Thank You for Joining Us

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We will begin shortly.

Building Your Trainer Toolbox
Part 1: Using and Citing Research

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Acknowledgment

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Grant Disclaimer

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Learning Objectives

- Evaluate strategies for using and citing research in training presentations
- Consider specific ways to improve training materials and professional tools
- Implement effective training programs

Is this workshop for me?
I’m not a national trainer (yet). Why should I care about this?
Why Your Toolbox Matters

- We are all trainers
- It’s all about credibility
- We want to be effective!
- But first, we have to get the job

Using and Citing Research

*How do I integrate research into my training?*

General Rules

- Don’t cite it unless you know it
- More is usually *not* better
- Make general statements
- Offer a range of statistics
- When in doubt, cite
- Cite the original source

Definition of Plagiarism

Using the ideas or work of another person as if they were one's own without giving proper credit to the source. Such an act is not plagiarism if the ideas were arrived through independent reasoning or logic or where the thought or idea is common knowledge.

Acknowledgement of an original author or source must be made through appropriate references (e.g., quotation marks, footnotes, or commentary).

Source: Adapted from California Polytechnic State University Policy #684.3

Definition of Plagiarism

Examples include:

- Failure to give credit for ideas, statements, facts or conclusions which rightfully belong to another
- Failure to use quotation marks when quoting directly from another
- Close and lengthy paraphrasing of another’s writing without credit or originality

Source: Adapted from California Polytechnic State University Policy #684.3
How to Cite Research

- In-text citation
  - (Lisak, Gardiner, Nicksa, & Cote, 2010)
  
- Footnote or references: APA, MLA, Bluebook, etc.

How to Cite Research

- Short quotes
  - “Text of quote” (Menard & Robinson, 2019, p. 123)

- Longer excerpts
  - Indented with italics (name, year, page number)
  - Alternative format (sidebar, text box, offset)
  - Clearly indicate where it starts and stops, with citation

Restoring Trust

In October 2018, New York State Police Commissioner James P. O’Hara wrote a poignant letter of apology to the survivor in the 1994 Prospect Park rape case. In that case, the woman’s report was not believed, and the media portrayed her as a suspect for false reporting. In his unsigned letter, Commissioner O’Hara stated he was “deeply and profoundly sorry” for treating her down “in almost every possible way.” He concluded with a reminder of how law enforcement can meet their noble mission to protect and serve.

As we move forward, we must continue striving to achieve the ideals expressed by Commissioner O’Hara to ensure that sexual assault reports are investigated thoroughly and professionally—and all victims are treated with support and respect in the process. This will help reduce the number of reports that are incorrectly viewed as false.

Summary of Research Findings: Basic Sexual Assault Dynamics

- The National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) revealed that 26% of female victims were sexually assaulted by a stranger (Catalano, 2009; Cox et al., 1998; Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000).

- An extremely similar figure of 26% was reported by the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) conducted by the National Victim Center (1995), in terms of sexual assaults committed by strangers.

- The vast majority of sexual assaults (80%) do not involve a weapon (Catalano, 2009; Cox et al., 1998; Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000).

- A weapon is especially unlikely to be involved in a sexual assault committed by a non-stranger. In Cox et al. (1998), only 2% of the rapes committed by someone known to the victim involved a weapon of any kind, as compared with 7% for strangers.

- In the NVAWS, 92% of those raped described being afraid of serious injury or death (National Victim Center, 1995). In the NVAWS, 42% of female victims thought that they would be seriously injured or killed (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000).

- In the NVAWS, 73% described the sexual assault involving at least one of the various forms of violence. Most common is slapping or hitting.

- Physical violence is less likely to be seen in non-stranger sexual assaults (Cleveland, Koss, & Lyons, 1993; Koss, Dinova, Seibel, & Cox, 1998). For example, in a study by Koss et al. (1998), 9% involved choking or beating, and only 1% involved hitting or slapping. Most (74%) were committed using physical restraint (e.g., twisting, holding) and/or threats of bodily harm (37%).
**Chilean Exports**

- Fresh fruit and Chile’s export star. Chile is a major supplier of fresh fruit to world markets due to ideal climatic conditions. Consumer demand for fresh fruit, particularly from North America and Europe, has led to a significant increase in fruit exports. The country has also diversified its agricultural output, including the production of high-value crops like wine and seafood.
- Chile is among the leading exporters of fruits, taking advantage of these trends, and pursuing a strategy of diversifying its agricultural exports. Many countries view its export activities as a model to be followed.
- Meanwhile, the U.S. remains the largest single market for Chile’s fruit exports. However, increasing demand from the EU and China and other European countries combined may eventually surpass exports to the U.S., spurring further growth in Chile’s exports.

**Car Systems**

Cars are powered and controlled by a complicated system of several systems. This diagram shows the parts of a car with a petrol engine and manual transmission (the air filter and carburettor have been removed to show the parts beneath, and are usually in the space above the intake manifold). The car’s major systems are the power plant, the power train, the running gear, and the control system. Each of these major categories includes a number of subsystems, as shown above. The power plant includes the engine, fuel, electrical, exhaust, lubrication, and coolant subsystems. The power train includes the transmission and drive systems, including the clutch, differential, and drive shaft. Suspension, shock absorbers, wheels, and tyres are all part of the running gear, or support system. Steering and brake systems are the major components of the control system, by which the driver directs the car.

**Can We Detect Deception?**

- We all think we know what lying looks like
- But average accuracy is about 50-60%
  - Even for professionals
  - Chance level is 50%
Can We Detect Deception?

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  - Even for professionals  
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Research on False Confessions

Factors that increase likelihood of false confession:
- Presumption of guilt, based on behavior not evidence  
- Interrogation with accusatorial or suggestive tone  
- An interrogator who dominates the interaction  
- Deceptive, manipulative, and/or coercive methods  
- Lying about the evidence available  
- Goal to obtain incriminating statements, not truth  
- Young people more vulnerable to falsely confessing

Can We Detect Deception?

- We all think we know what lying looks like
- But average accuracy is about 50-60%  
  - Even for professionals  
  - Chance level is 50%

Research on Disclosures

- Most tell a friend or family member (58-94%)


Reporting Research

- Few rape victims report to law enforcement (5-20%)
Victims Seek Support First

Before reporting to law enforcement, sexual assault victims contacted an average of 2-3 informal or formal support providers.


Research on False Reports

- The Boston Study (Lisak et al., 2010)
  - Police Dept. of major northeastern university
  - All 136 sexual assault cases from 1998-2007
  - 2 independent teams of 2 coders
  - Reviewed each case report
  - Interviewed investigators
  - 5.9% were classified as false reports


Raped, Then Jailed

- At least 127 US women charged with false reporting or associated crimes in 2013-2018
- Mostly misdemeanors, some felonies
- More than 200 women prosecuted in the UK
- Many imprisoned for 2+ years

Conclusion: Approximately 2-8% reports of sexual assault are false.

The stuff they say makes no sense. So no, I don’t always believe them, and yeah, I let them know that. And then they say, ‘Never mind. I don’t want to do this.’ Okay, then. Complainant refused to prosecute; case closed.

Q. Were you worried that if you gave her some time, she’d just make something up?

A. Nah, not really. I mean, some victims lie, but most don’t. Besides, if they’re lying, we’ll catch ’em at it eventually. I think it’s just hard for victims to talk about and we just need to have a little patience.
Where can I find research?

*EVAWI publications you might find helpful*

### EVAWI Training Packages

- **Reducing Gender Bias in Sexual Assault Response and Investigation**
- **Raped, Then Jailed: The Risks of Prosecution for Falsely Reporting Sexual Assault**

### OnLine Training Institute

**OLTI Modules**

- Report Writing
- Victim Impact
- False Reports
- Reporting Methods
- Clearance Methods
- Victim Interviewing
- Sexual Assault Response and Resource Teams (SARRTs)
- Investigating SA against Victims with Disabilities
- DNA and Biological Evidence in SA Investigations
- Untested Evidence and Cold Case Investigations
- Crime Scene Processing and Physical Evidence
- Forensic Examinations of SA Victims and Suspects
- VAWA Forensic Compliance
- Effective Victim Advocacy
- Dynamics of Sexual Assault
- Preliminary Investigation
- Law & Investigative Strategy

### Dynamics of Sexual Assault

- Prevalence, incidence, characteristics
- Victim and suspect gender, age, relationship
- Alcohol and drug use
- Physical force, weapons, and resistance
- Percent reported to law enforcement
- Repeated sexual assault victimization
- Intimate partner violence
Dynamics of Sexual Assault

The National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) was conducted in 1995-1996 and co-sponsored by the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). It was conducted using a telephone survey with random digit dialing of households in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. A total of 8,000 women and 8,000 men over age 18 were surveyed, with questions used to determine the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault, as well as its characteristics. Please see the appendix for sample questions.

How many women are sexually assaulted?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Incidence (Annual)</th>
<th>Prevalence (Lifetime)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NISVS</td>
<td>1.3 million women</td>
<td>Nearly 1 in 5 women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVAWS</td>
<td>302,100 women</td>
<td>1 in 6 women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWS</td>
<td>683,000 women</td>
<td>1 in 8 women</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How many sexual assaults are reported?

How many victims are physically injured?

What type of physical force is used?
EVAWI Resources

Training Bulletins

Web Content

EVAWI Resources

Webinars

Conferences

Technical Assistance

Technical Assistance:

With support from the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), EVAWI provides technical assistance on the law enforcement response to sexual assault and VAWA forensic compliance.

You can also find information in our Best Practices and Forensic Compliance portions of the website.

Evaluating Research Quality

How do I know if research is any good?

Can you really get statistics to say anything?

Yes, but you can tell by evaluating the methods.

Is This Research Any Good?

- Consider the source: Is it reputable?
- Sample selection: Is it reasonable?
- Sample size: Is it big enough?
- Methods: Do they make sense?
- Item writing: Harder than it seems!
Can You Curl Your Tongue?

Science Friday @scifri
Let's #TakeASample right now!
How many of you can curl your tongue?

81% I can curl my tongue
19% I cannot curl my tongue

1,619 votes • Final results

https://www.sciencefriday.com/educational-resources/twitter-polling-and-sample-bias-a-case-study/

Should I Trust the Conclusions?

- Effect Size: Statistical vs. Practical
- Correlation vs. Causation: 3rd variable?

Correlation ≠ Causation

Number of people who drowned by falling into a pool correlates with Films Nicolas Cage appeared in

http://www.tylervigen.com/spurious-correlations

Correlation ≠ Causation

Per capita cheese consumption correlates with Number of people who died by becoming tangled in their bed sheets

http://www.tylervigen.com/spurious-correlations

Should I Trust the Conclusions?

- Replication: Same methods, same finding
- Triangulation: Different methods
- Strengths and limitations of the study?
**Survey Item Writing**
*How do I write (or identify) good survey items?*

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**Survey Items: Common Problems**

- **Leading Questions:**
  - Did you enjoy our amazing new product?
  - How likely are you to recommend our company?

- **Better Wording:**
  - How would you rate our new product?
  - Please describe your experience with our company.

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**Survey Items: Common Problems**

- **Built-In Assumptions:**
  - Which email marketing software do you use?
  - Do you drink your whiskey straight, or on the rocks?

- **Provide Context / Use Skip Logic:**
  - Do you use email marketing software on a regular basis? If so, which program do you prefer?
  - Do you drink whiskey at least occasionally? If so, do you usually drink it straight, or on the rocks?

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**Survey Items: Common Problems**

- **Confusing Questions:**
  - Agree or disagree? Ice cream is good on a cold day.
  - True or false? Your sales consultant was not equipped for the job.

- **Possible Alternatives:**
  - Please rate how much you like ice cream on a scale of 1-7, where 1 = not at all, and 7 = very much
  - True or false? Your sales consultant was helpful.

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**Survey Items: Common Problems**

- **Double-Barreled Items:**
  - How long did it take you to complete our training module, and were you able to do it in one sitting?
  - Agree or disagree? This training was easy and helpful.

- **One Item, One Concept:**
  - How long did it take you to complete our training module? Were you able to complete it in one sitting?
  - This training was easy. This training was helpful.
Carefully think about what you want to know

Asking about a quality of something?
- Yes/no may not be enough to capture response
- Maybe use a rating scale?
- Clearly defined, match to content of question

Make sure responses are mutually exclusive

How often do you check your email in a day?
- 0-1 time
- 1-2 times
- 2-3 times
- More than 3 times

Make sure responses are mutually exclusive

What device do you use to check your email?
- Computer
- Laptop
- Mobile phone
- Tablet
- iPad

Use balanced scales: Unbalanced example

How was our service today?
- Okay
- Good
- Fantastic
- Unforgettable
- Mind-blowing

Use balanced scales: Better example

How satisfied were you with our service?
- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neutral
- Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

"Henpecked" is a good word for describing some husbands.

Just as veterans are guaranteed their civilian jobs, mothers who return to work after two or three years should be guaranteed their old jobs.

A woman who plays hard to get deserves no more respect and consideration than a woman who is easy.

Men are better leaders than women.
Practice: Which Survey Item is Best?

(a) “Henpecked” is a good word for describing some husbands.
(b) Just as veterans are guaranteed their civilian jobs, mothers who return to work after two or three years should be guaranteed their old jobs.
(c) A woman who plays hard to get deserves no more respect and consideration than a woman who is easy.
(d) Men are better leaders than women.

Practice: Which Survey Item is Best?

(a) The husband should handle the money.
(b) A love for competing and winning is basically a male trait, even though some women possess it.
(c) A wife is entitled to an abortion for reasons of personal choice even if her husband disapproves.
(d) It is alright for a woman to work, but breadwinning remains primarily a male responsibility.

Thanks for Joining Us!
We hope you found this helpful.

Building Your Trainer Toolbox
Part 2: Training Materials and Tools

Wednesday, May 6, 2020
10:00 AM PT / 11:00 AM MT / 12:00 PM CT / 1:00 PM ET

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