2005-01

The causes of rape: Understanding individual differences in the male propensity for sexual aggression

Lalumière, Martin L.

American Psychological Association


http://hdl.handle.net/10133/444

Downloaded from University of Lethbridge Research Repository, OPUS
Errata

p.34, 3rd par., “Females appear to mate much more often than they need to.”

p.44, 1st par., “Alternative strategies are different strategies adopted by genetically different classes of individuals”.

p.78, 2nd par., “In contrast, offender samples are typically much older, and many of these offenders would be classified as life-course-persistent offenders.”

p.89, Exhibit 4.4, 1st par., “As we discussed in chapter 3, females in some nonhuman species use resistance as a tool of male selection. Mealey (in press) developed these ideas in her sexy son account of forced mating”.

p.114, Figure 5.3, legend, “The phallometric responses of rapists (black bars, n = 14) and nonrapists (gray bars, n = 14) to different audiotaped stories.”

p.168, 1st par., “Several studies on other populations of sex offenders have confirmed the accuracy of the VRAG and other actuarial instruments in predicting recidivism…”

p.190, 1st par., “We hypothesize that another cause of rape is a facultative (or conditional) antisocial response to low embodied capital.”

Other corrections

p.64, 4th par., “A first-born child has a different social environment than a younger sibling.”

p.130, 2nd par., drop the sentence “In addition, there is little reason to believe that, except for antisocial personality disorder, rapists differ from other offenders in the prevalence of any mental disorder (Hudson & Ward, 1997).”

p.169, last par., “Thus, our review covers programs that included rapists but also included other sex offenders”.

p.198, drop “intellectual” in the last line.