

Análisis de regresión múltiple

Málaga, 26 de abril de 2016

Jesús López Megías

Departamento de Psicología Experimental
Universidad de Granada

- Regresión vs ANOVA
- Análisis de interacciones (moderaciones) en ARM y representación gráfica:
 - Interacción entre una variable dicotómica y una continua
 - Interacción entre variables continuas
 - Interacción en la que hay una variable categórica con más de dos niveles
- Mediación con PROCESS

- Regresión vs ANOVA
 - Ventajas del ARM:
 - Variables continuas. Peligros de dicotomizar: pérdida de potencia estadística (equivalente a perder 1/3-2/3 de la muestra) y efectos espurios (cuando más de una VI)
 - Variables correlacionadas: ver el efecto de unas controlando el de las demás (p.e. SH y SB)
 - ARM simultáneo. Equivalencia con ANOVA.
 - ARM jerárquico (secuencial). ¿Qué aporta algo nuevo a la explicación de la variabilidad de la VD?

- Análisis de interacciones (moderaciones) en ARM y representación gráfica:
 - Interacción entre una variable dicotómica y una continua
 - Interacción entre variables continuas
 - Interacción en la que hay una variable categórica con más de dos niveles
- Análisis de Mediación con PROCESS

Interacción entre dicotómica y continua

Article

Male Peer Support to Hostile Sexist Attitudes Influences Rape Proclivity

**Mercedes Durán,¹ Jesús L. Megías,²
and Miguel Moya²**

Journal of Interpersonal Violence

1–17

© The Author(s) 2016

Reprints and permissions:

sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav

DOI: 10.1177/0886260515624212

jiv.sagepub.com



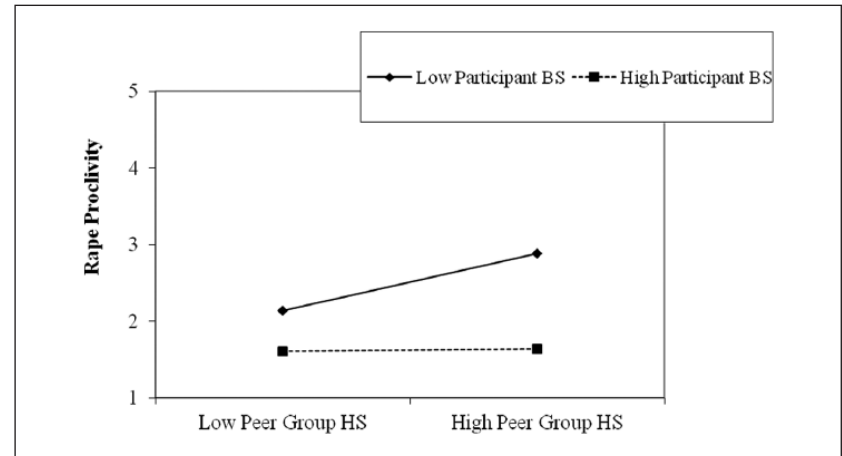
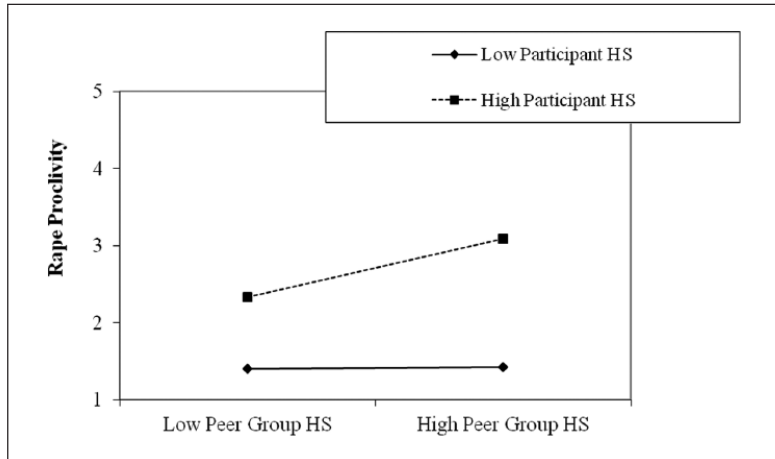
The aim of the present research was to study the impact of perceived HS as a peer-group variable on men's self-reported rape proclivity. We analyzed whether men's self-reported proclivity toward sexual violence, which is affected by their own hostile sexist beliefs, is also influenced by perceptions of other men's support to HS. In other words, this study adds to the literature

Table 2. Hierarchical Regression Equations With Rape Proclivity as the Dependent Variable.

Variable	ΔR^2 Adjusted	ΔF	SE	β	<i>t</i>
Step 1	.23	12.83***	.89		
HS			.07	.45	5.48***
BS			.09	-.26	-3.09**
Peer-group HS			.15	.19	2.48*
Step 2	.04	2.49*	.88		
HS × Peer-group HS			.15	.24	2.20*
BS × Peer-group HS			.18	-.27	-2.04*

Note. HS = hostile sexism; BS = benevolent sexism.

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



Interacción entre variables continuas

Article

More Than a Magazine: Exploring the Links Between Lads' Mags, Rape Myth Acceptance, and Rape Proclivity

**Mónica Romero-Sánchez,¹ Virginia Toro-García,¹
Miranda A. H. Horvath,² and Jesús L. Megías¹**

Design and Procedure

The variable “type of magazine” (*Interviú* vs. *Muy Interesante*) was experimentally manipulated between groups. We also measured two variables of individual differences: RMA and perceived legitimacy of lads' mags.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence

1–20

© The Author(s) 2015

Reprints and permissions:

sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav

DOI: 10.1177/0886260515586366

jiv.sagepub.com



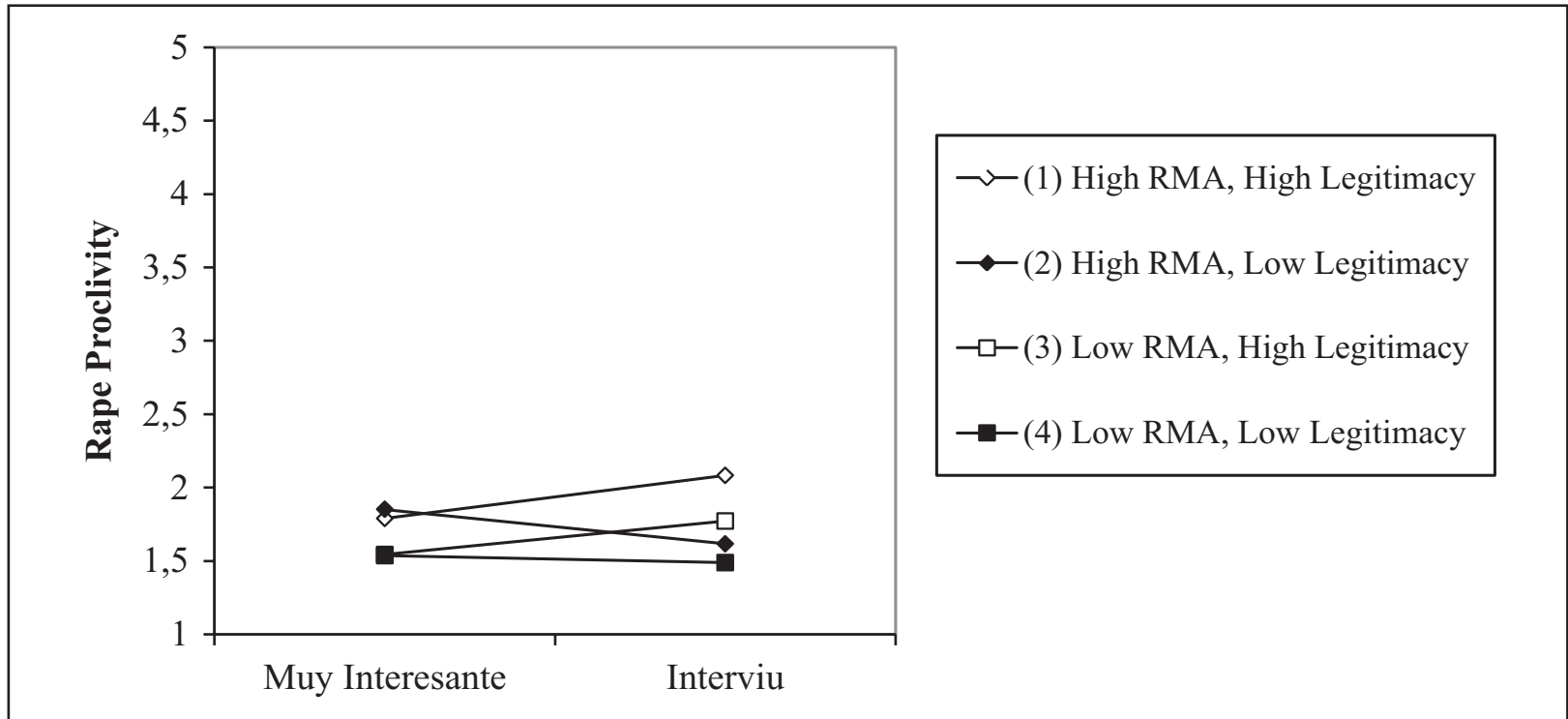


Figure 1. Rape proclivity as a function of level of RMA and scores in perceived legitimacy of lads' mags in participants exposed to a general magazine (*Muy Interesante*) versus a lads' mag (*Interviú*).
 Note. RMA = rape myth acceptance.

Cuando la categórica tiene más de dos niveles

Sex Roles (2010) 62:505–519
DOI 10.1007/s11199-009-9676-7

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Social Perception of Rape Victims in Dating and Married Relationships: The Role of Perpetrator's Benevolent Sexism

Mercedes Durán · Miguel Moya · Jesús L. Megías ·
G. Tendayi Viki

Design

This study used a similar between-subjects design to that in “Study 1a”, the only difference being the new condition with HS information about the perpetrator (perpetrator-HS). Thus, the independent variables were gender, information about perpetrator's ideology (perpetrator-BS vs. perpetrator-HS vs. no ideological information –control-) and type of relationship between victim and perpetrator (boyfriend/girlfriend vs. married). Participant's attribution of victim blame was the dependent variable.

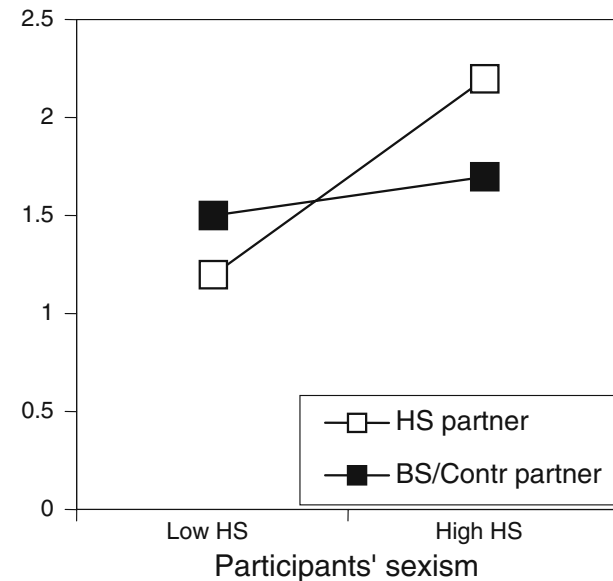


Fig. 2 Victim blaming as a function of perpetrator's sexist beliefs and participant's HS.

Creación de dummies (n-1)

Cód. grupo	Grupos	D1_ParejaSB	D2_ParejaSH
0	Control	0	0
1	Pareja SB	1	0
2	Pareja SH	0	1

Indicator	cond	D_1	D_2	D_3
1	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	0
4	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	1

Sequential	cond	D_1	D_2	D_3
1	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	0
4	1	1	0	0
6	1	1	1	0

Helmert	cond	D_1	D_2	D_3
1	$-3/4$	0	0	0
3	$1/4$	$-2/3$	0	0
4	$1/4$	$1/3$	$-1/2$	0
6	$1/4$	$1/3$	$1/2$	0

Effect	COND	D_1	D_2	D_3
1	-1	-1	-1	-1
3	1	0	0	0
4	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	1

Análisis de mediación con Process

JOURNAL OF SEX RESEARCH, 48(5), 470–478, 2011
 Copyright © The Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality
 ISSN: 0022-4499 print/1559-8519 online
 DOI: 10.1080/00224499.2010.513088



It's His Right, It's Her Duty: Benevolent Sexism and the Justification of Traditional Sexual Roles

Mercedes Durán and Miguel Moya

Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada

Jesús L. Megías

Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Granada

Table 3. Hierarchical Regression Equations with Identification of Rape as the Dependent Variable

Variable	R^2	F	SD	β	t	Partial Correlation	Semi-Partial Correlation
Step 1	.338	8.95***	1.33				
Participant's BS			0.17	-.31	-2.58*	-.29	-.25
Husband's beliefs			0.31	-.30	-3.04**	-.34	-.30
Gender			0.35	-.23	-2.10*	-.24	-.20
Step 2	.41	4.43***	1.32				
Participant's BS			0.28	-.15	-0.75	-.09	-.07
Husband's beliefs			0.46	-.35	-2.41*	-.29	-.23
Gender			0.49	-.37	-2.38*	-.28	-.22
Gender × Participant's BS			0.36	-.34	-2.04*	-.25	-.20
Gender × Participant's HS			0.31	.30	-2.10**	.25	-.20

Note. For husband's beliefs, 0 = control condition and 1 = BS husband condition; for gender, 0 = female and 1 = male. BS = benevolent sexism; HS = hostile sexism.

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

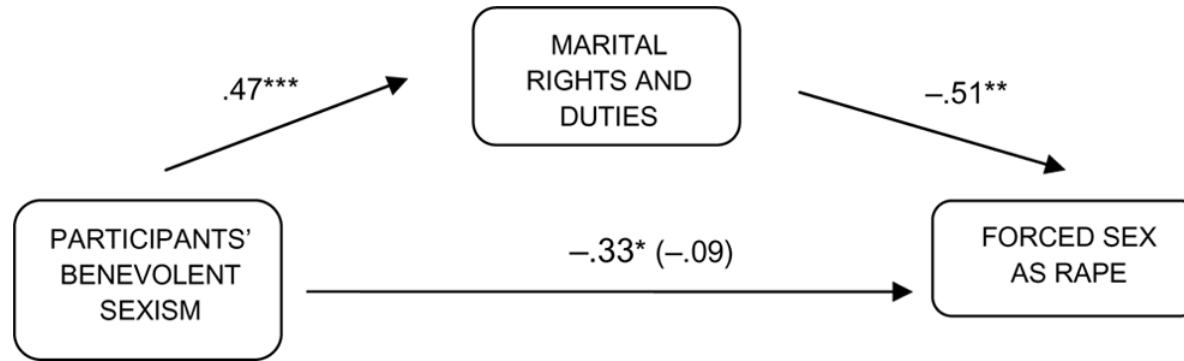


Figure 2. Effect of participants' benevolent sexism on perception of forced sex as rape mediated by the perception of marital rights and duties. *Note.* Numbers given are betas. The number in parenthesis refers to the beta weight that characterizes the relation between participants' benevolent sexism and the perception of rape when marital rights and duties are also included in the regression equation. * $p < .01$. ** $p < .001$.