

Evaluating the Victimization Rate of Digital Sexual Harassment on Adults by Looking at Transgender People

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Abstract

Background and Aim: This article also examines the extent of digital sexual harassment of adults by looking at transgender people. **Materials and Methods:** The present study is applied in terms of purpose and quantitative in terms of data collection by survey method. The statistical population of the study is Trans people living in Tehran, and next to them, a control group consisting of men and women aged 18 to 55 in Tehran was placed. **Findings and Conclusion:** The rate of sexual harassment is not the same between different sexes and is higher in transgender people. It was also found that, based on the statistical data of this study, the most common type of digital harassment is trying to establish romantic relationships. There is no statistically significant relationship between the use of social networks and software and the rate of digital sexual harassment.

Keywords: *Victim, Sexual harassment, Cyberspace, Transgender, Adults.*

1. Introduction

Admittedly, the term "cyberbullying" is very rare in adults because of the ways in which the mass victim can be labeled an adult through the mass media and even domestic law. Our main focus in this study is on adults aged 18 to 55 with an emphasis on transgender sexual minorities because very little research has been done on crimes related to digital harassment.

2. Research method

The present study is applied in terms of purpose and quantitative in terms of data collection by survey method. The statistical population of the study is trans people living in Tehran, and next to them, a control group consisting of men and women aged 18 to 55 in Tehran was placed.

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3. Results and Discussion

For the first hypothesis, analysis of variance was used, which showed that the rate of digital sexual harassment in transgender people is higher than women and men. Regarding the mean and standard deviation of the variables of digital sexual harassment, the highest mean is related to the variable of trying to establish romantic relationships, equal to 2.68, and the lowest mean is related to receiving scary letters or messages or computer virus in e-mail and other cyberspace for Having sex is equal to 1.06. Regarding the last hypothesis, Pearson correlation coefficient test is used and the results of correlation coefficient test show that there is a correlation coefficient of 0.03 between the rate of use of social network and software and the rate of sexual harassment, which indicates a very weak linear relationship. In other words, there is no statistically significant relationship between the use of social networks and software and the rate of digital sexual harassment.

4. Conclusion

In this study, it was concluded that the rate of sexual harassment is not the same between different sexes and is higher in transgender people. It was also found that, based on the statistical data of this study, the most common type of digital harassment is trying to establish romantic relationships. There is no statistically significant relationship between the use of social networks and software and the rate of digital sexual harassment.

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