

Sexual Violence and Prevention: Expanding the Data on Victims & Perpetrators of Sexual Violence to Improve Prevention

by: Linnya Sanders

Department of Psychology University of North Dakota



Introduction

The goal of the survey is to see if adding in women and transgender people will impact reporting on perpetration questionnaire to better validate data for future sexual assault prevention programs.

History

In the previous history it is believed that women and transgender people were not capable being perpetrators of sexual violence. Pervious data mainly focused on men as they were the most likely to be perpetrators.

Methods

In this current study participants first answer questions on a Qualtrics survey. After the first questionnaire is completed, participants are interviewed on the questionnaire responses and asked to verbally explain the situation. After the interview, the participants are asked to answer a second set of questionnaires. This data is then combined into a whole survey. From that data I took a small subset group of perpetrators who have completed the first, and second questionnaires and the interview portion. The number of participants gathered was in total 28:17 women, 9 men, and 3 transgender people for the perpetration condition.

Results

- In the small sample of 28 people the results show that there is not a significant difference between the surveys with men and woman and transgender
- The average mean of first questionnaire for women was 25.1000
- The average mean for men on the first questionnaire was 32.3333
- The average mean for transgender people on the first questionnaire was 21.6667
- The average mean on the second questionnaire for women was 14.9000
- The average mean for men on the second questionnaire was 13.3333
- The average mean for transgender people on the second questionnaire was 10.3333
- Our sample showed a correlation of .917 on women answering the questionnaire
- Our sample showed a correlation of .827 on men answering the questionnaire

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
SFP_Frequency	1	10	25.1	20.95736	6.6273	10.108	40.092
	2	6	32.3333	19.07529	7.78745	12.315	52.3516
	3	3	21.6667	6.80686	3.92994	4.7575	38.5758
	total	19	26.8421	18.49403	4.24282	17.9283	35.7559
SSS_freq	1	10	14.9	14.67008	4.63909	4.4057	25.3943
	2	6	13.3333	13.32166	5.43855	-0.6469	27.3136
	3	3	10.3333	4.04145	2.33333	0.2938	20.3729
	total	19	13.6842	12.70631	2.91503	7.56	19.8085

Correlations ^a			
		SFP_freq	SSS_freq
SFP_freq	Pearson Correlation	1	.917**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001
	N	10	10
SSS_freq	Pearson Correlation	0.917**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	
	N	10	10

Correlations ^a			
		SFP_freq	SSS_freq
SFP_freq	Pearson Correlation	1	.827*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.042
	N	6	6
SSS_freq	Pearson Correlation	.827*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.042	
	N	6	6

Conclusions

In conclusion from the 28 people, we are not seeing a significant difference in the data when we add in women and transgender people to the data mix. The averages are remaining similar, but with adding in women and transgender people, we can gather more complete data and as a society we can produce better prevention plans for sexual violence.

Bibliography

- Sarah K. Buday & Zoë D. Peterson (2015) Men's and Women's Interpretation and Endorsement of Items Measuring Self-Reported Heterosexual Aggression, *The Journal of Sex Research*, 52:9, 1042-1053, DOI: [10.1080/00224499.2014.967373](https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2014.967373)
- Strang, Emily, et al. "Discrepant Responding across Self-Report Measures of Men's Coercive and Aggressive Sexual Strategies." *The Journal of Sex Research*, vol. 50, no. 5, 2012, pp. 458-469., <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2011.646393>.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to Dr. RaeAnn Anderson and the Sexual Violence and Prevention Lab
 Thank you to the various members of the lab for gathering data
 Thank you for the start up fund towards Dr. Anderson
 Thank you to the McNair Program for providing mentorship & research funding and support.