

# Violence Against Women

**Persons who fear freedom and equality are the ones who most blame women who are victims of acquaintance rape**

Journal:	<i>Violence Against Women</i>
Manuscript ID	VAW-19-02-0007.R1
Manuscript Type:	Research Article
Keywords:	authoritarianism, social dominance, violence, ideology, rape

SCHOLARONE™  
Manuscripts

1  
2  
3 FULL TITLE: Persons who fear freedom and equality are the ones who most blame women  
4  
5 who are victims of acquaintance rape  
6  
7  
8  
9

10 SHORT TITLE: RWA, SDO and rape perception  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

For Peer Review

## ABSTRACT

This study analyses whether the degree of right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation influence the blame placed on a woman who is the victim of an acquaintance rape. The participants read a rape scenario and responded to three questionnaires about the blame of the victim, right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance. The results show that greater blame was attributed to the victim when the participants scored high in right-wing authoritarianism or social dominance. They also reveal an interaction between both variables: participants that scored high in both right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance attributed the greatest blame to the victim.

*Key words:* authoritarianism; ideology; rape; social dominance; violence

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of political ideology constitutes an important area of research within social psychology and political psychology (Jost, Federico, & Napier, 2009). This construct serves as a variable in predicting attitudes and behaviours related to diverse social issues, among which stand out the expression of different forms of prejudice (Duckitt & Sibley, 2007). Traditionally, based on Adorno, Frenkel-Brunswik, Levinson, and Sanford (1950), it was argued that individuals have social and political beliefs and attitudes that are highly correlated and that can be seen as a single dimension with extremes on the left and on the right. The left is associated with the search for equality and the fostering of social changes, while the right is associated with defending inequality and traditionalism (Bobbio, 1996). However, certain researchers suggest that this “left-right” continuum is inadequate for describing the nature of political ideologies (Feldman & Johnstone, 2014). There is significant

1  
2  
3 theoretical and empirical evidence of the multi-dimensionality of political ideology. Duckitt's  
4  
5 (2001) dual process model of ideology and prejudice utilizes the concept of right-wing  
6  
7 authoritarianism (RWA) proposed by Altemeyer (1981; 1988), and the concept of social  
8  
9 dominance orientation (SDO) proposed by Patro, Sidanius, Stallworth, and Malle (1994), as  
10  
11 ideological variables that underpin political ideology.  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16

### 17 Right-wing Authoritarianism and Social Dominance Orientation

18  
19 From a psychosocial perspective, RWA is not perceived so much as a stable  
20  
21 characteristic of personality (Hodson & Dhont, 2016), but as an ideological variable sensitive  
22  
23 to context and factors such as social identity (Stellmacher & Petzel, 2005) and values  
24  
25 (Feldman, 2003). RWA is an ideological dimension that primarily expresses a social  
26  
27 conservatism (Jost et al., 2009). RWA defends the need to maintain social traditions. This  
28  
29 need is expressed in both the acceptance and submission to those institutions or persons that  
30  
31 are considered to be established authorities, and the rejection of groups that violate traditional  
32  
33 values (Altemeyer, 2004; Kreindler, 2005). Altemeyer (1981) defined right-wing  
34  
35 authoritarianism as a construct composed of three attitudinal elements: a) submission to  
36  
37 authority, which refers to a high degree of submission and acceptance of the statements and  
38  
39 actions of authorities, which are perceived as fully legitimate in society; b) conventionalism: a  
40  
41 high level of adherence to the traditional values and norms approved by society and its  
42  
43 legitimate authorities; and c) authoritarian aggression: hostility or a violent predisposition  
44  
45 toward those who are different, toward those who violate social norms and toward those that  
46  
47 who are perceived to be sanctioned by legitimate authorities. Various studies have found a  
48  
49 high correlation between the right-wing authoritarianism scale developed by Altemeyer  
50  
51 (1998) and prejudice, discrimination and hostility toward different outgroups (Duckitt &  
52  
53 Sibley, 2010). Persons high in RWA are prejudiced against groups that are perceived as  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 threatening social order, stability and security (Duriez & Van Hiel, 2002). Research in this  
4  
5 area (e.g., Altemeyer, 1998; Whitley, 1999) suggests that RWA tends to be closely related to  
6  
7 attitudes of homophobia, religious ethnocentrism, and benevolent sexism. Individuals that  
8  
9 score high on RWA have attitudes in defence of traditional social roles and socially accepted  
10  
11 customs, and support right-wing political parties that emphasize law and order and defend  
12  
13 religious and traditional values (Duckitt, 2001). These persons are sensitive to threats to  
14  
15 security and reject those groups that appear to challenge the social order (Duckitt & Sibley,  
16  
17 2012).

21  
22         Regarding the relationship between RWA and the transgression of norms, it has been  
23  
24 found that the authoritarian desire for social control is a consequence of the fear of social  
25  
26 disorder. Persons with a marked tendency toward RWA are particularly concerned about the  
27  
28 harm that individuals and groups that deviate from the norms and values of the ingroup can  
29  
30 cause (Kreindler 2005). In addition, Kreindler (2005) has shown that individuals that strongly  
31  
32 identify with the in-group believe that adherence to norms is very important and will sanction  
33  
34 those that place the conservation of those norms in danger. High scores in RWA reflect a  
35  
36 desire for the establishment and maintenance of order, control and social stability and for the  
37  
38 traditional values of the society or group to which the individual belongs. Right-wing  
39  
40 authoritarians express prejudices toward groups that are perceived to be culturally different  
41  
42 and socially threatening (Altemeyer, 1998; Lippa & Arad, 1999).

46  
47         Social dominance orientation (SDO) refers to the degree to which an individual is in  
48  
49 favour of unequal, hierarchical intergroup relations, oriented toward the dominance of one of  
50  
51 society's social groups, establishing the basis for the formation of prejudices and conservatism  
52  
53 (Pattro et al., 1994). SDO is defined as an ideological dimension that produces a general  
54  
55 attitude or orientation toward intergroup relations, whereby participants who obtain high  
56  
57 scores in SDO tend to defend and maintain policies that reinforce the hierarchies and  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 asymmetries of power between groups and individuals, and prefer the superiority and control  
4  
5 of their ingroup over different outgroups (Sidanius & Pratto, 1999). In accordance with the  
6  
7 theory of social dominance, Sidanius and Pratto (1999) maintain that the different forms of  
8  
9 oppression based on groups (for example, racism, ethnocentrism, classism, sexism, etc.) are  
10  
11 specific cases of a more general tendency of human beings to form and maintain hierarchies  
12  
13 on the basis of groups. SDO reflects the tendency of individuals to classify social groups  
14  
15 along a superiority-inferiority dimension and to favour policies that maintain social  
16  
17 inequality. SDO is an individual variable that focuses on a general tendency in favour of  
18  
19 myths and stories that legitimize the expansion of the hierarchy and support group inequalities  
20  
21 in opposition to egalitarian postulates. Studies carried out in this field have found positive  
22  
23 correlations between SDO and conservative beliefs, such as ethnic prejudices, economic and  
24  
25 political conservatism and a preference for right-wing parties (Pratto *et al.*, 1994; Sidanius,  
26  
27 Pratto, & Bobo, 1996). The desire to maintain the superior position of the ingroup on the part  
28  
29 of individuals who score high in SDO leads them to denigrate, in particular, members of the  
30  
31 outgroup that support equal rights (for example, feminists, organized ethnic minorities, groups  
32  
33 which defend homosexuals, etc.) to reinforce their own status. Stereotypes play the role of  
34  
35 legitimizing myths that people high in SDO use as a means for justifying their negative  
36  
37 attitudes (Sidanius & Pratto, 1999). Research in this area (e.g., Altemeyer, 1998; Whitley,  
38  
39 1999) suggests that SDO tends to be closely related to racism and hostile forms of sexism, as  
40  
41 well as to perceptions of intergroup competition and the need for superiority.  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50

#### 51 Relationship between right-wing Authoritarianism and Social Dominance Orientation

52  
53 Numerous studies have examined the relationship between RWA and SDO (Duriez,  
54  
55 Van Hiel, & Kossowska, 2005; Passini, 2008; Whitney, 1999). Some have concluded that  
56  
57 RWA and SDO are relative independent predictors of prejudice (Altemeyer, 1996; Duriez &  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 Van Hiel, 2002). These studies have demonstrated the existence of an authoritarianism-based  
4  
5 prejudice, conceptualized as an uncritical acceptance of prejudicial statements by authorities  
6  
7 towards specific outgroups, and a dominance-oriented prejudice conceptualized as  
8  
9 hierarchical intergroup relations. RWA focuses on submission to ingroup authority figures  
10  
11 independent of whether they advocate intergroup dominance; however, SDO focuses on  
12  
13 domination over outgroups regardless of what authority figures think. Importantly, RWA and  
14  
15 SDO are complementary predictors of prejudice and together they explain 50% of variance in  
16  
17 prejudice (Hodson & Dhont, 2016).  
18  
19

20  
21 Other studies have demonstrated that RWA and SDO are differently related to values  
22  
23 (Duckitt, 2001; Duriez et al., 2005). According to Schwartz's theory of values (Schwartz,  
24  
25 1992), RWA is negatively associated with hedonism, stimulation, and self-direction, and  
26  
27 positively associated with traditions, conformity, and security. SDO is negatively associated  
28  
29 with universalism, benevolence and tradition, and positively associated with power,  
30  
31 achievement, hedonism, and stimulation. According to Duckitt (2001), these differences  
32  
33 between RWA and SDO in terms of values confirm the existence of two types of prejudices:  
34  
35 One type of prejudice based on authoritarianism (driven by fear and the feeling of being  
36  
37 threatened, obeying the authorities of the ingroup), and one type based on social dominance  
38  
39 (driven by the struggle for power and domination). This distinction supports the idea of Lippa  
40  
41 and Arad (1999) that authoritarianism is related to the preservation of ingroup norms, whereas  
42  
43 SDO presents a route to superiority and power. As Whitley (1999) holds, "authoritarianism is  
44  
45 an *intragroup* phenomenon, whereas SDO is an *intergroup* phenomenon" (p. 127).  
46  
47  
48  
49

50  
51 The relationship between RWA and SDO is sensitive to cultural differences (Duriez et  
52  
53 al., 2005; Passini, 2008). In countries where strong ideological contrasts exist (for example,  
54  
55 Great Britain and Spain), ideology tends to be organized on a left-right continuum. In these  
56  
57 countries, individuals that place themselves on the left score low on RWA and SDO, while  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 those that define themselves as on the right score high on RWA and SDO. In contrast, in  
4  
5 countries with less ideological contrast (e.g., the United States and Poland), RWA and SDO  
6  
7 scores are often independent of each other (Duckitt, 2001).  
8  
9

10 Recently, Altemeyer (2004) found that people who score high on both RWA and SDO  
11  
12 are in fact the most prejudiced in a society. Altemeyer (2004) reported that “Double Highs”  
13  
14 (those people who scored in the top quartile on both RWA and SDO) tended to score more  
15  
16 highly on measures of prejudice than people who scored high solely on either RWA or SDO.  
17  
18 These persons are submissive to traditional authority and conservative, but they also support  
19  
20 hostile postures toward outgroups, justifying this hostility by sustaining a favourable  
21  
22 orientation to intergroup hierarchical relations. Passini (2008; 2015) maintains that these  
23  
24 individuals defend an authoritarian aggressiveness, in opposition to authoritarian  
25  
26 submissiveness. Individuals with authoritarian submissiveness tend to be traditionalist,  
27  
28 conservative and religious. They protect themselves from risk and threat and tend not to be  
29  
30 dominant. In contrast, individuals with authoritarian aggressiveness attitudes “are not only  
31  
32 submissive to authority, but also support hostility toward other groups. They tend to have a  
33  
34 high SDO, and their negative attitudes towards other groups are justified by an orientation  
35  
36 supportive of hierarchical groups relations” (Passini, 2008; p. 53). Van Hiel and Mervielde  
37  
38 (2002) showed that people high in SDO tended to score high on those RWA items more  
39  
40 related to authoritarian aggression, while they scored low on RWA items referring to  
41  
42 authoritarian submission and conventionalism. The multidimensional structure of  
43  
44 authoritarianism (authoritarian submission, authoritarian aggression and conventionalism) can  
45  
46 imply that authoritarian individuals vary in their degree of acceptance of these related  
47  
48 attitudes and that there are differences between them.  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60



### Right-wing Authoritarianism, Social Dominance Orientation and Perception of Rape

As Süßenbach, Eyssel, Rees, and Bohner (2017) state, “a plethora of research has demonstrated that humans actively interpret their reality in accordance with their attitudes, world views, and their cultural background” (p. 2324). Different research has analyzed the relationship between certain ideological variables and perception of rape (Anderson, Cooper, & Okamura, 1997; Aosved & Long, 2006; Ferrão & Gonçalves, 2015). Specifically, several studies have focused on the relationship between rape myth acceptance (RMA) and RWA (Gerger, Kley, Bohner, & Siebler, 2007; Hockett, Saucier, Hoffman, Smith, & Craig, 2009) and obtained average correlations between RMA and RWA (Süßenbach & Bohner, 2011; Canto, Perles, & San Martín, 2014). Bohner et al., (1998) defined rape myths as descriptive or prescriptive beliefs about rape (its causes, context, consequences, aggressors, victims and their interaction) which serve to negate, trivialize or justify sexual violence exercised by men against women. These stereotypical beliefs about rape, the victims and the aggressors, sustained in gender stereotypes (Peterson & Muehlenhard, 2004), make raped women feel they are discriminated against, and as such, doubly blamed. According to Lonsway and Fitzgerald (1994), the most common myths about rape include the following aspects: the belief that women commonly lie about rape and the belief that only certain types of women are raped, who, in the latter case, are held responsible for being raped. Consequently, this myth has different functions for men and women (Payne, Lonsway, & Fitzgerald, 1999): men tend to use it to justify or minimize their responsibility in the sexual aggressions they commit, and women tend to use it to deny their own vulnerability. In general, individuals who have high levels of RMA are more likely to attribute blame and responsibility to a victim, grant higher credibility to a perpetrator, and perceive lower responsibility for that perpetrator.

Attitudes toward rape are closely linked to gender stereotypes, especially to those aspects that are related to the sexual behaviour of women and men (Burt, 1980). Thus, women

1  
2  
3 are stigmatized for openly engaging in sexual practices, while men are valued for engaging in  
4 such conduct (Milhaussen & Herold, 1999). These gender stereotypes regard women as  
5 sexual objects whose function is to satisfy the sexual needs of men (Brownmiller, 1975). This  
6 justifies sexual assault against women if they do not consent to sexual intercourse when the  
7 man considers it appropriate.  
8  
9

10  
11  
12  
13  
14 Theoretically, right-wing authoritarianism is related with RWA through  
15 conventionalism, as women that transgress traditional gender roles, highly valued by  
16 authoritarian individuals, become acceptable targets for punishment, that is, for authoritarian  
17 aggression aimed at their nonconformity (Süssenbach & Bohner, 2011). Thus, right-wing  
18 authoritarians to a great extent blame women that are raped by an acquaintance with whom  
19 they had previously flirted because these women break with the demands rooted in the  
20 traditional feminine gender role that urges them to be chaste and sexually inhibited.  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29

30  
31 Different studies that have found a relationship between RMA and SDO (Hockett et  
32 al., 2009; Süssenbach & Bohner, 2011). Studies that have analyzed the relationship between  
33 SDO and RMA have shown a medium to high connection between these variables (e.g.,  
34 Gerger et al., 2007; Hockett et al., 2007). In accordance with a feminist perspective on rape,  
35 Süssenbach and Bohner (2011) argue that these data support the assumption “that rape and  
36 rape myths are a form of male dominance aimed at maintaining existing power hierarchies in  
37 which men dominate over women” (p. 376). In agreement with this, it is to be expected that  
38 individuals who score high in SDO more often blame women who are raped after flirting with  
39 the aggressor, since this behaviour implies that these women have not upheld the traditional  
40 gender stereotype and have not accepted the behavioural norms stemming from the situation  
41 of domination that women suffer in their relations with men.  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54

55  
56 In a recent study carried out by Canto, San Martín, and Perles (2018), participants with  
57 higher RWA and SDO scores blamed the woman who was a victim of acquaintance rape  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 more. But there was no effect from the interaction between RWA and SDO on the blaming  
4 the victim variable, so the effect of RWA on victim blaming was not modified by SDO. In the  
5 study, no significant correlation between RWA and SDO ( $r = .016$ ) was found. Other studies  
6 have concluded that there is variability in the possible relations existing between these two  
7 variables in function of a series of cultural variables (Duriez et al., 2005; Passini, 2008;  
8 Whitney, 1999). It is to be expected that individuals that score high on scales measuring  
9 RWA and SDO, that is, individuals that can be categorized as favourable to an  
10 authoritarianism of an aggressive character (Passini, 2008), are more likely to blame a woman  
11 who is a victim of acquaintance rape. In other words, individuals that are less supportive of  
12 freedom and equality are more hostile toward women that transgress traditional gender  
13 stereotypes with sexual behaviours they consider to be inappropriate, that is, that challenge  
14 conventional norms and the subordinate status of women in relation to men.

### 32 Objectives and hypothesis

33  
34  
35 As mentioned, different studies have focused on the influence of ideological variables  
36 (RWA and SDO) on RMA. In this study, we want to see whether RWA and SDO influence  
37 the degree of guilt assigned to a woman raped by an acquaintance. The objectives are as  
38 follows: 1) Examine whether the degree of RWA and SDO influences the blaming of the  
39 victim in a rape scenario, and 2) examine whether the interaction between RWA and SDO  
40 influences how much the victim is blamed. The following hypotheses were formulated:

41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49 *Hypothesis 1.* It is expected that those participants who scored higher in RWA would  
50 attribute greater blame to the rape victim. Persons who scored high in RWA, in defending  
51 conventionalism and social tradition, reject the behaviour of women who transgress the  
52 traditional role of women whose sexual behaviour has little to do with this role (Süssenbach  
53 & Bohner, 2011; Canto et al., 2018). This failure to adhere to a certain sexual conduct, in a  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 rape scenario where the woman allowed prior sexual contact, leads right-wing authoritarians  
4  
5 to convert the victim into a target of authoritarian aggression and consider her deserving of  
6  
7 this aggression.  
8  
9

10 *Hypothesis 2.* It is expected that those participants who scored higher in SDO would  
11  
12 attribute greater blame to the rape victim. Persons with high scores in SDO would to a greater  
13  
14 degree accept the hierarchical superiority of men over women and rape myths, accepting the  
15  
16 subservience of women to men as reflected in the traditional gender stereotype (Süssenbach &  
17  
18 Bohner, 2011; Canto et al., 2018). As a result, they would be more inclined to blame a rape  
19  
20 victim when she consented to initial sexual contact, challenging her subordinate gender role.  
21  
22

23  
24 *Hypothesis 3.* It is expected that blaming of the victim will be related to the interaction  
25  
26 between RWA and SDO. The assumption is that participants who score high in both RWA  
27  
28 and SDO will be more likely to blame the victim. These are individuals that insist to a greater  
29  
30 degree that women fit the traditional gender stereotype (conventionalism) and also accept to a  
31  
32 greater degree the hierarchical superiority of men over women and open hostility toward  
33  
34 women that transgress the traditional feminine role. Previous studies have shown that persons  
35  
36 that score high on both RWA and SDO are persons with greater prejudices (Altemeyer, 2004)  
37  
38 and, therefore, more hostile attitudes toward women that transgress the traditional feminine  
39  
40 role by having previous sexual contact with their rapist. This prejudice is reflected in their  
41  
42 perception of the woman as having greater blame for her situation as a rape victim. According  
43  
44 to Passini's (2008) terminology, these individuals would be supporters of an authoritarian  
45  
46 aggressiveness.  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

## METHOD

### Participants and procedure

Two hundred and five persons (88 men and 117 women) between the ages of 18 and 45 voluntarily participated in this study. The average age was 20.41 ( $SD = 3.86$ ). The participants were students at the University of Malaga (Spain) in the Faculty of Psychology and Speech Therapy. The questionnaires were answered collectively and anonymously in students' classes during approximately 20 minutes. The researchers instructed respondents to respond to all the items individually. Respondents were informed that their answers would be anonymous and that there would be absolute confidentiality in the treatment of their data. At the end of the questionnaires, participants read a statement explaining the goals of the study and they also had the opportunity to request an additional oral explanation.

### Measures and rape scenario by an acquaintance

Participants read a scenario detailing an acquaintance rape and completed the questionnaires in the following order:

*Acquaintance rape scenario.* We use a brief vignette developed for this research. Participants were informed of a news story regarding a rape that had been published in the online version of a national newspaper:

*“The incident took place in a city on the east coast. A.R.P., a resident of the village Altea, went to a discotheque with some friends. There she met E.L.P. He worked some weekends in public relations at the discotheque. At the venue, they were becoming close, kissing and having drinks over several hours. At 5 o'clock in the morning, A.R.P. told her friends she was going home and that E.L.P. was giving her a ride. On the way to her house, E.L.P. took a detour and began to kiss her. After a few moments, A.R.P. asked him to stop and to take her home. At that moment, E.L.P. took her by force and obligated her to have sexual relations with him. That same night, A.R.P. reported what had happened to the police.”*

1  
2  
3 *Victim Blaming (VB) Questionnaire.* In line with the study by Calhoun and Townsley  
4 (1991), the participants had to respond to three issues regarding the victim: a) evaluate how  
5 much responsibility could be assigned to the woman for what had happened, b) evaluate how  
6 guilty the woman was for what had happened, and c) evaluate the extent to which the woman  
7 had provoked the incident. The assignment of blame presupposed a judgement of  
8 responsibility, which, in turn, presupposed an attribution of cause. Each question was  
9 answered using a 7-point, Liker-type scale (where 1 meant = *not at all* and 7 = *totally*).  
10 Higher scores indicate higher levels of VB. A global (victim blaming) score was obtained  
11 from the mean of these three items. A Cronbach's alpha of .94 was obtained.  
12  
13

14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24 *Questionnaire regarding RWA.* The questionnaire used to measure this variable was  
25 the Spanish version by Núñez-Alarcón, Moreno-Jiménez, and Moral-Toranzo (2011) of the  
26 one made by Manganelli-Rattazzi, Bobbio, and Canova (2007). This questionnaire consists of  
27 a reduced version of the RWA scale (Altemeyer, 1998). It is composed of 14 items with a  
28 Likert scale format (1 = *strongly disagree*; 7 = *strongly agree*). Higher scores indicate higher  
29 levels of RWA. A Cronbach's alpha of .90 was obtained.  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38

39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
*Questionnaire regarding SDO.* To measure SDO, the Spanish version (Silva-Ferrero  
& Bustillos, 2007) of the scale developed by Pratto et al. (1994) was used. This scale consists  
of 16 items (Likert type, 1 = *strongly disagree*; 7 = *strongly agree*). Higher scores indicate  
higher levels of SDO. A Cronbach's alpha of .87 was obtained.

*Sociodemographic data.* The participants had to indicate their gender, age and degree  
they were studying for.

## RESULTS

SPSS (version 21.0) was used to carry out the statistical analysis. To examine the  
differences based on the gender of the participants on VB, RWA and SDO, we carried out a

1  
2  
3 Student's t-test. To examine the impact of RWA and SDO on VB we carried out a multiple  
4 regression analysis.  
5  
6

7 Addressing the scores obtained based on gender, the results of the t-test do not show  
8 significant differences in VB ( $M_{men} = 1.73$ ;  $SD = 0.80$ ;  $M_{women} = 1.50$ ;  $SD = 0.86$ ;  $t = 1.53$ ;  $p = .126$ ), or in RWA ( $M_{men} = 2.39$ ;  $SD = 0.90$ ;  $M_{women} = 2.52$ ;  $SD = 0.71$ ;  $t = -1.00$ ;  $p = .314$ ).  
9  
10 However, significant differences in SDO were obtained: men ( $M = 2.56$ ;  $SD = 0.82$ ) scored  
11 higher than women ( $M = 2.14$ ;  $SD = 0.67$ ;  $t = 3.32$ ;  $p = .001$ ;  $r = .21$ ). VB correlated positively  
12 with RWA ( $r = .43$ ;  $p = .01$ ) and with SDO ( $r = .42$ ;  $p = .01$ ). A positive correlation was  
13 obtained between RWA and SDO as well ( $r = .46$ ;  $p = .01$ ).  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

26 Regarding the multiple regression analysis (Table 1), RWA and SDO were used as  
27 predictor variables and VB ( $R^2c = .267$ ;  $F(2, 203) = 34.16$ ,  $p = .001$ ) as the criterion variable.  
28  
29 **Preliminary analyses indicated that the predictor variables lacked multicollinearity. Variance**  
30 **inflation factor (VIF) value was 1.38.** We entered RWA and SDO in Step 1, and the  
31 interaction between RWA and SDO in Step 2. We found two significant main effects on VB.  
32  
33 Participants blamed the victim more if they (a) were high (rather than low) in RWA,  $\beta = .31$ ,  $t$   
34  $= 4.65$ ,  $p = .001$ ; and (b) high (rather than low) in SDO,  $\beta = .21$ ,  $t = 3.03$ ,  $p = .003$ . There was  
35 an interaction between RWA and SDO,  $\beta = .17$ ,  $t = 2.64$ ,  $p = .009$ . To understand the RWA x  
36 SDO interaction we followed the process suggested by Aiken and West (1991). Test of simple  
37 slopes revealed that the SDO of the participants predicted VB when they scored high in RWA  
38 (+1SD),  $\beta = .50$ ,  $t = 5.33$ ,  $p = .001$ , but not when they scored low on RWA (-1SD),  $\beta = .15$ ,  $t$   
39  $= 1.15$ ,  $p = .142$ . In other words, when participants accepted the postulates of SDO to a  
40 greater degree, they blamed the victim more only when they also scored high on RWA  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56 (Figure 1).  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 Table 1 about here  
4

5 Figure 1 about here  
6

## 7 8 **DISCUSSION** 9

10 The aim of this research was to examine whether the blaming of a female victim of  
11 rape depended on ideological variables (RWA and SDO) and on the interaction between  
12 them. The results confirmed our hypotheses. The participants with higher scores in RWA or  
13 SDO attributed greater blame to the woman who was a victim of rape (*Hypothesis 1 and*  
14 *Hypothesis 2*), and the participants with higher scores in both RWA and SDO attributed the  
15 greatest level of blame to the woman raped (*Hypothesis 3*).  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23

24 Previous studies have found that RWA is related to the degree of blame attributed to a  
25 woman rape victim. Not only does RWA predict the acceptance of myths about rape (RMA)  
26 as an ideological variable that justifies this myth (Süssenbach & Bohner, 2011; Canto *et al.*,  
27 2014), but we find that in situations of acquaintance rape suffered by women, RWA is a  
28 variable that predicts the degree of blame attributed by observers to the woman (Canto *et al.*,  
29 2018). People who accept right-wing authoritarian ideology hold prejudices against outgroups  
30 as threats to the established social order and also harbour hostile attitudes toward members of  
31 the ingroup who fail to uphold the norms and customs of their own group, such as traditional  
32 gender roles (Sibley, Wilson, & Duckitt, 2007). These individuals perceive the world as a  
33 threatening and dangerous place, and they are strongly motivated to see the social order,  
34 group cohesion and security maintained. Therefore, they are prejudiced against groups that  
35 are perceived as threatening. This includes realistic threats (e.g., economic decline), as well as  
36 symbolic threats to collective and culture (Stephan & Renfro, 2003). Persons with high scores  
37 in RWA prioritize conformity and adherence to the hierarchical structure of the ingroup  
38 (Altemeyer, 1998). A woman raped after flirting with her aggressor engaged in behaviour  
39 contrary to the traditional female role; thus, according to authoritarian logic, she is deserving  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60



1  
2  
3 of the received aggression for her nonconformity and unconventional behaviour (Süssenbach  
4 & Böhner, 2011).  
5  
6

7  
8 This study also confirms the relationship of SDO with the degree of blame assigned to  
9  
10 a woman rape victim, as has been found in other studies (Canto et al., 2018; Gerger *et al.*,  
11 2007; Hackett *et al.*, 2007). SDO reflects competitive-driven motives for dominance,  
12  
13 superiority and power over other groups (Duckitt, 2001; 2006). Persons high in SDO are  
14  
15 prejudiced against groups that are perceived as socially subordinate and low in status and  
16  
17 power. These groups must be devalued in order to maintain and justify social hierarchies and  
18  
19 intergroup dominance (Sidanius & Pratto, 1999). Groups that challenge social inequalities  
20  
21 elicit SDO-motivated prejudice because individuals high in SDO perceive the world as a  
22  
23 competitive jungle (Duckitt, 2001). This perception can involve zero-sum beliefs, that is, the  
24  
25 belief that the more an outgroup obtains the less is available for one's own group (Esses,  
26  
27 Jackson, & Armstrong, 1998). And as Asbrock, Sibley, and Duckitt (2010) stated: "such  
28  
29 directly competing groups also present a (realistic) threat to social order and stability, and in  
30  
31 certain cases should therefore also elicit RWA-drive prejudice" (p. 327).  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36

37  
38 SDO is an ideological variable which reflects acceptance of the superiority of the  
39  
40 ingroup over other groups (Sidanius & Pratto, 1999). People who accept these beliefs further  
41  
42 accept legitimizing myths about the superiority of men over women (e.g., sexism) and, as  
43  
44 such, defend sexist attitudes that place women in a subordinate situation (as reflected in the  
45  
46 traditional stereotype of the female gender). As Sibley and Overall (2012) assert, high-SDO  
47  
48 men (and, to a lesser extent, high-SDO women) dislike women who are seen as directly  
49  
50 competing with men for status and power within society. SDO is also related to sexist  
51  
52 attitudes, because it portrays women as objects of desire that reflect men's status and power in  
53  
54 relation to other men. A woman who has suffered a rape after first flirting with the aggressor  
55  
56 (although she has rejected his sexual advances) should not, according to the logic of SDO,  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 have violated the conduct dictated to her by the traditional stereotype of the female gender,  
4  
5 nor rejected the sexual advances of the aggressor once relations began. Hence, the  
6  
7 participants who score high in SDO blame the victim more in such circumstances.  
8  
9

10 Our study also shows that the participants that score higher in both RWA and SDO are  
11  
12 those that most attribute blame to the victim (Hypothesis 3). When participants score low in  
13  
14 RWA it does not influence the score they obtain in SDO. However, when they score high in  
15  
16 RWA, it does impact the score they obtain in SDO. The individuals that score high on both  
17  
18 variables perceive the victim as more to blame in the case of acquaintance rape.  
19  
20

21 In contrast to other studies that did not find a relationship between RWA and SDO  
22  
23 (Canto et al., 2018), this study does find a relationship between these two variables. As it is  
24  
25 based on a sample of Spanish university students, where a clear ideological organization on a  
26  
27 left-right continuum exists (Canto, 2005), this would determine the high correlation found  
28  
29 between RWA and SDO. Right-wing individuals obtain high scores in RWA and SDO and  
30  
31 left-wing individuals obtain low scores on both variables. Therefore, there will be individuals  
32  
33 in the sample with a marked conservative ideology, who perceive the world as a dangerous  
34  
35 place in which there is a struggle for power and the maintenance of hierarchy. Individuals that  
36  
37 would not only submissively accept the orders of authority, but would also accept to a good  
38  
39 degree hostility toward groups considered to be threatening the socially existing status  
40  
41 hierarchy (Passini, 2008), could hold prejudices toward specific groups, perceiving them as  
42  
43 threats to conventional values (intragroup threat) and as a threat and challenge to existing  
44  
45 intergroup hierarchical relations (intergroup threat). Thus, for individuals that score high in  
46  
47 RWA and SDO, the unacceptable behaviour of a woman, in not following the traditional  
48  
49 established gender stereotype regarding the sexual modesty demanded by conventional  
50  
51 values, merits punishment. These persons are not only submissive toward authority, but also  
52  
53 support conduct that is hostile toward a woman that, having flirted with an acquaintance and  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 permitting initial minimal sexual contact, was subsequently raped by that acquaintance.

4  
5 Blaming the rape victim in such a case reflects a prejudice toward women that challenge the  
6  
7 status quo and a marked aggression as a form of control over them. Prevention programs that  
8  
9 have been developed to raise awareness about RMA should attempt to deconstruct the  
10  
11 attitudinal and ideological structure that underlies these myths (e.g., sexism, RWA, SDO,  
12  
13 etc.), giving particular attention to those individuals that defend postulates rooted in RWA  
14  
15 and SDO, as they are the ones who most blame women in cases of acquaintance rape.  
16  
17  
18  
19

### 20 21 Limitations and Future Research

22  
23 It is important to bear in mind that our research sample is composed of young  
24  
25 university students and the scores obtained in RWA and SDO have been relatively low.  
26  
27 Future research should examine the relationships between the RWA, SDO and VB variables  
28  
29 using a sample not composed of young, middle-class university students and analyse the  
30  
31 arguments used by individuals that score high in RWA and SDO when they interpret the rape  
32  
33 suffered by a woman and they place greater blame on her.  
34  
35  
36

37 In this study we have related the increase of VB (in subjects who score high in RWA and  
38  
39 SDO) with the breach of the traditional female role by the sexual behavior of the victim.  
40  
41 Futures studies should compare the degree of VB in two rape scenarios, one where the victim  
42  
43 violates the traditional female role with their sexual behavior and another one that does not  
44  
45 include that behavior. In this way, if people with high scores in RWA and SDO blame the  
46  
47 victim more regardless of the sexual behavior of the victim could be analyzed.  
48  
49  
50

51  
52 In this study we have only considered the degree of blame attributed to the victim.  
53  
54 Future studies should include whether the acceptance of the postulates of RWA and SDO also  
55  
56 impact on the guilt of the aggressor. The greater blame attributed to the victim can be  
57  
58 accompanied by a greater degree of exoneration of the rapist. The relationship between the  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 two ideological variables (RWA and SDO) with the blame attributed to the aggressor should  
4  
5 be considered to determine how both variables are related to the blame attributed to the victim  
6  
7 and influence the arguments used by individuals that score high in RWA and SDO to justify  
8  
9 the behaviour of the aggressor.  
10

11  
12 We have not found a difference between men and women in RWA and VB, but we  
13  
14 have found one in SDO. No effect has been found in the interaction between sex and these  
15  
16 ideological variables regarding VB. Future studies should analyse if there exist differences in  
17  
18 the way in which RWA and SDO influence the perception of guilt attributed to the rape  
19  
20 victim based on the sex of the participants. Various studies (e.g., Viki & Abrams, 2002;  
21  
22 Abrams, Viki, & Bohner, 2003) have found differences based on gender in the use of sexism  
23  
24 for justifying the attribution of guilt to a woman who has been raped. They found how the  
25  
26 acceptance of a benevolent sexism was used by women to justify blaming the rape victim and  
27  
28 that men more often used hostile sexism. Future research should examine if women are more  
29  
30 likely to use submission to authority based on RWA to justify VB (intragroup  
31  
32 conventionalism), while men might be more likely to use SDO (intergroup hostility).  
33  
34  
35  
36

37  
38 Christopher and Mull (2006) showed the existing relationship between RWA and SDO  
39  
40 with the types of sexism proposed by Glick and Fiske (1996). Although RWA predicted  
41  
42 benevolent sexism to a greater degree and SDO predicted hostile sexism, it would be  
43  
44 necessary to know the type of sexism most adopted by individuals that score high in RWA  
45  
46 and SDO in regard to the degree of blame they assign to a woman rape victim. We might  
47  
48 expect those individuals to score high on hostile sexism, as the prejudice and hostility aimed  
49  
50 at victims of acquaintance rape who have transgressed the traditional gender stereotype would  
51  
52 be reflected in a greater degree of blame attributed to the victim and, therefore, meriting the  
53  
54 aggression. Future research could analyse if there exists some degree of relationship between  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 these types of subjects and the perception of other types of violence against women by their  
4  
5 partners or ex-partners.  
6  
7  
8  
9

## 10 CONCLUSION

11  
12 There is an important line of research that analyzes the ideological variables that  
13  
14 influence the perception and interpretation of violence exercised against women in the form of  
15  
16 rape (Anderson et al., 1997; Aosved & Long, 2006). Despite the physical and psychological  
17  
18 harm produced by rape, there are many women that do not report their rape to authorities for  
19  
20 fear of how those in their immediate environment will react, as they fear they may be blamed  
21  
22 by their families, friends and partners. The majority of survivors disclose their assault to at  
23  
24 least one person (Ahrens, Campbell, Ternier-Thames, Wasco, & Sefl, 2007). If women knew  
25  
26 they would receive social support, the probability that they would report a rape to the police  
27  
28 would increase and their recovery would begin sooner. The reaction of individuals that have  
29  
30 knowledge of a rape is an important factor of support for the victim and this reaction depends  
31  
32 on how the rape is interpreted. Hence, it would be important to analyse the impact of the  
33  
34 contextual factors of the rape (for example, type of relationship between victim and  
35  
36 aggressor), the ideological factors of the observer and the interaction between both types of  
37  
38 factors. In this study we have shown that a greater degree of blame is attributed to the victim  
39  
40 in a case of acquaintance rape by persons that score high in both RWA and SDO, persons that  
41  
42 could be referred to, based on Passini (2008), as aggressive authoritarians (in contrast to  
43  
44 submissive authoritarians).  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49

50  
51 RWA and SDO independently encourage prejudice toward certain groups. RWA is  
52  
53 sensitive to groups that challenge and threaten the social order, and SDO is sensitive to groups  
54  
55 that challenge intergroup hierarchical relations. Persons that score high on both RWA and  
56  
57 SDO are the most prejudiced (Altemeyer, 2004) in combining submission (to authority) and  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 domination (toward those that challenge hierarchies) as the foundations of prejudice. This  
4  
5 data might be used to develop prevention programs which explain how prejudice toward the  
6  
7 female rape victim increases when individuals are extremely conservative, scoring high on  
8  
9 both RWA and SDO.  
10  
11  
12  
13

#### 14 **Declaration of Conflicting Interest**

15  
16 The author(s) declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research,  
17  
18 authorship, and/or publication of this article.  
19  
20

#### 21 **Funding**

22  
23 The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or  
24  
25 publication of this article.  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

### 31 **REFERENCES**

- 32  
33 Abrams, D., Viki, G., & Bohner, G. (2003). Perceptions of stranger and acquaintance rape:  
34  
35 The role of benevolent and hostile sexism in victim blame and rape proclivity. *Journal*  
36  
37 *of Personality and Social Psychology*, 84, 111-125.  
38  
39 Adorno, T. W., Frenkel-Brunswik, E., Levinson, D. J., & Sanford, R. N. (1950). *The*  
40  
41 *authoritarian personality*. New York: Harper.  
42  
43 Ahrens, C. E., Campbell, R., Ternier-Thames, N. K., Wasco, S. M., & Sefl, T. (2007).  
44  
45 Deciding whom to tell: Expectations and outcomes of rape survivors' first disclosures.  
46  
47 *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 31, 38-49.  
48  
49 Altemeyer, B. (1981). *Right-wing authoritarianism*. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press.  
50  
51 Altemeyer, B. (1988). *Enemies of freedom: Understanding right-wing authoritarianism*. San  
52  
53 Francisco: Jossey-Bass.  
54  
55 Altemeyer, B. (1996). *The authoritarian specter*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press.  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

- 1  
2  
3 Altemeyer, B. (2004). Highly dominating, highly authoritarian personalities. *The Journal of*  
4  
5 *Social Psychology, 144*, 421-447.  
6  
7  
8 Anderson, K. B., Cooper, H., & Okamura, L. (1997). Individual differences and attitudes  
9  
10 toward rape: A meta-analytic review. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 23*,  
11  
12 295-315.  
13  
14 Aosved, A. C., & Long, P. J. (2006). Co-occurrence of rape myth acceptance, sexism, racism,  
15  
16 homophobia, ageism, classism, and religious intolerance. *Sex Roles, 55*, 481-492.  
17  
18 Asbrock, F., Sibley, C. G., & Duckitt, J. (2010). Right-wing authoritarianism and social  
19  
20 dominance orientation and the dimensions of generalized prejudice: A longitudinal  
21  
22 test. *European Journal of Personality, 24*, 324-340.  
23  
24  
25  
26 Bobbio, N. (1996). *El futuro de la democracia [Future of democracy]*. Bogotá: FCE.  
27  
28  
29 Bohner, G., Reinhard, M. A., Rutz, S., Sturm, S., Kerschbaum, B., & Effler, D. (1998). Rape  
30  
31 myths as neutralizing cognitions: Evidence for a causal impact of anti-victim attitudes  
32  
33 on men's self-reported reported likelihood of raping. *European Journal of Social*  
34  
35 *Psychology, 28*, 257-268.  
36  
37  
38 Brownmiller, S. (1975). *Against our will: Men, women, and rape*. New York: Simon and  
39  
40 Schuster.  
41  
42  
43 Burt, R. M. (1980). Cultural myths and supports of rape. *Journal of Personality and Social*  
44  
45 *Psychology, 38*, 217-230.  
46  
47  
48 Calhoun, K. S., & Townsley, R. M. (1991). Attributions of responsibility for acquaintance. In  
49  
50 A. Parrot, & L. Bechhofer (Eds.), *Acquaintance rape: The hidden crime* (pp. 57-69). New  
51  
52 York: John Wiley.  
53  
54  
55 Canto, J. M. (2005). Tipo de racismo e ideología política [Type of racism and political  
56  
57 ideology]. In J. Romay, & R. García-Mira. *Psicología social y problemas sociales*  
58  
59 [Social psychology and social issues] (pp. 163-170). Madrid: Biblioteca Nueva.  
60

- 1  
2  
3 Canto, J. M., Perles, F., & San Martín, J. (2014). The role of right-wing authoritarianism,  
4 sexism and culture of honour on rape myths acceptance. *International Journal of Social*  
5 *Psychology, 29*, 296-318.  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10 Canto, J. M., San Martín, J., & Perles, F. (2018). Exploring the role of the aggressor's social  
11 class in rape and its relation to right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance.  
12 *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, On line First Publication, [http://doi:](http://doi:10.1177/0886260518805095)  
13 [10.1177/0886260518805095](http://doi:10.1177/0886260518805095)  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19 Christopher, A., & Mull, M. (2006). Conservative ideology and ambivalent sexism.  
20 *Psychology of Women Quarterly, 30*, 223–230.  
21  
22  
23  
24 Duckitt, J. (2001). A dual process cognitive motivational theory of ideology and prejudice. In  
25 M. Zanna (Ed.), *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology, 33*, (pp. 41-113). San  
26 Diego: Academic Press.  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31 Duckitt, J. (2006). Differential effects of right wing authoritarianism and social dominance  
32 orientation on outgroup attitudes and their mediation by threat from and  
33 competitiveness to outgroups. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 32*, 684-  
34 696.  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40 Duckitt, J., & Sibley, C. (2007). Right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation  
41 and the dimensions of generalized prejudice. *European Journal of Personality, 21*,  
42 113–130.  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47 Duckitt, J., & Sibley, C. G. (2010). Personality, ideology, prejudice, and politics: A dual-  
48 process motivational model. *Journal of Personality, 78*, 1861-1893.  
49  
50  
51 Duriez, B., & Van Hiel, A. (2002). The march of modern fascism: A comparison of social dominance  
52 orientation and authoritarianism. *Personality and Individual Differences, 32*, 1199-1213.  
53  
54  
55  
56 Duriez, B., Van Hiel, A., & Kossowska, M. (2005). Authoritarianism and social dominance in  
57 Western and Eastern Europe: The importance of the sociopolitical context and of  
58 political interest and involvement. *Political Psychology, 26*, 299-320.  
59  
60



- 1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60
- Esses, V. M., Jackson, L. M., & Armstrong, T. L. (1998). Intergroup competition and attitudes toward immigrants and immigration: An instrumental model of group conflict. *Journal of Social Issues, 54*, 473-489.
- Feldman, S. (2003). Enforcing social conformity: A theory of authoritarianism. *Political Psychology, 24*, 41-73.
- Feldman, S., & Johnstone, C. (2014). Understanding the determinants of political ideology. Implications of structural complexity. *Political Psychology, 35*, 335-358.
- Ferrão, M. C., & Gonçalves, G (2015). Rape crimes reviewed: The role of observed variables in female victim blaming. *Psychological Thought, 8*, 47-67.
- Gerger, H., Kley, H., Bohner, G., & Siebler, F. (2007). The Acceptance of Modern Myths about Sexual Aggression (AMMSA) Scale: Development and validation in German and English. *Aggressive Behavior, 33*, 422-440
- Glick, P., & Fiske, S. T. (1996). The Ambivalent Sexism Inventory: Differentiating hostile and benevolent sexism, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 70*, 491-512.
- Hockett, J. M., Saucier, D. A., Hoffman, B. H., Smith, S. J., & Craig A. W. (2009). Oppression through acceptance? Predicting rape myth acceptance and attitudes toward victims. *Violence Against Women, 8*, 877-897.
- Hodson, G., & Dhont, K. (2016). The person-based nature of prejudice. Individual difference predictors of intergroup negativity. In M. Hewstone & A. Manstead (Eds.), *European Review of Social Psychology, 26*, 1-42.
- Jost, J., Federico, C., & Napier, J. (2009). Political ideology: Its structure, functions, and elective affinities. *Annual Review of Psychology, 60*, 307-337.

- 1  
2  
3 Kreindler, S. A. (2005). A dual group process model of individual differences in prejudice.  
4  
5 *Personality and Social Psychology Review, 9*, 90–107.  
6  
7  
8 Lippa, R., & Arad, S. (1999). Gender, personality, and prejudice: The display of  
9  
10 authoritarianism and social dominance in interviews with college men and women.  
11  
12 *Journal of Research in Personality, 33*, 463-493.  
13  
14  
15 Lonsway, K. A., & Fitzgerald, L. F. (1994). Rape myths: In review. *Psychology of Women*  
16  
17 *Quarterly, 18*, 133-164.  
18  
19  
20 Manganelli-Rattazzi, A. M., Bobbio, A., & Canova, L. (2007). A short version of the Right-  
21  
22 Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) Scale. *Personality and Individual Differences, 43*,  
23  
24 1223-1234.  
25  
26  
27 Milhausen, R., & Herold, E. (1999). Does the sexual double standard still exist? Perceptions  
28  
29 of university women. *The Journal of Sex Research, 36*, 361-368.  
30  
31  
32 Núñez-Alarcón, M., Moreno-Jiménez, P., & Moral-Toranzo, F. (2011). Modelo causal del  
33  
34 prejuicio religioso [Causal model of religious prejudice]. *Anales de Psicología, 27*,  
35  
36 852-861.  
37  
38  
39 Passini, S. (2008). Exploring the multidimensional facets of authoritarianism: Authoritarian  
40  
41 aggression and social dominance orientation. *Swiss Journal of Psychology, 67*, 51-60.  
42  
43  
44 Passini, S. (2015) Different ways of being authoritarian: The distinct effects of authoritarian  
45  
46 dimensions on values and prejudice. *Political Psychology, 38*, 73-86.  
47  
48  
49 Payne, D., Lonsway, K. A., & Fitzgerald, L. (1999). Rape myth acceptance: Exploration of its  
50  
51 structure and its measurement using the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale. *Journal*  
52  
53 *of Research in Personality, 33*, 27-68.  
54  
55  
56 Peterson, Z. D., & Muehlenhard, C. L. (2004). Was it rape? The function of women's rape  
57  
58 myth acceptance and definition of sex in labeling their own experiences. *Sex Roles, 51*,  
59  
60 129-144.

- 1  
2  
3 Pratto, F., Sidanius, J., Stallworth, L. M., & Malle, B. F. (1994). Social dominance  
4  
5 orientation: A personality variable predicting social and political attitudes. *Journal of*  
6  
7 *Personality and Social Psychology*, 67, 741-763.  
8  
9  
10 Schwartz, S. (1992). Universals in the content and structure of values: Theoretical advances  
11  
12 and empirical test in 20 countries. In M. P. Zanna (Ed.), *Advances in Experimental*  
13  
14 *Social Psychology* (Vol. 25, pp. 1-65). New York: Academic Press.  
15  
16  
17  
18 Sibley, C. G., & Overall, N. C. (2012). A dual process motivational model of ambivalent  
19  
20 sexism and gender differences in romantic partner preferences. *Psychology of Women*  
21  
22 *Quartely*, 35, 303-317.  
23  
24  
25 Sibley, C. G., Wilson, M., & Duckitt, J. (2007). Antecedents of men's hostile and benevolent  
26  
27 sexism: The dual roles of social dominance orientation and right-wing  
28  
29 authoritarianism. *Personality and Social Psychological Bulletin*, 33, 160-172.  
30  
31  
32  
33 Sidanius, J., & Pratto, F. (1999). *Social dominance: An intergroup theory of social hierarchy*  
34  
35 *and oppression*. New York: Cambridge University Press.  
36  
37  
38 Sidanius, J., Pratto, F., & Bobo, L. (1996). Racism, conservatism, affirmative action, and  
39  
40 intellectual sophistication: A matter of principled conservatism or group dominance?  
41  
42 *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 70, 476-490.  
43  
44  
45 Silva-Ferrero, M. P., & Bustillos, A. (2007). Validación de la Escala de Dominancia Social al  
46  
47 castellano castellano [Validation of the Social Domination Orientation Scale to  
48  
49 Spanish]. *International Journal of Social Psychology*, 22, 3-13.  
50  
51  
52 Stellmacher, J., & Petzel, T. (2005). Authoritarianism as a group phenomenon. *Political*  
53  
54 *Psychology*, 26, 245-273.  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

- 1  
2  
3 Stepahn, W. G., & Renfro, C. L. (2003). The role of threat in intergroup relations. In D. M.  
4 Mackie & E. R. Smith (Eds.), *From prejudice to intergroup relations: Different*  
5 *reactions to social groups* (pp. 191-207). New York: Psychology Press.  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11 Süssenbach, P., & Böhner, G. (2011). Acceptance of sexual aggression myths in a  
12 representative sample of German residents. *Aggressive Behavior*, 37, 374-385.  
13  
14 Süssenbach, P., Eyssel, F., Rees, J., & Böhner, G. (2017). Looking for blame: Rape myth  
15 acceptance and attention to victim and perpetrator. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*,  
16 37, 2323-2344.  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22 Van Hiel, A., & Mervielde, I. (2002). Explaining conservative beliefs and political  
23 preferences: A comparison of social dominance orientation and authoritarianism.  
24 *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 32, 965-976.  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29 Viki, G., & Abrams, D. (2002). But she was unfaithful: Benevolent sexism and reactions to  
30 rape victims who violate traditional gender role expectations. *Sex Roles*, 47, 289-293.  
31  
32  
33  
34 Whitley, B. E. Jr. (1999). Right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation and  
35 prejudice. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 77, 126-134.  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

For Peer Review

Table 1. Multiple regression analysis of Blaming of Victim

		$\beta$	$t$	$p$
Step 1				
	RWA	.31	4.65	.001
	SDO	.21	3.03	.003
	R <sup>2</sup> c = .245			
Step 2				
	RWAxSDO	.17	2.64	.009
	$\Delta$ R <sup>2</sup> c = .022			

Notes: RWA: Ring-Wing Authoritarianism; SDO: Social Dominance Orientation

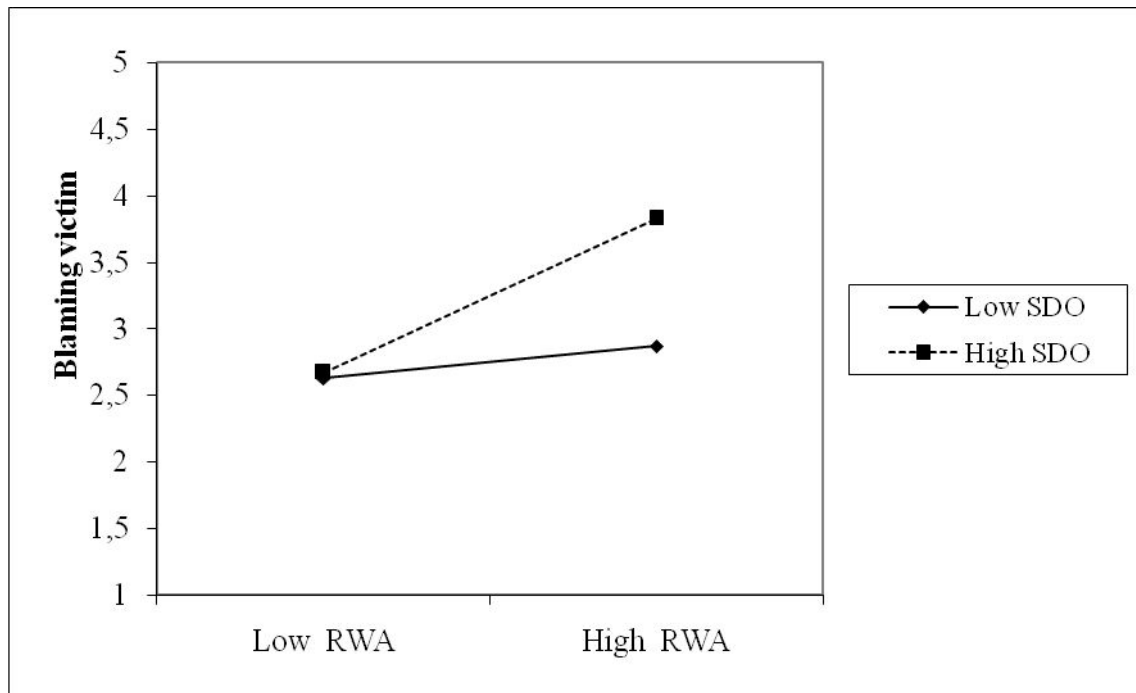


Figure 1. Interaction between RWA and SDO on Blaming of Victim

Notes: RWA: Ring-Wing Authoritarianism; SDO: Social Dominance Orientation