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The Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Psychometric Data from 14 Countries

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Synopsis

The construction and validation of the Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale (ARVS) and its extension to 13 countries are described. The ARVS was originally developed in Singapore with a sample of 411 university students. The instrument was designed to measure favorable/supportive vs. unfavorable/unsupportive attitudes toward victims of sexual violence. The ARVS generated a unidimensional factor structure and high internal consistency ($\alpha=.83$). Men demonstrated less favorable attitudes toward victims than did women. Negative attitudes toward rape victims were also related to conservative attitudes toward women's roles, acceptance of interpersonal violence and adversarial sexual beliefs. In subsequent Singaporean studies the ARVS manifested good test-retest reliability (.80). In addition, research with 510 police officers, counsellors, doctors and lawyers demonstrated that counsellors were most supportive in their attitudes, police least supportive with doctors and lawyers falling between the two extremes.

The paper also reports psychometric data on the ARVS for 13 additional countries: United States ($N = 572$), United Kingdom ($N = 201$), Germany ($N = 196$), New Zealand ($N = 330$), Canada ($N = 181$), West Indies ($N = 280$), Israel ($N = 128$), Turkey ($N = 300$), India ($N = 255$), Hong Kong ($N = 202$), Malaysia ($N = 346$), Zimbabwe ($N = 356$) and Mexico ($N = 195$). German, Chinese, Turkish and Spanish translations are included. The ARVS retained its unidimensional factor structure in all countries although the variance accounted for ranged from 15 - 31%. Internal consistency as measured by Cronbach alpha ranged from .66 (Mexico) to .89 (New Zealand, United Kingdom) with nine of the 14 countries (also Singapore, United States, Canada, Germany, Turkey, Israel, Zimbabwe) achieving an $\alpha \geq .80$. In all countries except India men evinced more negative attitudes toward rape victims than did women. Shortened versions of the 25 item ARVS are recommended for Malaysia and Mexico, and linguistic issues pertaining to the instrument are addressed. Finally, metric equivalence of the ARVS across 14 countries is explored through the coefficients of congruence for factor loadings.

The Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Psychometric Data from 14 Countries

The contemporary literature on rape victimology (e.g., Brownmiller, 1975; Griffin, 1979) has noted the salience of rape myths and the negative influences these beliefs and attitudes exert on both individuals and social institutions. From this perspective particular emphasis has been placed on adverse psychological and socio-cultural consequences of stereotyped, inaccurate and prejudicial perceptions of victims of sexual violence. The popular literature, combined with anecdotal evidence from clinical settings, has attracted the attention of researchers who have examined a variety of real life rape-related behaviors such as prevalence of reporting, rape proclivity, trial outcomes and policy decisions and have inferred a relationship between these factors and rape attitudes (e.g., Barber, 1974; Burgess & Holmstrom, 1974; LaFree, Reskin & Visser, 1975; Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1983). Attitudes toward rape victims have also been implicated in the quality of victim care (LeBourdais, 1976; McGuire & Stern, 1976), the institutional processing of rape cases (Feldman-Summers & Palmer, 1980; Galton, 1976; Rose & Randall, 1982), the formulation of rape laws (LeGrand, 1973), the likelihood of criminal conviction (Bohmer, 1974; Burt & Albin, 1981), and the victims' self-perceptions and psychological well-being (Libow & Doty, 1979; Ward & Inserto, 1990).

The investigation of the impact of attitudes toward rape victims on these psychological and social variables is, however, dependent on the use of reliable and valid assessment instruments. In this context several scales are available which assess various rape-related attitudes. The best known of these are the Attitudes toward Rape (ATR) scale developed by Feild (1978) and the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (RMAS) by Burt (1980). Feild's ATR 32 item scale with an agree/disagree six-point Likert format contains eight factors: sex as a motive for rape, power as a motivation for rape, normality of rapists, severity of punishment for rape, victim precipitation of rape, victim resistance, women's responsibility for rape prevention and favorable perceptions of victims. The ATR has been used with a variety of professionals and has differentiated the responses of police, citizens, counsellors and rapists. Although the validity of Feild's scale has been substantiated and the instrument is widely used, there is no evidence of the scale's temporal stability. With eight scales in 32 items some subscales seem underdeveloped, and the instrument cannot be scored as a unified whole (only 5 of the 8 subscales can be scored as "pro or anti" rape attitudes (p. 161)).

Burt's Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (RMAS) measures "prejudicial stereotyped or false beliefs about rape, rape victims and rapists" (p. 217). It consists of 19 items to which subjects respond by indicating agreement/disagreement on 7 point scales. Burt has produced impressive reliability and validity data for her scale including its correlation with acceptance of interpersonal violence, sex stereotyping and adversarial sexual beliefs. A later study related RMAS scores to rape definitions as derived from sexual assault vignettes (Burt & Albin, 1981). The instrument has the added advantage of a random population sample of adults in Minnesota. Despite these strong points, the RMAS can be subjected to certain criticisms. A number of the 19 statements contain ambiguous components (e.g., implying rape by terms such as "deserves to be taught a lesson"), and others are awkwardly worded and clumsy in their constructions (e.g., If a woman gets drunk at a party and has intercourse with a man she has just met there, she should be considered 'fair game' to other

males at the party who want to have sex with her whether she wants to or not.) In addition, the author should be able to supply information on the temporal stability of the scale as well as the predictive validity.

A third scale which warrants attention is the Rape Empathy Scale developed by Deitz, Blackwell, Daley and Bentley (1982). This instrument was designed to assess "empathy for the rape victim, as well as the defendant (in a style which) might represent more adequately the complex manner in which information is presented to jurors" (p. 373). It is unique in that its format is arranged to reflect the adversarial legal process- i.e., dual perspectives of victim and defendant of each aspect of the rape incident. The instrument relies on forced choice and requires subjects to indicate the extent of their preference on a 7 point scale with scores coded in terms of strong empathy for the offender vs. strong empathy for the victim. The instrument is reliable and has good convergent and discriminant validity. Like others it may be criticized for the neglect of the temporal stability. There is also a conceptual issue that should be addressed. The authors define rape empathy as "the relative tendency for subjects to assume the psychological perspective of the rape victim or the rapist in viewing the rape incident" (p. 374). There is, however, no evidence cited as to how rapists or victims actually view the encounters, and given Janoff-Bulman's (1979) research which reports that a substantial proportion of victims blame themselves for the assault, the operationalization of empathy becomes suspect.

A number of other scales have been reported in the literature, although on the whole these do not include the extensive psychometric work as presented by Feild, Burt or Deitz and colleagues. These scales include: Attribution of Rape Blame Scale by Ward and Resick (1979), which encompasses victim, offender, situational and societal blame dimensions; the Rape Attitude Scale by Hall, Howard and Boezio (1986) constructed to measure rape tolerance; and Riger and Gordon's (1979) Rape Prevention Belief Scale which bears some resemblance to Ward and Resick's work. The Rape Inventory described by Tolor (1978) and the Rape Beliefs Scale by Bunting and Reeves (1983) have not been published in conjunction with reliability and validity data.

Despite the developments in the field a need remains for a short, simple and concise measurement instrument to specifically assess attitudes toward rape victims. In addition, none of the previously mentioned researchers have considered the cross-cultural applicability of attitude measurements. With the emerging cross-cultural interests in this area (e.g., Kanekar & Kolsawalla, 1980; Sanday-Reeves, 1981) this issue should warrant some attention. Given these concerns, this document describes the construction and psychometric analysis of the Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale and its application in 14 countries. The original construction of the ARVS in Singapore and its extension in the United States are reported in Ward (1988).

Scale Construction and Validation

Study One: Preliminary Analyses

Method

Subjects. The original sample included 411 undergraduate students from the National University of Singapore. Ninety percent of the subjects were ethnic Chinese with smaller numbers of Indians, Malays and Eurasians. Seventy-nine percent were English educated prior to university with the majority of the remainder from Mandarin schools. Mean age was 20.9 ($SD = 2.33$).

Materials. The materials were presented in English, one of Singapore's four official languages and the medium of instruction in schools and university. The questionnaire was designed with the objective of constructing a scale which measures attitudes toward rape victims. For this a 70 item pool was generated which concerned attitudes toward rape and rape victims and specifically pertained to victim blame, credibility, responsibility, denigration, trivialization, and deservingness. The initial item pool is presented in Appendix A. Accompanying this were four scales to test the construct validity of the ARVS by convergent and discriminant techniques. These included author devised instruments for the measurement of sexual conservatism, acceptance of interpersonal violence, and adversarial sexual beliefs as modelled on work by Burt (1980). The questionnaire also included a slightly modified and culturally adapted version of the Spence and Helmreich (1972) Attitudes toward Women Scale. The individual items for these scales are reported in Ward (1985).

The items pertaining to attitudes toward rape victims were presented in Likert format and were composed of 34 positively worded and 36 negatively worded statements to which subjects were asked to indicate their agreement/disagreement on a 5 point scale. Approximately 15% of the items were taken from scales by Burt and Feild. Additionally, themes were extracted from current literature on rape, most notably clinical and social psychological studies which identified these attitudes as negatively impacting on victims of sexual violence. As the rape literature has been dominated by North American sources, the 70 items were examined for cultural appropriateness by three Singaporean judges, including a psychologist, a social worker and an anthropologist.

Results

ARVS item selection. The selection of the ARVS items was dependent on both statistical and theoretical grounds. Initially, 25 items were deleted on the basis of low item-total correlations. Of the remaining 45 items nine were deleted on the basis of their indirect assessment of attitudes toward victims (e.g., males are entitled to sexual gratification regardless of their partners' moods or feelings), and one was dropped as being culturally biased. Twenty-five items were then selected from the remaining 35 with the following rationales: item content variation, mixture of positively and negatively worded statements, and the omission of items producing extreme responses. The final scale contains 8 positive and 17 negative statements

Table 1
Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Singaporean Data

	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement +	M Score			t
				Total +	Female	Male	
1. A raped woman is a less desirable woman.	.26	.28	17.7	1.06	1.01	1.11	0.84
2. The extent of the woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred.	.40	.45	45.3	2.00	1.70	2.29	4.49*
3. A raped woman is usually an innocent victim.	.31	.34	67.6	1.17	0.94	1.40	4.23***
4. Women often claim rape to protect their reputations.	.42	.43	14.3	1.44	1.17	1.71	5.17***
5. 'Good' girls are as likely to be raped as 'bad' girls.	.23	.23	73.4	1.02	0.83	1.21	3.09***
6. Women who have had prior sexual relationships should not complain about rape.	.33	.38	6.6	0.52	0.42	0.62	2.05*
7. Women do not provoke rape by their appearance or behavior.	.43	.48	34.3	2.17	1.81	2.53	5.86***
8. Intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations.	.43	.46	27.4	1.88	1.64	2.13	4.74***
9. It would do some women good to be raped.	.37	.42	5.5	0.47	0.26	0.69	4.91***
10. Even women who feel guilty about engaging in pre-marital sex are not likely to falsely claim rape.	.26	.29	45.9	1.53	1.36	1.70	3.85***
11. Most women secretly desire to be raped.	.44	.51	4.7	0.86	0.42	1.29	9.25***
12. Any female may be raped.	.31	.33	76.4	1.03	0.74	1.33	5.30***
13. Women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve.	.28	.32	30.4	1.66	1.62	1.69	0.55
14. Many women invent rape stories if they learn they are pregnant.	.42	.49	13.7	1.63	1.51	1.74	2.47**
15. Men, not women, are responsible for rape.	.45	.50	44.3	1.92	1.45	2.40	7.60***
16. A woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped.	.27	.29	66.6	2.62	2.37	2.86	4.13***

(table continues)

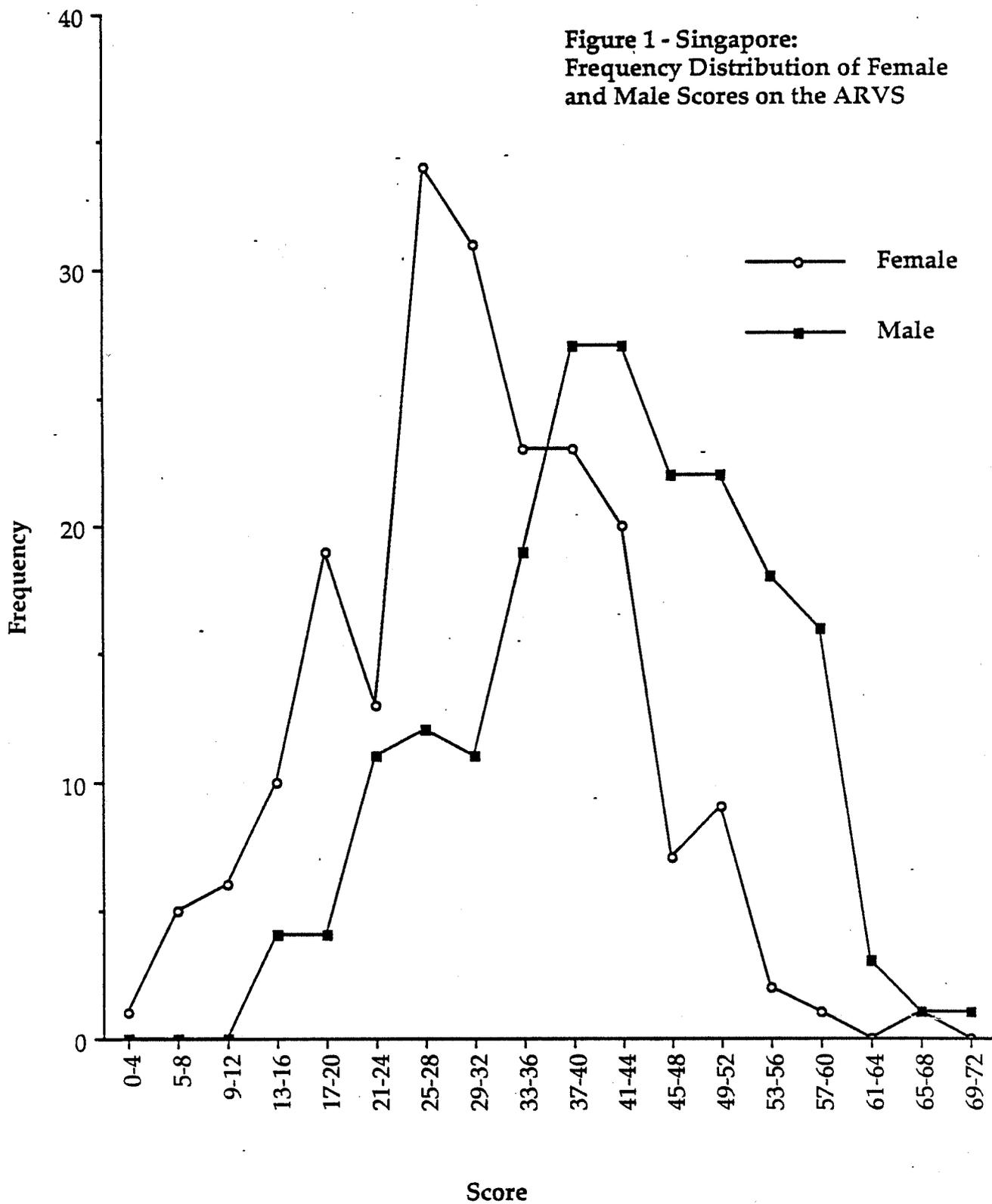
	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement +	M Score			t
				Total +	Female	Male	
17. Many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but have changed their minds afterwards.	.44	.52	24.7	1.90	1.68	2.11	4.67***
18. Accusations of rape by bar girls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion.	.39	.43	38.3	1.91	1.64	2.18	4.61***
19. A woman should not blame herself for rape.	.29	.31	69.0	1.11	0.92	1.30	3.49***
20. A healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really tries.	.35	.39	38.2	1.90	1.60	2.19	5.06***
21. Many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge on the accused.	.42	.48	9.2	1.14	0.95	1.32	3.91***
22. Women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are not inviting rape.	.49	.52	22.8	2.43	2.15	2.71	4.79***
23. Women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped.	.58	.65	10.1	0.97	0.68	1.27	5.40***
24. Sexually experienced women are not really damaged by rape.	.39	.46	15.3	1.13	1.04	1.23	1.66*
25. In most cases when a woman was raped, she deserved it.	.43	.49	8.8	0.75	0.56	0.95	3.87***
Total				36.22	30.47	41.96	10.13***

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$ one-tailed

[†]weighted by sex



about rape victims and encompasses dimensions of blame, denigration, credibility, responsibility, deservingness and trivialization. Two of the ARVS items are taken *verbatim* from scales by Feild (1978) and another five statements involve rewording of items from scales by Feild (1978) and Burt (1980). The final scale is presented in Table 1.

Scoring. Items 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24 and 25 are scored 0 - 4 on a 5 point scale of : disagree strongly, disagree mildly, neutral (neither agree nor disagree), agree mildly or agree strongly responses. The scoring is reversed for items 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 19, and 22. Individual item scores are totalled giving the ARVS a range of 0 - 100 with higher scores denoting more unfavorable attitudes toward rape victims.

Norms and selected statistics. Mean score for the student sample is 35.9 ($SD = 12.8$).¹ Table 1 presents the mean scores and % of agreement with each of the statements. Total scores ranged from 2 - 75 and skewness = -.009. Male and female frequency distributions are presented in Figure 1.

Reliability. The ARVS was subjected to analysis by Cronbach alpha and factor analysis. The scale emerged as internally consistent with alpha = .83. Unrotated principle factoring with iteration and scree testing yielded one main factor with an eigenvalue of 5.26 which accounted for 21% of the variance. The factor loadings and item-total correlations are also presented in Table 1.

Validity. The construct validity of the ARVS was explored through the known group technique by the item comparison of male and female scores. On 24 of the 25 items men held less favorable attitudes toward rape victims than did women. (See Table 1.)

The construct validity of the ARVS was also examined by correlation with the Attitudes toward Women, Adversarial Sexual Beliefs, Sexual Conservatism and Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence Scales. The results are presented in Table 2. Consistent with work by Burt (1980) and demonstrating good convergent validity, rape attitudes related to attitudes toward women more generally, as well as attitudes toward interpersonal violence and adversarial sexual beliefs. Also consistent with Burt's work, rape attitudes can be distinguished from sexual attitudes; ARVS scores are not related to sexual conservatism, substantiating discriminant validity. (See Table 2).

Table 2

Inter-correlations among attitude scales

Scales	2	3	4	5
1. Attitudes toward Rape Victims	.41*	.26*	-.05	-.61*
2. Adversarial Sexual Beliefs	-	.28*	-.04	-.23*
3. Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence		-	-.09	-.19*
4. Sexual Conservatism			-	-.09
5. Attitudes Toward Women				

* $p \leq .0005$

Study Two: Test-Retest Reliability

Method

Twenty-two men and 26 women (M age = 21.26 years, SD =1.57) from the National University of Singapore participated in the study. The ARVS was administered on two separate occasions with a six week interval between testings.

Results

The mean score from the first administration was 36.33 (SD =11.78) and from the second testing 35.9 (SD =10.0). Test-retest reliability as determined by Pearson product moment correlations was .80.

Study Three: Construct Validity

Method

Subjects. The final subject sample included 510 respondents from the following professional groups in Singapore: 104 lawyers (53 men, 50 women, 1 sex unspecified), 162 physicians (92 men and 70 women), 117 social workers and psychologists (47 men and 68 women), and 122 police officers (62 men and 60 women); 5 subjects did not specify their occupation. Mean age was 34.9 (SD =9.4). The majority of the subjects were ethnic Chinese (79%) with smaller numbers of Indians (12%), Malays (4%) and others (5%). Forty one per cent of the respondents had dealt with rape cases in their professional practices.

Materials and procedure. Social workers, psychologists, physicians and lawyers were identified from the registers of professional societies and were sent postal questionnaires to return in stamped envelopes. This method achieved a 31% return rate. Questionnaires for the police were distributed through regional police stations by a male research assistant who was also a police officer. This resulted in a return rate of over 90%. In all cases participation was anonymous and voluntary. Subjects completed both the 25 item ARVS and a 15 item test of knowledge about rape in Singapore.

Results

A 2 (sex of subject) \times 4 (profession) analysis of variance was performed on total ARVS scores. Social workers and psychologists demonstrated the most favorable attitudes toward rape victims (M = 29.12), and police held the least favorable attitudes (M = 44.0); physicians (M = 37.27) and lawyers (M = 33.85) fell between the two extremes, $F(3, 494) = 17.27, p < .0005$. Women (M = 33.63) maintained more favorable attitudes than men (M = 38.87); $F(1, 494) = 10.4, p < .001$.

Correlational analysis also revealed a relationship between knowledge and attitudes ($r = -.17, p \leq .05$). The more knowledgeable individuals, the more supportive attitudes are maintained toward victims of sexual violence.

Cross-cultural Extensions

While the ARVS appears reliable and valid in its original context, one objective of the scale construction pertained to cross-cultural extension. In this context the ARVS has been tested on university students in 13 additional countries: the United States, Canada, Mexico, Barbados, United Kingdom, Germany, Turkey, Israel, India, Malaysia, Hong Kong, New Zealand and Zimbabwe. The scale has also been translated into Spanish, German, Chinese and Turkish (See Appendices B-E). The psychometric data from these samples are presented in the following sections.

United States

Method

The sample from the United States included 572 students from the University of Arizona. The majority of subjects described themselves as Euro-American (white, 77.6%), with smaller proportions of Hispanics (8.4%), Afro-Americans (black, 2.6%), Asians (3.0%) and Amerindians (4.4%). Mean age was 22.9 years ($SD = 8.11$). All subjects completed the ARVS.

Results

Descriptive statistics are presented in Table 3. The ARVS proved internally reliable with a Cronbach alpha of .86. Factor analysis produced one main factor (eigenvalue = 6.28) which accounted for 25.1% of the variance. The five latent factors between 1.04 and 1.56 were omitted according to scree test. The factor loadings and item-total correlations are presented in Table 3.

The ARVS items were also subjected to t-tests for sex differences. As expected, men displayed less favorable attitudes toward rape victims. Significant differences were found on 24 of the 25 items (exception item 13). The mean ARVS score for men was 32.37 ($SD = 13.1$) compared to the mean score of 19.98 ($SD = 10.9$) for women; $t(568) = 12.16, p < .0005$. The mean score for the entire sample = 24.53 ($SD = 13.17$), and scores ranged from 0 -72; skewness = .337.¹ Frequency distributions for men and women are presented in Figure 2.

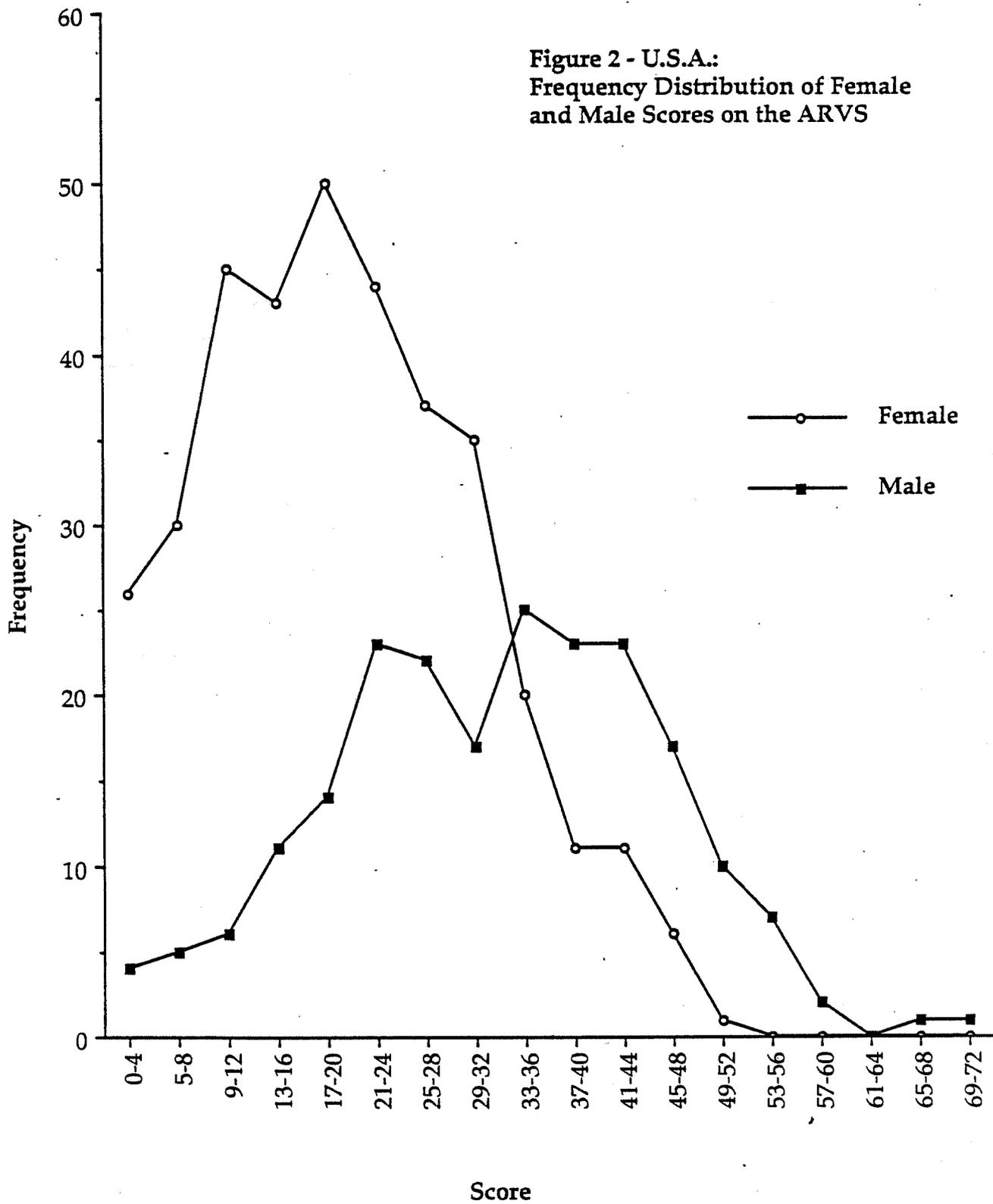
Table 3

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: U.S. Data

Item	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement +	<i>M</i> Score			<i>t</i>
				Total +	Female	Male	
1.	.37	.40	7.1	0.60	0.30	0.90	7.04**
2.	.48	.52	15.5	0.89	0.52	1.26	7.28**
3.	.36	.40	67.6	1.11	0.89	1.34	4.17**
4.	.53	.57	10.7	1.09	0.85	1.34	5.57**
5.	.35	.37	77.1	0.90	0.55	1.25	7.16**
6.	.23	.27	2.0	0.18	0.08	0.27	3.70**
7.	.51	.55	35.8	2.04	1.66	2.42	6.78**
8.	.46	.49	28.1	1.70	1.36	2.06	7.03**
9.	.37	.42	5.0	0.34	0.12	0.57	6.65**
10.	.33	.36	55.3	1.32	1.15	1.49	3.49**
11.	.51	.56	7.7	0.68	0.35	1.00	7.89**
12.	.20	.22	88.3	0.52	0.31	0.73	5.04**
13.	.39	.42	15.8	1.03	0.97	1.10	1.29
14.	.54	.59	12.3	1.39	1.20	1.58	4.24**
15.	.34	.36	45.7	1.74	1.62	1.85	2.07*
16.	.22	.24	60.4	2.41	2.29	2.52	2.09*
17.	.55	.61	16.7	1.50	1.30	1.71	4.50**
18.	.59	.64	26.0	1.42	0.94	1.91	9.54**
19.	.49	.52	84.2	0.63	0.33	0.92	7.59**
20.	.43	.46	19.7	1.17	0.86	1.48	6.05**
21.	.57	.63	8.7	0.93	0.62	1.24	7.39**
22.	.50	.55	63.8	1.27	0.95	1.58	5.98**
23.	.48	.54	6.9	0.77	0.52	1.01	5.73**
24.	.44	.49	2.5	0.28	0.13	0.43	5.07**
25.	.33	.37	2.7	0.26	0.12	0.40	4.83**
Total				26.18	19.99	32.37	12.16**

* $p < .025$ ** $p < .001$ one-tailed

+weighted by sex



United Kingdom

Method

Subjects were 201 (100 women and 101 men) students from Sussex University. Mean age = 22.81 years ($SD = 3.99$). All subjects anonymously completed the ARVS.

Results

The internal consistency of the ARVS remained high ($\alpha = .89$). In addition, factor analysis and scree test similarly yielded one major factor with an eigenvalue of 7.74 which accounted for 31 % of the variance. The item-total correlations and factor loadings are presented in Table 4.

Regarding known-group differentiation, only four of the 25 items (2, 13, 14, 21) did not yield sex differences in the predicted direction. Male ($M = 22.53$) and female ($M = 14.07$) ARVS scores were significantly different, with men, as expected, displaying less favorable attitudes toward victims; $t(199) = 4.75, p < .001$.

ARVS scores ranged from 0 - 84; $M = 18.32$ ($SD = 13.29$). Skewness = 1.51. Male and female distributions are plotted in Figure 3.

Germany

Method

Subjects were 196 (97 women and 99 men) students from the Universities of Mannheim and Karlsruhe. Mean age = 24.81 years ($SD = 4.9$). All subjects completed the German version of the ARVS which was constructed through back translation (see Appendix B).²

Results

The ARVS retained reliability in its translated form. Cronbach alpha = .82, and one major factor emerged from the analysis (eigenvalue = 5.26) which accounted for 21% of the variance. These data are presented in Table 5.

Sex differences were established on nine (1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 21) of the 25 items, and overall men ($M = 22.42$) produced higher scores than did women ($M = 19.36$); $t(194) = 2.03, p < .05$. See Table 5.

Scores ranged from 0 - 51, $M = 20.91$ ($SD = 10.65$), skewness = .32. The frequency distributions for men and women are presented in Figure 4.

Table 4

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: U.K. Data

Item	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement	M Score			t
				Total	Female	Male	
1.	.34	.36	4.0	0.34	0.25	0.44	1.70*
2.	.47	.50	9.5	0.69	0.67	0.70	0.21
3.	.46	.48	74.2	0.97	0.73	1.21	2.84**
4.	.55	.58	7.0	0.83	0.67	0.98	2.22**
5.	.41	.43	72.9	1.01	0.75	1.28	2.92**
6.	.54	.66	2.0	0.10	0.00	0.18	2.41**
7.	.53	.53	54.2	1.57	1.13	1.80	3.76***
8.	.55	.58	12.5	1.01	0.77	1.24	2.96**
9.	.38	.44	3.5	0.18	0.30	0.06	2.34**
10.	.41	.43	60.1	1.16	1.01	1.30	1.91*
11.	.54	.57	3.5	0.38	0.24	0.52	2.48**
12.	.20	.21	78.6	0.87	0.49	1.25	3.94***
13.	.48	.51	9.0	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.11
14.	.55	.58	5.5	0.95	0.93	0.96	0.23
15.	.58	.61	76.5	0.88	0.70	1.07	2.27**
16.	.21	.23	36.9	1.74	1.47	2.01	2.89**
17.	.60	.65	8.5	1.24	1.11	1.37	1.84*
18.	.57	.60	6.0	0.59	0.33	0.85	4.04***
19.	.52	.60	93.0	0.35	0.48	0.23	2.10*
20.	.47	.49	8.0	0.74	0.35	1.12	5.45***
21.	.67	.70	6.5	0.79	0.69	0.88	1.37
22.	.51	.53	73.6	0.95	0.77	1.14	2.17*
23.	.59	.64	1.5	0.31	0.12	0.50	4.00***
24.	.49	.56	1.5	0.17	0.09	0.26	2.04*
25.	.54	.62	2.0	0.10	0.01	0.19	2.41**
Total				18.31	14.07	22.53	4.75***

*p < .05

**p < .01

***p < .001 one-tailed

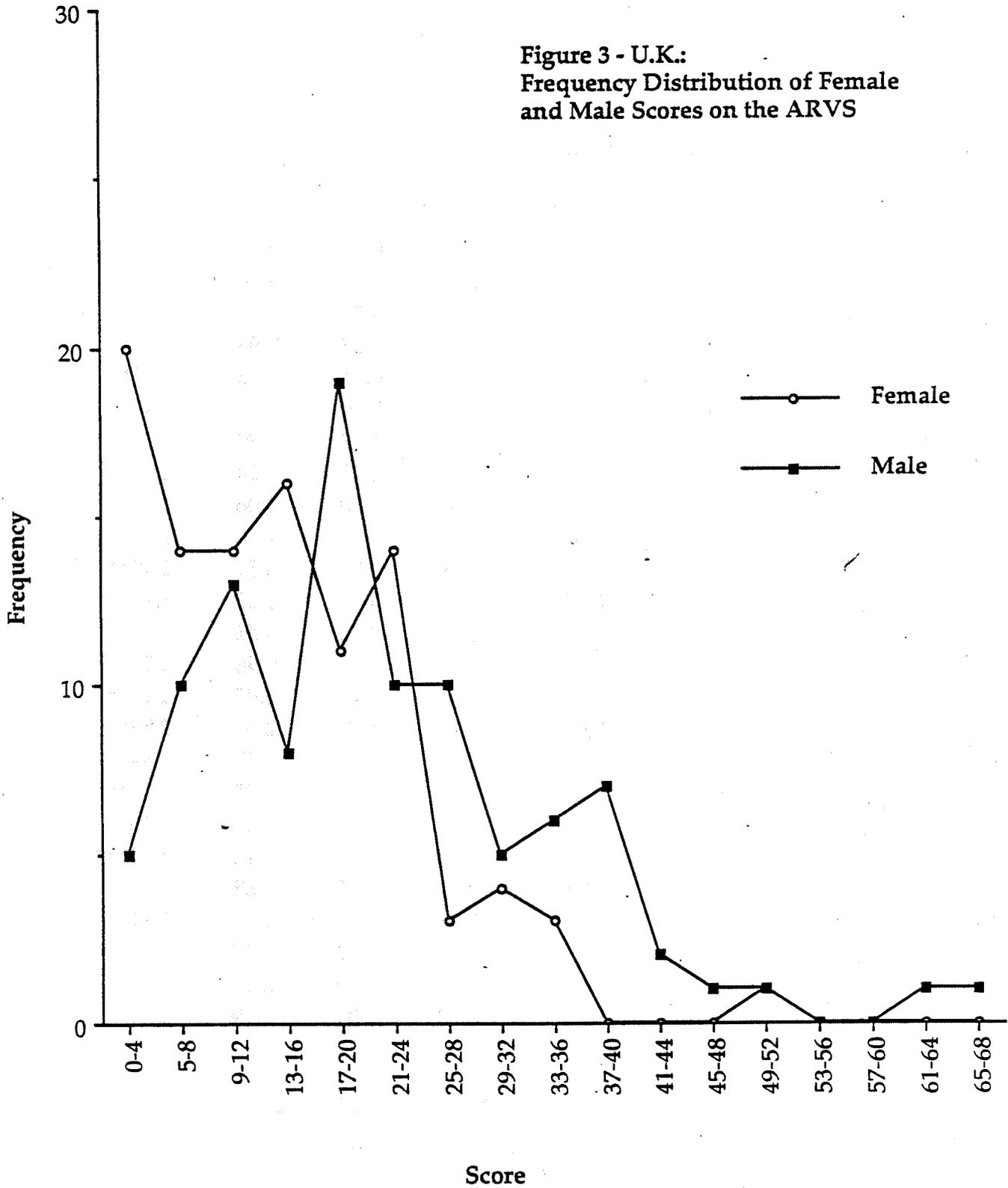
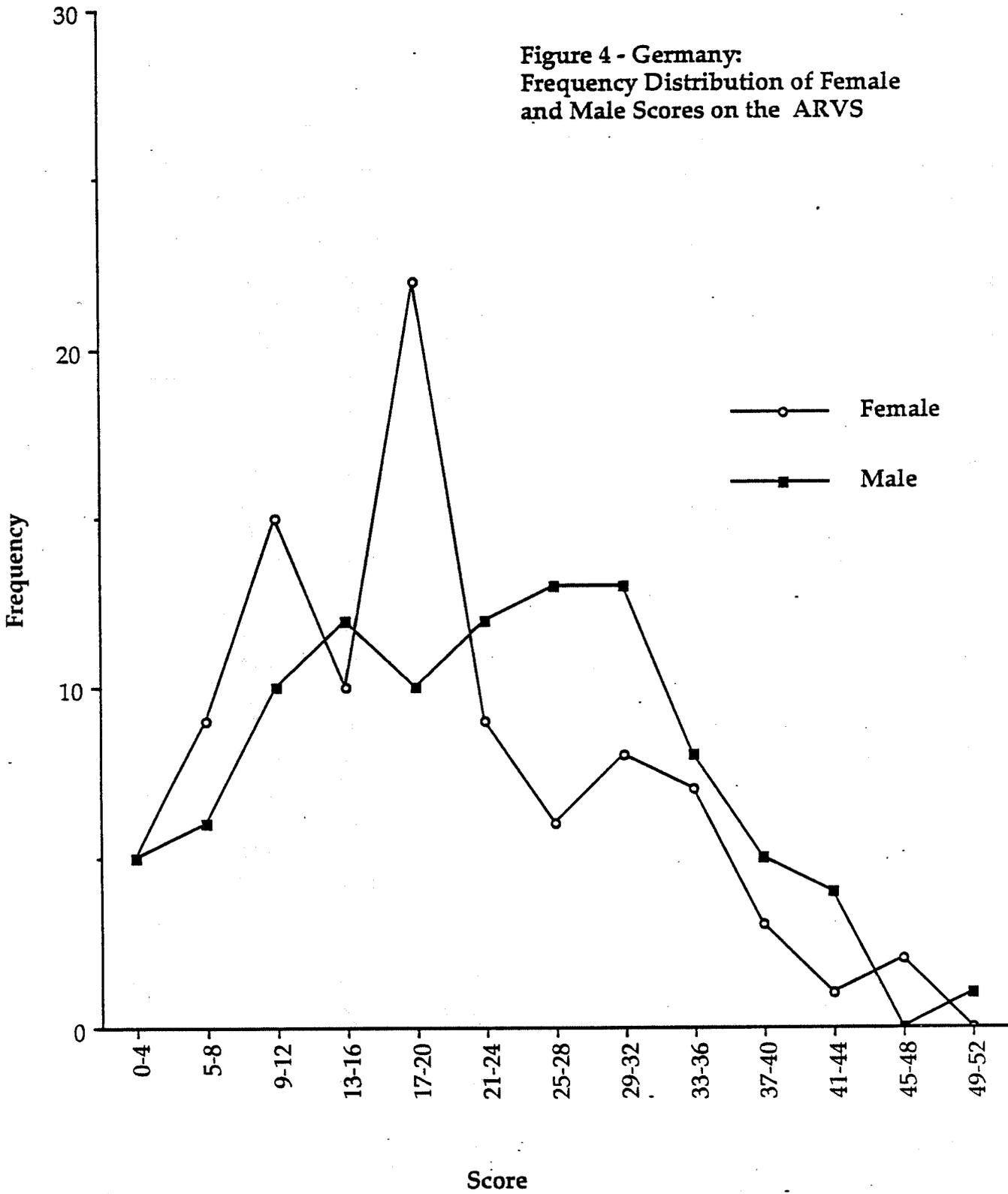


Table 5

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: German Data

Item	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement	<i>M</i> Score			<i>t</i>
				Total	Female	Male	
1.	.19	.21	3.6	0.29	0.18	0.41	2.18*
2.	.41	.47	7.2	0.64	0.59	0.68	0.66
3.	.38	.43	65.8	1.10	1.04	1.17	0.78
4.	.49	.56	2.0	0.90	0.78	1.01	1.89*
5.	.45	.53	85.7	0.55	0.37	0.74	2.51*
6.	.25	.27	0.5	0.10	0.05	0.12	1.26
7.	.50	.53	43.9	1.70	1.51	1.90	2.19*
8.	.41	.45	17.9	1.30	1.12	1.49	2.27*
9.	.24	.26	1.0	0.11	0.07	0.15	1.05
10.	.40	.45	65.9	1.11	1.15	1.07	0.45
11.	.28	.33	2.5	0.44	0.31	0.57	2.30*
12.	.28	.29	81.6	0.64	0.44	0.84	2.58*
13.	.36	.41	3.6	0.26	0.29	0.22	0.65
14.	.47	.55	5.1	0.95	0.92	0.98	0.46
15.	.35	.38	57.7	1.32	1.29	1.36	0.42
16.	.01	.01	50.5	2.27	2.30	2.24	0.38
17.	.53	.63	7.1	0.90	0.94	0.87	0.50
18.	.48	.55	13.8	1.03	0.94	1.11	1.06
19.	.47	.48	69.4	1.06	0.91	1.20	1.67*
20.	.27	.32	7.1	0.81	0.86	0.78	0.51
21.	.47	.54	3.0	0.63	0.53	0.74	1.73*
22.	.41	.45	45.9	1.67	1.70	1.65	0.29
23.	.48	.51	7.6	0.73	0.76	0.70	0.46
24.	.21	.32	1.0	0.33	0.30	0.36	0.69
25.	.34	.37	0.0	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.51
Total				20.91	19.36	22.42	2.03*

* $p < .05$ one-tailed



New Zealand

Method

Three hundred and thirty students (165 men and 165 women) from Canterbury University participated in the study. Of these, 94.2% described themselves as Pakeha (Anglo-European), with the remainder composed of Maori, Chinese, and Eurasian respondents. Mean age = 21.1 years ($SD = 4.87$). Students completed the ARVS during class time; all responses were anonymous.

Results

The scale proved highly reliable with a Cronbach alpha of .89. Factor analysis generated one main factor (eigenvalue = 7.01) which accounted for 28% of the variance. The item-total correlations and factor loadings are presented in Table 6.

As expected, men ($M = 26.12$) produced higher ARVS scores than women ($M = 17.51$); $t(328) = 6.31, p < .001$. These sex differences occurred on 23 of the 25 items (exceptions: 6, 13).

Scores ranged from 0 to 77, $M = 21.81$ ($SD = 13.1$), skewness = .74. Descriptive statistics are also presented in Table 6, and frequency distributions of male and female scores can be seen in Figure 5.

Canada

Method

One hundred and eighty one students from Algonquin College completed the ARVS. Of these 94 were women and 85 were men (2 did not specify their sex). Mean age = 22.23 ($SD = 5.44$). Ninety-nine per cent of the sample were white Canadian.

Results

The scale proved both reliable and valid. Cronbach alpha = .88; factor analysis and scree test produced one main factor which accounted for 27.3% of the variance (eigenvalue = 6.82). In addition, 22 of the 25 items (exceptions: 5, 6, 25) were differentiated by subject sex with men ($M = 38.01$) demonstrating less favorable attitudes toward victims than women ($M = 20.90$); $t(176) = 8.88, p < .001$. See Table 7.

Scores ranged from 4 to 58; mean score = 30.41 ($SD = 13.29$), skewness = -.14.¹ Descriptive statistics are also presented in Table 7, and the frequency distributions for male and female scores are plotted in Figure 6.

Table 6

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: New Zealand Data

Item	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement +	<i>M</i> Score			<i>t</i>
				Total +	Female	Male	
1.	.34	.39	5.8	0.58	0.33	0.83	4.98***
2.	.39	.45	14.15	0.93	0.77	1.10	2.56**
3.	.49	.56	76.4	0.85	0.73	0.98	2.16*
4.	.54	.60	7.6	0.98	0.86	1.09	2.07*
5.	.43	.49	76.7	0.90	0.65	1.14	4.01***
6.	.26	.31	1.8	0.11	0.07	0.14	1.15
7.	.54	.59	49.1	1.72	1.45	1.99	4.01***
8.	.40	.45	16.7	1.35	1.13	1.56	3.61***
9.	.48	.55	3.3	0.22	0.07	0.36	3.61***
10.	.49	.55	53.0	1.35	1.05	1.65	4.85***
11.	.52	.60	2.7	0.41	0.17	0.66	5.48***
12.	.26	.31	86.7	0.58	0.35	0.81	3.87***
13.	.40	.46	10.6	0.81	0.85	0.77	0.66
14.	.58	.63	7.3	1.08	-0.95	1.21	2.38**
15.	.47	.54	72.8	1.00	0.81	1.20	3.06***
16.	.35	.37	50.9	2.03	1.86	2.23	2.52**
17.	.59	.65	12.1	1.22	0.98	1.45	4.06***
18.	.56	.61	15.1	1.11	0.86	1.36	4.01***
19.	.52	.59	89.1	0.45	0.28	0.62	3.68***
20.	.29	.32	17.8	1.14	0.87	1.41	4.26***
21.	.55	.62	8.5	0.88	0.73	1.04	2.69**
22.	.56	.61	57.2	1.30	1.17	1.44	2.03**
23.	.57	.64	2.7	0.46	0.33	0.60	3.03**
24.	.42	.50	2.4	0.22	0.10	0.33	3.04**
25.	.48	.56	0.6	0.12	0.08	0.16	1.62*
Total				21.81	17.51	26.12	6.31***

p* < .05*p* < .01****p* < .001 one-tailed

Figure 5 - New Zealand:
Frequency Distribution of Female
and Male Scores on the ARVS

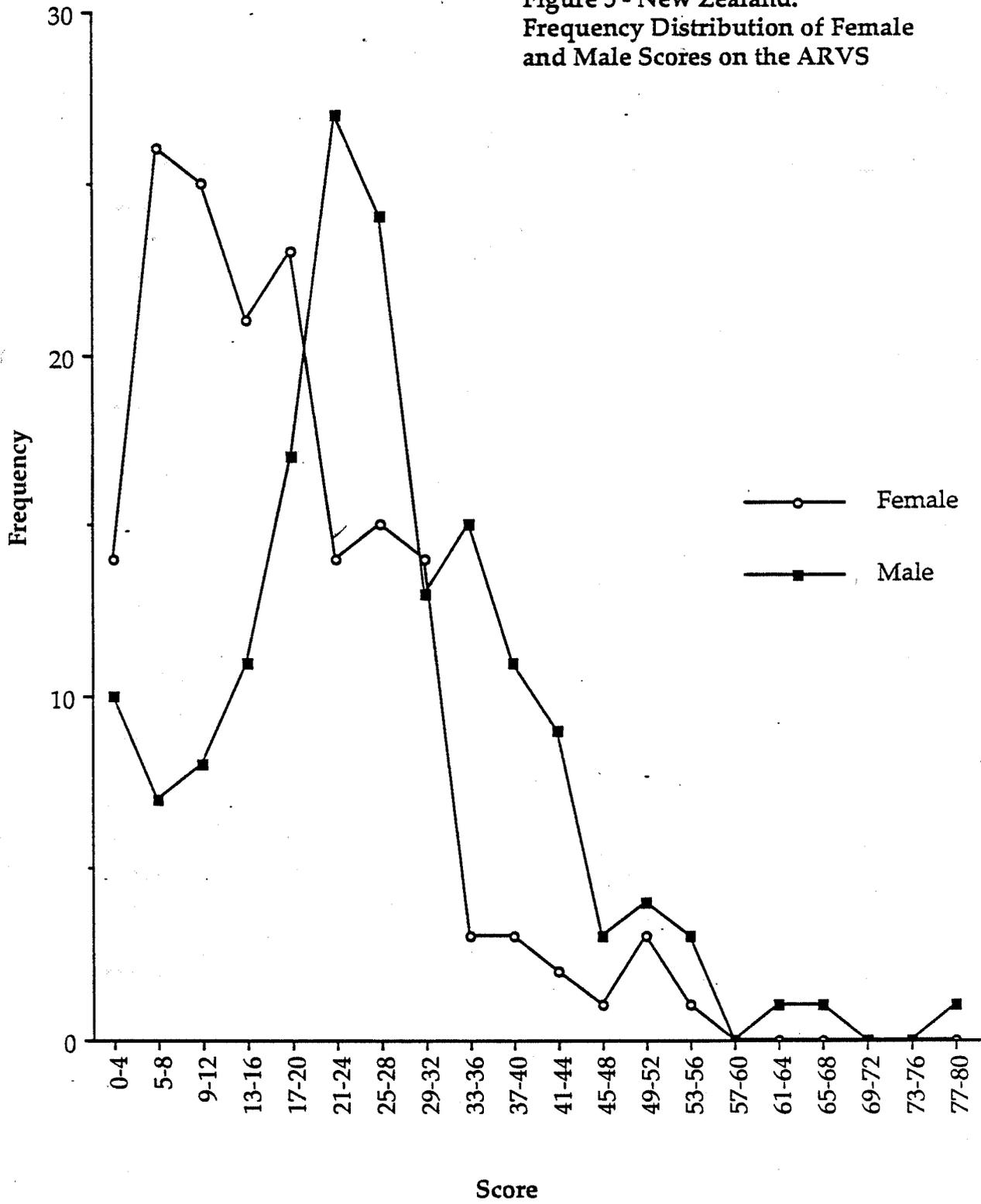


Table 7

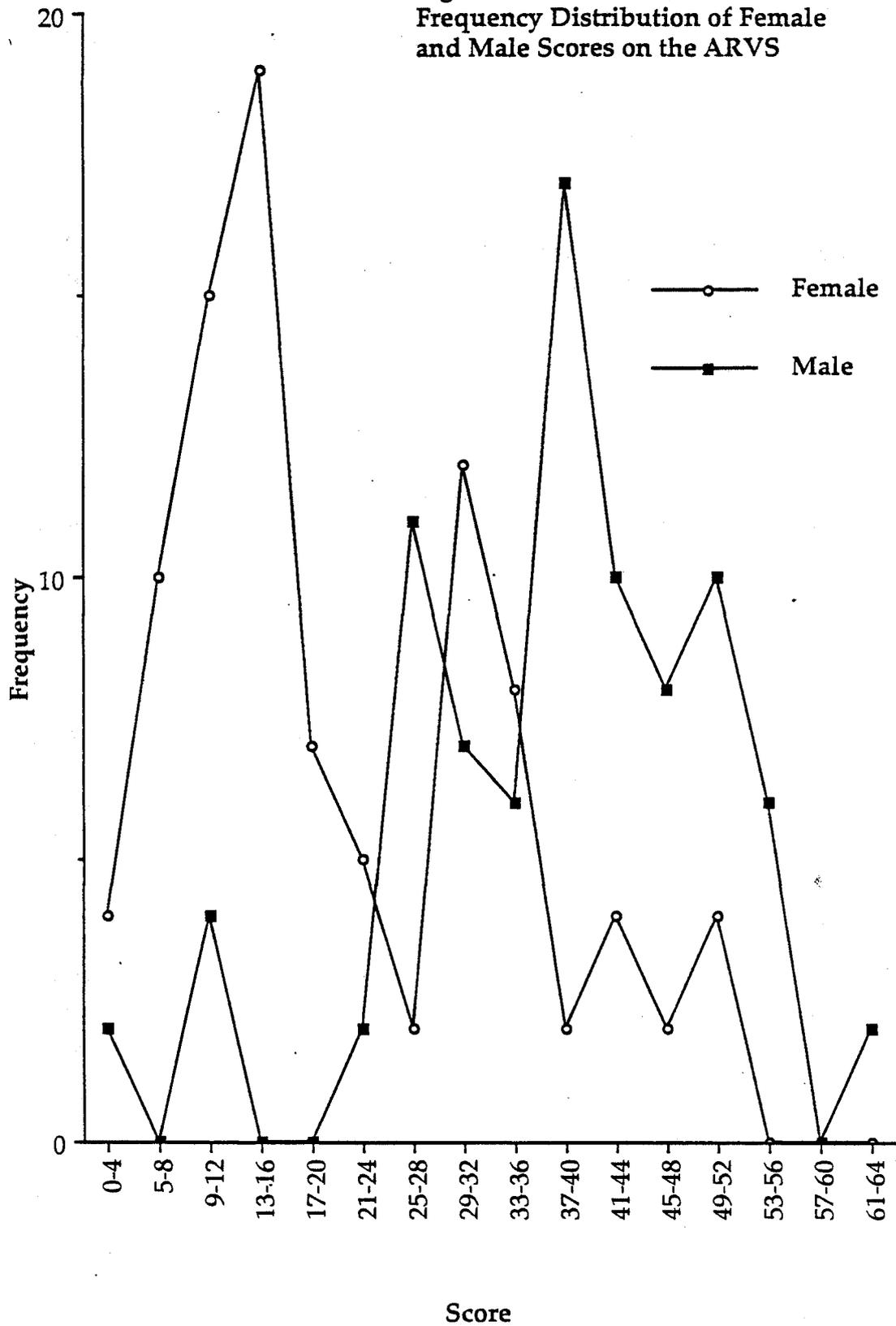
Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Canadian Data

Item	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement +	<i>M</i> Score			<i>t</i>
				Total +	Female	Male	
1.	.42	.49	9.7	0.76	0.45	1.07	4.15***
2.	.55	.62	20.4	1.14	0.73	1.54	4.76***
3.	.26	.28	70.3	1.04	0.87	1.22	1.99*
4.	.39	.42	22.9	1.35	1.15	1.56	2.25**
5.	.44	.50	64.0	1.32	1.16	1.46	1.38
6.	.37	.44	3.2	0.30	0.28	0.32	0.48
7.	.52	.58	37.7	2.03	1.36	2.70	7.51***
8.	.58	.65	44.7	1.94	1.21	2.67	8.32***
9.	.20	.25	2.2	0.34	0.17	0.51	2.89**
10.	.32	.37	43.0	1.65	1.47	1.83	2.07*
11.	.38	.43	5.2	0.67	0.28	1.06	6.11***
12.	.34	.39	82.5	0.65	0.48	0.81	1.99*
13.	.54	.61	18.3	1.10	0.74	1.45	4.03***
14.	.50	.58	19.4	1.39	0.94	1.84	5.76***
15.	.48	.53	44.5	1.78	1.15	2.44	7.16***
16.	.32	.37	48.3	2.09	1.91	2.27	1.84*
17.	.55	.61	31.3	1.73	1.32	2.14	4.69***
18.	.49	.54	35.8	1.75	1.17	2.34	6.31***
19.	.46	.53	77.5	0.82	0.55	1.09	3.17***
20.	.50	.56	25.8	1.31	0.81	1.81	5.58***
21.	.59	.64	23.6	1.31	0.98	1.63	3.54***
22.	.72	.77	57.2	1.40	0.81	1.99	6.46***
23.	.62	.69	9.8	0.82	0.47	1.16	4.43***
24.	.40	.47	2.4	0.36	0.15	0.56	3.84***
25.	.27	.35	5.5	0.41	0.32	0.51	1.31
Total				29.46	20.93	37.98	8.88***

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$ one-tailed

†weighted by sex

Figure 6 - Canada:
Frequency Distribution of Female
and Male Scores on the ARVS



West Indies

Method

Two hundred and eighty students (143 women and 137 men) from the University of the West Indies' Barbados campus completed the ARVS. The majority of the students were Barbadian, but others came from various English-speaking Caribbean territories; all but one subject were black. Mean age = 25.4 years ($SD = 6.7$).

Results

Although the ARVS retained internal consistency in the West Indian sample, the reliability of the instrument does not appear to be as robust as that produced by the Euro-American samples. Cronbach alpha = .79, but Factor I generated by the unrotated factor analysis accounted for only 17.8% of the variance (eigenvalue = 4.45). See Table 8 for item-total correlations and factor loadings.

As predicted, sex differences were found in 19 of the 25 items (exceptions: 5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 25), and men ($M = 34.75$) scored higher than women ($M = 25.35$) on the ARVS; $t(278) = 7.05, p < .001$.

Mean score for the entire sample was 29.95 ($SD = 12.1$).¹ Scores ranged from 4 - 61; skewness = .164. See Table 8 for descriptive statistics and Figure 7 for the frequency distributions of male and female scores.

Israel

Method

Subjects were 128 Jewish students (89 women and 38 men) from Haifa University. Mean age = 24.68 years ($SD = 5.88$). Of those who indicated language preference, 77% of the subjects described themselves as English speaking and the remainder as primarily Hebrew speaking. All subjects completed an English version of the ARVS.

Results

Scale reliability held in the Israeli sample with a Cronbach alpha of .86. Factor analysis produced one main factor with an eigenvalue of 6.11 which accounted for 24.4% of the variance. Factor loadings and item total correlations are presented in Table 9.

Men ($M = 36.77$) produced higher scores than women ($M = 27.27$) on the ARVS ($t(126) = 3.75, p < .001$) although item level analysis revealed significant sex differences on only 14 of the 25 items (exceptions: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19).

Scores from Israeli subjects ranged from 5 to 72. The mean score for the entire sample was 30.38 ($SD = 13.17$); skewness = .40.¹ The frequency distributions for male and female subjects are presented in Figure 8.

Table 8

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: West Indian Data

Item	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement +	M Score			t
				Total +	Female	Male	
1.	.24	.30	16.2	0.98	0.64	1.31	4.66***
2.	.41	.50	29.4	1.29	1.06	1.52	2.55**
3.	.29	.37	54.2	1.45	1.23	1.67	2.91**
4.	.43	.57	25.6	1.45	1.32	1.58	1.76*
5.	.16	.19	78.2	0.80	0.53	1.07	3.72***
6.	.13	.16	5.0	0.25	0.17	0.33	1.54
7.	.34	.40	30.6	2.32	2.00	2.63	4.08***
8.	.37	.46	30.7	1.96	1.69	2.24	4.38***
9.	.31	.41	5.7	0.35	0.25	0.45	1.79
10.	.31	.37	45.3	1.63	1.45	1.80	2.55**
11.	.39	.50	5.4	0.73	0.50	0.96	3.94***
12.	.11	.13	87.4	0.61	0.43	0.79	2.49**
13.	.26	.34	12.3	0.78	0.75	0.80	0.36
14.	.42	.56	22.3	1.55	1.54	1.57	0.23
15.	.29	.34	37.6	1.95	1.74	2.17	2.72**
16.	.16	.21	45.9	1.94	1.85	2.04	1.07
17.	.38	.49	39.6	2.00	1.88	2.11	1.63*
18.	.41	.49	34.8	1.72	1.36	2.07	4.31***
19.	.36	.41	69.0	1.03	0.80	1.26	3.11***
20.	.34	.42	14.9	0.92	0.73	1.12	2.72**
21.	.48	.61	10.4	0.97	0.73	1.21	3.64***
22.	.46	.52	39.5	1.95	1.73	2.17	2.71**
23.	.44	.56	5.8	0.78	0.50	1.06	4.65***
24.	.30	.41	4.0	0.43	0.30	0.55	2.33**
25.	.23	.31	2.1	0.22	0.17	0.27	1.19
Total				30.00	25.35	34.75	7.05***

*p < .05

**p < .01

***p < .001 one-tailed

+weighted by sex

**Figure 7 - West Indies:
Frequency Distribution of Female
and Male Scores on the ARVS**

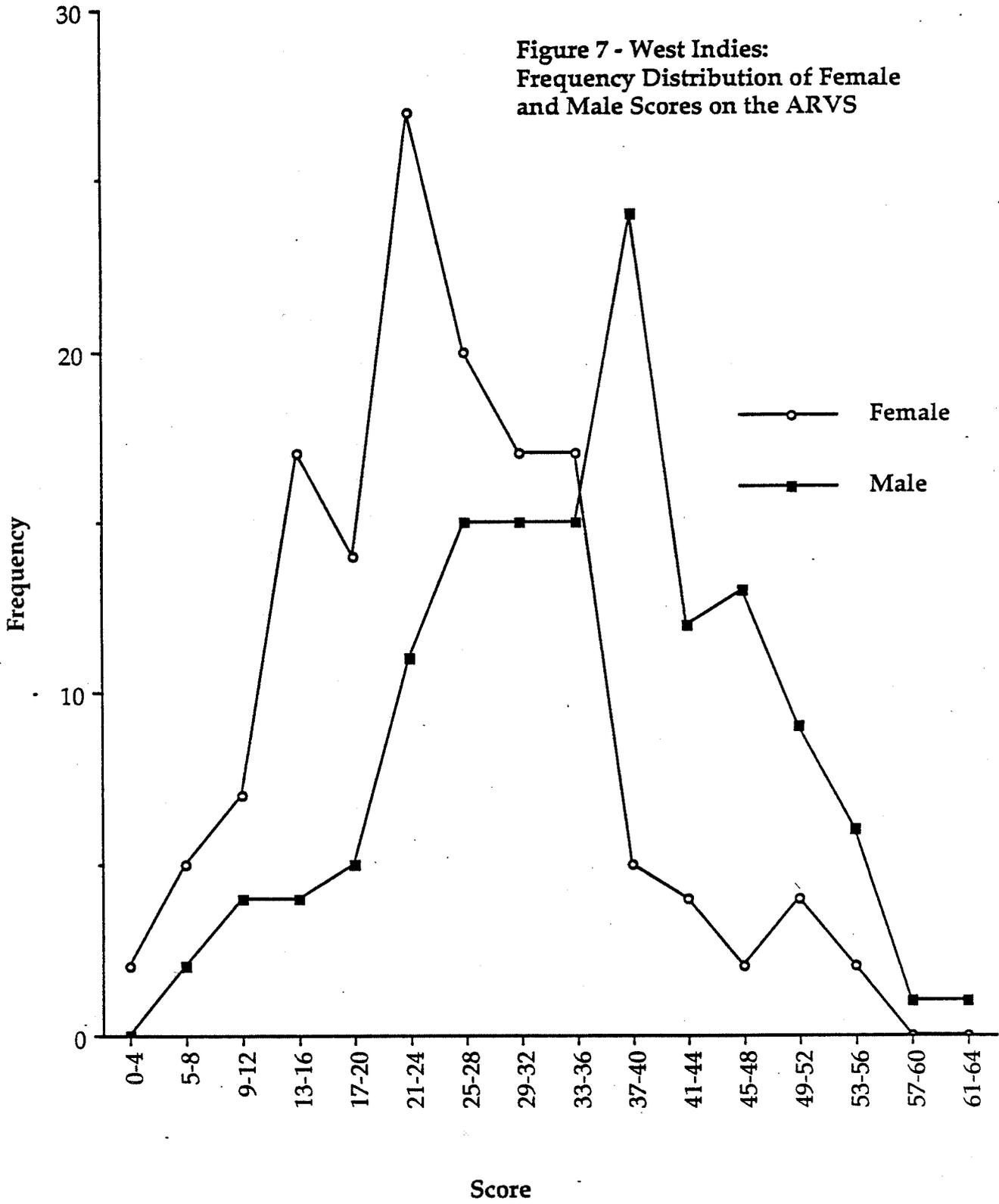


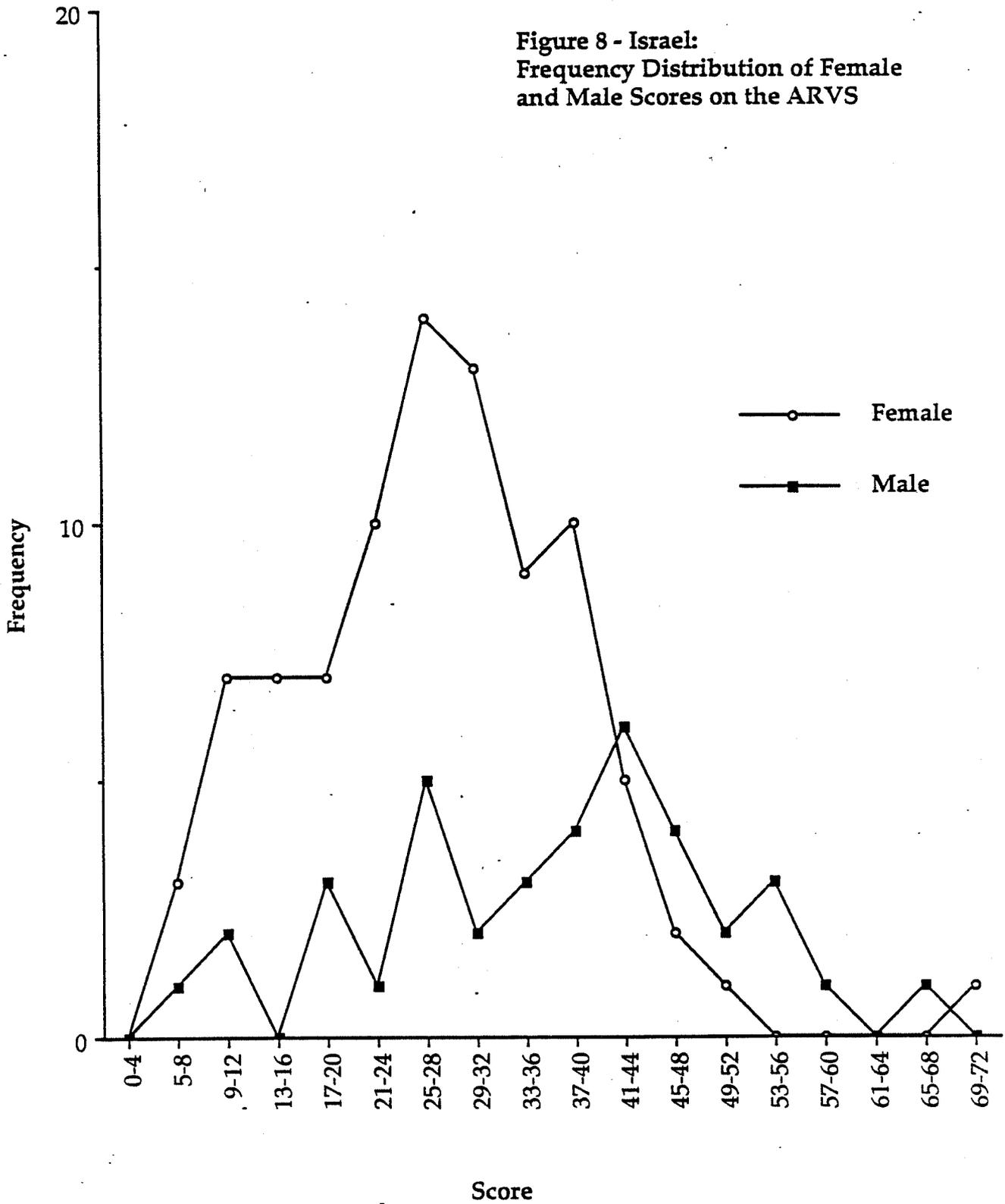
Table 9

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Israeli Data

Item	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement ⁺	<i>M</i> Score			<i>t</i>
				Total ⁺	Female	Male	
1.	.35	.42	9.0	0.75	0.63	0.87	1.10
2.	.42	.48	14.5	1.15	0.97	1.34	1.80*
3.	.21	.23	52.1	1.53	1.54	1.53	0.06
4.	.39	.47	23.9	1.51	1.47	1.55	0.34
5.	.39	.45	75.6	1.04	0.85	1.24	1.39
6.	.37	.46	2.8	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.10
7.	.39	.43	30.9	2.28	2.03	2.53	2.09**
8.	.42	.50	30.5	1.93	1.54	2.32	3.61***
9.	.36	.43	4.9	0.44	0.42	0.47	0.32
10.	.17	.21	43.4	1.73	1.67	1.79	0.46
11.	.47	.56	10.6	0.82	0.45	1.18	3.38***
12.	.17	.22	84.6	0.80	0.73	0.87	0.62
13.	.45	.53	15.7	1.04	1.00	1.08	0.36
14.	.50	.59	20.9	1.50	1.33	1.66	1.54
15.	.38	.41	42.0	1.86	1.48	2.24	3.15***
16.	.31	.35	51.5	2.24	1.99	2.50	2.15**
17.	.64	.71	34.4	2.00	1.66	2.34	3.39***
18.	.40	.48	29.7	1.65	1.28	2.03	2.97**
19.	.45	.50	71.4	1.08	0.92	1.24	1.40
20.	.35	.42	22.3	1.40	1.21	1.58	1.63*
21.	.56	.61	25.6	1.59	1.30	1.87	2.59**
22.	.51	.59	25.7	1.63	1.39	1.87	2.16**
23.	.60	.68	12.7	1.08	0.76	1.39	2.84**
24.	.48	.56	3.7	0.36	0.21	0.50	1.67*
25.	.54	.62	5.1	0.38	0.19	0.56	2.08**
Total				32.02	27.27	36.77	3.75***

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .025$ *** $p < .001$ one-tailed⁺weighted by sex

Figure 8 - Israel:
Frequency Distribution of Female
and Male Scores on the ARVS



Turkey

Method

Three hundred subjects (150 men and 150 women) from University of Istanbul participated in the study. Mean age = 21.96 years ($SD = 1.64$). The majority of the subjects were Muslim. Subjects were administered a Turkish version of the ARVS which was constructed through back translation methods (See Appendix C).³

Results

The ARVS retained its reliability with the Turkish sample. Cronbach alpha = .80.* An unrotated factor analysis and scree test yielded one major factor which accounted for 20.4% of the variance (eigenvalue = 5.11). These statistics are presented in Table 10.

Only 4 (11, 12, 13, 25) of the 25 items were not differentiated by subject sex. Total scores produced by male subjects ($M = 43.39$) were higher than scores of female ($M = 34.99$) subjects; $t(298) = 6.51, p < .001$.

Mean score of Turkish subjects was 39.19 ($SD = 11.93$). Scores ranged from 9 to 77; skewness = .47. The frequency distributions for male and female subjects are presented in Figure 9.

India

Method

Two hundred and fifty-five subjects (155 women, 99 men, 1 unspecified) completed the English version of the ARVS. The sample was predominantly Hindu. Subjects were drawn from the Indian Institutes of Technology at Kanpur and Bombay. Mean age = 20.84 ($SD = 2.17$).

Results

The internal consistency of the ARVS was comparable, but not as high as found in most of the other samples. Cronbach alpha = .75. Factor I, generated by unrotated factor analysis, had an eigenvalue of 3.99 which accounted for only 15.9% of the variance. Item total correlations and factor loadings are presented in Table 11.

Indian data on the whole did not demonstrate robust sex differences in the predicted direction. There was no significant difference in male ($M = 41.18$) and female ($M = 39.97$) scores ($t(252) = 0.79, n.s.$). In addition, only seven (3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 23) of 25 items were differentiated in the predicted direction. Contrary to expectation, males evinced more favorable attitudes than females on six (6, 13, 14, 21, 24, 25) of the 25 items. See Table 11.

Scores ranged from 8 to 70; mean score = 40.50 ($SD = 11.98$), and skewness = -.19.¹ Frequency distributions of ARVS scores for men and women are found in Figure 10.

Table 10

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Turkish Data

Item	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement	M Score			t
				Total	Female	Male	
1.	.29	.34	9.3	0.90	0.64	1.15	4.29***
2.	.42	.53	45.4	1.85	1.53	2.17	4.05***
3.	.14	.15	22.0	2.40	2.25	2.54	2.24**
4.	.35	.42	15.4	1.04	0.91	1.18	2.12*
5.	.18	.30	81.3	0.92	0.79	1.06	2.09*
6.	.38	.49	3.7	0.23	0.19	0.26	0.78
7.	.54	.60	21.3	2.54	2.24	2.84	4.61***
8.	.38	.47	47.4	2.30	2.11	2.49	3.16**
9.	.31	.37	13.0	0.80	0.63	0.96	2.44**
10.	.18	.21	45.0	1.65	1.47	1.83	3.02**
11.	-.10	-.15	35.0	1.67	1.41	1.93	3.10***
12.	.08	.09	33.3	2.31	2.36	2.25	0.68
13.	.41	.54	18.3	0.99	1.08	0.89	1.30
14.	.36	.41	55.3	2.31	2.28	2.34	0.51
15.	.43	.46	41.0	2.03	1.67	2.40	5.12***
16.	.45	.58	16.3	0.93	0.73	1.13	2.97**
17.	.30	.37	58.0	2.38	2.19	2.57	3.34***
18.	.49	.60	30.7	1.64	1.37	1.92	3.70***
19.	.41	.49	49.6	1.69	1.42	1.96	3.73***
20.	.36	.47	45.3	2.09	1.92	2.26	2.38**
21.	.26	.31	55.7	2.33	2.15	2.52	3.20***
22.	.56	.67	65.7	1.14	0.85	1.43	4.12***
23.	.36	.44	48.7	2.24	2.16	2.32	1.32*
24.	.43	.56	5.0	0.44	0.33	0.54	1.99*
25.	.50	.64	4.4	0.37	0.32	0.43	1.09
Total				39.19	34.99	43.39	6.51***

*p < .05 **

p < .01***

p < .001 one tailed

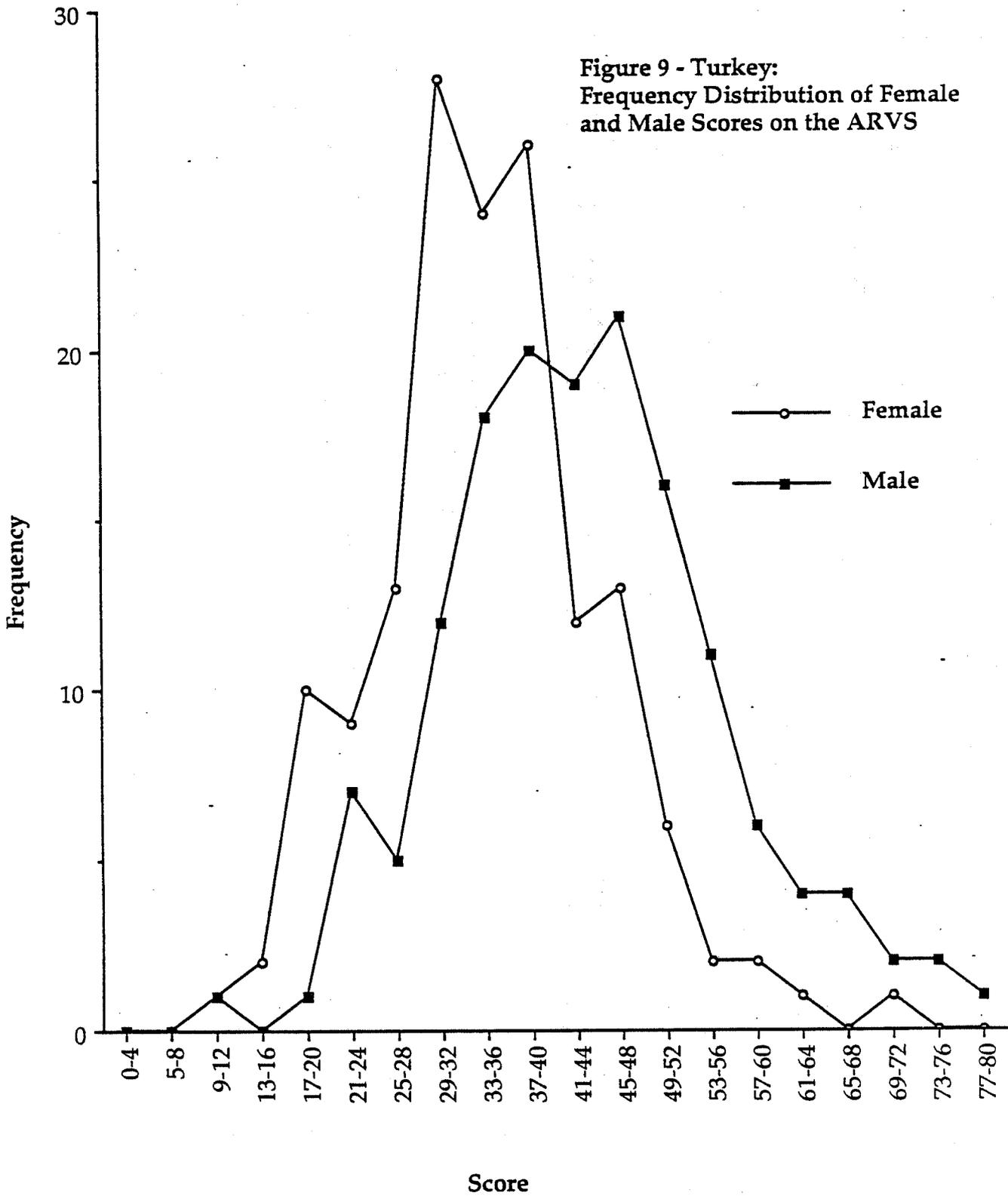


Table 11

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Indian Data

Item	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement +	M Score			t
				Total +	Female	Male	
1.	.26	.36	22.8	1.16	1.18	1.15	0.1
2.	.13	.20	45.0	2.10	2.24	1.96	1.87
3.	.13	.20	57.3	1.43	1.26	1.60	2.00*
4.	.30	.45	19.9	1.38	1.40	1.35	0.34
5.	.21	.26	52.3	1.68	1.63	1.73	0.55
6.	.39	.50	19.2	0.98	1.23	0.74	2.87++
7.	.24	.30	32.4	2.25	1.72	2.78	6.98***
8.	.23	.32	43.9	2.26	2.12	2.39	1.89*
9.	.38	.51	11.5	0.78	0.69	0.87	1.13
10.	.13	.17	37.9	1.75	1.78	1.72	0.51
11.	.34	.47	16.9	1.13	0.73	1.52	5.19***
12.	.15	.19	55.4	1.69	1.46	1.93	2.50**
13.	.31	.42	26.5	1.49	1.73	1.24	3.00++
14.	.35	.46	33.9	1.90	2.04	1.75	2.04++
15.	.28	.34	54.1	1.61	1.32	1.89	3.45***
16.	.15	.23	57.8	2.31	2.31	2.31	0.01
17.	.42	.54	34.9	2.04	2.06	2.02	0.28
18.	.25	.34	40.0	1.89	1.88	1.90	0.09
19.	.29	.37	59.5	1.36	1.25	1.46	1.29
20.	.20	.25	49.6	2.16	2.30	2.02	1.64
21.	.31	.44	22.6	1.44	1.69	1.19	3.38++
22.	.41	.46	24.2	2.52	2.40	2.64	1.47
23.	.50	.60	18.6	1.42	1.20	1.63	2.98**
24.	.43	.55	20.2	1.23	1.46	0.99	3.00++
25.	.42	.54	8.6	0.62	0.85	0.39	3.54++
Total				40.58	39.97	41.18	0.79

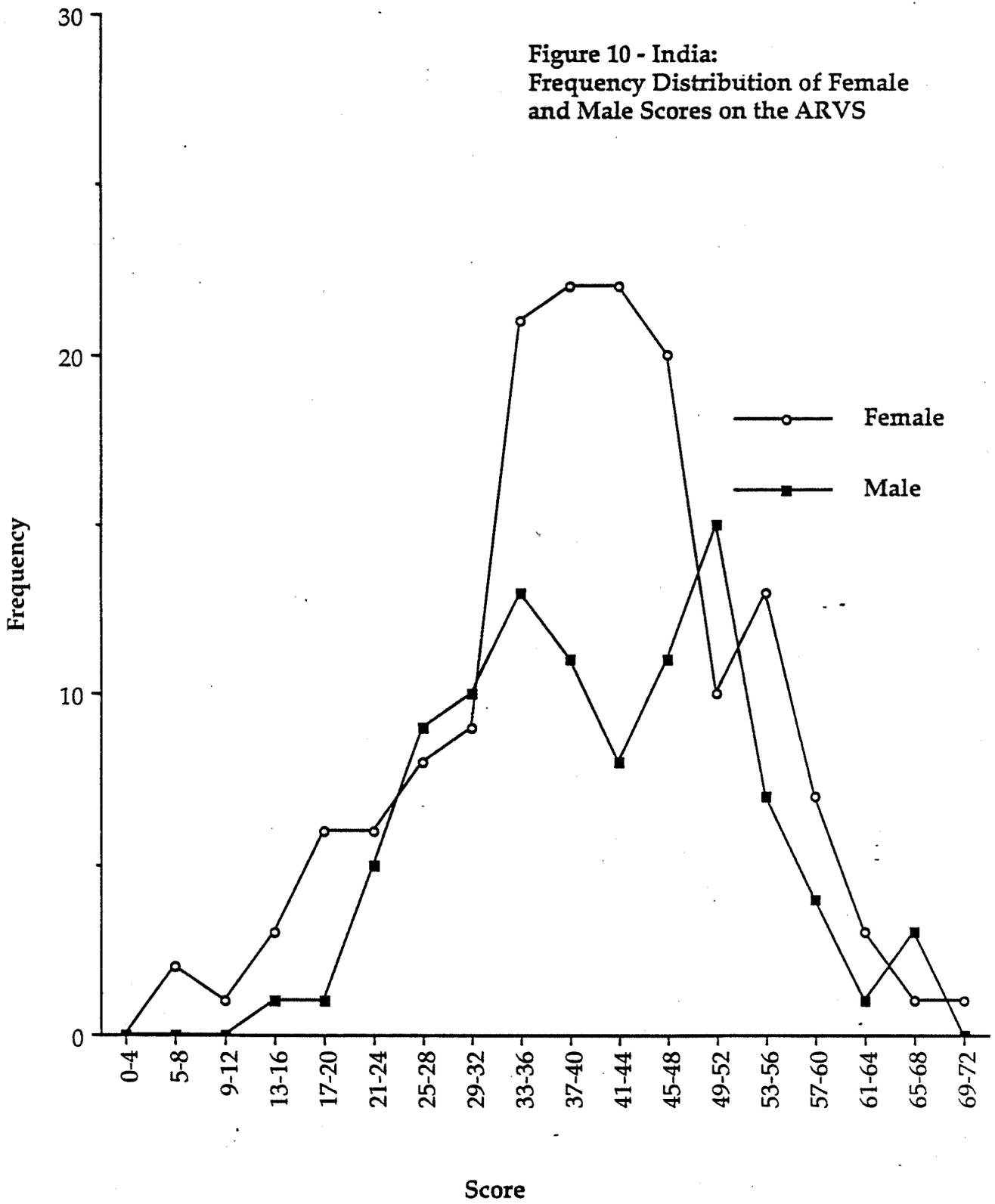
*p < .05

**p < .01

***p < .001 one-tailed

+weighted by sex

++p < .05, two tailed; results significant in opposition to predictions



Hong Kong

Method

Two hundred and two (115 women and 87 men) Chinese students from the Chinese University of Hong Kong completed a Chinese version of the ARVS. The instrument was constructed through back translation (See Appendix D).⁴

Results

The ARVS' internal consistency was .75 as measured by Cronbach alpha. One factor with an eigenvalue of 3.98 accounted for 15.9% of the variance. Only seven of the 25 items (7, 11, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25) were differentiated by subject sex with men producing higher scores than women. This pattern was replicated in the total ARVS scores as men ($M = 34.65$) exhibited less supportive attitudes toward victims than did women ($M = 31.12$); $t(200) = 2.78, p < .005$. These statistics are available in Table 12.

ARVS scores ranged from 11 - 52. $M = 32.64$ ($SD = 9.08$) for the total sample; skewness = $-.24$.¹ The frequency distributions for male and female scores are presented in Figure 11.

Malaysia

Method

Three hundred and forty-six students (201 females and 145 males) from the Science University of Malaysia participated in the study. The sample was multi-ethnic with 65.6% Malays, 12.4% Chinese and 5.8% Indians; 16.2% of the respondents did not specify ethnicity. The ethnic-cultural groups in this sample paralleled those in the Singaporean research although the majority group (Malay vs. Chinese) differed. The large proportion Malays in this sample indicated a majority of Muslim respondents. Mean age of the students was 21.4 years ($SD = 2.42$). The students completed an English version of the ARVS. While Bahasa Malaysia is the national language, English is widely spoken in the country.

Results

Cronbach alpha = .72, and the factor analysis yielded a major factor with an eigenvalue of 3.83 which accounted for 15.3% of the variance. See Table 13 for factor loadings and item-total correlations. Two of the items (7,10) yielded negative though insignificant correlations and factor loadings. It is worth noting that these items employ negative statements, e.g., women do not provoke rape, women are not likely to falsely claim rape. It might be proposed that these wordings are confusing for those who speak English as a second language. It is suggested that these items be omitted from the ARVS for future use with Malaysian subjects if the test is administered in English. A 20 item version of the ARVS (deletion of items 3, 5, 7, 10, 12) is more appropriate for English speaking Malaysian subjects (alpha = .76).

Table 12

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Hong Kong Data

Item	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement +	M Score			t
				Total +	Female	Male	
1.	.11	.14	59.6	2.34	2.31	2.37	0.35
2.	.32	.36	31.2	1.54	1.40	1.68	1.57
3.	.14	.16	89.6	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.04
4.	.40	.51	9.2	1.19	1.12	1.26	1.07
5.	.17	.19	89.4	0.63	0.55	0.70	1.19
6.	.29	.36	2.8	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.45
7.	.06	.06	4.8	3.06	2.92	3.20	2.61***
8.	.27	.35	24.3	1.80	1.86	1.75	0.83
9.	.39	.52	3.9	0.70	0.64	0.75	0.78
10.	.14	.21	72.3	1.07	1.06	1.08	0.22
11.	.46	.59	8.6	1.00	0.70	1.30	4.04***
12.	.08	.14	78.3	0.99	0.89	1.09	1.42
13.	.26	.34	32.6	1.67	1.76	1.58	1.08
14.	.50	.63	9.9	1.50	1.47	1.53	0.47
15.	.22	.27	60.1	1.44	1.51	1.38	0.78
16.	.15	.20	52.2	2.09	1.92	2.29	2.26**
17.	.40	.58	23.4	1.88	1.81	1.94	1.00
18.	.41	.55	37.1	1.80	1.65	1.98	1.97*
19.	.12	.12	88.5	0.66	0.71	0.60	0.96
20.	.25	.32	44.7	2.14	1.90	2.37	2.97***
21.	.42	.59	9.0	1.43	1.36	1.49	1.05
22.	.29	.37	94.0	0.46	0.40	0.50	1.12
23.	.40	.56	8.8	1.18	1.00	1.37	2.61***
24.	.35	.45	7.5	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.11
25.	.28	.40	3.1	0.46	0.35	0.57	1.85
Total				32.88	31.12	34.65	2.78***

*p < .025

**p < .01

***p < .005 one-tailed

+weighted by sex

Figure 11 - Hong Kong:
Frequency Distribution of Female
and Male Scores on the ARVS

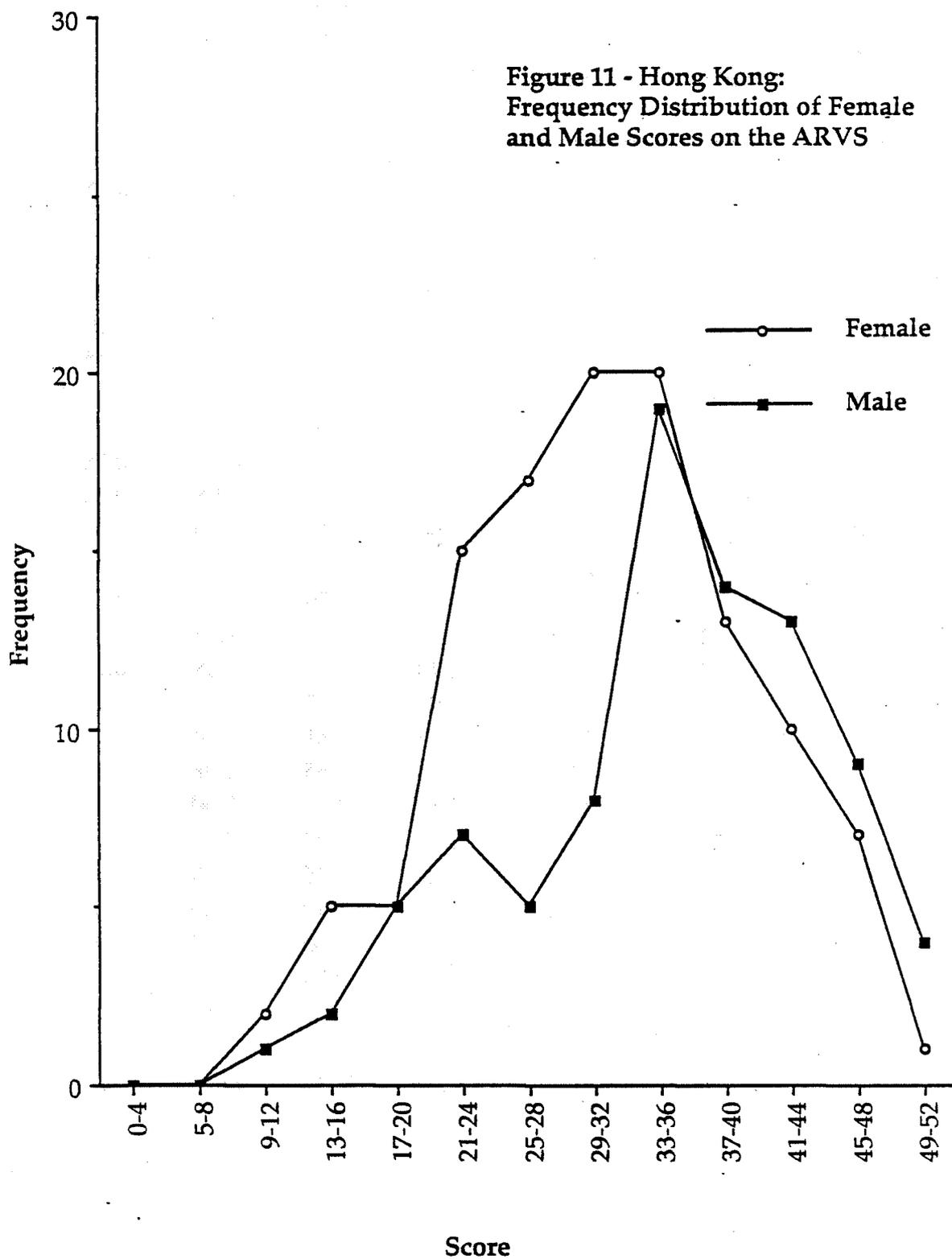


Table 13

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Malaysian Data

Item	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement +	M Score			t
				Total +	Female	Male	
1.	.18	.28	35.3	1.71	1.53	1.89	2.47**
2.	.25	.33	50.2	2.31	2.33	2.29	0.31
3.	.18	.22	36.6	2.01	2.03	1.99	0.33
4.	.37	.50	45.0	2.13	1.91	2.35	3.39***
5.	.15	.15	39.3	2.12	1.91	2.33	2.73**
6.	.37	.50	26.3	1.36	1.12	1.61	3.24***
7.	-.01	-.01	17.3	2.83	2.90	2.76	0.94
8.	.26	.41	45.0	2.29	2.23	2.36	1.06
9.	.32	.45	17.4	0.87	0.61	1.13	3.68***
10.	-.04	-.07	36.3	1.88	1.79	1.97	1.60*
11.	.32	.46	18.2	1.11	0.73	1.50	5.59***
12.	.00	-.04	47.9	1.95	1.75	2.14	2.45**
13.	.30	.42	40.8	1.96	1.99	1.92	0.46
14.	.29	.44	55.6	2.43	2.28	2.58	2.68**
15.	.23	.25	31.3	2.25	1.97	2.53	4.17***
16.	.29	.41	80.7	3.07	2.98	3.16	1.60*
17.	.21	.30	46.7	2.38	2.21	2.56	3.25***
18.	.30	.41	64.4	2.71	2.67	2.75	0.69
19.	.29	.36	38.5	2.10	2.04	2.15	0.80
20.	.26	.36	55.7	2.38	2.30	2.45	1.05
21.	.42	.56	27.3	1.71	1.55	1.87	2.59**
22.	.33	.41	10.2	3.23	3.26	3.19	0.52
23.	.38	.50	36.4	1.96	1.82	2.10	2.13*
24.	.42	.52	23.8	1.43	1.20	1.65	3.25***
25.	.46	.59	22.5	1.37	1.13	1.61	3.47***
Total				51.55	48.23	54.86	5.73***

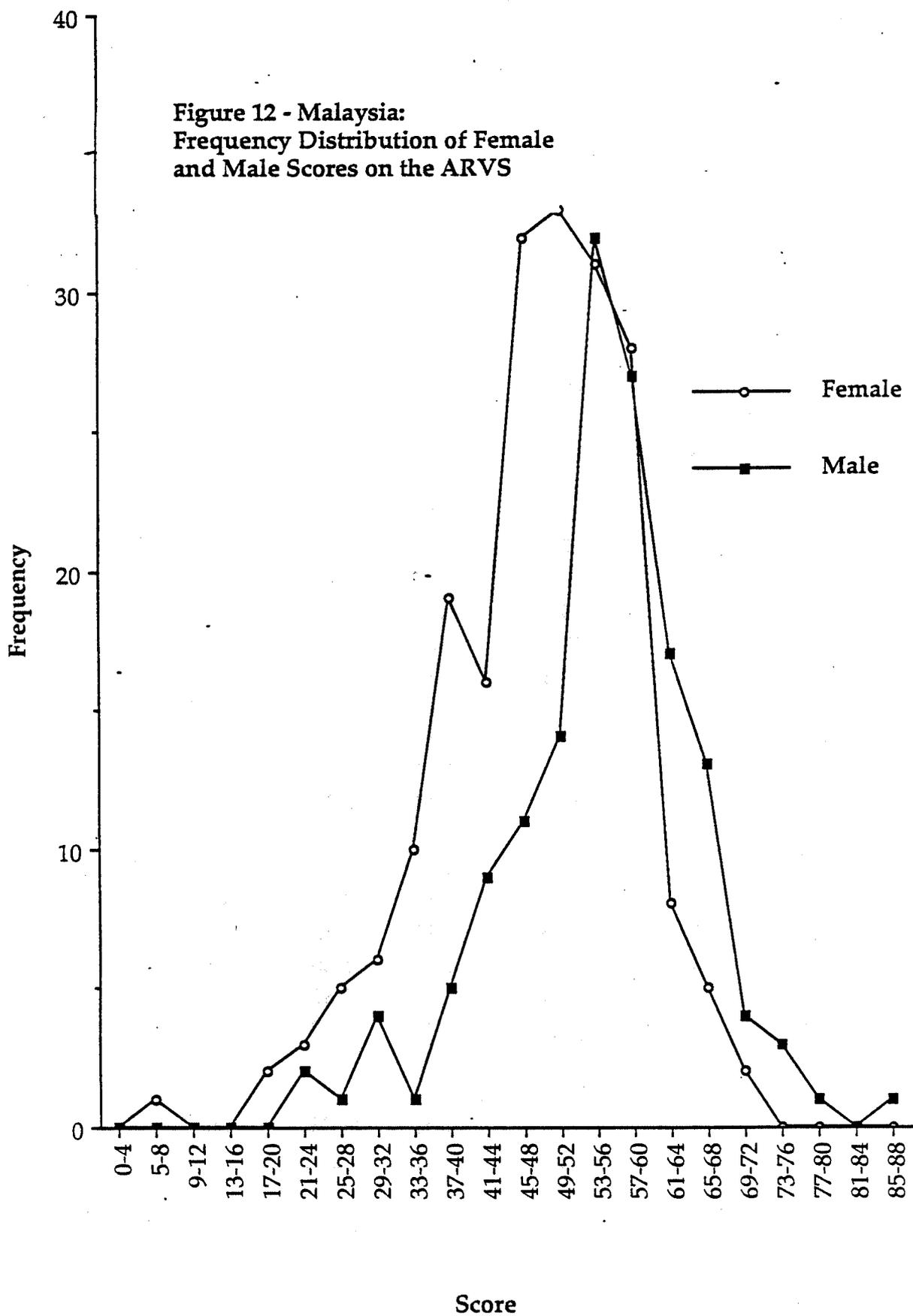
*p < .05

**p < .005

***p < .001 one-tailed

+weighted by sex

**Figure 12 - Malaysia:
Frequency Distribution of Female
and Male Scores on the ARVS**



As with the majority of other samples, men ($M = 54.86$) scored significantly higher on the ARVS than did women ($M = 48.23$); $t(344) = 5.73, p < .001$. These distinctions are found for 16 of the 25 items (exceptions: 2, 3, 7, 8, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22).

The mean score for the Malaysian sample = 51.0 ($SD = 11.1$); scores ranged from 8 to 88, and skewness = $-.57$.¹

Zimbabwe

Method

Three hundred and fifty-six students (equal numbers of men and women) from the University of Zimbabwe in Harare completed the English version of the ARVS. Mean age of subjects was 22.2 years ($SD = 4.3$). All subjects were black Africans.

Results

The ARVS retained good reliability and validity in the Zimbabwean sample. Cronbach alpha = .83, and unrotated factor analysis indicated that one major factor with an eigenvalue of 5.26 accounted for 21.1% of the variance. Each of the 25 items produced sex differences in the predicted direction with men scoring higher ($M = 47.7$) than women ($M = 31.91$); $t(354) = 11.16, p < .001$. See Table 14.

ARVS scores ranged from 6 to 88; $M = 39.81$ ($SD = 15.49$). Skewness = .203. The frequency distributions for male and female subjects are plotted in Figure 13.

Mexico

Method

One hundred and ninety-five students from the University of Guadalajara participated in the study. Of these 70 were women and 118 men; 7 subjects failed to specify their sex. Mean age of the sample was 22.25 ($SD = 4.18$). Subjects completed a back-translated Spanish version of the ARVS (see Appendix E).⁵

Results

The Cronbach alpha of the 25 item ARVS was only .66, and the major factor yielded by unrotated analysis (eigenvalue=4.23) accounted for only 16.9% of the variance. The internal consistency of the Spanish version as used with a Mexican sample did not reach an acceptable level. The item-total correlations and factor loadings are presented in Table 15.

As with the Indian data, sex differences in item scores were not stable. On only six (7, 11, 20, 23, 24, 25) of the 25 items did significant sex differences occur in the predicted direction. However, with respect to total scores men ($M = 41.39$) scored significantly higher than women ($M = 38.19$); $t(182) = 2.06, p < .05$ on the ARVS. The distribution of their scores is presented in Figure 14. Total sample norms include a mean of 40.29 ($SD = 10.60$), a range of 16 to 73, and skewness of $.34$.¹

Table 14

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Zimbabwe Data

Item	Item - total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement	M Score			<i>t</i>
				Total	Female	Male	
1.	.28	.35	28.1	1.36	1.10	1.62	3.30****
2.	.38	.44	43.8	1.91	1.76	2.06	1.69*
3.	.33	.39	49.2	1.68	1.46	1.90	3.19****
4.	.52	.60	41.3	1.82	1.27	2.37	7.44****
5.	.29	.34	70.7	1.10	0.87	1.34	3.23****
6.	.38	.46	9.1	0.45	0.28	0.62	3.01**
7.	.43	.50	33.1	2.32	1.80	2.84	6.93****
8.	.40	.48	55.1	2.50	2.35	2.66	2.25**
9.	.46	.56	16.4	0.77	0.41	1.13	5.38****
10.	.18	.22	52.6	1.54	1.29	1.78	3.64****
11.	.52	.61	16.9	0.95	0.47	1.43	7.27****
12.	.24	.30	82.0	0.78	0.57	0.99	3.17****
13.	.37	.45	27.8	1.26	1.10	1.42	2.01*
14.	.33	.41	40.3	1.90	1.70	2.11	3.00**
15.	.33	.40	41.6	1.82	1.30	2.34	7.61****
16.	.18	.23	67.7	2.63	2.50	2.76	1.77*
17.	.43	.51	47.6	2.13	1.81	2.44	4.65****
18.	.37	.44	74.8	2.97	2.63	3.30	4.84****
19.	.42	.49	60.0	1.40	0.92	1.86	7.15****
20.	.31	.38	43.2	1.89	1.53	2.24	4.59****
21.	.38	.46	18.2	1.12	0.74	1.51	5.80****
22.	.49	.56	36.4	2.27	1.79	2.75	6.22****
23.	.44	.51	21.6	1.35	1.03	1.68	4.66****
24.	.42	.50	22.7	1.19	0.94	1.46	3.33****
25.	.49	.57	11.5	0.69	0.29	1.08	6.69****
Total				39.81	31.91	47.10	11.16****

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$ one-tailed

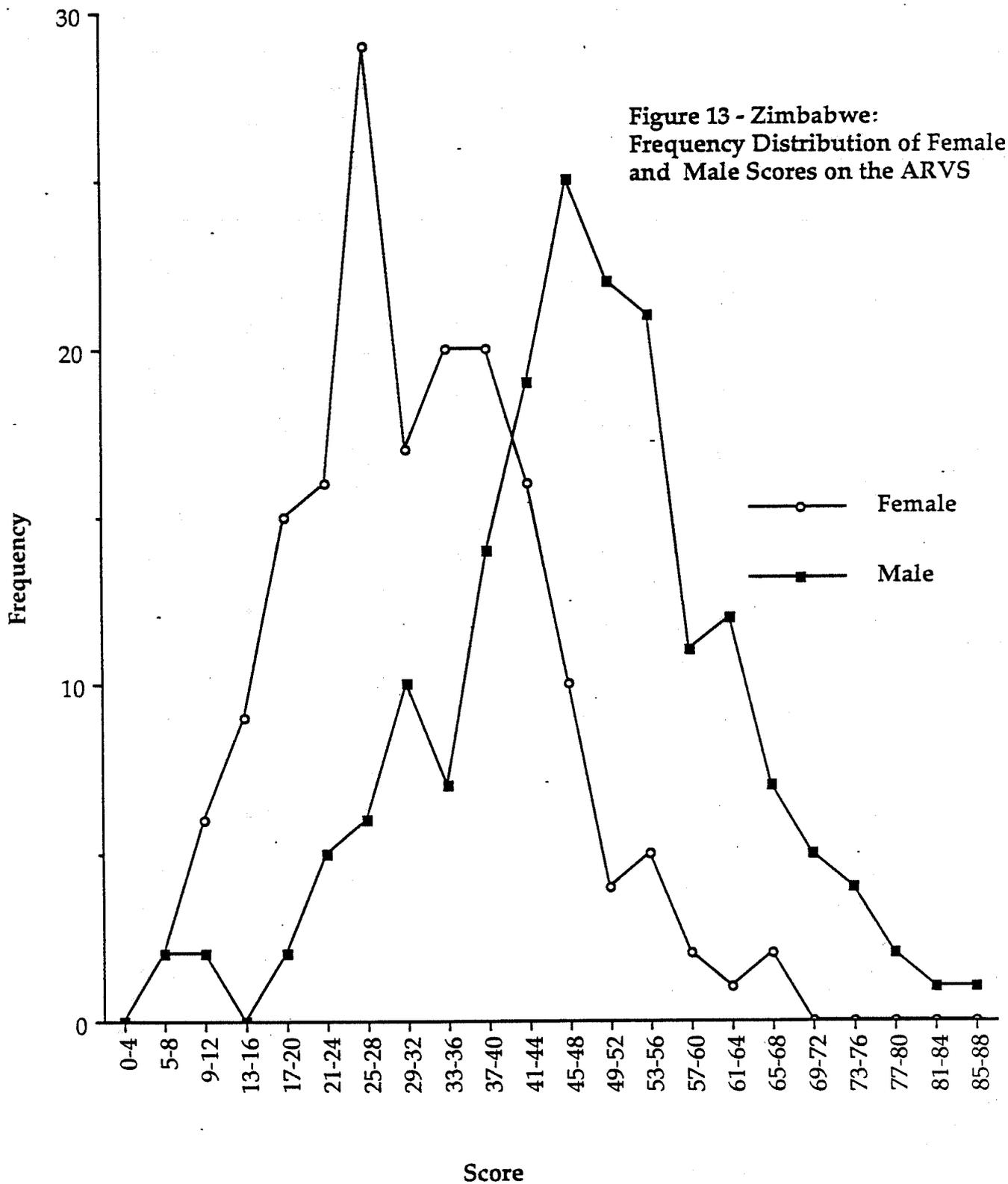


Table 15

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Mexican Data

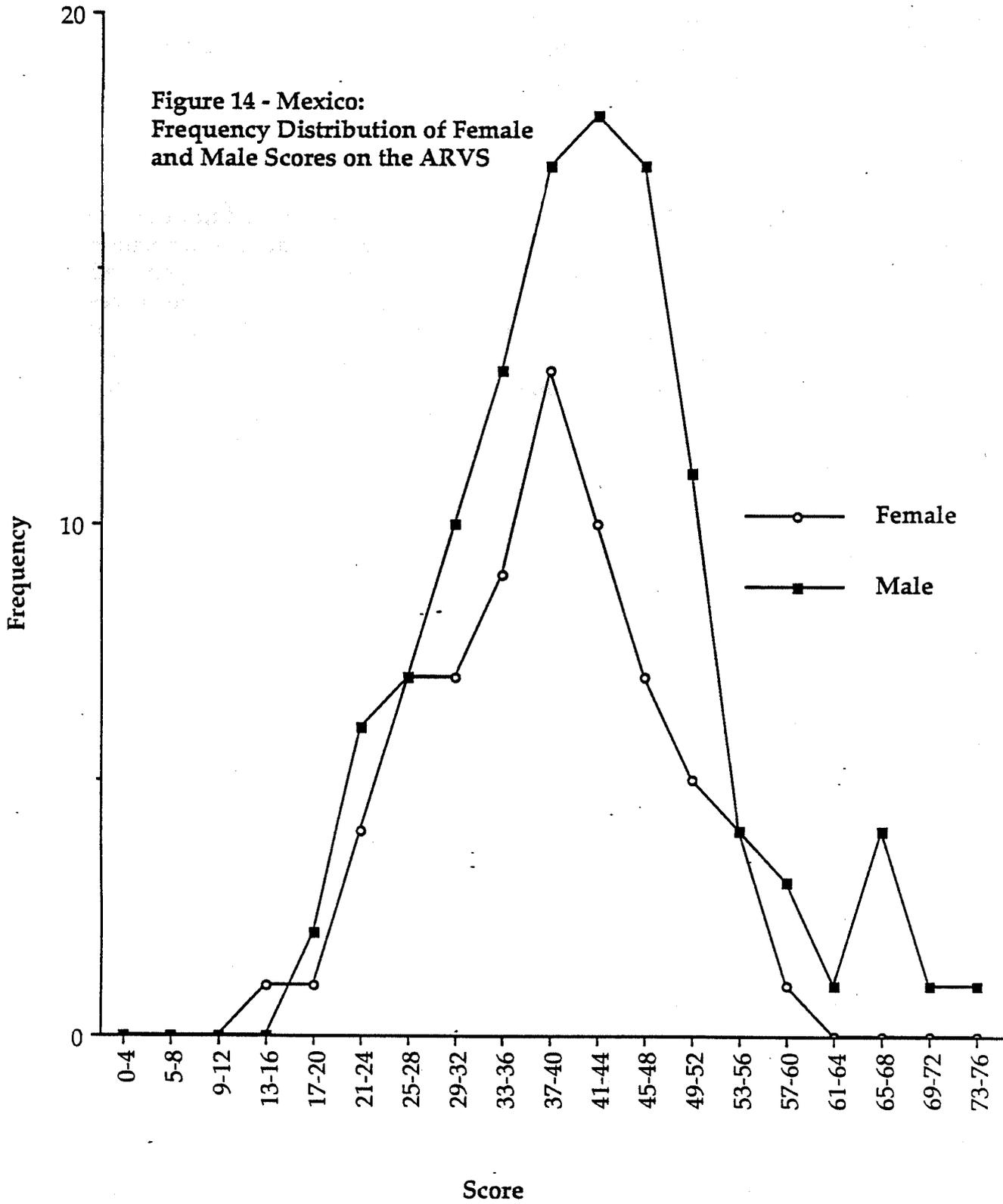
Item	Item- total correlation	Factor loading	% of agreement +	M Score			t
				Total +	Female	Male	
1.	.35	.49	15.4	1.00	0.94	1.05	0.57
2.	.19	.33	36.4	1.74	1.90	1.58	1.53
3.	-.02	.01	68.6	1.23	1.11	1.34	1.14
4.	.27	.41	35.9	1.69	1.72	1.65	0.35
5.	-.32	-.46	22.0	2.74	2.84	2.64	1.00
6.	.38	.55	11.5	0.72	0.63	0.81	1.03
7.	.02	-.04	41.5	2.04	1.88	2.20	1.66*
8.	.22	.31	55.4	2.50	2.56	2.44	0.70
9.	.45	.61	11.6	0.71	0.65	0.77	0.72
10.	.01	-.02	38.6	1.89	1.88	1.90	0.15
11.	.51	.68	13.5	0.97	0.62	1.33	4.61***
12.	.13	.28	79.4	0.84	0.72	0.97	1.31
13.	.42	.54	33.0	1.57	1.71	1.43	1.36
14.	.33	.45	47.6	2.22	2.19	2.25	0.35
15.	.05	.09	47.4	1.82	1.74	1.91	0.82
16.	.10	.10	59.7	2.44	2.41	2.47	0.32
17.	.12	.14	36.5	1.95	1.90	1.99	0.54
18.	.22	.29	47.8	2.06	2.13	1.98	0.70
19.	.20	.31	68.5	1.15	1.16	1.15	0.06
20.	.40	.46	31.6	1.67	1.48	1.87	1.96*
21.	.26	.33	35.7	1.97	1.86	2.08	1.34
22.	.31	.31	42.4	2.00	1.97	2.04	0.34
23.	.53	.70	21.7	1.32	1.05	1.59	2.96**
24.	.42	.58	12.3	0.86	0.71	1.00	1.82*
25.	.36	.50	9.4	0.58	0.40	0.75	2.30**
Total				39.68	38.16	41.19	2.06*

*p < .05

**p < .01

***p < .001 one-tailed

+weighted by sex



Given the low item-total correlations, a subsequent analysis was undertaken to delete unsatisfactory items. This resulted in a 17 item version of the ARVS which produced an alpha of .78 and a major factor with a eigenvalue of 3.99 which accounted for 23.4% of the variance. It is recommended that this version be utilized in future research with Mexican and possibly other Spanish-speaking subjects. The items are: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.

Metric Equivalence

The metric equivalence of the ARVS across cultures was explored through the calculation of coefficients of congruence. This essentially represents the correlation matrix of factor structures across cultures. Coefficients of congruence are discussed in Gorsuch (1974). In cross-cultural research comparisons of mean scale scores should only be made if metric equivalence can first be established. Coefficients of congruence are sometimes utilized for these purposes. Eysenck and Eysenck (1983) have argued that factor congruence of values of $> .95$ are representative of "factor similarity" and $> .98$ as indicative of "essential identity," although their position has been subjected to strong criticism (Bijnen & Poortinga, 1988). Table 16 presents the matrix of coefficients of congruence for the ARVS in 14 countries.

Table 16

Coefficients of Congruence for ARVS in 14 countries

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Singapore	-	.98	.98	.95	.98	.97	.97	.98	.91	.97	.94	.91	.98	.82
US		-	.98	.98	.99	.97	.99	.98	.90	.95	.94	.90	.98	.78
UK			-	.97	.98	.97	.97	.98	.91	.97	.94	.92	.98	.79
Germany				-	.97	.96	.96	.95	.87	.92	.90	.83	.95	.69
NZ					-	.96	.98	.97	.89	.96	.93	.89	.98	.76
Canada						-	.96	.97	.92	.93	.90	.88	.96	.76
West Indies							-	.96	.88	.94	.95	.91	.97	.80
Israel								-	.92	.98	.95	.94	.98	.82
Turkey									-	.89	.82	.87	.90	.72
India										-	.95	.95	.98	.86
Hong Kong											-	.94	.93	.85
Malaysia												-	.93	.88
Zimbabwe													-	.83
Mexico														

Discussion

The ARVS provides a useful tool for the specific assessment of attitudes toward rape victims. Psychometric analyses have substantiated its reliability (internal consistency and temporal stability) as well as its construct validity through convergent and discriminant validation and the known-group techniques. The instrument also demonstrates good potential for cross-cultural applications.

The cross-cultural utility of the ARVS has been explored through the Cronbach alpha measure of internal consistency, the use of factor analysis to corroborate the unidimensional structure of the scale and the examination of sex differences in item and total scores. In nine of the 14 countries alphas of $>.80$ were produced with a range of $.66 - .79$ found in the remaining five samples (Mexico, India, Hong Kong, West Indies and Malaysia). The ARVS retained its unidimensional structure in all samples although the variance accounted for ranged from 15% to 31% (in four of the 14 samples this was less than 20%). In 13 of the 14 countries (exception India) men scored significantly higher on the ARVS than did women although the proportion of the 25 items which generated sex differences varied over countries.

Scrutinizing the data across countries it may be observed that the scale consistently retained sound psychometric properties in Euro-American contexts. This is true for the English version of the ARVS in the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, and New Zealand and additionally includes the German translation used in Germany. The ARVS also held up well in some developing countries characterized by samples of more diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds. The English version of the ARVS in Zimbabwe, for example, and the Turkish translation produced excellent results. While the Israeli data demonstrated a high level of internal consistency, only 14 of the 25 items were differentiated by subject sex; this sample, however, had a small number of male respondents. Data from the West Indies (in English) and Hong Kong (in Chinese) were also reasonably robust although in both cases less than 20 of the 25 items were differentiated by subject sex. Overall, then, the scale has been successfully extended to Jewish and Muslim subjects, to blacks and to subjects from developing countries, and its sound psychometric properties have been replicated in an additional Chinese sample. The cross-cultural application of the ARVS in India, Malaysia and Mexico, however, warrants further comment.

The lower range of internal consistency found in these samples is likely a function of both cultural and linguistic factors although it is impossible to confidently separate the relative influence of the two. In Malaysia and India the questionnaires were administered in English. In neither case is this the indigenous language, although it is widely spoken and used frequently in university settings. The university usage of English is, however, somewhat more prevalent in India than in Malaysia. It is suggested here that the linguistic issue may be the more important consideration in the Malaysian sample. This merits consideration as the ethnic-cultural groups in this sample (Malay, Indian and Chinese) are the same, though found in varying proportions, as those in the Singaporean study. Schooling is in English in Singapore, however, and in Bahasa Malaysia in Malaysia. It is particularly worth noting that ARVS items which incorporated negatives (e.g., not inviting rape) generated negative item-total correlations. It seems unlikely that cultural elements

alone would be responsible for the instrument's lowered internal consistency. This is suggested in light of the sample's composition compared to Singapore as well as the comparatively strong indices of reliability and validity found in Turkey, the other predominantly Muslim sample in the research. For further use in Malaysia it is recommended that the scale be translated into Bahasa; if this is impractical, the negative items should be reworded or deleted.

Interpretation of the Indian findings is more challenging as this is the only sample which did not produce higher male scores on the ARVS; in addition, on a number of items men were more sympathetic to victims than were women. Certainly, this sample is distinguished in terms of ethnicity, language and religion from other groups, and it is possible that the ARVS is culturally inappropriate to tap attitudes toward rape victims. Subcultural differences may also have affected the results in that the majority of the female respondents were sampled in the Kanpur area while the majority of the male respondents came from Bombay. In addition, females attending institutes of technology are unlikely to be representative of university women in India; a strictly male-dominated environment is likely to influence these students' gender roles, expectations and attitudes.

By way of cross-cultural comparison, L'Armand, Pepitone and Shanmugam's (1982) research on rape attitudes in India and the United States demonstrated that judgements about rape were more significantly affected by female chastity for Indian subjects than for Americans. They also reported that Indians were more inclined to see the significance of social, rather than psychological consequences of rape while the reverse was true for American subjects. However, it is interesting to note that sex differences were not found in attribution of victim blame in this study. Given the ARVS data and the L'Armand *et al.* study, it is recommended that further validity testing be undertaken before the ARVS is used in Indian research.

The Spanish version of the ARVS appears the least reliable measurement of attitudes toward rape victims. As in other cases, this could be a combination of both linguistic and cultural factors. While a 17 item version achieves better internal consistency (.78), only 5 of these items are differentiated by subject sex. Although the scale produces good variance, further work with the instrument is recommended before it is widely used with Spanish speaking subjects.

The difficulties with the Spanish version of the ARVS were also reflected in coefficients of congruence, an assessment of the factor structure of the instrument across cultures. In about half of the comparisons, coefficients exceeded .95; however, in no case was this achieved for the Mexican data. The Malaysian data were also problematic in this regard, bearing a strong resemblance only to the Indian sample. Interestingly enough, while the ARVS held up well in Turkey in terms of reliability and validity testing, its factor structure diverges somewhat from the pattern found in other countries. As expected, Euro-American countries strongly resemble each other, and this pattern is generally replicated in Singapore, Israel, Zimbabwe and the West Indies. India and Hong Kong fare moderately well in terms of congruence when compared to Turkey, Malaysia and Mexico.

Despite the ARVS usefulness across cultures in the measurement of attitudes toward rape victims, certain criticisms can be made. First, the instrument has been largely confined to use with university students. Exceptions to this have been Ward's (1988) work with professionals (doctors, lawyers, counsellors, police) in Singapore, a parallel study of professionals (police, psychologists, nurses and social workers) by Lee and Cheung (1990) in Hong Kong and a study with secondary

students in New Zealand (Baker & Ward, 1988). A more diverse range of respondents would enhance the scale's external validity. Secondly, more work on the predictive validity of the scale should be undertaken. Although Krahe (1991) reported that ARVS scores predicted British and German subjects' perceptions of victim precipitation of rape as described in hypothetical scenarios, more research is needed in this area. In the main, however, the ARVS has achieved the author's (1988) objectives to: 1) construct a simple and concise instrument, 2) to specifically tap attitudes toward rape victims, as opposed to more general attitudes toward rape, rape prevention, or rape tolerance, and 3) to utilize salient, cross-culturally relevant items to enhance the scale's potential for cross-cultural extension.

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Footnotes

¹ The total sample means are reported in the text; however, accompanying tables include the total mean score weighted by sex for samples in which there is more than a 1% imbalance.

² Further information regarding the German translation can be obtained from Barbara Krahe, Freie Universität Berlin, Institut für Psychologie, Habelschwerdter Allee 45, D-1000, Berlin 33, Germany.

³ Further information regarding the Turkish translation can be obtained from Yildiz Taştaban and Şahika Yuksel, Dept. of Psychiatry, University of Istanbul, Çapa Topkapi, Istanbul, Turkey.

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Appendix A

ARVS Item Pool

1. A woman can be raped against her will.
2. A raped woman is a less desirable woman.
3. Most women are psychologically damaged by rape.
4. Most rapes are planned.
5. It is difficult for a man to control his sexual impulses if aroused by a seductive woman.
6. Women often claim rape to protect their reputations.
7. Each woman should be responsible for preventing her own rape.
8. Rapists are mentally ill.
9. Fear may prevent a woman from resisting rape.
10. Many raped women never report the incident.
11. Women who have had prior sexual relationships should not complain about rape.
12. Rape is not confined to the lower classes.
13. Intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations.
14. Certain women who are too proud deserve to be raped.
15. Convicted rapists should receive harsh sentences.
16. A raped woman is usually an innocent victim.
17. A woman should not feel guilty if she has been raped.
18. The extent of the woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred.
19. Women do not provoke rape by their appearance or behavior.
20. It would do some women good to be raped.
21. Any female may be raped.
22. If a girl does not set limits on sexual behavior it is her own fault if her partner forces sexual relations on her.
23. Rape is a serious crime.
24. A married woman who has been a rape victim is a disgrace to her husband.
25. Women who say no in sexual relations usually mean it.
26. Rapists are not sexually frustrated individuals.
27. Rape serves as a way to keep women in their place.
28. A woman may be raped by a man with whom she has previously had sexual relations.
29. Raped women often appear calm while reporting the incident.
30. Most women secretly desire to be raped.
31. Victims should not be blamed for forcible rape.
32. Many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but have changed their minds afterward.
33. Delayed reporting of rape decreases the victim's credibility.
34. "Good" girls are as likely to be raped as "bad" girls.
35. Men and women share joint responsibility in setting sexual limits in male-female relationships.
36. Rapists are men who are unable to control their sexual impulses.
37. Rape of a married woman is no more objectionable than rape of a divorced woman.

38. Younger girls are sometimes raped by older men they have known and trusted.
39. If rape involves loss of virginity it should be punished more severely.
40. If there were no legal or social controls on sexual behavior, most men would rape.
41. Bruises, scratches, broken bones and torn clothes are the real indicators of a woman's resistance to rape.
42. Even women who feel guilty about engaging in premarital sex are not likely to falsely claim rape.
43. Women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve.
44. Most charges of rape are valid.
45. A woman can be sexually assaulted by her husband.
46. Rape provides an opportunity for rapists to demonstrate their manhood.
47. Women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are not inviting rape.
48. Most women do not enjoy violence in sexual relations.
49. "Nice" girls are not raped.
50. In order to protect the accused, it should be difficult to prove that rape has occurred.
51. In the majority of cases, the victim is not promiscuous and does not have a bad reputation.
52. During a rape a woman should do everything she can to resist.
53. A raped woman has not been unfaithful to her husband or boyfriend.
54. Men, not women, are responsible for rape.
55. Many women invent stories of rape if they learn they are pregnant.
56. In most cases when a woman was raped, she deserved it.
57. Accusations of rape by bargirls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion.
58. Rape prevention is a community responsibility.
59. A woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped.
60. Most rape victims do not dress provocatively.
61. A healthy woman can resist a rapist if she really tries.
62. Most rape victims are acquainted with their rapists.
63. Rape is not an expression of an uncontrollable desire for sex.
64. Many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge on the accused.
65. A woman's previous sexual history should not be considered in rape cases.
66. A woman's family does not 'lose face' if she has been raped.
67. Males are entitled to sexual gratification regardless of their partners' moods or feelings.
68. Sexually experienced women are not really damaged by rape.
69. Women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped.
70. A woman should not blame herself for rape.

Appendix B

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: German Version

1. Eine vergewaltigte Frau ist weniger begehrenswert.
2. Die Gegenwehr der Frau sollte der entscheidende Faktor bei der Feststellung sein, ob eine Vergewaltigung stattgefunden hat.
3. Eine vergewaltigte Frau ist normalerweise ein unschuldiges Opfer.
4. Oft behaupten Frauen, vergewaltigt worden zu sein, um ihren Ruf zu schützen.
5. 'Anständige' Mädchen können genauso gut vergewaltigt werden wie 'lockere' Mädchen.
6. Frauen mit sexuellem Vorleben sollten sich nicht über Vergewaltigung beklagen.
7. Frauen fordern nicht durch ihr Aussehen oder ihre Kleidung zu Vergewaltigung heraus.
8. Betrunkene Frauen sind gewöhnlich zu sexuellen Kontakten bereit.
9. Einigen Frauen würde es gut tun, vergewaltigt zu werden.
10. Auch dann, wenn Frauen nach vorehelichem Sex Schuldgefühle haben, ist es unwahrscheinlich, daß sie fälschlich behaupten, vergewaltigt worden zu sein.
11. Die meisten Frauen wünschen sich insgeheim, vergewaltigt zu werden.
12. Jedes weibliche Wesen kann vergewaltigt werden.
13. Frauen, die sich von fremden Männern als Anhalterin mitnehmen lassen und vergewaltigt werden, bekommen, was sie verdient haben.
14. Viele Frauen erfinden Vergewaltigungsgeschichten, wenn sie feststellen, daß sie schwanger sind.
15. Die Männer und nicht die Frauen sind dafür verantwortlich, daß es Vergewaltigung gibt.
16. Eine Frau, die abends allein ausgeht, setzt sich dem Risiko aus, vergewaltigt zu werden.
17. Viele Frauen behaupten, vergewaltigt worden zu sein, wenn sie einer sexuellen Beziehung zugestimmt haben und nachträglich ihre Meinung ändern.
18. Anschuldigungen auf Vergewaltigung, die von Bardamen, Animierdamen oder Prostituierten erhoben werden, sollte man mit Mißbrauten betrachten.
19. Eine Frau sollte sich selbst bei einer Vergewaltigung keine Vorwürfe machen.
20. Eine gesunde Frau kann sich gegen einen Vergewaltiger mit Erfolg zur Wehr setzen, wenn sie es wirklich versucht.
21. Viele Frauen, die eine Vergewaltigung anzeigen, lügen aus Wut oder weil sie sich an dem Beschuldigten rächen wollen.
22. Frauen, die kurze Röcke oder enge Blusen tragen, fordern nicht zu einer Vergewaltigung heraus.
23. Weil sie den unbewußten Wunsch haben, vergewaltigt zu werden, bringen sich Frauen selbst in Situationen, in denen sie womöglich sexuell belästigt werden.
24. Eine sexuell erfahrene Frau nimmt durch eine Vergewaltigung nicht ernsthaft Schaden.
25. Meistens ist es so, daß eine Frau, die vergewaltigt wurde, es auch verdient hat.

Appendix C

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Turkish Version

1. İrzina geilen kadın daha az arzu edilen kadındır.
2. Kadının direncinin derecesi ırzina geildiğini belirlemede en önemli faktördür.
3. İrzina geilmiş kadın genellikle masum saf bir kurbandır.
4. Kadınlar sıklıkla itibarlarını korumak için ırza geildiğini iddia ederler.
5. "İyi" kızlarında "kötü" kızlar gibi ırzlarına geilebilir.
6. Daha önce seksüel ilişkileri olan kadınlar, ırza geme konusunda şikayet etmemelidirler.
7. Kadınlar görünüşleri ya da davranışlarıyla ırza gemeyi kışkırtmazlar.
8. Sarhoş kadınlar genellikle seksüel ilişkiye arzuludurlar.
9. Bazı kadınlara tecavüze uğramak iyi gelebilir.
10. Evlilik öncesi ilişkiye girmekten suçluluk duyan kadınlar bile ırzlarına geildiğini yalan yere iddia etmezler.
11. Çoğu kadın gizli şekilde ırzına geilmiş olmasını arzular.
12. Her kadının ırzına geilebilir.
13. Yabancıardan gezi davetini kabul ettikleri sırada ırzına geilen kadınlar hak ettiklerini bulmuşlardır.
14. Bazı kadınlar hamile olduklarını öğrenirlerse, ırza geme öyküleri uydururlar.
15. Kadınlar değil, erkekler ırza gemeden sorumludurlar.
16. Geceleri yalnız olarak dışarı çıkan kadın, kendisini ırza geilme durumuna koymuş olur.
17. Bazı kadınlar, seksüel ilişkiyi önce kabul edip sonra düşüncelerini deęıştirdiklerinde ırza gemeyi iddia ederler.
18. Bar kızları, ve (prostitüdlerin) ırza geme suçlamaları şüphayle karşılanmalıdır.
19. Bir kadın kendisini ırza geme konusunda suçlamamalıdır.
20. Sağlıklı bir kadın eđer gerçekten denerse ırzına geen kişiye başarıyla karşı koyabilir.
21. İrza geme olayı bildiren bazı kadınlar ya sanığa kızgın oldukları ya da ondan intikam almak istedikleri için yalan söylemektedirler.
22. Kısa etek ya da dar buluz giyen kadınlar ırza gemeyi davet etmemektedirler.
23. Bilinç altı ırza geilme istekleri olan kadınlar, kendilerini cinsel saldırı ile karşılaşabilecek durumlara koyar.
24. Cinsel deneyimi olan kadınlar ırzlarına geilmesinden gerçekten zarar görmezler.
25. Çoğu olguda bir kadının ırzına geilmişse, o buna layıktır.

Appendix D

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Chinese Version

1. 一個曾被強姦的女性是較少被人渴望得到的女性。
2. 女性當時反抗的程度應該是決定強姦案是否發生的主要因素。
3. 被強姦的婦女通常是一個無辜的受害者。
4. 婦女時常假借被強姦以保護她們的名譽。
5. “好”女孩與“壞”女孩都同樣可能被強姦。

6. 女性若以前已有性關係，就不應投訴被強姦。
7. 女性的外表或行為是不會致使被強姦的。
8. 飲醉酒的女性通常都願意與人有性關係。
9. 某些女性被人強姦是件好事。
10. 即使女性對發生婚前性行為感到內疚，她們都不似會錯誤地宣稱被強姦。

11. 大多數婦女在私底下渴望被強姦。
12. 任何一位女性都有可能被強姦。
13. 女性接受搭陌生人的順風車而遭強姦是活該的。
14. 如果發現自己懷孕，很多婦女都會虛構一些被強姦的故事。
15. 要為強姦負責任的是男人，而非女人。

16. 在晚上單獨外出的女性，是將自己放在一個被強姦的處境。
17. 很多女性若曾經同意有性行為而後來又改變她們的想法，都會宣稱被強姦。
18. 對於吧女、舞小姐、妓女所提出的強姦控訴應抱有懷疑的態度。
19. 一個婦女不應因被強姦而自責。
20. 如果認真地嘗試，一個強健的女性是能夠成功地抗拒一個強姦者。

21. 很多婦女報稱被強姦都是說謊話，因為她們都很騷怒或想對被告報復。
22. 女性穿著短裙或窄身褲並不是想被強姦。
23. 婦女將她們放在一個易受性侵擊的處境上是因為她們潛意識地想招惹強姦。
24. 性經驗豐富的女性實不會因強姦而受損害。
25. 在大部份事例中，女性被強姦是應得的。

Appendix E

Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale: Spanish Version

1. Una mujer violada es una mujer no muy deseable.
2. El grado de resistencia por parte de la mujer debería de ser el factor determinante de si la violación ha ocurrido.
3. Usualmente, una mujer violada es una víctima inocente.
4. Las mujeres frecuentemente acuden a proclamar una violación para así proteger su reputación.
5. Una "buena" muchacha tiene menos posibilidades de ser violada que una "mala" muchacha.
6. Las mujeres que ya han experimentado relaciones sexuales no deberían de quejarse de la violación.
7. Una mujer no provoca la violación a través de su presentación (apariencia) o conducta.
8. Las mujeres intoxicadas usualmente acceden a tener relaciones sexuales.
9. A algunas mujeres les haría bien el ser violadas.
10. Aun las mujeres que se sienten culpables del experimentar "sexo pre-matrimonial", no tienden a falsamente proclamar una violación.
11. La mayoría de las mujeres desea en secreto el ser violada.
12. Cualquiera mujer podría ser violada.
13. Las mujeres que son violadas al haber aceptado ser transportadas por extraños obtienen lo que se merecen.
14. Muchas mujeres inventan historias de violación si descubren que están embarazadas.
15. El hombre, no la mujer, es el responsable de la violación.
16. La mujer que sale de noche se arriesga a ser violada.
17. Muchas mujeres proclaman una violación si después de haber consentido a tener una relación sexual cambian de idea.
18. Acusaciones de violación hechos por meseras, bailarinas y prostitutas deben de ser vistas con sospecha.
19. Una mujer no debería de culparse a sí misma por una violación.
20. Una mujer saludable puede resistir exitosamente a un violador si realmente lo intenta.
21. Muchas mujeres que reparten una violación mienten porque están enojadas o quieren vengarse del acusado.
22. Las mujeres que visten faldas cortas y blusas ajustadas no invitan a ser violadas.
23. Las mujeres se colocan a sí mismas en situaciones donde podrían ser sexualmente atacadas porque tienen un deseo inconsciente de ser violadas.
24. Mujeres experimentadas sexualmente realmente no sufren daño al ser violadas.
25. En la mayoría de los casos en que una mujer ha sido violada, se lo ha merecido.