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Auteurs: Dr. Hanneke de Graaf en Dr. Elske Marra

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## **Seksueel Geweld en Grensoverschrijding**

Ontwikkeling van een vragenlijst voor  
de bevolking van 16 jaar en ouder

Dit onderzoek is uitgevoerd door de afdeling onderzoek van Rutgers, Kenniscentrum Seksualiteit, in opdracht van en gefinancierd door het Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum (WODC) van het Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid.

Begeleidingscommissie (zie ook bijlage 1):

- Mevrouw prof. dr. E.T.M. Laan (Voorzitter).
- Mevrouw dr. L.M. van der Knaap.
- De heer drs. R. de Jong.
- Mevrouw mr. H. Donner LLM.

## Summary

Rutgers has been conducting a population-based survey into the prevalence and context of sexual violence in the Netherlands since 2005 (De Graaf & Wijsen, 2017). This research takes place once every four years. The Ministry of Justice & Security (J & V) and the Ministry of Health (VWS) expressed the need for more frequent monitoring of sexual and domestic violence. These ministries, therefore, took the initiative for a biannual prevalence survey of domestic and sexual violence. The questionnaire for this prevalence monitor consists of a section on domestic violence and a section on sexual violence. The Justice Ministry's Scientific Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) asked Rutgers to develop the module for the section on sexual violence. This is a set of questions that can measure as validly as possible the nature and extent of online and offline victimization of sexual intimidation and sexual violence among the population of 16 years and older.

In the development process, a basic questionnaire was first compiled which, in methodology, fits well with the module on domestic violence. The Sexual Experiences Survey (SES) forms the basis for this questionnaire. The SES is a questionnaire that was compiled and reviewed by a large number of experts on the topic of sexual harassment and violence. In this questionnaire various measures were taken to prevent underreporting of sexual harassment and violence, for example avoiding legal terminology and accurately describing forms of unwanted sexual behaviour and a wide range of intimidating methods. For the current survey into prevalence of domestic and sexual violence the SES was adapted and supplemented. The way questions were asked was simplified to reading level B1. Questions were added about online intimidation and victims' response. The time period covered by the questions and the frequency of experiencing unwanted sexual experiences was adapted to the module on domestic violence. With regard to the type of perpetrator, adjustments were made to also explore differences in power positions and to make the questions comparable to those posed to the perpetrators of domestic violence.

This basic questionnaire was tested small-scale, adapted and re-tested on seven occasions. This happened three times as a result of feedback from the supervisory committee (a group of experts selected by the WODC) and four times on the basis of pre-test results (among a total of nine men and fourteen women). This iterative process of adaptation resulted in a tool for measuring the prevalence of sexual intimidation and violence, with a number of in-depth follow-up questions. The questionnaire contains three blocks of consecutive hands-off online experiences, hands-off offline experiences and hands-on experiences. Each block starts with questions about events in the past 5 years and in the past year. For each event that happened in the past year, one is asked how often this happened and who the perpetrators were (type, number, gender). Then there are questions about possible consequences, about talking about the experience and about whether or not to report the incident to the police. For the hands-on experiences, the victim is also asked for his or her response. The questionnaire that Rutgers compiled can be found as an appendix in the final report.