

Diferencias en satisfacción de pareja, satisfacción sexual y estilos de apego entre víctimas y no víctimas de Abuso Sexual Infantil

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Introducción: La prevalencia de abuso sexual infantil se aproxima al 15%, siendo más frecuente en mujeres y perpetrado por personas conocidas. Algunas investigaciones indican que haber sido víctima de ASI puede ser un factor de riesgo para el desarrollo de problemas psicológicos a corto y largo plazo.

Objetivo: Analizar la relación entre el ASI, los niveles de satisfacción diádica y sexual y los estilos de apego.

Método: Se administró la Subescala de Victimización Sexual de la adaptación española del Cuestionario de Victimización Juvenil (Hamby et al., 2005), la adaptación española de la Escala de la Evaluación de la Relación (Melero, 2008), la Nueva Escala de Satisfacción Sexual (Štulhoffer, 2010) y el Cuestionario de Apego Adulto (Melero y Cantero, 2008) a 164 participantes de entre 18 y 59 años (M=32,98; DT=10,17).

Resultados: El 71,89% de los participantes fueron víctima de ASI, de entre ellos el 88,89% eran mujeres. En el 83,13% de los casos, el abuso fue producido por una persona conocida. Se encontraron diferencias estadísticamente significativas entre víctimas y no víctimas en satisfacción sexual, sobre todo a nivel individual, en personas abusadas por desconocidos mediante tocamientos ($p=0,004$), por sus iguales ($p=0,038$) y víctimas de abuso completo ($p=0,026$). También se encontraron diferencias estadísticamente significativas en inseguridad afectiva respecto a la baja autoestima, necesidad de aprobación, miedo al rechazo (Factor 1), autosuficiencia emocional y malestar con la intimidad (Factor 4). El mayor tamaño del efecto respecto al establecimiento del vínculo se halló en el grupo de abuso por iguales en el Factor 1 ($d=0,99$) y por desconocidos en el Factor 4 ($d=0,99$).

Discusión: Estos hallazgos aportan datos relevantes sobre la caracterización del ASI, información fundamental para el diseño de tratamientos centrados en las víctimas de abuso y que pone de manifiesto la necesidad de actuar desde los distintos niveles de intervención.

Palabras clave

Abuso sexual infantil, satisfacción sexual, satisfacción diádica, apego adulto, victimización.

Differences in relationship satisfaction, sexual satisfaction and attachment styles between victims and non-victims of Child Sexual Abuse

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Introduction: Prevalence of child sexual abuse is close to 15%, being more frequent in women and when it is perpetrated by known people. Some research indicates that victims of CSA may be at risk factor of developing of psychological problems in the short and long term.

Objective: Analyzing the relationship between CSA, levels of dyadic and sexual satisfaction and attachment styles.

Method: The Sexual Victimization Sub-scale of the Spanish adaptation of the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (Hamby et al., 2005), the Spanish adaptation of the Relationship Assessment Scale (Melero, 2008), the New Sexual Satisfaction Scale (Štulhoffer, 2010) and the Adult Attachment Questionnaire (Melero & Cantero, 2008), were administered to 164 participants aged between 18 and 59 ($M=32.98$, $SD=10.17$).

Results: 71.89% of the participants were victims of CSA, of which 88.89% were women. In 83.13% of the cases, the abuse was produced by a known person. Statistically significant differences were found between victims and non-victims in sexual satisfaction, especially at the individual level, in victims abused by unknown persons by touching ($p=0,004$), by their peers ($p=0,038$) and victims of complete abuse ($p=0,026$). Statistically significant differences were also found in affective insecurity regarding low self-esteem, need for approval, fear of rejection (Factor 1), emotional self-sufficiency and discomfort with intimacy (Factor 4). The largest effect size with respect to the establishment of the link was found in the group of peer abuse in Factor 1 ($d=0,99$) and by unknown persons in Factor 4 ($d=0,99$).

Discussion: These findings provide relevant data on the characterization of CSA, essential information for the design of treatments focused on victims of abuse and which highlights need to act from different levels of intervention.

Keywords

Child Sexual Abuse, Sexual Satisfaction, Dyadic Satisfaction, Adult Attachment, Victimization.

Differences in relationship satisfaction, sexual satisfaction and attachment styles between victims and non-victims of Child Sexual Abuse

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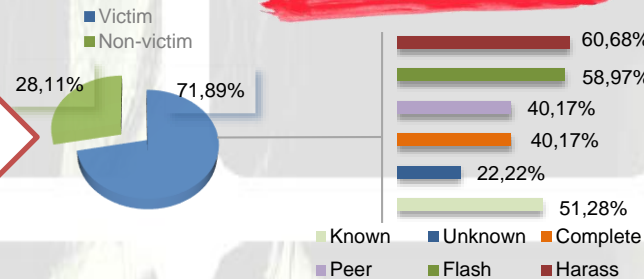
Introduction

Official prevalence of CSA in Spain are 0.05%. The scientific literature indicates that prevalence is around 15% and that is characterized by being more prevalent in women and having been perpetrated by a known person (Pereda & Forns, 2007). The CSA produces negative effects on physical and mental health in the short and long term (Cantón-Cortés & Cantón, 2015). Some of the long-term consequences are the difficulties in establishing attachment, lower dyadic quality and problems of sexual satisfaction. The aim of this study is to characterize CSA in the Spanish adult population and to evaluate the relationship of CSA with these relational factors.

Method

Participants

-N=164: 38 male and 126 female.
-Age ranged between 18 to 59 years old (M=32,98; DT=10,17).
-.94% Spanish.



Instruments

-Relationship Assessment Scale (Melero, 2008).
-New Sexual Satisfaction Scale (Štulhofer, Buško, & Brouillard, 2010).
-Adult Attachment Questionnaire (Melero & Cantero, 2008).
-The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (Pereda et al., 2018).

Procedure

-Observational transversal study.
-March 2019: design of survey in Qualtrics.
-April 2019: survey data collection through social networks & by email sexual abuse associations.
-Statistics analysis: descriptive analysis, T-Test, Cohen's D.

Discussion and conclusions

Prevalence found was due to the diffusion of the project through associations of victims and that the ASI is studied beyond physical contact. The biggest risk factor is being a woman because, for the most part, the aggressors are heterosexual men. Regarding dyadic satisfaction, the observations are not in line with the previous literature, possibly due to the divergences between measurement instruments and parental support not contemplated in the study. Differences on sexual satisfaction, as well as unsafe attachment styles, go in the same direction as previous studies. The relationship established between sexual and interpersonal relationships in childhood and the negative emotions experienced could explain the results. These findings highlight the social relevance of CSA, the different levels of intervention needed and the beneficial effects of support figures in early stages of development. The greatest contribution of this study lies in contemplating various types of abuse beyond physical contact and the study of variables that are investigated less frequently than psychopathological variables.

Results

After the test administration we found that 88,9% of victims were females. Moreover, 83,1% of sexual assault cases was produced by a known person, among which 31,8% were relatives. Victims of CSA have lower levels of marital satisfaction (not significant) (see Figure 1) and sexual satisfaction (significant) (see Figure 2), specially regarding individual sexual satisfaction, when abuse produced is complete (p=0,014;d=-0,51), by a known (p=0,025;d=-0,42) or unknown person (p=0,001;d=-0,83) or by a peer (p=0,009;d=-0,54). In the same way, the scores in affective insecurity were higher in the CSA group (see Table 1).

Figure 1. Differences in marital satisfaction between victims and non-victims

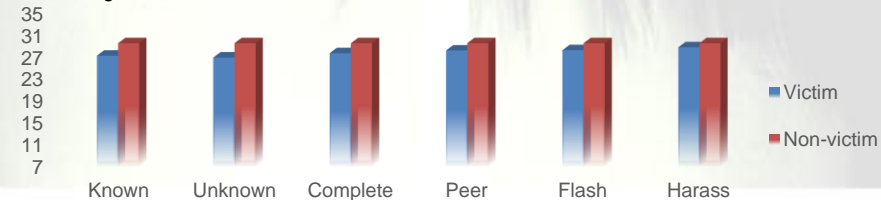


Figure 2. Differences in sexual satisfaction between victims and non-victims

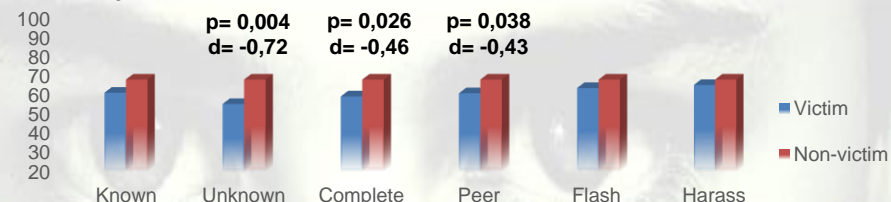


Table 1. Differences in attachment typology between victims and non-victims

	Low Self-Esteem, Need for Approval and Fear of Rejection		Hostile Conflict Resolution, Rancour, and Possessiveness		Expression of Feelings and Comfort with Relationships		Emotional Self-Sufficiency and Discomfort with Intimacy	
	t	d	t	d	t	d	t	d
Known	3,249**	0,63	2,704**	0,41	,364	0,07	3,267***	0,63
Unknown	3,120**	0,76	1,991*	0,48	,449	0,06	4,112***	0,99
Complete	3,859***	0,79	1,976	0,40	,389	0,08	3,487***	0,71
Peer	4,816***	0,99	3,136**	0,64	,808	0,17	3,130**	0,64
Flash	3,465***	0,61	1,970	0,37	,696	0,13	2,845**	0,54
Harass	3,564***	0,67	1,511	0,28	-,420	0,08	3,556***	0,67

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