

Attitudes in Social Psychology

- "Degree to which a person has a favorable or unfavorable evaluation or appraisal of the behavior" (Ajzen, 1991)
- Attitudes = evaluations



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Attitudes in Forensic Theory, Research, and **Practice**

- "Lots of people are out to get you"
- "I see myself as a violent person"
- "Sometimes you have to threaten people to get them to do the right thing, even if you don't like doing it"

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at·ti·tude

/'adə t(y)ood/

noun

a settled way of thinking or feeling about someone or something, typically one that is reflected in a person's behavior.

"she took a tough attitude toward other people's indulgences"

synonyms: view, viewpoint, outlook, perspective, stance, standpoint, position, inclination, temper, orientation, approach, reaction

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To avoid confusion...

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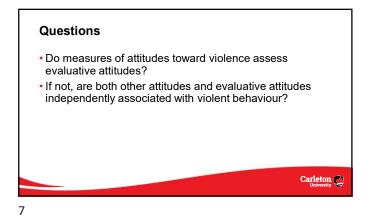
- · Evaluative attitudes toward violence:
 - · Extent to which violence is viewed negatively or positively

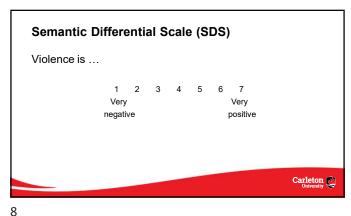


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Thinking Clearly About **Violent Cognitions: Attitudes May Be** Distinct From Other Cognitions Kevin L. Nunes, Chantal A. Hermann, Sacha Maimone, and Mandie Woods Abstract
The purpose of the current study was to explore whether measures such as the Violence Scale of the Revised Measures of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (McAA-R-V) and the Criminal Attitudes to Violence Scale (CAVS) assess attitudes toward violence (i.e., evaluation of violence) and whether attitudes and the cognitions assessed by the MCAA-R-V and CAVS are independently associated with violent behavior. Participants

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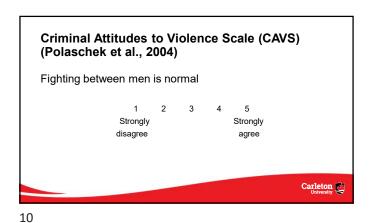
MCAA-R Violent Attitudes Scale (Mills & Kroner, 2007)

Sometimes you have to fight to keep your self-respect

1 2 3 4

Disagree Agree

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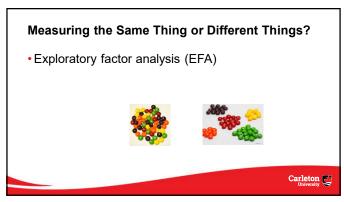
Correlations Between Attitude Measures

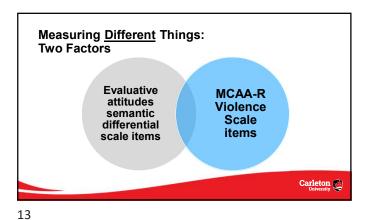
MCAA-R-V CAVS

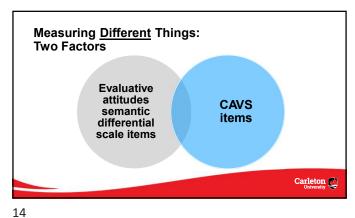
SDS .49* .56*

MCAA-R-V .76*

* p < .05



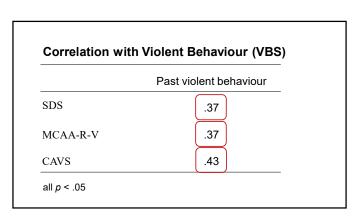




Violent Behaviour Scale (VBS)

From when you were 16 years old to today, how many times have you started a physical fight with someone?

Never 3 times 6 times
Once 4 times 7 times
Twice 5 times 8 times
9 times or more



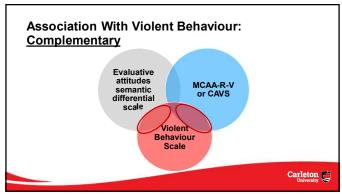
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Association With Violent Behaviour:
Complementary or Redundant?

Evaluative attitudes semantic differential scale

MCAA-R-V or CAVS

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Attitude Measures

Attitudes toward violence

Evaluative attitudes toward violence
 Semantic Differential Scale (SDS)

Evaluation of Violence Questionnaire (EVQ)

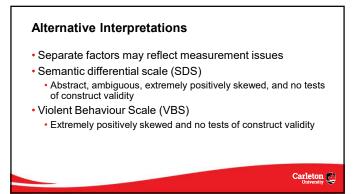
· Criminal Attitudes To Violence Scale (CAVS)

Attitudes and Associates (MCAA-R-V)

Violent Attitude Scale of the Revised Measures of Criminal

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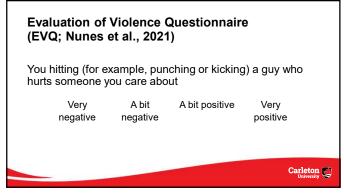


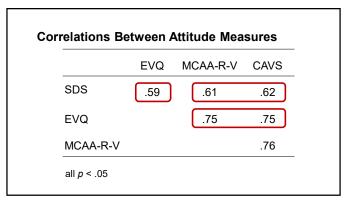
Present Study

- Replication and extension of Nunes et al. (2015)
 - Online panel of 342 men from the general community in Canada and the USA
 - Additional measures of evaluative attitudes and violent behaviour

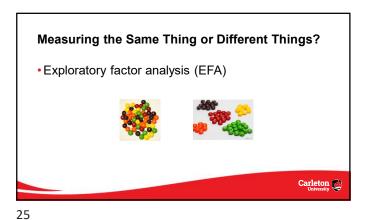
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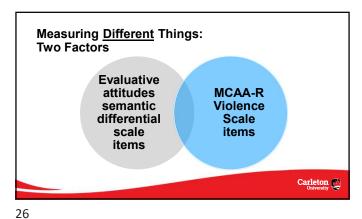
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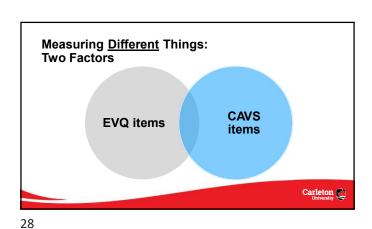


Measuring Different Things:
Two Factors

Evaluative attitudes semantic differential scale items

CAVS items

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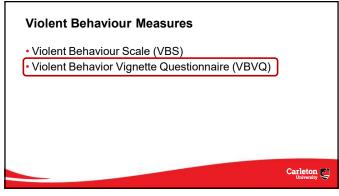


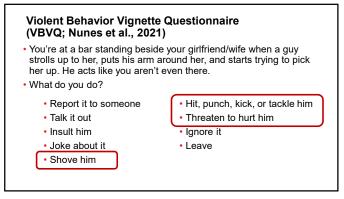
Measuring Same Things?
Two Factors

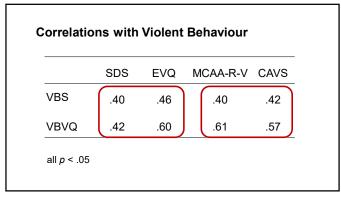
Some EVQ
and
MCAA-RViolence
Scale
items

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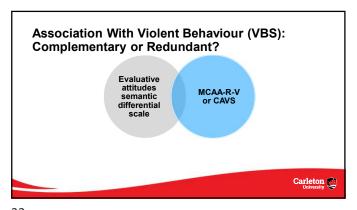
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Darrenty

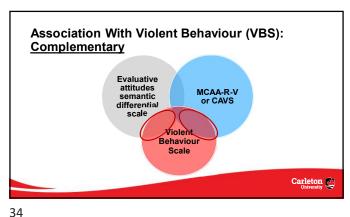




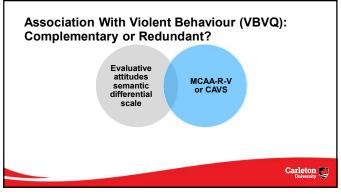


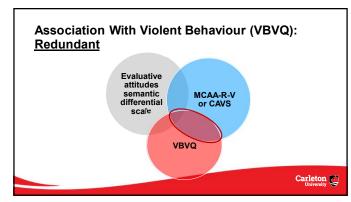
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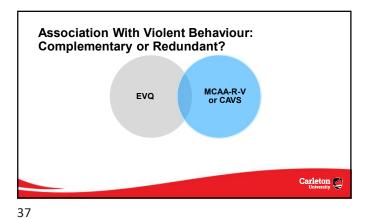
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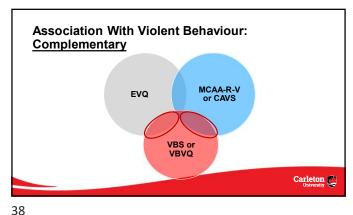




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Summary: Evaluative Attitudes were Sometimes Distinct

SDS formed a distinct factor from the MCAA-R-V and CAVS

EVQ formed a distinct factor from the CAVS, but not from the MCAA-R-V

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Summary: Evaluative Attitudes were Relevant

• Measures of evaluative attitudes toward violence (EVQ and sometimes SDS) and the other attitude measures were independently associated with violent behaviour

• Together, EVQ (and sometimes SDS) and the other attitude measures were more strongly associated with violent behaviour than either one alone

Fully replicated Nunes et al.'s (2015) findings with different sample
However, extension with EVQ and VBVQ did not produce results fully consistent with Nunes et al. (2015)

Maybe Not so Different After All?

Given the high correlations, perhaps most of these measures reflect evaluative attitudes toward violence but differ in their focus

CAVS and MCAA-R-V focus on some specific beliefs that could inform the determination of one's evaluation of violence

E.g., beliefs about harmfulness, effectiveness, acceptability, morality, enjoyment, legal consequences

EVQ focuses on the evaluation of oneself perpetrating specific violent behaviours in specific contexts, but it does not ask about the basis or rationale for that evaluation

Semantic differential focuses on overall evaluation of violence without specifying the underlying considerations nor the perpetrator, behaviour, or context

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