



# The Italian validation of the Peer Sexual Cyber Victimization and Perpetration Scale

Dott.ssa Angela Franceschi, PhD Student - [angela.franceschi@unifi.it](mailto:angela.franceschi@unifi.it)

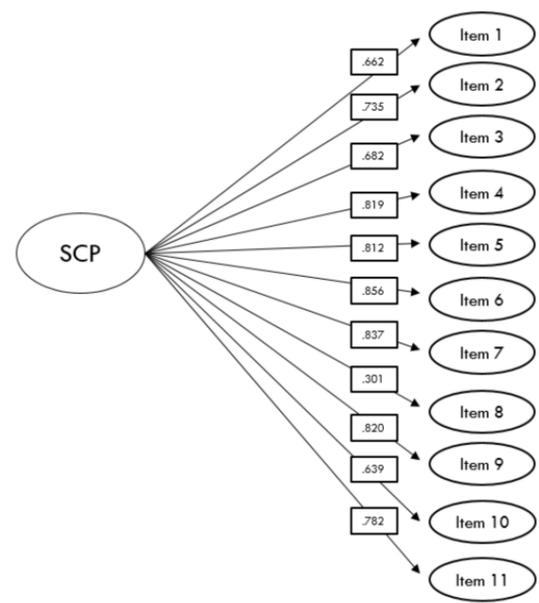
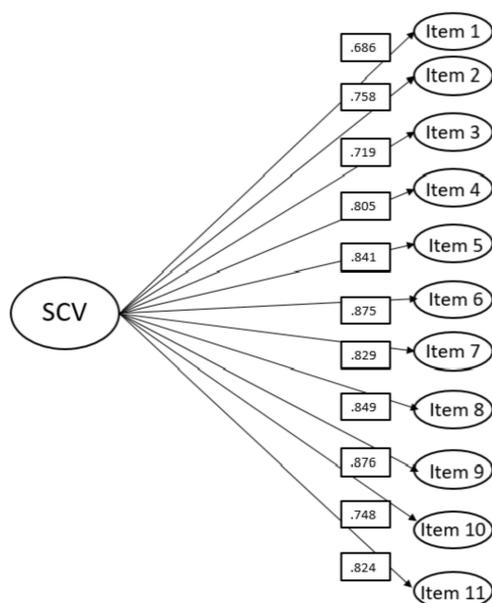
## Background

**ONLINE SEXUAL HARASSMENT (OSH)** encompasses a wide range of behaviors that use digital content on a variety of different platforms. It can make a person feel *threatened, exploited, coerced, humiliated, upset, sexualized, or discriminated*. Some core characteristics of this phenomenon: an *abusive connotation*, it can occur in three main typologies (*verbal, visual, cybersex*) and *can happen at least once*. OSH includes unwanted sexual solicitations and non-consensual sharing.

## Results

Considering the non-normal distribution of the collected data, the responses were categorized differentiating between those who have never suffered sexual cyber victimization and those who have suffered it at least once (0= Never; 1 = At least one victimization experience). Subsequently, this model with a dichotomous scale, was tested and obtain good fit-indices explaining 40% of the variance. Subsequently, the SCP scale was taking in consideration. A model with a dichotomous scale was tested also for the SCP scale. This model obtains good fit-indices and explains 34% of the variance.

	N	$\chi^2$	df	p	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
	1385							
SCV		147.317	44	<.001	.982	.978	.040	.053
SCP		161.873	44	<.001	.968	.960	.044	.074



## Aims

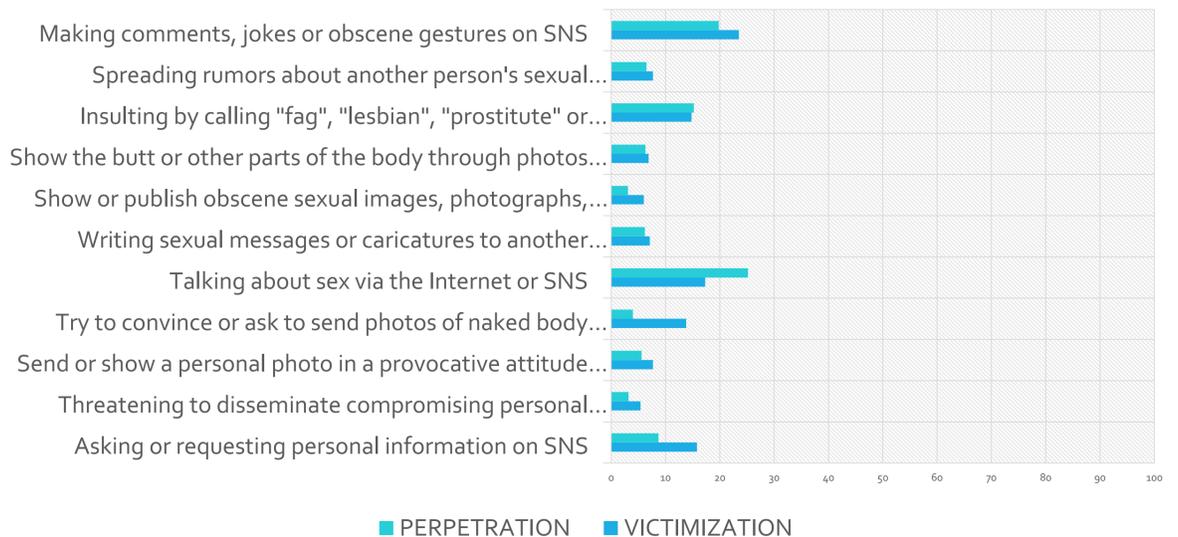
1. *validate the SCV scale in the Italian context* (Sanchez et al., 2017), focusing also on perpetration
2. *collect data prevalence of OSH among peers*

## Sample

- 1385 participants
- mean age=**13.84**; SD=.87 (range 11-18)
- 46%** girls.
- 86%** secondary school
- 14%** middle school.
- 94%** born in Italy



## Frequency of Victimization and Perpetration (at least once)



## Discussion

Compared to the original work (Sanchez et al., 2017), this results confirm the validity of the scale in the Italian context, but finding a one-dimensional factorial structure, and with a dichotomous response scale model. Percentage of those who have experienced sexual harassment online at least once in the last two months varies from 5.4% to 23.5%, depending on the behaviors we refer to. The results for the frequency of perpetration are very similar.



## References

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4. Sánchez-Jiménez, V., Muñoz-Fernández, N. & Vega-Gea, E. (2017). Peer sexual cybervictimization in adolescents: Development and validation of a scale. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*, 17(2), 171-179. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijchp.2017.04.001



Educational Policy Making and  
Research Pathway  
7th-8th November 2022

