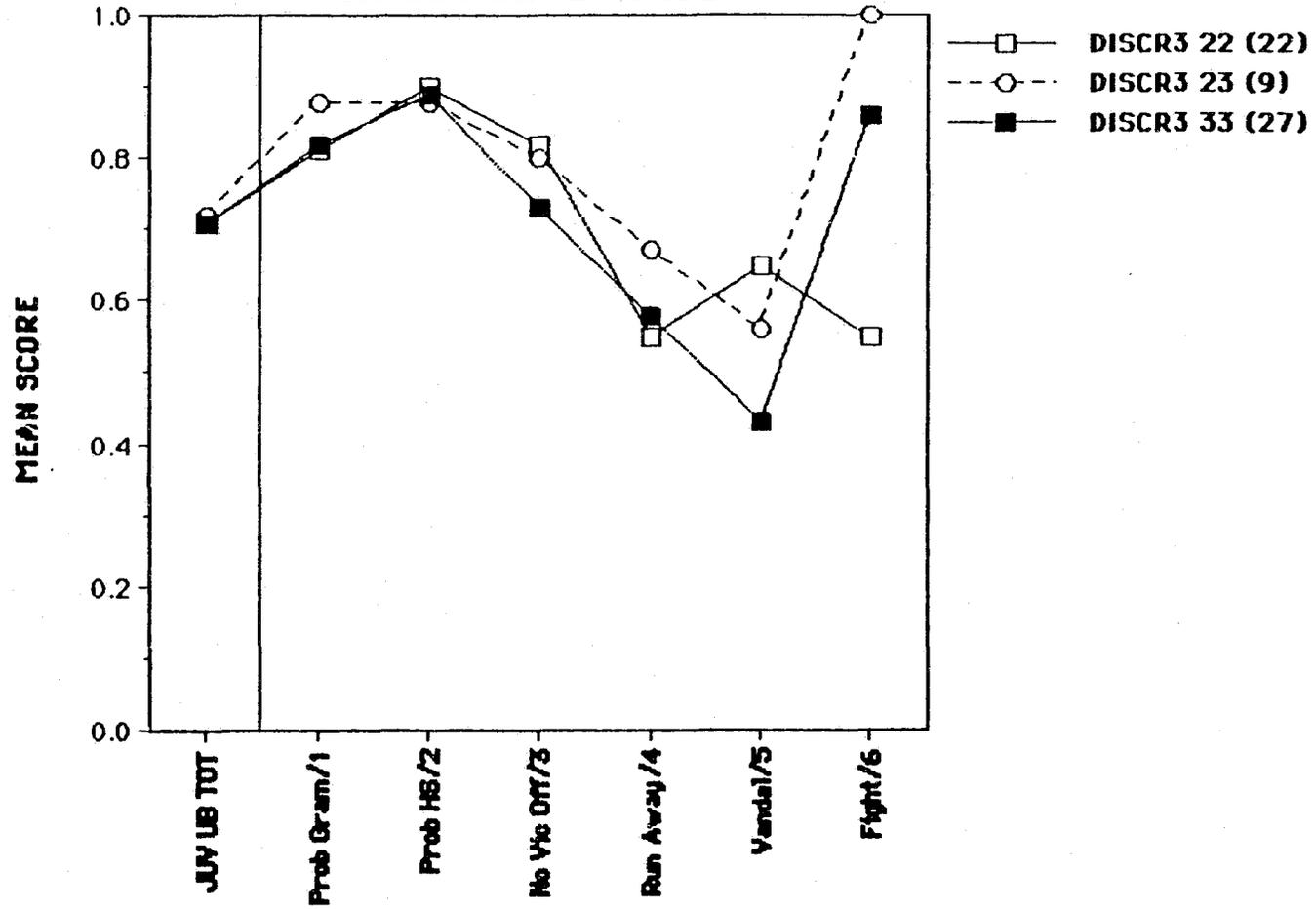


Figure 22

**TYPES 2 & 3 DISCREPANCIES:
R3 AD UB RATINGS**

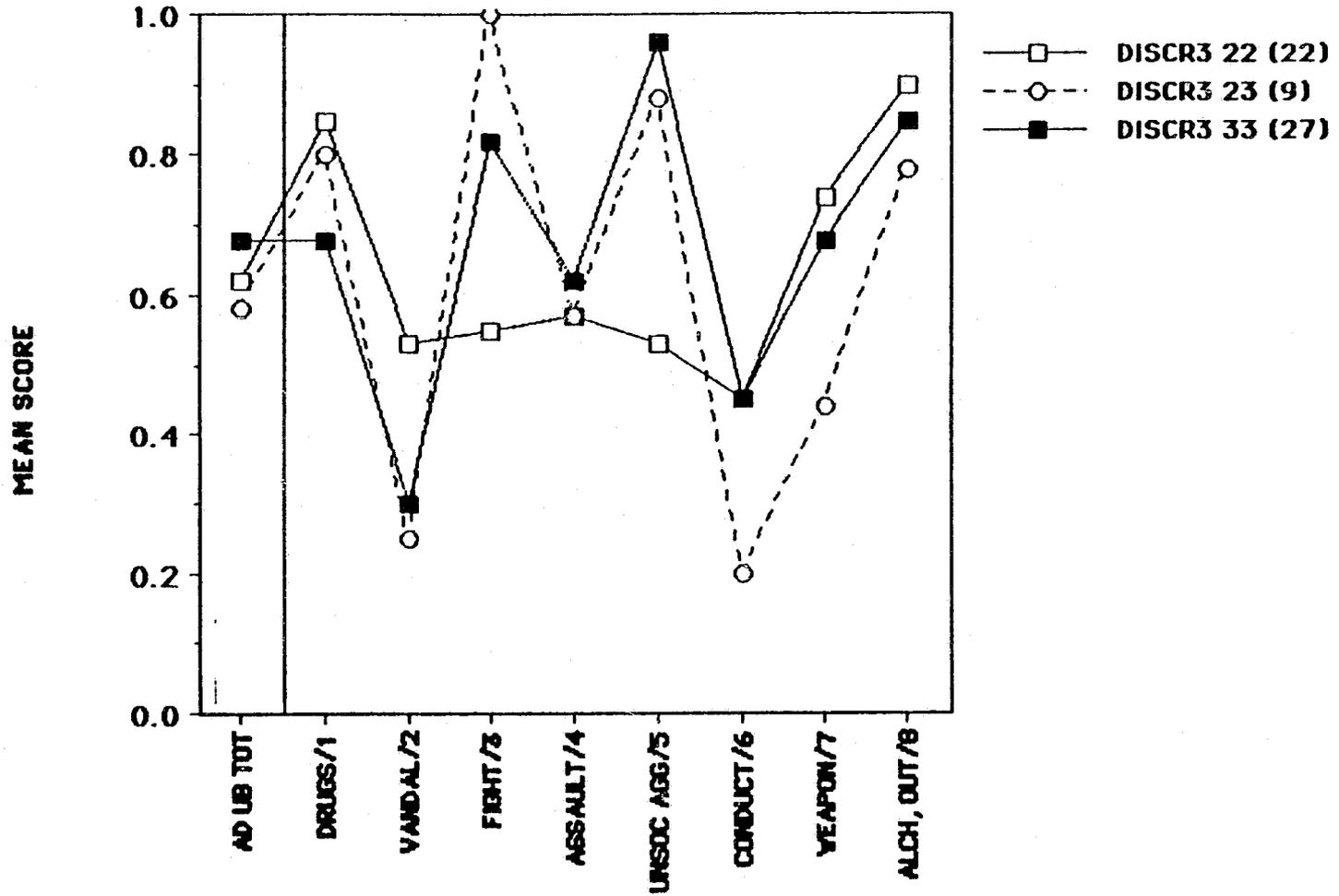


Figure 23

TYPES 2 & 3 DISCREPANCIES: OFFENSE PLANNING

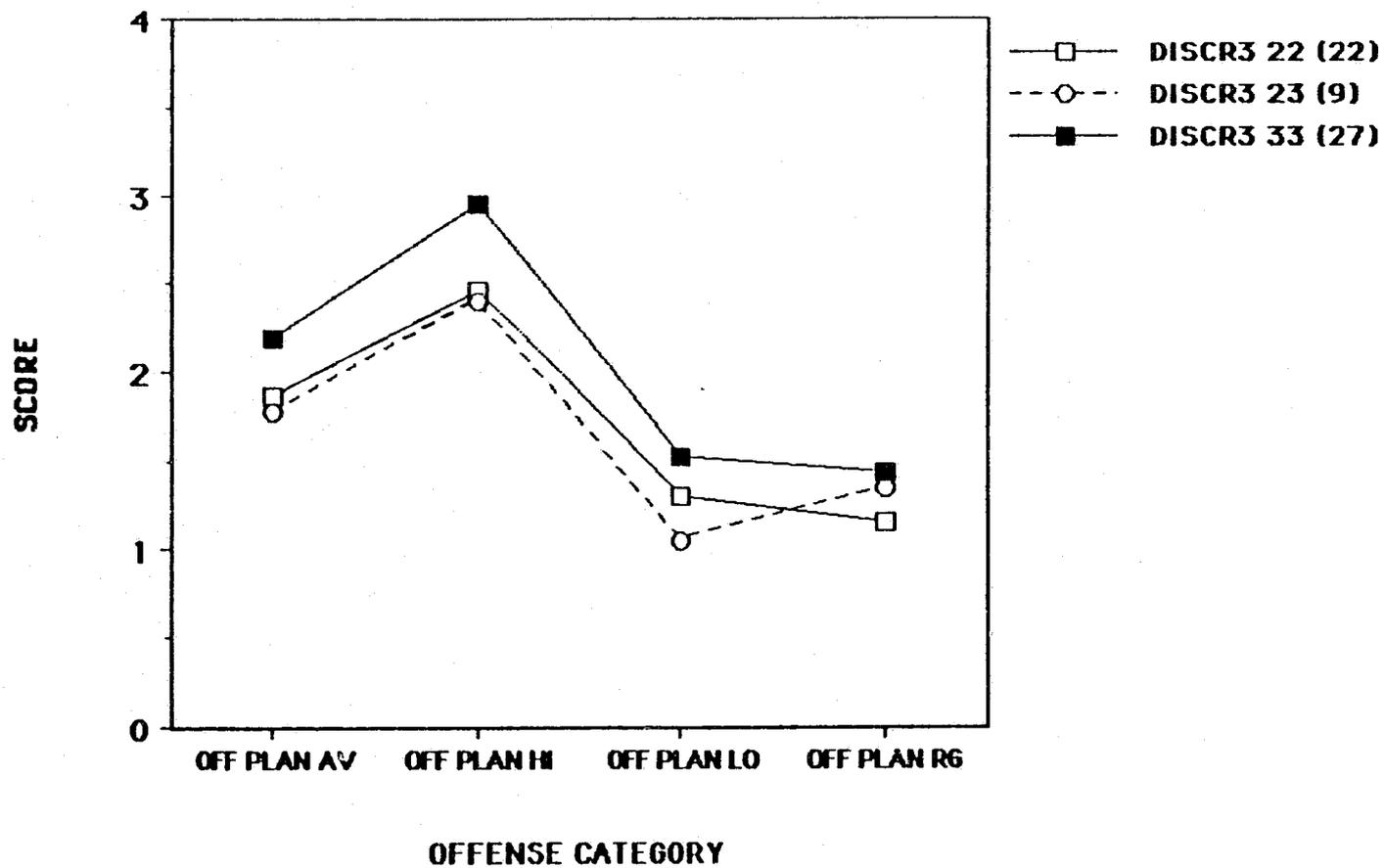


Figure 24

TYPES 2 & 3 DISCREPANCIES: R3 EX AG RATINGS

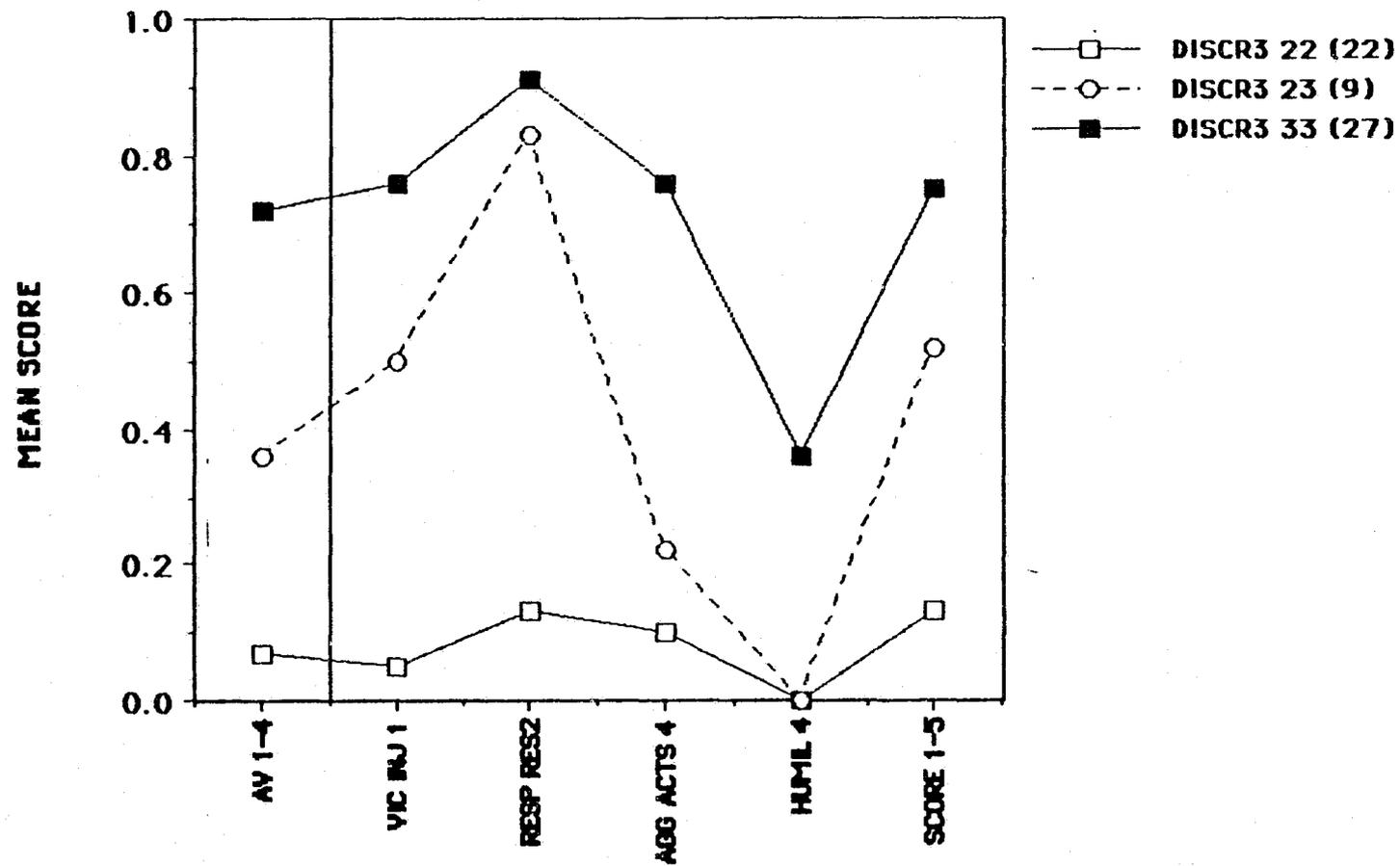


Figure 25

TYPES 2 & 3 DISCREPANCIES:
SOCIAL COMPETENCES ILS

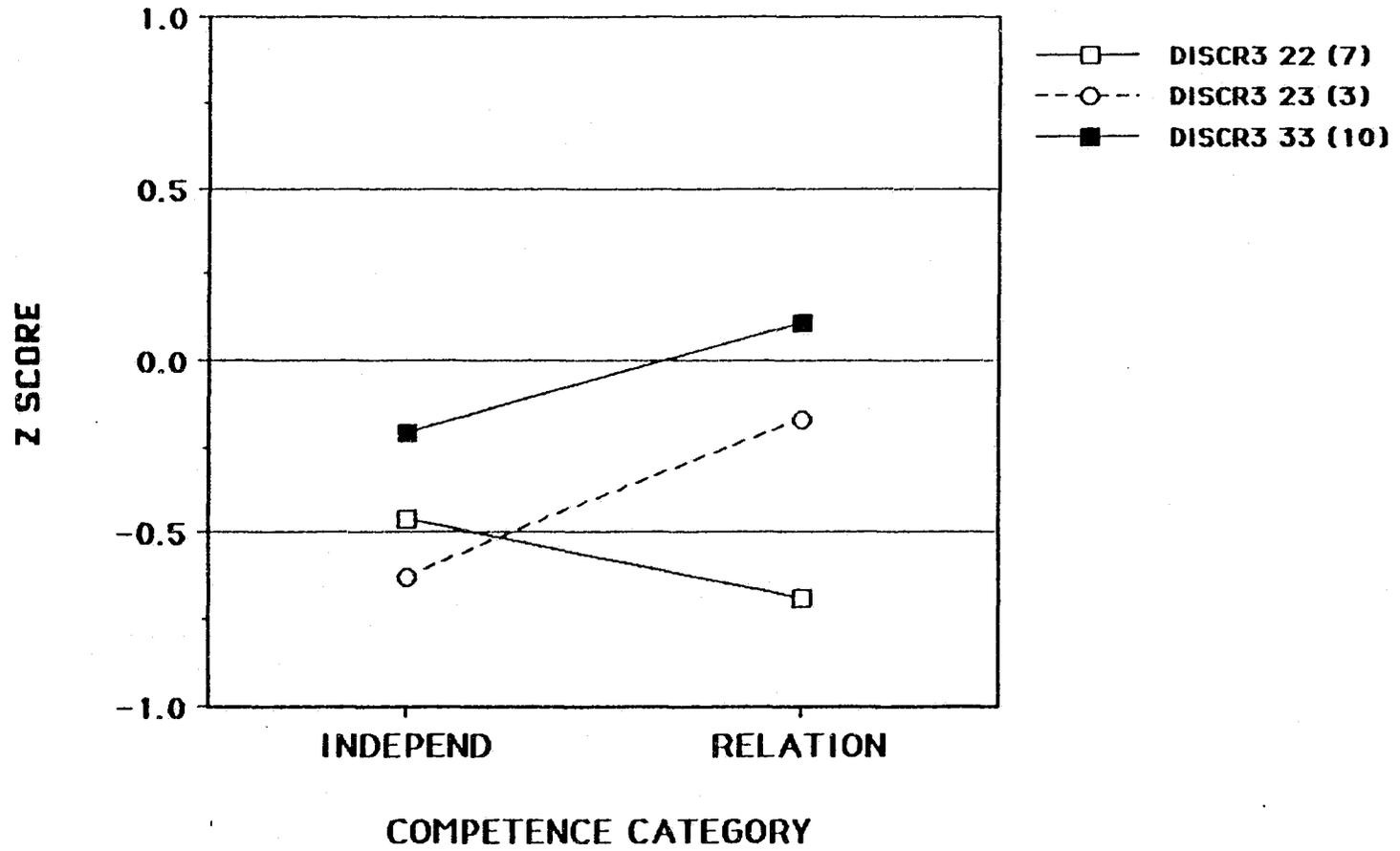


Figure 26

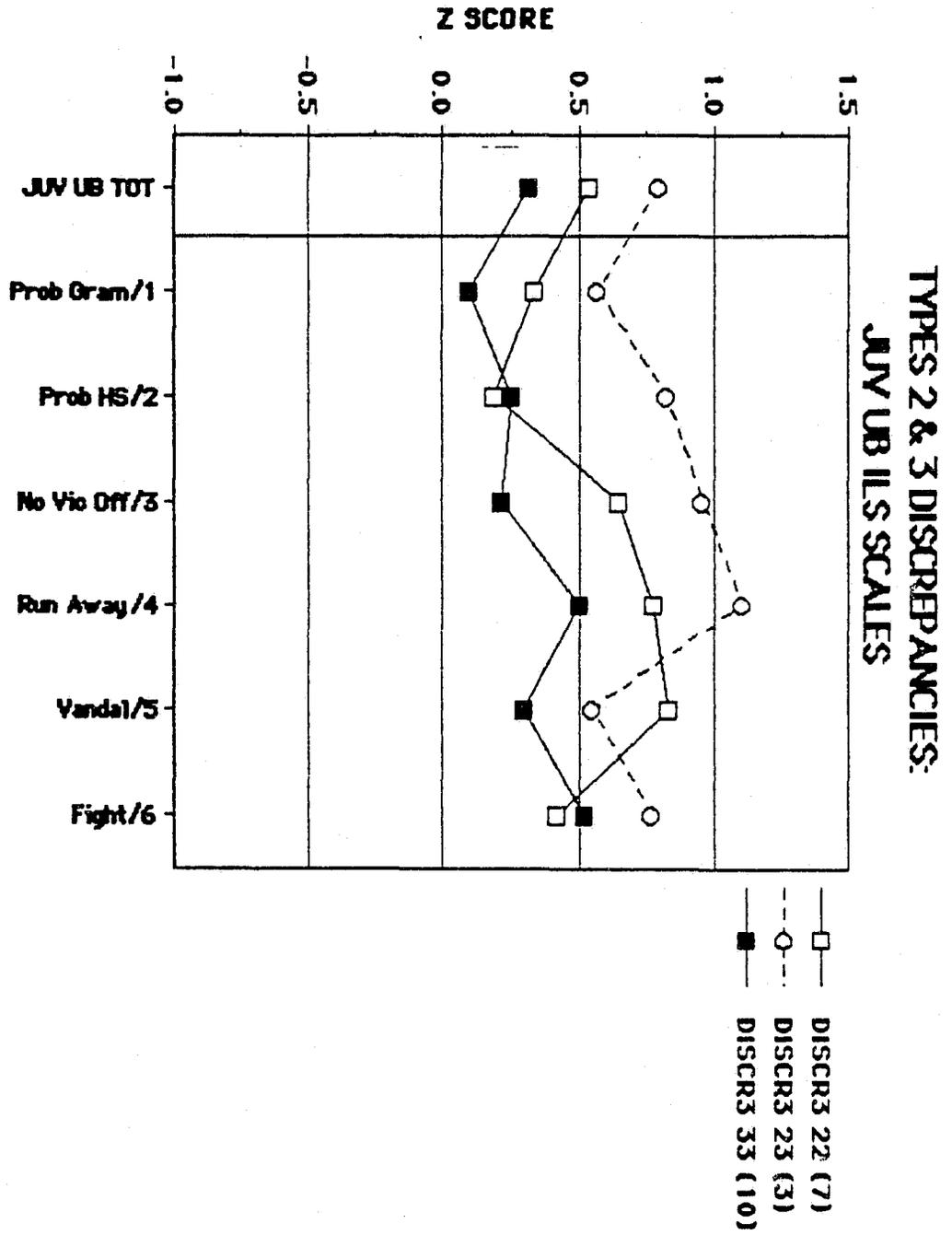


Figure 27

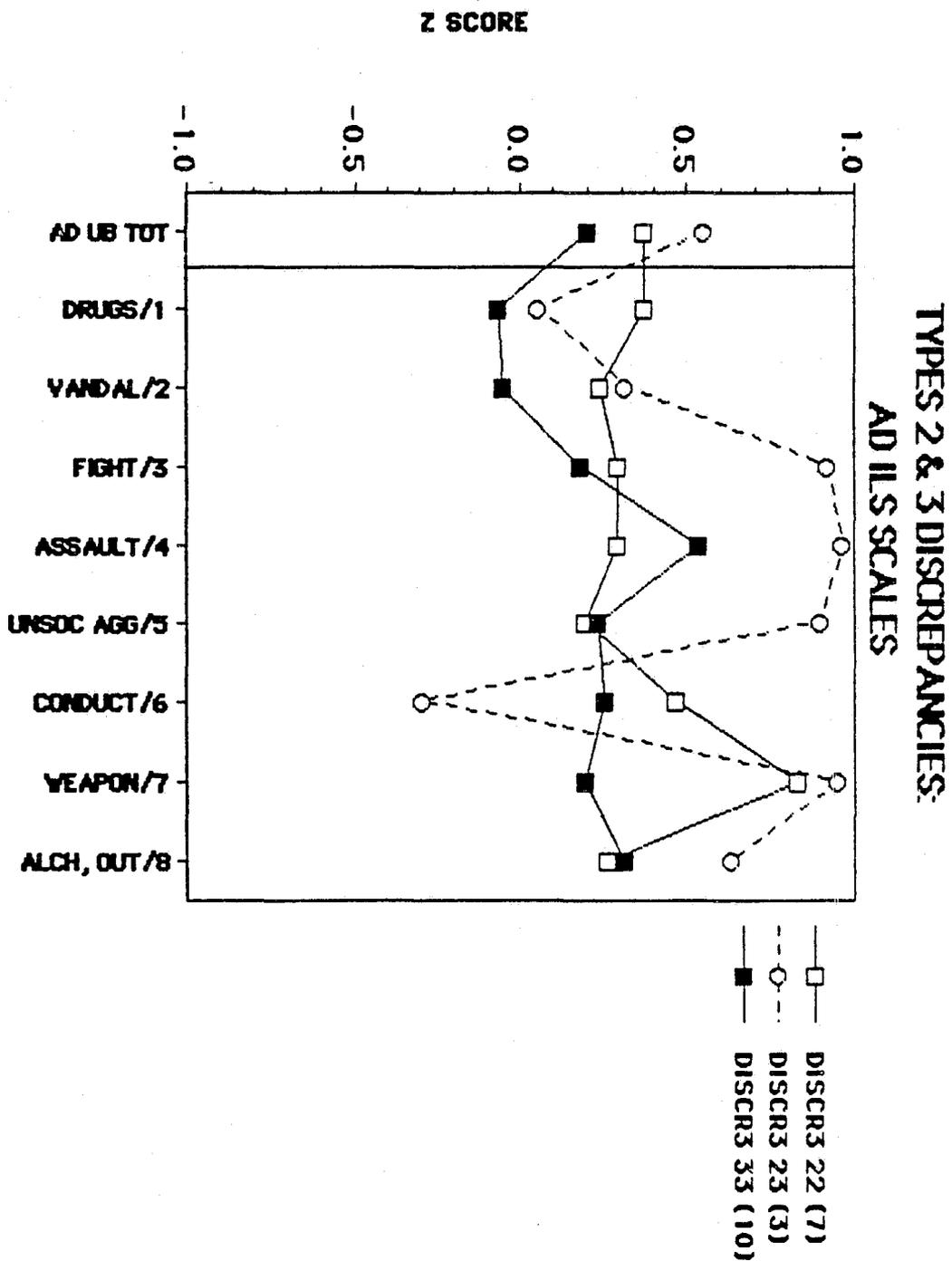


Figure 28

TYPES 2 & 3 DISCREPANCIES: SEXUALIZATION ILS SCALES

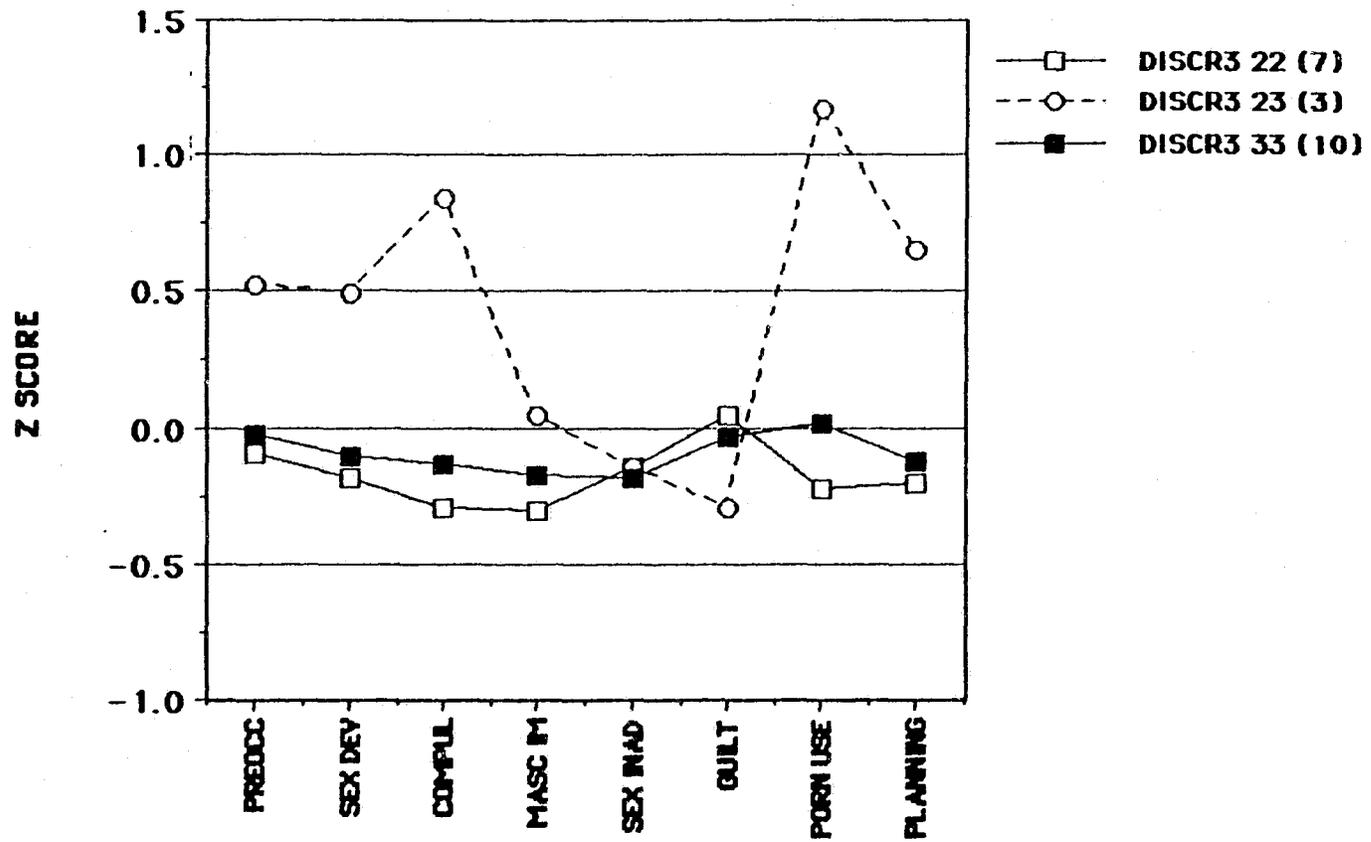


Figure 29

TYPES 2 & 3 DISCREPANCIES:
PERV ANGER ILS & RAT SCALES

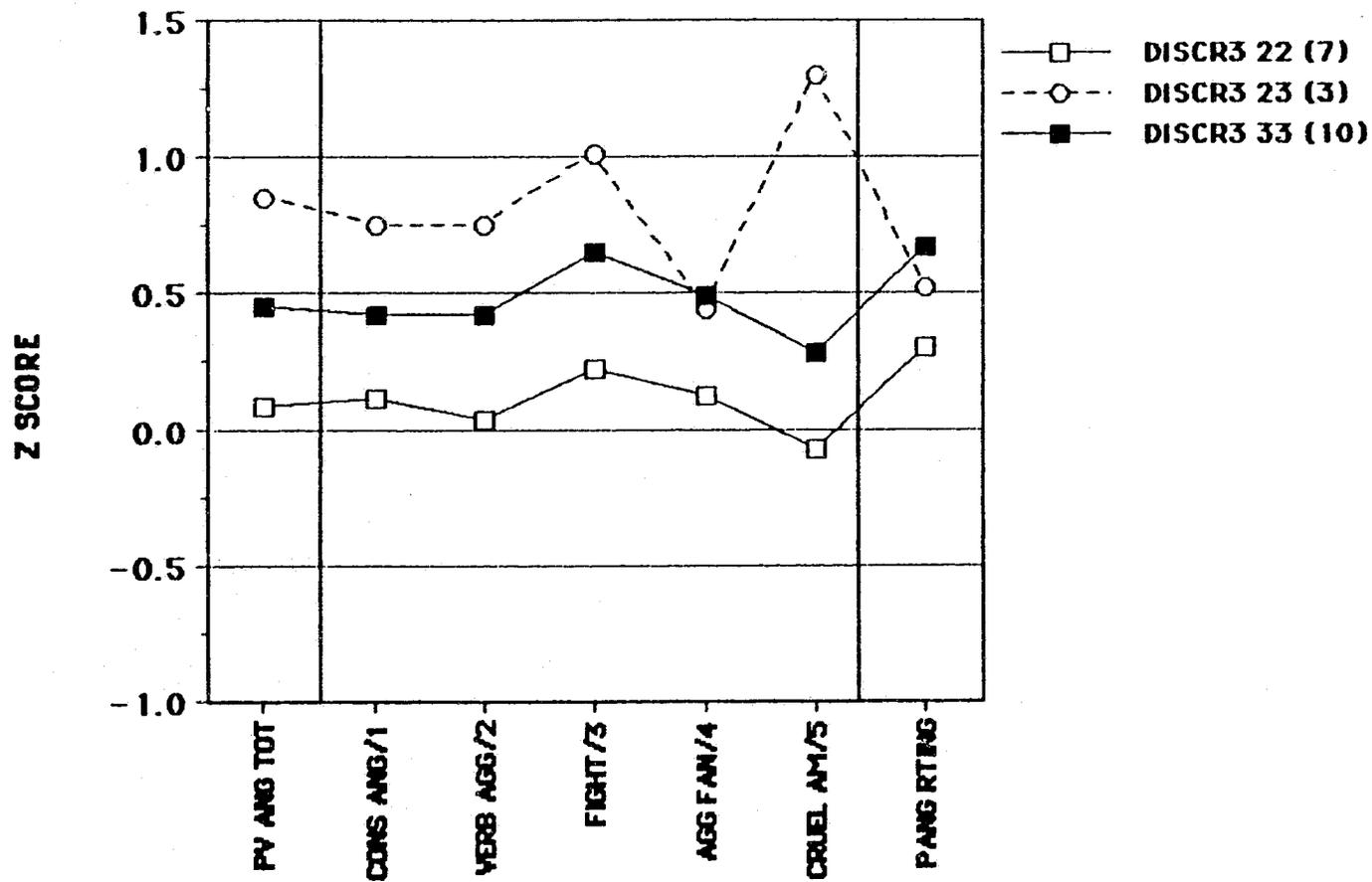


Figure 30

TYPES 2 & 3 DISCREPANCIES: SADISM & EX AGG ILS SCALES

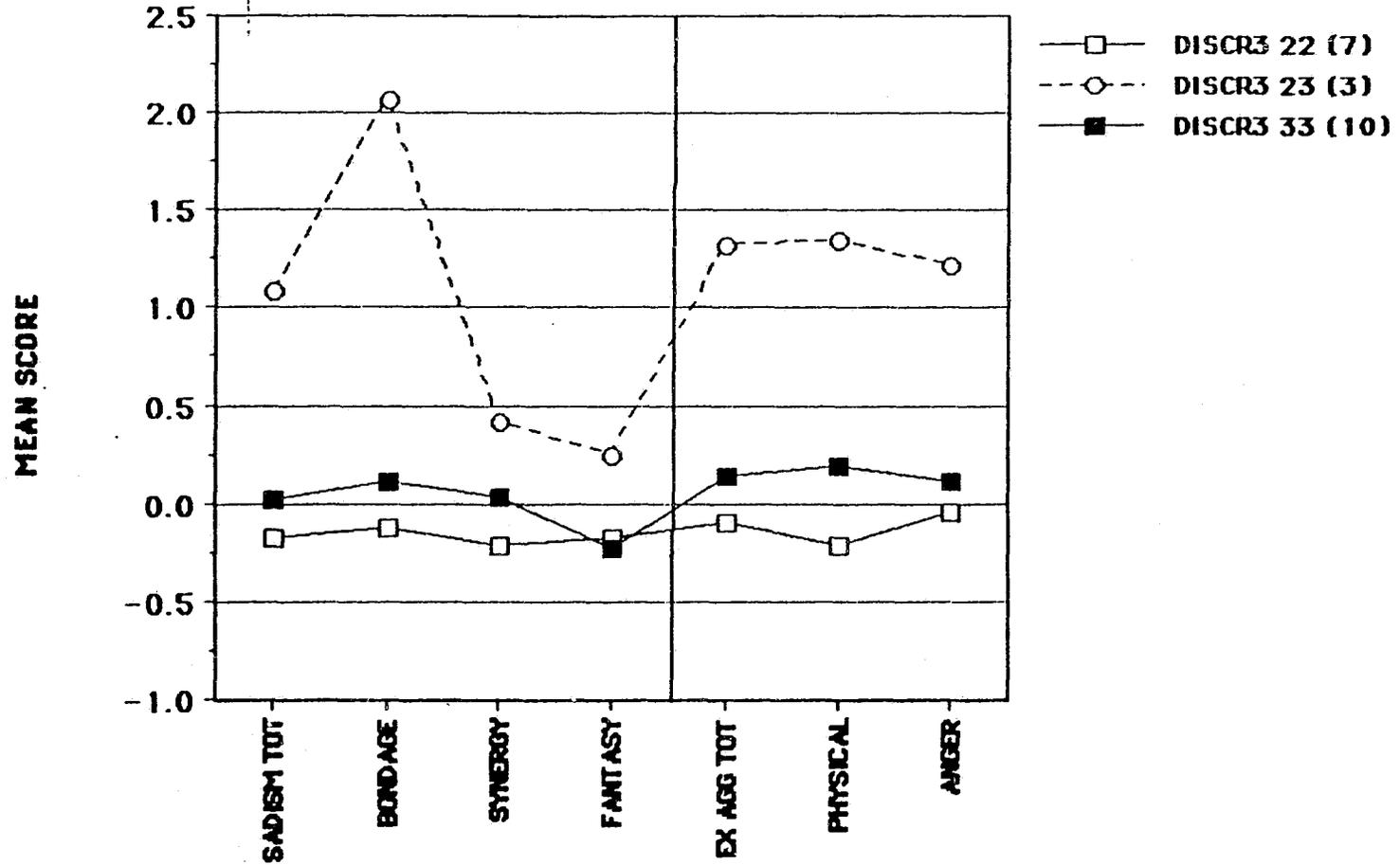


Figure 31

TYPES 2 & 3 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP

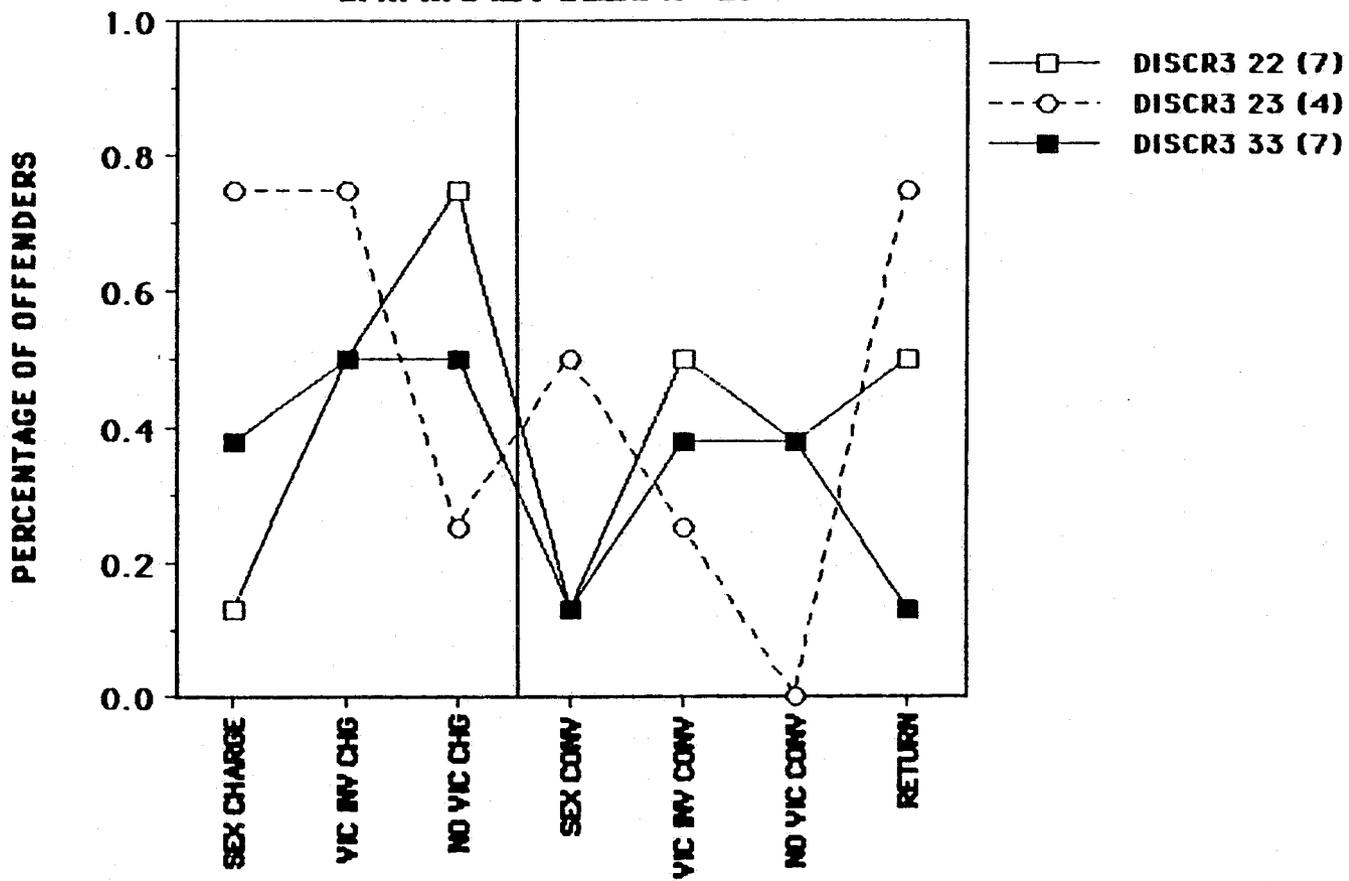


Figure 32

**TYPES 2 & 3 DISCREPANCIES:
10 YR CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP**

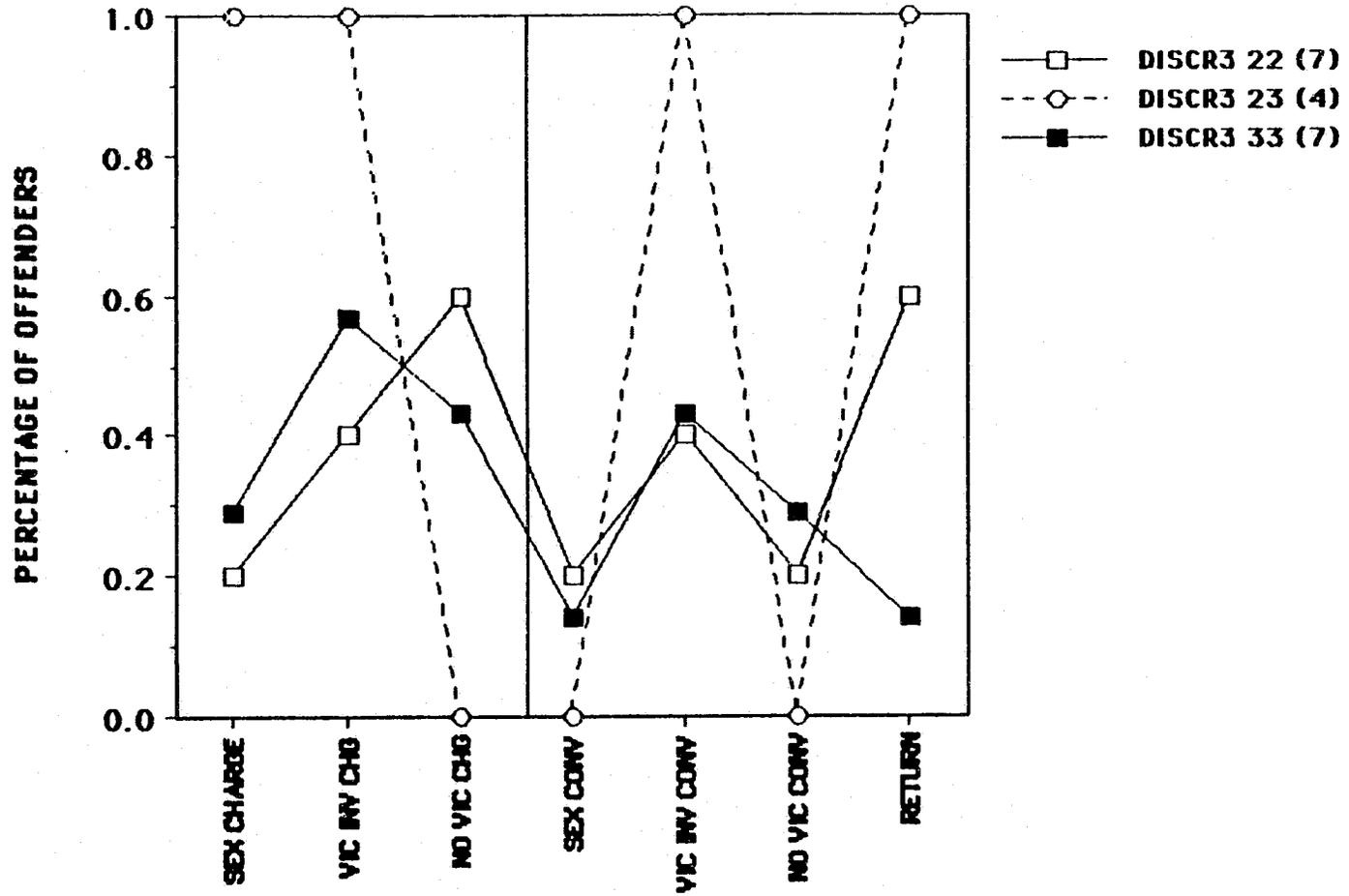


Figure 33

TYPES 2 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

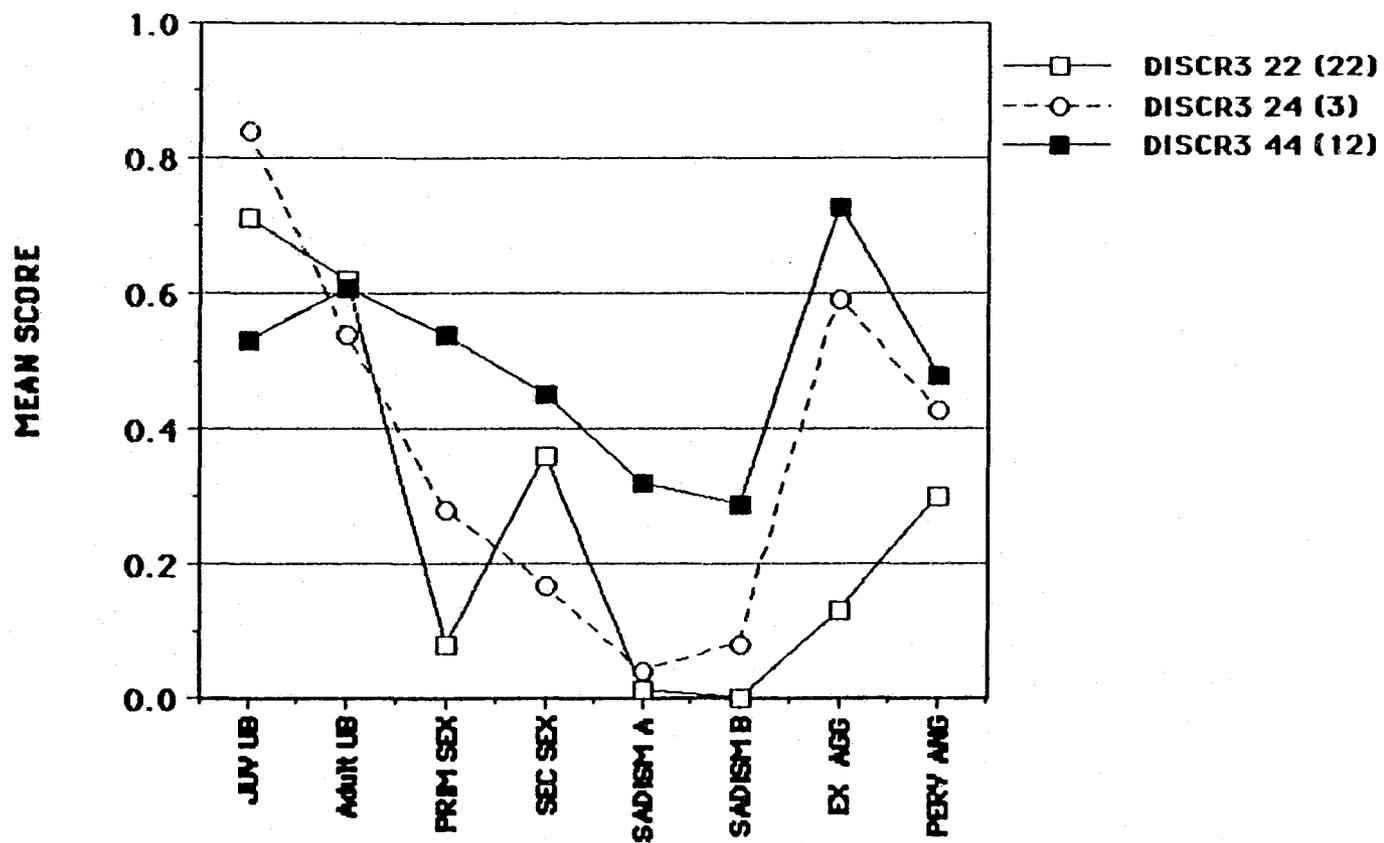


Figure 34

TYPES 2 & 4: DISCREPANCIES

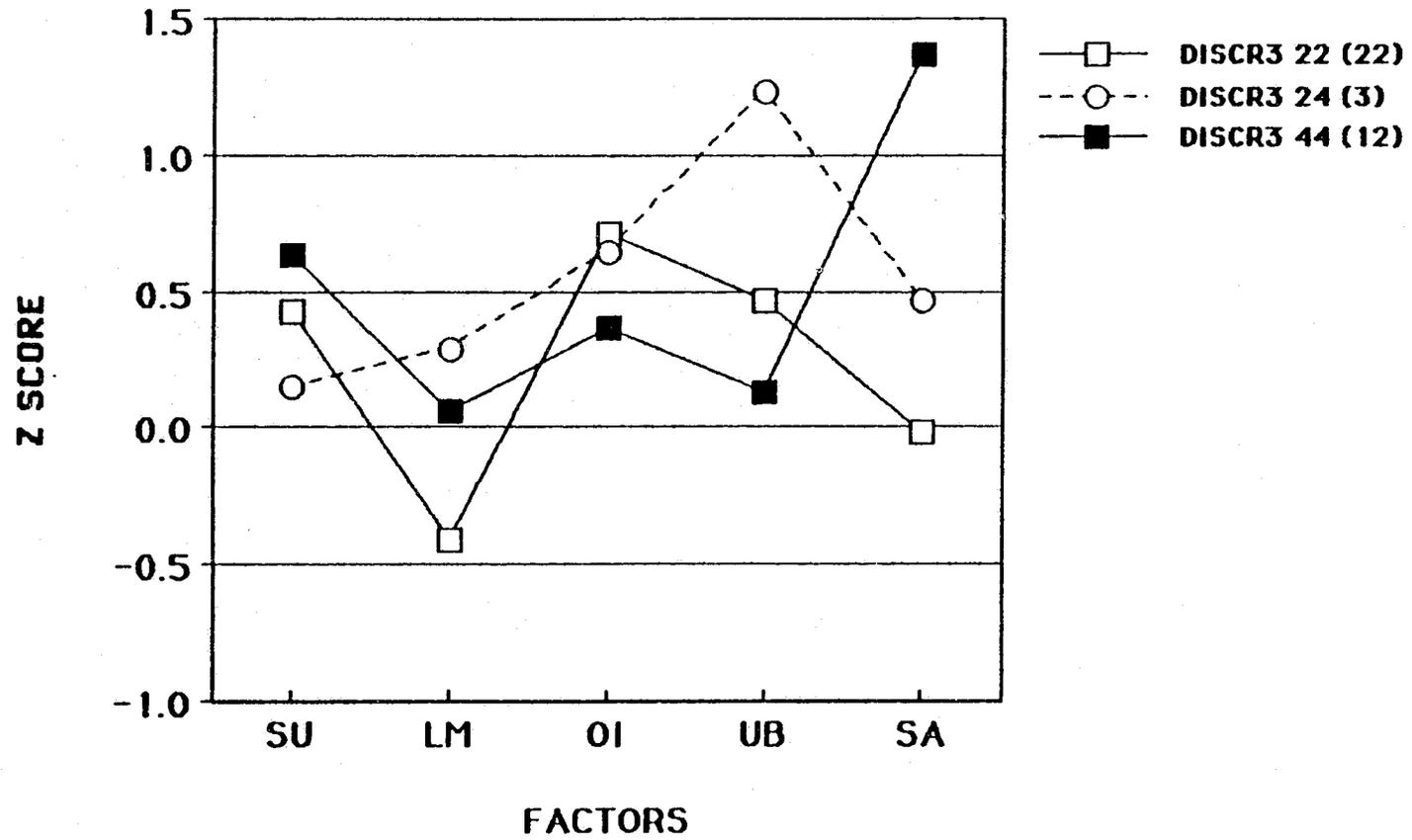


Figure 35

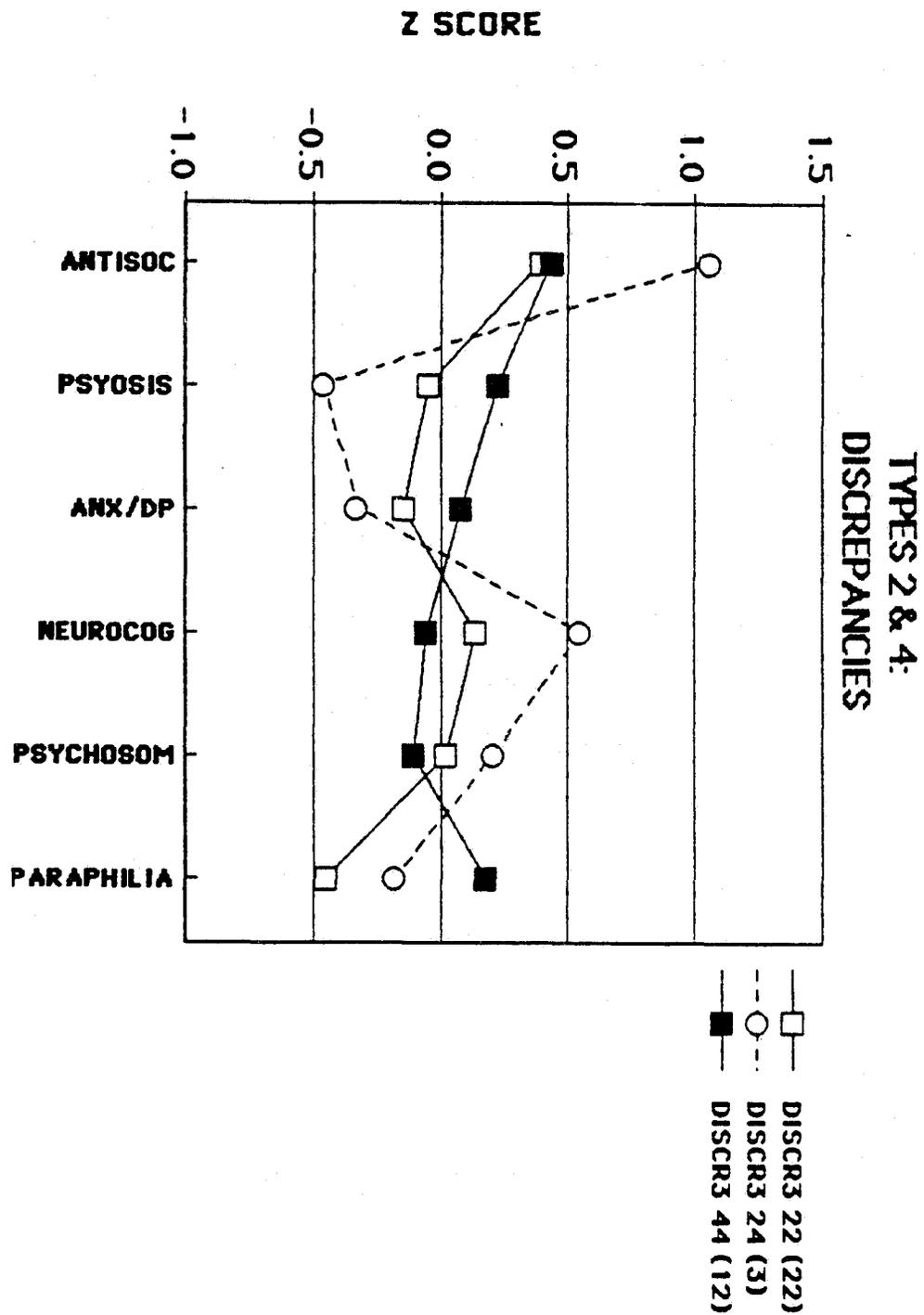


Figure 36

TYPES 2 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL HISTORY

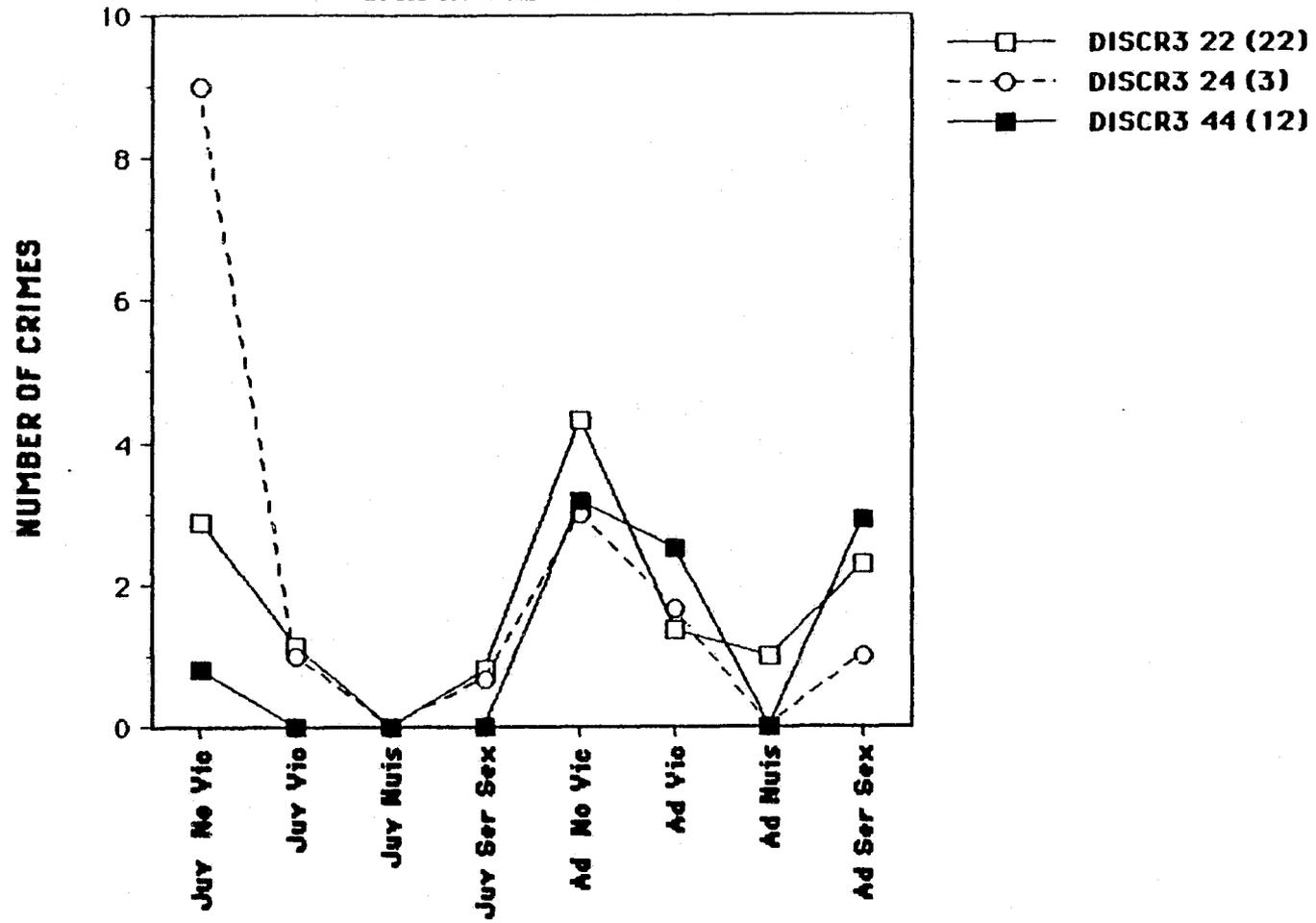


Figure 37

TYPES 2 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: R3 JUV UB RATINGS

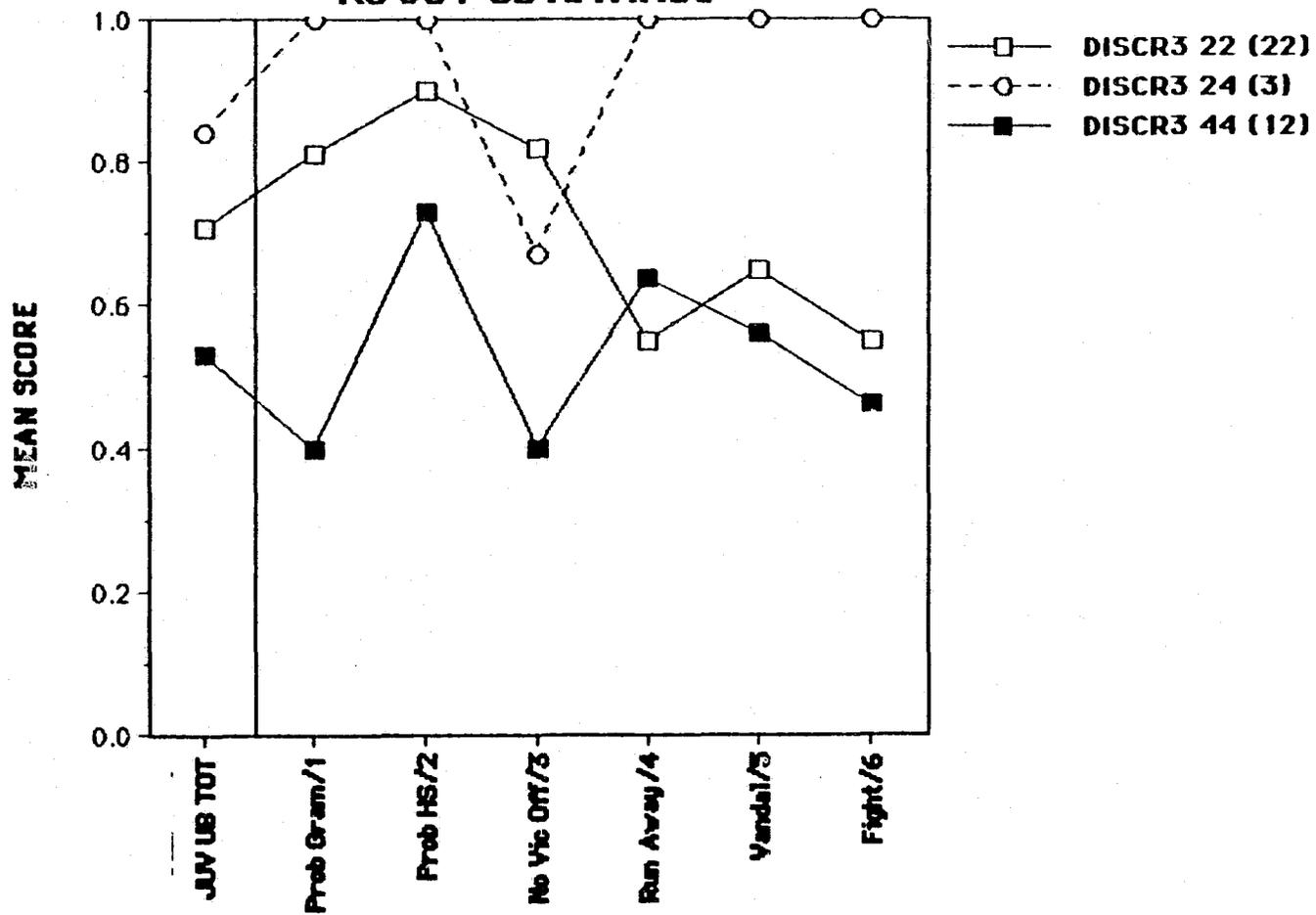


Figure 38

**TYPES 2 & 4 DISCREPANCIES:
R3 AD UB RATINGS**

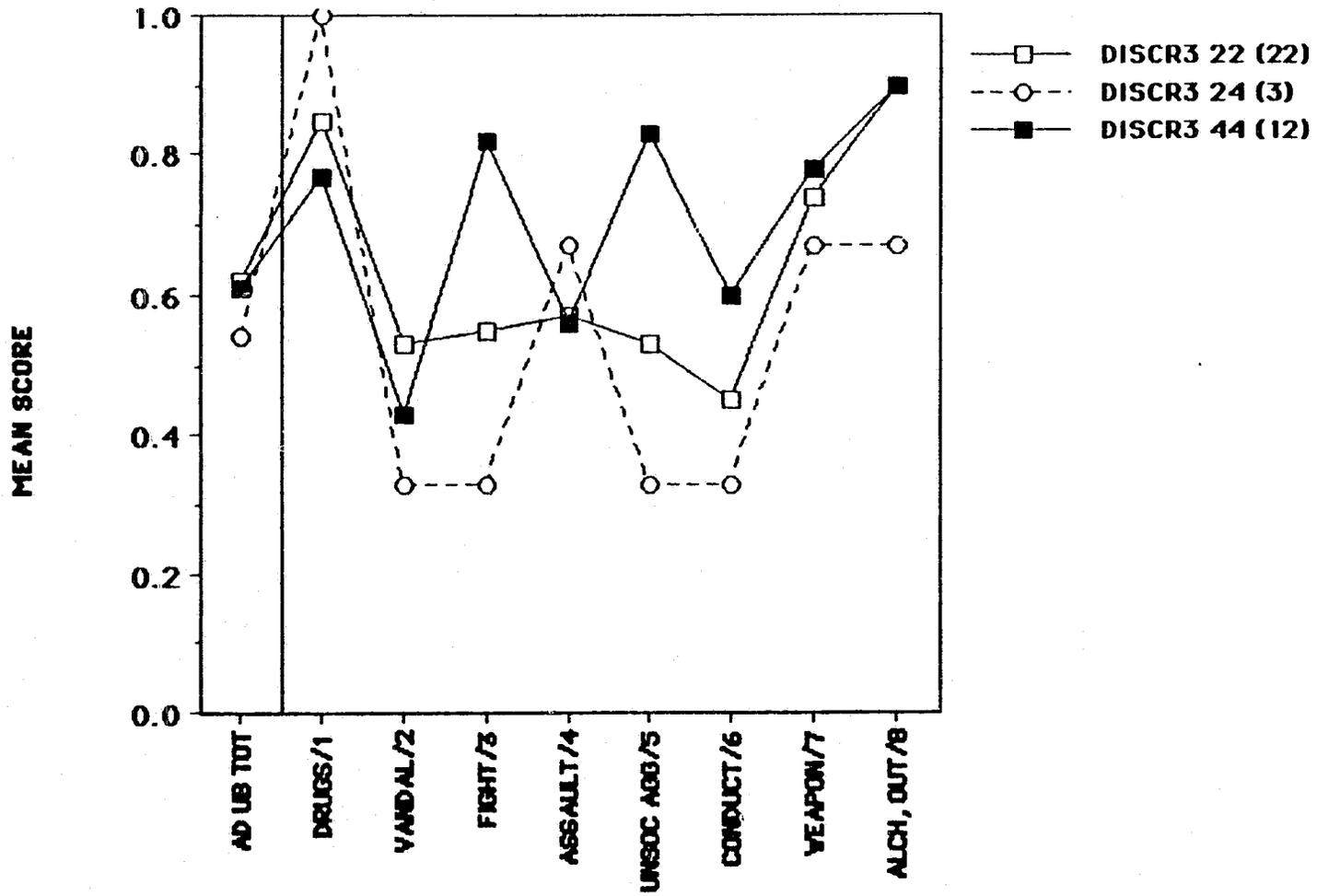


Figure 39

TYPES 2 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: OFFENSE PLANNING

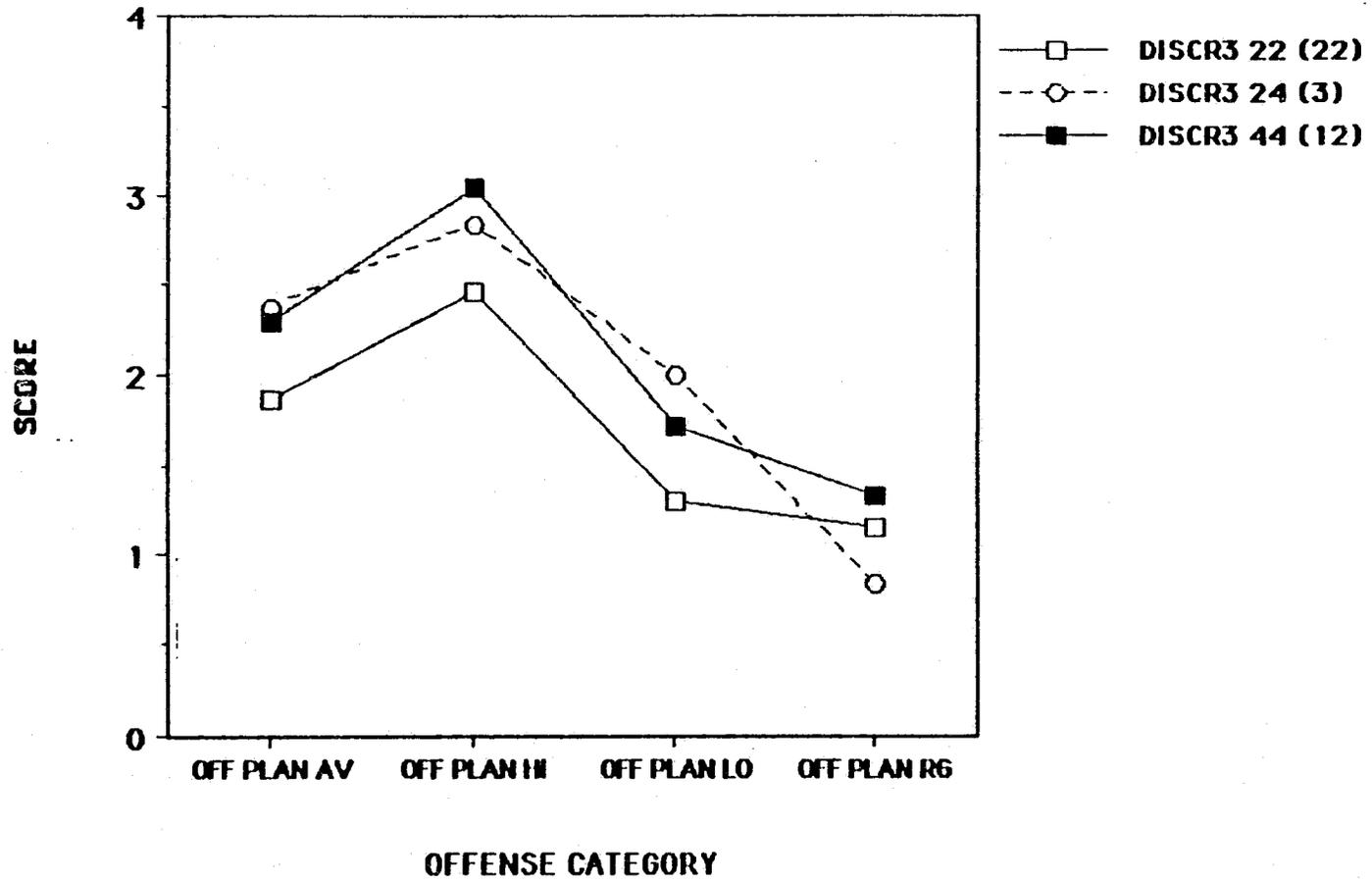


Figure 40

TYPES 2 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: R3 EX AGG RATINGS

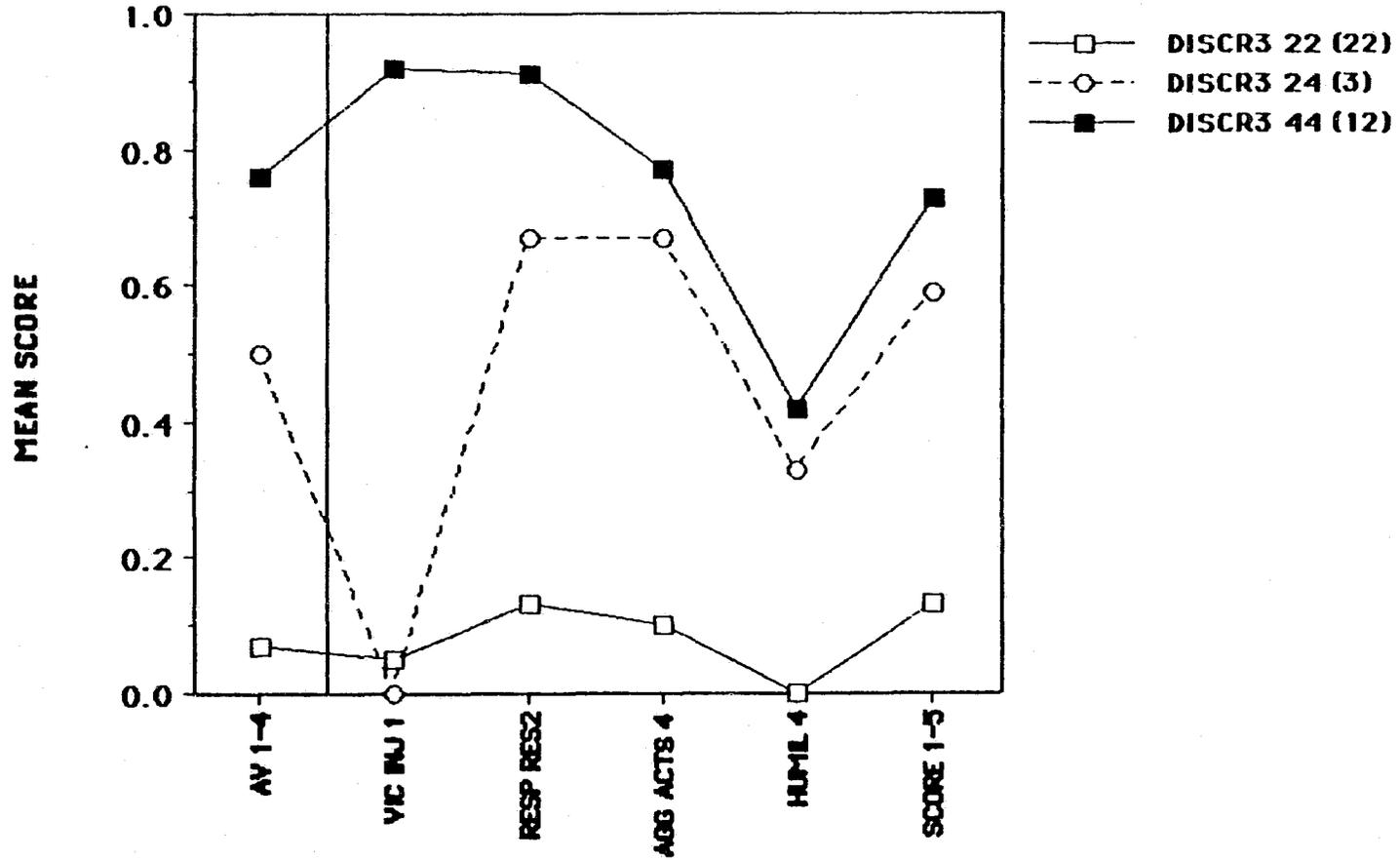


Figure 41

**TYPES 2 & 4 DISCREPANCIES:
SOCIAL COMPETENCE ILS**

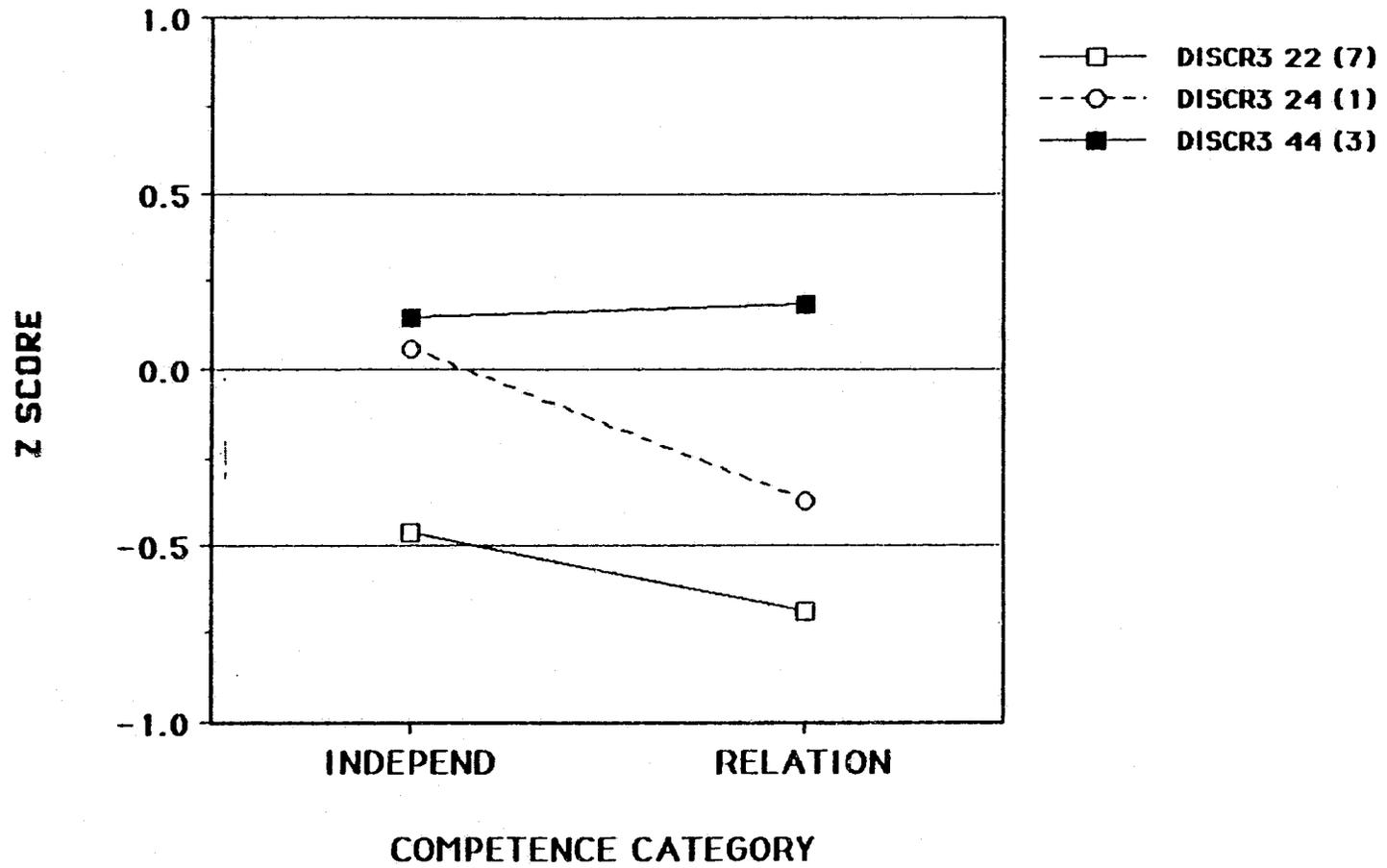


Figure 42

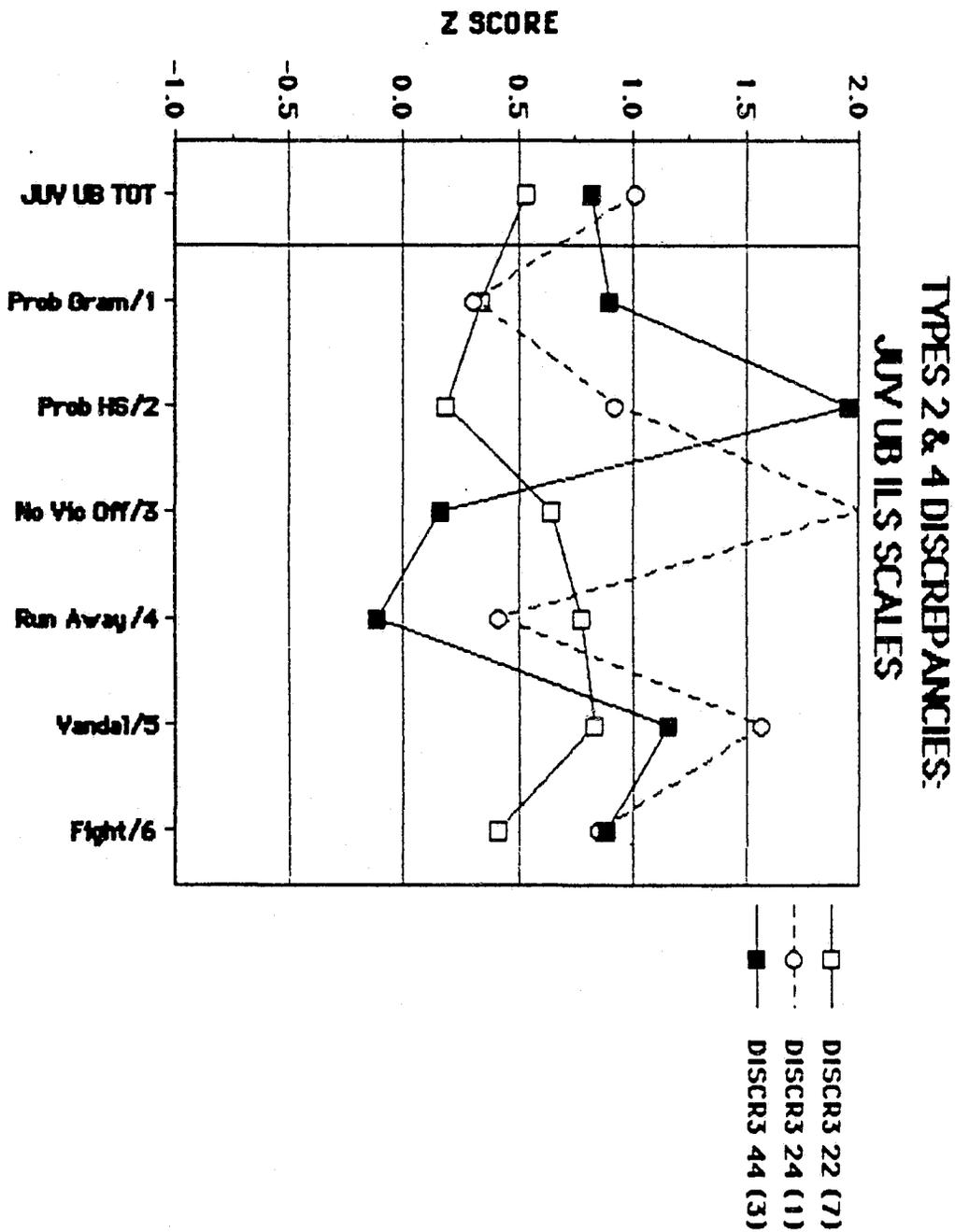


Figure 43

TYPES 2 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: R3 AD UB ILS SCALES

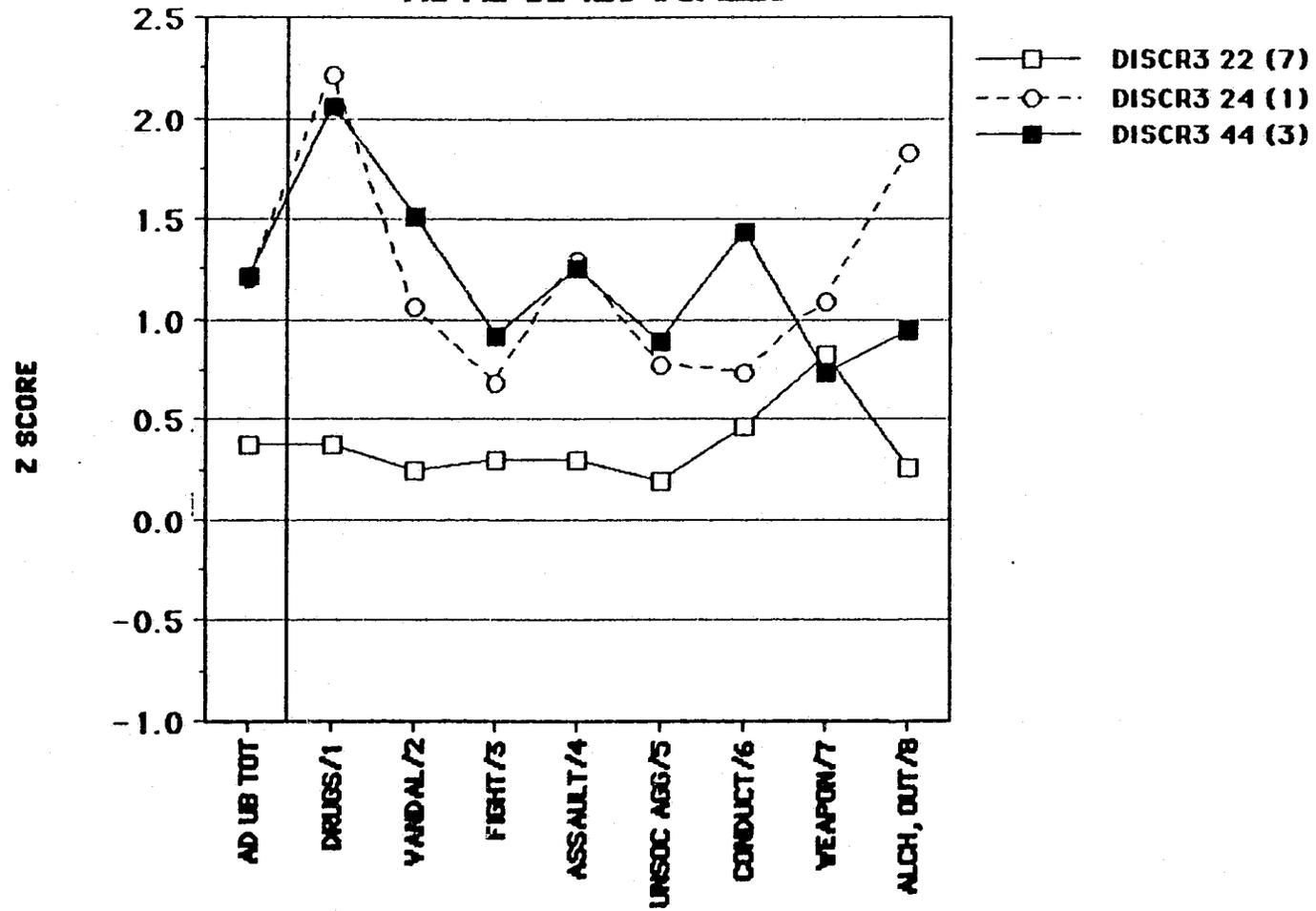


Figure 44

TYPES 2 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: SEXUALIZATION ILS SCALES

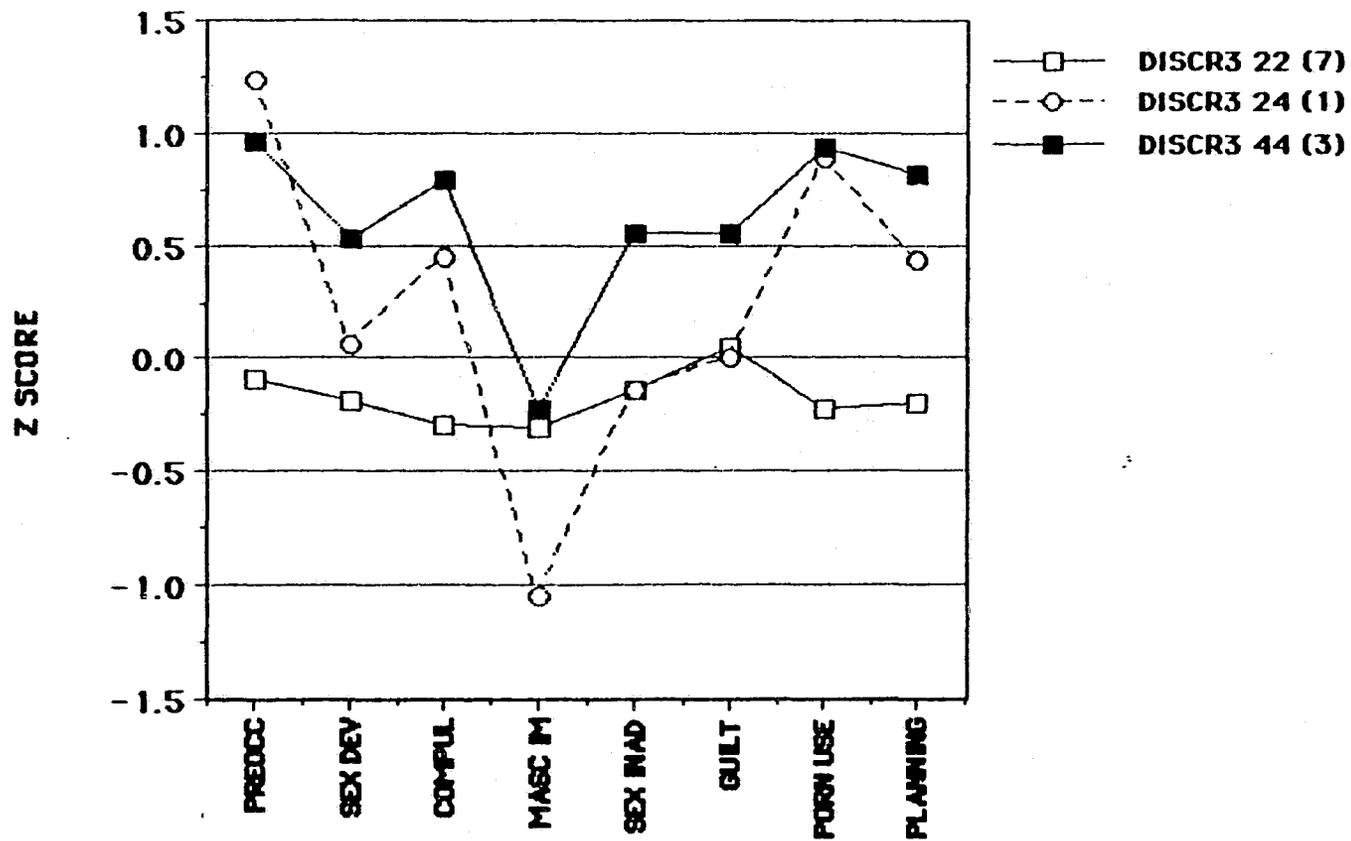


Figure 45

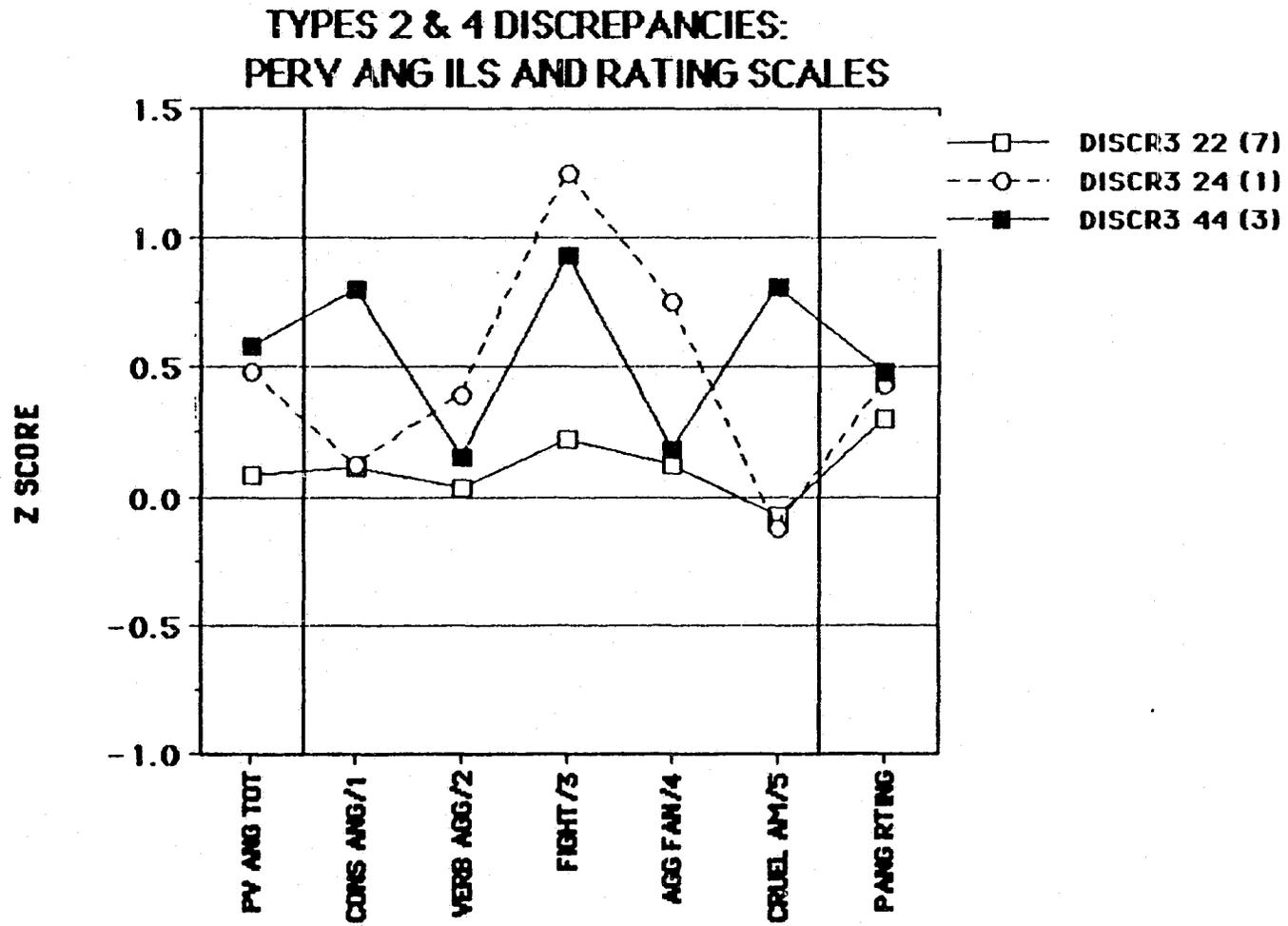


Figure 46

**TYPES 2 & 4 DISCREPANCIES:
SADISM & EX AGG ILS SCALES**

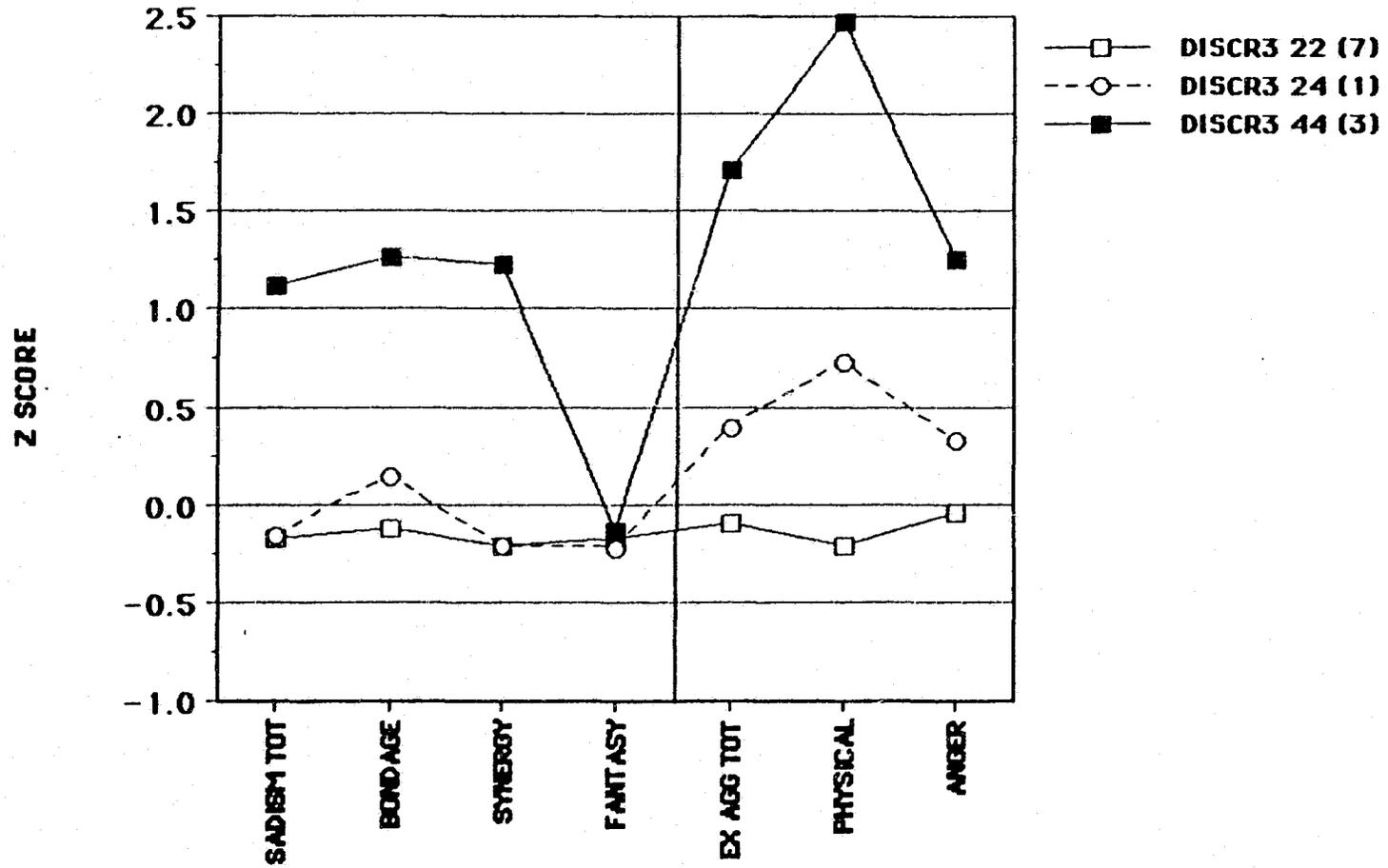


Figure 47

TYPES 2 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP

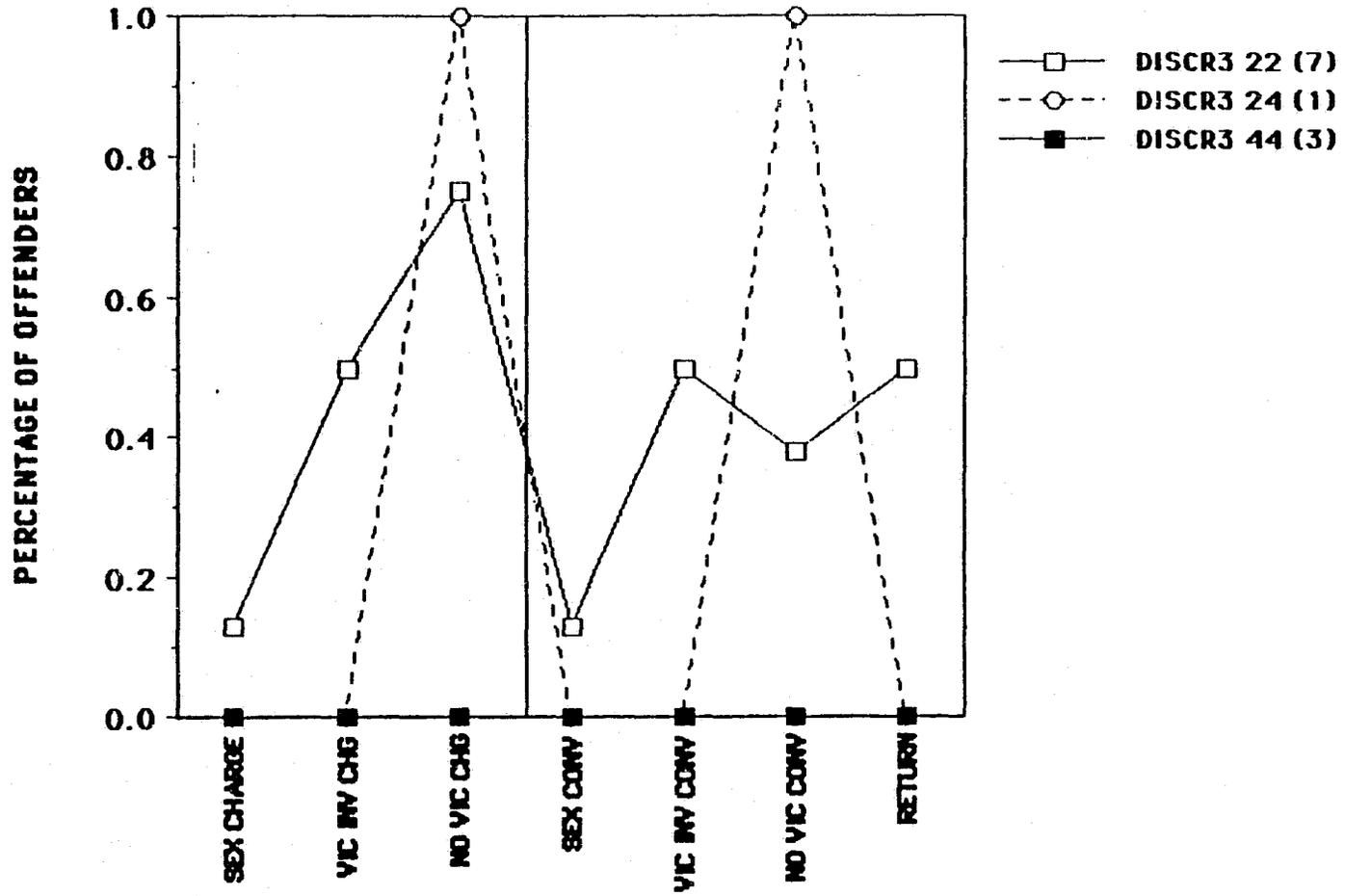


Figure 48

**TYPES 2 & 4 DISCREPANCIES:
10 YR CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP**

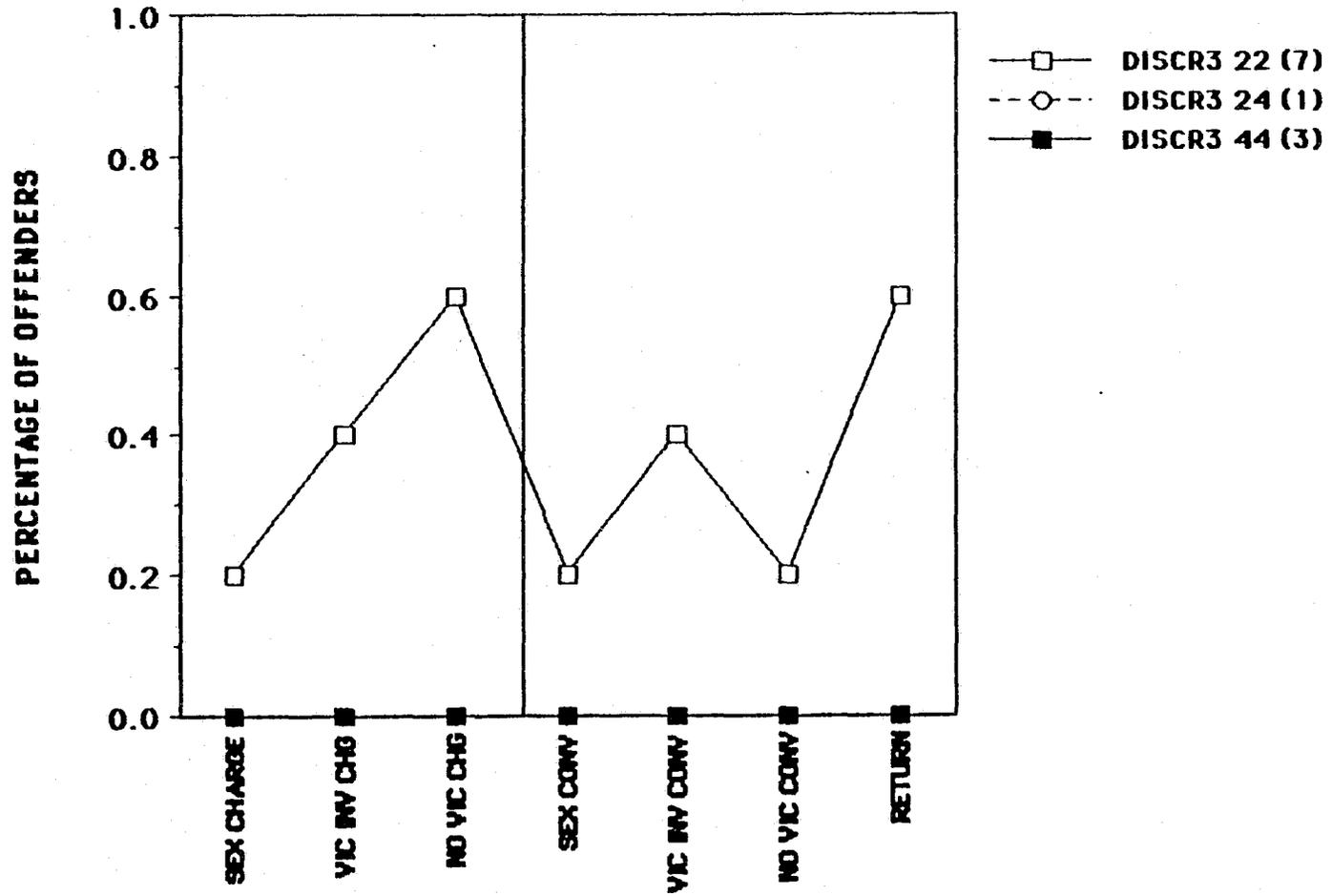


Figure 49

TYPES 2 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

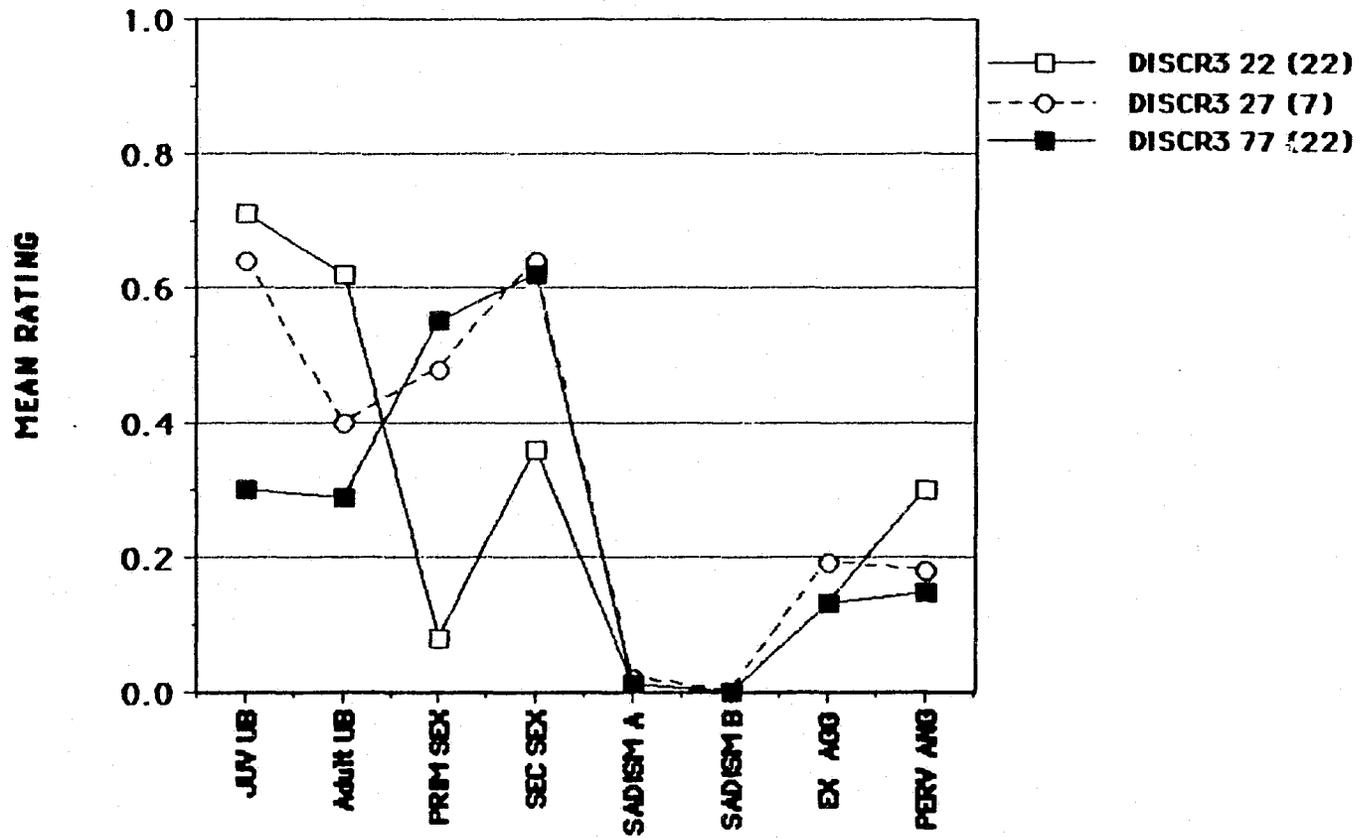


Figure 50

TYPES 2 & 7: DISCREPANCIES

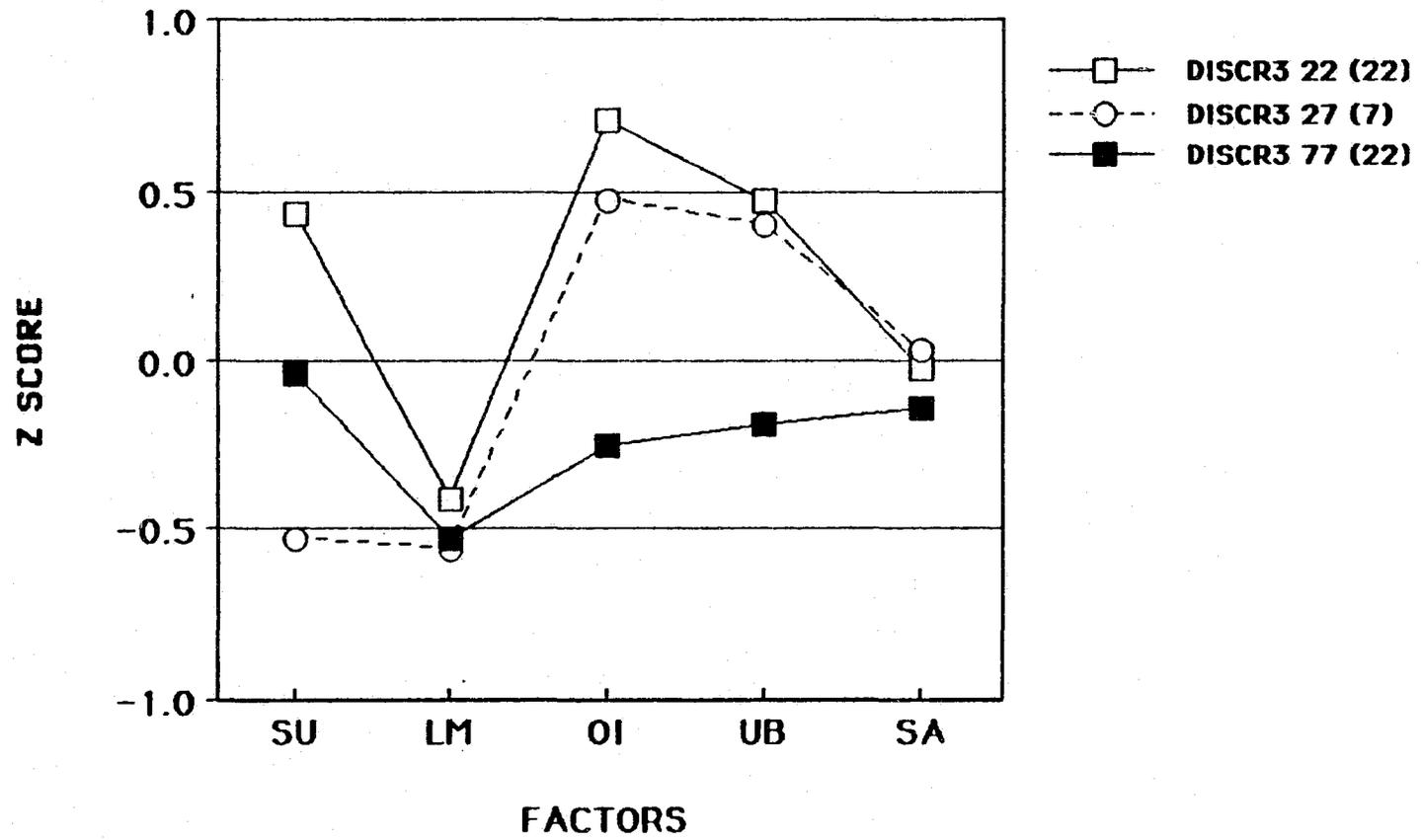


Figure 51

TYPES 2 & 7: DISCREPANCIES

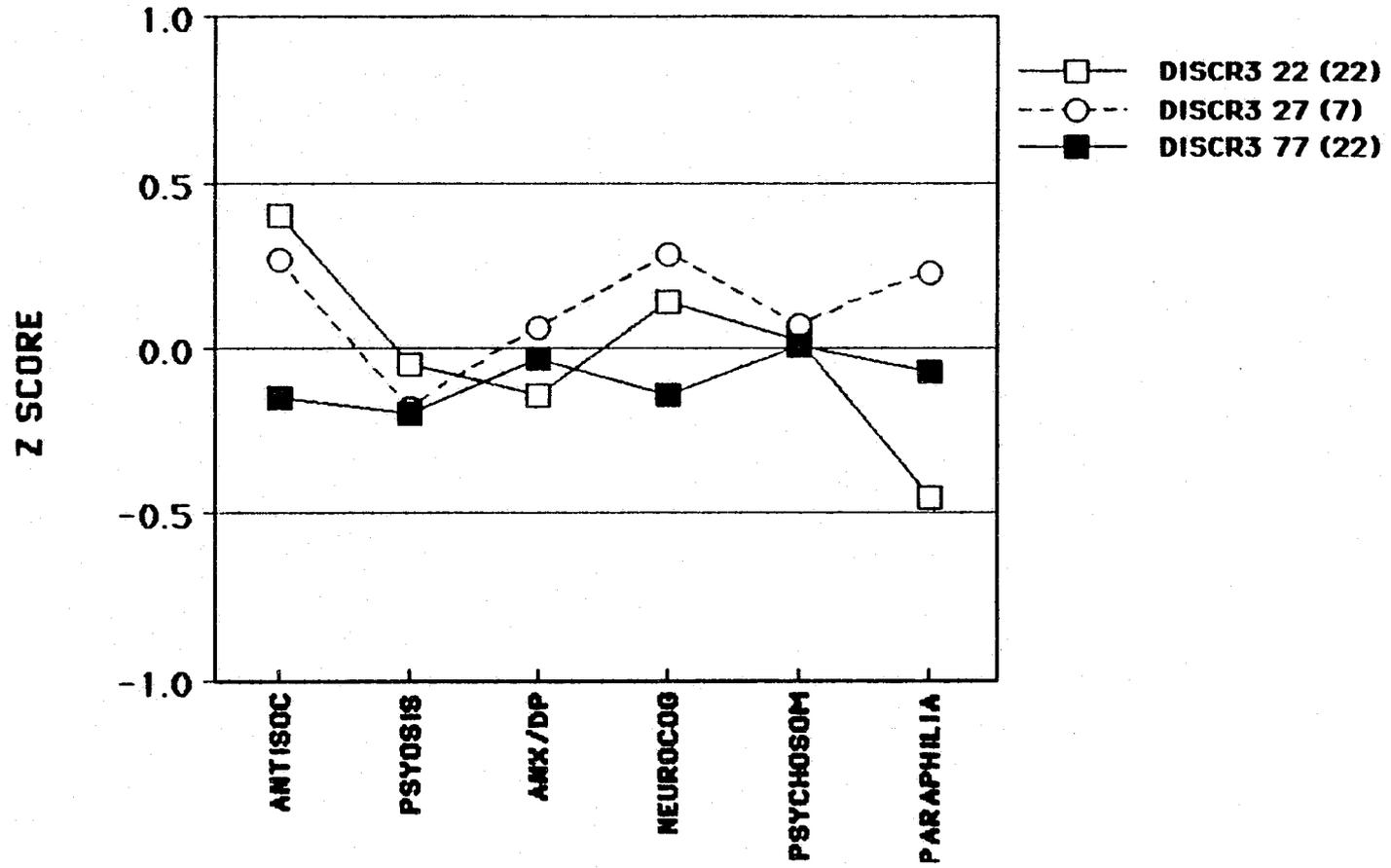


Figure 52

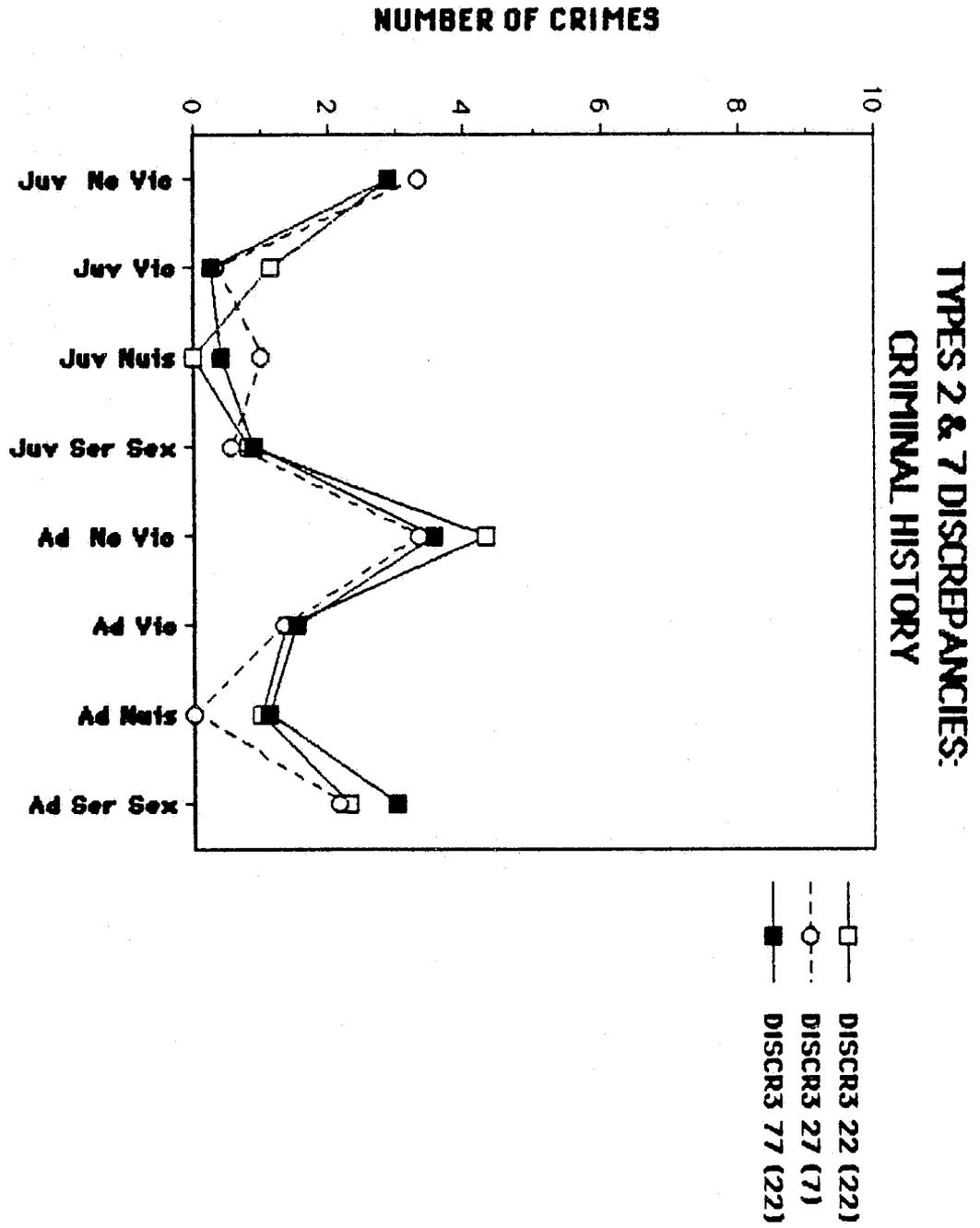


Figure 53

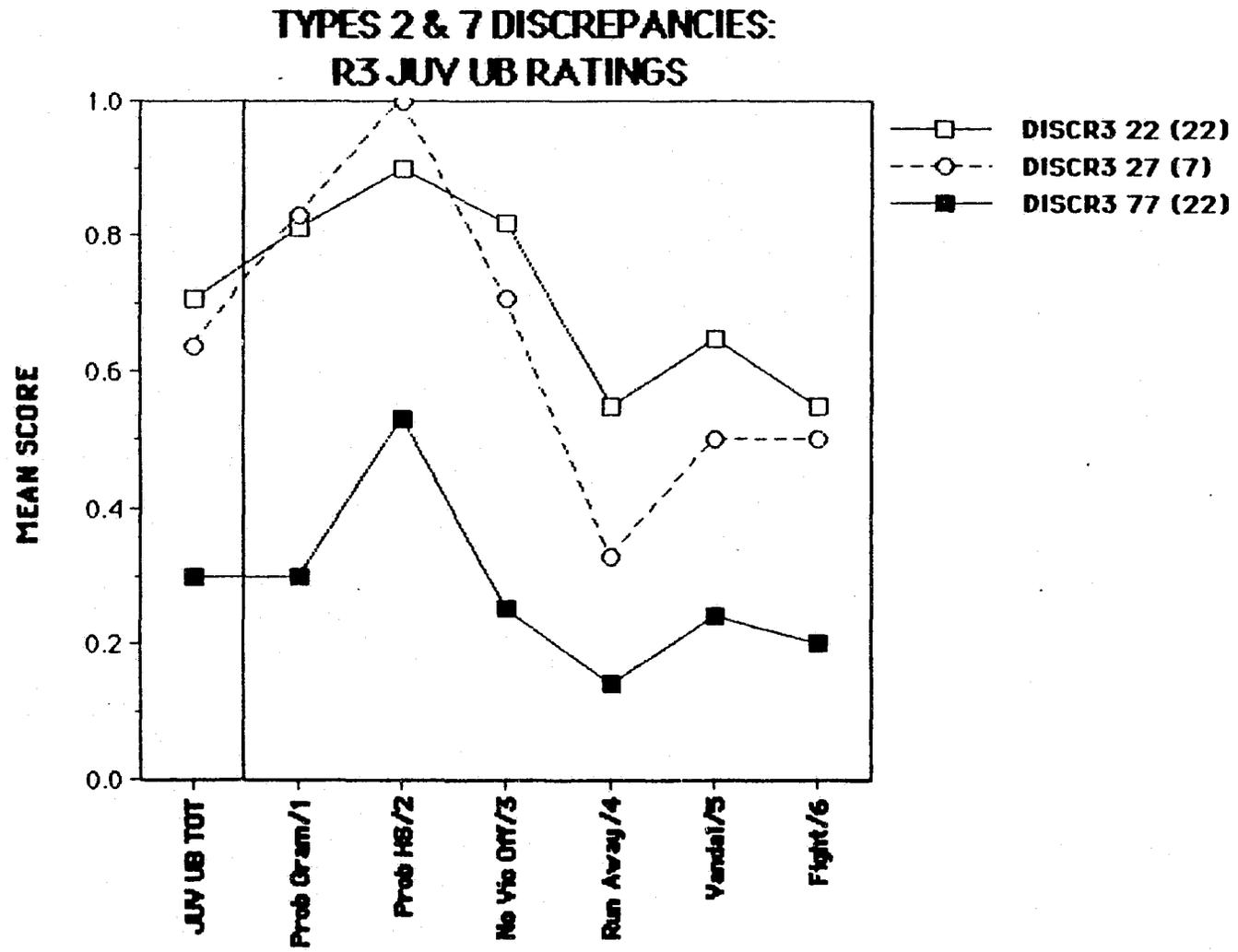


Figure 54

TYPES 2 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: R3 AD UB RATINGS

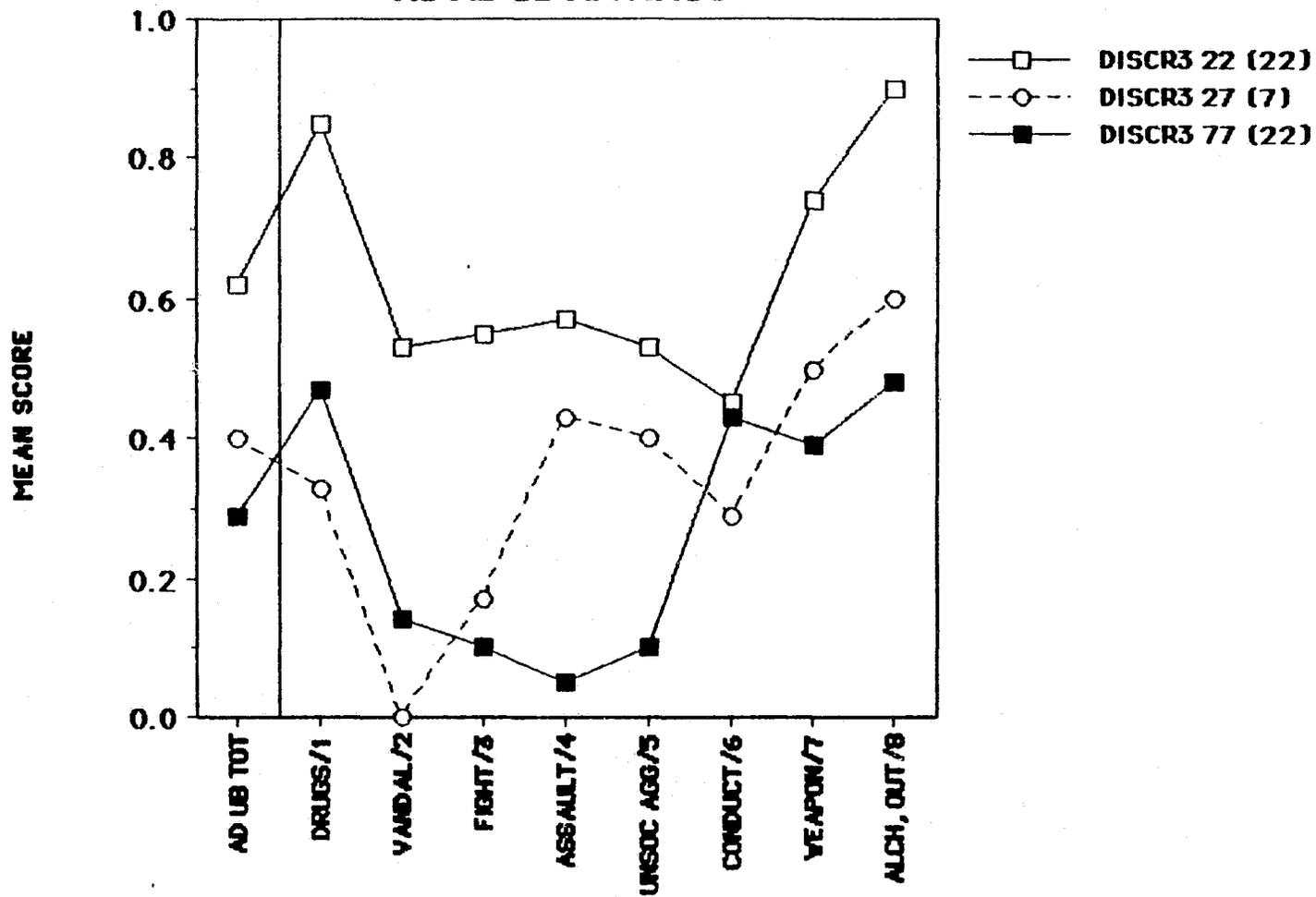


Figure 55

TYPES 2 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: OFFENSE PLANNING

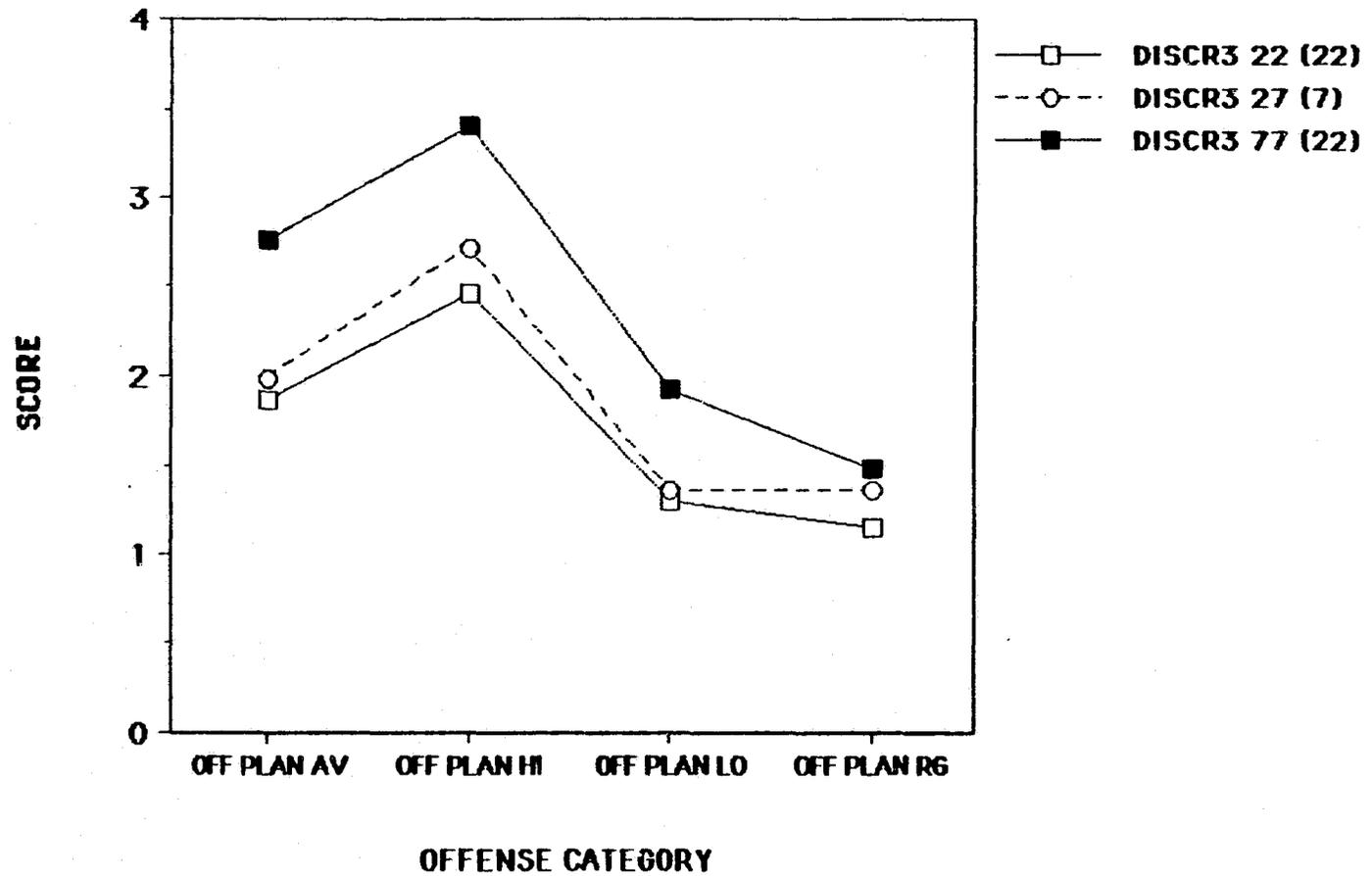


Figure 56

**TYPES 2 & 7 DISCREPANCIES:
R3 EX AGG RATINGS**

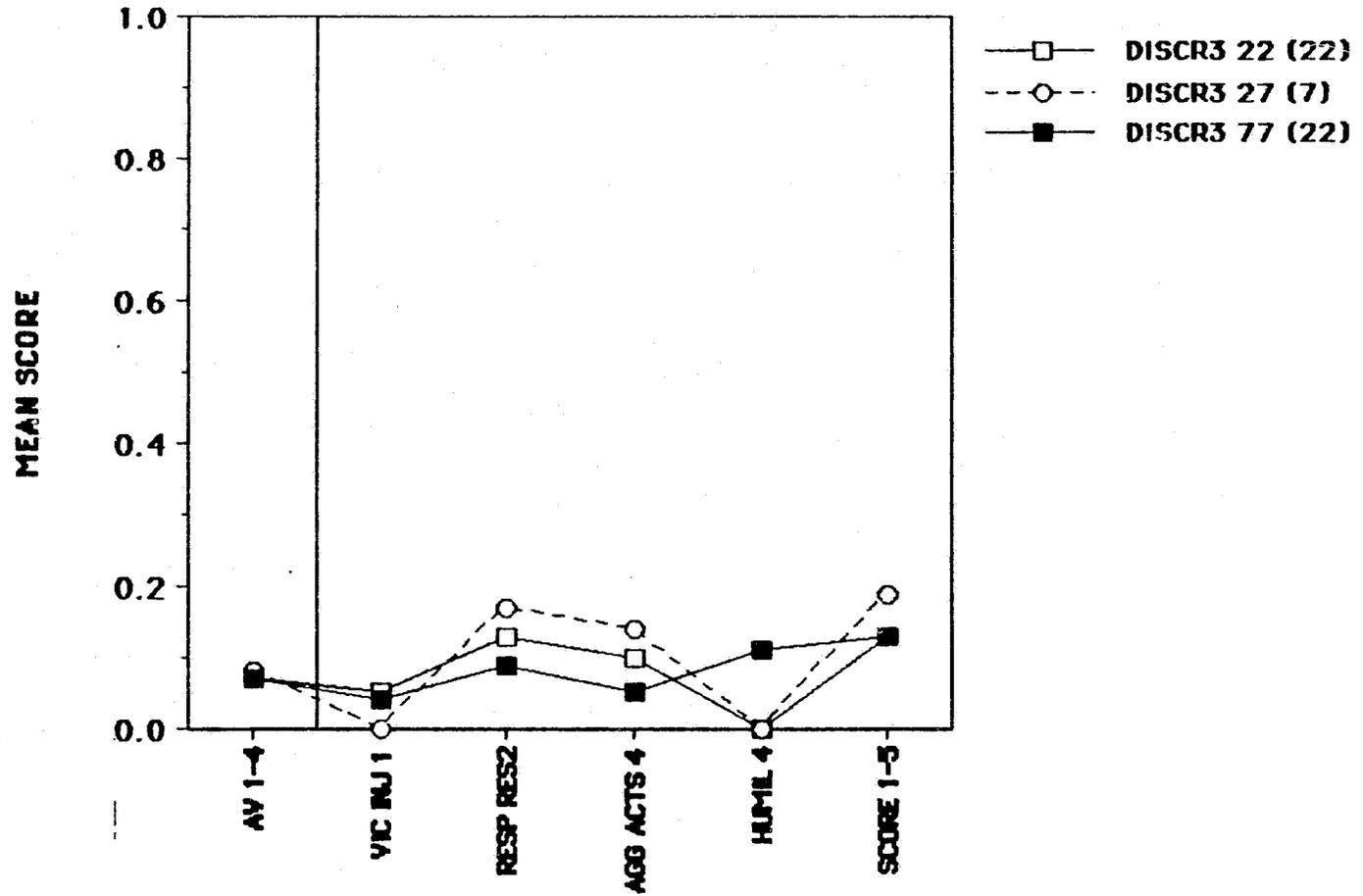


Figure 57

**TYPES 2 & 7 DSICREPANCIES:
SOCIAL COMPETENCE ILS**

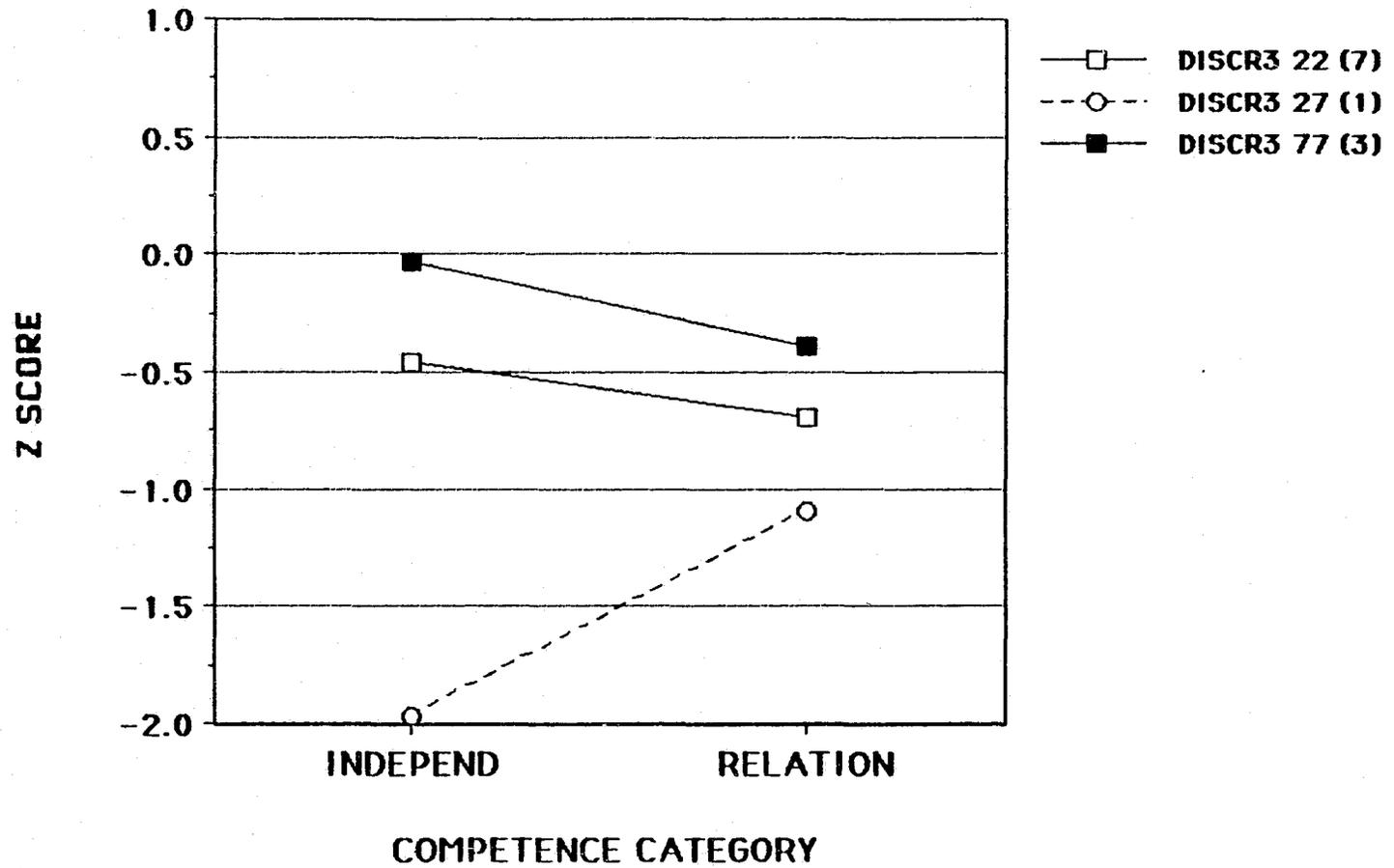


Figure 58

TYPES 2 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: JUV UB ILS SCALES

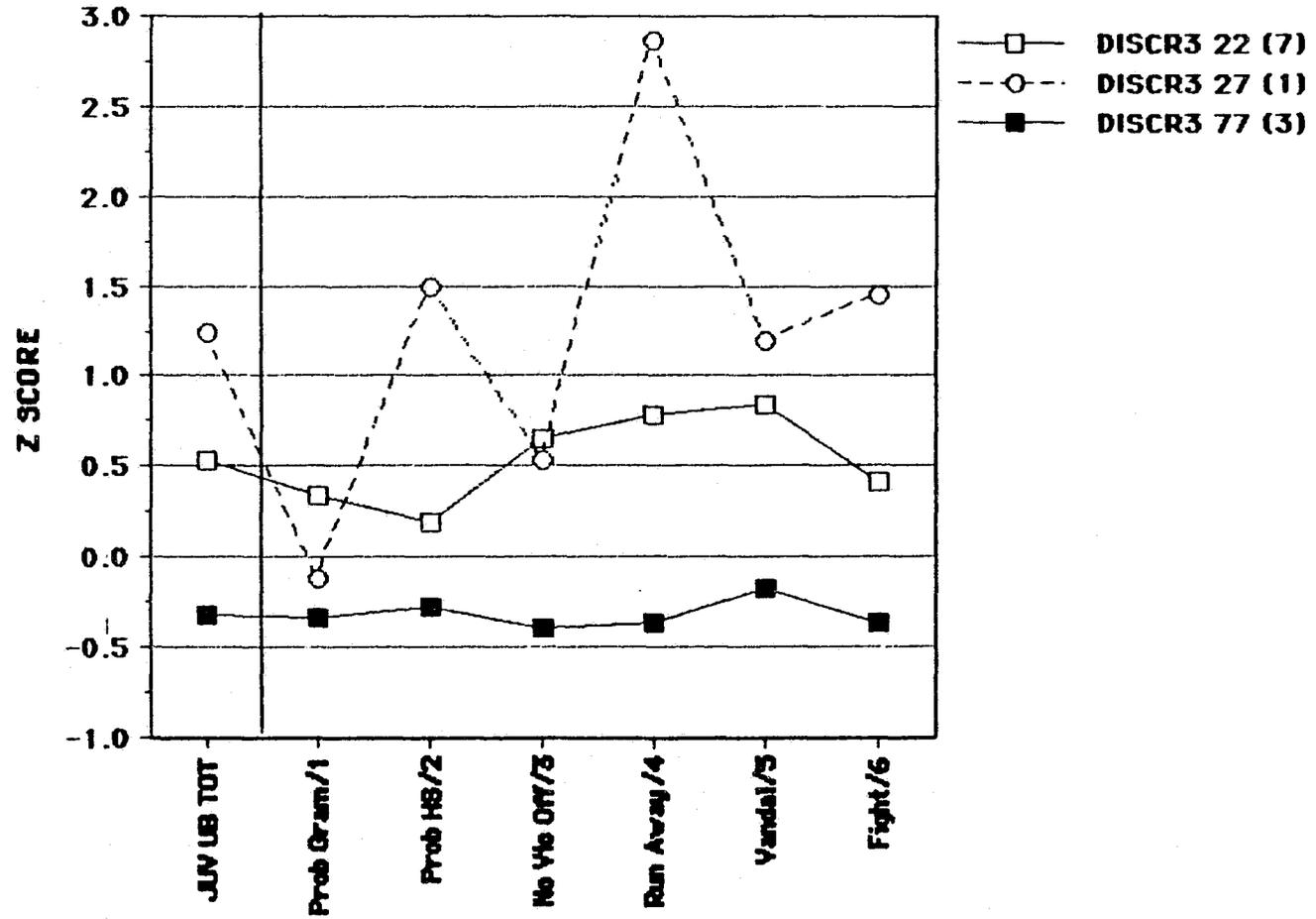


Figure 59

TYPES 2 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: R3 AD ILS SCALES

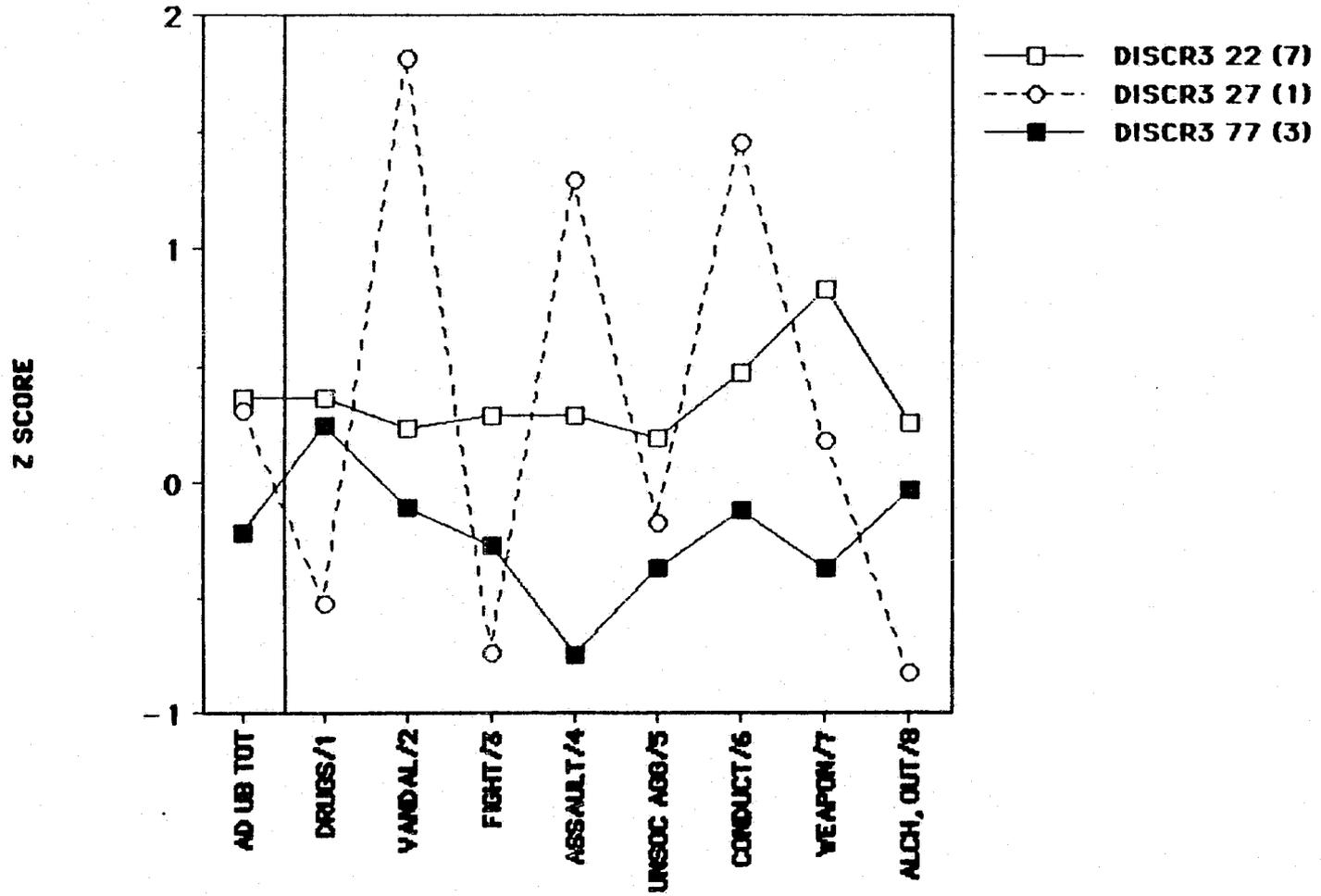


Figure 60

TYPES 2 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: SEXUALIZATION ILS SCALES

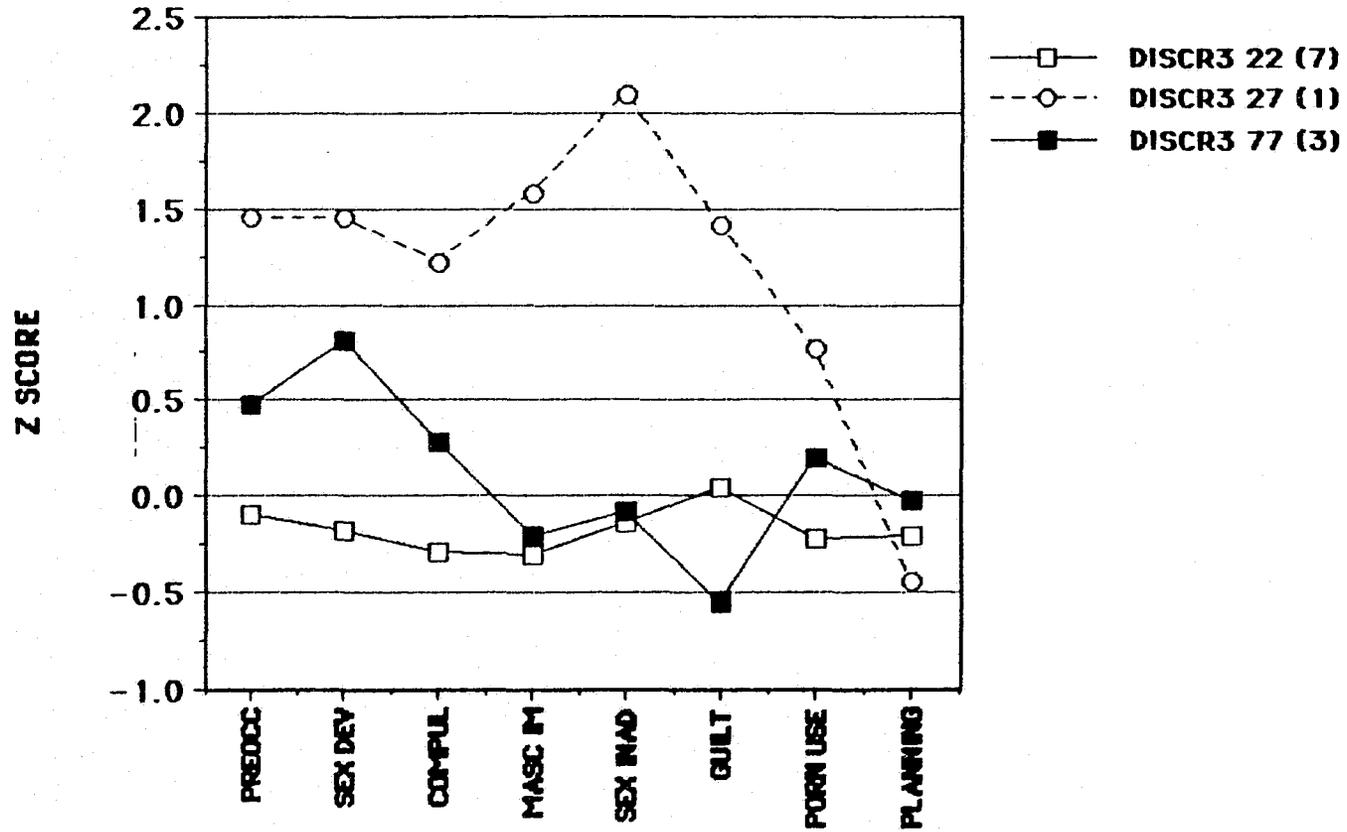


Figure 61

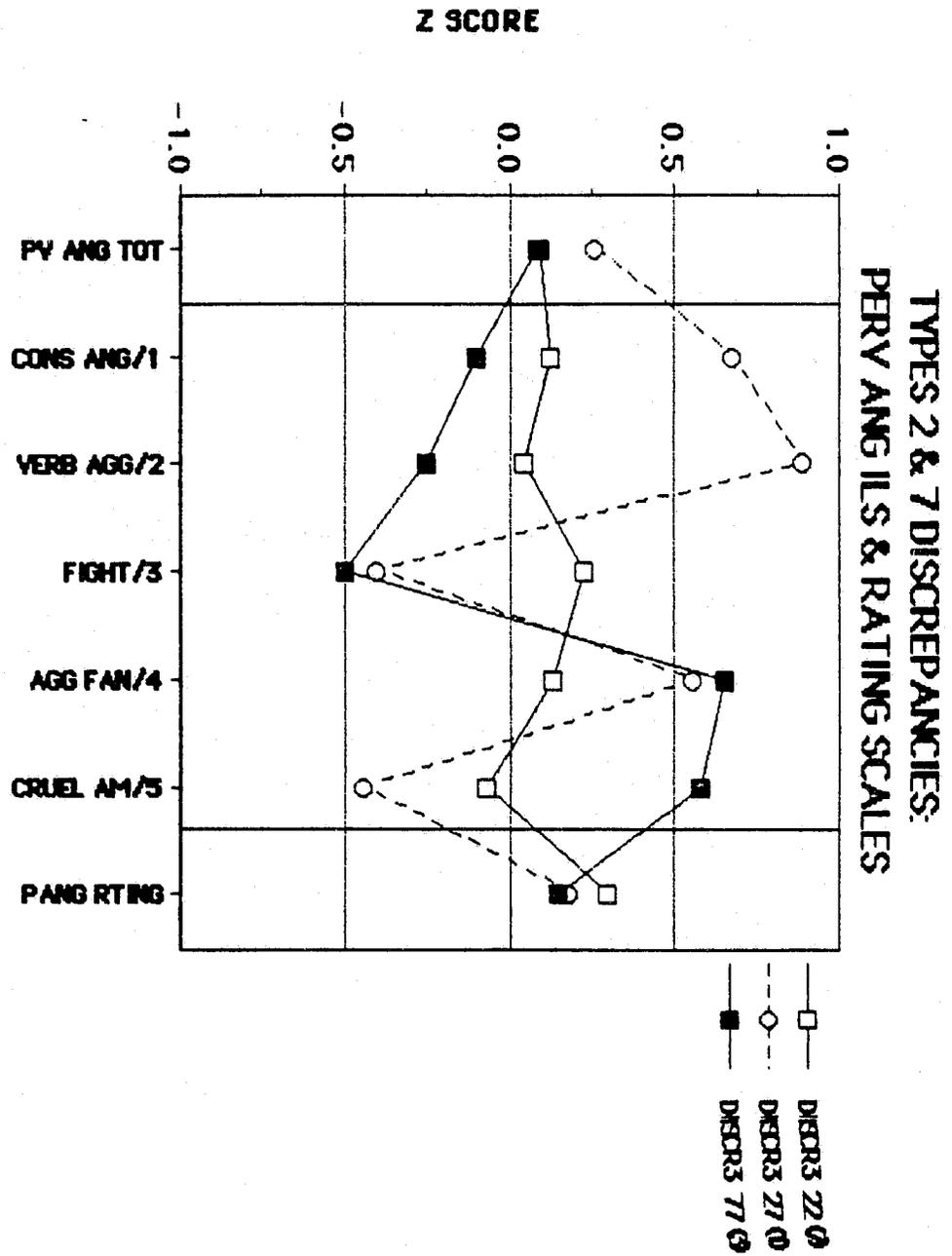


Figure 62

**TYPES 2 & 7 DISCREPANCIES:
SADISM & EX AGG ILS SCALES**

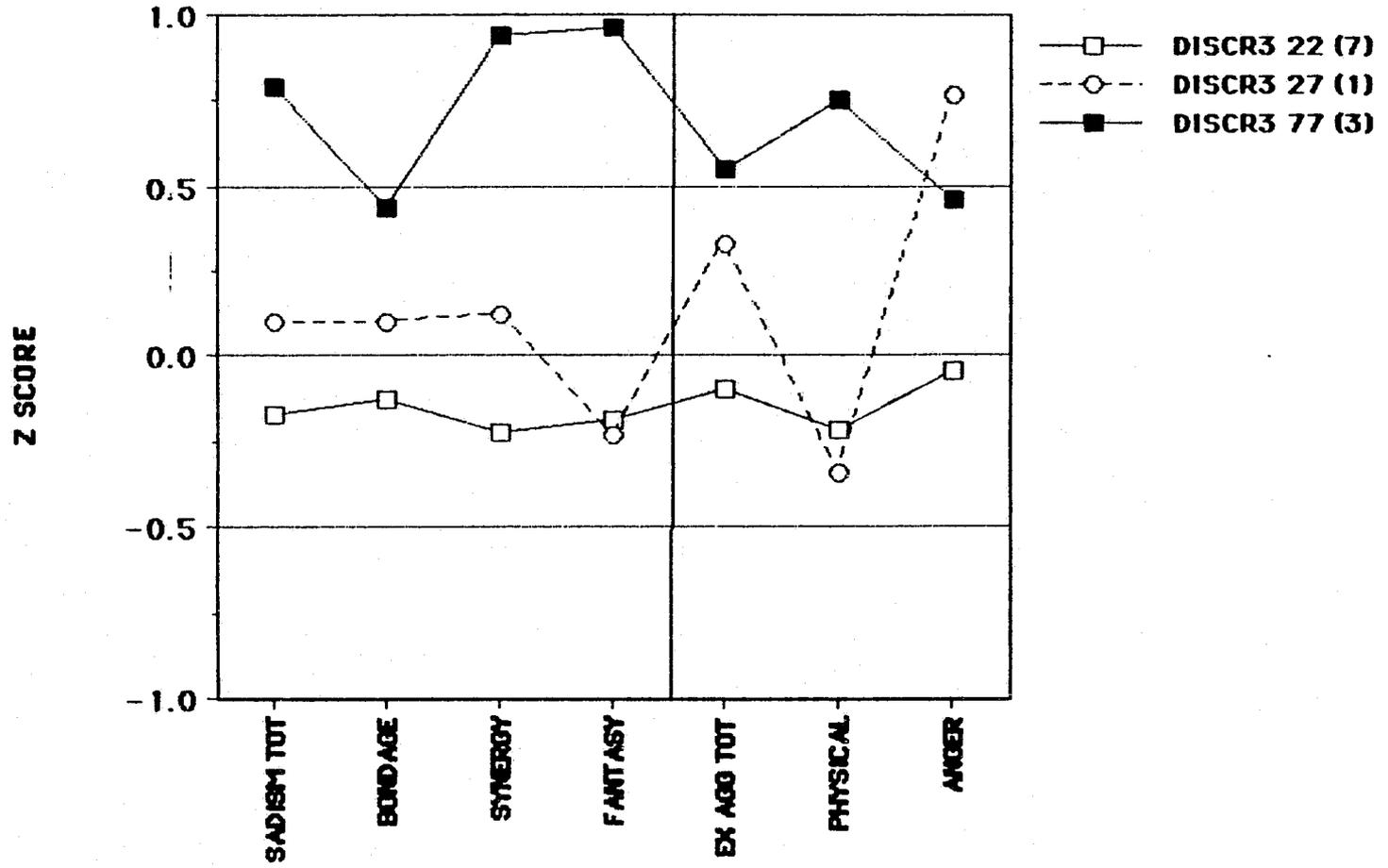


Figure 63

TYPES 2 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP

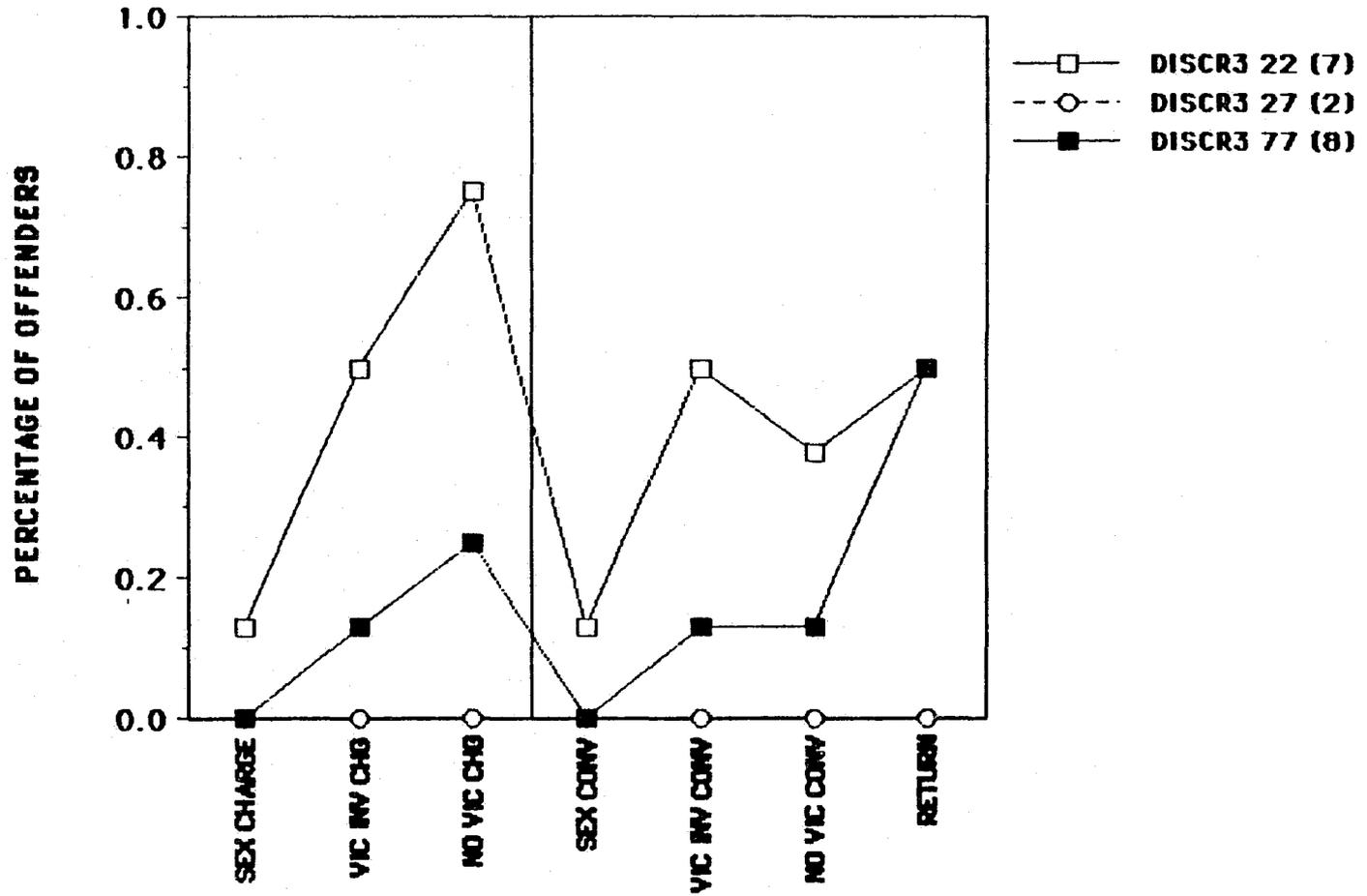


Figure 64

TYPES 2 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: 10 YR CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP

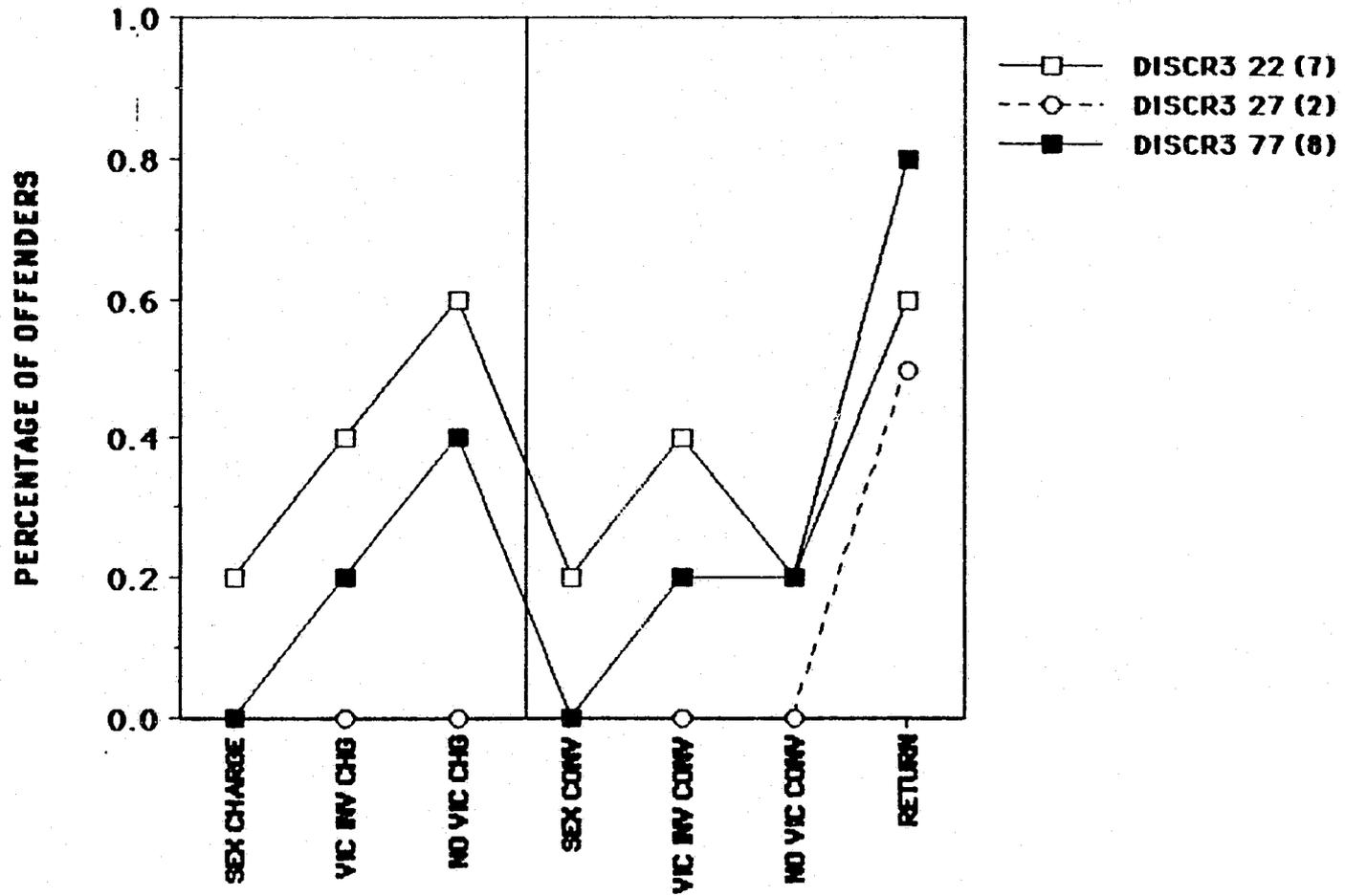


Figure 65

TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

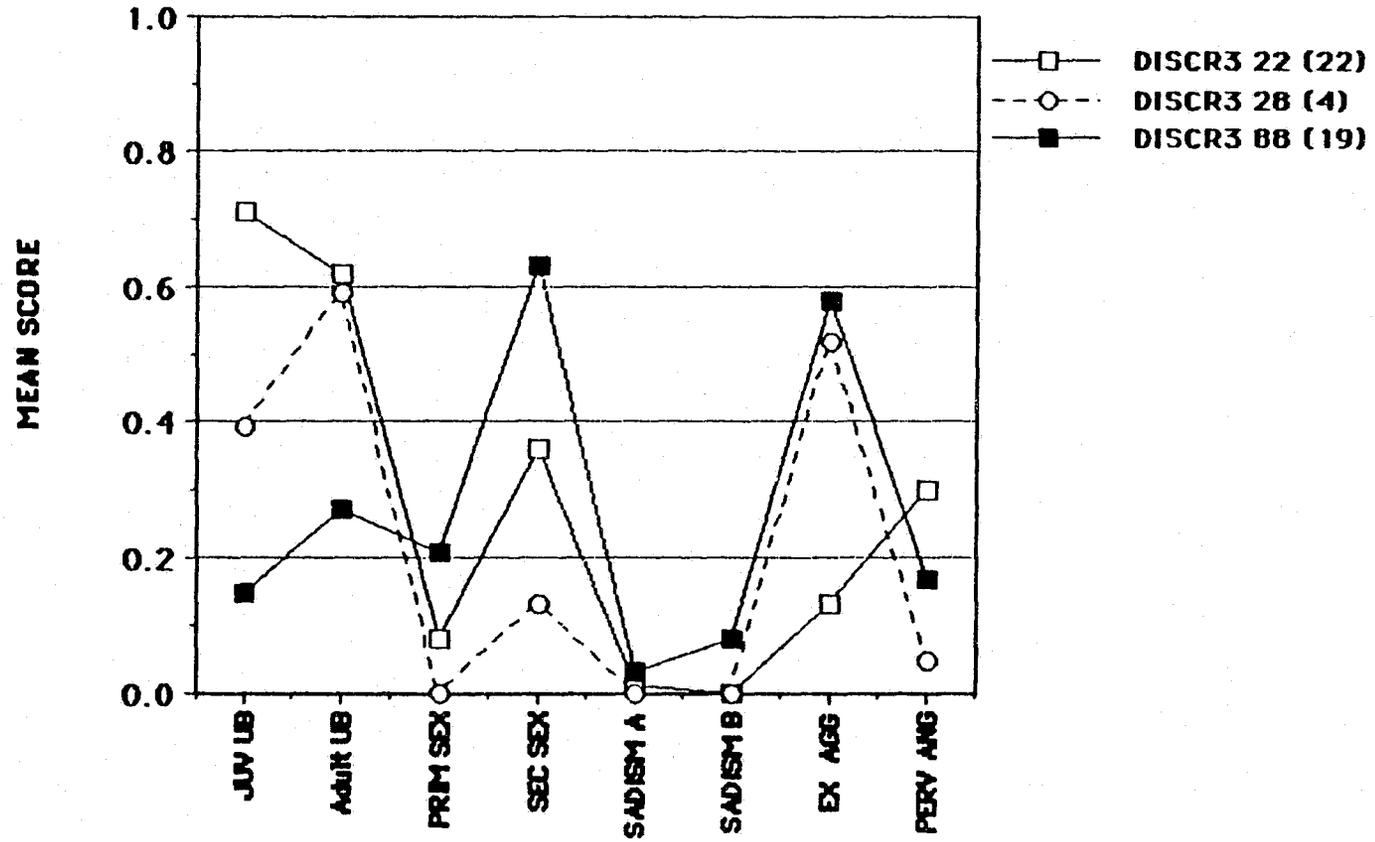


Figure 66

TYPES 2 & 8: DISCREPANCIES

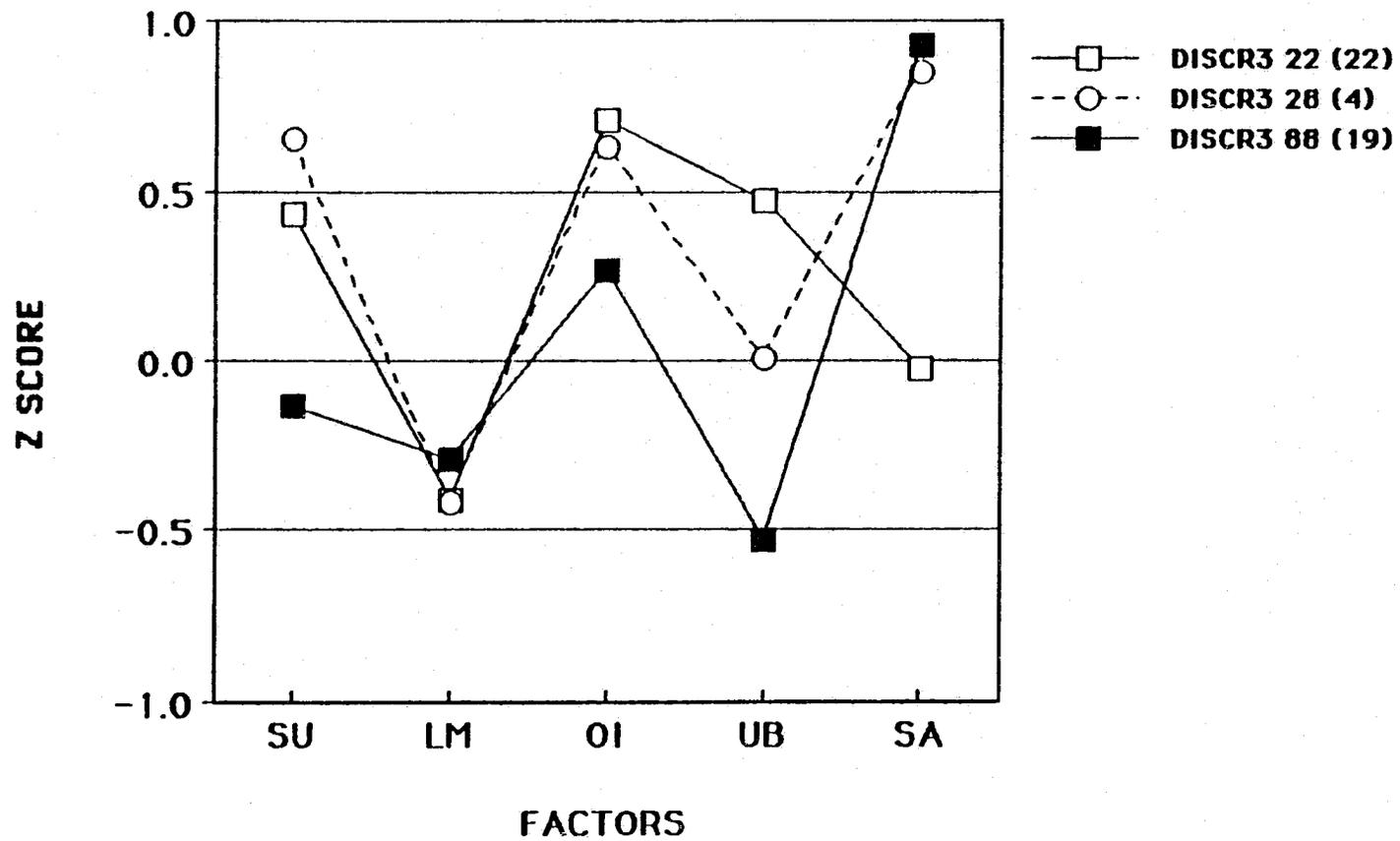


Figure 67

TYPES 2 & 8: DISCREPANCIES

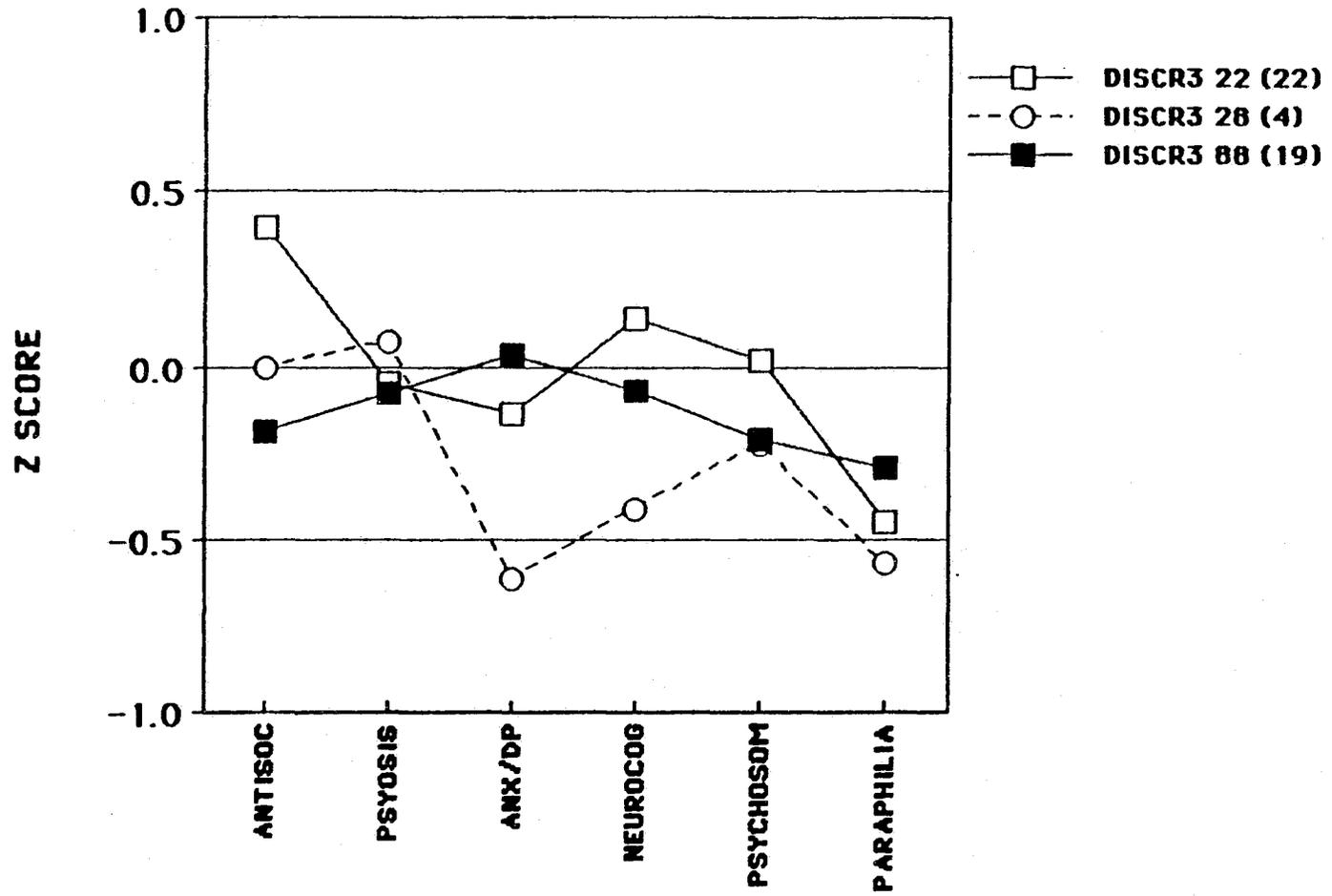


Figure 68

TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL HISTORY

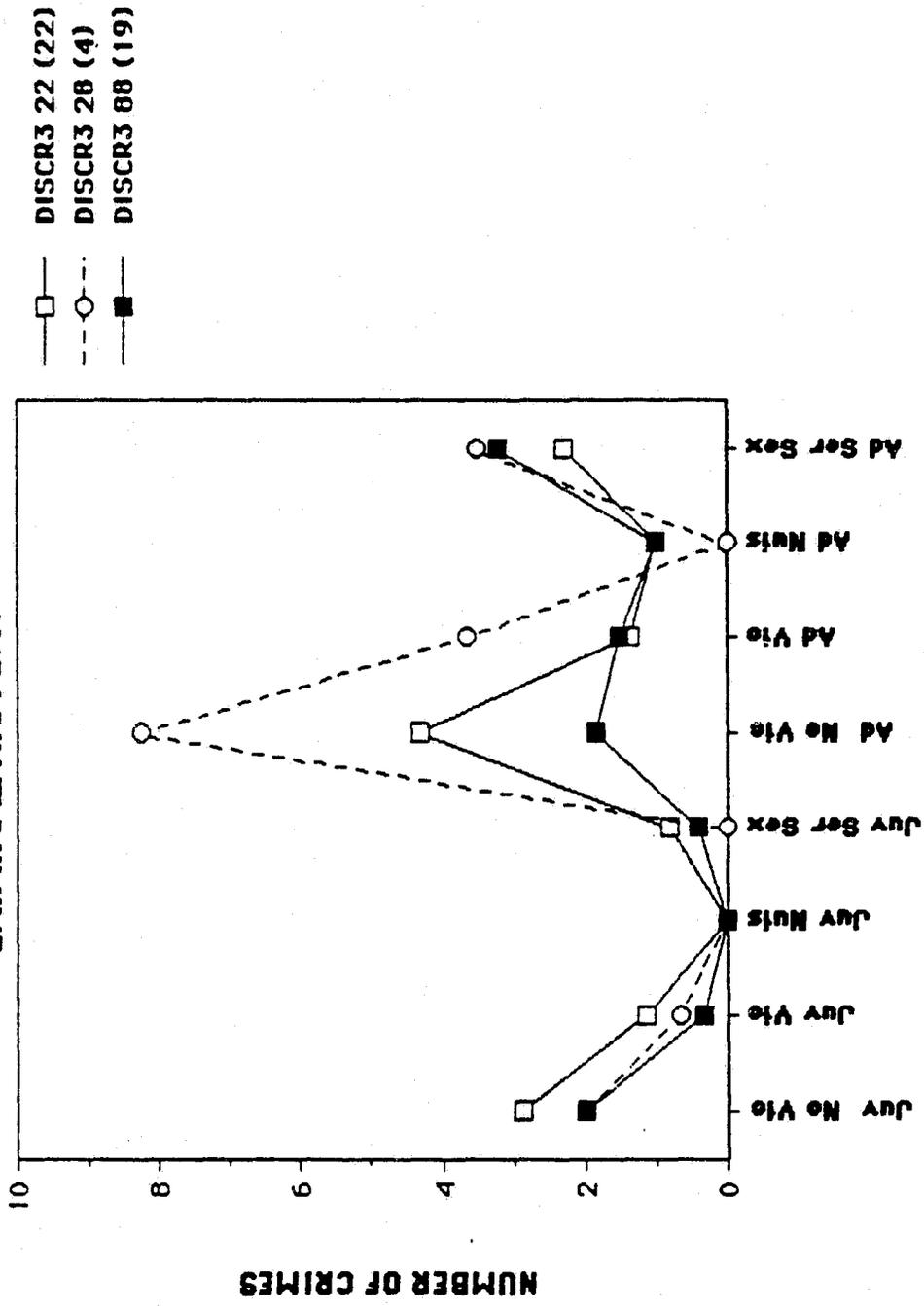


Figure 69

TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: R3 JUV UB RATINGS

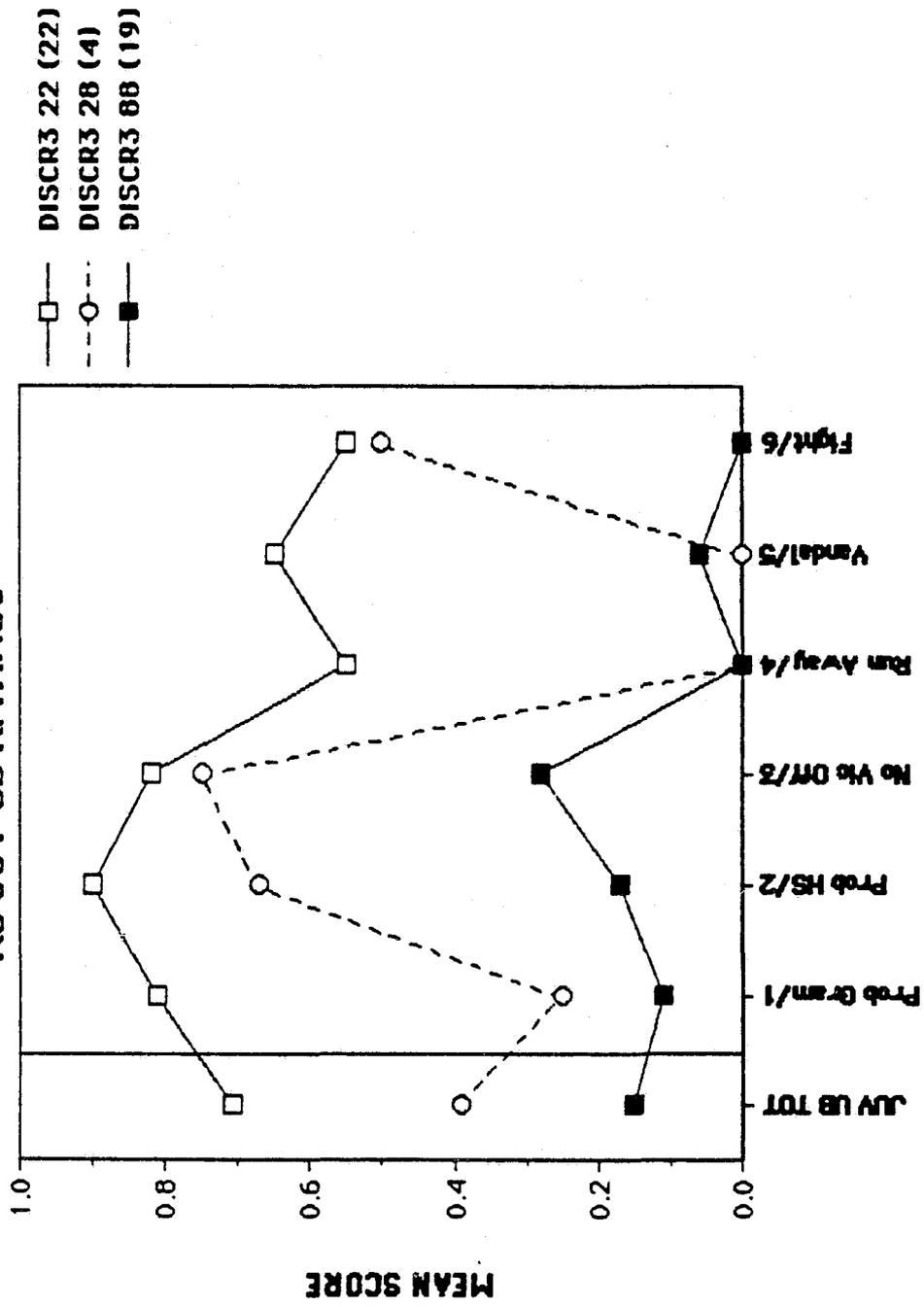


Figure 70

TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: R3 AD UB RATINGS

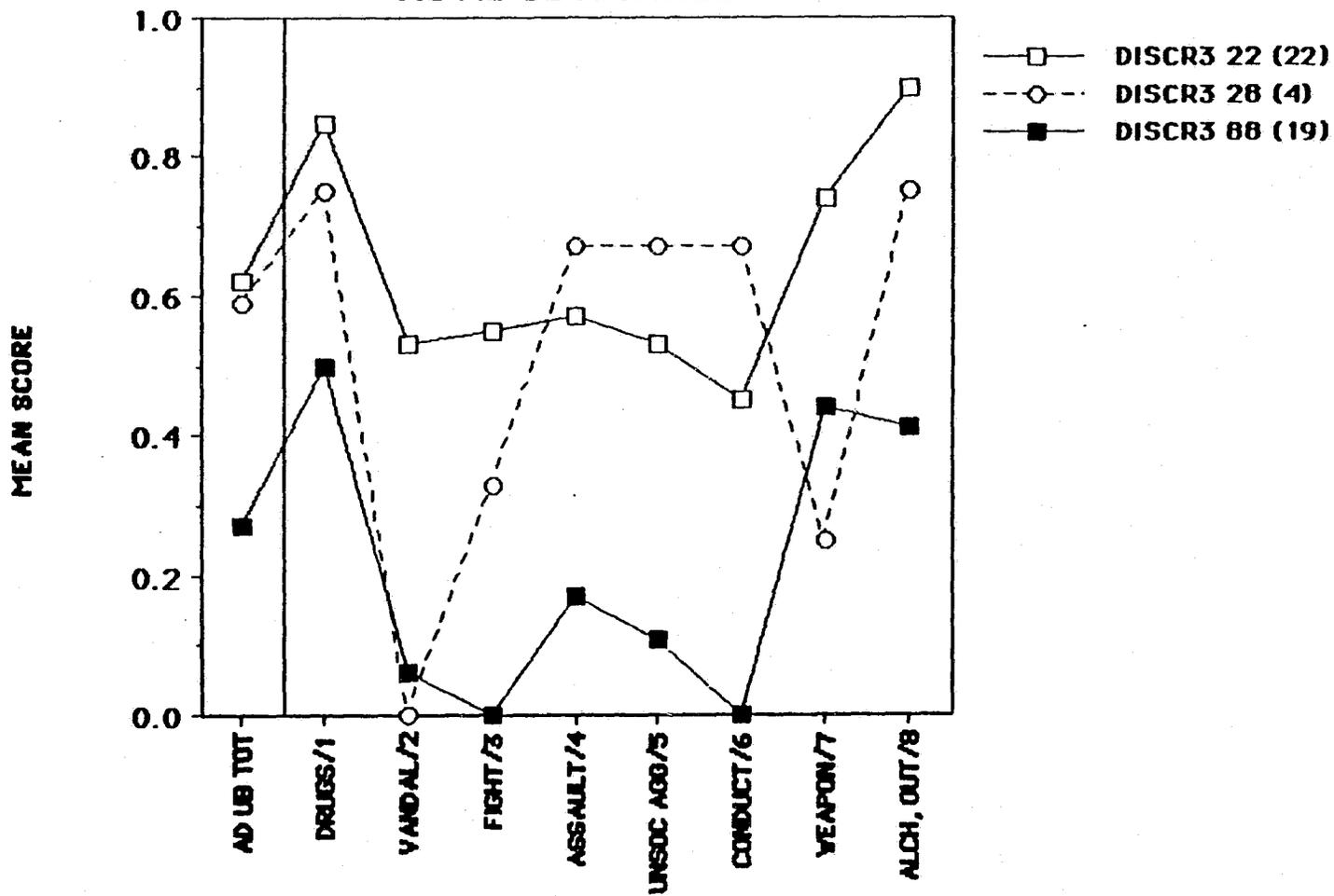


Figure 71

TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: OFFENSE PLANNING

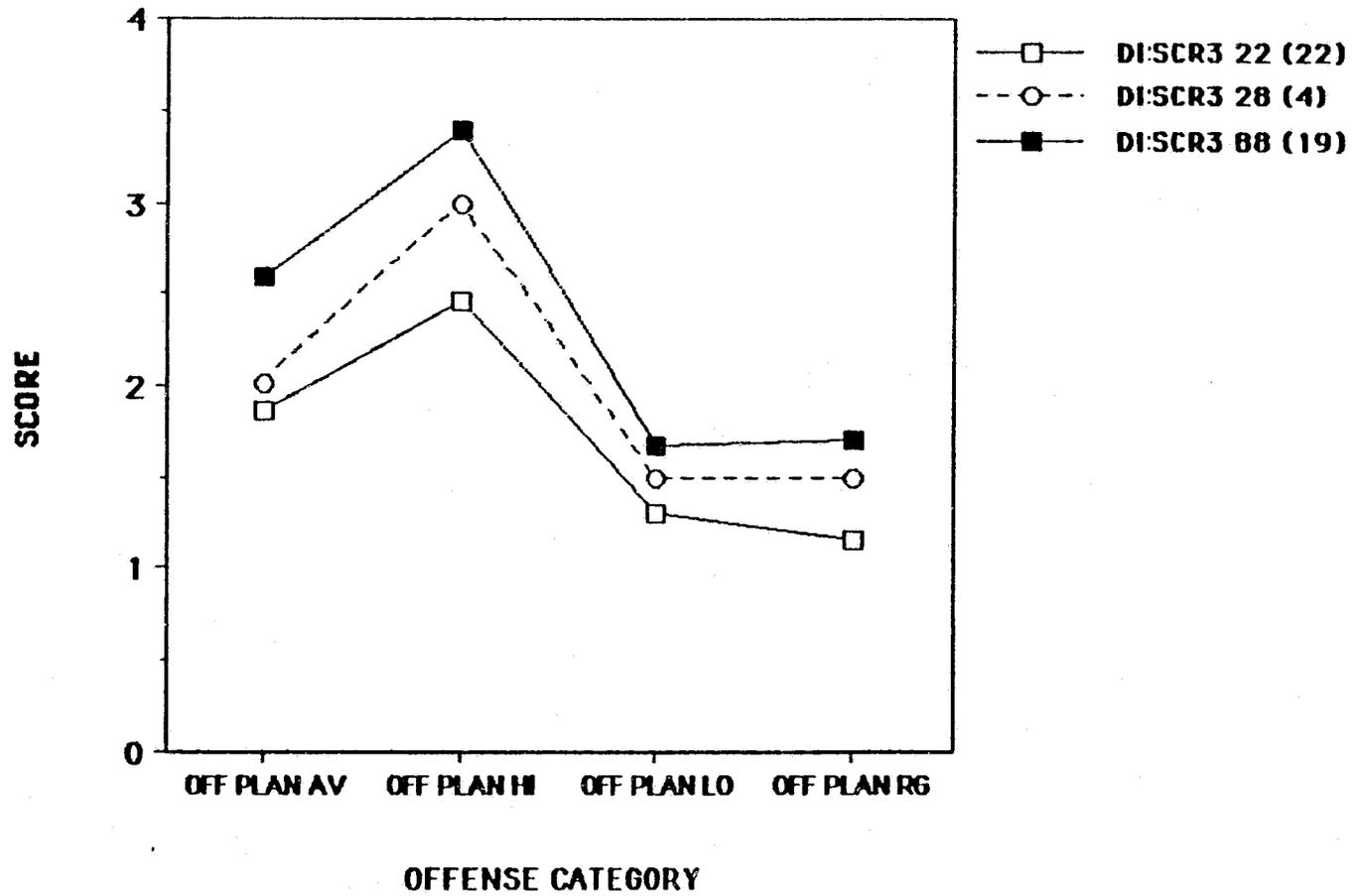


Figure 72

TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: R3 EX AGG RATINGS

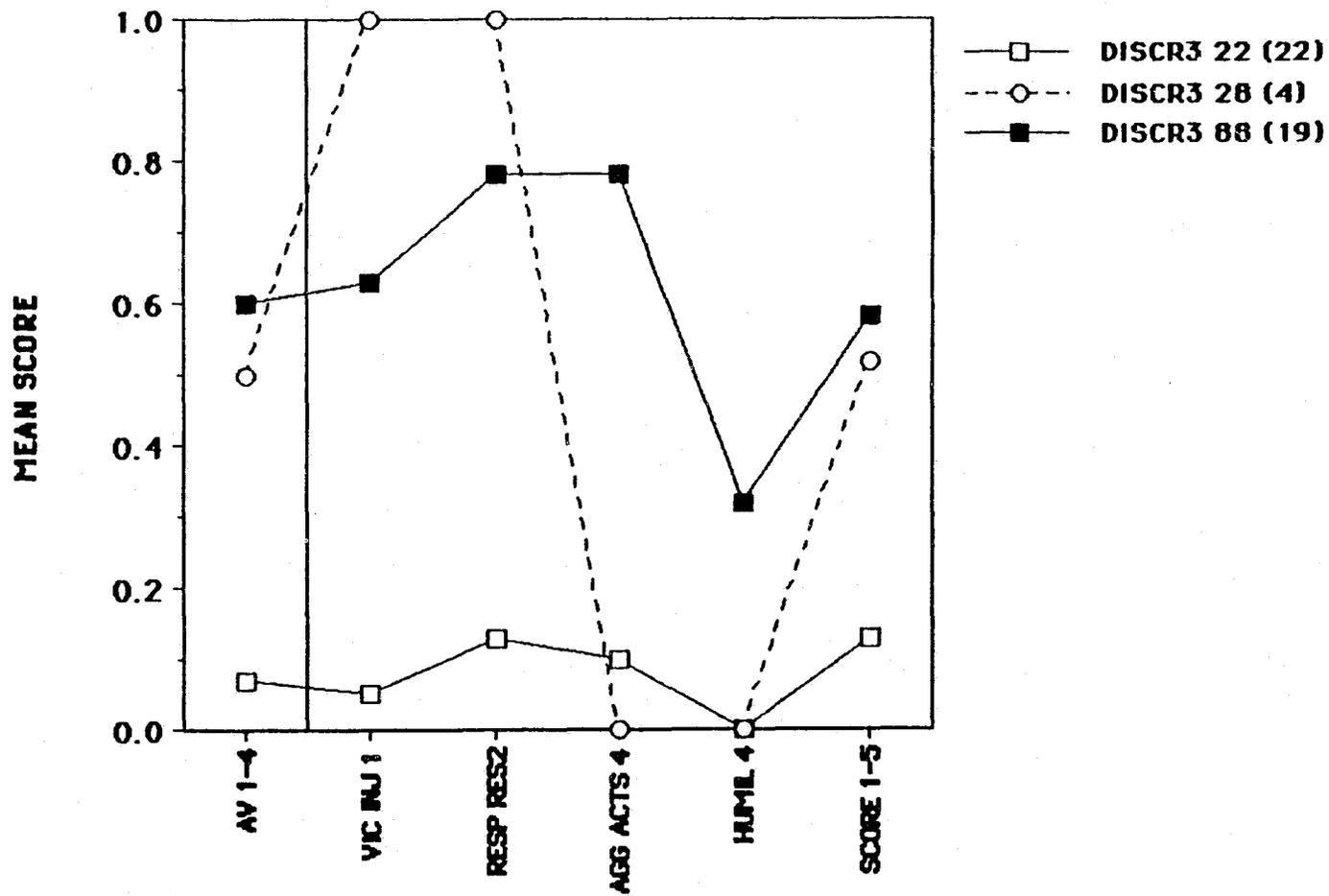


Figure 73

**TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES:
SOCIAL COMPETENCE ILS**

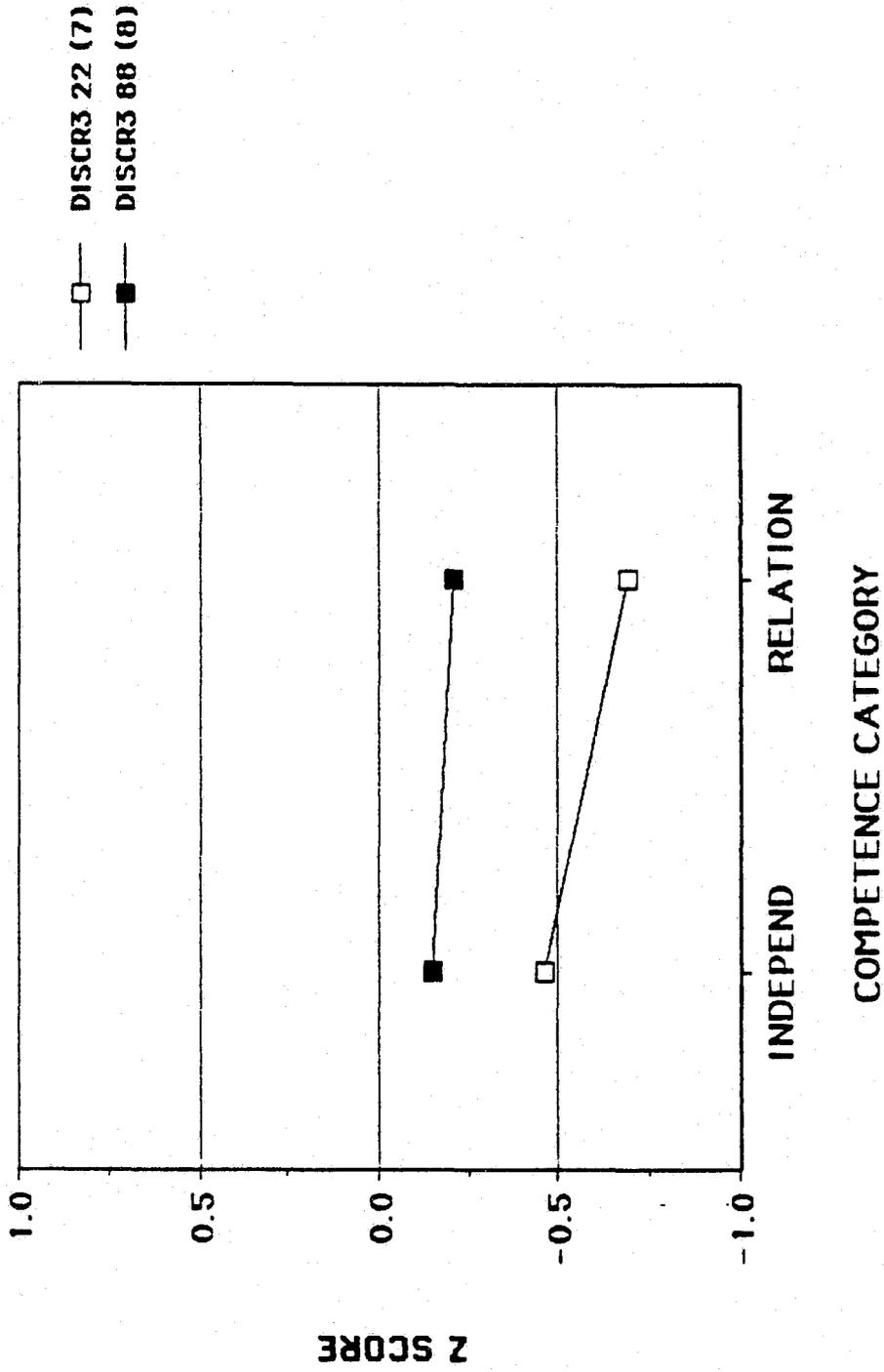


Figure 74

TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES:
JUV UB ILS SCALES

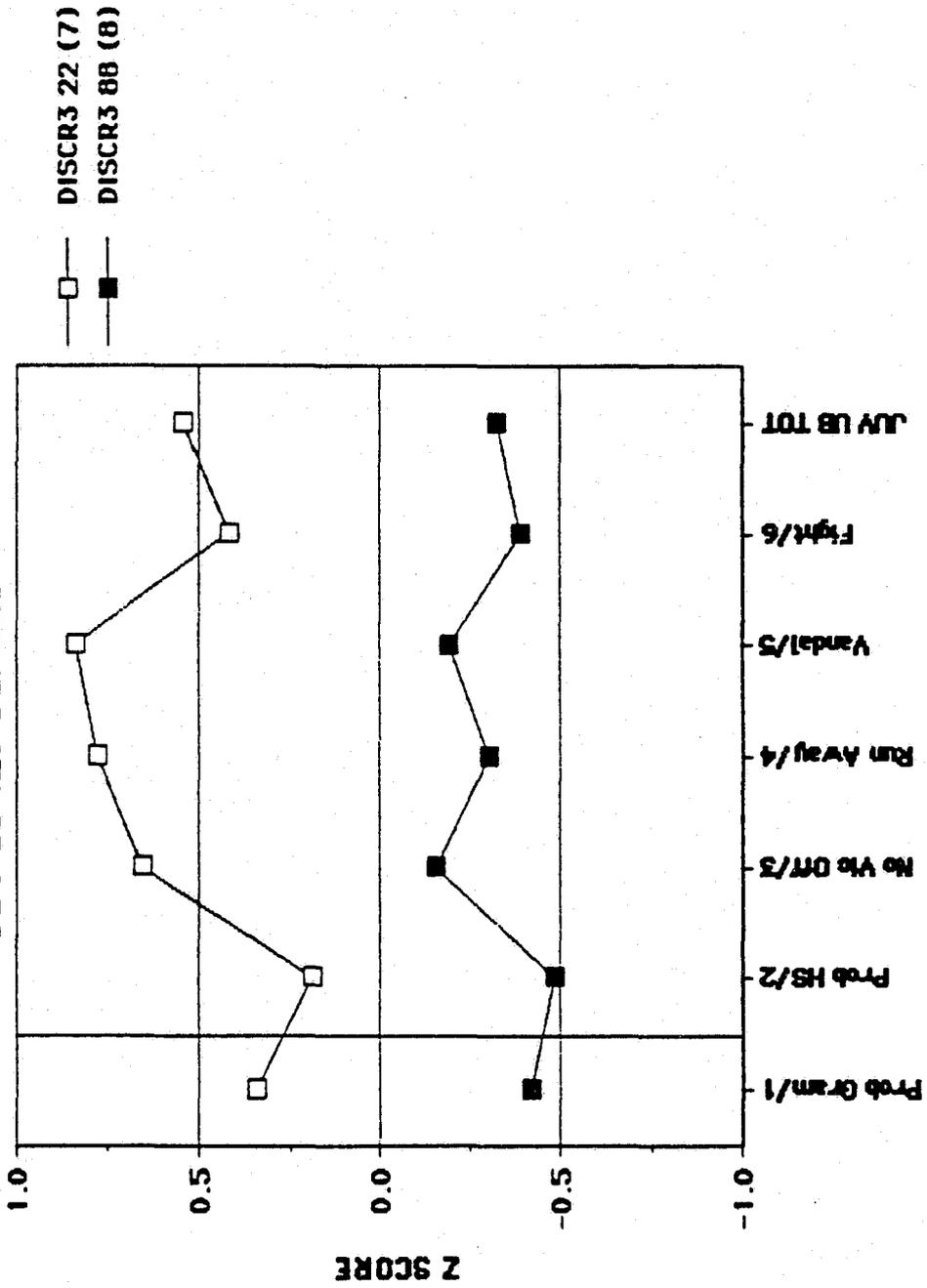


Figure 75

**TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES:
R3 AD UB ILS SCALES**

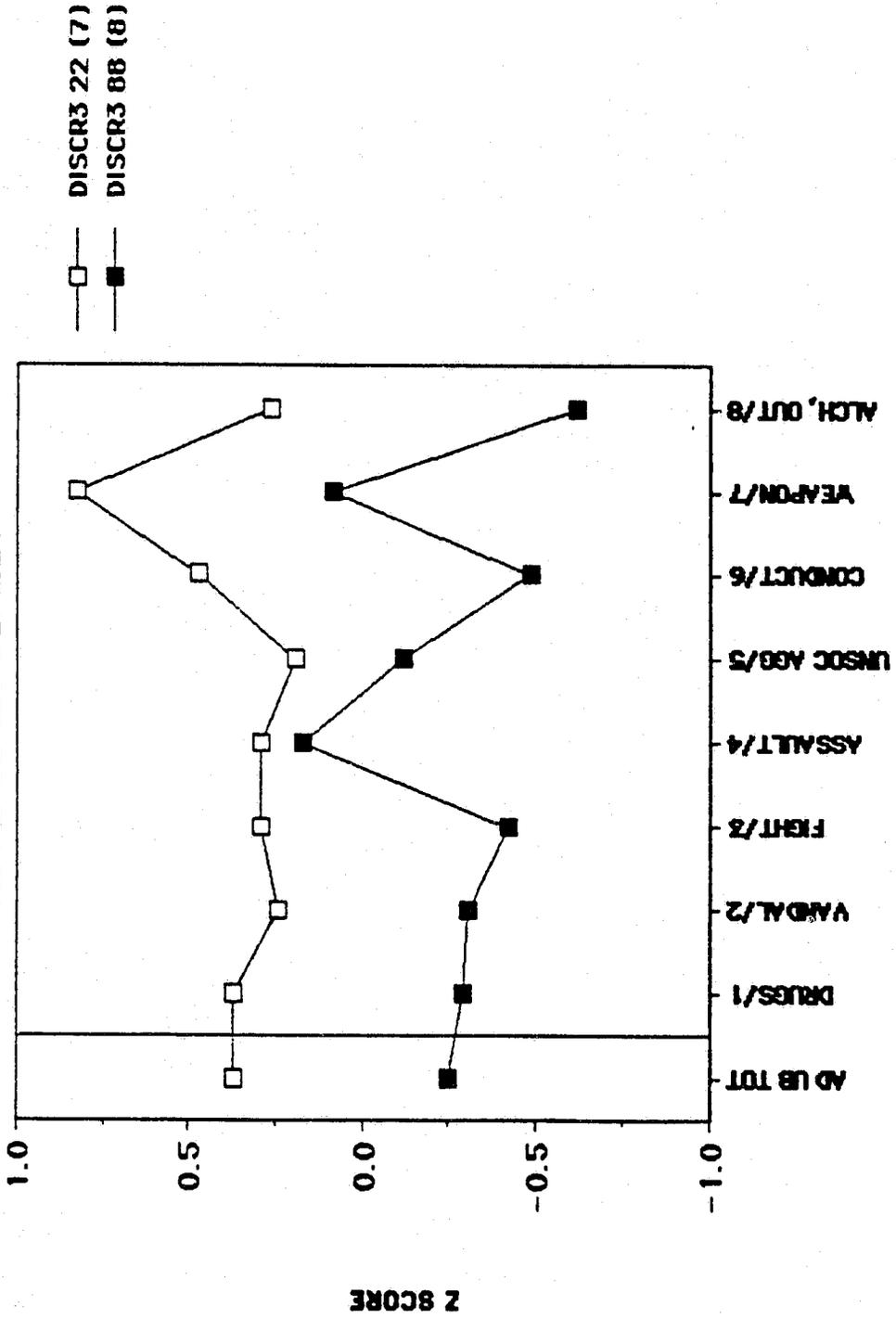


Figure 76

**TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES:
SEXUALIZATION ILS SCALES**

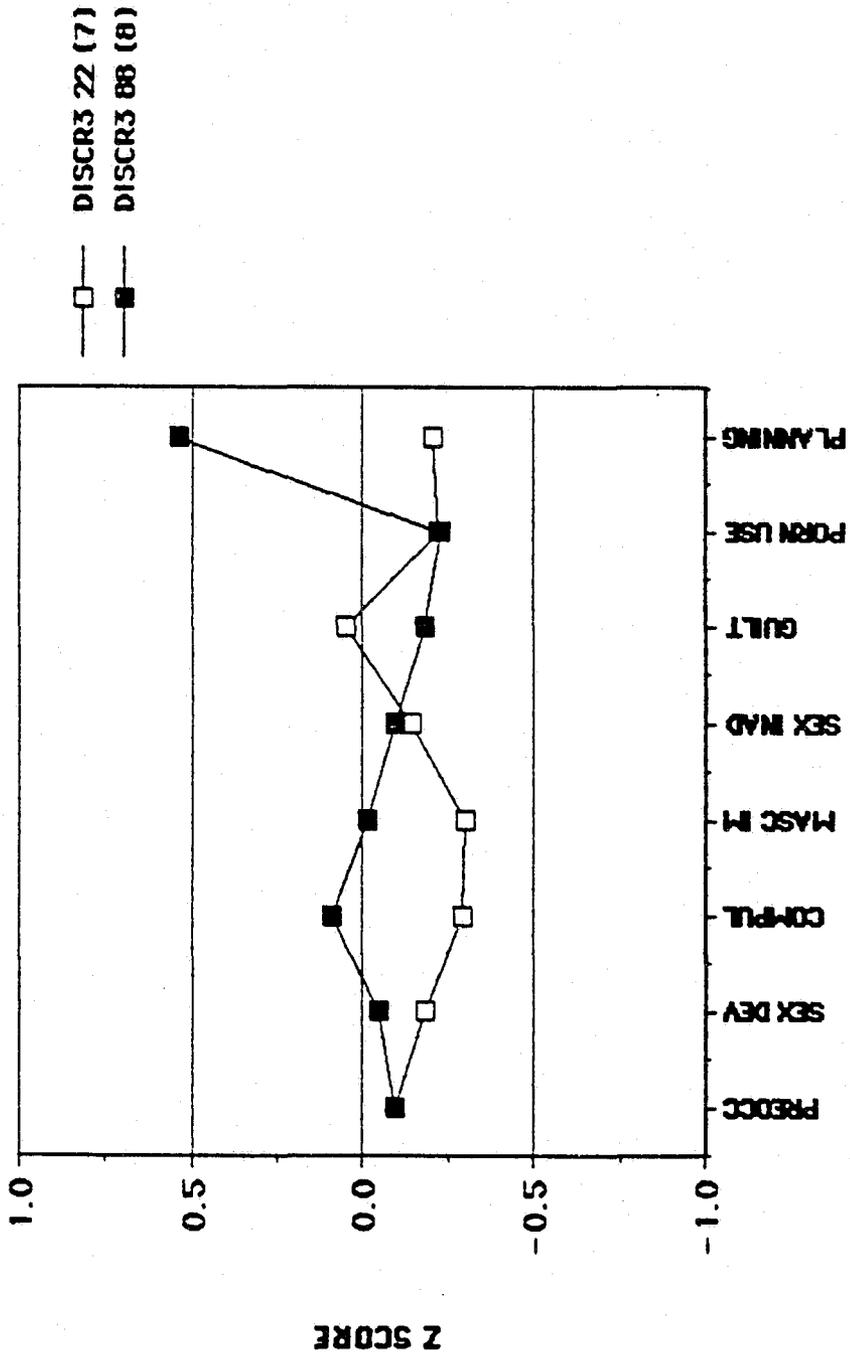


Figure 77

TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: PERY ANG ILS AND RATING SCALES

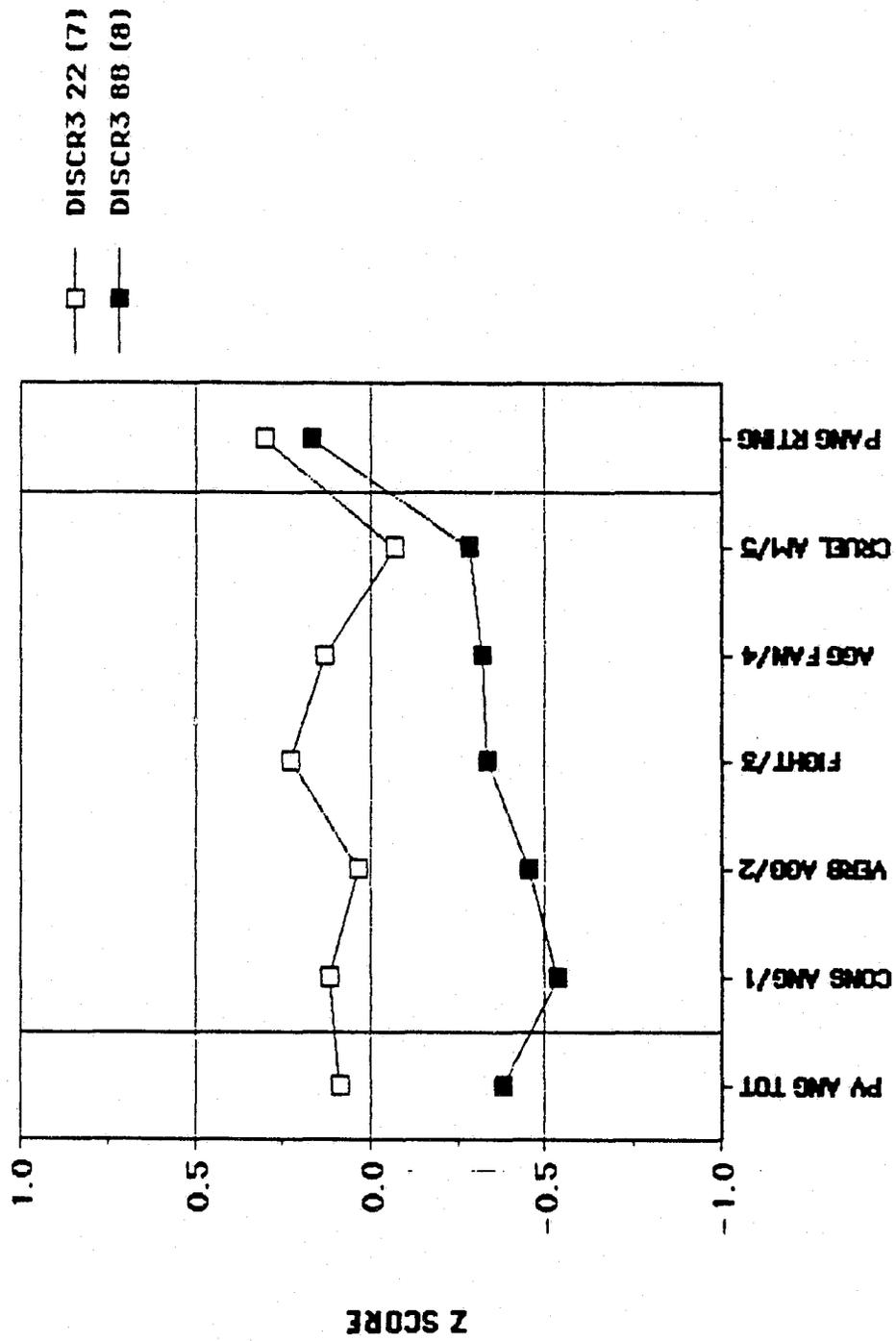


Figure 78

TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: SADISM & EX AGG ILS SCALES

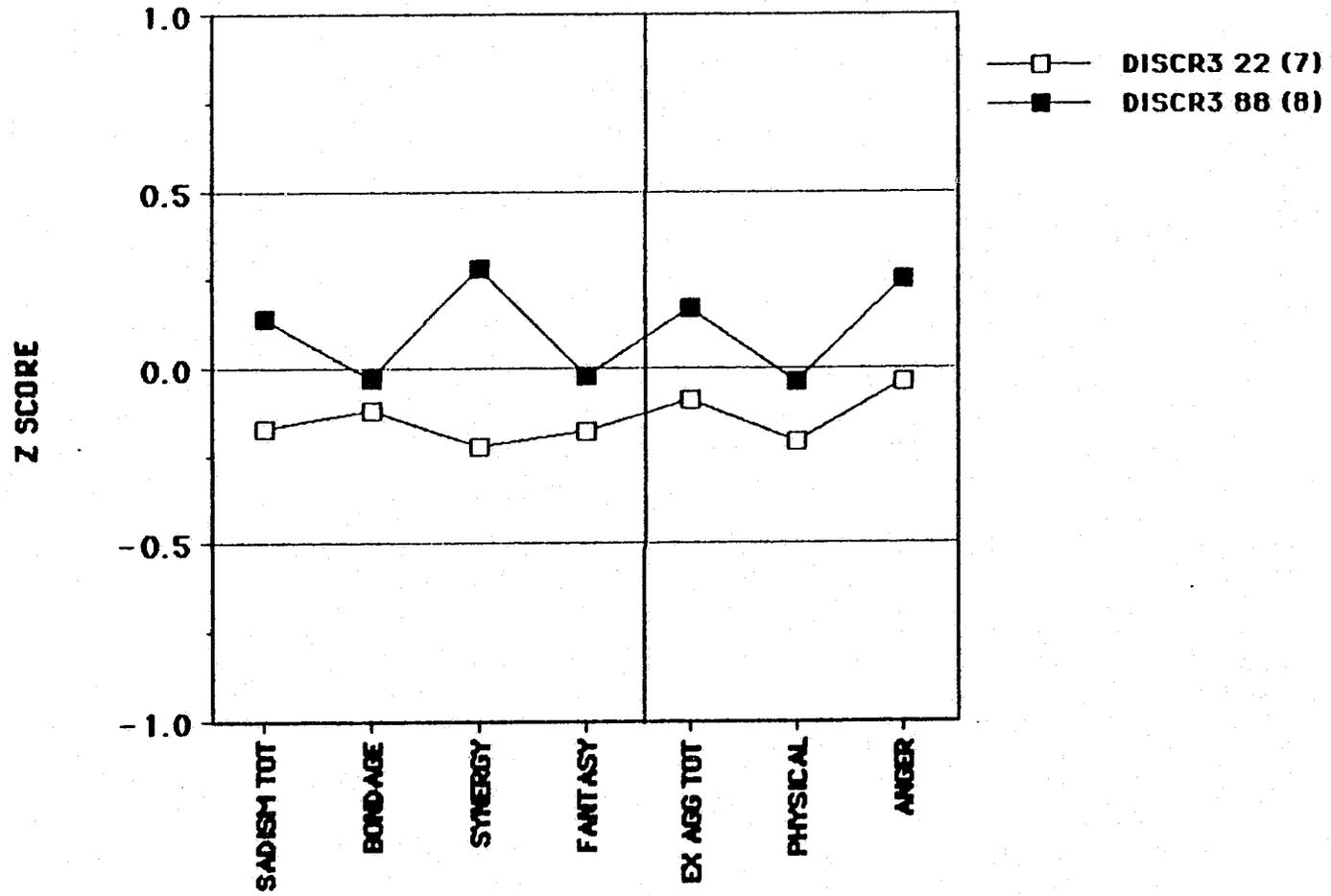


Figure 79

TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP

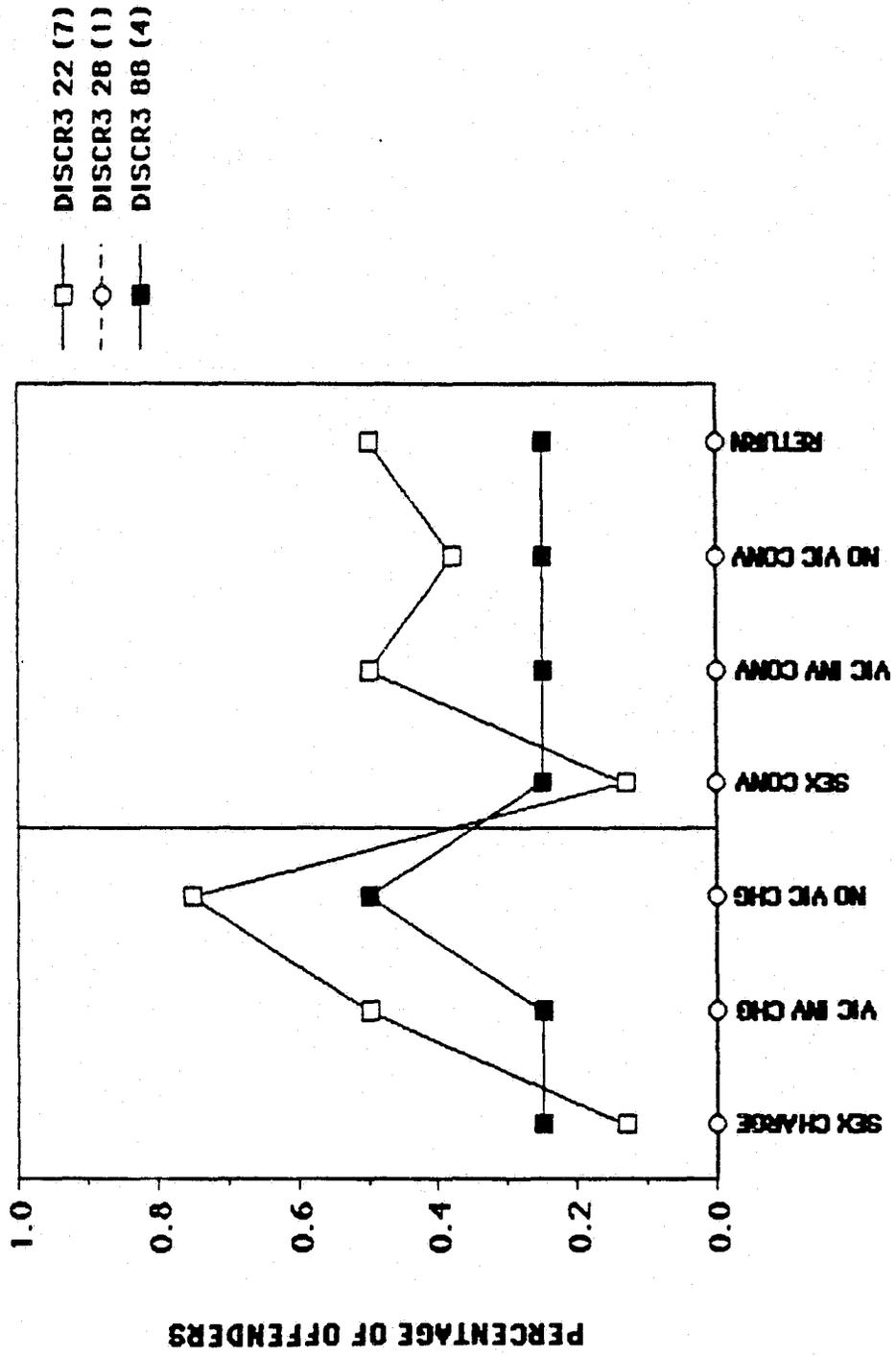


Figure 80

**TYPES 2 & 8 DISCREPANCIES:
10 YR CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP**

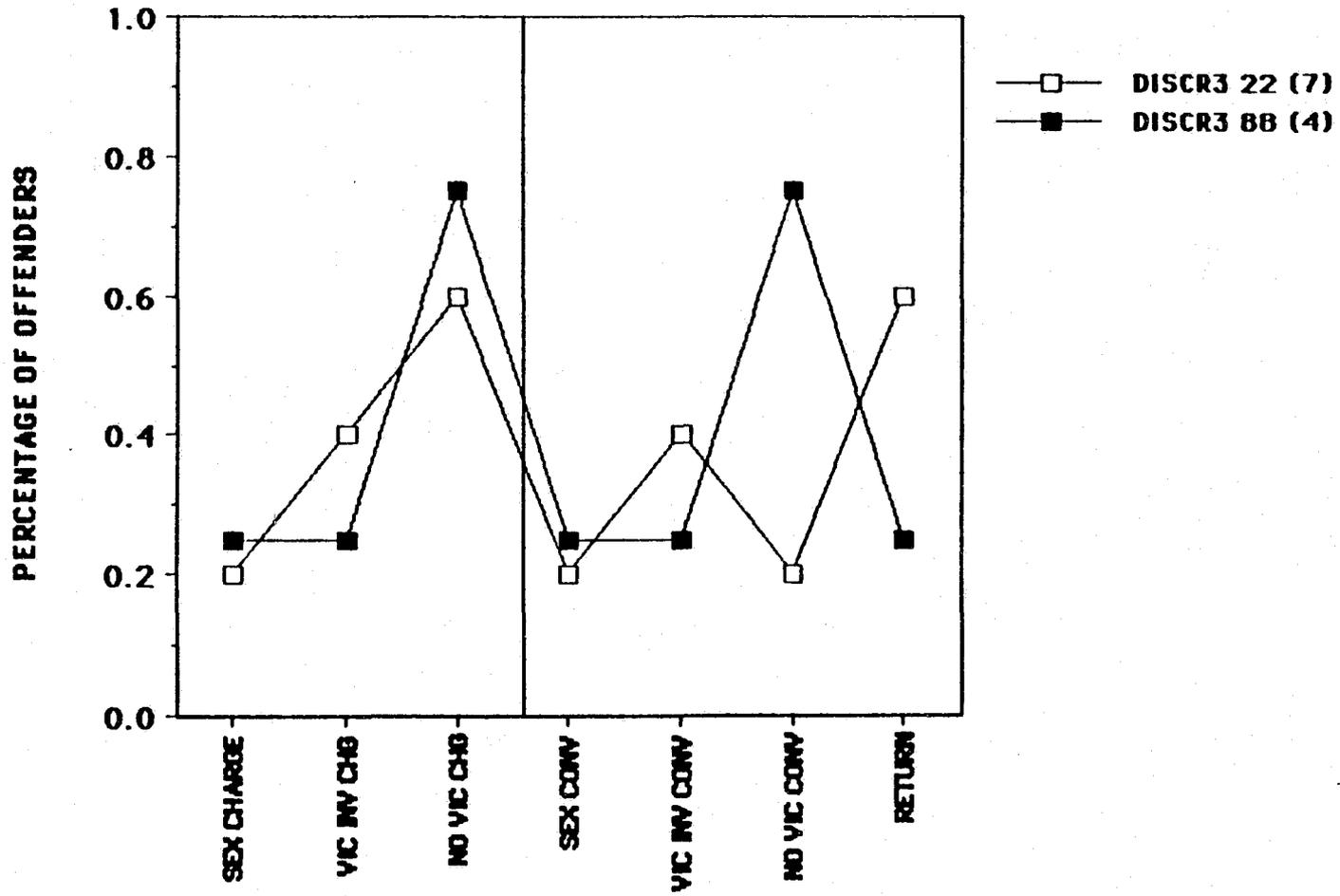


Figure 81

TYPES 3 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

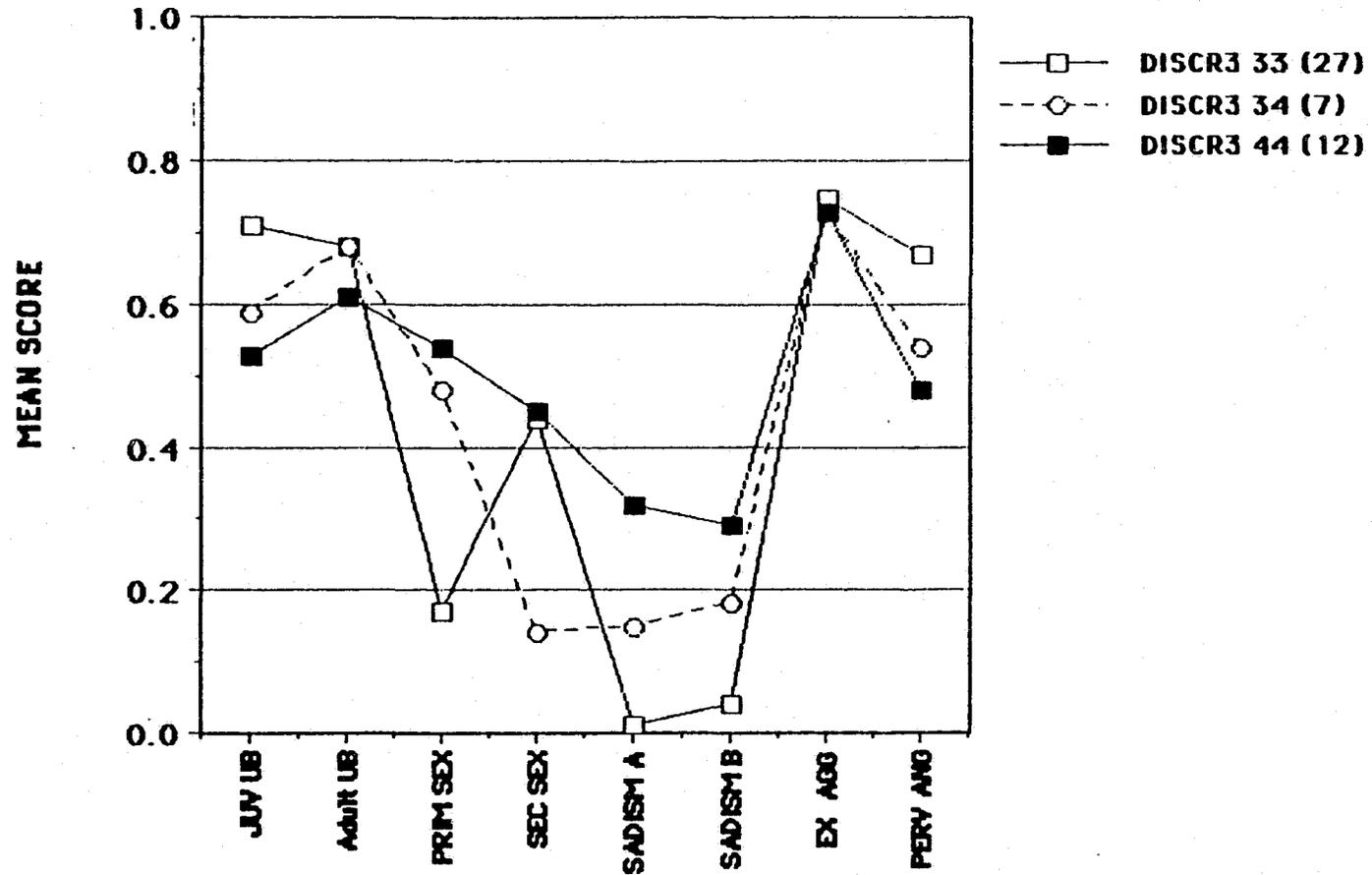


Figure 82

**TYPES 3 & 4:
DISCREPANCIES**

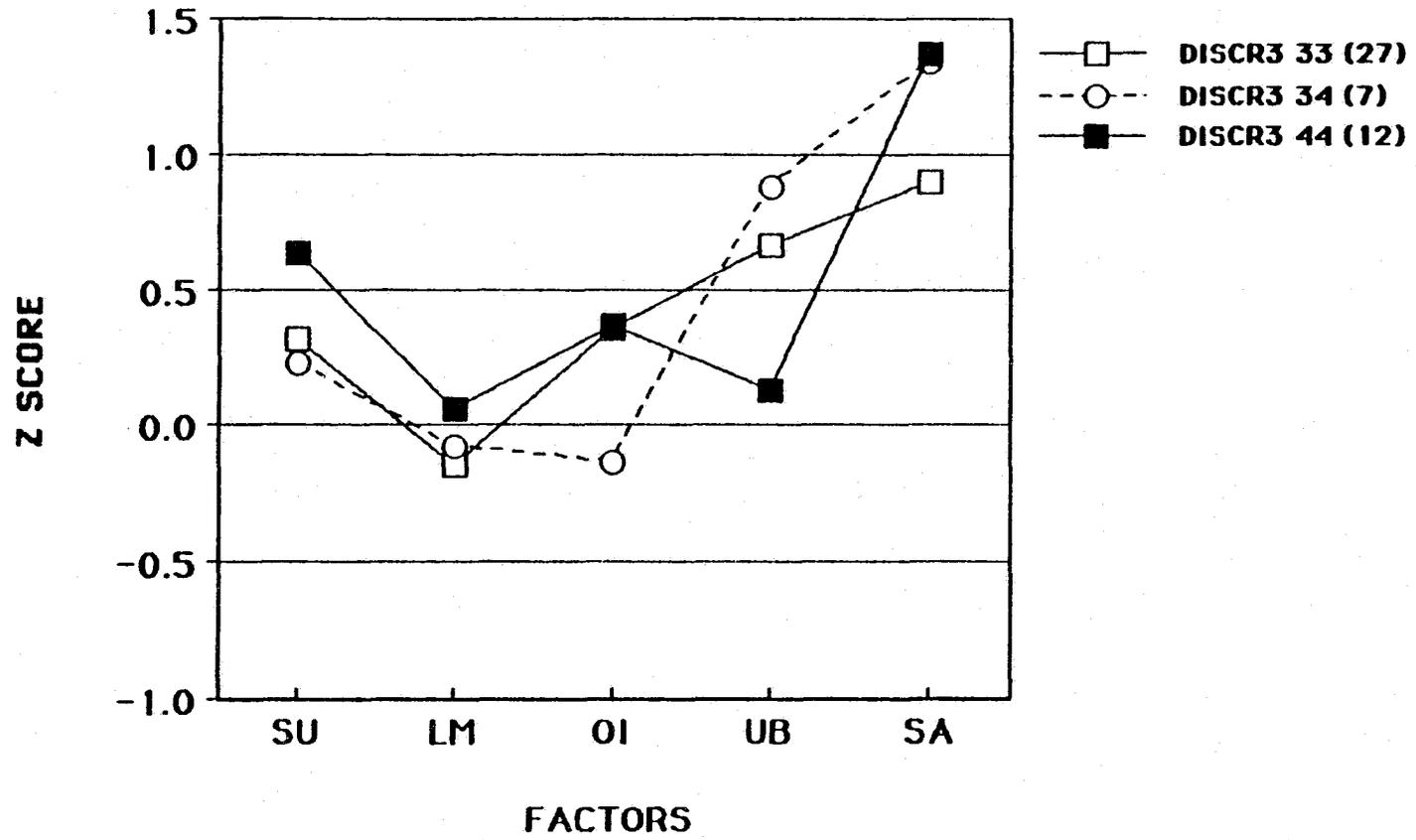


Figure 83

TYPES 3 & 4: DISCREPANCIES

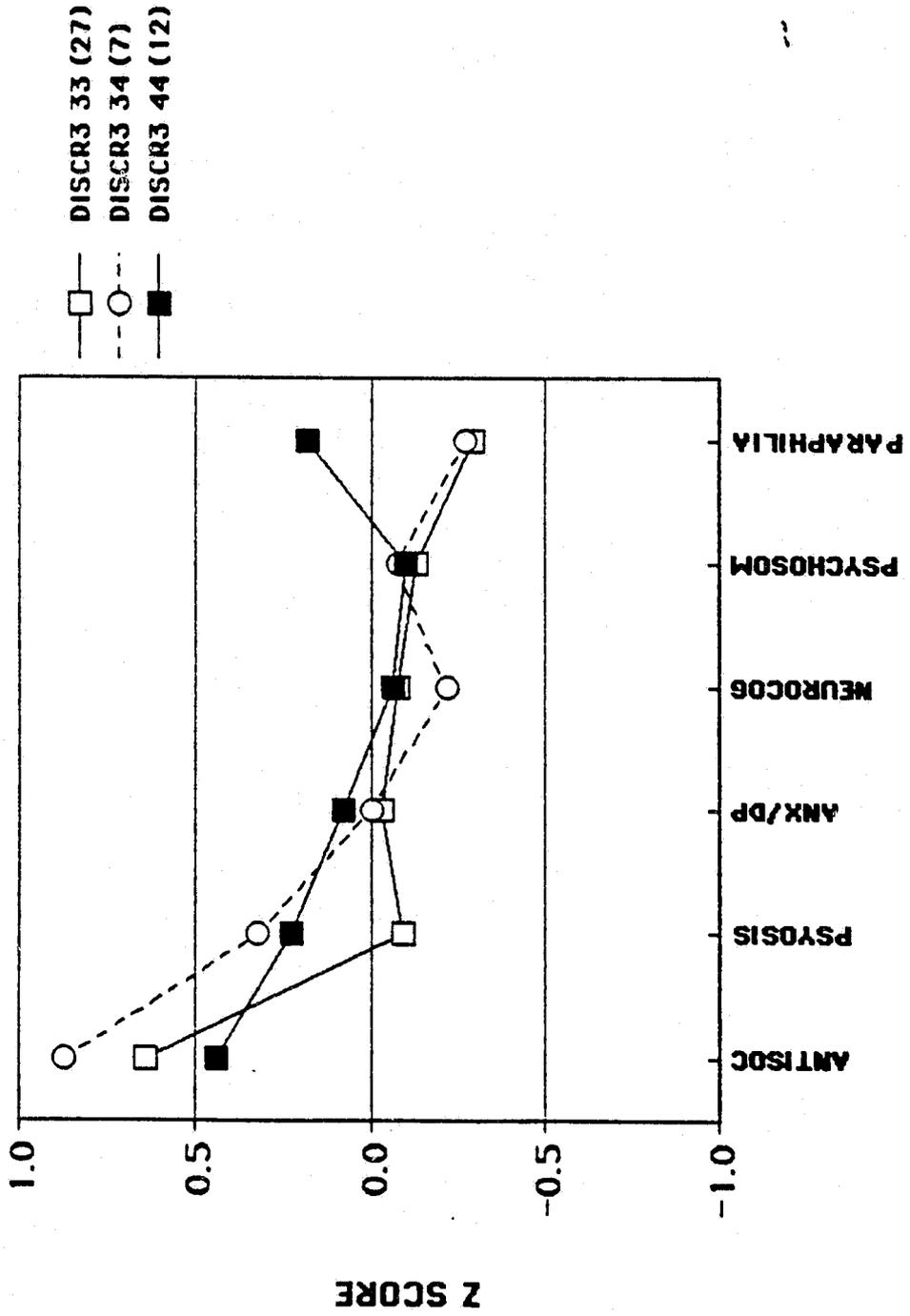


Figure 84

TYPES 3 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL HISTORY

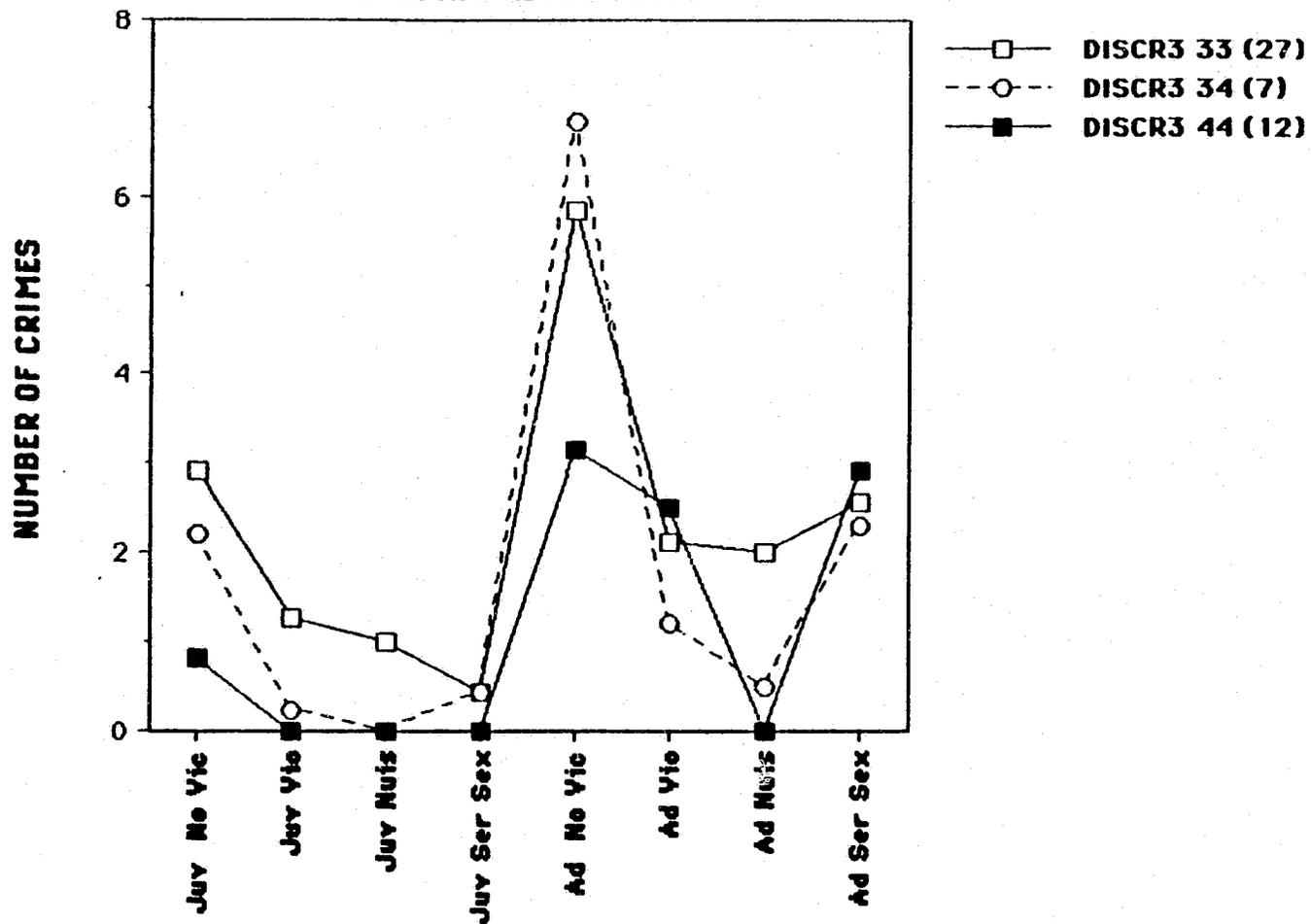


Figure 85

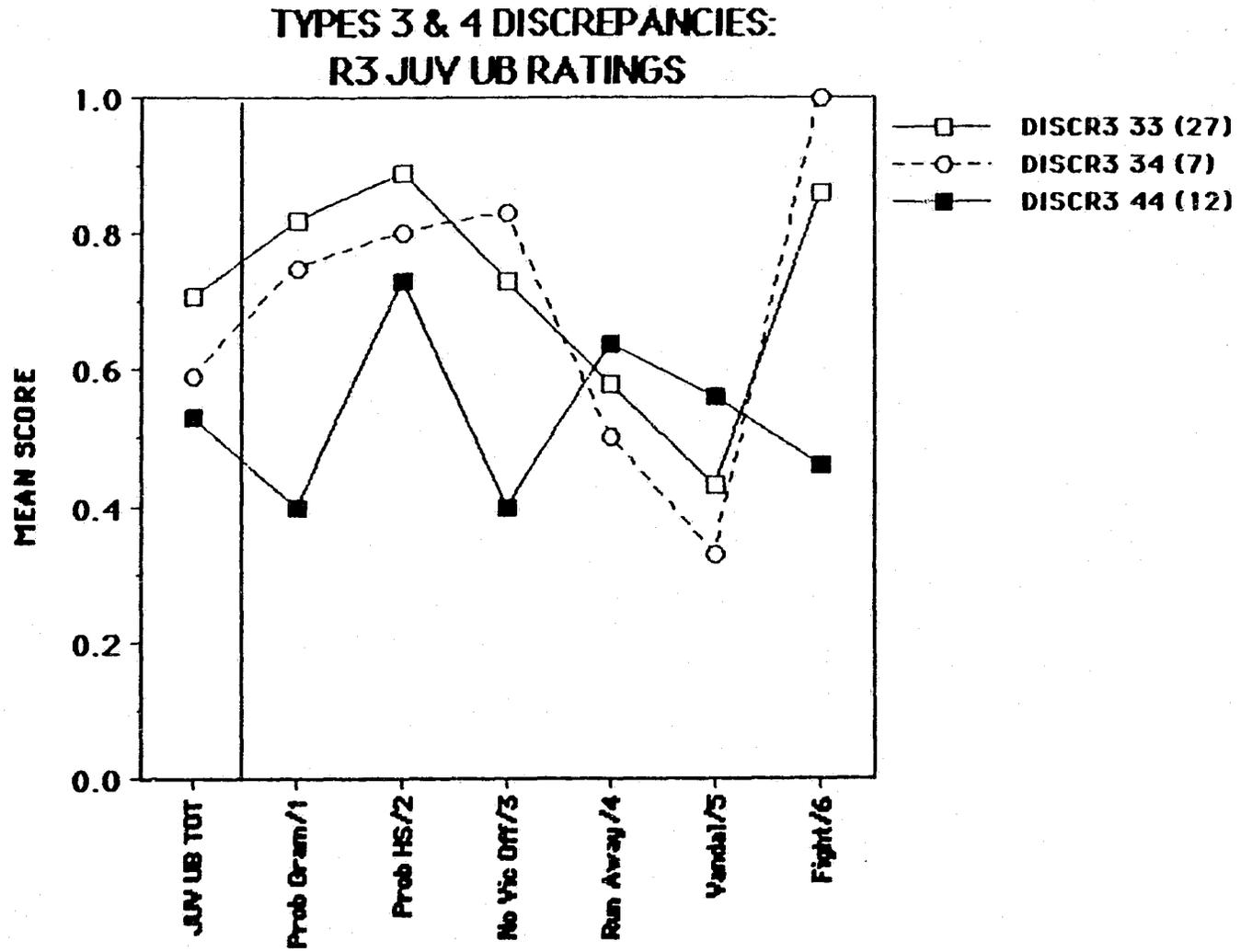


Figure 86

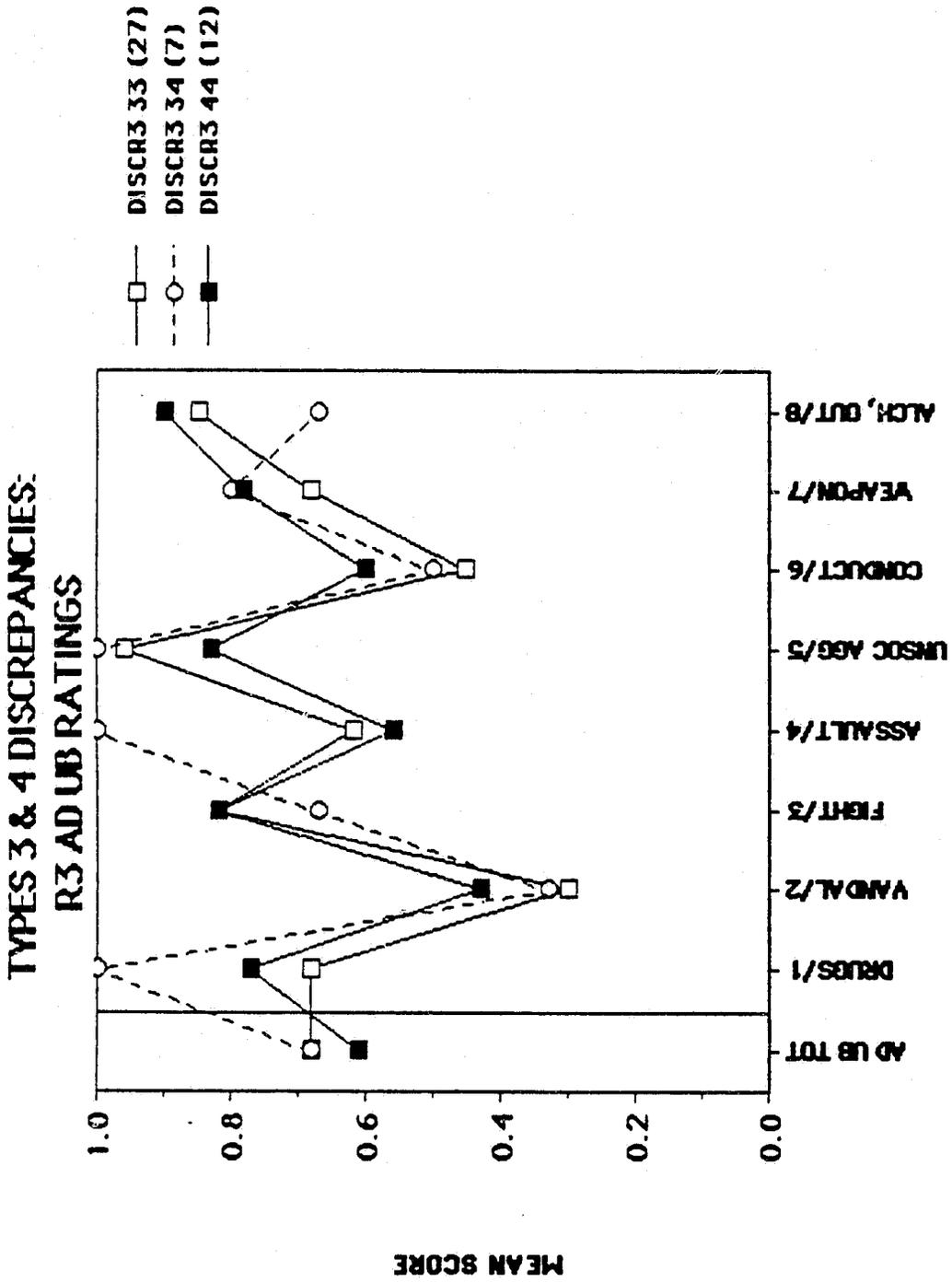


Figure 87

TYPES 3 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: OFFENSE PLANNING

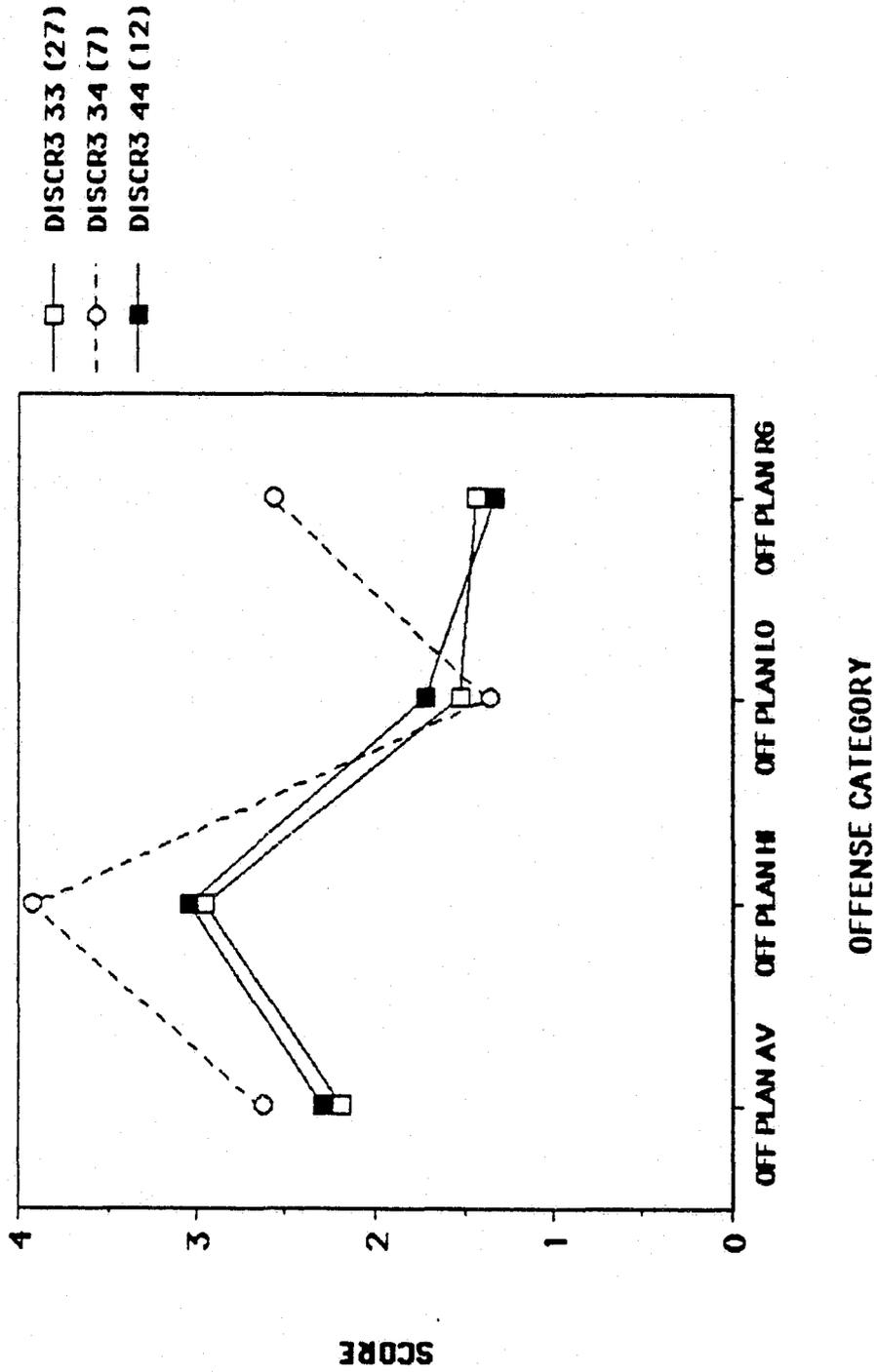


Figure 88

TYPES 3 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: R3 EX AGG RATINGS

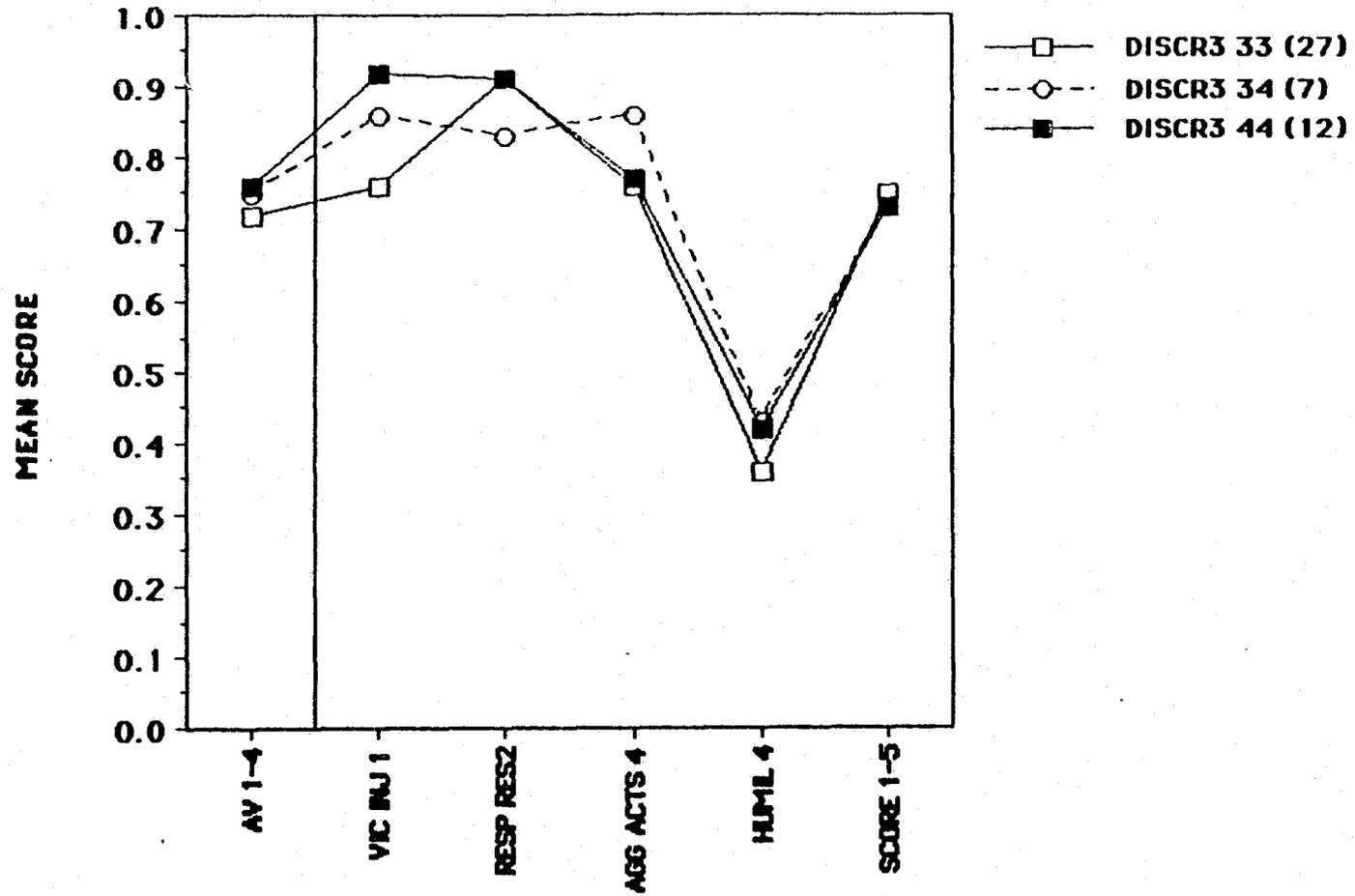


Figure 89

**TYPES 3 & 4 DISCREPANCIES:
SOCIAL COMPETENCE ILS**

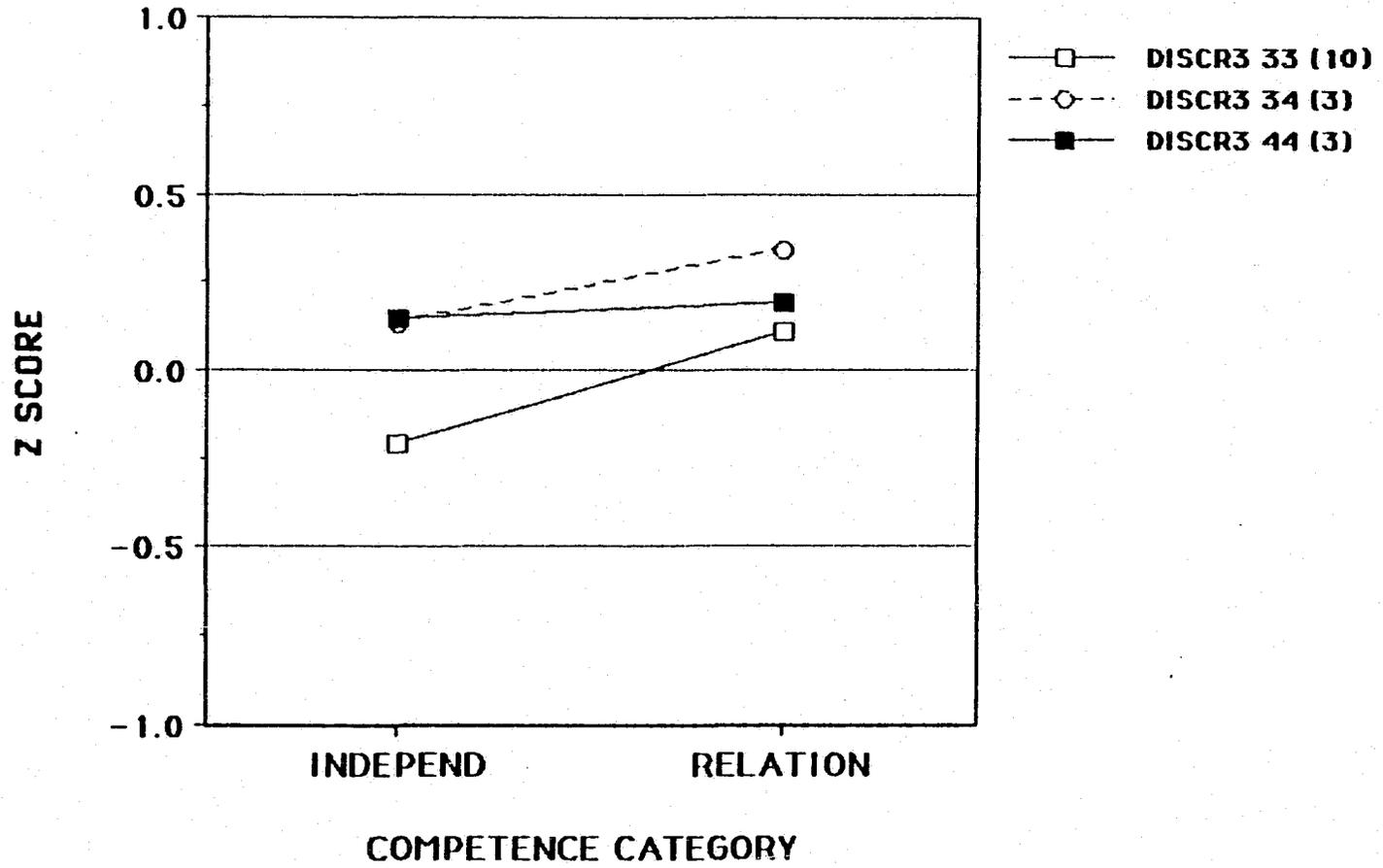


Figure 90

TYPES 3 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: JUV UB ILS SCALSE

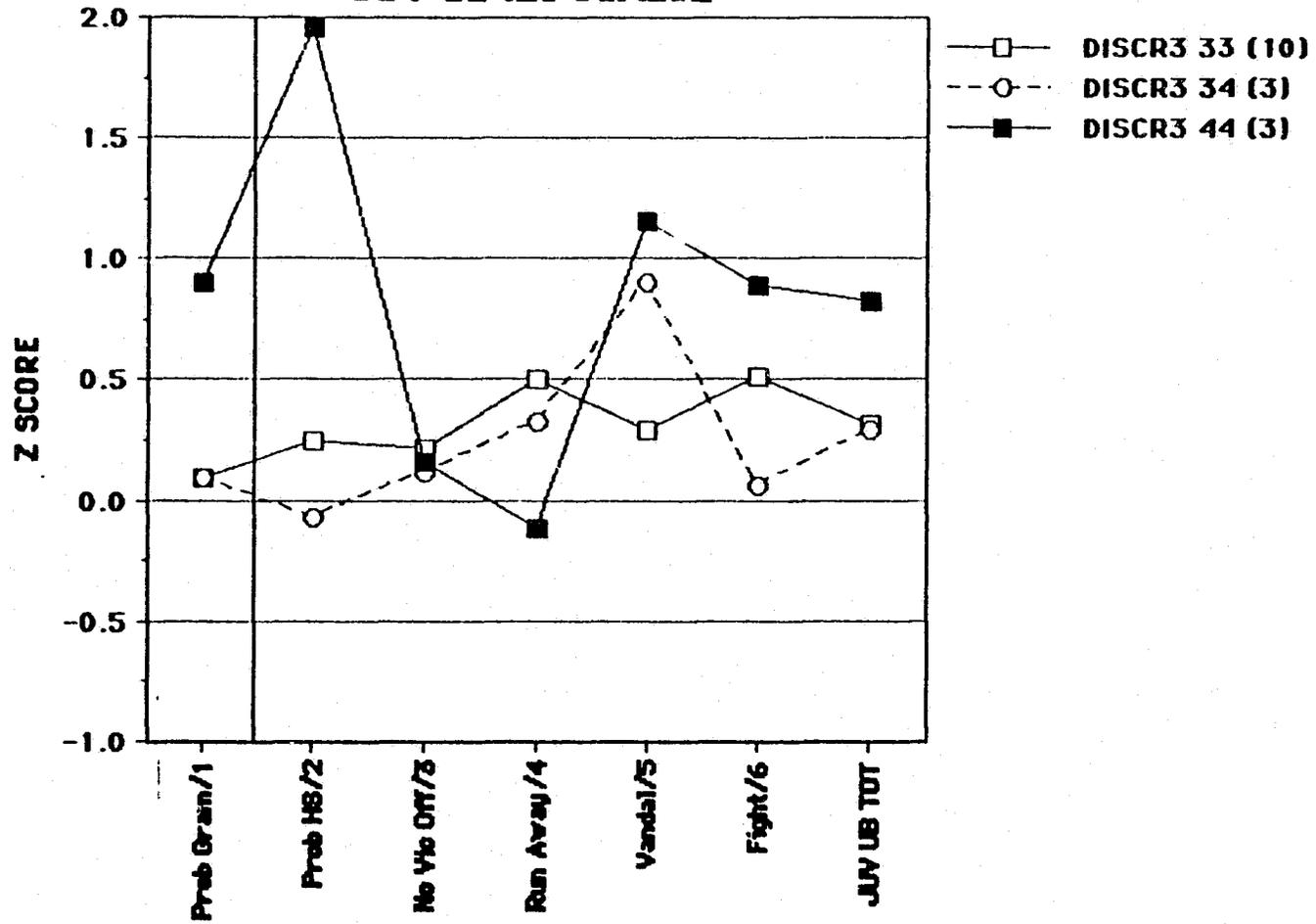


Figure 91

TYPES 3 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: R3 AD UB ILS SCALES

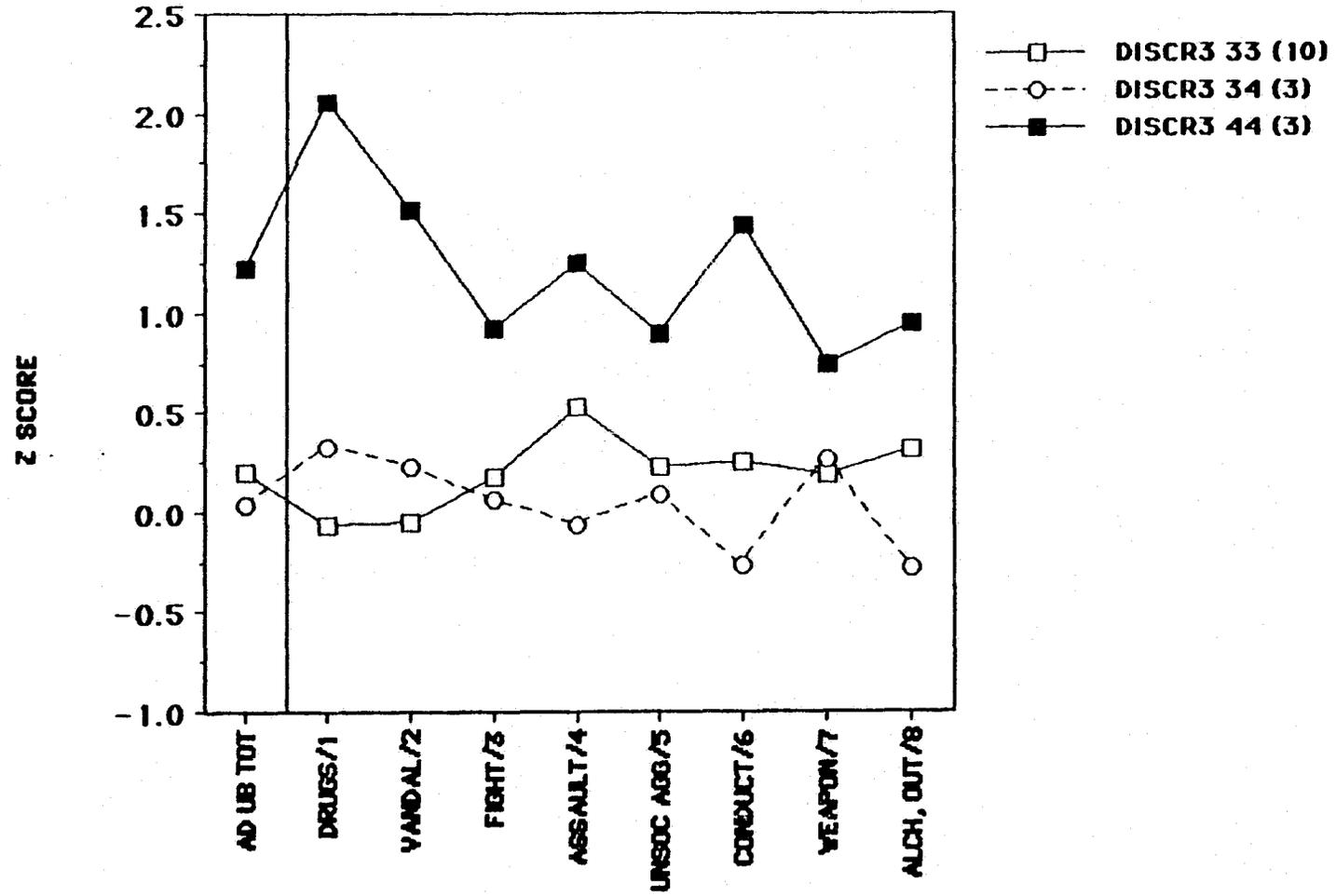


Figure 92

TYPES 3 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: SEXUALIZATION ILS SCALES

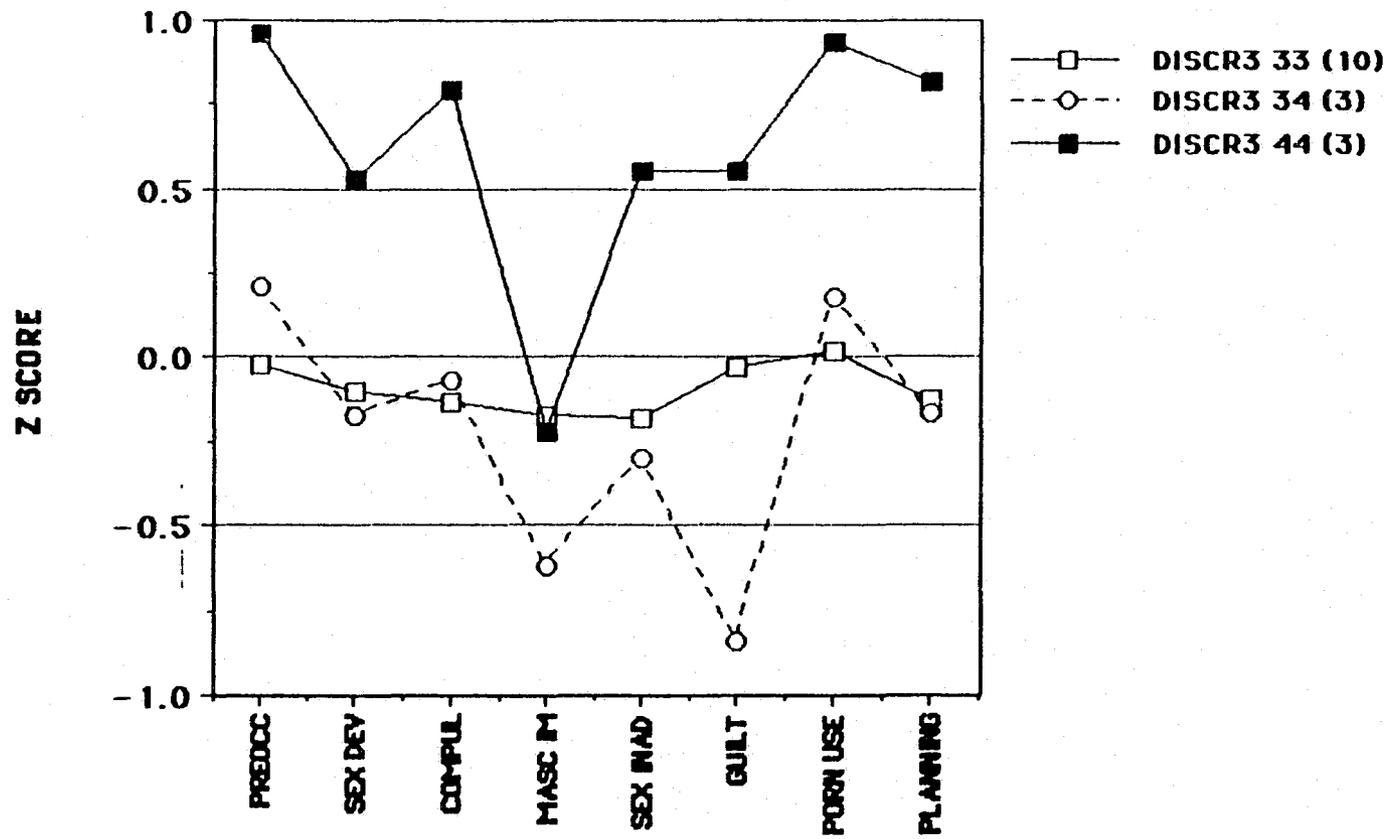


Figure 93

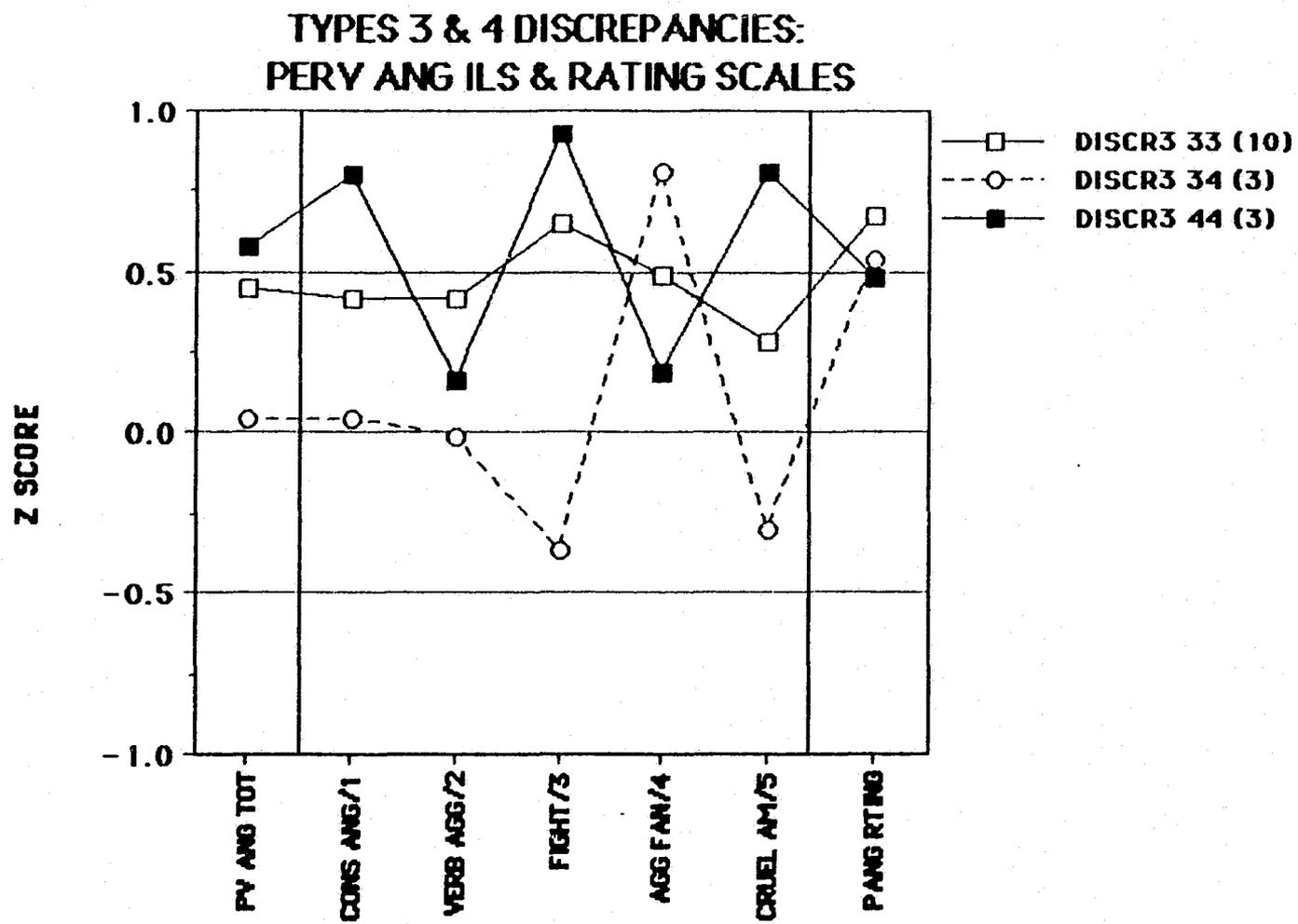


Figure 94

TYPES 3 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: SADISM & EX AGG ILS SCALES

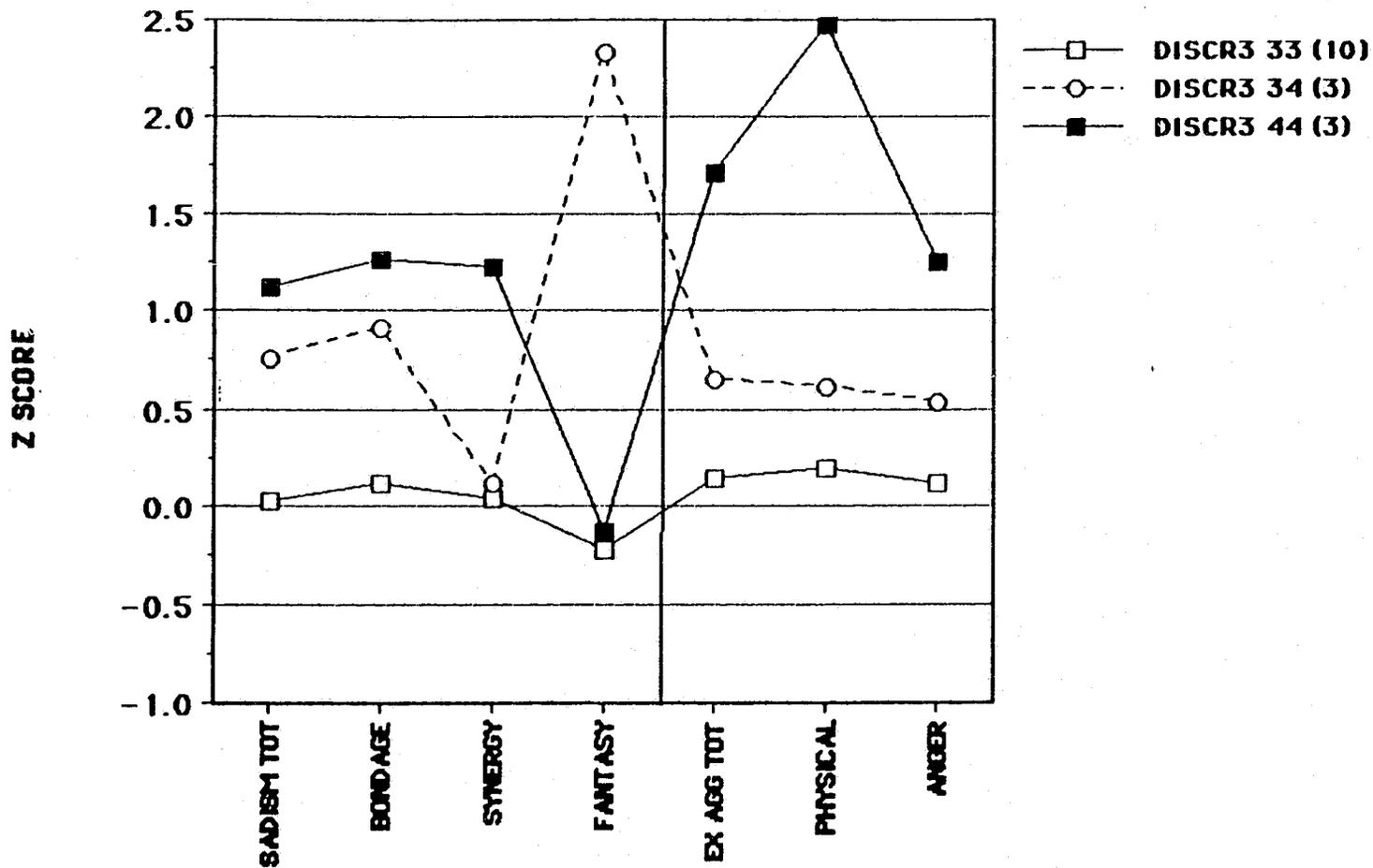


Figure 95

TYPES 3 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP

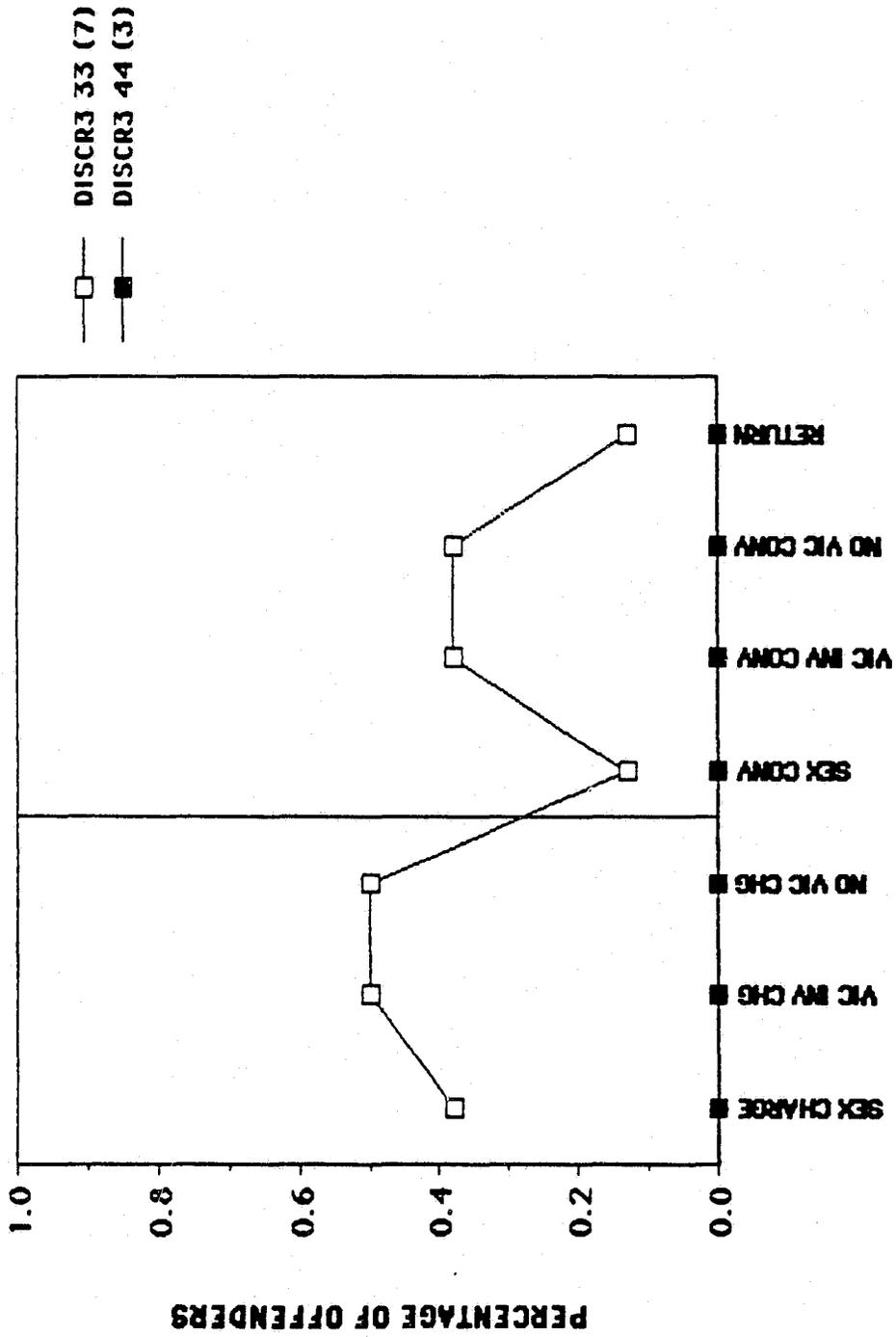


Figure 96

TYPES 3 & 4 DISCREPANCIES: 10 YR CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP

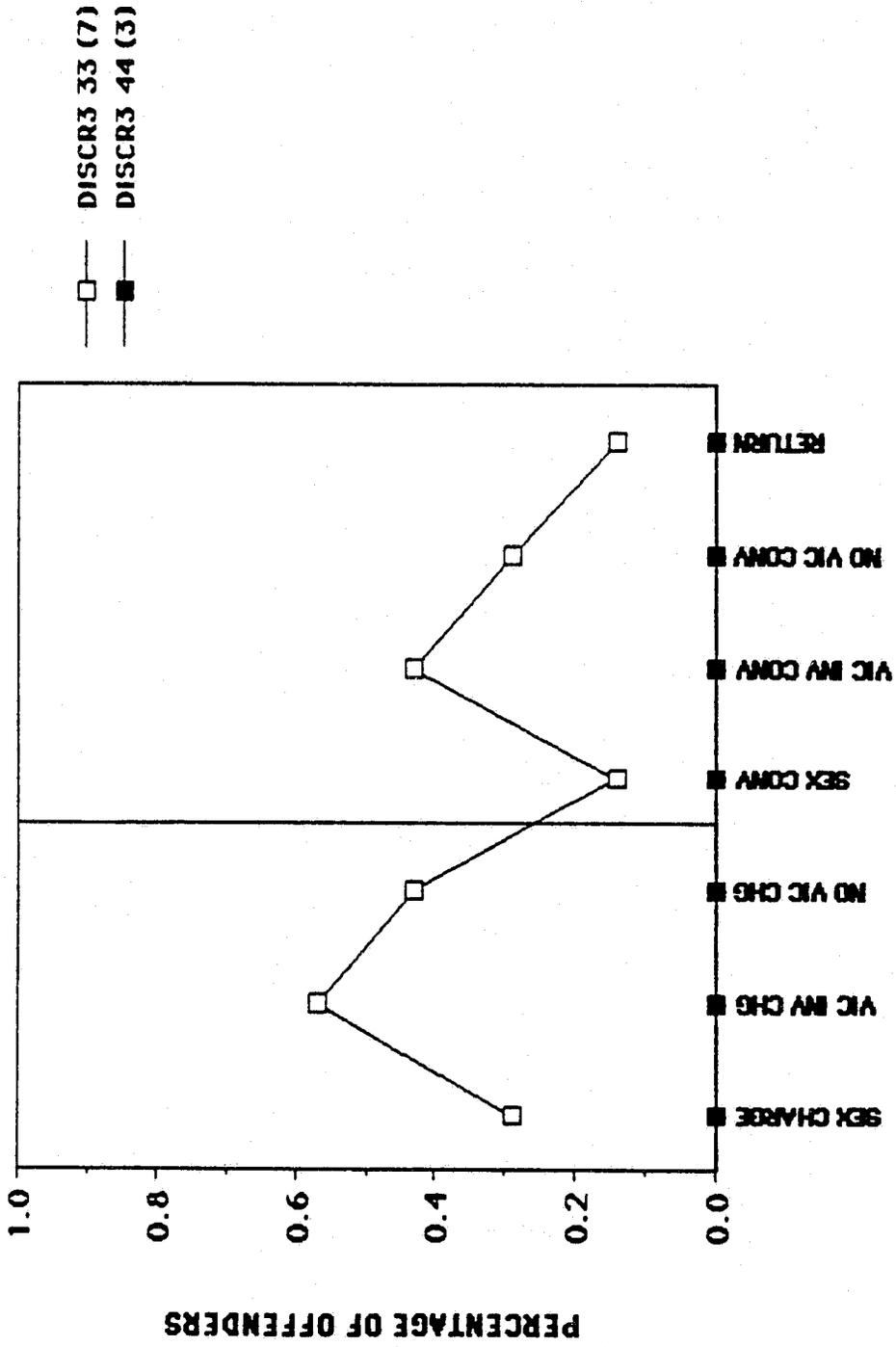


Figure 97

TYPES 3 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

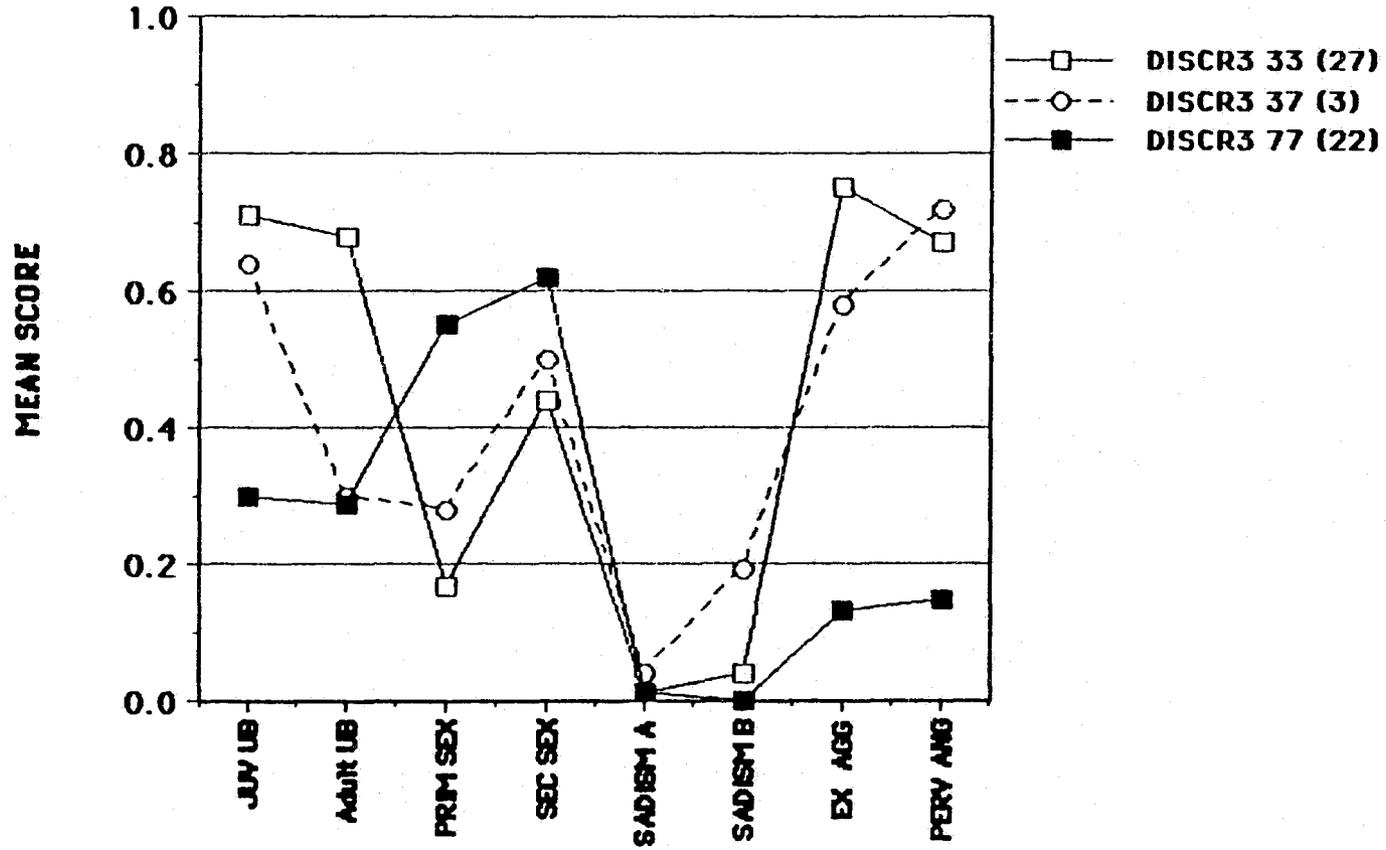


Figure 98

TYPES 3 & 7: DISCREPANCIES

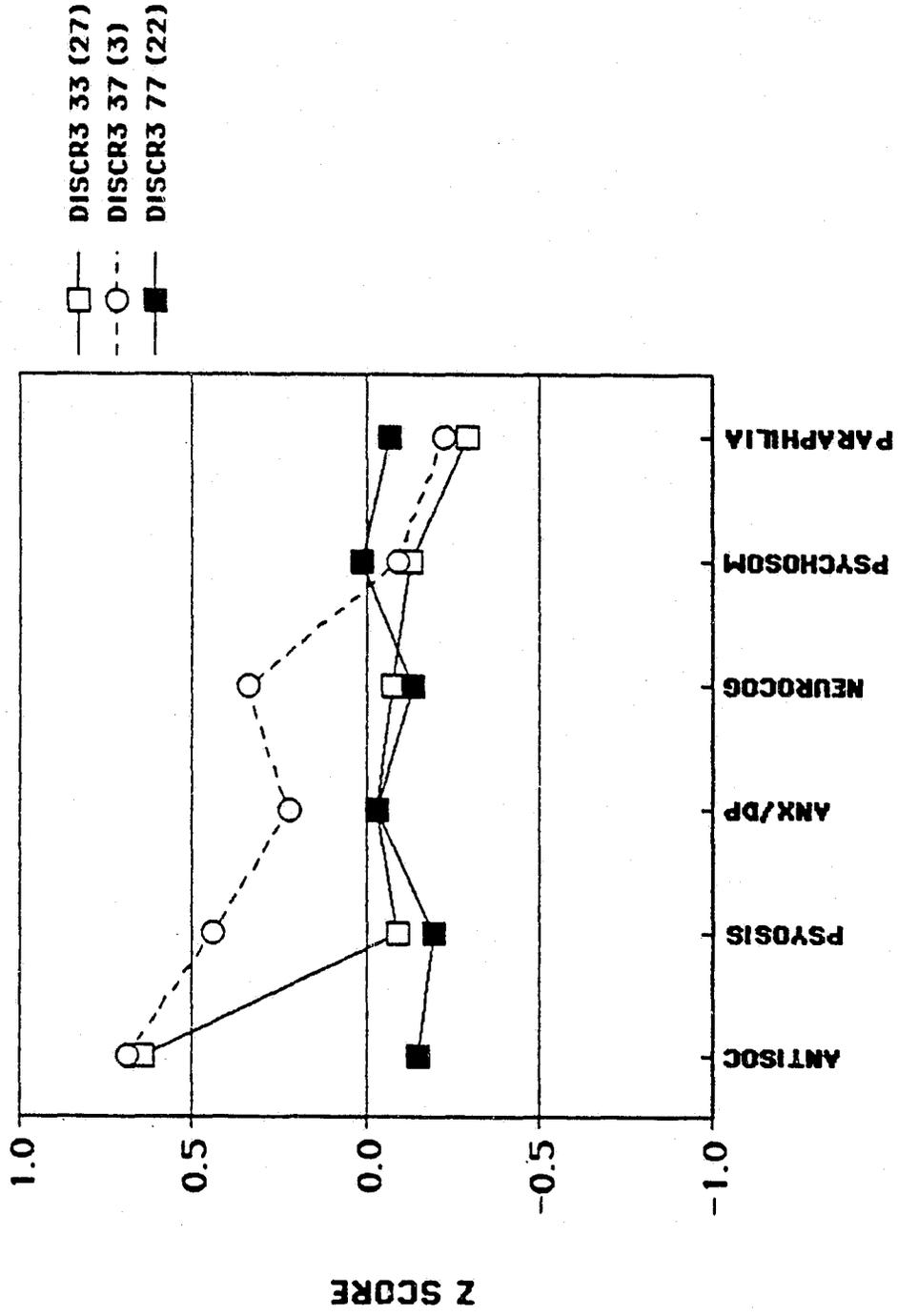


Figure 99

TYPES 3 & 7: DISCREPANCIES

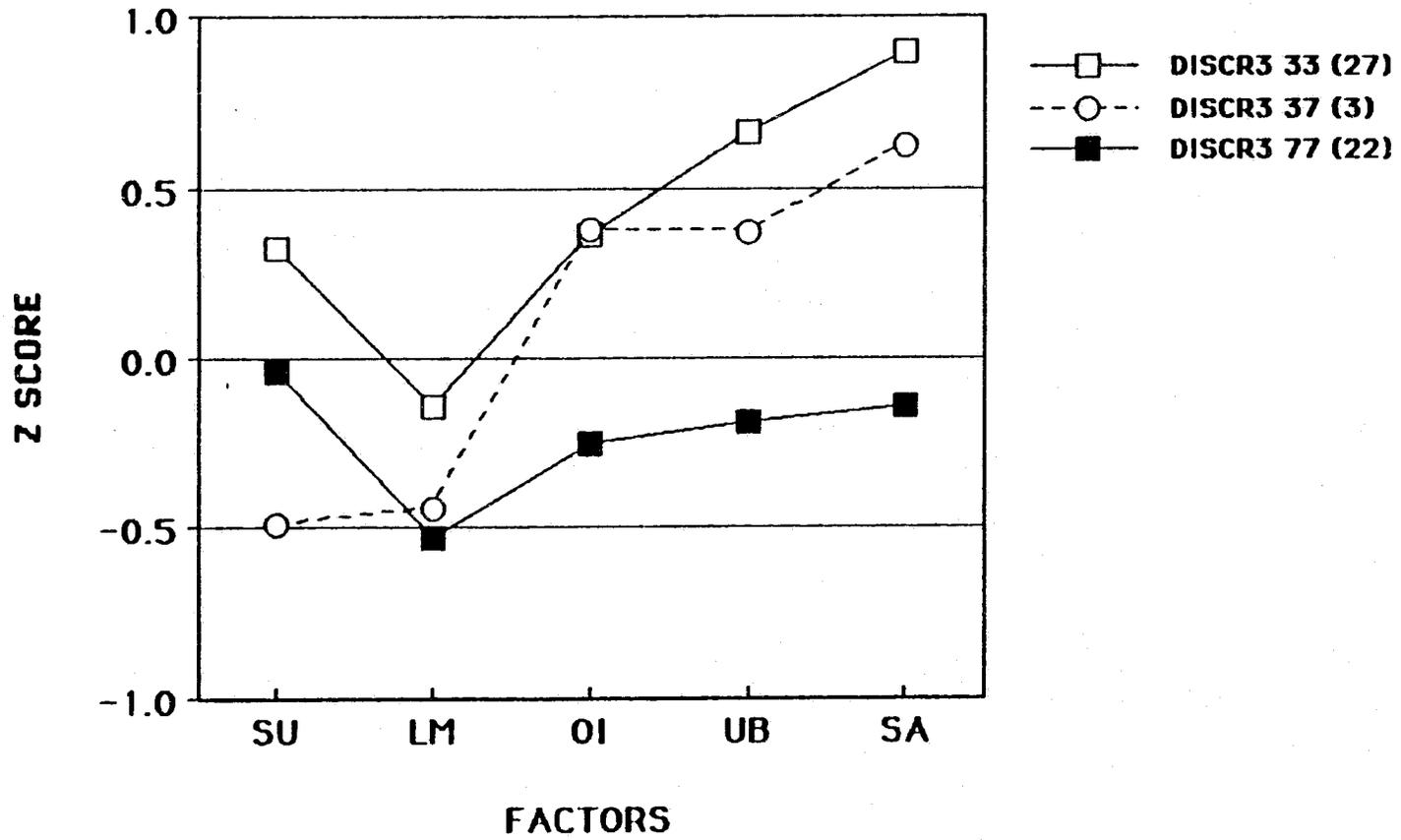


Figure 100

**TYPES 3 & 7 DISCREPANCIES:
CRIMINAL HISTORY**

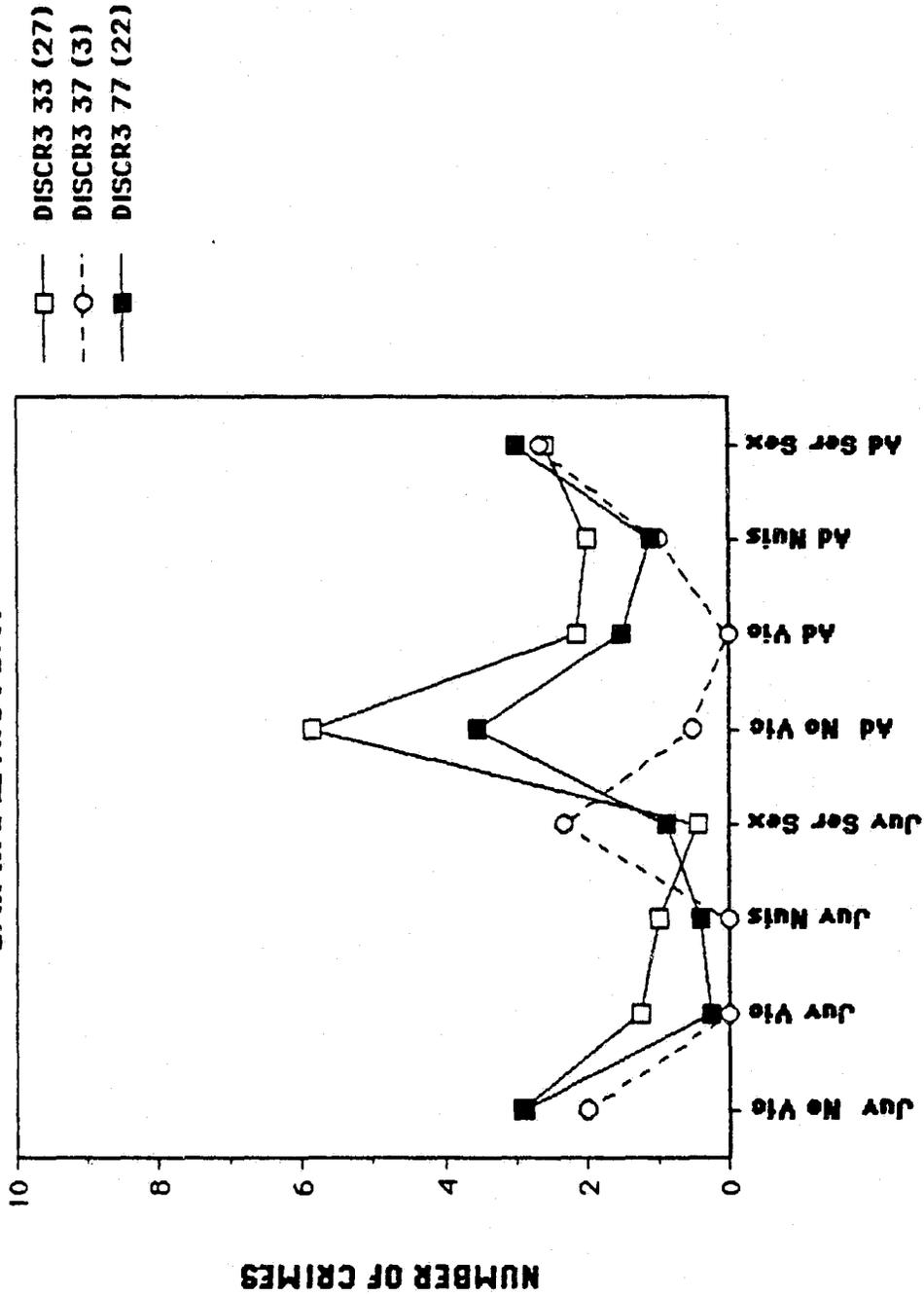


Figure 101

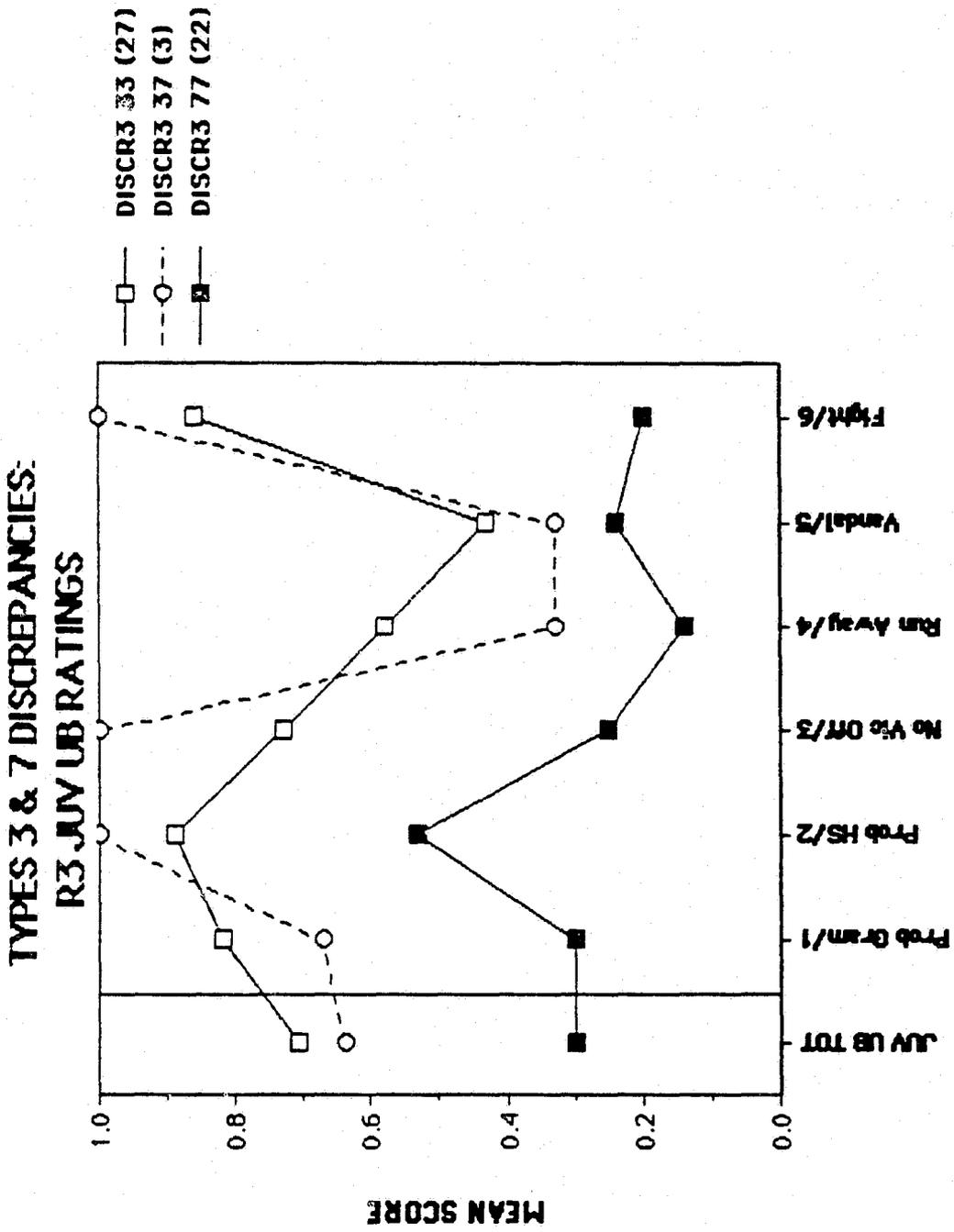


Figure 102

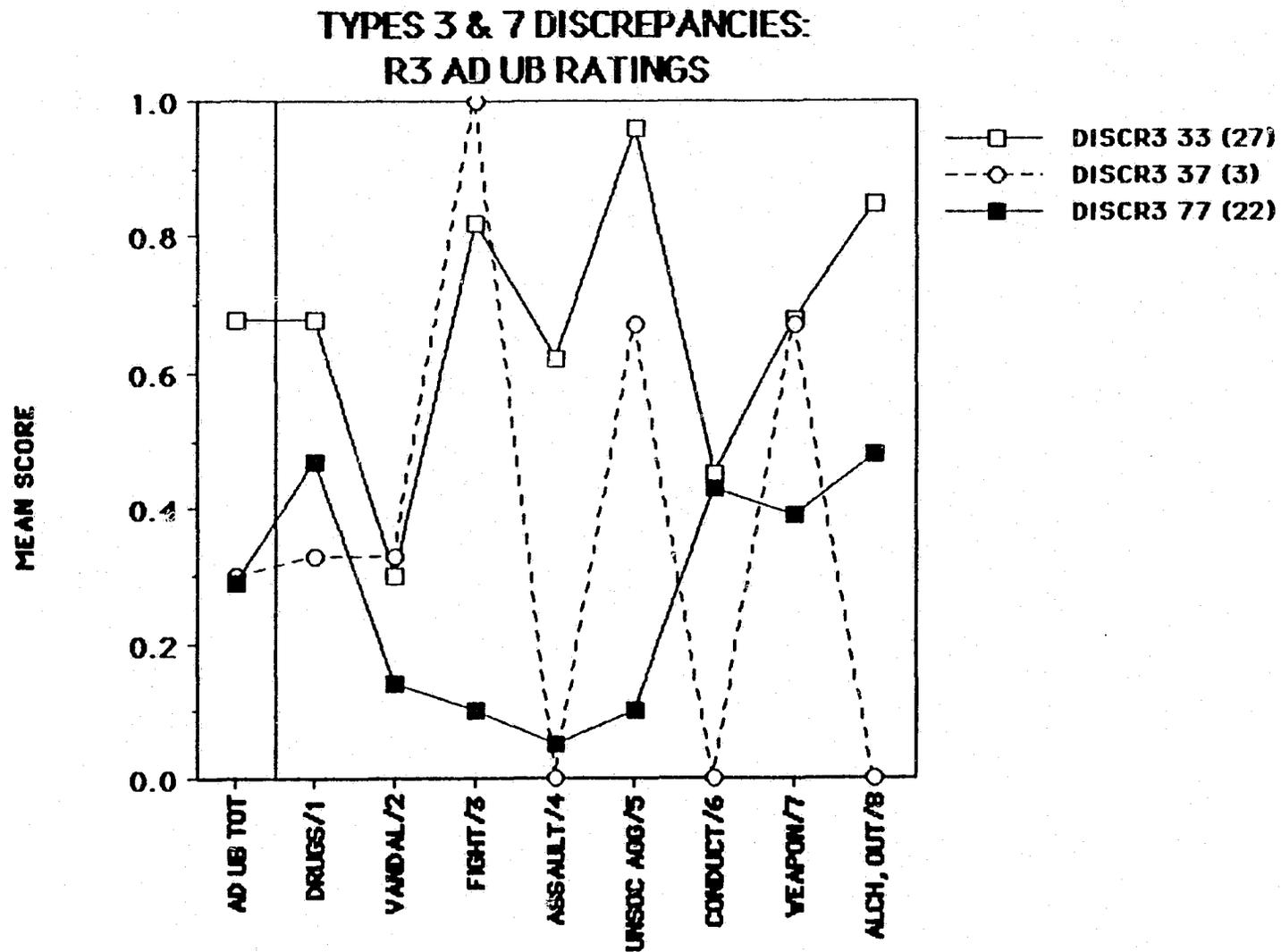


Figure 103

TYPES 3 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: OFFENSE PLANNING

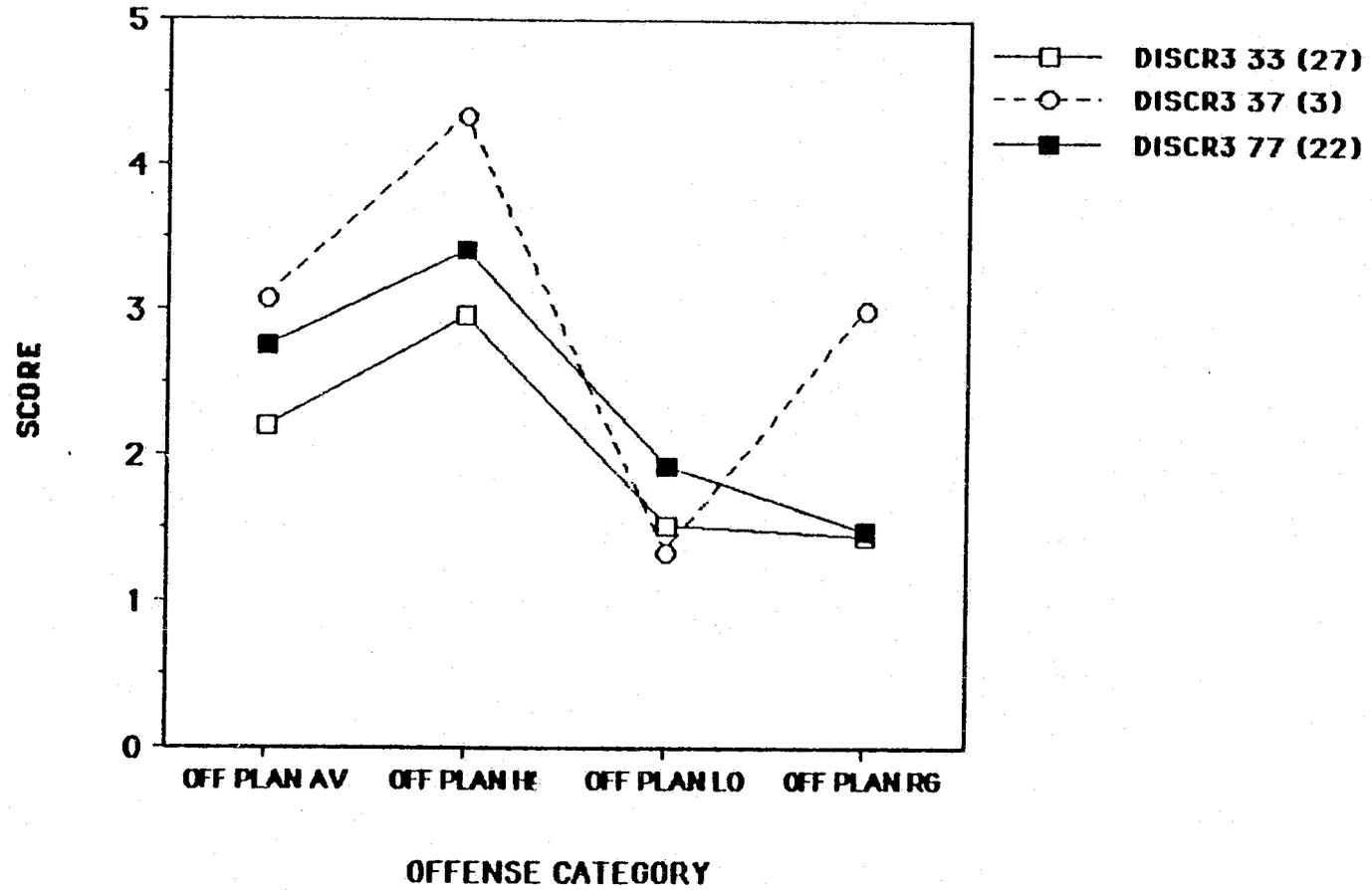


Figure 104

**TYPE 3 & 7 DISCREPANCIES:
R3 EX AGG RATINGS**

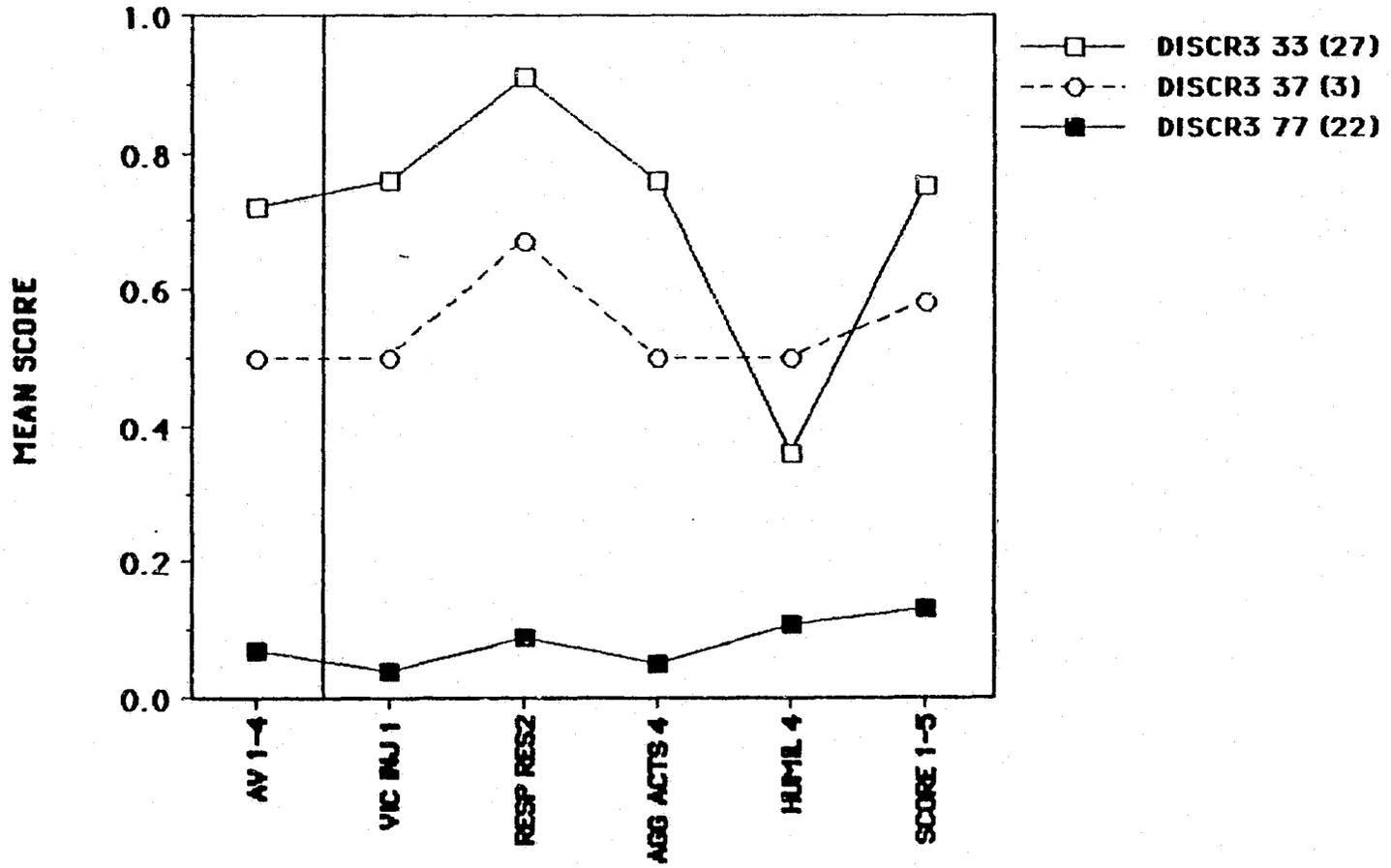


Figure 105

TYPES 3 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: SOCIAL COMPETENCE ILS

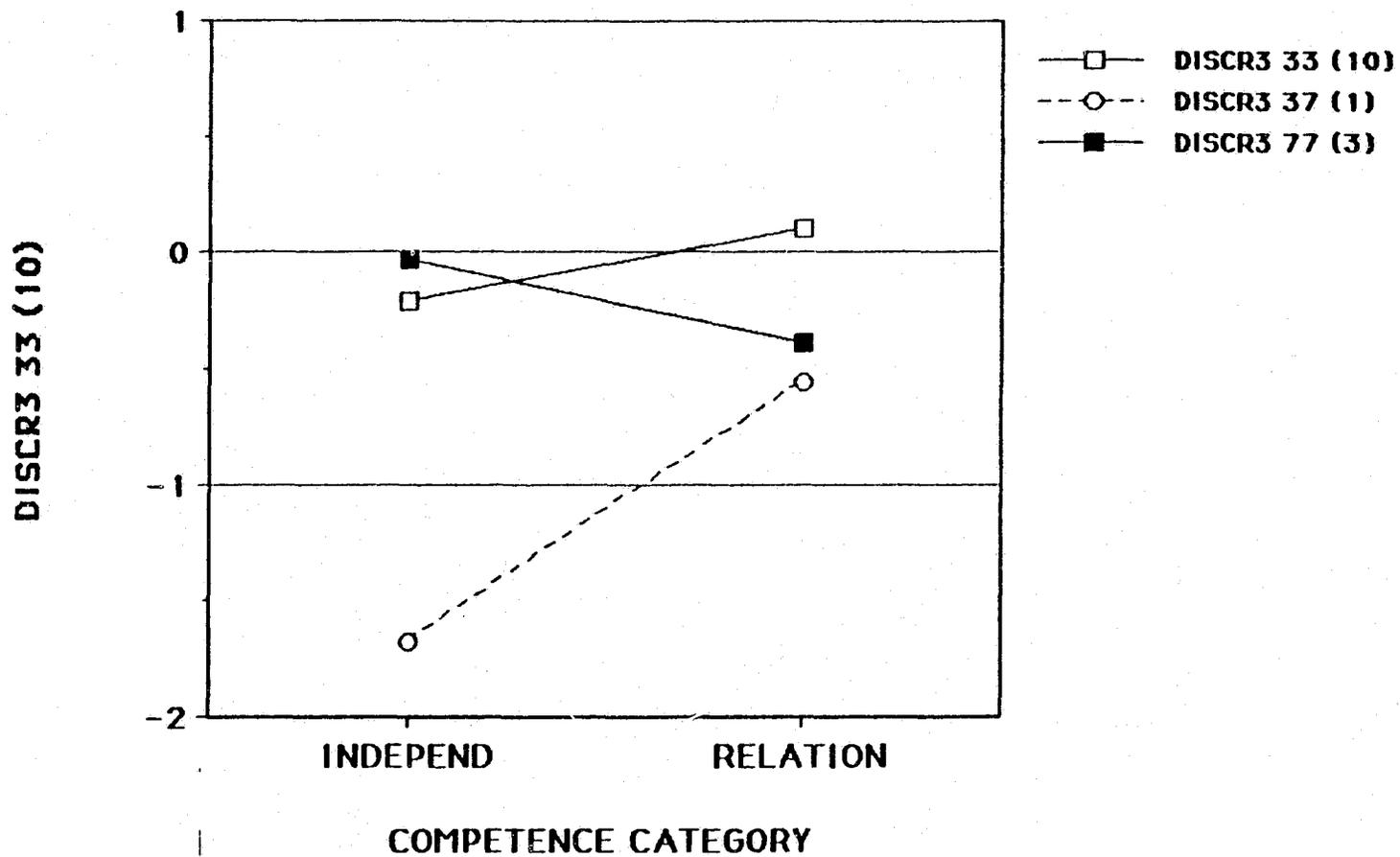


Figure 106

TYPES 3 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: JUV UB ILS SCALES

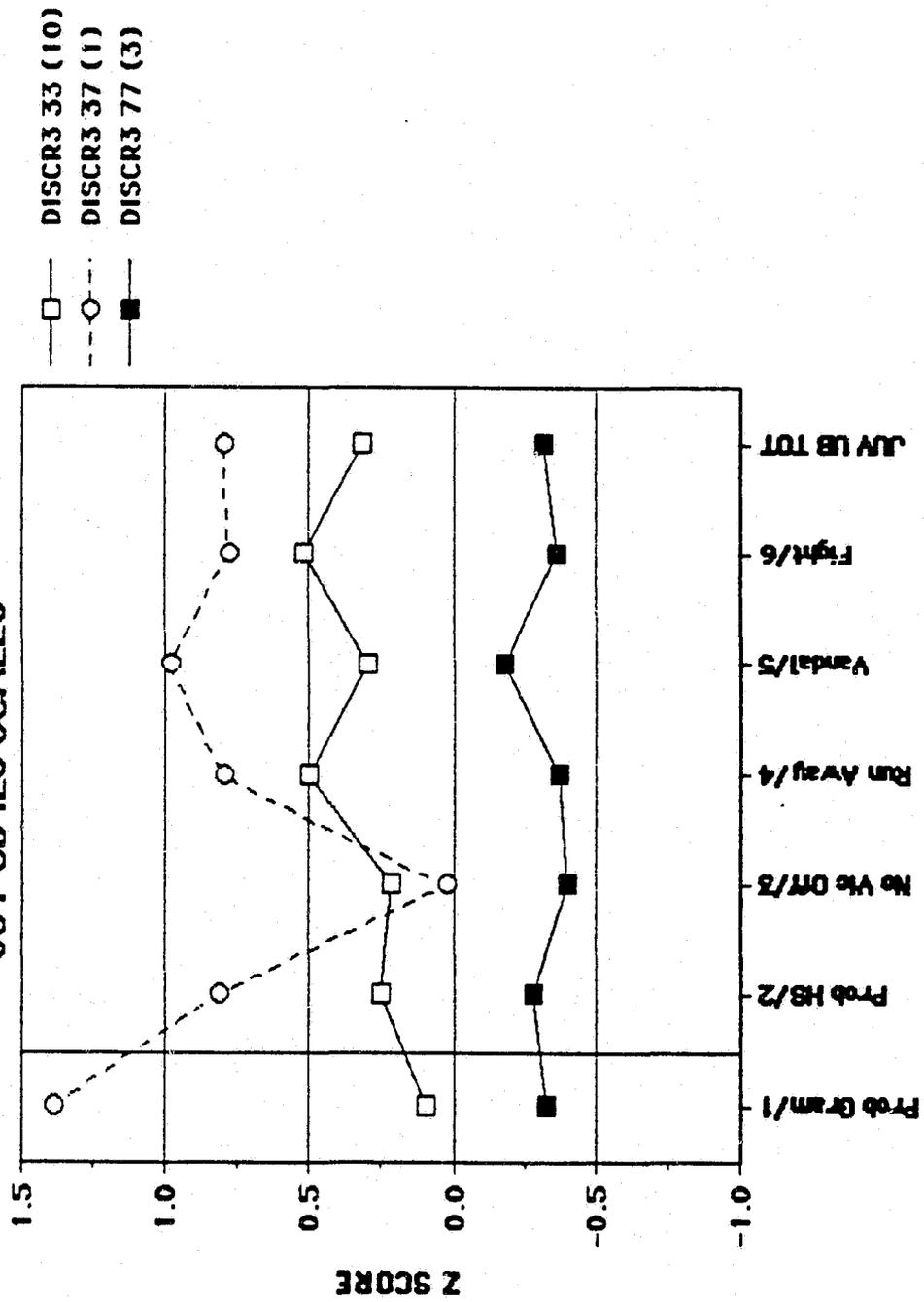


Figure 107

TYPES 3 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: R3 AD UB ILS SCALES

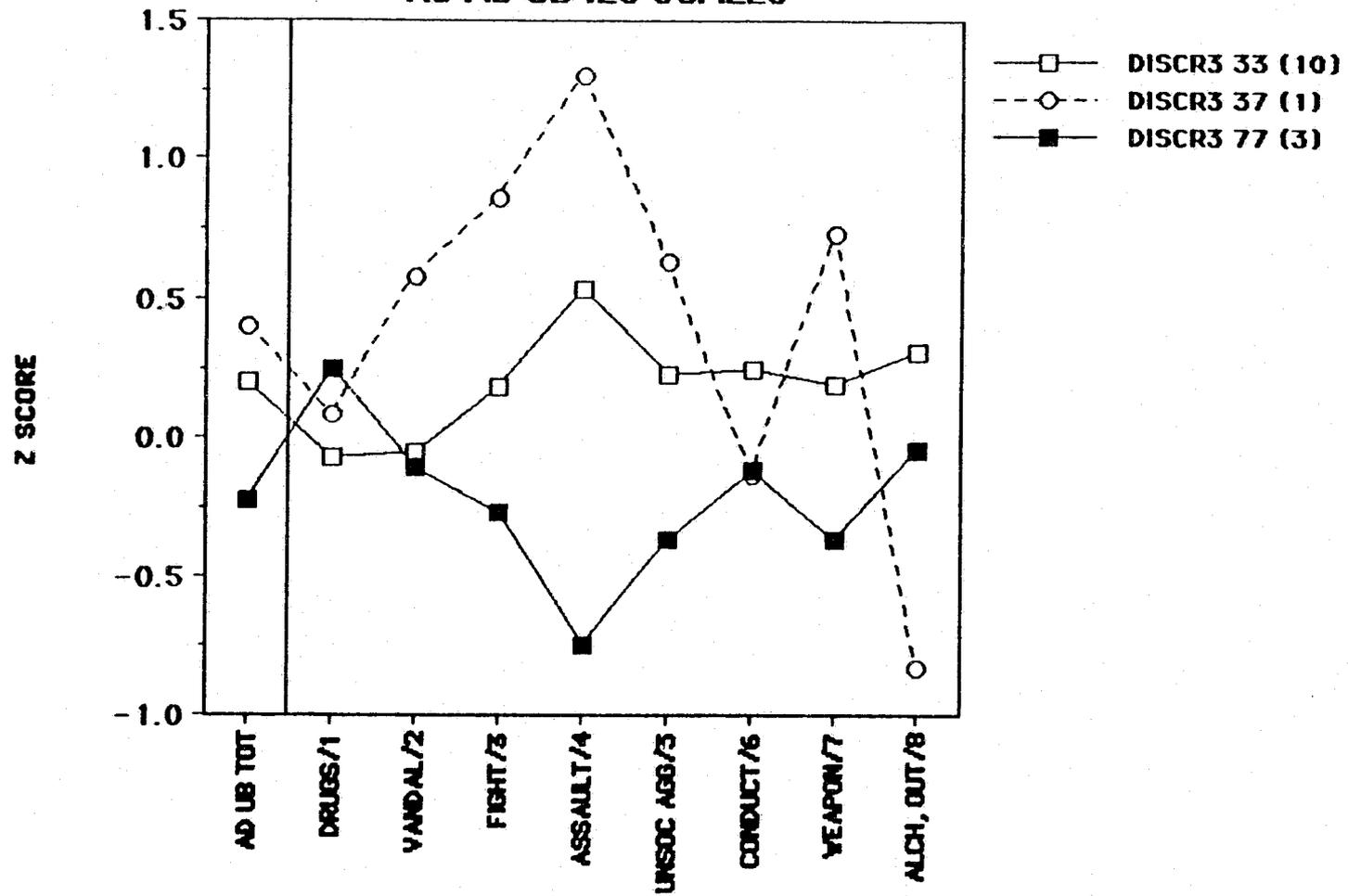


Figure 108

TYPES 3 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: SEXUALIZATION ILS SCALES

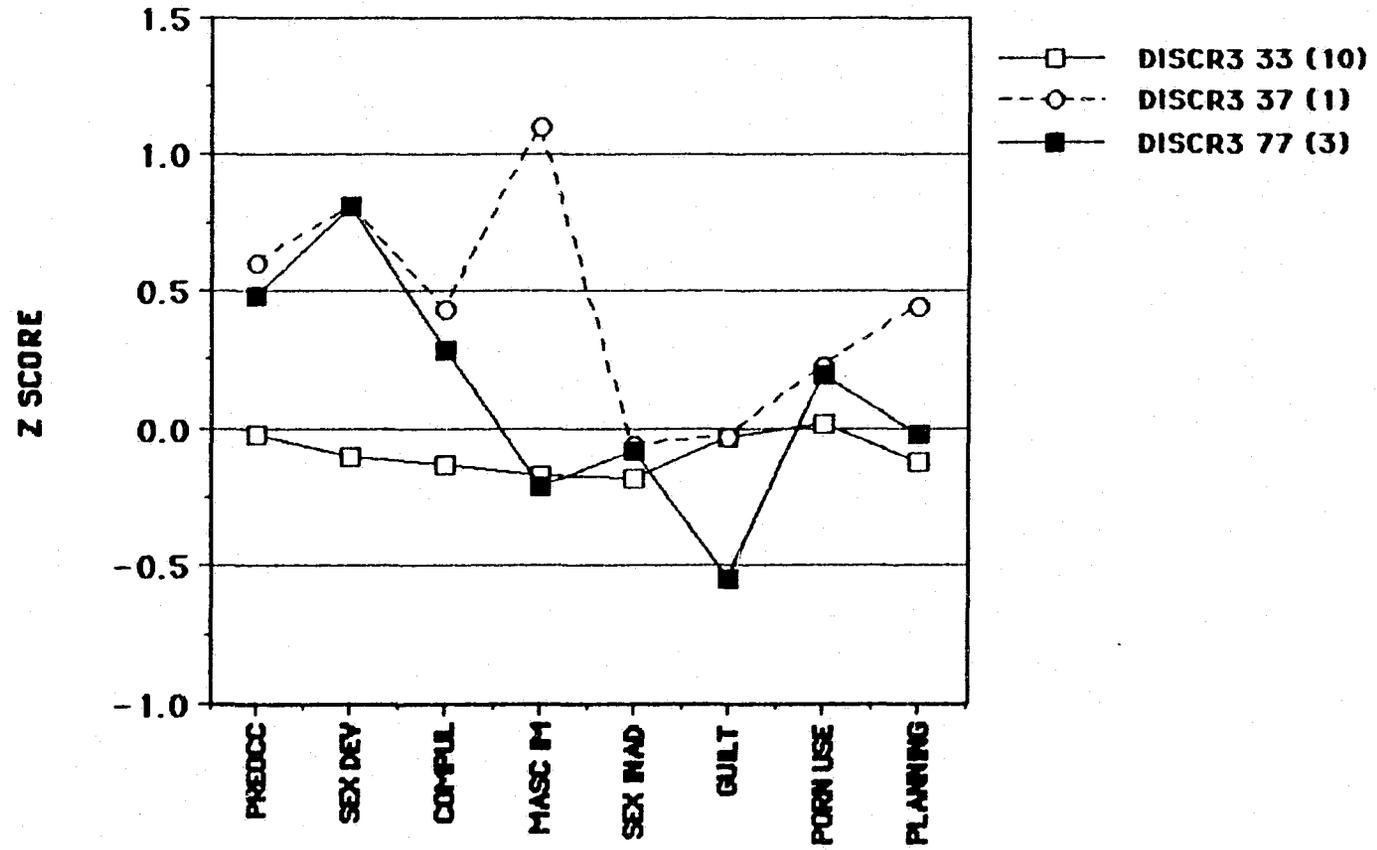


Figure 109

TYPES 3 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: PERY ANG ILS & RATING SCALES

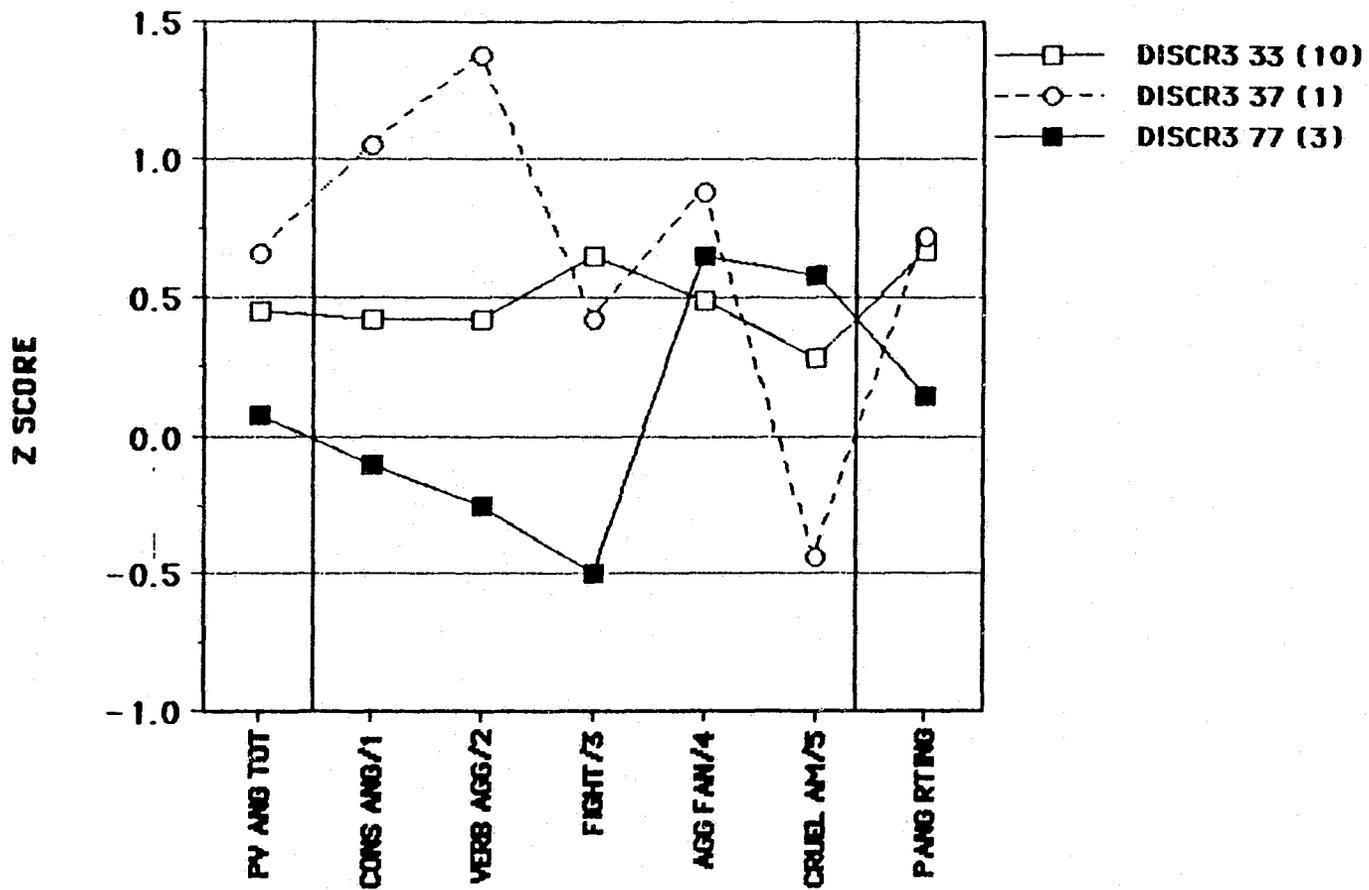


Figure 110

TYPES 3 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: SADISM & EX AGG ILS SCALES

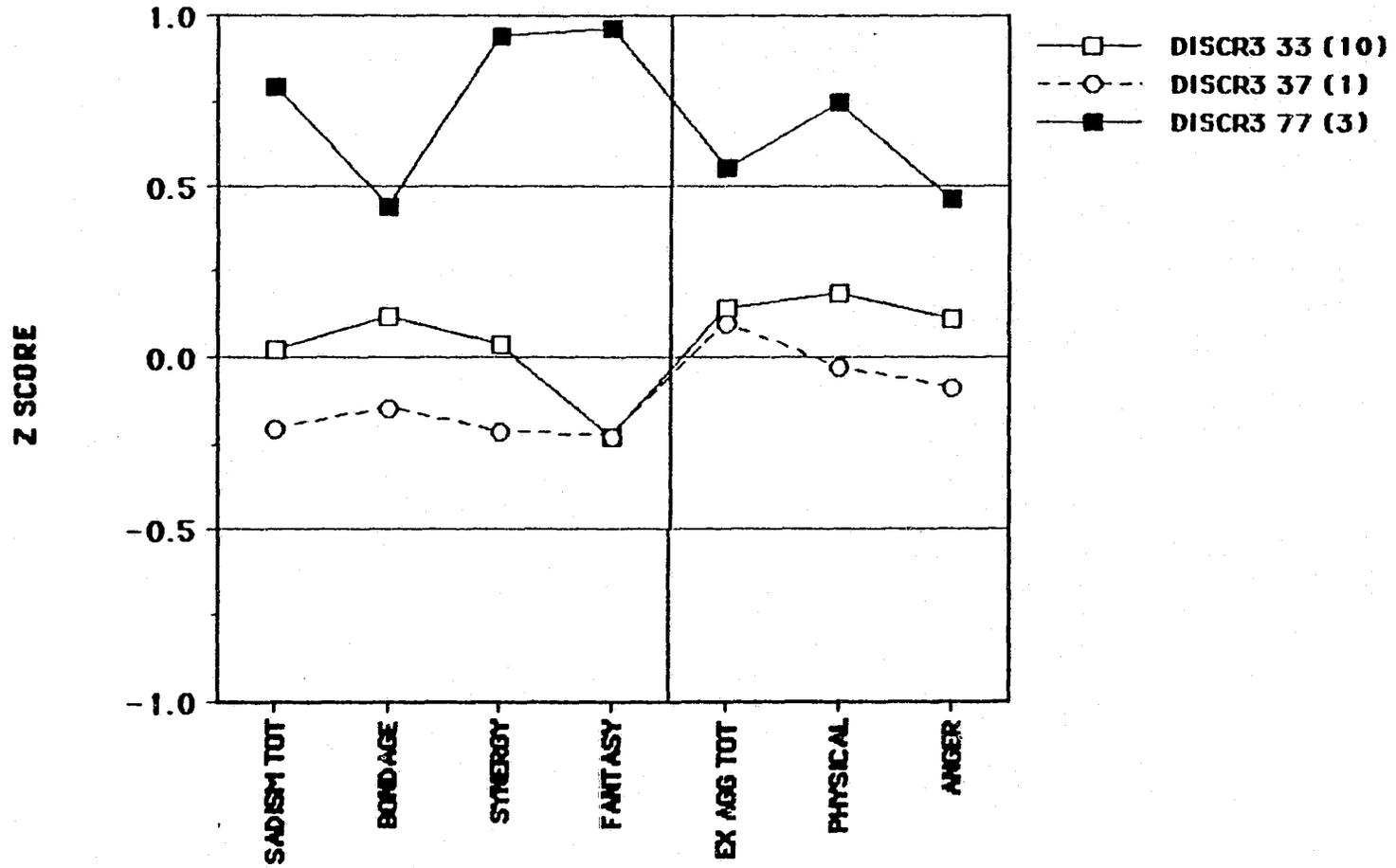


Figure 111

TYPES 3 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP

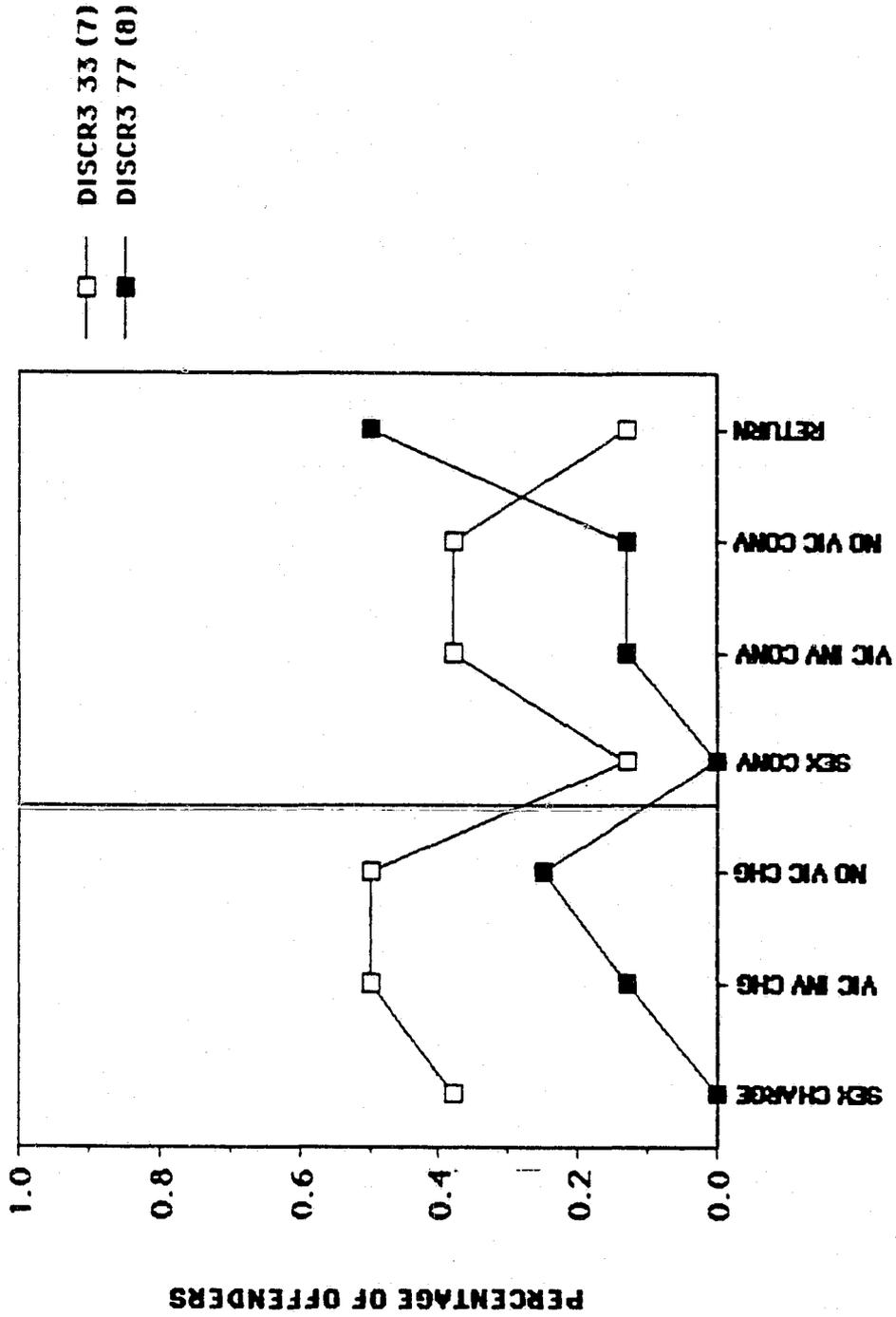


Figure 112

TYPES 3 & 7 DISCREPANCIES: 10 YR CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP

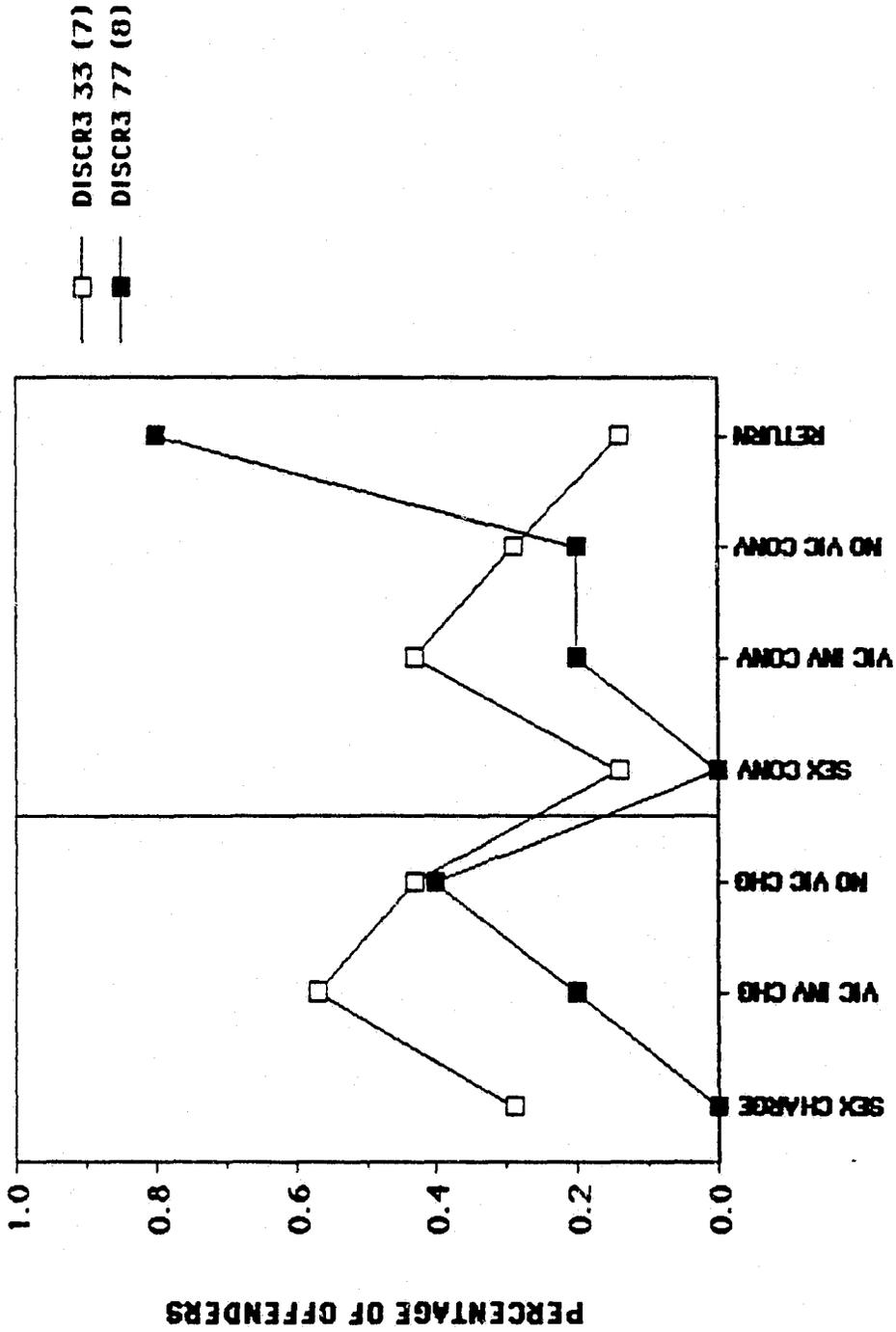


Figure 113

TYPES 6 & 9 DISCREPANCIES: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

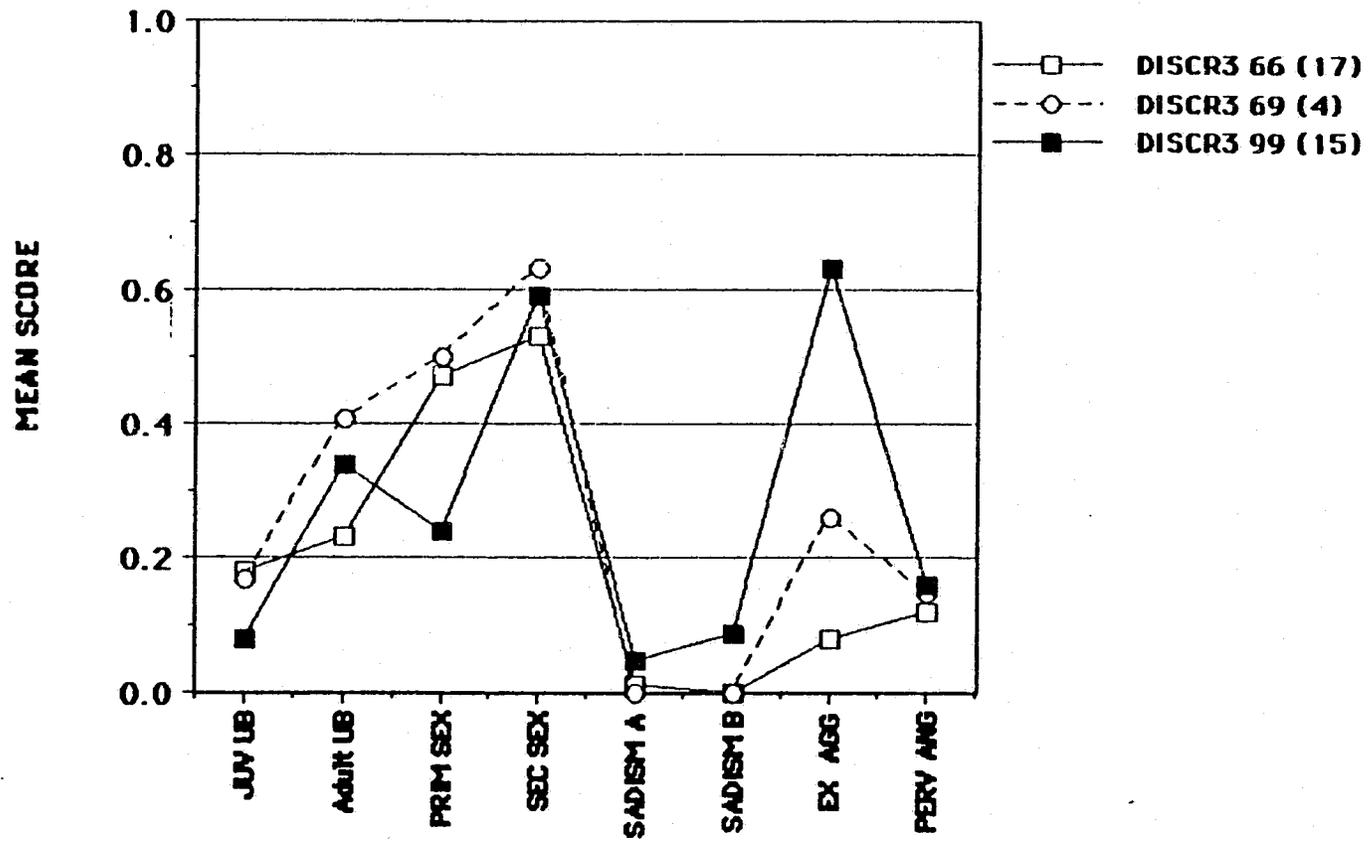


Figure 114

TYPES 6 & 9: DISCREPANCIES

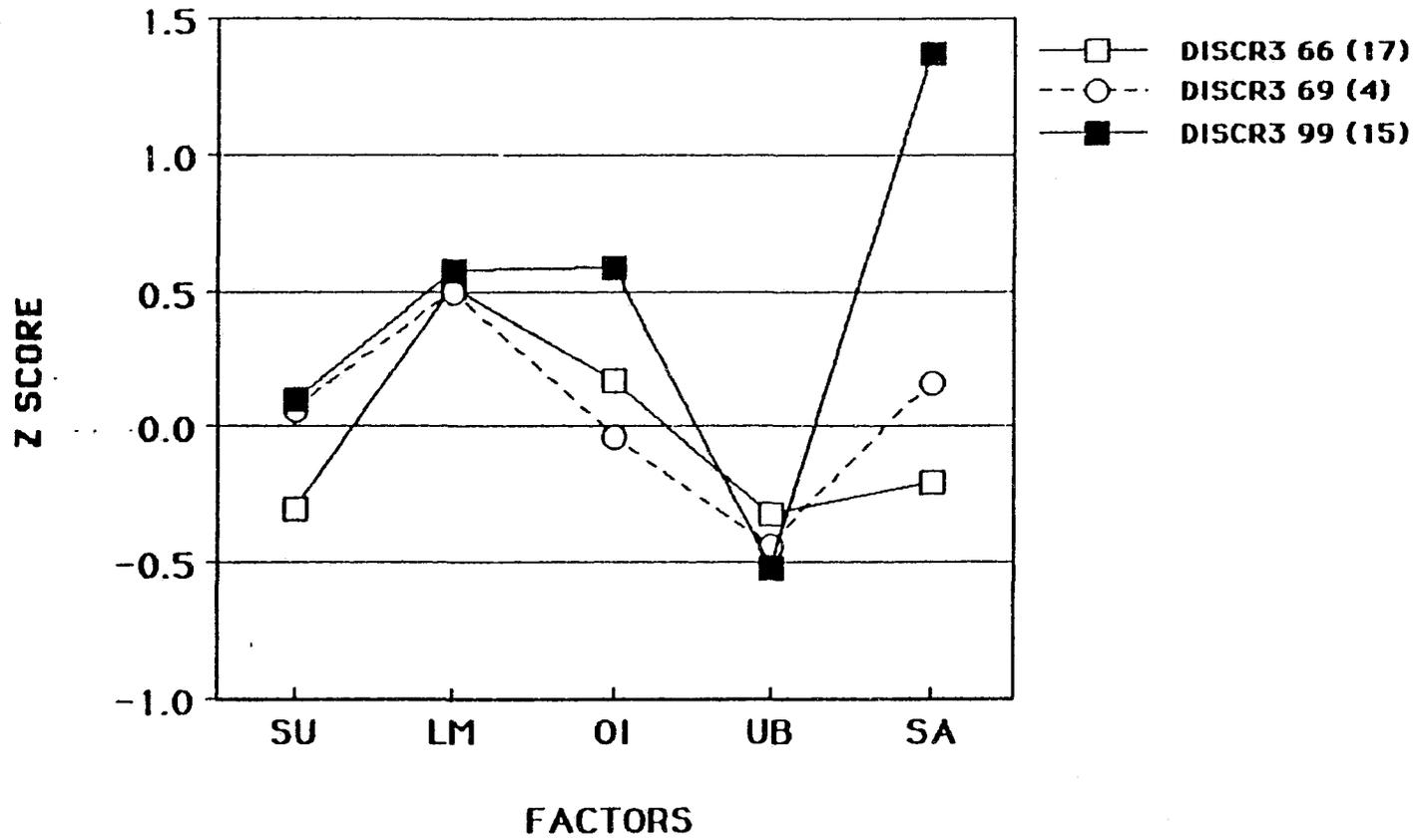


Figure 115

TYPES 6 & 9: DISCREPANCIES

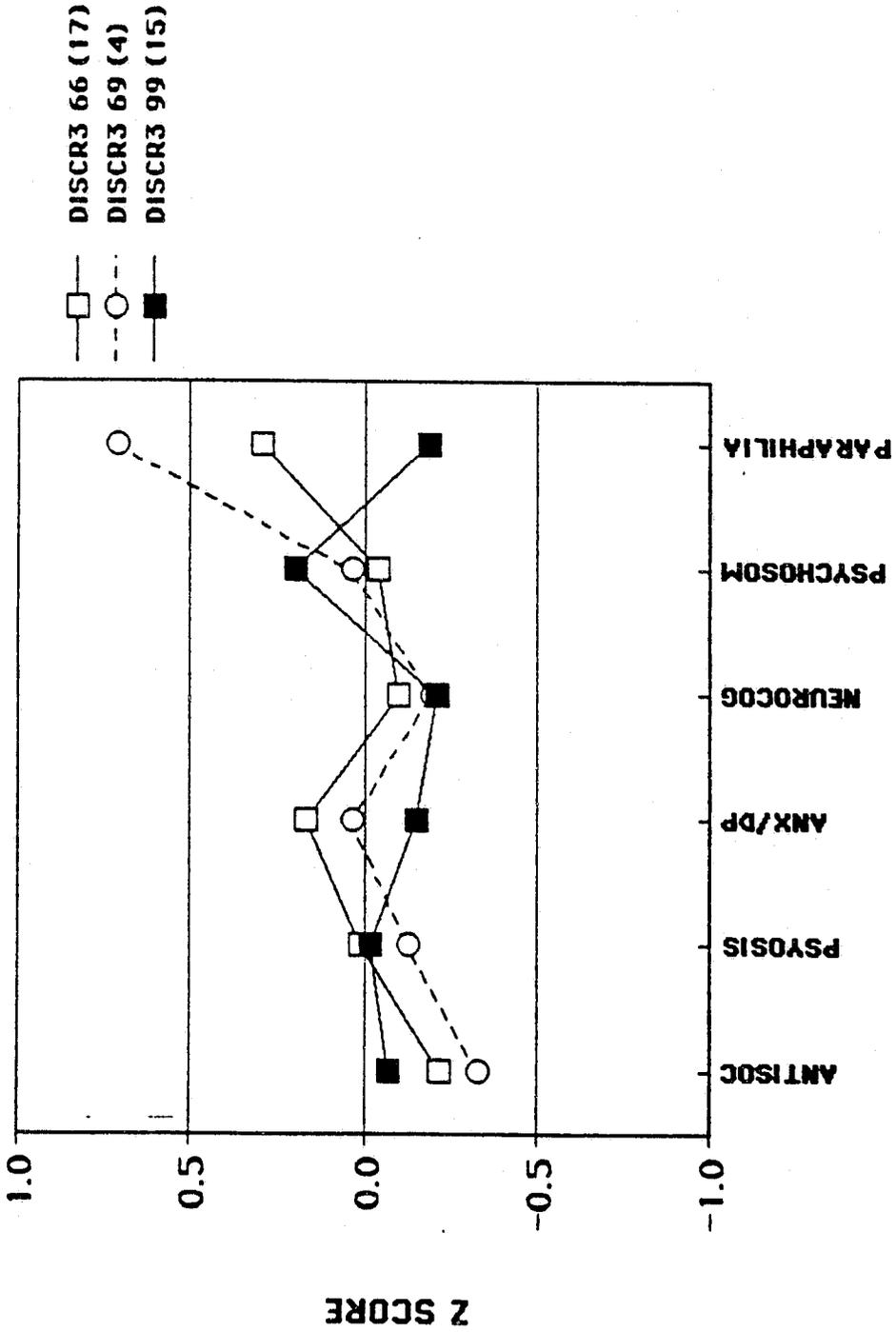


Figure 116

**TYPES 6 & 9 DISCREPANCIES:
CRIMINAL HISTORY**

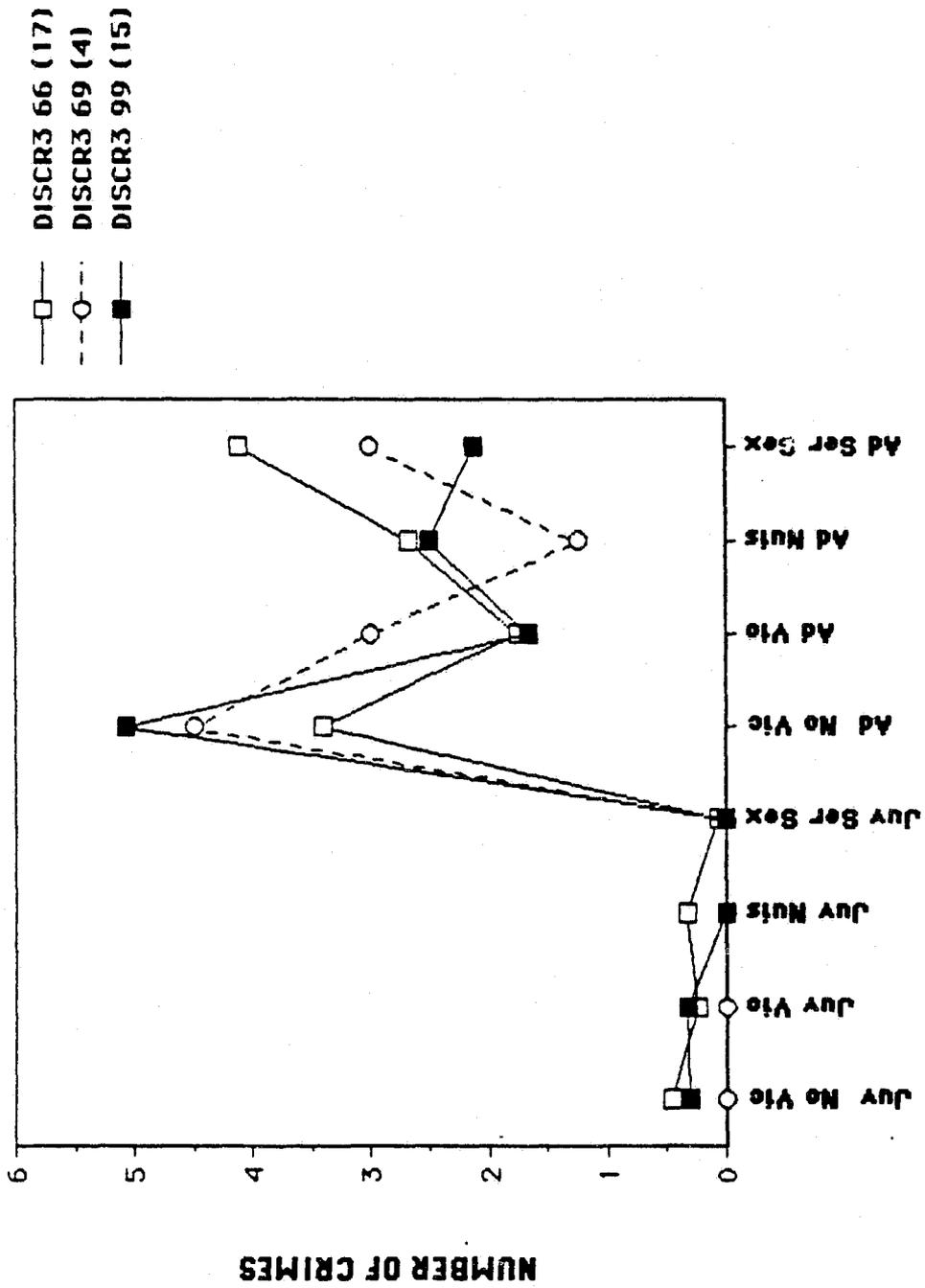


Figure 117

TYPES 6 & 9 DISCREPANCIES: R3 JUV UB RATINGS

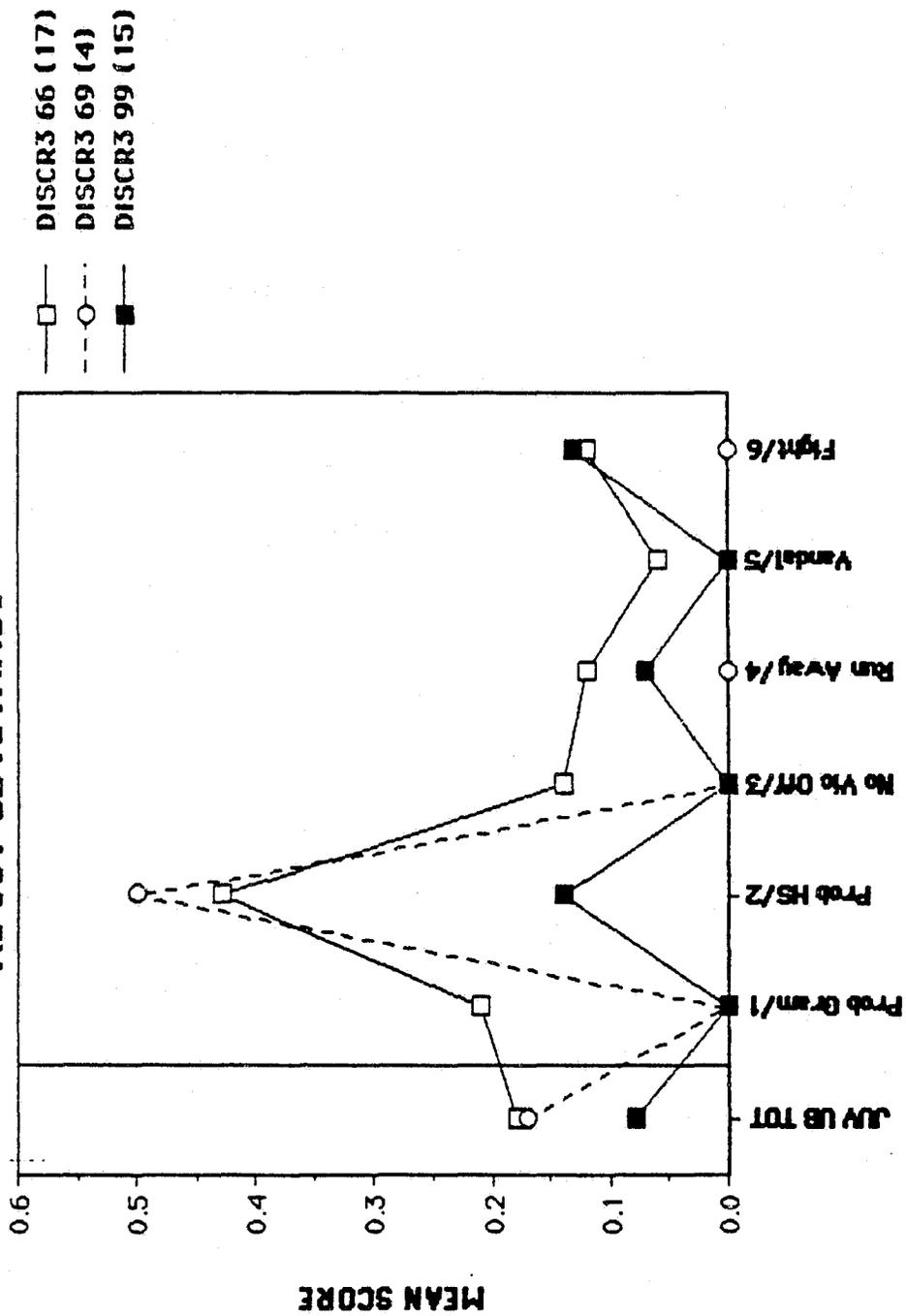


Figure 118

TYPES 6 & 9 DISCREPANCIES: R3 AD UB RATINGS

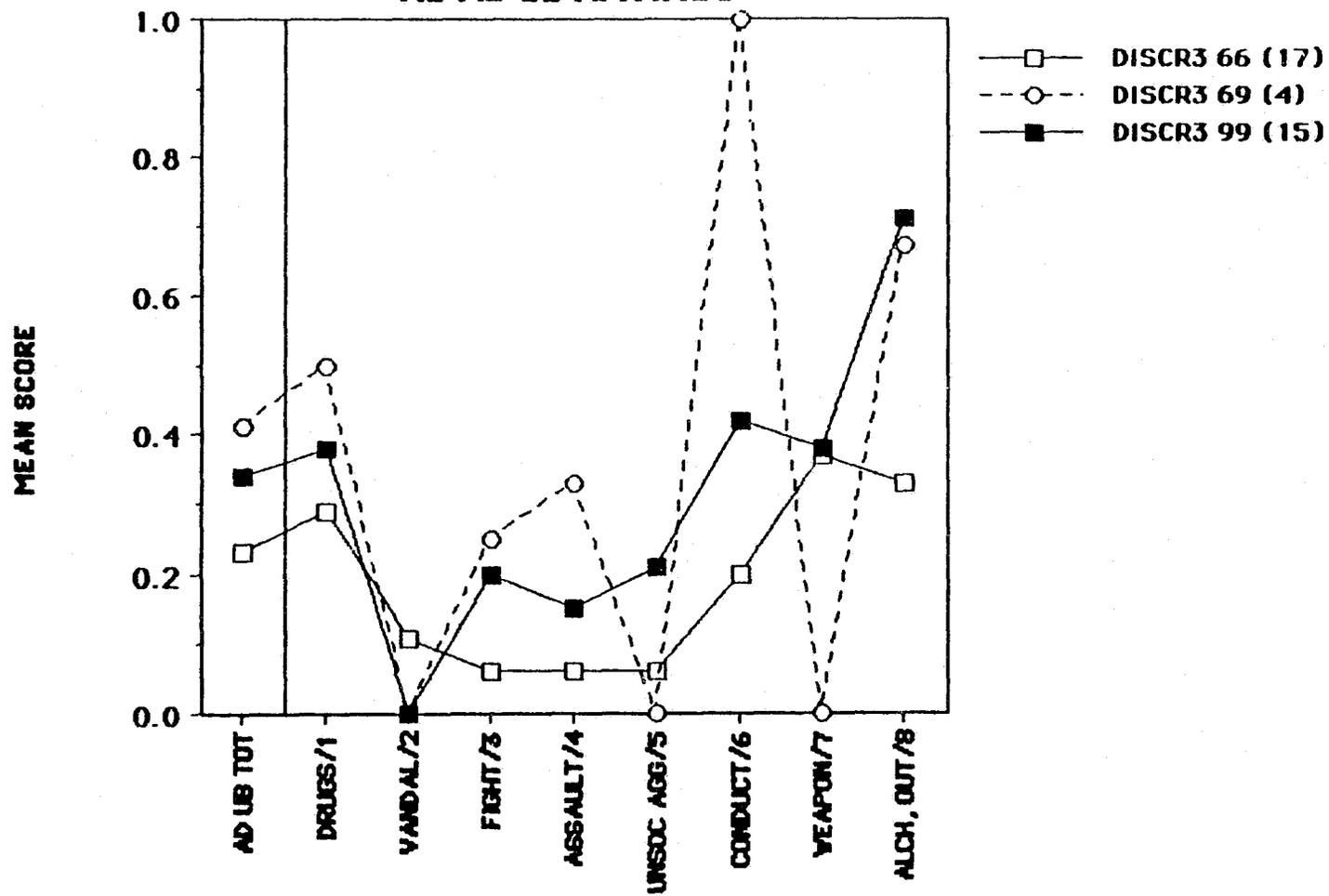


Figure 119

TYPES 6 & 9 DISCREPANCIES: OFFENSE PLANNING

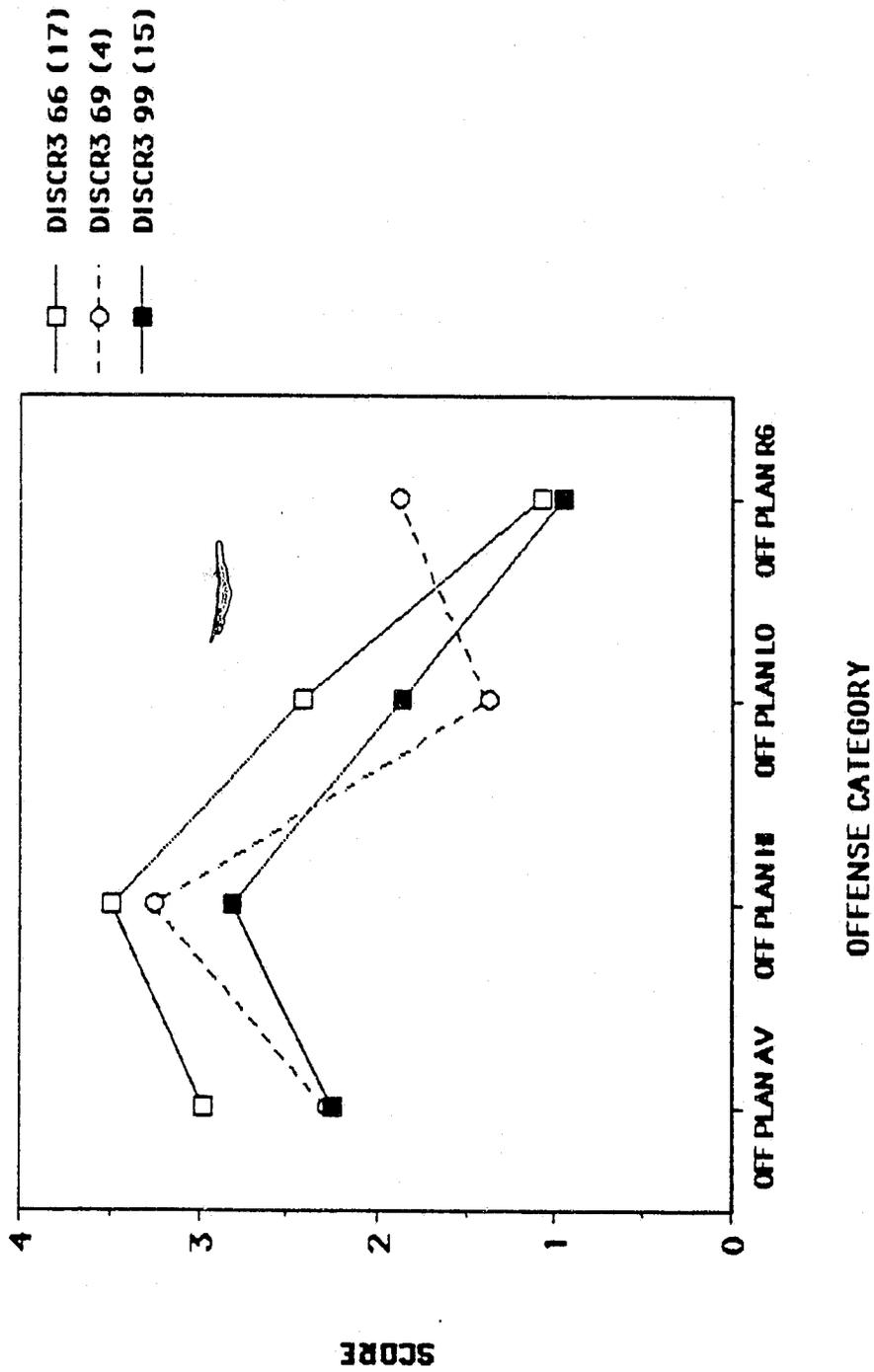


Figure 120

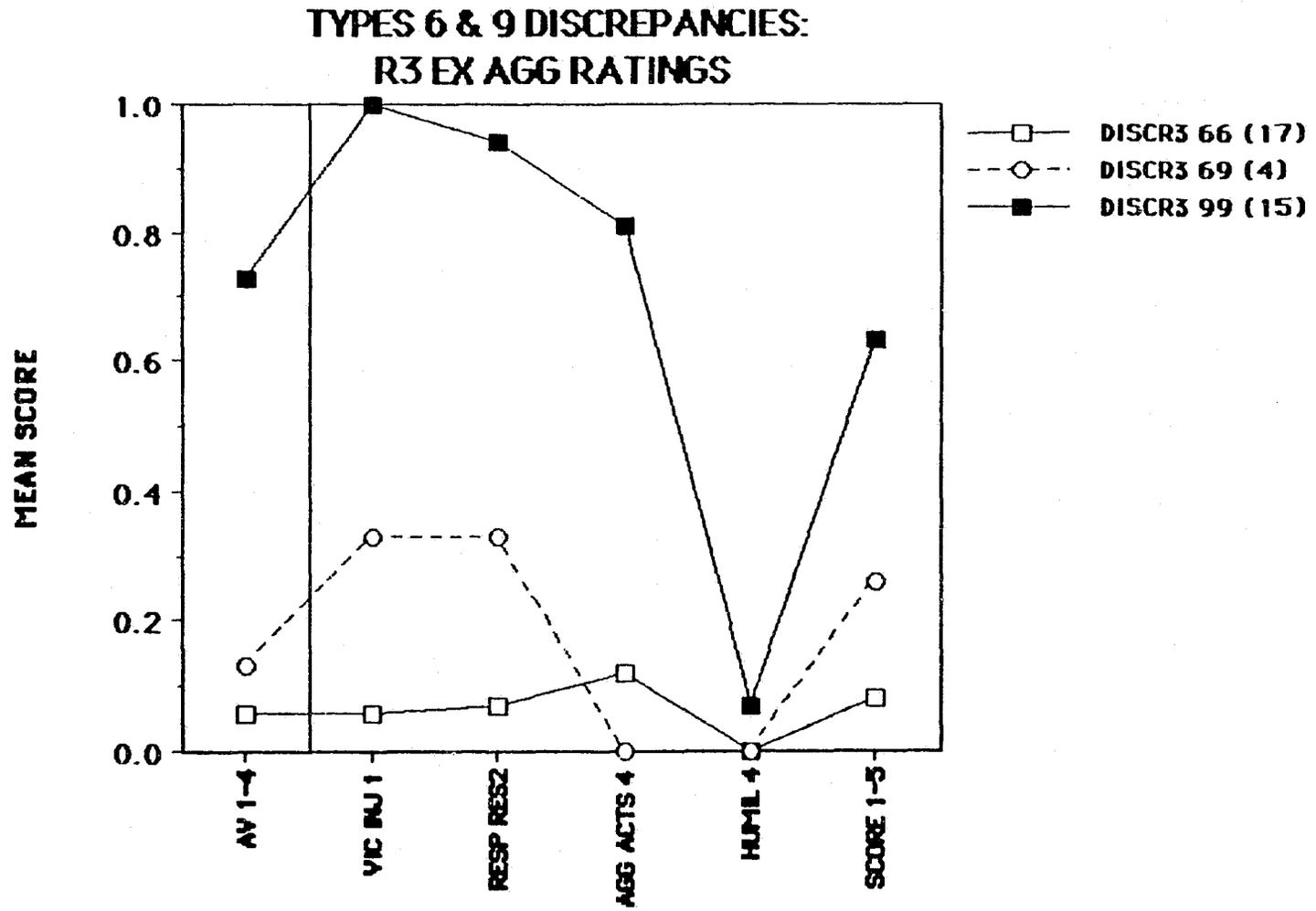


Figure 121

TYPES 6 & 9 DISCREPANCIES: SOCIAL COMPETENCE ILS

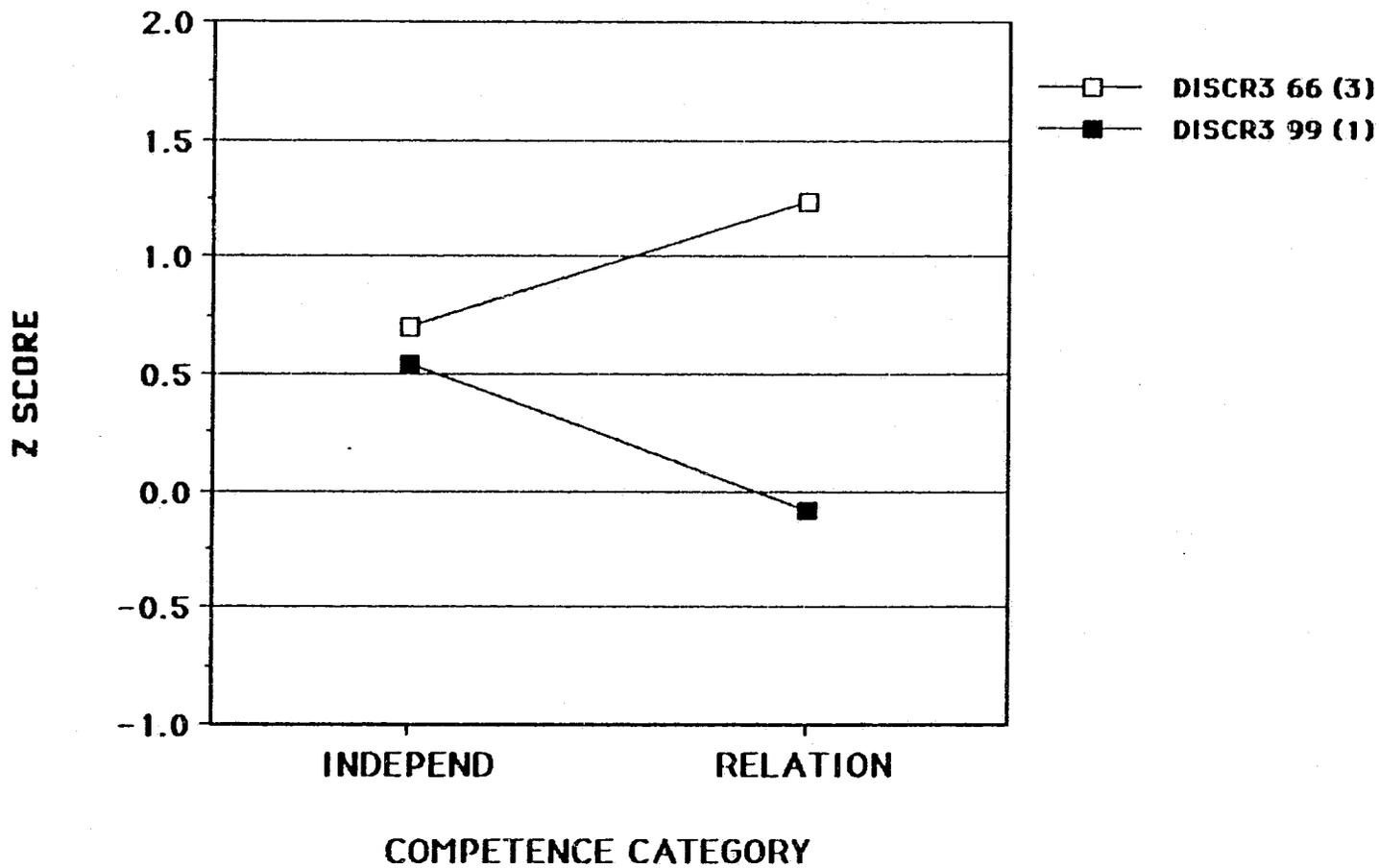


Figure 122

**TYPES 6 & 9 DISCREPANCIES:
JUV UB ILS SCALES**

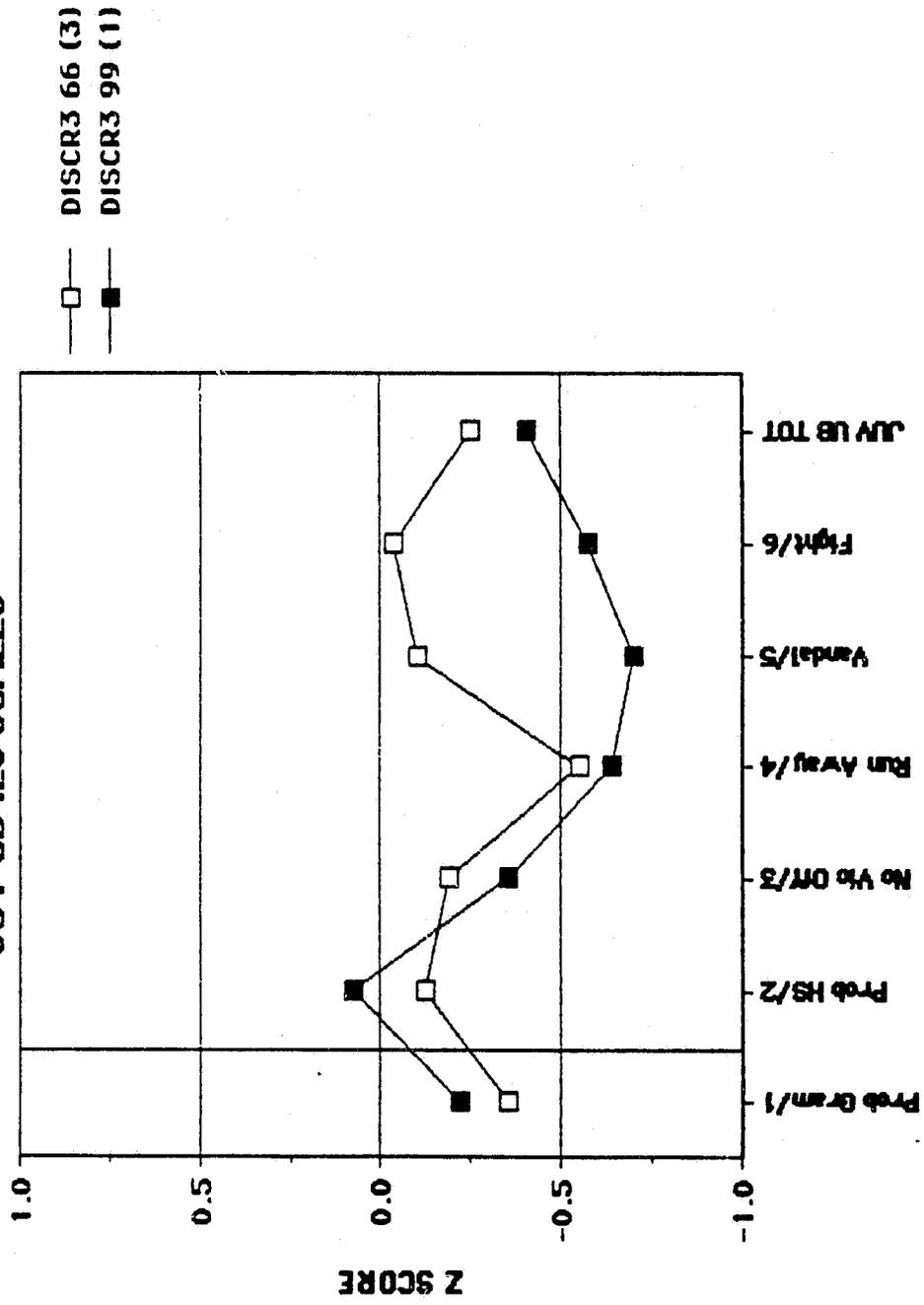


Figure 123

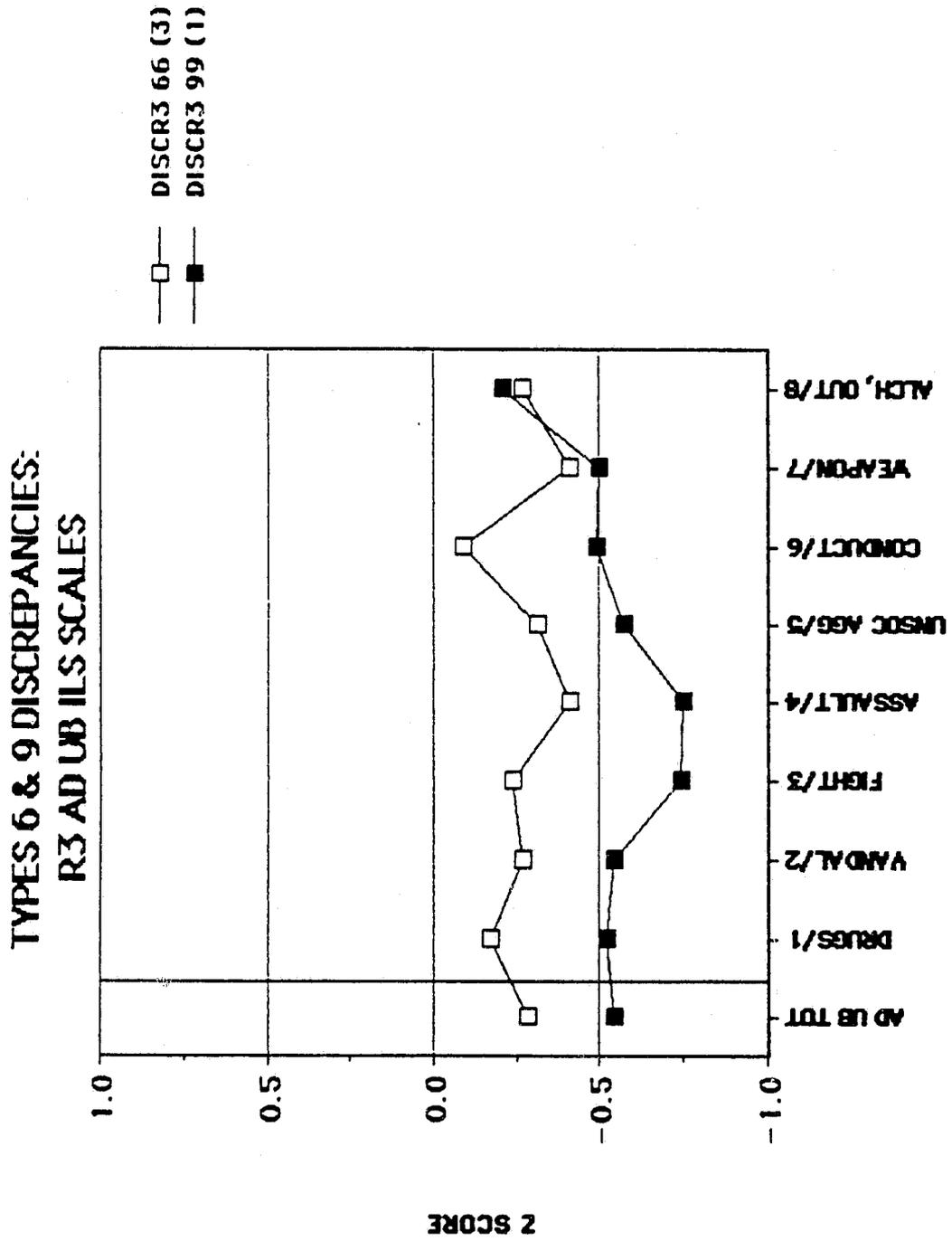


Figure 124

TYPES 6 & 9 DISCREPANCIES: SEXUALIZATION ILS SCALES

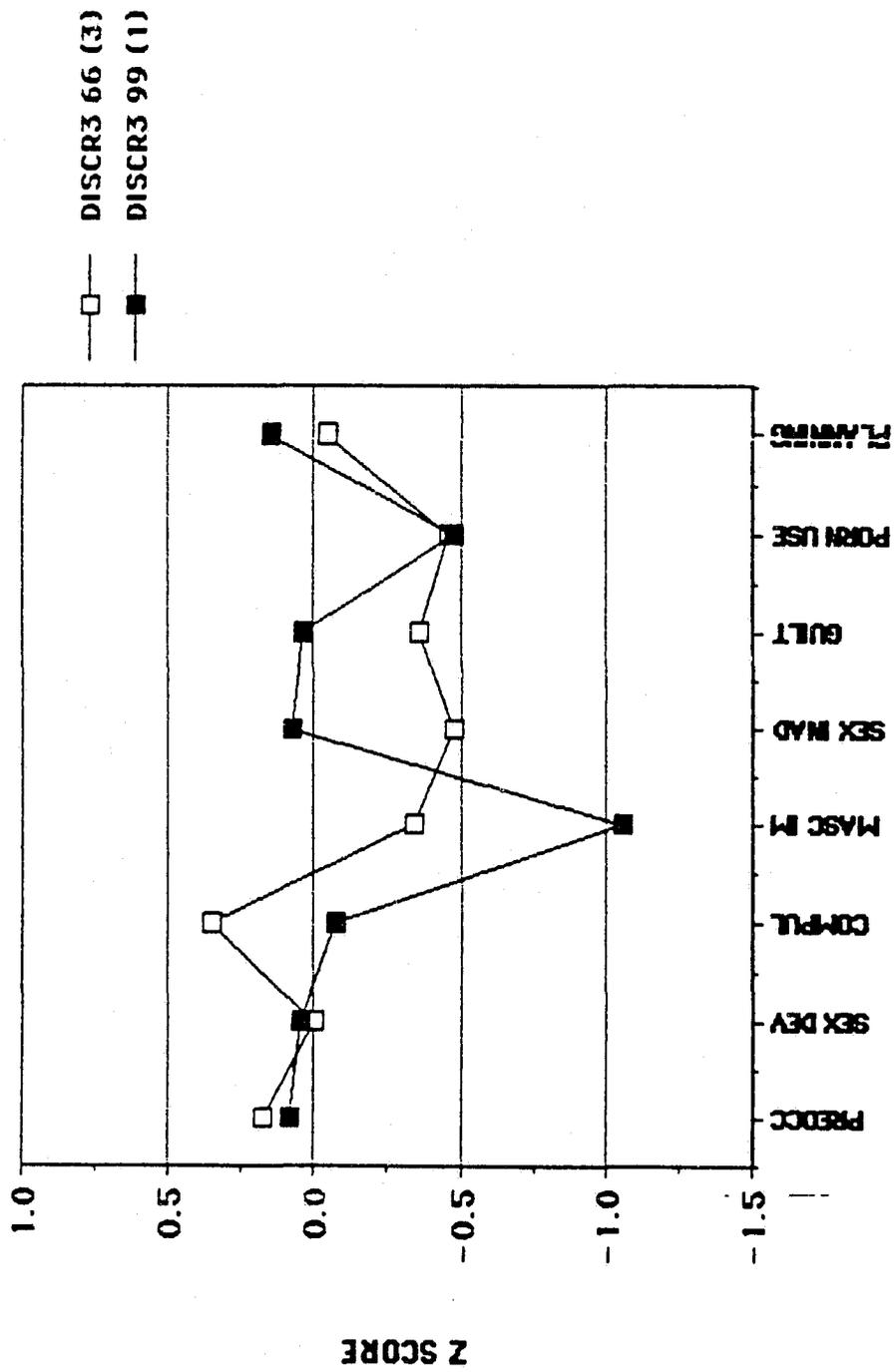


Figure 125

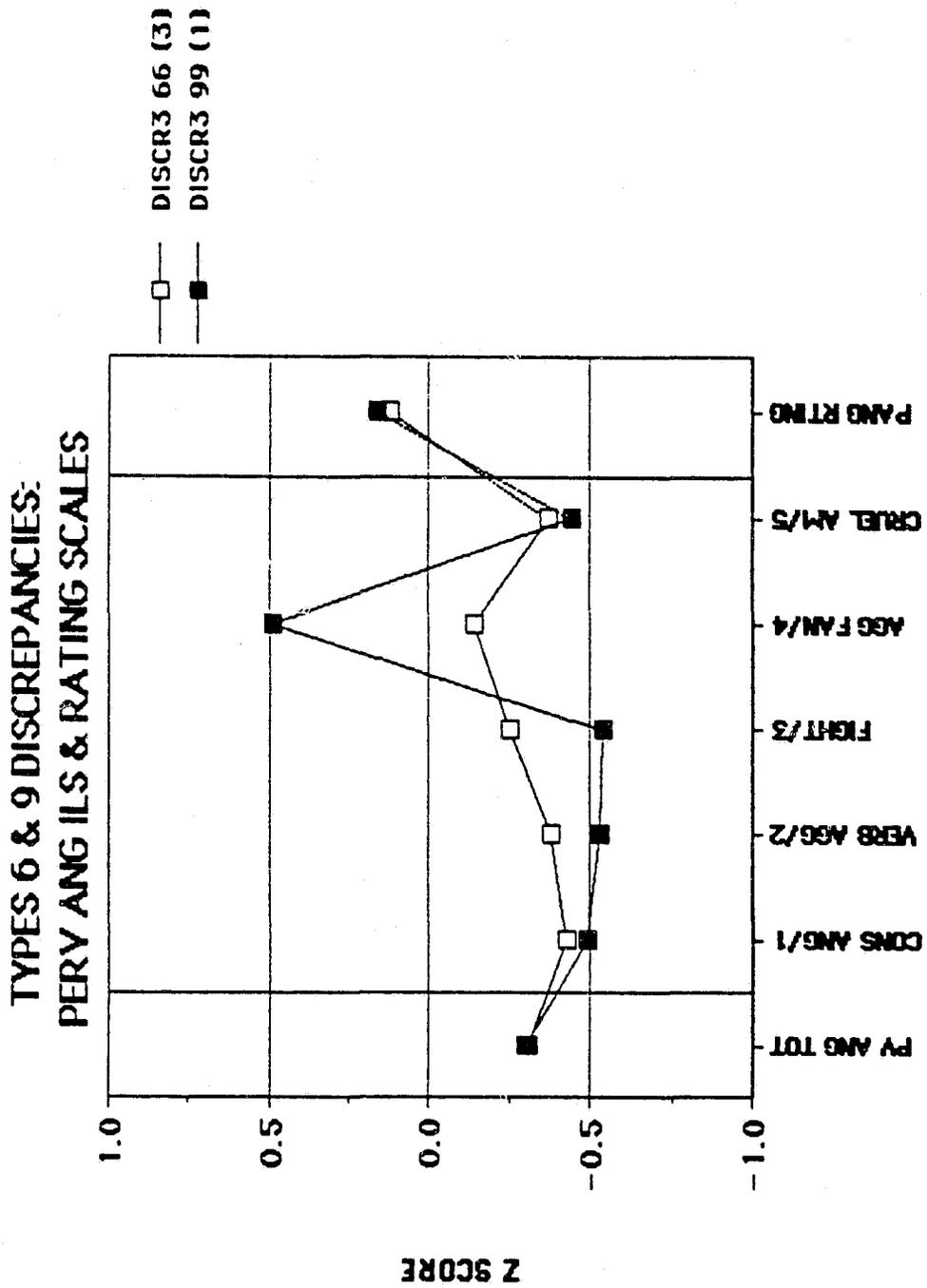


Figure 126

**TYPES 6 & 9 DISCREPANCIES:
SADISM & EX AGG ILS SCALES**

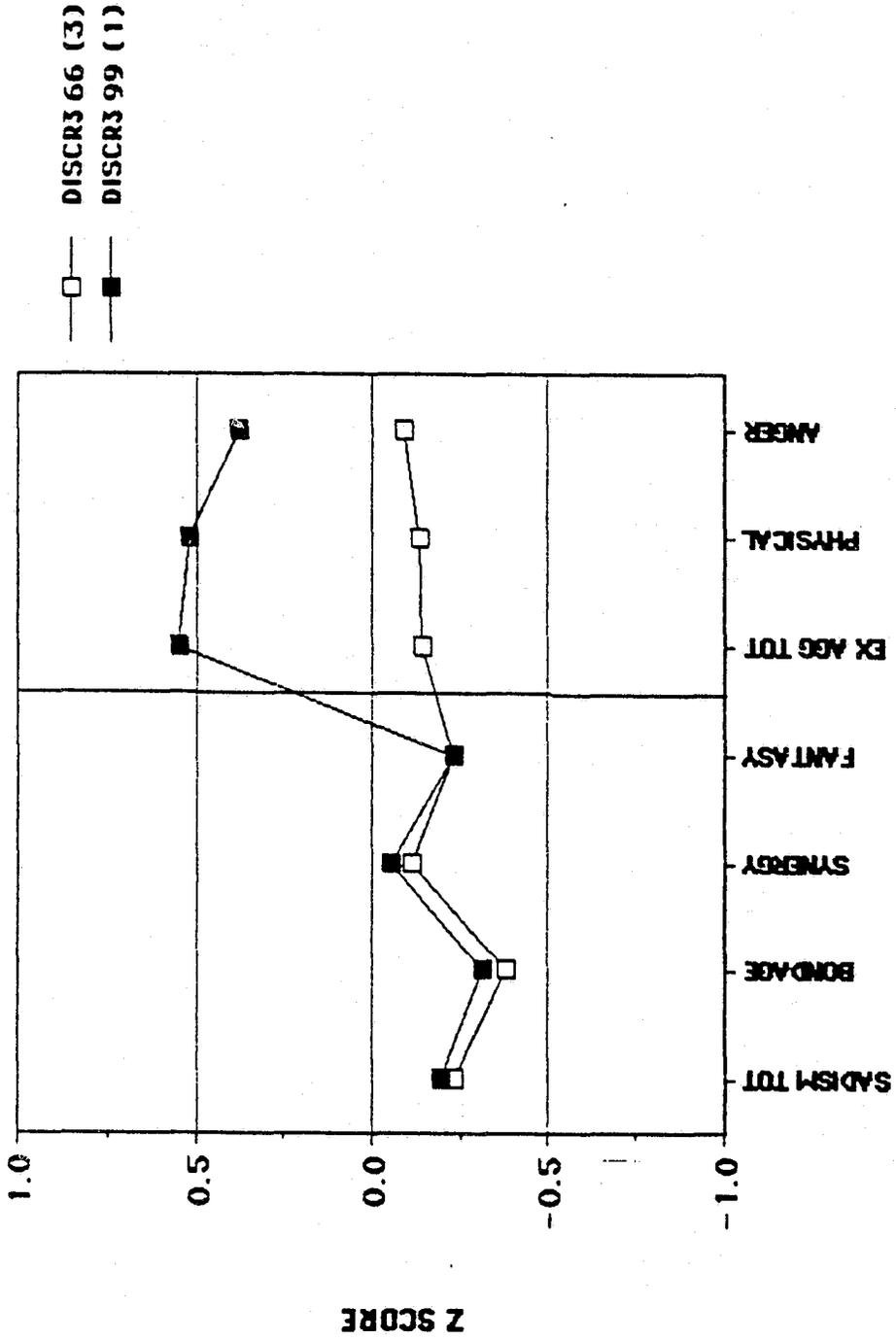


Figure 127

TYPES 6 & 9 DISCREPANCIES:
CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP

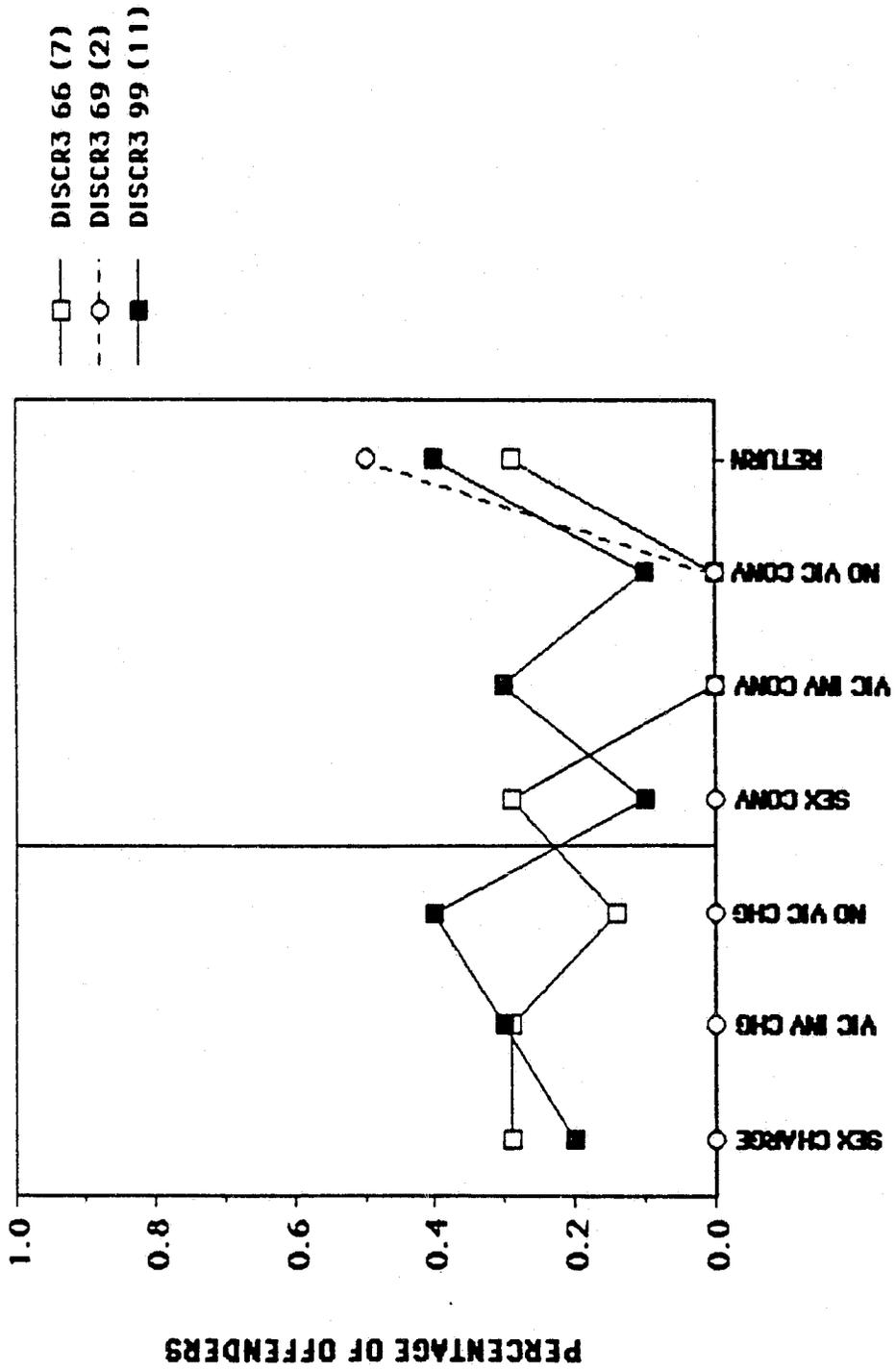


Figure 128

**TYPES 6 & 9 DISCREPANCIES:
10 YR CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP**

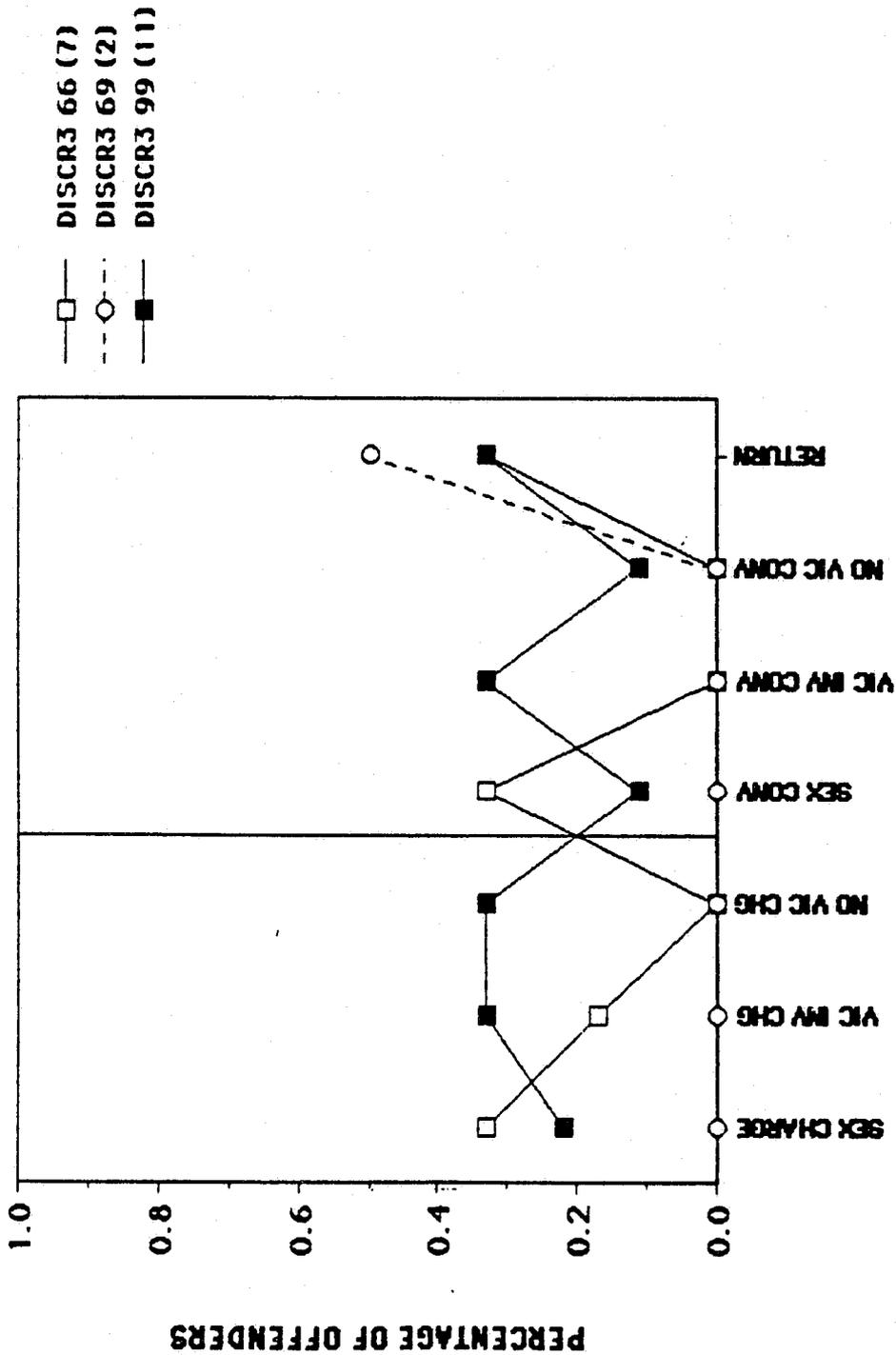


Figure 129

TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

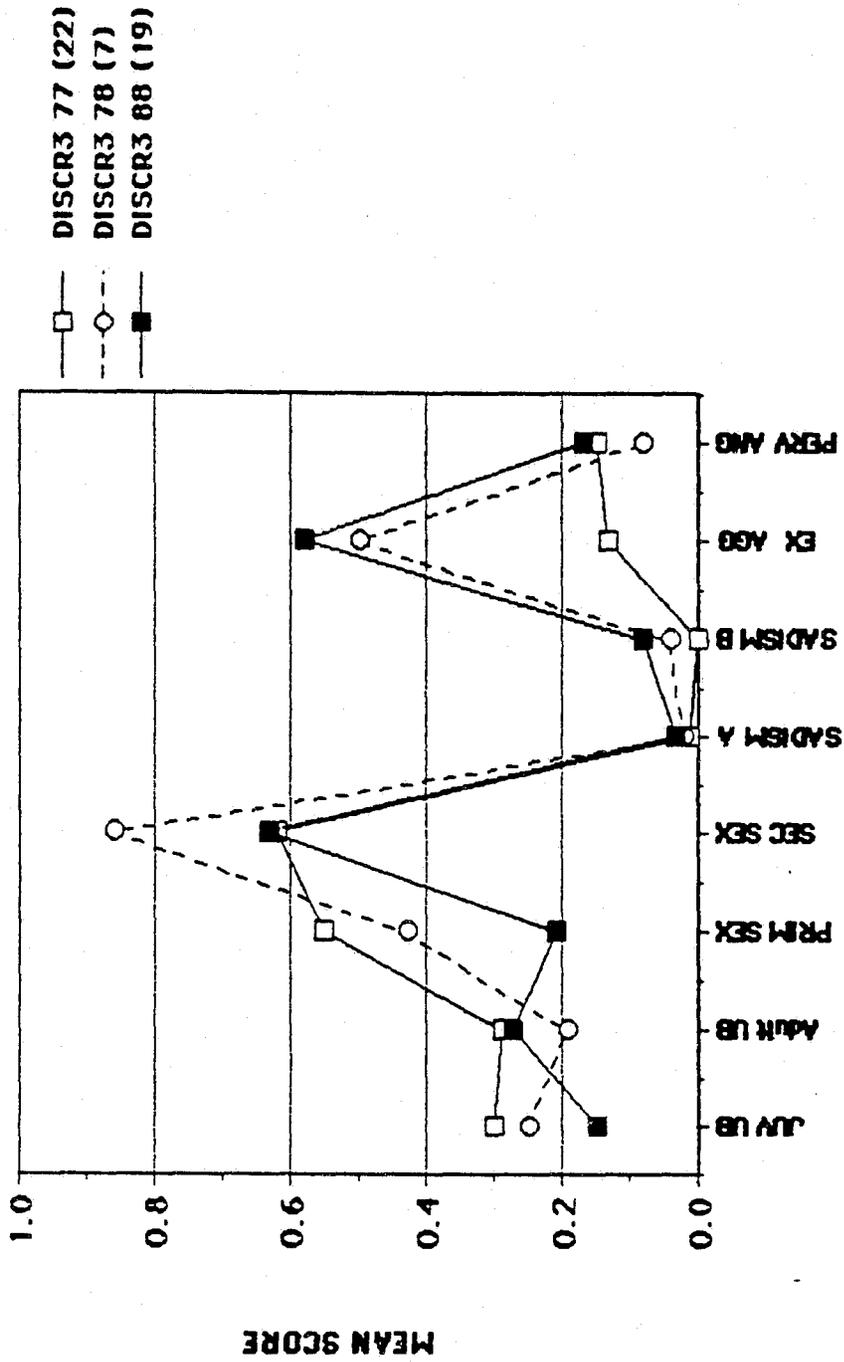


Figure 130

TYPES 7 & 8: DISCREPANCIES

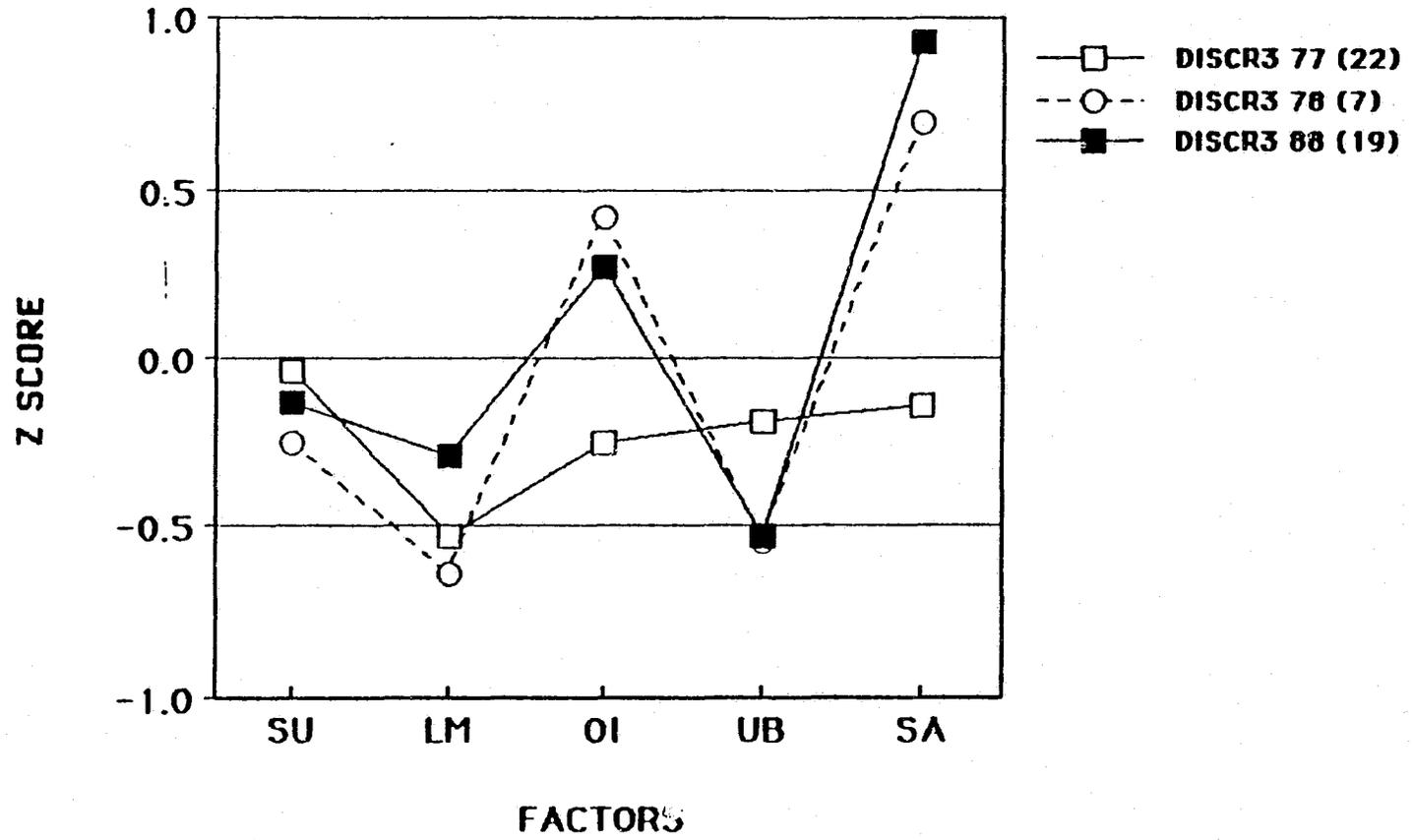


Figure 131

TYPES 7 & 8: DISCREPANCIES

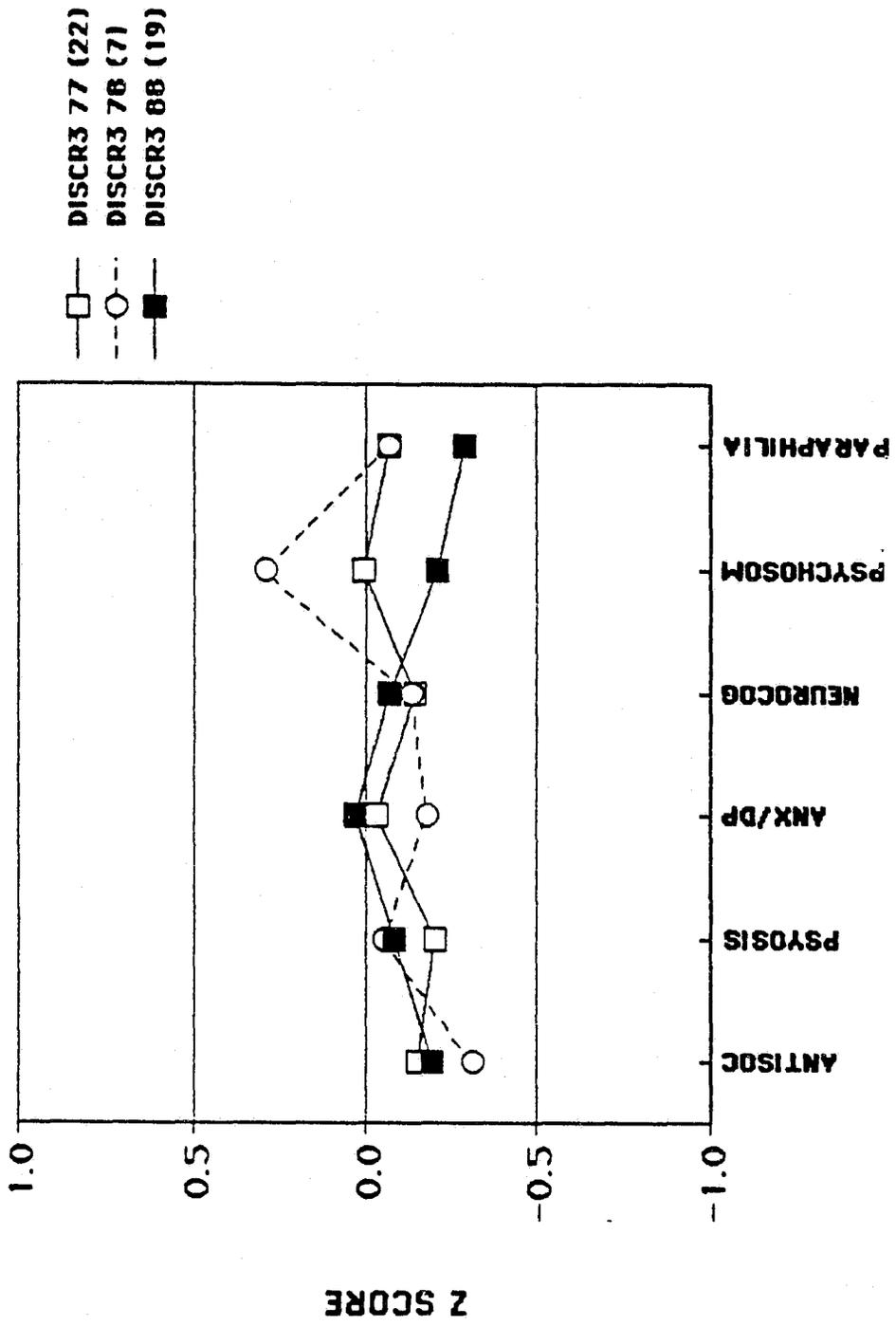


Figure 132

TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL HISTORY

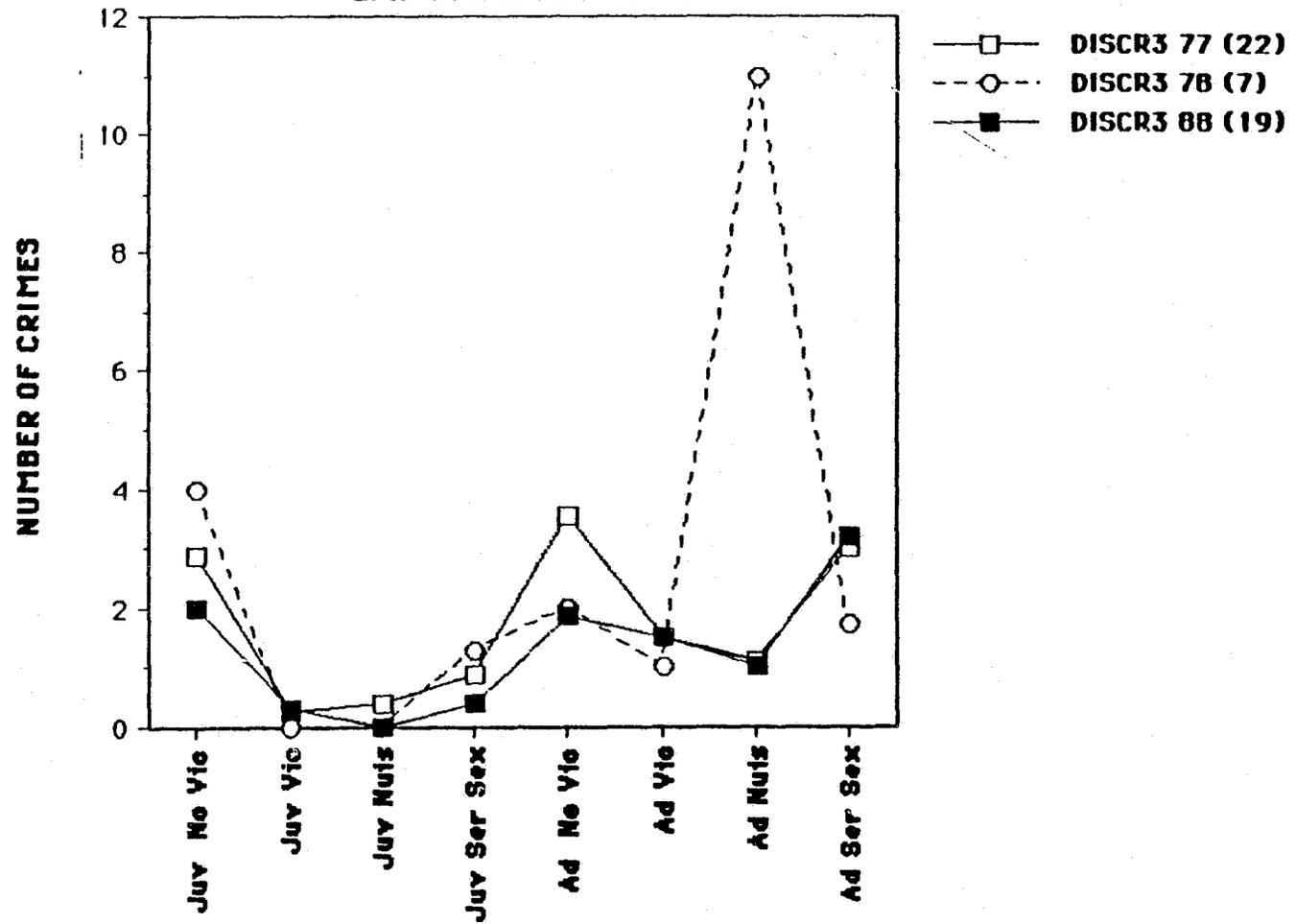


Figure 133

TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: R3 JUV UB RATINGS

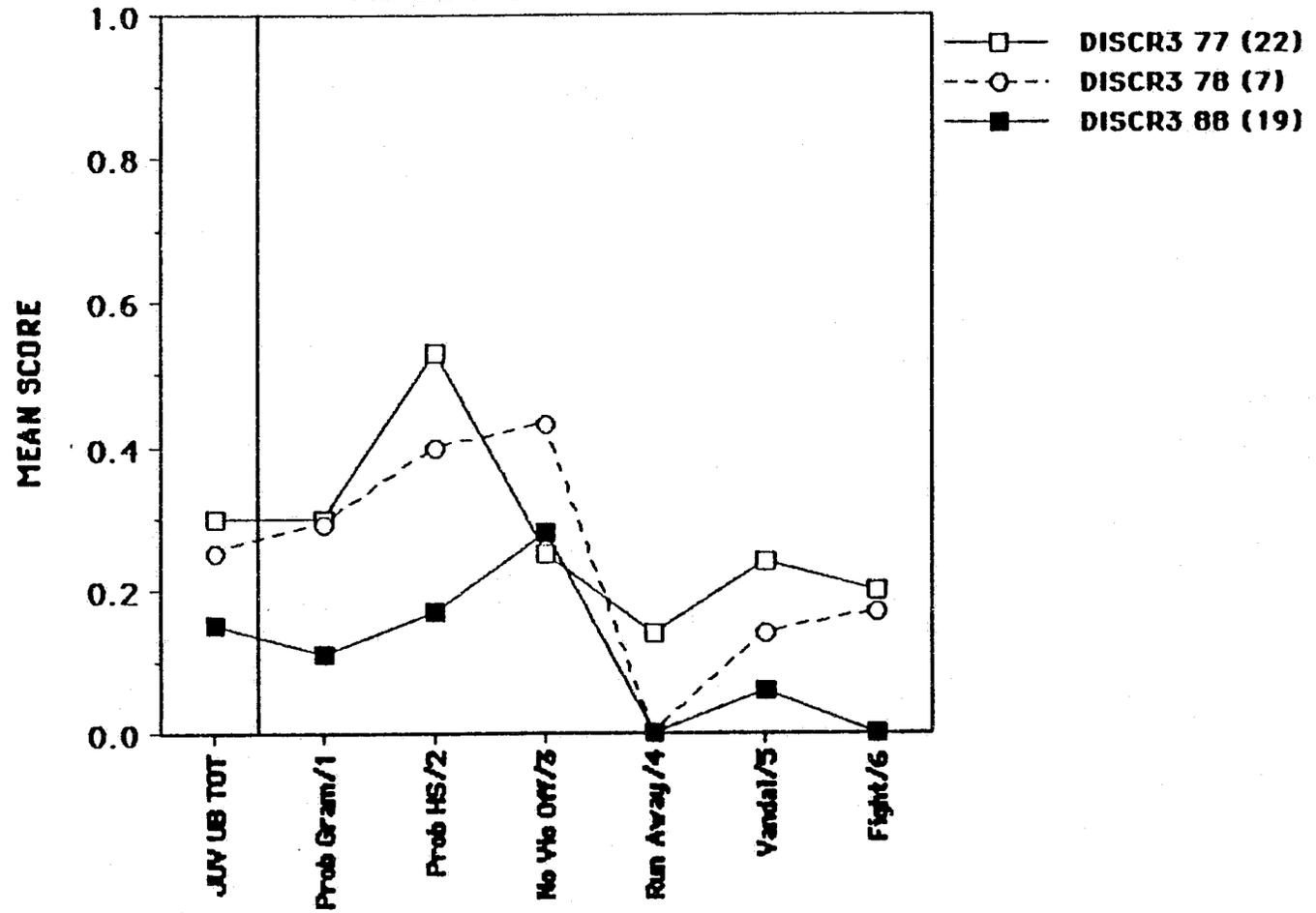


Figure 134

TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: R3 AD UB RATINGS

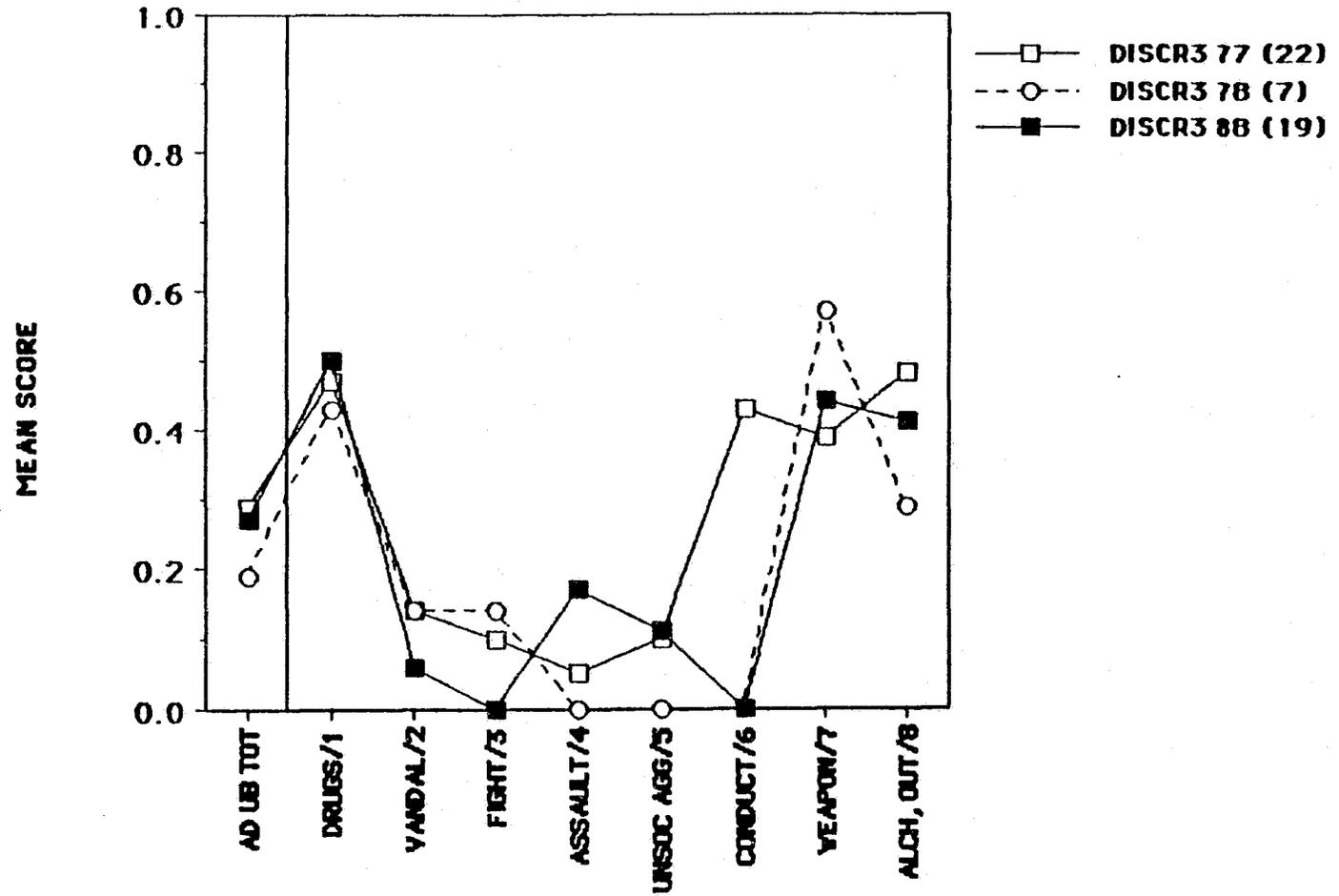


Figure 135

TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: OFFENSE PLANNING

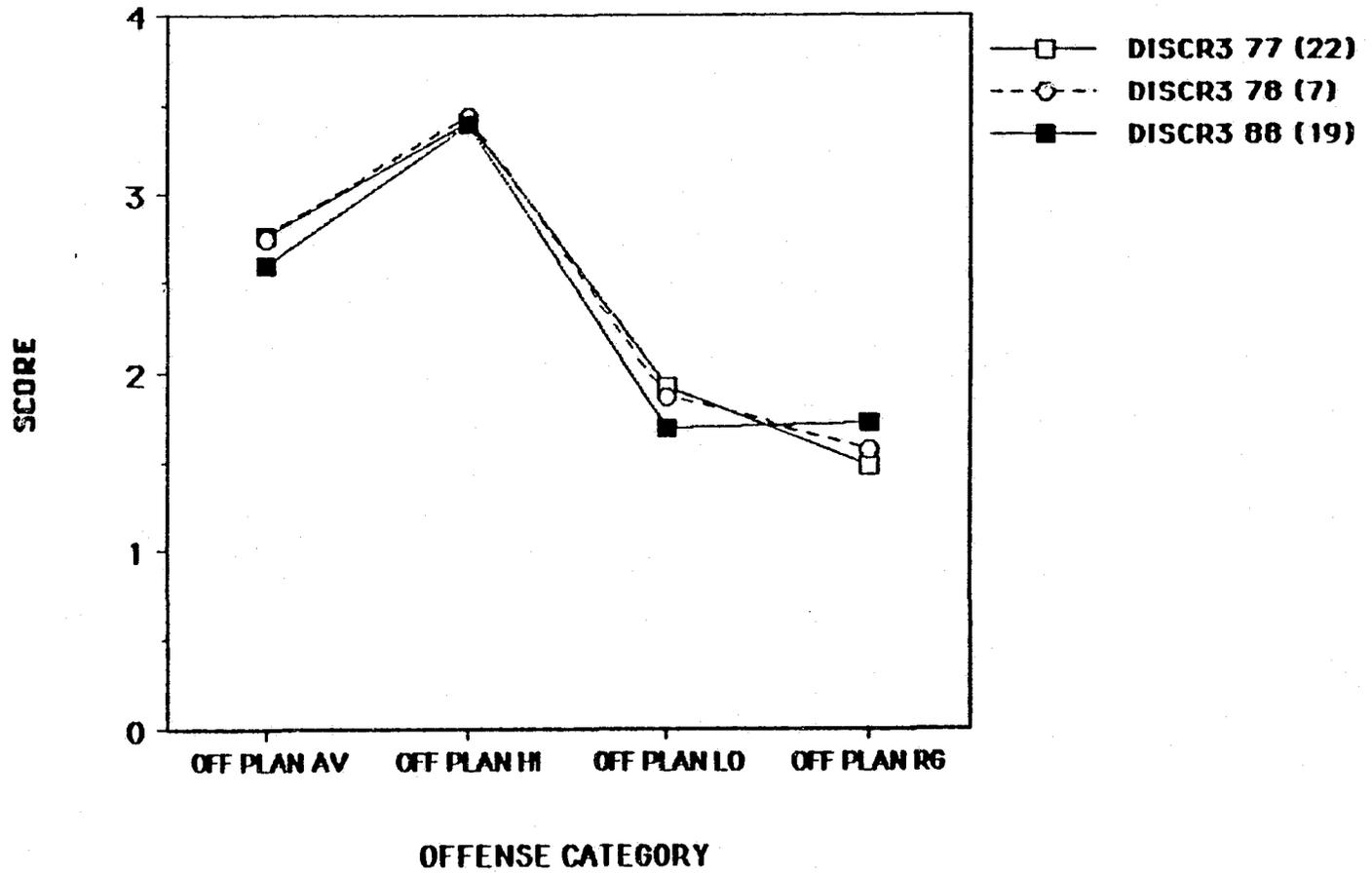


Figure 136

**TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES:
R3 EX AGG RATINGS**

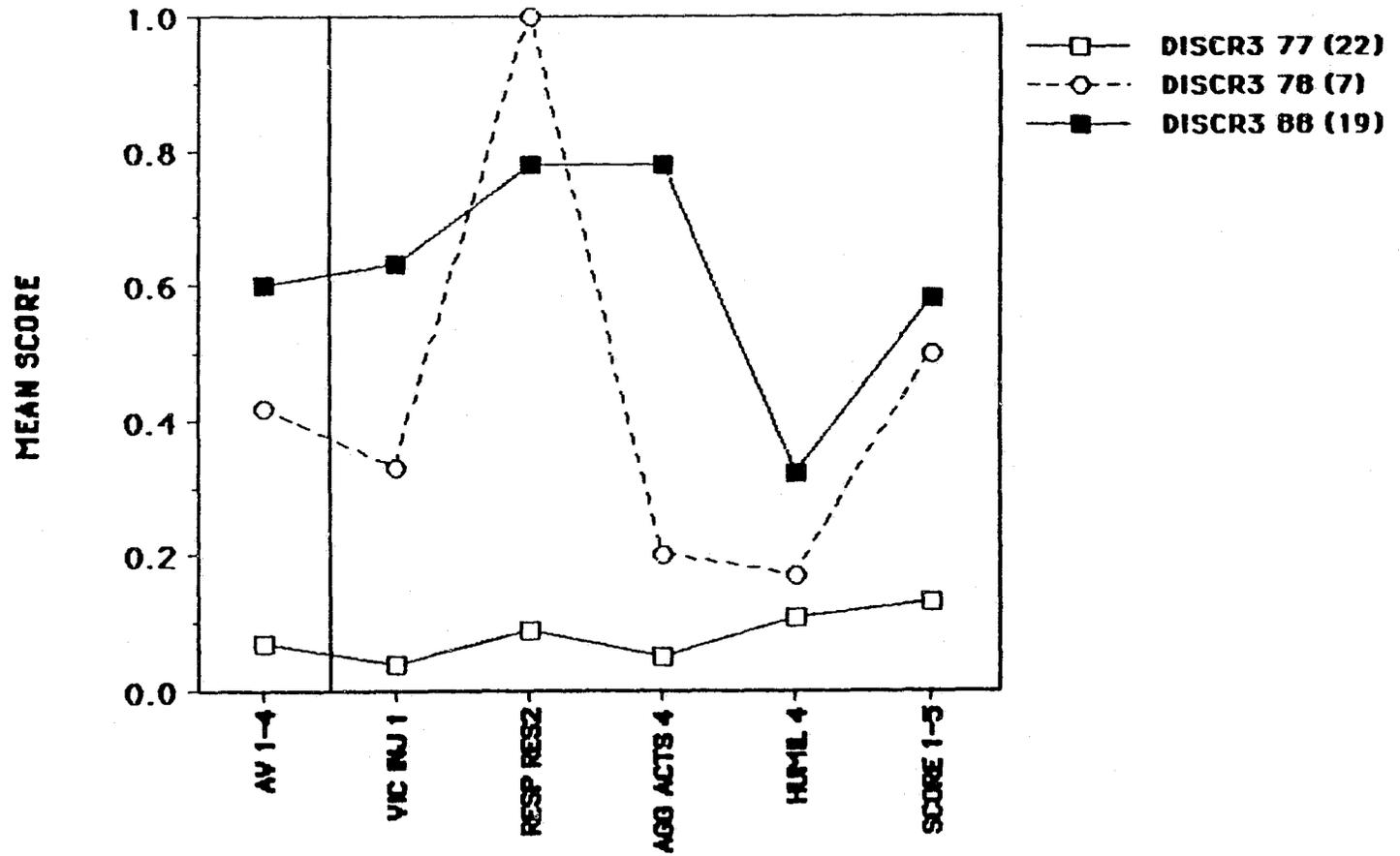


Figure 137

**TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES:
SOCIAL COMPETENCE ILS**

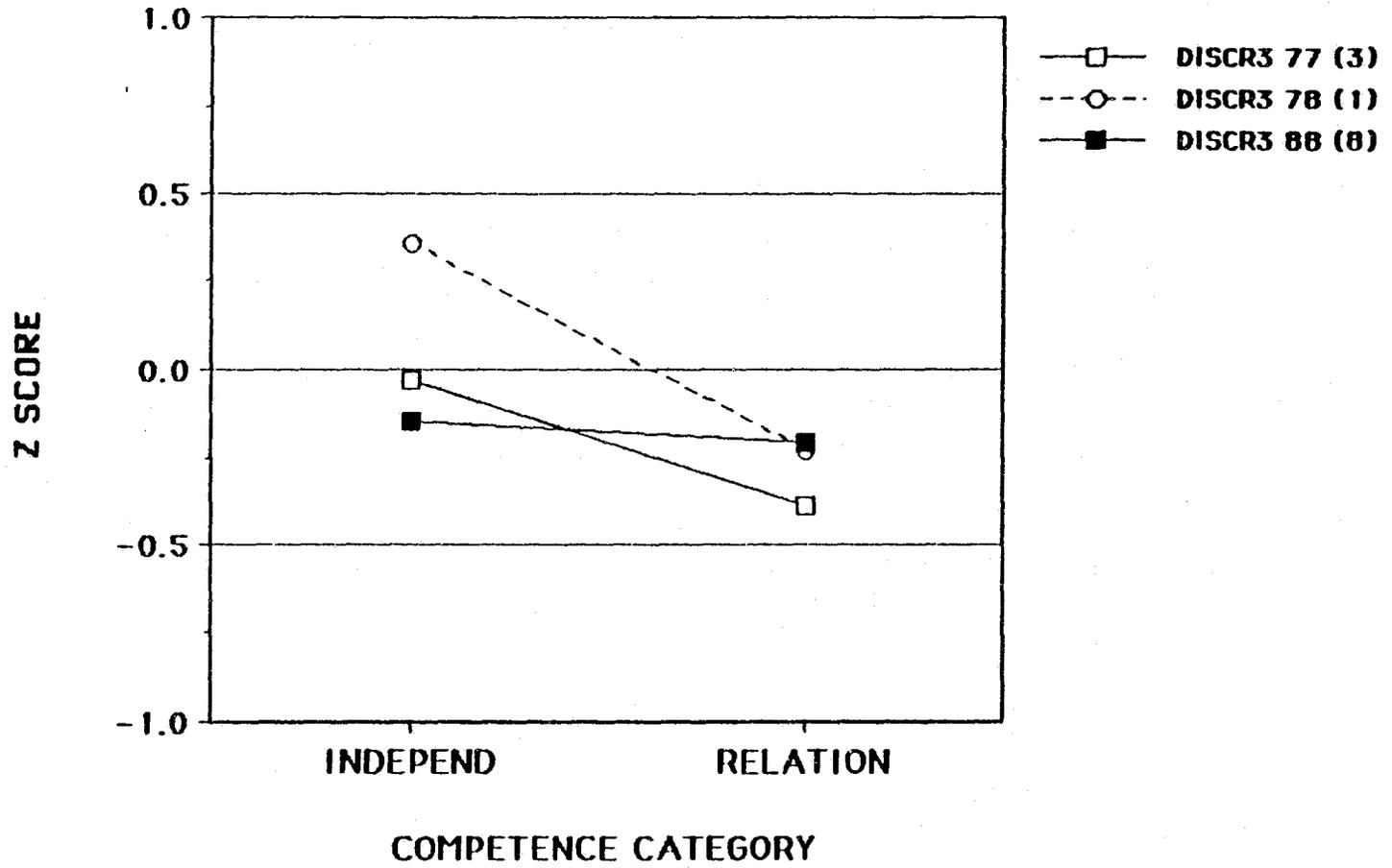


Figure 138

TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: JUV UB ILS SCALES

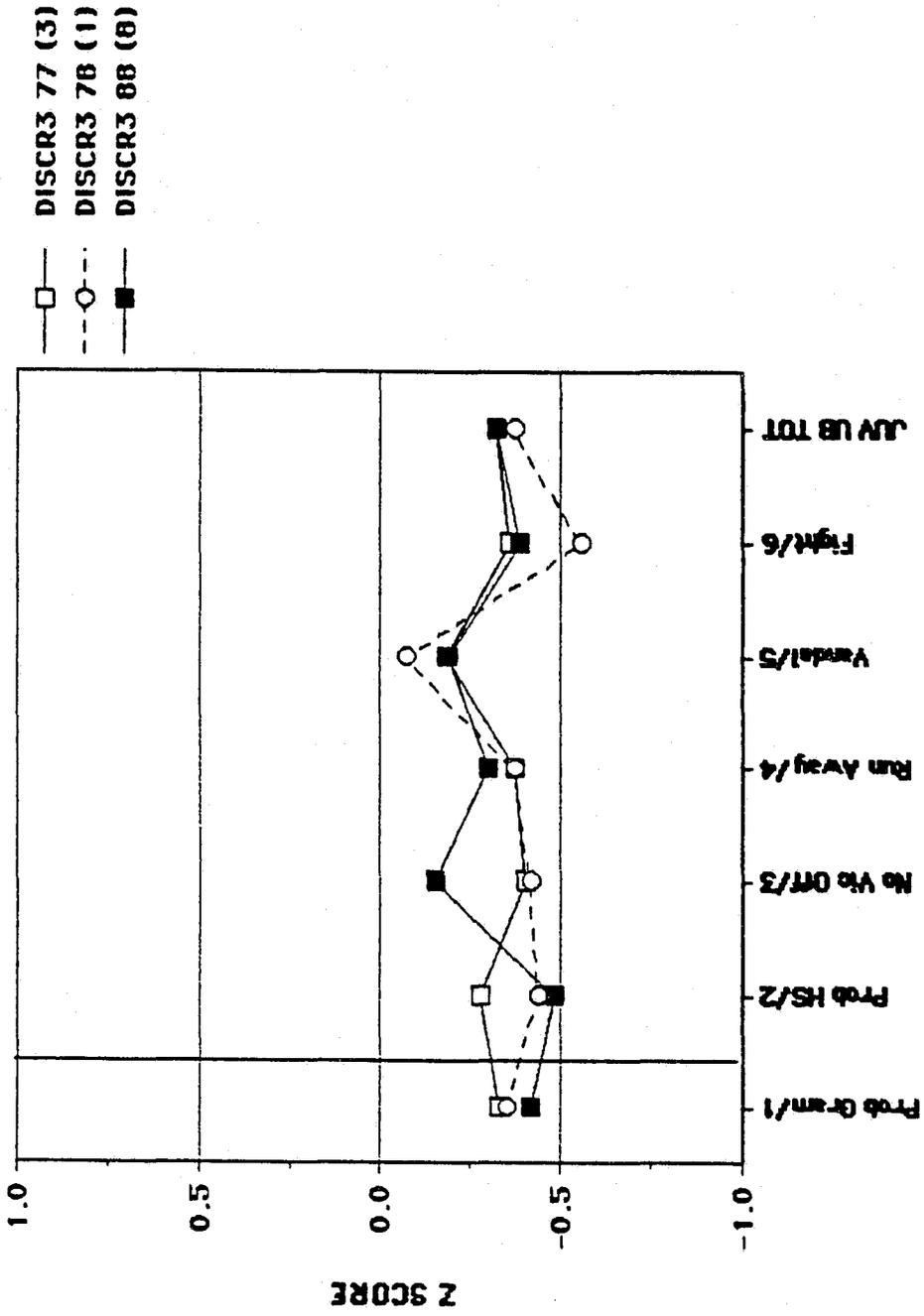


Figure 139

TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: AD UB ILS SCALES

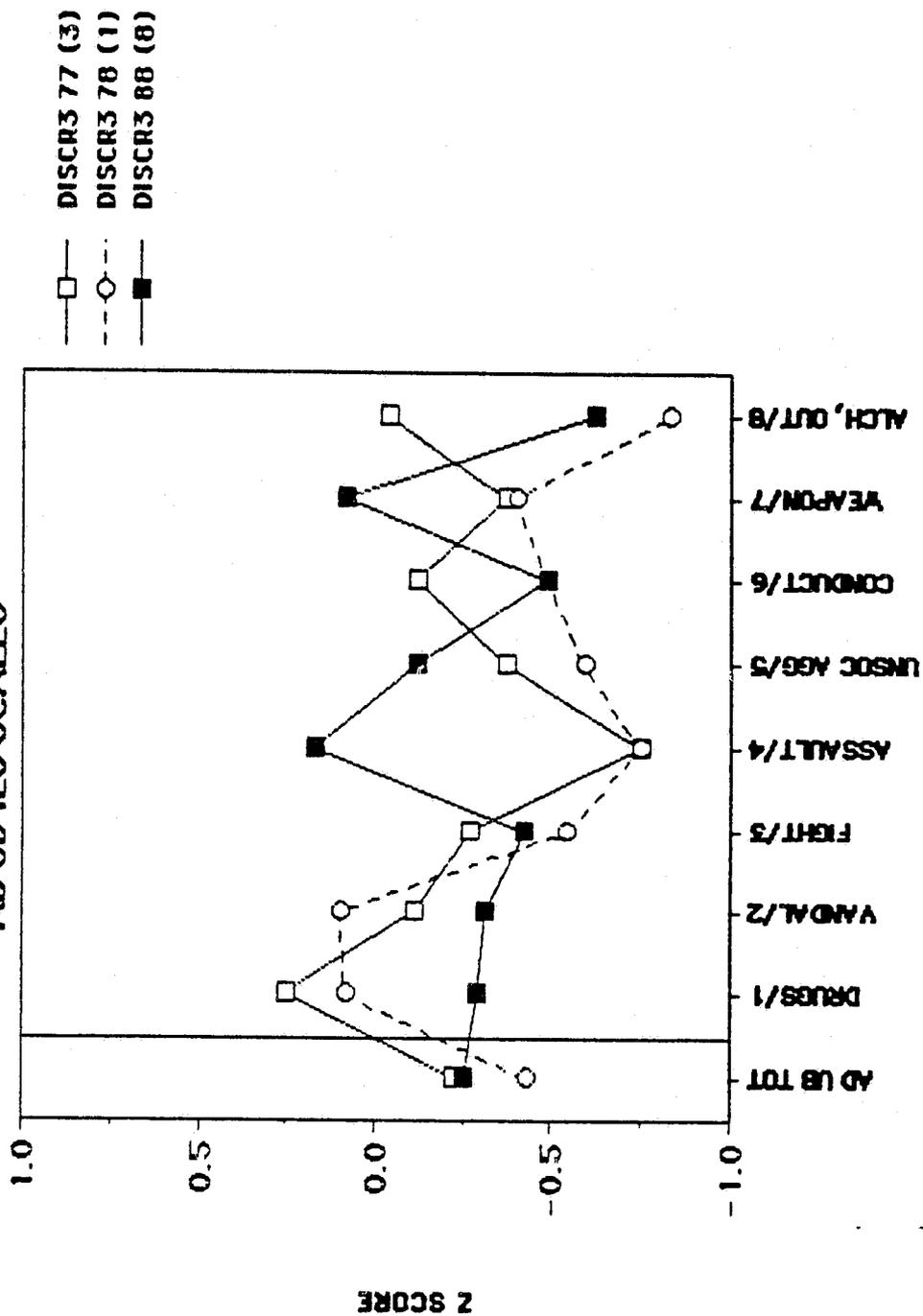


Figure 140

TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: SEXUALIZATION ILS SCALES

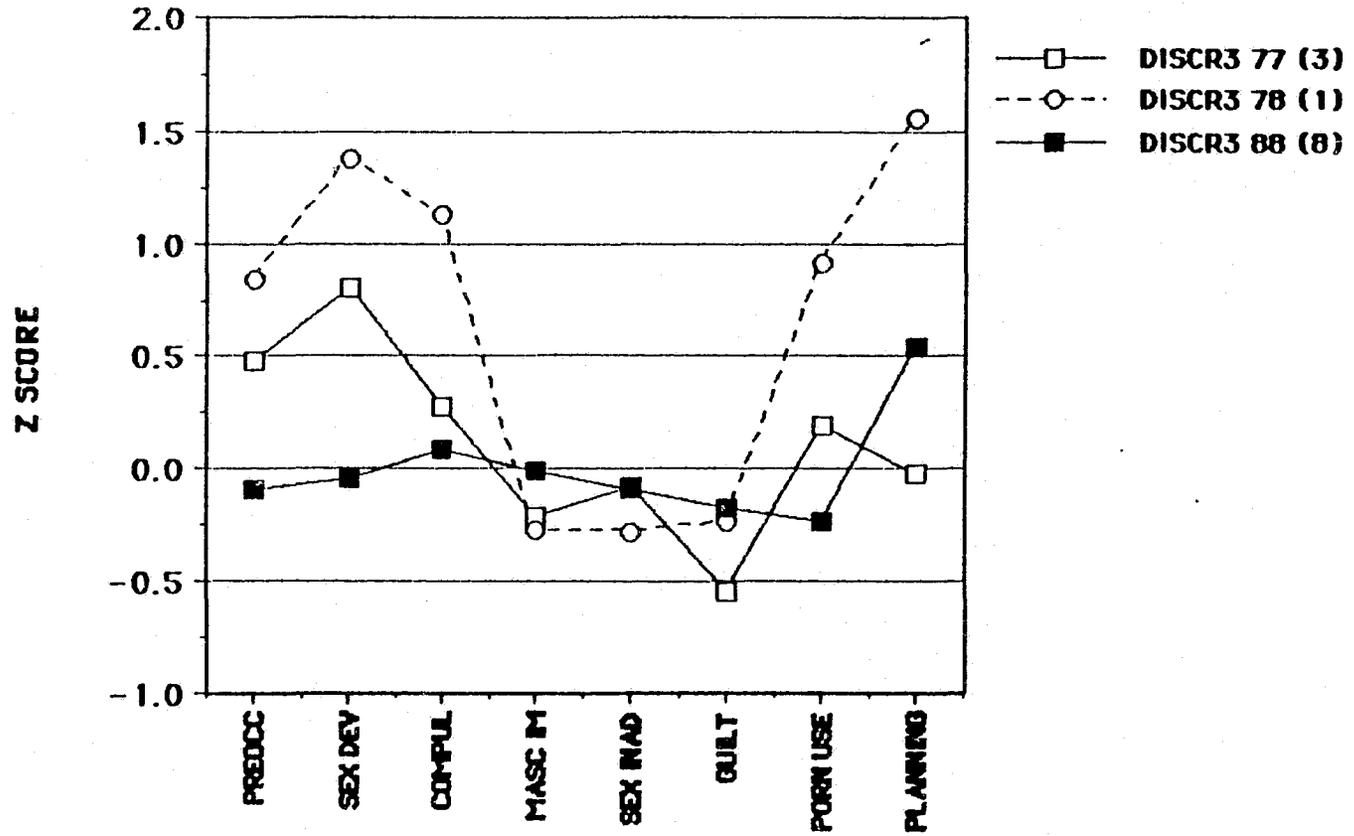


Figure 141

**TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES:
PERY ANG ILS & RATING SCALES**

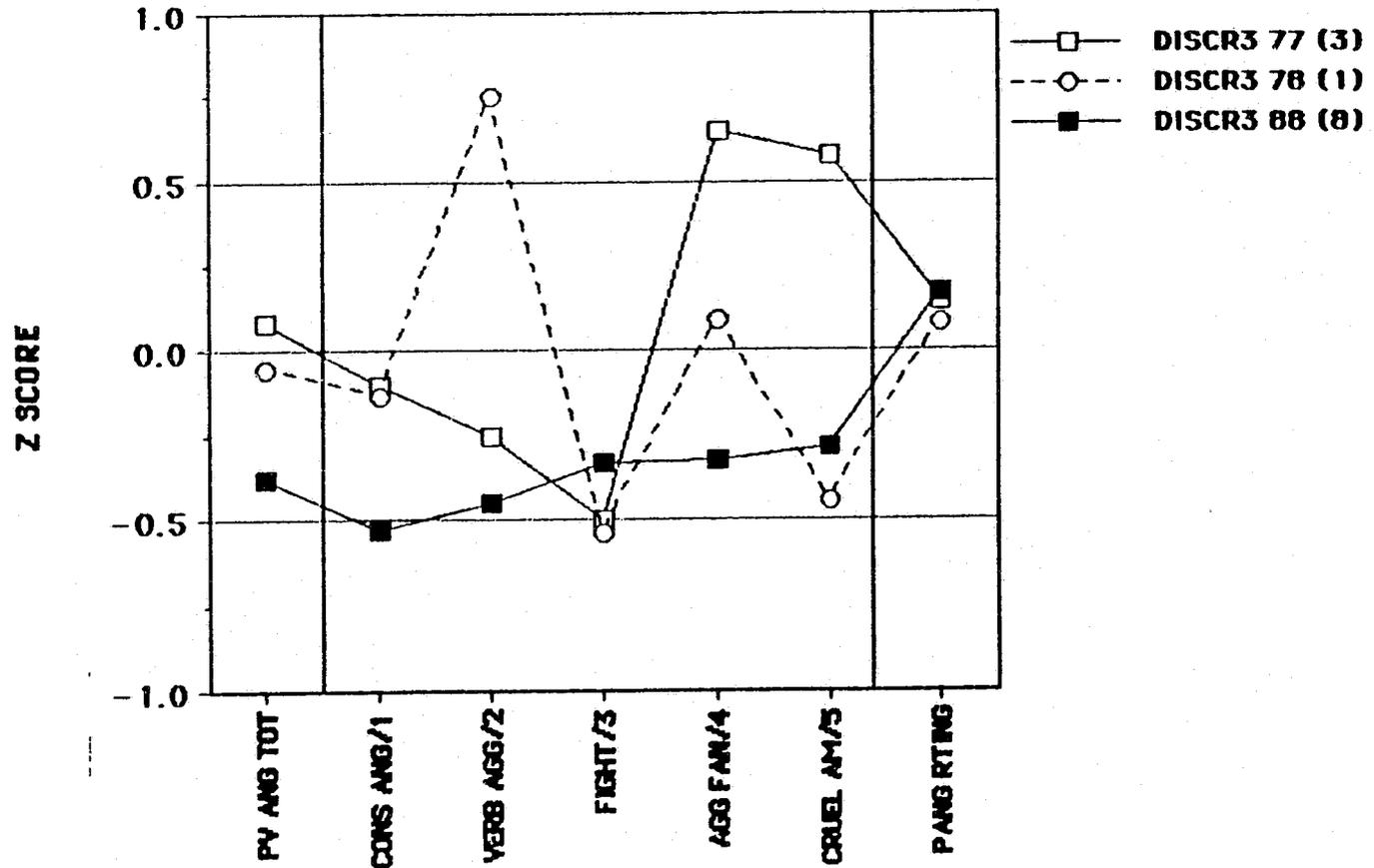


Figure 142

**TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES:
SADISM & EX AGG ILS SCALES**

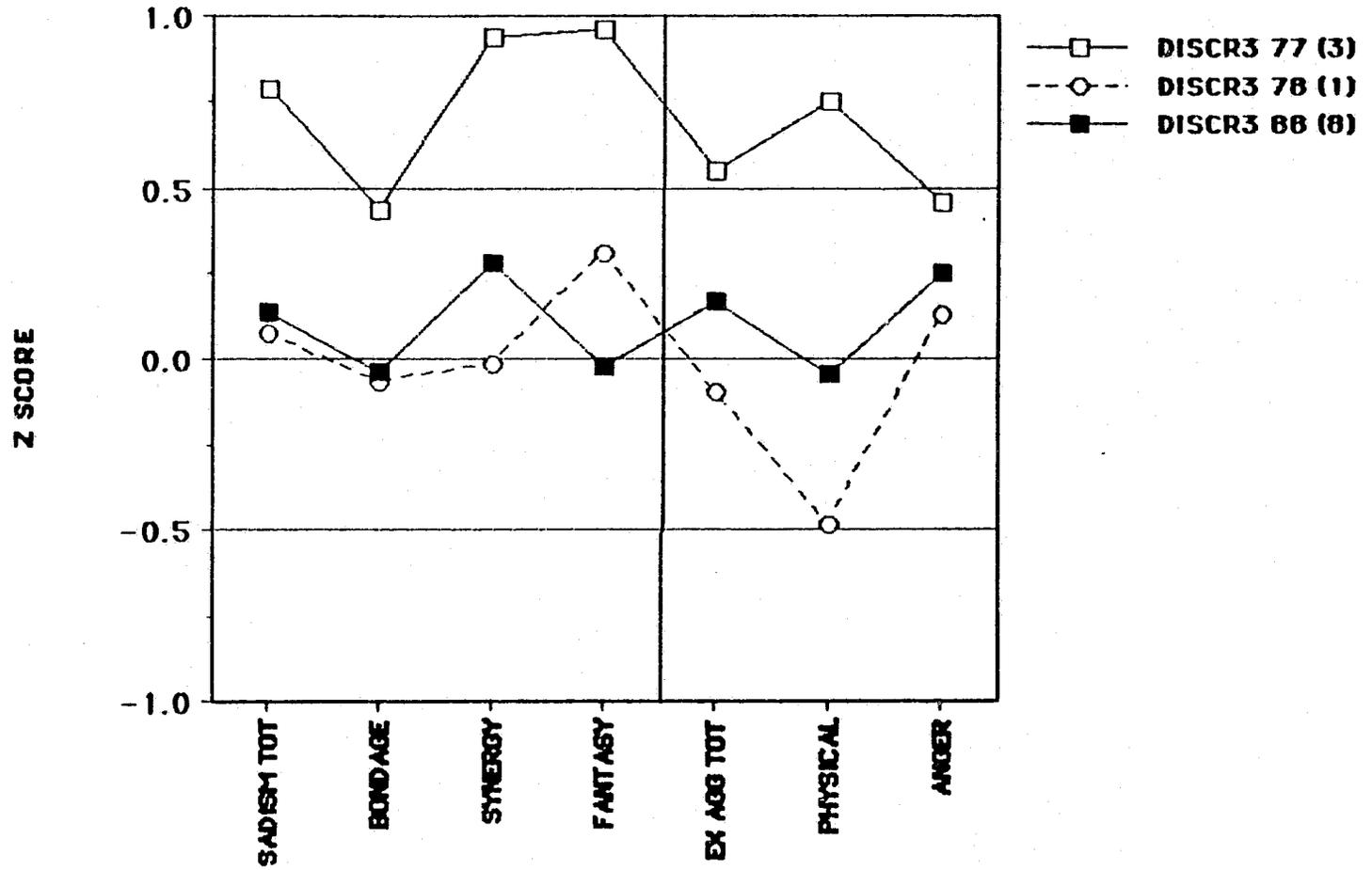


Figure 143

TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP

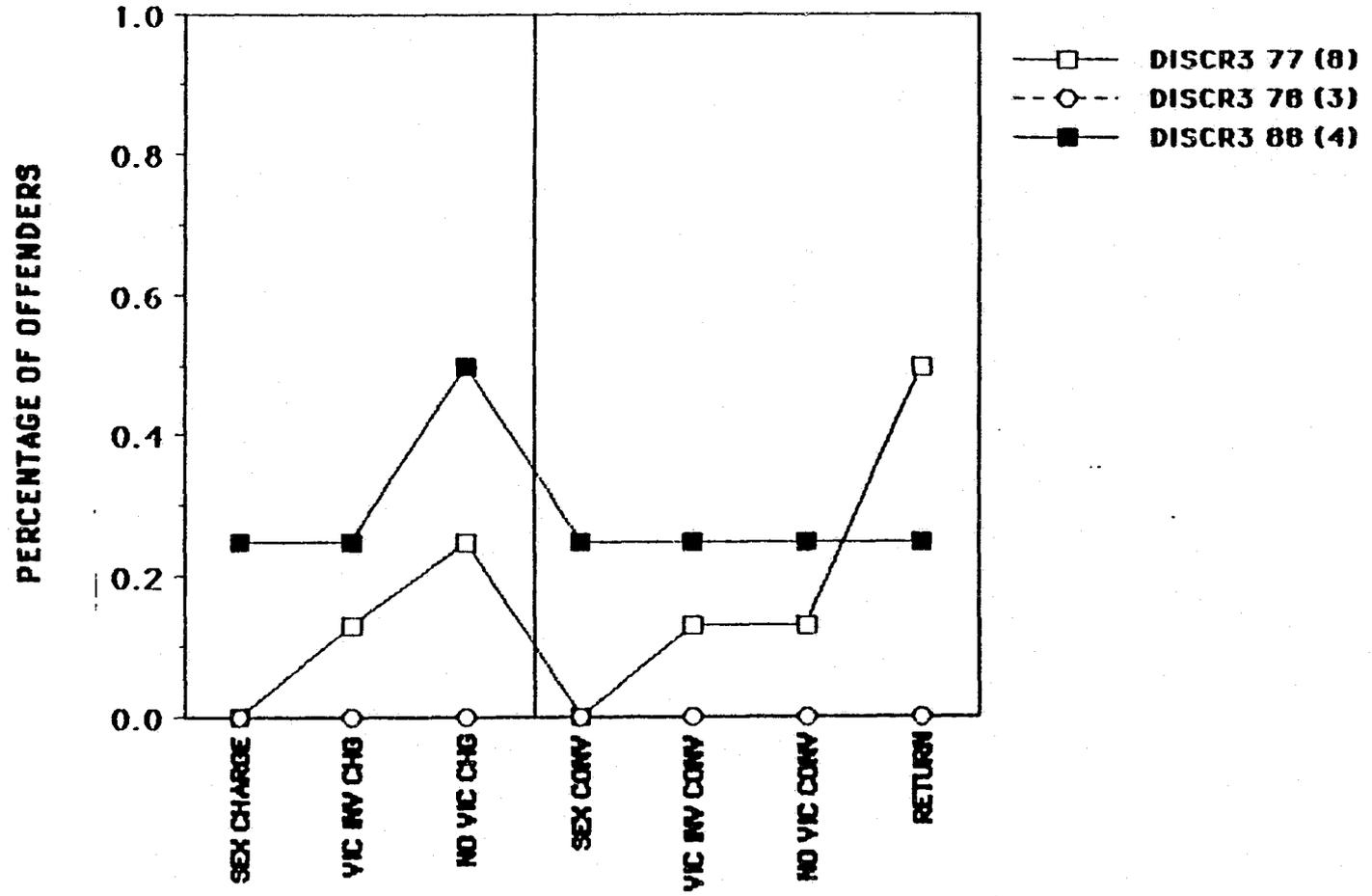


Figure 144

TYPES 7 & 8 DISCREPANCIES: 10 YR CRIMINAL FOLLOW-UP

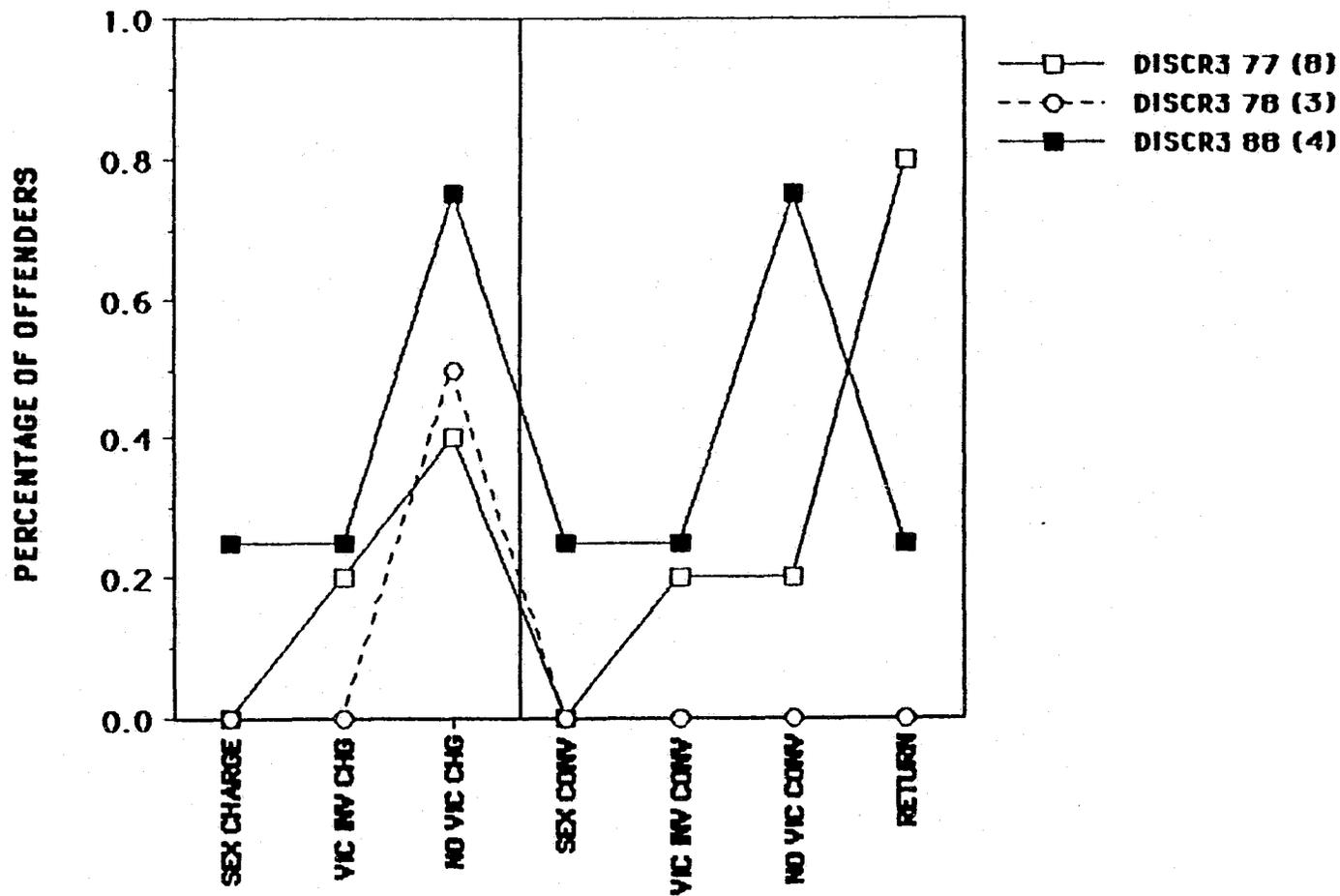


Figure 145

TYPE I PROTOTYPE COMPARISON

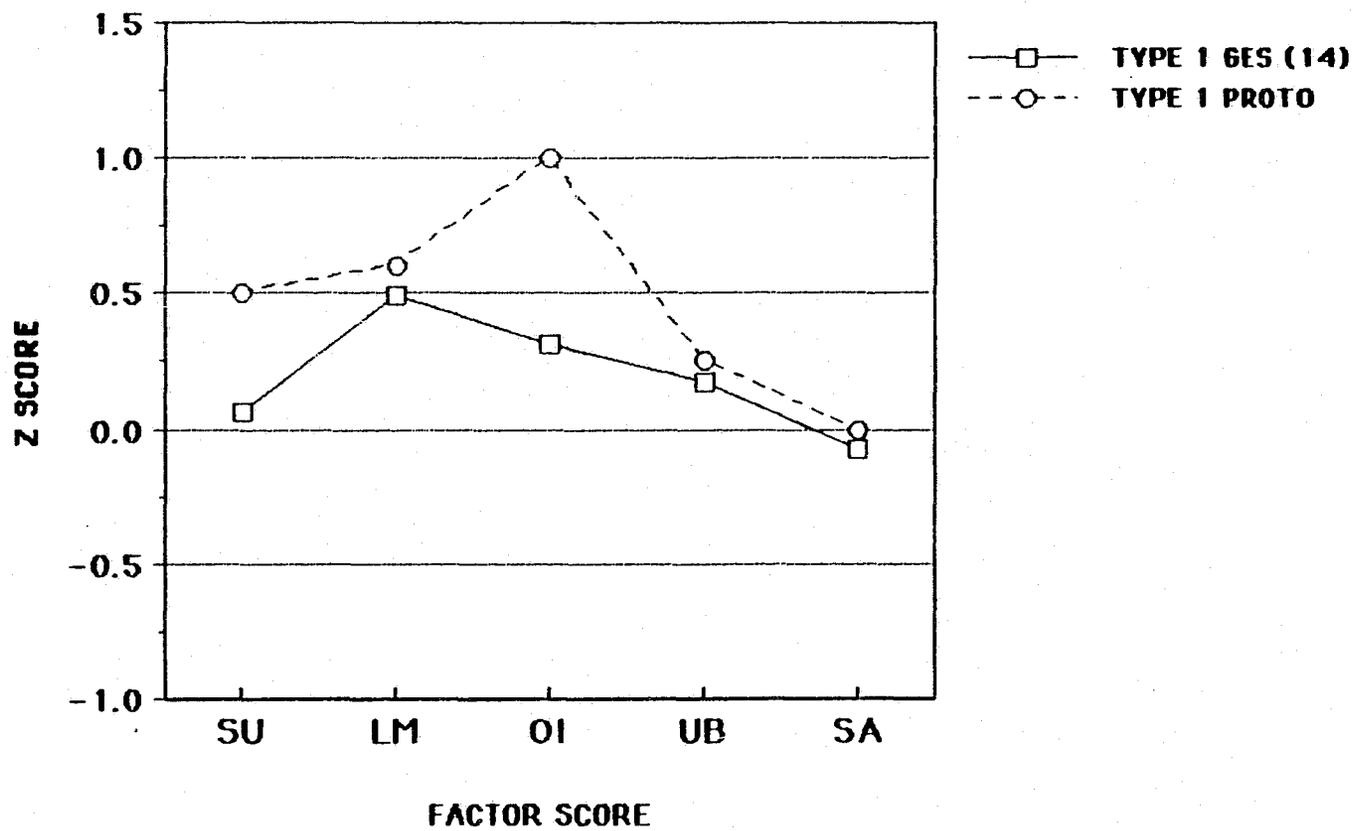


Figure 146

TYPE 2 PROTOTYPE COMPARISON

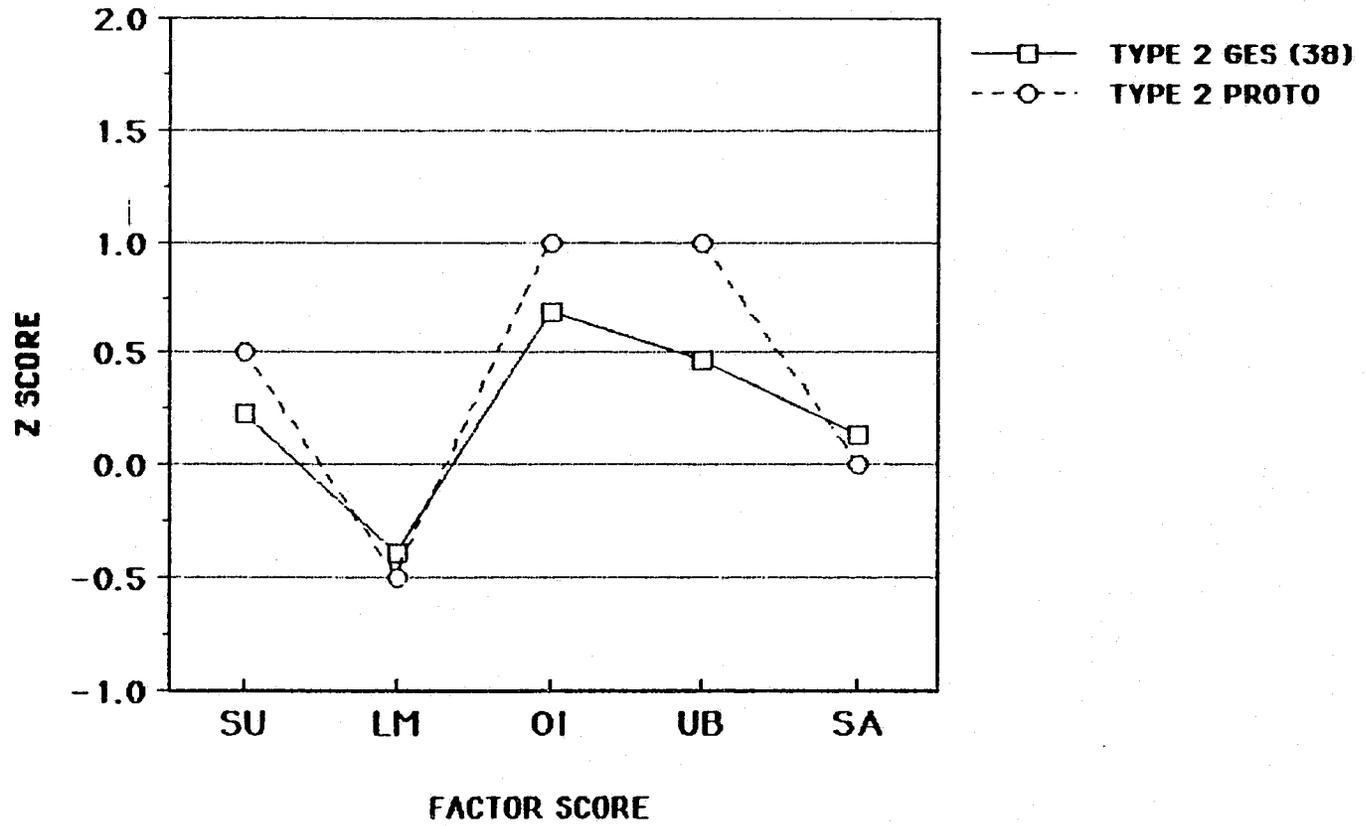


Figure 147

TYPE 3 PROTOTYPE COMPARISON

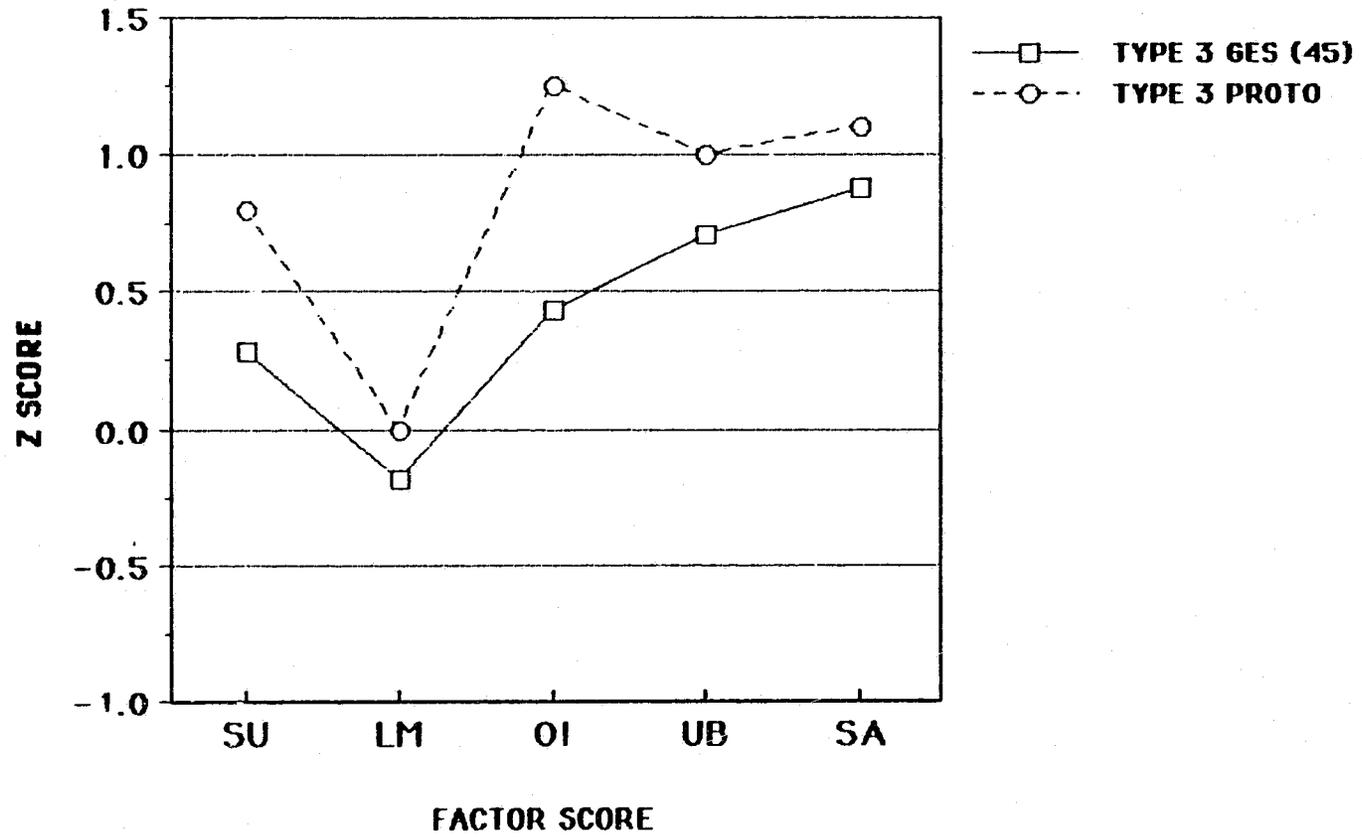


Figure 148

TYPE 4 PROTOTYPE COMPARISON

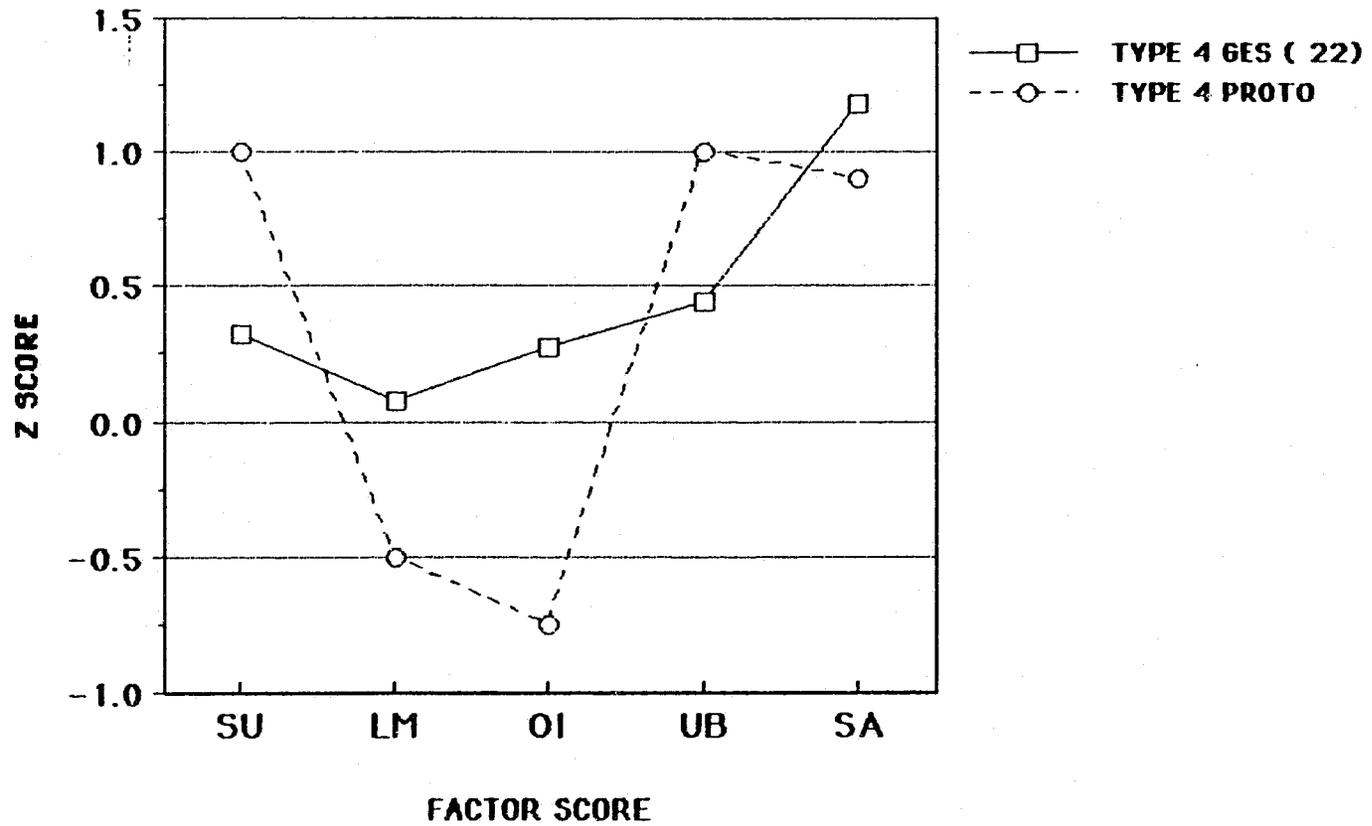


Figure 149

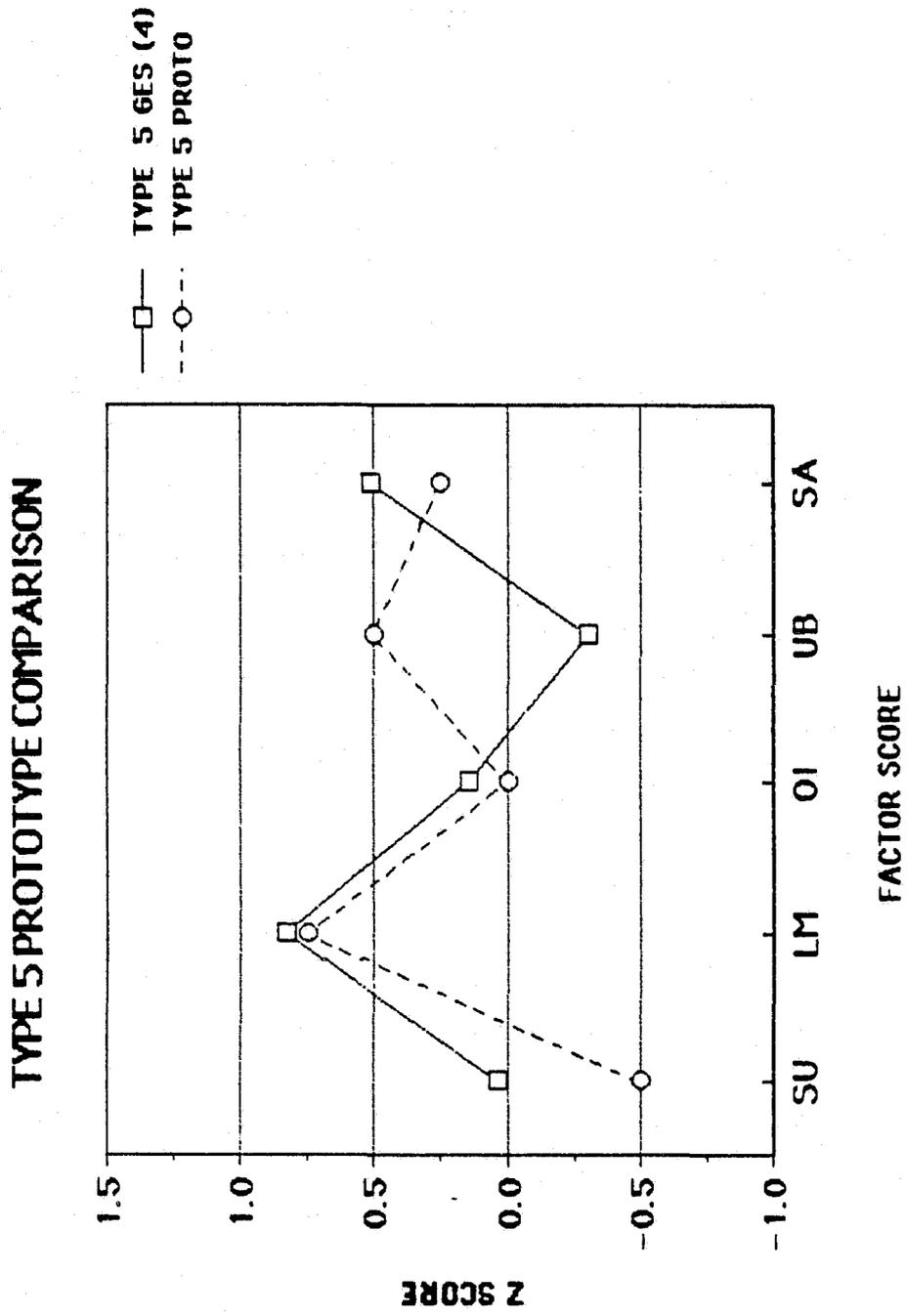


Figure 150

TYPE 6 PROTOTYPE COMPARISON

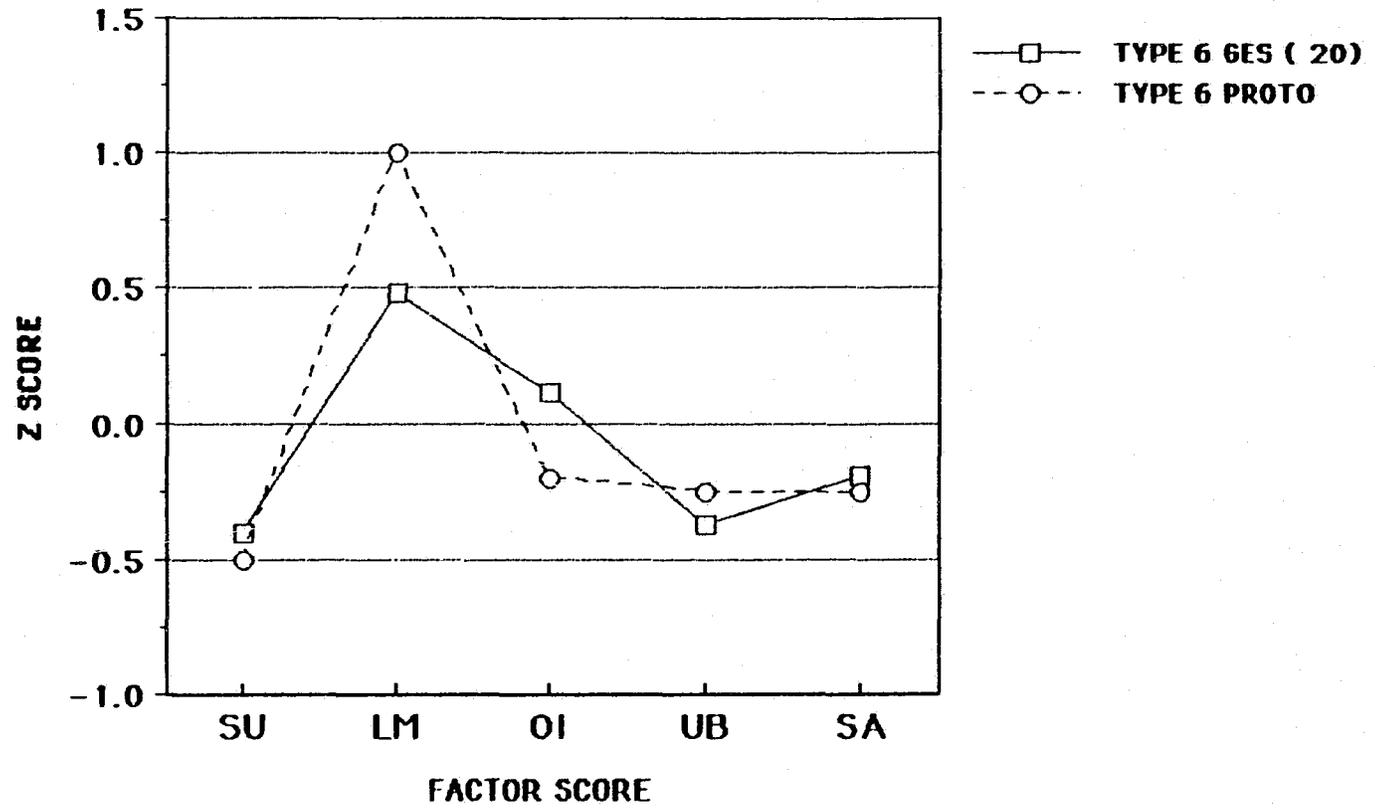


Figure 151

TYPE 7 PROTOTYPE COMPARISON

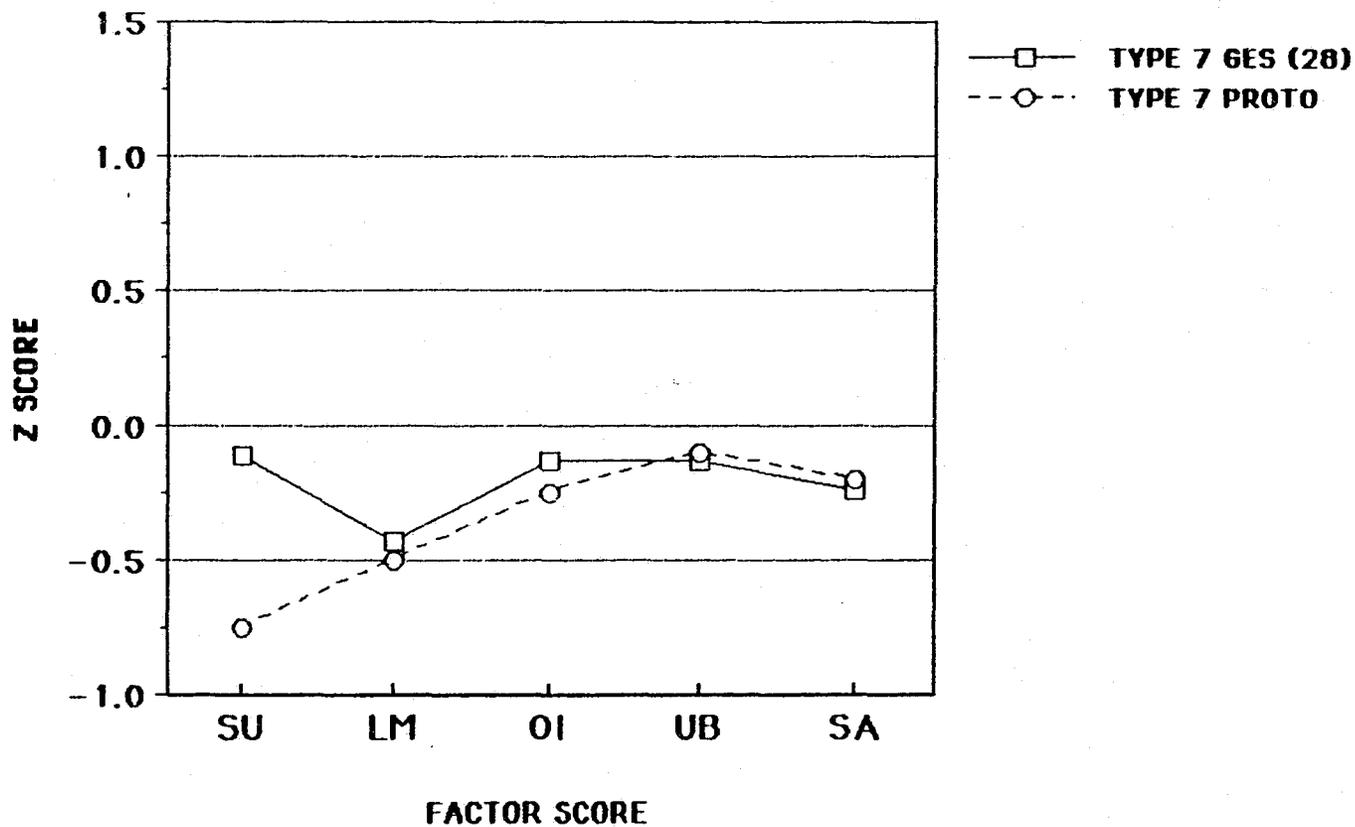


Figure 152

TYPE 8 PROTOTYPE COMPARISON

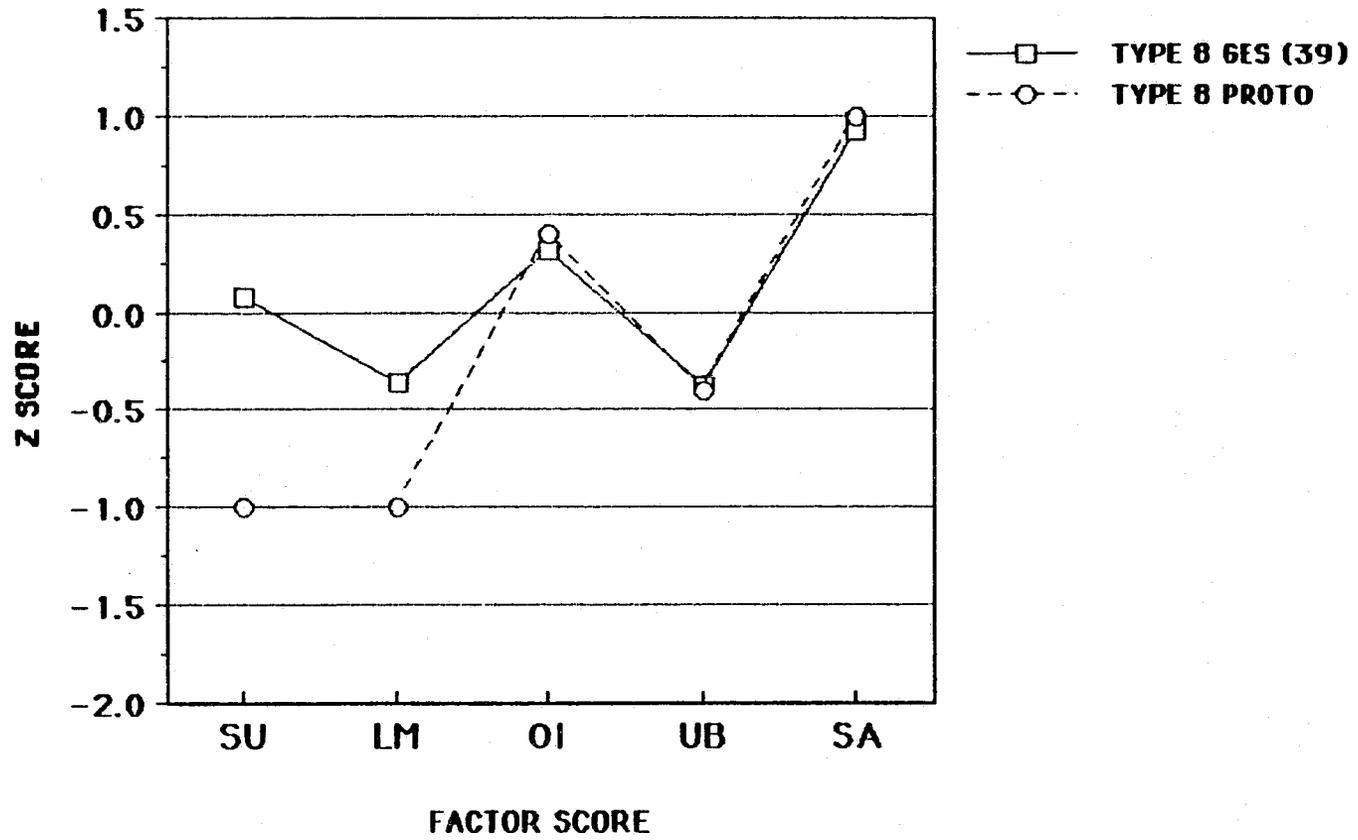


Figure 153

TYPE 9 PROTOTYPE COMPARISON

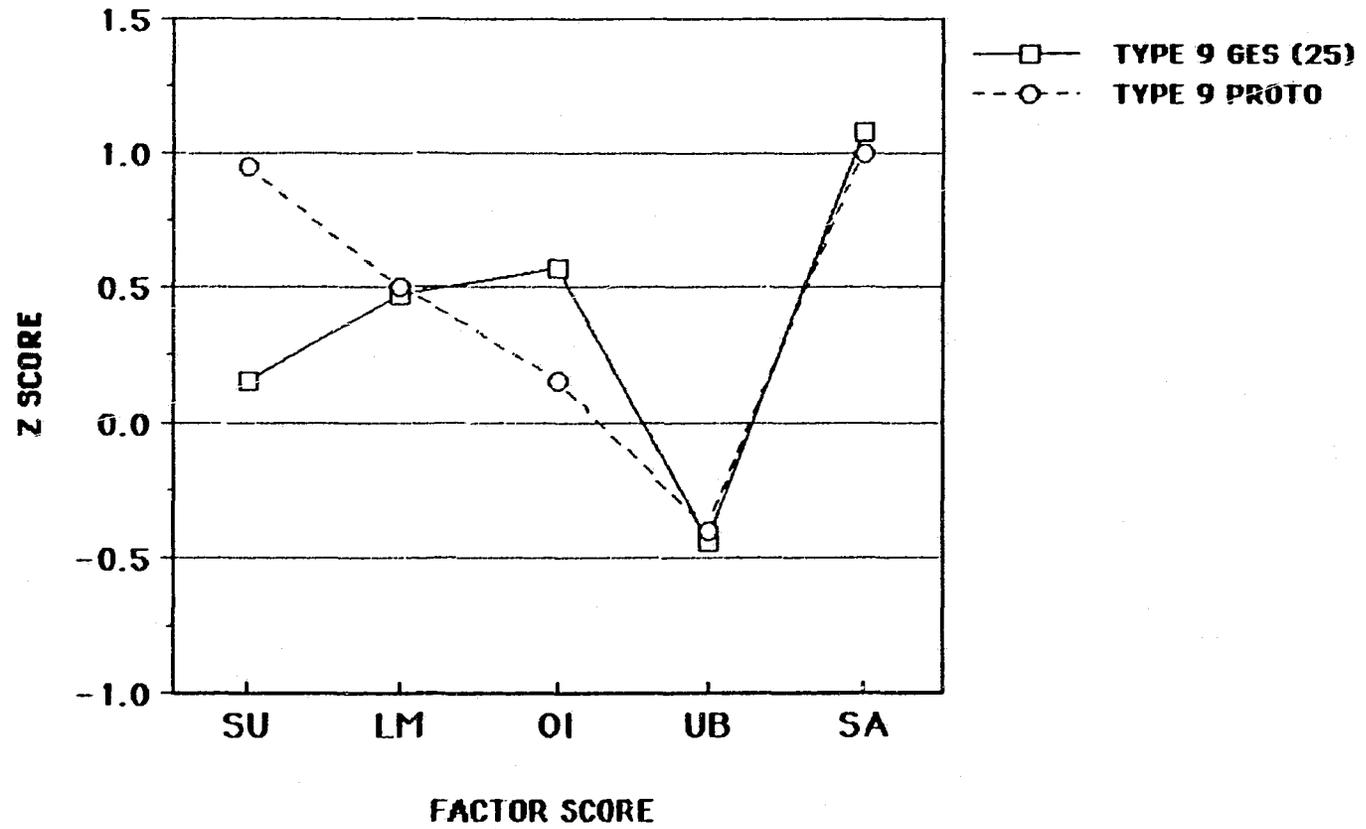


Figure 154

PURE VS. NT COMPARISON: TYPE I

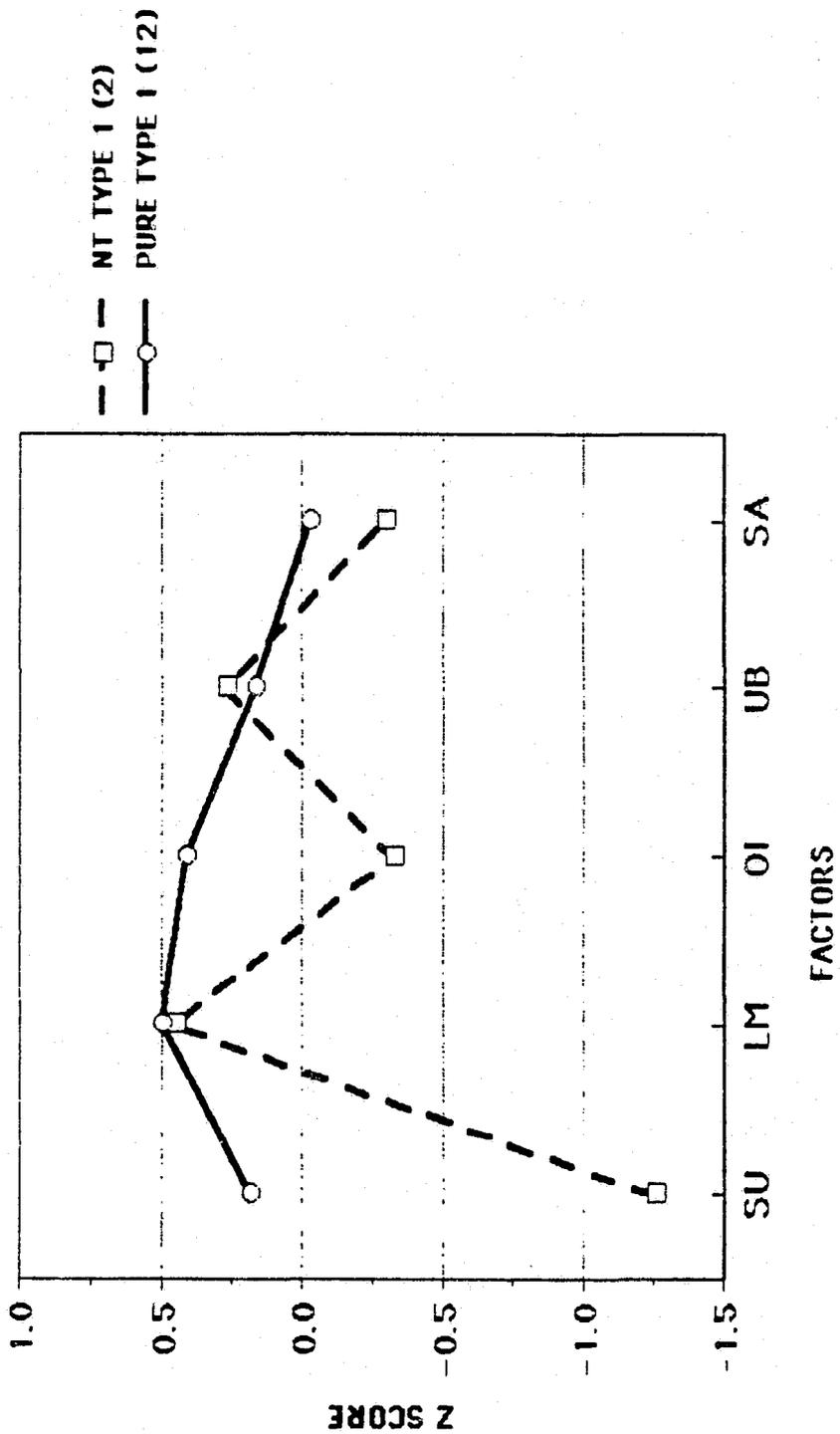


Figure 155

PURE VS. NT COMPARISON:
TYPE 2

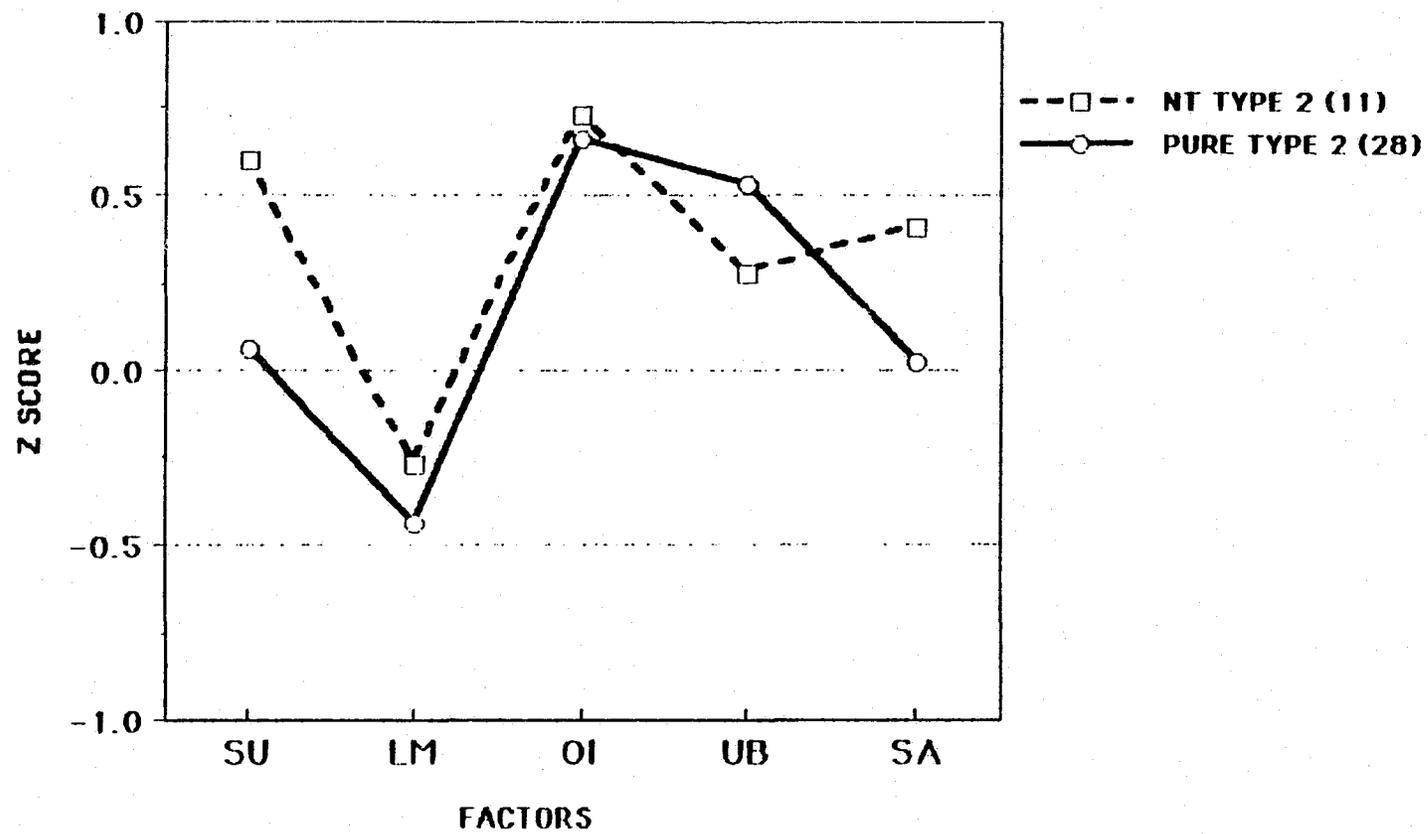


Figure 156

PURE VS. NT COMPARISON:
TYPE 3

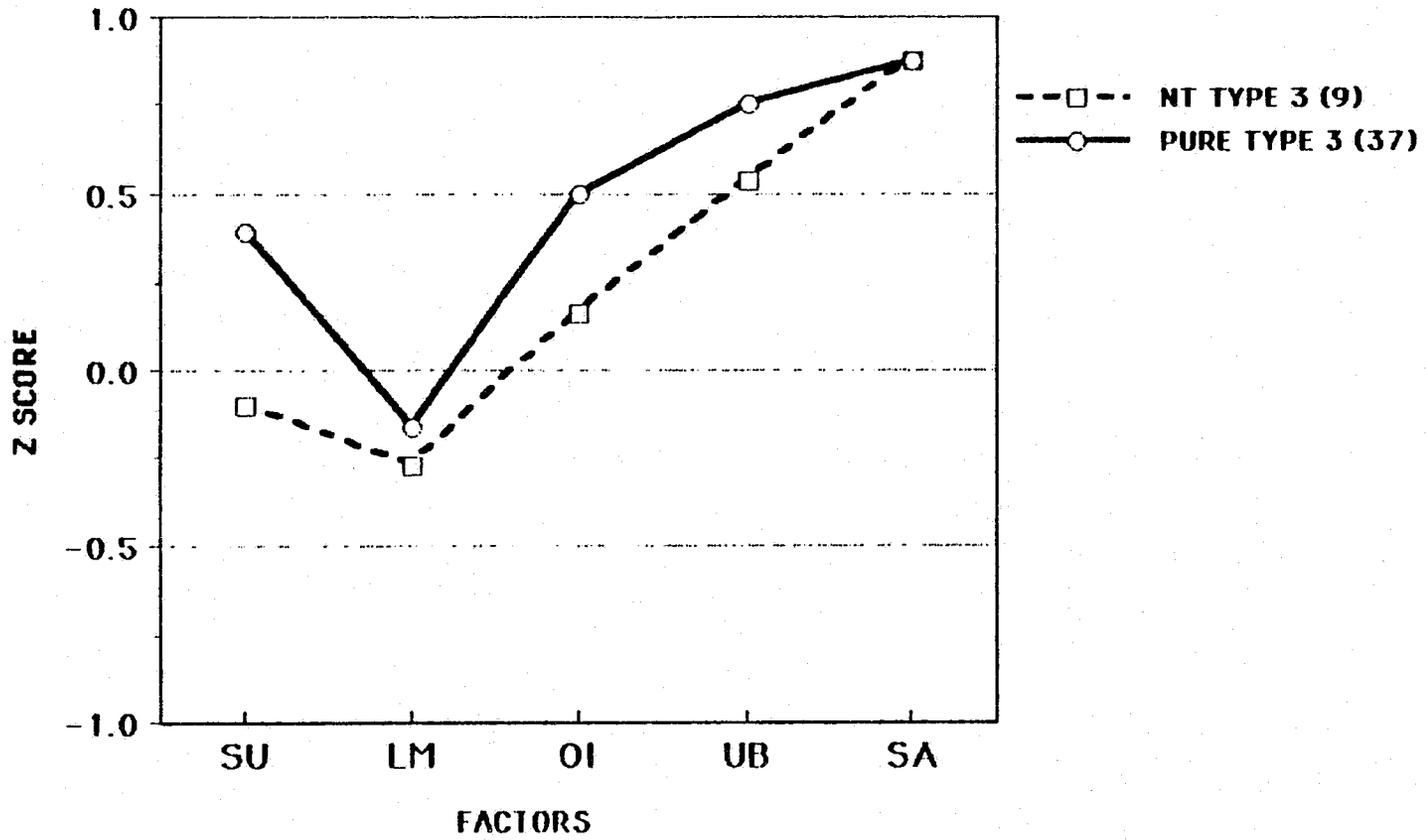


Figure 157

PURE VS. NT COMPARISON: TYPE 4

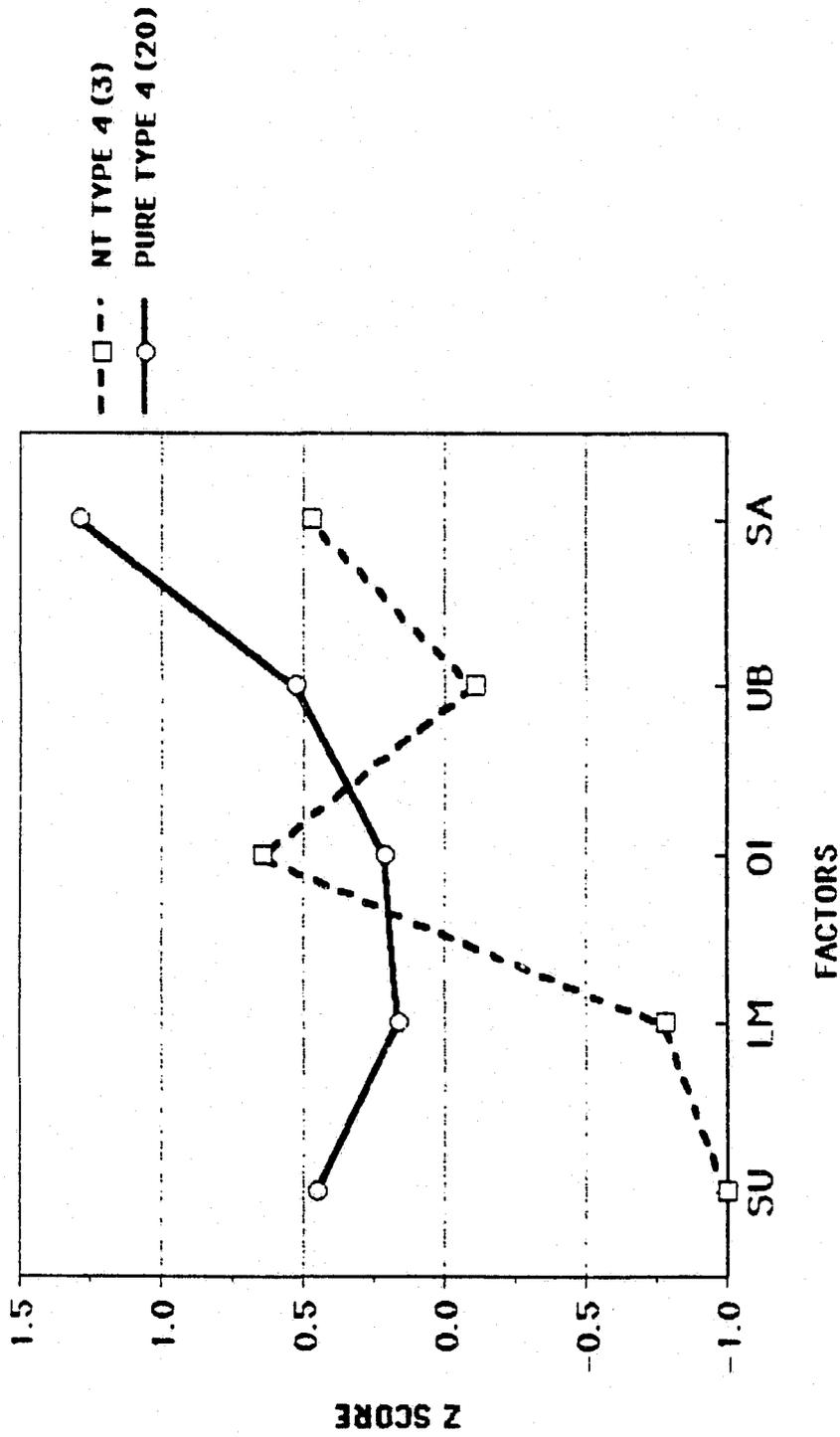


Figure 158

PURE VS. NT COMPARISON:
TYPE 5

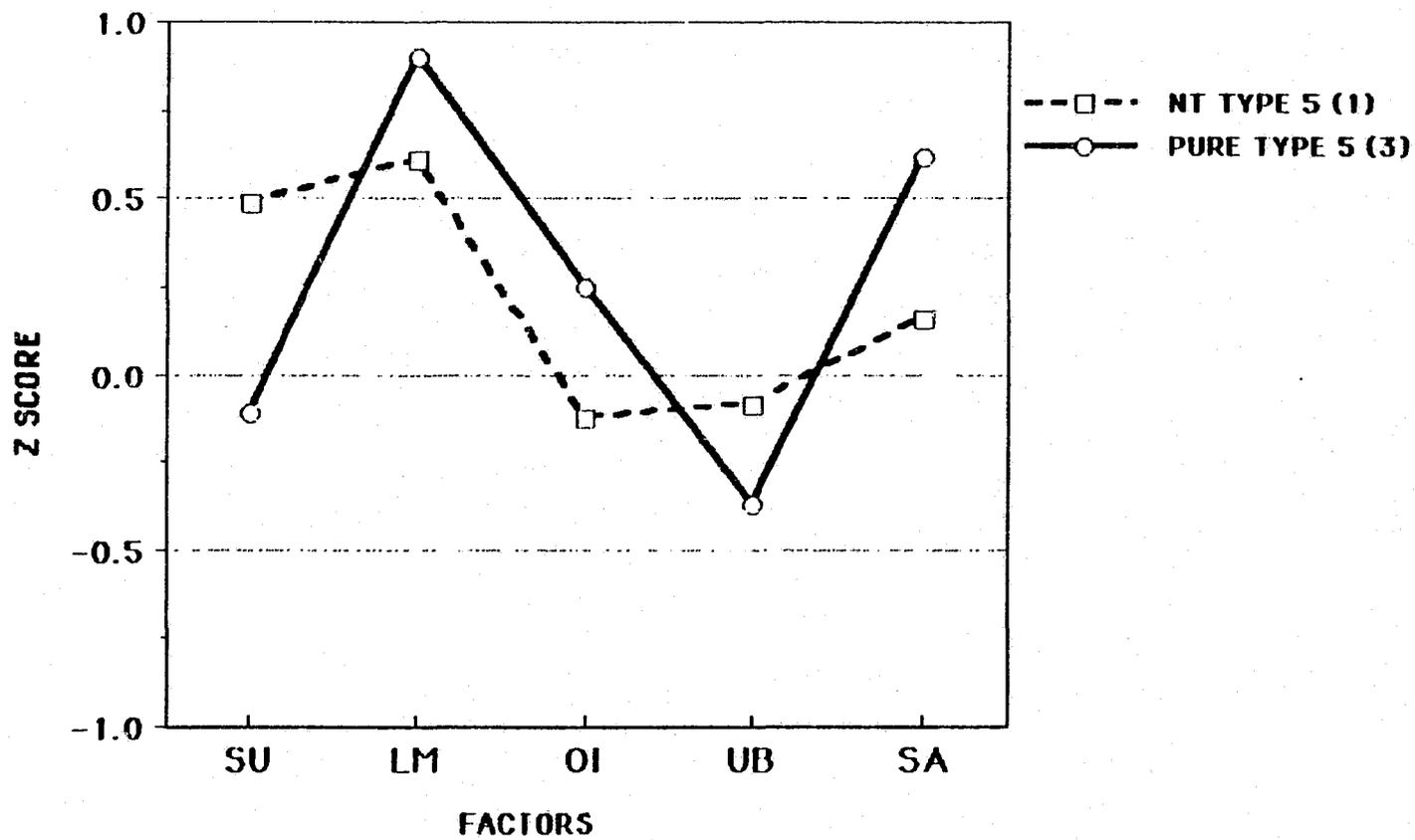


Figure 159

PURE VS. NT COMPARISON:
TYPE 6

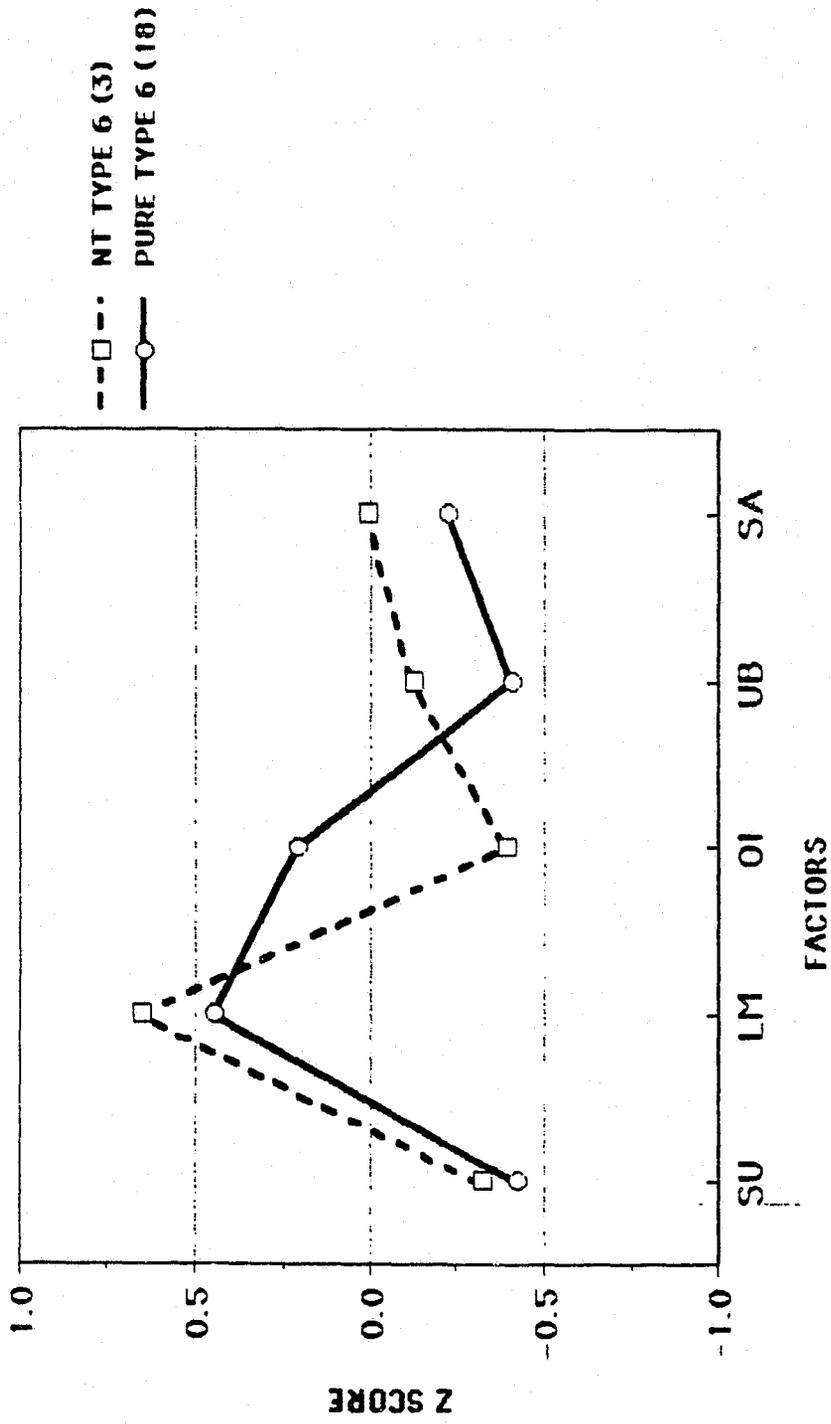


Figure 160

PURE VS. NT COMPARISON: TYPE 7

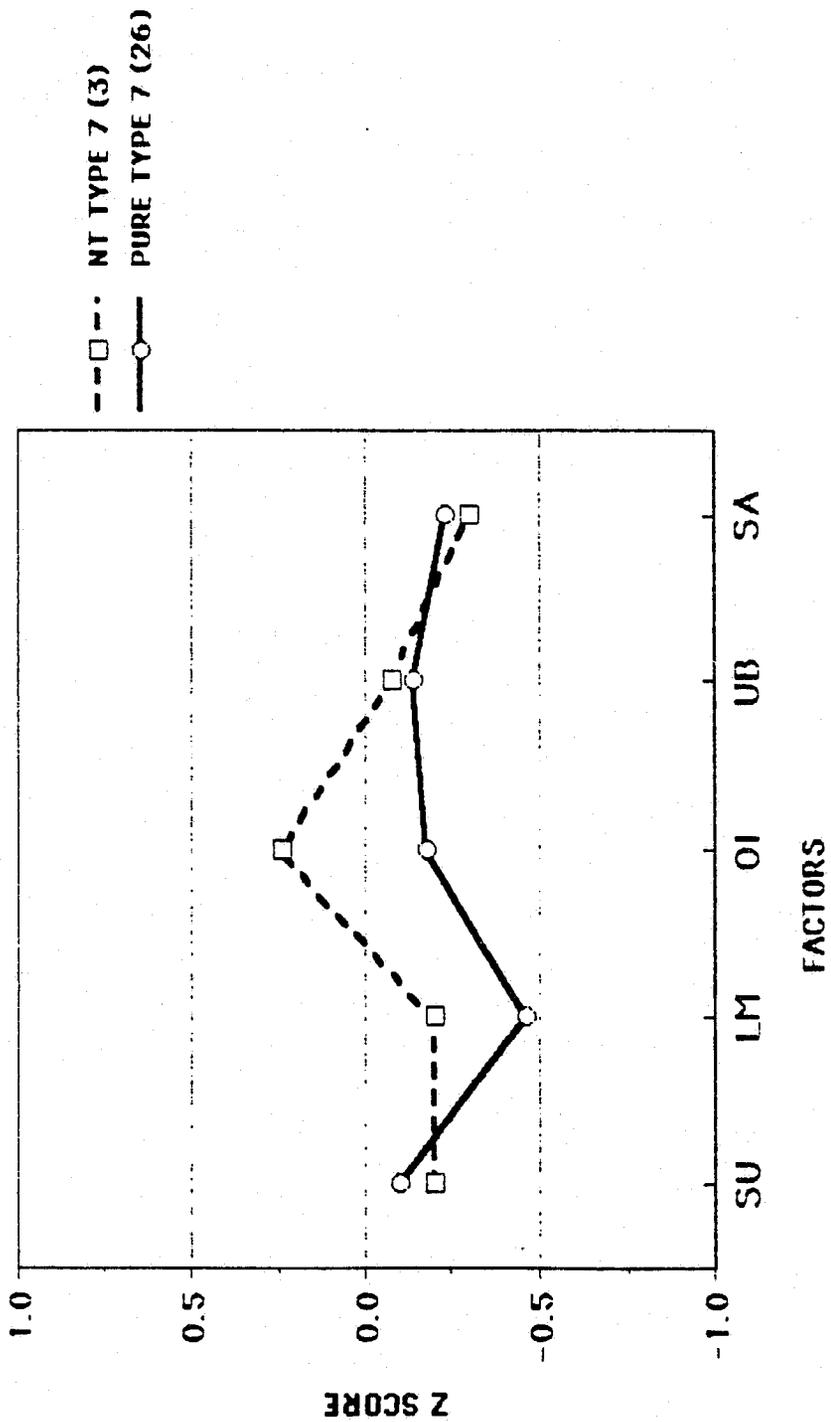


Figure 161

PURE VS. NT COMPARISON: TYPE 8

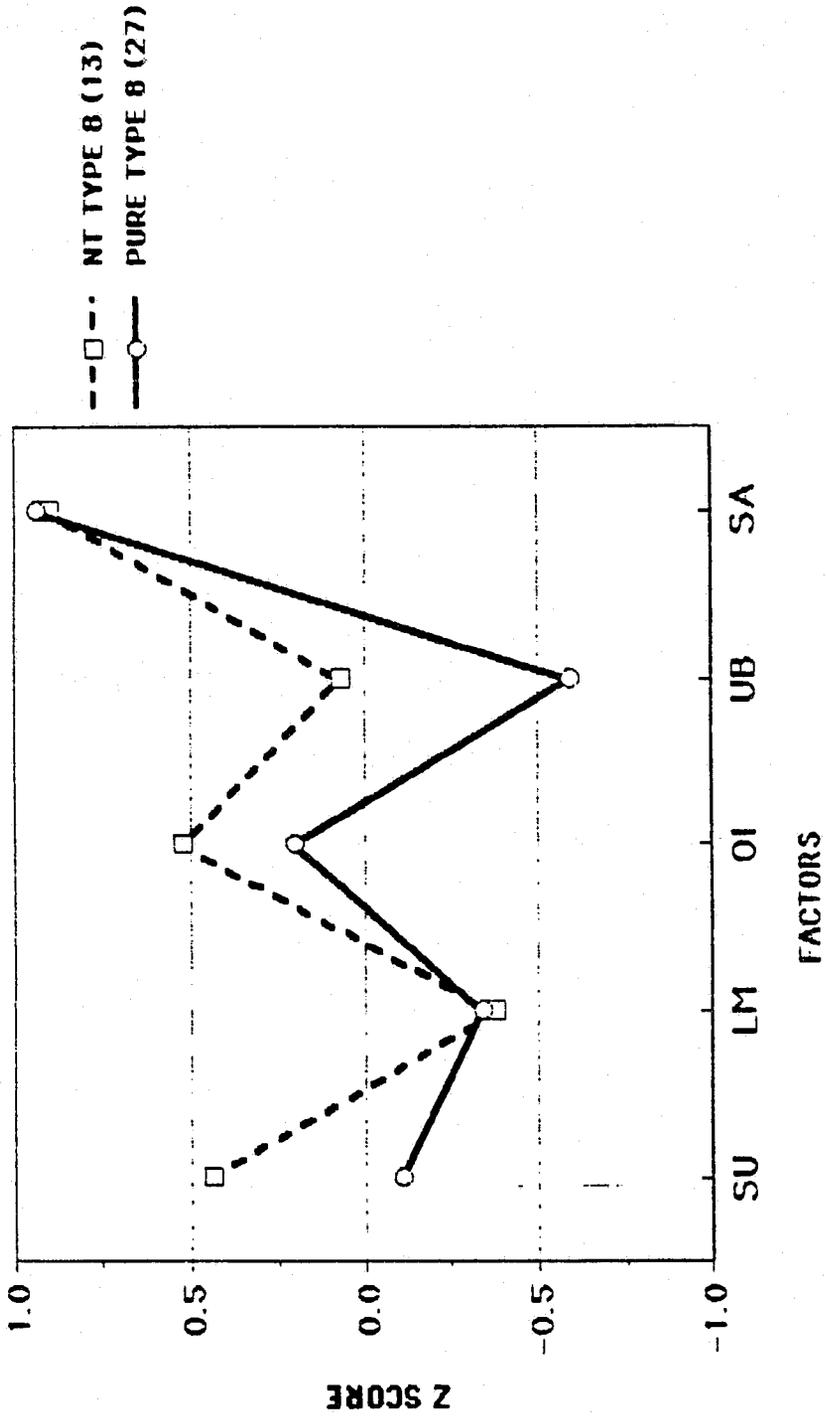


Figure 162

PURE VS. NT COMPARISON:
TYPE 9

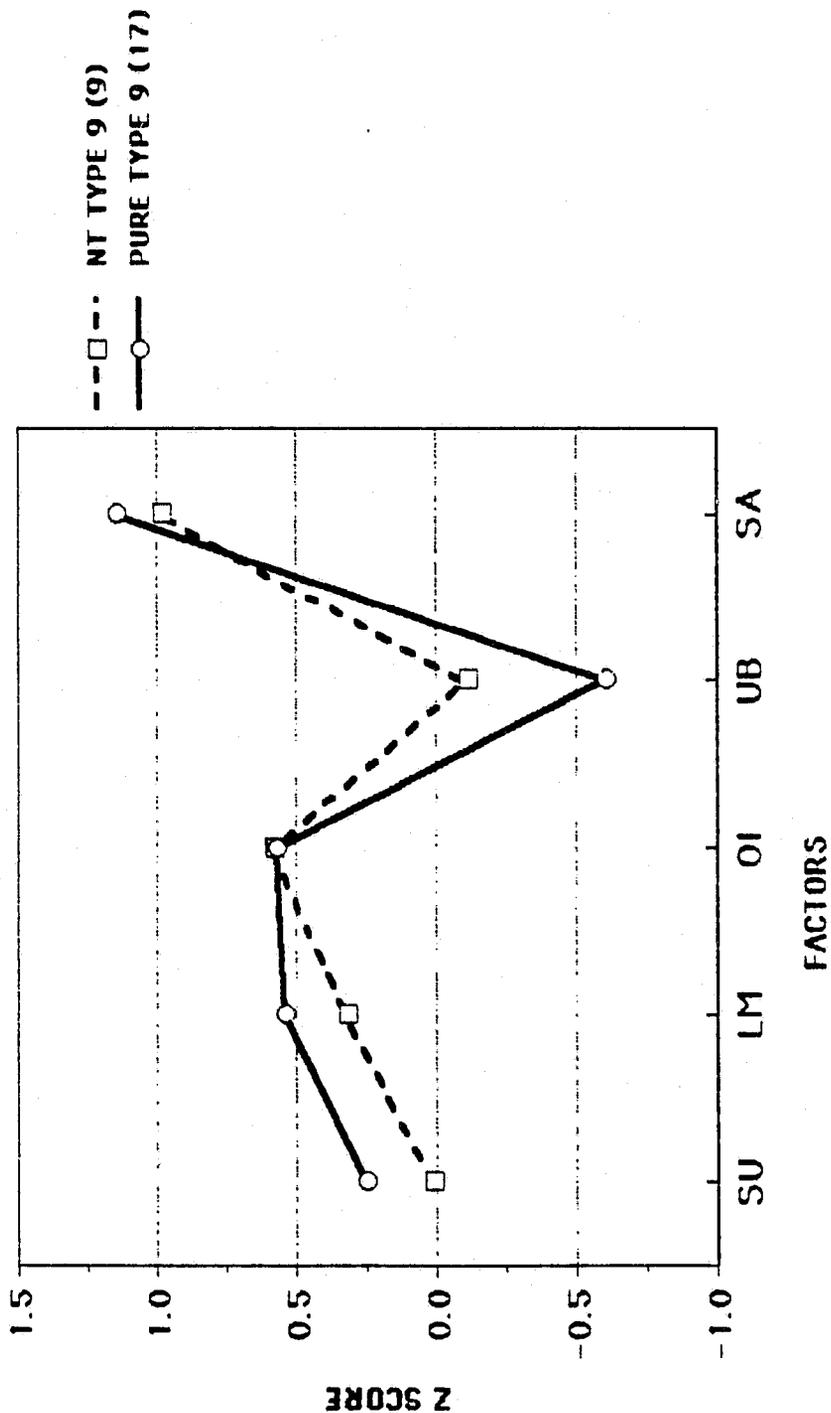


Figure 163

SEXUALIZATION COMPARISON

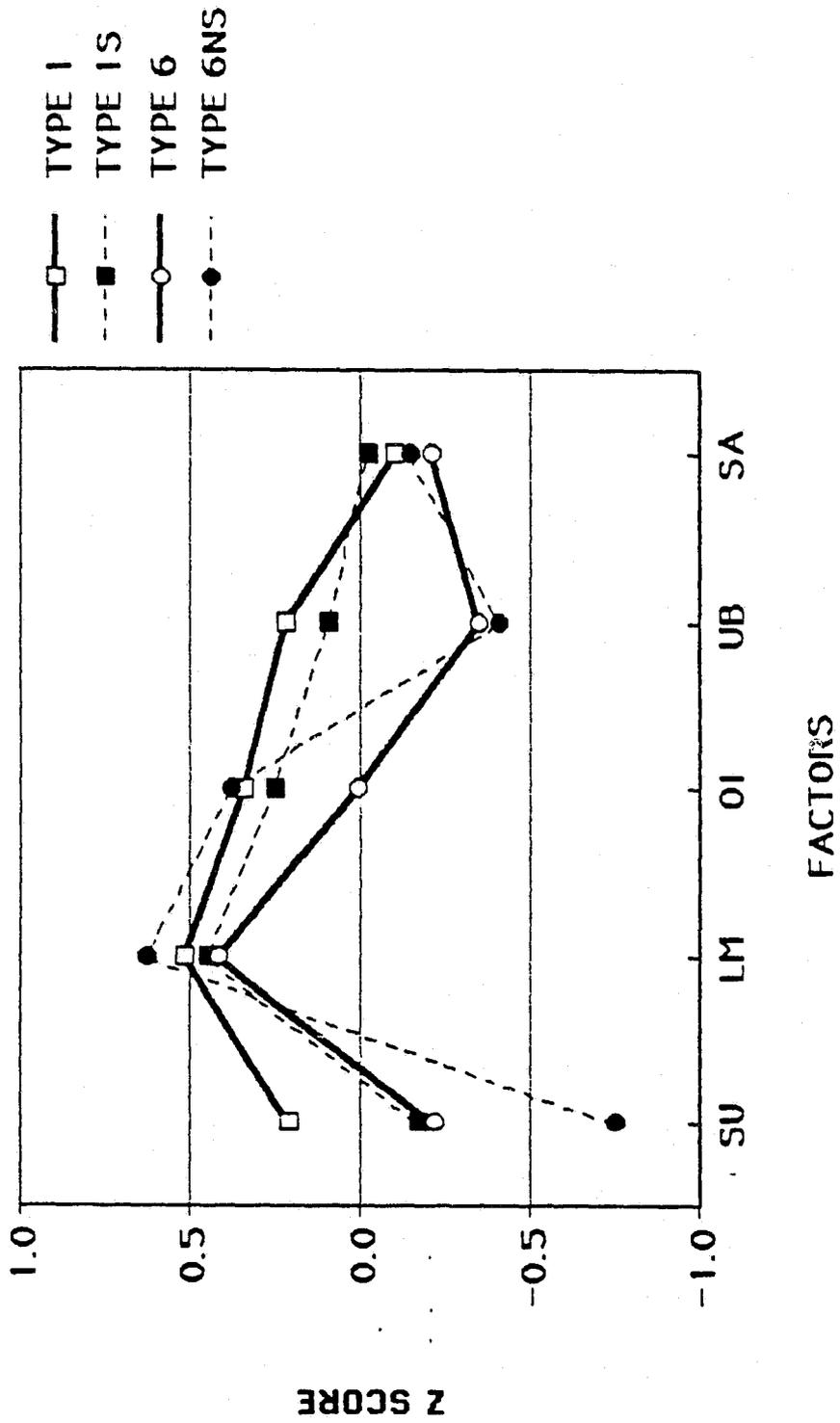


Figure 164

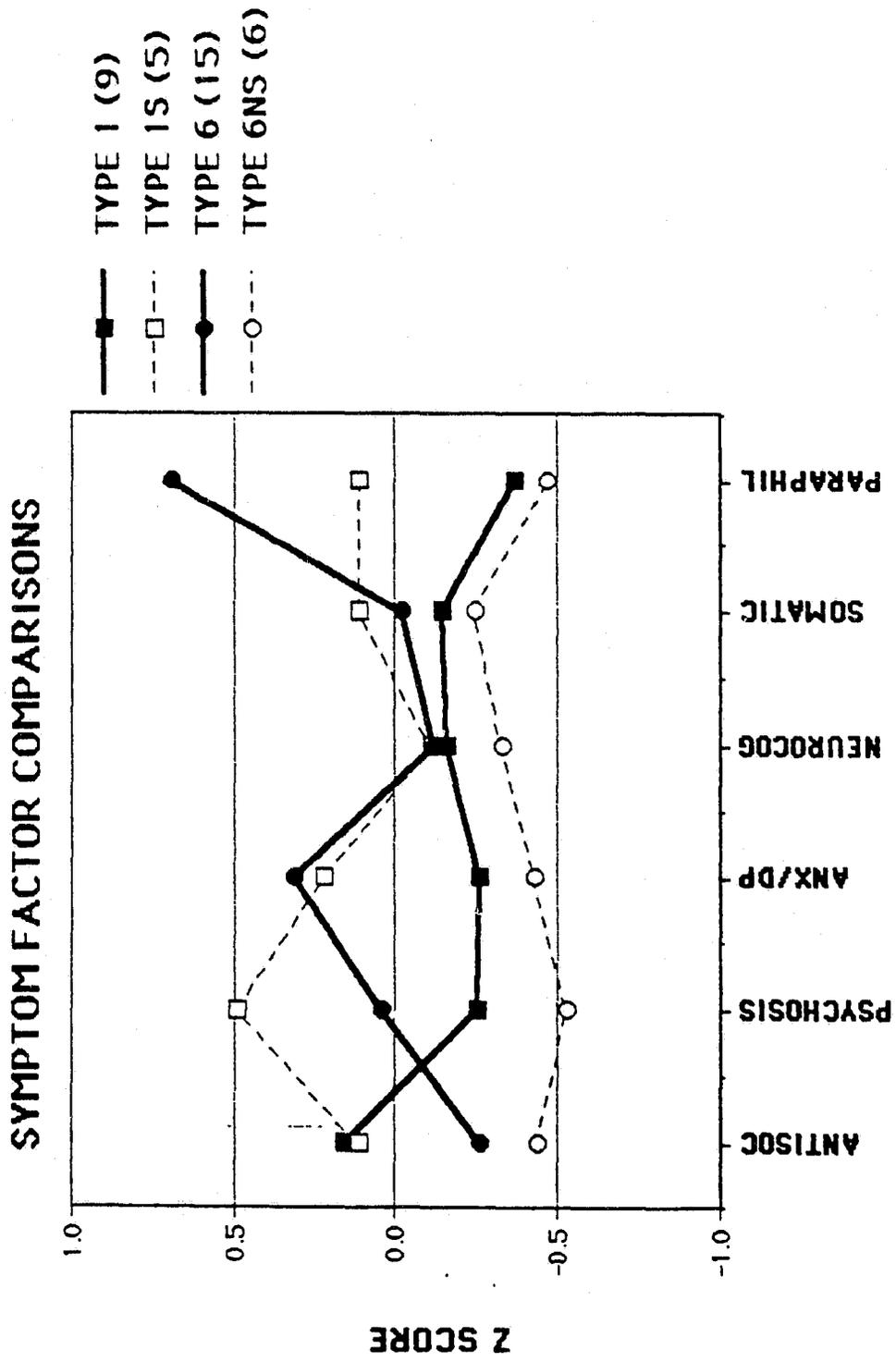


Figure 165

SEXUALIZATION ILS SCALES:
TYPES 1, 1S, 6, 6NS

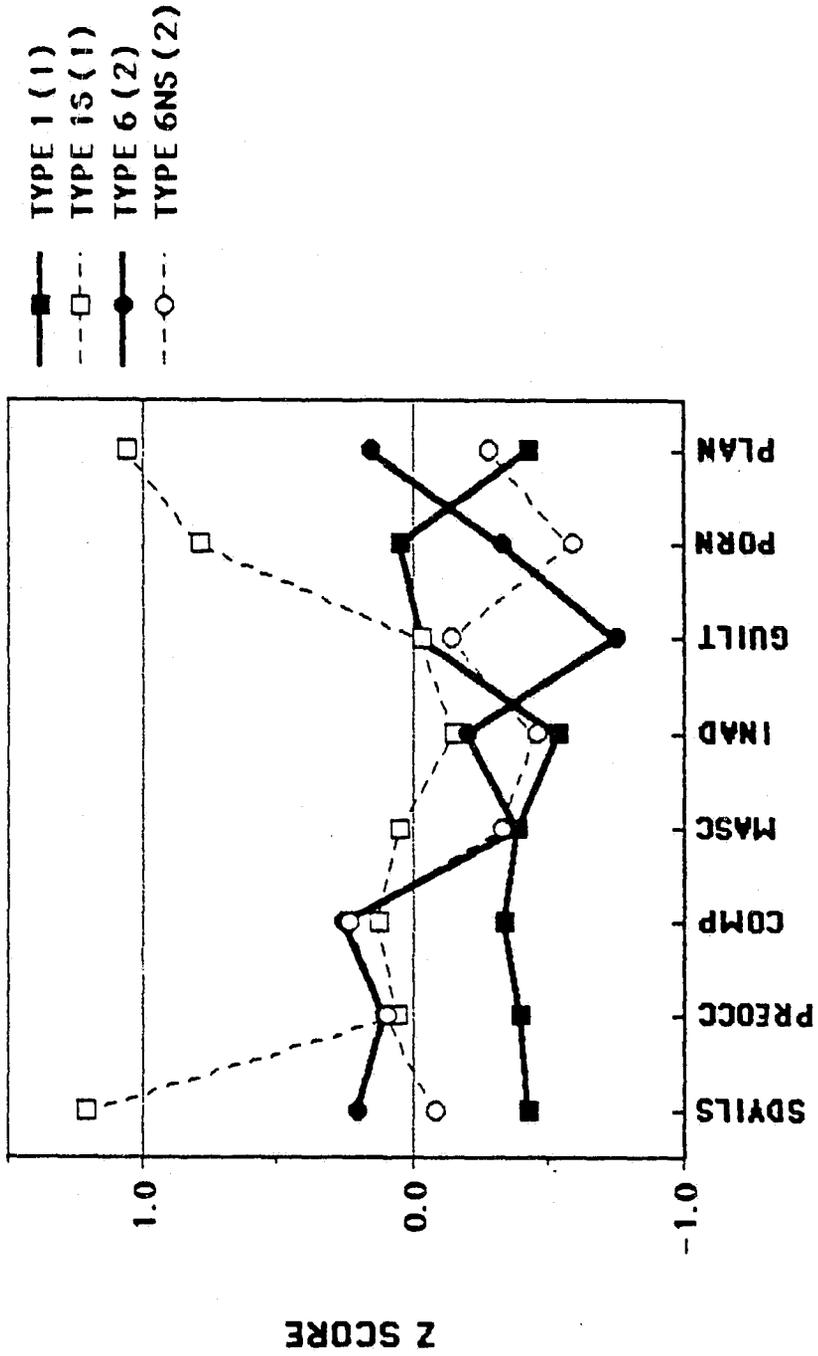


Figure 166

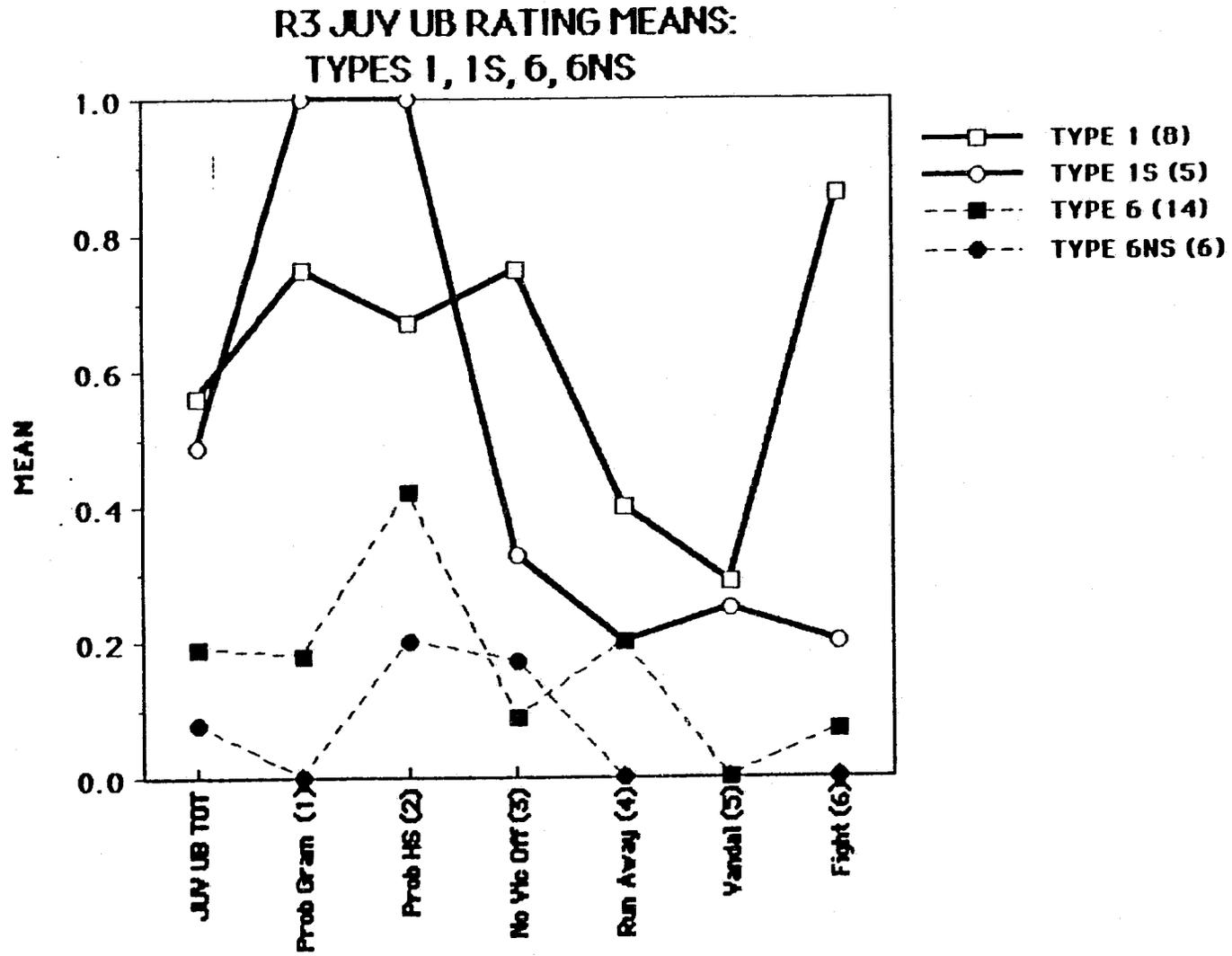


Figure 167

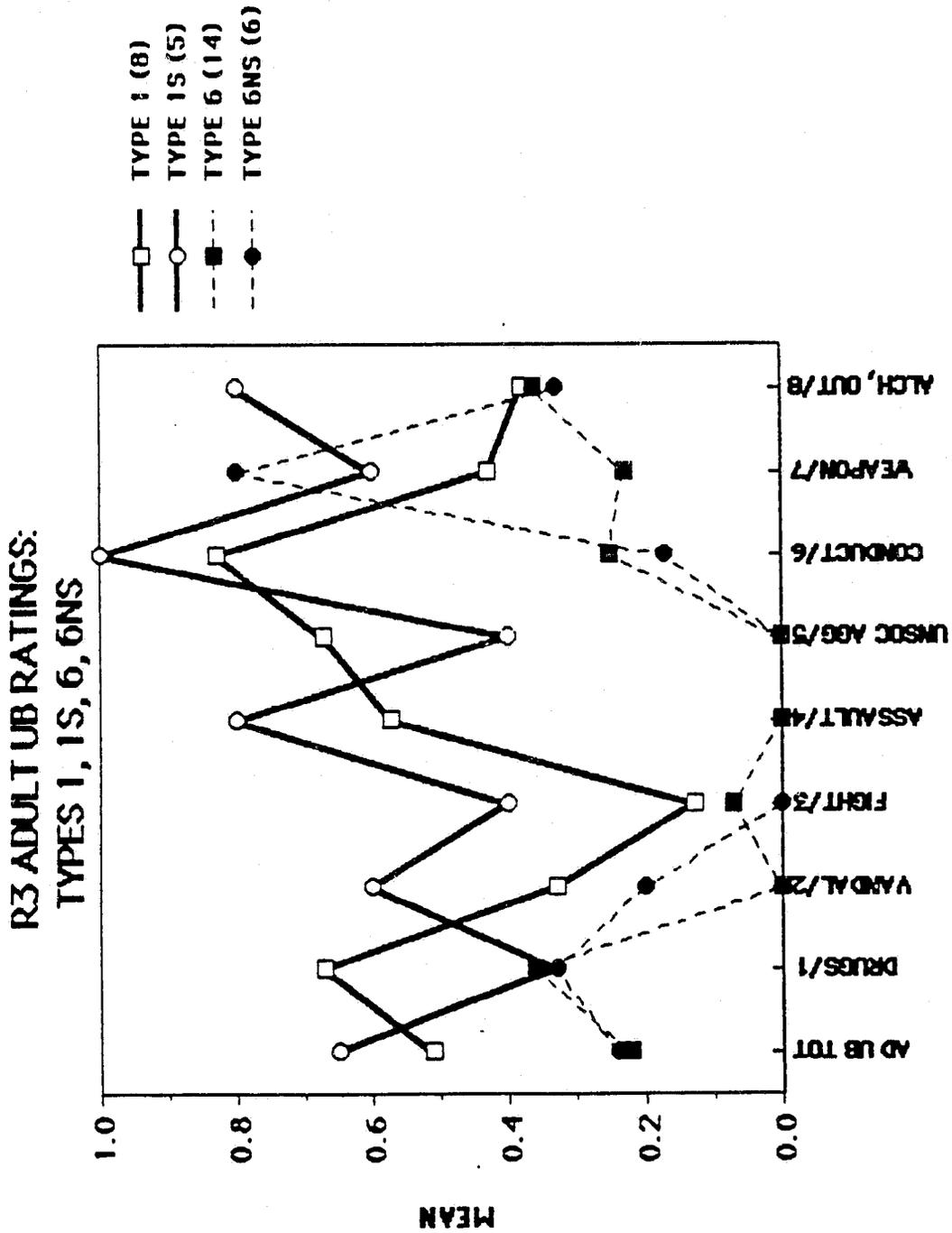


Figure 168

**EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION SCORES:
HIGH SOC COMP SEXUALIZATION ANAL**

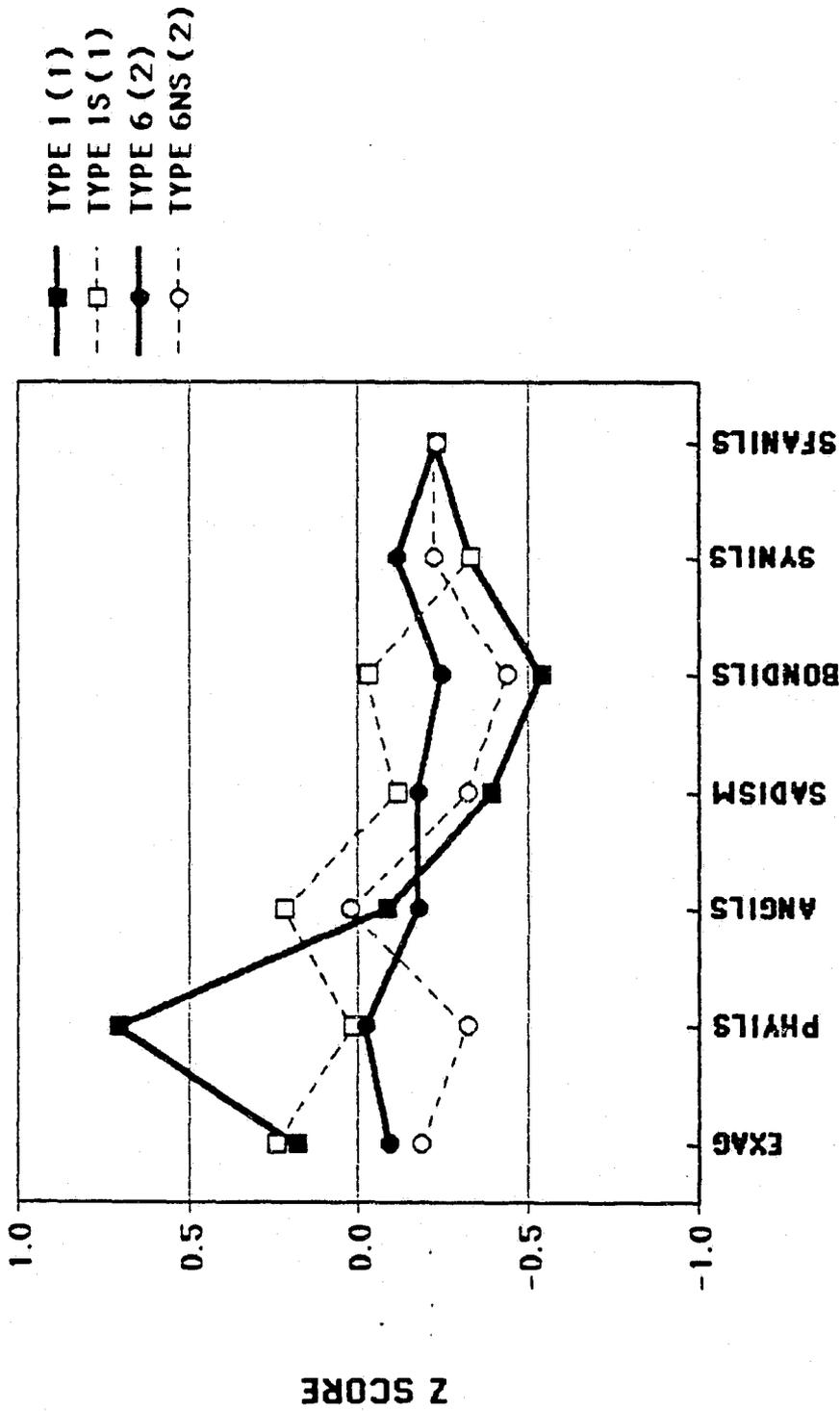


Figure 169

IMPULSIVITY/ANGER ILS SCALES: TYPES 1, 1S, 6, 6NS

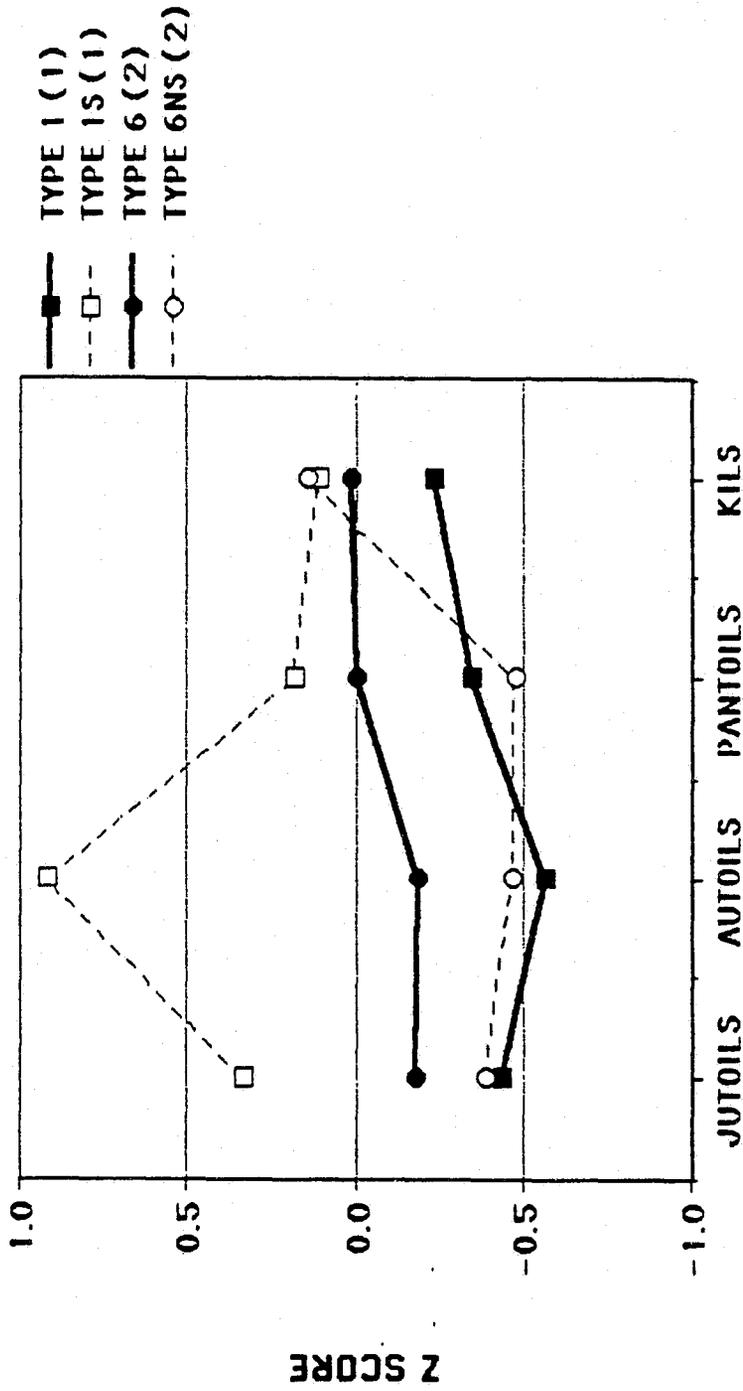


Figure 170

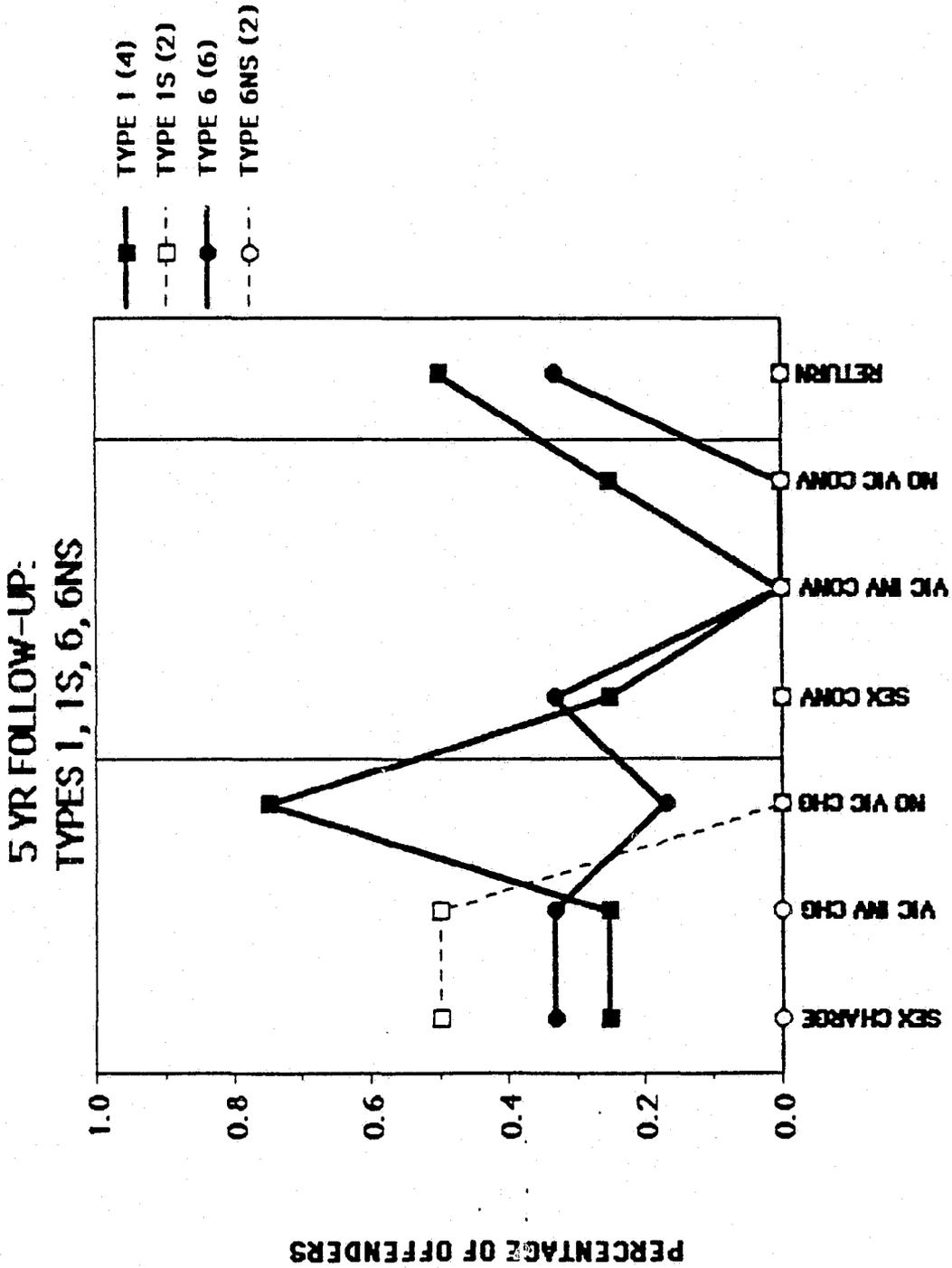


Figure 171

SEXUALIZATION COMPARISON

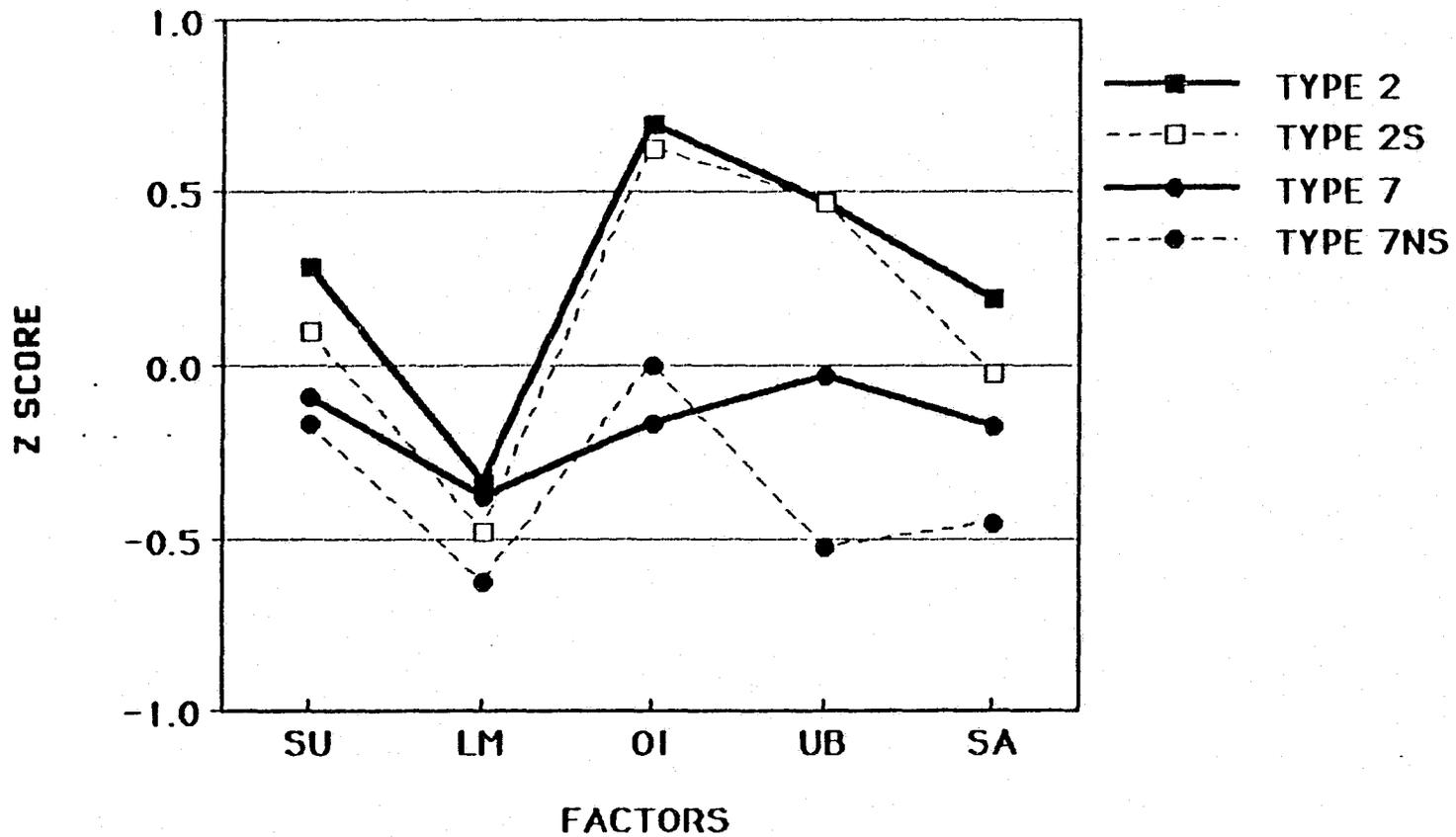


Figure 172

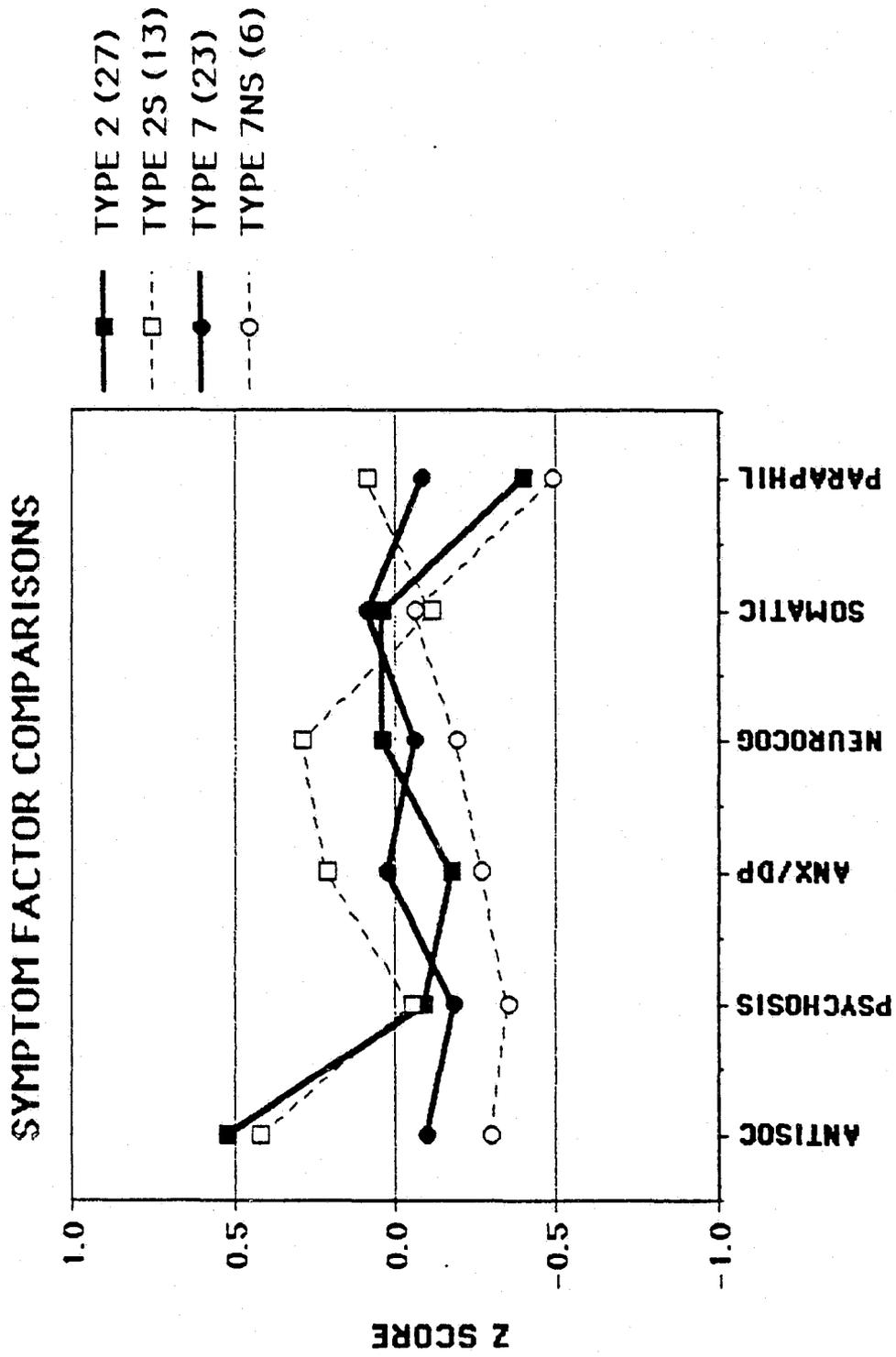


Figure 173

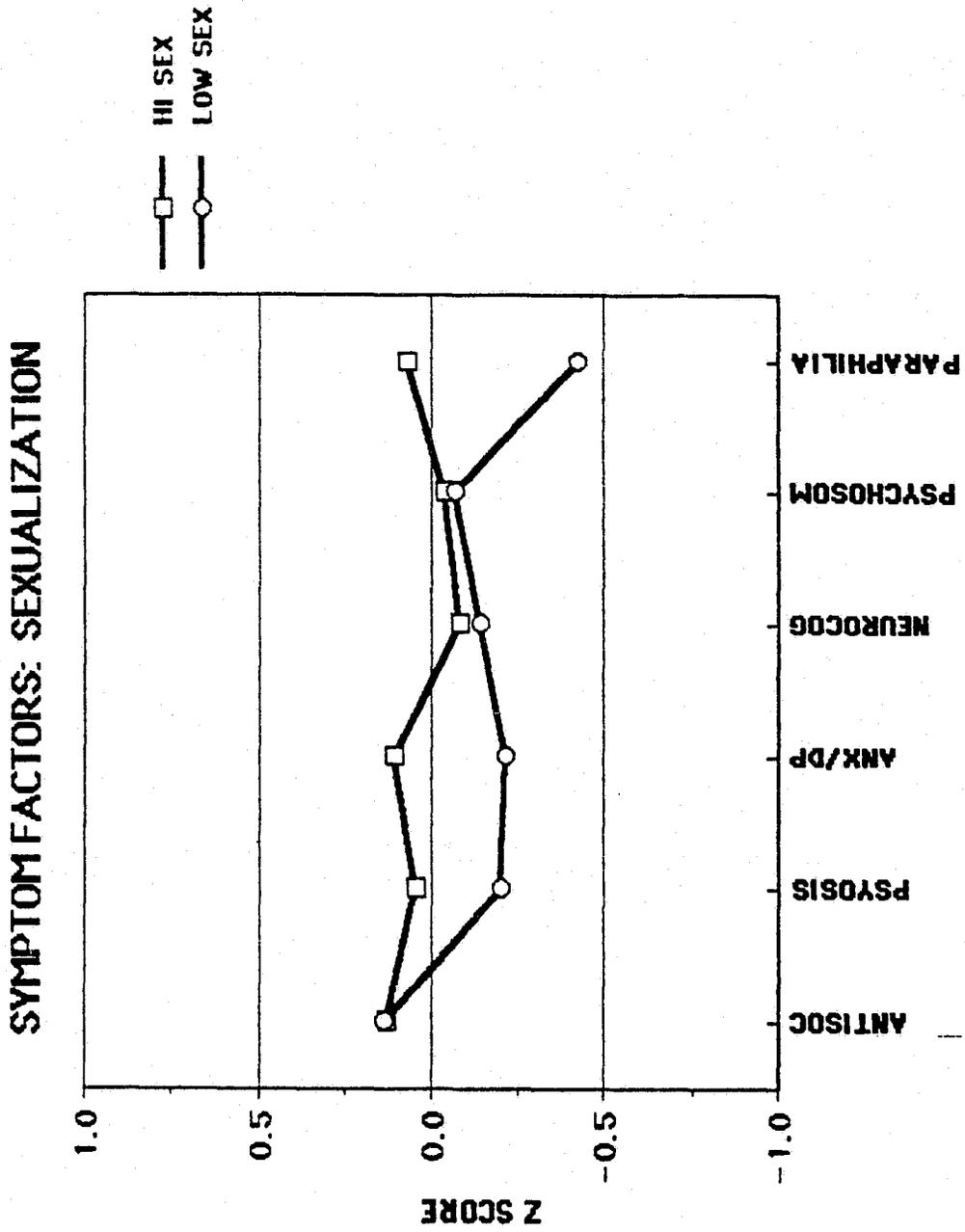


Figure 174

SEXUALIZATION ILS SCALES:
TYPES 2, 2S, 7, 7NS

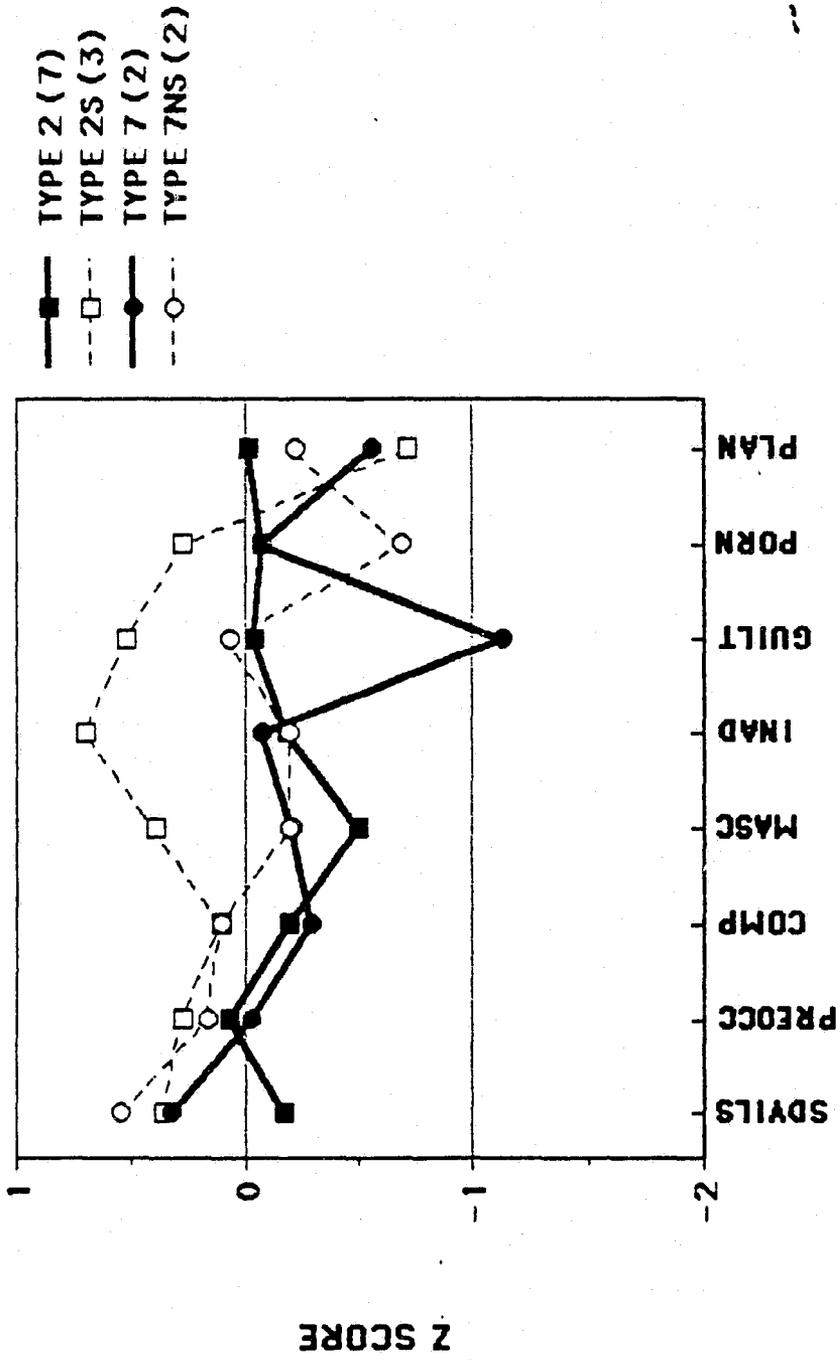


Figure 175

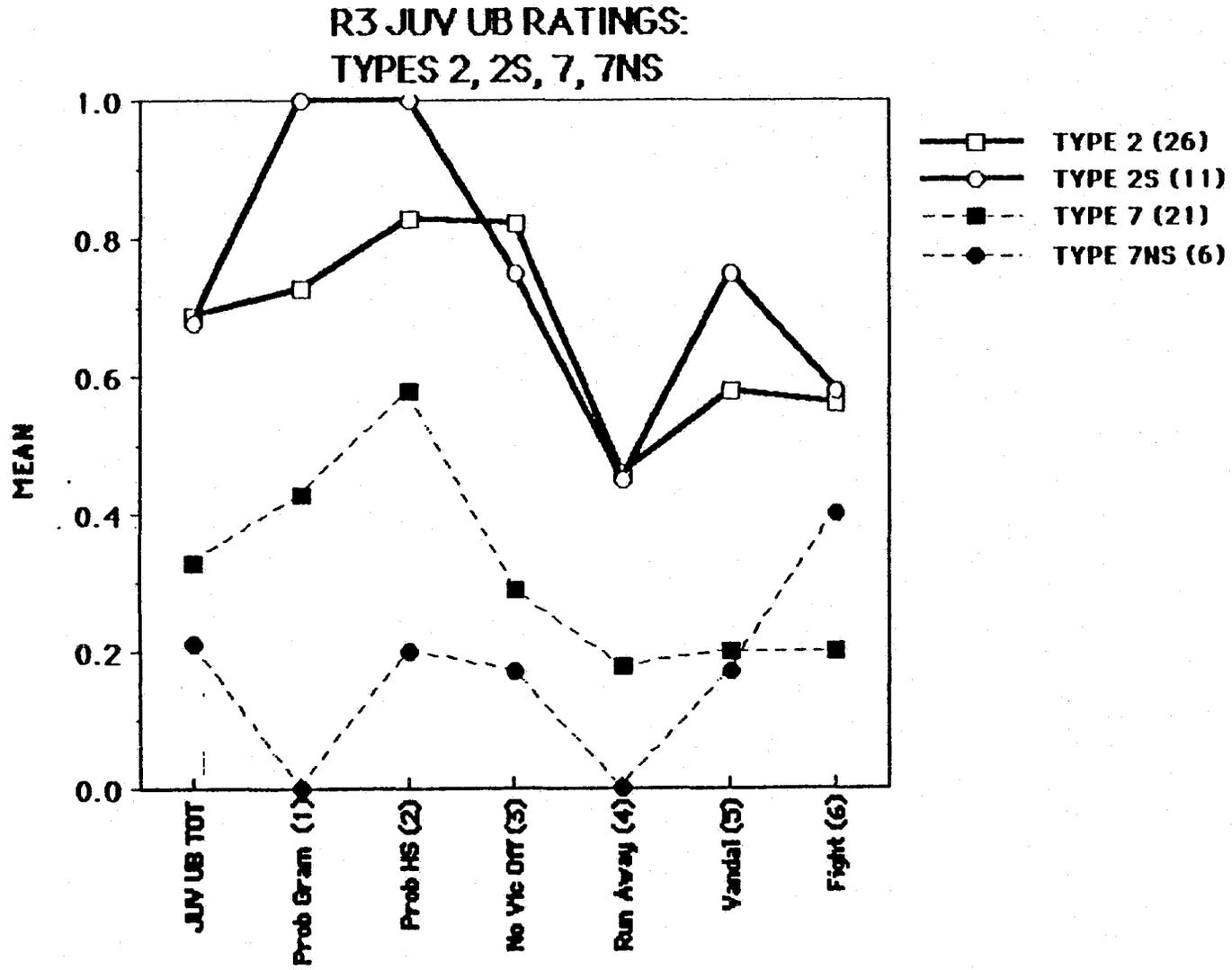


Figure 176

R3 ADULT UB RATINGS:
TYPES 2, 2S, 7, 7NS

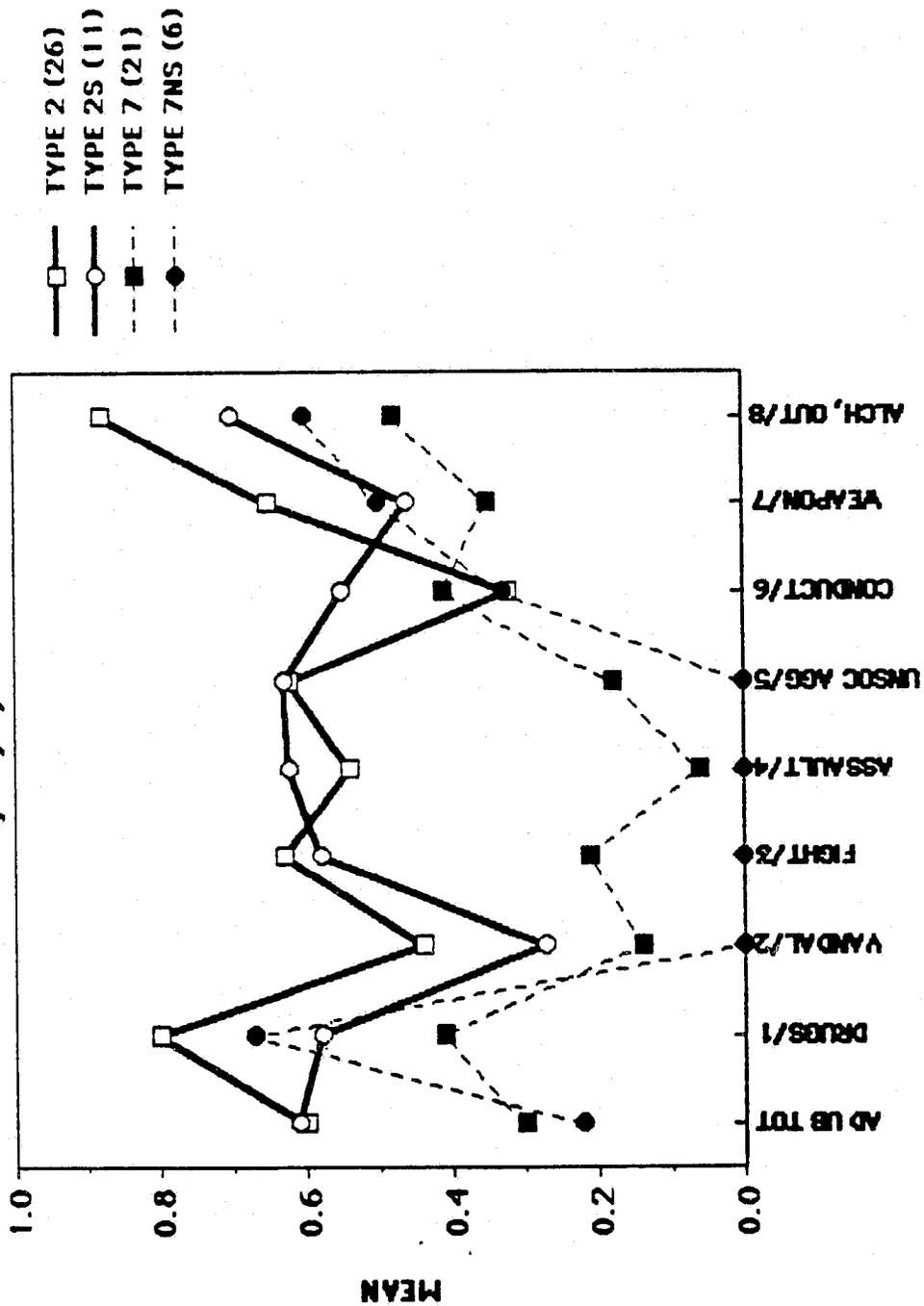


Figure 177

**EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION SCALES:
LOW SOC COMP SEXUALIZATION ANAL**

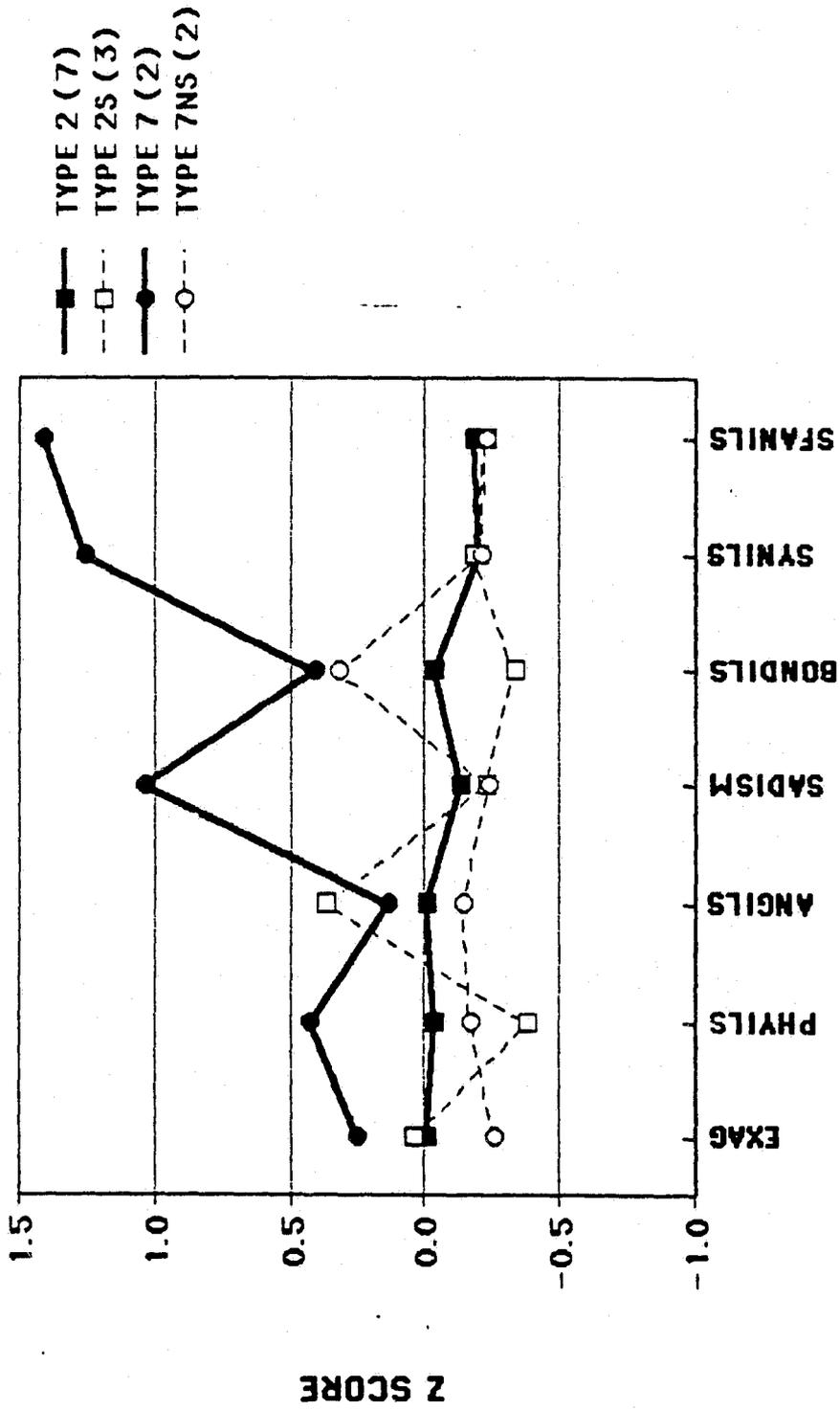


Figure 178

IMPULSIVITY/ANGER ILS SCALES:
TYPES 2, 2S, 7, 7NS

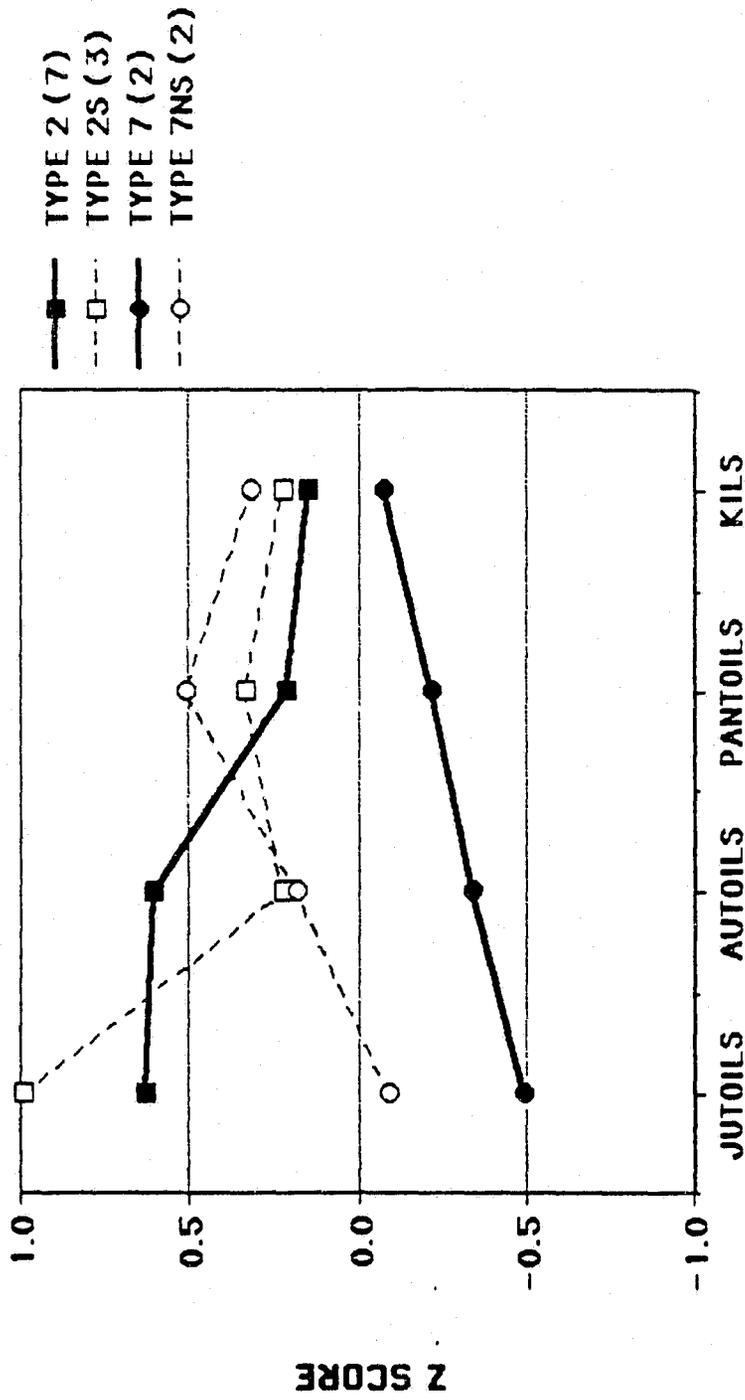


Figure 179

5 YR FOLLOW-UP:
TYPES 2, 2S, 7, 7NS

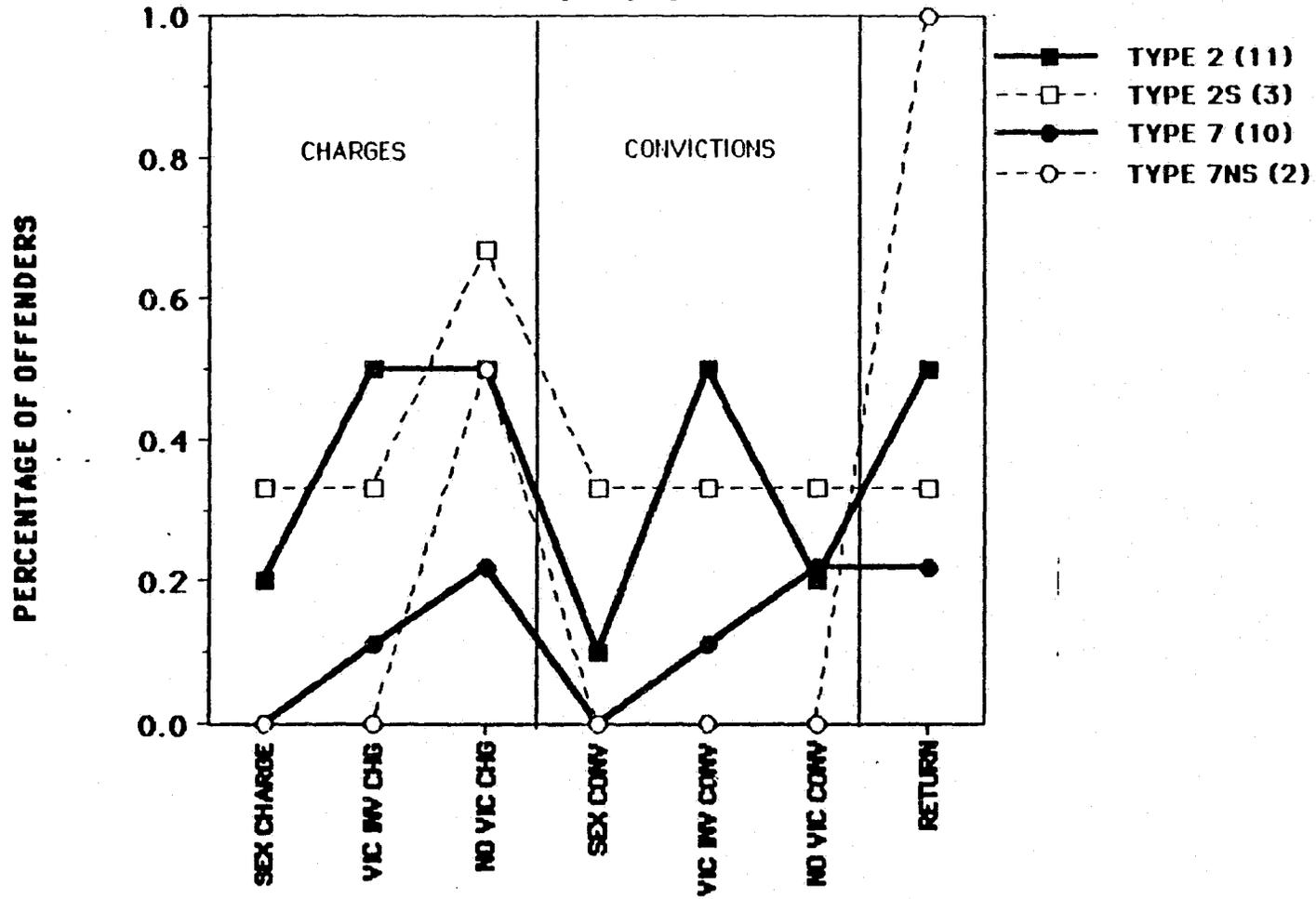


Figure 180

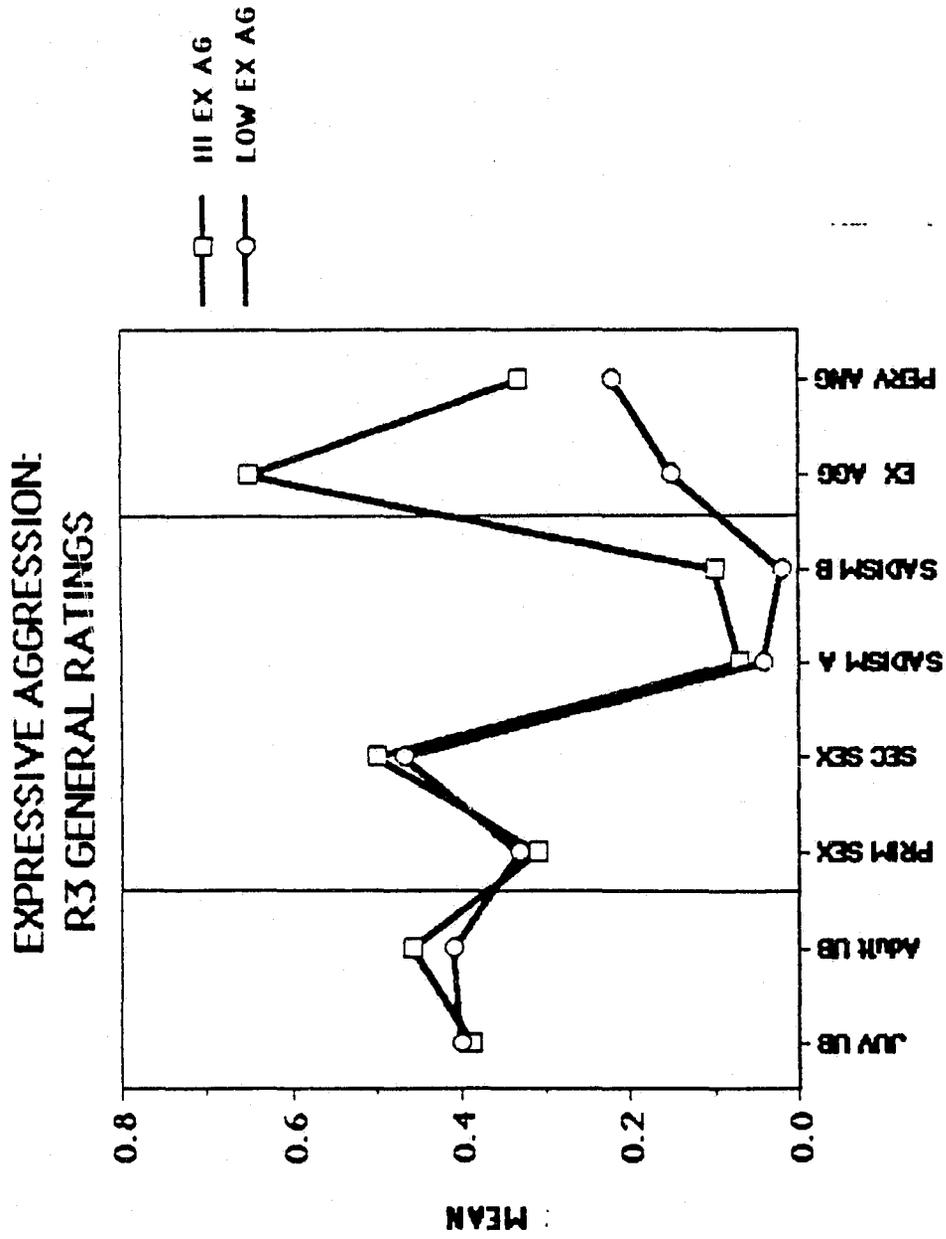


Figure 181

CLUSTER FACTORS: EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION

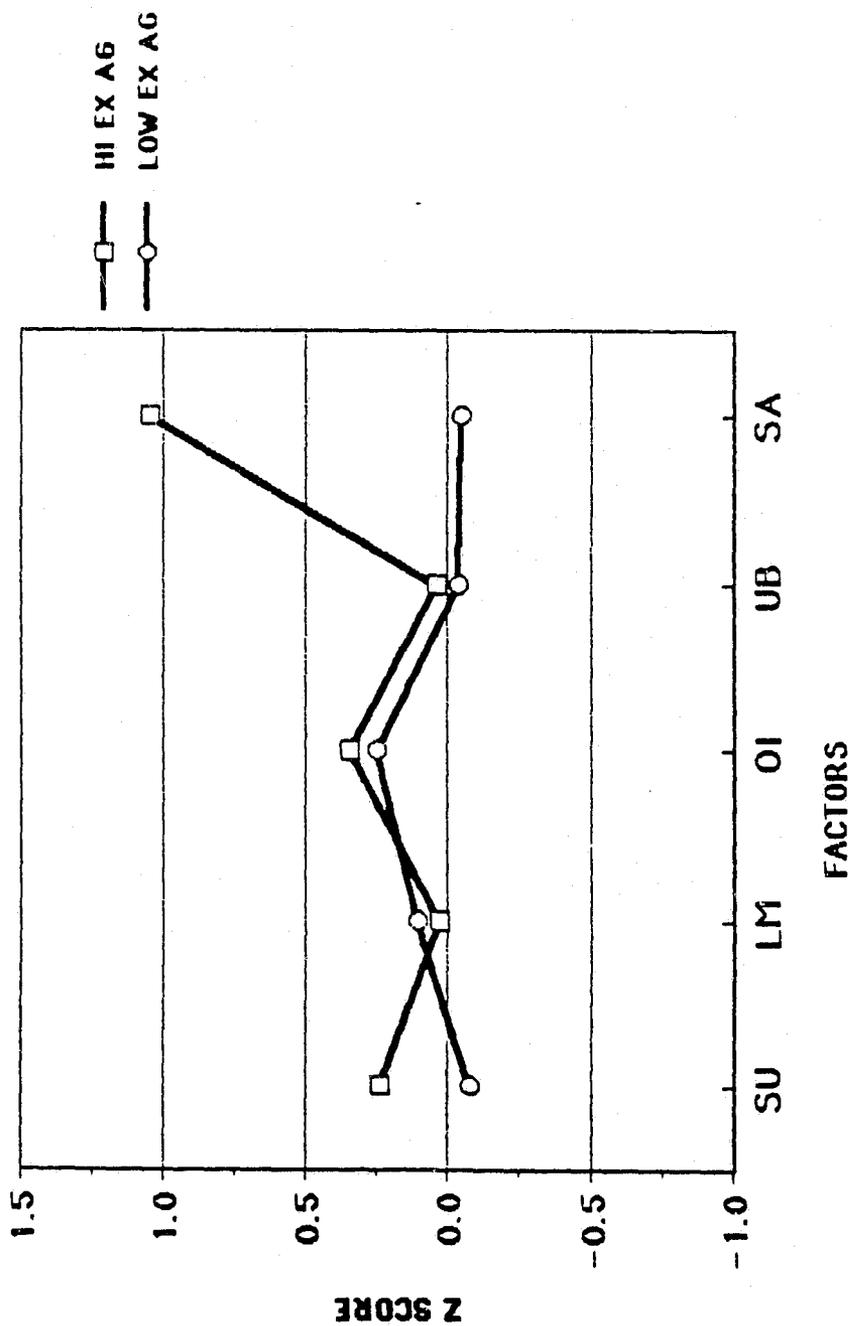


Figure 182

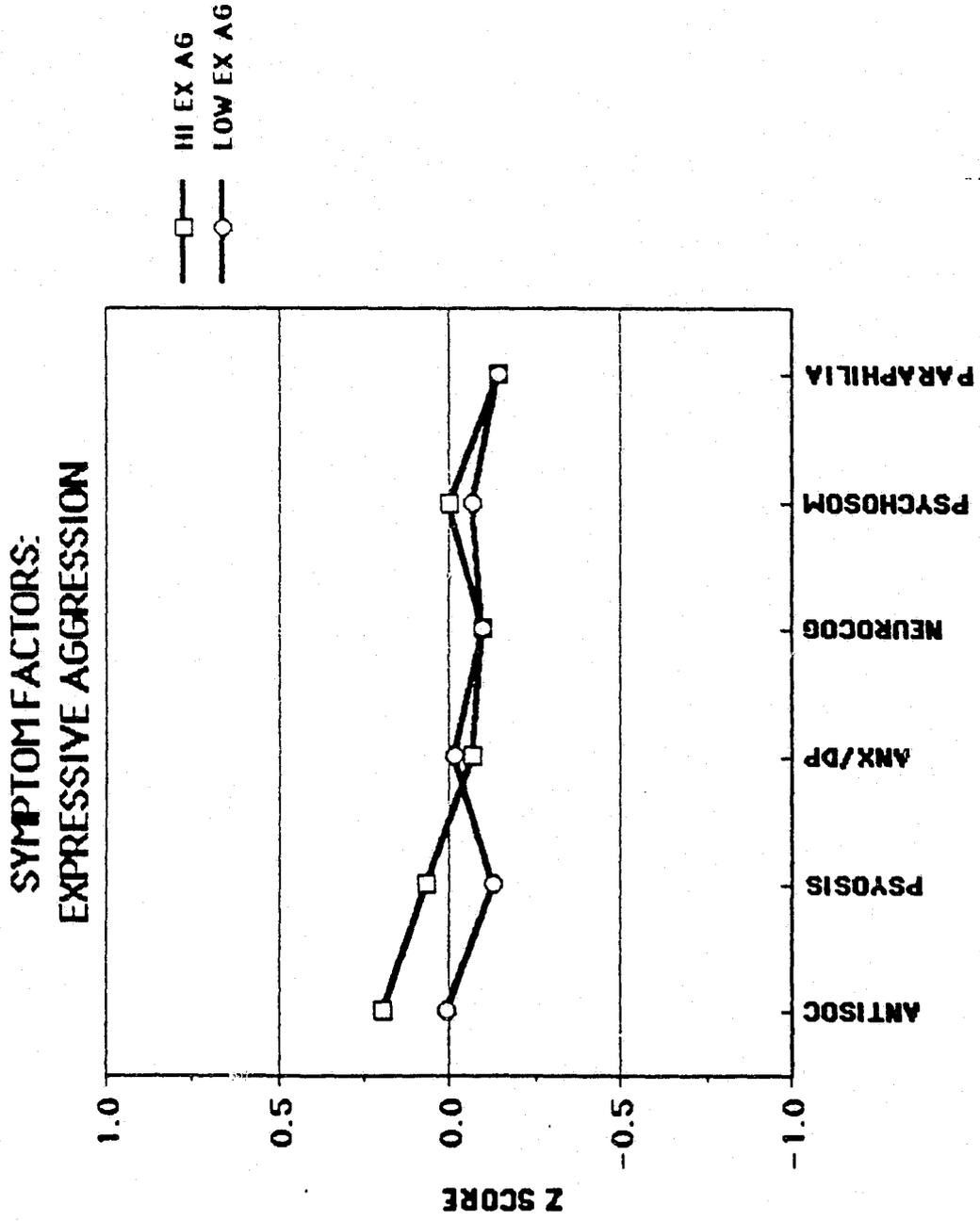


Figure 183

CRIMINAL HISTORY: EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION GROUPS

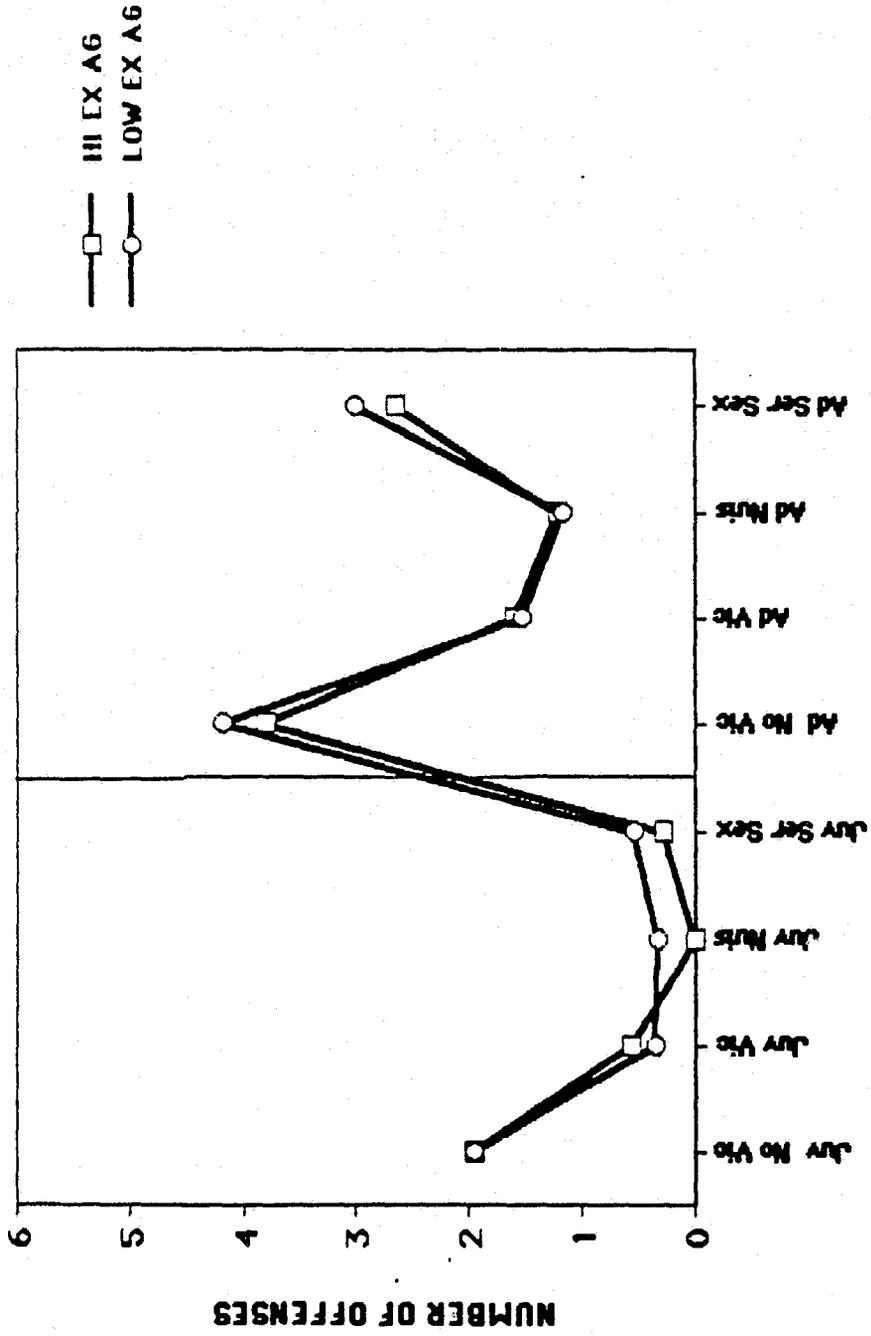


Figure 184

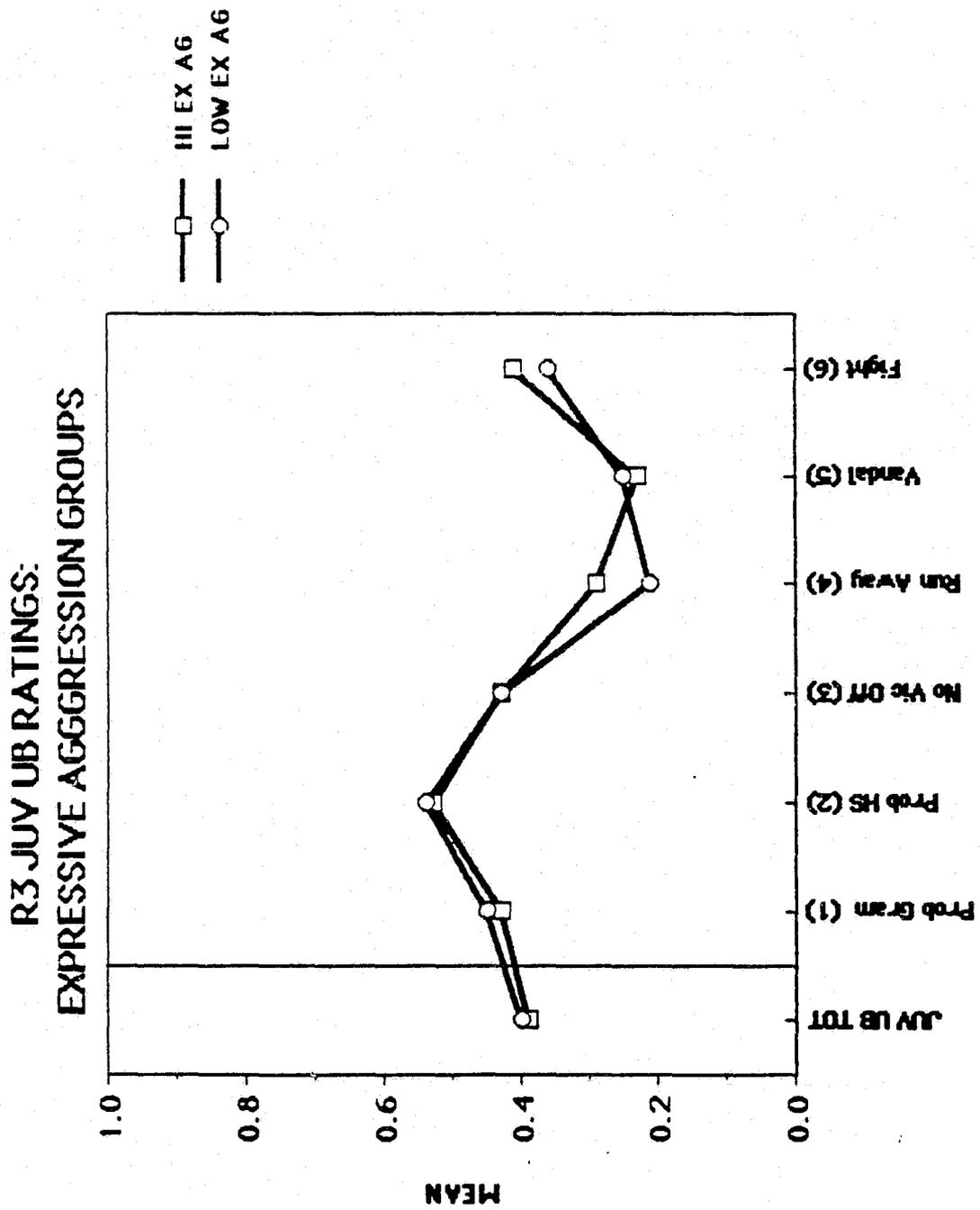


Figure 185

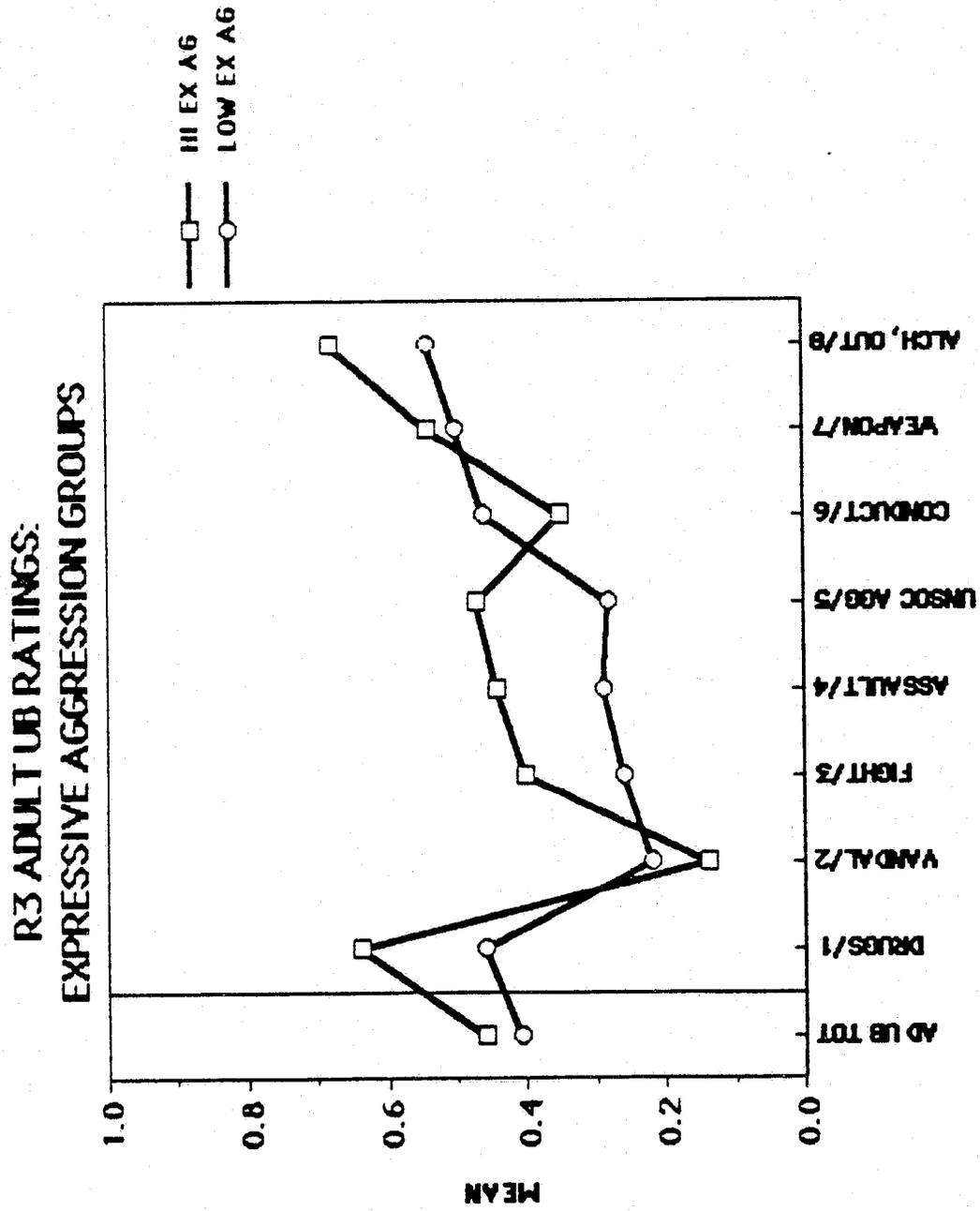


Figure 186

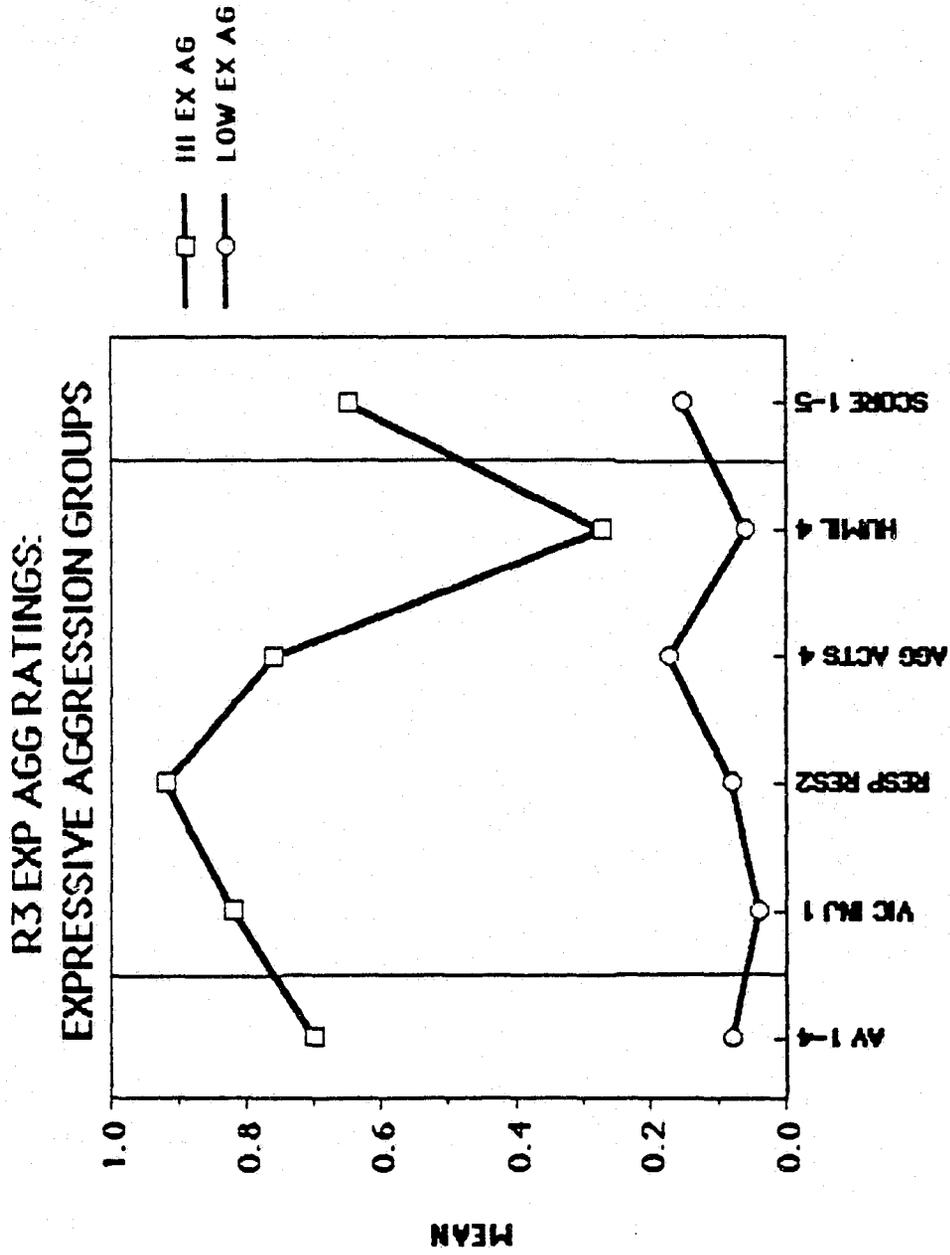


Figure 187

OFFENSE PLANNING: EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION GROUPS

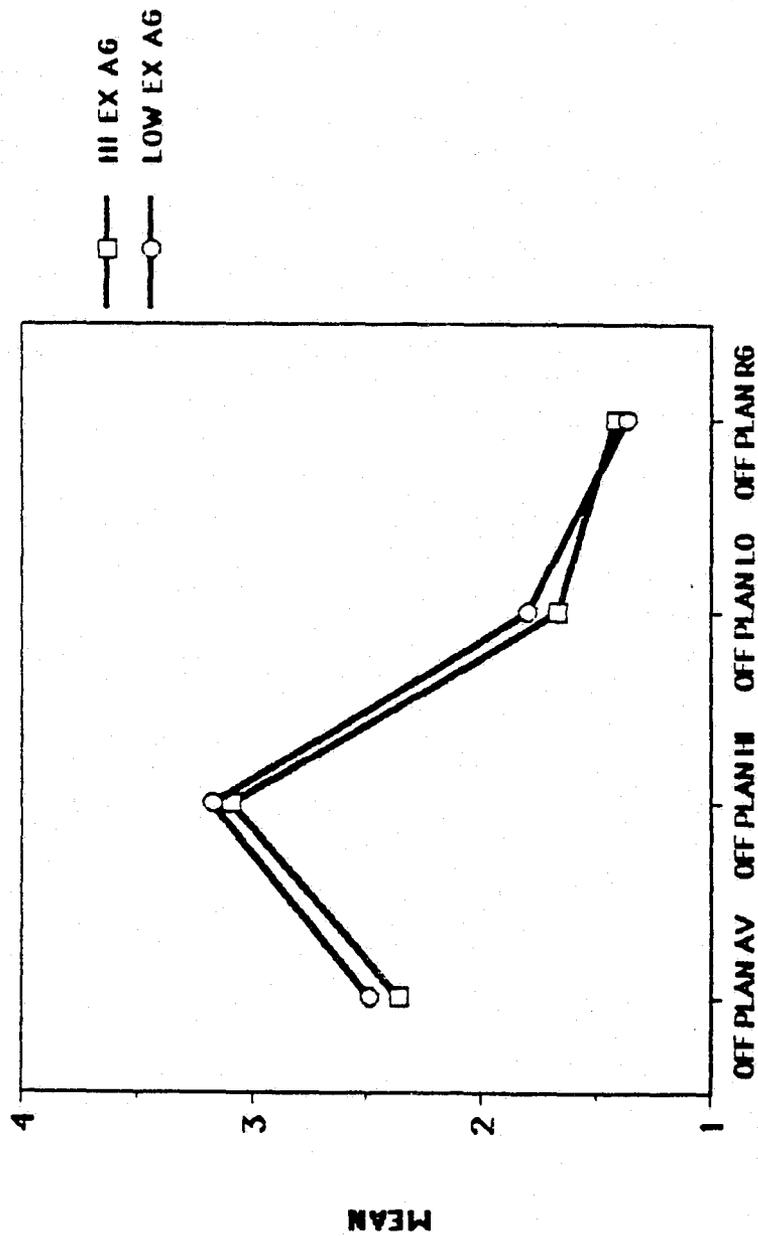


Figure 188

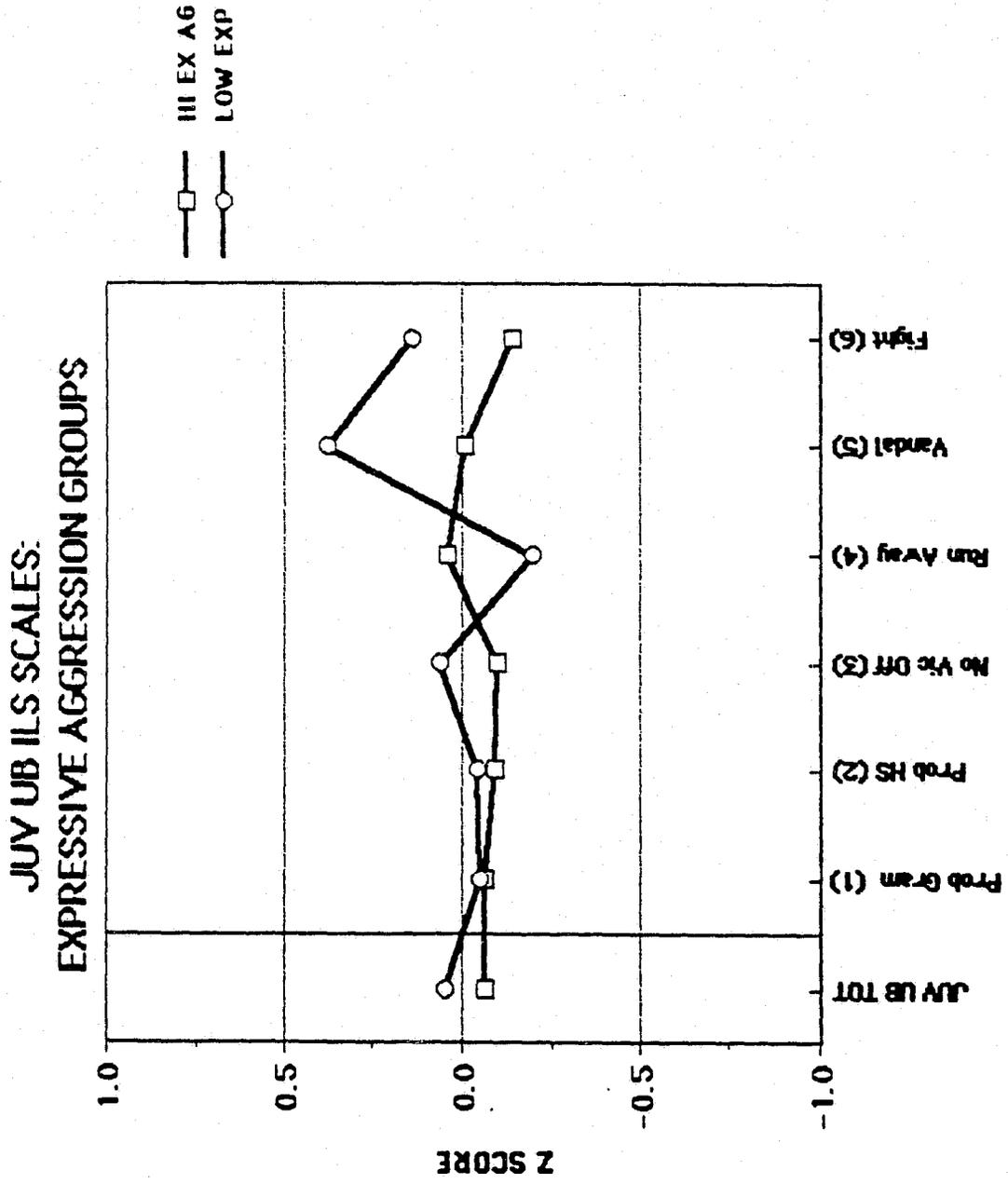


Figure 189

ADULT UB ILS SCALES: EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION GROUPS

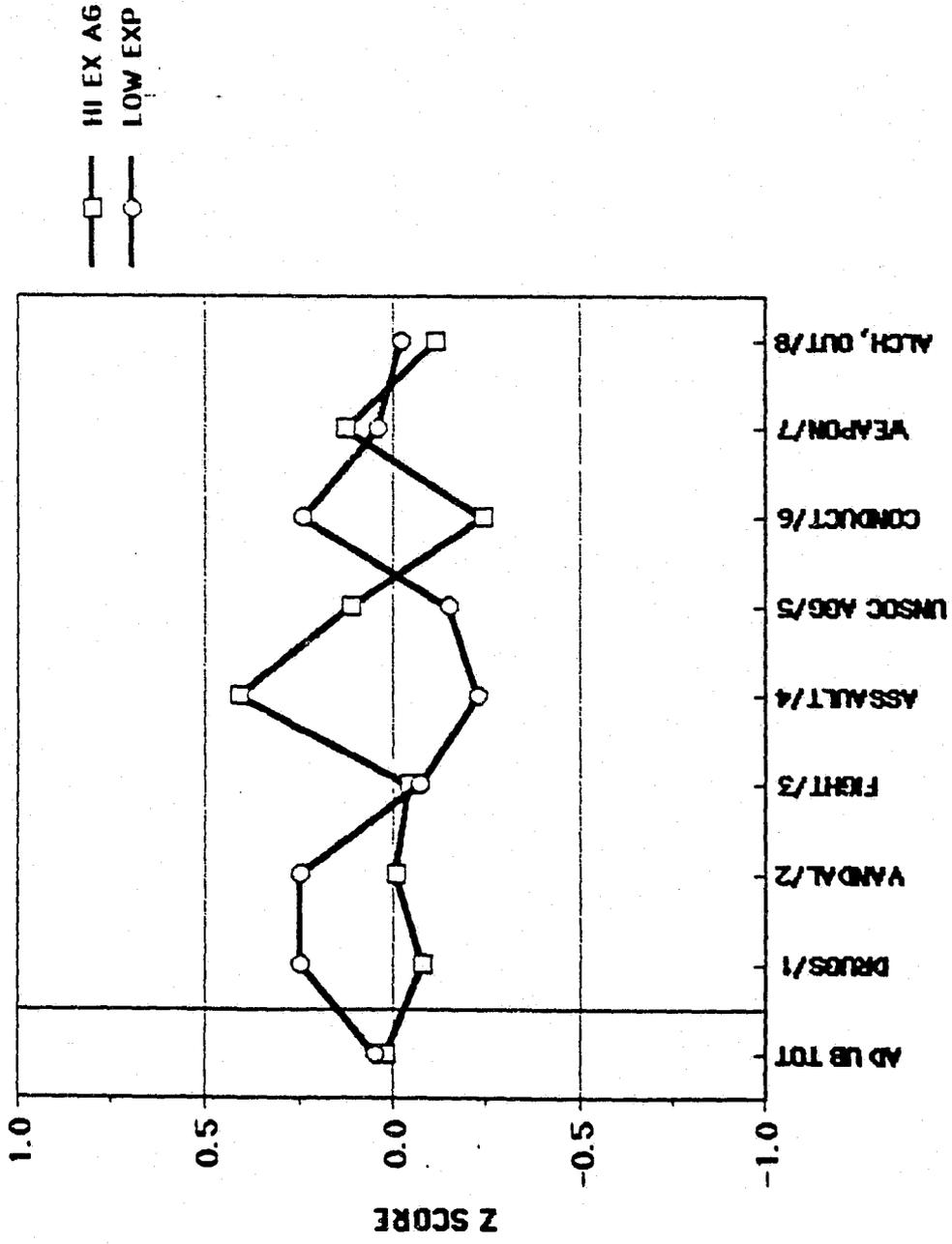


Figure 190

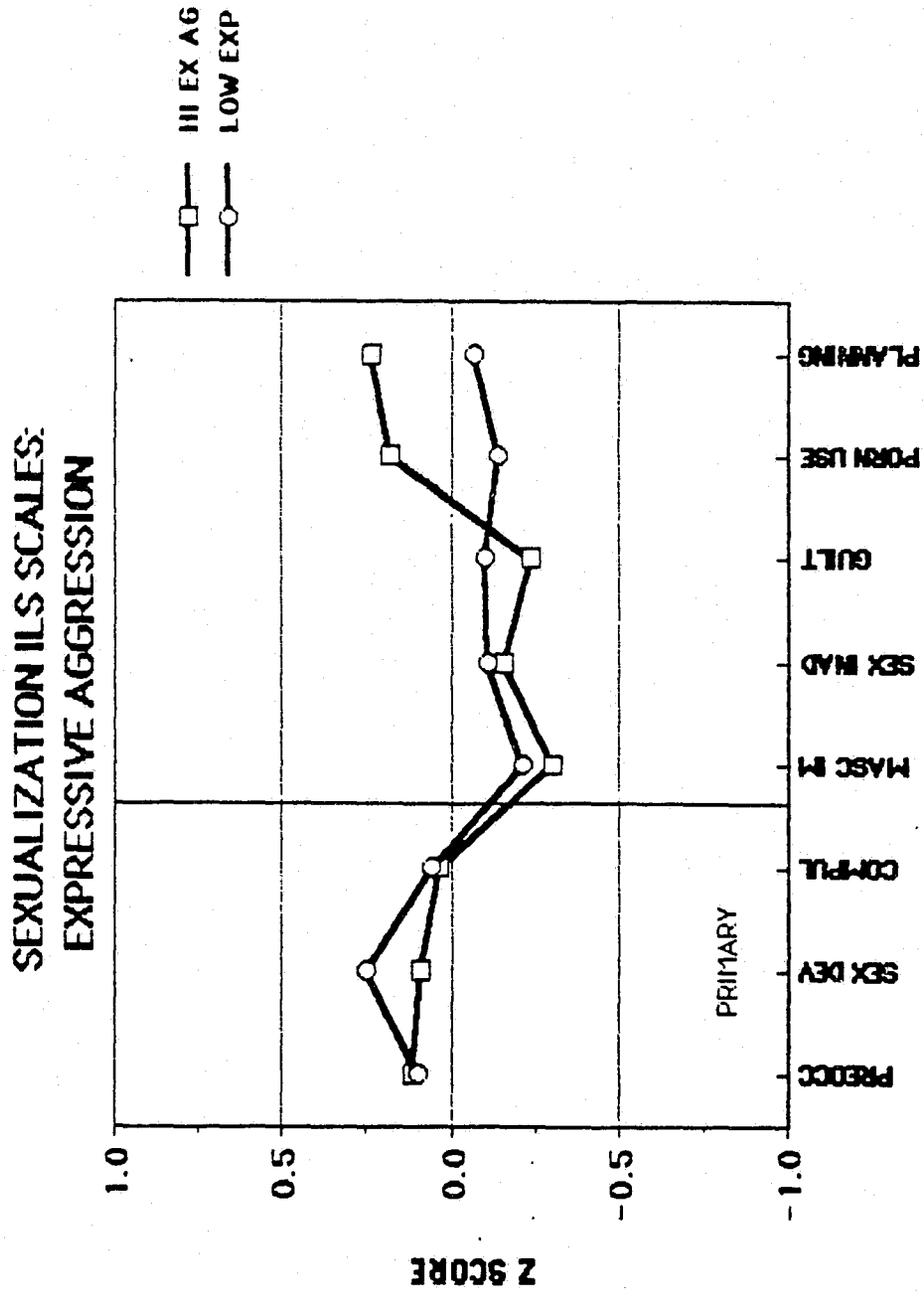


Figure 191

PERV ANG ILS & R3 RATING:
EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION GROUPS

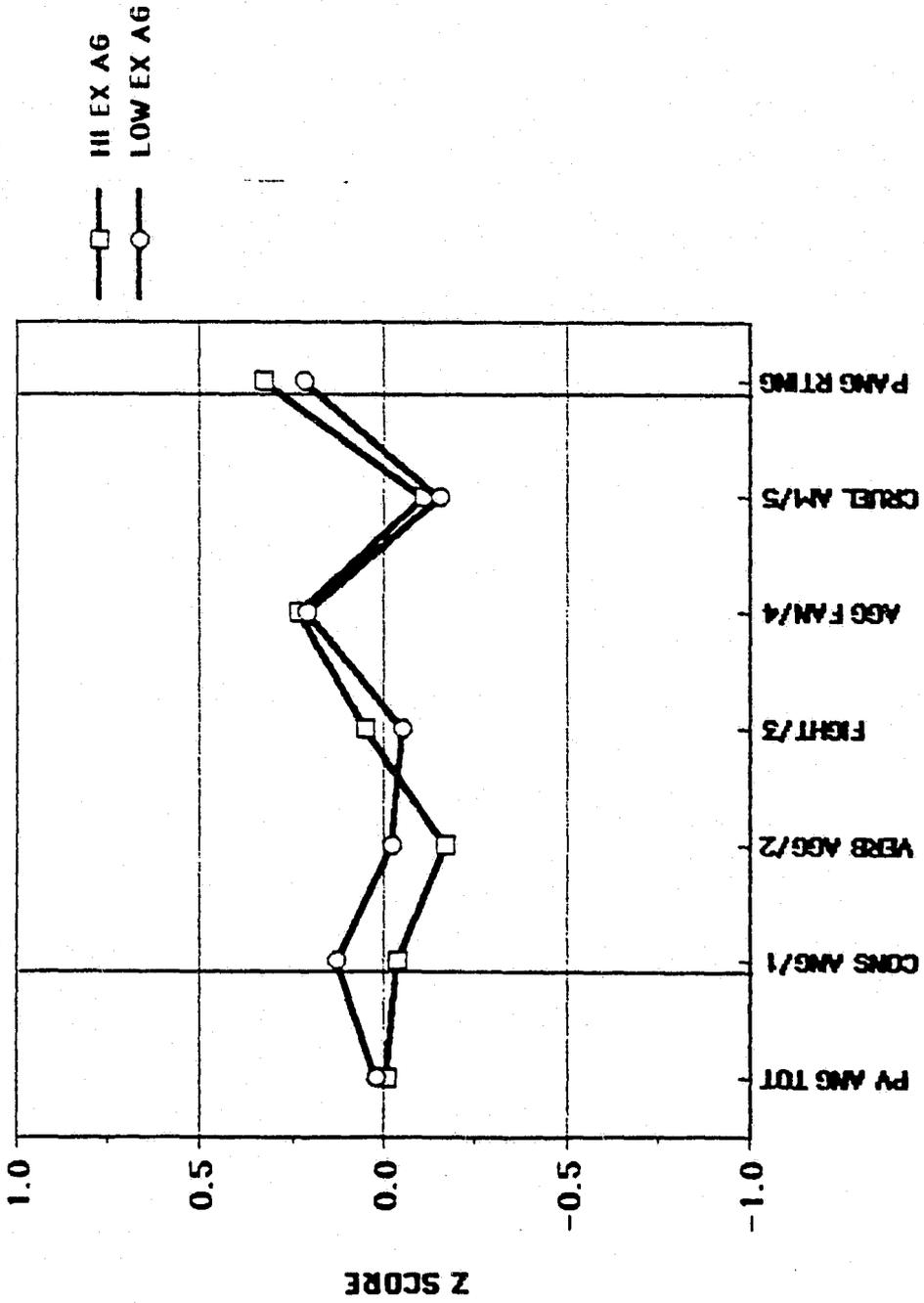


Figure 192

SADISM & EXP AGG ILS SCALES: EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION GROUPS

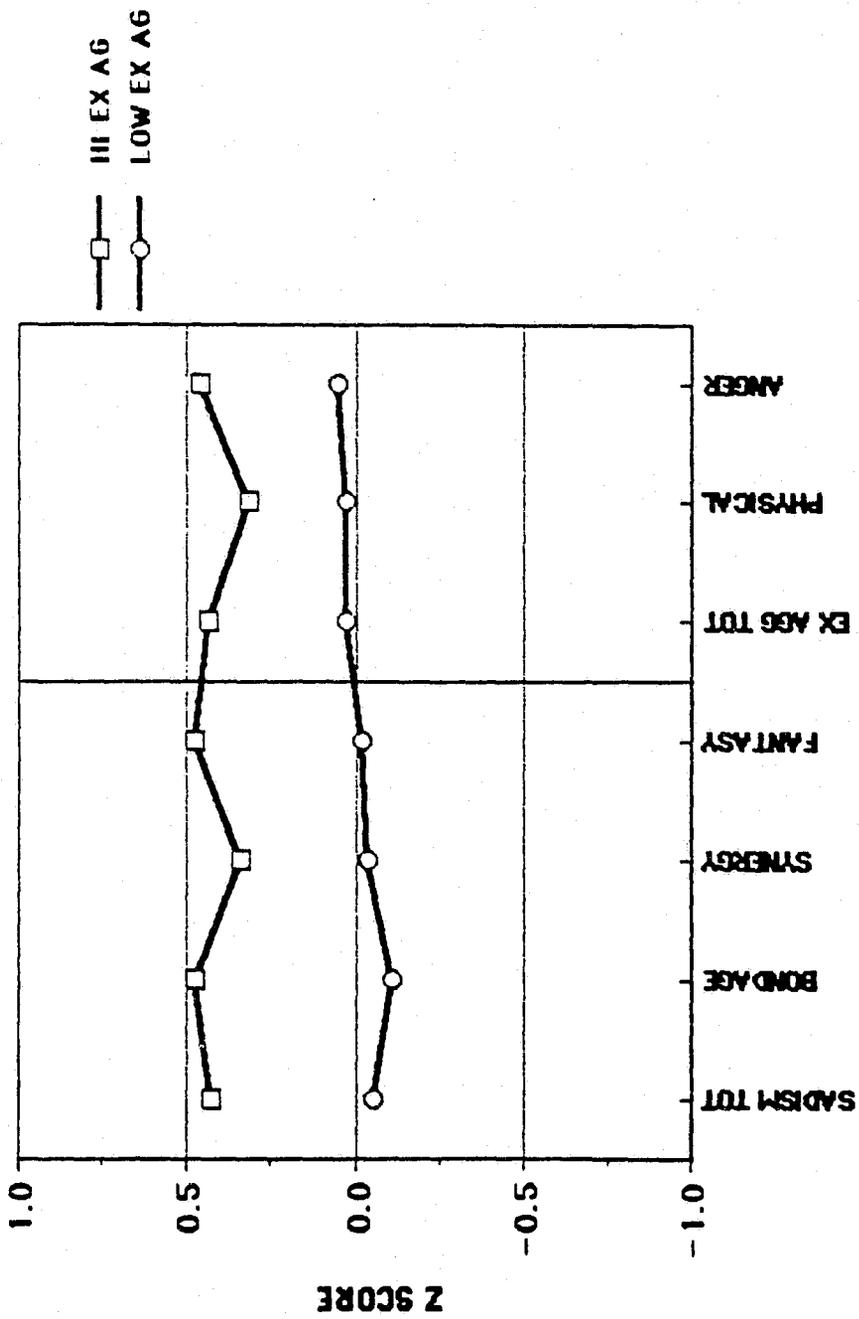


Figure 193

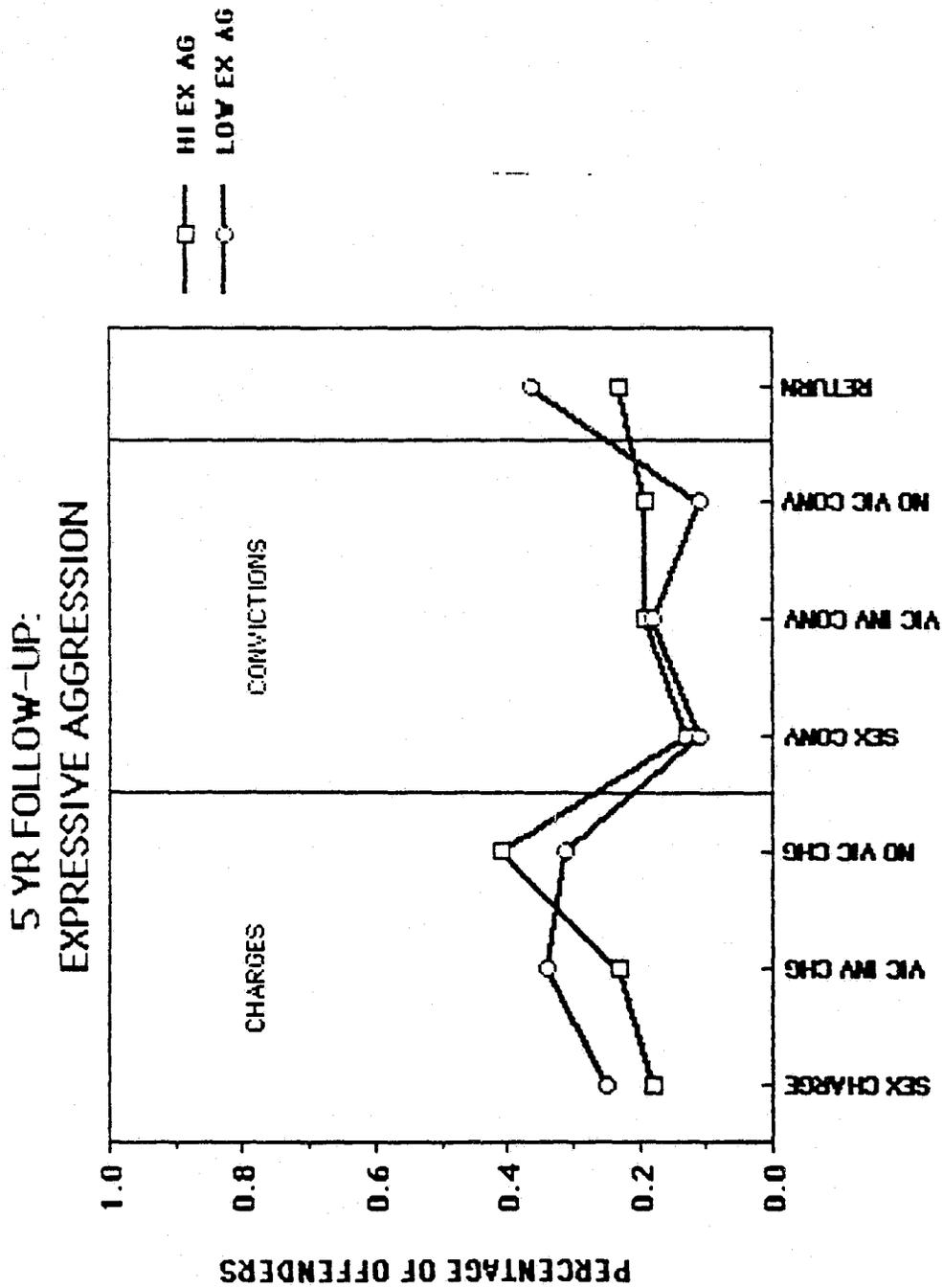


Figure 194

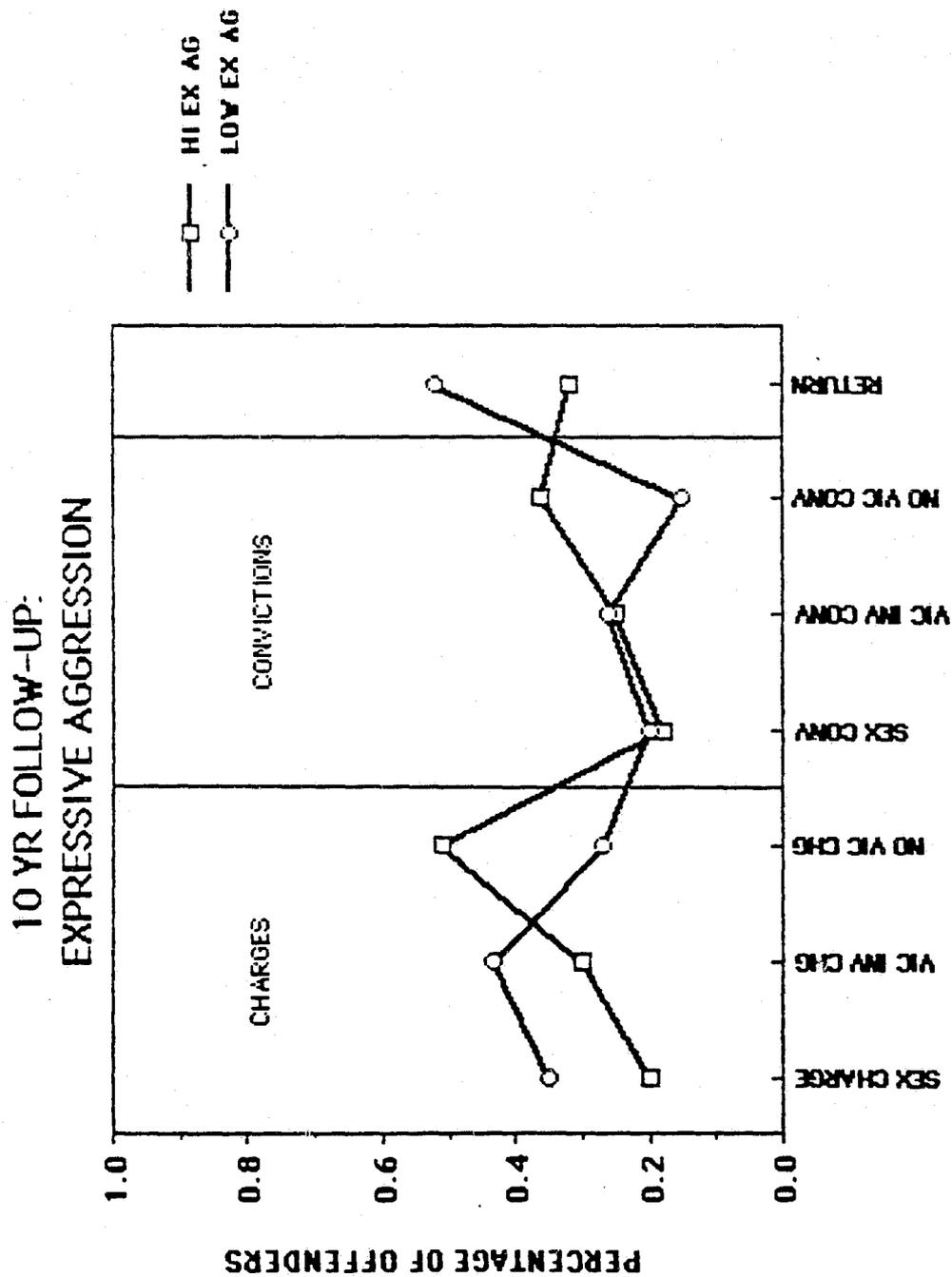


Figure 195

EXP AGG & SOC COMP GROUPS: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

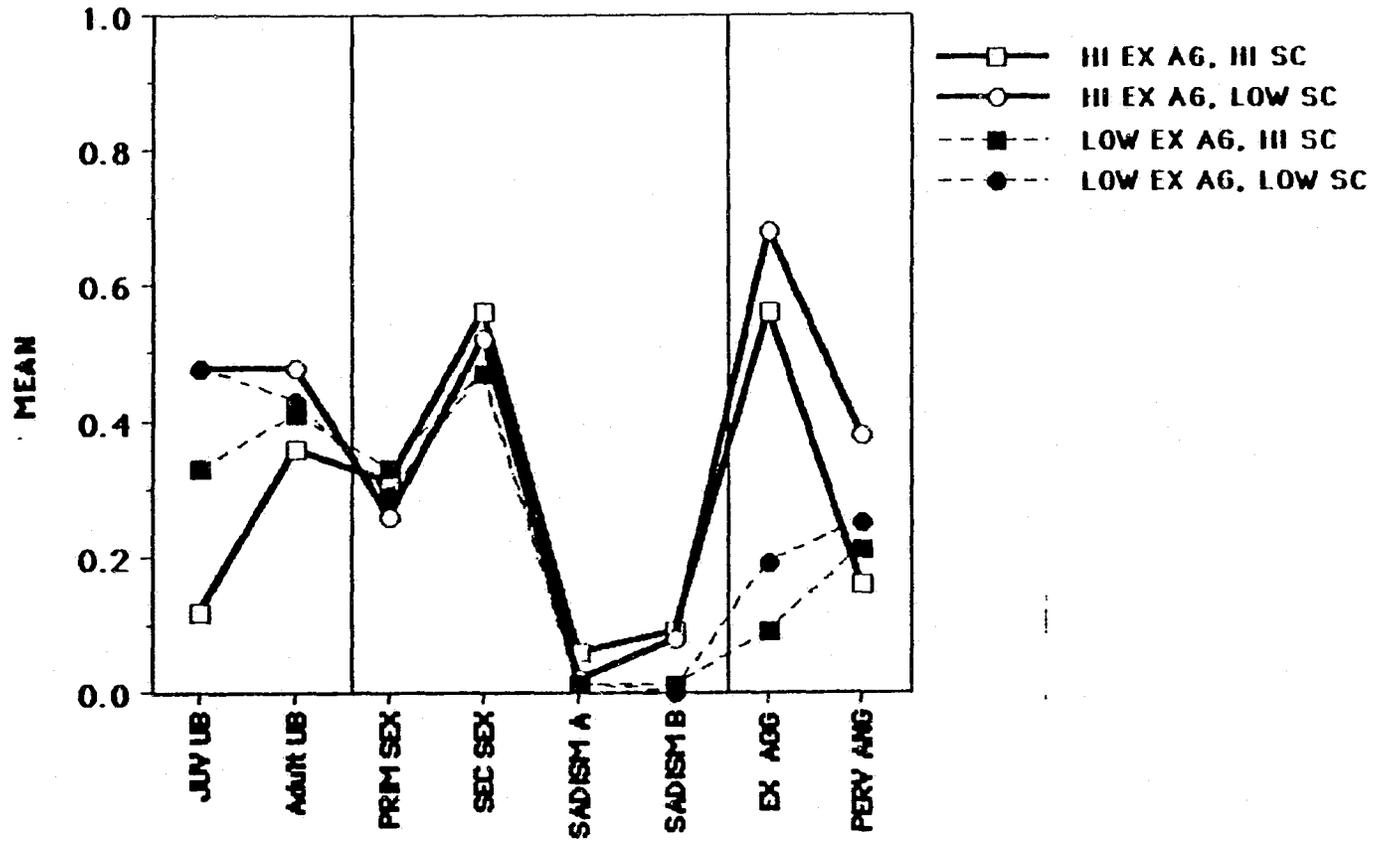


Figure 196

CLUSTER FACTORS: EX AGG & SOC COMP

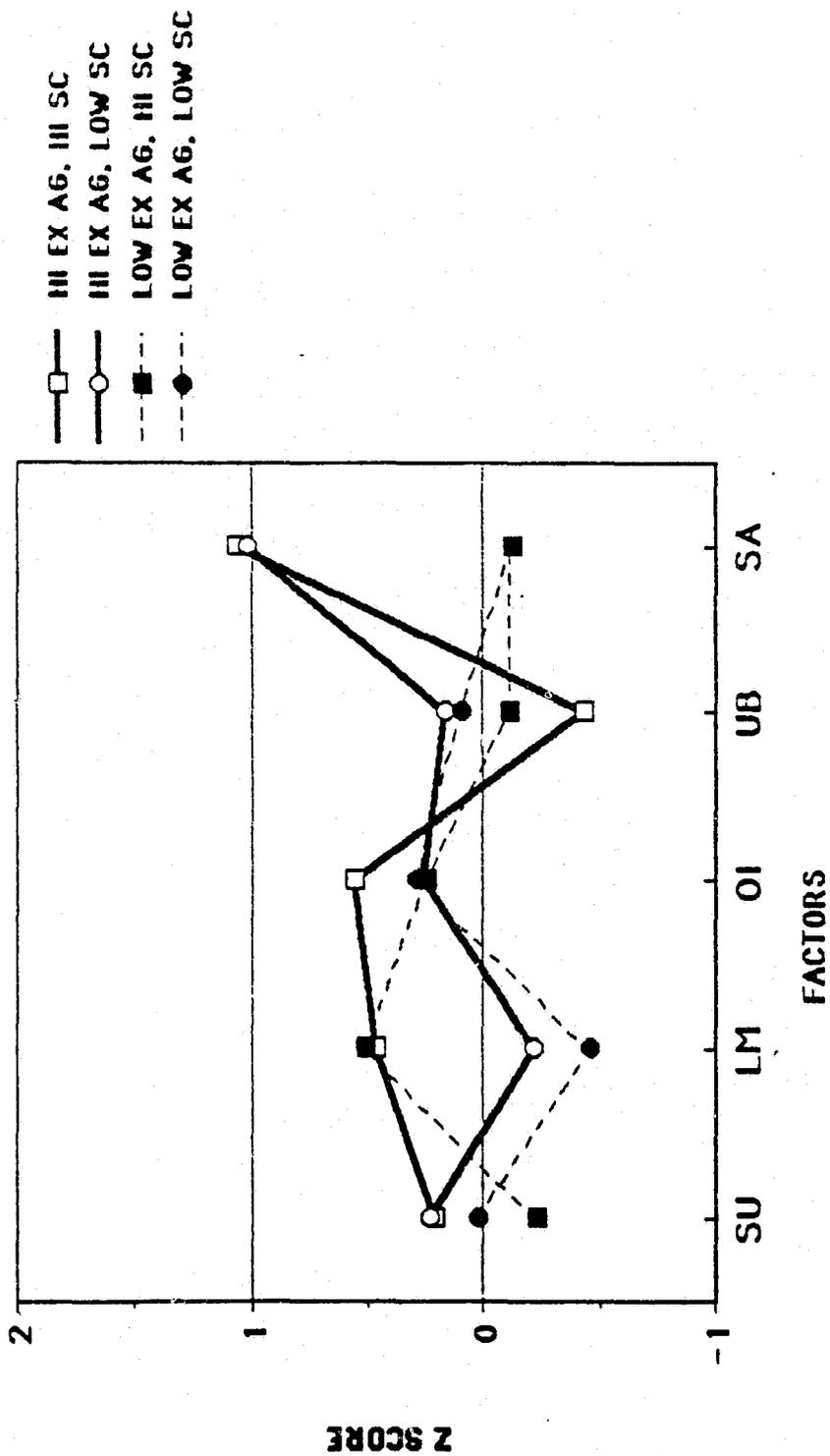


Figure 197

**SYMPTOM FACTORS:
EXP AGG & SOC COMP**

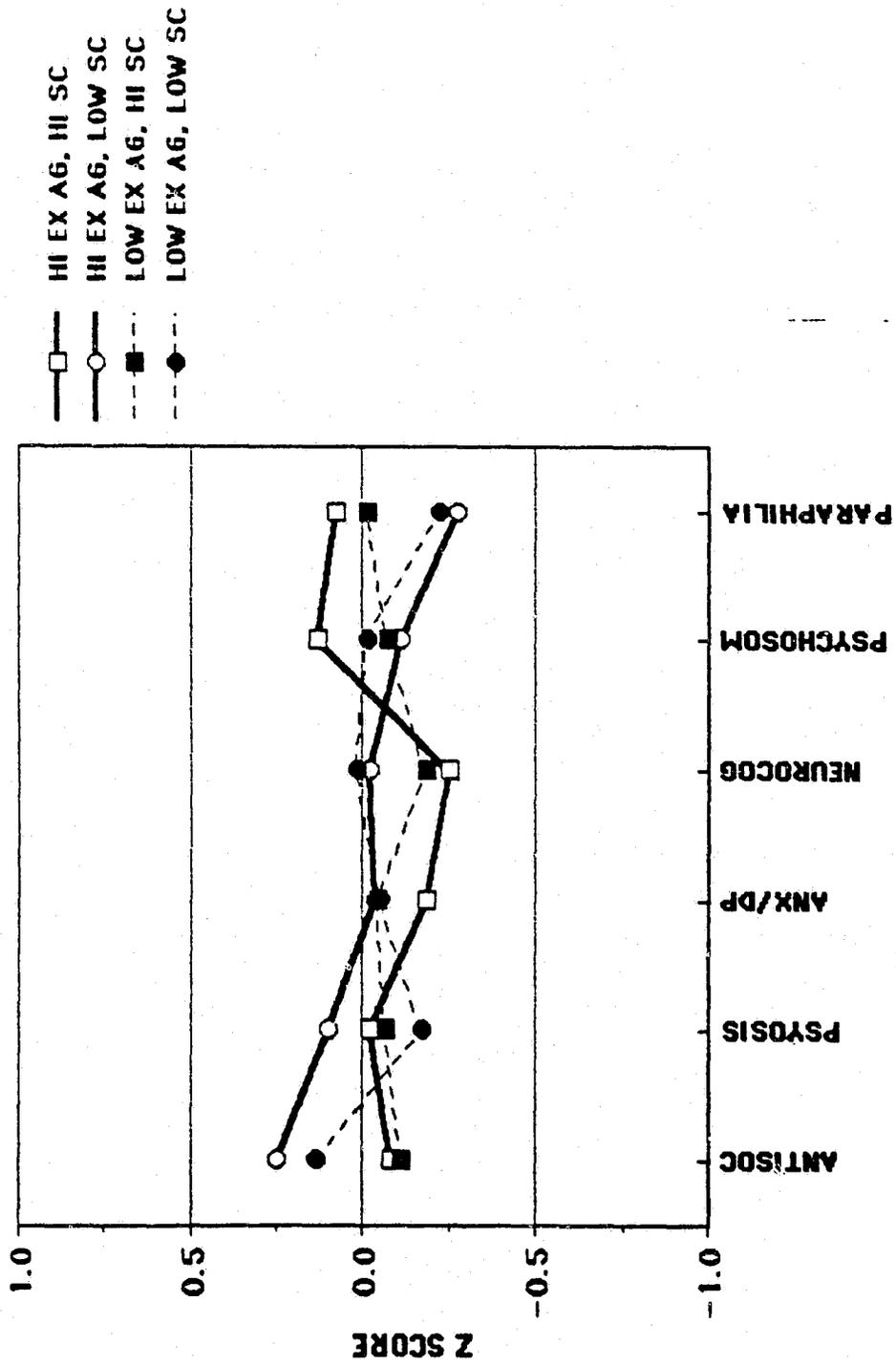


Figure 198

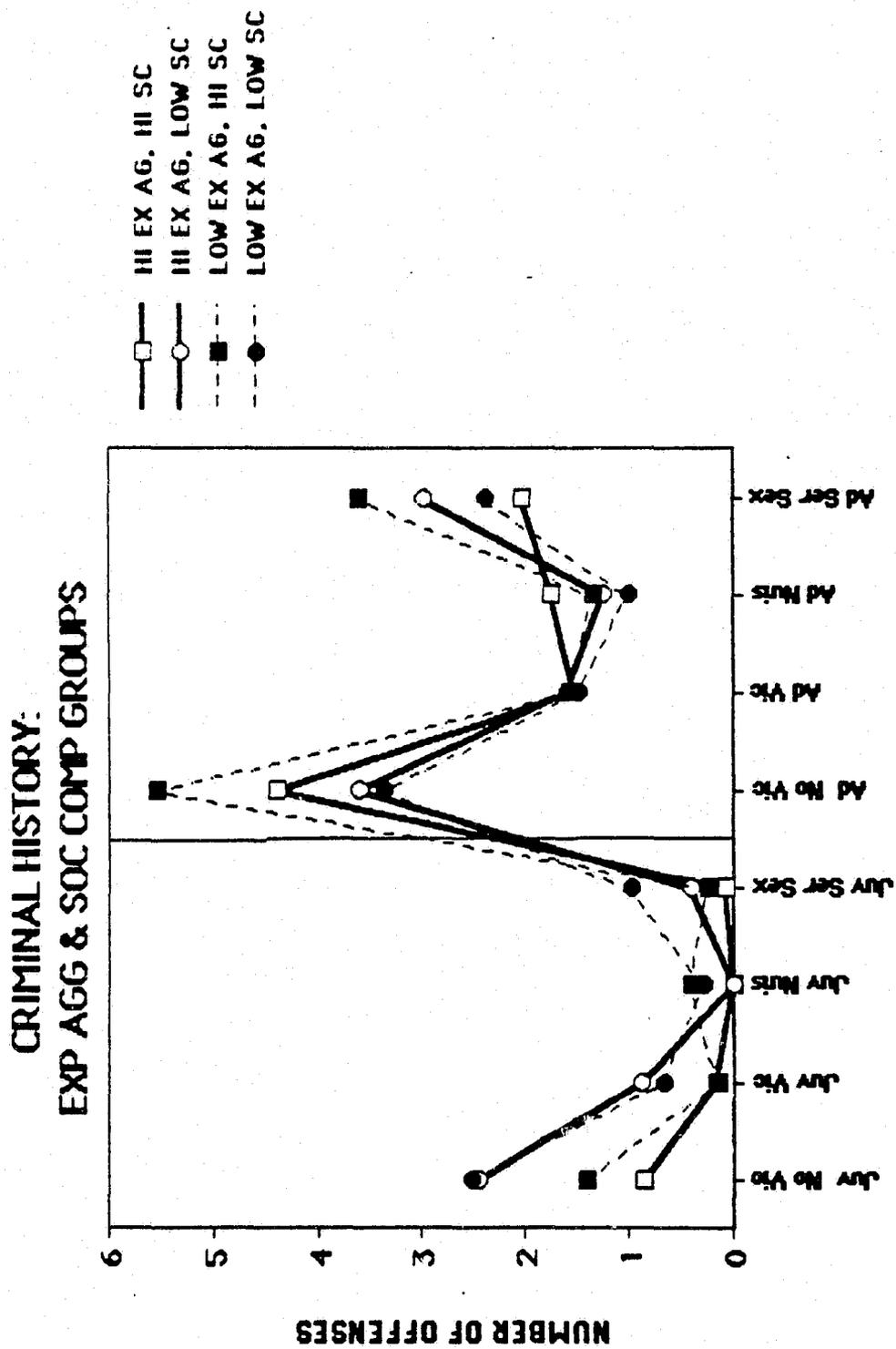


Figure 199

**R3 JUV UB RATINGS:
EXP AGG & SOC COMP GROUPS**

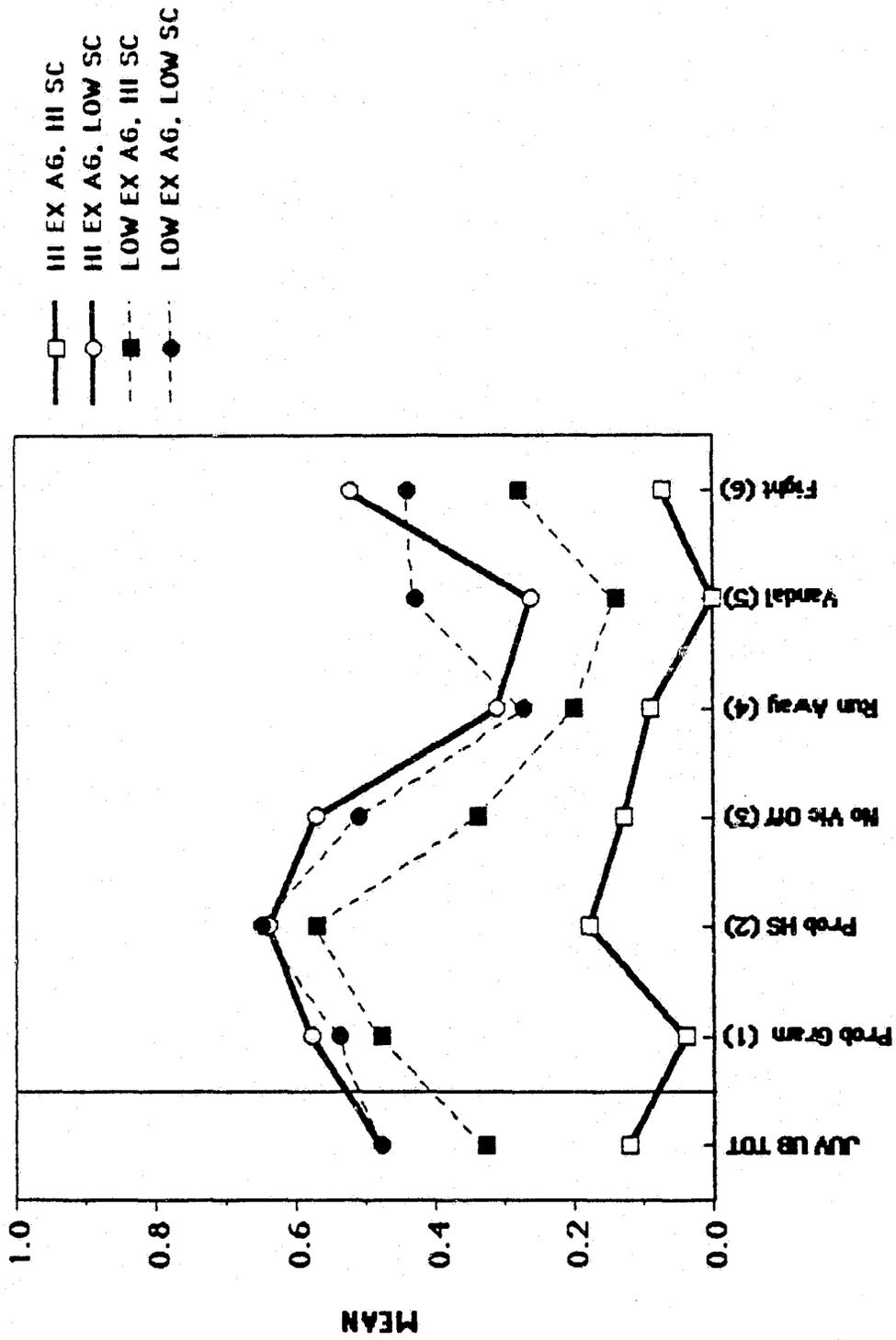


Figure 200

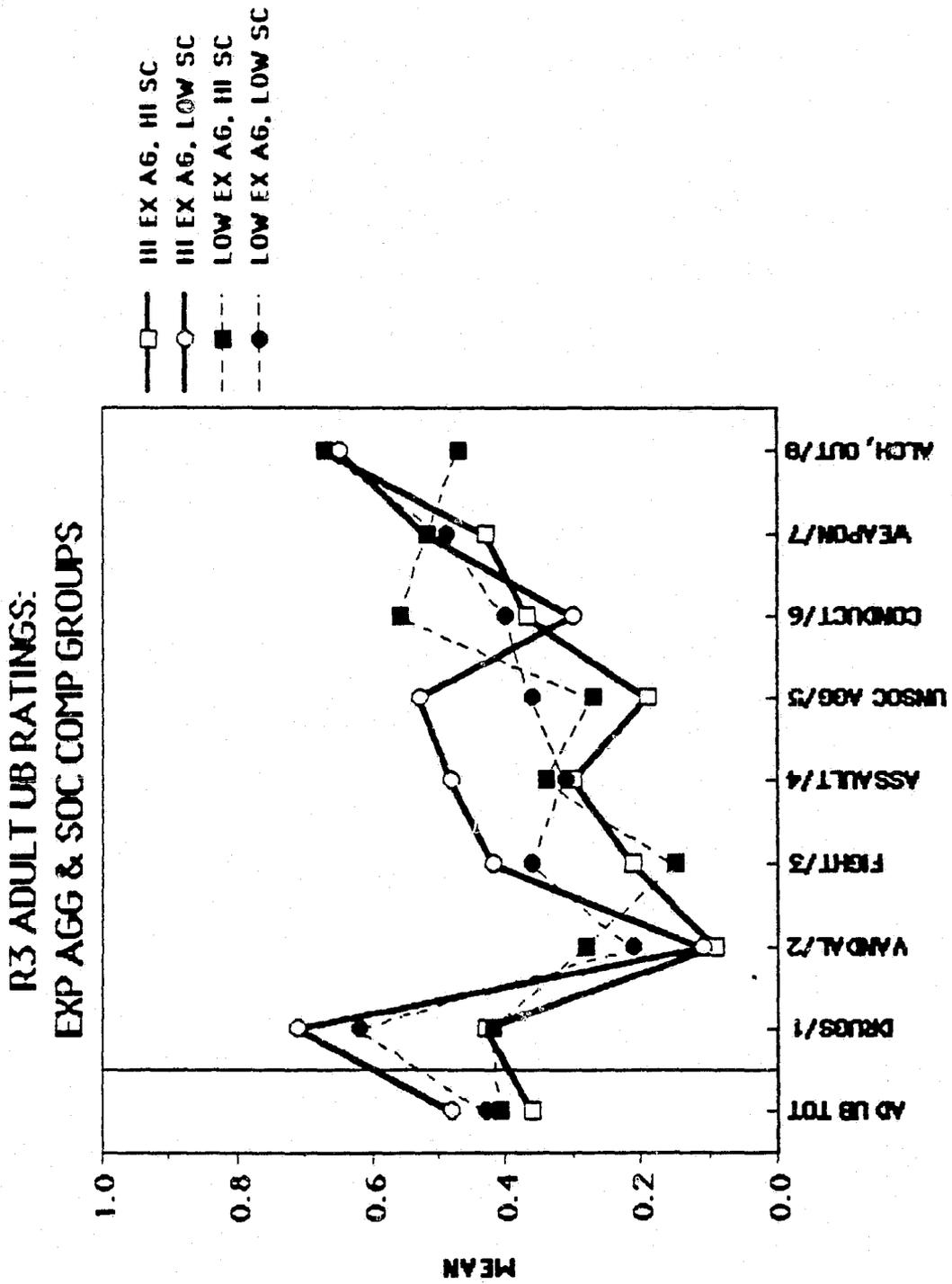


Figure 201

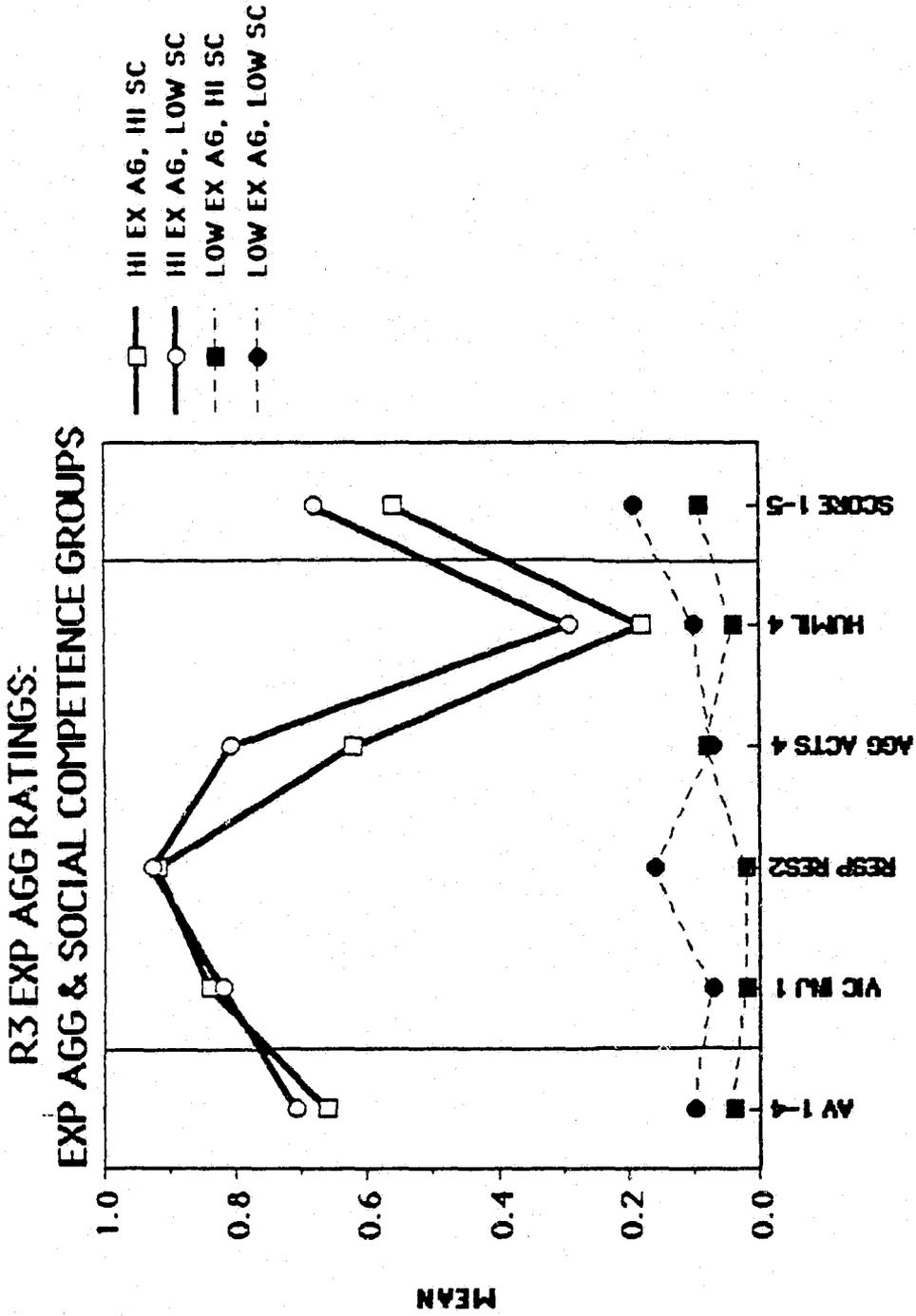


Figure 202

OFFENSE PLANNING: EXP AGG & SOC COMP GROUPS

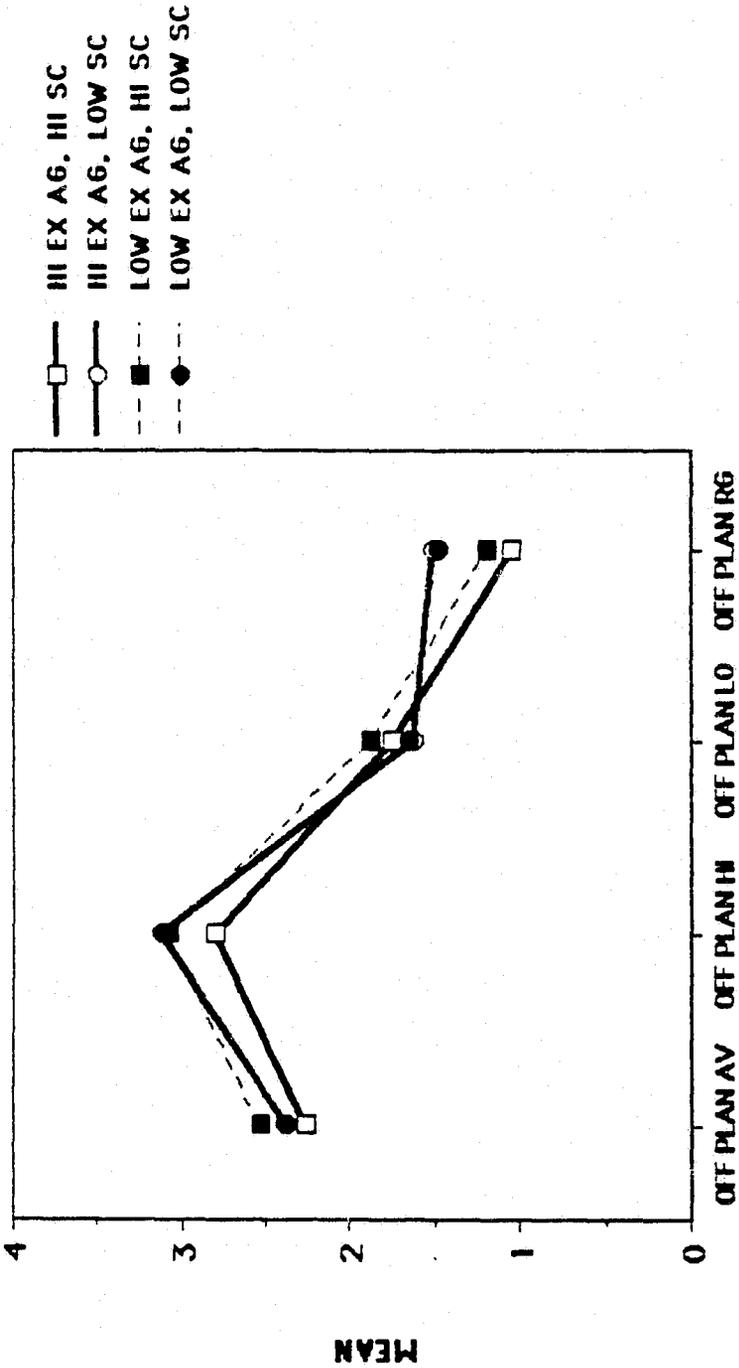


Figure 203

JUV UB ILS SCALES: EXP AGG & SOC COMP GROUPS

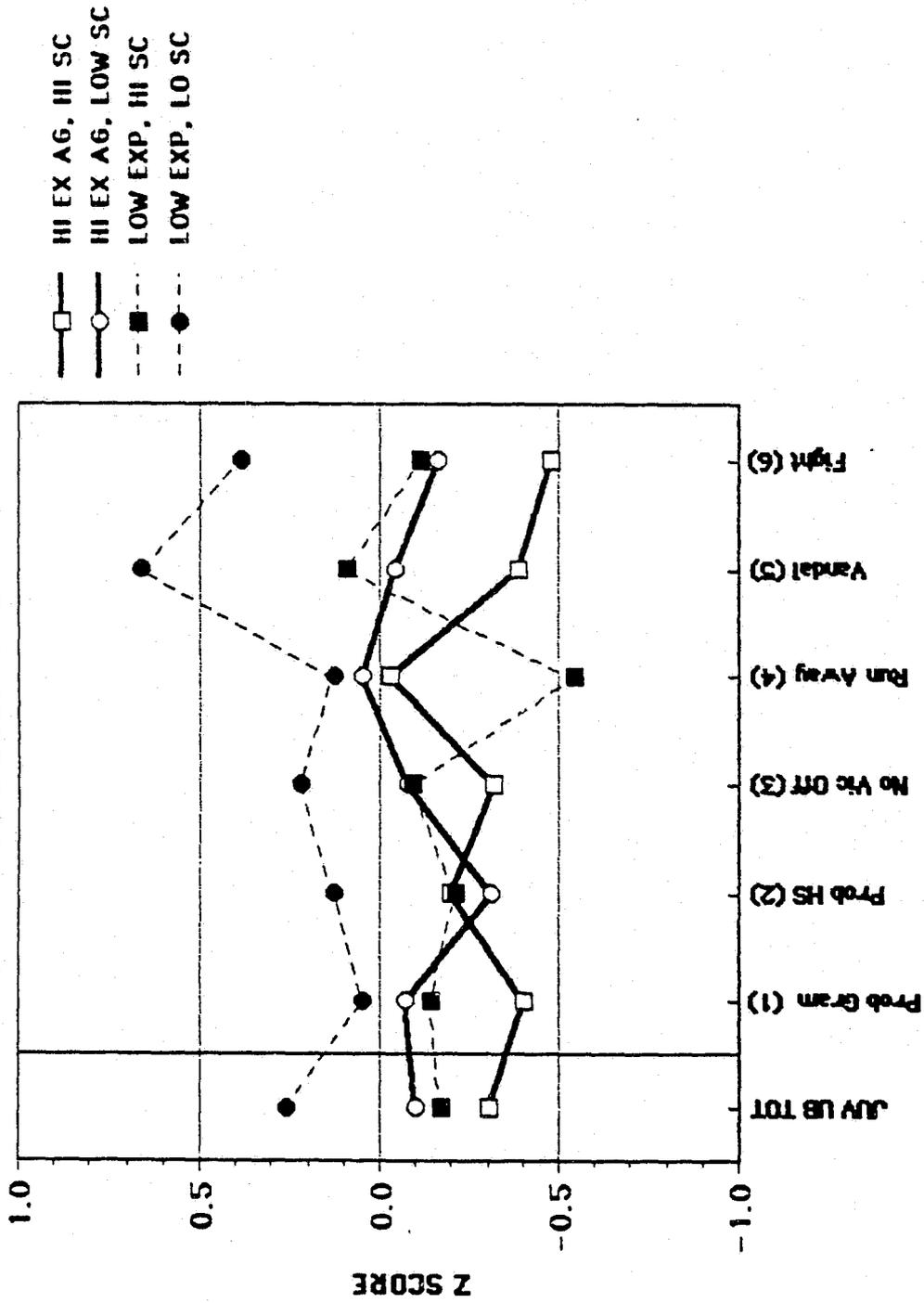


Figure 204

ADULT UB ILS SCALES: EXP AGG & SOC COMP GROUPS

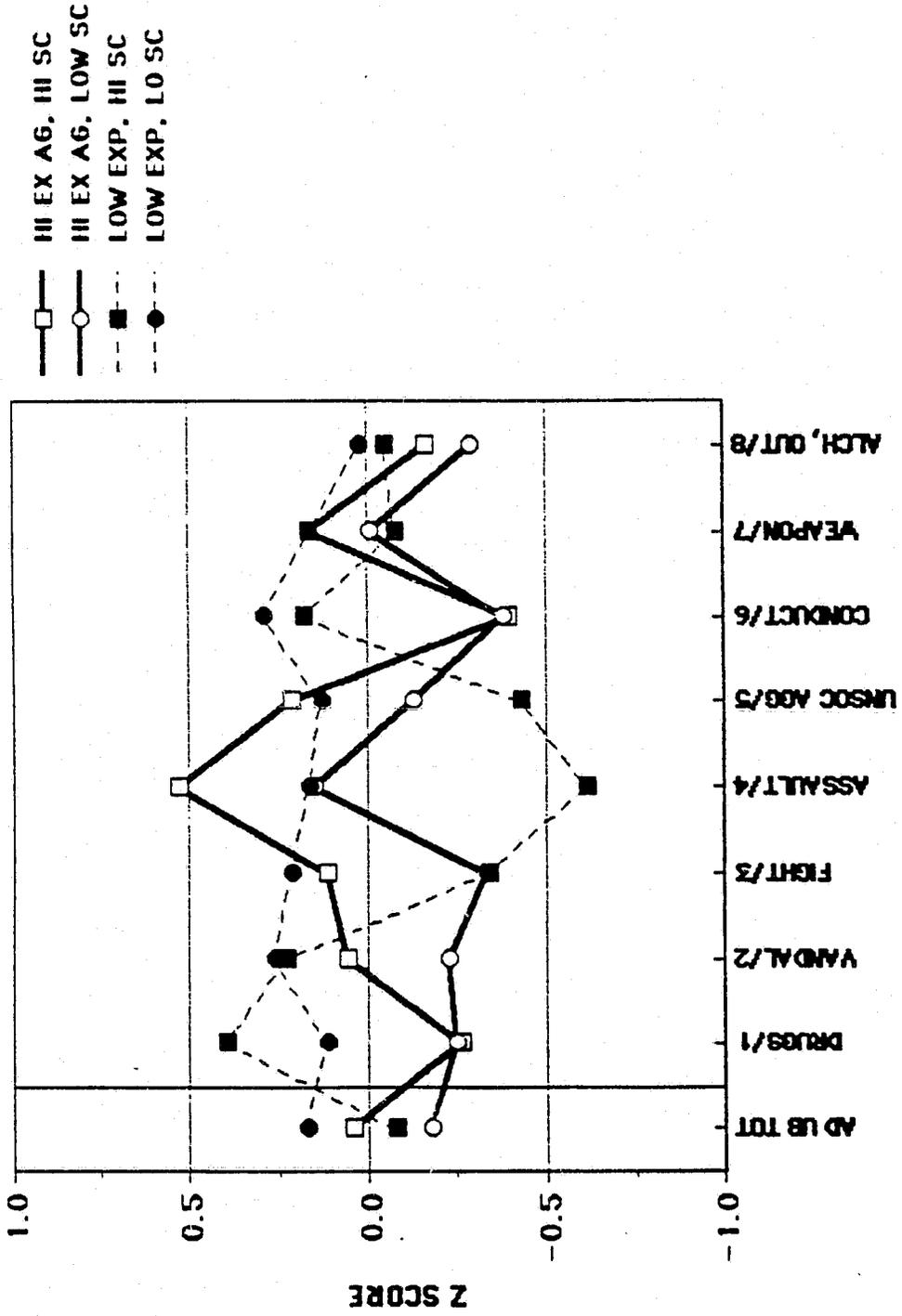


Figure 205

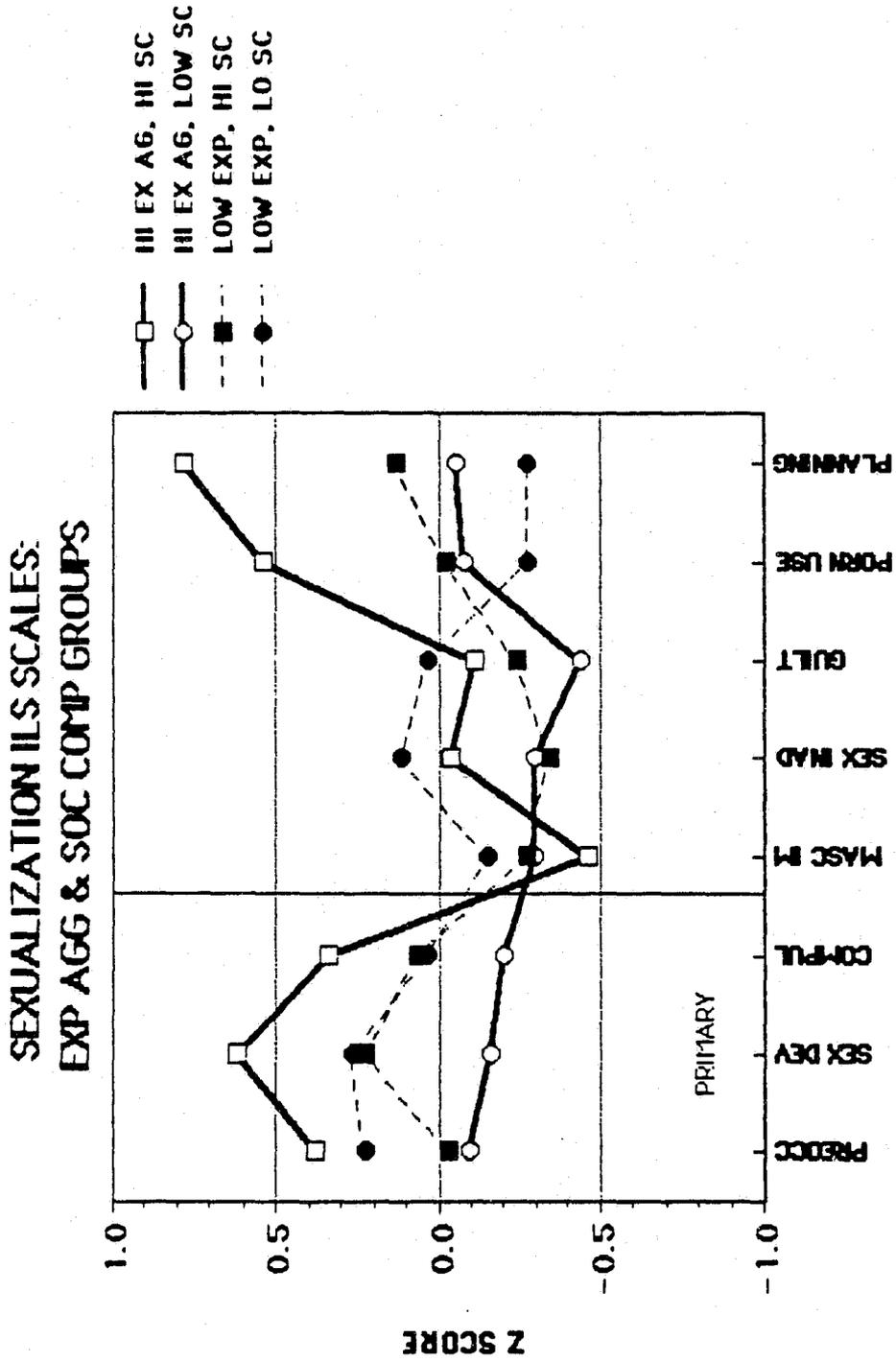


Figure 206

PERV ANG ILS & R3 RATING:
EXP AGG & SOC COMP GROUPS

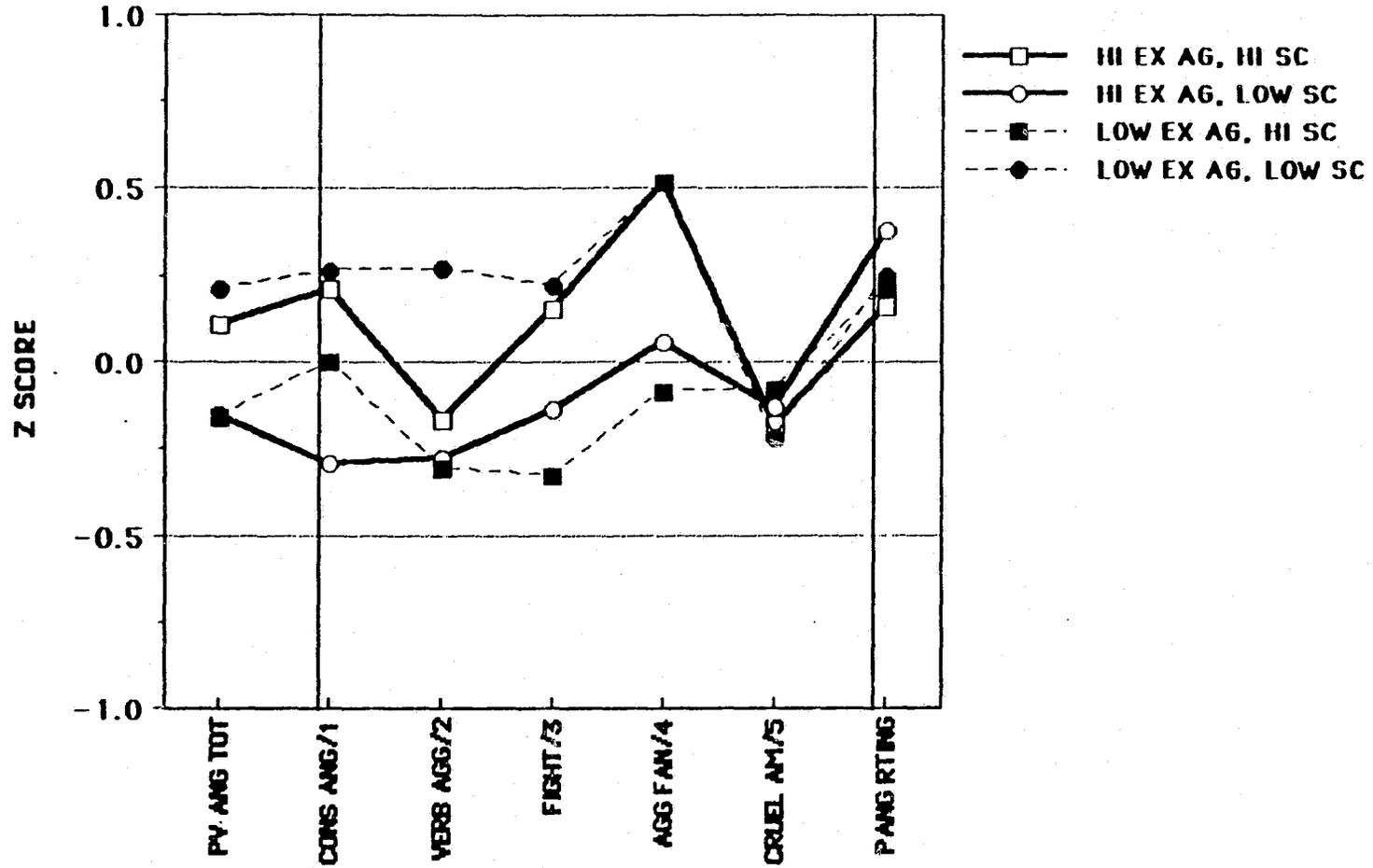


Figure 207

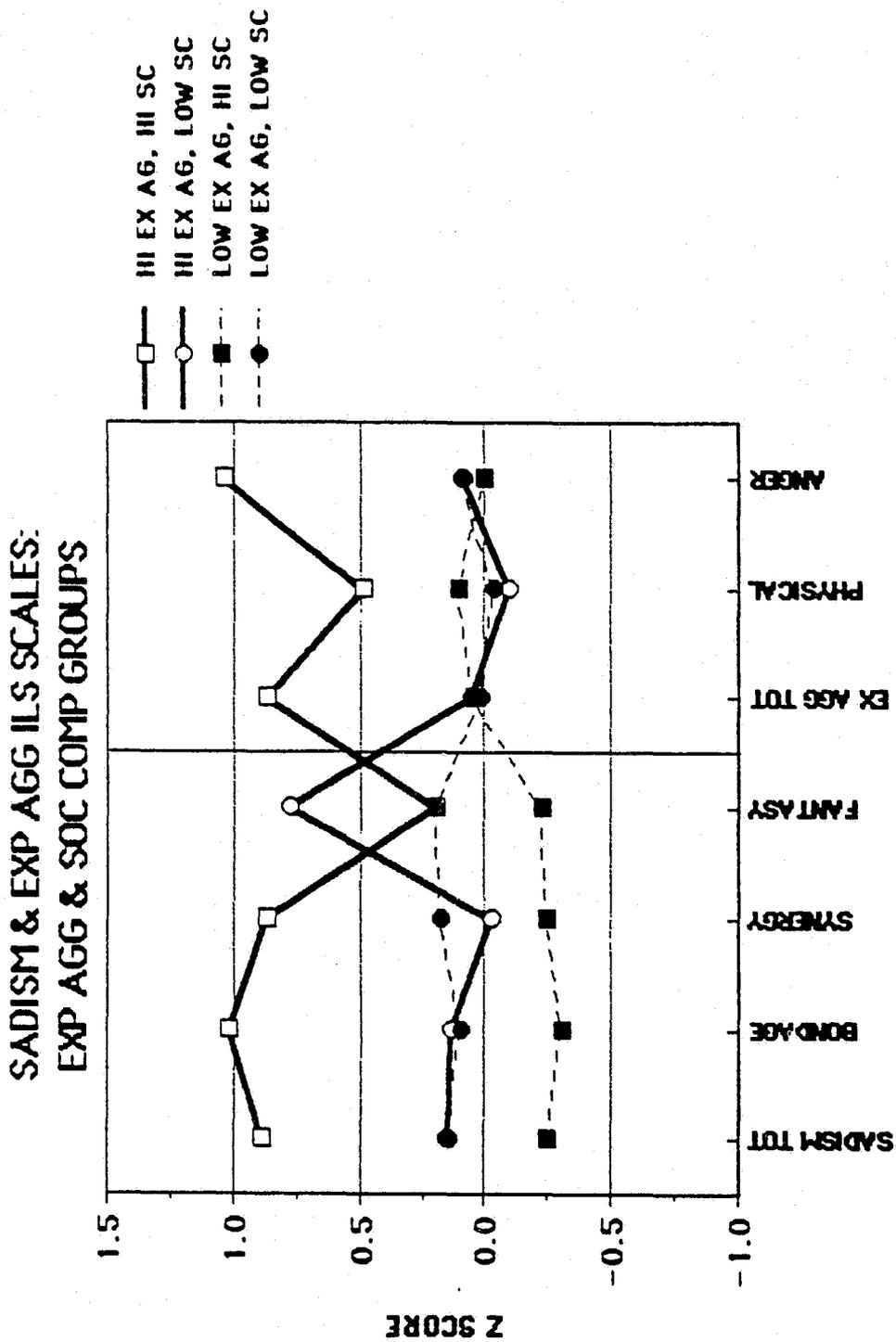


Figure 208

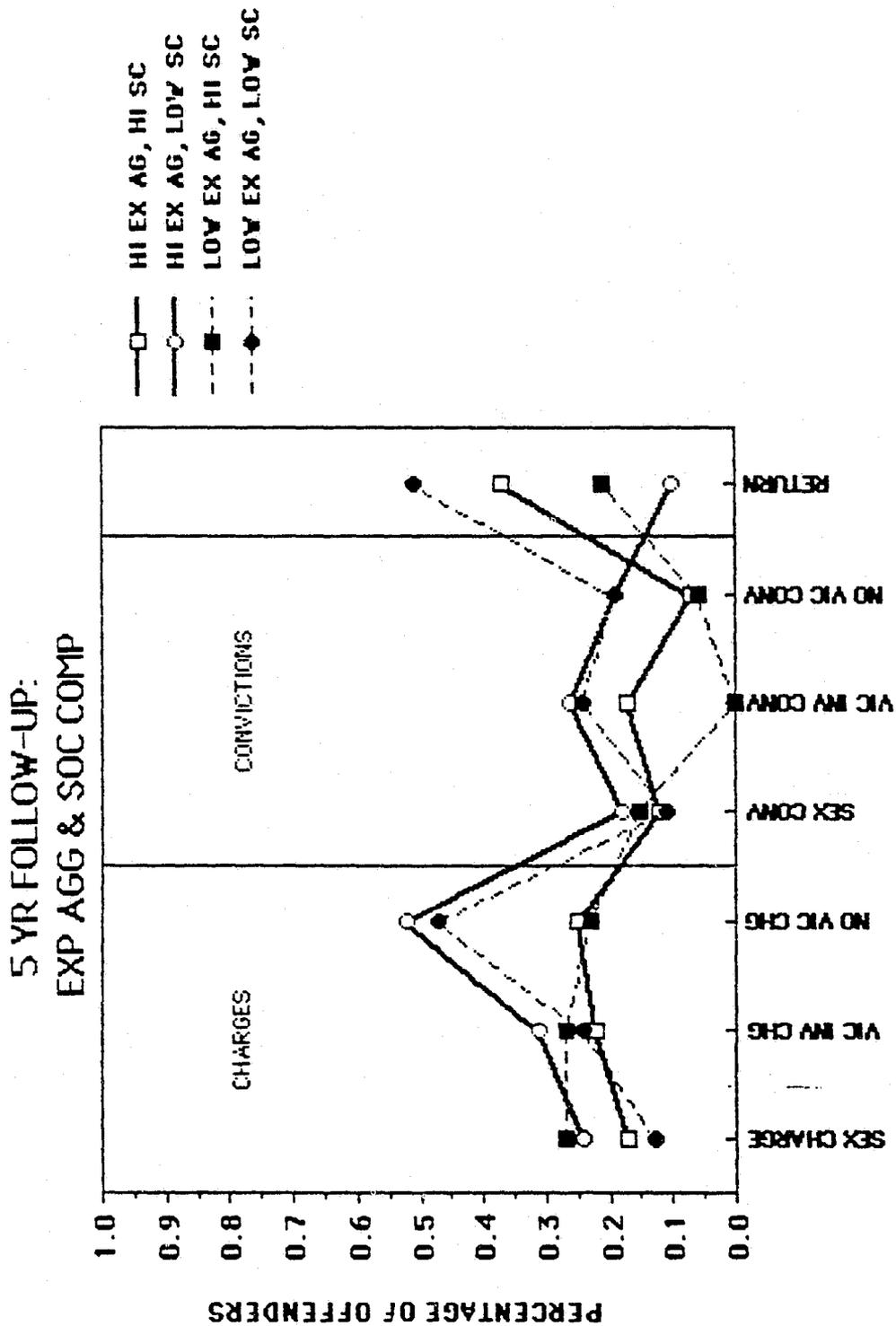


Figure 209

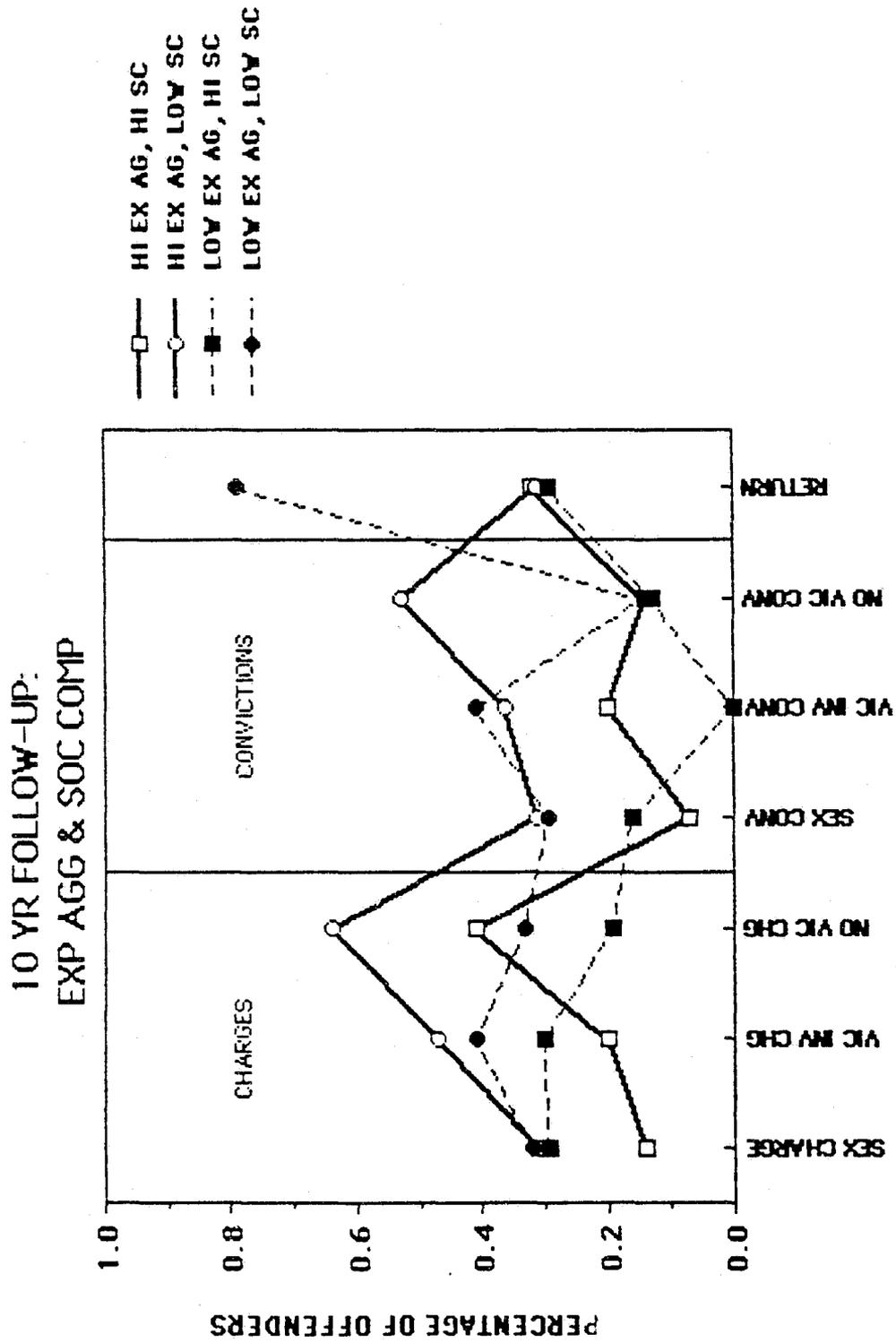


Figure 210

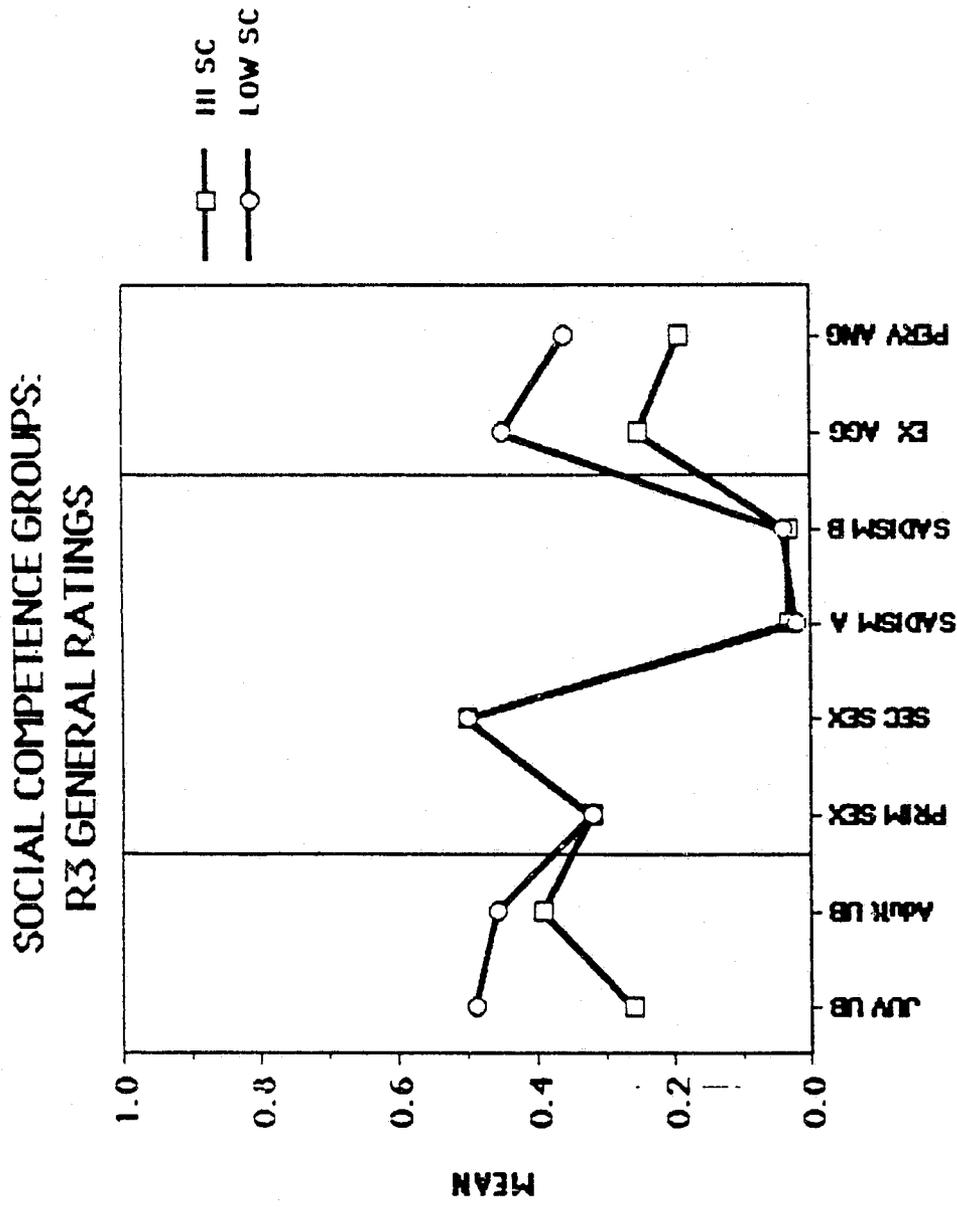


Figure 211

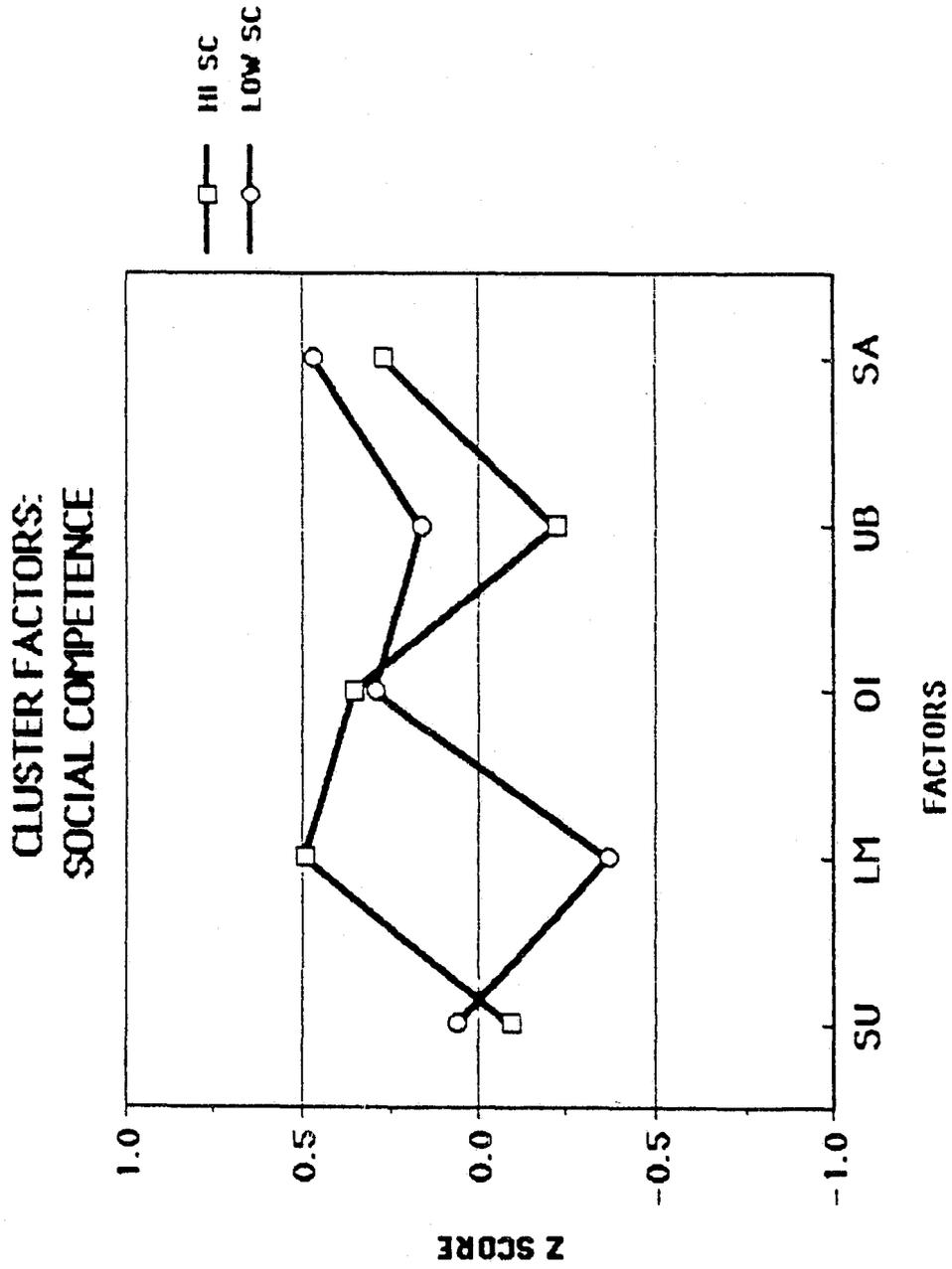


Figure 212

**SYMPTOM FACTORS:
SOCIAL COMPETENCE**

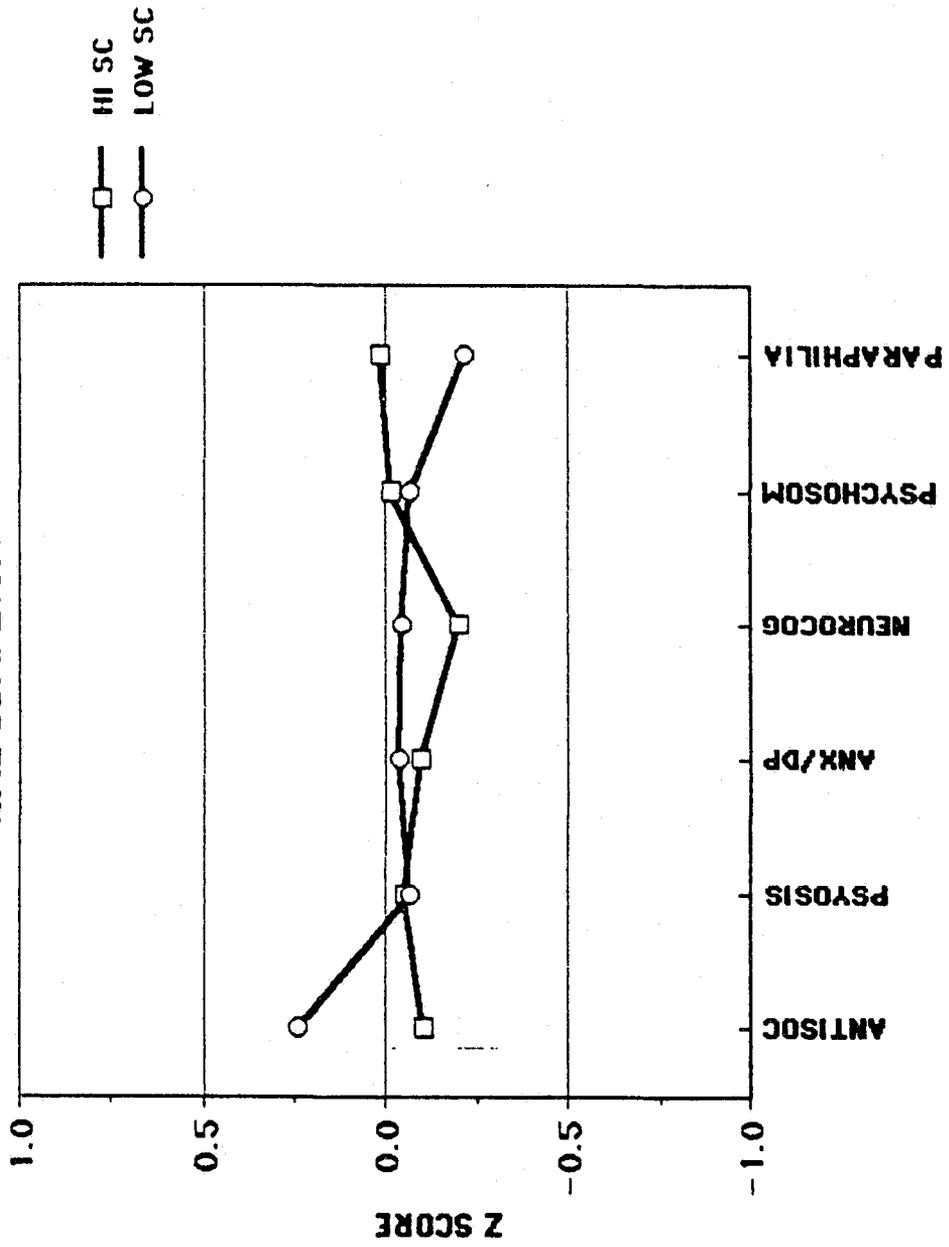


Figure 213

CRIMINAL HISTORY: SOCIAL COMPETENCE GROUPS

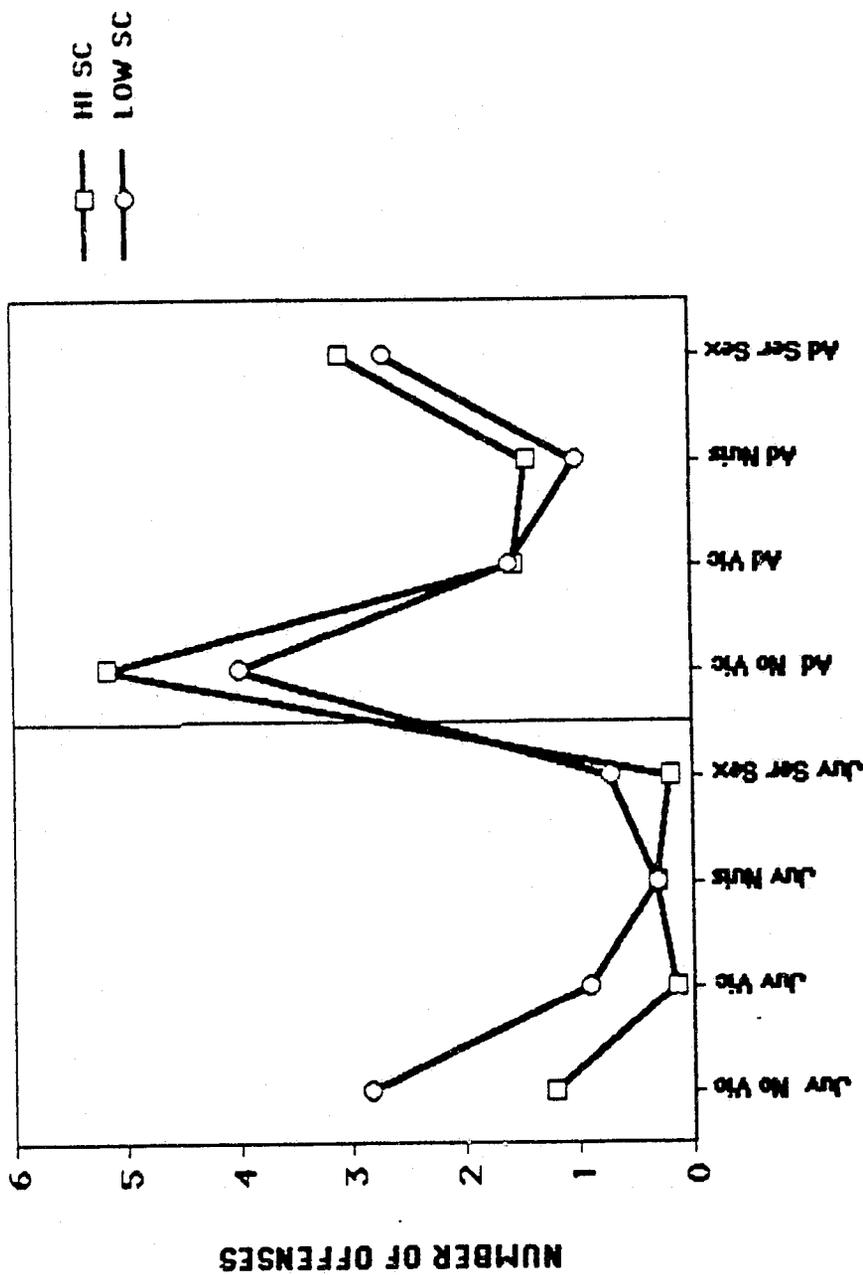


Figure 214

R3 JUV UB RATINGS: SOCIAL COMPETENCE GROUPS

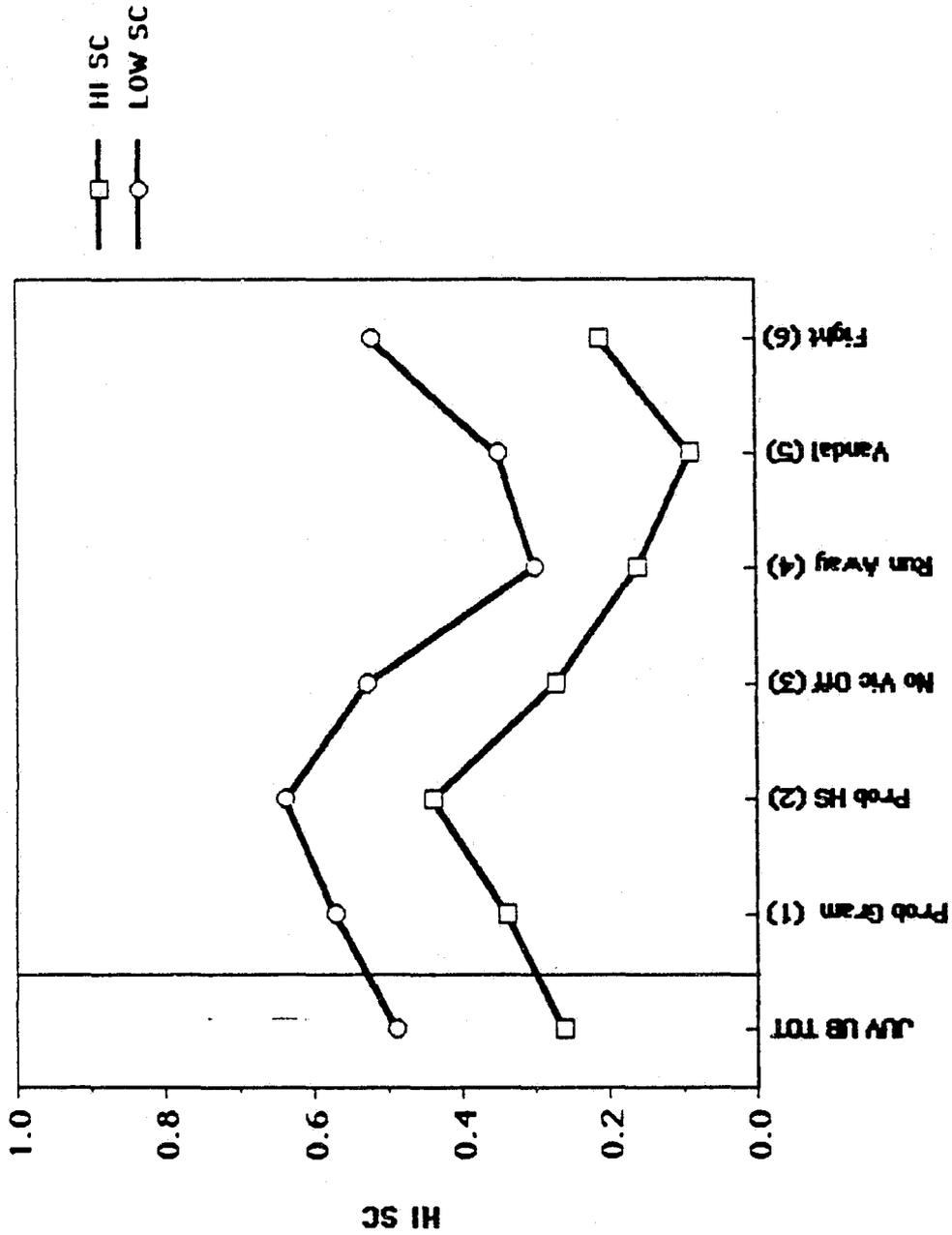


Figure 215

R3 ADULT UB RATINGS: SOCIAL COMPETENCE GROUPS

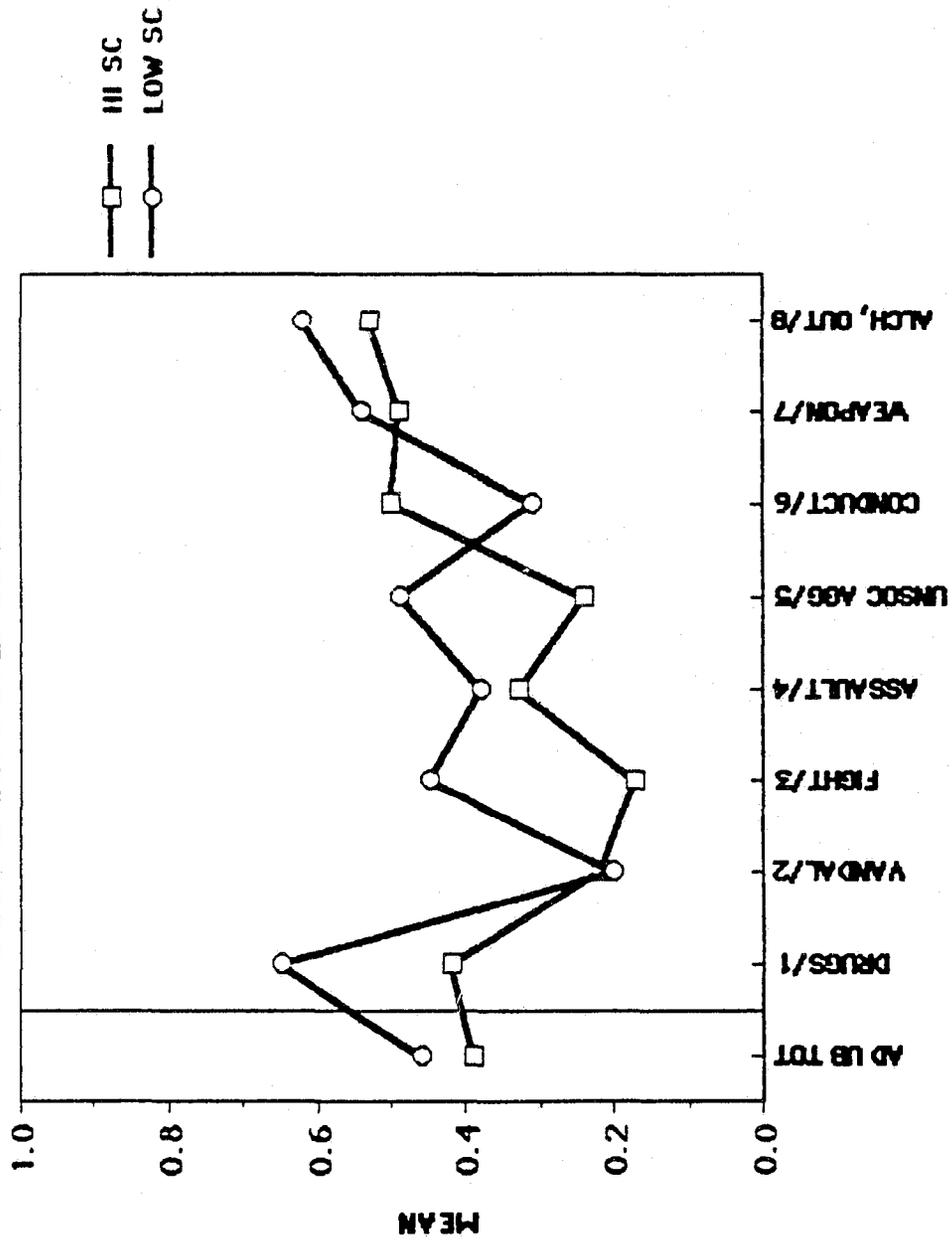


Figure 216

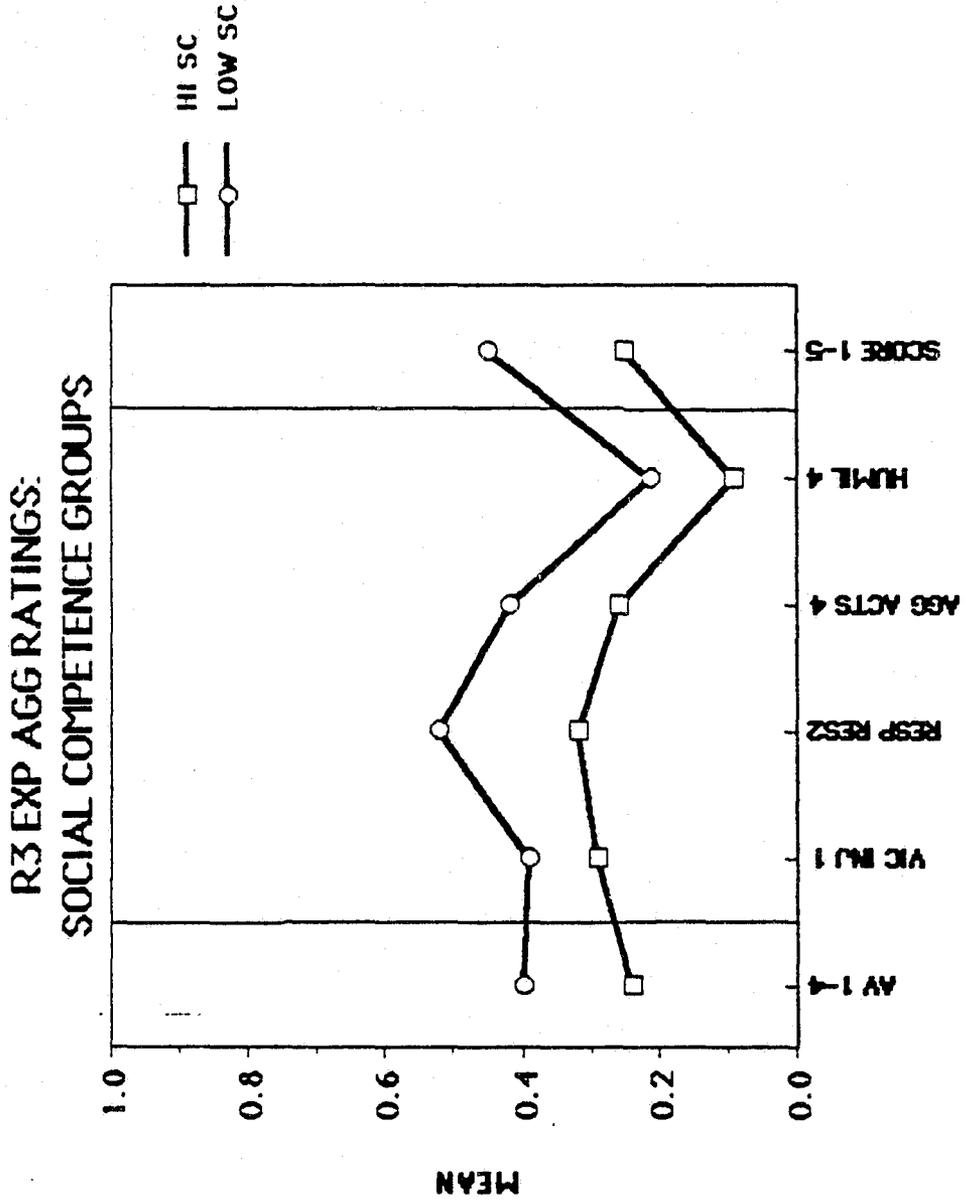


Figure 217

OFFENSE PLANNING: SOCIAL COMPETENCE GROUPS

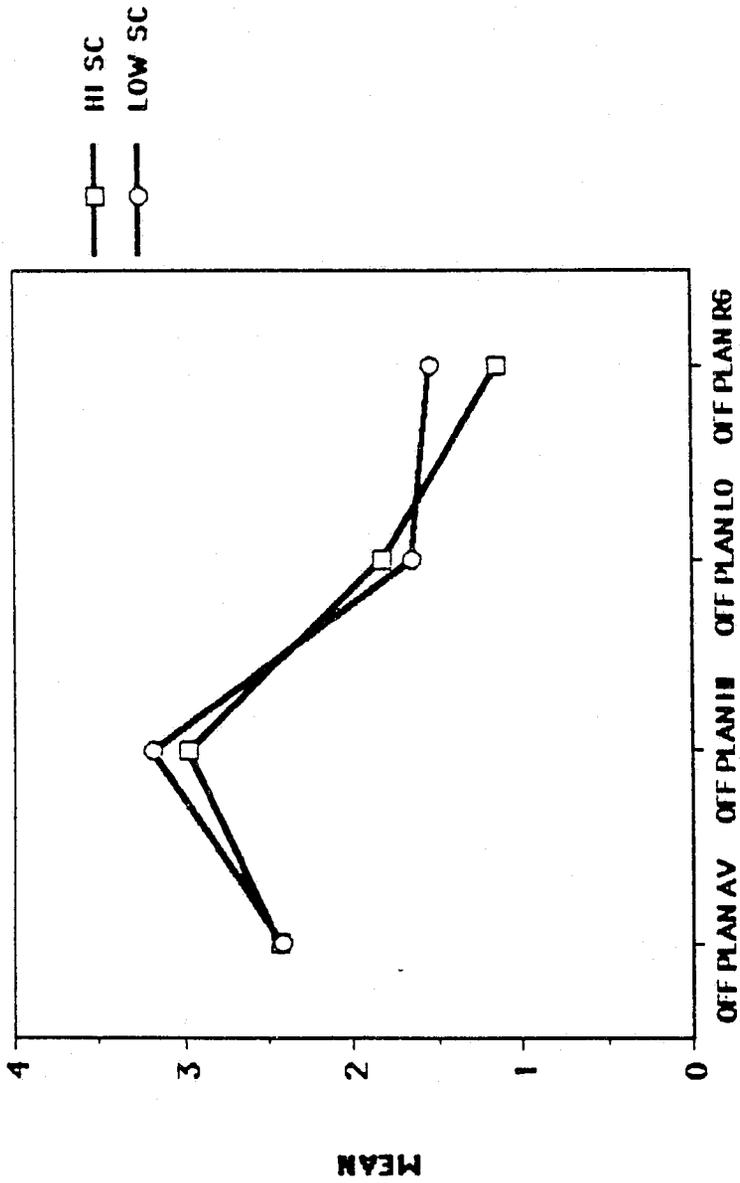


Figure 218

JUV UB ILS SCALES: SOCIAL COMPETENCE GROUPS

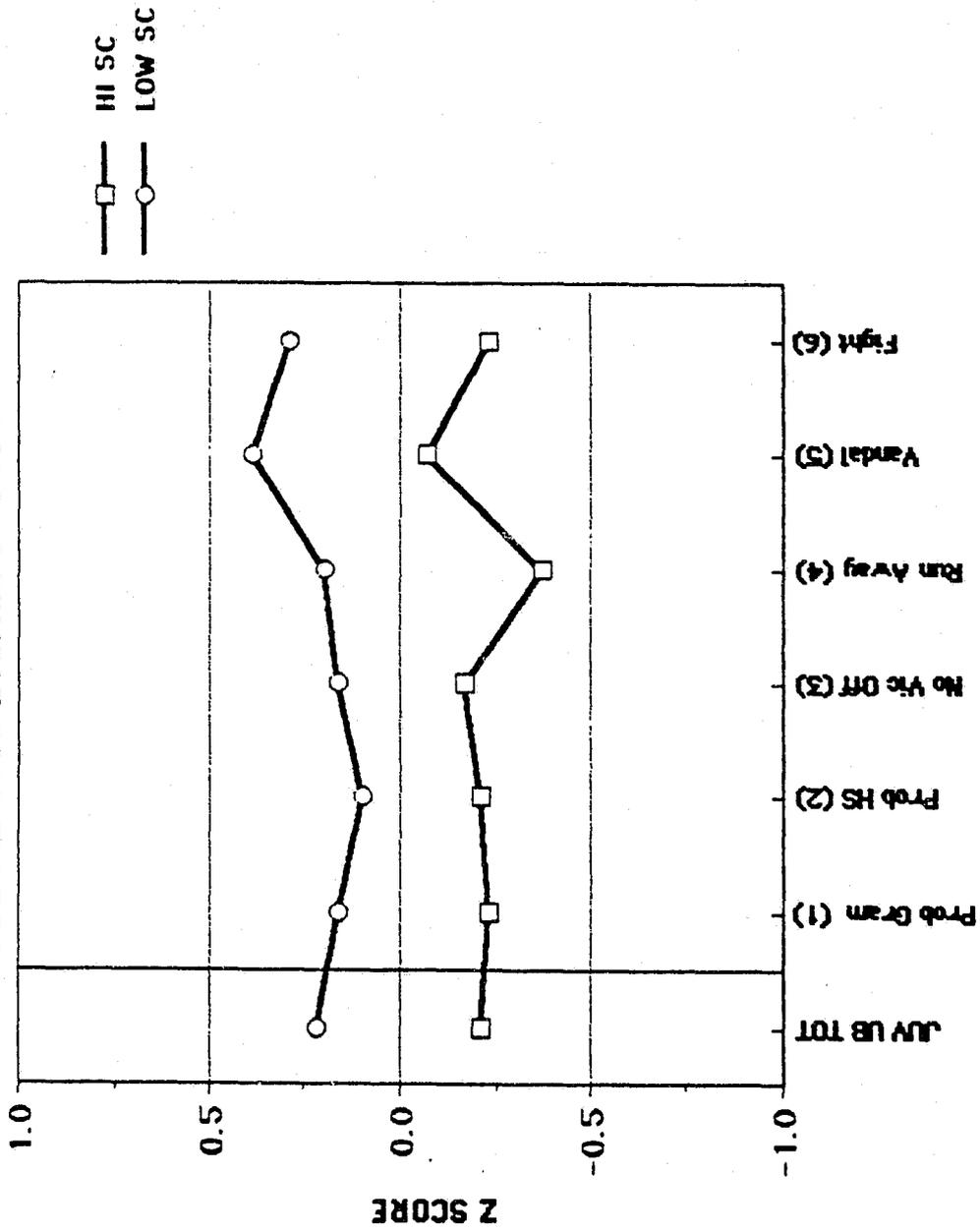


Figure 219

ADULT UB ILS SCALES: SOCIAL COMPETENCE GROUPS

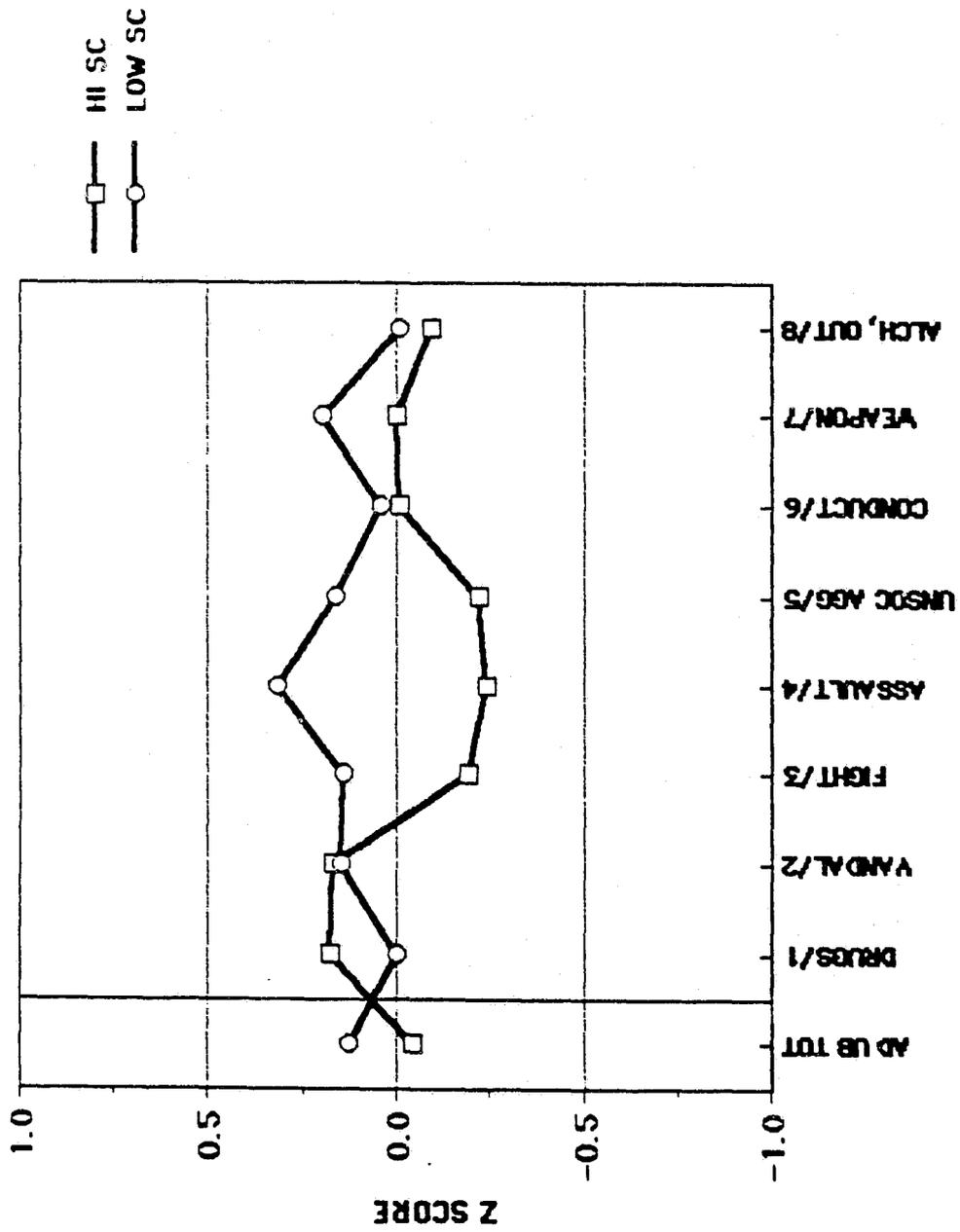


Figure 220

SEXUALIZATION ILS SCALES:
SOCIAL COMPETENCE GROUPS

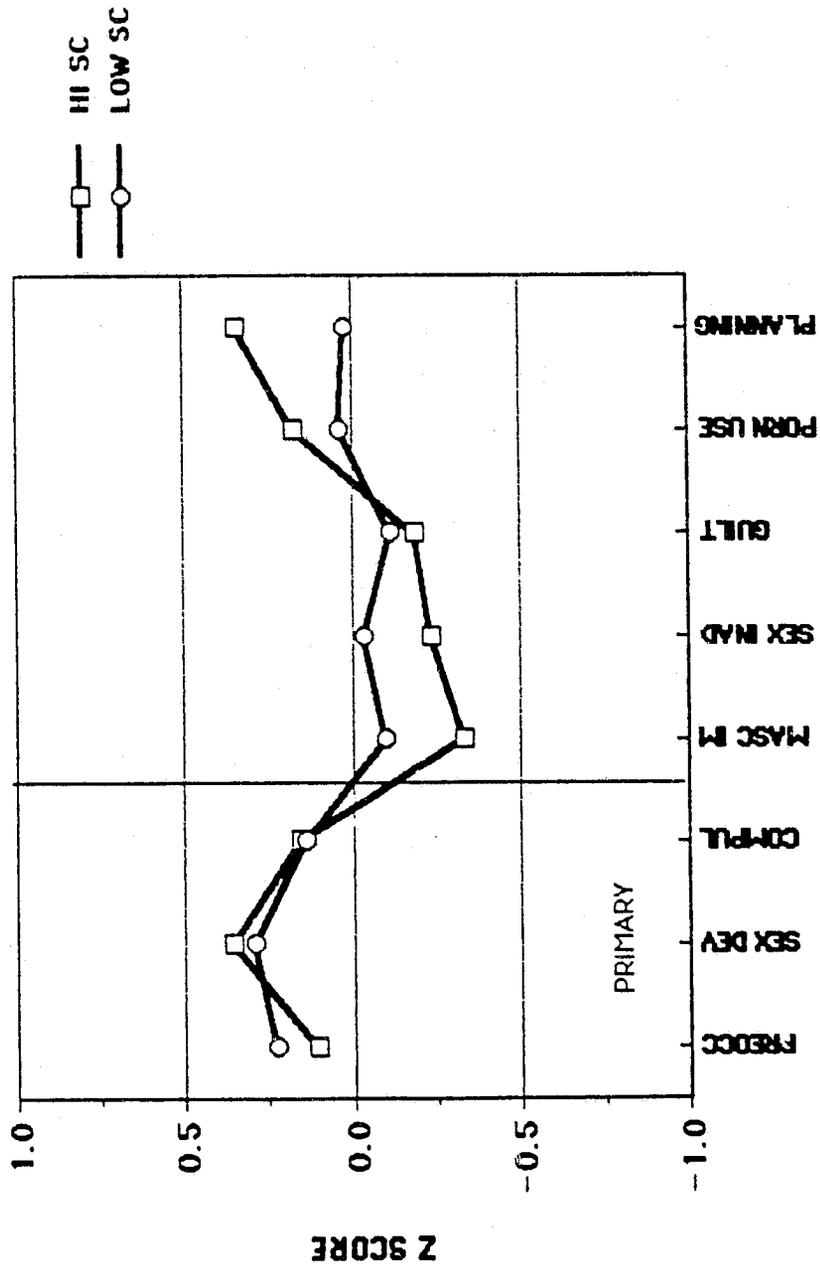


Figure 221

PERV ANG ILS & R3 RATING: SOCICAL COMPETENCE GROUPS

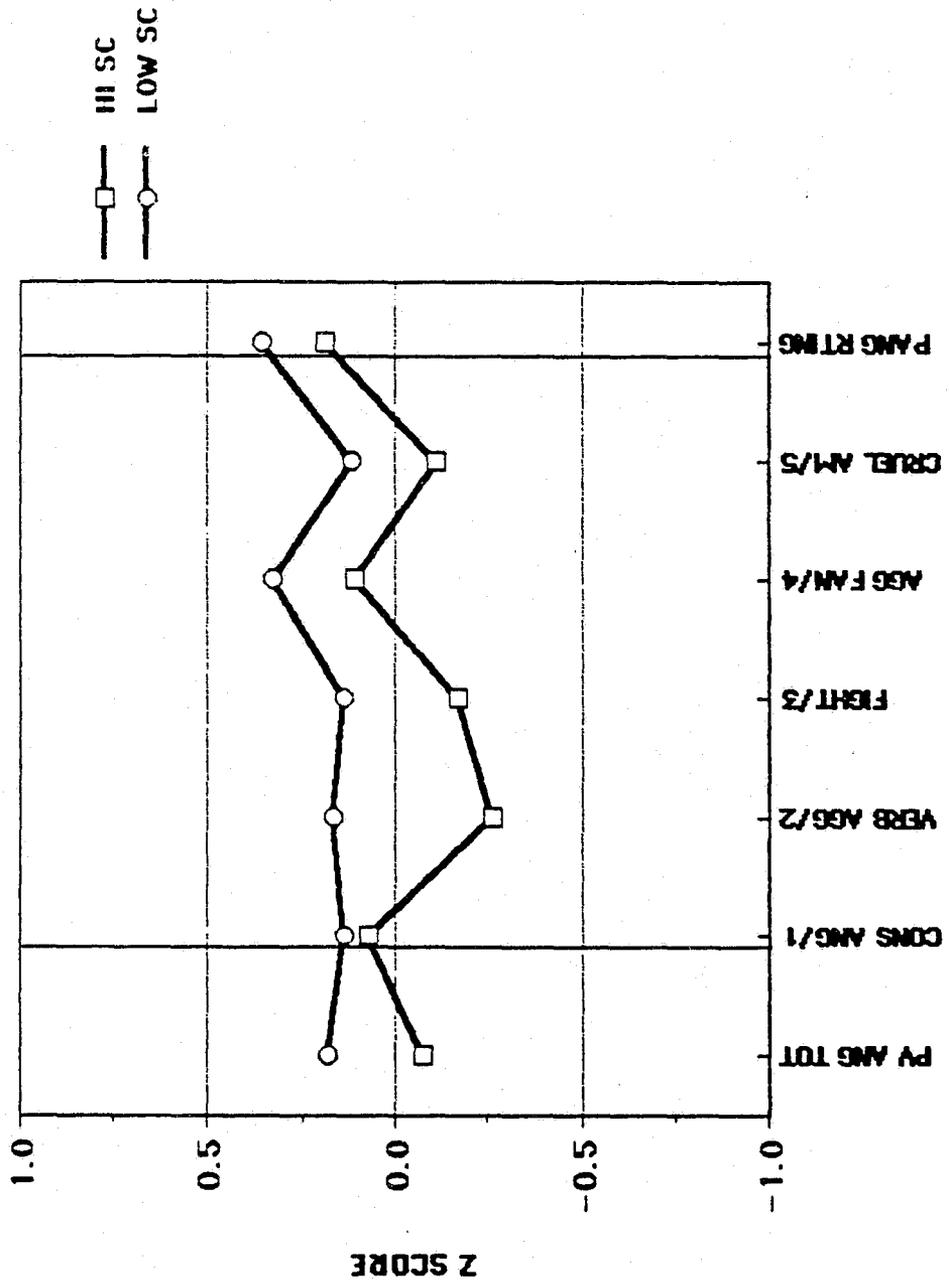


Figure 222

SADISM & EXP AGG ILS SCALES: SOCIAL COMPETENCE GROUPS

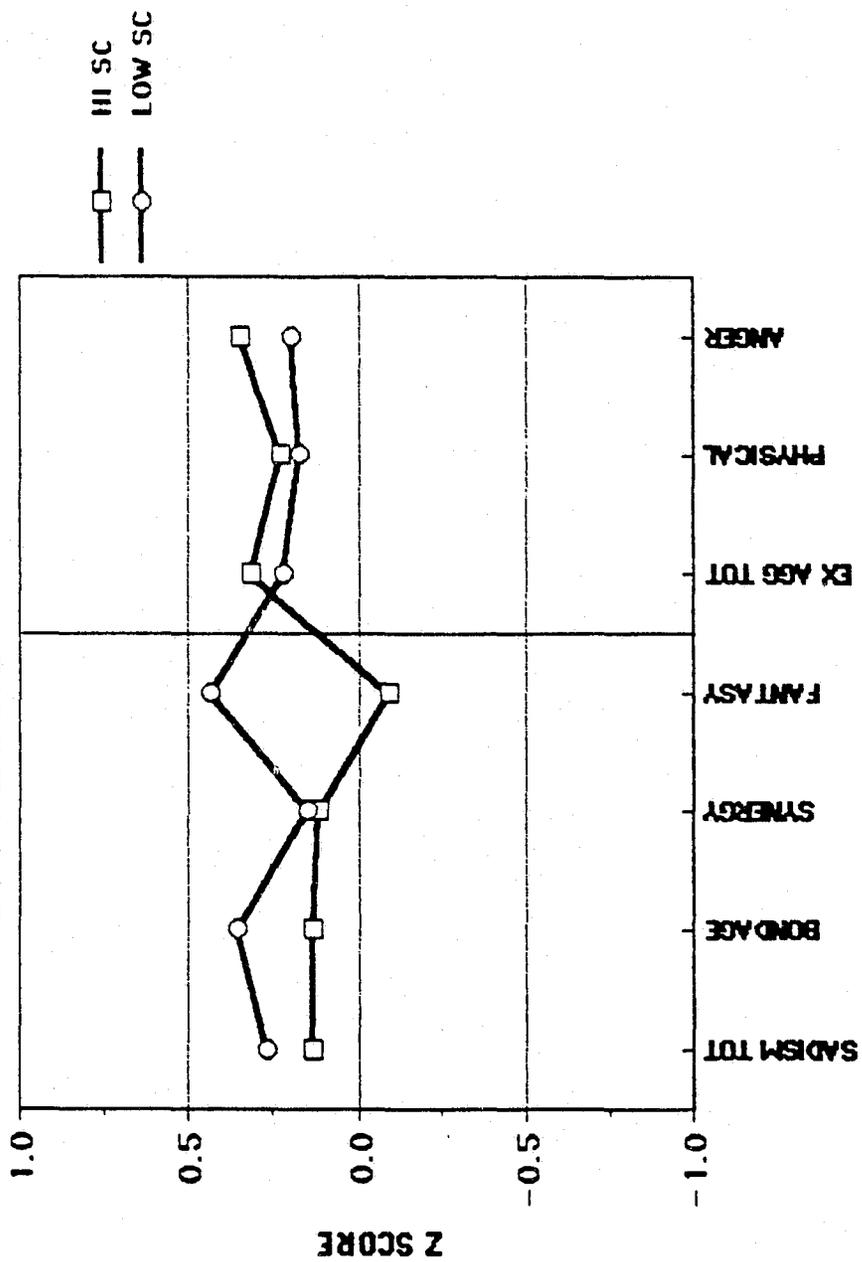


Figure 223

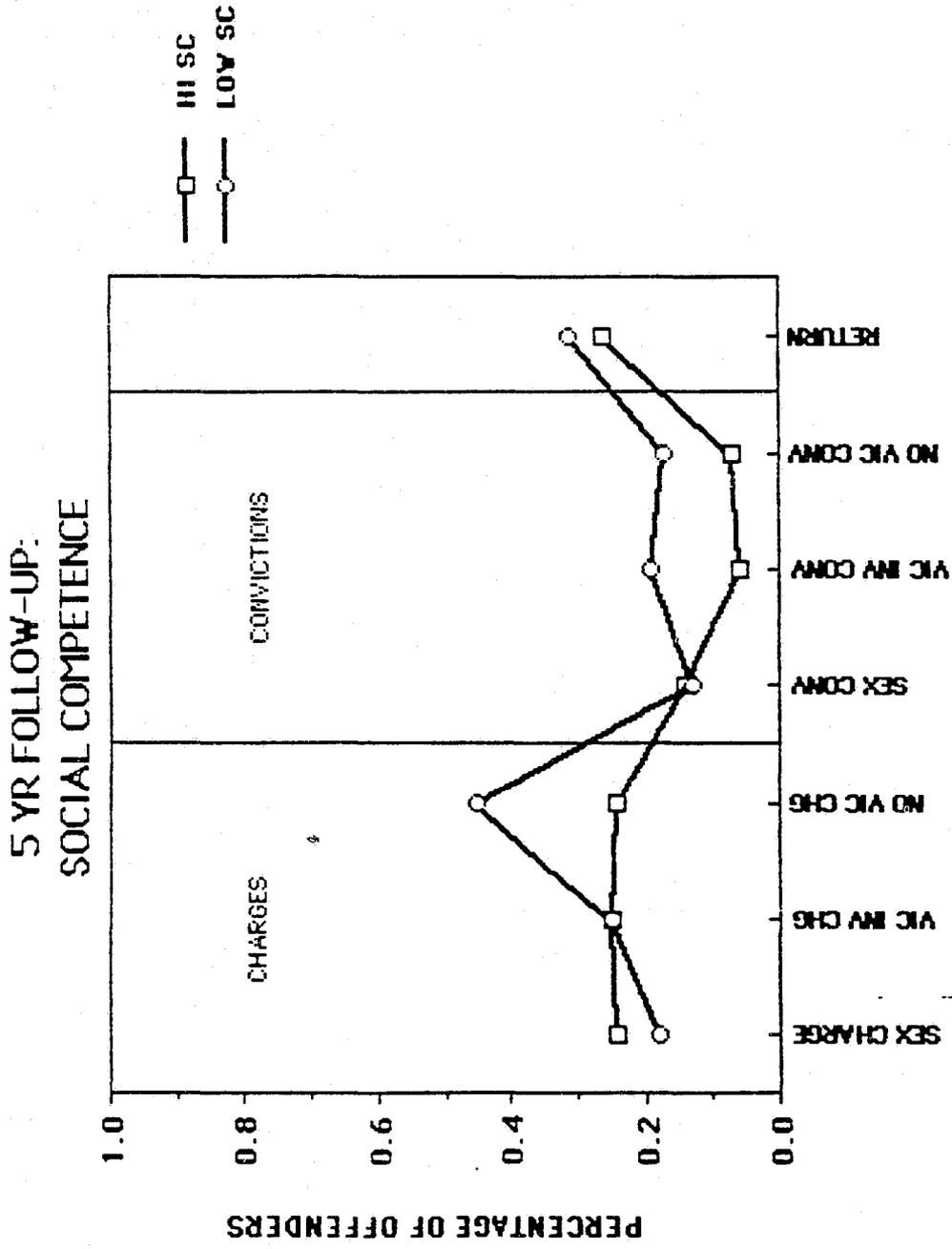


Figure 224

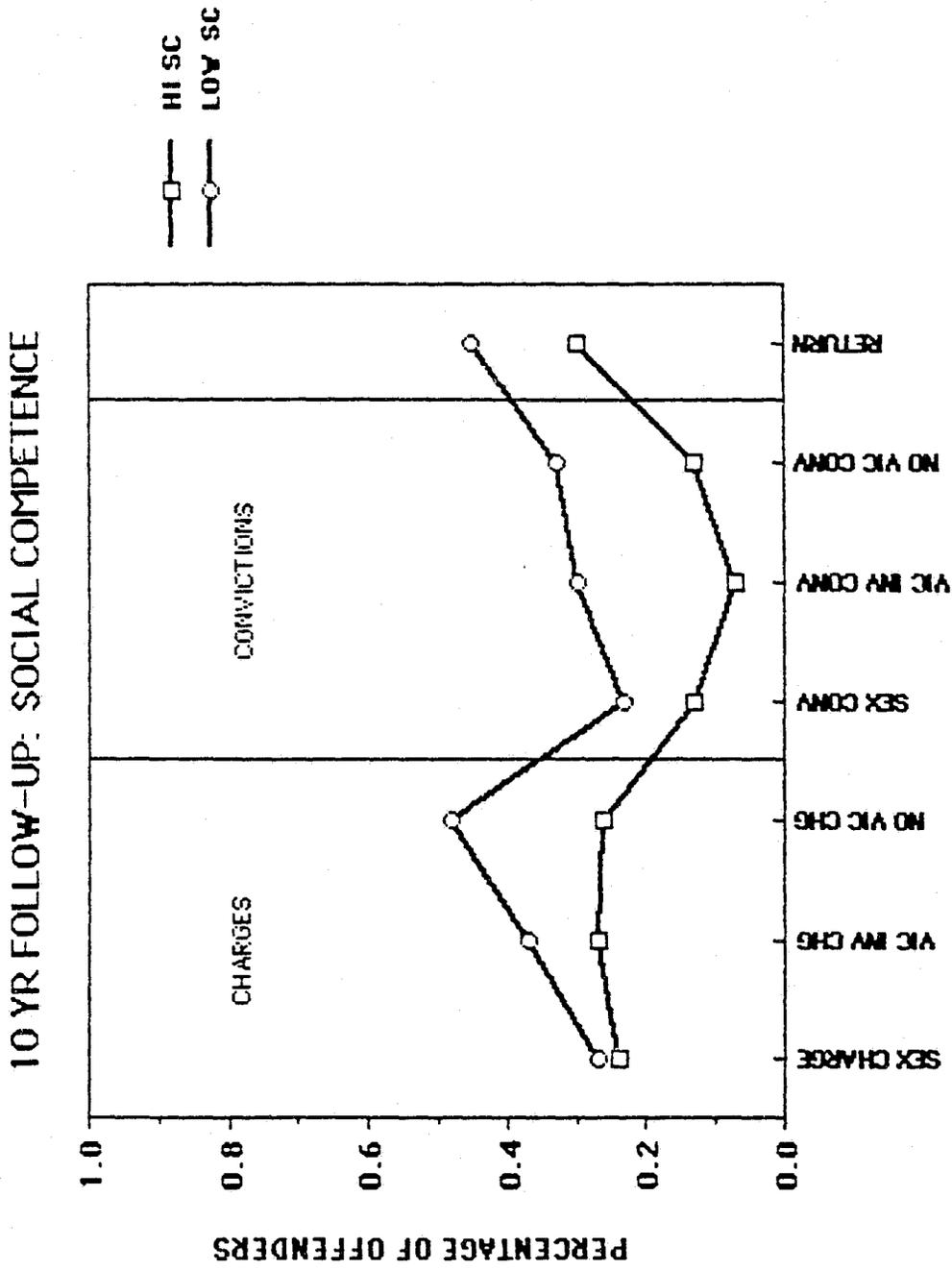


Figure 225

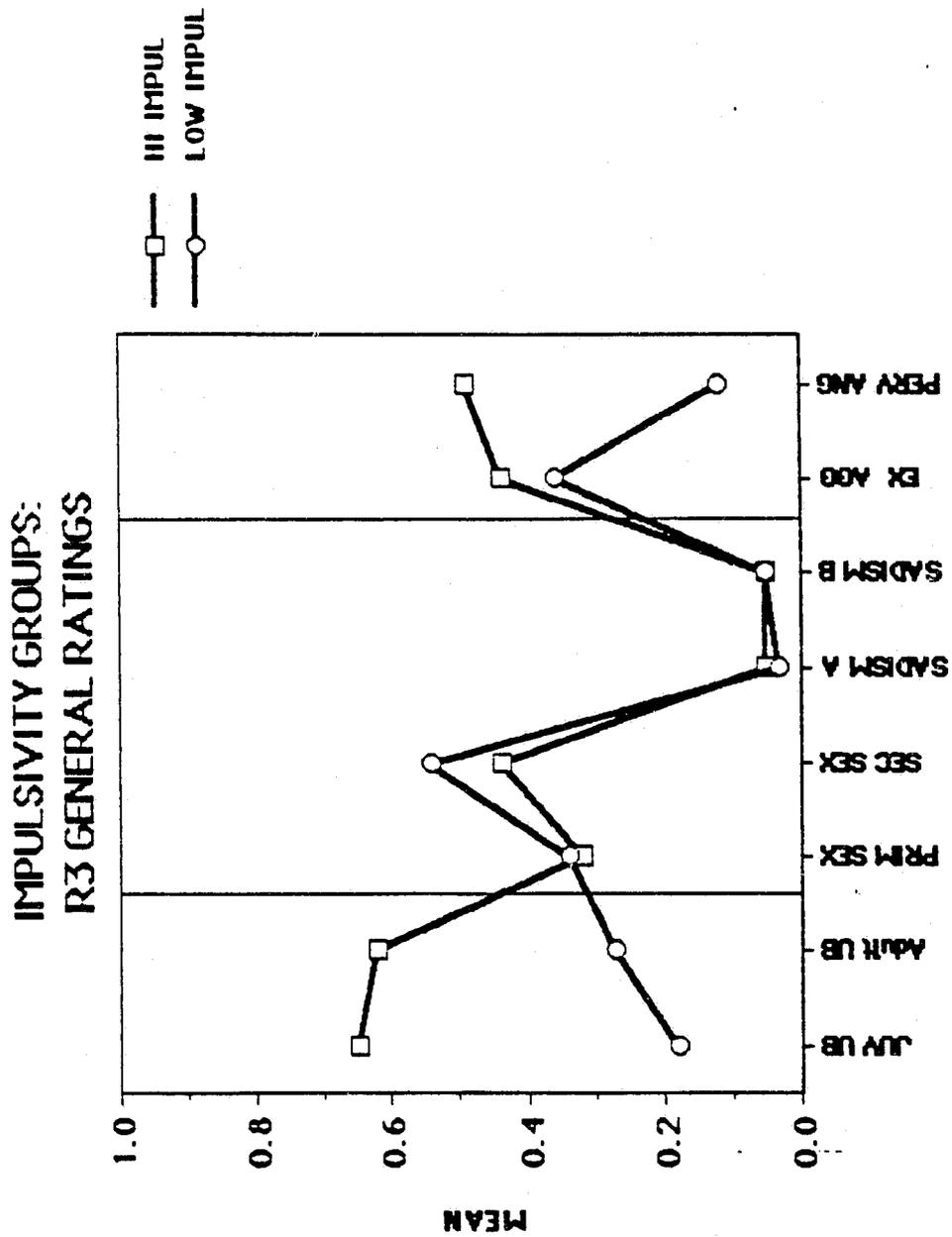


Figure 226

CLUSTER FACTORS: IMPULSIVITY

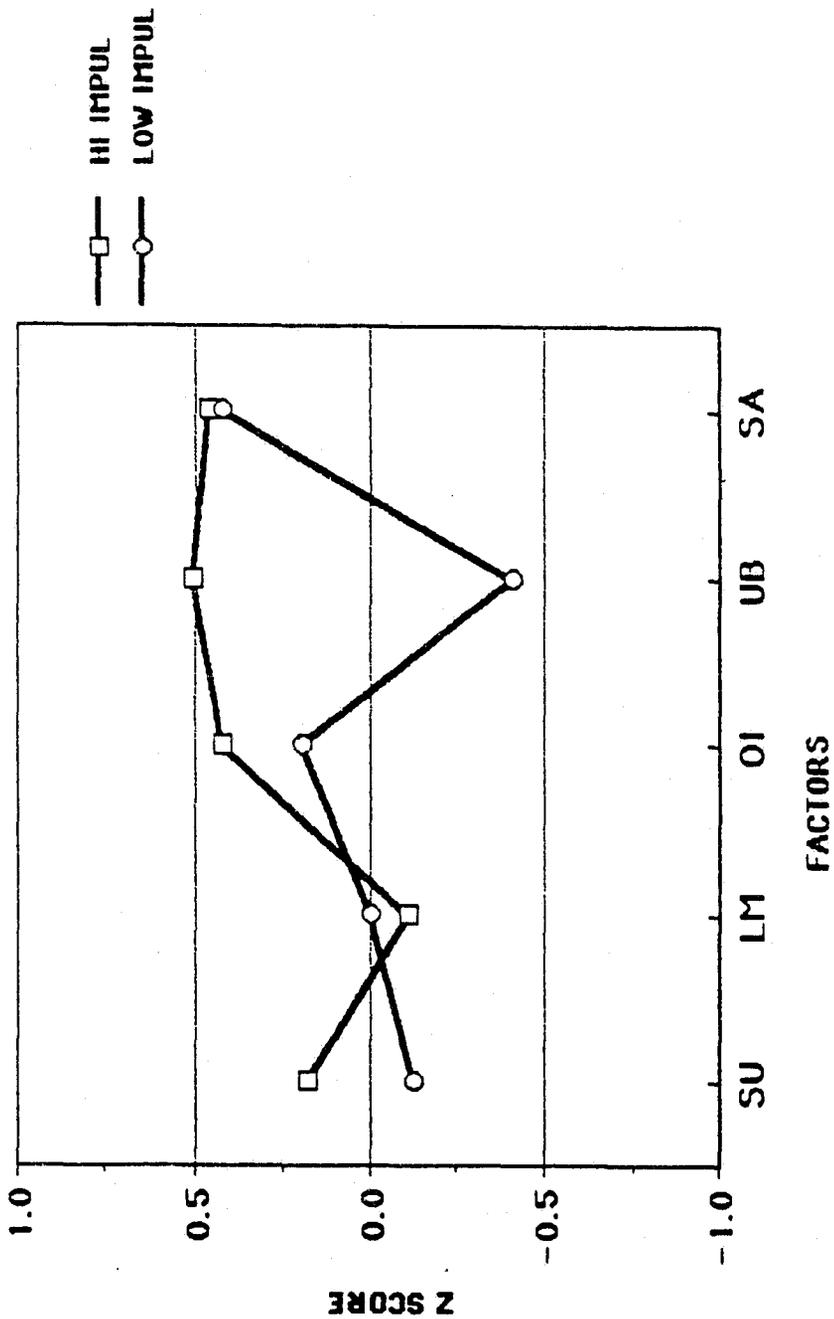


Figure 227

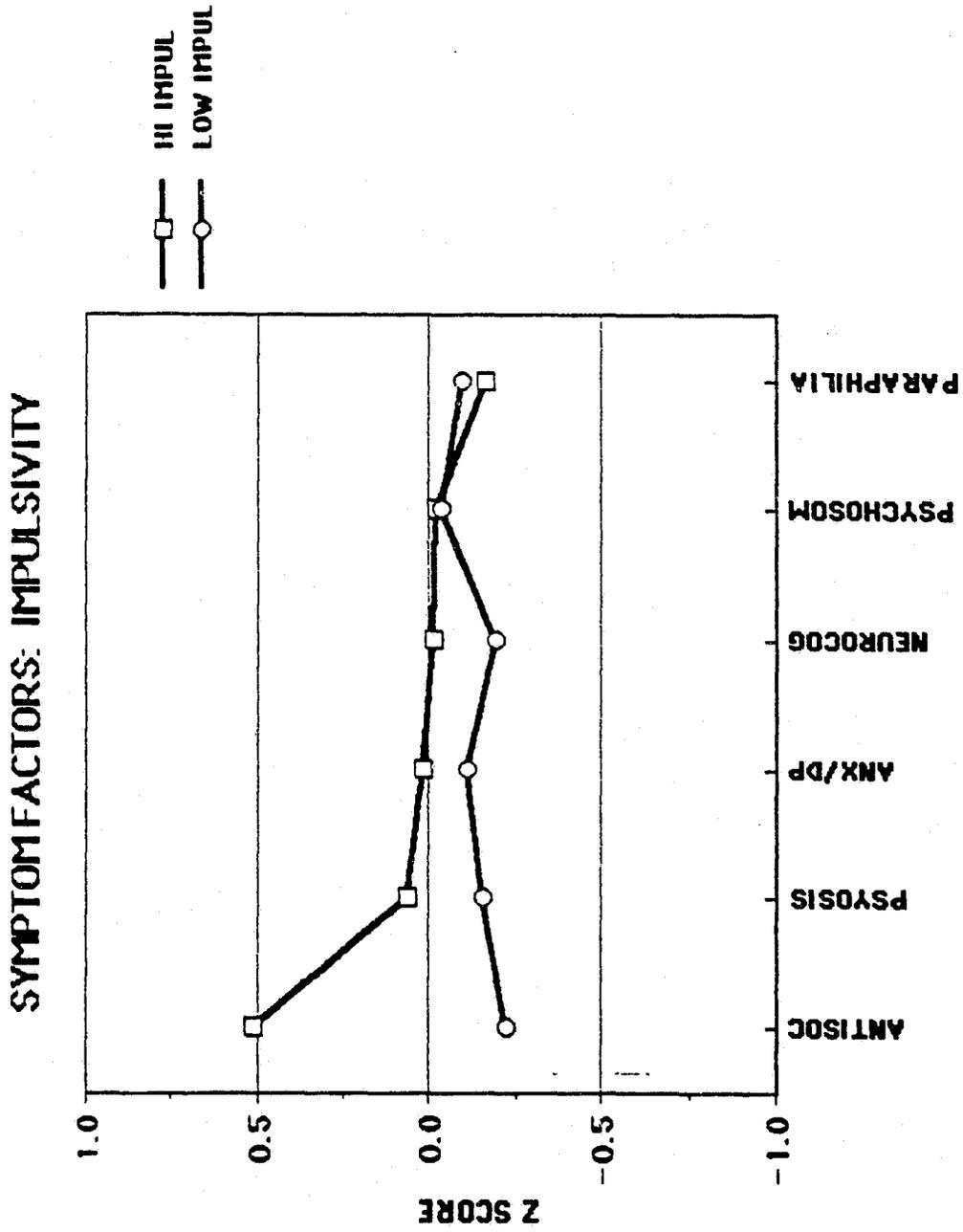


Figure 228

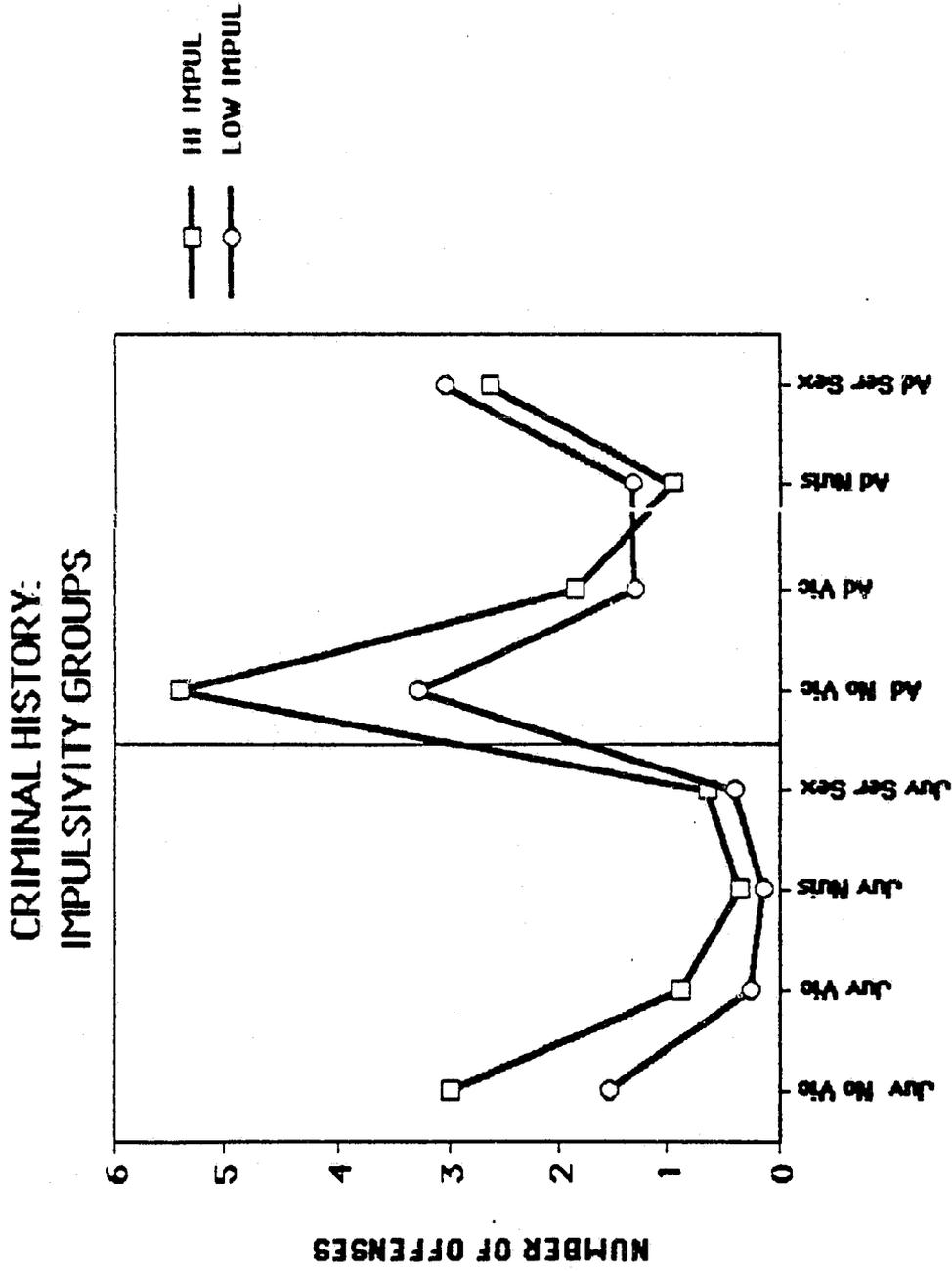


Figure 229

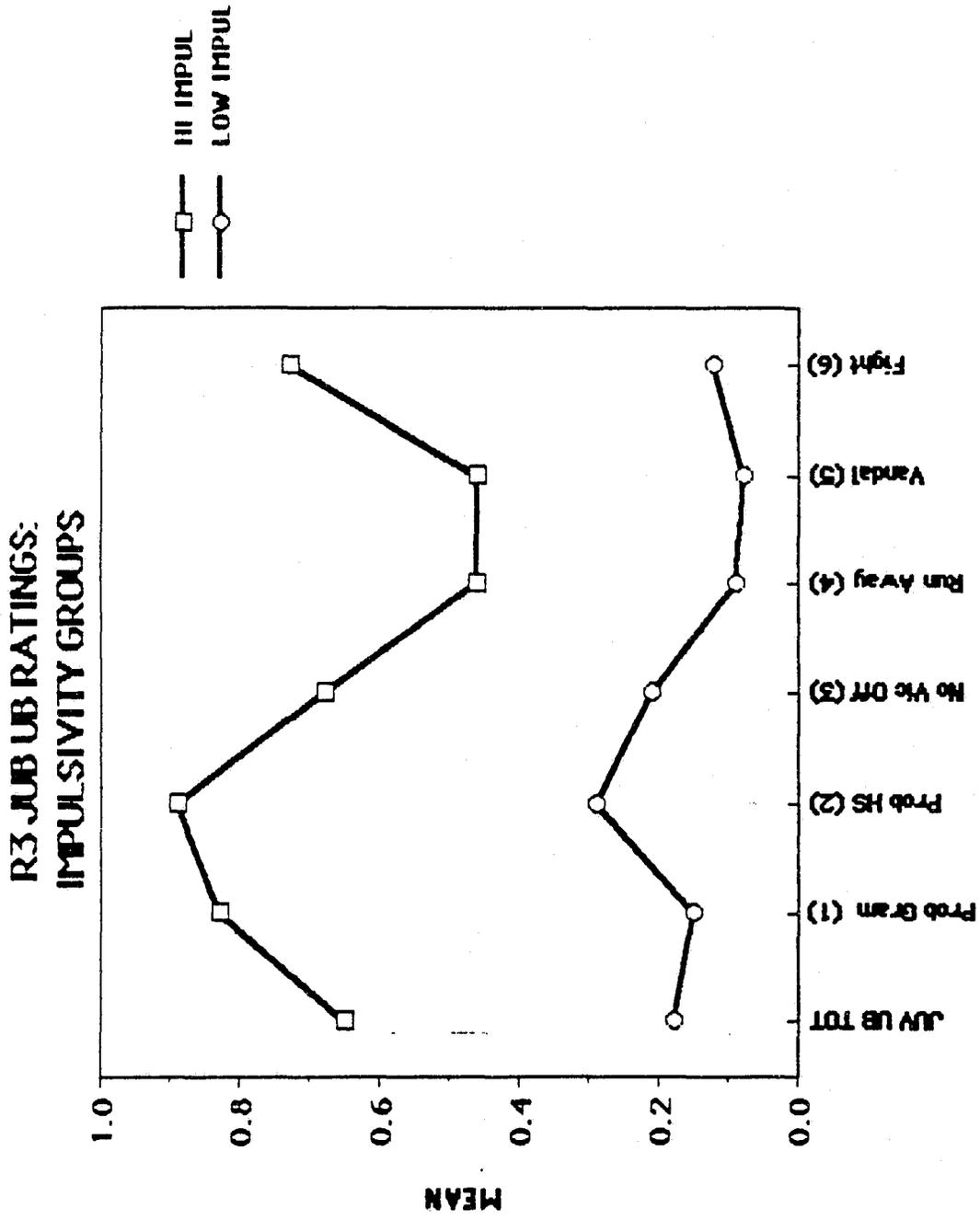


Figure 230

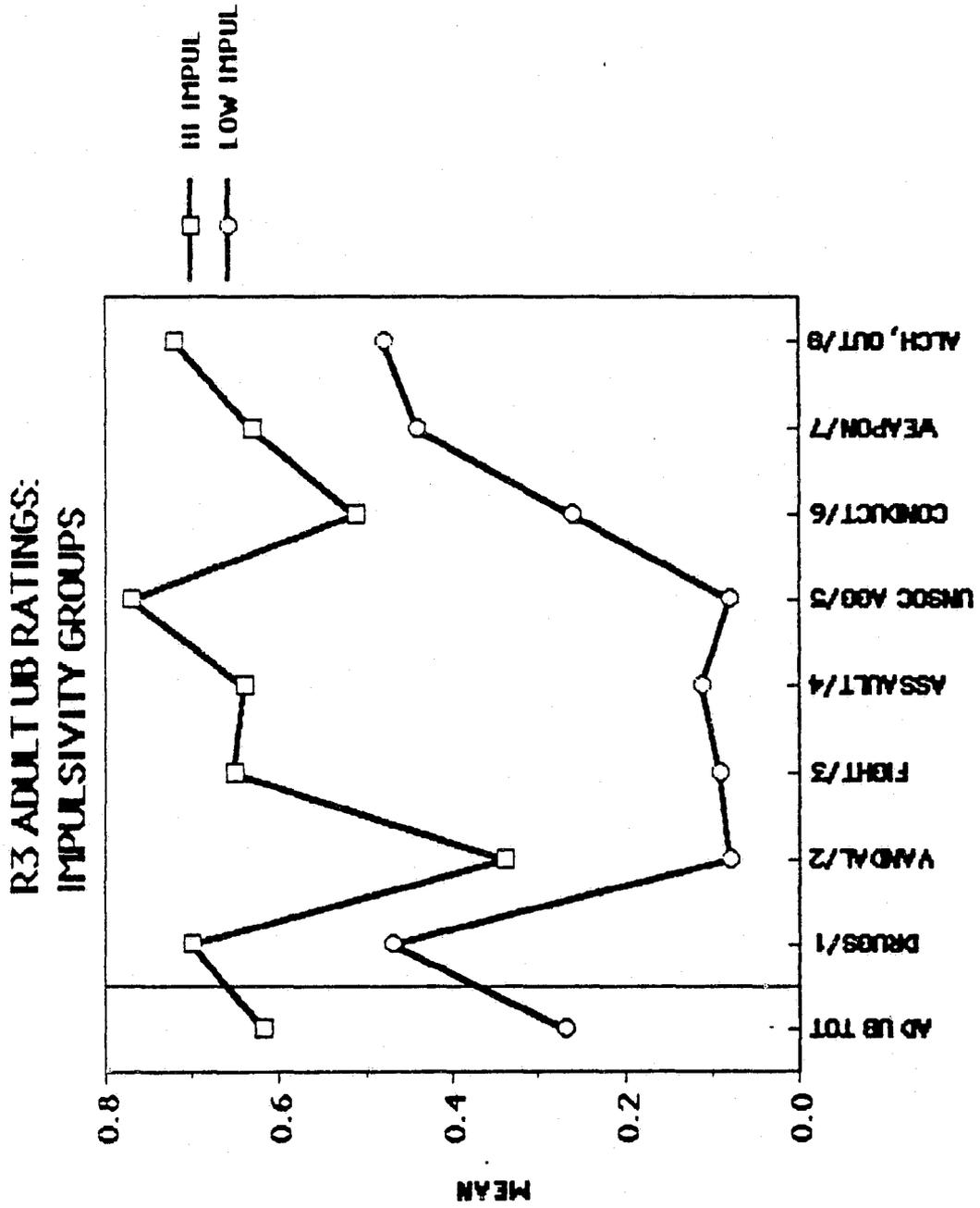


Figure 231

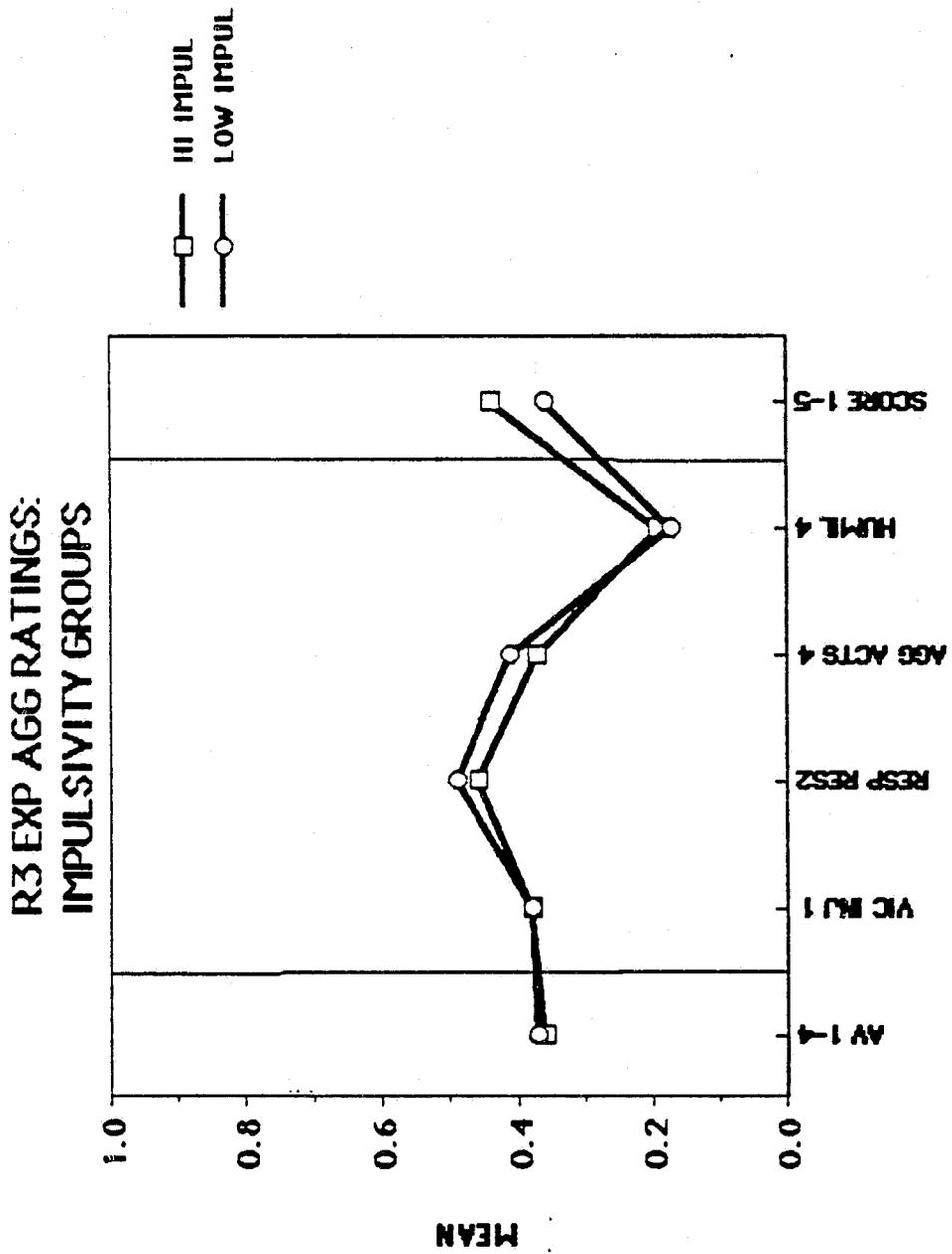


Figure 232

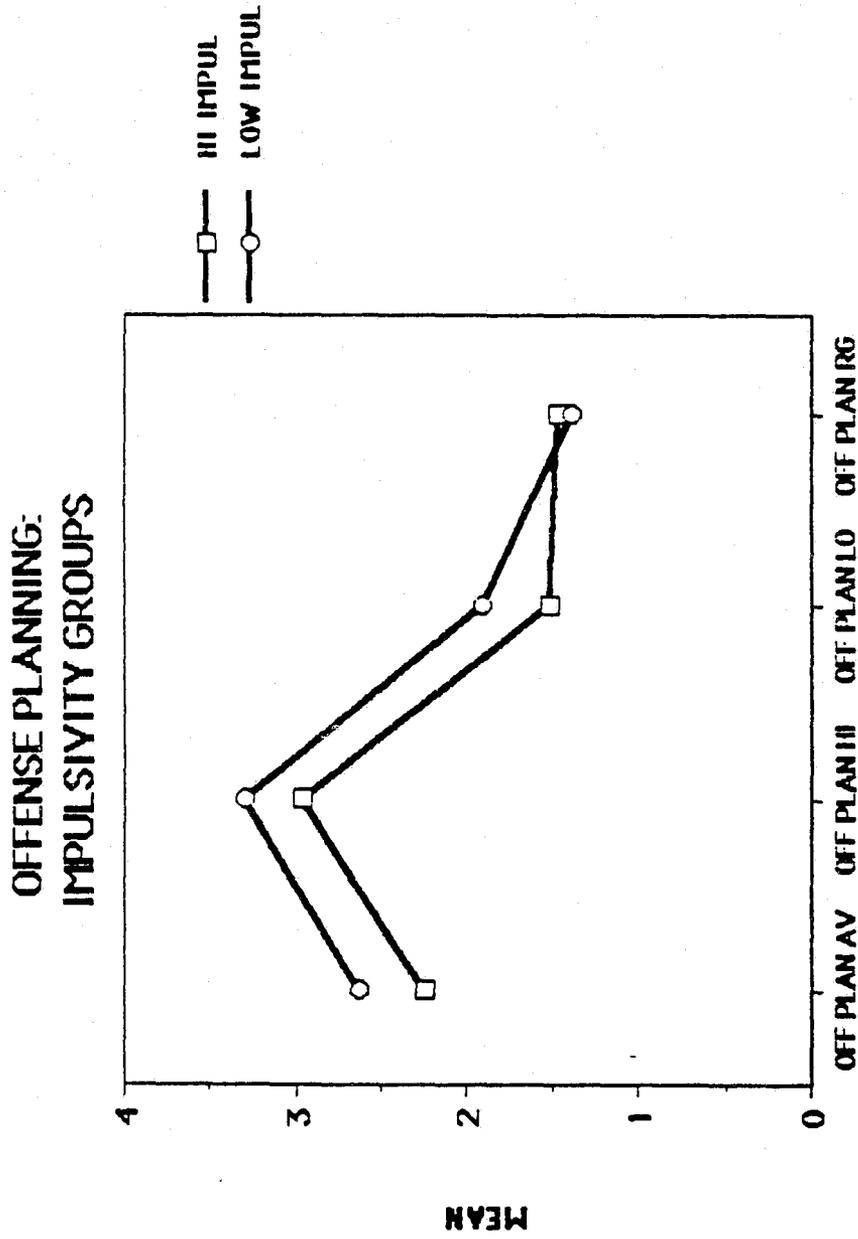


Figure 233

JUV UB ILS SCALES: IMPULSIVITY GROUPS

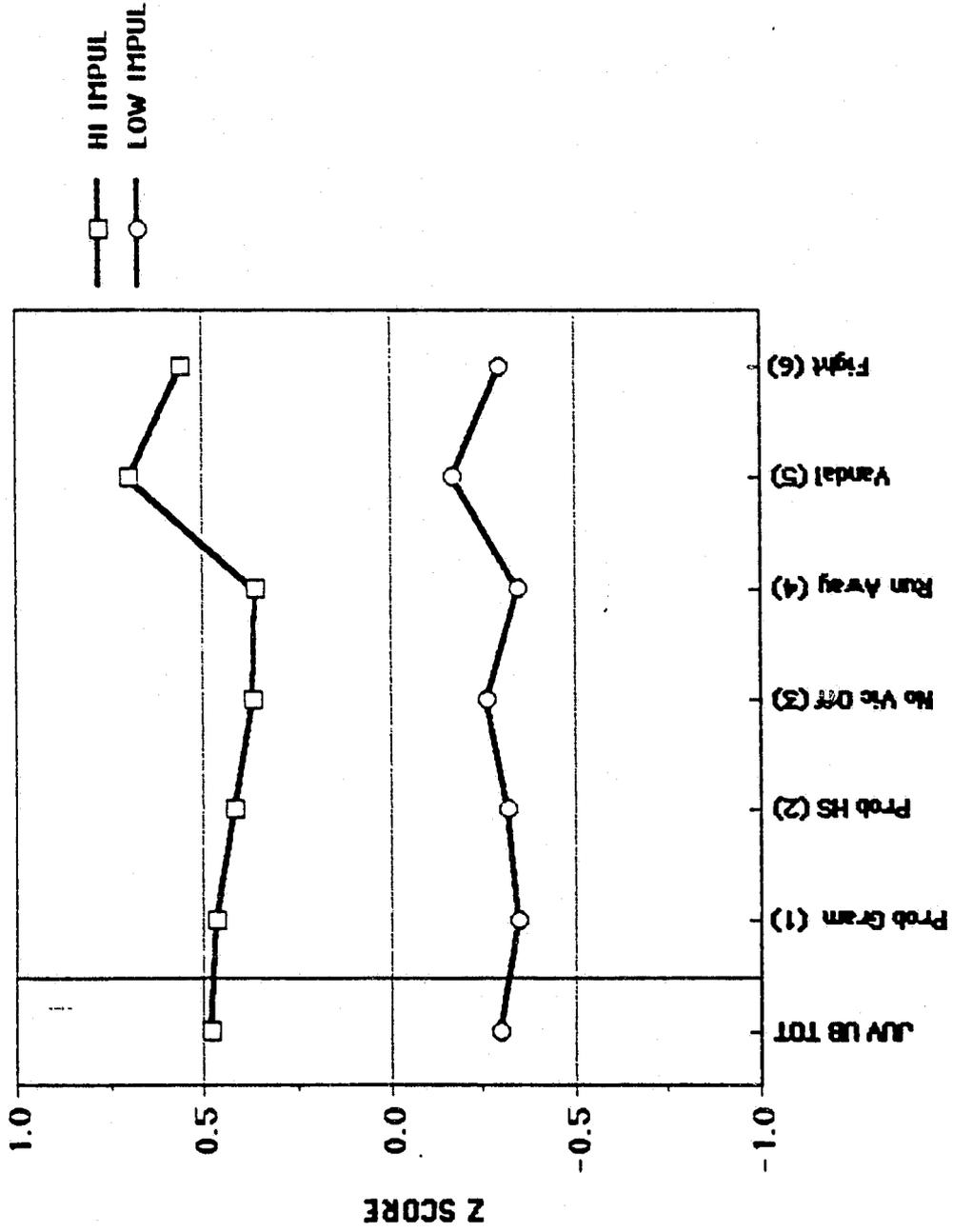


Figure 234

ADULT UB ILS SCALES: IMPULSIVITY GROUPS

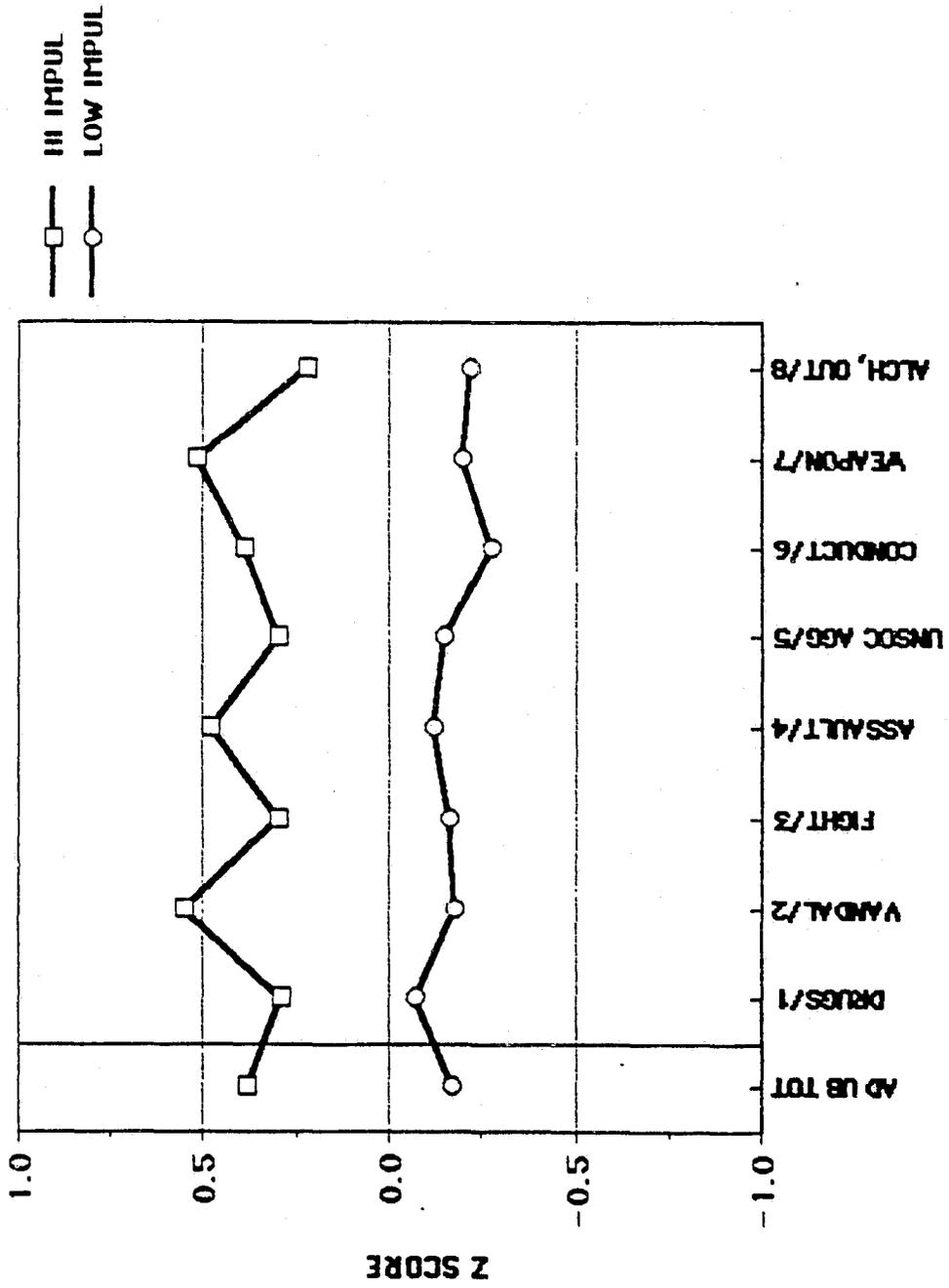


Figure 235

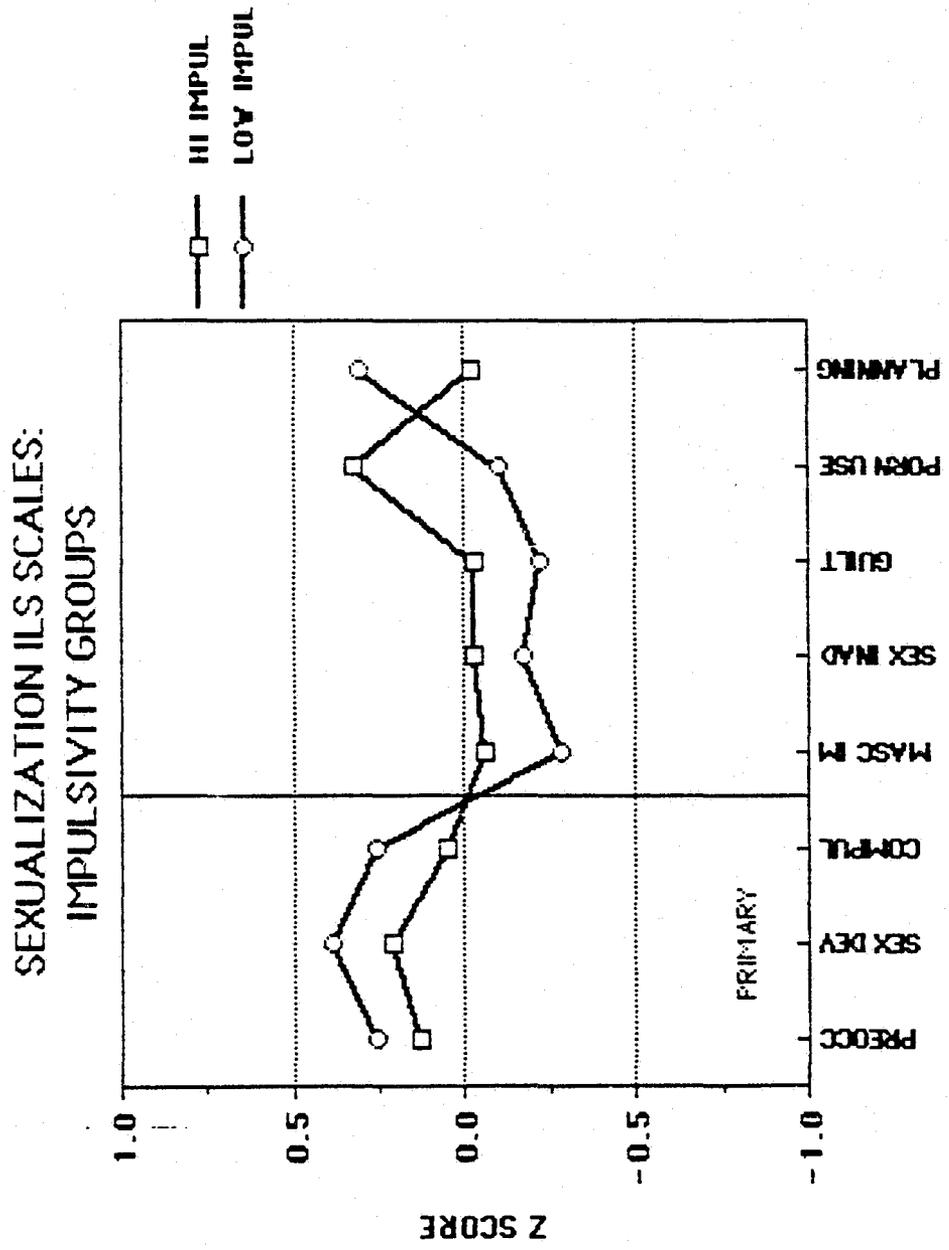


Figure 236

PER ANG ILS AND R3 RATINGS:
IMPULSIVITY GROUPS

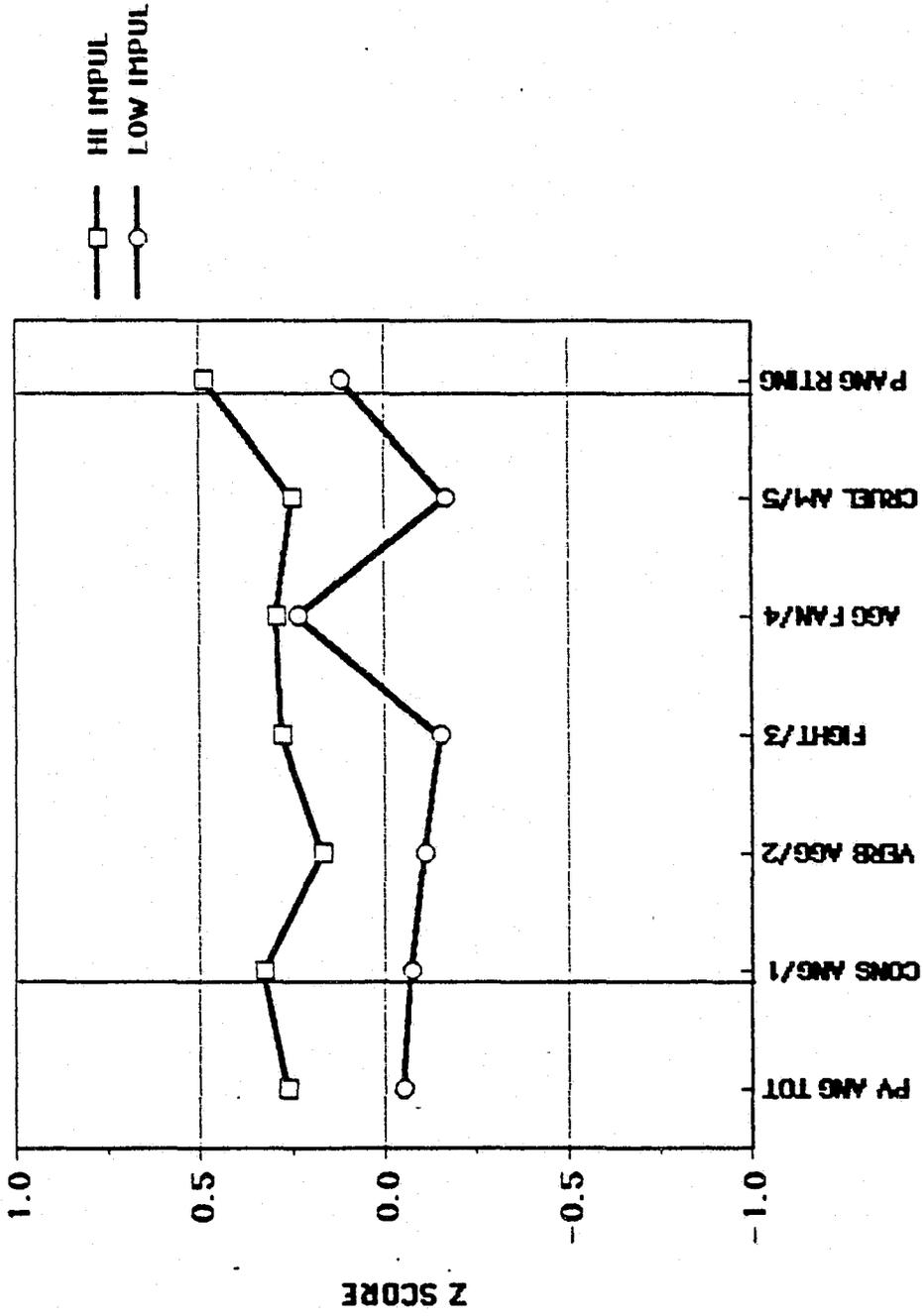


Figure 237

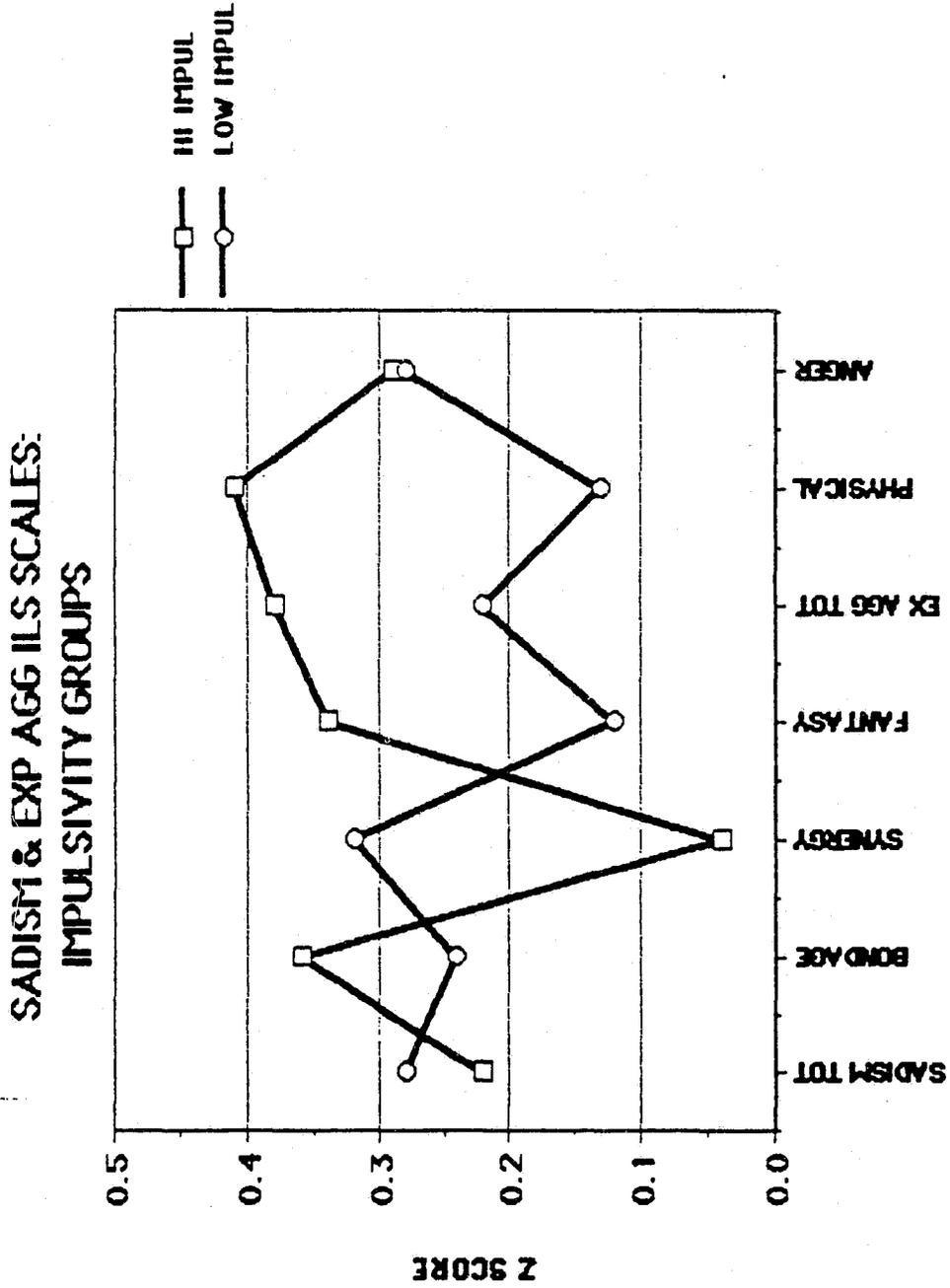


Figure 238

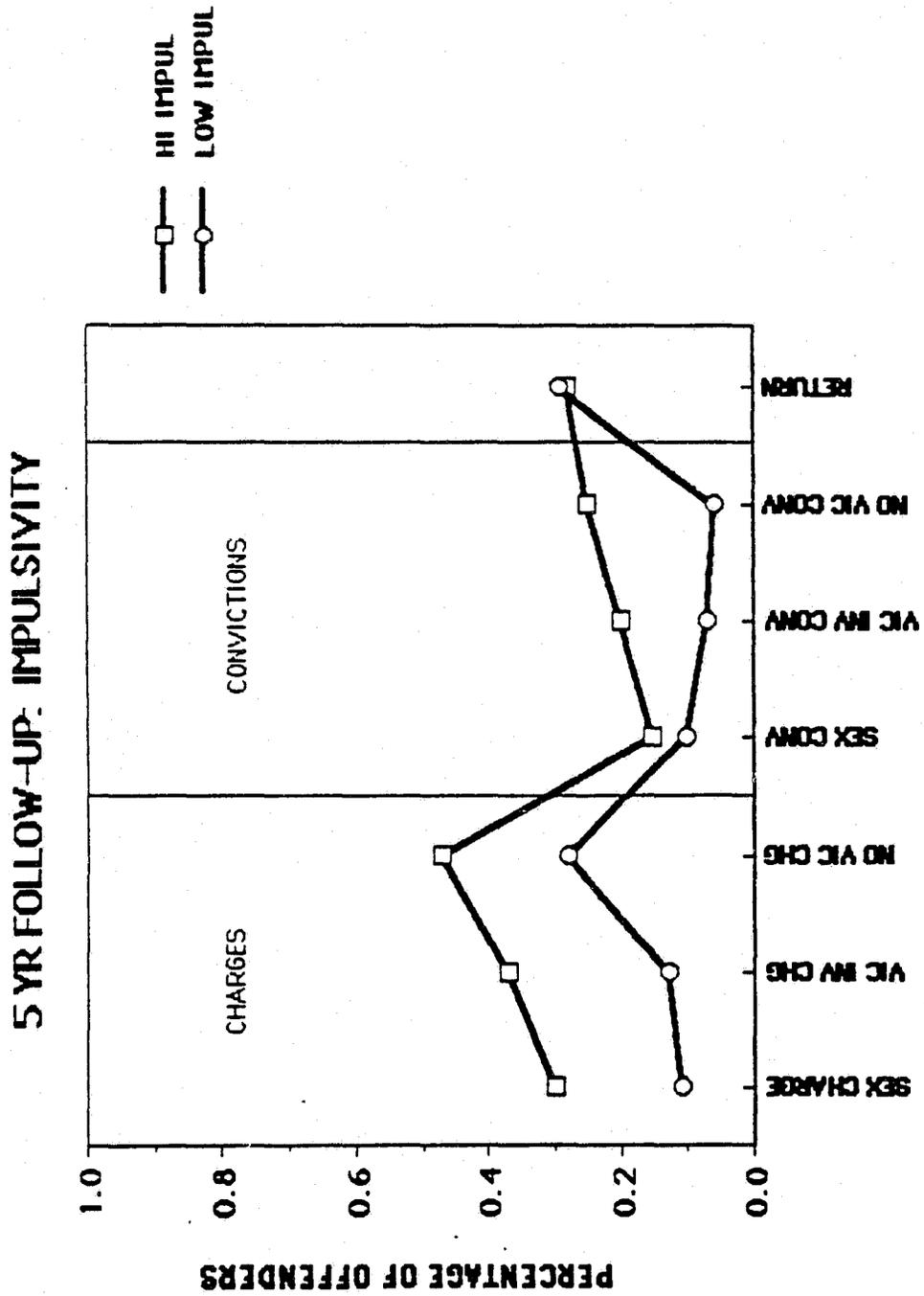


Figure 239

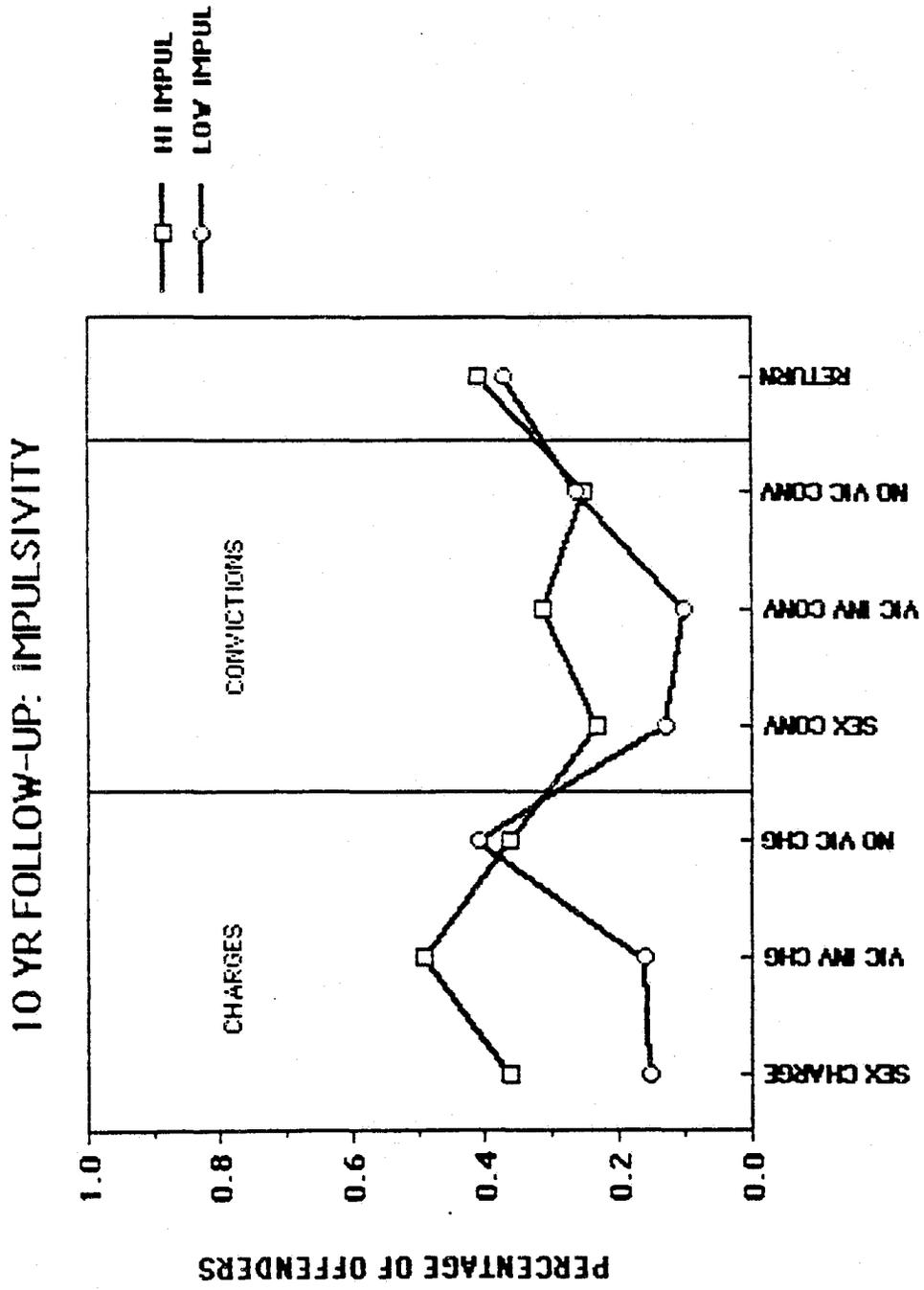


Figure 240

IMPULSIVITY & EXP AGG GROUPS: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

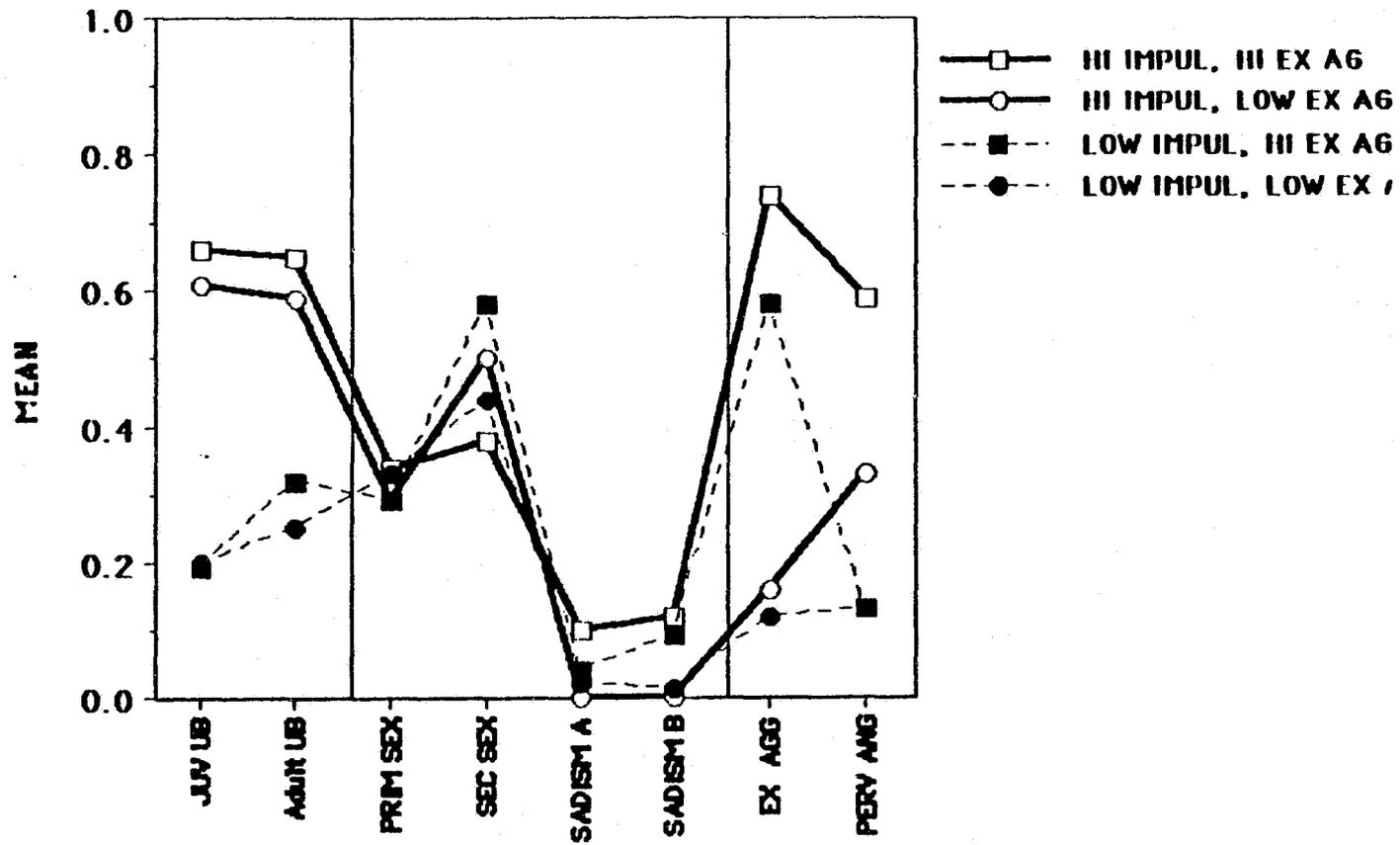


Figure 241

CLUSTER FACTOR: IMPULSIVITY & EX AGG

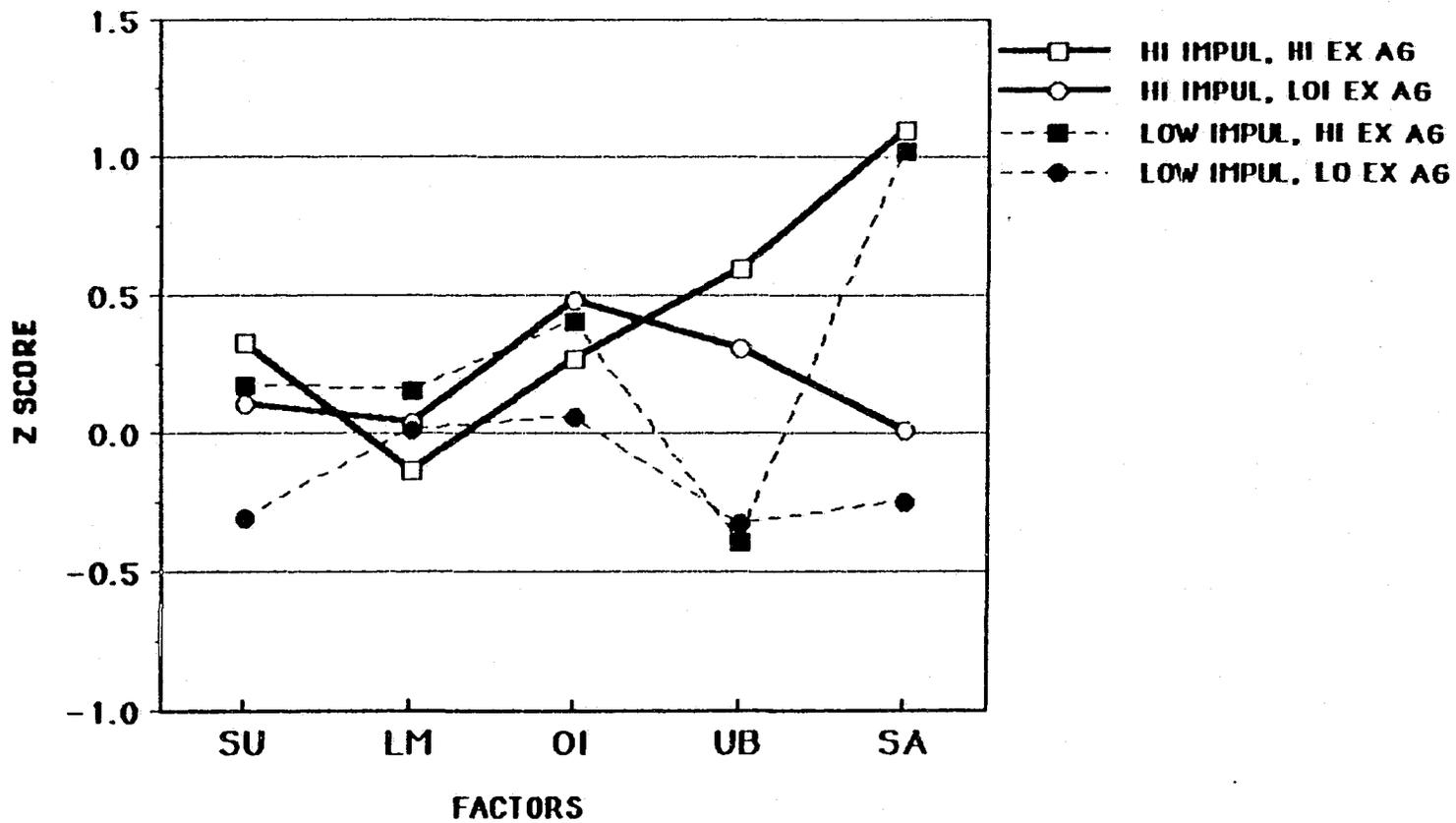


Figure 242

SYMPTOM FACTORS: IMPULSIVITY & EX AGG

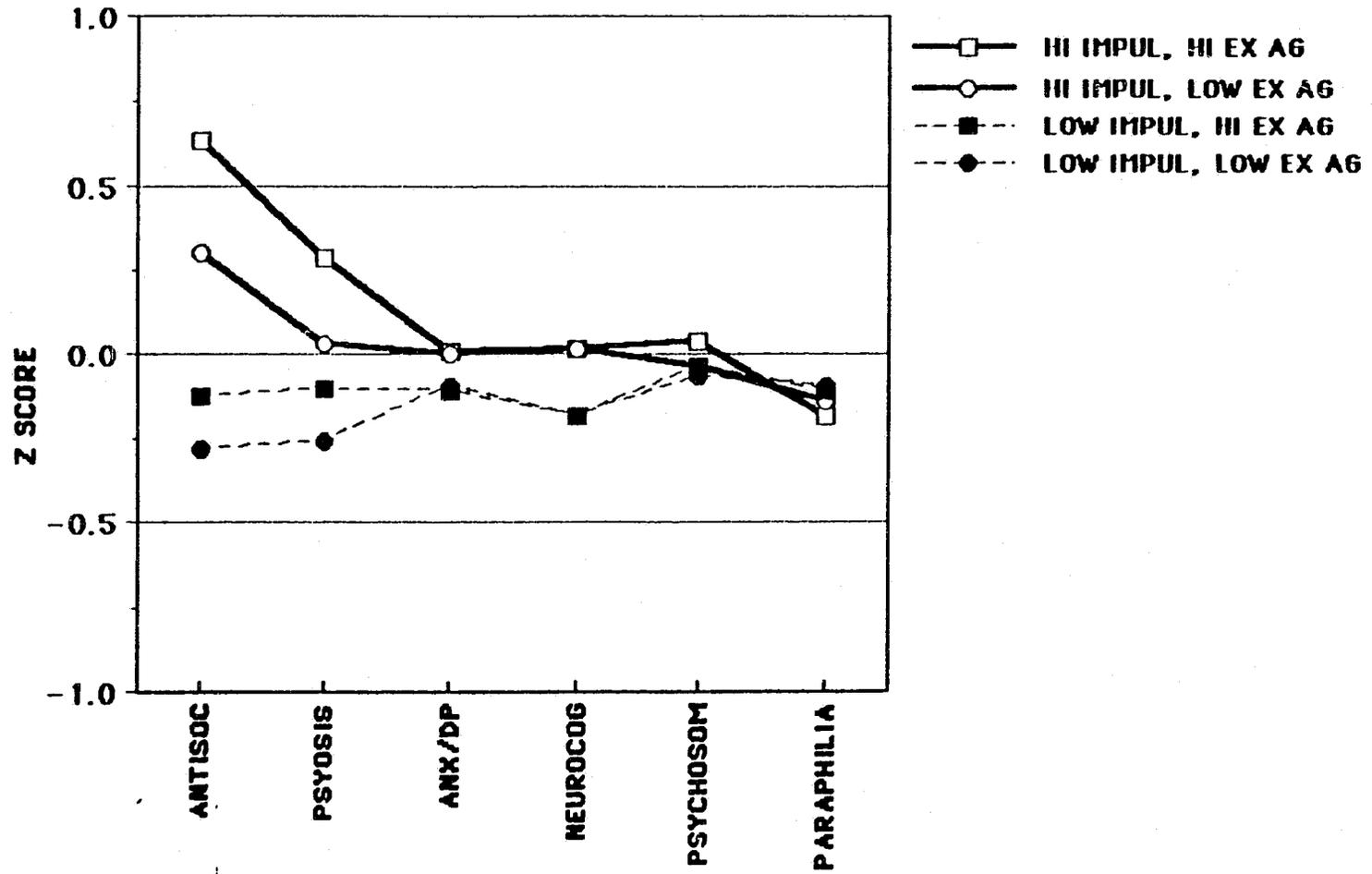


Figure 243

**CRIMINAL HISTORY:
IMPULSIVITY & EXP AGG GROUPS**

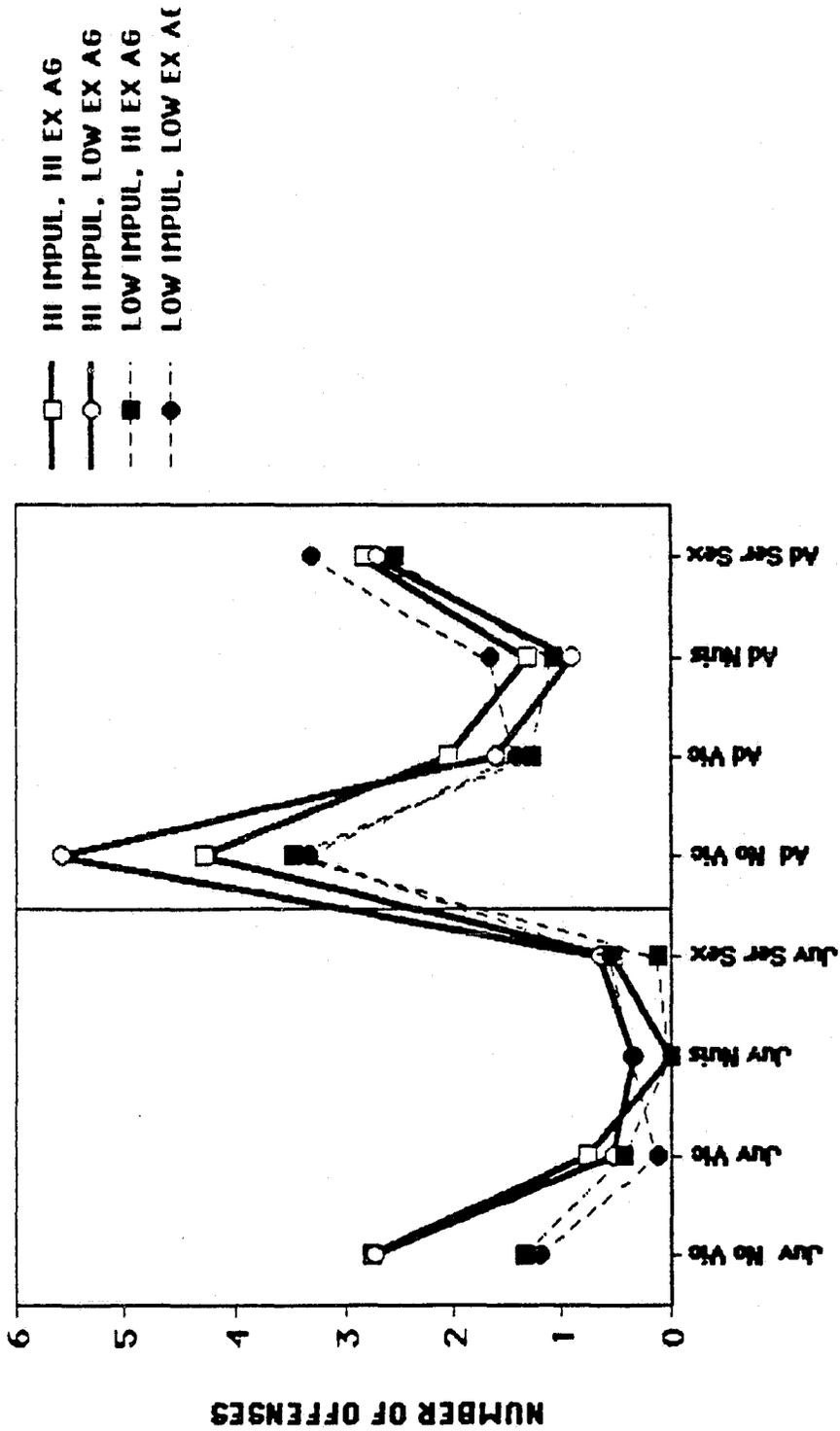


Figure 244

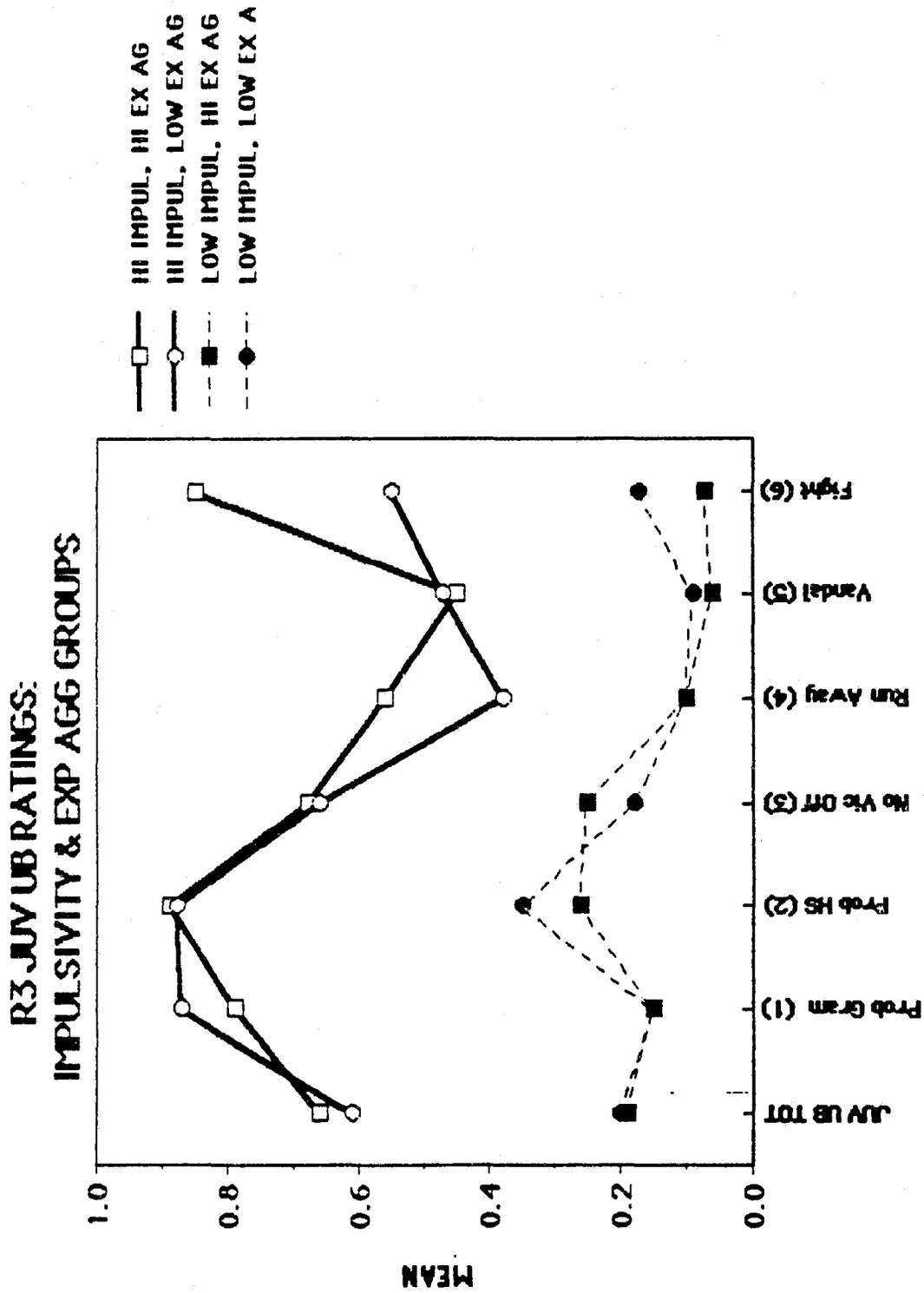


Figure 245

R3 ADULT UB RATINGS: IMPULSIVITY & EXP AGG GROUPS

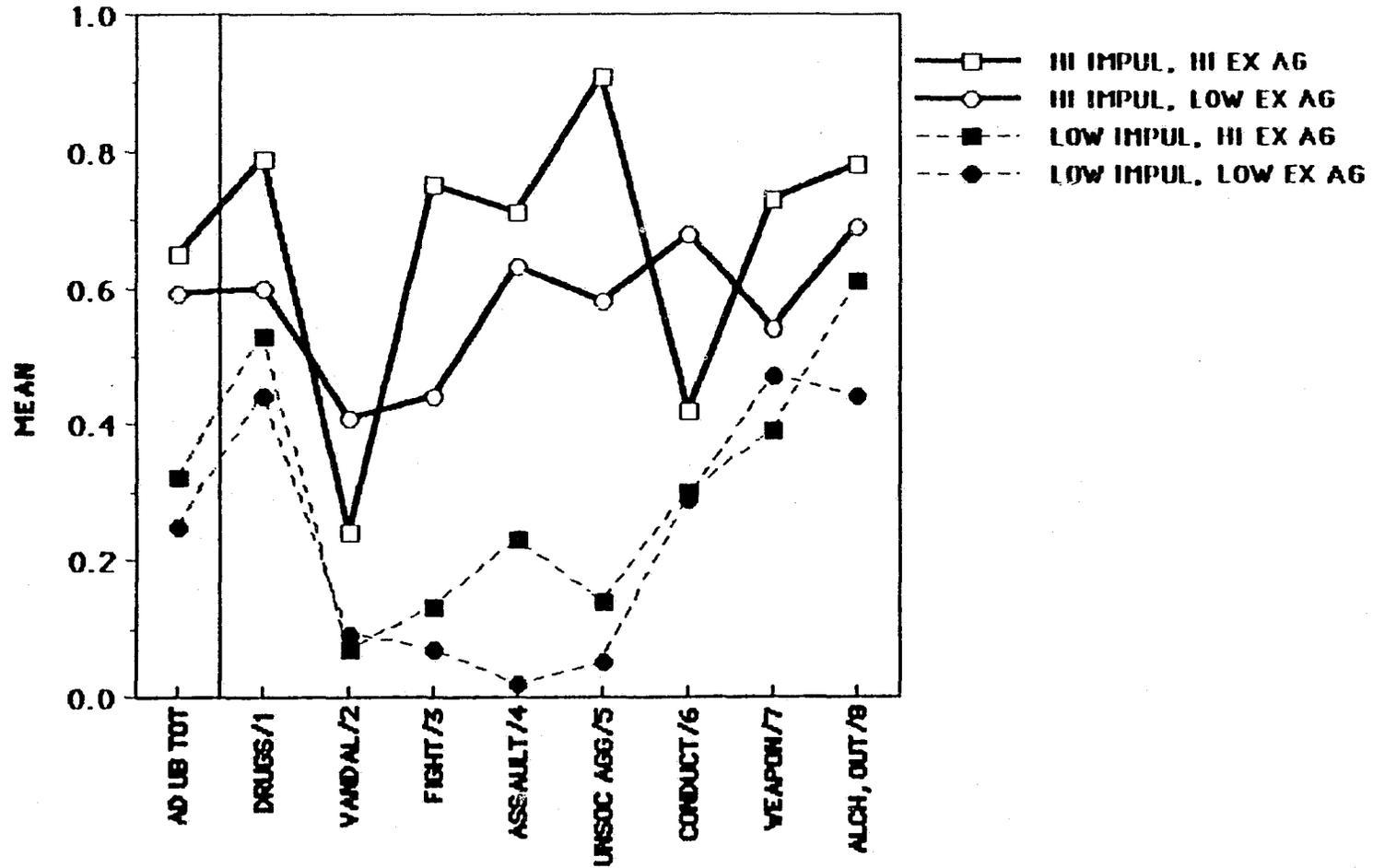


Figure 246

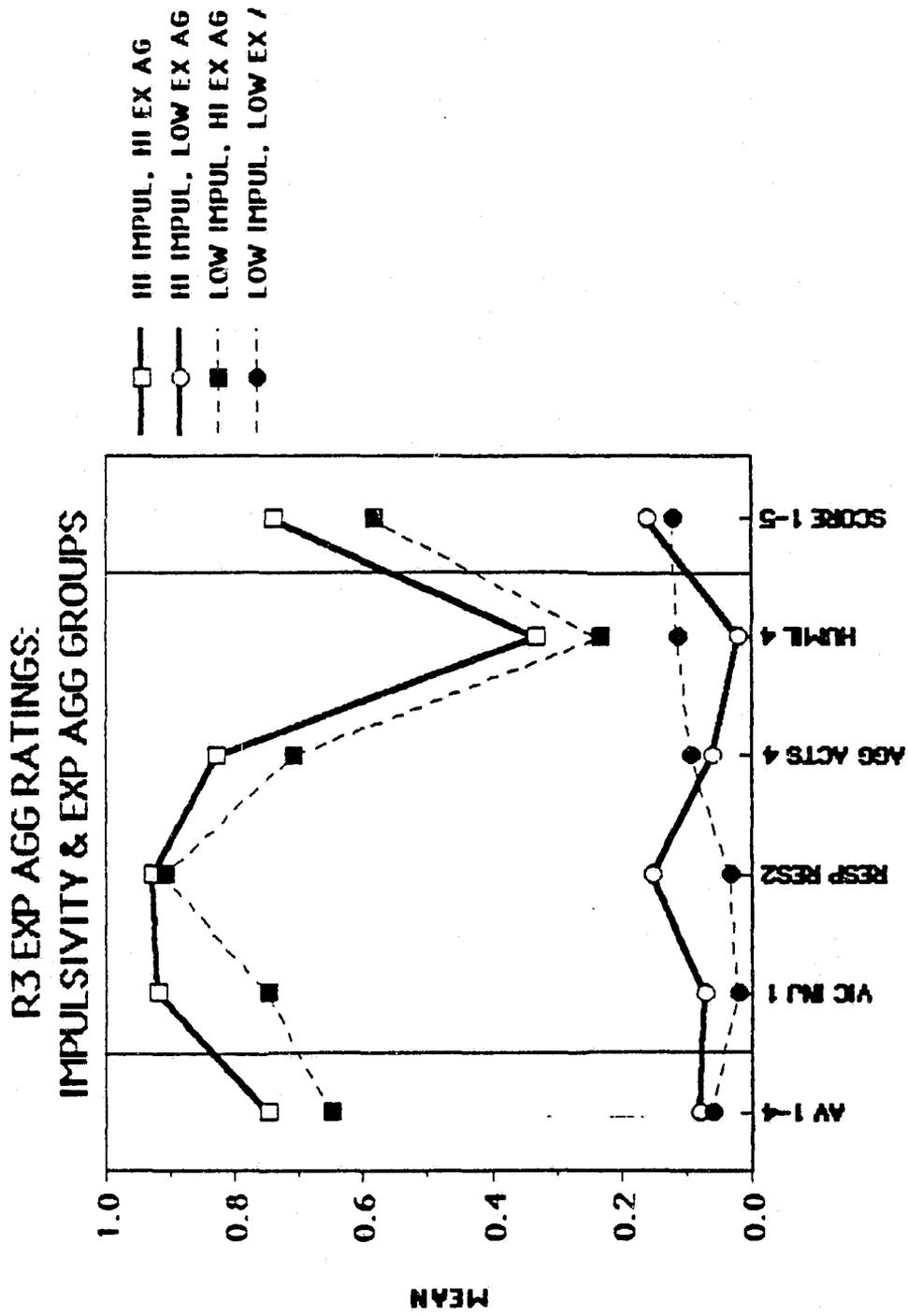


Figure 247

OFFENSE PLANNING: IMPULSIVITY & EXP AGG GROUPS

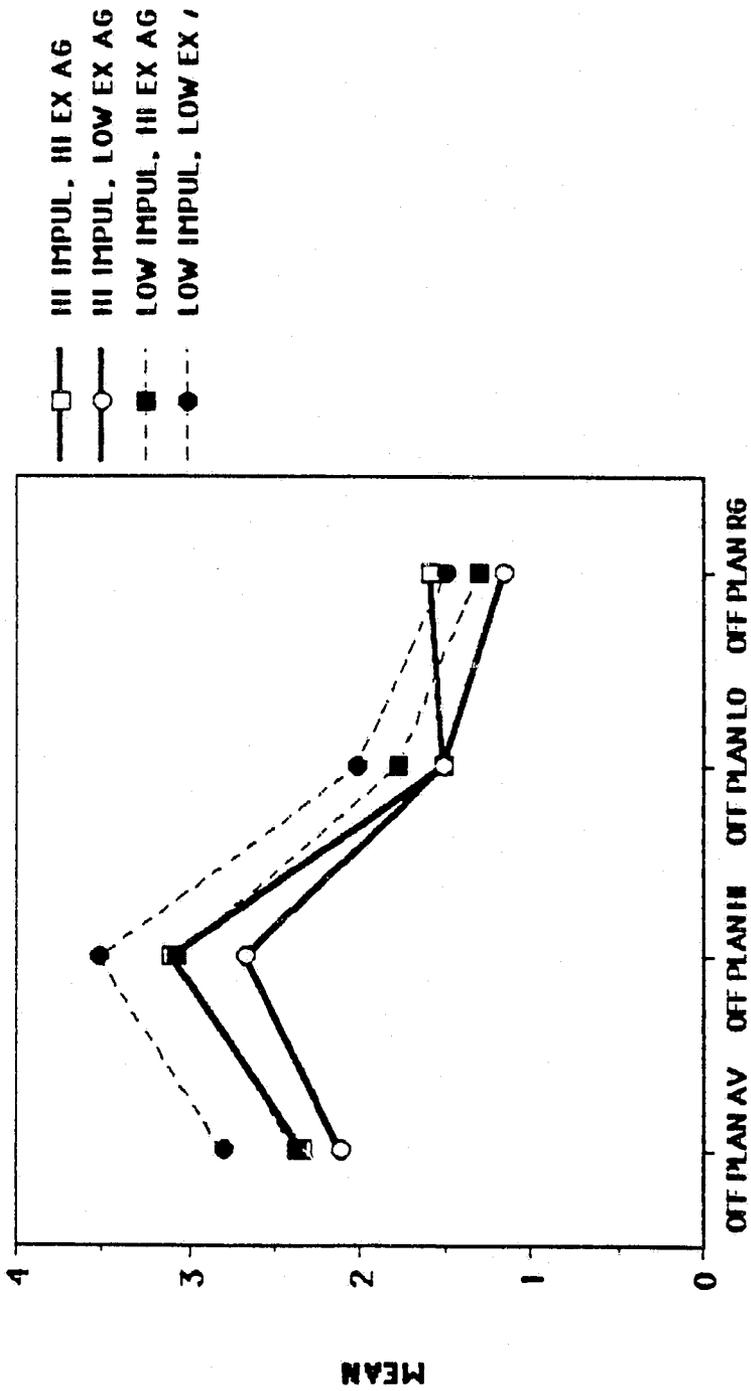


Figure 248

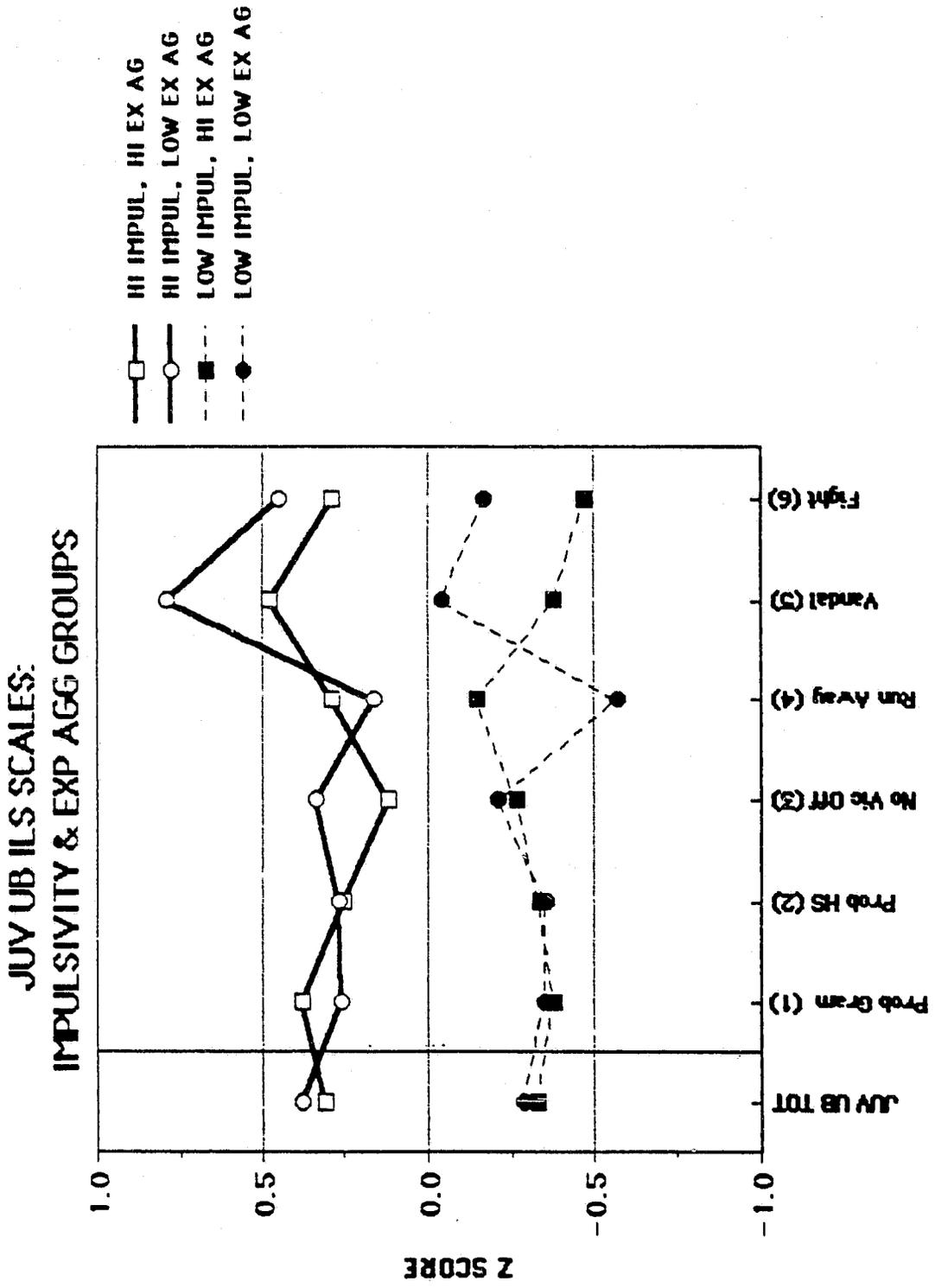


Figure 249

**ADULT UB ILS SCALES:
IMPULSIVITY & EXP AGG GROUPS**

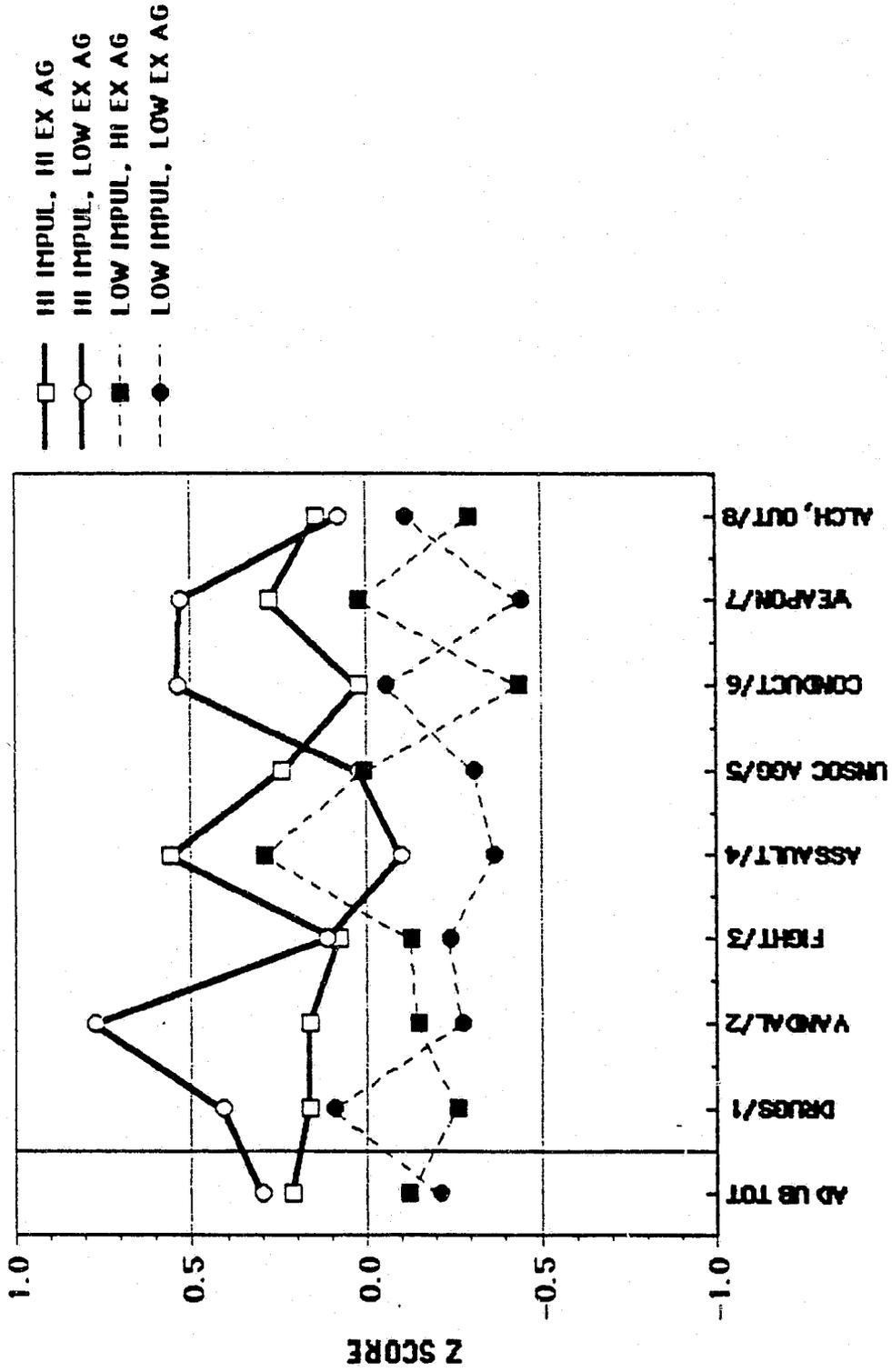


Figure 250

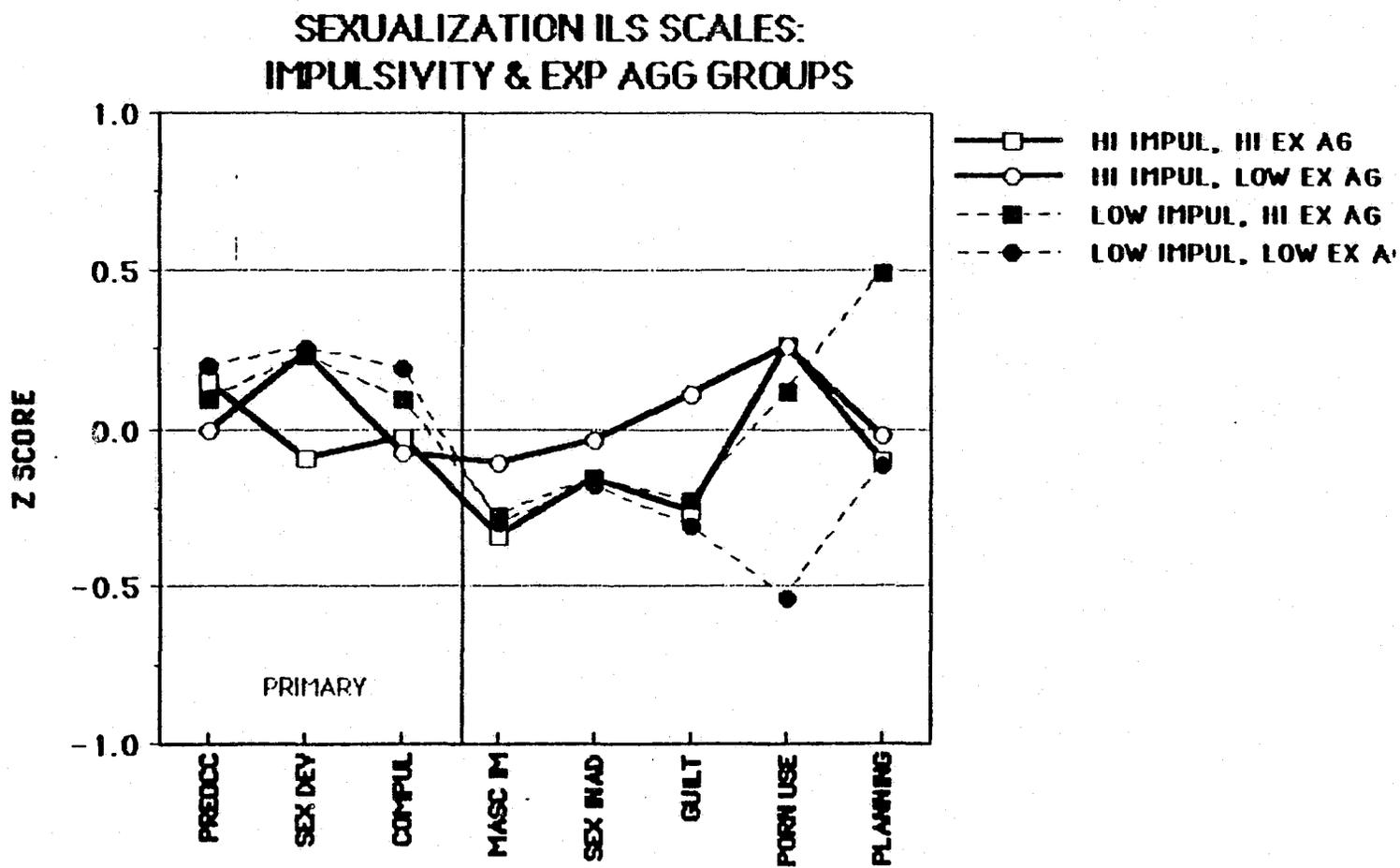


Figure 251

PER ANG ILS & R3 RATING: IMPULSIVITY & EXP AGG GROUPS

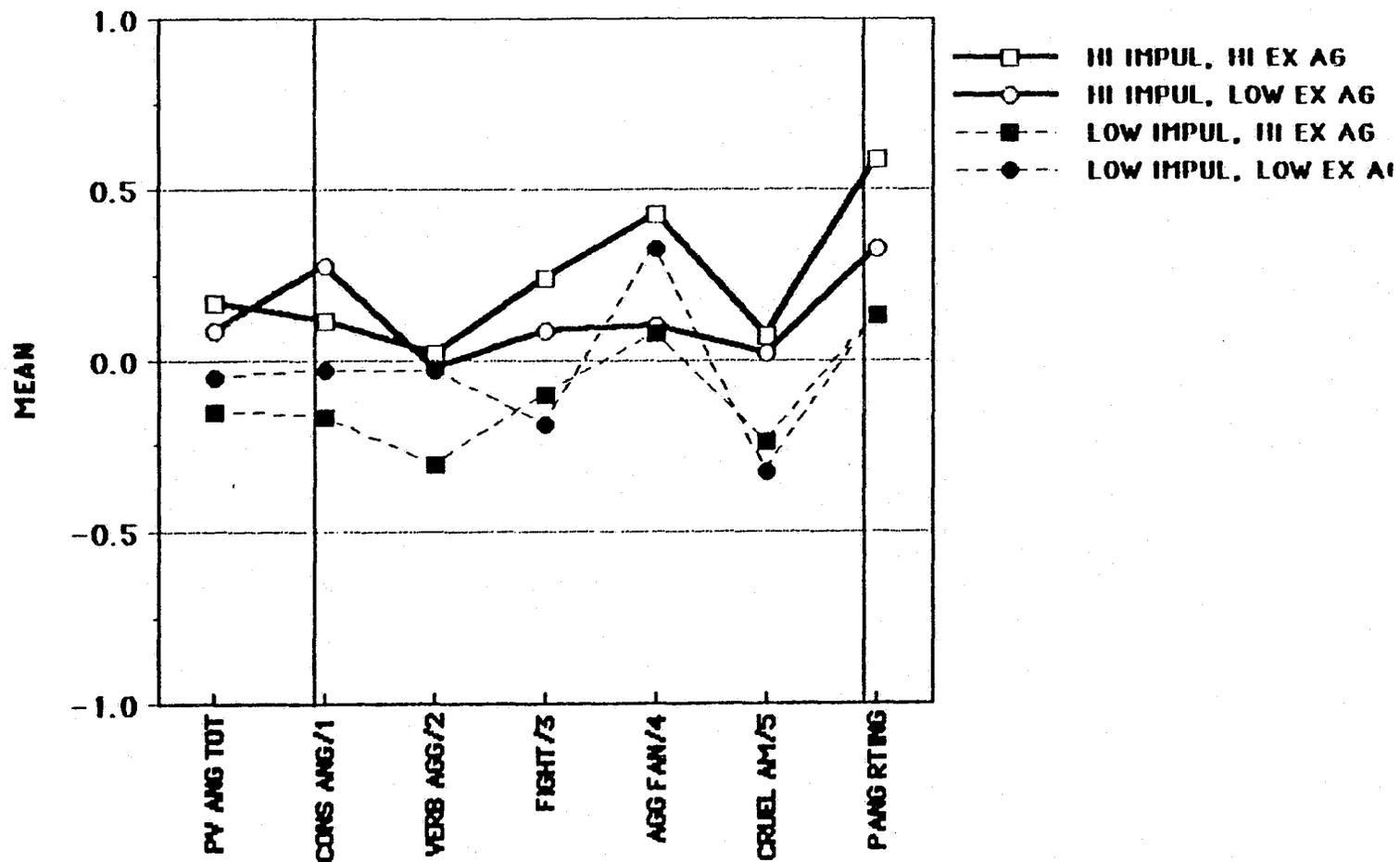


Figure 252

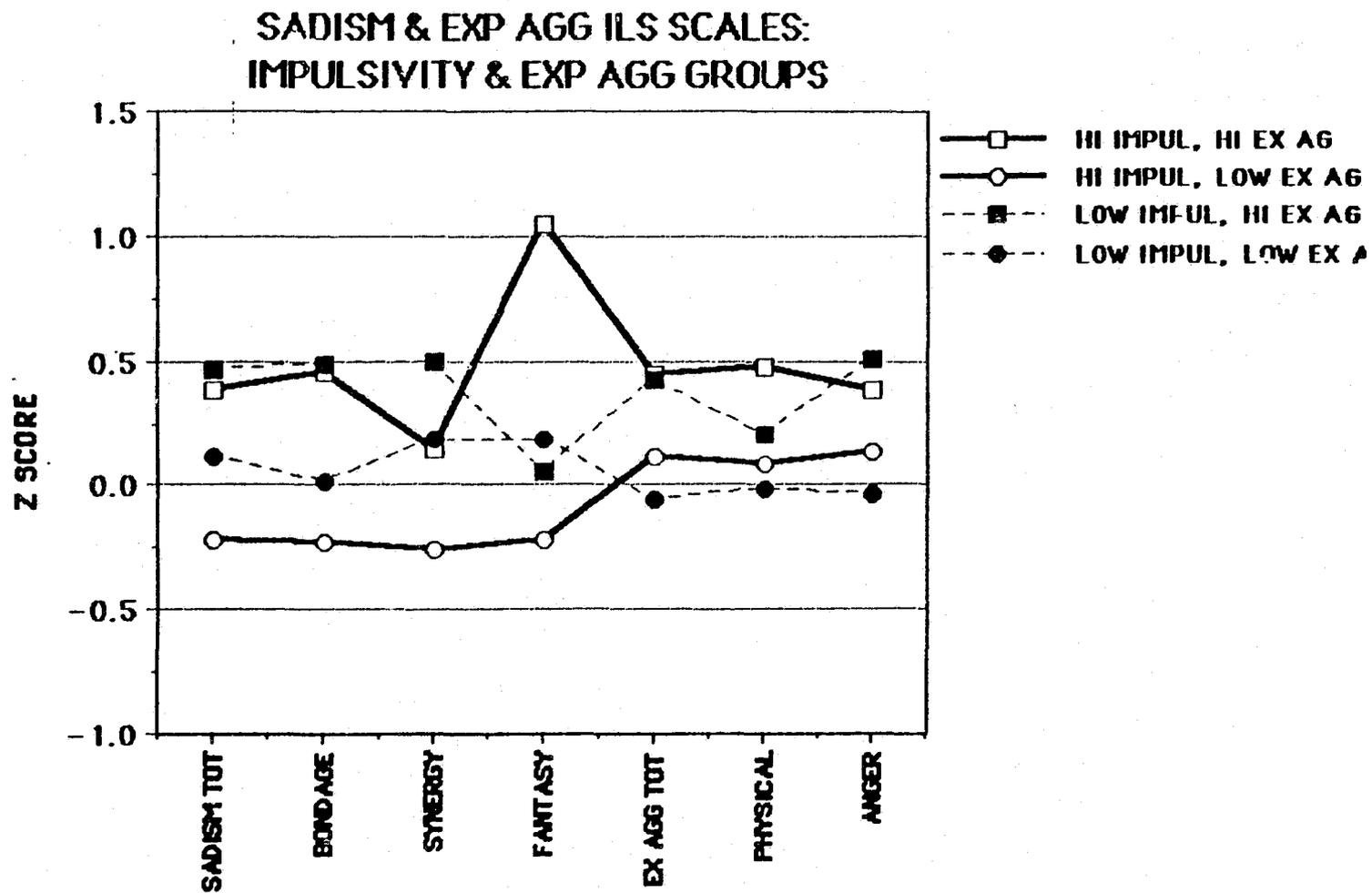


Figure 253

5 YR FOLLOW-UP:
IMPULSIVITY & EXP AGG

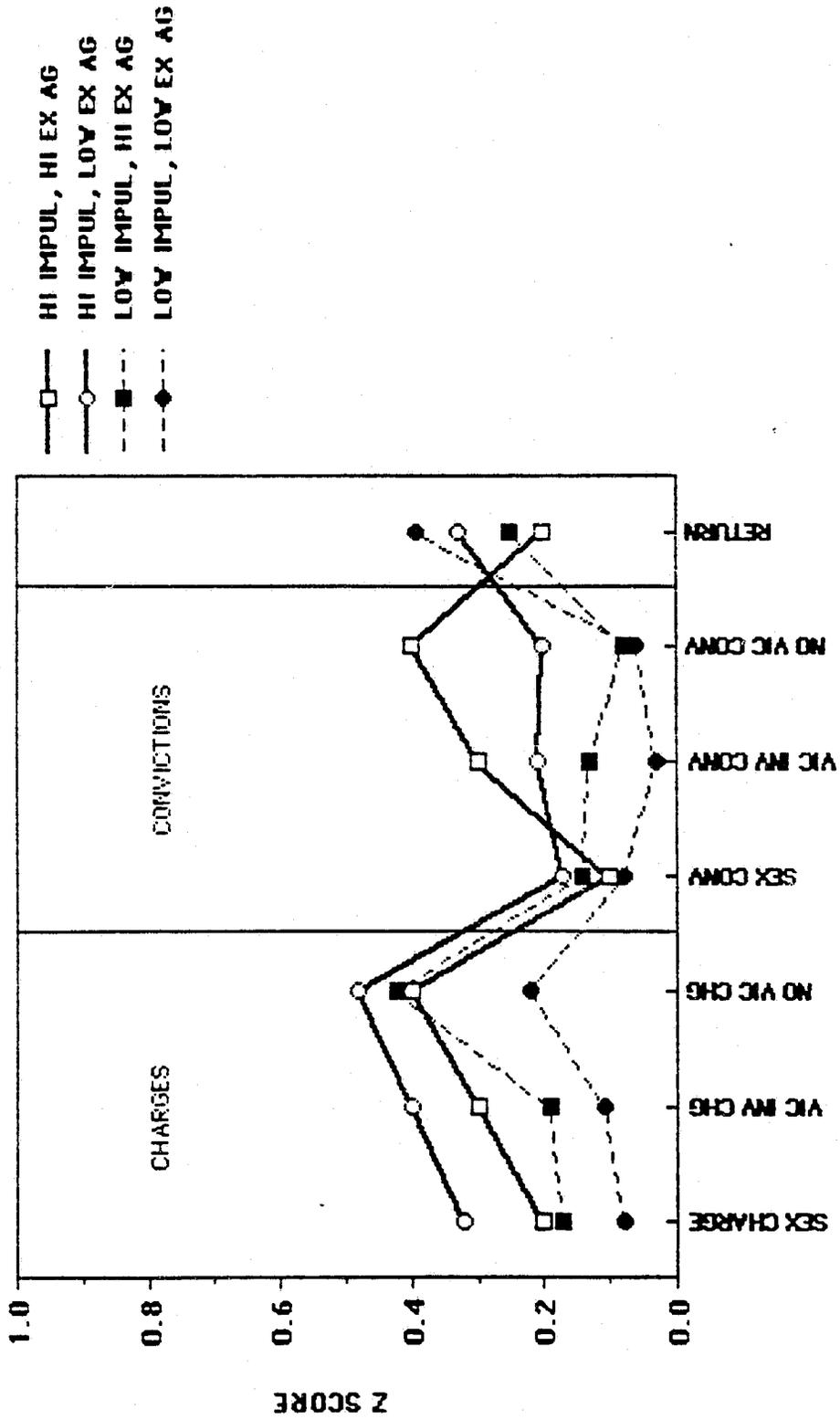


Figure 254

10 YR FOLLOW-UP:
IMPULSIVITY & EXP AGG

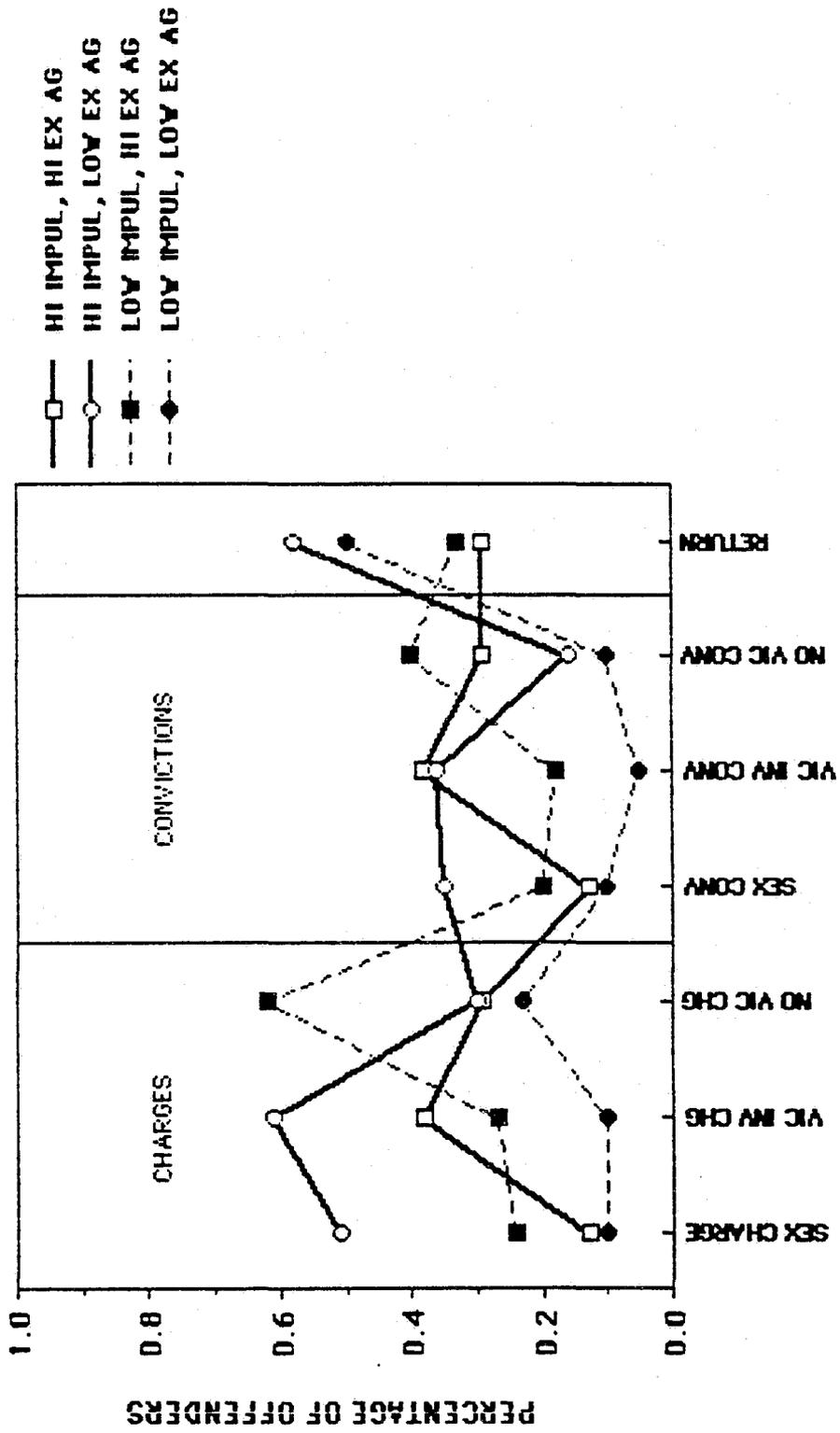


Figure 255

IMPULSIVITY & SOCIAL COMPETENCE: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

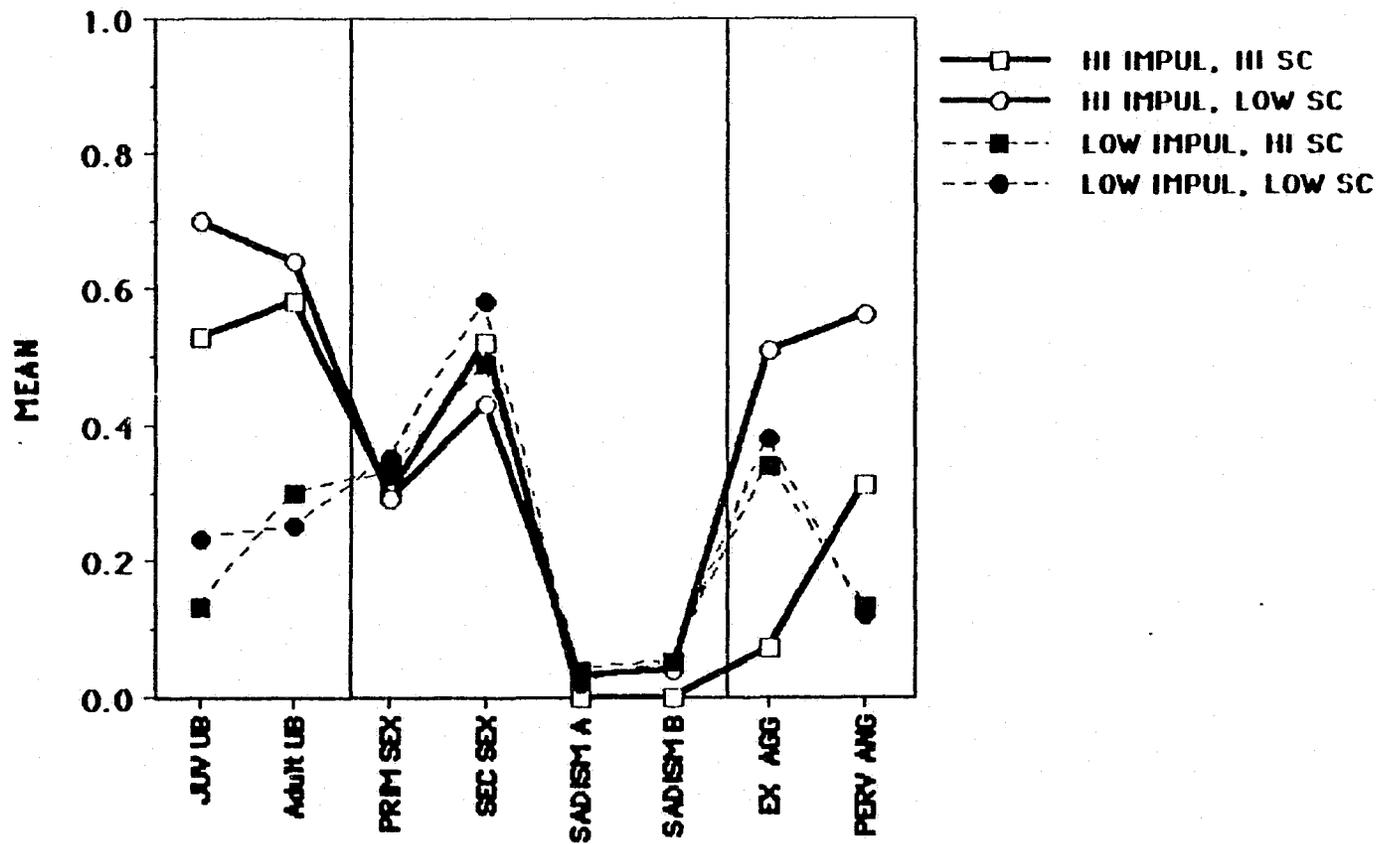


Figure 256

CLUSTER FACTORS: IMPULSIVITY & SOCIAL COMPETENCE

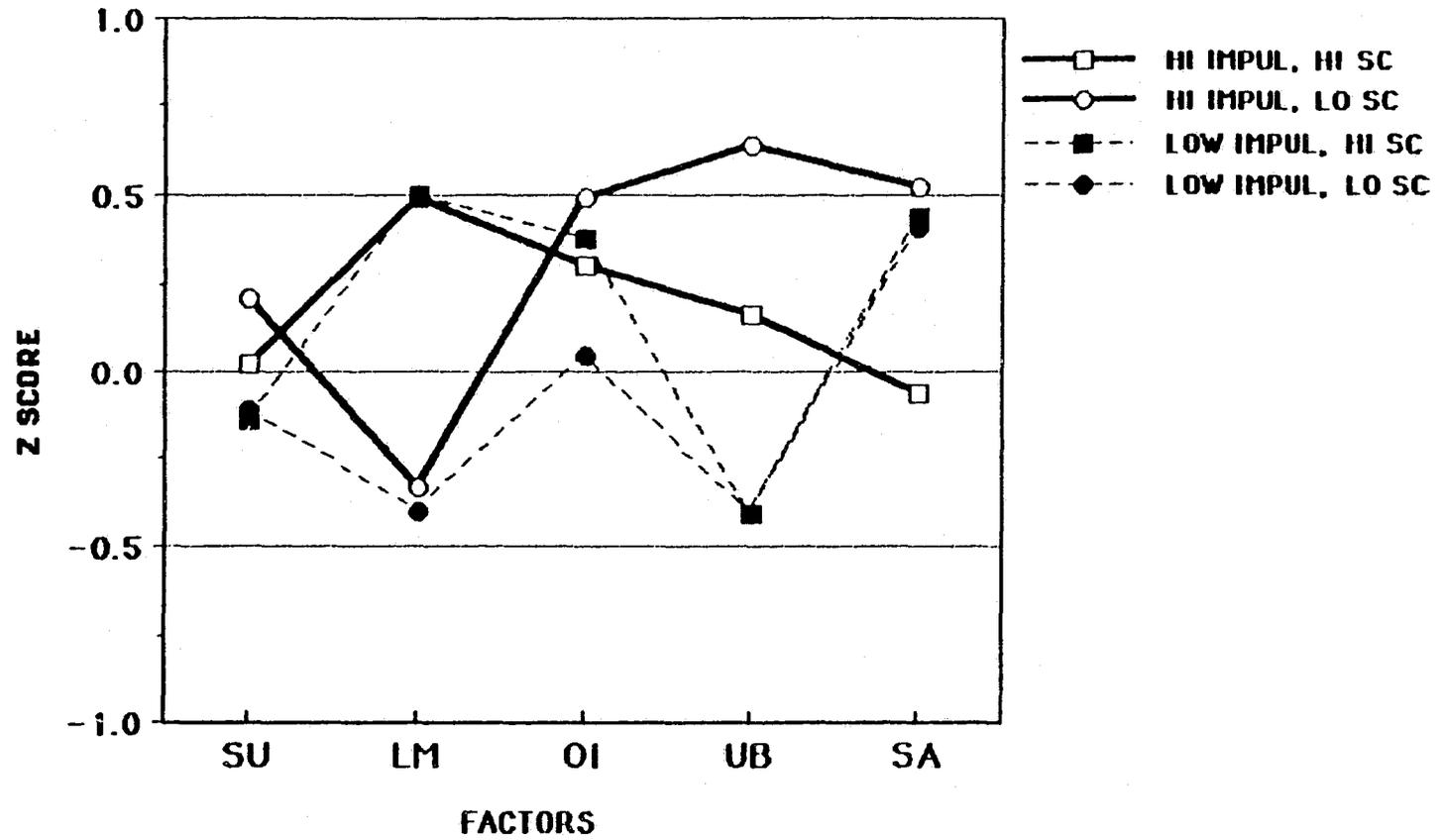


Figure 257

SYMPTOM FACTORS: IMPULSIVITY & SOC COMP

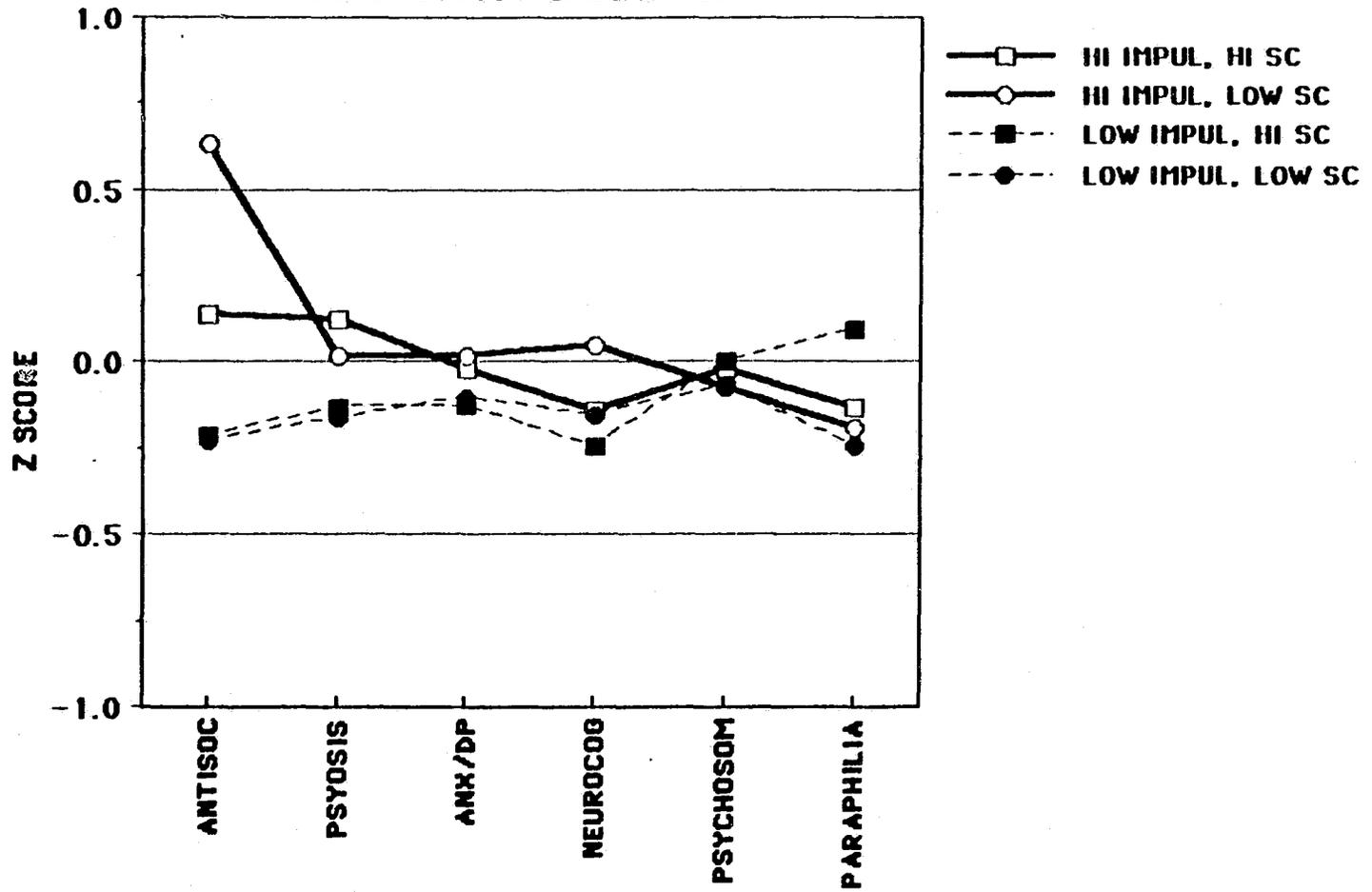


Figure 258

CRIMINAL HISTORY: IMPULSIVITY & SOC COMP GROUPS

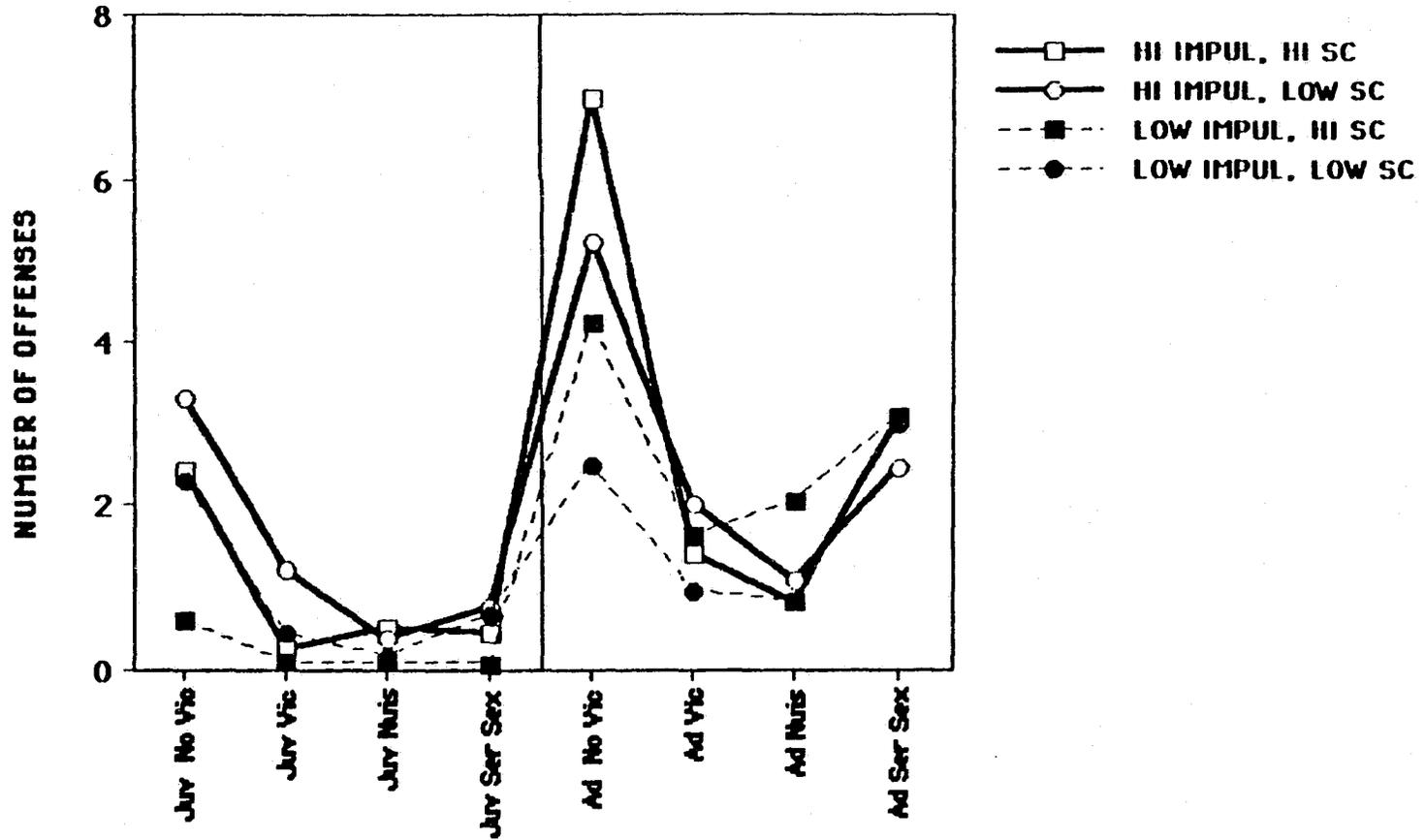


Figure 259

R3 JUV UB RATINGS: IMPULSIVITY & SOC COMP GROUPS

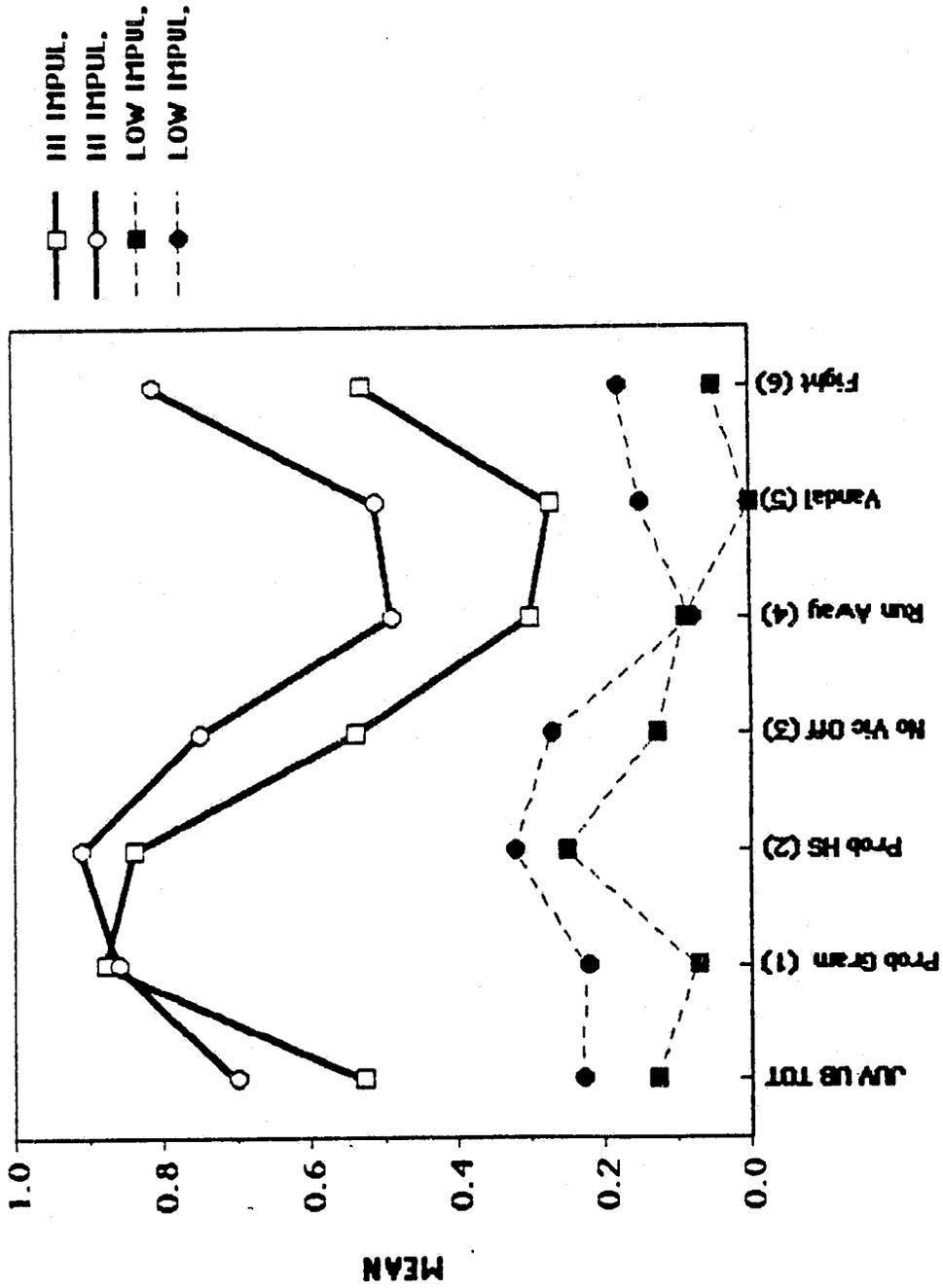


Figure 260

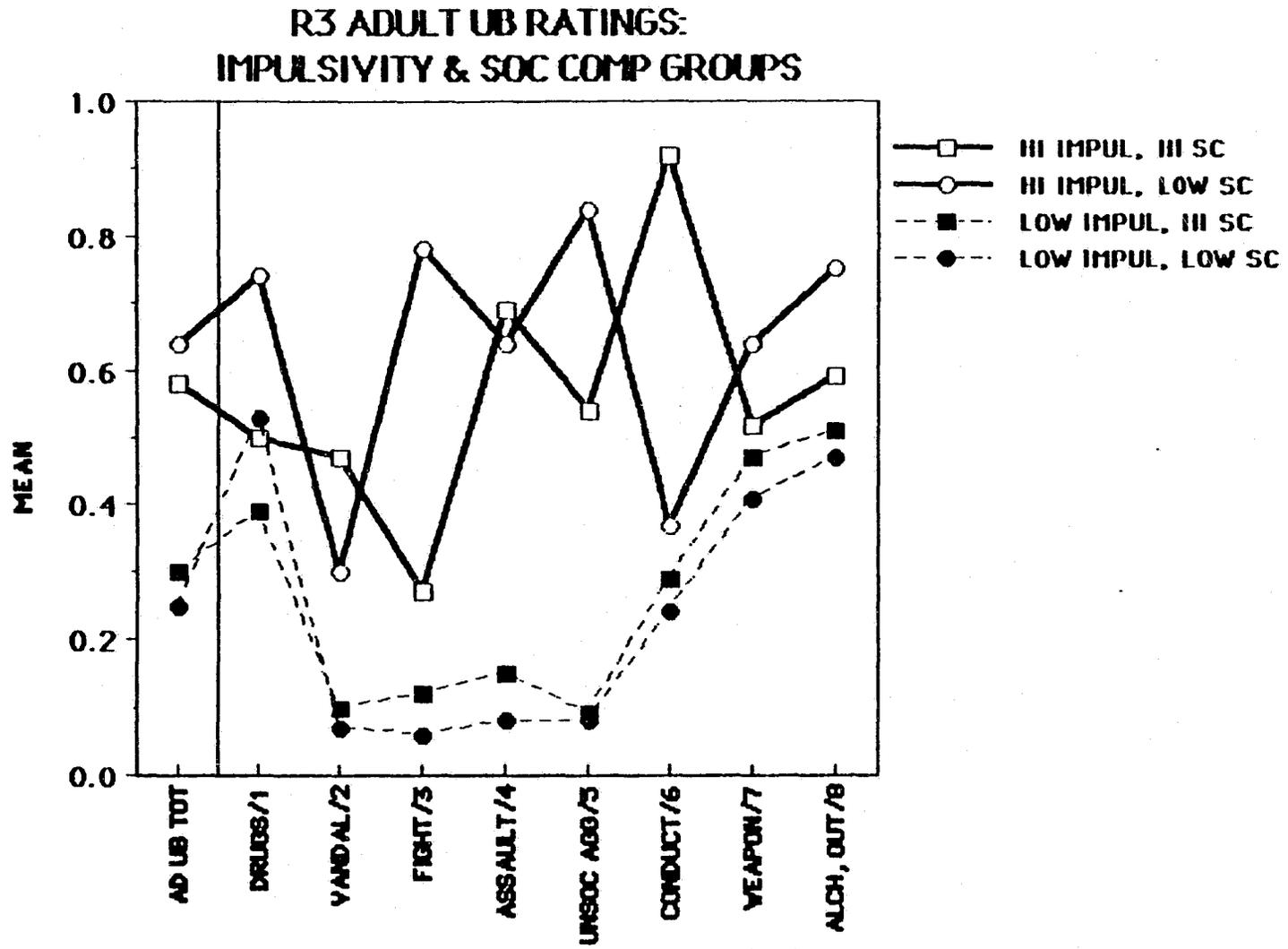


Figure 261

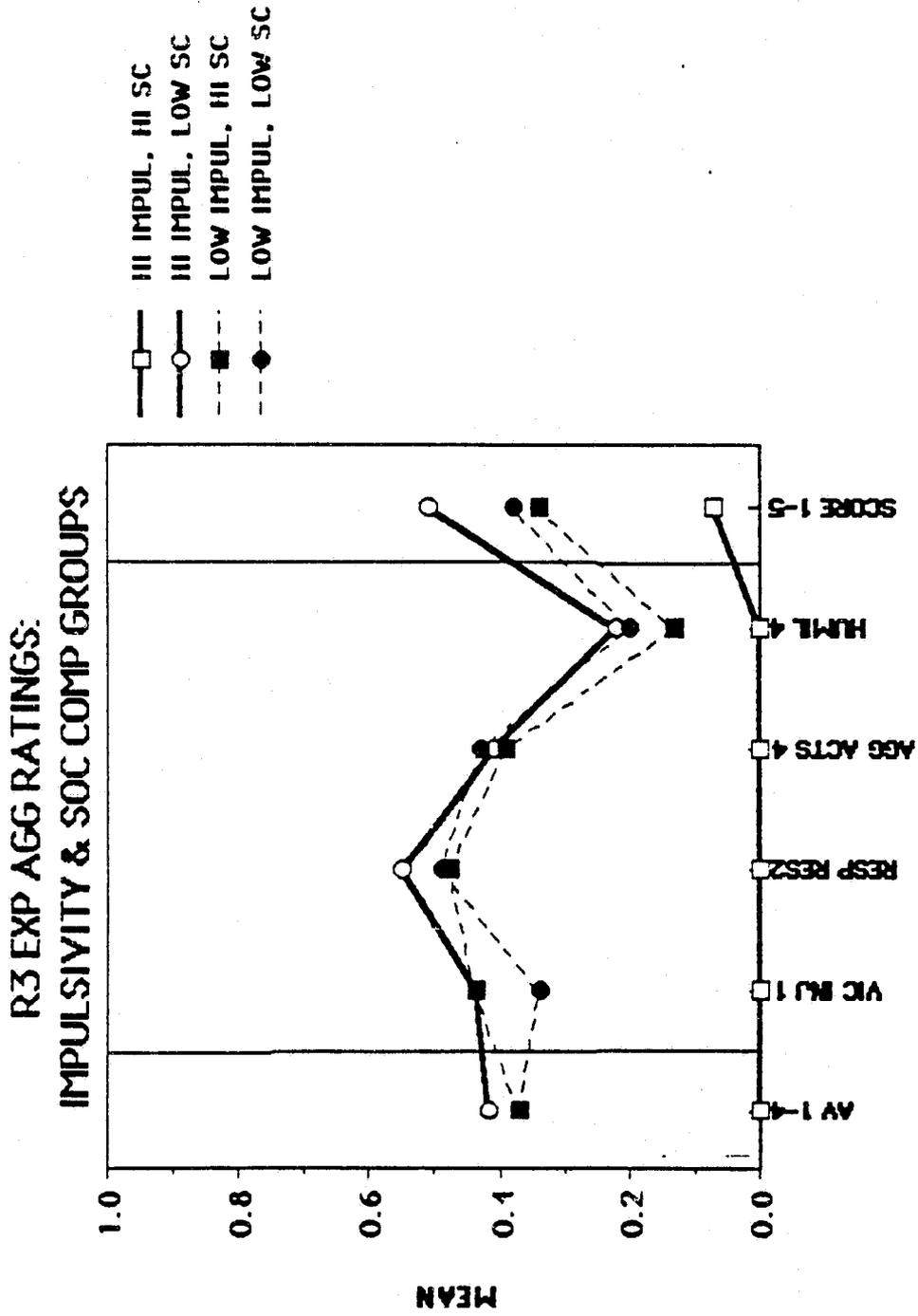


Figure 262

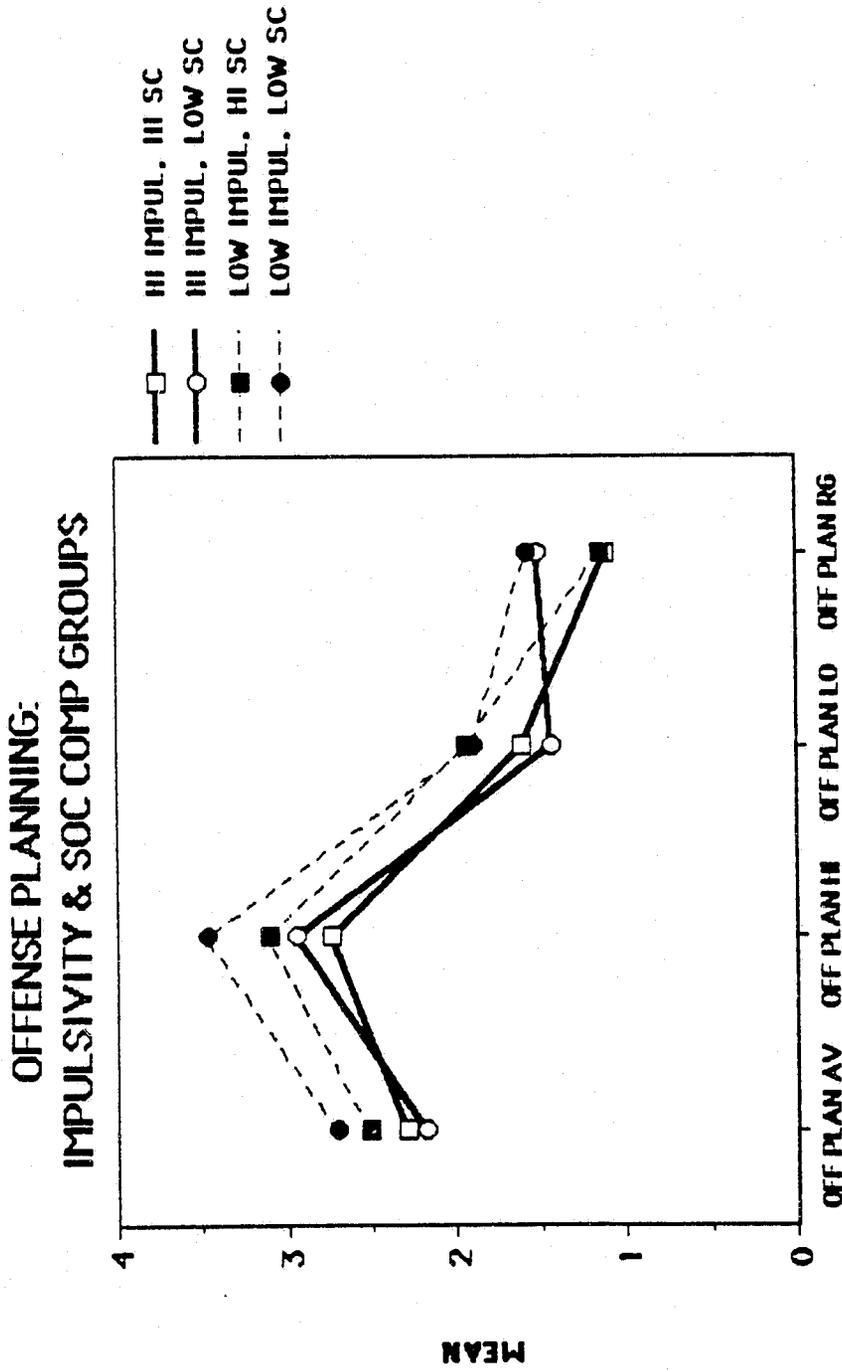


Figure 263

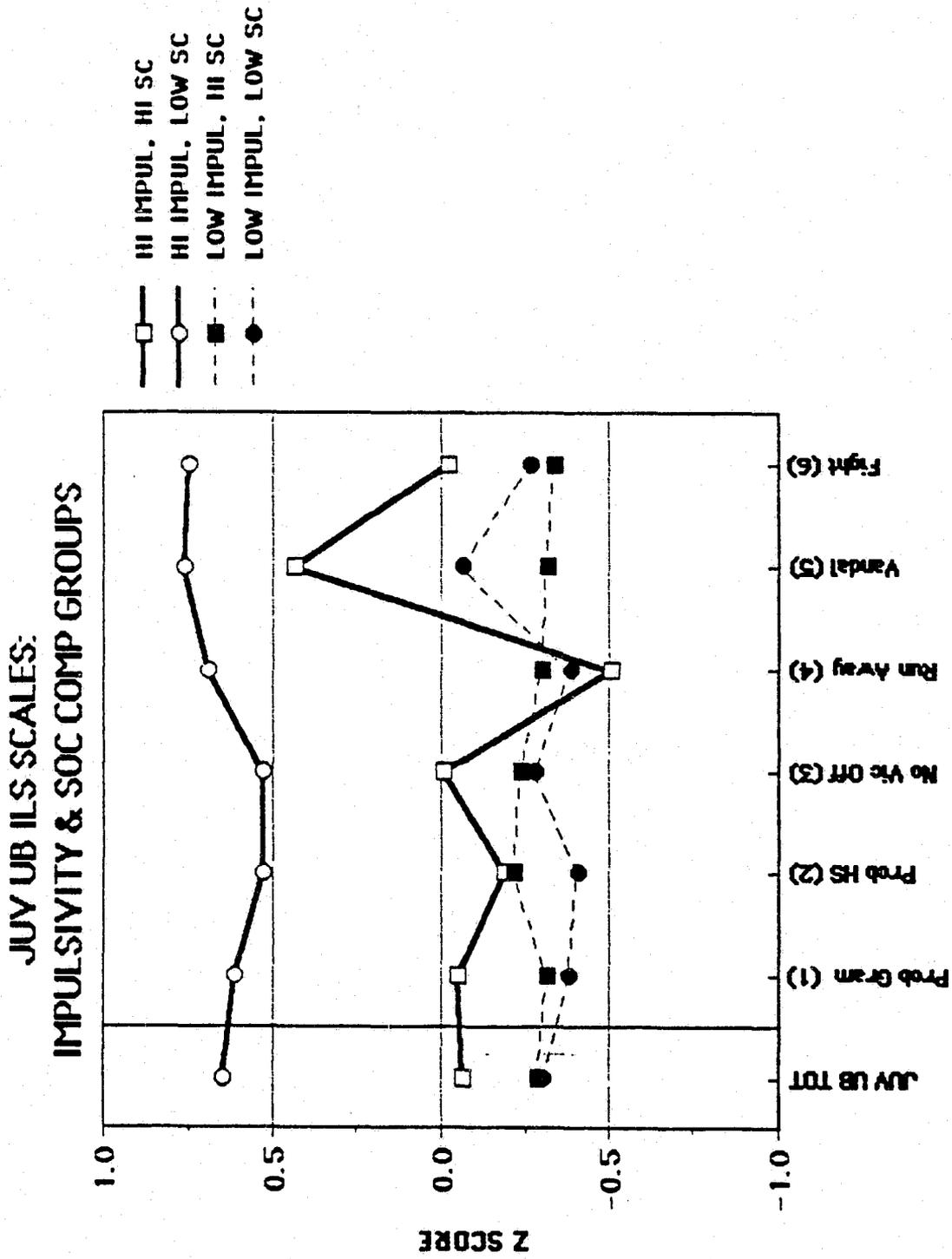


Figure 264

ADULT UB ILS SCALES: IMPULSIVITY & SOC COMP GROUPS

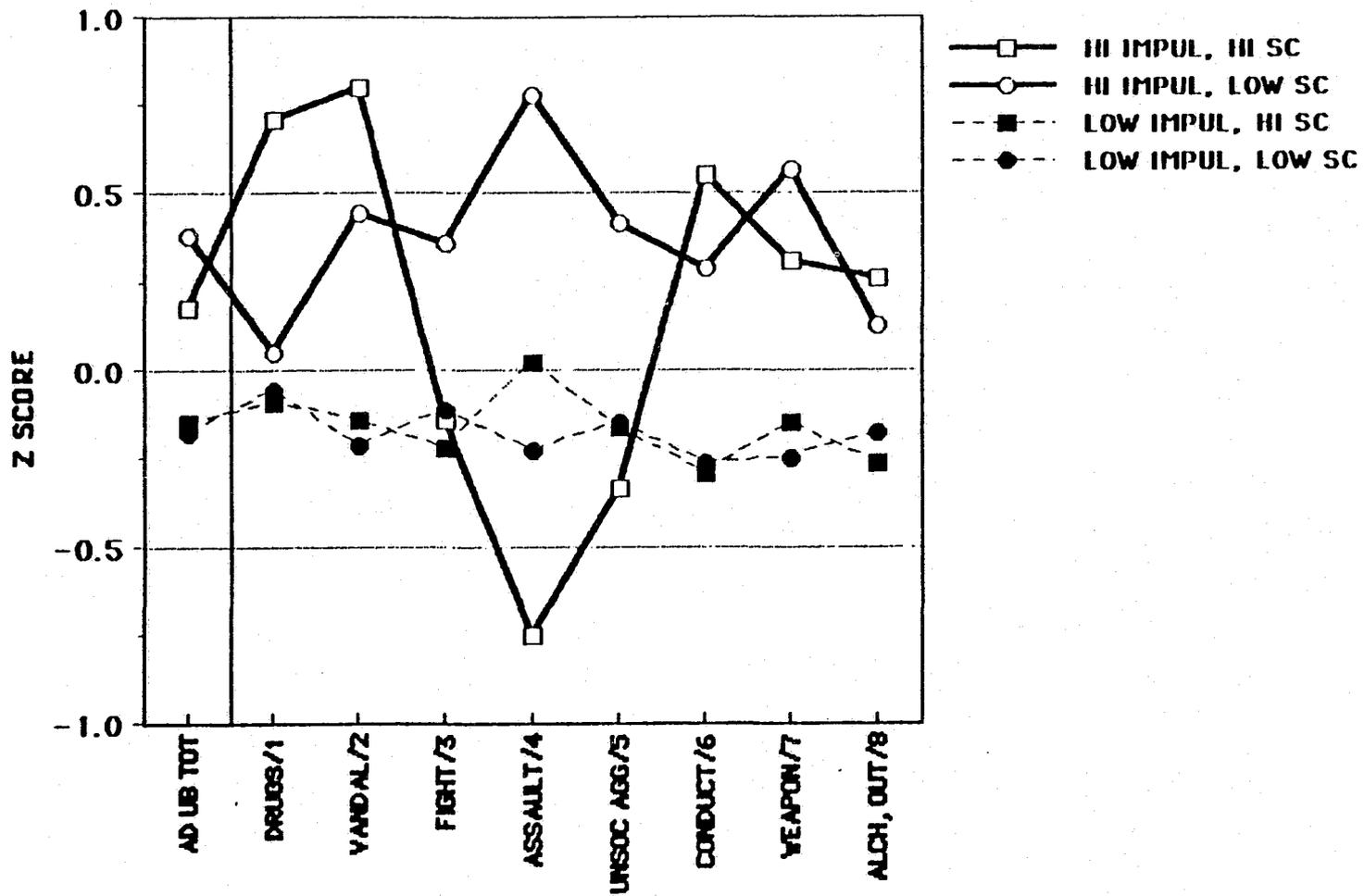


Figure 265

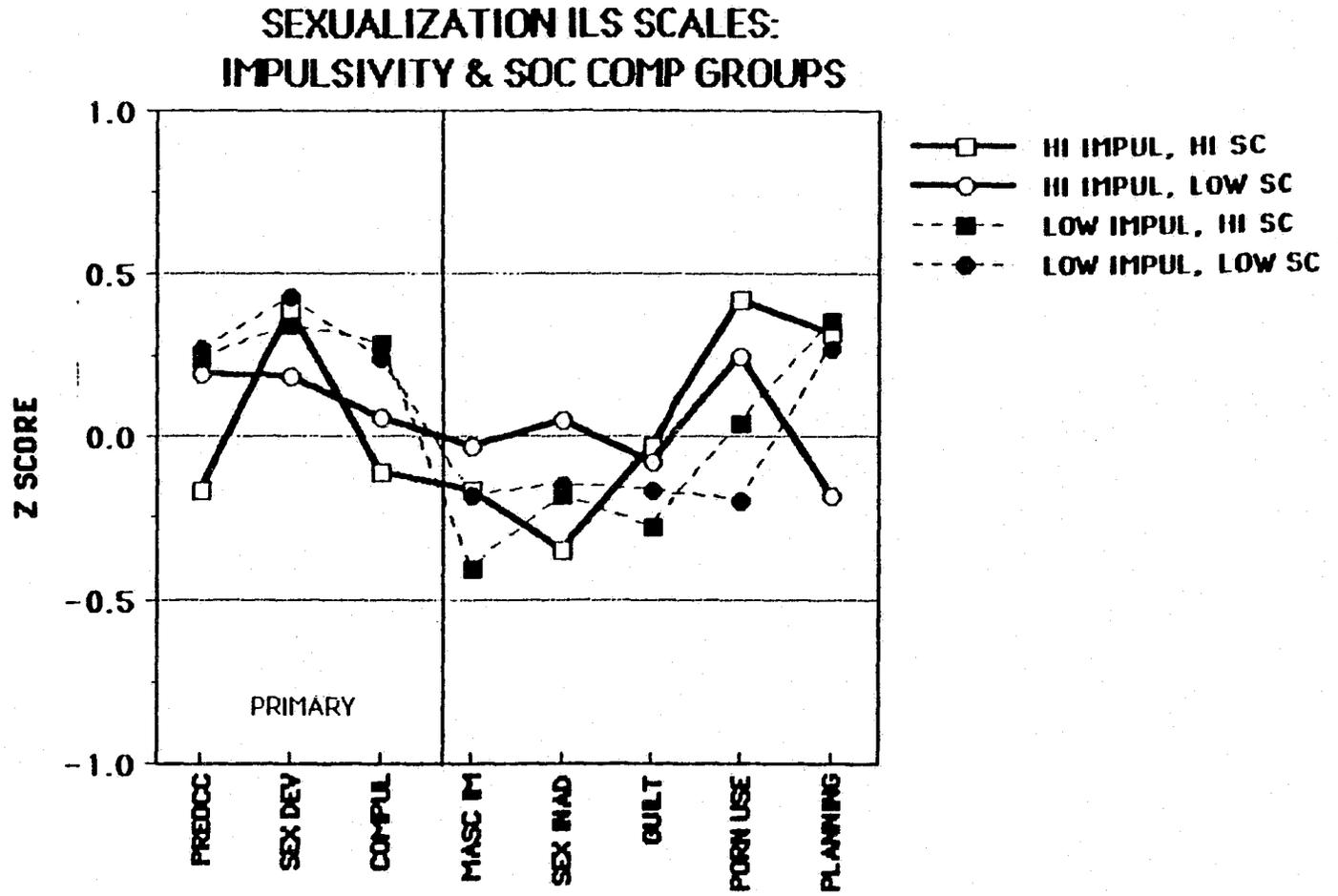


Figure 266

PERV ANG ILS & R3 RATING: IMPULSIVITY & SOC COMP GROUPS

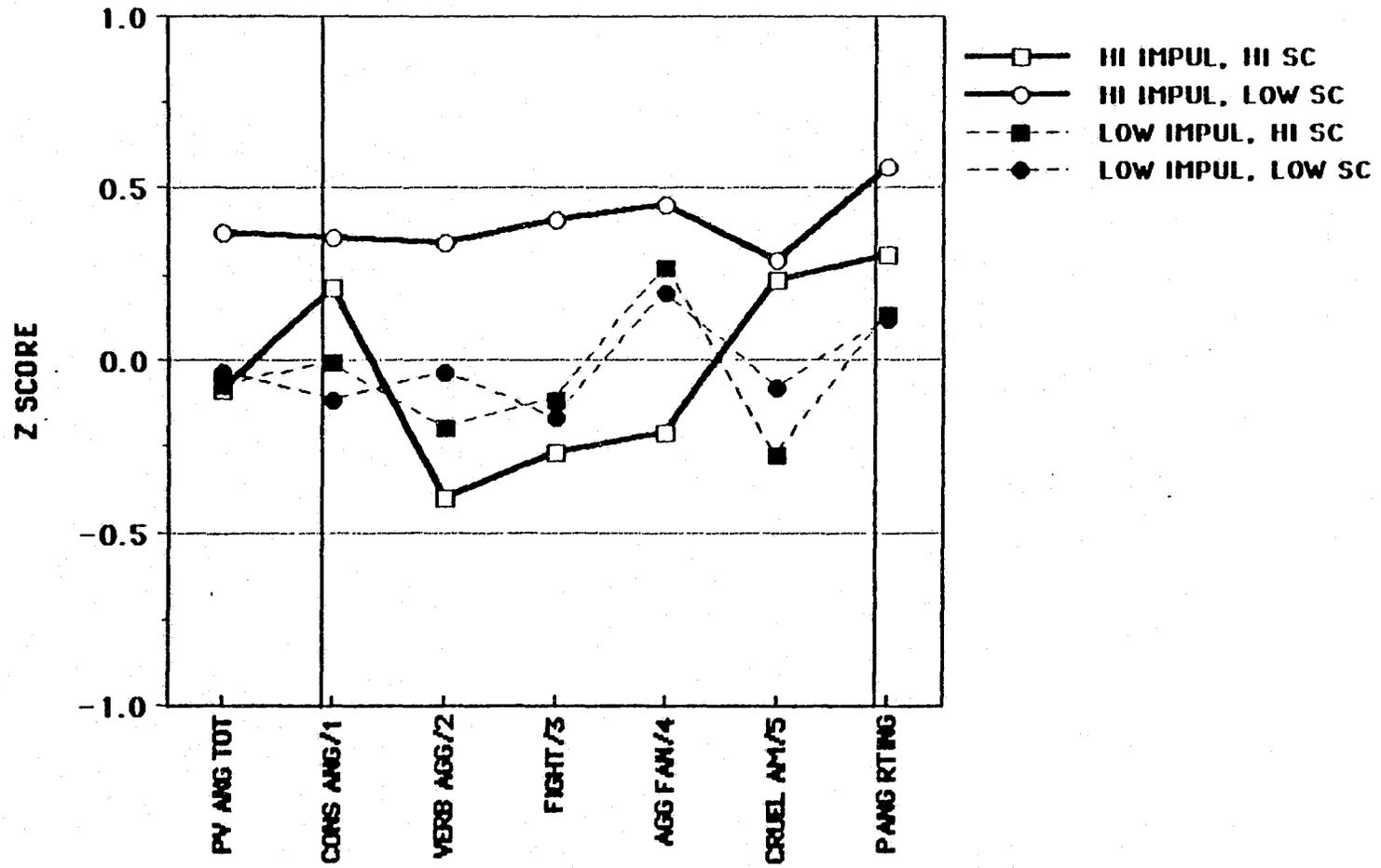


Figure 267

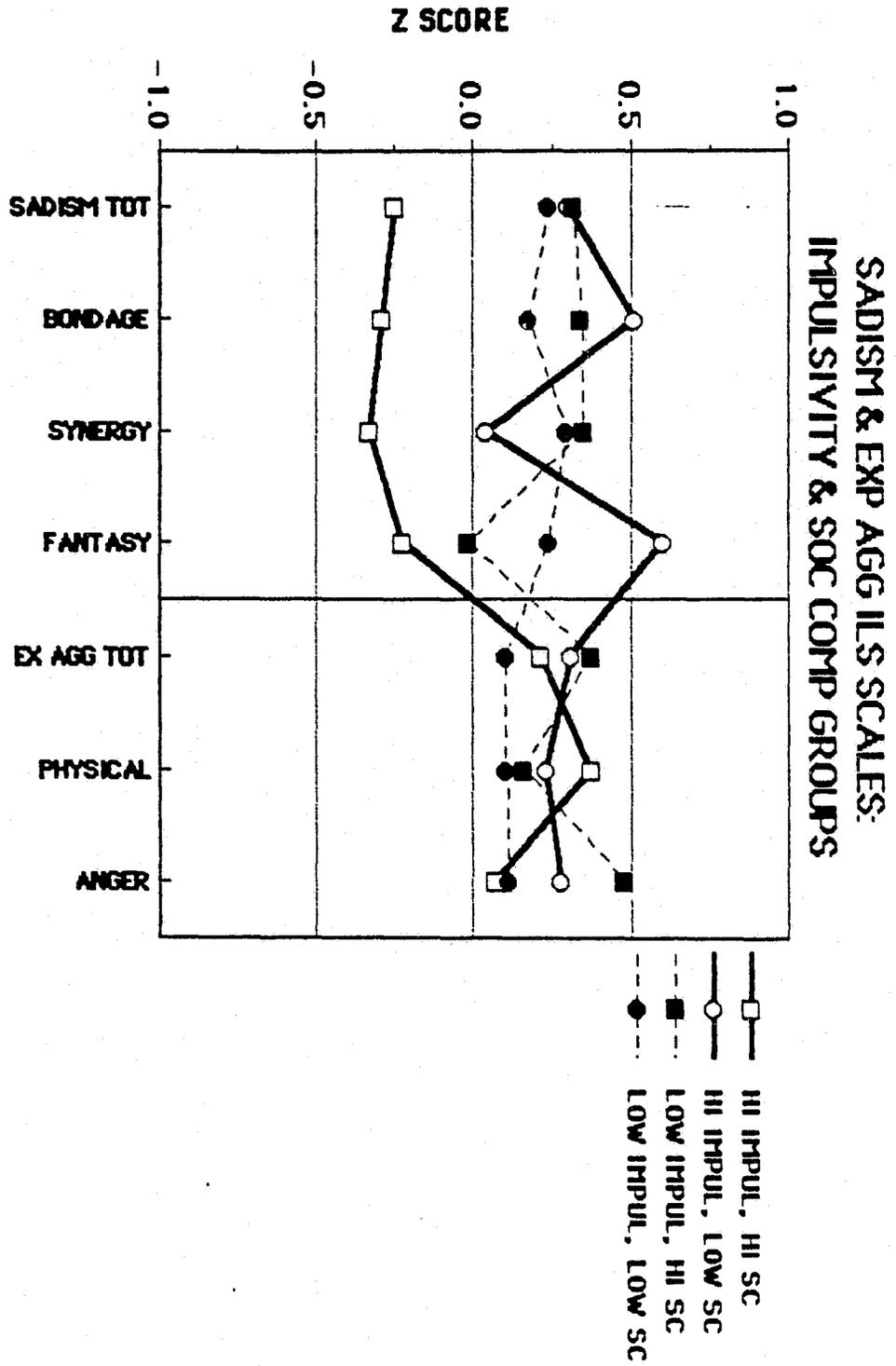


Figure 268

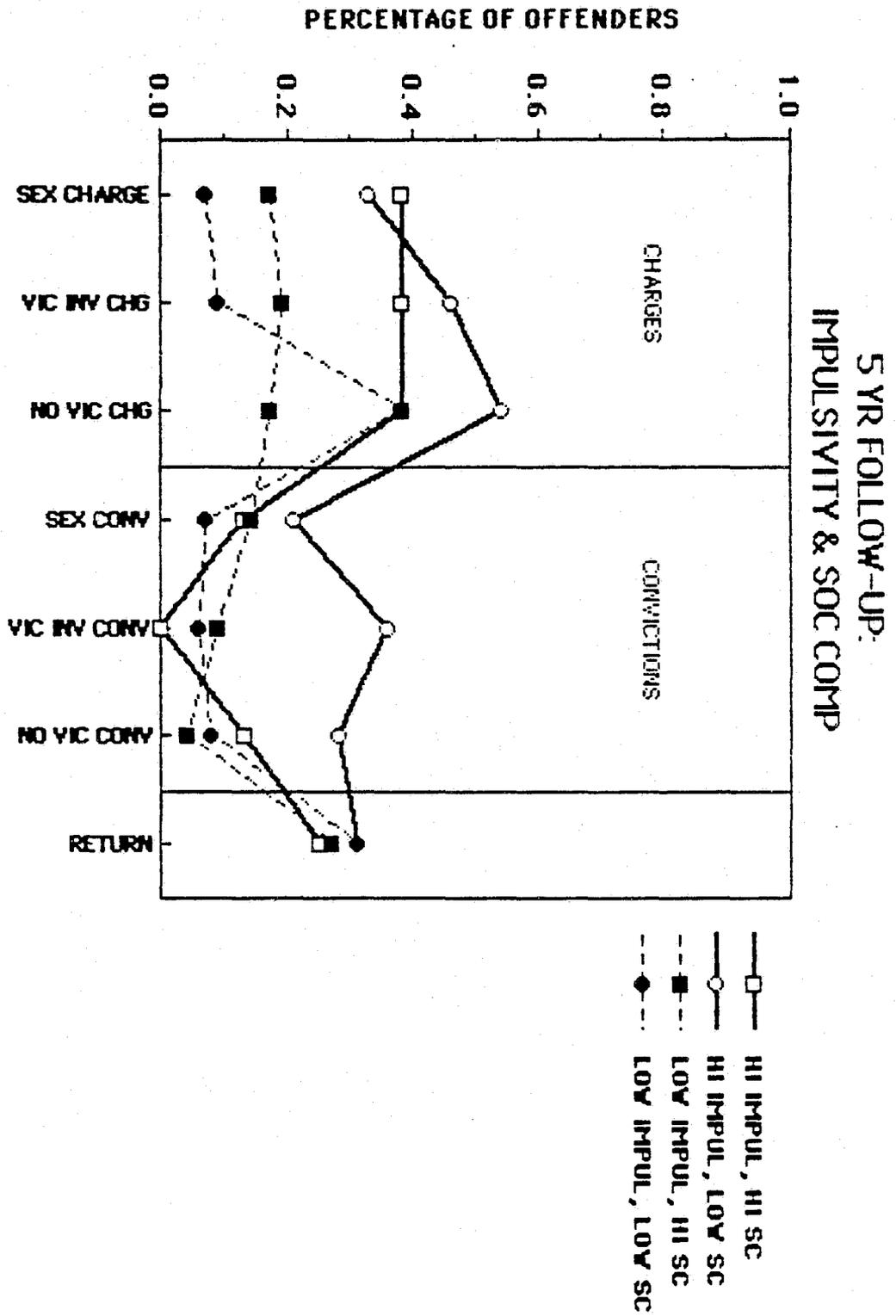


Figure 269

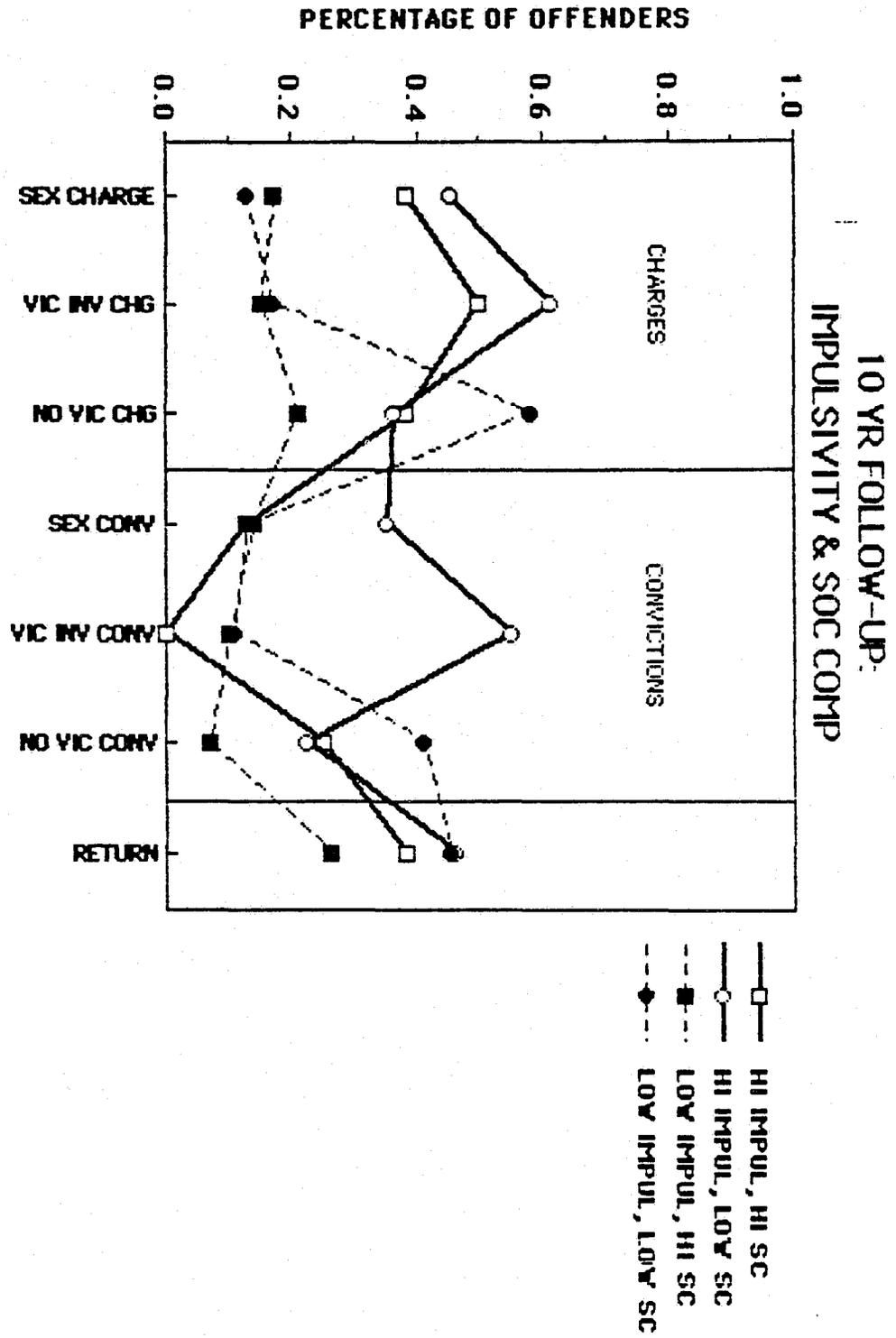


Figure 270

IMPULSIVITY & SEXUALIZATION GROUPS: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

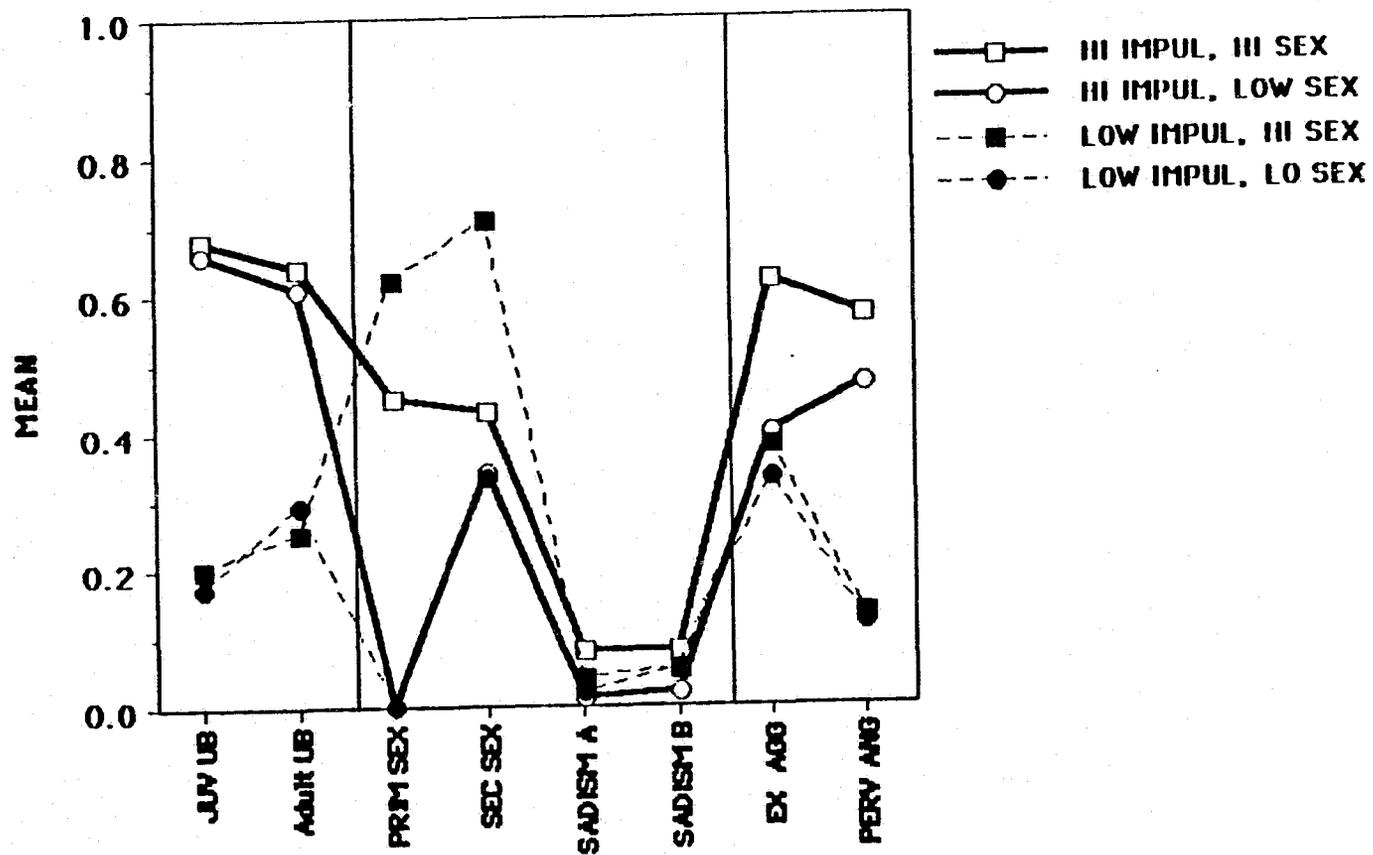


Figure 271

CLUSTER FACTORS: IMPULSIVITY & SEXUALITY

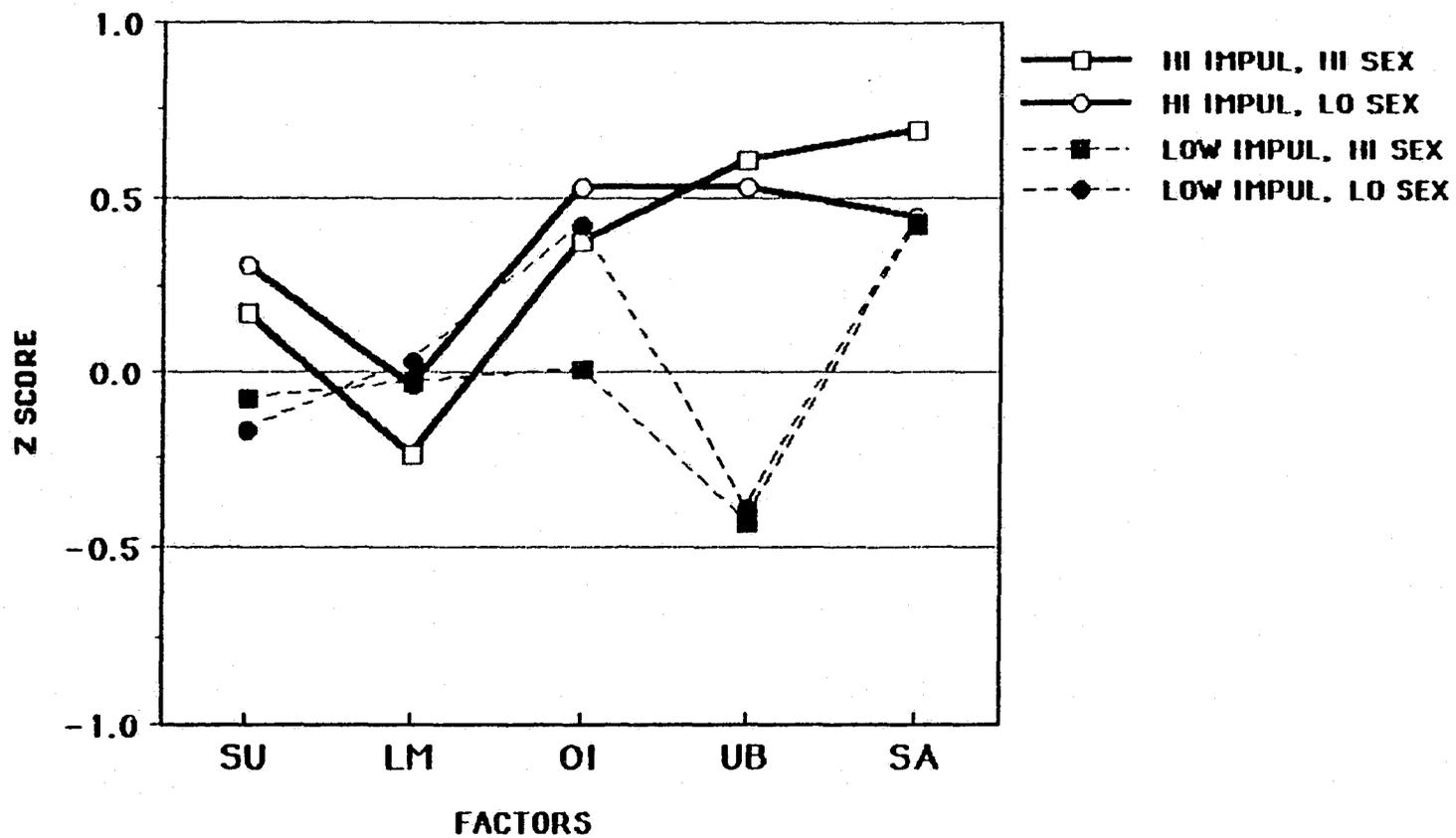


Figure 272

SYMPTOM FACTORS: IMPULSIVITY & SEX

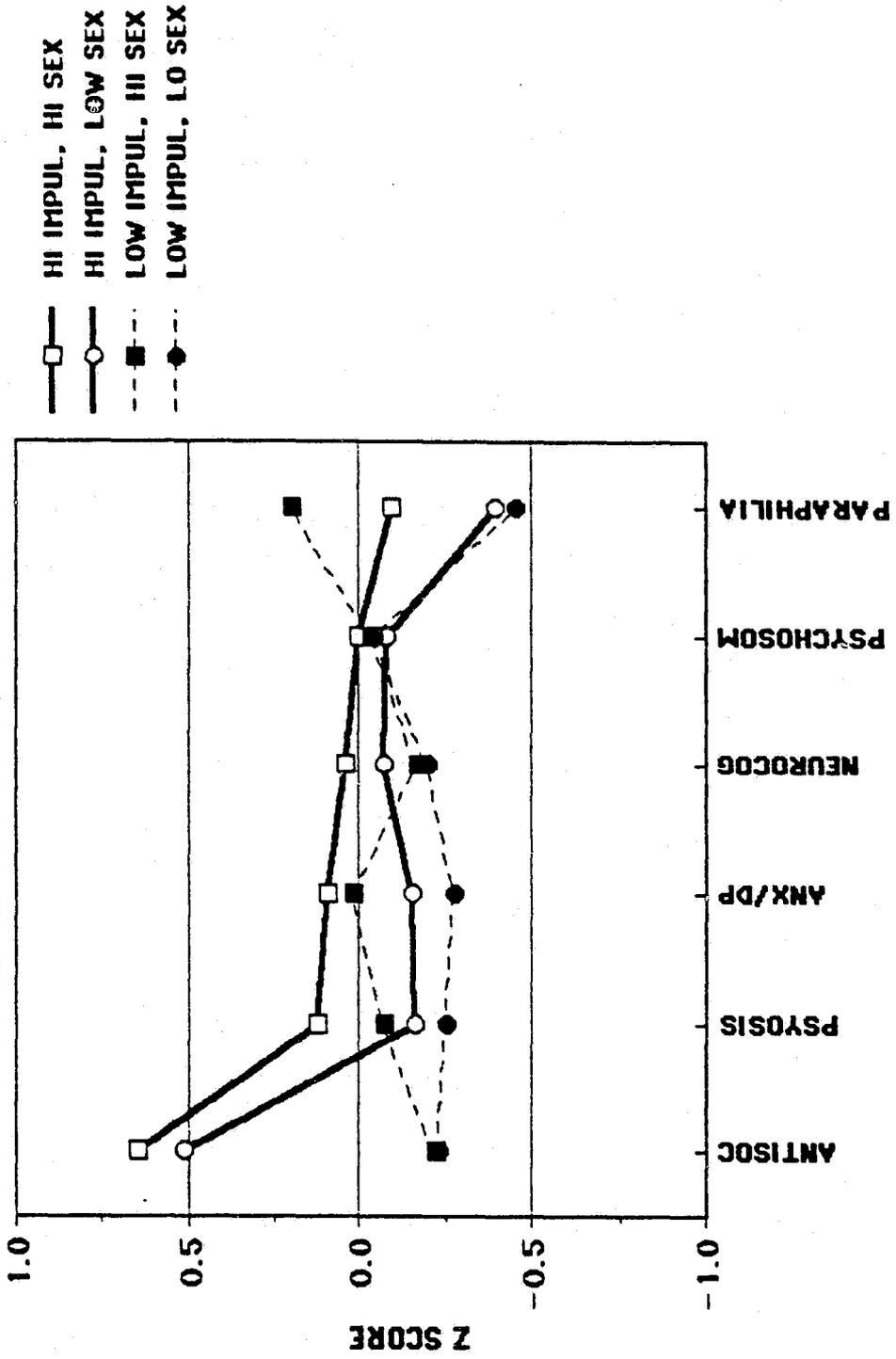


Figure 273

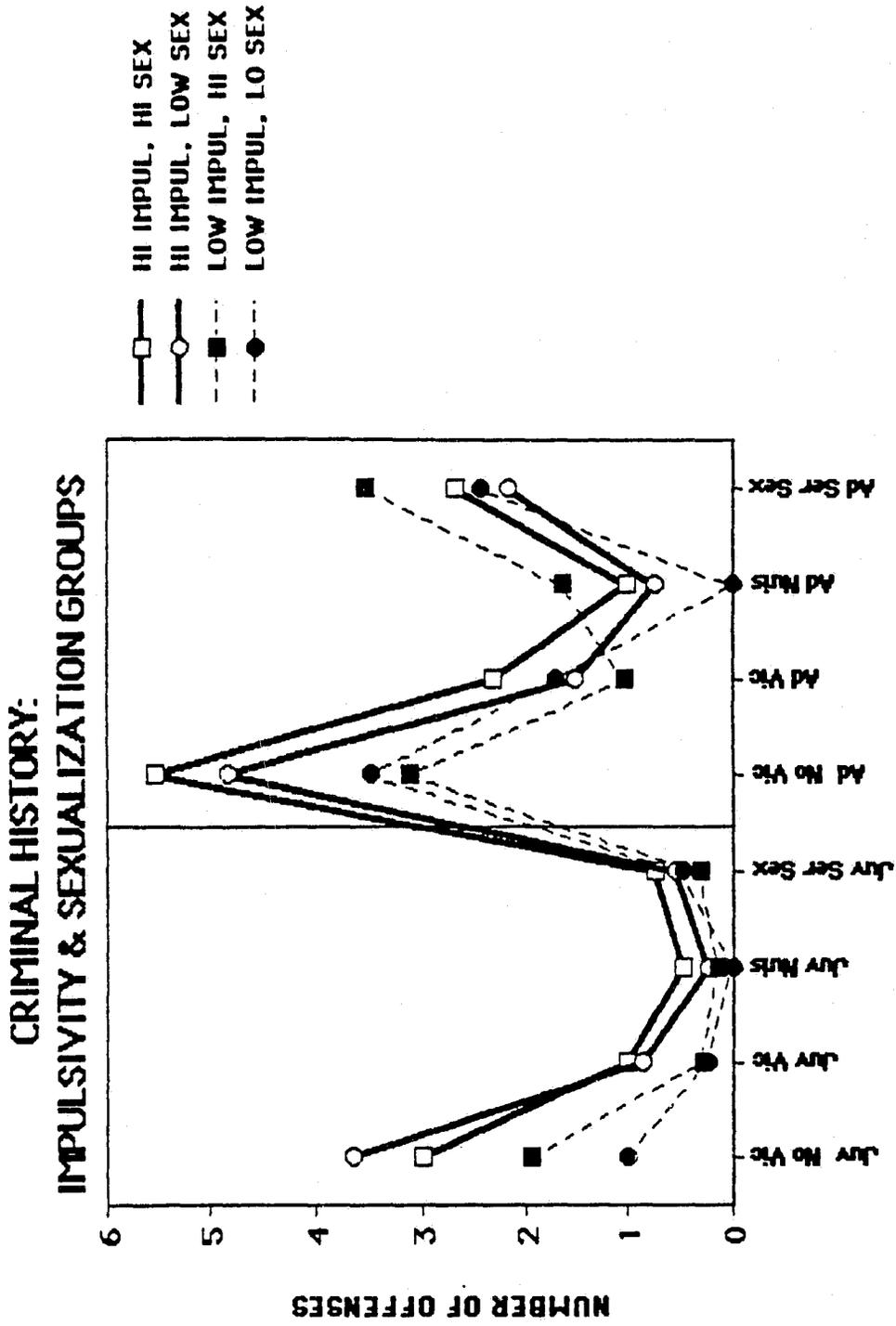


Figure 274

R3 JUV UB RATINGS: IMPULSIVITY & SEXUALIZATION GROUPS

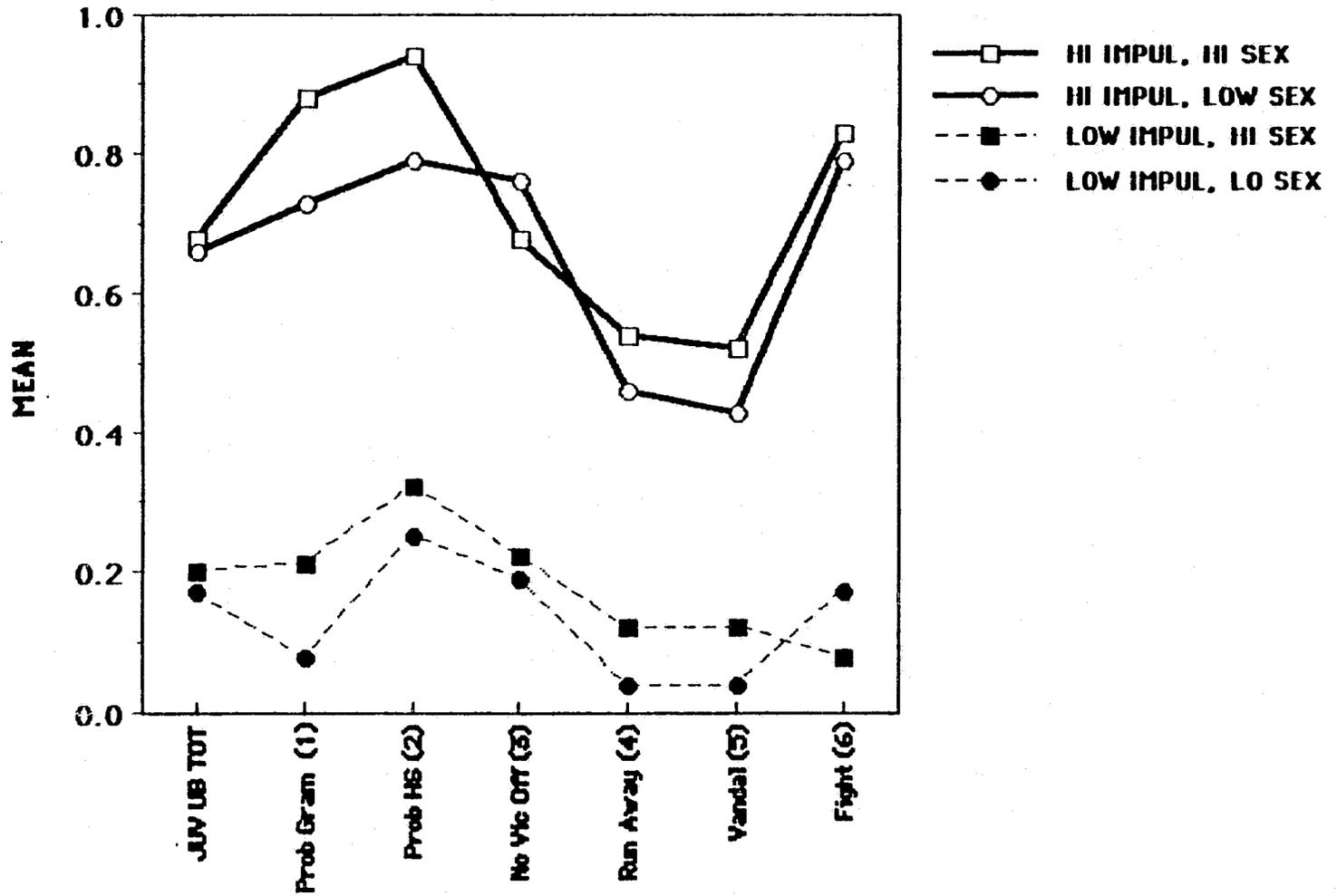


Figure 275

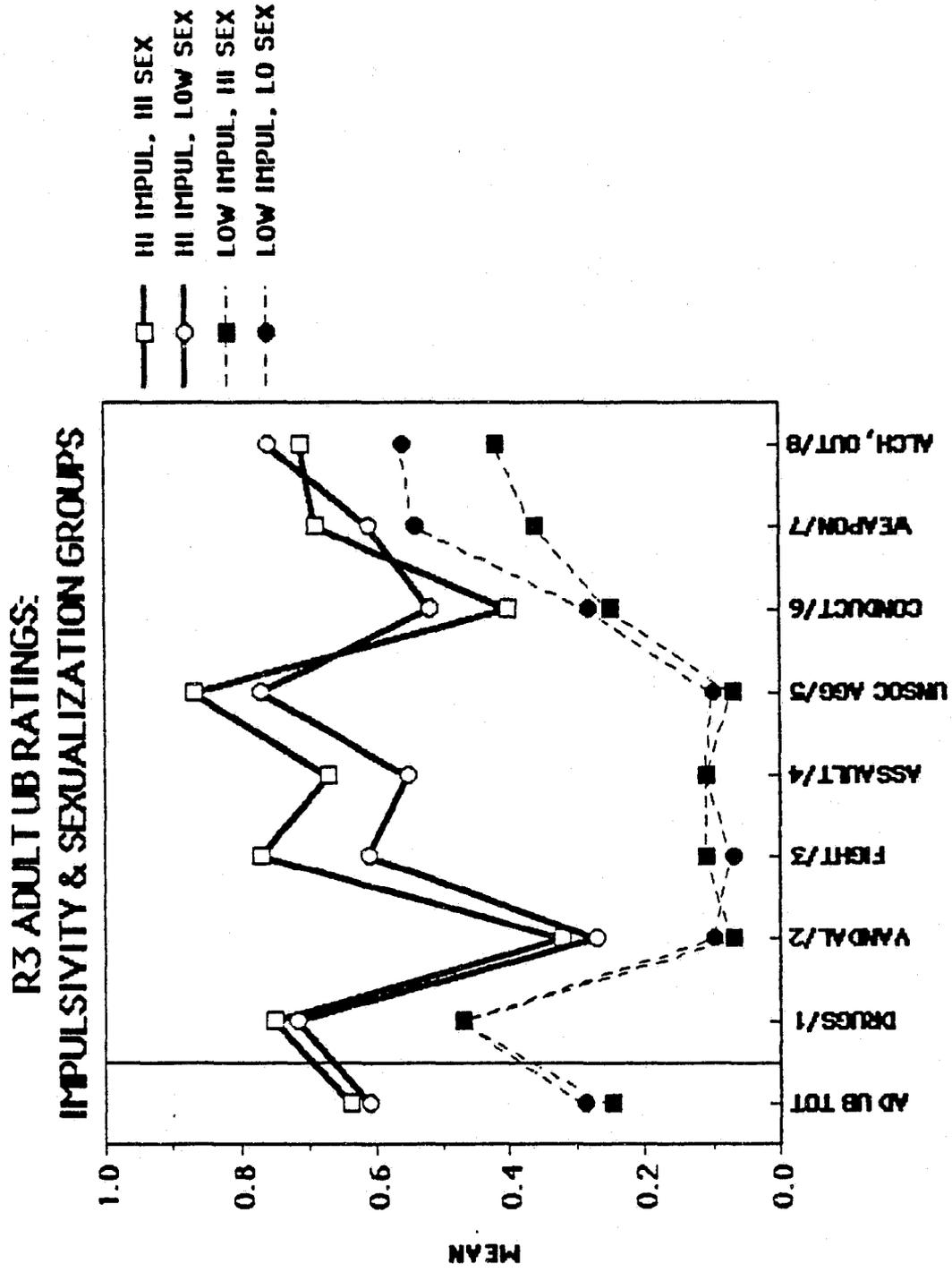


Figure 276

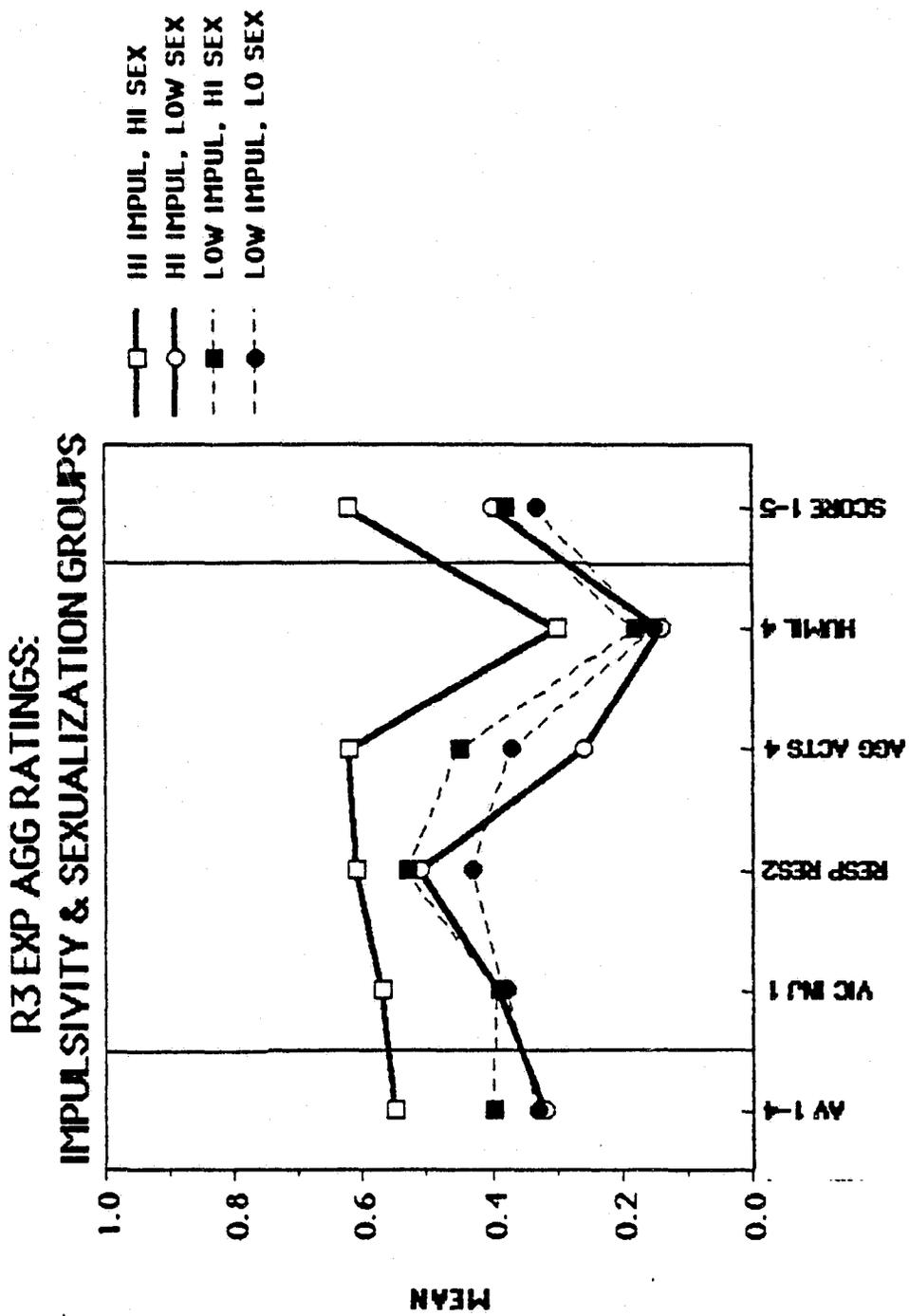


Figure 277

OFFENSE IMPULSIVITY: IMPULSIVITY & SEXUALIZATION GROUPS

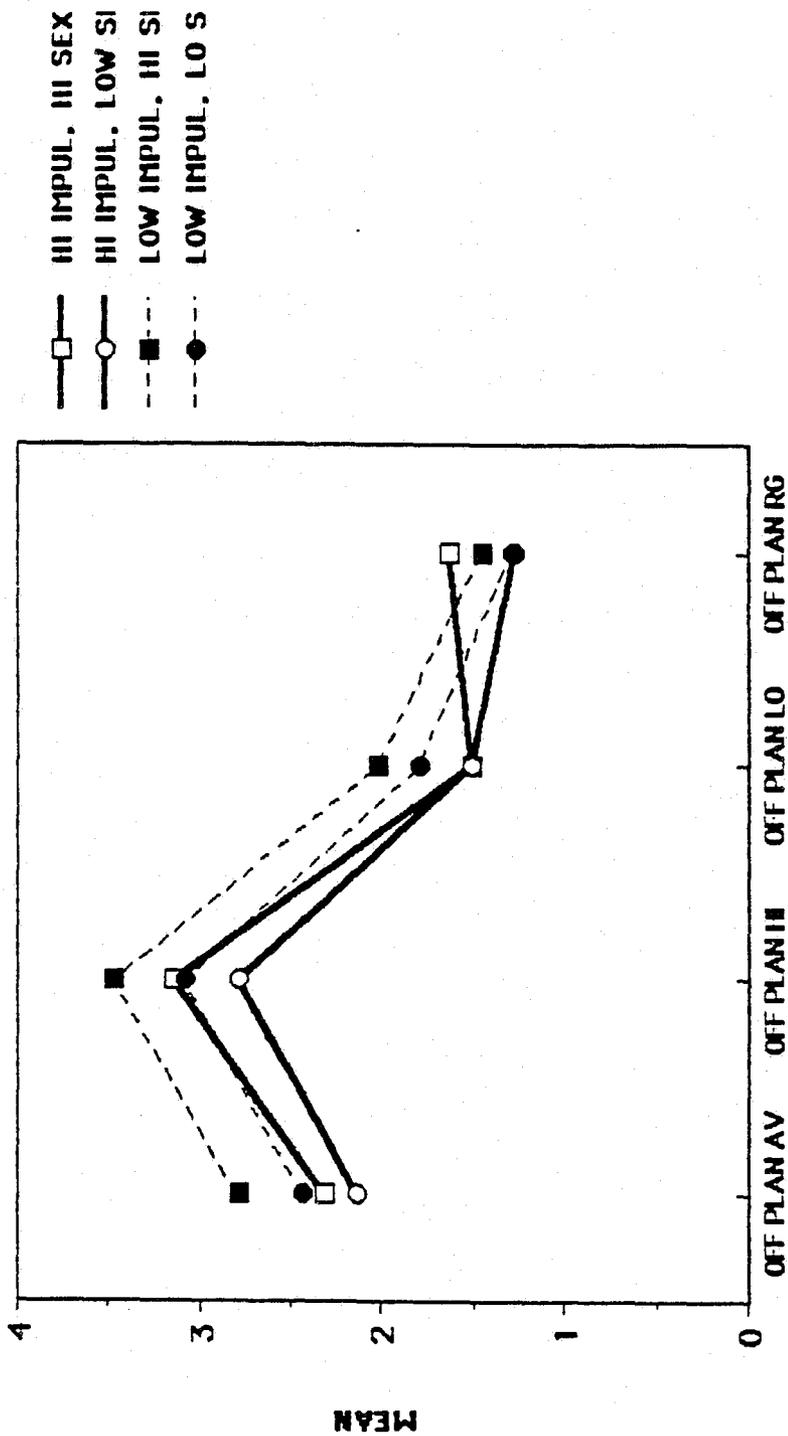


Figure 278

JUV UB ILS SCALES:
IMPULSIVITY & SEXUALIZATION GROUPS

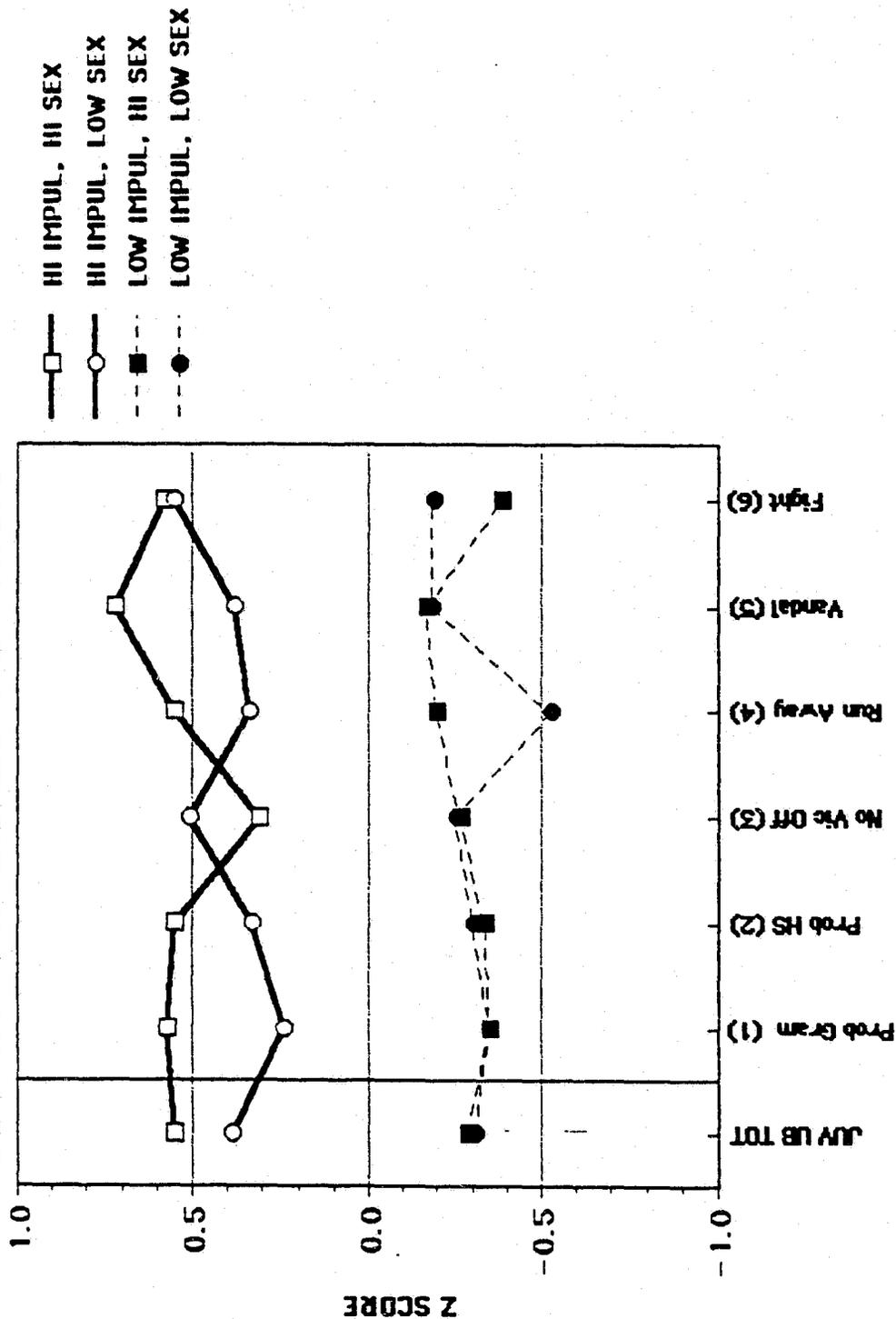


Figure 279

ADULT UB ILS SCALES: IMPULSIVITY & SEXUALIZATION GROUPS

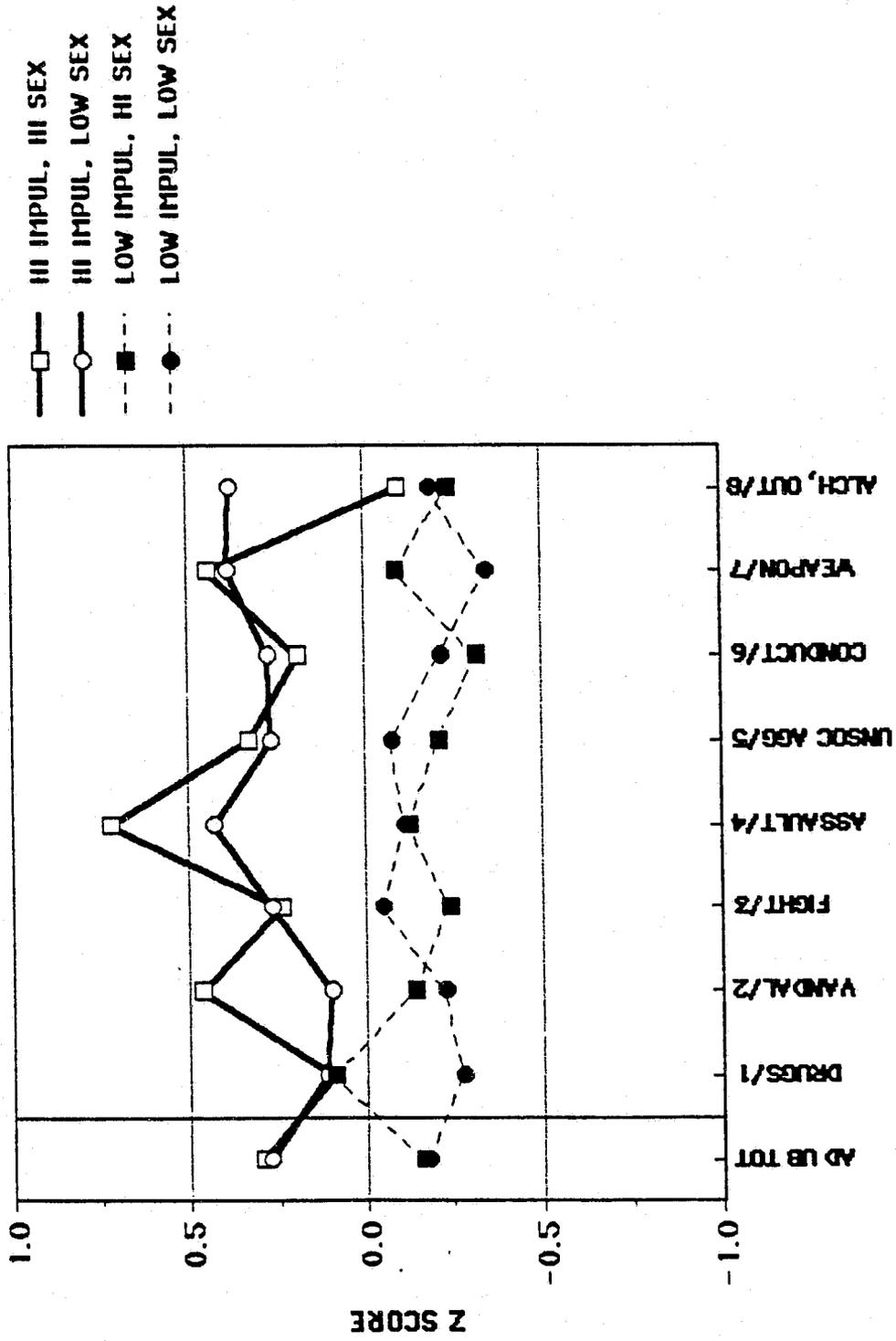


Figure 280

SEXUALIZATION ILS SCALES:
IMPULSIVITY & SEXUALIZATION GROUPS

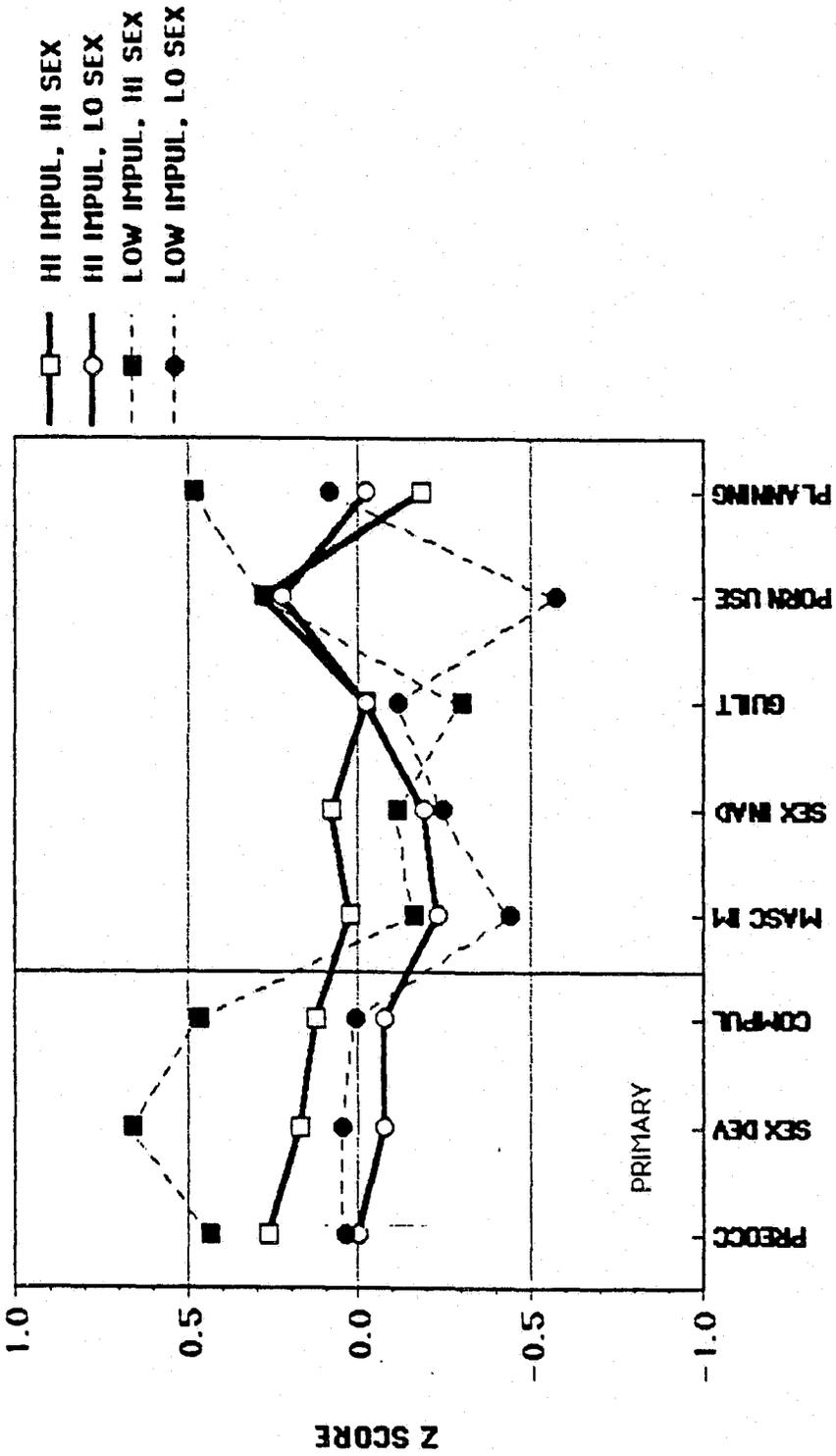


Figure 261

PER ANG ILS & R3 RATING: IMPULSIVITY & SEXUALIZATION GROUPS

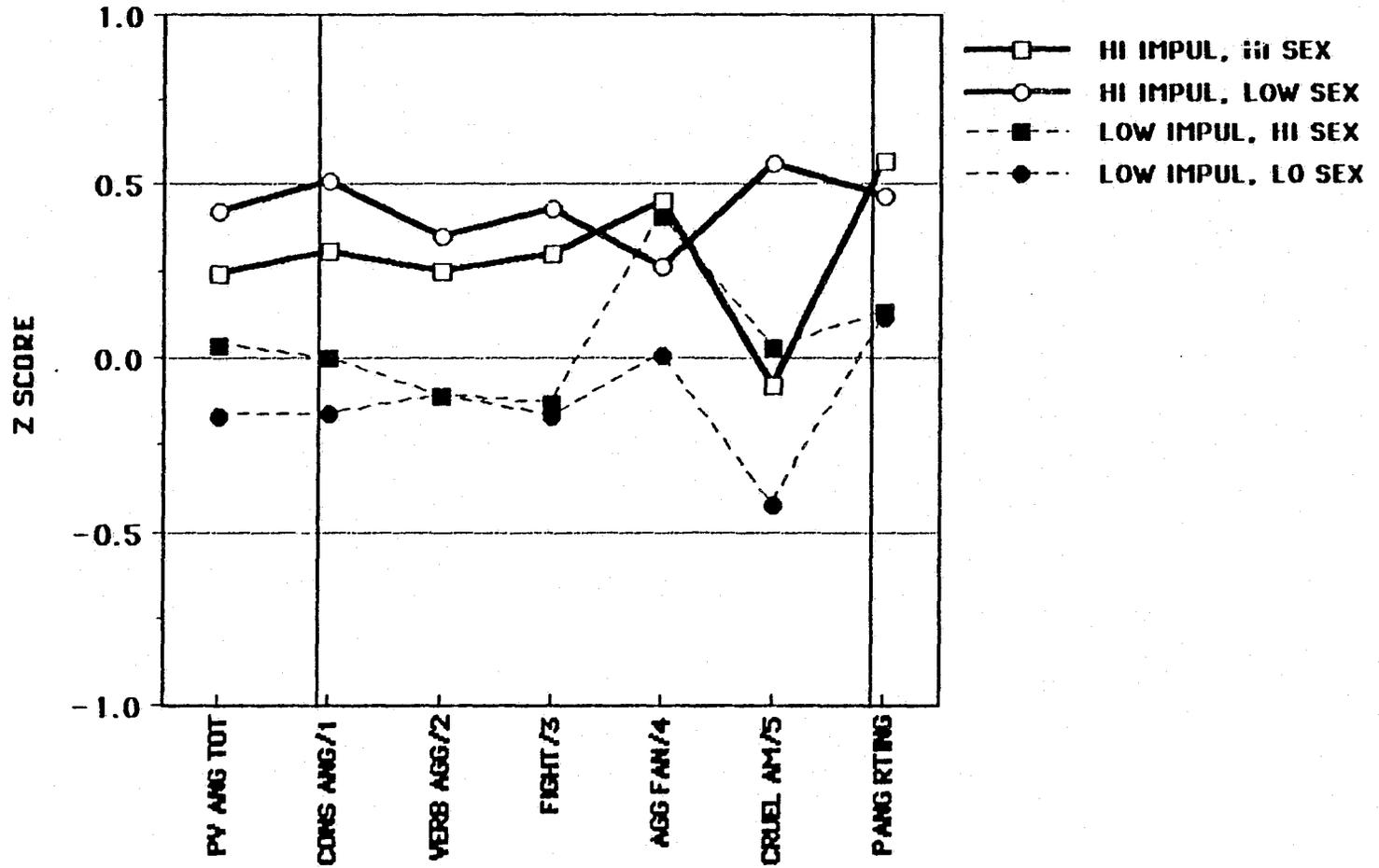


Figure 282

SADISM & EXP AGG ILS SCALES: IMPULSIVITY & SEXUALIZATION GROUPS

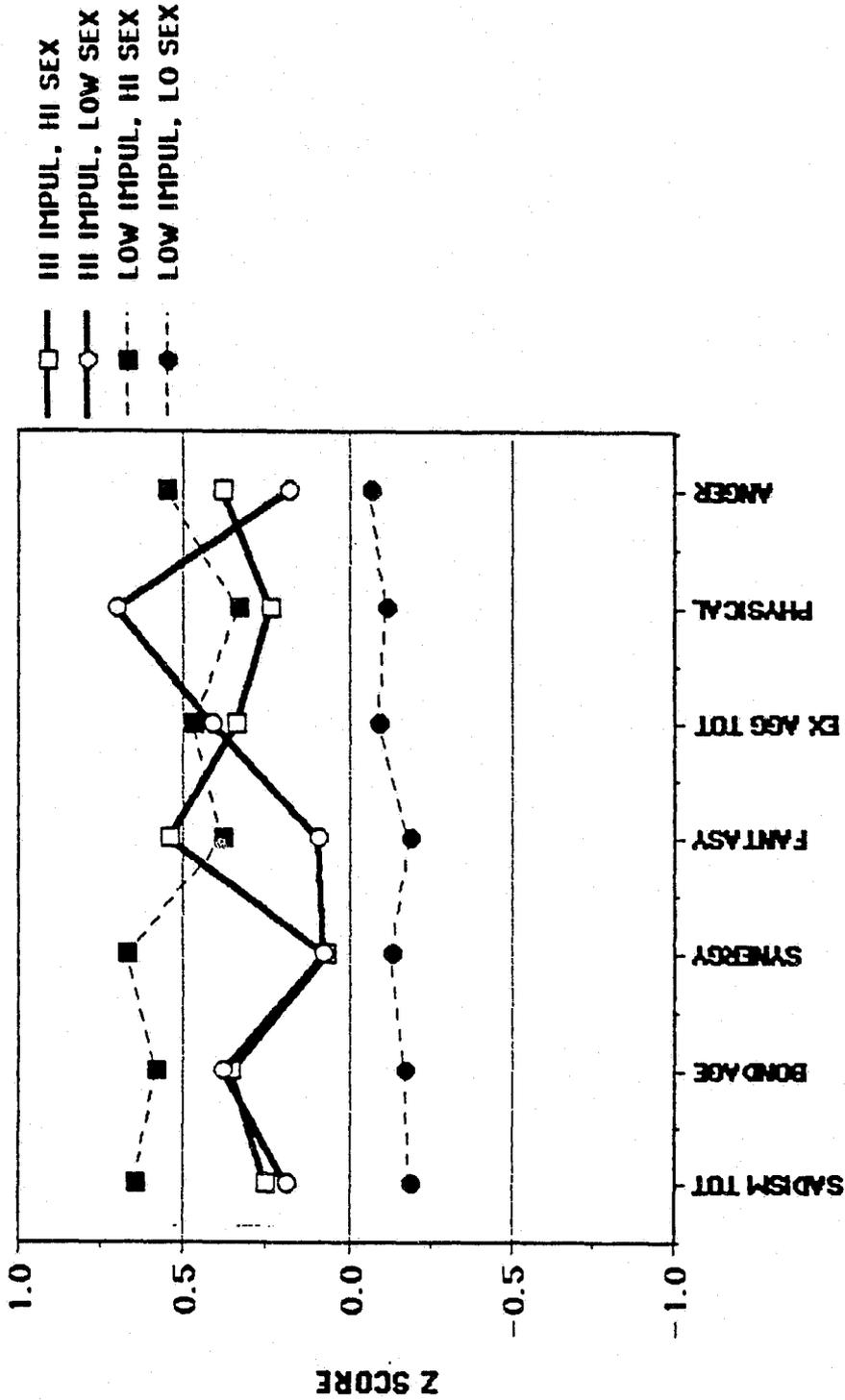


Figure 283

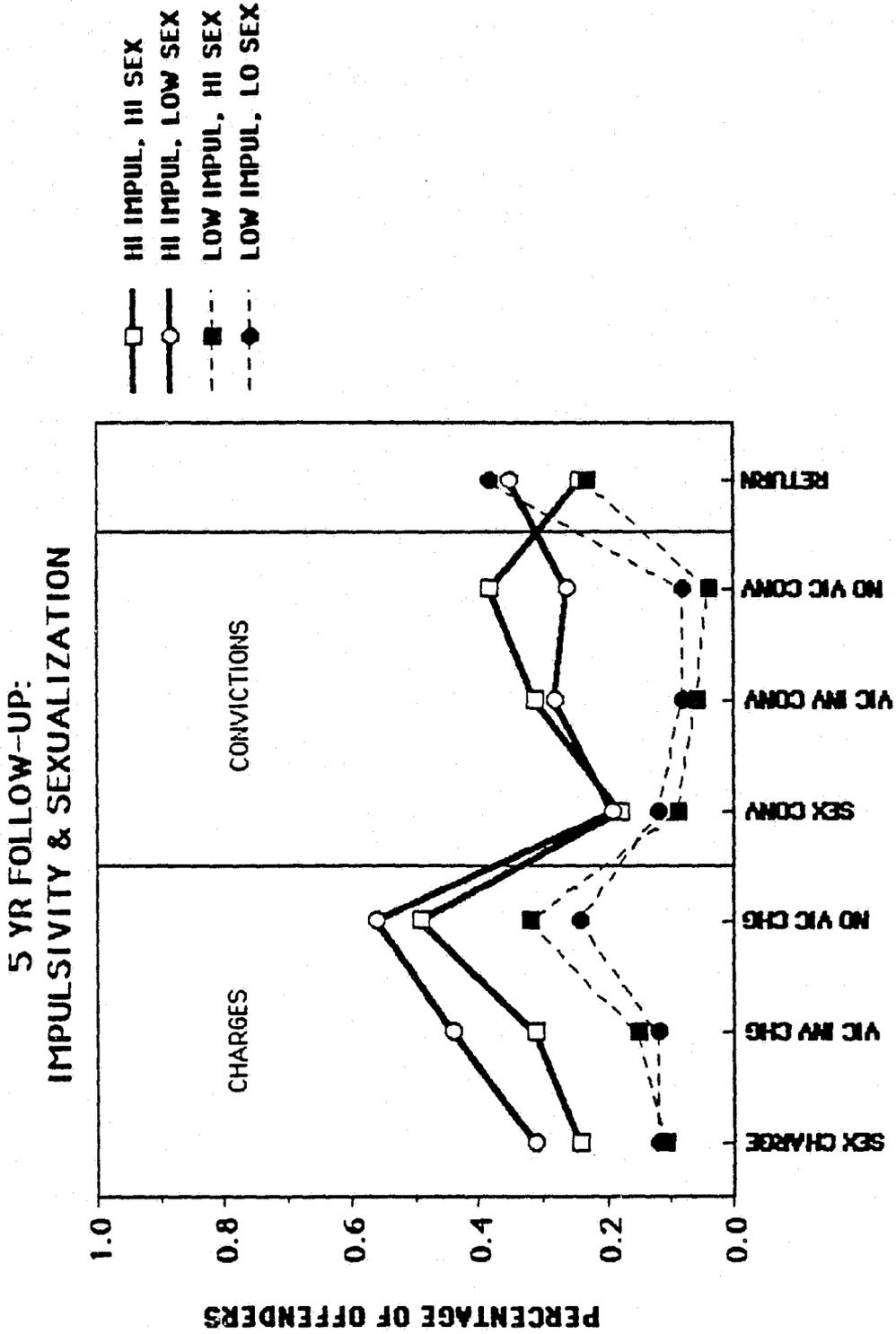


Figure 284

10 YR FOLLOW-UP: IMPULSIVITY & SEXUALIZATION

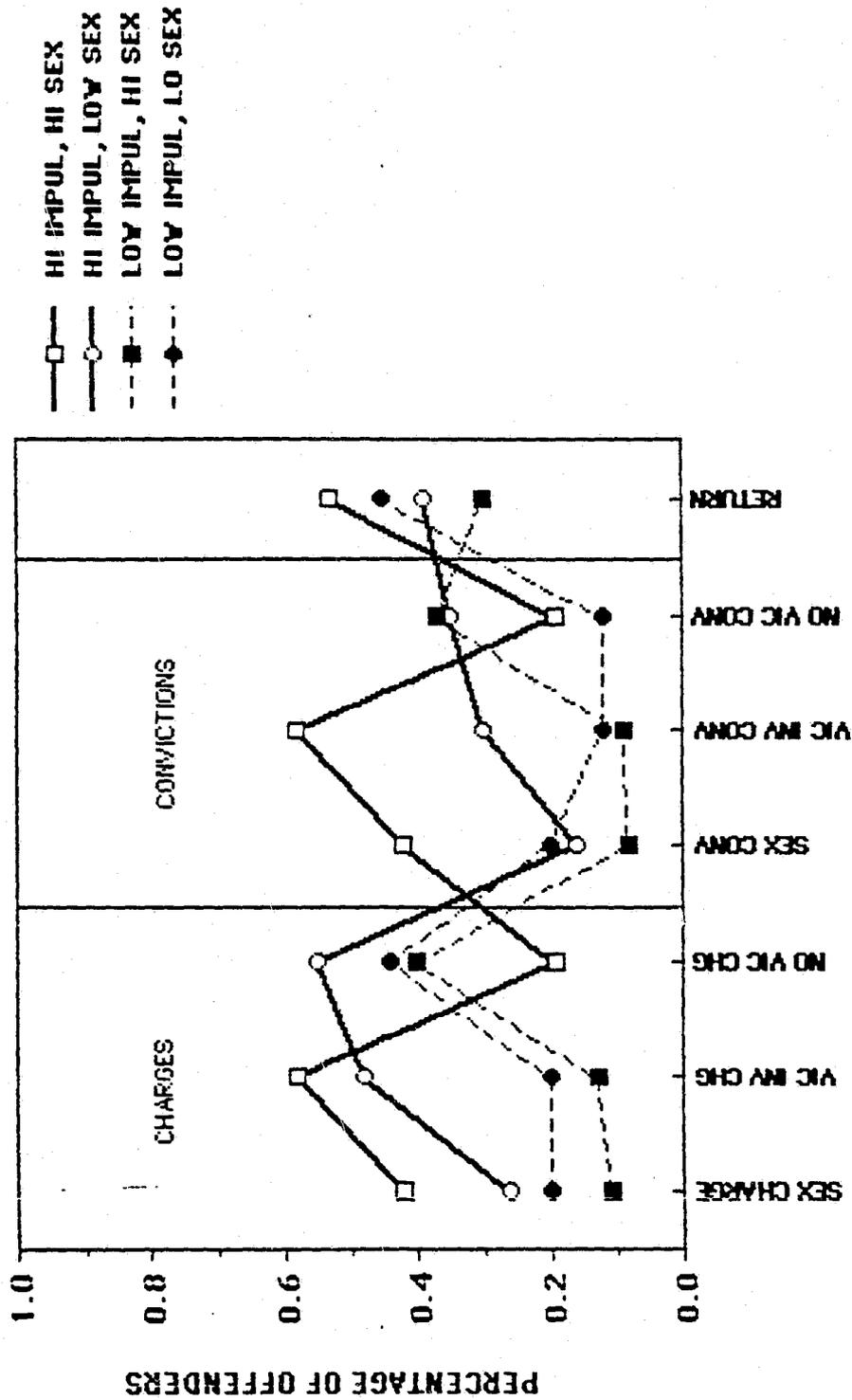


Figure 285

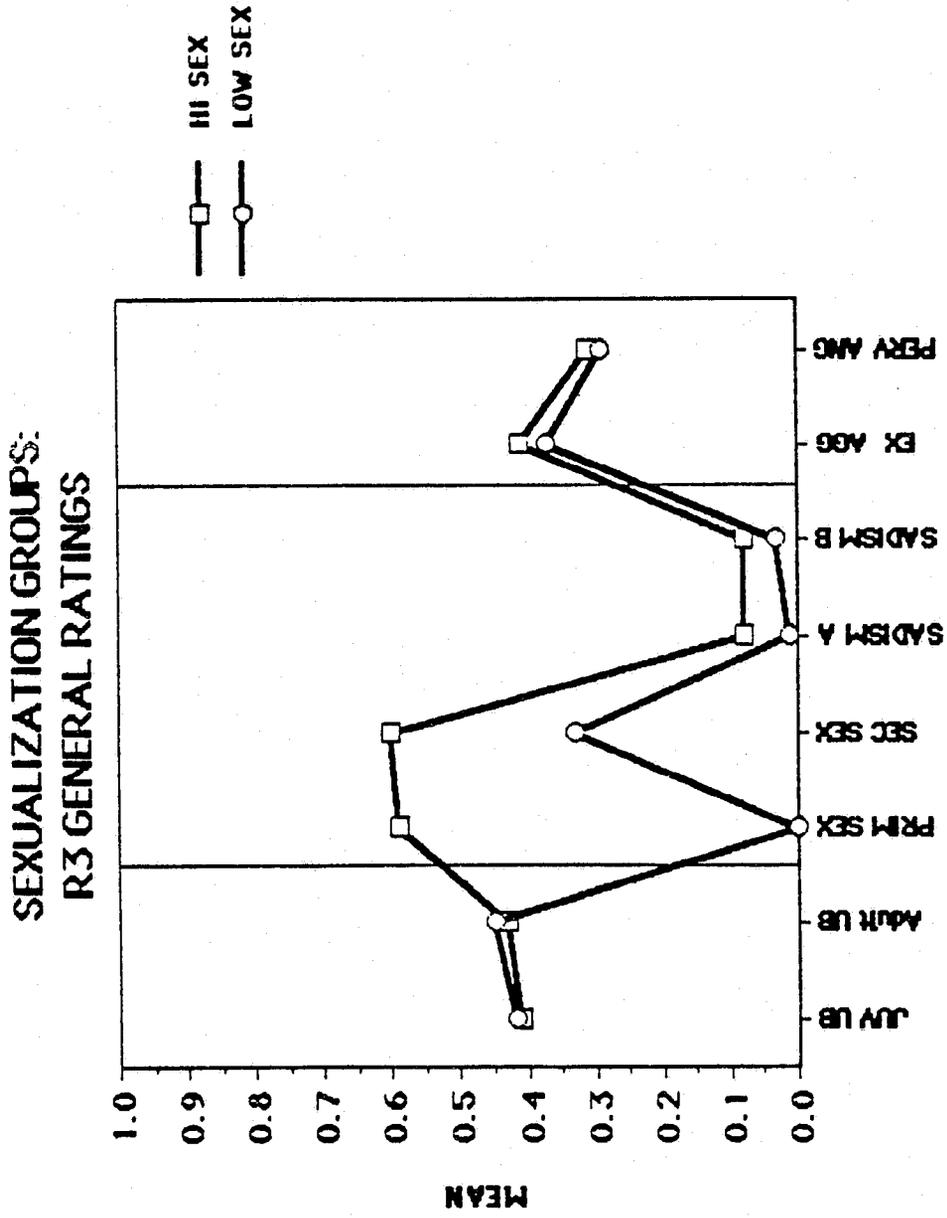


Figure 286

CLUSTER FACTORS: SEXUALIZATION

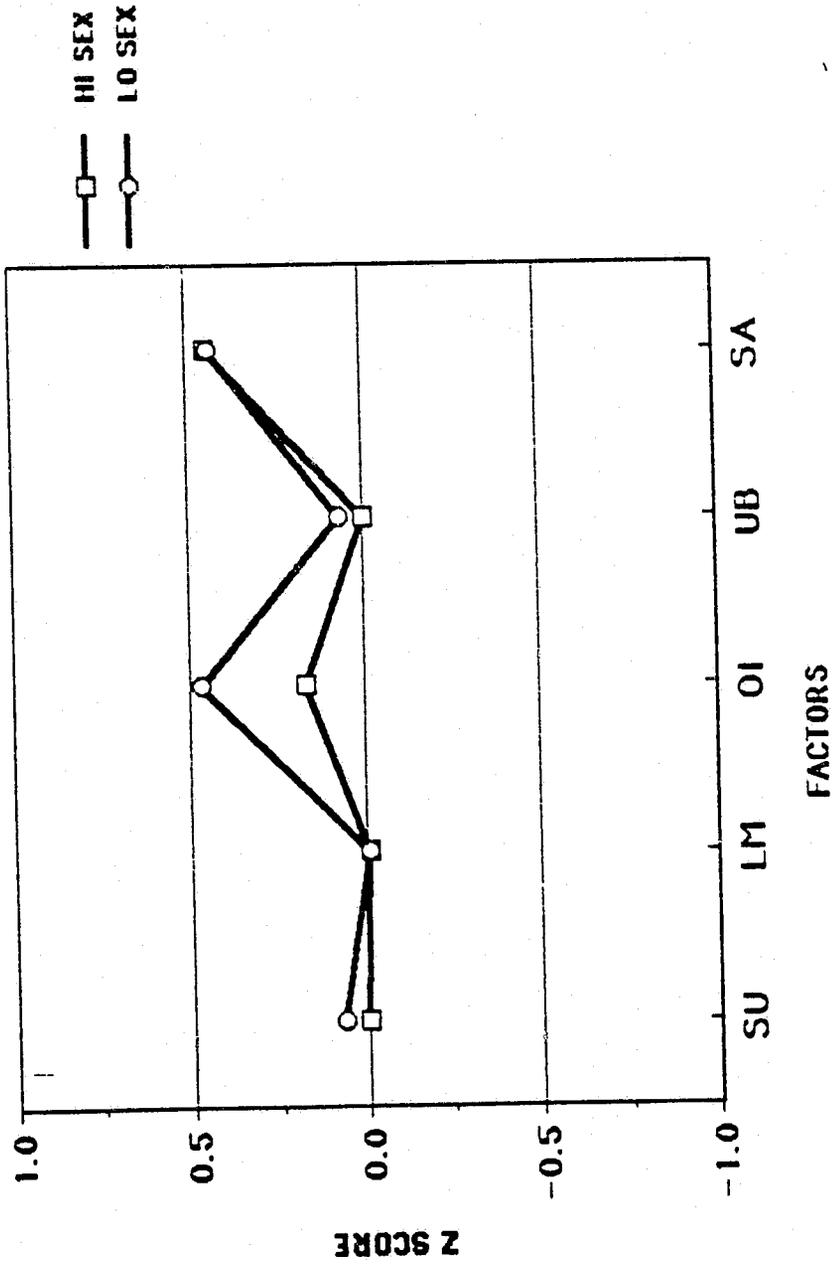


Figure 287

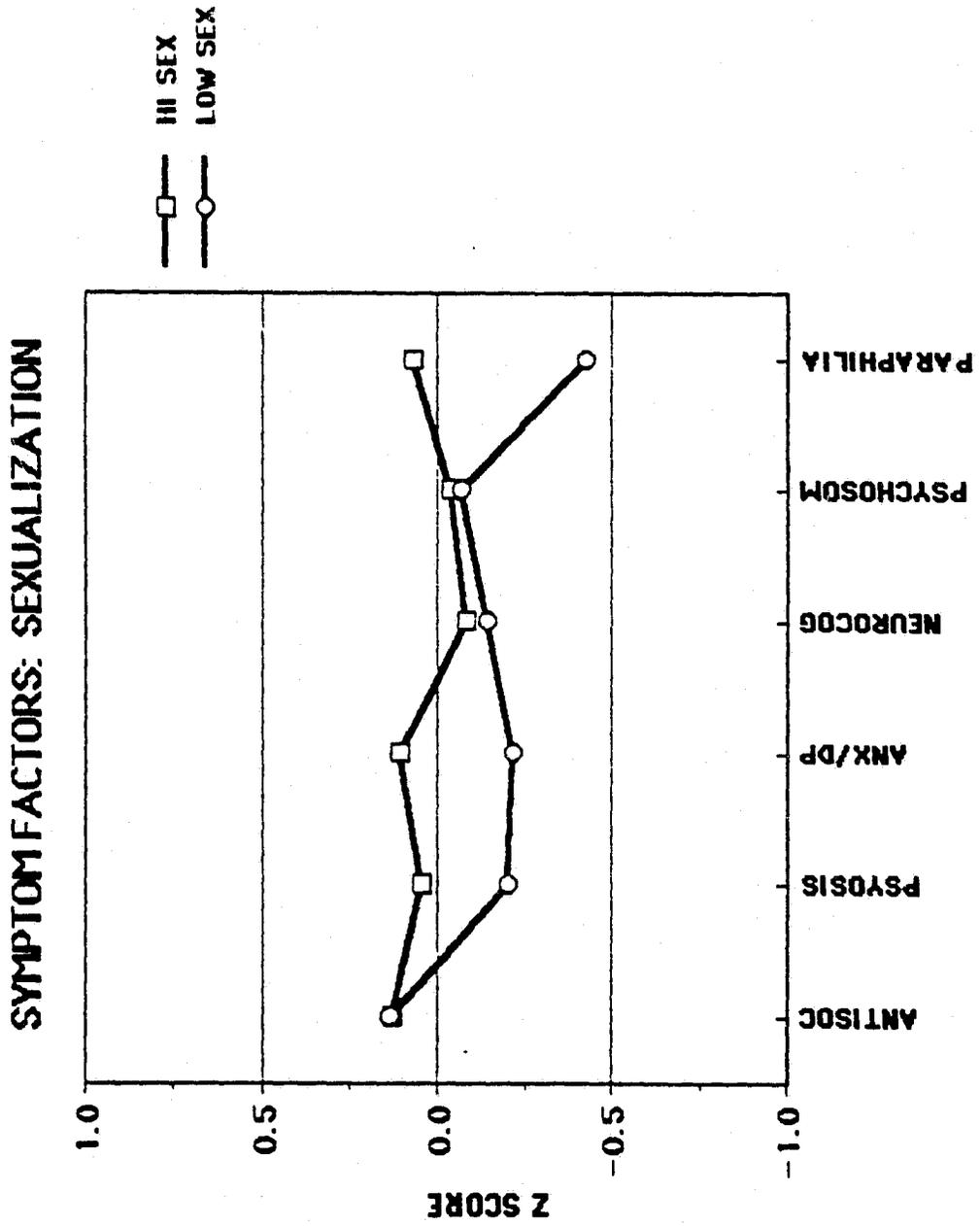


Figure 288

CRIMINAL HISTORY: SEXUALIZATION GROUPS

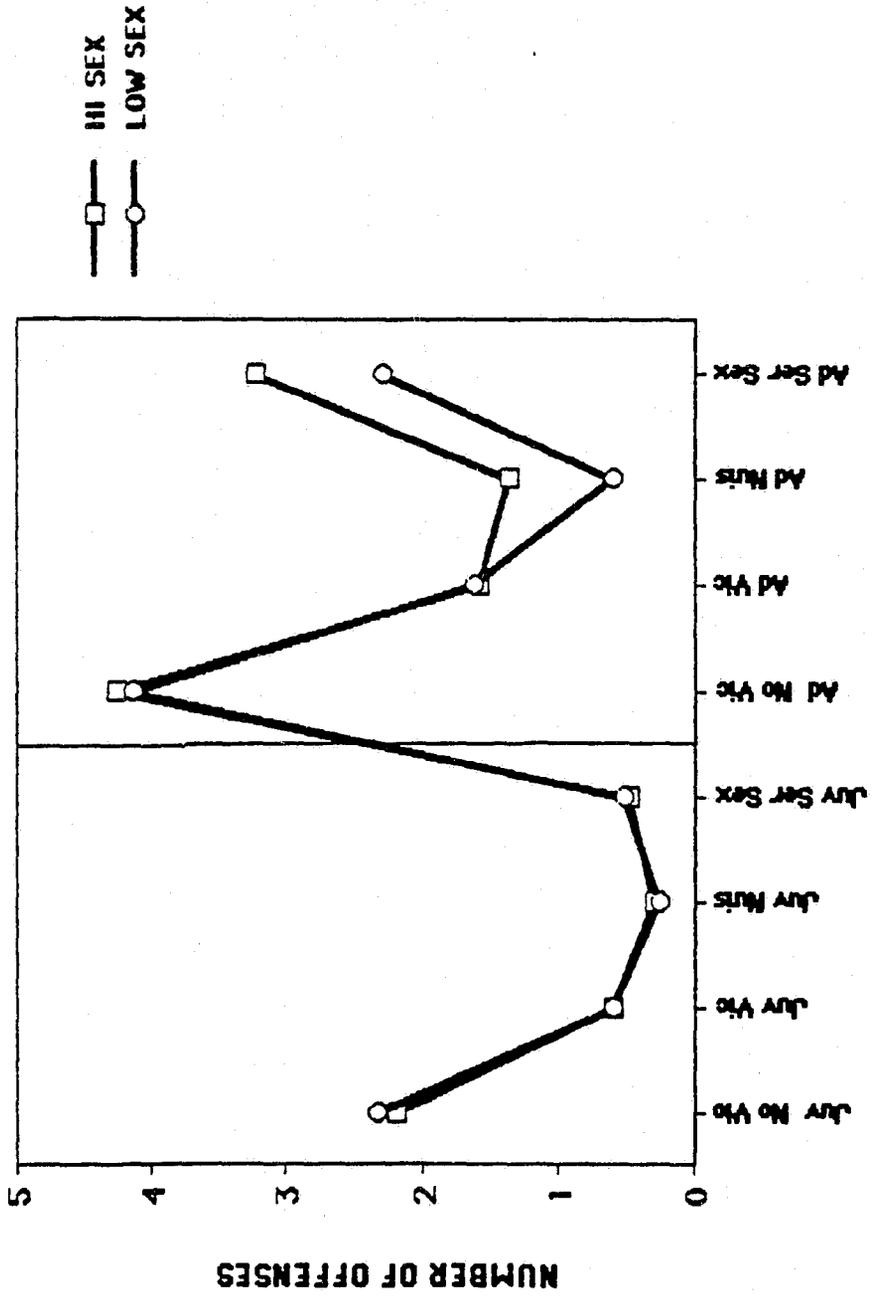


Figure 289

R3 JUV UB RATINGS: SEXUALIZATION GROUPS

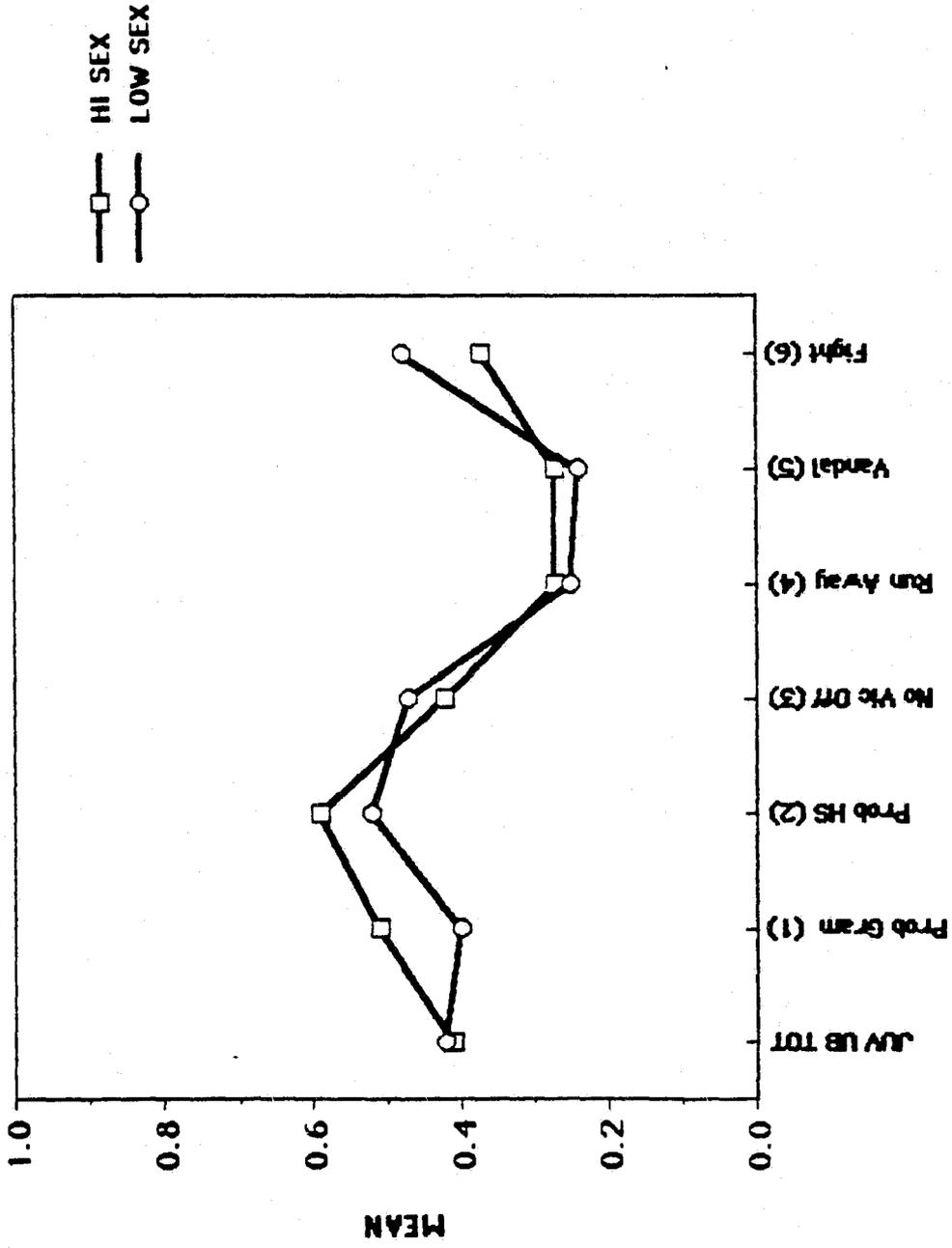


Figure 290

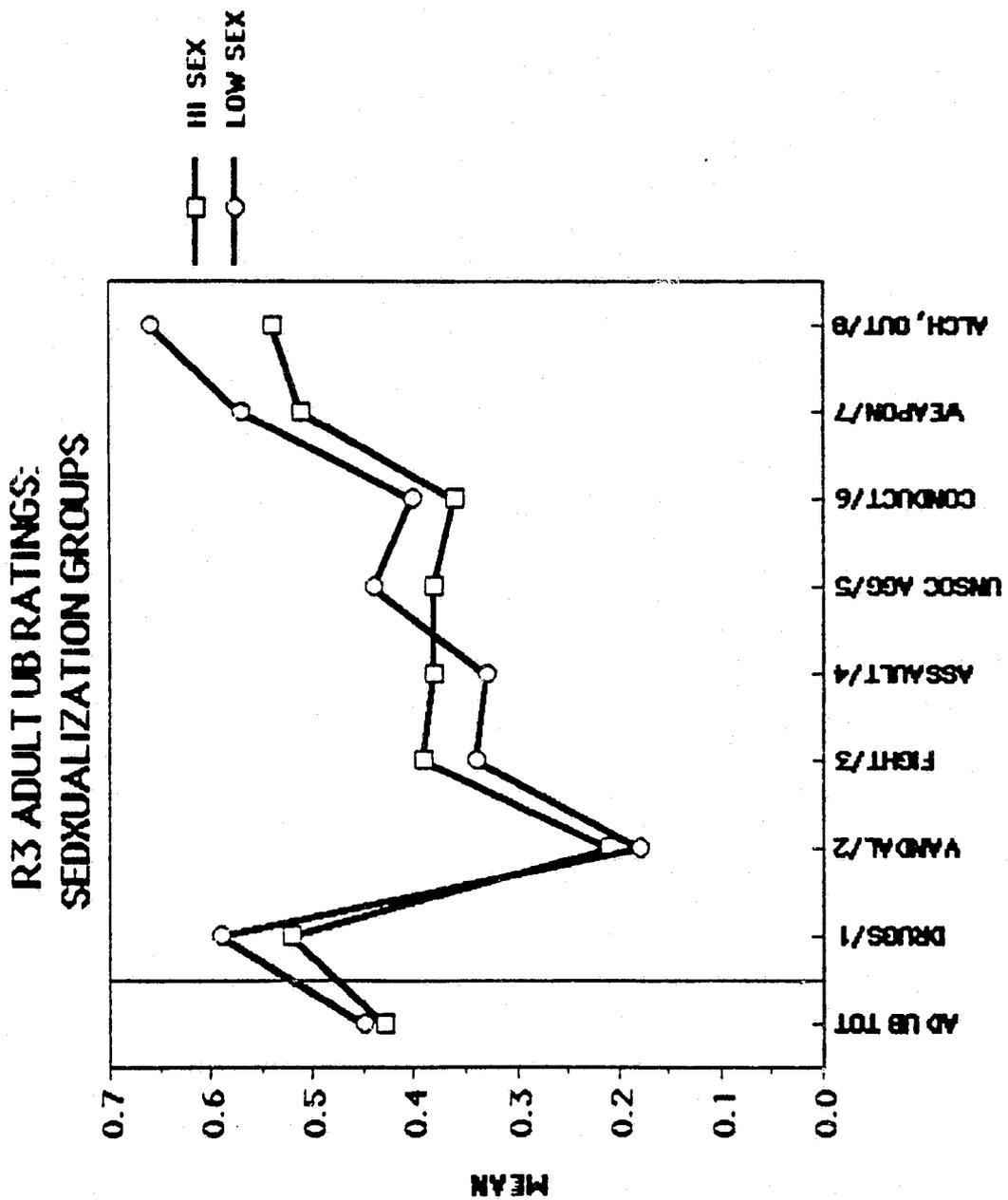


Figure 291

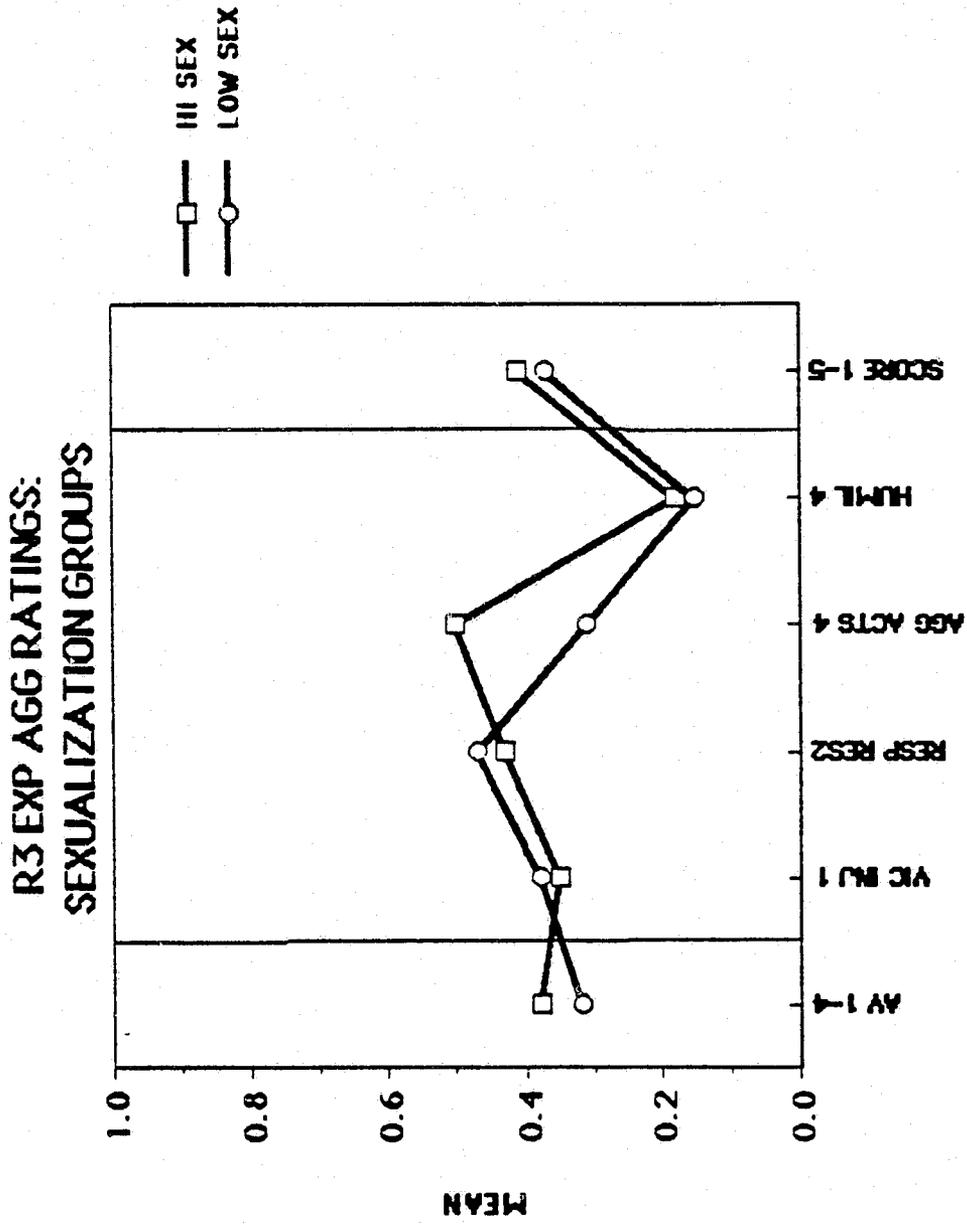


Figure 292

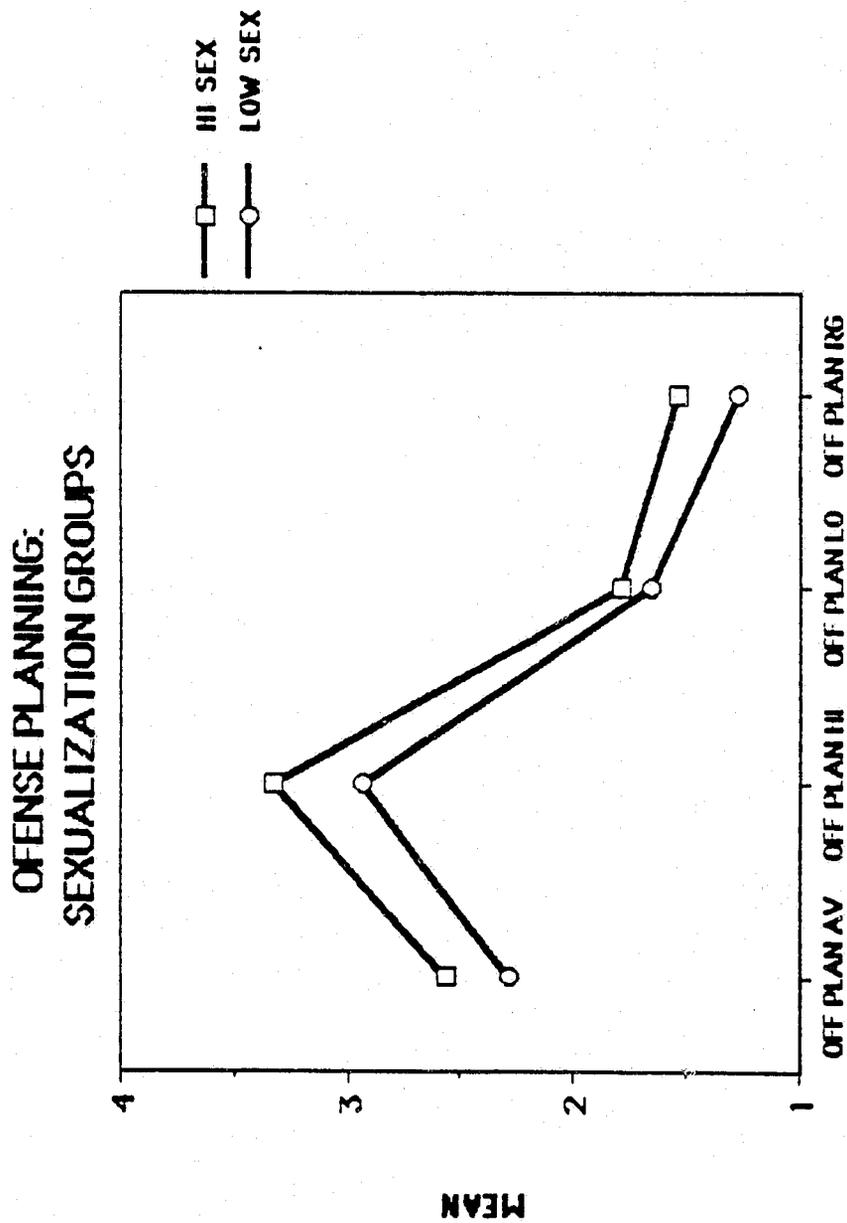


Figure 293

JUV UB ILS SCALES: SEXUALIZATION GROUPS

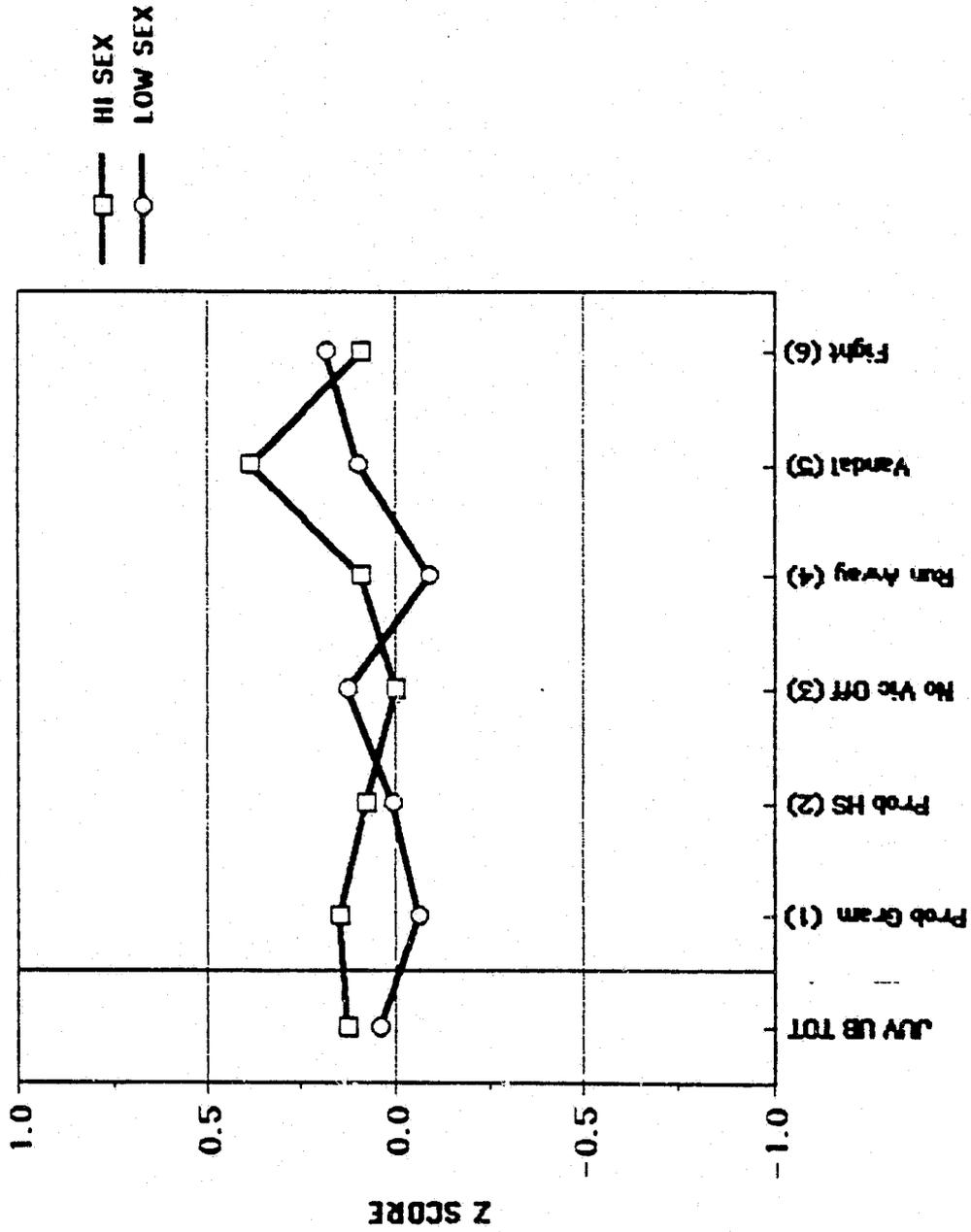


Figure 294

ADULT UB ILS SCALES: SEXUALIZATION GROUPS

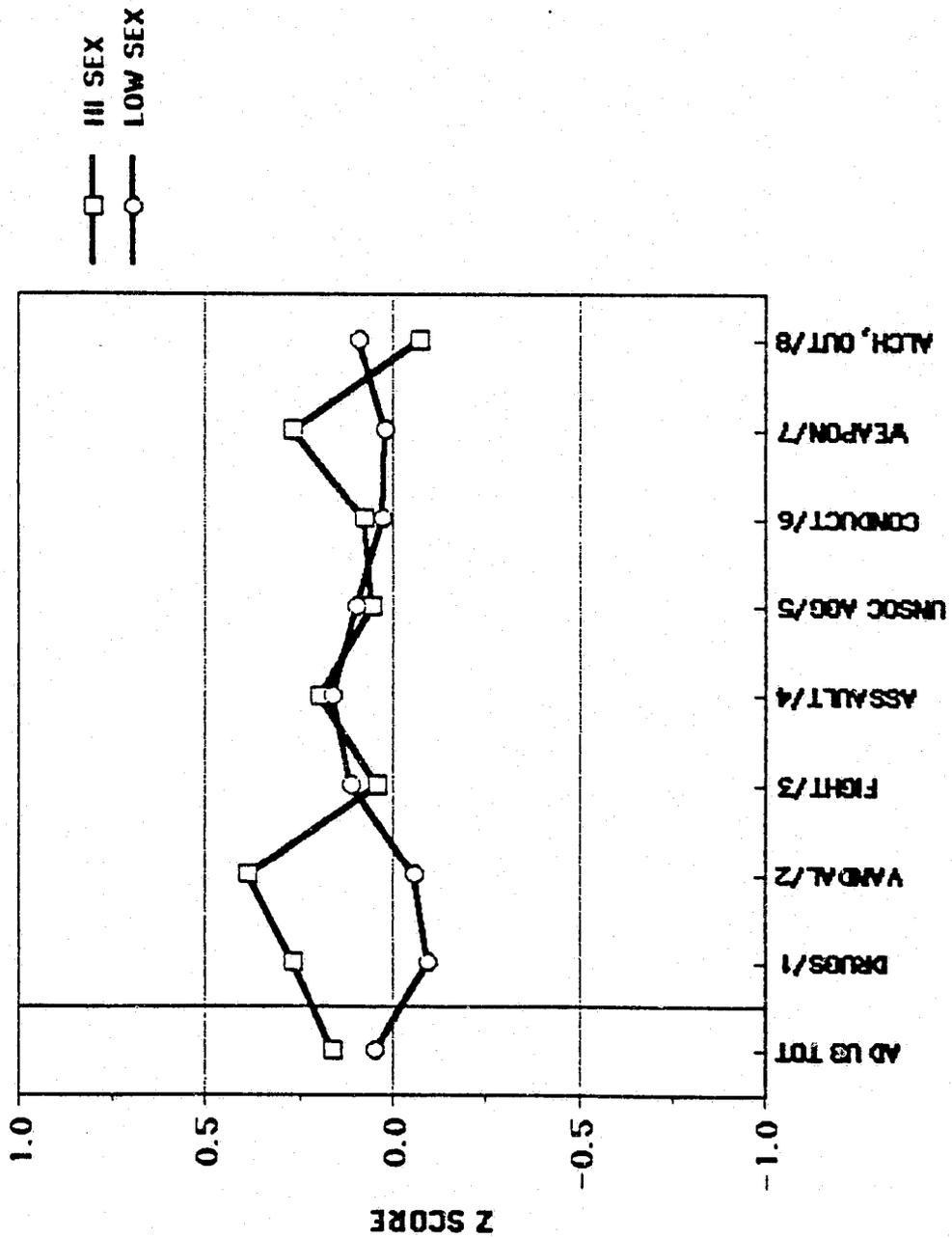


Figure 295

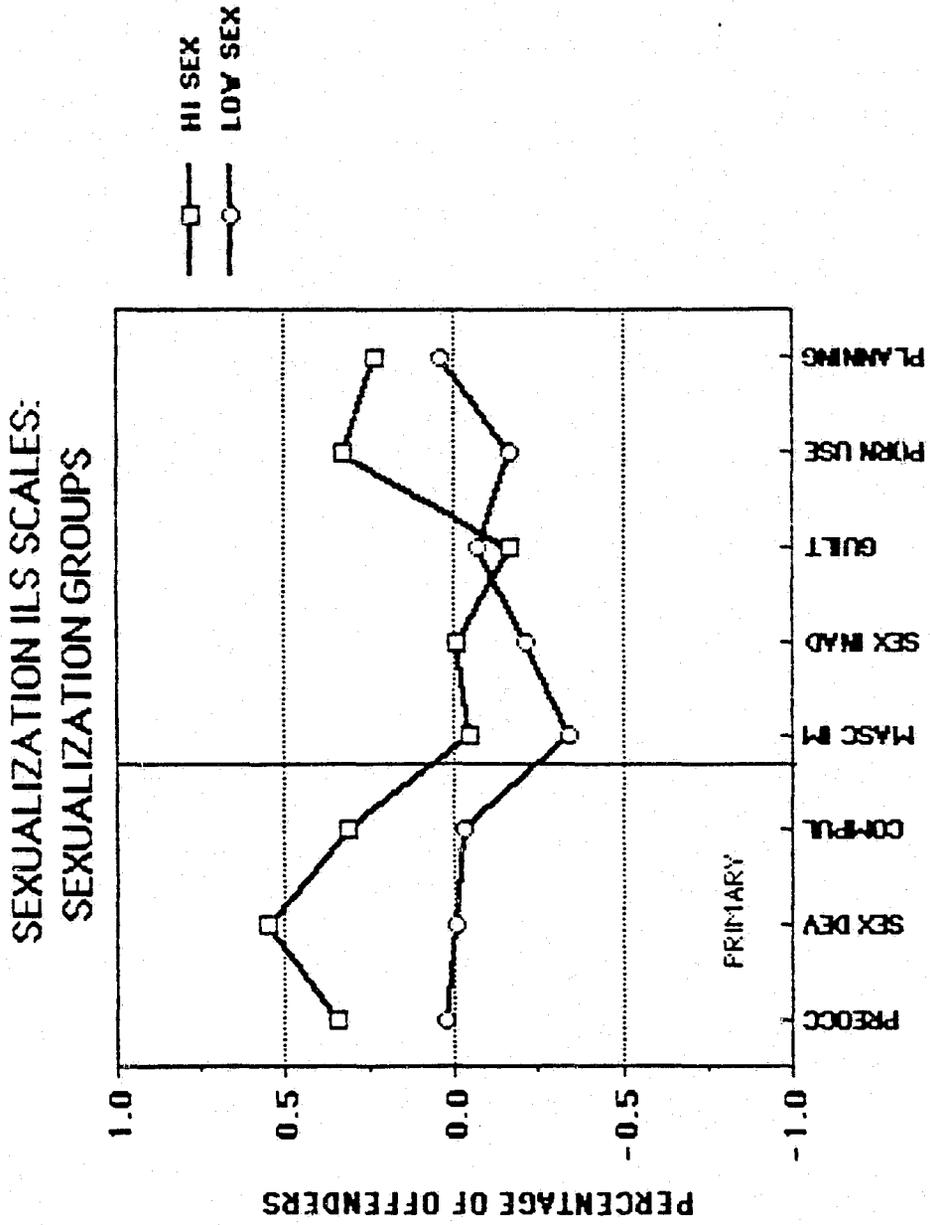


Figure 296

PERY ANG ILS & R3 RATING: SEXUALIZATION GROUPS

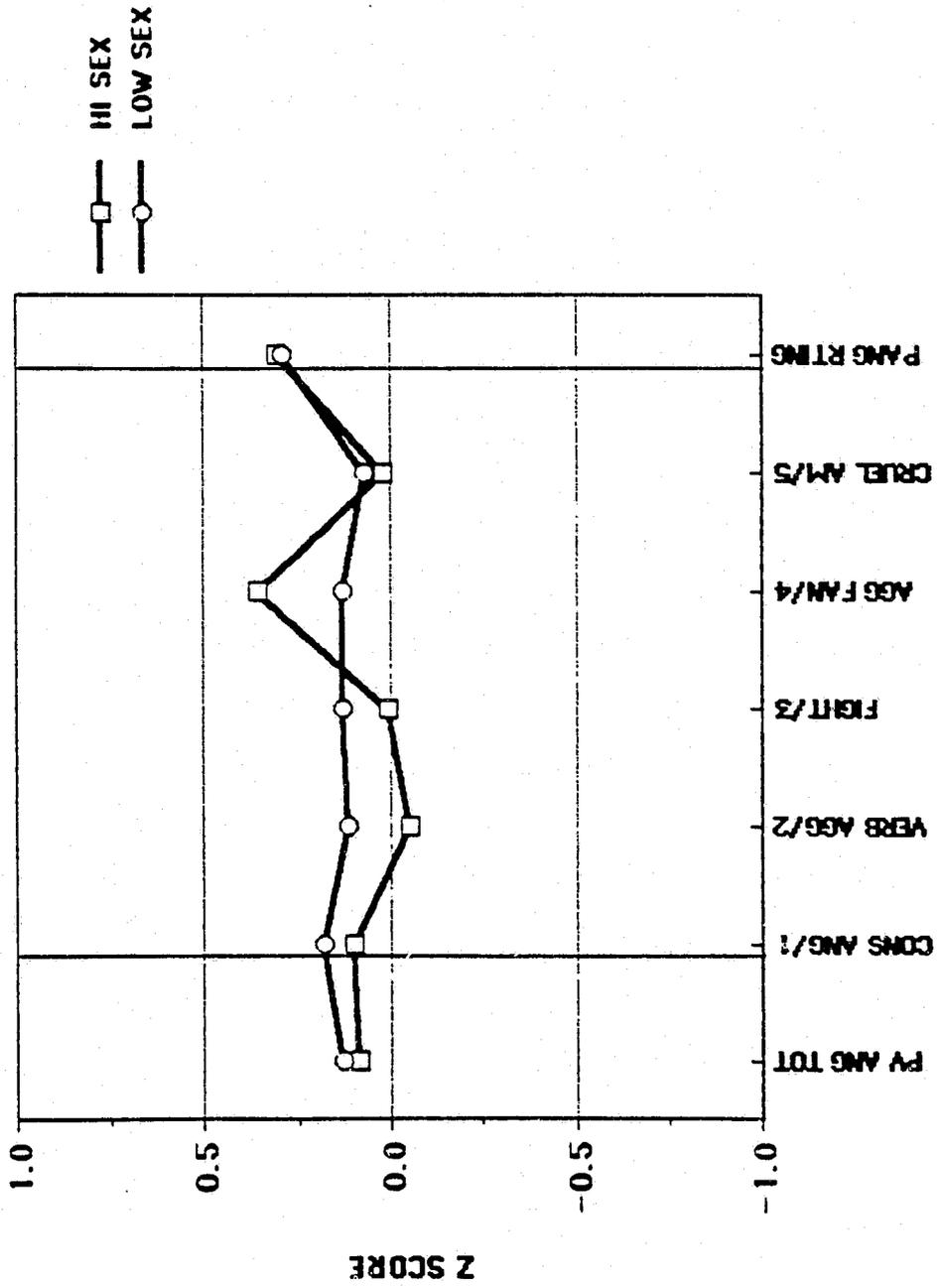


Figure 297

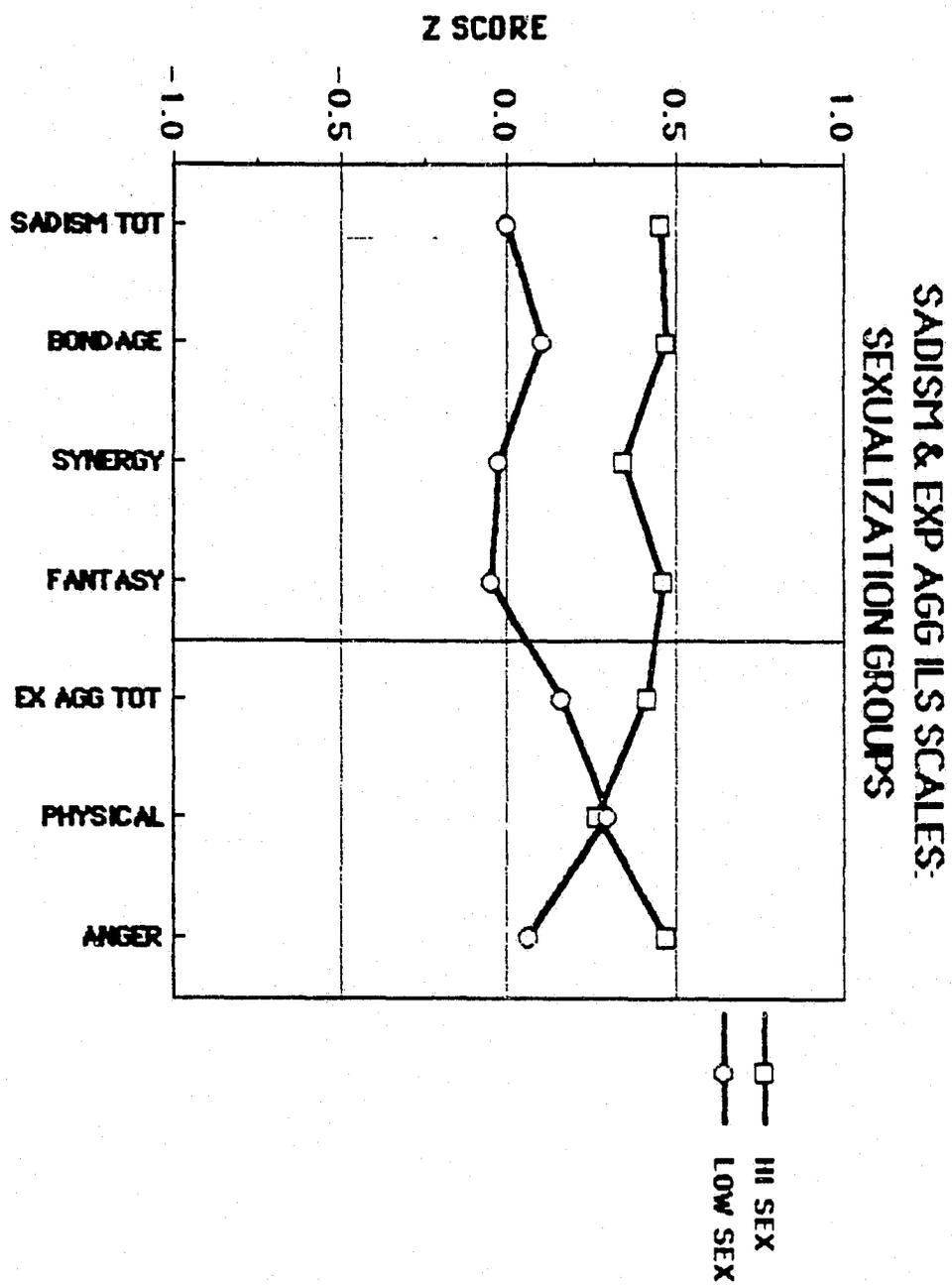


Figure 298

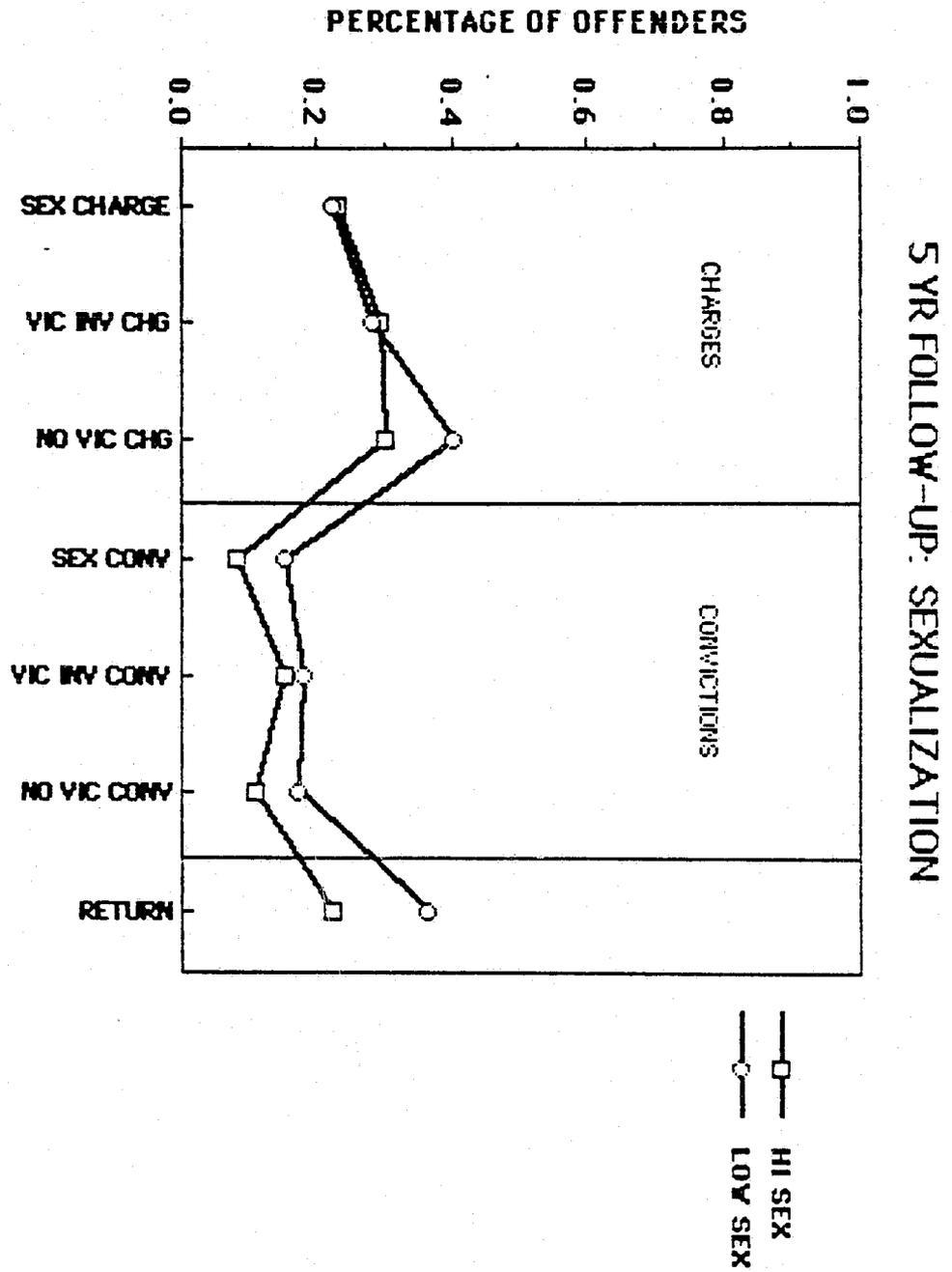


Figure 299

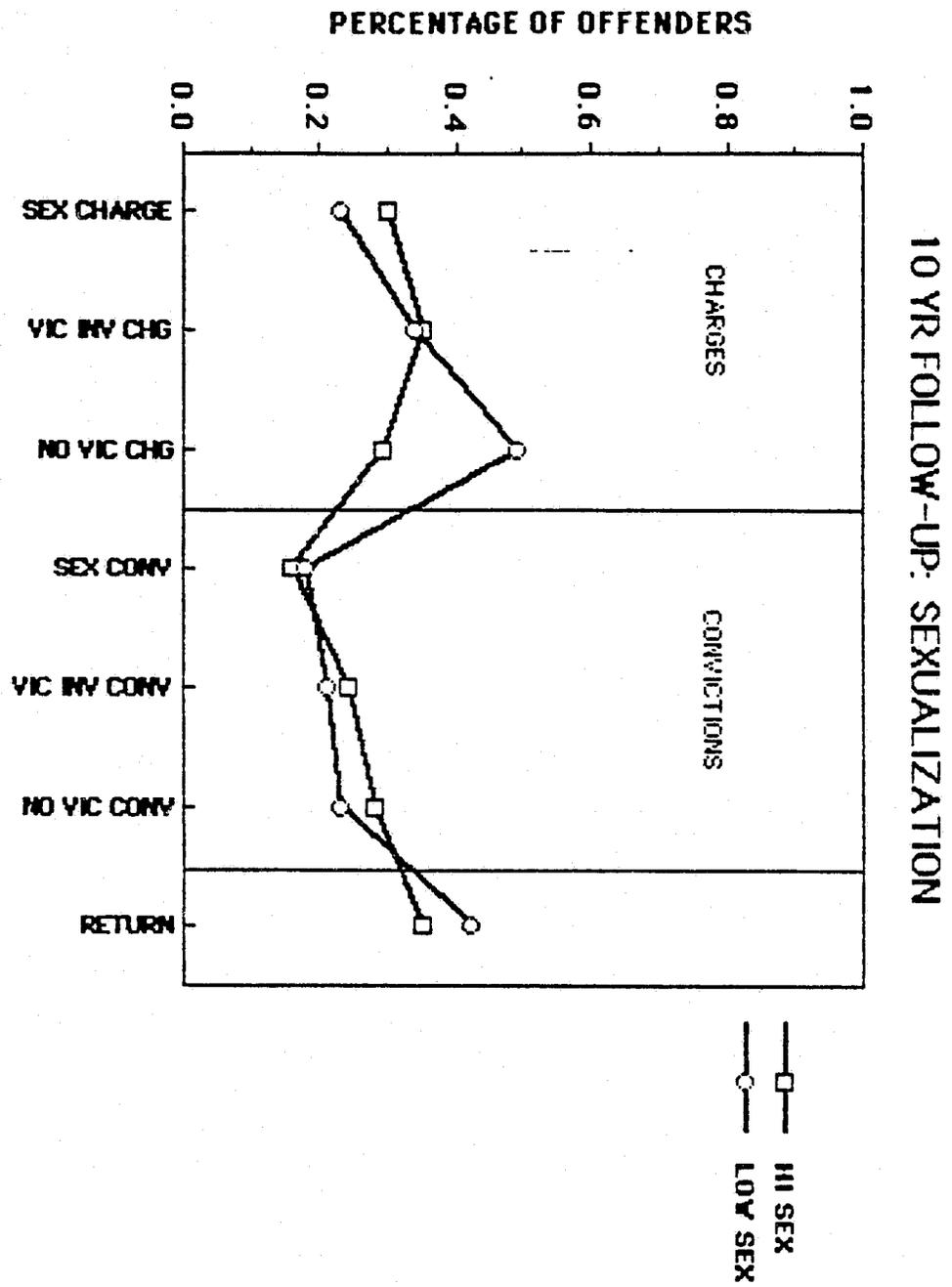
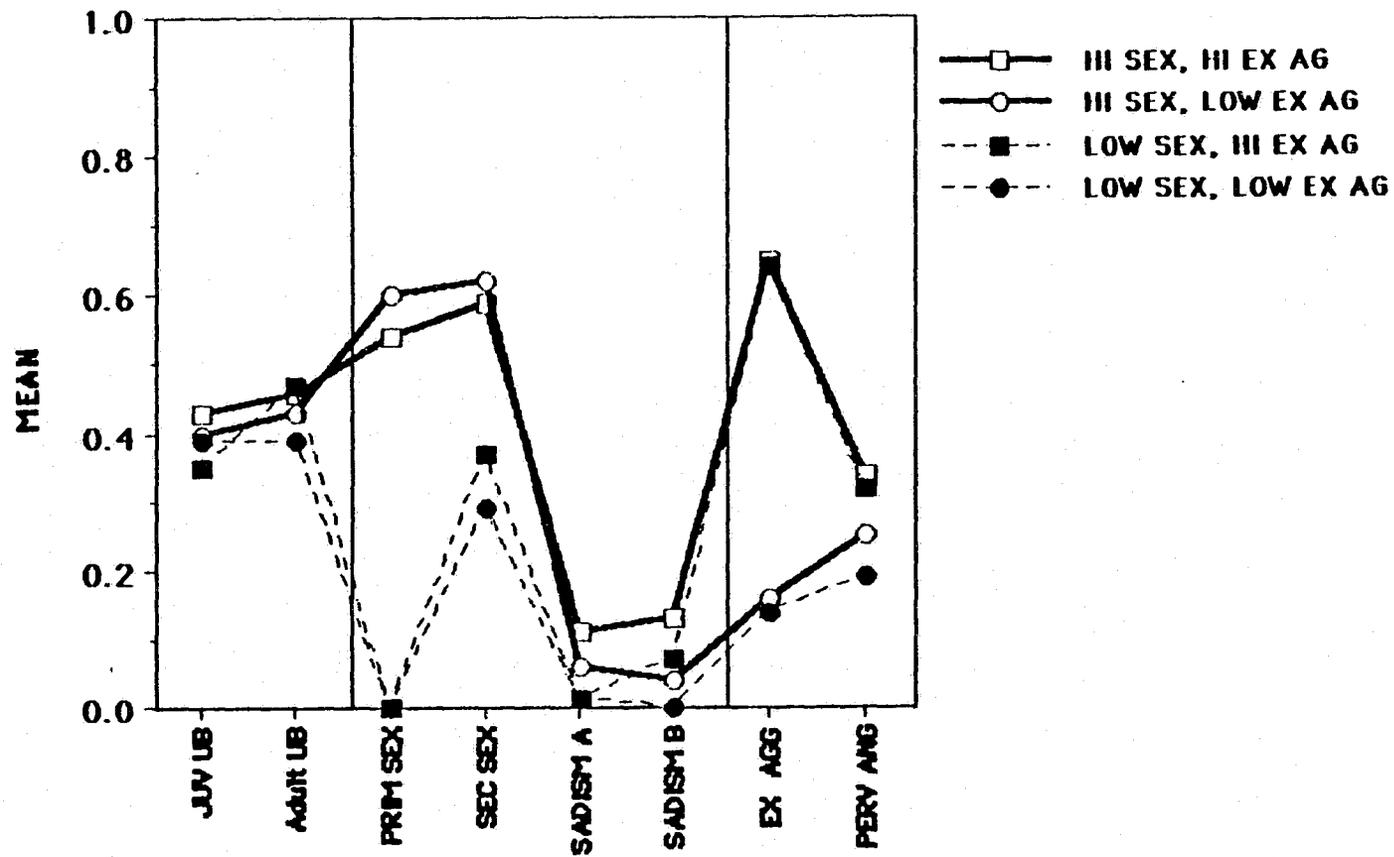


Figure 300

SEXUALIZATION AND EXP AGG GROUPS: R3 GENERAL RATINGS



**CLUSTER FACTORS:
SEXUALIZATION & EX AGG**

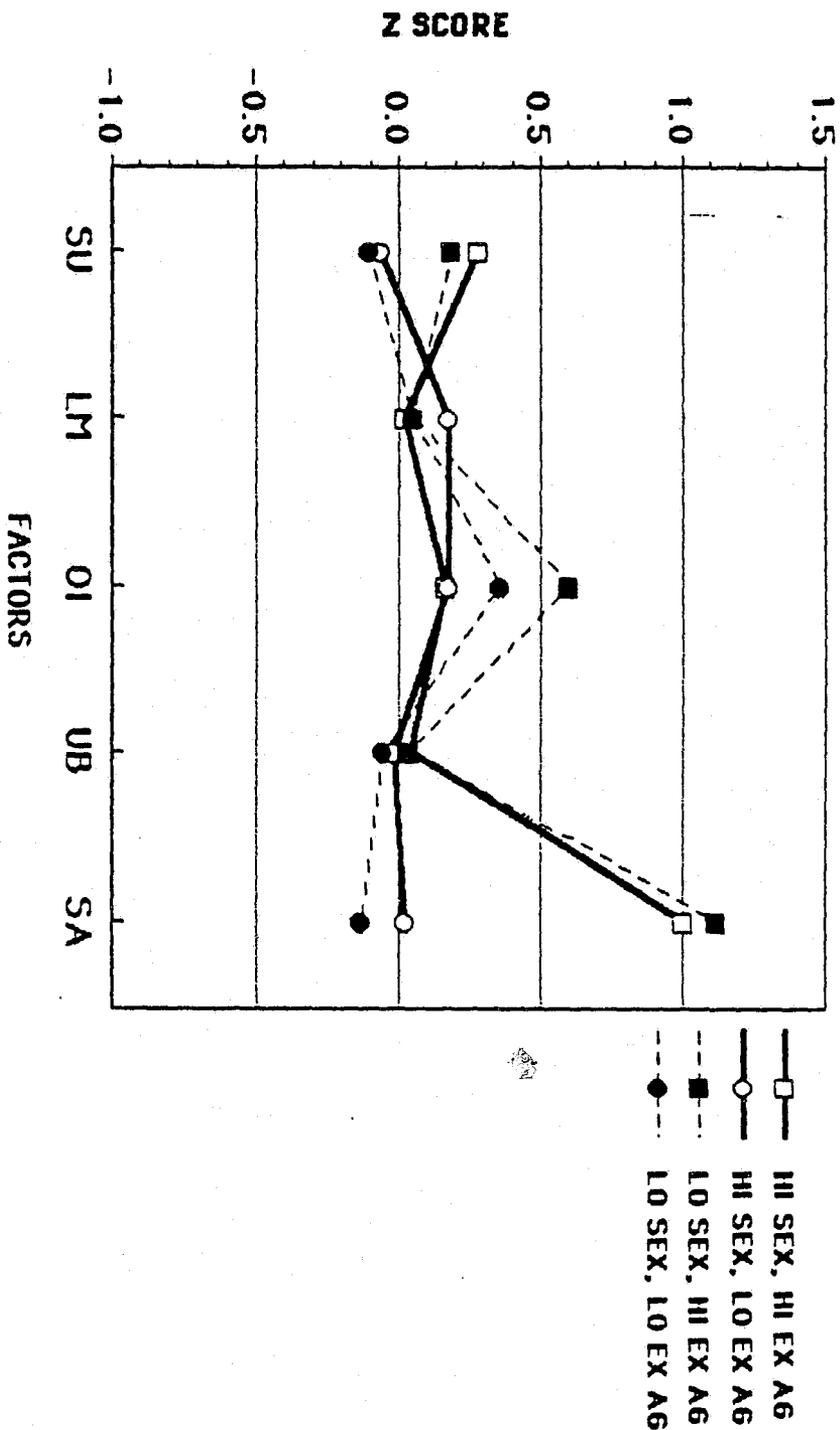


Figure 302

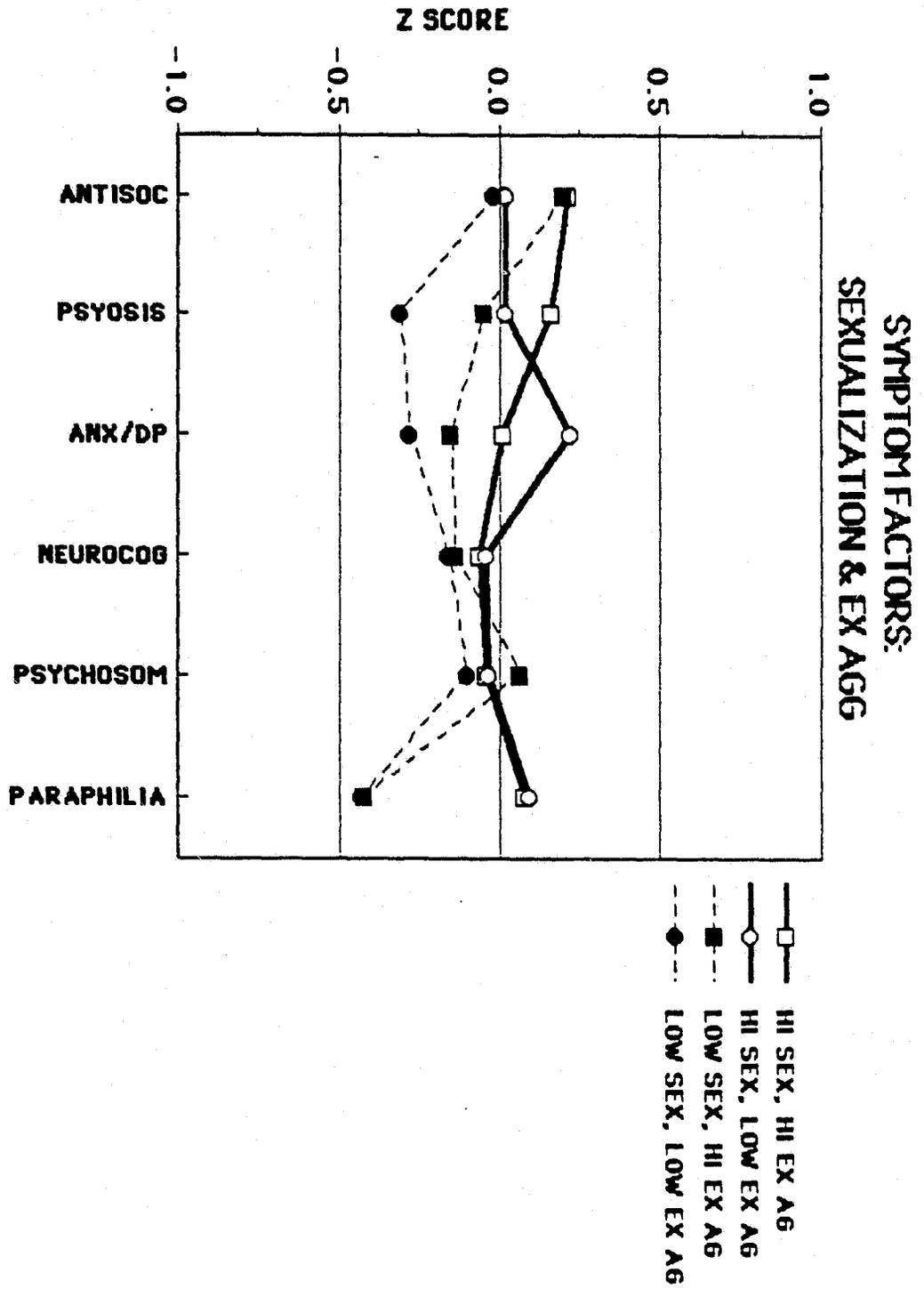
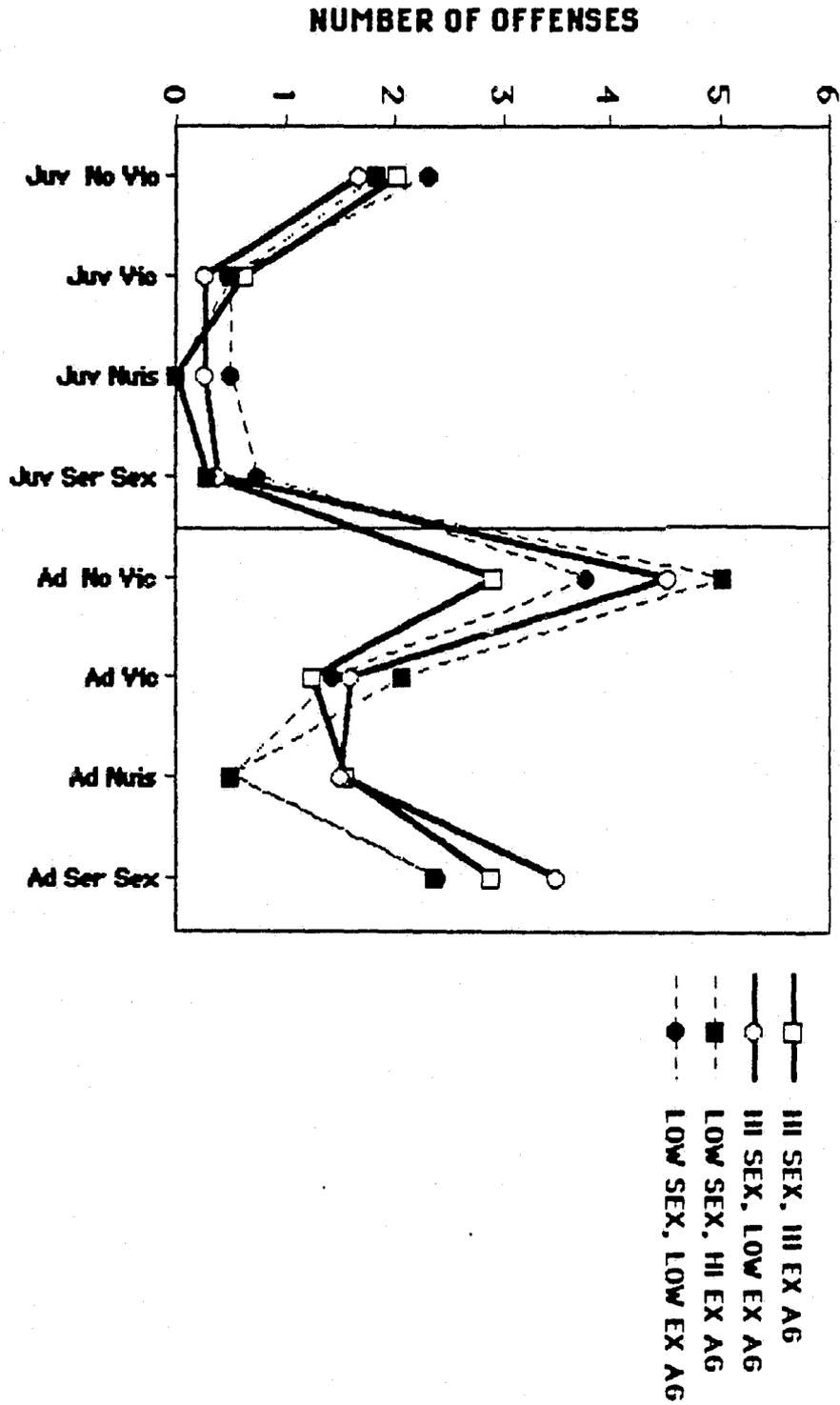


Figure 303

CRIMINAL HISTORY: SEXUALIZATION & EXP AGG GROUPS



R3 JUV UB RATINGS: SEXUALIZATION & EXP AGG GROUPS

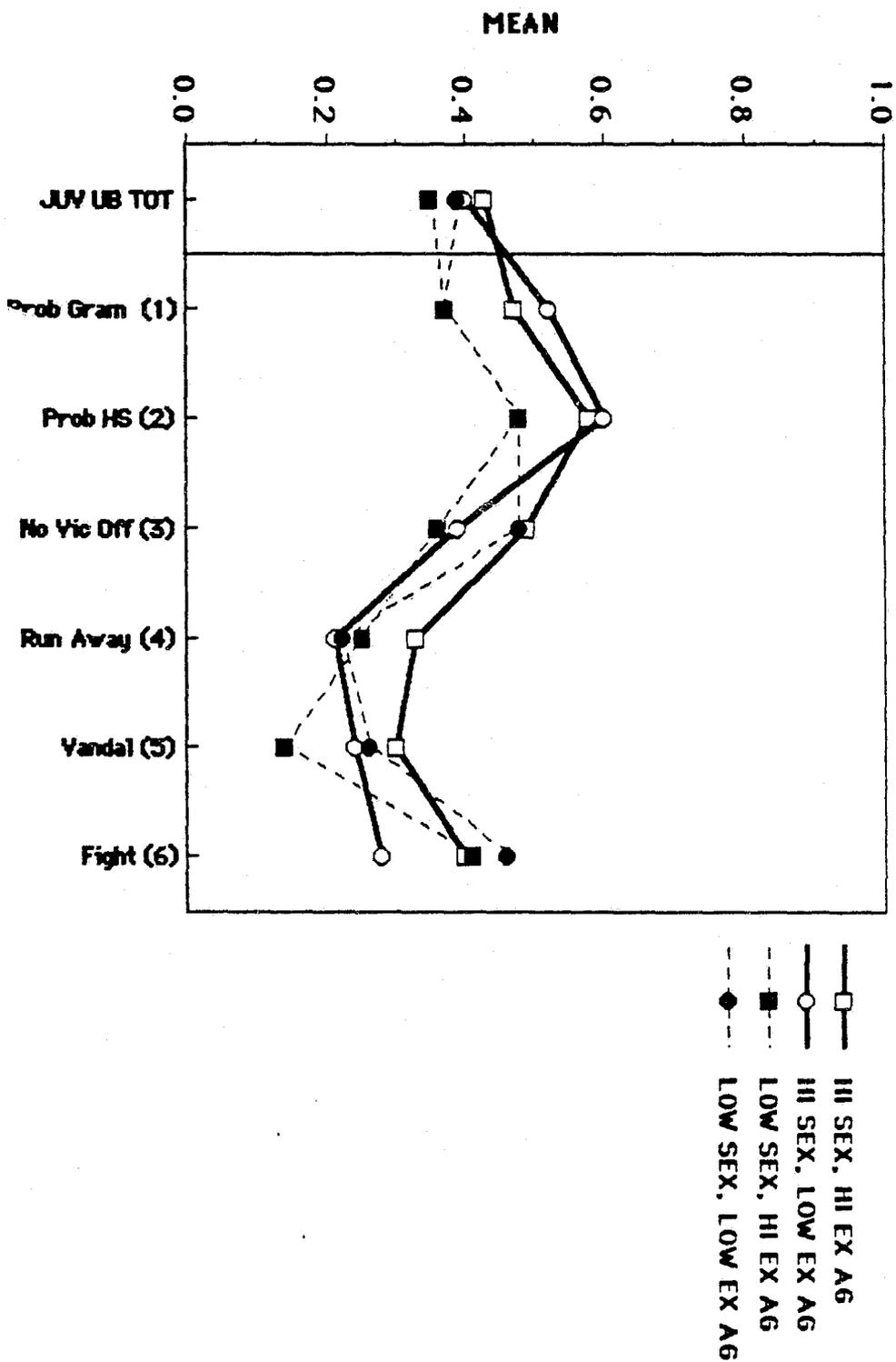


Figure 305

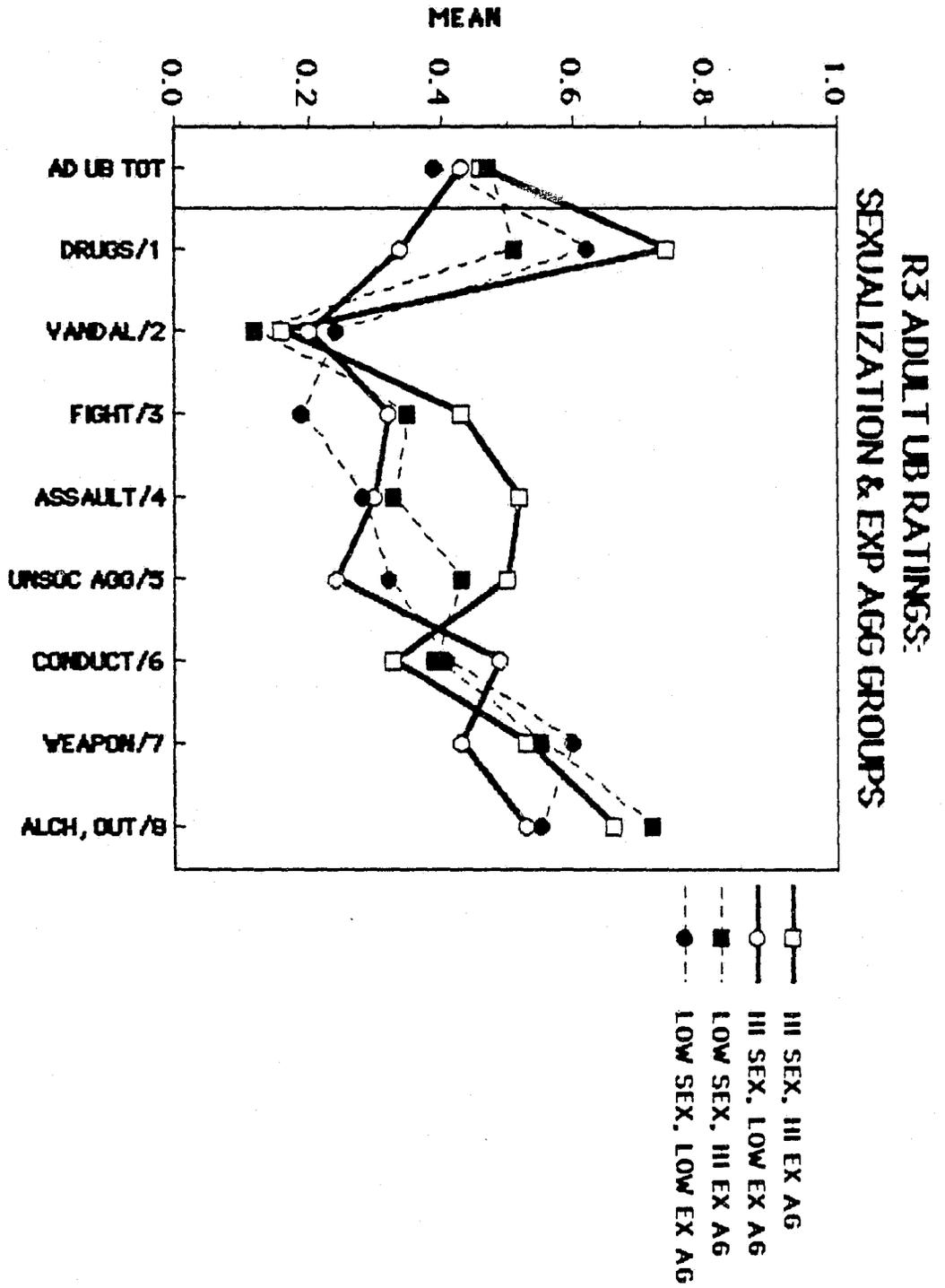


Figure 306

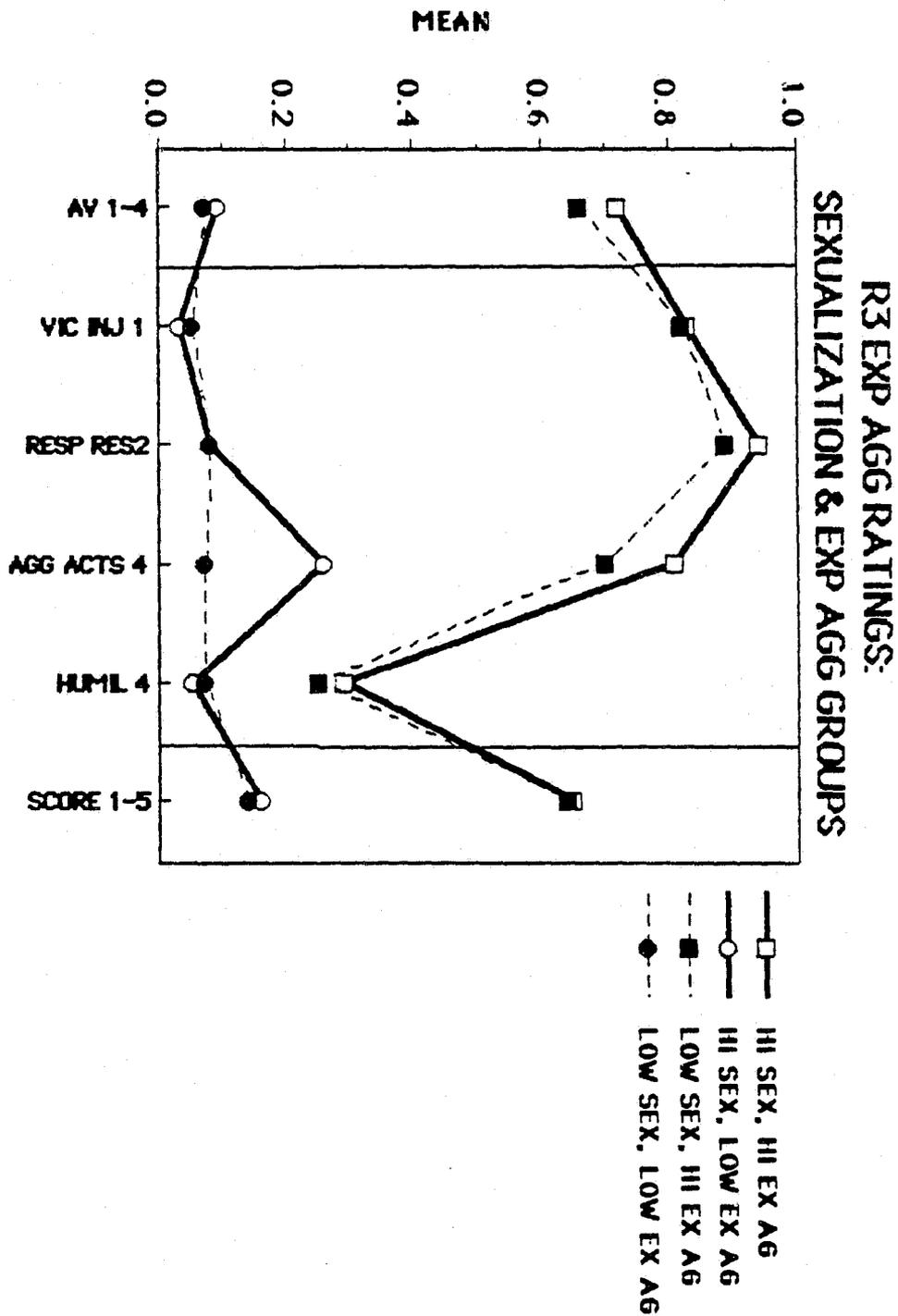
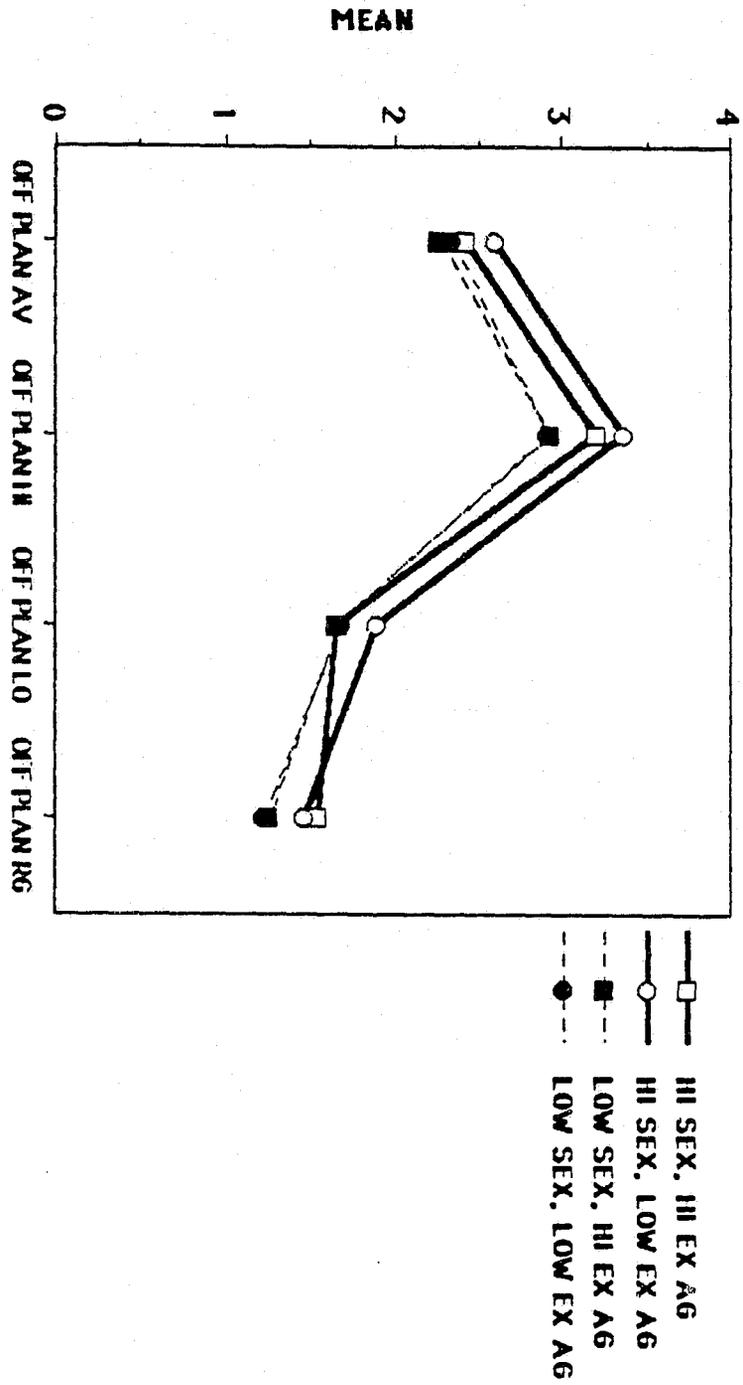


Figure 307

OFFENSE PLANNING: SEXUALIZATION & EXP AGG GROUPS



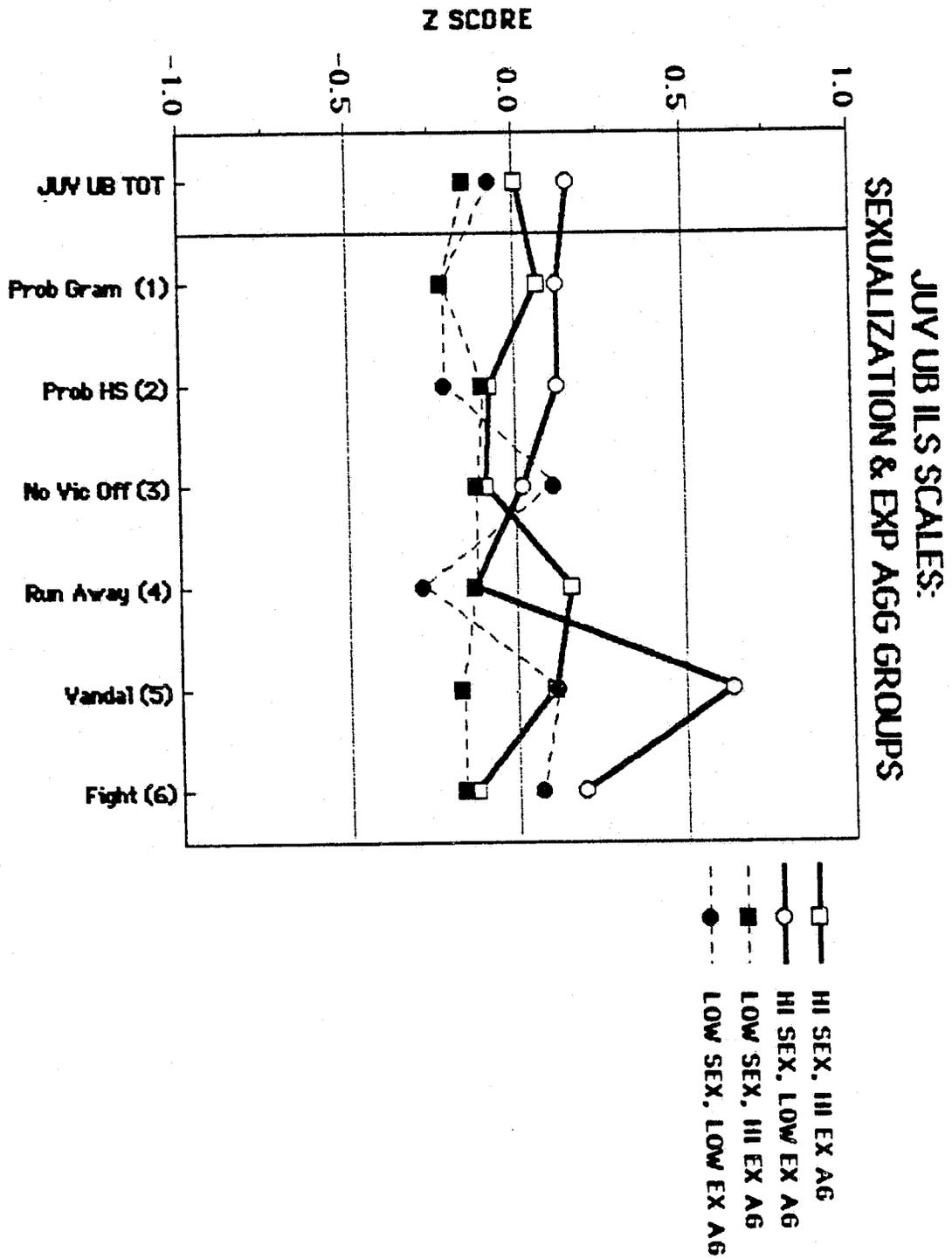


Figure 309

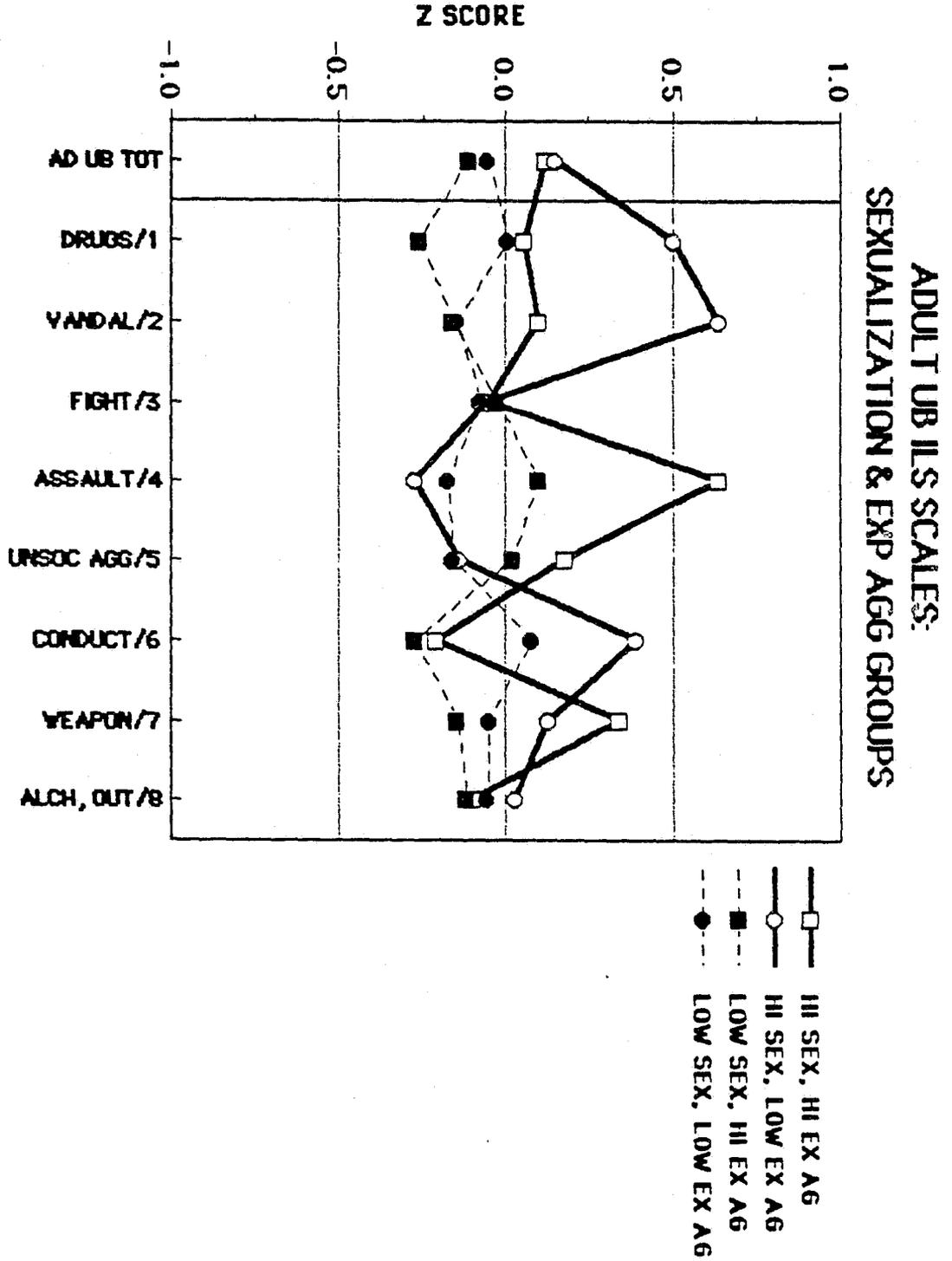


Figure 310

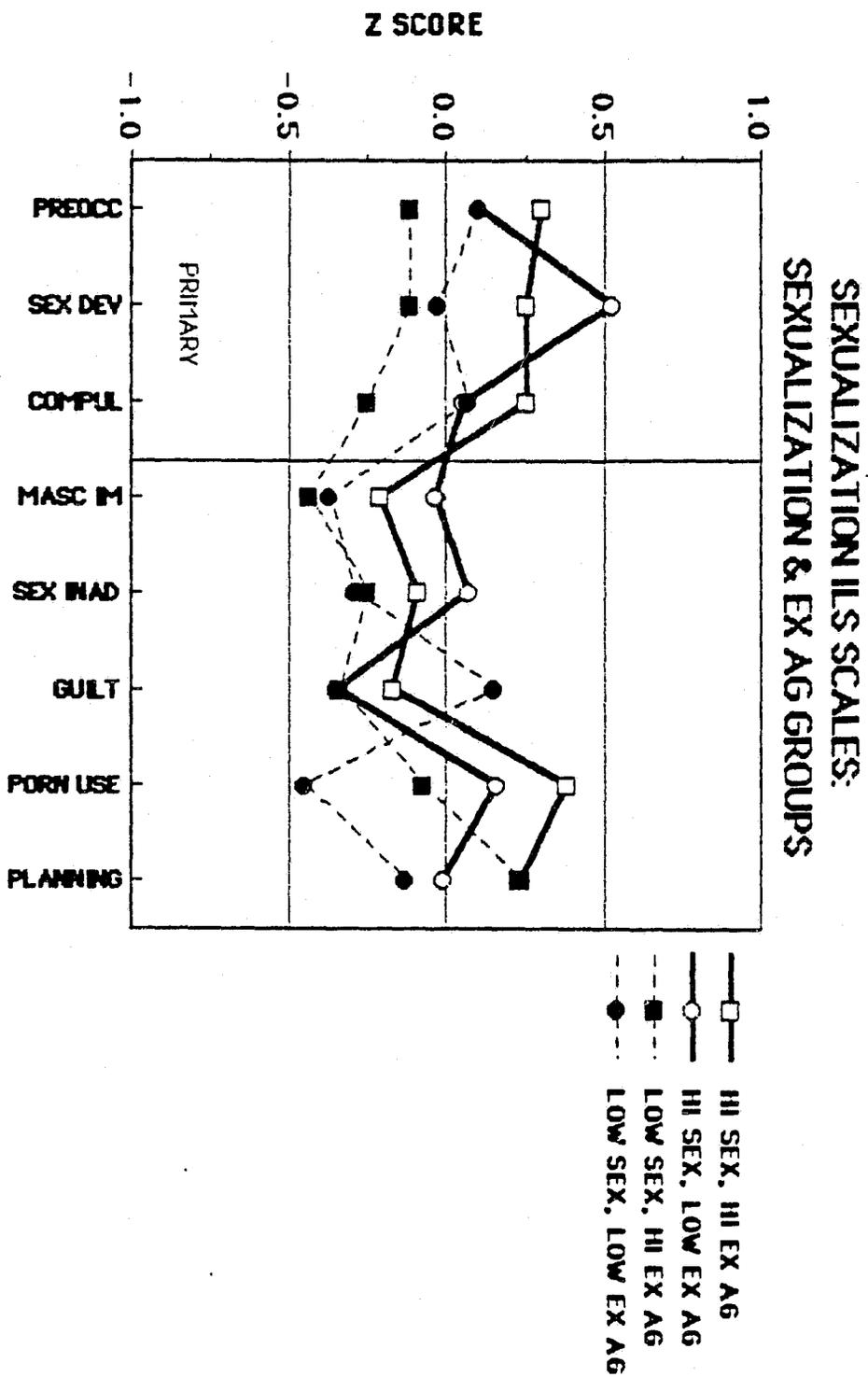


Figure 311

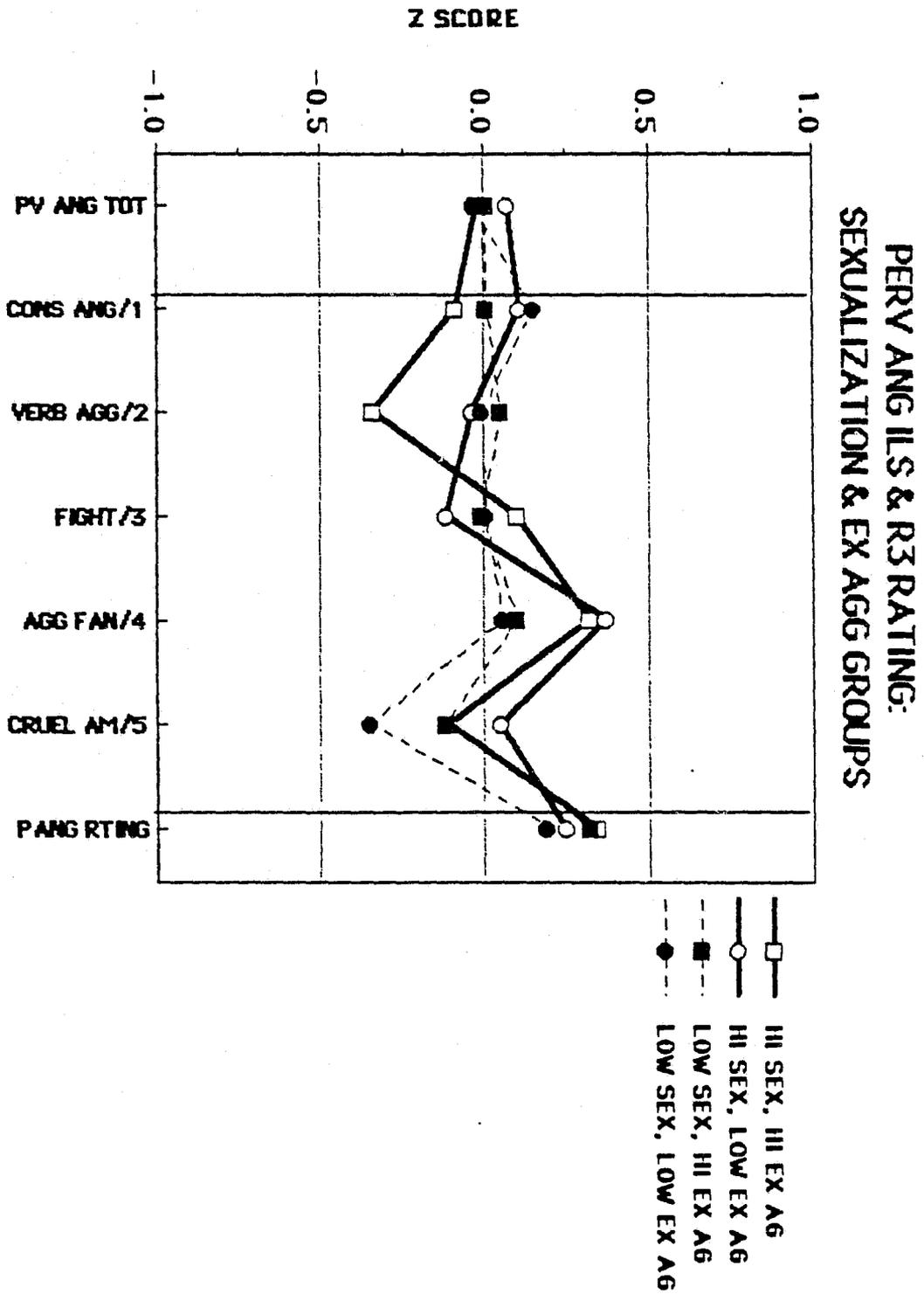


Figure 312

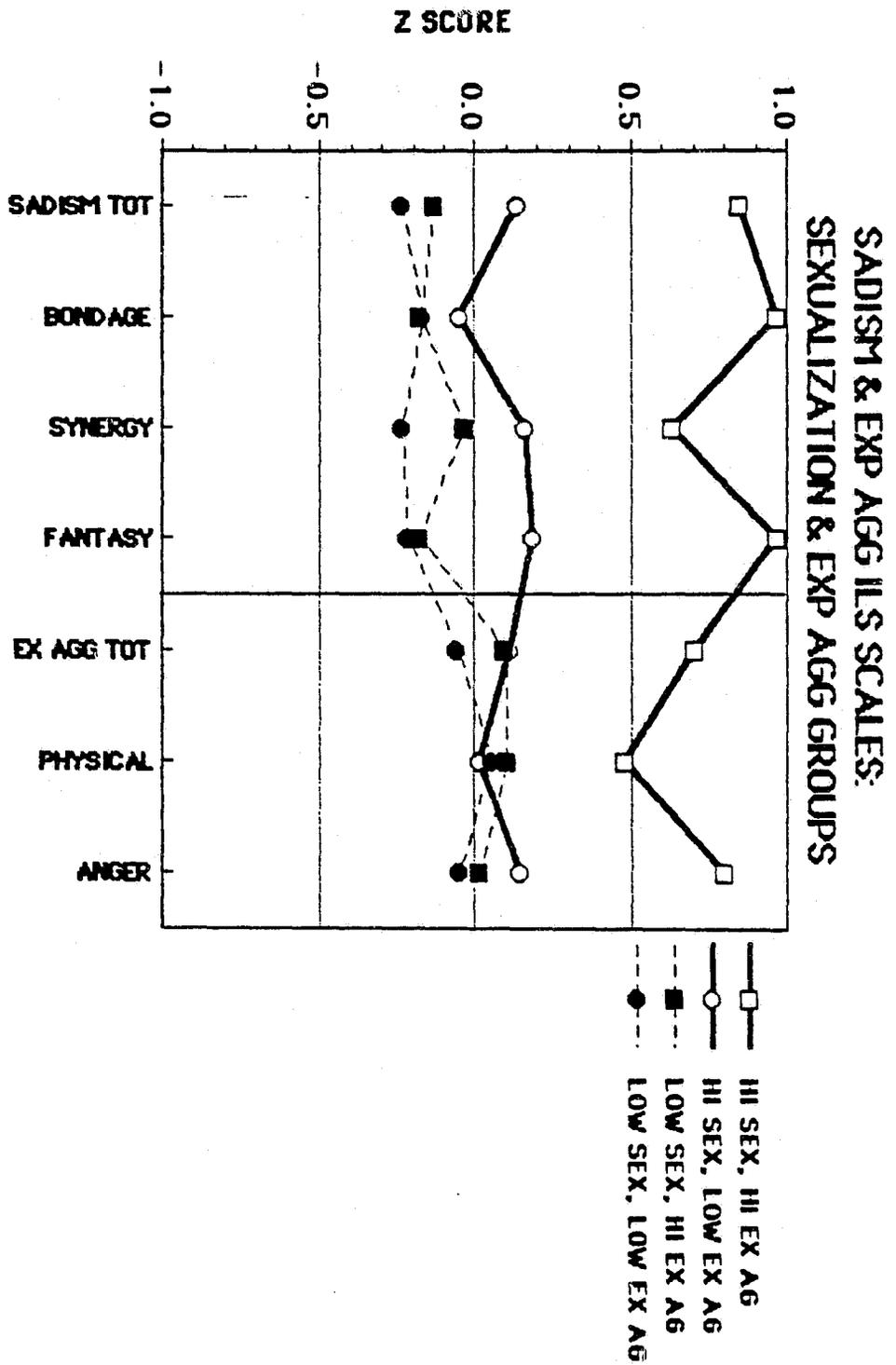


Figure 313

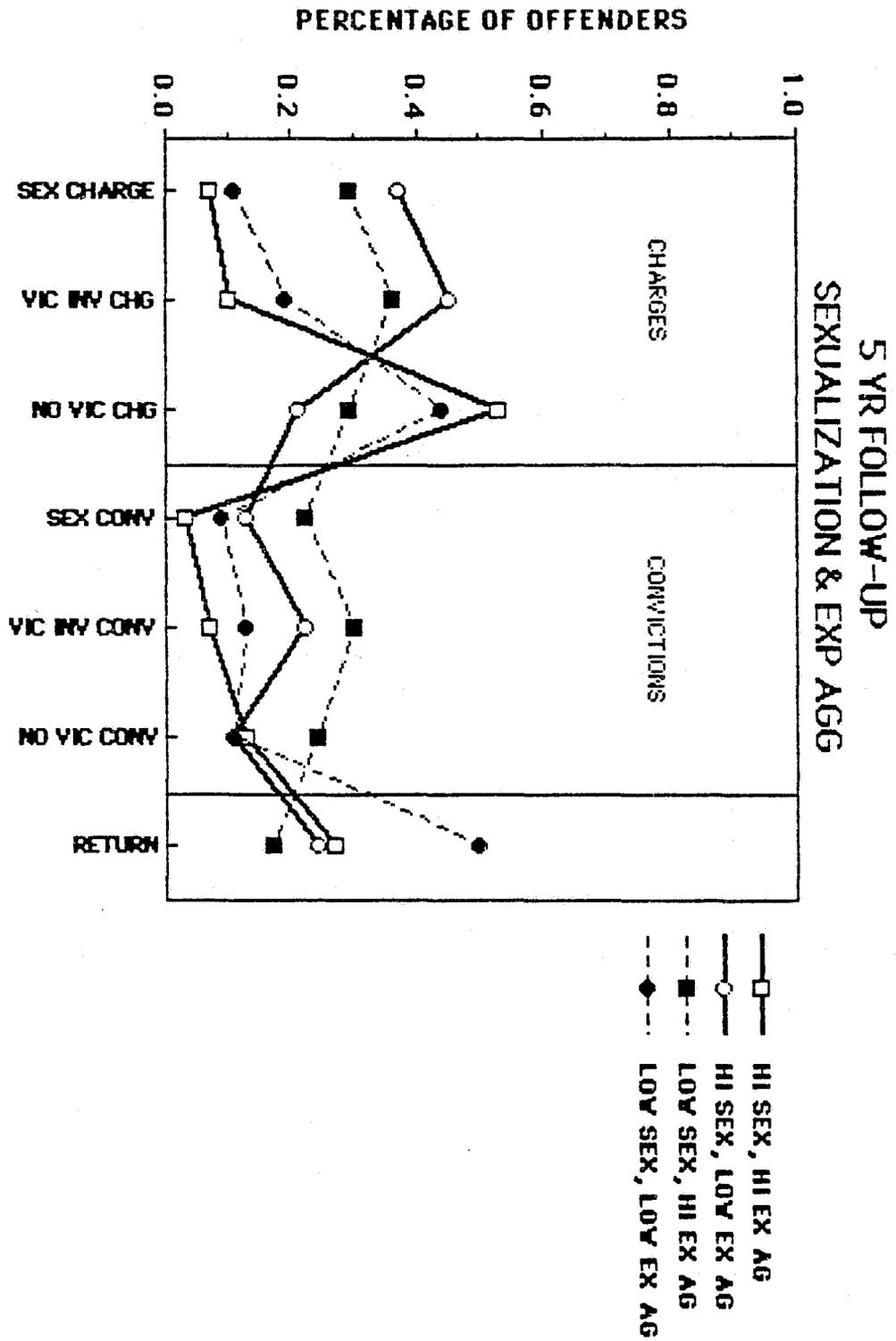


Figure 314

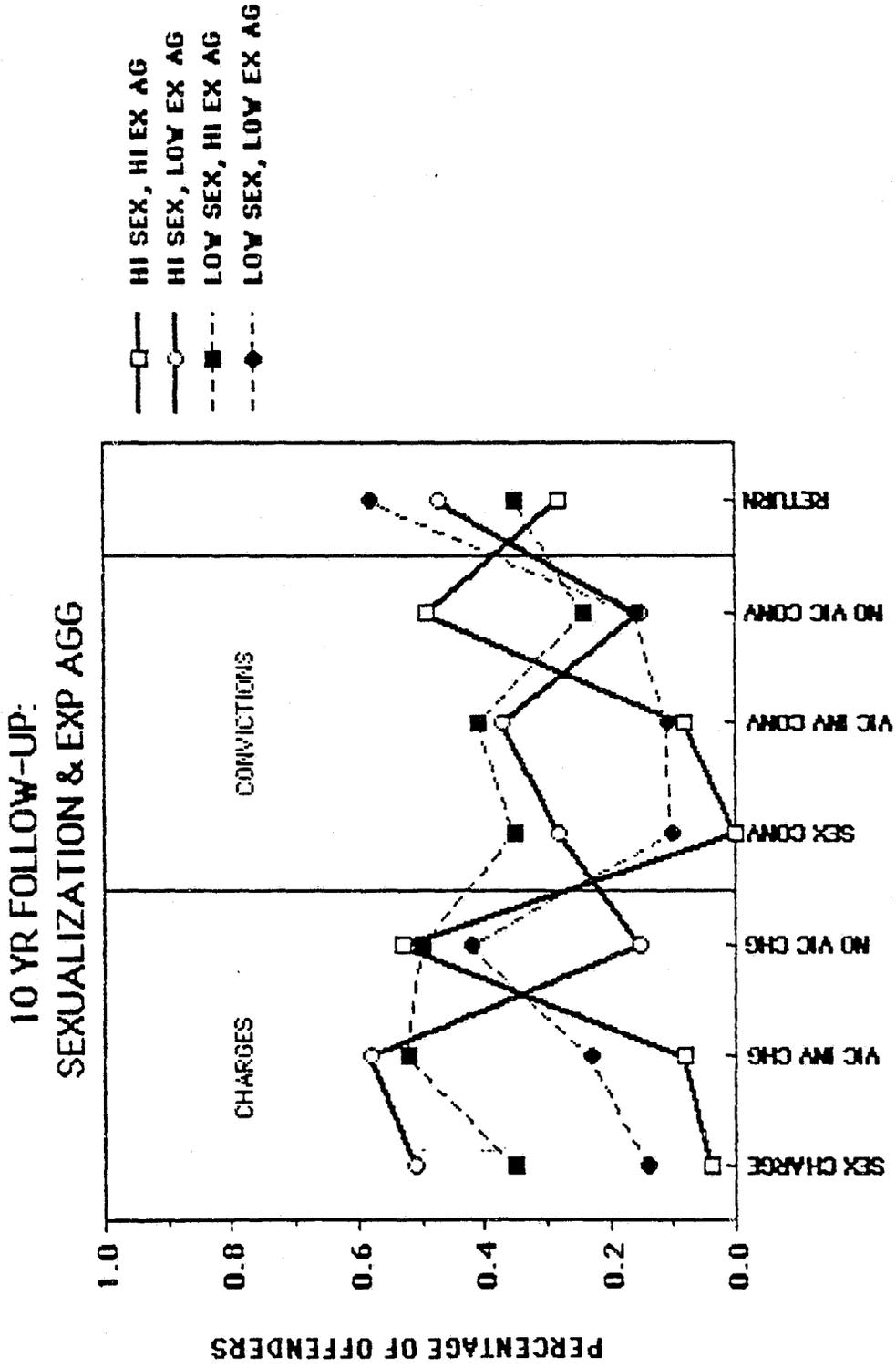


Figure 315

SEXUALIZATION & SOC COMP GROUPS: R3 GENERAL RATINGS

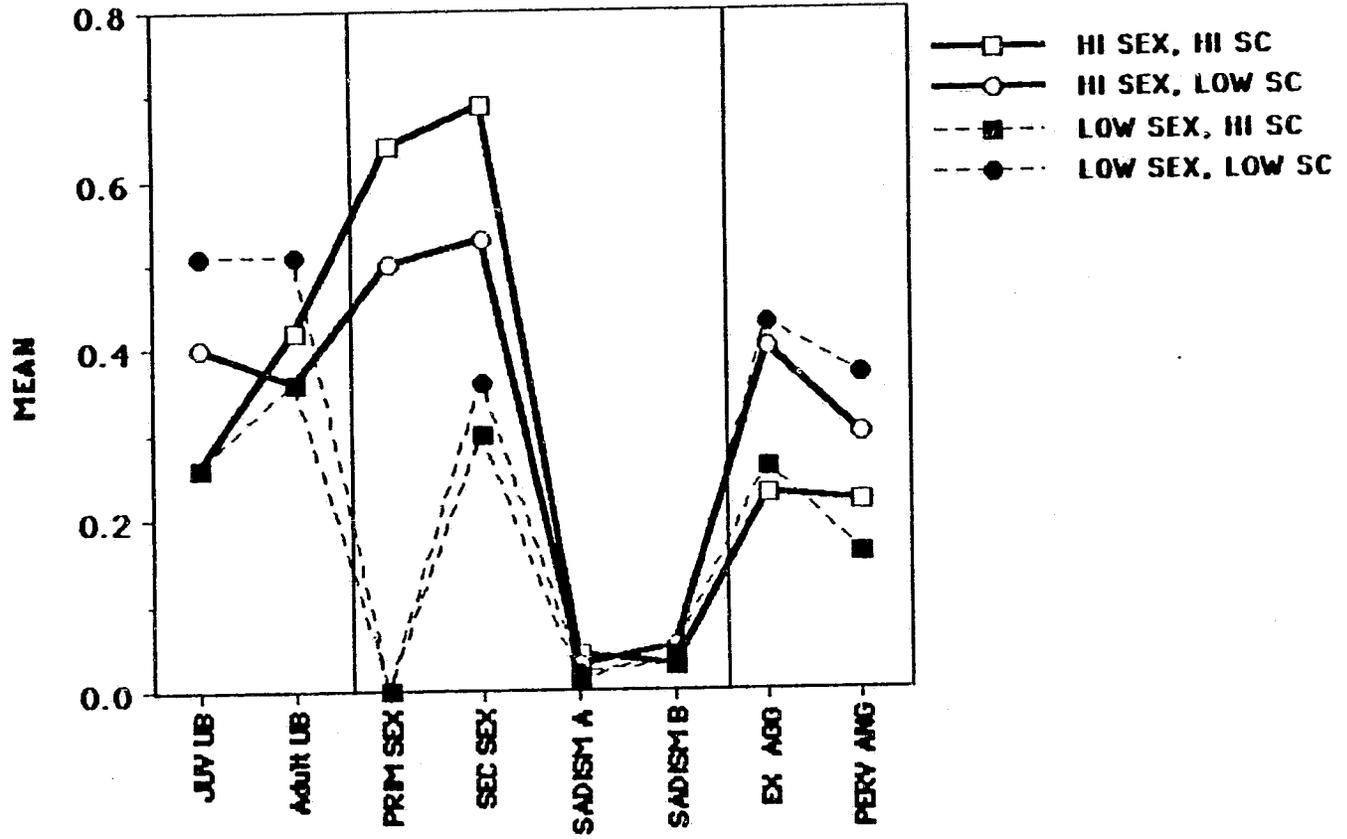


Figure 316

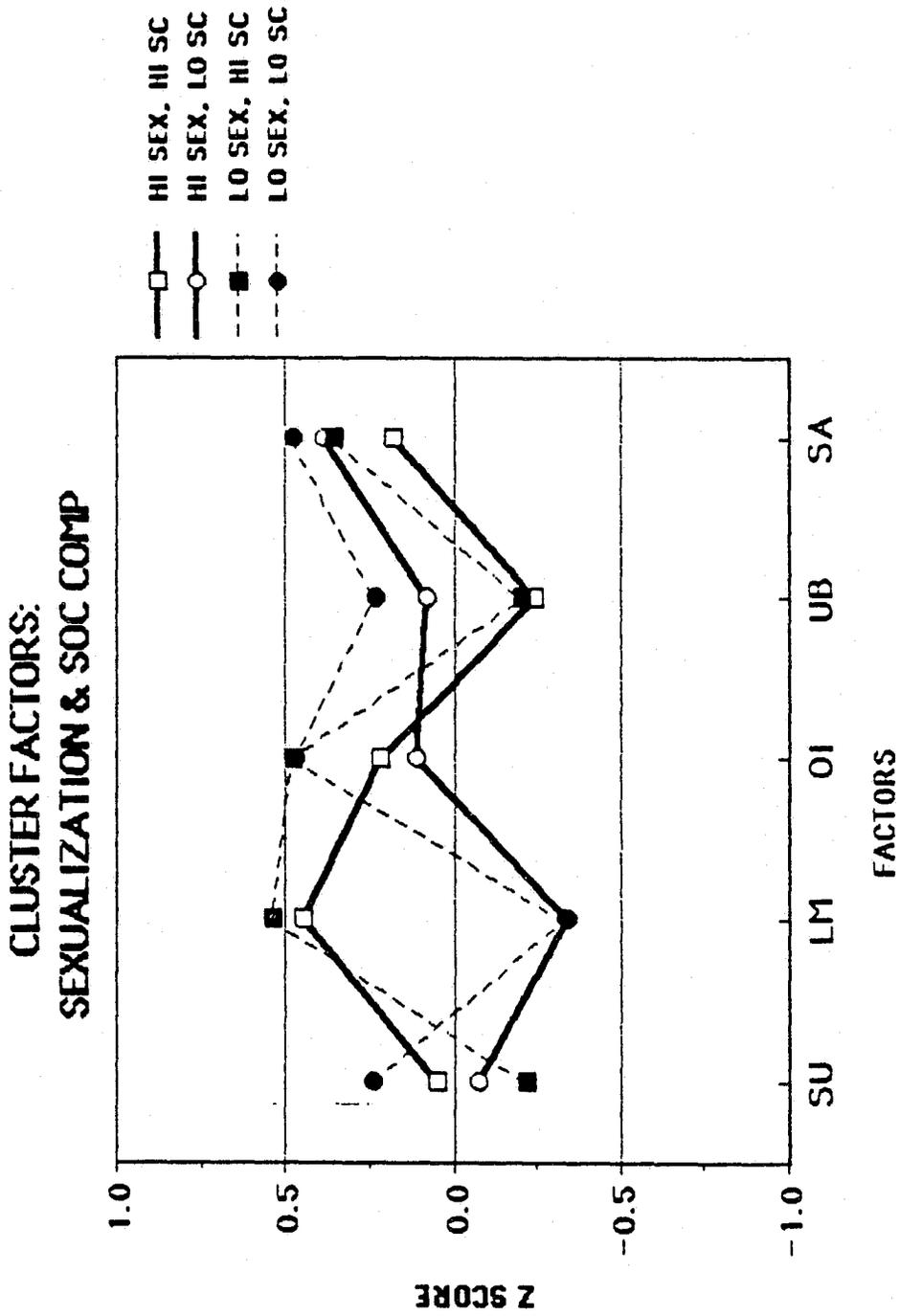


Figure 317

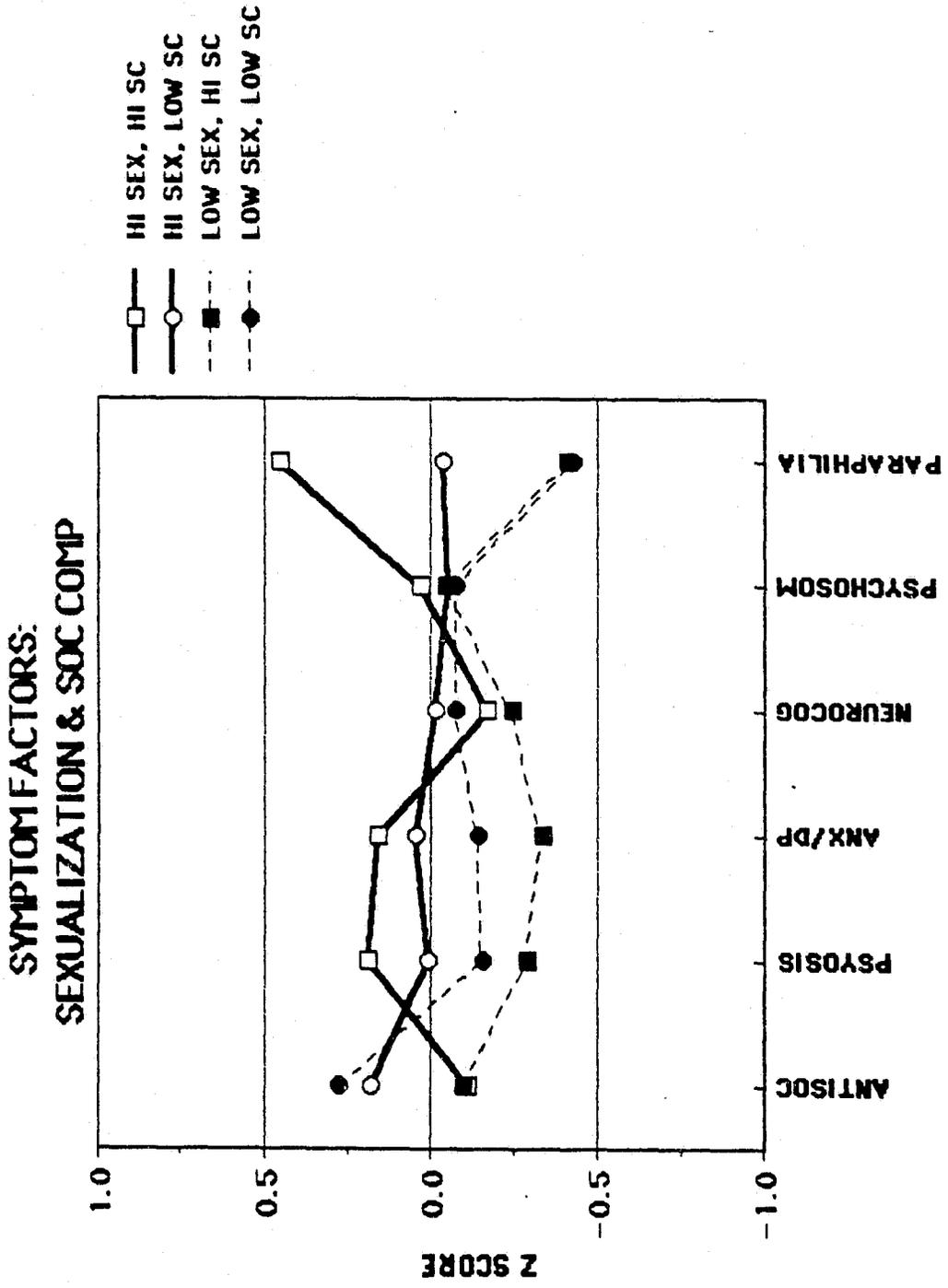


Figure 318

**CRIMINAL HISTORY:
SEXUALIZATION & SOC COMP GROUPS**

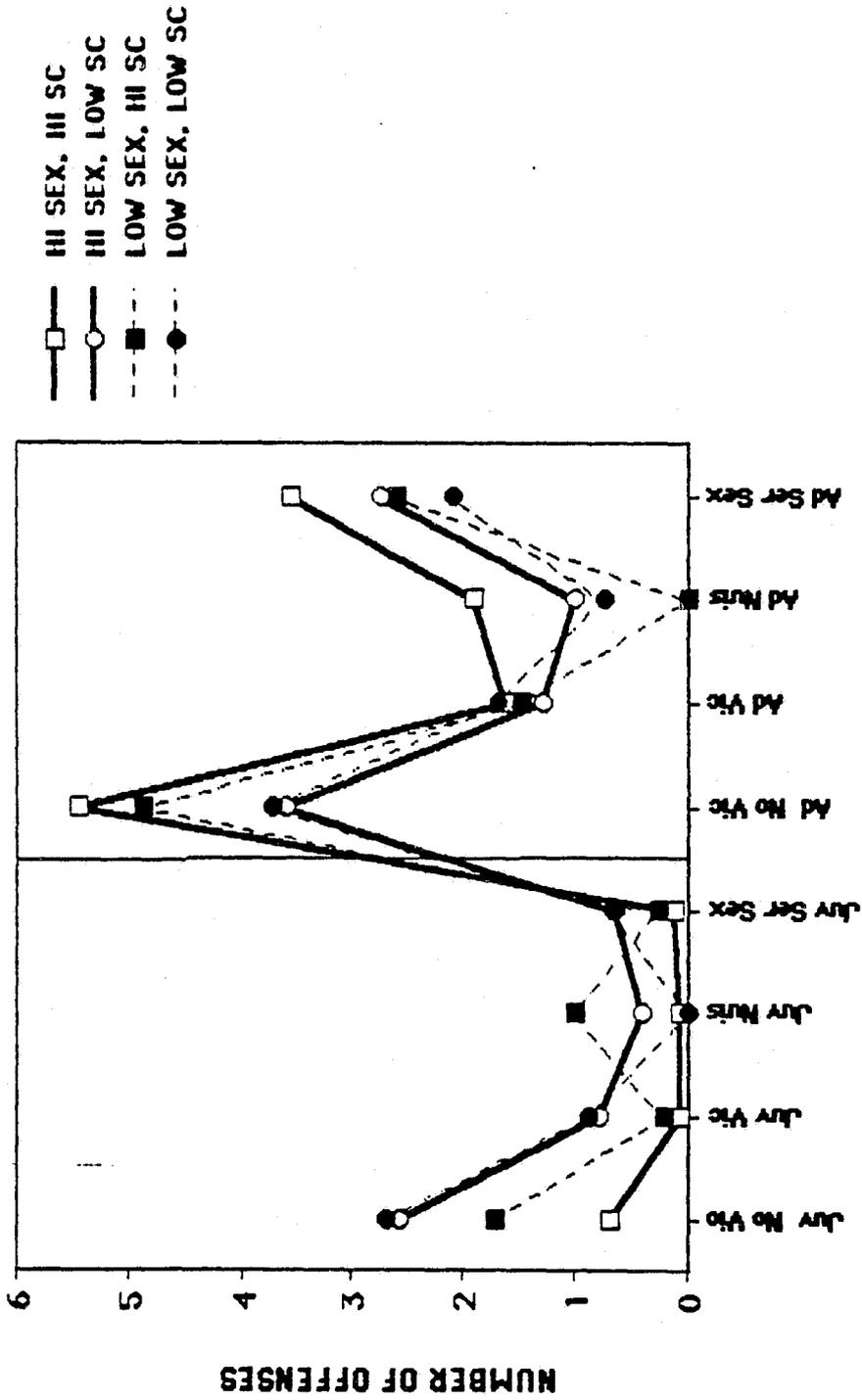


Figure 319

R3 JUY UB RATINGS: SEXUALIZATION & SOC COMP GROUPS

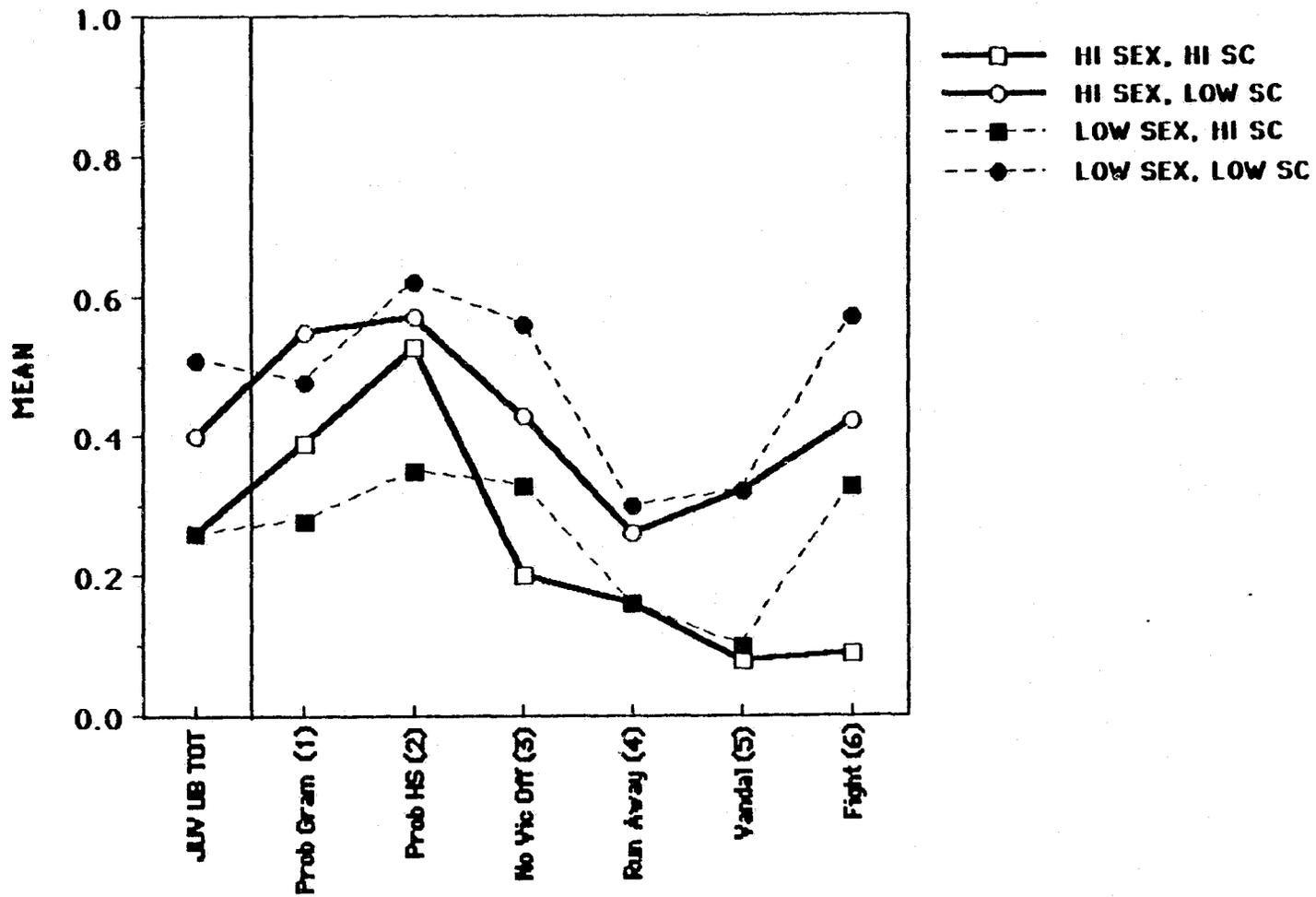


Figure 320

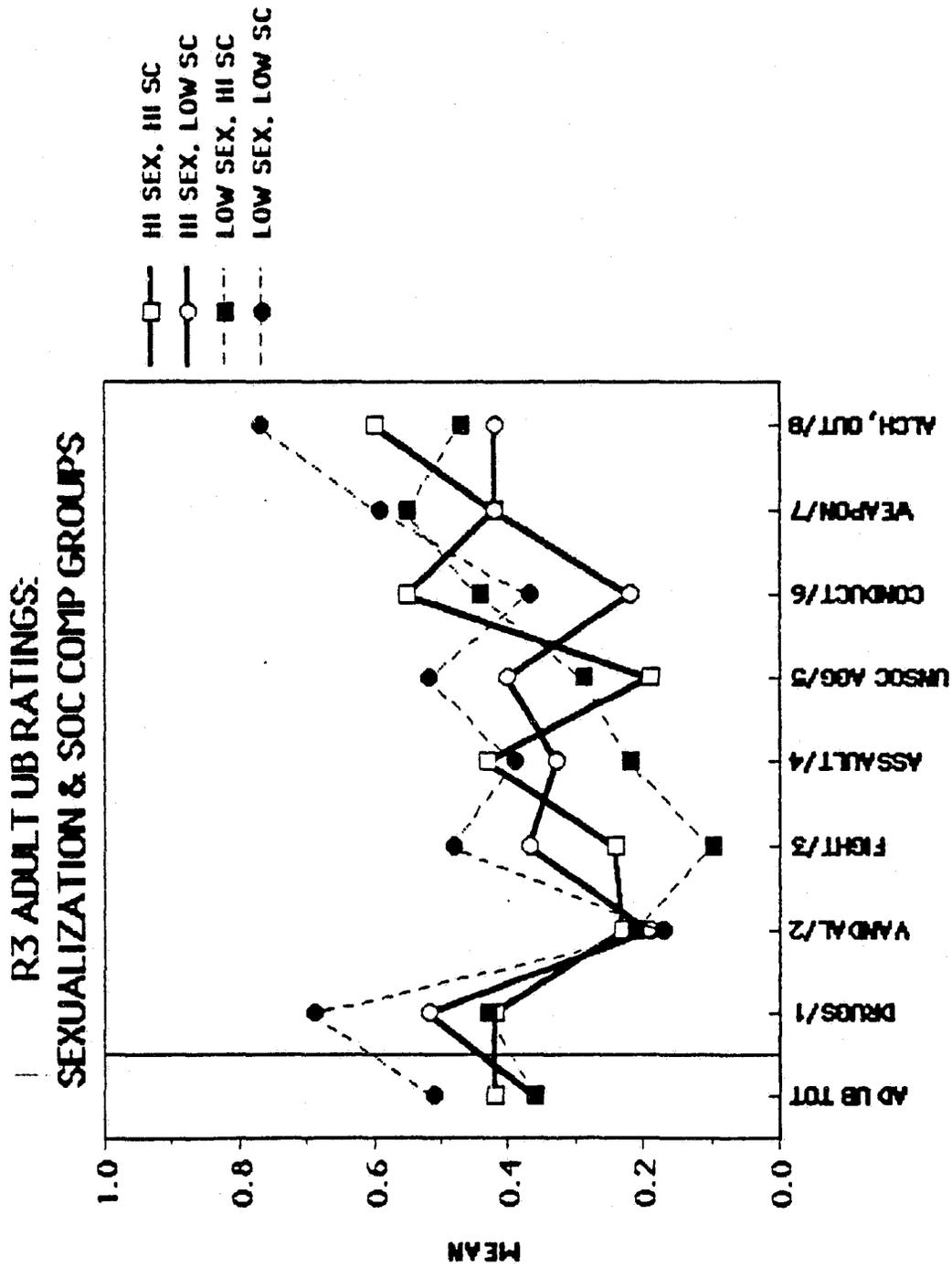


Figure 321

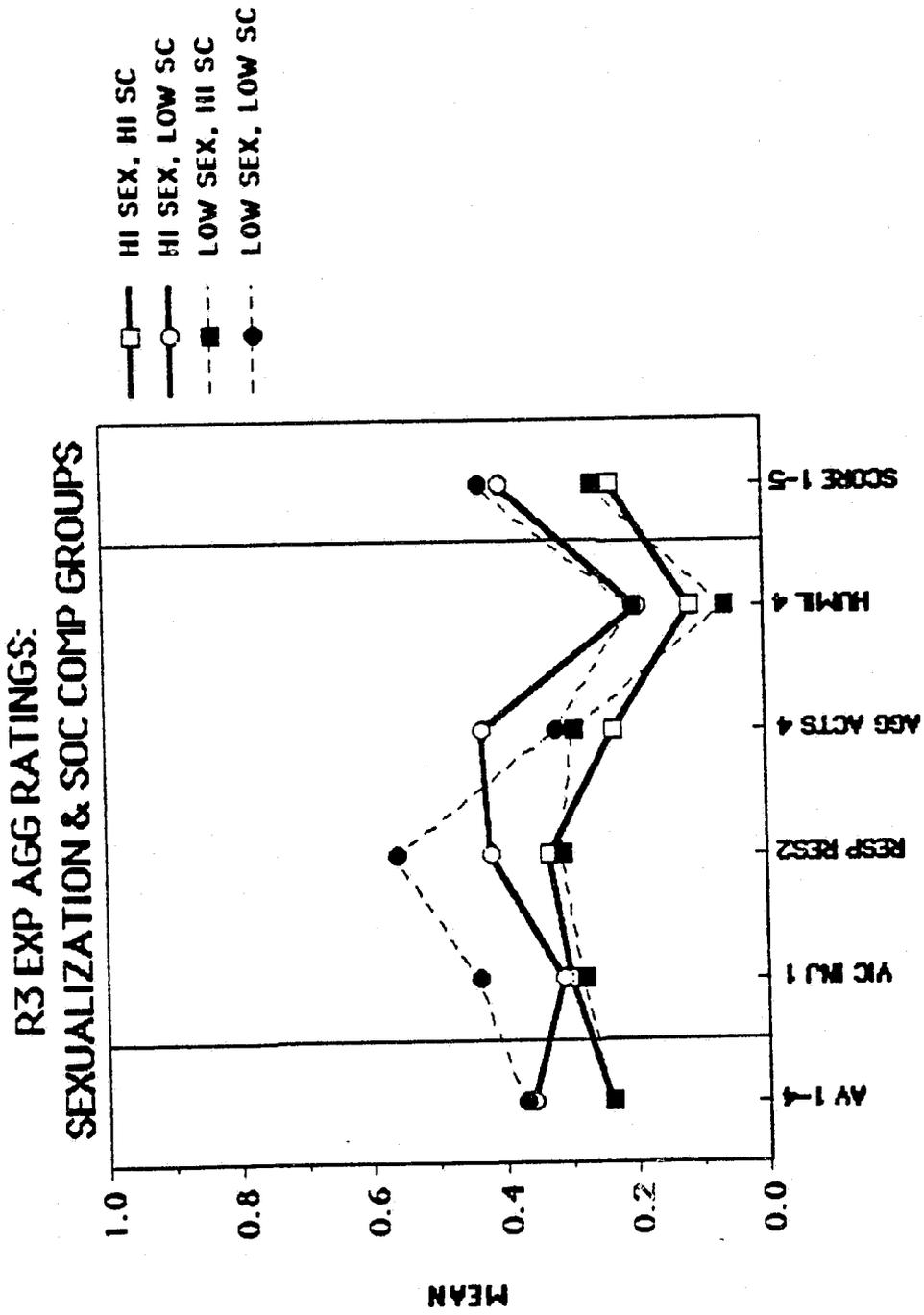


Figure 322

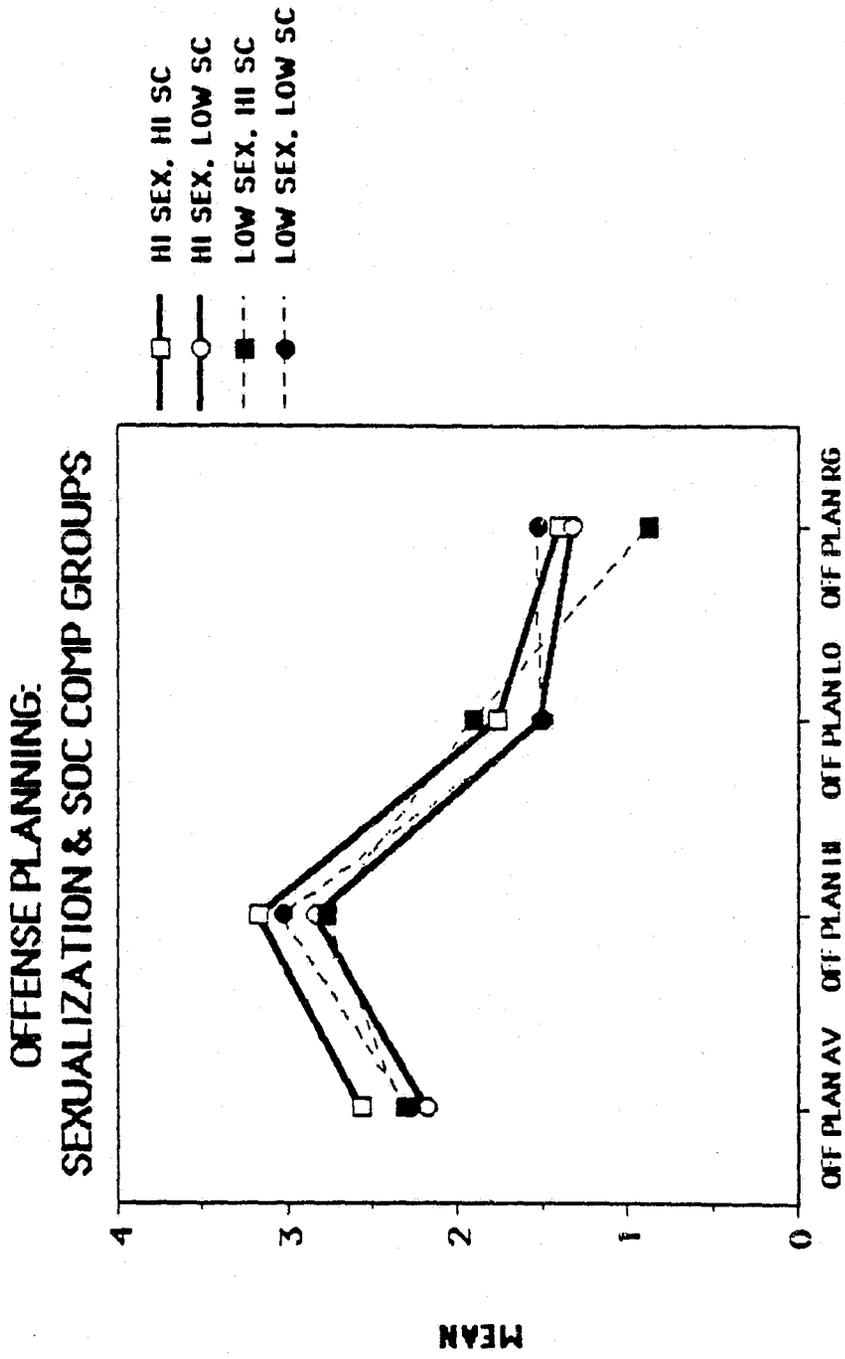


Figure 323

**JUV UB ILS SCALES:
SEXUALIZATION & SOC COMP GROUPS**

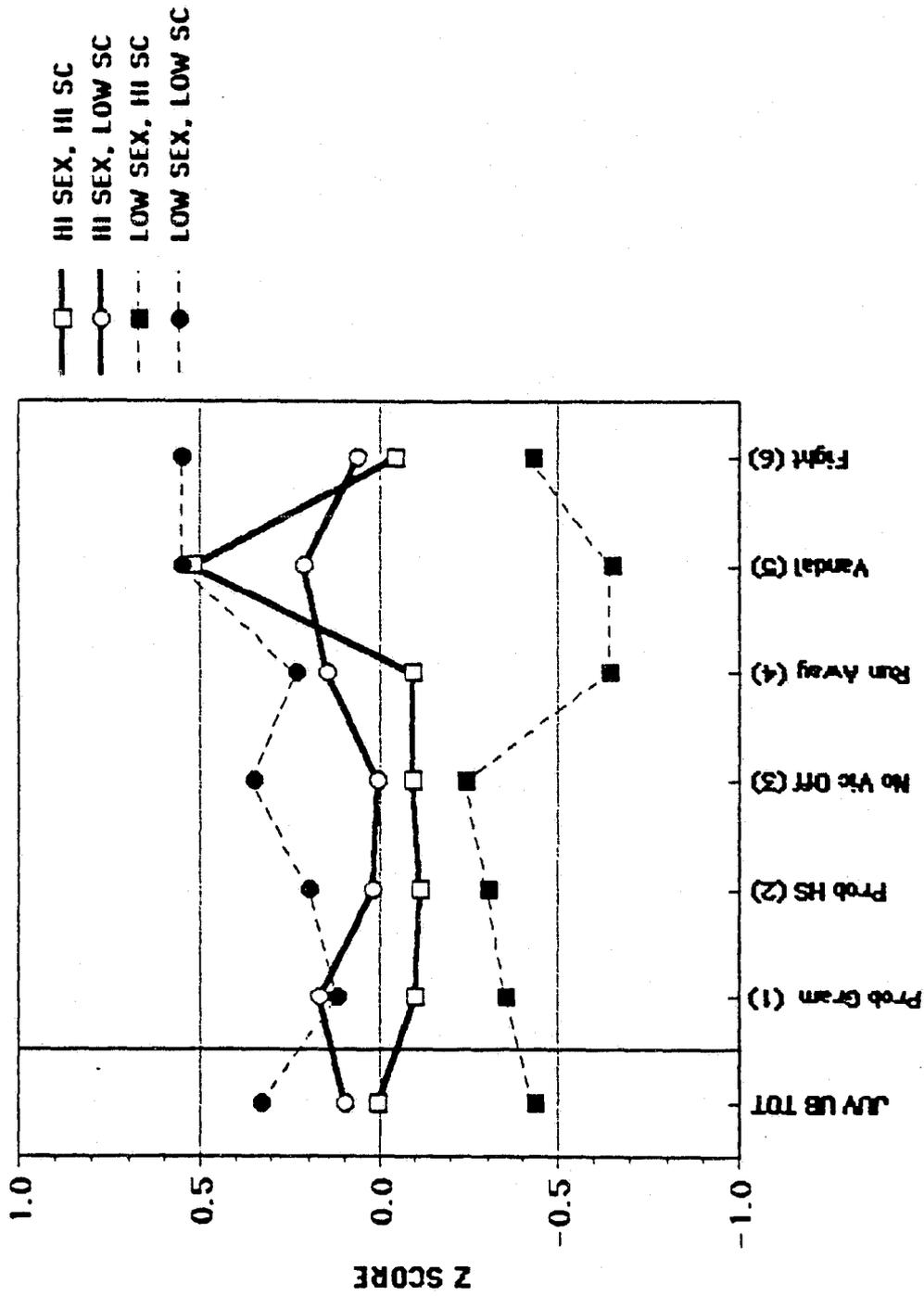


Figure 324

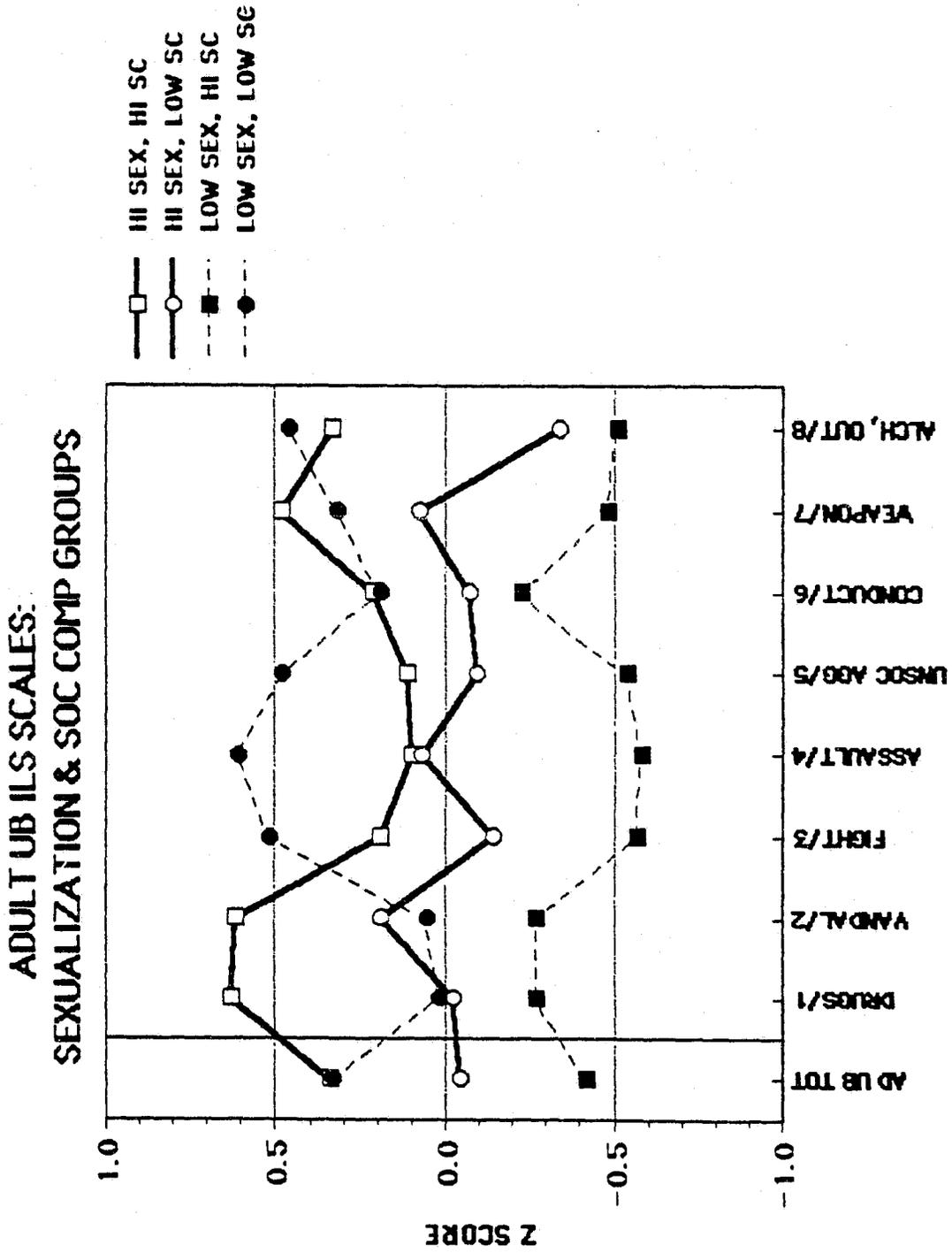


Figure 325

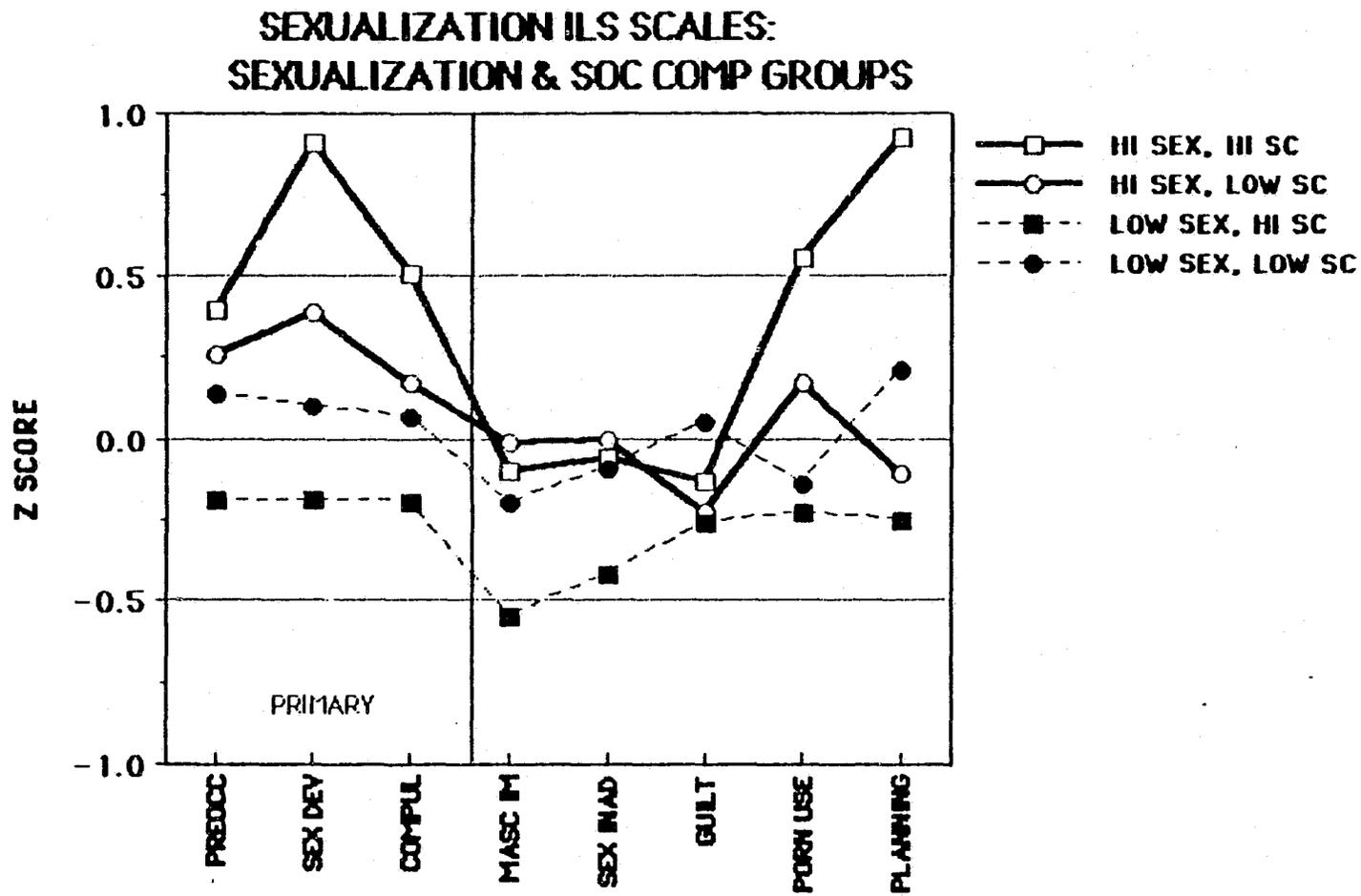


Figure 326

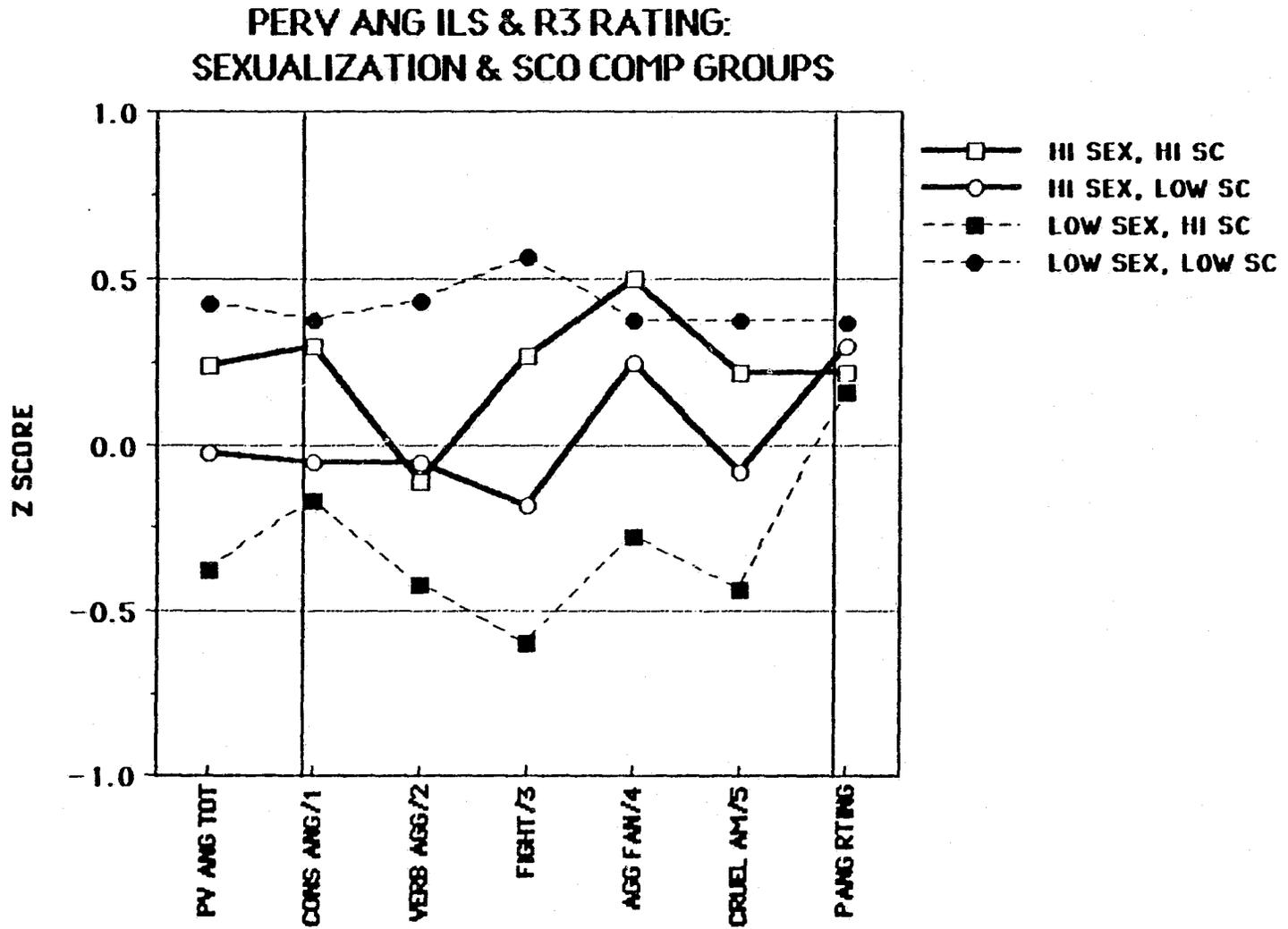


Figure 327

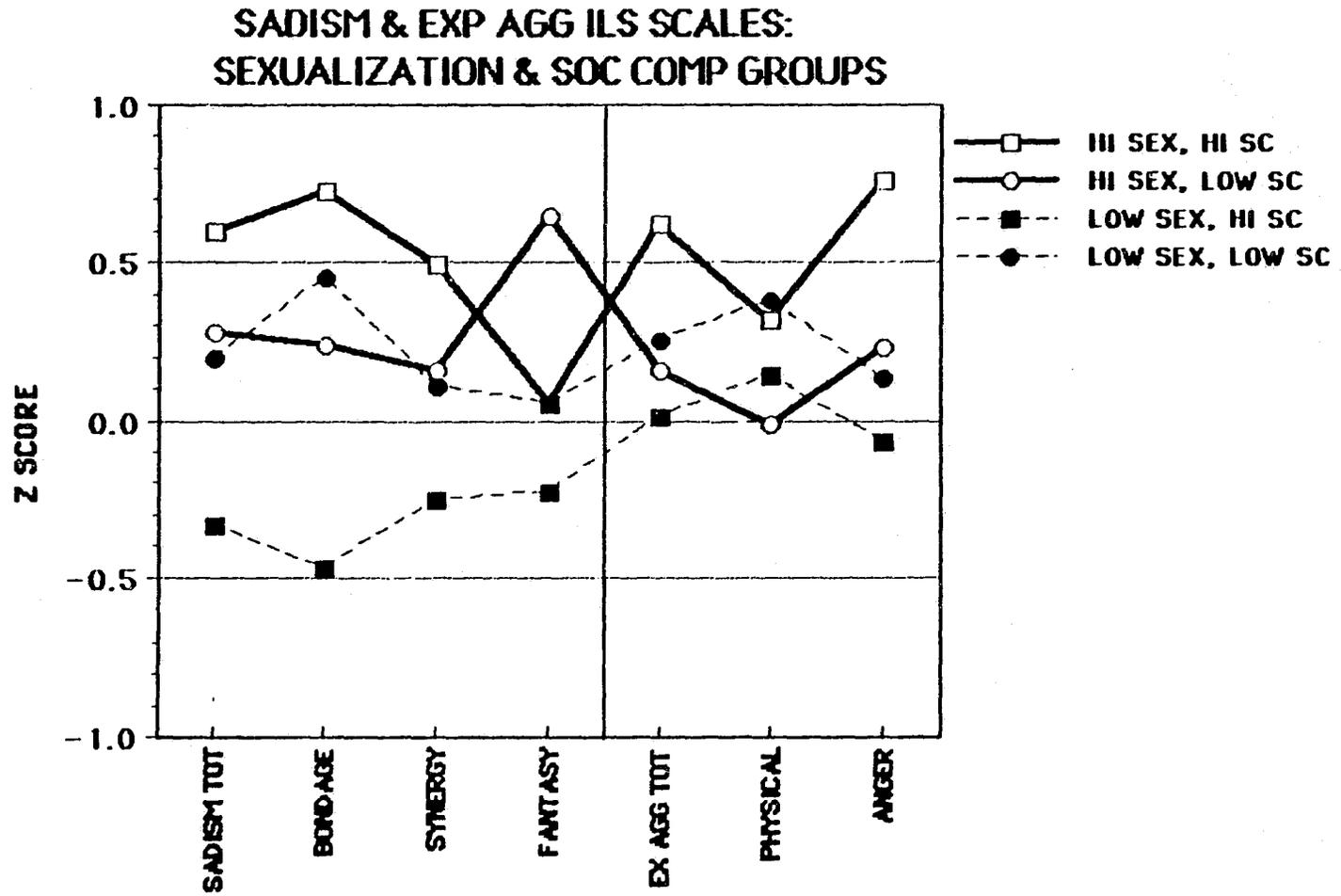


Figure 328

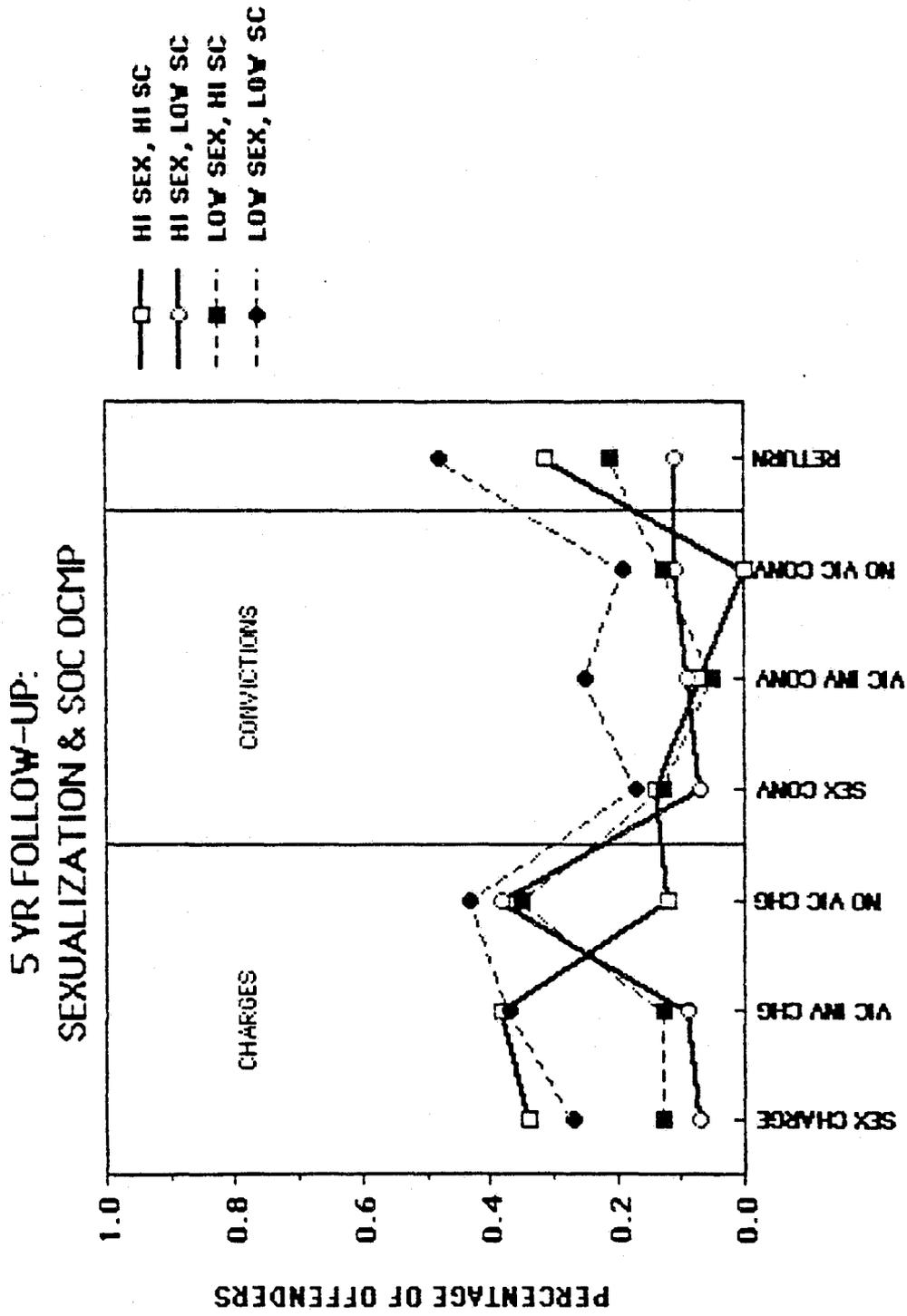


Figure 329

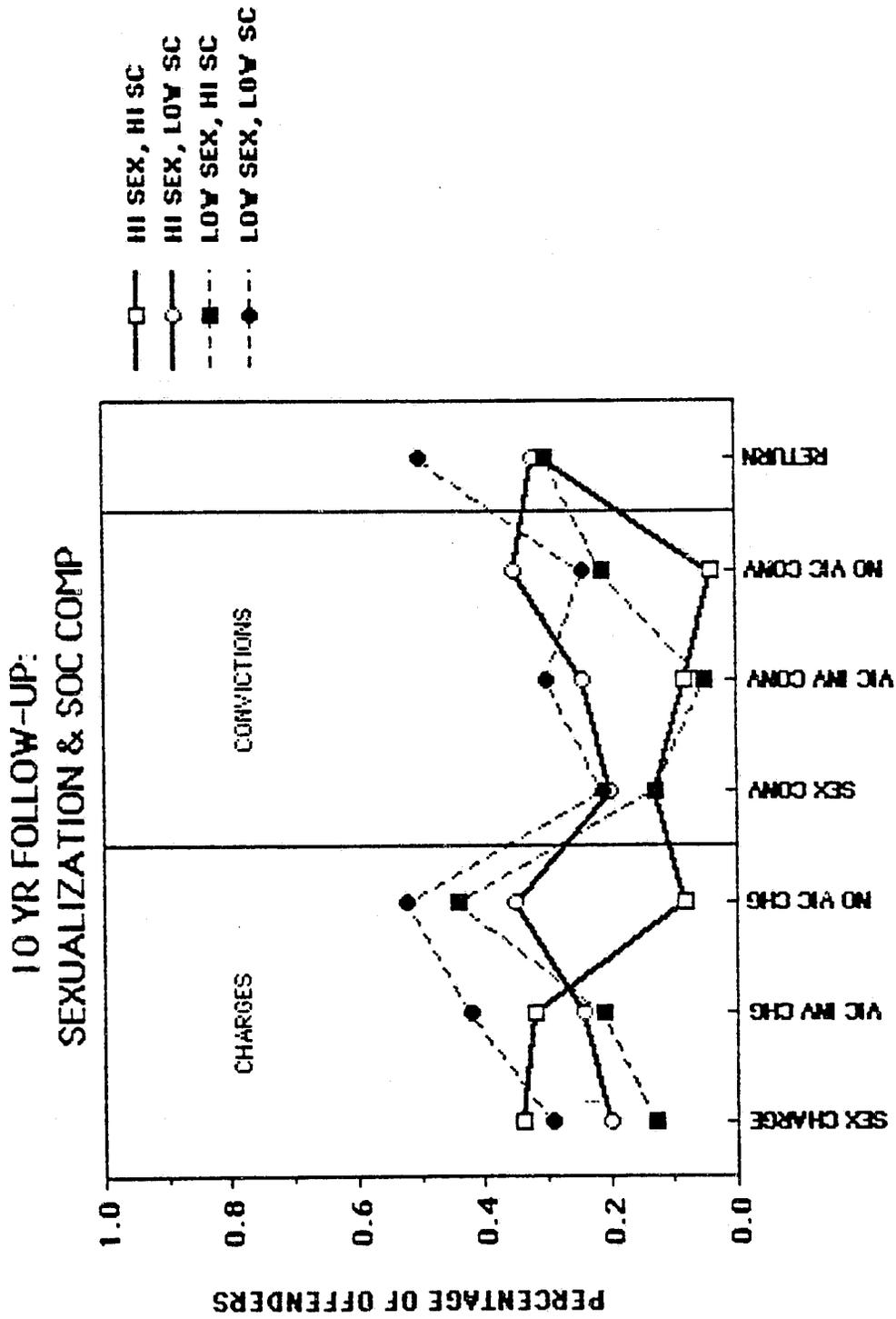


Figure 330

5 YR. FOLLOW-UP: EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION

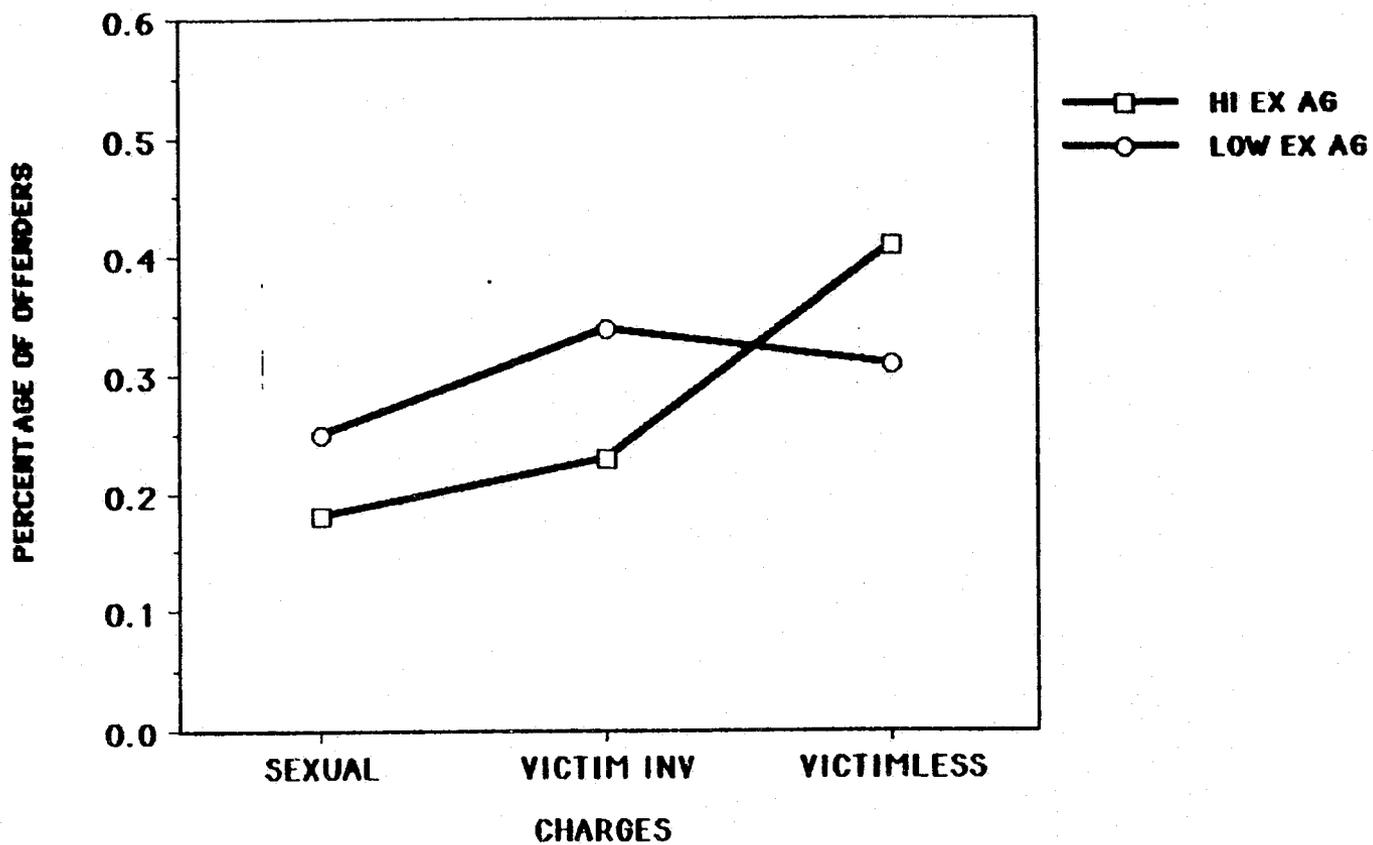


Figure 331

10 YR. FOLLOW-UP: EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION

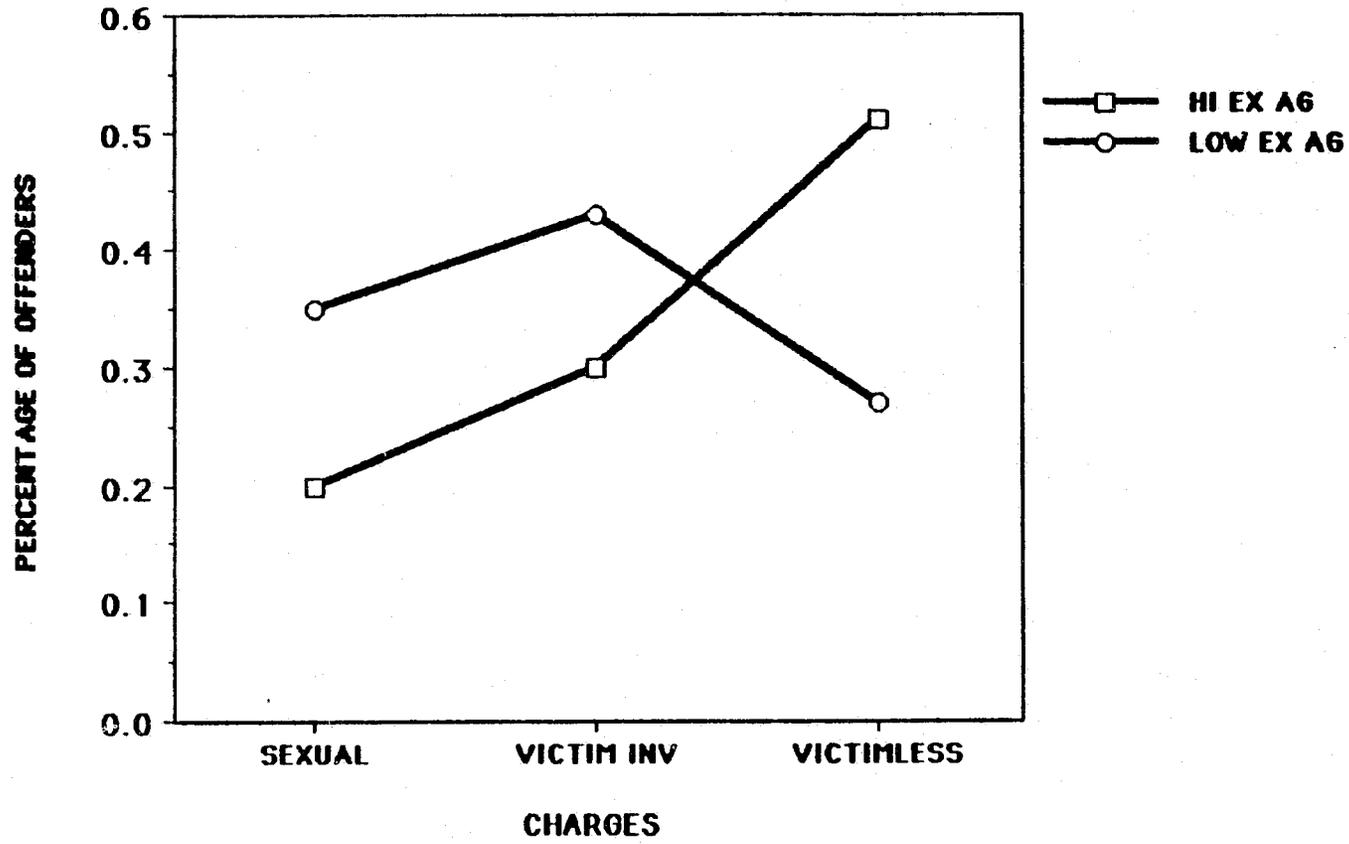


Figure 332

5 YR FOLLOW UP: IMPULSIVITY

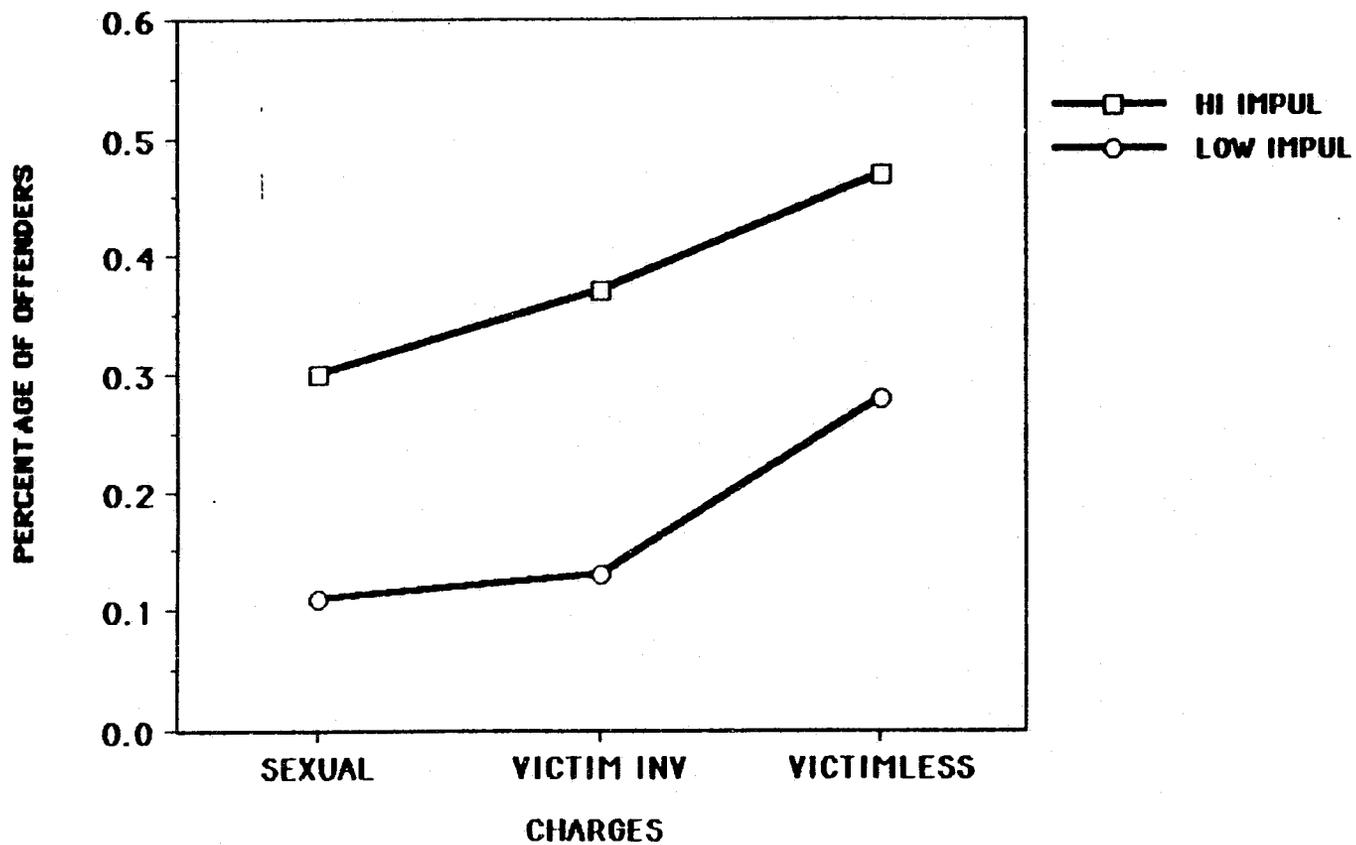


Figure 333

10 YR. FOLLOW-UP: IMPULSIVITY

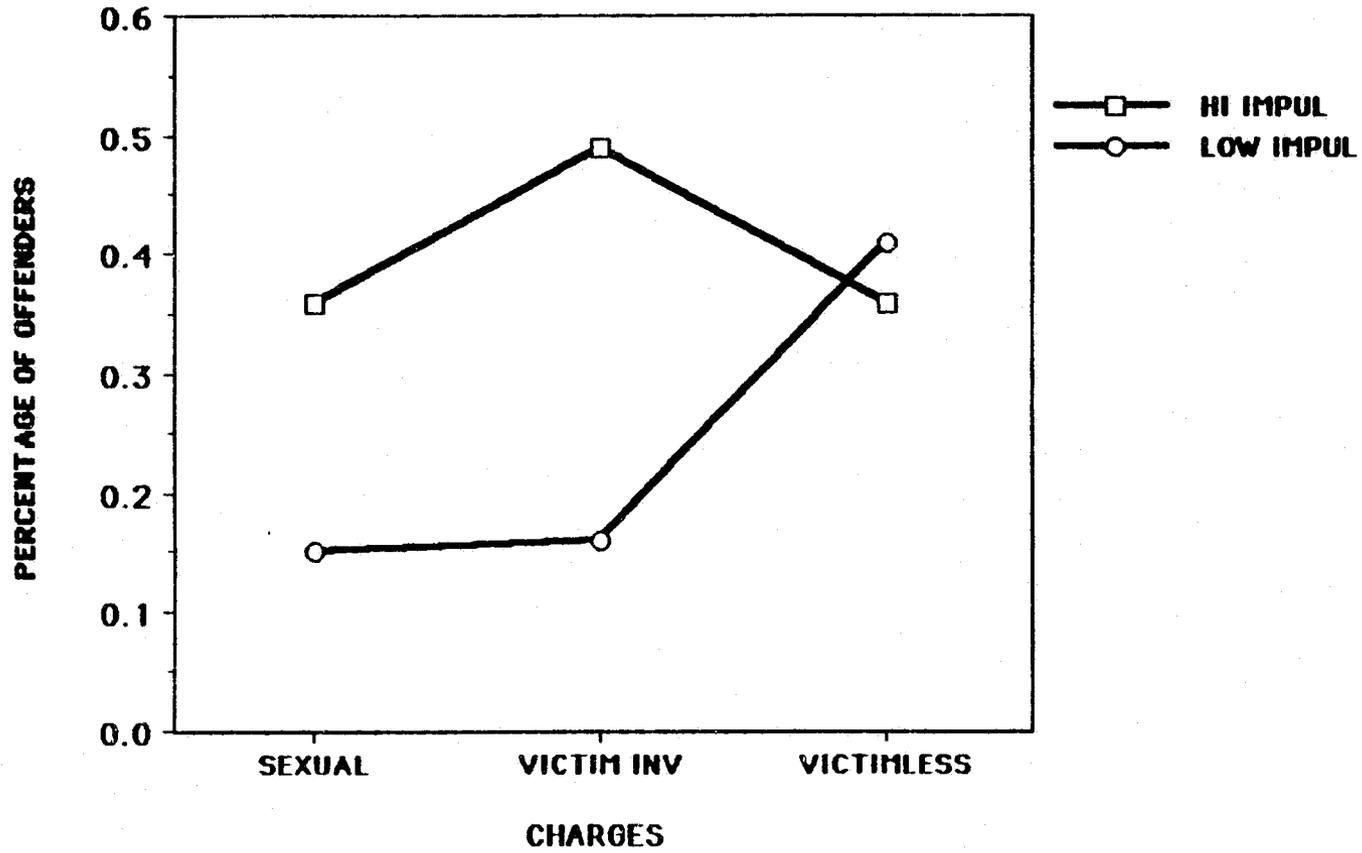


Figure 334

5 YR. FOLLOW-UP: IMPULSIVITY & EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION

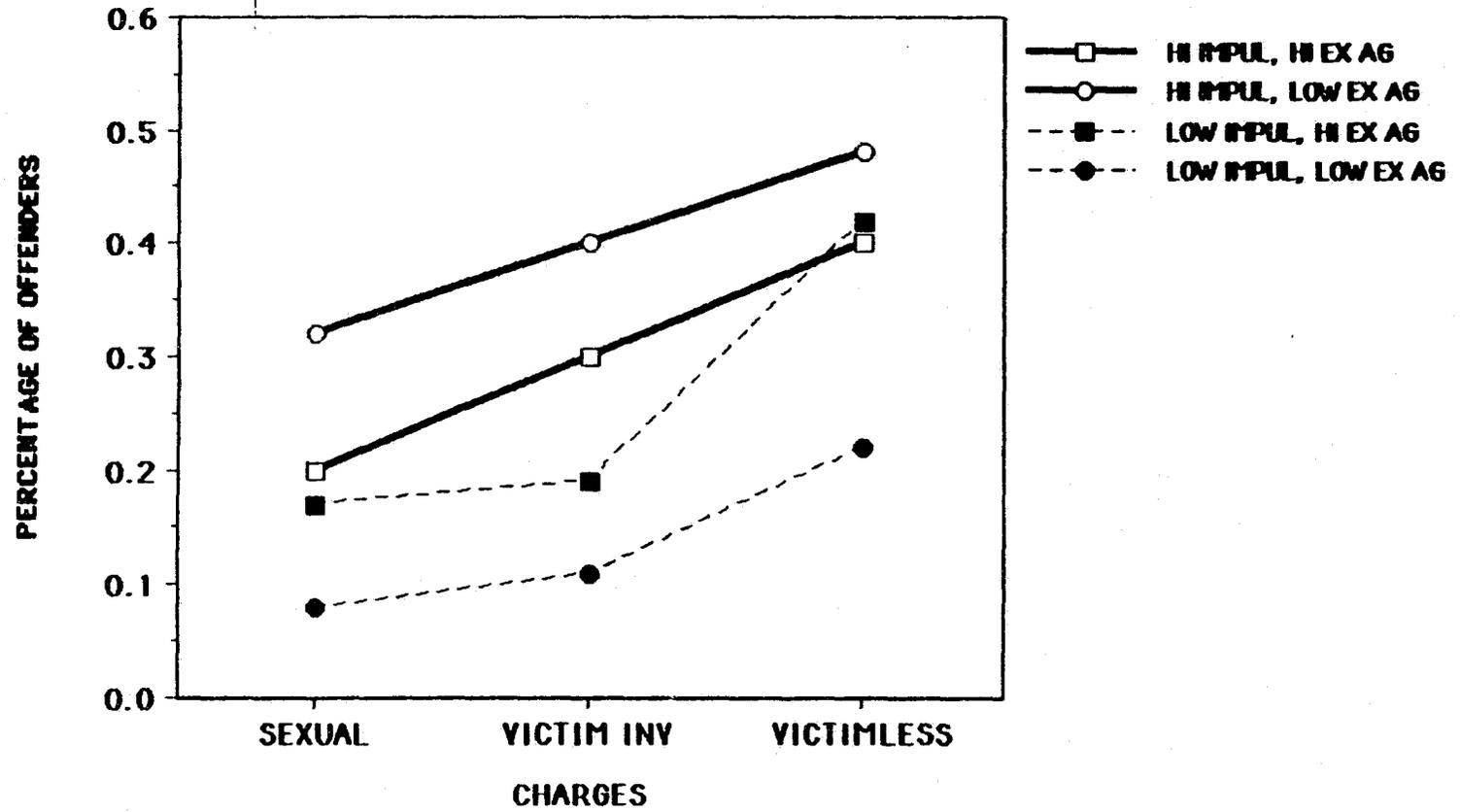


Figure 335

10 YR. FOLLOW-UP: IMULSIVITY & EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION

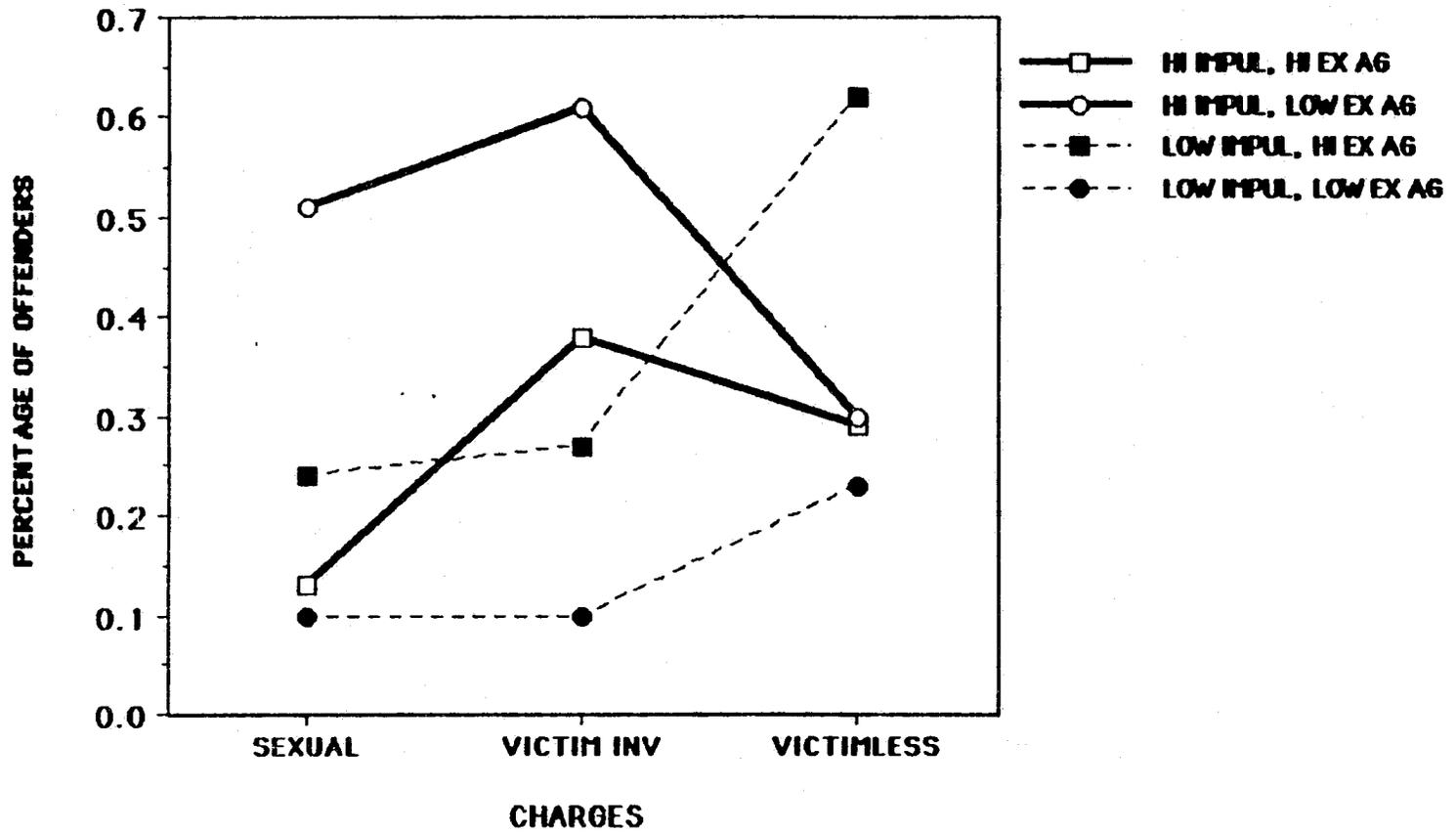


Figure 336

5 YR. FOLLOW-UP: SEXUALIZATION

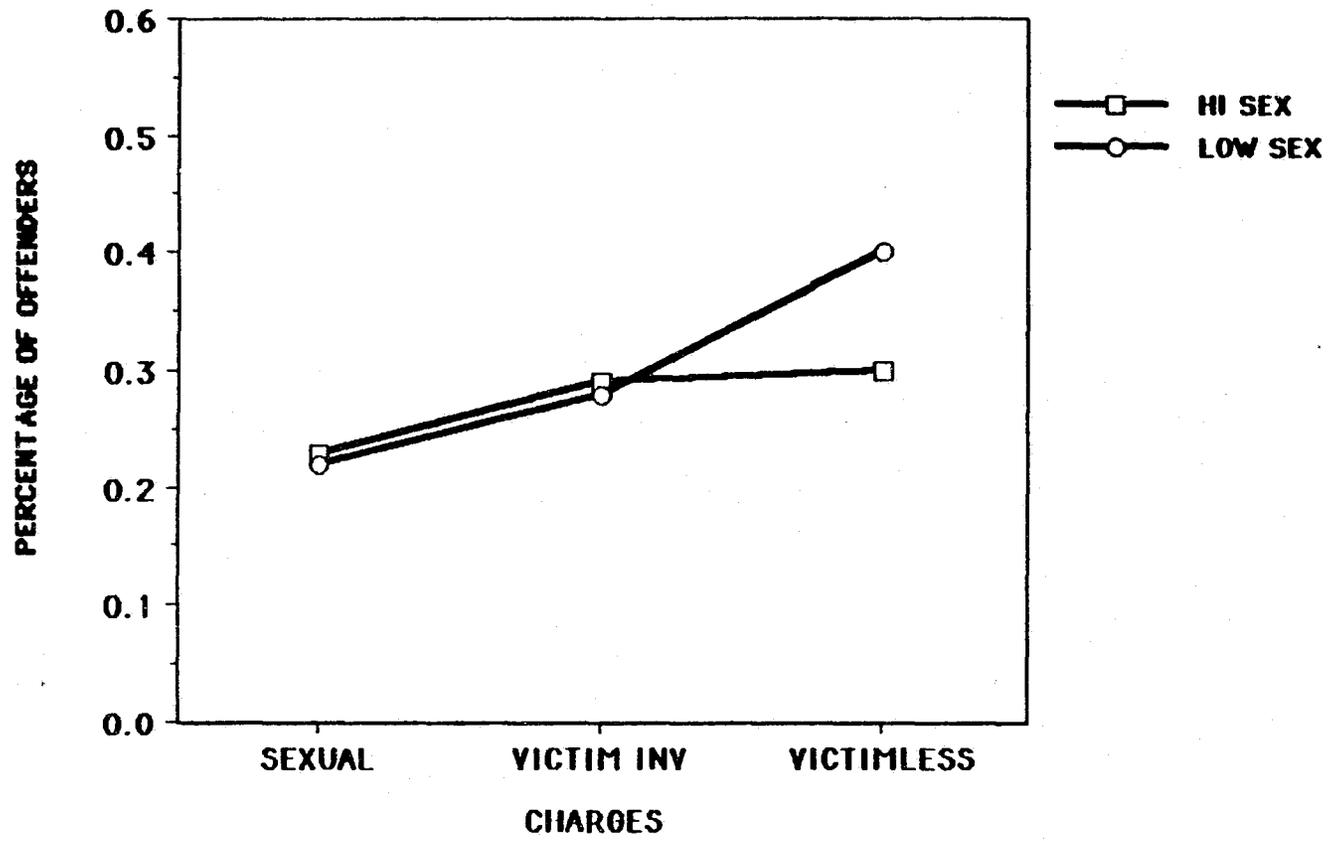


Figure 337

10 YR. FOLLOW-UP: SEXUALIZATION

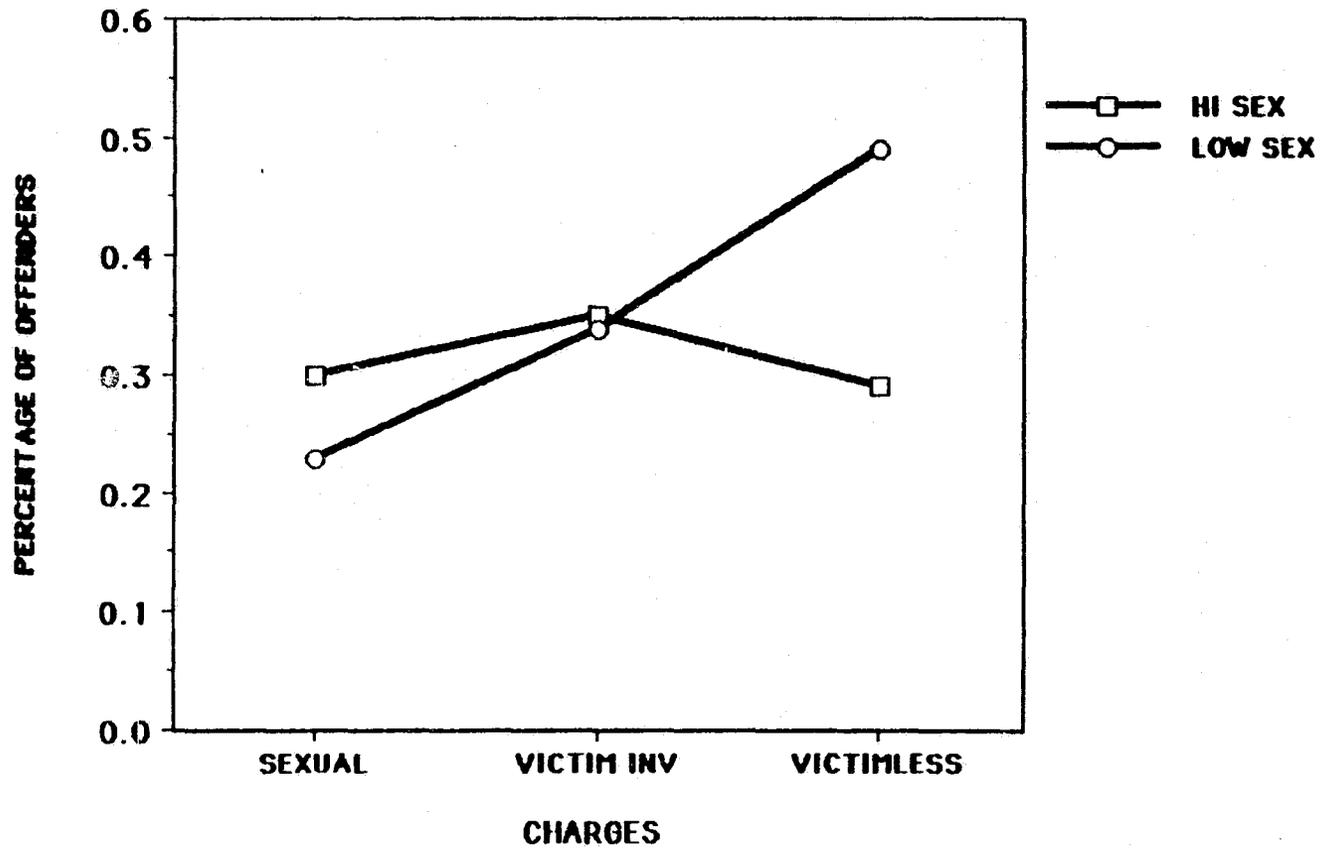


Figure 338

5 YR. FOLLOW-UP: SEXUALIZATION & EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION

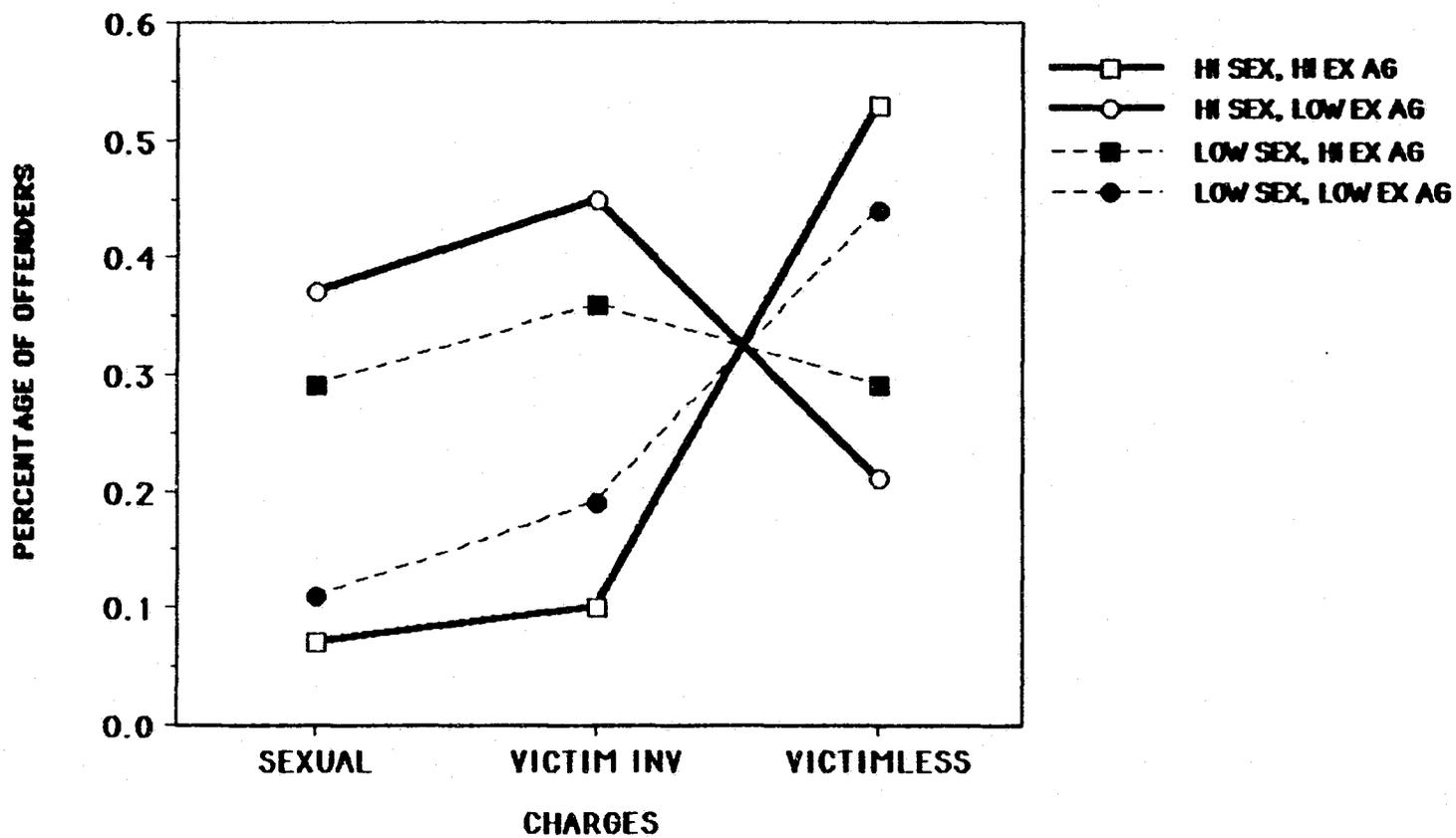


Figure 339

10 YR. FOLLOW-UP: SEXUALIZATION & EXPRESSIVE AGGRESSION

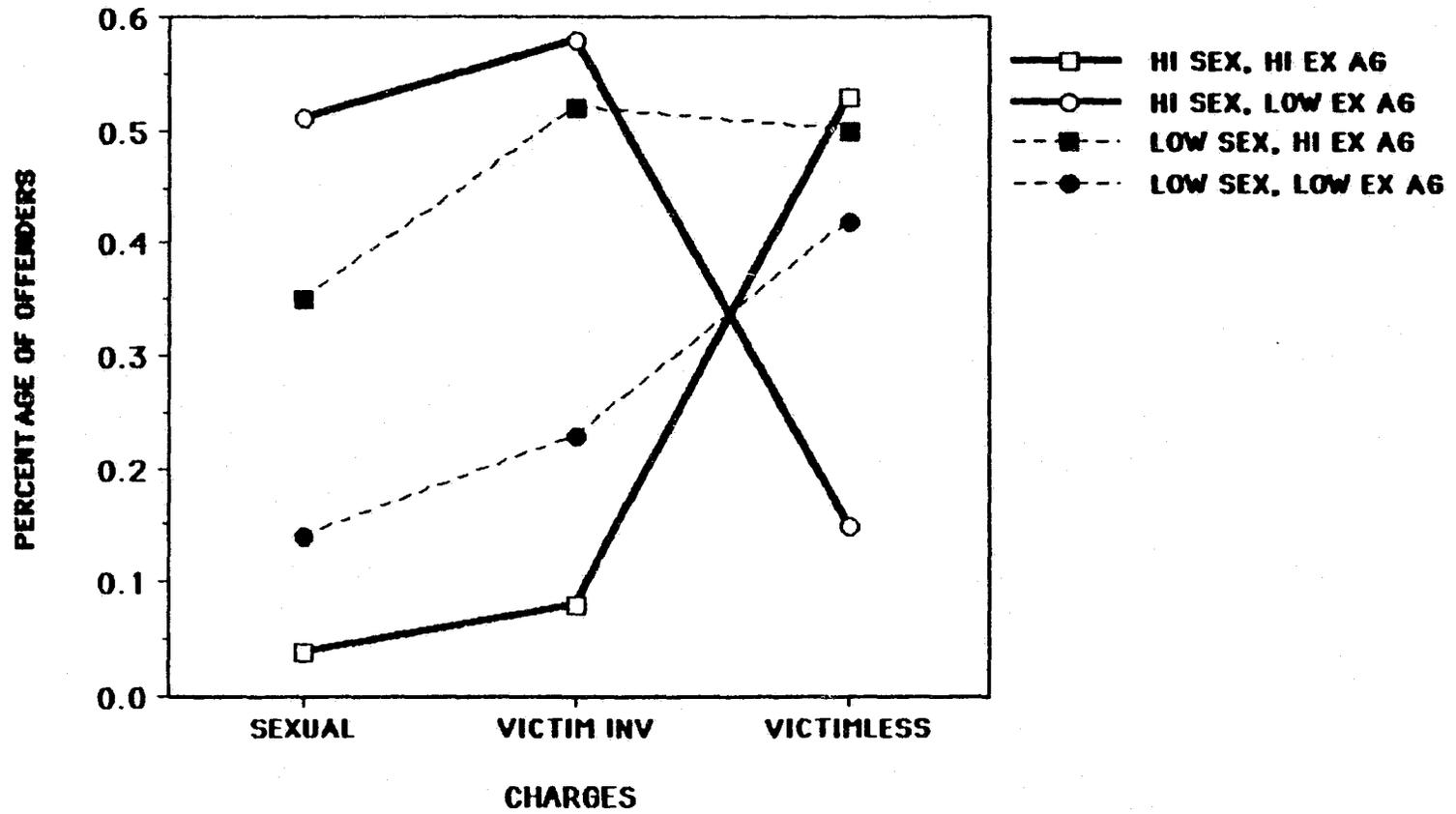


Figure 340

5 YR FOLLOW-UP: IMPULSIVITY & SEXUALIZATION

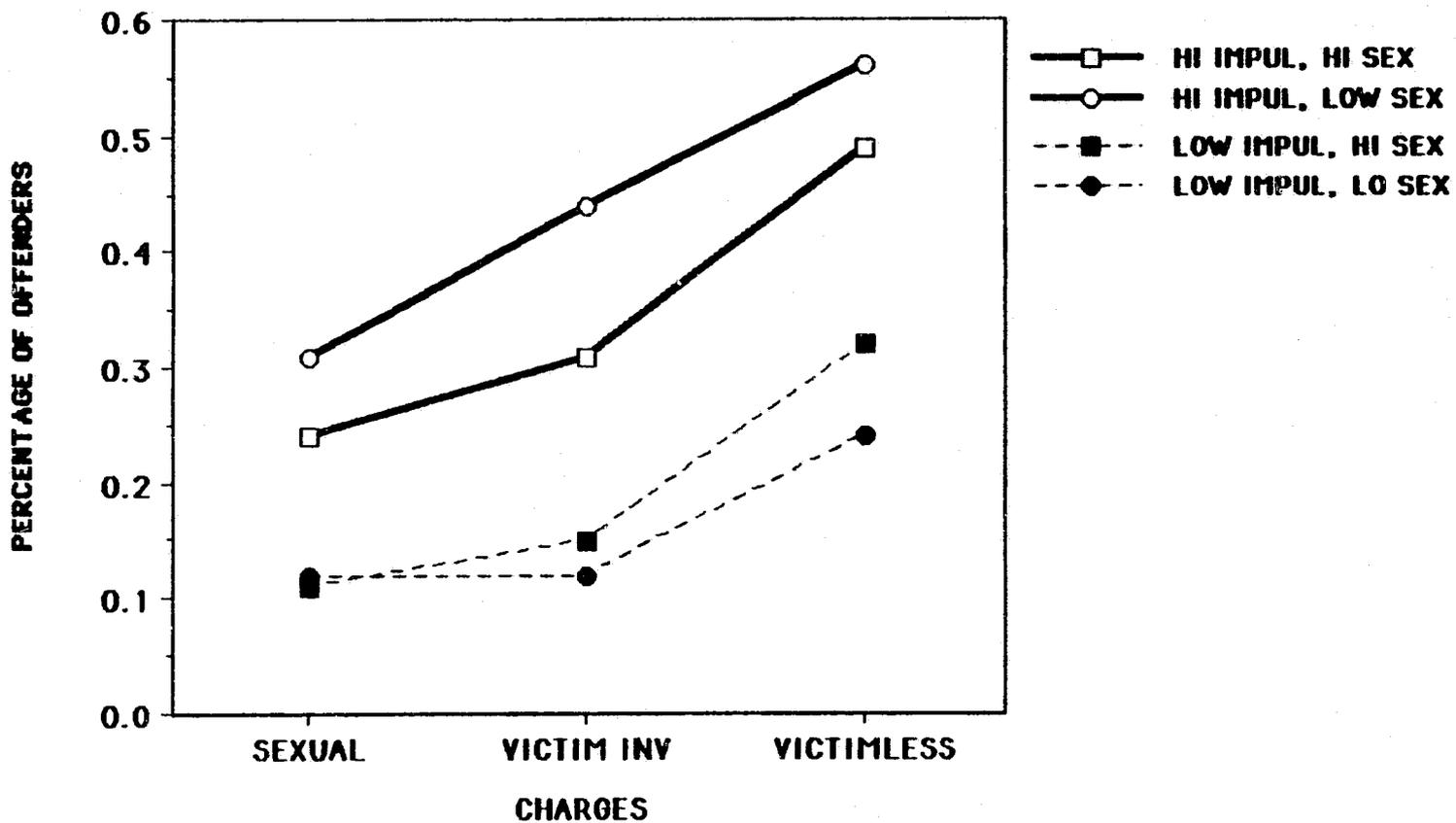


Figure 341

10 YR FOLLOW-UP: IMPULSIVITY & SEXUALIZATION

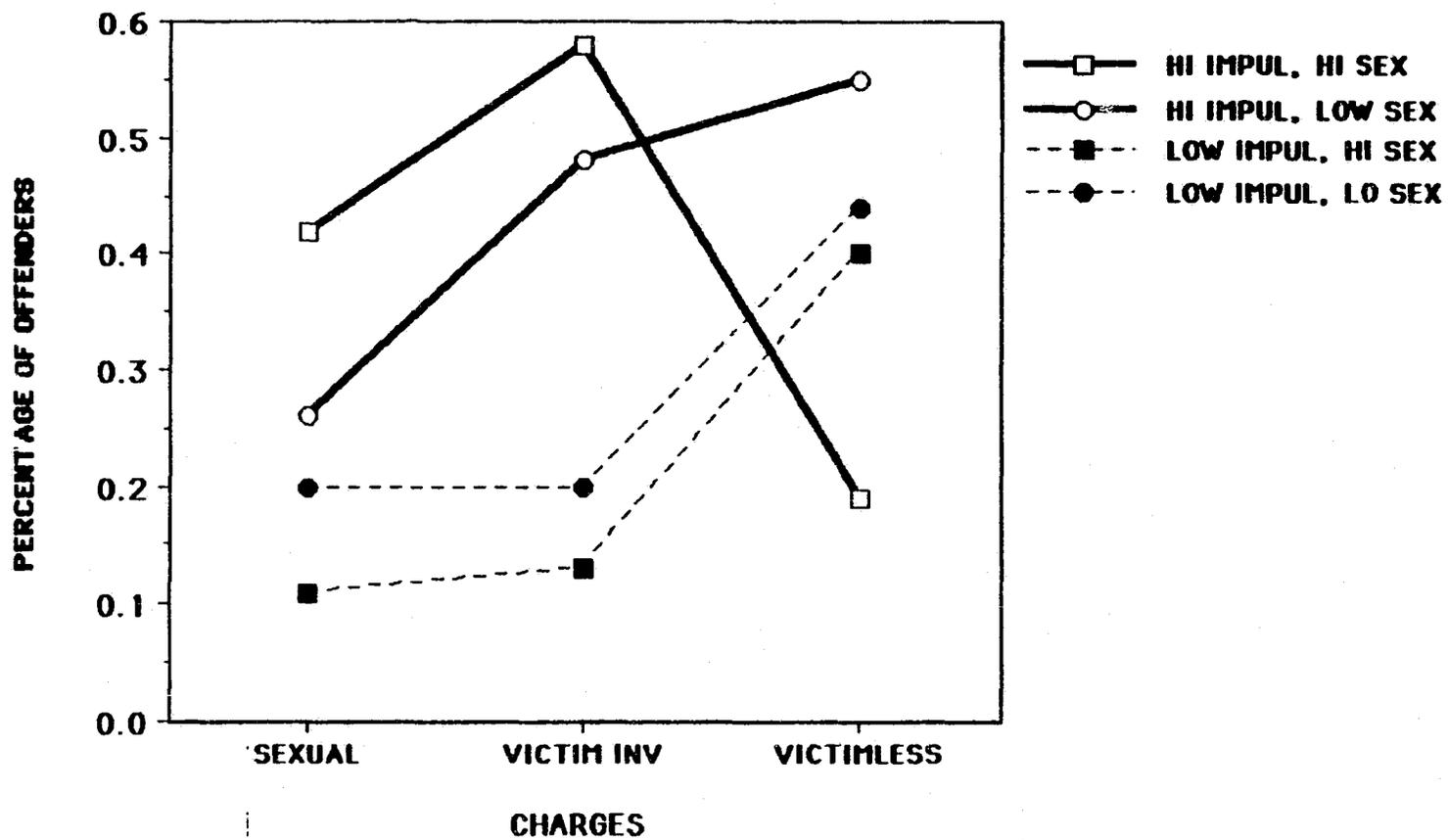


Figure 342

5 YR. FOLLOW-UP: SOCIAL COMPETENCE

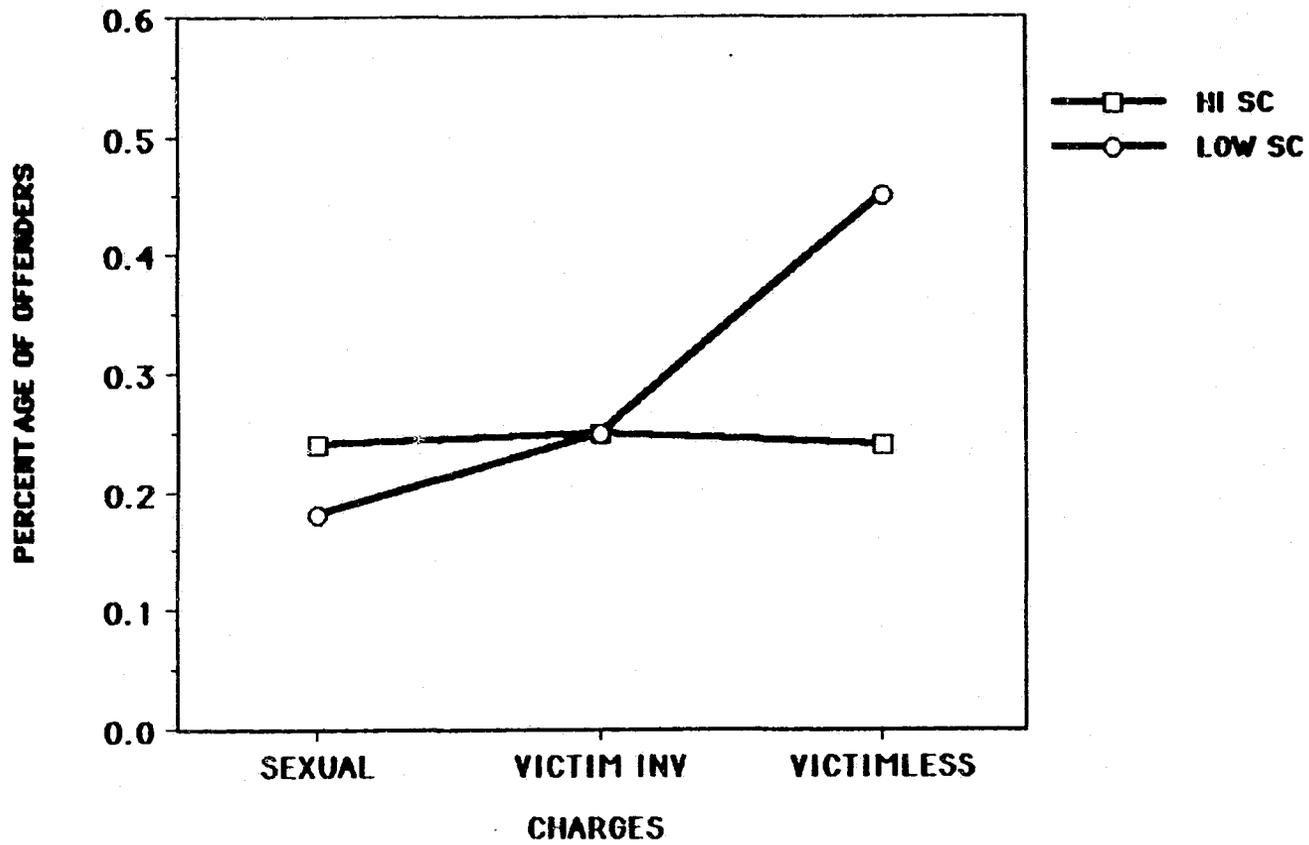


Figure 343

10 YR. FOLLOW-UP: SOCIAL COMPETENCE

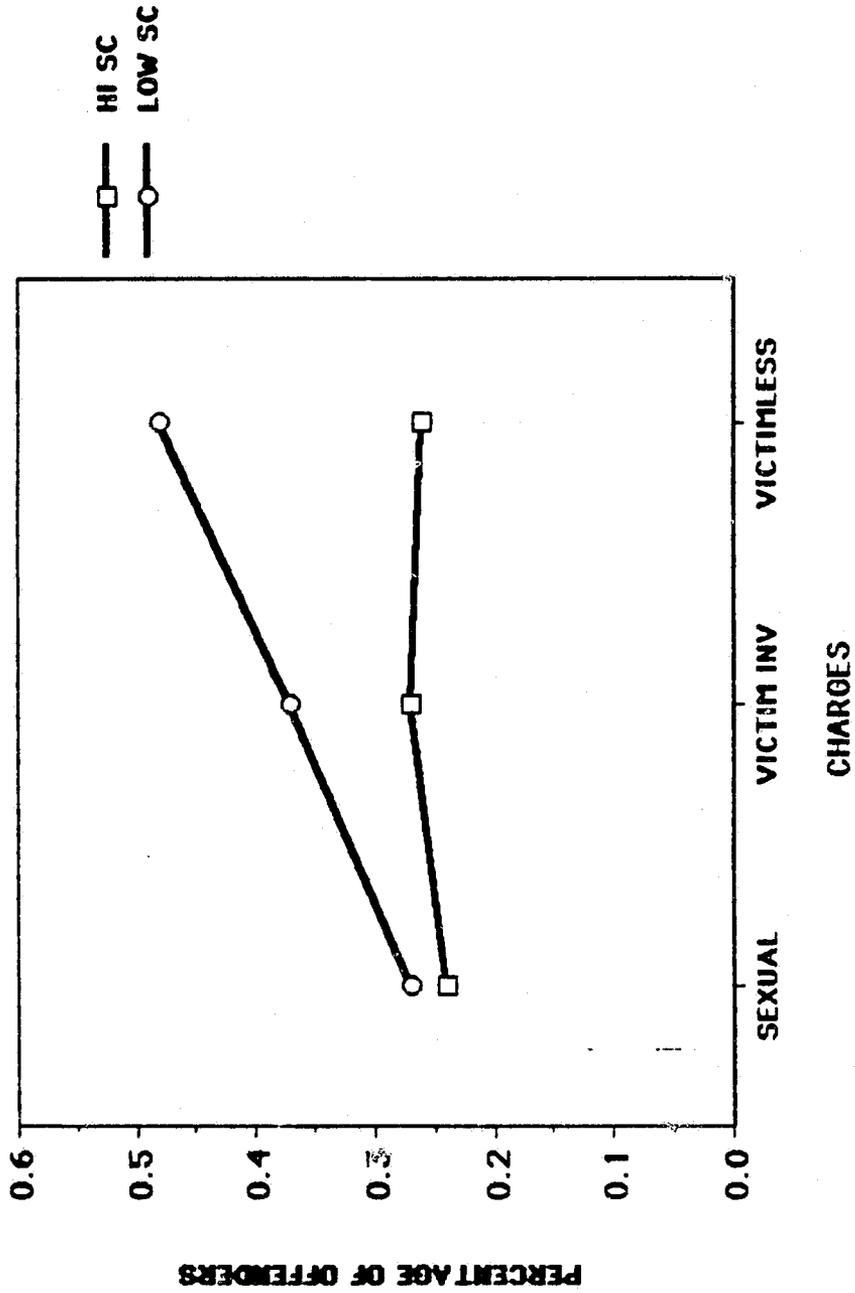


Figure 344

5 YR. FOLLOW-UP: EXP AGGRESSION & SOCIAL COMPETENCE

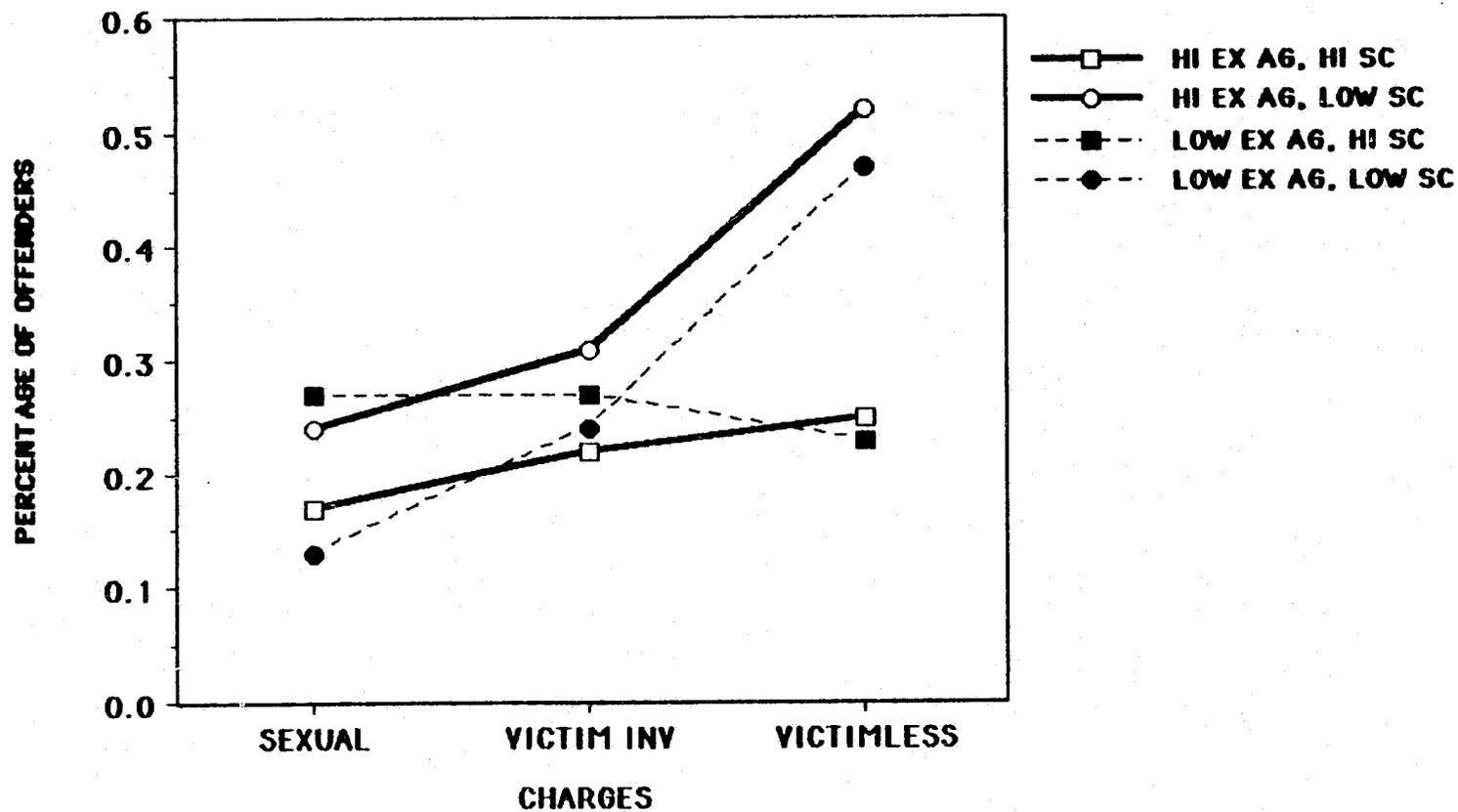


Figure 345

10 YR. FOLLOW-UP: EXP AGGRESSION & SOCIAL COMPETENCE

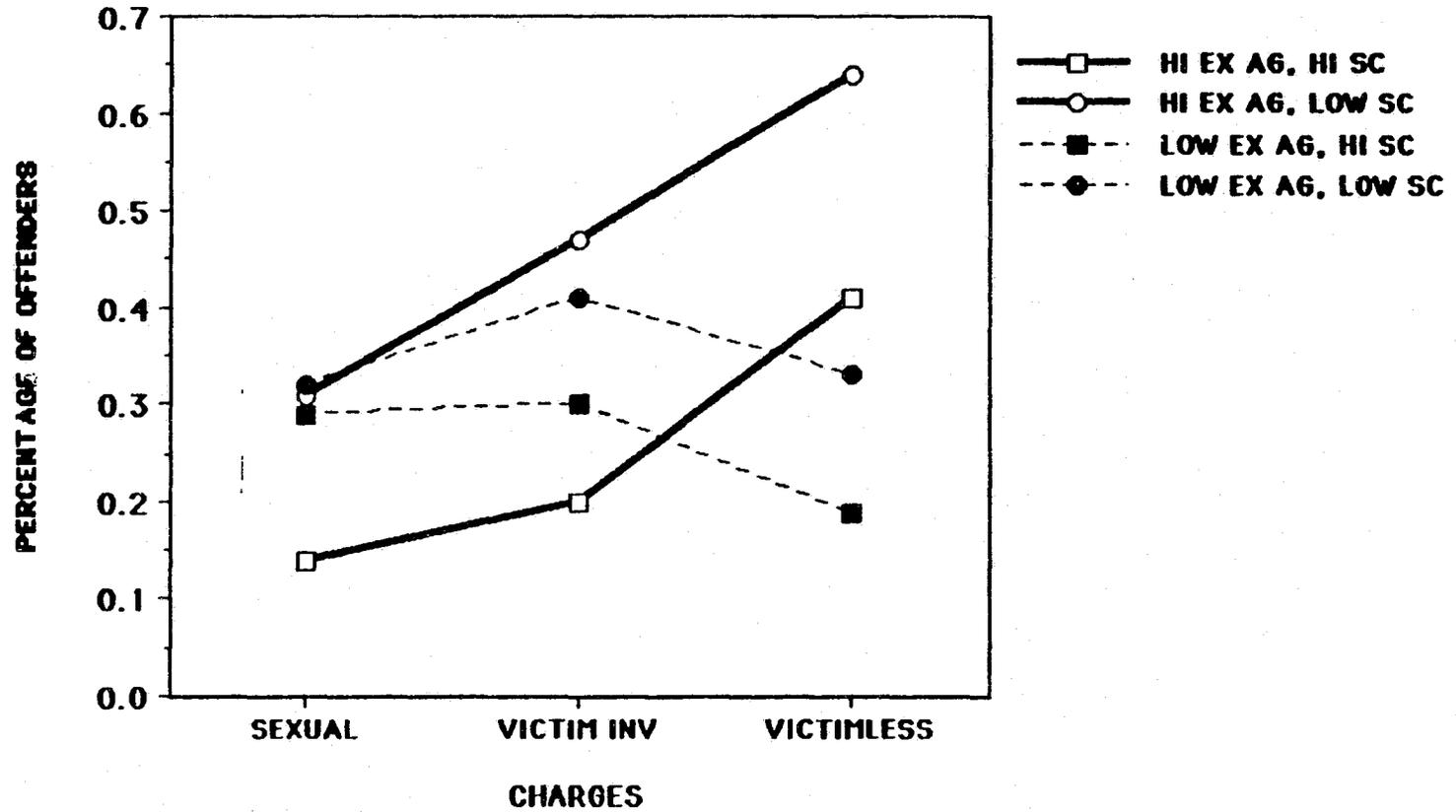


Figure 346

5 YR. FOLLOW-UP: IMPULSIVITY & SOCIAL COMPETENCE

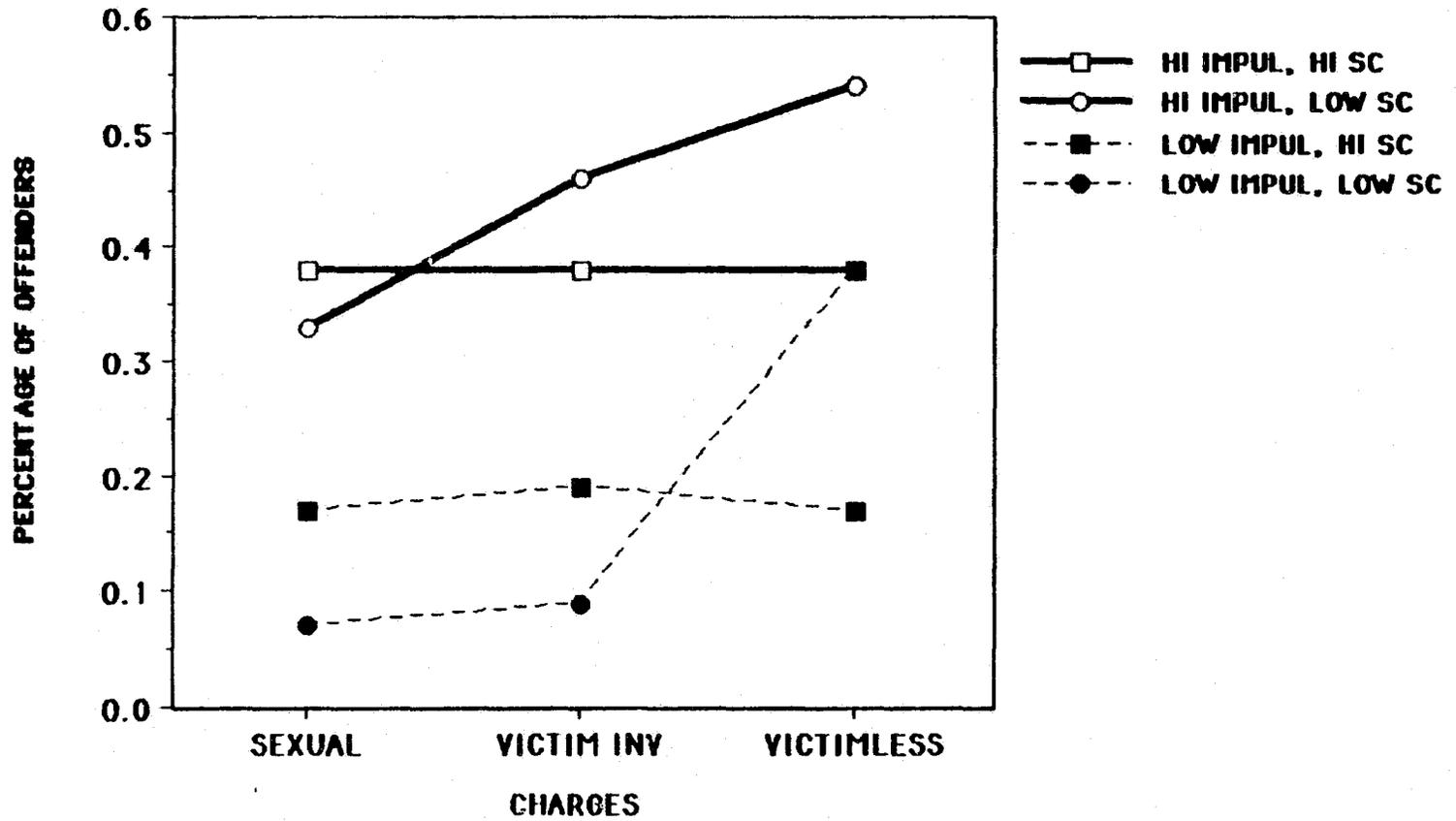


Figure 347

10 YR. FOLLOW-UP: IMPULSIVITY & SOCIAL COMPETENCE

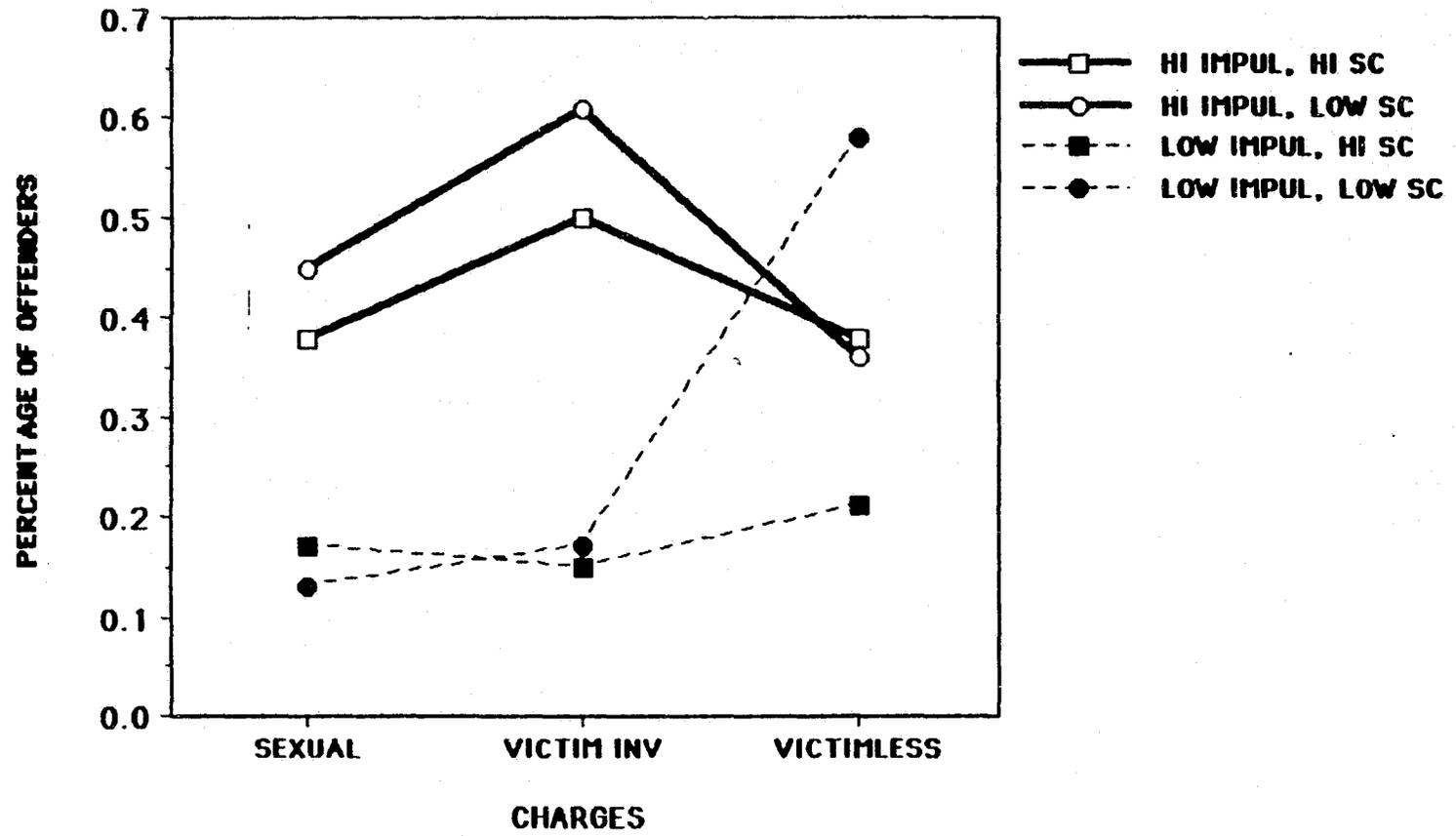


Figure 348

5 YR. FOLLOW-UP: SEXUALIZATION & SOCIAL COMPETENCE

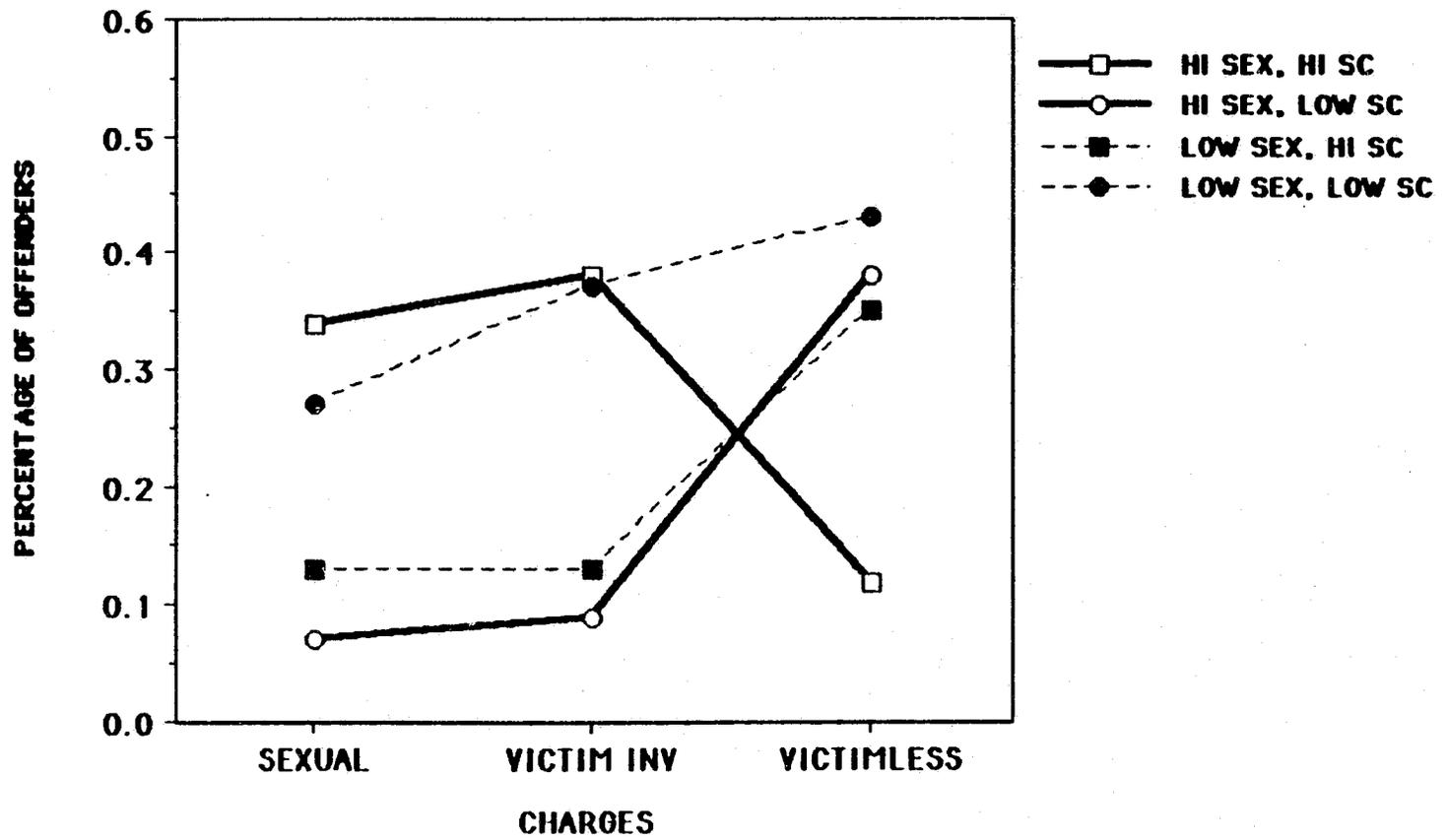
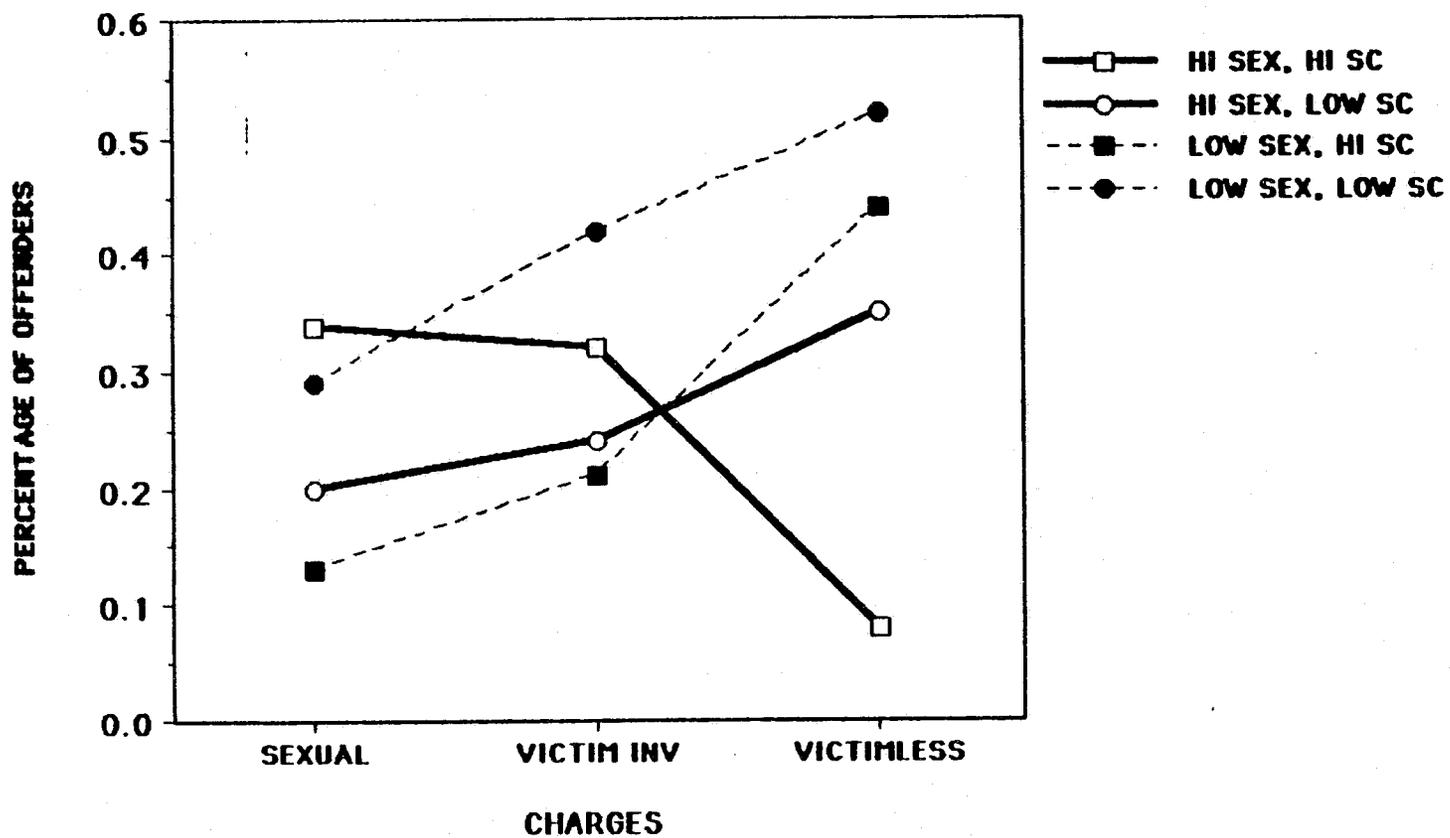


Figure 349

10 YR. FOLLOW-UP: SEXUALIZATION & SOCIAL COMPETENCE



APPENDIX IV

MTC INVENTORY

Sexual Aggression Classification Inventory

SOURCES

1. The Sex Inventory
F.C. Thorne (1965)

Thorne, F.C. (1966). The sex inventory. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 22, 367-374.

2. The Clarke Sex History Questionnaire

Paitich, D., Langevin, R., Freeman, R., Mann, K., & Handy, L. (1977). The Clarke SHQ: A clinical sex history questionnaire for males. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 6, 421-436.

Langevin, R., Handy, L., Paitich, D., & Russon, A. (1985). Appendix A A new version of the Clarke Sex History Questionnaire for males. In R. Langevin (Ed.), Erotic preference, gender identity & aggression in men (pp. 287-305). New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

3. The Eysenck Inventory of Attitudes to Sex

Eysenck, H.J. (1970). Personality and attitudes to sex: A factorial study. Personality, 1, 355-376.

Eysenck, H.J. (1973). Personality and attitudes to sex in criminals. The Journal of Sex Research, 9, 295-306.

Eysenck, H.J. (1976). Sex and personality. London: Open Books.

4. Multiphasic Sex Inventory
H.R. Nichols & I. Molinder

Nichols, H.R., & Molinder, I. (1984). Multiphasic Sex Inventory Manual. Tacoma, Washington.

5. Aggressive Sexual Behavior Inventory
Donald L. Mosher

Mosher, D.L., & Anderson, R.D. (1986). Macho personality, sexual aggression, and reactions to guided imagery of realistic rape. Journal of Research in Personality, 20, 77-94.

6. Cross-Gender Fetishism Scale
Ray Blanchard

Blanchard, R. (1985). Research methods for the typological study of gender disorders in males. In B.W. Steiner (Ed.), Gender dysphoria: Development, research, management (pp. 227-257). New York: Plenum.

7. Sexual Arousability Inventory & Sexual Arousal Inventory
Dianne Chambless & Emily Franck Hoon

Chambless, D., & Lifshitz, J.L. (1984). Self-reported sexual anxiety and arousal: The expanded Sexual Arousability Inventory. The Journal of Sex Research, 20, 241-254.

8. The Sexual Daydreaming Scale of the Imaginal Processes Inventory
Leonard M. Giambra & Jerome L. Singer

Giambra, L.M. (1980). A factor analysis of the items of the Imaginal Processes Inventory. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 36, 383-409.

Singer, J.L., & Antrobus, J.S. (1963). A factor analytic study of daydreaming and conceptually related cognitive and personality variables (Monograph). Perceptual and Motor Skills, 17 (Suppl. 3-V17), 187-209.

Singer, J.L., & Antrobus, J.S. (1972). Daydreaming, imaginal processes, and personality: A normative study. In P. Sheehan (Ed.), The function and nature of imagery (pp. 175-202). New York: Academic Press.

9. Coercive Sexual Fantasies Questionnaire
Virginia Greendlinger & Donn Byrne

Greendlinger, V., & Byrne, D. (1987). Coercive sexual fantasies of college men as predictors of self-reported likelihood to rape and overt sexual aggression. The Journal of Sex Research, 23, 1-11.

10. Protocol for a Sex Fantasy Interview

80-item inventory developed by research staff at the Treatment Center (1988)

Items in the MTC Inventory Likert Scales

Domain	Scale Name	No. Items	Items in Scale
Social Competence	Independence	4	PART I: Items 1 - 4
	Relationship	7	PART I: Items 5 - 11
Juvenile Unsocial Behavior	Problems Grammar School	11	PART II: Items 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26
	Problems Junior High	11	PART II: Items 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27
	Non-Sexual, Non-Victim Off	27	PART II: Items 28, 29, 32 - 44, 46, 49 - 59
	Running Away	3	PART II: Items 65 - 67
	Vandalism	3	PART II: Items 33, 38, 60
	Fighting	7	PART II: Items 16, 17, 47, 48, 61 - 63
Adult Unsocial Behavior	Drug Use	4	PART II: Items 74, 75, 77, 88
	Vandalism	3	PART II: Items 69, 73, 83
	Fighting	4	PART II: Items 84 - 86, 90
	Assault	2	PART II: Items 79, 80
	Unsocialized Aggression	8	PART II: Items 79, 80, 81, 84 - 87, 90
	Conduct Disorder	4	PART II: Items 69 - 71, 78
	Own Weapon	6	PART II: Items 68, 76, 89, 91, 95, 98
Alcohol & Acting Out	7	PART II: Items 70, 92 - 94, 96, 97, 99	
Pervasive Anger	Constantly Angry	9	PART III: Part I Items 1, 2, 15, 16, 23, 32, 33, 42; Part II Item 29
	Verbal Aggression	5	PART III: Part I Items 11 - 13, 22, 45
	Assaulted Males	6	PART II: Items 63, 86; PART III: Part I Items 20, 24, 28; Part II Item 22
	Preoccupied/Aggressive Fantasy	6	PART III: Part I Items 9, 17, 35, 41, 44, 50
	Cruelty to Animals	5	PART III: Part I Item 46; Part II Items 10, 15, 19, 32
General Scale	50	PART III: Part I Items 1, 2, 4, 8 - 17, 19 - 25, 28, 29, 31 - 36, 39 - 42, 44 - 47, 50; Part II Items 9 - 12, 14 - 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 29, 32	

Domain	Scale Name	No. Items	Items in Scale
Sexualization	Sexual Preoccupation	20	PART IV: Part I Items 1, 8, 13, 21, 23, 24, 29, 32, 60, 70, 93, 103; Part II Items 1, 3, 5, 17, 20, 26 - 28
	Sexual Deviance	23	PART IV: Part I Items 4, 13, 20, 22, 25, 26, 28, 37, 42, 49, 53, 56, 62, 65, 68, 81, 86, 89, 92, 94, 107, 109; Part II Item 7
	Compulsivity	9	PART IV: Part I Items 73, 79, 82, 83, 102; Part II Items 1, 13, 24, 71
	Masculine Self Image	10	PART IV: Part I Items 34, 39, 54, 97, 104; Part II Items 4, 10 - 12, 16
	Sexual Inadequacy	14	PART IV: Part I Items 2, 6, 19, 45, 47, 55, 69, 99, 108; Part II Items 8, 14, 15, 18, 19
	Sexual Guilt Pornography Use	4 6	PART IV: Part I Items 3, 15, 91, 96 PART V: Part III Items 2, 10, 19, 27, 30, 31
Sexual Aggression	Expressive Aggression	23	PART IV: Part I Items 9 - 12, 18, 30, 36, 43, 44, 48, 52, 59, 61, 67, 87, 88, 90, 95, 100; Part II Items 2, 13, 21, 25
	Sadism	31	PART IV: Part I Items 5, 7, 14, 16, 17, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 46, 50, 51, 58, 63, 64, 66, 72, 74 - 78, 84, 85, 101, 105
Impulsivity	Offense Planning	4	PART V: Part IV Items 1, 2, 3, 4
Defensiveness	MMPI K Scale	30	PART III: Part I Items 6, 7, 13, 18, 23, 26, 27, 30, 37, 38, 43, 48, 49; Part II Items 2 - 8, 13, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31

IDENTIFICATION #: _____

MTC INVENTORY

PART I

EXAMINER: _____

DATE: _____

Social and Work History Inventory

Check the box next to the answer that best applies to you.

1. Not considering the time you may have spent in the armed services or in an institution, have you ever lived on your own away from your parents or other people who took care of you?

- No, I have never lived on my own.
- Yes, I lived on my own for between one and six months.
- Yes, I lived on my own for between six months and a year.
- Yes, I lived on my own for between a year and two years.
- Yes, I lived on my own for over two years.

2. Have you ever supported yourself financially, even if it involved criminal activity?

- No, I have never supported myself financially without the aid of parents or guardians.
- Yes, I have supported myself for up to six months.
- Yes, I have supported myself for six months to a year.
- Yes, I have supported myself for a year to two years.
- Yes, I have supported myself for over two years.

3. Have you ever had a full-time job?

- No, I have never had a full time job.
- Yes, I have had a full time job that lasted from one to six months.
- Yes, I have had a full time job that lasted from six months to a year.
- Yes, I have had a full time job that lasted from one to two years.
- Yes, I have had a full time job that lasted for more than two years.

4. Did you earn enough money in a part-time or full-time job to pay for all of your living expenses?

- I never held a part-time or full-time job.
- No, my job did not pay me enough to live on.
- Yes, in my job I earned just enough money to live on.
- Yes, in my job I earned enough money to live comfortably on.

5. Which of the following best describes your marital situation prior to your current institutionalization?

- Single, never married
- Divorced
- Separated
- Widowed
- Married

6. If you were ever married, how long did you live with you wife? (Answer for your longest marriage, if you were married more than once.)

- Single, never married.
- Married, but never really lived together for any period.
- Lived together for less than six months.
- Lived together for between six months and a year.
- Lived together for more than a year.

7. If you were never married, were you ever involved in a long-term sexual relationship with a man or woman?

- I was married.
- No, I was never involved in a long-term sexual relationship.
- Yes, I was involved in a relationship that lasted for less than six months.
- Yes, I was involved in a relationship that lasted between six months and a year.
- Yes, I was involved in a relationship that lasted between a year and two years.
- Yes, I was involved in a relationship that lasted for two years or longer.

8. If you were never married, but you were involved in a long-term sexual relationship with a man or woman, how would you describe this relationship?

- I was married.
- I was never involved in such a relationship.
- The relationship was not very important, just a casual relationship.
- The relationship was only sexual, nothing more.
- The relationship was important to both of us--we cared about each other.

9. If you were never married, but you were involved in a long-term sexual relationship with a man or woman, check the box that best indicates how long you lived together:

- I was married.
- I was never involved in such a relationship.
- I was involved in such a relationship, but we never lived together.
- I lived with my lover for one to six months.
- I lived with my lover for six months to a year.
- I lived with my lover for one to two years.
- I lived with my lover for two years or more.

10. If you were married, check each of the following that was true about your relationship with your wife (for this question you can check more than one box):

- I was never married.
- I was married, but we were not very close to each other.
- My wife and I talked a lot about thoughts, feelings, plans, and our goals.
- My wife and I had planned to spend our lives together.
- Although at times we had conflicts, my wife and I felt very close to each other.

11. If you were not married, but you were in a long-term relationship, check each of the following that was true about that relationship (for this question you can check more than one box):

- I was married.
- I was never in a long-term sexual relationship.
- I had a long-term relationship, but we were not very close to each other.
- My partner and I talked alot about thoughts, feelings, plans, and our goals.
- My partner and I had plans to spend our lives together.
- My partner and I agreed at one time not to see anyone else besides each other.
- Although at times we had conflicts, we felt very close to each other.

IDENTIFICATION #: _____

MTC INVENTORY

PART II

EXAMINER: _____

DATE: _____

IDENTIFICATION #: _____

MTC INVENTORY

PART III

EXAMINER: _____

DATE: _____

Attitude Inventory, Part II

For each of the following items, check the box that best indicates how true the item is for you.

	Definitely No	Don't Know	Possibly Yes	Definitely Yes
1. I am happy most of the time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I think a great many people exaggerate their misfortunes in order to gain the sympathy and help of others.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I have sometimes felt that difficulties were piling up so high that I could not overcome them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I like to let people know where I stand on things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. I get mad easily and then get over it soon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. It takes a lot of argument to convince most people of the truth.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. I often think, "I wish I were a child again."	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Often I can't understand why I have been so grouchy and irritable.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. I get into fights about as often as most other people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. I have purposely killed an animal (not including hunting) at least once in my life.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. I am usually calm and not easily upset.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Sometimes I enjoy hurting other people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. I am against giving money to beggars.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. I do not try to hide my poor opinion or criticisms of other people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. I enjoy seeing animals get hurt or in pain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. I have at times had to be rough with people who were rude or annoying.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | Definitely
No | Don't
Know | Possibly
Yes | Definitely
Yes |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 17. At times I am full of energy. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. I have periods in which I feel unusually cheerful without any special reason. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. I have tortured animals. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. Sometimes I feel like injuring myself or someone else. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21. People disappoint me. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22. At times I feel like picking a fist fight with someone. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23. I can easily make other people afraid of me and sometimes do it for the fun of it. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24. At periods my mind seems to work more slowly than usual. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25. I certainly feel useless at times. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26. Even if I get angry, I seldom raise my voice. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 27. What others think of me does not bother me. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28. I think nearly anyone would tell a lie to keep out of trouble. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 29. People often say I am hot headed. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 30. I have never felt better in my life than I do now. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 31. Most people will use somewhat unfair means to gain profit or an advantage rather than to lose it. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 32. I enjoy seeing animals get killed. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

IDENTIFICATION #: _____

MTC INVENTORY

PART IV

EXAMINER: _____

DATE: _____

Sexual Behavior Inventory, Part II

For each of the following items, check the box that best indicates how true the item is for you.

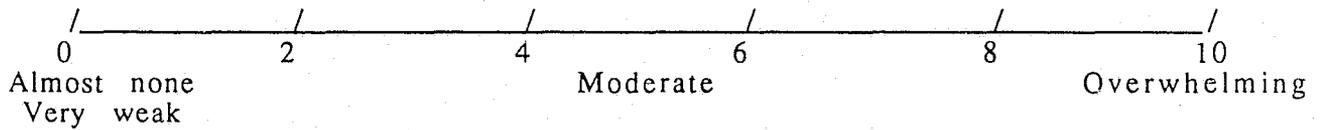
	Definitely No	Don't Know	Possibly Yes	Definitely Yes
1. It seems that everything I do and everywhere I go I am constantly thinking about sex.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I have beaten a woman so badly, that she had to see a doctor.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I do not often think about sex.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I believe I have a lot of sex appeal.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. I have daydreamed about sex so much that I have masturbated or had sex once a day or more.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. I have always been able to defend myself in fights.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Being spanked is sexually exciting to me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. I believe there is something wrong with my penis.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. I am not very good at sports.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. I never had many dates.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. I think I am really masculine.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. I think I am physically attractive to women.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. When a woman takes advantage of me, I feel like beating her up.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. I am so afraid I might fail sexually with a woman, that it hurts my sex life.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. My penis is so small that I believe that I cannot satisfy a woman sexually.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. I think I have a good build for a man.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | Definitely
No | Don't
Know | Possibly
Yes | Definitely
Yes |
|-----|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 17. | There have been times when thoughts about sex have almost driven me crazy. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. | I do not think that I am good at satisfying women sexually. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. | When it comes to sex, I am not as good as my friends. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. | I think about sex more often than most others. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21. | When a woman rejects me, I get very angry. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22. | I never think about sex. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23. | I sometimes think about sex so much that it is annoying. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24. | I need sex or masturbation daily to reduce tension. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25. | When a woman disappoints me, I get very angry. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

26. The line below indicates all the time you are awake during the day. Mark on the line how much of your day you spend thinking about sex.



27. Use the line below to rate the strength of your sexual drive.



28. Ideally, I would prefer to have sex (check the box that is most true for you):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> - Never. | <input type="checkbox"/> - 3 to 5 times a week. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> - Once a month. | <input type="checkbox"/> - Every day. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> - Once a week. | <input type="checkbox"/> - More than once a day |
| <input type="checkbox"/> - Twice a week. | |

IDENTIFICATION #: _____

MTC INVENTORY

PART V

EXAMINER: _____

DATE: _____

APPENDIX V

Classification Figures

Figure 1

CLASSIFICATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

DUEL STRATEGY:

**Rational/
Clinical**

**Empirical/
Clustering**

**Stage I:
Theory
Formulation**

Prototype & Model
Comparison

Empirical Data
Evaluation

Type &
Dimension
Abstraction

**Stage II:
Implementation**

Type
Operationalization

Dimension
Operationalization

Interrater
Reliability

Interrater
Reliability &
Dimension
Homogeneity

Type
Assignment

Data
Reduction

Coverage &
Homogeneity
Evaluation

Cluster
Generation

**Stage III:
Validation**

Construct

Concurrent &
Predictive

Concurrent &
Predictive

Construct

**Stage IV:
Integration**

Typology
Revision

Dimension
Prioritization &
Generation

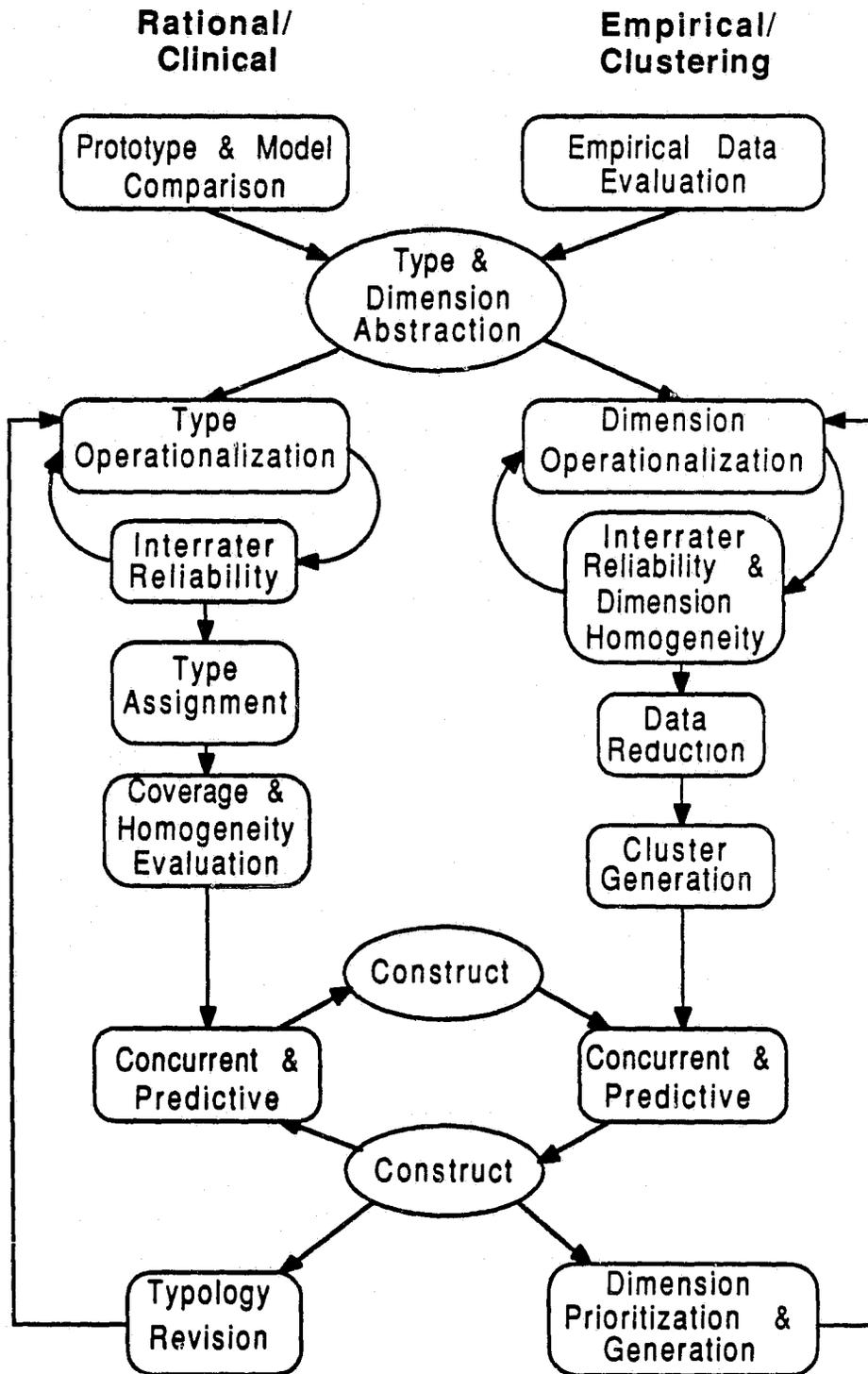


Figure 2

MTC:R2

MEANING OF AGGRESSION

D1

Instrumental

Expressive

D2

D2

Compensatory

Exploitative

Displaced
Anger

Sadistic

D3

D3

D3

D3

Low
Impulsivity

High
Impulsivity

Low
Impulsivity

High
Impulsivity

Low
Impulsivity

High
Impulsivity

Low
Impulsivity

High
Impulsivity

(Type 1)

(Type 2)

(Type 3)

(Type 4)

(Type 5)

(Type 6)

(Type 7)

(Type 8)

Figure 3

END

MTC:R3

PRIMARY MOTIVATION

