But How Do You Really Feel?

Different Assessments of Reactions to Child Sexual Abuse

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Introduction

Reactions to Child Sexual Abuse

- Across Perpetrators & Victims
- Between Perpetrators & Victims
- Sex of Perpetrators
- Sex of Victims

(Cromer & Goldsmith, 2010; Deney, 2003; Leone et al. 2018)

Minimization Effect

(Cromer & Goldsmith, 2010; Deney, 2003)

Sex Stereotypes

(Fiske, 2018)

Women	Men
Nurturing	Aggressive
Submissive	Dominant
Girls	Boys
Girls Delicate	Boys Tough

Methods of Assessment

Self-Report (Braun et al., 2002; Kite et al., 2008; Leone et al., 2018; Wood & Eagly, 2010)

- Easy to interpret & indicates individual's perspective
- Socially desirable responding & minimization

Psychophysiological Measures (Smyth et al., 2013)

- Involuntary response & easy to obtain
- Costly & time-consuming

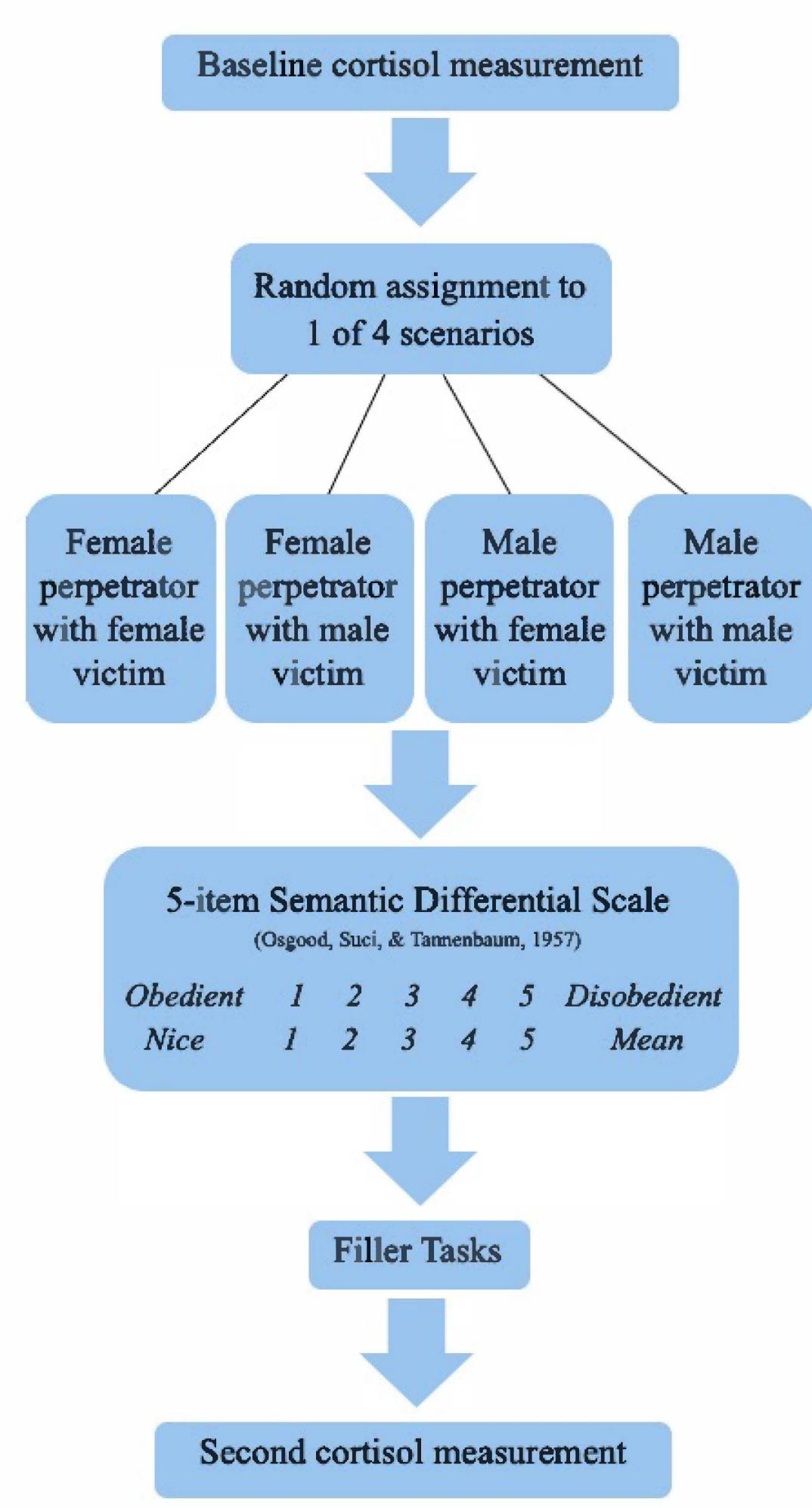
Research Question

Can the validity of self-report measures be relied upon when expressing attitudes about socially undesirable events?

Method Participants

- N = 160 (anticipated)
- 65% female, 35% male
- Predominantly childless

Procedure



Results (Expected) Minimization Effect

	Female Victim	Male Victim
Female Perpetrator	100	50
Male Perpetrator	100	100

DV = Strength of Negative Attitudes

Cortisol Assessment

	Female Victim	Male Victim
Female Perpetrator	high	low
Male Perpetrator	high	high

DV = Level of Cortisol

Convergent Assessment

	Female Victim	Male Victim
Female Perpetrator	positive r	positive r
Male Perpetrator	positive r	positive r

DV = Correlations between Self-Report & Level of Cortisol

Discussion Conclusions

• Minimization effect prevalent in the results

(Cromer & Goldsmith, 2010; Denov, 2003; Leone et al. 2018)

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Lowest cortisol (least stress) when victims were boys
 AND perpetrators were women

Implications

Legal System

- Potential overreliance on self-report measures
- Underreporting of child sexual abuse
- Unequal prosecution of perpetrators

Research Methodology

- Increased knowledge about stereotype-based processing
- Control for socially desirable responding

Limitations

- Representativeness of Sample (e.g., college students)
- Experimental Realism

Future Directions

- Different Samples (e.g., greater diversity)
- Other Psychophysiological Measures (e.g., blood glucose)
- Alternative Methodologies (e.g., jury simulations)
- Moderator Variables
- Dispositional Factors (e.g., Benevolent vs Hostile Sexism)
- Situational Factors (e.g., perpetrator/victim relationship)