# Evaluating Rape: Do Self-Report Measures of Rape Related Cognition Reflect Evaluations of Rape?

## CHANTAL A. HERMANN & KEVIN L. NUNES

### CARLETON UNIVERSITY JUNE, 2011

IN K. L. NUNES (CHAIR) A CLOSER LOOK AT CRIMINAL ATTITUDES. SYMPOSIUM CONDUCTED AT THE  $2^{ND}$  NORTH AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

#### Acknowledgements

• We would like to thank Cairina Frank and Cathrine Pettersen for their help with this study

#### Rape Related Cognition

- National surveys estimate 1,977 of every 100,000 Canadian women over the age of 15 have been victims of sexual assault (Brennan & Taylor-Butts, 2008)
- Focus on meaningful psychological risk factors (Mann, Hanson, & Thornton, 2010)

#### Rape-Related Cognition

- · Theoretically cognitions influence criminal behaviour
  - Sexual aggression (e.g., hierarchical-mediational confluence model; Malamuth, 2003)
  - Non-sexual aggression (e.g., general aggression model; Anderson & Bushman, 2002)
  - General crime (e.g., personal, interpersonal, and community-reinforcement model; Andrews & Bonta, 2006)
- Empirically rape-related cognitions predict sexual recidivism
- $\circ$  Meta-analysis: d = 0.22, k = 9 (Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2004)

#### Rape-Related Cognition

- Attitudes: Summary evaluations of psychological objects
   (e.g., rape is good or bad; Fazio, 2007)
- Excuses: minimize responsibility for the act without denying the wrongfulness of the act
  - $\circ$  (e.g., If a woman does not resist strongly to sexual advances, she is probably willing to have sex)
- Justifications: minimize the wrongfulness of the act while not denying responsibility
- (e.g., As long as a man does not slap or punch a woman in the process, forcing her to have sex is not as bad)

#### Rape-Related Cognition

- Other rape-related cognition terms:
  - o Cognitive Distortions
  - $\circ$  Rape Myths
- Defined inconsistently (e.g., Maruna & Mann, 2006)
- Include a mix of attitudes, justifications, excuses, and beliefs about rape, victims of rape, and women

#### Rape-Related Cognition

- Lack of precision and clarity in the conceptualization, terminology, and measurement of rape related cognitions (Mann et al., 2010; Maruna & Mann, 2006; Miller, 2010)
- o Cognition terms and measures are used interchangeably
  - Mann et al. (2010) define offence-supportive attitudes as "beliefs that justify or excuse sexual offending in general" (p. 200)
  - $\times$  Miller (2010) defines attitudes as "the sum of one's evaluative feelings toward the object" (p.119)

#### Rape-Related Cognition

- Self-report measures tend to encompass several types of rape-related cognition, but no distinction is made between the different types of rape-related cognition
  - \* Bumby RAPE scale contains justifications, excuses, and other beliefs about rape (Hermann, Babchishin, Nunes, Leth-Steensen, & Cortoni, 2011)

#### Rape-Related Cognition

- The psychological object of self-report items used to assess rape-related cognition is often unclear
- $\circ$  Items assessing cognitions toward rape often focus on women or rape victims instead of rape
- $\circ$  (e.g., women who go to bars a lot are mainly looking to have sex)

#### Attitudes towards Rape

- Recent focus on types of rape-related cognition and sexual aggression
- o Attitudes towards rape
- · Empirically, attitudes are related to rape
  - Attitudes towards rape were associated with likelihood to rape even after accounting for past nonsexual violence and past sexual coercion (Nunes, Hermann, & Ratcliffe, 2011)

#### **Research Question**

- Attitudes towards rape are often assessed using self-report rape-related cognition measures (e.g., Anderson et al., 1997)
- Most self-report measures of rape-related cognition encompass attitudes, justifications, and excuses about rape, victims of rape, and women
- To what extent do common self-report measures of rape-related cognition measure attitudes towards rape?

#### **Participants**

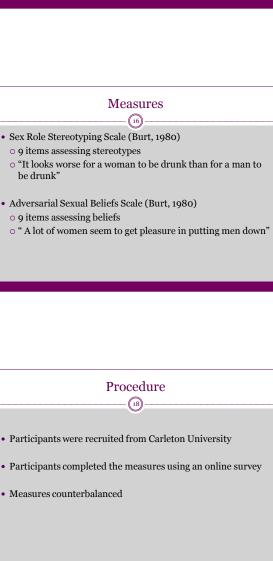
- 114 male university students
- Median age: 18-19 years old
- 100% understood English

#### Measures • Semantic Differentials (SD) o Attitudes towards rape: mean of the rape SDs o More positive scores reflect more positive evaluations of rape Rape is... Negative Neutral Positive Not fun Neutral Bad Neutral Good Wrong Neutral Right Immoral Neutral Moral Not enjoyable Neutral Enjoyable

~	-100	14)		
	Differentials (			
<ul> <li>Attitud</li> </ul>	es towards wor	nen: mean of t	he women SDs	
o More p	ositive scores r	eflect more neg	gative evaluations	of
women	L			
		Women are		
	1	4	7	
	Positive	Neutral	Negative	
	Fun	Neutral	Not Fun	
	Good	Neutral	Bad	
	Pleasant	Neutral	Unpleasant	
			Not Nice	
	Nice	Neutral	110011100	

#### • Bumby Rape Scale (Bumby, 1996) o 36 items assessing rape-related cognitive distortions $\circ$ "Women who get raped probably deserved it" • Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (Payne, Lonsway, & Fitzgerald, 1999) $\circ$ 40 items assessing rape myths – 5 filler items o "If a woman is raped while she is drunk, she is at least somewhat responsible for letting things get out of control"

Measures



Measures

#### Results

19

- · Analyses Overview:
- Items from each measure were correlated with the semantic differential total scores assessing attitudes towards rape and women
- o Spearman rho correlations
  - × Small = .10
  - × Medium = .30
  - × Large = .50

#### Results: Bumby RAPE Scale

20 ----

 $\bullet$  61.1% (22) of the items were significantly correlated with evaluations of rape (RapeSD)

$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{s}}$	# Items	%
09 to .09	4	11.1
.10 to .29	25	69.4
.30 to .49	7	19.4

- •  $r_s$  = .03: I believe that any woman can prevent herself from being raped if she really wants to

#### Results: Bumby RAPE Scale

• 41.7% (15) of the items were significantly correlated with evaluations of women (WomenSD)

$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{s}}$	# Items	%
09 to .09	10	27.8
.10 to .29	25	69.4
20 to 40	1	2.8

- $r_s$  = .40: If a women goes to the home of a man on the first date, she probably wants to have sex with him
- $\bullet$   $\,r_s$  = .01: When women act like they are too good for men, most men probably think about raping the women to put them in their place

#### Results: Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale

 70.0%(28) of the items were significantly correlated with evaluations of rape (RapeSD)

$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{s}}$	# Items	%
09 to .09	3	7.5
.10 to .29	28	70.0
.30 to .49	9	22.5

- $r_s$  = .40: Many women find being forced to have sex very arousing
- $r_s$  = .08: Women tend to exaggerate how much rape affects them

#### Results: Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale

 $\bullet$  30.0% (12) of the items were significantly correlated with evaluations of women (WomenSD)

$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{s}}$	# Items	%
09 to .09	10	25.0
.10 to .29	27	67.5
.30 to .49	3	7.5

- $m r_s$  = .34: Although most women wouldn't admit it, they generally find being physically forced into sex a real "turn-on"
- $r_s = .00$ : Rape mainly occurs on the "bad" side of town

#### Results: Sex Role Stereotyping Scale

significantly correla

• 11.1% (1) of the items were significantly correlated with evaluations of rape (RapeSD)

$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{s}}$	# of Items	%
09 to .09	5	55.6
.10 to .29	4	44-4

- •  $r_s$  = .22: A man should fight when the woman he's with is insulted by another man
- •  $r_s$  = .02: A man's got to show the woman who's boss right from the start or he'll end up henpecked

#### Results: Sex Role Stereotyping Scale

25) -

 None of these items were significantly correlated with evaluations of women (WomenSD)

$\mathbf{r_s}$	# of Items	%
09 to .09	7	77.8
.10 to .29	2	22.2

•  $r_s$  = .01: It is acceptable for the woman to pay for the date

#### Results: Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale

--- (26)----ere signif

 $\bullet$  55.6% (5) of these items were significantly correlated with evaluations of rape (RapeSD)

$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{s}}$	# of Items	%
09 to .09	2	22.2
.10 to .29	7	77.8

- $r_s = .29$ : A lot of women seem to get pleasure in putting men down
- r<sub>s</sub> = .07: Men are only out for one thing

#### Results: Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale



• 66.7% (6) of these items were significantly correlated with evaluations of women (WomenSD)

$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{s}}$	# of Items	%
09 to .09	3	33-3
.10 to .29	5	55.6
.30 to .49	1	11.1

- •  $r_s$  = .31: Women are usually sweet until they've caught a man, but then they let their true self show
- $r_s$  = .03: Men are only out for one thing

#### Results: Sexual Conservatism Scale



• 10% (1) of these items were significantly correlated with evaluations of rape (RapeSD)

$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{s}}$	# of Items	%
10 to29	2	20.0
09 to .09	5	50.0
.10 to .29	3	30.0

- r<sub>s</sub> = -.02: Masturbation is a normal sexual activity

#### Results: Sexual Conservatism Scale



 None of these items were significantly correlated with evaluations of women (WomenSD)

$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{s}}$	# of Items	%
09 to .09	4	40.0
.10 to .20	6	60.0

Results: Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence Scale

 50% (3) of these items were significantly correlated with evaluations of rape (RapeSD)

$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{s}}$	# of Items	%
09 to .09	1	16.7
.10 to .29	5	83.3

- $r_s$  = .29: Being roughed up is sexually stimulating to many women
- •  $r_s$  = .09: People today should not use "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" as a rule for living



• 83.3% (5) of these items were significantly correlated with evaluations of women (WomenSD)

$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{s}}$	# of Items	%
.10 to .29	6	100.0

#### **Results: Total Score Correlations**



Spearman rho Correlations  $(r_s)$ :

	Bumby Total	IRMA Total	SRS	ASB	SC	AIV Total
	Totai	Totai	Total	Total	Total	Total
RapeSD	·35**	-33**	.12	.26**	.07	.12
WomenSD	.28**	.24*	.13	.31**	.14	.06
p < .05* p < .01**						

Shared Variance  $(r^2)$ :

	Bumby Total	IRMA Total	ASB Total	
RapeSD	12.2%	10.9%	6.8%	
WomenSD	7.8%	5.8%	9.6%	

#### Discussion



- $\bullet$  On average 43% (range 10% to 70%) of the items correlated with attitudes towards rape
- On average 37% (range 0% to 83%) of the items correlated with attitudes towards women
- Approximately 20% of the Bumby Rape scale and IRMA scale items had moderate correlations with attitudes towards rape
  - $\circ$  Other scales did not have any items moderately correlated with attitudes towards rape

#### Discussion



- Suggests that at best only 1/5th of the items typically used to assess attitudes towards rape are moderately related to attitudes towards rape
- Highlights the need for more precise measures of attitudes towards rape
- More precision in assessing attitudes towards rape could lead to a better understanding of the relationship between attitudes towards rape and sexual aggression

#### **Limitations and Future Directions**



- · Semantic differentials are only one measure of attitudes
- Attenuated correlations
  - $\circ$  Rape SD  $\alpha = .72$
- $\circ$  WomenSD  $\alpha = .92$
- Correlations: could indicate both measures are assessing a related construct
- · Generalizability of sample
- Factor analysis

#### - (36)

Thank you

chermann@connect.carleton.ca

Handouts available at:

http://carleton.ca/acbrlab/

#### References

(37)
Anderson, C. A., & Bushman, B. J. (2002). Human aggression. Annual Review of Psychology, 53, 27-51. doi: 10.1146/annurev.psych.53.100901.135231

Anderson, K. B., Cooper, H., Okamura, L. (1997). Individual differences and attitudes toward rape: A meta-analytic review. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 23, 295-315.

Andrews, D. A., & Bonta, J. (2006). The psychology of criminal conduct (4th ed.). Cincinnati, OH: Anderson.

Brennan, S., & Taylor-Butts, A. (2008). Sexual assault in Canada: 2004 and 2007. Statistics Canada: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Catalogue number 85F0033M, number 19.

Bumby, K. (1996). Assessing the cognitive distortions of child molesters and rapists: Development and validation of the MOLEST and RAPE scales. Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 8, 37-54.

Burt, M. (1980). Cultural myths and supports for rape. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 38(2), 217-230.

Fazio, R. H. (2007). Attitudes as object-evaluation associations of varying strength. Social Cognition, 25, 603-637.

Hanson, R. K., & Morton-Bourgon, K. E. (2004). Predictors of sexual recidivism: An updated meta-analysis (Corrections User Report No. 2004-02). Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Public Safety Canada.

#### References

Hermann, C. A., Babchishin, K. M., Nunes, K. L., Leth-Steensen, C., & Cortoni, F. (2011). Factor structure of the Bumby RAPE scale: A three-factor model. Manuscript submitted for publication.

Malamuth, N. (2005). Criminal and non-criminal sexual aggressors: Integrating psychopathy in a hierarchicalmediational confusience model. In R. A. Persilty, S., Lanus, S. M. Seot (Eds.), Industracting and Managing Sexually Coercive Behavior. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol. 989, (pp. 33-58). New York: New York Academy of Sciences.

Mann, R. E., Hanson, R. K., & Thornton, D. (2010). Assessing risk for sexual recidivism: Some proposals on the nature of psychologically meaningful risk factors. Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 22, 191-217.

Maruna, S., & Mann, R. E. (2006). A fundamental attribution error? Rethinking cognitive distortions. Legal and Criminological Psychology, 11, 155-177.

Miller, D. L. (2010). An application of the Theory of Planned Behaviour to the proximal and distal etiology of sexual offending. Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 11, 113-128.

Nunes, K. L., Hermann, C. A., & Ratcliffe, K. (2011). Implicit and explicit attitudes towards rape are associated with likelihood to rape. Manuscript submitted for publication.

Payne, D. L., Lonsway, K. A., & Fitzgerald, L.F. (1999). Rape myth acceptance: Exploration of its structure and its measurement using the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale. Journal of Research and Personality, 33, 27-68.