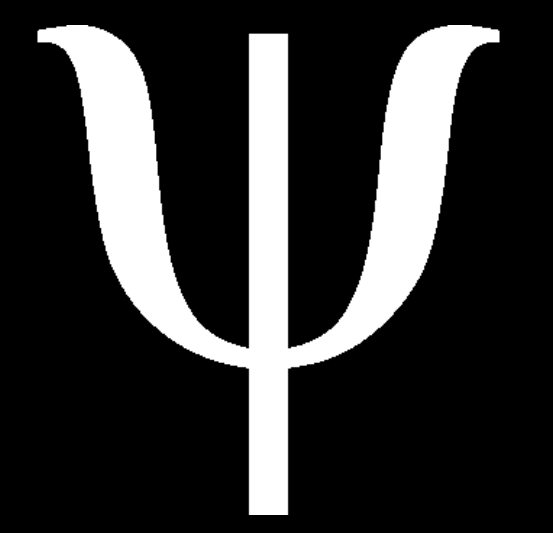




Gender Differences in Self Blame: Sexual assault experiences and negative life events

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Background

- It has been reported that males and females experience self-blame differently.
- There is also evidence that sexual assault victims may feel self-blame towards the event.
- This study focused specifically on if males and females would display different levels of self-blame.
- This study also focused on if self-blame scored differently for those who experienced sexual assault than those who experienced a negative life event.

Hypotheses

- The first hypothesis is that female participants will score higher in self-blame than male participants.
- The second hypothesis is that participants who have experienced sexual assault will score higher in self-blame than participants who have gone through a negative life event.

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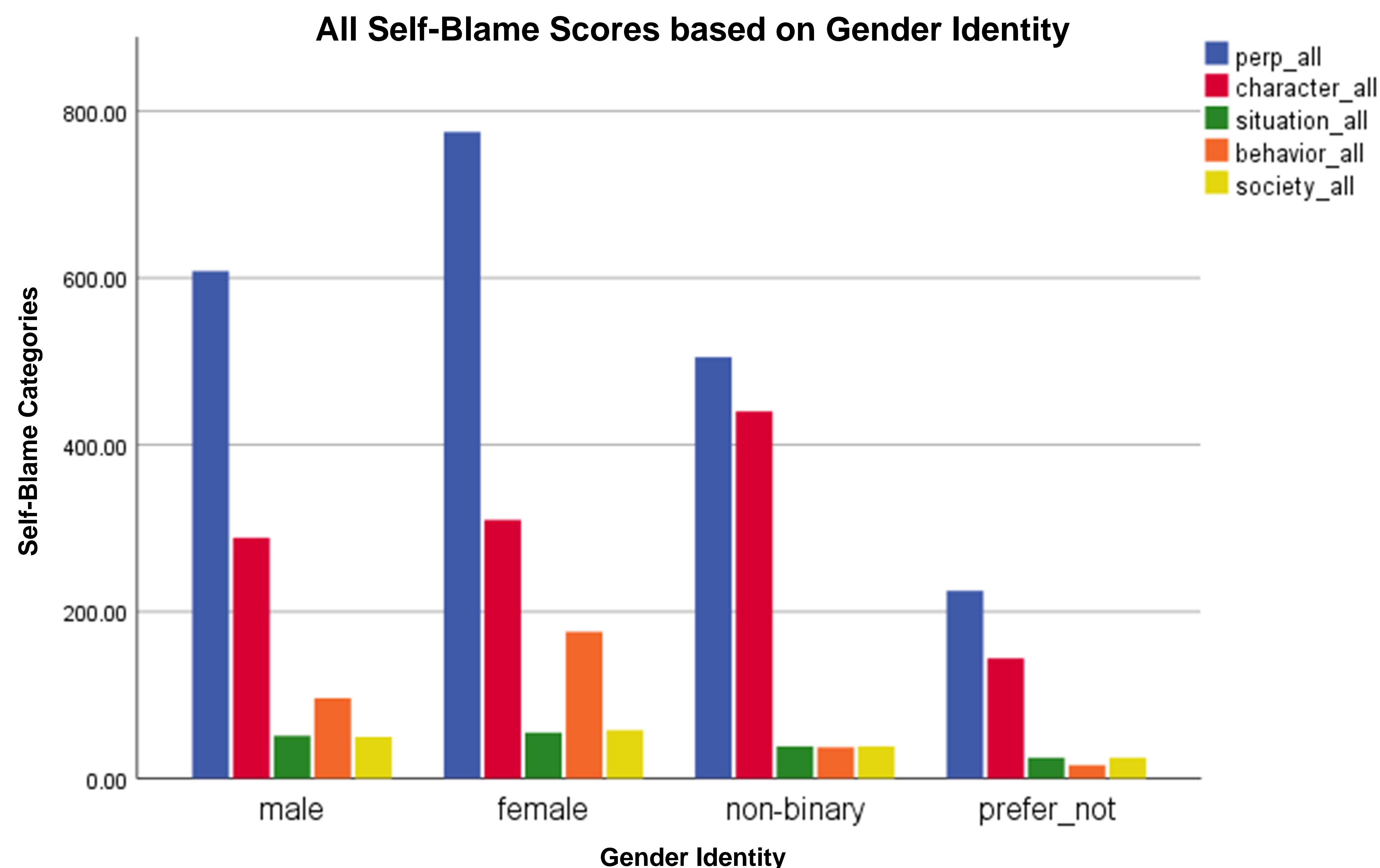
Method

- There were a total of n=187 participants after limitations
- Self-Blame was split into five categories, perpetrator blame, character blame, situation blame, behavior blame, and society blame
- An ANOVA was run in SPSS and compared all participant's gender against what they scored in the self-blame measure

Limitations

- Participant's data was not recorded if they did not complete 80% of the study
- This study was active during the global pandemic of the coronavirus so if this study were to be replicated, it should be during a time when the COVID-19 pandemic is over

Results



Discussion

- There were fewer male participants who had experienced sexual assault
- There were also more females who participated in the study than males.
- There was no significant difference between those who experienced self-blame from a sexual assault experience compared to those that experienced a negative life event.
- There was no significant difference between male and female participants who experienced self-blame.

Resources

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