Expected Outcomes of Rape

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○ Perceived costs and rewards of behavior have been theoretically linked to likelihood of engaging in that behaviour (Bandura, 1973; Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990).

○ Individual differences may make some "important" costs and rewards difficult to predict:

- Salience of the outcome (Bouffard, 2002)
- Personality differences
- Emotional intelligence

○ Therefore asking participants to list outcomes associated with rape themselves may lead to increased insight into what "important" outcomes of rape are.

- Bouffard, 2002

○ Viewing outcomes of rape as less likely has been found to be related to sexually aggressive behaviour.

- (Bouffard, 2002; O' Donohue, McKay, & Schewe, 1996)

○ Sexually aggressive men have reported more "positive" outcomes of rape (O'Donohue, Yeater, & Fanetti, 2003).

○ Sexually aggressive men report the possibility of legal consequences, but may not see them as likely to occur (Bouffard & Bouffard, 2010).

○ The purpose of the current study:

○ Document specific outcomes of rape that male students spontaneously self-generate.

○ Examine whether coercive men view outcomes of rape as less likely and less negative compared to non-coercive men.

○ Examine perceived likelihood and evaluation ratings of these outcomes, and its relationship to past sexually aggressive behaviour.

Participants

○ 158 male undergraduates

○ Median age 21-22

○ 394 statements

○ Corresponding perceived likelihood and evaluation score for each outcome.

○ Likelihood to Rape Question

- "What is the likelihood you would rape someone if you could be assured you would not be caught and punished?"
- "Not at all likely" (1) to "very likely" (5)

Behavioral Outcome Measure

Coercive Sexuality Scale (CSS; Rapaport & Burkhart, 1984)

o 19 items asking about past sexually aggressive behavior. Reponses range from 0 "never" to 9 "nine times or more"

o Re-coded to reflect intensity and frequency of past sexually aggressive behavior: items 1 to 5 (×1), 2 to 6 (×2), 11 to 19 (×3)

o Item 12 was removed

Current study: $\alpha = 0.89$

Rape Outcome Expectancies Scale
(ROE; Nunes, Hermann, & Ratcliffe, 2013)

▪ Assesses participants' expected outcomes of sexually aggressive behavior

○ List three possible outcomes of rape

○ Likelihood and evaluation of each outcome

○ Total score (likelihood X evaluation) reflects attitudes towards rape, higher score = more positive attitudes

ROE: Rape Outcome Expectancies

"Write one outcome that could happen if you were to force a woman to have sex with you"

_____

ROE: Rape Outcome Expectancies

How likely is it that outcome would happen?

1   2   3   4   5   6   7

If that happened would it be positive or negative?

-3   -2   -1   0   1   2   3

Hypothesis

○ More coercive men would report different outcomes then less coercive men.

○ Outcomes of rape will be rated as less likely to occur and less negative by more coercive men.

○ Perceived likelihood and evaluation of the specific self-generated outcomes will differ by coerciveness.

Outcome categories

○ Content analysis used to develop mutually exclusive categories

○ Refined

○ Ambiguous, where the subject is not identified, outcomes were coded as such

79 UNIQUE outcomes

Inter-rater

○ Good agreement between two raters (17 cases):

○ *Outcome one kappa = 1*

○ *Outcome two kappa = 0.689*

○ *Outcome three kappa = 0.937*

1	Jail or prison	27	STD's, health issues and aids	53	Victim will refuse/ say no
2	Criminal record	28	Get kicked or slapped by victim	54	Sexual gratification for offender
3	Accused or charged with rape	29	Be killed/ hurt by anyone	55	I would enjoy it
4	Arrested	30	Loss of or effects job/ future	56	Victim would like it
5	Lawsuit or I would be sued	31	Causes nightmares or loss of sleep	57	No pleasure for either person
6	She would tell cops/ accuse him	32	Causes me to lose respect for women	58	Offender would not enjoy it
7	General law violation	33	Moral implications (religious)	59	Will be "sexual friend"
8	Be on sex offender registry	34	Change in morals = more bad things	60	(A) pleasure or "feel good"
9	Guilt	35	Change in morals and rape again	61	(A) effect view of sex
10	Fear or nervous	36	Gain power or superiority over her	62	(A) Depression
11	Shame or ashamed	37	Thrill of not being caught	63	(A) Self-loathing
12	Loss of self-respect	38	She would hate me/ be angry	64	(A) Embarrassment
13	Disgust in myself	39	Affect or loose relationship with victim	65	(A) Disgust
14	Feel terrible or bad	40	Physically hurt victim	66	(A) Anger issues
15	See myself badly	41	Emotionally damage victim	67	(A) Painful memories
16	Feel rejected	42	Sexual trauma for victim	68	(A) Emotional damage
17	Lose respect from others	43	General trauma for victim	69	(A) Regret
18	"Seen as sex offender"	44	Affect/ alter her perception of men	70	(A) Afraid/ nervous
19	Loss of possible mates	45	She would be afraid	71	(A) Hurt
20	Become outcast/ hated	46	It would violate her rights	72	(A) Hurt
21	Family/ society will be ashamed	47	It would ruin her life	73	Harm for both parties
22	Loss of friends/ family	48	She wouldn't feel safe anymore	74	Pregnancy/ baby
23	Effect on image/ reputation	49	I would not	75	Means nothing
24	People would find out/ know	50	Victim would want revenge	76	(A) could never be trusted
25	Others will look at me differently	51	I would force her	77	(A) effect future relationships
26	Become homeless	52	Victim would agree to it	78	(A) Suicide
	(A) = Ambiguous			79	She would have a hard time living with it

How sexually coercive are the students?

○ Created dichotomous group for "none" (scores of 0) or "any" (above one) scores on CSS-modified

○ None group:

  ○ 111 students reported NO coercive behaviour

○ Any Group:

  ○ 47 students reported one or more instance of sexual coercion (*M* = 11.23)

○ *Range: 0 – 135*

Do coercive men report different outcomes?

	Coercive	Non-coercive
Said outcome		
Did not say outcome		

○ Preformed chi-square's to examine frequency of outcomes said by group.
○ No significant differences
○ Small n's in some cells

1	Jail or prison	23	Negative effect on image or reputation	43	General trauma for victim
3	Accused or charged with a sex offence	24	People would find out/ know	44	It would affect/ alter victims perception of men
4	Arrested	25	People would look at them differently/ stigmatized	45	She would be afraid
5	Lawsuit or would be sued	26	Become homeless	48	She wouldn't feel safe anymore
6	Victim would tell cops/ accuse him of rape.	27	STD's, health issues and aids	49	She would have a hard time living with it
7	General law violation	29	Be killed/ hurt by anyone	52	Victim would agree to it
8	Would be on sex offender registry	31	Causes nightmares/loss of sleep	54	Sexual gratification for offender
9	Guilt	32	Causes offender to lose respect for women	56	Victim would like it
11	Shame or ashamed	33	Moral implications (religious)	64	(A) Embarrassment
12	Loss of self-respect	35	Change in morals and rape again	68	(A) Emotional damage
16	Offender would feel rejected	36	Gain power/ superiority over her	70	(A) Afraid/ nervous
18	"Seen as sex offender"	38	She would hate him/ be angry	73	Harm for both parties
19	Loss of possible mates	39	Affect or loose relationship with victim	74	Pregnancy/ baby
21	Family/ society will be ashamed	40	Physically hurt victim	75	Has no meaning
22	Loss of friends/ family	41	Emotionally damage victim		(A) = Ambiguous

Results

Measure	Mean of non-coercive men	Mean of Coercive men	Cohens' d [95% CI]
Likelihood to Rape Question	1.28	1.6	0.38* [0.04, 0.73]
ROE: likelihood	5.32	4.68	-0.41* [-0.75, -0.06]
ROE: evaluation	-7.01	-5.87	2.8* [2.34, 3.26]
ROE total	-37.07	-28.02	0.38 * [0.04, 0.73]

* $p < .05$

Outcomes: Legal

Outcome	Non-Coercive (n = 111)			Coercive (n = 47)			Cohen's d [95% CI]	
	n	Mean Likelihood	Mean Evaluation	n	Mean Likelihood	Mean Evaluation	Likelihood	Evaluation
Legal Outcomes	77	5.55	-2.65	26	4.81	-2.27	-0.58 * [-1.03, -0.13]	0.28 [-0.17, 0.72]
Jail or prison	38	5.5	-2.47	13	4.77	-2.92	-0.57 [-1.21, 0.07]	-0.33 [-0.96, 0.3]
Arrest	17	5.71	-2.94	4	4.5	-3	-0.83 [-1.94, 0.29]	-0.26 [-1.36, 0.83]
Accused or charged with rape	10	5.2	-2.3	5	4.8	-0.8	-0.26 [-1.34, 0.82]	0.65 [-0.45, 1.75]

* $p < .05$

Outcomes: "Negative" emotional outcomes for offender

Outcome	Non-Coercive (n = 111)			Coercive (n = 47)			Cohen's d [95% CI]	
	n	Mean Likelihood	Mean Evaluation	n	Mean Likelihood	Mean Evaluation	Likelihood	Evaluation
Negative outcomes for offender	39	6.33	-2.74	17	6.32	-2.26	-0.01 [-0.58, 0.56]	0.41 [-0.16, 0.99]
Guilt	24	6.46	-2.66	14	6.36	-2.28	-0.08 [-0.74, 0.58]	0.28 [-0.38, 0.94]
Shame	4	6.75	-3	5	6.4	-2	-0.47 [-1.80, 0.87]	-0.16 [-0.93, 0.60]

Outcomes: Hurt the victim

Outcome	Non-Coercive (n = 111)			Coercive (n = 47)			Cohen's d [95% CI]	
	n	Mean Likelihood	Mean Evaluation	n	Mean Likelihood	Mean Evaluation	Likelihood	Evaluation
Hurt the victim	24	5.938	-2.6	9	5.72	-2.89	-0.16 [-0.93, 0.6]	-0.42 [-1.19, 0.35]
Physically	12	5.91	-2.75	4	6	-3	0.05 [-1.08, 1.19]	-0.62 [-1.78, 0.53]
Emotionally	7	7	-2.71	4	6.25	-2.75	-0.71 [-1.97, 0.56]	-0.08 [-1.31, 1.15]

Outcomes: "Negative" social outcomes for offender

Outcome	Non-Coercive (n = 111)			Coercive (n = 47)			Cohen's d [95% CI]	
	n	Mean Likelihood	Mean Evaluation	n	Mean Likelihood	Mean Evaluation	Likelihood	Evaluation
Social outcomes for offender	77	5.55	-2.65	26	4.81	-2.27	-0.58 [1.03, -0.13]	0.28 [-0.17, 0.72]
Others would know or find out	38	5.5	-2.47	13	4.77	-2.92	-0.57 [-1.21, 0.07]	-0.33 [-0.96, 0.3]
Effect reputation	17	5.71	-2.94	4	4.5	-3	-0.83 [-1.94, 0.29]	-0.26 [-1.36, 0.83]

Outcomes: Sexual gratification and effect on relationship with victim

Outcome	Non-Coercive (n = 111)			Coercive (n = 47)			Cohen's d [95% CI]	
	n	Mean Likelihood	Mean Evaluation	n	Mean Likelihood	Mean Evaluation	Likelihood	Evaluation
Positive outcomes for offender	11	5.09	0.27	7	4.86	0	-0.13 [-1.08, 0.82]	-0.12 [-1.07, 0.83]
Sexual gratification	5	4.6	0.6	5	4.75	0	0.07 [-1.25, 1.38]	-0.24 [-1.56, 1.08]

Affect/ lose relationship with victim	12	6.1	-2.5	3	3	-2	-2.88* [-4.51, -1.25]	-0.49 [-2.03, 1.03]

* *p* < .05

Summary

- The men reported similar outcomes of committing rape regardless of past sexually aggressive behavior.

- Coercive men reported all outcomes as less likely to occur and less negative than non-coercive men.

- Going to jail and guilt were the most frequently reported outcomes of rape.

Summary

- Coercive men reported legal consequences of rape as less likely to occur than did the non-coercive men.

- Coercive men said raping a woman was less likely to result in an effect on or loss off his relationship with the victim.

- Trends suggest some additional (non-significant) differences on evaluation and likelihood ratings of the self-generated outcomes between the coercive and non-coercive men.

Discussion

- Results consistent with previous findings:

  - Sexually aggressive men report outcomes of rape as less likely and less negative.

  - Specifically, sexually aggressive men have reported punishment as less likely to occur (O' Donohue, McKay, & Schewe, 1996).

Limitations

- Small sample size for group comparisons

- Cross-sectional design means we can not imply causality

Implications

- Men who view outcomes of committing rape as less likely to occur and less negative may be more inclined to sexually aggressive behavior.

- It is also possible that committing sexually aggressive acts without being caught solidifies these beliefs after the fact (Bouffard, 2007)

- Policy

- Treatment targets

Future Research

O Could examine treatment targeting expectations of rape, specifically likelihood of outcomes (e.g., legal) and increased awareness of "negative" outcomes of rape.

O Examine "Legal cost/ relationship reward" group of sexually aggressive men?
  ▪ Bouffard & Bouffard, 2010

Other outcomes reported by students

"Sense of power"

"She would actually do it"

"Get killed by an angry relative"

"Feel good about it and try to do it again"

"If they like that then they might offer you to have sex again."

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Thank you!!

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Artwork by Nikolas Milankov