






	<p style="text-align: center;">Implicit and Explicit Evaluation of Rape</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kevin L. Nunes, Katherine Ratcliffe, Kelly M. Babchishin, & Nicolas Kessous Carleton University</p>
	<p>27th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Atlanta, Georgia</p>

	<p>Acknowledgements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)• David Baird, Christine Hadjisophocleous, Chantal Hermann, Ian McPhail, Rikki Sewell, and Melissa Staddon
	

	<p>Attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attitude towards a psychological object (e.g., thing, person, or behavior) is typically defined as the extent to which the object is viewed positively or negatively (Ajzen, 2001)
	

	<p>Theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attitudes influence behavior• Sex offending (e.g., Marshall & Barbaree, 1990; Thornton, 2002; Ward, Gannon, & Keown, 2006)• General crime (e.g., Andrews & Bonta, 2006)• Nonsexual aggression (e.g., Anderson & Bushman, 2002)• General behavior (e.g., Ajzen, 1991)
	


	<p>Empirical Evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Researchers have generally found a link between attitudes and sexual coercion (e.g., Bouffard, 2002; Bumby, 1996)• Primarily self-report measures• May not focus exclusively on attitudes towards rape
	

	<p>Explicit and Implicit Cognition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explicit cognition is usually assessed with self-report measures• Implicit cognition is typically assessed with response latency (or reaction time) measures
	

• Explicit cognition is accessible through introspection and can be self-reported

• Implicit cognition refers to automatic associations that are not accessible through introspection (Greenwald & Banaji, 1995)

• Implicit and explicit cognition are correlated but distinct constructs (Nosek & Smyth, 2007)




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Implicit Association Test (IAT)

• Greenwald, McGhee, & Schwartz (1998)

• Used initially to measure implicit self-esteem, self-concept, and stereotypes

• Strength of association between concept (e.g., rape) and attribute (e.g., bad) is inferred from relative response latencies




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Current Study

• Developed IAT and self-report measures designed to assess, respectively, implicit and explicit attitudes towards rape

• Are these measures associated with past sexual coercion and likelihood to rape?




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Participants

• 46 heterosexual male undergraduate students

• 83% between 16 and 25 years old

• All understood written English and had average or higher scores on a vocabulary scale (16+ on Clarke Vocabulary Scale; Paitich, 1977)



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Rape Evaluation IAT (RE-IAT)


• Participants categorize words into one of four categories

• Rape: *force, injure, ravage, violate, assault*

• Not rape: *consent, mutual, willing, permission, agreement*

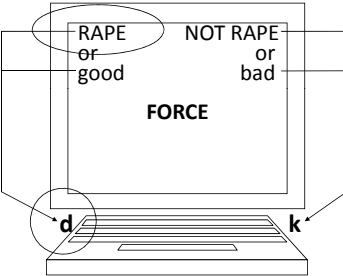
• Good: *vacation, rainbow, smile, sunshine, paradise*

• Bad: *rotten, poison, sickness, vomit, evil*

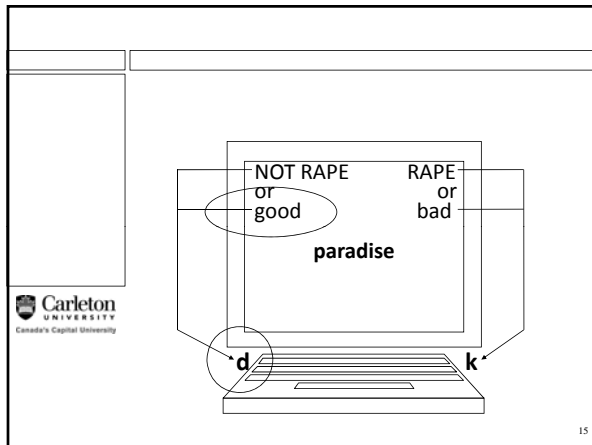
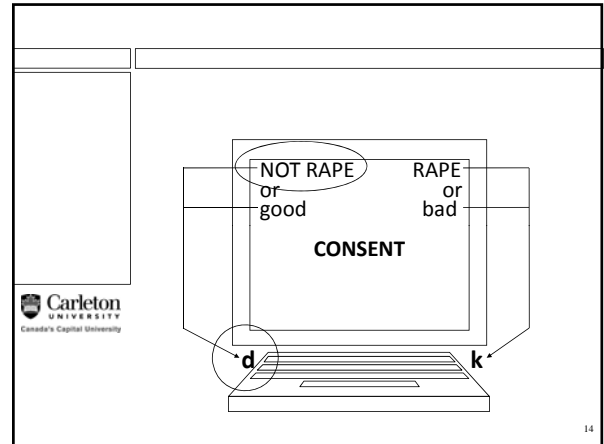
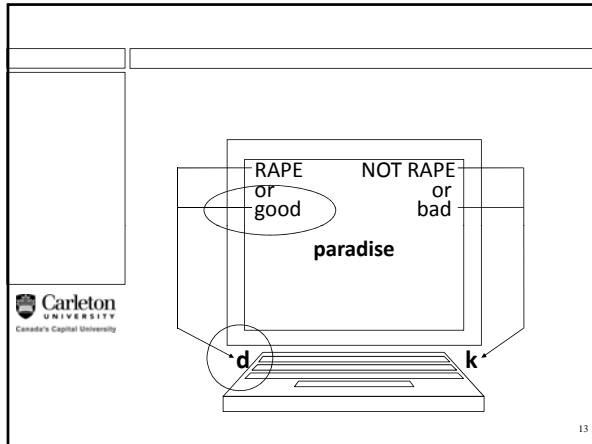


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Example of RE-IAT Trials



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RE-IAT D Score

- D score: mean response latency for rape+bad trials minus rape+good trials, taking into account response variance (see Greenwald et al., 2003)
- Higher scores = more positive evaluation of rape

Rape Evaluation (RE) Scale


- 3 possible outcomes of rape rated on likelihood (0 [*never happen*] to 6 [*guaranteed to happen*]) and evaluation (-3 [*very negative*] to 3 [*very positive*])
- Total score = sum of products of likelihood and evaluation scales
- Scores can range from -18 to +18, with higher scores indicating more positive evaluation of rape

Sexual Experiences Survey - Male Version (SES-MV; Koss & Oros, 1982)

- Items 4 to 12 ask about the use of coercion to obtain sexual contact with a woman
- Items rated as 0 (never), 1 (once), or 2 (twice or more)
- Total scores can range from 0 to 18
- Higher scores = greater sexual coercion

Likelihood to Rape (LR; Malamuth, 1981)


- Likelihood of raping a woman if one could be assured of not being caught and punished
- Rated on 5-point scale from 1 (not at all likely) to 5 (very likely)
- Higher scores = greater proclivity for rape



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Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR; Paulhus, 1984)


- Impression Management (IM; 20 items)
 - Higher IM scores = greater response bias due to a deliberate attempt to present oneself in a favourable light
- Self-Deceptive Enhancement (SD; 20 items)
 - Higher SD scores = greater response bias due to self-deceptive overconfidence.
 - Scores on IM and SD can range from 0 to 20



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Self-Reported Sexual Coercion

Sexual Experiences Survey	%	Likelihood to Rape	%
0	63.0	1	67.4
1	8.7	2	21.7
2	15.2	3	2.2
3	4.3	4	6.5
4	6.5	5	2.2
6	2.2		




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Implicit and Explicit Attitudes Towards Rape as a Function of Past Sexual Coercion

	Sexual Experiences Survey						<i>F</i> (2,43)
	None (0)		Some (1-2)		High (3+)		
	<i>n</i> = 29		<i>n</i> = 11		<i>n</i> = 6		
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	
RE-IAT	-1.05	0.35	-.94	0.47	-.60	0.26	3.74*
RE Scale	-21.66	18.63	-23.91	13.96	-14.17	19.03	0.61

* *p* < .05.




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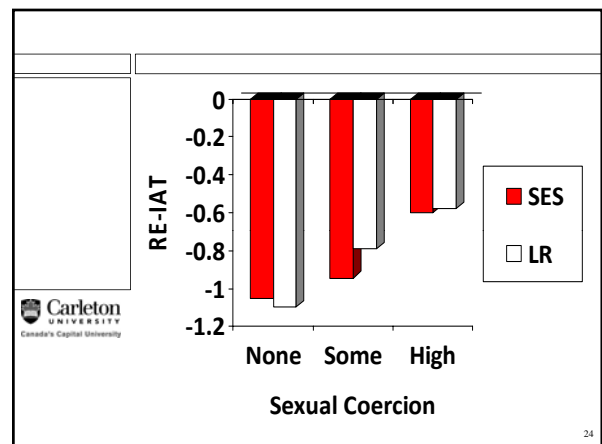
Implicit and Explicit Attitudes Towards Rape as a Function of Likelihood to Rape

	Likelihood to Rape						<i>F</i> (2,43)
	None (1)		Some (2)		High (3+)		
	<i>n</i> = 31		<i>n</i> = 10		<i>n</i> = 5		
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	
RE-IAT	-1.10	0.41	-0.79	0.43	-0.58	0.32	4.91*
RE Scale	-22.90	18.68	-21.00	14.54	-11.20	14.97	0.96


* *p* < .05.



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Effect Sizes for SES-MV Comparisons					
SES-MV	RE-IAT		RE Scale		
	<i>d</i>	95% CI	<i>d</i>	95% CI	
0 vs. 1-2	0.29	-0.41 to 0.99	-0.13	-0.82 to 0.57	
0 vs. 3+	1.34	0.41 to 2.27	0.40	-0.48 to 1.28	
1-2 vs. 3+	0.84	-0.19 to 1.87	0.62	-0.40 to 1.63	

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Effect Sizes for LR Comparisons					
LR	RE-IAT		RE Scale		
	<i>d</i>	95% CI	<i>d</i>	95% CI	
1 vs. 2	0.76	0.03 to 1.49	0.11	-0.61 to 0.82	
1 vs. 3+	1.37	0.37 to 2.36	0.64	-0.32 to 1.60	
2 vs. 3+	0.53	-0.56 to 1.62	0.67	-0.43 to 1.77	

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Table 4 Intercorrelations					
	RE Scale	SES-MV	BIDR-LR	BIDR-IM	BIDR-SD
RE-IAT	.37*	.35*	.41*	-.02	-.23
RE Scale	--	.09	.23	.23	.12

N = 46. **p* < .05.


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- Discussion**
- Encouraging results suggest IAT-measured attitudes towards rape may be related to sexual coercion
 - Limitations include small sample and reliance on self-reported sexual coercion variables
 - Future directions include refinement of RE-IAT and examination of the influence of temporary states on attitudes
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