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Masculine Honor Ideology: An Unrecognized Risk Factor For Aggressive Behavior

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MASCULINE HONOR IDEOLOGY: AN UNRECOGNIZED RISK FACTOR FOR
AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR

by

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Bachelor of Arts, University of Notre Dame, 2013
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A Dissertation

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty

of the

University of North Dakota

In partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

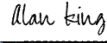
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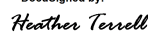
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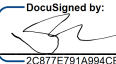
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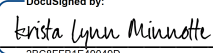
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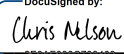
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ABSTRACT

The societal and personal costs of aggressive and violent behavior have reached alarming levels within the United States. In the literature, several personality and personal factors have been uncovered as valuable predictors of aggressive and violent behavior. However, it may be the case another variable has been unduly discounted in its link to aggression. Masculine Honor Ideology (MHI) refers to a set of beliefs that dictate men must respond aggressively to threat or insult in order to maintain their ideal masculine reputation. The intent of the current study is to demonstrate the robust relationship that exists between MHI and lifetime aggressive behaviors in a nationwide study of adult men and to examine this relationship within the context of already established predictors of aggressive behavior. The predictors MHI will be compared to include maladaptive masculinity indicators (i.e., Toxic Masculinity, Puritanical Masculinity, and Ambivalence in Sexual Situations), and personality traits (i.e., Antagonism, Disinhibition, Negative Affect, Detachment, and Psychoticism). Participants included 732 adult men (M age = 36.27) residing in the United States. It was hypothesized that MHI would account for unshared variance in lifetime aggression in regression models that control for the impact of personality and masculinity dimensions. Results indicated MHI outperformed maladaptive masculinity indicators in the prediction of lifetime aggression criterion variables. Antagonism appeared to be an overall stronger predictor of aggressive behavior; however, for one of the criterion variables, Antagonism and MHI contributed equally to the model. The study also hypothesized the odds of endorsing past aggressive behavior would be increased by stronger adherence to MHI. This hypothesis was supported and individuals who reported increased MHI adherence also displayed

increased odds of endorsing a range of past aggressive behaviors and other indicators of lifetime maladjustment. Overall results suggested MHI offers a unique explanation of aggressive behavior. Additional research is required to gain a more nuanced understanding of the relationship between these variables. These findings also have implications for aggression intervention and prevention efforts.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I love the name of honor more than I fear death.

Julius Caesar, 1.2.90-91

The rates of violent behavior in the United States have hit untenable levels. According to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) statistics (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2019), over 1.2 million violent crimes were committed in 2018, leading to a rate of 368.9 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. Aggravated assault accounted for 66.9% of violent crimes reported to law enforcement, leaving robbery (23.4%), rape (8.4%), and murder (1.3%) to round out the rest. There were over 520,000 arrests for violent crimes in 2018, with data suggesting the average cost of incarceration for each federal inmate to be \$36,000 per year (Bureau of Prisons, 2018). These data do not account for individuals incarcerated at the state level. There are not only incarceration costs associated with violent crime. The price of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) against women was estimated to be \$5.8 billion in 1995 due to medical care, mental health services, and lost productivity (Max, Rice, Finkelstein, Bardwell, & Leadbutter, 2004), and costs have likely only increased since then. For children exposed to IPV, there is an average \$50,000 per victim lifetime cost associated with increased healthcare, increased crime, and lost productivity (Holmes, Richter, Votruba, Berg, & Bender, 2018). In terms of gun violence in the United States, 32 lives are lost each day (Jehan, et al., 2018). This violence places a \$700 burden on each American each year, with the annual cost to the country being \$229 billion (Follman,

Lee, Lurie, & West, 2018). There are not only economic costs associated with violence and aggression. Individuals who perpetrate aggression display far greater mental health problems than the general population, with alcohol use disorders being the most prevalent mental health disorder (Shorey, Febres, Brasfield, & Stuart, 2012). In addition to mental health problems, aggressive individuals are at increased risk of poor health, shorter life spans, and decreased life satisfaction (Denson, Pedersen, Ronquillo, & Miller, 2008).

Due to the devastating individual and societal consequences of aggressive and violent behavior, the factors contributing to these behaviors are thoroughly explored in the research and continue to be expanded upon. However, it appears there is an area within this research where there are significant gaps in awareness and understanding of the factors precipitating aggression. Masculine Honor Ideology (MHI) is a set of beliefs that dictate men must respond aggressively to threat or insult in order to maintain their ideal masculine reputation (Barnes, Brown, Osterman, 2012). This preoccupation with attaining and maintaining good social standing has been found to result in Honor Based Violence (HBV; aggressive behavior motivated by the desire to restore honor following a perceived honor code violation, Kulwicky, 2002) in national and international samples (Rodriguez Mosquera, 2016). It has been argued HBV is a pernicious and often overlooked factor in the violence occurring in the United States (Hayes, Freilich, & Chermak, 2016). Overall, regarding this phenomenon in the United States, there is quite limited research on MHI's utility as a predictor of lifetime aggressive behavior.

The goals of this present research were to: 1) define Masculine Honor Ideology and discuss its relationship to aggression and violence, 2) identify and discuss constructs similar to MHI and their relationship to aggression and violence, 3) produce the first nationwide study of

MHI and examine its ability to predict aggressive behavior, and 4) examine how the odds of endorsing past aggressive behavior are increased by stronger adherence to MHI.

Honor Culture in Historical Context

In the literature, cultures that prioritize and structure themselves around the preservation of honor are referred to as Cultures of Honor (COH). These cultures were first identified and described in Mediterranean societies in the 1960s (e.g., Greece, Spain; Mosquera, Manstead, & Fischer, 2002; Peristiany, 1965; Pitt-Rivers, 1965). Since this initial finding, additional honor cultures have been identified in parts of the Middle East (e.g., Turkey, Jordan, Pakistan; Abou-Zied, 1965; Antoun, 1968, Bourdieu 1965), Africa (e.g., Egypt; Kulczycki, & Windle, 2011), South America (e.g., Brazil, Johnson & Lipsett-Rivera, 1998), and portions of the United States, namely numerous Southern, Western, and Midwestern states (Nisbett & Cohen, 1996). While there may be slight conceptual differentiations of honor amongst these cultures, one fundamental characteristic remains the same: that measures, often extreme ones, must be taken to preserve or increase one's honor and that retaliation is justified, and often necessary, in response to insults against one's person or family (Nowak, Gelfand, Borkowski, Cohen, & Hernandez, 2016).

Aggression and Violence Defined

Aggression and violence are usually born out of anger (i.e., a negative emotional response to a person or situation) and hostility (i.e., a negative cognitive appraisal of a person or situation) (Bongard, al'Absi, & Lovallo, 1998). Experiences of anger and hostility are internal and may result in aggressive and violent behaviors, but do not always do so. Aggression is typically thought of as unwanted and intentionally harmful behavior (Parrott & Giancola, 2006). Violence refers to the severity of the aggression and is often the label used when severe physical harm is one's goal (Anderson & Bushman, 2002; Blackburn, 1993). Given these differentiations,

aggressive behavior is not always violent. For example, verbal insults and threatening posturing would be considered aggressive but not violent; however, violence is always considered aggressive behavior (Howells, Daffern, & Day, 2008).

Masculine Honor Ideology and Aggression

There is compelling evidence to suggest MHI is linked to increased aggressive behavior in the United States. In regional comparisons, incidents of rape and domestic homicide by white male perpetrators are higher in honor states after accounting for other likely variables (e.g., religiosity, economic factors; Brown, Baughman, & Carvallo 2017), and in school settings, honor states have a greater percentage of weapon carrying high school students and more school-shootings per capita than non-honor states (Brown, Osterman, & Barnes, 2009). Additionally, stronger adherence to MHI predicts increased likelihood to respond with physical aggression to homophobic/feminine slurs (Saucier, Till, Miller, O’Dea, & Andres, 2015), increased approval of intimate partner violence (IPV) and IPV perpetrators in a fictional marital transgression scenario (Dietrich & Schuett, 2013), increased positive appraisals of a man who chooses to fight rather than walk away in a fictional confrontation (O’Dea, Bueno, & Saucier, 2017), increased permissibility of unfair fighting behavior (O’Dea, Martens, & Saucier, 2019), increased acceptance of rape myths and negative perceptions of rape victims (Saucier, Strain, Hockett, McManus, 2015), increased aggression and hostility in demoralizing work environments (Miner & Smittick, 2016), and increased expectation men will react with verbal and physical aggression in a fictional romantic rejection scenario (Stratmoen, Greer, Martens, & Saucier, 2018). In studies of aggressive behavior elicited in lab settings, stronger adherence to MHI has been found to result in increased administration of hot sauce to a confederate (Benavidez, Neria, & Jones, 2016) and to predict shocks given in a Taylor Aggression Paradigm (TAP) experiment (King,

Norton-Baker, & Russell, 2019) following provocation. In addition to violent outcomes for others, there is evidence to suggest MHI is linked to fatal outcomes for its ideologues, as suicide rates (Crowder, & Kemmelmeier, 2017; Osterman & Brown, 2011) and accidental deaths (Barnes, Brown, & Tamborski, 2012) are higher in honor states than in non-honor states.

Hypermasculinity and Aggression

Masculine ideals can be differentiated into traits such as Emotion Devaluation, Dominance and Aggression, Sexual Identity, Conservatism, Hostile Masculinity, Hypermasculinity, and Toxic Masculinity (Burk et al., 2004; LeBreton, Baysinger, Abbey, & Jacques-Tiura, 2013; Russell, 2019). Some studies neglect to differentiate these dimensional differences and instead simply aggregate and describe the response tendency as “hypermasculinity”. Hypermasculinity is typically defined as strict adherence to exaggerated behavioral expressions of a “macho” gender, which includes callous sexuality and arousal from danger and violence (Mosher & Sirkin, 1984). Hypermasculine men often seem pressured to assert and prove their physical strength, social dominance, sexual prowess, and emotional control in public settings. Not surprisingly, hypermasculinity has been linked to physical aggression against women (Parrott & Zeichner, 2003), sexual coercion and aggression (Norris, George, Davis, Martell, & Leonesio, 1999; Osland, Firtch, & Willis, 1996; Schewe, Adam, & Ryan, 2009; Tatum & Foubert, 2009), military sexual aggression and assault (Robertson, 2016), rape-supportive attitudes (Obierefu & Ojedokun, 2019), intimate partner violence (Guerrero, 2009), and increased perpetration of male-on-male aggression (Wells, Graham, Tremblay, & Magyarody, 2011). In a lab setting, exposure to a gender threat while holding hypermasculine values was found to produce increased anger and aggression (i.e., choice of shock intensity given to a fictitious opponent) (Parrott & Zeichner, 2008; Reidy, Shirk, Sloan, & Zeichner, 2009).

Even seemingly innocuous situations can be threatening to manhood. For example, being asked to partake in a hair braiding task has been identified as a threat to masculinity and found to result in outcomes such as increased anger, discomfort, social dominance, and more forceful punching in a boxing task, (Bosson, Vandello, Burnaford, Weaver, and Wasti, 2009; Dahl, Vescio, & Weaver, 2015).

While evidence can be found of links between aggression and hypermasculine traits, it is important to note contradictory claims that for some men, hypermasculinity can be manifested in relatively benign (Roberts-Douglass & Curtis-Boles, 2013) or even positive (Lasane, Howard, Czopp, Bennett, & Carvaial, 1999; Rosen, Knudson, & Fancher, 2003) ways. Conversely, violence triggered by manhood honor has appeared more dramatic and pernicious in nature (Barnes, Brown, & Osterman, 2012; Barnes, Brown, & Tamborski, 2012; Saucier, Till, Miller, O'Dea, & Andres, 2015; Saucier et al., 2016; Shafa, Harinck, Ellemers, & Beersma, 2015; Vandello & Cohen, 2003).

It is clear hypermasculinity and MHI resemble one another and lead to similar negative consequences (e.g., increased aggression and violence). To date, there has been no research examining these constructs together in order to tease apart their unique relationships with aggressive behavior. It may be the case the two differ in the function of the aggressive behavior. A frequently used distinction in aggression literature is whether the aggression is proactive or reactive (Merk, Orobio de Castro, Koops, & Matthys, 2005). Proactive aggression is described as goal-oriented, calculated, instrumental, strategic, and unprovoked (Crick & Dodge, 1996; Vitaro & Brendgen, 2005); whereas reactive aggression tends to be angry, hostile, and a retaliatory defensive reaction to provocation (Crick & Dodge, 1996; Dodge & Crick, 1990). Research suggests hypermasculine men are continuously attempting to demonstrate their masculinity,

resulting in significant and regular displays of proactive aggression (e.g., physical intimidation, verbal threats, exhibitions of bravado). Clearly, reactive aggression is still prevalent in hypermasculine men, as the research has demonstrated they are sensitive and reactive to perceived gender threats; however, by the very nature of proactive aggression, a significant amount of threats and challenges are likely warded off, thereby, leading to fewer opportunities to express angry, reactive aggression. Masculine Honor Ideology appears to result in much more specific reactive aggression to perceived honor threats, which manifests as hostile, volatile, and defensive aggression. Honor ideology, as compared to hypermasculinity, may have a much more noxious social impact given its association with threat hypervigilance and hair trigger retaliation. While it beyond the scope of this paper to tease apart the function aggression serves for these two traits; inclusion of both constructs in a model predicting aggression behavior can extend the current literature in important ways.

Antecedents of Masculine Honor Ideology

Currently, there is limited knowledge regarding the developmental pathways leading to MHI. Review of the literature suggests MHI develops from two broad categories, culture and personality.

Honor Culture in the United States

Anthropologists, sociologists, and psychologists have long deemed the American South (and portions of the West and Midwest) Honor Cultures. In these regions, the concept of masculine honor is highly valued and vigilantly defended (Cohen & Nisbett, 1994). Traits of toughness, strength, bravery, and fearlessness are prized (Brown, Imura, & Mayeux, 2014; Cohen, Vandello, Puente, & Rantilla, 1999; Osterman & Brown, 2011). It is widely believed threats and insults cannot go unanswered, and that aggression is warranted, and often required,

when responding to these threats and insults (Anderson, 1999; Cohen & Nisbett, 1994; Nisbett, 1993; Saucier et al., 2015).

This United States Honor Culture is hypothesized to have arisen from frontier conditions and herding economies, where vigilant self-protection was necessary due to ineffective/absent law enforcement and a lack of social organization (i.e., a stable and well-knit community) (Cohen, 1998; Cohen & Nisbett, 1994; Fischer, 1989). In other words, in the early South and other parts of the American frontier, creating a reputation for intolerance of and reprisal for personal affronts served as a deterrent against potential victimization. Since its early inception as a way of self-protection in a lawless landscape, honor ideology has become deeply rooted in the cultural identity of large portions of the United States. And although adherence to this ideology is no longer necessarily required as a way of self-protection, it appears to be perpetuated by the desire to avoid shame, as failure to uphold adherence to honor ideology in regions where it is typically embraced has been shown to be met with public humiliation and stigma (Cohen et al., 1996; Messner, 1997; Wyatt-Brown, 1982).

Masculine Honor Ideology and Personality

There is preliminary evidence for a developmental pathway leading to the evolution of MHI. The personality traits found to be related to MHI include antagonism and two components of hypermasculinity: emotion devaluation and dominance (Matson, Russell, Norton-Baker, & King, 2019). More specifically, a combination of emotional devaluation and dominance raised the risk of a Honor Ideology for Manhood score elevation ($> +1$ SD) almost seven-fold from a base rate of 17.9% to 66.7% and the relative risk of elevated manhood honor was doubled among respondents with high antagonism. These findings were consistent with data (Barnes, Brown, & Osterman, 2012) establishing significant bivariate links between honor ideology scores and

personality traits such as conservatism ($r = .29, p < .001$), right-wing authoritarianism ($r = .21, p < .001$), social dominance orientation ($r = .25, p < .001$), patriotism ($r = .22, p < .001$), and general aggressiveness ($r = .37, p < .001$). A limitation of the Matson, Russell, Norton-Baker, and King (2019) study is that it did not examine the relationship between these traits and aggression. A purpose of this study will be to expand on this data by separately examining MHI and personality traits and their unique relationships to aggressive behavior.

Measuring ‘Honor’ in the United States

In the United States, initial research exploring honor beliefs and their consequences relied on examining regional patterns of violence. This literature would dichotomize states in the Southern and Western United States as honor states and the rest as non-honor states (e.g., Cohen, 1998). This system has also been used in lab studies, where participants from honor states composed the “honor group” and participants from non-honor states composed the “non-honor group” (e.g., Cohen et al., 1996; Ijzerman & Cohen, 2011; Leung & Cohen, 2011). It has been noted that Honor Culture can likely permeate regions outside these geographical boundaries (Nisbett 1993). As such, some of the current research has turned from using regional distinctions toward assessing individual differences in honor ideology (Saucier, Miller, Martens, O’Dea, J., & Jones, 2018). Overall, conceptualizing honor beliefs as a dichotomous cultural difference limits science’s understanding of this phenomenon, while examining honor beliefs as an individual difference on a continuum creates new opportunities in investigation of how these beliefs contribute to aggressive behavior.

Current Study

The present study will examine the extent to which the traits of antagonism, maladaptive masculinity, and manhood honor can predict a range of lifetime aggression indicators in a

nationwide sample of men. This study will extend the external validity of these established traits beyond the college population. The criterion measures in this study will also estimate the precipitating events and injury consequences associated with prior acts of violence perpetrated in naturalistic settings. Prior studies have typically relied on self-estimations of how respondents *anticipate* reacting to various fictional scenarios (e.g., Dietrich & Schuett, 2013; O’Dea, Bueno, and Saucier, 2017; Stratmoen, Greer, Martens, & Saucier, 2018). Discrepancies between anticipated and actual reactions would seem inevitable for many respondents in the prior samples. Lab studies have attempted to work around this limitation by provoking aggressive behavior as measured in the administration of electric shocks and hot sauce to confederates, the forcefulness of punches on a punching bag, (Benavidez, Neria, & Jones, 2016; Bosson, Vandello, Burnaford, Weaver, and Wasti, 2009; Parrott & Zeichner, 2008), and other contrived circumstances. While the limitations of participant self-report will remain (e.g., social desirability effects, inconsistent or inaccurate responding), this study will canvas recollections of actual behavior likely to be remembered given the heightened context that typically elicits aggression. Most importantly, this study will provide an opportunity to examine the interaction of trait influences that vary in their specificity. The inclusion of the PID-5-BF will respond to the call of the DSM-5 task force to accelerate research on dimensional measurement inventories such as this one developed and described as an exemplar in the latest DSM iteration (Krueger., Derringer, Markon, Watson, & Skodol, 2012; Quilty, Ayearst, Chmielewski, Pollock, & Bagby, 2013). Relationships between the big five personality domains (i.e., Antagonism, Disinhibition, Negative Affect, Detachment, & Psychoticism) and manhood honor have been examined in only one previous yet published analysis to date (Matson, Russell, & King, 2019).

This study also will attempt to examine Masculine Honor Ideology and lifetime aggression risk with specific regions of the United States differentiated based on previously published honor culture identification and categorization methods (Cohen, 1998; Cohen, Vandello, Puente, & Rantilla, 1999; Miner & Smittick, 2016). These methods have typically contrasted Southern and Northern regions as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau or compared Northern and Southern undergraduate students from the same university. This study will be the first to attempt to examine COH nationwide to more fully understand this phenomenon. To illustrate with a specific example why a nationwide examination of this cultural construct is warranted, it should be known to the reader that Alaska is habitually excluded in COH research, given claims of its dissimilar heritage with both northern and southern United States cultures (Cohen, 1998; Osterman & Brown, 2011). Yet, if the hypothesized origin of Honor Cultures is correct, that is, Honor Cultures develop in frontier landscapes where law enforcement is absent and society is disorganized, it would seem areas of Alaska, the epitome of the American frontier (Roberts, Battaglia, & Epstein, 1999), are at risk of developing a COH. To date, there is no research on honor ideology in this region, and it raises concerns this ideology (and its inherent risks) are being negligently overlooked in this region and potentially many more. An assumption of this study will be that honor beliefs are influenced, but not bound, by regional residence. This assumption has found some recent support (Leung & Cohen, 2011; Saucier, Miller, Martens, O’Dea, & Jones, 2018) and requires further clarification. Culture of Honor research could be extended by empirical data examining the extent to which Masculine Honor Ideology predicts lifetime aggression across regions that differ in their embracement of honor culture beliefs. The extent to which this objective can be reached will depend on the regional distribution of the final sample.

Study Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: Significant bivariate relationships will be found between HIM scores and the lifetime aggression indices;

Hypothesis 2: Hostile Masculinity, as measured by scales on the MDI will account for unshared variance in lifetime aggression in regression models;

Hypothesis 3: Antagonism will account for unshared variance in lifetime aggression in regression models that incorporate all five dimensions of the PID-5-BF.

Hypothesis 4: HIM scores will account for unshared variance in lifetime aggression in regression models that control for the impact of antagonism and hostile masculinity dimensions;

Hypothesis 5: Established regional patterns of U.S. honor ideology will account for significant variance in lifetime aggression scores. More specifically, prior findings will be replicated that honor ideology (and lifetime aggression) will be greater in Southern (Census Divisions 5, 6, and 7, excluding Washington D.C.) and Western states (Divisions 8 and 9) compared to the Northeast (Divisions 1 and 2). Alaska will be contrasted as an independent region.

Hypothesis 6: Individuals with HIM scores in the 75th percentile or greater will have significantly increased odds of elevated LAVA scores and of answering “yes” to a set of lifetime maladjustment indicators.

CHAPTER II

METHODS

Participants

Participants ($N = 732$) were a national sample from Amazon's Mechanical Turk (MTurk), an online crowdsourcing website that recruits individuals in exchange for financial compensation. MTurk provides a diverse, community-based sample, and allows for rapid recruitment of participations (Paolacci, Chandler & Ipeirotis, 2010). MTurk has generated favorable reviews as a reliable and valid crowdsourcing platform as compared to more traditional survey methods (Buhrmester, Kwang & Gosling, 2011; Paolacci et al., 2010; Shapiro, Chandler, & Mueller, 2013). This sample was limited to individuals who lived in the United States. MTurk does not provide access to participant names, which protects confidentiality.

A total of 1,134 individuals took part in the study. Out of this number, 173 individuals did not complete at least 50% of the measures and were excluded from analyses. Fifty-five participants reported their sex as female and were excluded from the data. Twenty-seven individuals were excluded for spending less than 5 minutes on the survey and three individuals' data were removed for not residing in the United States. Roughly 16% ($n=144$) of the present sample was excluded as a result of the LAVA validity check, which is a similar exclusion rate found in other studies utilizing the LAVA (King, Russell, & Bailly, 2017).

Thus, the final sample ($N = 732$) was comprised of adult men living in the United States. The average age was 36.37 years ($SD = 11.39$; range = 18 - 83). The reported ethnicity breakdown is as follows: 68.3% Caucasian, 13 % Black, 6.7% Asian, 5.9% Hispanic/Latino,

3.6% Native American, 1.6% Bi-racial, 0.4% Middle Eastern, 0.1% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 0.4% “Other.” Most participants were either married (48.1%) or single/never married (42.8%), while 5.5% were divorced, 1.6% were separated, 0.5% were widowed, and 1.2% specified their relationship as “Other.” The majority of the sample’s highest completed degree was a bachelor’s degree (40.8%), with 1.0% having less than a high school diploma, 9.4% with a high school diploma, 18.9% having some college but no degree, 8.2% with an associate’s degree, 19.2% with a master’s degree, and 2.6% with either a Doctoral or Professional degree (e.g., J.D, M.D.).

Materials

Demographics. General demographic information was collected such as age, sex, ethnicity, education level, marital status, and employment status. See Appendix A for the demographic questionnaire.

Masculine honor ideology. The Honor Ideology for Manhood Scale (HIM; Barnes et al., 2012) is a face-valid, sixteen-item scale that relies on a nine-point scoring metric measuring beliefs about the obligation to protect masculine ideals. Half of the item content for the HIM assesses the contexts in which men have the right to use physical aggression for personal and reputational defense (e.g., *A man has the right to act with physical aggression toward another man who slanders his family, A man has the right to use physical aggression toward another man who steals from him*). The other eight items include statements about the defining qualities of “real men” (e.g., *A real man will never back down from a fight, A real man is seen as tough in the eyes of his peers; A real man never leaves a score unsettled*). The items of the HIM were shown to cluster into a single factor with an alpha of .94. See Appendix B.

Personality Inventory for DSM-5 – Brief Form. The PID-5-BF (Krueger et al., 2013) is a 25-item self-rated personality trait assessment. It assesses five personality trait domains, including Antagonism (i.e., a tendency to behave in ways that put one at odds with others, including callous antipathy toward others), Disinhibition (i.e., an orientation toward immediate gratification, leading toward impulsive behavior), Negative Affect (i.e., frequent and intense experiences of high levels of a wide range of negative emotions), Detachment (i.e., avoidance of socioemotional experience, including both withdrawal from interpersonal interactions and restricted affectivity), and Psychoticism (i.e., a tendency toward exhibiting a wide range of culturally incongruent odd, eccentric, or unusual behaviors). Items are rated on 4-point Likert-type scales (1=*Very False or Often False*; 4=*Very True or Often True*). Trait scores are not calculated if more than 25% of the contributing items are left blank. Missing scores within this exclusion criterion were prorated as specified by the test developers (Krueger et al., 2013b). The psychometric properties of these PID-5-BF trait domain scores have been established in various sources (Anderson, Sellbom, & Salekin, 2016; Debast, Rossi, & van Alphen, 2017; Fossati, Somma, Borroni, Markon, & Krueger, 2015; Góngora & Solano, 2017; Hopwood, Wright, Krueger, Schade, Markon, & Morey, 2013). See Appendix C.

Lifetime Assessment of Violent Acts. The LAVA (King, Russell, & Bailly, 2017) is a retrospective self-report inventory developed to describe prior acts of physical aggression along with the antecedent circumstances and consequences associated with those lifetime incidents. This study relied on four of the LAVA indices. The Lifetime Aggressive Acts (LAGG) score provided an estimate by the respondent of the number of times in his history he has engaged in acts of physical aggression. Injury to Other (ITO) scores were calculated as the sum total of physical maladies (broken bone, bruise, black eye, head or facial injury, brain injury, superficial

cut, deep cut, internal injury, loss of consciousness, ambulance call, emergency room treatment, or hospitalization) inflicted on other(s) during the most recent, second most recent, third most recent, fourth most recent, and fifth most recent acts of violence. ITO scores can range from 0 to 60 (5 acts x 12 injuries). Trouble from Violent Acts (TVA) scores are scaled from 0 to 6 (“*Have you ever been in trouble because of violent behavior?*” 0=no; 1=once; 2= twice; 4=three to five times; 6= > five times). The Motivated Acts of Aggression (MAGG) index identifies extenuating circumstances associated with up to five separate prior acts (e.g., reactions to slights, intimate partner conflict, alcohol intoxication, lethal intent). MAGG scores are used as a consistency check for the exclusion criterion described below. The MAGG triggers and/or extenuating circumstances also cluster into Reactive (*I felt personally insulted; I felt verbally or physically harassed; I felt threatened with physical harm to self or others*), Intimate Partner (*I felt threatened by the loss of a relationship; I felt betrayed by someone; The target of the act was a romantic partner*), Alcohol-Related (*I was under the influence of alcohol and not/probably/definitely over the legal limit*), and Lethal Risk (*I threatened to kill someone; I used a weapon to threaten someone; I used a weapon against someone*) acts of violence. The LAGG and MAGG indices provide a useful method for identifying inconsistencies in responding (i.e., LAGG > 0, MAGG=0; LAGG= 0, MAGG > 0). See Appendix D.

Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire. The BPAQ (Buss & Perry, 1992; Buss & Warren, 2000) is a 29 item instrument measuring Physical Aggression (e.g., *If I have to resort to violence to protect my rights, I will*), Verbal Aggression (e.g., *I often find myself disagreeing with people*), Trait Anger (e.g., *I sometimes feel like a powder keg ready to explode*), and Trait Hostility (e.g., *I wonder why sometimes I feel so bitter about things*). Items are scored on a five-point metric (1 = *extremely uncharacteristic of me*, 5 = *extremely characteristic of me*). The

internal consistency of the scales and total score have been found to be robust (Archer & Webb, 2006). Overall, BPAQ scores have been extensively linked in the literature to angry and aggressive behavior (Gerevich, Bacskai, & Czobor, 2007; Harris, 1997; O'Connor, Archer, & Wu, 2001). See Appendix E.

Masculine Dominance Index. The MDI (Russell, 2019) is a 28-item measure that assesses three separate but related maladaptive masculinity factors. These three factors are measured by the Toxic Masculinity Scale (TMS), Ambivalence in Sexual Situations Scale (ASS), and Puritanical Masculinity Scale (PMS). The TMS includes items associated with anger (e.g., *It makes me really angry when I flirt with a woman and she blows me off or acts like a snob*), dismissive and aggressive attitudes toward non-heterosexual women (e.g., *Sexy women who say they are lesbians just need sex with a real man*), social domination of women (e.g., *Women who act better or smarter than men need a reality check, because this is a man's world*) and justification for sexual infidelity (e.g., *When a man cheats, it just means his sexual needs are not being taken care of at home*). The PMS captures a preference for traditional gender roles (e.g., *It is a man's job to support his family financially and protect them from danger; it is a woman's job to take care of the kids, keep the house clean, and cook meals*), suspicious and judgmental attitudes about women (e.g., *When a woman has tattoos, it really tells me something about her character*), and disdain for feminism (e.g., *So called "feminists" are obnoxious and annoying*). The final MDI scale, the ASS, measures the tendency of objectify women and idealize feminine purity while also devaluing women who fail to meet these standards (e.g., *"Bad girls" would be fun to have sex with, but I only want long-term relationships with "good girls," I would enjoy having sex with women who sleep around, but I want my long-term partner to be sexually pure*). Items were rated on a 5-point Likert-type scale (1 = *Strongly Disagree*, 5 =

Strongly Agree). Convergent and discriminant validity analyses support the MDI as a measure of hostile masculinity (Russell, 2019). See Appendix F.

Lifetime Adjustment. A customized survey panel will provide an additional cluster of criterion lifetime adjustment items. See Appendix G.

Procedure

Participant Procedures

Participants signed up for the study on the MTurk website (www.mturk.com). The study was limited to users in the United States. After accepting the task, participants were directed to the informed consent page on Qualtrics. After reading and giving informed consent, participants completed the survey online on Qualtrics. The scale presentation was counterbalanced to control for order effects with the exception of demographics, which always appeared first. When participants finished the survey, they received a code to enter on MTurk for a payment of \$0.50. The survey lasted approximately 30 minutes.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

Descriptive Statistics

Means, standard deviations, and Cronbach's alphas for all study variables are presented in Table 1. The central tendencies and variabilities of these distributions seemed consistent with those reported elsewhere in the literature. There was good internal consistency for the measures, ranging from .79 (Puritanical Masculinity) to .95 (Toxic Masculinity). Skewness was computed for all measures. None of the predictor or criterion variable distributions exceeded a skew threshold (± 1.96) that might warrant data transformation (Mayers, 2013), and none of the multicollinearity diagnostics indicated a concern ($TOL < .1$ or $VIF > 10$) in the regression analyses. Selected subscales in the predictor clusters did overlap substantially (Table 2), but the core analyses relied only on the indices that accounted for significant unshared variance in each selected outcome. The LAVA aggression indicators varied widely in their distributions (Table 3). A majority (75.4%) of the participants ($n = 552$) reported perpetrating at least one motivated act of aggression in their lifetime. The primary criterion measures of MAGG and ITO ($r = .64, p < .001$), ITO and PA ($r = .56, p < .001$), MAGG and PA ($r = .53, p < .001$) were all positively associated. Standard z -scores were used for all analyses.

Bivariate correlations between HIM and criterion measures were all positive and statistically significant at $p < .001$ (Table 4). These effects were pervasive in scope but moderate in size. HIM coefficient strengths also were contrasted with other trait indicators. HIM

coefficient strengths that differed significantly ($p < .05$) from the individual hypermasculinity or PID-5 trait competitors were shaded.

Table 1

Descriptive Statistics for the Trait Predictor and Aggression Criterion Indicators

Predictor and Criterion Variables	Label	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Range	Skew	α
Honor Ideology for Manhood Scale	HIM	4.24	1.23	1.0-7.0	-.21	.94
<i>Maladaptive Masculinity Traits</i>						
Toxic Masculinity	TM	3.21	1.47	.92-7.00	.49	.95
Ambivalence in Sexual Situations	ASS	3.56	1.46	.92-7.00	.15	.92
Puritanical Masculinity	PM	3.73	1.44	.75-7.00	.08	.79
<i>Personality Inventory for the DSM-5-BF</i>						
Antagonism	ANT	1.97	.84	.80-4.0	.52	.89
Disinhibition	DIS	1.97	.82	.80-4.0	.39	.89
Negative Affect	NA	2.14	.78	.2-4.0	.16	.85
Detachment	DET	2.17	.80	.80-4.0	.15	.85
Psychoticism	PSY	2.06	.83	.80-4.0	.27	.87
<i>Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire</i>						
Physical Aggression	PA	2.56	.89	.89-4.78	.18	.83
Verbal Aggression	VA	2.62	.98	.20-5.00	.21	.80
Anger	ANG	2.34	.97	.86-4.86	.36	.86
Hostility	HOST	2.55	1.03	.38-5.00	.15	.89
<i>LAVA Indicators</i>						
Motivated Acts of Aggression	MAGG	2.14	1.78	0-5	.32	-
Injury to Other	ITO	4.85	5.59	0-27	.94	-
Trouble Due to Violence	TVA	1.04	1.52	0-6	1.68	-
Reactive Acts	REACT	1.92	1.92	0-15	1.91	-
IPV Acts	IPV	1.16	1.55	0-9	1.18	-
Alcohol-Related Acts	ETOH	1.17	1.61	0-8	1.15	-
Lethal Risk Acts	LETH	.98	1.49	0-9	1.26	-

Table 2*Predictor and Criterion Intercorrelation Matrices*

		Maladaptive Hypermasculinity Traits						
	TM	ASS	PM					
TM	X							
ASS	.83	X						
PM	.79	.78	X					
		Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ)						
	PA	VA	ANG	HOST				
PA	X							
VA	.66	X						
ANG	.72	.72	X					
HOST	.68	.75	.79	X				
		Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (PID-5-BF)						
	ANT	DIS	NA	DET	PSY			
ANT	X							
DIS	.75	X						
NA	.66	.69	X					
DET	.66	.70	.72	X				
PSY	.78	.77	.71	.76	X			
		Lifetime Acts of Violence Assessment (LAVA)						
	MAGG	TVA	ITO	REACT	LETH	ETOH	IPV	
MAGG	X							
TVA	.40	X						
ITO	.64	.46	X					
REACT	.73	.32	.60	X				
LETH	.52	.40	.84	.45	X			
ETOH	.60	.42	.80	.57	.82	X		
IPV	.58	.42	.77	.51	.82	.75	X	

Note. All correlations were significant at $p < .001$. Masculine Dominance Index (TM = Toxic Masculinity; ASS = Ambivalence in Sexual Situations; PM = Puritanical Masculinity); Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (ANT = Antagonism; DIS = Disinhibition; NA = Negative Affect; DET = Detachment; PSY = Psychoticism); Lifetime Acts of Violence Assessment scales (MAGG = Motivated Acts of Aggression ; ITO = Injury to Other; TVA = Trouble Due to Violent Acts; REACT = Reactive Acts of Aggression, LETH = Acts with Lethal Intent, ETOH = Acts of Alcohol Related Violence); Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (PA = Physical Aggression; VA = Verbal Aggression; ANG = Trait Anger; HOST = Trait Hostility).

Table 3*LAVA Subscale and Component Score Frequency Distributions*

Score	LAVA Subscales			LAVA Motive Cluster Scores			
	MAGG	TVA	ITO	REACT	IPV	ETOH	LETH
0	24.6%	54.2%	35.2%	29.5%	57.9%	59.6%	66.8%
1	19.7%	18.7%	9.4%	17.9%	7.4%	5.9%	2.7%
2	15.0%	15.1%	8.7%	11.2%	4.5%	3.4%	1.9%
3	14.6%	8.7%	4.2%	31.6%	25.8%	26.0%	26.1%
4	10.0%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	2.5%	2.0%	1.0%
5	16.1%		5.1%	3.4%	0.4%	1.5%	1.0%
6			2.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%
7			1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%
8			0.7%	0.3%		0.3%	0.1%
9			0.5%	0.3%	0.3%		0.1%
10			1.1%	0.7%			
> 10			28.1%	0.4%			

Note. $N = 732$. MAGG = Motivated Acts of Aggression; TVA = Trouble Due to Violent Acts; ITO = Injury to Other; REACT = acts of reactive violence; IPV = acts of intimate partner violence; ETOH = acts of alcohol-related violence; LETH = acts with lethal intent.

Table 4*Dimensional Predictor Bivariate Correlates with the Aggression Indicators*

Indicator	MAGG	TVA	ITO	REACT	LETH	ETOH	PA	VA	ANG	HOST
HIM	.30	.29	.36	.28	.32	.31	.51	.38	.42	.40
TM	.27	.29	.42	.17	.44	.37	.39	.31	.45	.37
ASS	.21	.20	.33	.16	.33	.27	.34	.23	.36	.28
PM	.22	.23	.31	.17	.27	.23	.36	.23	.33	.29
ANT	.38	.39	.56	.28	.60	.50	.54	.49	.62	.55
DIS	.31	.41	.47	.24	.50	.50	.48	.43	.63	.55
NA	.24	.33	.35	.19	.41	.34	.42	.43	.61	.58
DET	.30	.34	.42	.26	.44	.36	.45	.45	.55	.60
PSY	.33	.38	.47	.24	.51	.43	.48	.45	.60	.59

Note. All correlations were significant at $p < .001$; Respondent age controlled in each analysis; Significant HIM coefficient strength contrasts with the other trait indicators are designated through shading ($p < .05$, two-tailed). HIM = Honor Ideology for Manhood Scale; TM = Toxic Masculinity; ASS = Ambivalence in Sexual Situations; PM = Puritanical Masculinity; Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (ANT = Antagonism; DIS = Disinhibition; NA = Negative Affect; DET = Detachment; PSY = Psychoticism); Lifetime Acts of Violence Assessment scales (MAGG = Motivated Acts of Aggression ; ITO = Injury to Other; TVA = Trouble Due to Violent Acts; REACT = Reactive Acts of Aggression, LETH = Acts with Lethal Intent, ETOH = Acts of Alcohol Related Violence); Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (PA = Physical Aggression; VA = Verbal Aggression; ANG = Trait Anger; HOST = Trait Hostility).

Isolation of Optimal Trait Predictors of Aggression

Multiple regression analyses were used to identify which trait dimensions in the Hostile Masculinity and PID-5 clusters accounted for unshared variance in the primary aggression measures of MAGG (Table 5), ITO (Table 6), and BPAQ-PA (Table 7). Respondent age was included in each model to control for that factor.

A multiple regression analysis (upper Table 5) was conducted to determine which hypermasculinity traits (Toxic Masculinity, Ambivalence in Sexual Situations, and Puritanical Masculinity) were the best predictors of lifetime Motivated Acts of Aggression (MAGG). Regression results indicated that the overall model of the four predictors significantly predicted MAGG, $R^2 = .082$, $R^2_{\text{adj}} = .077$, $F(4,727) = 16.296$, $p < .001$. A review of the beta weights specified that two variables, Toxic Masculinity, $\beta = .27$, $t(727) = 3.86$, $p < .001$; and Age, $\beta = -.08$, $t(727) = -2.22$, $p < .05$, significantly contributed to the model (see Table 5).

A multiple regression analysis (lower Table 5) was conducted to determine which personality traits (Antagonism, Disinhibition, Negative Affect, Detachment, and Psychoticism) were the best predictors of lifetime Motivated Acts of Aggression (MAGG). Regression results indicated that the overall model of the six predictors significantly predicted MAGG, $R^2 = .16$, $R^2_{\text{adj}} = .153$, $F(6,725) = 23.00$, $p < .001$. A review of the beta weights specified that only one personality variable, Antagonism, $\beta = .30$, $t(725) = 5.01$, $p < .001$, significantly contributed to the model.

A multiple regression analysis (upper Table 6) was conducted to determine which hostile masculinity traits were the predictors of lifetime aggression as measured by lifetime Injury to Others (ITO). Regression results indicated that the overall model of the four predictors significantly predicted ITO, $R^2 = .201$, $R^2_{\text{adj}} = .197$, $F(4,727) = 45.840$, $p < .001$. A review of the

beta weights specified that two variables, Toxic Masculinity, $\beta = .49$, $t(727) = 7.51$, $p < .001$; and Age, $\beta = -.13$, $t(727) = -3.89$, $p < .001$, significantly contributed to the model.

A multiple regression analysis (lower Table 6) was conducted to determine which personality traits were the predictors of lifetime Injury to Others (ITO). Regression results indicated that the overall model of the six predictors significantly predicted ITO, $R^2 = .345$, $R^2_{\text{adj}} = .340$, $F(6,725) = 63.762$, $p < .001$. A review of the beta weights specified that three personality variables, Antagonism, $\beta = .46$, $t(725) = 8.74$, $p < .001$; Disinhibition $\beta = .13$, $t(725) = 2.43$, $p < .05$; and Negative Affect, $\beta = -.10$, $t(725) = -2.09$, $p < .05$, significantly contributed to the model.

A multiple regression analysis (upper Table 7) was conducted to determine which hypermasculinity traits were the predictors of Physical Aggression as measured by the Physical Aggression subscale on the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire. Regression results indicated that the overall model of the four predictors significantly predicted PA, $R^2 = .185$, $R^2_{\text{adj}} = .181$, $F(4,727) = 41.283$, $p < .001$. A review of the beta weights specified that three variables, Toxic Masculinity, $\beta = .25$, $t(727) = 3.84$, $p < .001$; Puritanical Masculinity, $\beta = .16$, $t(727) = 2.69$, $p < .01$ and Age, $\beta = -.15$, $t(727) = -4.45$, $p < .001$, significantly contributed to the model.

A multiple regression analysis (lower Table 7) was conducted to determine which personality traits were the predictors of lifetime Physical Aggression (PA) as measured by the Buss-Perry. Regression results indicated that the overall model of the six predictors significantly predicted PA, $R^2 = .339$, $R^2_{\text{adj}} = .334$, $F(6,725) = 61.991$, $p < .001$. A review of the beta weights specified that two personality variables, Antagonism, $\beta = .36$, $t(725) = 6.77$, $p < .001$; Disinhibition $\beta = .12$, $t(725) = 2.16$, $p < .05$, significantly contributed to the model.

Table 5*Dimensional Trait Predictors Regressed on Motivated Acts of Aggression (LAVA MAGG)*

Factor	β	SE	t	p	Zero	Partial	Collinearity	
					r	r	TOL	VIF
Maladaptive Hypermasculinity Trait Predictor Cluster								
Age	-.08	.00	-2.22	<.05	-.10	-.08	.99	1.01
Toxic Masculinity	.27	.07	3.86	<.001	.27	.14	.26	3.89
Ambivalence in Sexual Situations	-.05	.07	-.66	.51	.22	-.02	.27	3.68
Puritanical Masculinity	.04	.06	.69	.49	.23	.03	.33	3.05
Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (PID-5-BF) Predictor Cluster								
Age	.01	.00	.28	.78	-.10	.01	.89	1.23
Antagonism	.30	.06	5.01	<.001	.39	.18	.32	3.12
Disinhibition	.03	.06	.57	.57	.32	.02	.32	3.12
Negative Affect	-.07	.06	-1.34	.18	.26	-.05	.39	2.57
Detachment	.11	.06	1.80	.07	.32	.07	.34	2.93
Psychoticism	.06	.07	.79	.43	.34	.03	.24	4.09

Table 6*Dimensional Trait Predictors Regressed on Injury to Other scores (LAVA ITO)*

Factor	β	SE	t	p	Zero	Partial	Collinearity	
					r	r	TOL	VIF
Maladaptive Hypermasculinity Trait Predictor Cluster								
Age	-.13	.00	-3.89	<.001	-.16	-.14	.99	1.01
Toxic Masculinity	.49	.07	7.51	<.001	.43	.27	.26	3.89
Ambivalence in Sexual Situations	-.04	.06	-.61	.54	.33	-.02	.27	3.68
Puritanical Masculinity	-.05	.06	-.92	.36	.31	-.03	.33	3.05
Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (PID-5-BF) Predictor Cluster								
Age	-.00	.00	-.054	.96	-.16	-.00	.89	1.13
Antagonism	.46	.05	8.74	<.001	.58	.31	.32	3.12
Disinhibition	.13	.05	2.43	<.05	.49	.09	.32	3.12
Negative Affect	-.10	.05	-2.09	<.05	.38	-.08	.39	2.59
Detachment	.09	.05	1.71	.09	.44	.06	.34	2.93
Psychoticism	.03	.06	.48	.63	.49	.02	.24	4.09

Table 7*Dimensional Trait Predictors Regressed on Trait Physical Aggression (BPAQ-PA)*

Factor	β	SE	t	p	Zero	Partial	Collinearity	
					r	r	TOL	VIF
Maladaptive Hypermasculinity Trait Predictor Cluster								
Age	-.15	.00	-4.45	<.001	-.18	-.16	.99	1.01
Toxic Masculinity	.25	.07	3.84	<.001	.39	.14	.26	3.89
Ambivalence in Sexual Situations	.00	.06	.03	.97	.34	.00	.27	3.68
Puritanical Masculinity	.16	.06	2.69	<.01	.37	.10	.33	3.05
Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (PID-5-BF) Predictor Cluster								
Age	-.01	.00	-.34	.73	-.18	-.01	.89	1.13
Antagonism	.36	.05	6.77	<.001	.56	.24	.32	3.12
Disinhibition	.12	.05	2.16	<.05	.51	.08	.32	3.12
Negative Affect	.04	.05	.78	.44	.45	.03	.39	2.59
Detachment	.09	.05	1.70	.09	.46	.06	.34	2.93
Psychoticism	.04	.06	.59	.56	.51	.02	.24	4.09

Masculine Honor Versus Alternative Trait Predictors of Aggression

Multiple regression analyses were used to determine if HIM scores accounted for unshared variance in each of the primary aggression measures of MAGG (Table 8), ITO (Table 9), and BPAQ-PA (Table 10) after inclusion of selected "competitor" trait indices from the Hypermasculinity and PID-5 clusters. Respondent age was included in each model to control for that factor.

A multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine if the HIM factor accounted for unshared variance in MAGG scores after inclusion of selected hypermasculinity and/or PID-5 trait dimensions found to be closely associated with this outcome (Table 8). Regression results indicated that the overall model of the four predictors significantly predicted MAGG, $R^2 = .182$, $R^2_{adj} = .178$, $F(6,725) = 40.504$, $p < .001$. A review of the beta weights specified that only two variables, Masculine Honor Ideology, $\beta = .18$, $t(725) = 4.78$, $p < .001$; and Antagonism, $\beta = .31$, $t(725) = 7.18$, $p < .001$, significantly contributed to the model.

A multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine if the HIM factor accounted for unshared variance in ITO scores after inclusion of selected hypermasculinity and/or PID-5 trait dimensions found to be closely associated with this outcome (Table 9). Regression results indicated that the overall model of the six predictors significantly predicted ITO, $R^2 = .374$, $R^2_{adj} = .369$, $F(6,725) = 72.320$, $p < .001$. A review of the beta weights specified that only four variables, Masculine Honor Ideology, $\beta = .15$, $t(725) = 4.31$, $p < .001$; Toxic Masculinity, $\beta = .11$, $t(725) = 3.08$, $p = .002$; Antagonism, $\beta = .41$, $t(725) = 8.04$, $p < .001$ and Disinhibition, $\beta = .13$, $t(725) = 2.58$, $p = .01$, significantly contributed to the model.

A multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine if the HIM factor accounted for unshared variance in BPAQ-PA scores after inclusion of selected hypermasculinity and/or PID-5 trait dimensions found to be closely associated with this outcome (Table 10). Regression results indicated that the overall model of the six predictors significantly predicted PA, $R^2 = .440$, $R^2_{adj} = .435$, $F(6,725) = 94.904$, $p < .001$. However, a review of the beta weights specified that only four variables, Masculine Honor Ideology, $\beta = .33$, $t(725) = 10.29$, $p < .001$; Puritanical Masculinity, $\beta = .14$, $t(725) = 2.96$, $p = .003$; Antagonism, $\beta = .34$, $t(725) = 7.31$, $p < .001$ and Disinhibition, $\beta = .12$, $t(725) = 2.82$, $p = .005$, significantly contributed to the model.

Table 8

Final Trait Predictors Regressed on Motivated Acts of Aggression (LAVA MAGG)

Factor	β	SE	t	p	Zero r	Partial r	Collinearity	
							TOL	VIF
Age	.02	.00	.56	.58	-.10	.02	.90	1.11
Masculine Honor Ideology	.18	.04	4.78	<.001	.31	.18	.78	1.28
Toxic Masculinity	.04	.04	.84	.40	.27	.03	.65	1.55
Antagonism	.31	.04	7.18	<.001	.39	.26	.63	1.60

Note. Significant HIM partial coefficient strength contrasts with the other trait indicators are designated through shading ($p < .05$)

Table 9*Final Trait Predictors Regressed on Injury to Other scores (LAVA ITO)*

Factor	β	SE	t	p	Zero r	Partial r	Collinearity	
							TOL	VIF
Age	.00	.00	-.04	.97	-.164	.00	.89	1.12
Masculine Honor Ideology	.15	.03	4.31	<.001	.38	.16	.76	1.32
Toxic Masculinity	.11	.04	3.08	.002	.43	.11	.64	1.56
Antagonism	.41	.05	8.04	<.001	.58	.29	.34	2.97
Disinhibition	.13	.05	2.58	.01	.49	.10	.36	2.78
Negative Affect	-.07	.04	-1.56	.12	.38	-.06	.47	2.14

Note. Significant HIM partial coefficient strength contrasts with the other trait indicators are designated through shading ($p < .05$)

Table 10*Final Trait Predictors Regressed on Trait Physical Aggression (BPAQ-PA)*

Factor	β	SE	t	p	Zero r	Partial r	Collinearity	
							TOL	VIF
Age	.00	.00	.14	.89	-.18	.01	.90	1.11
Masculine Honor Ideology	.33	.03	10.29	<.001	.53	.36	.75	1.34
Toxic Masculinity	-.09	.05	-1.80	.07	.39	-.07	.31	3.25
Puritanical Masculinity	.14	.05	2.96	.003	.37	.11	.36	2.76
Antagonism	.34	.05	7.31	<.001	.56	.26	.36	2.76
Disinhibition	.12	.04	2.82	.005	.51	.10	.42	2.39

Note. Significant HIM partial coefficient strength contrasts with the other trait indicators are designated through shading ($p < .05$)

Masculine Honor Regional Distributions

An objective of this study was an attempted replication of regional patterns of HIM scores. HIM scores were expected to be greater in Southern and Western states compared to the Northeast and Midwestern, with Alaska contrasted as an independent region (Table 11). *T*-Tests were conducted comparing HIM mean scores across regions based on where the participant was born, raised, and currently resides and also on where the participant's mother and father were born. HIM scores were not significantly different across regions. Alaska was also not contrasted as a separate region, as there were only three Alaska participants.

Table 11

Regional Patterns of HIM Scores

	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Region Mom born	4.08 _a	4.15 _a	4.26 _a	4.35 _a
Region Dad born	4.13 _a	4.04 _a	4.39 _a	4.40 _a
Region participant born	4.10 _a	4.09 _a	4.34 _a	4.33 _a
Region participant raised	4.20 _a	4.11 _a	4.26 _a	4.35 _a
Region participant currently resides	4.25 _a	4.07 _a	4.25 _a	4.33 _a

Note: Values in the same row and subtable not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at $p < .05$ in the two-sided test of equality for column means. Cells with no subscript are not included in the test. Tests assume equal variances.¹

1. Tests are adjusted for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost subtable using the Bonferroni correction.

Odds Ratio Analyses

Higher degrees of Masculine Honor Ideology were expected to raise the odds of endorsing past aggressive behaviors and other indicators of maladjustment. Analyses were conducted to examine whether the presence of a risk factor (i.e., strong adherence to Masculine Honor Ideology) alters the risk of an outcome (i.e., responses across the LAVA and other

lifetime adjustment indicators). The Odds Ratio (OR) is the ratio of odds of an event in one group (e.g., exposed group) versus the odds of the event in the other group (e.g., nonexposed group). An OR of 1.0 indicates there is no difference in odds between groups (Ranganathan, Aggawal, & Pramesh, 2015). Participants who achieved HIM scores equal to or greater than the 75th percentile (HIM > 5.06) were categorized as *high risk* ($n = 195$) and compared to the remainder of the sample ($n = 537$). Membership in this high risk group significantly raised the odds that respondents would indicate past Motivated Acts of Aggression (MAGG > 0), $\chi^2 = 21.63, p < .001$ (OR = 2.92), Injury to Other (ITO > 0), $\chi^2 = 36.94, p < .001$ (OR = 3.39), Acts with Lethal Intent (LETH > 0), $\chi^2 = 79.65, p < .001$ (OR = 4.60), Trouble from Violent Acts (TVA > 0), $\chi^2 = 41.25, p < .001$ (OR = 3.01), Acts of Interpersonal Violence (IPV > 0), $\chi^2 = 52.91, p < .001$ (OR = 3.46), Acts of Alcohol Related Violence (ETOH > 0), $\chi^2 = 49.14, p < .001$ (OR = 3.28), and Acts of Reactive Aggression (REACT > 0), $\chi^2 = 27.38, p < .001$ (OR = 3.06). Odds Ratio analyses were also conducted across a set of lifetime adjustment indicators. Achieving a HIM score in the 75th percentile or higher significantly raised the odds respondents would answer “yes” to the following: ‘Have you ever gotten in trouble for violent behavior?’ $\chi^2 = 48.64, p < .001$ (OR = 3.40), ‘Have you ever been accused of sexual harassment?’ $\chi^2 = 56.62, p < .001$ (OR = 3.85), ‘Have you ever been accused of domestic violence?’ $\chi^2 = 55.88, p < .001$ (OR = 3.81), ‘Have you ever been in counseling for a mental health concern?’ $\chi^2 = 12.07, p = .001$ (OR = 1.82), ‘Have you ever been hospitalized for a mental health concern?’ $\chi^2 = 31.02, p < .001$ (OR = 2.66), and ‘Have you ever attempted suicide?’ $\chi^2 = 27.70, p < .001$ (OR = 2.55). There was no significant difference for the odds of ‘ever experiencing a mental health concern’ between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 3.44, p = .06$).

The two-way analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was conducted to investigate HIM score differences between those individuals who endorsed past aggressive behaviors and other indicators of maladjustment versus those who denied those experiences. Age was included as a covariate. Main effect results revealed that HIM scores were significantly different among participants who either denied or endorsed these items. Estimates of effect size revealed small to medium strength in associations (suggested norms for partial eta-squared: small = 0.01; medium = 0.06; large = 0.14; Cohen, 1988). ANCOVA results are summarized in Table 12.

Table 12*HIM ANCOVA Results*

Lifetime Adjustment Indicators	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	η^2	Endorsed	Denied
				<i>M</i> (<i>n</i>)	<i>M</i> (<i>n</i>)
Have you ever gotten in trouble for violent behavior?	65.29	<.001	.09	4.72 _a (n=309)	3.84 _b (n=396)
Have you ever been accused of sexual harassment?	86.44	<.001	.11	4.86 _a (n=190)	3.99 _b (n=513)
Have you ever been accused of domestic violence?	65.10	<.001	.09	4.84 _a (n=194)	3.98 _b (n=505)
Have you ever experienced a mental health concern?	5.02	=.025	.01	4.36 _a (n=373)	4.08 _b (n=329)
Have you ever been in counseling for a mental health concern?	9.15	=.003	.01	4.41 _a (n=401)	4.08 _b (n=301)
Have you ever been hospitalized for a mental health concern?	32.42	<.001	.04	4.66 _a (n=218)	4.04 _b (n=486)
Have you ever attempted suicide?	28.33	<.001	.04	4.66 _a (n=206)	4.05 _b (n=495)
LAVA Indices	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	η^2	<i>M</i> (<i>n</i>)	<i>M</i> (<i>n</i>)
Motivated Acts of Aggression (MAGG)	52.49	<.001	.07	4.43 _a (n=552)	3.66 _b (n=180)
Trouble due to Violent Acts (TVA)	68.41	<.001	.09	4.67 _a (n=316)	3.87 _b (n=374)
Injuries to Others (ITO)	85.01	<.001	.10	4.55 _a (n=474)	3.67 _b (n=258)
Acts with Lethal Intent (LETH)	87.80	<.001	.11	4.84 _a (n=243)	3.94 _b (n=489)
Acts of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)	77.56	<.001	.10	4.71 _a (n=308)	3.90 _b (n=424)
Acts of Reactive Violence (REACT)	64.27	<.001	.08	4.47 _a (n=516)	3.67 _b (n=216)
Acts of Alcohol-Related Violence (ETOH)	91.14	<.001	.11	4.76 _a (n=296)	3.89 _b (n=436)

Note: Values in the same row and subtable not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at $p < .05$ in the two-sided test of equality for column means. Cells with no subscript are not included in the test. Tests assume equal variances.¹

1. Tests are adjusted for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost subtable using the Bonferroni correction.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

Masculine Honor Ideology refers to a set of beliefs that dictate men must respond aggressively to threat or insult in order to maintain their ideal masculine reputations. Adherence to this ideology has been linked to increases in aggression and violence around the world. However, research regarding Masculine Honor Ideology within the United States is quite limited. Much of the available research measures honor ideology's link to aggression by asking participants to anticipate how they would respond in a fictitious scenario (e.g., Dietrich & Schuett, 2013; O'Dea, Bueno, & Saucier, 2017; Stratmoen, Greer, Martens, & Saucier, 2018). Only a few studies have taken this examination a step further and elicited aggressive behaviors in laboratory settings (e.g., Benavidez, Neria, & Jones, 2016; King, Norton-Baker, & Russell, 2019). To date, there is no nationwide examination of self-reported lifetime aggression and Masculine Honor Ideology. Furthermore, in the aggression literature, much of the focus is on hypermasculinity, a separate but related construct, and personality variables. A focus on these traits, while providing valuable knowledge regarding the antecedents of aggression, has likely led researchers to overlook the connection between Masculine Honor Ideology and aggressive behavior. Moreover, much of the current research utilizes college student samples and compares participants based on regional differences. However, data suggest involvement in any aggressive experience is found to be higher in community versus college samples (Leonard, Quigley, & Collins, 2002) and that the study of honor ideology based on original geographic boundaries is limiting, as it is likely honor ideology is no longer a regionally constrained cultural difference (Saucier, Miller,

Martens, O'Dea, & Jones, 2018). Overall, there is dearth of information regarding actual lifetime aggressive behavior and its relationship with Masculine Honor Ideology. It is the overarching goal of this study to elucidate upon the relationship between Masculine Honor Ideology and to examine this relationship within the context of other established aggression predictors.

The first study hypothesis posited that significant bivariate relationships would be found between HIM scores and lifetime aggression indices. This hypothesis was supported, and statistically significant relationships were found between HIM scores and all LAVA and BPAQ indices. Additional strength contrasts were conducted to increase the power of the significance test and provide additional information about the predictors examined in this study. Compared to the MDI variables, HIM scores were as strongly or more strongly correlated to criterion variables except for the relationship between Toxic Masculinity and Lethal Acts ($r = .44$). In examining personality variables, Antagonism was more strongly correlated to criterion variables than HIM scores, except for Reactive Acts of Aggression and Physical Aggression, where HIM and Antagonism correlations were not statistically different from one another. Overall, these bivariate correlations (Table 4) provide evidence of strong relationships between HIM and the criterion variables. Furthermore, HIM scores performed as well or outperformed hypermasculinity indicators. For most criterion variables, Antagonism had a stronger association than HIM. Overall, these findings suggest it is clear Masculine Honor Ideology is linked to self-reported aggressive tendencies. These preliminary analyses suggest HIM may have a stronger relationship with criterion variables than hypermasculinity indicators and a weaker relationship with criterion variables than the personality trait of Antagonism. This is an important find, as emphasis on masculinity and personality traits has likely led to the discounting of HIM's relationship with aggressive behavior.

Hypothesis 2 posited that Hostile Masculinity would account for unshared variance in regression models predicting lifetime aggression that incorporated all three dimensions of the MDI, as well as age. This hypothesis was supported. Hostile Masculinity traits accounted for 8.2% of the variance in MAGG, 20.1% of the variance in ITO, and 18.5% of the variance in BPAQ-PA. Toxic Masculinity was the only maladaptive masculinity trait of the three measured by the MDI that contributed to the model for MAGG and ITO. Puritanical Masculinity, along with Toxic Masculinity, contributed to the model for BPAQ-PA. Overall, these findings align with current research that Hostile Masculinity predicts aggressive behavior. Of the facets of Hostile Masculinity measured by the MDI, the Toxic Masculinity Scale (TMS) appears to be most strongly associated with aggressive behavior. This association makes sense, as TMS measures traits related to anger, domination, aggression, and callousness. Puritanical Masculinity also had a strong association with aggressive behavior as measured by the BPAQ-PA. This is not a surprising finding, as adherence to more traditional gender roles have been linked to violence perpetration as well (Jenkins, & Aube, 2002). Overall, Hypothesis 2 results confirm previous findings, that is, maladaptive masculinity traits are predictive of aggressive behavior.

Hypothesis 3 predicted Antagonism would account for unshared variance in regression models predicting lifetime aggression that incorporate all five dimensions of the PID-5-BF, as well as age. This hypothesis was supported. Overall, personality indicators accounted for 16.0% of the variance in MAGG, 34.5% of the variance in ITO, and 33.9% of the variance in BPAQ-PA. Antagonism was the only personality variable to significantly contribute to the MAGG model. For ITO, Antagonism, Disinhibition, and Negative Affect all accounted for unshared variance in the model, with Antagonism contributing the most. For BPAQ-PA, Antagonism and Disinhibition accounted for unshared variance out of the PID-5 domains. Overall, these data

confirm what previous research has established—that personality variables are predictors of aggressive behavior. Of the traits measured by the PID-5-BF, Antagonism had the strongest relationship with aggressive outcomes. These analyses also implicate Disinhibition and Negative Affect in aggressive tendencies, although to a lesser extent.

Hypothesis 4 predicted that HIM scores will account for unshared variance in lifetime aggression regression models that control for the impact of the significant personality and maladaptive hypermasculinity indicators identified in previous analyses. This hypothesis was supported. In examining MAGG, HIM was added into the regression analysis with the previously identified significant variables (Age, Antagonism, and Toxic Masculinity). These variables predicted 18.2% of the model. With HIM included, Toxic Masculinity and Age were no longer contributing significantly to the model, while Antagonism remained a stronger contributor. In examination of ITO, HIM was added into the regression analysis with the previously identified significant variables (Age, Antagonism, Disinhibition, Negative Affect, and Toxic Masculinity). These variables predicted 37.4% of the model. With HIM included, Negative Affect and Age no longer significantly contributed to the model. Antagonism remained the strongest contributor in prediction of ITO, with HIM contributing more than Toxic Masculinity and Disinhibition. In examining BPAQ-PA, HIM was added into the regression analysis with the previously identified significant variables (Age, Antagonism, Disinhibition, Toxic Masculinity, and Puritanical Masculinity). These variables predicted 44.0% of the model. With HIM included, Toxic Masculinity and Age no longer contributed significantly to the model. HIM and Antagonism contributed equally to the final model, with Puritanical Masculinity and Disinhibition contributing as well, although to a lesser extent.

In sum, these findings suggest that HIM is an important and significant predictor of aggressive behavior. Compared to masculinity predictors, HIM better accounted for shared variance and accounted for additional unshared variance in predicting lifetime Motivated Acts of Aggression, lifetime Injury to Others, and Buss-Perry Physical Aggression. These data suggest HIM is a stronger predictor of aggressive behavior than the maladaptive masculinity traits assessed by the MDI. Antagonism remained a stronger predictor than HIM for lifetime Motivated Acts of Aggression and lifetime Injuries to Others. For the Buss-Perry Physical Aggression, Antagonism and HIM contributed equally to the model. The finding that personality features, especially Antagonism, are a strong predictor of aggression is consistent with the literature, and, furthermore, makes sense, as personality features are the foundational blocks upon which human behavior is built. More importantly, these findings demonstrate that HIM accounts for unshared variance in the prediction of aggression within the context of well-established aggression predictors.

Hypothesis 5 posited that established regional patterns of U.S. honor ideology will account for significant variance in lifetime aggression scores. This hypothesis was not supported. There were no significant differences in HIM scores based on region. While this hypothesis was not supported, this finding adds considerable information to the knowledge surrounding honor ideology and the Culture of Honor in the United States. As reviewed previously, honor ideology is often viewed in the literature as a regionally constrained cultural difference. Following this conceptualization, much of the research examining HIM uses region as a grouping variable in examination of participants. The finding from this study suggests one's honor ideology adherence may no longer be tied to the place of one's birth or early upbringing. This idea has been proposed before (Leung & Cohen, 2011; Saucier, Miller, Martens, O'Dea, & Jones, 2018);

however, to date, no study had conducted a nationwide examination to refute or confirm this supposition. This finding requires replication to establish more clearly the role region now plays, if any, in generating and perpetuating this belief system within the United States.

The final study hypothesis posited that ‘high risk’ individuals (i.e., individuals in the top 25% of HIM scorers) would display increased odds for scores greater than zero across the LAVA indices and for endorsing a series of lifetime maladjustment indicators. This hypothesis was supported. Overall, membership in the high risk group approximately tripled the odds of reporting past Motivated Acts of Aggression, Injury to Others, Trouble from Violent Acts, Acts of Alcohol Related Violence, Acts of Interpersonal Violence, and Acts of Reactive Aggression. More striking, the odds of reporting Acts with Lethal Intent (i.e., threatening to kill someone, brandishing/using a weapon) was increased 4.6 times for this group compared to the rest of the sample. In addition, the odds of reporting sexual harassment and domestic violence were increased 3.8 times for these individuals. Last, this group was also at increased odds of being hospitalized for a mental health concern and of attempting suicide. While the previous hypotheses demonstrated the statistical significance of HIM in predicting aggression, this final hypothesis has illustrated the clinical relevance of elevated HIM scores. These findings reveal individuals who strongly adhere to honor ideology are reporting increased odds of a range of incredibly problematic aggressive behaviors, directed at both others and the self. These findings have significant implications for intervention and prevention efforts. For example, assessment of one’s adherence to honor ideology could provide key information regarding risk factors and identify a possible area for focused intervention. Cognitive Therapy has been shown to promote cognitive flexibility across a range of maladaptive thinking patterns (e.g., depressive, anxious, guilt/shame) and it is likely cognitive flexibility related to honor and manhood can also be

achieved under the right conditions. One hurdle in approaching Masculine Honor Ideology from an intervention perspective is the culturally acceptable and ego-syntonic nature of this set of beliefs. For the majority of individuals, there will probably be little interest in challenging this belief system; however, other belief systems which are often viewed as acceptable by those who hold them (e.g., antisocial, obsessive-compulsive, disordered eating) have been found to respond to intervention that focuses on their most deleterious effects (Alex et al., 2010; Dolan, & Coid, 1993; Gregertsen, Mandy, & Serpell, 2017). It is not the intent of this study to pathologize Masculine Honor Ideology, as there are many positive correlates (e.g., politeness, integrity, reciprocity, honesty/trustworthiness; Cross et al., 2014; Uskul, Cross, Sunbay, Gerçek-Swing, & Ataca, 2012; Uskul, Cross, Gunsoy, & Gul, 2019); however, given the pernicious and noxious effect rigid adherence to this ideology can have on society, it is clear some type of intervention is required to mitigate the damages.

Design Limitation

There are several limitations to the current study. First and foremost, data was collected online, with limited experimenter oversight, and through participant self-report. This data collection procedure can raise concerns regarding data validity. In addition, only one validity check was utilized in the study (i.e., the LAVA inconsistency check). This check resulted in approximately 15% of the data being removed from analyses, which is a similar exclusion rate in other studies (King, Russell, & Bailly, 2017); however, a second consistency check may have provided additional useful information. Further, operational definitions for ‘aggression,’ ‘aggressive behavior,’ or ‘violent behavior’ were not provided to participants. While the options listed for injuries to others in the LAVA (e.g., broken bone, bruise, black eye) clearly relate to physical aggression, participants may have construed LAVA and other survey items in markedly

different ways. Another limitation of this experimental design was its reliance on several multiple regression analyses to arrive at study conclusions. This analytical strategy increases the likelihood of obtaining a significant result merely by chance, resulting in inflated Type 1 error rates. To protect against this potentiality, multicollinearity was examined for in each regression analysis and determined to not be problematic. Furthermore, small alphas were achieved (e.g., $p < .001$) for many of the study variables, making it less likely that a true null hypothesis was rejected. In addition, the large sample size likely helped to protect this study's results from either Type 1 or Type 2 errors. Lastly, this design allowed only for the strength of the relationships between variables to be examined and offered no conclusion on causal effects.

Future Directions

Future research should examine the relationships among HIM, aggression, personality, and maladaptive masculinity through a statistical method that allows for all study variables to be examined at once (e.g., structural equation modeling). A different statistical approach would reduce potential Type 1 errors, while also providing more nuanced information on the relationship among these variables (e.g., causality, mediation, moderation).

Future research should also attempt to replicate the finding that honor ideology did not differ across regions. This finding contrasted with the bulk of the literature and warrants follow up. Should honor ideology no longer be a regionally constrained cultural difference, significant changes in research methodology and construct conceptualization are required. Lastly, women can adhere to honor ideology as well, and a similar examination of this phenomenon in women would likely shed light on other unique risk factors associated with this belief system.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study revealed several important findings. First, it demonstrated a significant and strong relationship exists between Masculine Honor Ideology and self-reported aggressive behavior. Second, this study examined this relationship in the context of already established predictors of aggressive behavior, specifically Antagonism and Hostile Masculinity, which have dominated the literature. This investigation yielded evidence Masculine Honor Ideology may be a stronger predictor of aggression than other masculinity factors. Antagonism remained a stronger predictor than Masculine Honor Ideology for two of the three criterion variables in this study; however, Masculine Honor Ideology was as equally strong as Antagonism in predicting Physical Aggression as measured by the Buss-Perry, suggesting this ideology offers a unique explanation of aggressive behavior after accounting for an already established personality variable. Last, this study demonstrated stronger adherence to Masculine Honor Ideology increased the odds of endorsing a range of past aggressive behaviors and other indicators of lifetime maladjustment, which has implications for intervention and prevention efforts.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Demographics

- 1) What is your age? _____
- 2) Are you male or female?
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Unspecified
- 3) Which of these best describes your ethnic background? If you are multiracial, please indicate the group with whom you identify the most.
 - a. Caucasian/White
 - b. Native American, American Indian, or Alaska Native
 - c. Black or African American
 - d. Hispanic or Latino
 - e. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
 - f. Asian
 - g. Middle Eastern
 - h. Bi-Racial
 - i. Other
- 4) What is your marital status?
 - a. Single, never married
 - b. Divorced
 - c. Separated
 - d. Widowed
 - e. Married
 - f. Other
- 5) What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?
 - a. Less than high school degree
 - b. High school graduate
 - c. Some college but no degree
 - d. Associate degree in college
 - e. Bachelor's degree in college
 - f. Master's degree
 - g. Doctoral degree
 - h. Professional degree (JD, MD)
- 6) Which statement best describes your current employment status?
 - a. Working (40 or more hours per week)
 - b. Working (20-39 hours per week)
 - c. Working (10-19 hours per week)
 - d. Working (less than 10 hours per week)
 - e. Not working (searching for a job)
 - f. Not working (due to disability)
 - g. Not working (retired)
 - h. Not working (other)
- 7) In which US state do you currently reside?
- 8) In which US state were you born?

- 9) In which US state was your father born?
- 10) In which US state was your mother born?

Appendix B
Honor Ideology for Manhood Scale (HIM)

How much do you agree or disagree with the following beliefs regarding the concept of masculinity?

1. A man has the right to act with physical aggression toward another man who calls him an insulting name.
2. A real man doesn't let other people push him around.
3. A man has the right to act with physical aggression toward another man who slanders his family.
4. A real man can always take care of himself.
5. A man has the right to act with physical aggression toward another man who openly flirts with his wife.
6. A real man never lets himself be a "door mat" to other people.
7. A man has the right to act with physical aggression toward another man who trespasses on his personal property.
8. A real man can "pull himself up by his bootstraps" when the going gets tough.
9. A man has the right to act with physical aggression toward another man who mistreats his children
10. A real man will never back down from a fight.
11. A man has the right to act with physical aggression toward another man who steals from him.
12. A real man never leaves a score unsettled.
13. A man has the right to act with physical aggression toward another man who vandalizes his home.
14. A real man doesn't take any crap from anybody.
15. A man has the right to act with physical aggression toward another man who insults his mother.
16. A real man is seen as tough in the eyes of his peers.

Appendix C
Personality Inventory for DSM-5 – Brief Form (PID-5-BF)

This is a list of things different people might say about themselves. We are interested in how you would describe yourself. There are no right or wrong answers. So you can describe yourself as honestly as possible, we will keep your responses confidential. We'd like you to take your time and read each statement carefully, selecting the response that best describes you.

1. People would describe me as reckless
2. I feel like I act totally on impulse
3. Even though I know better, I can't stop making rash decisions
4. I often feel like nothing I do really matters
5. Others see me as irresponsible
6. I'm not good at planning ahead
7. My thoughts often don't make sense to others
8. I worry about almost everything
9. I get emotional easily, often for very little reason
10. I fear being alone in life more than anything else
11. I get stuck on one way of doing things, even when it's clear it won't work
12. I have seen things that weren't really there
13. I steer clear of romantic relationships
14. I'm not interested in making friends
15. I get irritated easily by all sorts of things
16. I don't like to get too close to people
17. It's no big deal if I hurt other people's feelings
18. I rarely get enthusiastic about anything
19. I crave attention
20. I often have to deal with people who are less important than me
21. I often have thoughts that make sense to me but that other people say are strange
22. I use people to get what I want
23. I often "zone out" and then suddenly come to and realize that a lot of time has passed
24. Things around me often feel unreal, or more real than usual
25. It is easy for me to take advantage of others

Appendix D
Lifetime Assessment of Violent Acts (LAVA)

LIFETIME ASSESSMENT OF VIOLENT ACTS (LAVA)

How many times in your life have you acted aggressively?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Have you ever been in trouble because of violent behavior?

No Once Twice 3–5 times >5 times

Please identify any injuries that you inflicted on someone else during past violent acts? (Leave blank if not applicable.)	Most Recent Act	Second Most Recent	Third Most Recent	Fourth Most Recent	Fifth Most Recent
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Broken bone	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bruise	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Black eye	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Head or facial injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Brain injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Superficial cut	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Deep cut	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Internal injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Loss of consciousness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ambulance call	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ER treatment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hospitalization	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Identify any of these factors that contributed to your aggression:

A) I felt threatened with physical harm to self or others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B) I felt threatened with loss of personal property.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C) I felt threatened by the loss of a relationship.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D) I felt threatened by a loss of pride in a conflict.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E) I felt verbally or physically harassed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F) I felt personally insulted.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(Continued)

Please identify any injuries that you inflicted on someone else during past violent acts? (Leave blank if not applicable.)	Most Recent Act	Second Most Recent	Third Most Recent	Fourth Most Recent	Fifth Most Recent
G) I felt betrayed by someone.	O	O	O	O	O
H) I was involved in competition and lost my temper.	O	O	O	O	O
I) The target of the act was <i>not</i> trying to provoke me.	O	O	O	O	O
J) The target of the act was a romantic partner.	O	O	O	O	O
K) The target of my act was drinking alcohol.	O	O	O	O	O
L) I was under the influence of alcohol. (probably <i>less</i> than the legal limit)	O	O	O	O	O
M) I was under the influence of alcohol. (probably <i>over</i> the legal limit)	O	O	O	O	O
N) I was under the influence of alcohol. (definitely <i>over</i> than the legal limit)	O	O	O	O	O
O) I threatened to kill someone.	O	O	O	O	O
P) I used a weapon to threaten someone.	O	O	O	O	O
Q) I used a weapon against someone.	O	O	O	O	O

Appendix E
Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ)

Instructions: Using the 5 point scale shown below, indicate how uncharacteristic or characteristic each of the following statements is in describing you.

- 1 = extremely uncharacteristic of me
- 2 = somewhat uncharacteristic of me
- 3 = neither uncharacteristic nor characteristic of me
- 4 = somewhat characteristic of me
- 5 = extremely characteristic of me

1. Some of my friends think I am a hothead
2. If I have to resort to violence to protect my rights, I will.
3. When people are especially nice to me, I wonder what they want.
4. I tell my friends openly when I disagree with them.
5. I have become so mad that I have broken things.
6. I can't help getting into arguments when people disagree with me.
7. I wonder why sometimes I feel so bitter about things.
8. Once in a while, I can't control the urge to strike another person.
9. I am an even-tempered person. *
10. I am suspicious of overly friendly strangers.
11. I have threatened people I know.
12. I flare up quickly but get over it quickly.
13. Given enough provocation, I may hit another person.
14. When people annoy me, I may tell them what I think of them.
15. I am sometimes eaten up with jealousy.
16. I can think of no good reason for ever hitting a person. *
17. At times I feel I have gotten a raw deal out of life.
18. I have trouble controlling my temper.
19. When frustrated, I let my irritation show.
20. I sometimes feel that people are laughing at me behind my back.
21. I often find myself disagreeing with people.
22. If somebody hits me, I hit back.
23. I sometimes feel like a powder keg ready to explode.
24. Other people always seem to get the breaks.
25. There are people who pushed me so far that we came to blows.
26. I know that "friends" talk about me behind my back.
27. My friends say that I'm somewhat argumentative.
28. Sometimes I fly off the handle for no good reason.
29. I get into fights a little more than the average person.

* Indicates item is reverse scored

Appendix F

Masculine Dominance Index (MDI)

Items rated on 5-point Likert-type scale (1 = Strongly Disagree, 5 = Strongly Agree)

1. I would enjoy kinky or rough sex with one-night-stands or casual dates, but I would never want to do that with my long-term partner or wife.
2. It would make me angry if my long-term partner told me about men she dated before me.
3. Some women with tattoos and body piercings are sexy, but I don't want my long-term romantic partner to have them.
4. It is a man's job to support his family financially and protect them from danger; it is a woman's job to take care of the kids, keep the house clean, and cook meals
5. Sexy women who say they are lesbians just need sex with a real man.
6. So called "feminists" are obnoxious and annoying.
7. Most women who say they are lesbian or bisexual are just going through a phase.
8. "Bad girls" would be fun to have sex with, but I only want long-term relationships with "good girls."
9. I like to look at women who wear short skirts and/or tops that show cleavage, but my long-term partner should never dress like that in public.
10. When a man cheats, it just means his sexual needs are not being taken care of at home.
11. It makes me really angry when I flirt with a woman and she blows me off or acts like a snob.
12. This is a man's world.
13. Sometimes I can tell a woman is gay just by looking at her.
14. I would expect my long-term partner to take care of my sexual needs, even if she isn't in the mood for sex.
15. It turns me on to watch two women kiss and/or have sex with each other, but I wouldn't want a long-term partner who did something like that.
16. I wouldn't mind having sex with women who party, but I could never marry a woman who parties often.
17. A woman doesn't have the right to be angry if her partner cheats. She brought that on herself by not keeping him sexually satisfied.
18. It makes me really angry when a woman acts like she's too good for me.
19. I would have sex with women who curse or use dirty language, but I could never be in a long-term relationship with a woman who talks that way.
20. I would enjoy having sex with women who sleep around, but I want my long-term partner to be sexually pure.
21. Women who tempt men into having sex with them make me angry.
22. I like looking at ads and commercials with women who dress slutty, but it would make me angry if my long-term partner dressed that way.
23. Women who act better or smarter than men need a reality check, because this is a man's world.
24. I want my long-term partner to be satisfied staying home while I work
25. It makes me angry when I flirt with a pretty woman and she says she's not interested because she's a lesbian.

Appendix F
Supplemental Aggression History

- 1) Have you ever?
 - a. been in trouble behavior of violent behavior?
 - b. been accused of sexual harassment or abuse?
 - c. been accused of domestic assault?
 - d. attempted suicide?
 - e. been hospitalized for a mental health concern?
 - f. been in counseling for a mental health concern?

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