EVS

Enhanced Visualization System 1.1
for the LOOK Assessment

Warning: This report contains sensitive assessment results. The following information should be interpreted only by a qualified user of the LOOK Assessment. The information contained in this report should not be used for diagnostic purposes independently.

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Dynamic Psychological Solutions

The LOOK Assessment is used to identify the relative sexual interest towards 14 categories of human individuals divided between male and female groups and seven age groups. It is non-invasive, empirically driven, and generally efficient.[1] The Look EVS expands the utility of the LOOK Assessment report by providing statistical guidance on the presence of outliers, the significance of differential response times, and validation of subject clusters.

The Look EVS is a supplement to, not a replacement for, the LOOK Assessment report. The information contained with this report is automatically generated by the EVS program and should be interpreted only by a qualified user of the LOOK Assessment system.

Age/Gender categories used by the LOOK Assessment are abbreviated throughout this report. The following key:

Senior Female	Fsen	Female, 70+ Years Old
Mature Adult Female	Fmat	Female, 40s to 50s
Adult Female	Fadl	Female, 20s to 30s
Juvenile Female	Fjuv	Female, 12-17 Years Old
Pre-Juvenile Female	Fpjv	Female, 6-11 Years Old
Small Child Female	Fsmc	Female, 2-5 Years Old
Infant Female	Finf	Female, Less Than 2 Years Old
Senior Male	Msen	Male, 70+ Years Old
Mature Adult Male	Mmat	Male, 40s to 50s
Adult Male	Madl	Male, 20s to 30s
Juvenile Male	Mjuv	Male, 12-17 Years Old
Pre-Juvenile Male	Mpjv	Male, 6-11 Years Old
Small Child Male	Msmc	Male, 2-5 Years Old
Infant Male	Minf	Male, Less Than 2 Years Old

[1] www.lookassessment.net/about

Outliers and Initial Validity – Page 3
This displays information regarding specific viewing times which demonstrate significantly longer viewing times than other stimuli within the same category. Outlier cases are automatically removed from analysis in the EVS report. Per LOOK Assessment instructions, only two outliers, each from different stimulus categories, are allowed for exclusion; therefore, if more than two outliers are identified by the EVS then the profile should be not be treated as having valid responses.

Between-Group Results – Pages 4 and 5
The first graph shows the relative viewing time lengths in blue and the relative attractiveness ratings in gray; raw data are automatically converted into Z-Scores. Markers of statistically significant elevations are included in red; relative levels exceeding these markers suggests significantly longer viewing times or significantly higher ratings of attractiveness for a given category.

The second graph highlights within-group variance relative to other categories. Viewing time within-group variance is shown with dark red bars and attractiveness rating within-group variance is shown with gray bars. Markers of statistically significant elevations are included in red. A significantly elevated within-group variance level suggests inconsistent responding to that category, and results for that category should be interpreted with appropriate caution.

Hierarchical Cluster Modeling - Objective Data – Pages 6 and 7
Hierarchical cluster modeling is a method of statistically grouping similar data groups. Combined with between-groups results, the EVS uses this process to increase confidence of interpreting groups of increased or decreased interest. Objective data from viewing times is processed and displayed first.

The first graph is the silhouette analysis of the viewing time data. This displays the comparisons of models tested in the analysis in determining the strongest configuration. Relative model strength of the selected grouping is displayed at the bottom of the page as an indicator of confidence in the arrangements (weak, moderate, or strong), or if the model strength is below recommended levels for valid interpretations.

The second graph displays the group clustering for viewing times. In cases of two cluster solutions, this likely reflects groups of probable sexual interest versus disinterest; referring back to Between-Group Results is necessary. In cases of three or more cluster solutions, between groups of probable interest and probable disinterest, interpretation in context of the evaluated individual is necessary. Differences in cluster height reflect greater discrimination between clusters.

Hierarchical Cluster Modeling - Subjective Data – Pages 8 and 9
These graphs apply the process described above to self-report results.

Hierarchical Cluster Modeling - Model Correlation – Page 10
The final graph of the EVS is called a tanglegram: this graphically represents the correlation between the objective and subjective models.

The Baker's Gamma statistic is a measure of model similarity, with values over 0.8 indicating a high likelihood of model similarity. For the purpose of the EVS, model similarity suggests viewing time results are relatively similar to self-report ratings.
Note: this is sensitive to false positives when there are elevations on F values on page 5.

The Kendall's Tau statistic is a direct measure of correlation between viewing time length and self-report rating. Values below 0.1 reflect no correlation, 0.1 to 0.3 reflect a weak correlation, 0.3 to 0.5 reflect a moderate correlation, and 0.5 and above suggests a strong correlation between viewing times and self-reports.