The Role of Victimization and Perpetration in Decisions to Report Non-Consensual Intimate Image Distribution

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References and Contact Information:

Background Literature

- **Creating**, **distributing**, and **threatening** to create or distribute nude/sexual images **without** the **consent** of the person in the image[1]
- Approximately **1/10**[2] to **1/3**[3] have been **victimized**
- Approximately **1/6**[3] have **perpetrated**
- **Past sexual violence** experience may **influence** perceptions of **reporting**

Research Question

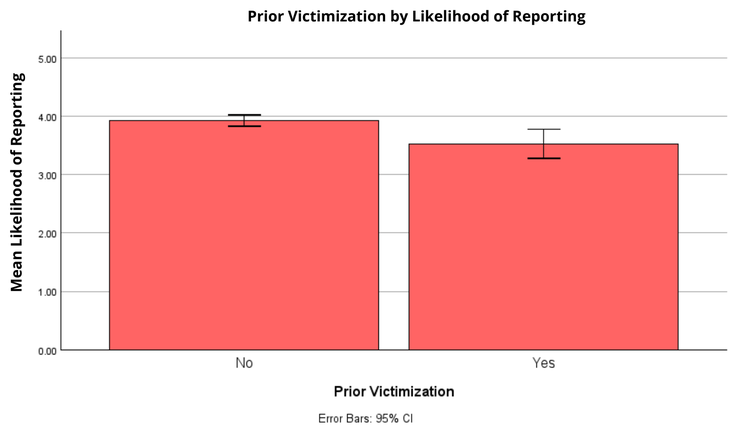
Are **decisions to report** NCIID to police impacted by **previous experiences** with NCIID **perpetration** and **victimization**?

Methodology

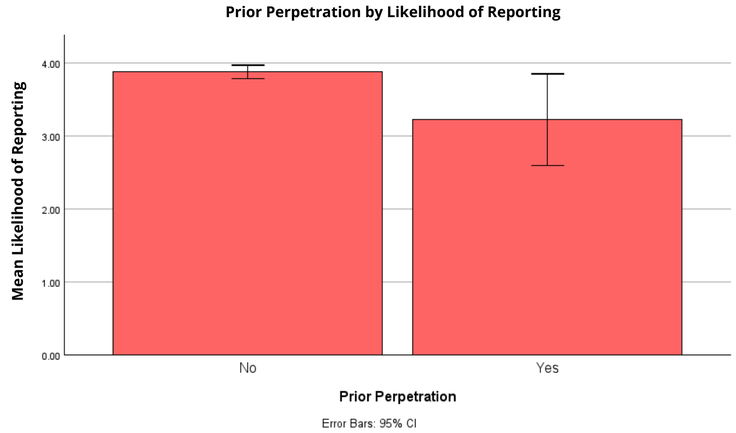
- **653** participants
- Asked to **picture themselves** as the **victim** of an NCIID offence
- Asked **how likely** they would be to **report** this incident to **police** (5-point Likert scale)
- Asked about **previous experiences** with **NCIID**

Results

- **111** (17.00%) participants reported **prior victimization**
- Prior victimization was associated with a **lower** likelihood of reporting
- $r_s(651) = -.11$, $p = .002$



- **18** (2.76%) participants reported **prior perpetration**
- Prior perpetration was associated with a **lower** likelihood of reporting
- $r_s(651) = -.09$, $p = .009$



Discussion

Implications:

- **Prior experiences** with NCIID (whether victimization or perpetration) are associated with a **lower likelihood** of **reporting** theoretical future **victimization**
- Prior **perpetrators** might not view it as **not "serious enough"** to warrant police attention
- Prior **victims** might view police as **unhelpful**

Limitations:

- **Small** victim and perpetrator sample size
- Potential **confounding** variables

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