

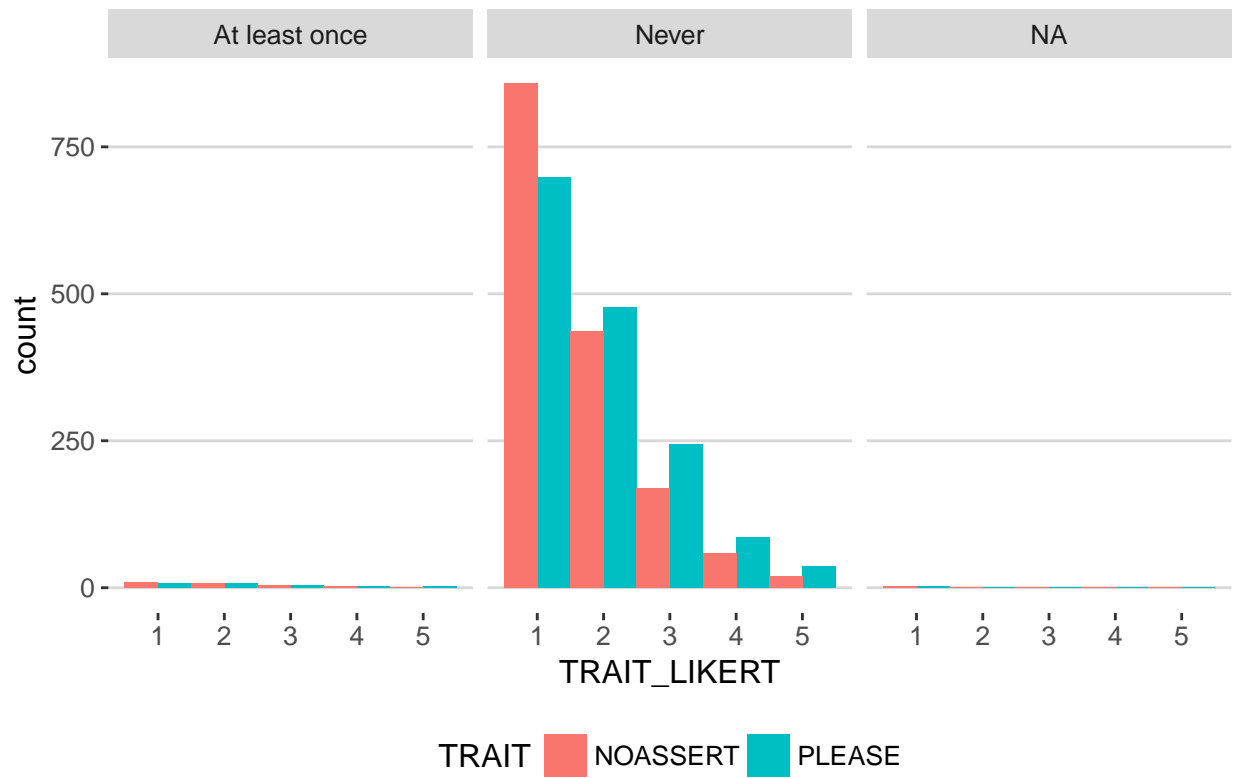
# Data Visualizations

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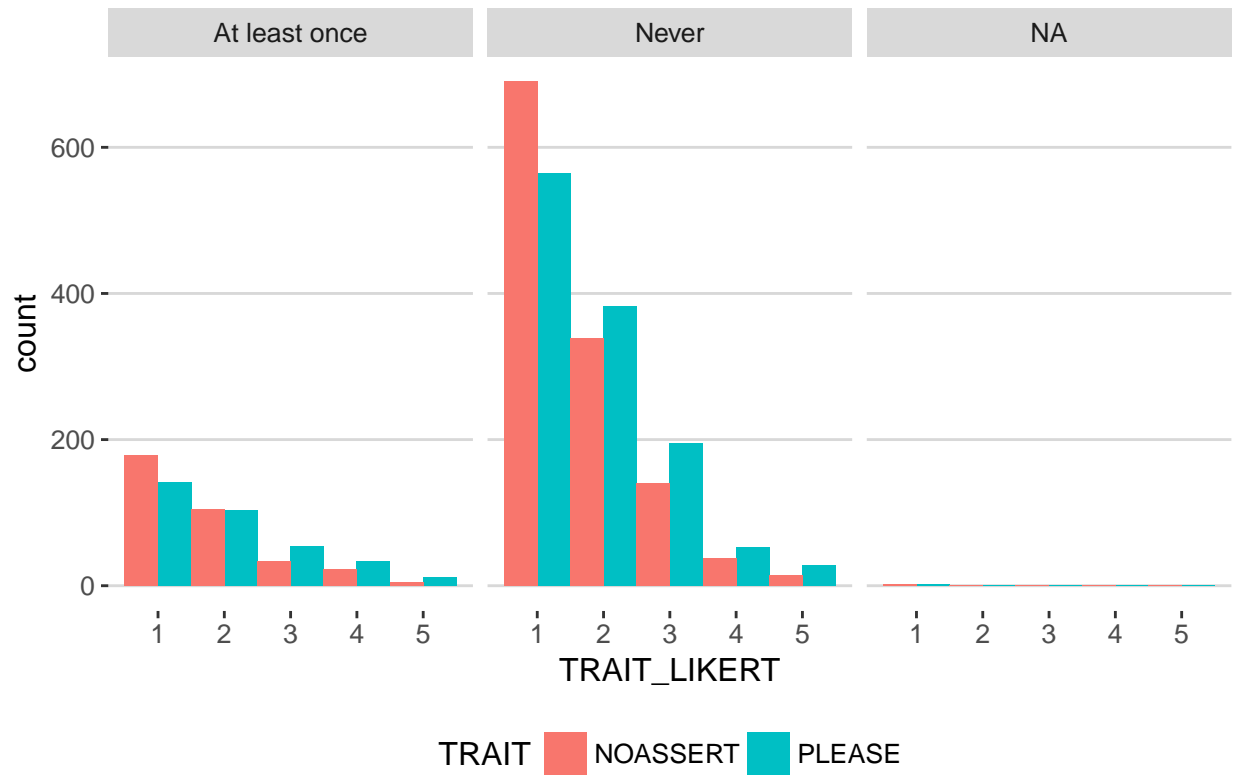
```
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.4.3
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
## Warning: package 'reshape2' was built under R version 3.4.3
##
## Attaching package: 'tidyr'
## The following object is masked from 'package:reshape2':
##
##   smiths
## Warning: package 'ggthemes' was built under R version 3.4.3
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type labelled. Defaulting to continuous.
```

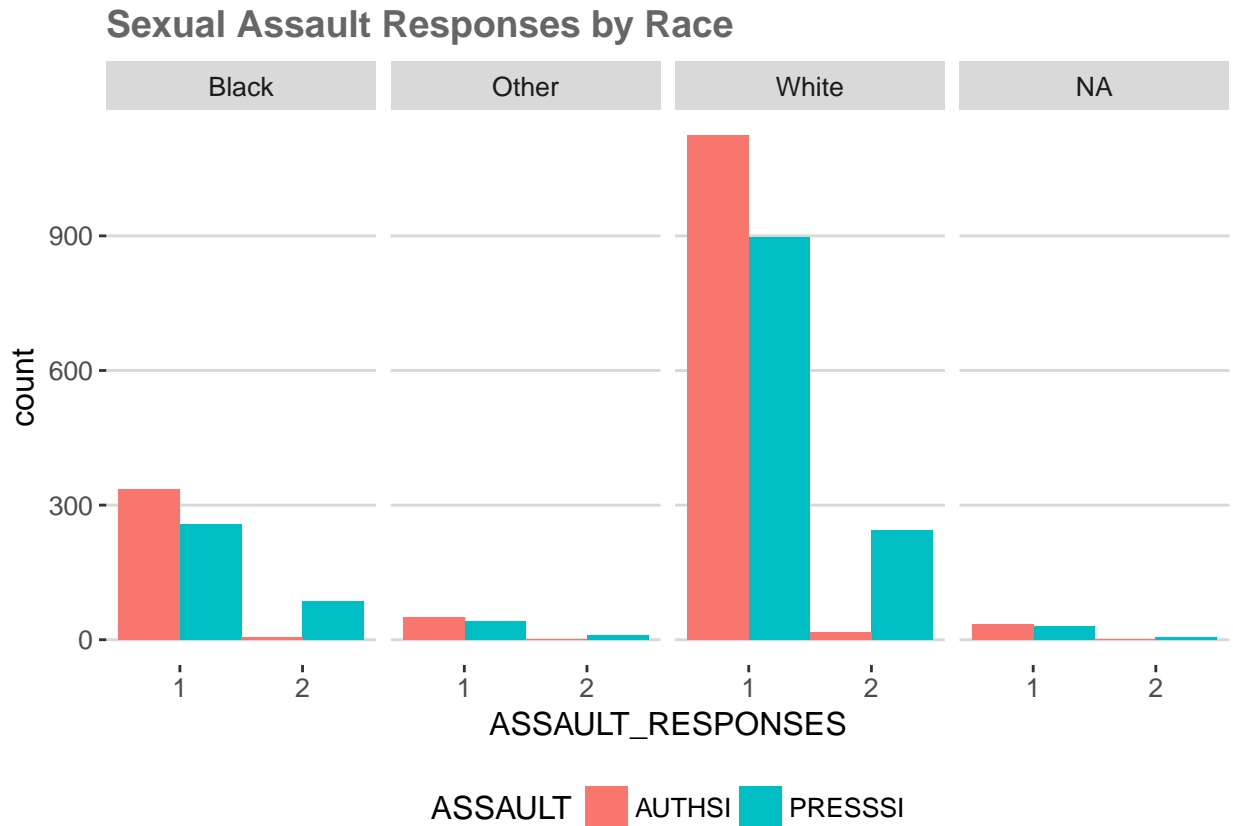
## Sexual Assault From Authority



## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type labelled. Defaulting to continuous.

## Sexual Assault Through Pressure





1. For the first visualization ‘Sexual Assault From Authority’ I did a histogram of two characteristic variables PLEASE and NOASSERT and faceted them by the variable AUTHSI. PLEASE is about respondents’ perceived desire to please others and NOASSERT is about respondents’ perceived level of assertiveness, or lack thereof. AUTHSI asks respondents if they’ve ever been coerced into having sexual intercourse because of authority. I was interested in looking at these variables because of the common narrative we hear, especially in the media, that blames certain characteristics of the victims of sexual assault as the reason why they were assaulted. I used this form of statistical analysis to see if respondents who said they were victims of sexual violence also said they had high levels of NOASSERT or PLEASE, which are characteristics society would often use in victim blaming. What I found was that there is barely any association between the characteristics and the assault victims and the distributions of the responses for the characteristic traits have a very similar shape for people who were assaulted and for those who weren’t.
2. For the second visualization ‘Sexual Assault Through Pressure’ I did the same type of representation as for first, using a histogram for both. I used the same characteristic traits PLEASE and NOASSERT for continuity and I simply changed the type of assault, this time using the variable PRESSSI. PRESSSI asks respondents whether or not they’ve ever been coerced into sexual intercourse through pressure. The motivation behind each of these histograms is the same; looking at whether or not the common ideology behind victim blaming has any factual evidence backing it up. Once again in this histogram we can see that the distribution is the same for the characteristics for both women who were victims of sexual violence through pressure and those who weren’t. Through this analysis we can rule out a strong association between respondents who strongly identified with the traits NOASSERT and PLEASE and those were targetted by sexual predators.
3. For the third visualization, ‘Sexual Assault Responses by Race’ I am just looking at how the responses for the sexual assault questions varied by race. I used a histogram for this analysis as well, and my motivation behind this was to identify if the distributions are greatly different depending on what race

you are. I wanted to see if women of specific races were being targeted more than others. My hypothesis was that women of color would be targeted more because they are typically hypersexualized in the media and dehumanized because of their race. However, through my analysis I was able to see that once again the distributions were almost exactly the same no matter the race of the respondent. This is interesting and contradicts the common narrative about who is being targeted by sexual violence and why.