Validation of the SAAJE: A Measure of Rape-**Supportive Cognitions**

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Rape-Supportive Cognitions

- ► Cognitions supportive of sexual aggression are considered important risk factors in the initiation and maintenance of sexually aggressive behaviour
- ▶ Many measures have been developed to assess rape-supportive COgnitions (e.g., RAPE scale; Bumby, 1996)
- Rape-supportive cognition is commonly defined as encompassing several constructs such as:
 - ▶ Attitudes, Excuses, Justifications, etc...

Defining These Cognitive Constructs

- ▶ Attitudes
 - Evaluations of psychological objects (Ajzen, 2001; Eagly & Chaiken, 1993; Fazio,
 - E.g., Rape is positive
- Cognitions that minimize offenders' responsibility for the event (Scott & Lyman, 1968)
 E.g., Rape is not my fault because...
- Justifications
 - Cognitions that minimize the harm or wrongfulness of the event (Scott & Lyman, 1968)
 E.g., Rape is not that bad because...

Are These Cognitions Distinct?

- Research suggests that these cognitions may be distinct.
- ► For instance, Nunes, Hermann, White, Pettersen, & Bumby (2015)
 - ▶ A widely used measure of rape supportive cognition was found to be distinct from a measure of attitudes
 - ▶ Both were independently associated with indicators of sexually
- Distinctions may be useful for understanding sexually aggressive behaviour (i.e., different cognitions may play different roles).

Sexual Aggression: Attitudes, Justifications, and Excuses (SAAJE; Hermann & Nunes, 2012)

- Experienced clinicians (N = 52) completed sentence stems reflecting each type of cognition regarding rape using statements frequently articulated by their clients
- "How would your clients respond to the following..."
- ▶ Positive Attitudes towards Rape
 "One POSITIVE thing about forcing a woman to have sex is..."
- ▶ Negative Attitudes towards Rape "One NEGATIVE thing about forcing a woman to have sex is..."
- ► Excuses for Rape
- "Forcing a woman to have sex is NOT REALLY YOUR FAULT IF..."
- ▶ Justifications for Rape
 "Forcing a woman to have sex is NOT THAT BAD IF..."

SAAJE Questionnaire

- ▶ Self-report scale designed to assess the following cognitions
 - Excuses
 - Justifications
 - Positive Attitudes
 - Negative Attitudes
- Scores for each item range from (1) completely disagree to (5) completely agree
- Items summed to create total scores for each scale

Research Questions

Are the SAAJE subscales distinct from one another?

If so, are they each independently associated with sexually aggressive behaviour?

Method

- ▶ Participants
 - 452 heterosexual, male participants
 - Recruited from community (through Qualtrics)
 - Median age of 50-59 and 82.5% White

▶ Measures

- SAAJE questionnaire (Hermann & Nunes, 2012)
- Modified version of the Sexual Experience Survey Tactics First-Revised (SES-TFR; Abbey, Parkhill, & Koss, 2005)

Sexual Experience Survey Tactics First-Revised (SES-TFR)

The revised scales asked about the following:

- ► Six Sexual Acts
 - Ranging from kissing to oral/vaginal/anal penetration
- ► Six Sexually Aggressive Tactics
 - Ranging from verbal pressure to physical assault
- Original scales assessed past sexual aggression and were modified to also assess future likelihood of sexual aggression
 - a = .73 for past SA in community male sample (Hermann, 2015)
 - a = .96 for likelihood of SA in community male sample (Hermann, 2015)

SES-TFR: Prior Sexual Aggression

 Asked about frequency of previous perpetration (sample item below)

How many times since you were 16 years old...

When a woman was passed out or too drunk to give permission or stop what was happening...

a) have you ever fondled, kissed, or sexually touched her without her permission

Nine times or more

- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Never
- ► Scores split up into:
- (1) No prior sexual aggression (2) Prior verbal SA (3) Prior physical SA

SES-TFR: Likelihood of Sexual Aggression

► Asked about likelihood of perpetration (sample item below)

How likely would you be to...

Overwhelm a woman with arguments and pressure, although she indicated she didn't want to, in order to...

- a) make her have sexual intercourse with you?
- 1 2 3 4 5 Unlikely
- ► Scores split up into:
- (1) No likelihood (2) Likelihood of verbal SA (3) Likelihood of physical SA

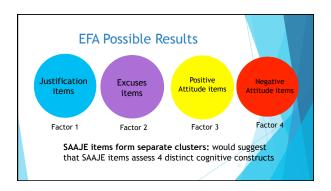
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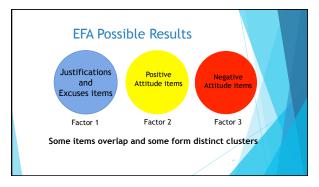
Very likely

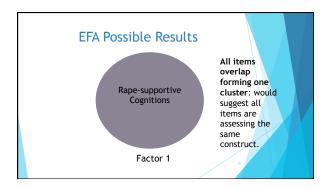
Distinctiveness of the SAAJE Items

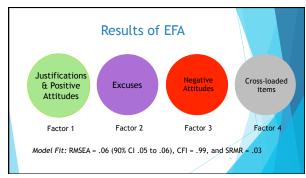
Research Question #1: Are the SAAJE subscales distinct from one another?

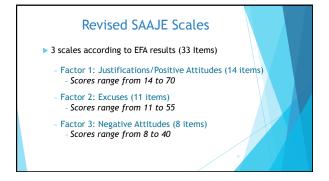
- Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)
- EFA is used to identify clusters of variables
- Variables that belong to the same cluster are assumed to be related, or driven by the same underlying construct
- Examined whether the SAAJE subscales are distinct



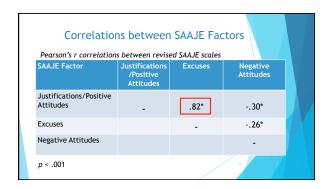




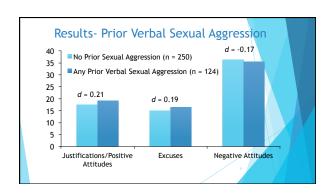


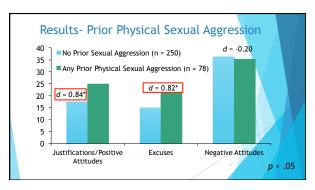


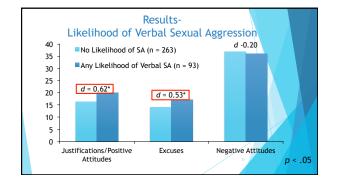
Reliability of	Revise	ed SAAJE Sca	ales	
Means, Standard Deviat	ions, and i	Internal Consister	ncies for SAAJE f	actors
SAAJE factors	Mean	SD	Cronbach's a	
Justifications and Positive Attitudes	19.41	9.66	.96	
Excuses	16.65	8.33	.95	
Negative Attitudes	35.66	6.39	.92	

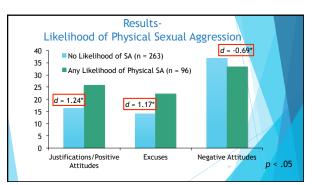


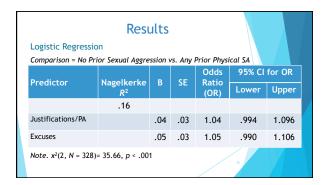


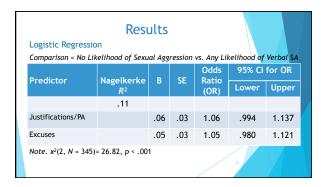


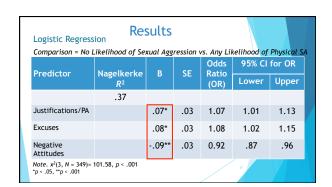


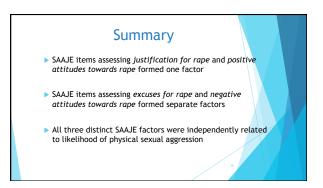












Limitations Reliance on self-report measures of sexual aggression - But, antisocial behaviours can accurately be assessed with self-report measures (e.g., Mathie & Wakeling, 2011; Thomberry & Krohn, 2000; Woods, Hermann, Numes, McPhail, & Sewell, 2011) Poor measurement of constructs or are justifications for rape and positive attitudes towards rape the same thing? Cross-sectional and correlational design - prevents interpretation of direction of influence

Future Directions Validation of the SAAJE factors with offenders Use more diverse measures of behaviour (i.e., criminal records) rather than solely self-report Replication with more sophisticated research methodology E.g., Longitudinal designs

