Sociology: Contemporary Social Problems

Master's thesis

From silence to support: Predictors of victimisation disclosure among LGBA+ people in the Netherlands

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| Foreword

This document contains my Master's Thesis. As I write this, I realise how quickly the past six years of study have gone by. After completing my study Communication at the Rotterdam University of Applied Sciences and signing up for a pre-master and master at Utrecht University, writing a master's thesis still sounded very far away. Now, it is already here. After five months of hard work, I would like to thank everyone who supported me during this period.

From February to June 2024, I wrote my thesis at Fonds Slachtofferhulp. I found myself lucky to have such an enthusiastic and skilled supervisor there: Pauline Aarten. I would like to thank you for your help with running analysis, interpret results and tips for writing concisely. And above all, for the warm welcome at Fonds Slachtofferhulp and making me familiar with the internship tasks. I will continue to work at Fonds Slachtofferhulp after graduating. Together with colleague Lizette Vosman, I can continue with setting up a new programme called 'victims of environmental crime'. A needed, complex but moreover important project, to which I feel very committed.

Also, I would like to thank Deni Mazrekaj, my supervisor from Utrecht University, for his excellent guidance. Thank you for the many moments of feedback, the flexibility to call when I got stuck, the difficult but necessary questions and the valuable advice in pointing me in the right direction. It was nice working with you and I am inspired by your passion for great and valuable research.

Finally, I am grateful for the loving people around me. I want to give thanks to my parents Adrianne and Koos, my boyfriend Jelle, my sister Anna and other family members and friends for their never-ending support. Thank you for the support and for the necessary distraction when I was too caught up in the thesis bubble.

To anyone who reads this thesis: I hope you will find it enjoyable and interesting to read and that it will give you some thought-provoking material.

| Abstract

Introduction: When being victim of a traumatic event, the first step to getting help is disclosure. The socio-ecological model from Bronfenbrenner is applied to comprehensively understand the several predictors on micro, interpersonal, meso and macro level on (in)formal disclosure of victimisation of a traumatic event among LGBA+ people compared to heterosexuals. **Theory:** Victims often disclose to informal sources rather than to formal sources, counting for both heterosexuals as LGBA+ people. There is a positive association between socio-economic levels, high social support, degree of belonging to a group and progressive norms or values and (in)formal disclosure of victimisation, with a stronger effect for LGBA+ people. **Method:** Secondary data from the LISS Panel is used. A binary logistic regression was utilised to understand the importance of several predictors on (in)formal disclosure of victimisation in the Netherlands, with a moderation for LGBA+ people. **Results:** The predictors on micro level showed the most significance. The other predictors on the levels showed limited significant findings. **Conclusion and discussion:** It is too easy to conclude that the fact of being LGBA+ has an overall stronger effect on (in)formal disclosure of their victimisation. This may be due to limitations of this study, for example the small sample size of the LGBA+ group. However, each level offers distinct and unique insights into the complex dynamics of victimisation disclosure The overall perspective emphasises the interplay and importance of these four levels. **Policy advice:** There is a need for creating safe and supportive environments to encourage disclosure of victimisation, particularly for LGBA+ people. People prefer informal disclosure, highlighting the importance for formal sources, to foster trust, especially for marginalised groups like LGBA+ people. Policies should promote awareness and education on how to respond to victimisation disclosure. Further research should focus on understanding the barriers faced by LGBA+ victims.

KEYWORDS: informal disclosure; formal disclosure; victims; victimisation; traumatic event; LGBA+ community; heterosexuals; different sex-relationships; sexual preference; socio-ecological model.

Total word count thesis: 9.991

| Ethical statement

This study received ethical approval by the Ethical Review Board of the Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences (FERB) of Utrecht University. The FERB assumes that all research done at the Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences is conducted in an ethical and responsible manner. This complies with professional codes of conduct, legislation (national and international) and existing conduct standards. Data management, privacy concerns and the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) are among the issues raised by the FERB's approval.

The ethical approval for this study was obtained on the 21st of February 2024 and is registered under reference number: 24-0405.

1 | Introduction

Where the Netherlands once led the world in gender equity, for example, the first same-sex marriage in history in 2001, more and more countries are now overtaking them. In 2023, the Netherlands dropped another place on the European list for LGBTQI+[1] friendly countries (Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid, 2021). In the Netherlands, the (perception of) safety for LGBTQI+ persons is worse than that of heterosexual persons (LGBT-Monitor 2022). Forty per cent of LGBTQI+ people sometimes or often feel unsafe. The LGBT-monitor – a report that examines the living situation of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in the Netherlands – found that in 2022, the unsafety situation and victimisation of LGBT people was decreasing and now is rising again. Moreover, the research of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) (2020) demonstrates that LHB people are often victims of violent crime. Consequently, the first step to getting help is disclosure, or telling someone about the event.

Disclosure to the social environment of a victim, so-called informal disclosure, is seen as an important part of recovery from, for example, sexual violence and is often the first step towards professional help (Campbell et al., 2015). An important distinction to be made is the difference between formal and informal disclosure. For example, victims of sexual offences and domestic violence mainly talk to people in their informal social environment, such as friends or family (informal disclosure), rather than turning to formal agencies such as professional counselling or justice (formal disclosure) (Centraal Bureau van Statistiek, 2020). For example, a study in Canada found that 75% of traumatic events of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) victims disclose their victimisation experiences to an informal support and only more than 40% of the IPV victims disclose this experience to formal support sources (Ansara & Hindin, 2010; Fanslow & Robinson,2010).

Nonetheless, studies reveal that 25% of female victims and 33% of male victims never disclosed their victimisation (Campbell et al., 2015). Among Dutch LHB respondents, one in ten said they had experienced physical assault in the previous year. However, less than 25% of LHBTI people in the Netherlands have ever reported a physical or sexual assault to the police. This can be due to – for example – fear of discrimination (Campbell et al., 2015). This suggests a gap in experiencing victimisation versus reporting this victimisation.

The consequences are substantial when people refrain from reporting to a formal source, for example not getting help in coping with trauma or secondary victimisation which means further victim-blaming

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[1] To give some clarity, the acronym LGBTQI+ is a comprehensive abbreviation of the mainstream terminologies that are related to sexual orientation and gender identity: Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, asexual, intersex and plus (Martos et al., 2017). It is important to use the right terms considering the verbal abuse, stigmatisation and discrimination the LGBTQI+ community experiences when people use more hateful terms for example shemale (Mavhandu-Mudzusi et al., 2023). Therefore, this study sticks to abbreviation terms in accordance with the corresponding group referred to in that study, for example, LGB or LGBA+.

from social service providers (Gorissen et al., 2023; Walsh & Bruce, 2014). This refraining from disclosure is due to various thresholds, for example, a not-supporting partner or no expected social support (Centrum Seksueel Geweld, 2022). It is therefore important to gain knowledge about predictors that may influence victims' disclosure so that they can be better helped in the future.

The gap between experiencing and reporting victimisation in the LGBTQI+ community underscores the need for more comprehensive and inclusive research. Such research should delve deeper into the predictors that relate to victimisation experiences on different levels and the (in)formal disclosure within the LGBTQI+ community compared with heterosexuals.

In general, little research has been done on victimisation among the LGBTQI+ community but there is a growing trend (Ray et al., 2021). There is also little research on victimisation services for the LGBTQI+ community, which implies there is not as much focus on the victimisation experiences of this group, globally but also in the Netherlands (Bates & Douglas, 2020; LGBT-Monitor 2022; Wilson & Cariola, 2019).

This makes this group part of a minority that is underrepresented in scientific research on victimisation. To understand the predictors related to (in)formal disclosure, the socio-ecological model from Bronfenbrenner will be used. This model is adjusted to measure predictors on micro, interpersonal, meso and macro levels that can relate to both informal and formal disclosure of victimisation. This is done with the aim of getting a comprehensive view of the predictors related to (in)formal disclosure of victimisation and focusing on the differences between LGBA+ people and heterosexuals, giving useful insights that can be utilized in policy and practice.

To the best of my knowledge, the closest paper to this thesis is a study of influencing predictors on the willingness to report crime among victims (Zwaans, 2021). This paper has similarities but this thesis extends previous research by researching both formal and informal disclosure of victimisation and focuses on the differences between the LGBA+ community and heterosexuals.

With this in mind, this thesis is a contribution to the scientific knowledge about predictors of victimisation disclosure in the LGBA+ community compared with heterosexuals. Using the theory from Bronfenbrenner (1997) and quantitative findings from the LISS-panel data, this research provides new insights on disclosure and victimisation for policy and practice.

The recent developments, for example, the increased feelings of unsafety in 2022, demonstrate what a vivid and important theme victimisation in the LGBTQI+ community is, considering the challenges - such as fear of discrimination - the LGBTQI+ community faces. The findings aim to foster more inclusive knowledge and therefore a more inclusive environment for the queer community. This thesis fills an important gap in the scientific literature by advancing the comprehensive understanding of victimisation between different sexual preferences, with a special focus on the underrepresented LGBA+ community. Hopefully, this thesis will also contribute to the broader

discourse on social justice and equity in society by giving more insight into the important predictors of disclosure of victimisation and the (potential) differences between LGBA+ people and heterosexuals.

The question that will be researched in this study is the following: *'What affects (in)formal disclosure of victimisation in the LGBA+ community in the Netherlands and does this differ from heterosexuals?'* This will be examined by analysing the LISS data from 2022. To answer this research question, three sub-questions have been formulated:

Descriptive question: *'What is the nature and prevalence of victims in the LGBA+ community regarding their disclosure of victimisation?'*

Explanatory question: *'To what extent is there a difference in (in)formal disclosure of victimisation between the LGBA+ community and heterosexuals and what can explain these differences?'*

Policy question: *'What are concrete recommendations for policy and practice to lower the threshold(s) for disclosure of victimisation in the LGBA+ community?'*

Before delving deeper into the topic of disclosure of victimisation in the LGBA+ community, it is important to elaborate on the definition of the disclosure of victimisation. Disclosure in general is the act of making something known or the fact that is made known (Cambridge Dictionary, 2024). In relation to victimisation, disclosure can be interpreted as making known that someone is or has been a victim of a crime or traumatic event, for example, sexual violence. This is consistent and in line with the proposed definitions used in some older but important studies on disclosure (Ahrens, 2006; Ullman, 2010). In order to better support victims in the future, it is crucial for society to learn as much as possible about the predictors that might affect their disclosure (Walsh & Bruce, 2014).

2 | Theory

2.1 Disclosure of victimisation

The disclosure of victimisation is important for everyone who has been a victim because the first step to receiving help is disclosure (Campbell et al., 2015). The response victims initially receive from the person they confide in, influences the actions the victims take later on (Ennis et al., 2023; Ullman, 2010). As a result, if the confidential person victims go to, speaks discouraging or uses blaming language, the victim is less likely to use this resource and go to the police.

After being victimised, people may tell others about their experiences for several reasons, for example getting emotional support or asking for assistance from victim service providers or mental health professionals (Vasquez & Houston-Kolnik, 2019). Subpopulation-specific victimisation has only been the subject of recent research (Walters et al., 2013). There is an increase in studies focusing on subgroups, for example, the LGBTQA+ community (Veale et al., 2017; Walters., 2013), or studies that delved deeper into subgroups within the LGBTQA+ community and compared different gender identities. This demonstrates a growing trend in research that aims to understand the unique challenges and needs of specific subgroups (Veale et al., 2017).

According to prior research, victims are more likely to disclose to informal sources than to formal sources (Ansara & Hindin, 2010; Centraal Bureau van Statistiek, 2020; Coker, 2000; Fanslow & Robinson, 2010). Many predictors, for example, social stigma and demographic predictors, have been proven to affect whether people disclose their victimisation or not (Tummala-Narra & Weintraub, 2005). Sometimes, victims report what happened to them to the police but do not report it officially (Felix et al., 2021). This is relatively common, especially for victims of violent crimes and threats of physical violence and assault. Of victims of violent crime, 27 % reported it to the police, while only 19 % reported it. Moreover, victims of sexual crimes are least likely to report the crime (6 %) (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2023). Prior studies conducted on heterosexual people have indicated that victims of sexual assault frequently choose not to disclose the incident to law enforcement like the police (Xie et al., 2006). Concluding, people prefer to disclose their victimisation to informal sources rather than to formal sources.

2.2 Disclosure of victimisation in the LGBTQI+ community

Compared to the general population, research has demonstrated that people who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB), are more vulnerable and therefore at a higher risk of a variety of types of interpersonal victimisation, like sexual violence (Coulter et al., 2017; Messinger & Koon-Magnin, 2019; Walters et al., 2013). Just like heterosexual people, people from the LGBTQ+ community are more likely to turn to informal sources than to formal sources (McClennen et al., 2002, Turell, 1999). Few LGBTQ+ victims formally disclose their victimisation. If they do, they most typically turn to medical professionals, victim service providers and mental health specialists (McClennen et al., 2002;

Merrill & Wolfe, 2000; Turell, 1999). A history of negative experiences with the police makes the LGBTQ+ community less likely to report victimisation to the police (Felix et al., 2021).

2.3 Predictors on disclosure of victimisation

Many predictors could affect the disclosing of victimisation, for both heterosexuals as well as people from the LGBTQA+ community (Walsh & Bruce, 2014). To designate differences in scale (levels), sociologists have coined three concepts on micro meso and macro level (Van Tubergen, 2020). In social analysis, the micro, meso and macro scales are frequently used (Serpa & Ferreira, 2019). Various social scientists have emphasized the need to aggregate different levels in order to better understand human behaviour (Goudriaan, 2006; Miethe & Meyer, 1994; Wunsch, 1995). This human behaviour can be broad, from criminal behaviour to disclosure of victimisation.

There is not a 'one-size-fits-all' model for the response to (in)formal reports and disclosure of victimisation (Demers et al., 2017). I will use the so-called socio-ecological model (SEM) by Bronfenbrenner as a guideline in this study. This is a well-fitting model that can be adjusted and utilised when it comes to disclosing victimisation in general. The socio-ecological model includes four different levels on micro, interpersonal, meso and macro level.

In the 1970s, Urie Bronfenbrenner presented the socio-ecological model and theory as a conceptual framework for understanding human development. He placed the individual in the centre of four circles. These four circles are a variety of systems. The theoretical model helps identify complex environmental and personal predictors that influence individual behaviour (Bronfenbrenner, 1994; Kilanowski, 2017). Utilising this model will result in a comprehensive understanding of disclosure of (in)formal victimisation and the differences between LGBA+ and heterosexuals.

2.4 Micro level on disclosure of victimisation

Compared to victims from Western origins, victims from non-Western backgrounds are less likely to report violent crimes to a formal source (Sigler & Johnson, 2002). Also, white victims are more likely to disclose to informal sources, compared to minority groups (like, Black/African Americans, Hispanics and Latinos). Additionally, when white victims disclose, they do it to a larger number of informal sources than non-white victims (Kaukinen, 2004; Barrett & St. Pierre, 2011). However, two US-based studies found that racial minorities do not always disclose at lower rates (Watson et al., 2001; Flicket et al., 2011). Regarding being LGBTQA+ with an ethnic background, not many studies have been done on their disclosure of victimisation experiences. This is partly because they belong to two or more minority groups, which can result in not disclosing traumatic events for example sexual assault (Jackson et al., 2016). This suggests that sexual minority groups (LGBTQA+) are often alone in reporting their victimisation experiences.

Studies using high school student samples show that heterosexual victims who are female are more likely to disclose to an informal source than victims who are male (Black et al., 2008; Weisz et al., 2007). This is in line with the finding of a Canadian study on physical or sexual IPV disclosure of

adult men and women that 81% of female victims disclosed to at least one informal support, compared to only 57% of male victims (Ansara & Hindin, 2010). A study on secondary victimisation of sexual minority men, for example, homosexuals or bisexuals, found that they are even less likely to disclose sexual assault to both formal and informal sources (Rumney, 2009). So, according to these studies, gender is an important individual predictor that affects disclosure of victimisation, regarding the differences between men and women and the differences between sexual preferences.

Age is positively related to the willingness to report: the older, the higher the probability of reporting to a formal source (Goudriaan, 2006). However, some studies have found the opposite. Flicket et al. (2011) found that older women are less likely to disclose to informal sources like family but are equally likely to disclose to friends as younger women. A study on homosexual and bisexual victims' reporting behaviours to (in)formal sources found that age is negatively related to reporting (Felix et al., 2021). Concluding, it is hard to determine if age affects disclosure of victimisation, also because a wide range of literature is focused on adults of middle age.

Help-seeking behaviour, including disclosure, has been linked to socioeconomic status (SES). People with a lower SES utilise fewer informal sources than people with a middle- to higher SES (Barrett & St. Pierre, 2011). Leone et al. (2007) found that access to financial resources predicts help-seeking and disclosure to family, but not to friends. And that there is no relationship between educational level, employment status, and informal disclosure. Higher-educated people are more likely to report in general (Goudriaan et al., 2006). However, a study on Dutch LGBT hate crime experiences found no significant effects on educational level and gender (Feddes & Jonas, 2020).

Lastly, someone's mental health status may affect the willingness and ability to disclose their victimisation. Many victims of a traumatic event experience a variety of psychological issues as a result of the crime, for example, anxiety disorders and depression (Zlotnick et al., 2006). These psychological symptoms can have a negative impact on the willingness of victims to report a crime (Walsh & Bruce, 2014). Research on violent crime generally has shown that LGBT victims have longer histories of traumatic events (e.g. abuse and trauma), which may intensify the mental health effects of current victimisation experiences and the reporting of victimisation (Cramer et al., 2012).

Based on this literature, the following hypotheses are formulated:
H1a: *'The higher the socio-economic levels, the more likely to (in)formally disclose victimisation.'*
H1b: *'The positive relationship of socio-economic levels on (in)formal disclosure of victimisation is stronger for LGBA+ people.'*

2.5 Interpersonal level on disclosure of victimisation

Alongside the individual level, the interpersonal level (community level) focus can play a substantial role in disclosing victimisation. A recent study has shown that social support plays a crucial role in helping victims learn to cope with their victim experiences and that the perceived lack of social support makes this more difficult (Van de Ven, 2022). This finding is in line with the more familiar

buffer theory from Alloway & Bebbington (1987). According to this theory, originally from medicine, people who receive social support, are more resilient to cope in situations of illness or other physical conditions.

The buffer theory advocates that social support can lessen the impacts of traumatic, negative life events on mental health-being. Someone's mental health status may affect their willingness and ability to disclose their victimisation due to psychological issues. Especially LGBT victims who have longer histories of traumatic events (Zlotnick et al., 2006; Walsh & Bruce, 2014; Cramer et al., 2012). The buffer theory states that there is a substantial correlation between stress and a decline in mental health among people who have less social support than people who have more social support (Alloway & Bebbington, 1987). Suggesting that people with stronger social support networks are more likely to disclose traumatic events due to the availability of social support from people who can assist in processing the traumatic event.

Victim experiences might be better understood by (re)counting them (Van de Ven, 2022). A study on the social reactions to the disclosure of sexual victimisation showed that some women may be prevented from sharing their trauma experiences due to a lack of social support network or a low-quality social support network (Orchowski, 2013). Informal support systems such as family and friends play a critical role in both the disclosure and recovery processes for victims overall (Williams et al., 2005). However, the significance of family support can vary depending on whether the family accepts the victim's LGB (lesbian, gay, bisexual) status, as it can either pose a risk or serve as a strong protective predictor, thereby affecting the ability of LGB victims to utilise these informal support networks (Snapp et al., 2015).

The low disclosure among sexual assault victims within the LGB community is due to the additional barriers they face (Jackson et al., 2016). For example, the barrier of discrimination based on sexual orientation from disclosure recipients (Weiss, 2010). And the lack of support from other sexual minorities (Toppings 2004; Todahl et al., 2009). Kawachi & Berkman (2001) found that people who are most in need of support from their social networks, are often the least likely to receive this social support, highlighting the importance of social support.

Based on the arguments, the following hypotheses are derived:

H2a:*'The higher the social support, the more likely to (in)formally disclose victimisation.'*

H2b:*'The positive relationship of social support on (in)formal disclosure of victimisation is stronger for LGBA+ people.'*

2.6 Meso level on disclosure of victimisation

The third level of the socio-ecological model is the meso level. This level explores the community context, for example, schools, work environments or leisure time groups (Bronfenbrenner, 1994). Belonging to a social group is one of the most important predictors influencing one's physical and psychological health and well-being, regardless of age, culture or society (Dunbar, 2018; Dunham &

Emory, 2014). Moreover, group membership has been linked to healthier behaviours because it can improve a person's feeling of purpose in life, increase responsibility to other members of the group and encourage adherence to healthy group norms (Sani et al., 2014). Emphasising the importance of belonging to a group, whatsoever what kind of group this is.

Group membership can have several psychological advantages, for example, group esteem and coping mechanisms to protect people's self-esteem from discrimination. However, people living with a concealable stigmatized identity – like LGBQI+ – might not be able to benefit from group membership because it can be more challenging to find others who share their stigmatized attributes (Chaudoir & Fisher, 2010). Making disclosure of victimisation of a traumatic event even more difficult.

The following hypotheses are derived from the literature:

H3a: *'The higher the degree of belonging to a group, the more likely to (in)formally disclose victimisation.'*

H3b: *'The positive relationship of belonging to a group on (in)formal disclosure of victimisation is stronger for LGBA+ people.'*

2.7 Macro level on disclosure of victimisation

The fourth and last level explores broad societal predictors that influence human behaviour like disclosure of victimisation. This societal level is all about social and cultural norms, gender roles, political trust, stigma and discrimination (Bronfenbrenner, 1994). Bronfenbrenner states that cultural influences seep into the microsystem and influence the everyday practices of people (Jason et al., 2016).

The importance of the macro system is seen in the study of Kennedy and Prock (2016) on the stigmatisation of victims of sexual violence. They found that when victims disclose their abuse, they frequently encounter stigmatising responses from the environment. Victims may internalise this stigma which can result in self-blame, shame and anticipatory stigma and may go believing them as well. Throughout their recovery victims' feelings, attitudes and behaviours are shaped by this stigma. They also create a barrier to disclosing (again).

Within the LGBT community, people may feel more comfortable disclosing victimisation if progressive norms are more accepted and promoted in their environment and by themselves. Conversely, conservative norms that uphold discrimination and stigma may prevent people from disclosing their victimisation because they fear more marginalization or lack of support (Russell & Fish, 2016). Also, people from the LGBT community are more likely to experience a sense of being outside the (heterosexual) norm in society, resulting in less likeliness to disclose their victimisation (Cox et al., 2011). Moreover, LGBT people are more likely to experience sexuality-based discrimination and victimisation than heterosexuals, so they also benefit more from social resources (Herek & Garnets, 2007).

Based on this literature, the following hypotheses are derived:

H4a:*'The more progressive the norms and values of a person are, the more likely to (in)formally disclose victimisation.'*

H4b:*'The positive relationship of progressive norms and values on (in)formal disclosure of victimisation is stronger for LGBA+ people.'*

2.8 Minor reflection on the literature

The literature cited includes both quantitative and qualitative studies, which complement each other by providing deeper insights into the study's contexts. Much of this research originates from North-America, where LGBTQA+ rights and acceptance differ from the Netherlands, which is more progressive. Despite these differences, both contexts share similarities such as the predominant norm of individualism (Haney, 2016).

In balance, the socio-ecological model is chosen for its ability to address the complexity of victimisation disclosure, which involves several predictors related to (in)formal disclosure. This model categorises predictors on micro, interpersonal, meso, and macro levels, facilitating an understanding of their interplay. Integrating these predictors is crucial for comprehending the complexities of victimisation disclosure, particularly in comparing differences between heterosexuals and LGBA+ people.

3 | Methods

3.1 Data and selection

In this thesis, the data from the LISS panel (Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences) is used, and managed by the non-profit research institute Centerdata (Tilburg University, the Netherlands). The LISS panel is a representative sample of 7500 Dutch panel members that monthly participate in internet questionnaires. The panel is based on a true probability sample of households drawn by Statistics Netherlands from the population register.

3.1.1 Ethical steps

The use of the LISS data acquired for scientific and policy-relevant research was explicitly consented to by the participants in compliance with the new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Also, the LISS panel has received the international Data Seal of Approval. I have followed the steps on the website of the LISS panel, resulting in approval to use the LISS data for this study.

3.1.2 The VICTIMS study

For this study, I extracted and linked data of respondents from several questionnaires in order to get a complete picture of what disclosure of victimisation can affect. I first extracted data on the disclosure of victimisation (dependent variable), traumatic event(s) (which victimisation), mental health and social support (both are possible predictors that could relate to the disclosure of victimisation) from the Victims in Modern Society (VICTIMS) questionnaire. This questionnaire is the basis of this study and concerns experiences with victimisation and social support and is funded by Fonds Slachtofferhulp and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. It was developed by Professor van der Velden on behalf of Fonds Slachtofferhulp with the aim to better understand the consequences of such experiences and to help improve the available support (LISS Panel, 2020a). The questionnaire is conducted annually. The data collection I use, took place in March and April 2022 because this year includes all variables I want to measure. In this way, the adjusted socio-ecological model can properly be tested integrally. All panel members aged 18 years and older.

In this questionnaire, 6.737 members of the LISS panel were approached to complete the questionnaire of which 5.644 respondents completed completely the questionnaire, which resulted in a response rate of 83.8%.

3.1.3 The background studies

LISS has several core questionnaires. Since 2007, the panel has yearly subjected to several questionnaires that research a wide variety of domains for example annual questionnaires about political views, values, education, work, income, housing, leisure, health, time use and personality. Because this study is about multiple predictors on micro, meso and macro levels, I determined to incorporate the data from several questionnaires from 2022. I extracted data on the moderator's sexual

preference from the annual Family questionnaire. To measure ethnicity and religion as predictors that could relate to the disclosure of victimisation, I used data from the annual Religion and Ethnicity questionnaire. For measuring work and school, which could also relate to the disclosure of victimisation, the annual Work and Schooling questionnaire is used. To measure norms, values and trust in politics that could relate to the disclosure of victimisation, the annual Politics and Values questionnaire is used. Lastly, the Background Variables questionnaire is used to measure sex and age and to measure socio-economic status with education and income. The response rate of all questionnaires is 80% or higher. All relevant N and precise response rates of these background questionnaires are seen in Appendix I. Not all predictors can be addressed in the short period of writing a master's thesis, therefore the predictors most commonly discussed in the scientific literature found on disclosing of victimisation are used.

3.1.4 Final sample

Because various variables came from different questionnaires of the LISS panel, it occurred that not all respondents completed all six questionnaires completely. Resulting in different N's. The victim questionnaire uses only respondents aged 18 or older, so minors from other studies were automatically filtered out by the VICTIM filter. All missing were already ordered correctly within the separate columns.

Only the respondents who experienced a traumatic event were included (see operationalisation traumatic event below). Resulting in a data sample of only respondents who reported being victims of a traumatic event. This sample consists of 530 respondents.

3.2 Operationalisation

The socio-ecological model with all variables is visualised as seen in Figure 1.

3.2.1 Operationalisation of traumatic event(s) and disclosure

In this study, victimisation is defined as the most profound or shocking event experienced by respondents in the past 12 months, which they found traumatic. The focus is on formal and informal disclosure of crimes, excluding events like the death of a loved one due to uncertain causes and likely informal disclosure. The included events are: (online) serious threats without physical violence, (online) sexual violence/abuse (not via the internet), robbery, burglary, physical violence (by a partner or others), (online) theft/fraud (not via the internet), and medical accidents/errors (1 = yes, 0 = no). These values are recoded into 0 = No and 1 = Yes. Medical accidents/errors are included because, as noted by Van der Velden et al. (2020), victims often face significant nonphysical problems, such as mental health issues. The outcome is the category the respondent identifies as the most traumatic. The excluded events can be seen in Appendix II.

Since the first step to receiving help is disclosure, I assessed whether respondents communicated with others about the traumatic event (Campbell et al., 2015). I checked whether respondents answered 'yes' to the checkboxes containing (groups of) people they might disclose their

victimisation to. Also, I made two separate variables for informal and formal disclosure. In this study, the checkboxes family/friends/neighbours/acquaintances, colleagues/classmates and fellow sufferers are determined as informal disclosure. Formal disclosure is measured using a merged list of 16 persons and organizations, varying from police to victim support (0 = no, 1 = yes). See Appendix III for the complete list. Also, respondents who did not disclose at all were left out of the analysis.

3.2.2 Operationalisation of individual predictors affecting disclosure of victimisation
On the individual level (micro), five determinants were included in the analysis.

Ethnicity. This is measured with the origin groups according to CBS definitions. I transformed these into a dummy variable. With Dutch background as '0, Dutch' and 'First generation foreign, Western background', 'First generation foreign, non-western background', 'Second generation foreign, Western background', 'Second generation foreign, non-western background' merged as '1, foreign'.

Gender. This is measured with the answer options 1 = male, 2 = female. These values are recoded into 1 = 0 (male) and 2 = 1. (female). Unfortunately, the gender self-identification question including answer categories like bisexual and asexual was not asked in February 2022. So, I have chosen to take into account the question gender with only two answer categories.

Age. At time of filling in the VICTIMS -questionnaire, age is included in the analysis as scale variable.

Socio-economic status (SES). This is measured with both educational level and income. Educational level is measured according to CBS (Statistics Netherlands) categories. The answer categories 'primary school', 'vmbo', 'Not (yet) completed any education' and 'Not yet started any education' are transformed into a new variable called 'laag_onderwijs' (0=no, 1=yes). 'Havo/vwo' and 'mbo' are recodes into a new variable called 'middel_onderwijs' (0=no, 1=yes). 'Hbo' and 'wo' are recoded into the new variable 'hoog_onderwijs' (0=no, 1=yes). This classification is based on The Standaard Onderwijsindeling (SOI, Standard Educational Classification of Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (2021). Income is measured with the personal net monthly income in Euros. Since some respondents prefer not to make their income information available to Centerdata, a 0 can mean two different things: (1) that there is no income at all, or (2) that a panel member does not know what the income is or does not want to make that information available to Centerdata. In the second case, panel members ought to indicate that they do not know what the income is (= -13, I don't know). Unfortunately, not all panel members do so, so that there are and continue to be panel members that enter (0) while they actually do have an income. It is difficult to determine who these panel members are.

Mental health status. This is measured with the original variable from the VICTIMS questionnaire where they ask whether a respondent has psychological problems or not (1 = yes, 0 = no). These values are recoded as 0 = No and 1 = Yes.

Trust in politics. This variable is measured with a scale question whether the respondent has

trust in several organisations (0 = no trust at all, 10 = complete trust). The scale questions about the Dutch government, the Dutch parliament, politicians and political parties are as means recoded into one mean, named 'The Dutch politics'. The Dutch politics scale is reliable (three items; α = .714). The means of the legal system and police are recoded into one mean, named 'The Dutch legal system' The Dutch legal system scale is reliable (two items; α=.559). Health care remains the same, measuring the trust in the health care (α=.810).

3.2.3 Operationalisation of interpersonal predictors affecting disclosure of victimisation

On the interpersonal level, one determinant is included: social support. Social support is measured with 15 questions in line with the manual Social Support List (see Appendix V). One example of a question is: 'What is your opinion about the extent to which people comfort you?' (Van Sonderen, 2012). Respondents can choose out of the following four categories: 1 = I miss it, I would like it to happen more often, 2 = I don't really miss it, but it would be nice if it happened a bit more often, 3 = Just right, I would not want it to happen more or less often, 4 = It happens too often, it would be nice if it happened less often. Despite these categories giving insight into how respondents evaluate their social support, I have chosen to solely look at whether they received social support. I calculated the mean of all 15 questions and then made a new dummy variable with lowest thru 2.49 = 0, no social support and 2.5 thru highest = 1, yes social support.

3.2.4 Operationalisation of community predictors affecting disclosure of victimisation

Four determinants will measure the community level. The first one is religiosity. This is measured by whether someone considers themselves to belong to a denomination or religious group (1 = yes, 2 = no). These values are recoded to 0 = No, 1 = Yes. The second determinant is work and is measured by whether the respondent is paid employed. This variable is a scale variable. The third variable is school and is measured with the question whether the respondent goes to school or studies (0 = No, 1 = Yes). Lastly, I want to measure the community predictor of respondents in relation to leisure activities. Resulting in taken into account two questions that ask if respondents are a member of a sports club or a cultural association/hobby club (0 = No, 1 = Yes).

3.2.5 Operationalisation of societal predictors affecting disclosure of victimisation

To measure traditional or progressive norms and values, the answers of four statements dealing with gender roles are included: 'A woman is more suited to rearing young children than a man.', 'It is less important for a girl than for a boy to get a good education.', 'Generally speaking, boys can be reared more liberally than girls.', 'It is unnatural for women in firms to have control over men'. The answer categories are: 1 = fully disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neither agree nor disagree. 4 = agree, 5 = fully agree. To facilitate the interpretation of this variable, I have made a new variable measuring the mean out of the four statements.

3.2.6 Operationalisation of the moderator sexual preference

To measure sexual preference the following question was asked: 'What is your sexual preference?'. Respondents could give answer in five categories: 1 = Heterosexual (N =410), 2 = Homosexual (N = 11), 3 = Bisexual (N = 17), 4 = Asexual (N = 2), 5 = Other, namely (N = 10). The total N = 450, with 80 missing. Due to the low number of homosexual, bisexual, asexual and 'other' sexual preferences, I have decided to make a dummy variable with the answer category heterosexual as '0, not LGBA+' (n=410) and answer categories homosexual, bisexual, asexual and other as '1, yes LGBA+' (N=40).

3.3 Analysis

In this study all analyses were done using the IBM SPSS Statistics Software version 29.

To answer the descriptive research question, the descriptives and frequencies of all variables are runned including a comparison between the LGBA+ group and the no-LGBA+ group. Also, a Spearman's correlation analysis is performed. This, to examine the bivariate correlations between the variables and to find out and whether the variables are moderately or strongly correlated.

To answer the explanatory research question, a binary logistic regression analysis is used, because the dependent variables – formal and informal disclosure – are on a dichotomous level and thus, the outcome is binary. The binary logistic regression allowed me to properly examine and control which of the several independent variables are related to both formal and informal disclosure of the victimisation of a traumatic event and to examine whether this is different for heterosexual people and the LGBA+ group.

The model as a whole including interaction terms could not be tested integrally due to the only given values .999 and 1.000 of the interaction terms. Therefore, I have chosen to test every interaction term separately in the model with all independent variables for both the dependent variables.

Figure 1

Conceptual model of the included variables in the socio-ecological model
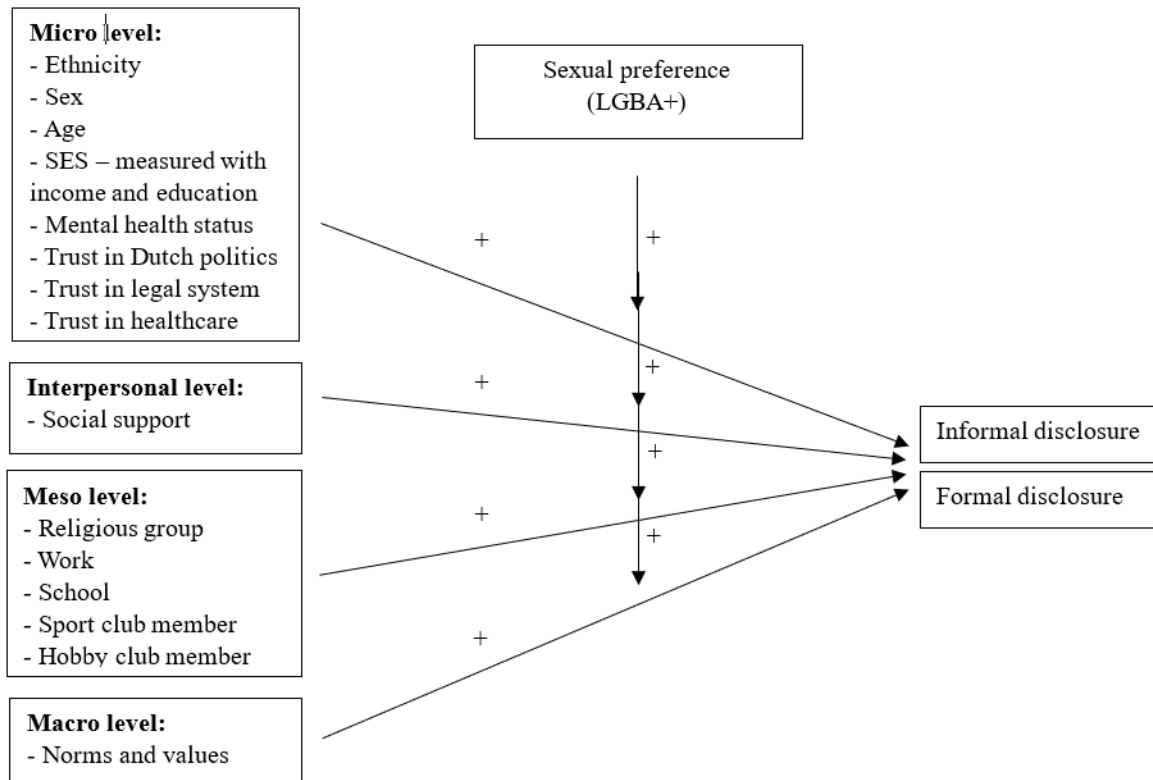
4 | Results

4.1 Descriptive results

Table 1 and Table 2 show the descriptive results. There are 530 respondents who indicated they had been victim of a traumatic event(s), covering about 8.98% of all respondents who participated in the VICTIM study. By taking into account several studies of the LISS data, not every respondent has filled in every questionnaire completely. I chose not to remove the respondents with a missing variable from the entire study, so the N is not equalised everywhere, as important information from the respondents in the form of missing would be removed. This makes a total N of 530.

Informal disclosure was reported by the majority of 431 respondents (81.3%), with only 99 respondents (18.7%) reported ''No''. In contrast, formal disclosure was less prevalent. A smaller majority, 309 respondents (58.3%), reported "Yes" to formal disclosure, whereas 221 respondents (41.7%) indicated "No." This highlights the difference between informal and formal disclosure of the victimisation of a traumatic event.

At the micro level, a notable finding is the mental health status of respondents. A substantial majority (422 out of 530, 79.6%) have psychological problems. This highlights the prevalence of mental health issues within the sample of this study. Also, the trust variables showed considerable variation. The mean of trust in Dutch politics was 4.36 (SD=2.25) on a scale from 0 to 8.5, while the mean of trust in the legal system was higher at 6.20 (SD=2.14) on a scale from 0-10. It is also notable to see that heterosexuals have a much higher mean age (55.41) compared to LGBA+ people (40.77). Also notable is income (p < .001), with heterosexuals earning more on average (€1923.68) than LGBA+ people (€1120.57). Additionally, a higher percentage of LGBA+ people report psychological problems (p < .001) compared to heterosexuals.

At the interpersonal level, social support was reported by 379 respondents (71.5%), suggesting the presence of social support of the majority within sample. However, still 151 of the respondents report of no social support.

At the meso level, the work variable is remarkable, with an almost equal distribution: 225 respondents have paid work and 265 respondents have not paid work. This could be due to the substantial age range (18-87), taking into account schooling respondents (31) and retired respondents or respondents do not have paid work but do volunteering work. Significant differences include work (p = .033) and school (p < .001), suggesting that in the LGBA+ group, there were more students.

On the macro level, only norms and values are measured. With the mean of 1.84 (SD=0.65), the sample's orientation towards societal norms indicate a slightly tendency towards progressive norms.

Table 1

Descriptive statistics of informal and formal disclosure

Informal disclosure	N	%	Heterosexual	LGBA+
No	99	18.7	69	8
Yes	431	81.3	341	32
Missings	*0*		*0*	*0*
Formal disclosure				
No	221	41.7	175	17
Yes	309	58.3	235	23
Missings	*0*		*0*	*0*
Total	530	100	410	40

Note. Based on LISS data, year 2022.

Table 2.

Descriptive statistics of all independent variables and moderator (N=530)

	Range	Total (N=530*) Mean	S.D.	Heterosexual (N=410*) Mean	S.D.	LGBA+ (N=40) Mean	S.D.	Difference**
Age	18-87	53.50	17.905	55.41	16.969	40.77	19.805	<.001
Missing (N)		*185*		*96*		*9*		
Income	0-7150	1829.78	1058.899	1923.68	1061.417	1120.57	855.390	<.001
Missing (N)		*206*		*116*		*10*		
Trust in Dutch politics	0-8.5	4.3558	2.24636	4.3868	2.24955	3.8534	2.47354	.227
Missing (N)		*194*		*103*		*11*		
Trust in legal system	0-10	6.1953	2.13843	6.2565	2.14175	5.7069	2.36234	.191
Missing (N)		*193*		*102*		*11*		
Trust in healthcare	0-10	7.31	1.698	7.36	1.624	7.04	2.134	.437
Missing (N)		*201*		*109*		*12*		
Norms and values	1-5	1.8424	.64810	1.8516	.60758	1.6532	.65408	.086
Missing (N)		*194*		*105*		*9*		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	Difference***
Sex	0-1							.070
Male		199	50.4	165	52.5	11	35.5	
Female		196	49.6	149	47.5	20	64.5	
Missing		*135*		*96*		*9*		
Ethnicity	0-1							.808
Dutch		305	79.2	250	80.9	24	82.8	
Foreign		80	20.8	59	19.1	5	17.2	
Missing		*145*		*101*		*11*		
Education****								
Low	0-1	82	21.1	63	15.4	5	12.5	
Moderate	0-1	146	37.5	115	28	14	35	
High	0-1	161	41.4	131	32	12	30	
Missing		*141*		*101*		*9*		

	Range	n	%	n	%	n	%	p
Psychological problems	0-1							<.001
No		108	20.4	68	16.6	19	47.5	
Yes		422	79.6	342	83.4	21	52.5	
Missing		*0*		*0*		*0*		
Social support	0-1							.642
No		151	28.5	109	26.6	12	30	
Yes		379	71.5	301	73.4	28	70	
Missing		*0*		*0*		*0*		
Religious group	0-1							.060
No		357	76.4	299	75.5	33	89.2	
Yes		110	23.5	97	24.5	4	10.8	
Missing		*63*		*14*		*3*		
Work	0-1							.033
No		265	54.1	202	52.3	29	74.4	
Yes		225	45.9	184	47.7	10	25.6	
Missing		*40*		*24*		*1*		
School	0-1							<.001
No		499	94.2	391	95.4	29	72.5	
Yes		31	5.8	19	4.6	11	27.5	
Missing		*0*		*0*		*0*		
Member of sport club	0-1							.090
No		306	66.2	253	64.5	29	78.4	
Yes		156	33.8	139	35.5	8	21.6	
Missing		*68*		*18*		*3*		
Member of hobby club	0-1							.310
No		412	89.2	350	89.3	31	83.8	
Yes		50	10.8	42	10.7	6	16.2	
Missing		*68*		*18*		*3*		

Note. Based on LISS data, year 2022.

* Numbers based on *traumatic event* (N=530) and *moderator group* (N=450) because 80 missing between these two groups

** t-test

*** chi-square

**** Numbers based on when respondents answered 'yes' to the question whether they were low, moderate or high educated

4.2 Bivariate analysis

Table 3 shows the correlations between the independent variables and the two dependent variables. The results of Table 3 show that certain predictors show a significant difference. Six significant relationships were found.

For informal disclosure, there is a significant negative correlation with low education (r_s (528) = -.237, p < .001), indicating that respondents with a low educational level were less likely to disclosure to informal sources. Contrary to high education, where a significant positive correlation was found (r_s (528) = .117, p = .007). This suggests that respondents with high education were more likely to disclose to informal sources. Additionally, there was a significant positive relationship between both trust in the legal system (r_s (377) = .138, p = .007) and trust in healthcare (r_s (369) = .109, p = .036), indicating that respondents with higher levels of trust in these institutions were more likely to informally disclose. There was also a significant negative correlation between norms and values and

informal disclosure (r_s (384) = -.134, p = .008). This suggests that respondents who hold more traditional views, are less likely to disclose to informal sources.

Secondly, the correlations between the significant predictors and formal disclosure. There was a significant positive relationship between age and formal disclosure (r_s (395) = .140, p = .005), indicating that older respondents were more likely to disclose to informal sources. Being a member of a sport club showed a significant negative correlation with formal disclosure (r_s (462) = -.106, p = .022), suggesting that respondents who are member of a sport club were less likely to disclose to formal sources.

Table 3

Bivariate correlations

	Informal disclosure	formal disclosure
Micro level		
Ethnicity (N=385)	-.013 (.805)	001 (.984)
Sex (N=395)	.097 (.054)	.029 (.562)
Age (N=395)	-.066 (.190)	**.140 **(.005)
Income (N-370)	.018 (.729)	-.060 (.253)
Low education (N=530)	**-.237** (<.001)	.013 (.772)
Middle education (N=530)	.003 (.946)	-.010 (.825)
High education (N=530)	**.117** (.007)	-.040 (.352)
Mental health status (N=530)	.010 (.820)	.057 (.193)
Trust in Dutch politics (N=378)	.091 (.078)	-.089 (.084)
Trust in legal system (N=379)	**.138** (.007)	.039 (.445)
Trust in healthcare (N=371)	**.109*** (.036)	-.047 (.369)
Interpersonal level		
Social support (N=530)	.062 (.153)	.085 (.050)
Meso level		
Religious group (N=467)	-.042 (.363)	.032 (.485)
Work (N=490)	.048 (.290)	-.056 (.217)
School (N=530)	-.004 (.921)	-.018 (.688)
Member of sport club (N=462)	.051 (.272)	**-.106*** (.022)
Hobby club member (N=462)	.007 (.874)	.033 (.483)
Macro level		
Traditional/progressive Norms (N=386)	**-.134** (.008)	-.039 (.450)

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

4.3 Regression

A binomial logistic regression was performed to examine the effects of the micro level (ethnicity, sex, age, socio-economic status, educational level, mental health status, trust in politics, legal system and healthcare), interpersonal level (social support), meso level (religion, work, school, sportsclub and hobby club member) and macro level (norms and values) on informal and formal disclosure, with a moderation for the LGBA+ community. The results are shown in Table 4.

4.3.1 Regression on informal disclosure

Model 1[2], including all predictors on informal disclosure, was not statistically significant, (χ2 (18) = 22.569, p > .05). Indicating that the model was not able to distinguish between respondents who informally disclosed and respondents who did not. In other words, the model was not able to distinguish the variance of informal disclosure.

As seen in Table 4, only a few predictors made a statistically significant contribution to Model 2. Beginning with Model 1, the strongest predictor of informal disclosure is 'high education', with an odds ratio of 2.810 (B=1.033, SE=0.512, p<0.05). This indicates that respondents with a high educational background were over 2.81 times more likely to report their traumatic victimisation experience(s) to an informal source than respondents with a lower educational background. In Model 2, we see that 'high education' has an almost significant result (B=1.015, SE = 0.523, p = .052). With an odds ratio of 2.76, this means that de odds of informal disclosure are approximately 2.76 times higher for respondents with high education. However, this indicates a potential positive relationship due to the near significance.

In Model 2, a significant predictor is the interaction term 'ethnicity*LGBA+' (B=-.3985, SE=1.518, p<0.01) with an odds ratio of .020. Suggesting that the effect of ethnicity on informal disclosure of the traumatic experience varied depending on respondents' LGBA+ status. The odds ratio of .020 means that the odds of informal disclosure among respondents with a certain ethnicity and who belong to the LGBA+-community are 98% lower compared to heterosexuals (with all variables constant). In other words, the negative coefficient means that belonging to the LGBA+ community diminished the probability of informal disclosure among different ethnicities.

The other variables, for example, age, income, trust in Dutch politics, etc. did not make statistically significant contributions to the model. This indicates that these variables are were not strong predictors of informal disclosure of the traumatic event in this study. This may be due to the small LGBA+-group (N=40).

4.3.2 Regression on formal disclosure

As seen in Table 4, Model 1, including all predictors on formal disclosure, was statistically significant, χ2 (.001, df = 18) = 42.017, p < .001. Indicating that the model was able to distinguish between

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[2] To get a comprehensive understanding of the model's performance and goodness-of-fit, the Nagelkerke R square, Cos and Snell square and Omnibus values of each interaction term were measured, written down in appendix VI.

respondents who formally disclosed and respondents who did not. In other words, the predictors included in the model significantly explain the variance of formal disclosure.

Model 2 on formal disclosure explained between 15.3% with a minimum of 14.6% and maximum of .160% (Cox and Snell R square) and 20.45% with a minimum of 19.5% and a maximum of 21.4% (Nagelkerke R square) of the variance in informal disclosure and correctly classified 56.9% of the cases.

There are not many significant values. The strongest predictor of formal disclosure is 'trust in Dutch politics' in both model 1 (B=-.277, SE=.095, p<0.05) as in Model 2 (B=-0.281, SE=0.097, p<0.01). This indicates that respondents with more trust in Dutch politics were less likely to report their victimisation to a formal source. The variable has an odds ratio of 0.76 in both models, which suggests that respondents were about 24% less likely to report their victimisation to a formal source compared to respondents with less trust in Dutch politics.

The second significant predictor is 'member of a sport club', with a negative coefficient in both Model 1 (B = -0.838, SE = 0.308, p < 0.01) and Model 2 (B = -0.880, SE = 0.316, p < 0.001). Showing that respondents who were members of a sport club, were less likely to formally disclose. With both an odds ratio of 0.42, indicated that they were about 58% less likely to formally disclose than non-members of a sport club.

The third significant predictor in Model 1 is 'trust in the legal system' (B=0.231, SE=0.115, p<0.05), suggesting that more trust in the legal system is associated with an increased probability of formal disclosing after victimisation of a traumatic event. With an odds ratio of 1.26, respondents who have more trust in the legal system are 26% more likely to report their victimisation to a formal source than respondents with less trust in the legal system.

Other predictors, for example mental health status, socials support and norms and values, did not make a statistically significant contribution to the model.

The predictor 'high education' was again significant in now an interaction term: 'high education*LGBA+' (B= -2.242, SE = 1.122, p < 0.05). Indicating that for the LGBA+ community, the high level of education is related with a lower possibility of formal disclosure, comparing to heterosexuals. In other words, with an odds ratio of .106, people in the LGBA+ community with a high educational level, makes them about 89.4% less likely to formally disclose their victimisation.

4.4 Hypotheses

On micro level, hypothesis H1a is partially confirmed, with a significant positive correlation with high education (r_s = .117, p = .007) and negative correlation with low education (r_s = -.237, p < .001) on informal disclosure and with a significant positive correlation with age (r_s = .140, p = .005). All other predictors are not significant or correlated. Hypothesis H1b is rejected, with only the interaction term with high education on formal disclosure as significant (B= -2.242, SE = 1.122, p < 0.05).

On interpersonal level, hypothesis H2a is partially rejected, with no significance for social

support on informal disclosure (r_s = .062, p = .153) and only a marginally significance on formal disclosure (r_s = .085, p = .050). Hypothesis H2b is rejected with no significance for social support and LGBA+ status.

On meso level, hypothesis H3a is partially rejected with only significance on being member of a sports club (r_s = -.106, p = .022). Hypothesis H3b is rejected as well with no significance for group memberships and LGBA+ status.

On macro level, hypothesis H4a is rejected with only a significant negative correlation with norms and values on informal disclosure (r_s = -.134, p = .008). Hypothesis H4b is also rejected with no significance for norms and values and LGBA+ status.

Concluding, the micro level shows the most significance. The other levels only show limited significance. I will elaborate more on the limited significant findings and the correlations between predictors on (in)formal disclosure in the conclusion.

Table 4

Bivariate logistic regression analysis of all variables

	Informal disclosure		Formal disclosure	
	Models without interaction term (N=267)	Models without interaction term (N=267)	Models with interaction term (N=267)	Models with interaction term (N=267)
	B (SE)	B (SE)	B (SE)	B (SE)
Micro level				
Ethnicity	.259 (.493)	.654 (.556)	.341 (.363)	.494 (.377)
LGBA+		.260 (.788)		.400 (.631)
Ethnicity* LGBA+		**-3.985 (1.518)****		-2.337 (1.488)
Sex	.447 (.403)	.689 (.436)	.036 (.321)	.064 (.332)
LGBA+		.880 (1.220)		.190 (.904)
Sex*LGBA+		-2.255 (1.429)		-.349 (1.076)
Age	-.018 (.017)	-.020 (.017)	-.020 (.017)	-.020 (.017)
LGBA+		-1.560 (1.497)	-1.560 (1.497)	-1.560 (1.497)
Age*LGBA+		.022 (.029)	.021 (.013)	.020 (.013)
Income	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)
LGBA+		-1.199 (1.195)		.048 (1.009)
Income*LGBA+		.001 (.001)		.000 (.001)
Middle education	.531 (.431)	.493 (.447)	-.033 (.391)	-.135 (.401)
LGBA+		-.685 (.844)		-.468 (.653)
Middle		.375 (1.205)		1.238 (1.103)

edu*LGBA+				
High education	**1.033 (.512)***	1.015 (.523)	.008 (.426)	.172 (.437)
LGBA+		-.585 (.768)		1.127 (.878)
High edu*LGBA+		.228 (1.345)		-2.242 (1.122)*
Mental health status	.381 (.455)	.230 (.505)	.298 (.372)	.115 (.404)
LGBA+		-1.032 (.928)		-.710 (.790)
Mental health*LGBA+		.961 (1.272)		1.261 (1.085)
Trust in Dutch politics	.146 (.109)	.152 (.111)	**-.277 (.095)****	**-.281 (.097)****
LGBA+		-.274 (1.129)		-.237 (1.004)
Trust*LGBA+		-.065 (.238)		.047 (.200)
Trust in legal system	-.094 (.127)	-.066 (.129)	.231 (.115)*	.223 (.116)
LGBA+		.996 (1.561)		-.633 (1.358)
Legal trust*LGBA+		-.267 (.242)		.100 (.212)
Trust in healthcare	.086 (.124)	.083 (.129)	-.083 (.108)	-.101 (.113)
LGBA+		-.692 (2.036)		-1.014 (1.774)
Trust health*LGBA+		.025 (.275)		.134 (.233)
Interpersonal level				
Social support	-.436 (.462)	-.669 (.521)	.293 (.349)	.415 (.372)
LGBA+		-1.623 (1.125)		.922 (1.216)
Social support*LGBA+		1.513 (1.293)		-1.217 (1.315)
Meso level				
Religious group	-.397 (.397)	-.354 (.402)	.031 (.331)	.010 (.333)
LGBA+		-.356 (.719)		-.113 (.563)
Religion*LGBA+		-20.581 (40192.970)		19.974 (40192.969)
Work	.061 (.496)	.117 (.505)	-.129 (.383)	.006 (.394)
LGBA+		-.245 (.729)		.514 (.675)

Work*LGBA+		-1.642 (1.484)		-2.146 (1.368)
School	-1.357 (.987)	-1.122 (1.211)	1.489 (.833)	1.411 (.976)
LGBA+		-.396 (.769)		-.071 (.586)
School*LGBA+		-.512 (1.482)		.222 (1.479)
Member of sport club	.052 (.388)	-.023 (.394)	**-.838 (.308)****	**-.880 (.316)****
LGBA+		-.754 (.705)		-.232 (.625)
Sport*LGBA+		19.368 (17010.615)		.717 (1.182)
Hobby club member	.046 (.574)	-.160 (.582)	.747 (.462)	.680 (.485)
LGBA+		-.835 (.714)		-.143 (.597)
Hobby*LGBA+		20.089 (19529.195)		.590 (1.398)
Macro level				
Traditional/progressive norms	-.234 (.313)	-.115 (.336)	-.441 (.273)	-.493 (.284)
LGBA+		1.035 (1.753)		-1.068 (1.621)
Norms*LGBA+		-.895 (.919)		.666 (1.009)

Note. Each interaction term is included separately.
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level
** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level
*** Correlation is significant at the 0.001 level

5 | Conclusion and discussion

5.1 Conclusion and discussion

This study integrated Bronfenbrenner's (1997) socio-ecological model to examine factors across four levels associated with disclosure of traumatic victimisation events, comparing LGBA+ people and heterosexuals. Prior research indicates that micro, interpersonal, meso, and macro factors each relate to victimisation disclosure. However, never had these factors been included in one model and tested as a whole (Demers et al., 2017). Various social scientists have emphasized the necessity to combine different levels to better understand human behaviour (Goudriaan, 2006; Miethe & Meyer, 1994; Wunsch, 1995).

The results of this study showed that educational level and trust in institutions are key predictors of disclosure behaviour. Trust in the legal system predicts formal disclosure, while a high educational background predicts informal disclosure. Conversely, trust in political institutions negatively correlates with formal disclosure, suggesting reliance on broader policies instead of seeking formal support. The study also highlights barriers faced by LGBA+ people, especially those from ethnic minority backgrounds. Despite higher educational levels, LGBA+ people are less likely to disclose formally, indicating intersecting minority statuses create additional obstacles.

These findings both align with previous research but also diverge from them. For example, prior studies have shown that a higher socio-economic status and better psychological well-being generally increase disclosure rates, with a stronger effect for LGBA+ people due to compounded minority stressors (Jackson et al., 2016). Furthermore, women are more likely to disclose to informal sources than men, while older people and those with higher educational levels tend to report to formal sources (Ansara & Hindin, 2010; Rumney, 2009). However, some research has proven the opposite. This indicates the complex relationship between micro factors and disclosure of victimisation, suggesting variability in trends (Watson et al., 2001; Flicket et al., 2011). Minority groups such as LGBA+ people often encounter barriers to both informal and formal disclosure due to stigma and discrimination (Jackson et al., 2016). However, the small sample size of LGBA+ respondents (N=40) in this study may have limited the statistical power to detect significant effects. And thus potentially explaining the disparity in findings. Overall, the study underscores the complex dynamics of disclosure behaviours and the interplay among the different levels.

This study found that social support was not related to either informal or formal disclosure, contrary to research emphasising its value in coping with trauma. This suggests that while social support is often seen as crucial, it may not directly relate to disclosure behaviour in this context.

Prior research underscores the crucial role of social support, consistent with the 'buffer theory'. Which says that social support diminishes the impact of traumatic events on mental health (Alloway & Bebbington, 1987; Van de Ven, 2022). For LGBA+ people, acceptance within their networks is crucial,

and rejection or discrimination can hinder (in)formal disclosure (Zlotnick et al., 2006; Walsh & Bruce, 2014; Cramer et al., 2012). Conversely, a lack of social support can prevent victims from sharing their experiences, highlighting the need for robust and inclusive support systems. Nevertheless, the buffer theory is still important for LGBA+ people who might need more focused and intensive support to successfully manage the additional obstacles they are facing, such as stigma, discrimination and a history of traumatic events (Felix et al., 2021; McClennen et al., 2002; Merrill & Wolfe, 2000; Turell, 1999). At the meso level, the community context – for example, schools, workplaces, and neighbourhoods – relate to the likelihood of (in)formal disclosure of victimisation. Belonging to supportive social groups can enhance psychological well-being and can therefore encourage healthy behaviour, including disclosure (Dunbar, 2018; Dunham & Emory, 2014; Sani et al., 2014). Despite the prior research, this study's findings reveal that few meso level factors predict (in)formal disclosure.

Being a member of a sports club was negatively associated with both informal and formal disclosure, suggesting it may not offer the needed support or might hinder disclosure. The complexity of victimisation disclosure, influenced by many factors, may not be fully captured in one study. For LGBA+ people, concealable stigmatised identities complicate the benefits of group membership (Chaudoir & Fisher, 2010). Making it harder to find supportive communities and reducing the likelihood of disclosure. However, this study confirmed that group membership positively affects the likelihood of disclosure for LGBA+ people.

On macro level, this study found that norms and values did not relate to (in)formal disclosure of victimisation, contrary to the expectations. This suggests that the impact of macro predictors on disclosure is nuanced, with other factors likely playing a role.

Despite few predictors and a small LGBA+ sample, the study found that respondents who experienced trauma were more likely to disclose informally (81.3%) than formally (58.3%), including LGBA+ people.

Prior research indicates that societal norms, political climate, stigma, and discrimination influence (in)formal disclosure behaviours. Progressive norms promoting diversity and inclusivity encourage safer environments for disclosure, especially for LGBA+ people, while conservative norms can worsen fears of marginalisation and deter disclosure (Cox et al., 2011; Herek & Garnets, 2007; Russell & Fish, 2016). Societal acceptance and progressive values are crucial for encouraging victim disclosure, especially for marginalised groups like the LGBA+ community. However, this study challenges the direct impact of societal norms on individual disclosure behaviours. Consistent with prior research, it found a notable difference in the prevalence of informal (higher) versus formal disclosure among victims of traumatic events (Ansara & Hindin, 2010; Centraal Bureau van Statistiek, 2020; Coker, 2000; Fanslow & Robinson, 2010).

Each level provides unique insights into the complex dynamics of victimisation disclosure. The study highlights the importance of individual and relational factors like trust in institutions and

education, and the nuanced role of social support at the interpersonal level. Limited meso level findings show variability in community support, while unexpected macro-level results underscore the complexity of translating societal norms into individual behaviour. Differences from prior research may be due to study limitations (see limitations section). All levels impact disclosure differently, making their inclusion crucial. The complex interplay of the several levels of disclosure behaviour is an important finding of this study and is relevant for future research.

5.2 Strengths and limitations

Using data from the LISS Panel, with respondents from randomly selected Dutch households, enhances the external validity and reliability of this study, minimising sample bias. A key strength is the inclusion and testing of many factors in the four levels of the socio-ecological model, which is a relatively new approach in victimological studies. This makes the study unique and potentially inspirational for future research on the complexity of human behaviour.

However, including many factors also had downsides. Some factors described in the theoretical framework, such as neighbourhood groups and discrimination experienced by LGBA+ people, could not be included or operationalised due to missing data. Additionally, not all factors could be tested in one model because of multicollinearity issues, resulting in separate testing of each interaction term.

The original aim was to examine subgroups within the LGBA+ community (lesbians, gay men, bisexual and asexual people) independently because these subgroups are often combined into one group in studies, while they may also differ. However, due to small sample sizes, the subgroups were combined into one LGBA+ group. This merging may introduce bias and may not be entirely consistent with the theoretical framework that expects distinctions between subgroups.

This study, focused on the Netherlands, uses Dutch data but references more North American studies in the theoretical framework. I noted most of the time the origin of each study and assessed their generalisability to the Netherlands, considering whether the context is applicable. The Dutch context shares similarities with the North American context, such as an individualistic society.

Another limitation of this study is that only variables from 2022 were included, as some variables were only measurable in that year. Because I am only looking at data from one year, this is a cross-sectional study and causality cannot be determined.

By integrating Bronfenbrenner's socio-ecological model on four levels, the study's aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of (in)formal disclosure behaviour has been achieved.

5.3 Recommendations for follow-up research

A recommended focus for future research is to examine subgroups within the LGBA+ community separately, as different behaviours may exist among these groups. Jaspers et al. (2024) suggest that

bisexual people differ in behaviour compared to other minorities. Due to limited LGBA+ respondents (see appendix IV), studying subgroup differences was not feasible but is crucial for future studies. This requires larger and more diverse samples to fully understand factors influencing (in)formal disclosure of victimisation among marginalised groups and to develop effective support interventions.

It's crucial to integrate micro, interpersonal, meso, and macro levels in research to fully understand human behaviour. This holistic approach reveals dynamic interactions between factors. For example, despite higher education levels, LGBA+ people are less willing to formally disclose victimisation, indicating that aspects of their identity (LGBA+ and higher education) create additional barriers to disclosure. This underscores the need for studies that explore intersectionality and marginalised groups comprehensively.

In addition, follow-up research can focus more on the complex social support mechanisms for LGBA+ people. LGBA+ people are more likely to experience sexuality-based discrimination and victimisation than heterosexuals, so it is plausible to think that they also benefit more from social resources. However, being part of a group does not necessarily have a positive relationship for LGBA+ people in the likelihood that they will disclose their victimisation due to concealable stigmatised identities that can complicate the benefits of group membership.

Lastly, there is a need for more research on LGBA+ people and their victimisation experiences in the Netherlands. Once, the Netherlands led the world in gender equity and took a historical leadership role in LGBTQI+ rights but in 2023, the Netherlands dropped another place on the European list for LGBTQI+ countries (LGBT-Monitor, 2022; Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid, 2021). This recent decline underscores the importance of more research to create a safe and inclusive environment for all people to disclose their victimisation.

5.4 Conclusion

By continuing to research the factors that relate to (in)formal disclosure of victimisation of traumatic events, policy can respond to the specific needs of victims, especially victims of marginalised groups. However, according to this study, it is too easy to conclude that LGBA+ people have an overall stronger effect on (in)formal disclosure of their victimisation. Since the first step to getting help is disclosure, creating an inclusive and supportive environment is essential for a culture of openness and trust. This encourages all people to disclose their victimisation both informally and formally.

6 | Policy advice

In this policy advice, the following question will be answered:

'What are concrete recommendations for policy and practice to lower the threshold(s) for disclosure of victimisation in the LGBA+ community?'

To lower the thresholds for disclosure of victimisation in the LGBA+ community, creating a welcoming and encouraging environment is crucial. In the Netherlands, despite leading in gender equity and openness (e.g., first same-sex marriage in 2001), the unsafety situation and victimisation of LGBTQI+ people is now rising again (LGBT-Monitor, 2022). So, new policies must address victims' needs. Studies show people prefer informal (81.3%) over formal (58.3%) disclosure, with LGBA+ people also favouring informal (32%) over formal (23%) disclosure. It is important for LGBA+ people to disclose formally to receive appropriate support. Formal sources (police, legal, medical) should create safe environments for disclosure. A government campaign in collaboration with organisations could highlight the importance of reporting victimisation, particularly for marginalised groups.

More research on differences in victimisation disclosure between heterosexuals and LGBA+ people is needed. The LISS Panel only incorporated a question on sexual preference in 2022. This is quite late and makes it hard to do longitudinal studies or to compare data from older and other years. Also, the VICTIM-study (funded by Fonds Slachtofferhulp) lacks questions on disclosure barriers, a valuable area for policy and practice.

Since informal disclosure is more common, educating people on responding helpfully is essential. Awareness campaigns can provide tips for supportive reactions, avoiding harmful effects like secondary victimisation (Gorissen et al., 2023). Informal support should also be aware of available victim services.

In summary, targeted policies, awareness campaigns, and comprehensive research are crucial to address the complexities of (in)formal disclosure of victimisation for both victims and those they disclose to.

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| Appendices

Appendix I – Relevant N and response rates background questionnaires

Table 5

N and response rate background questionnaires

Questionnaire	Variables	N	Response rate	Month conducted
Family	Sexual preference	7.147	83,1%	September and October
Religion and ethnicity	Religious group, ethnic background	7.141	84%	August and September
Work and schooling	work, school	6.919	83%	April and May
Politics and values	Political trust, norms and values	6.131, 6.069	87%, 86%	December 2021 – March 2022
Background	Sex, age, education, income	11.188	50-80%	December

Note. Based on LISS data, year 2022

Appendix II – Excluded events

Experiences of victimisation that are not taken into account:

oo22f042 Traffic accident

oo22f043 Airplane accident

oo22f044 Company accident

oo22f045 Fire

oo22f052 Contraction of a serious infection (e.g. HIV, AIDS)

oo22f053 Development of a serious physical ailment (e.g. cancer, heart attack)

oo22f054 Death of a loved one (e.g. partner, family member, friend), expected

oo22f055 Death of a loved one (e.g. partner, family member, friend), unexpected

oo22f056 Death of a colleague, expected

oo22f057 Death of a colleague, unexpected

oo22f058 Other drastic or traumatic event

Appendix III – List of entities measuring formal disclosure

oo22g066 Politie

oo22g072 Officier van justitie

oo22g073 Advocaat

oo22f074 Rechter

oo22f075 Slachtofferhulp

oo22f065 Huisarts/Medisch specialist

oo22f071 Therapeut, psychiater, psycholoog

oo22f079 GGD/gemeente

oo22f080 Alternatieve therapie sector

oo22f078 Maatschappelijk werk

oo22f077 Veilig Thuis

oo22f081 Andere instelling

oo22f067 School van kinderen

oo22f068 Geestelijke (bv. dominee, priester, rabbijn, imam)

oo22f069 Werkgever/leidinggevende

Appendix IV – Subgroups within the LGBA+ group

Table 6

Subgroups within LGBA+ group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Heterosexual	410	77.4	91.1	91.1
	Homosexual	11	2.1	2.4	93.6
	Bisexual	17	3.2	3.8	97.3
	Asexual	2	.4	.4	97.8
	Other, namely:	10	1.9	2.2	100.0
	Total	450	84.9	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	8	1.5		
	I prefer not to say	9	1.7		
	System	63	11.9		
	Total	80	15.1		
Total		530	100.0		

Appendix V – Social Support List

Did you, regarding this event ([oo22f002]), talk to or have any contact with...

Multiple answers possible. Answer type: Checkboxes

oo22f064 Family/friends/neighbors/acquaintances

oo22f065 Family doctor/Medical specialist

oo22f066 Police

oo22f067 Your children's school

oo22f068 Chaplain (e.g. pastor, priest, rabbi, imam)

oo22f069 Employer/manager

oo22f070 Colleagues/class or fellow students

oo22f071 Therapist, psychiatrist, psychologist

oo22f072 Public prosecutor

oo22f073 Lawyer

oo22f074 Judge

oo22f075 Victim support

oo22f076 Fellow sufferer/people who had the same experience

oo22f077 Veilig Thuis (organization to counter domestic violence)

oo22f078 Social work

oo22f079 Public health service/city government

oo22f080 Alternative therapy sector

oo22f081 Other organization

oo22f082 Other people than listed above

oo22f083 I did not speak to or have contact with anyone about the event

0. No, 1. Yes

What is your opinion about the extent to which people:
Answer type: Radiobuttons. Subquestions:

oo22f006 ask you for advice

oo22f007 give you a lift

oo22f008 perk you up or cheer you up

oo22f009 lend you a friendly ear

oo22f010 give you a nudge in the right direction

oo22f011 give you good advice

oo22f012 pay you a compliment

oo22f013 confide in you

oo22f014 ask you for help

oo22f015 tell you to persevere

oo22f016 comfort you

oo22f017 take your advice

oo22f018 help you to clarify your problems

oo22f019 emphasise your strong points

oo22f020 reassure you

Categories:

1. I miss it, I would like it to happen more often

2. I don't really miss it, but it would be nice if it happened a bit more often

3. Just right, I would not want it to happen more or less often

4. It happens too often, it would be nice if it happened less often

Appendix VI – Model's performance and goodness-of-fit

To get a comprehensive understanding of the model's performance and goodness-of-fit, the Nagelkerke R square, Cos and Snell square and Omnibus values of each interaction term were measured. These are written down separately because the interaction terms could not be included simultaneously. Therefore, I calculated the mean to still get an understanding of the model's performance. As a result, Model 2 on informal disclosure explained between 9.4% with a minimum of 8.9% and maximum of 9.9% (Cox and Snell R square) and 15.3% with a minimum of 14.5% and a maximum of 16.1% (Nagelkerke R square) of the variance in informal disclosure and correctly classified 81.6% of the cases.

Appendix VII – Data package

A ZIP-file has been added in the mail to my supervisor (Deni Mazrekaj) and second assessor (Andrea Forster).

Appendix VIII – Syntax

* Encoding: UTF-8.

* Analyse SYNTAX

*informal disclosure

compute informaldis = 0.

if (oo22f064 = 1) OR (oo22f070 = 1) OR (oo22f076 = 1) informaldis = 1.

VALUE LABELS informaldis

   0 'no'

   1 'yes'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES informaldis.

DESCRIPTIVES oo22f070.

* formal disclosure

COMPUTE formaldis = 0.

if (oo22f066 = 1) OR (oo22f072 = 1) OR (oo22f073 = 1) OR (oo22f074 =1) OR (oo22f075 = 1) OR (oo22f065 = 1)

OR (oo22f071 = 1) OR (oo22f079 = 1) OR (oo22f080 = 1) OR (oo22f078 = 1) OR (oo22f077 = 1) OR (oo22f081 = 1) OR (oo22f067 = 1) OR (oo22f068 = 1) OR (oo22f069 = 1) OR (oo22f082 = 1) formaldis = 1.

VALUE LABELS formaldis

   0 'no'

   1 'yes'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES formaldis.

* no disclosure

COMPUTE nodisclosure = 0.

if (oo22f083 = 1) nodisclosure = 1.

VALUE LABELS nodisclosure

   0 'no'

   1 'yes'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES nodisclosure.

COMPUTE disclosure = 0.

if (oo22f064 = 1) OR (oo22f070 = 1) OR (oo22f076 = 1) OR (oo22f066 = 1) OR (oo22f072 = 1) OR (oo22f073 = 1) OR (oo22f074 =1) OR (oo22f075 = 1) OR (oo22f065 = 1)

OR (oo22f071 = 1) OR (oo22f079 = 1) OR (oo22f080 = 1) OR (oo22f078 = 1) OR (oo22f077 = 1) OR (oo22f081 = 1) OR (oo22f067 = 1) OR (oo22f068 = 1) OR (oo22f069 = 1) OR (oo22f082 = 1) disclosure = 1.

VALUE LABELS disclosure

   0 'no'

   1 'yes'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES disclosure.

COMPUTE geen_disclosure = 0.

if (oo22f064 = 0) AND (oo22f070 = 0) AND (oo22f076 = 0) AND (oo22f066 = 0) AND (oo22f072 = 0) AND (oo22f073 = 0) AND (oo22f074 =0) AND (oo22f075 = 0) AND (oo22f065 = 0)

AND (oo22f071 = 0) AND (oo22f079 = 0) AND (oo22f080 = 0) AND (oo22f078 = 0) AND (oo22f077 = 0) AND (oo22f081 = 0) AND (oo22f067 = 0) AND (oo22f068 = 0) AND (oo22f069 = 0) AND (oo22f082 = 0) geen_disclosure = 1.

VALUE LABELS geen_disclosure

   0 'no'

   1 'yes'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES geen_disclosure.

* traumatic event

COMPUTE traumatic_event = 0.

if (oo22f037 = 1) OR (oo22f038 = 1) OR (oo22f039 = 1) OR (oo22f040 = 1) OR (oo22f041 = 1) OR (oo22f046 = 1) OR (oo22f047 = 1) OR (oo22f048 = 1) OR (oo22f049 = 1) OR (oo22f050 = 1) OR (oo22f051 = 1) traumatic_event = 1.

VALUE LABELS traumatic_event

0 'no'

1 'yes'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES traumatic_event.

COMPUTE heterosexual = 0.

if (cf22o535 = 1) heterosexual = 1.

VALUE LABELS heterosexual

0 'not heterosexual'

1 'yes heterosexual'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES cf22o535.

*LGBA

COMPUTE LGBA = 99.

if (cf22o535 = 2) OR (cf22o535 = 3) OR (cf22o535 = 4) OR (cf22o535 = 5) LGBA = 1.

if (cf22o535 = 1) LGBA = 0.

VALUE LABELS LGBA

0 'not LGBA'

1 'yes LGBA'

99 'missing'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES LGBA.

* sekse

RECODE geslacht (1=0) (2=1) INTO Geslacht_definitief.

VARIABLE LABELS Geslacht_definitief 'geslacht_nieuw'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES Geslacht_definitief.

* psychologische problemen

RECODE oo22f022 (1=0) (2=1) INTO Psychological_problems_dummy.

VARIABLE LABELS Psychological_problems_dummy 'Nieuwe_psycho_variabele'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES Psychological_problems_dummy.

FREQUENCIES oo22f022.

* vertrouwen in politiek

   * de nederlandse politiek

MEANS (cv22n013, cv22n014, cv22n017, cv22n018).

EXECUTE.

COMPUTE De_Nederlandse_politiek=MEAN(cv22n013, cv22n014, cv22n017, cv22n018).

EXECUTE.

*rechtsstelsel

MEANS (cv22n015, cv22n016).

EXECUTE.

COMPUTE rechtsstelsel= MEAN(cv22n015, cv22n016).

EXECUTE.

*social support

COMPUTE no_social_support = 0.

if (oo22f006 = 1 OR oo22f006 = 2) AND (oo22f007 = 1 OR oo22f007 = 2) AND (oo22f008 = 1 OR oo22f008 = 2) AND (oo22f009 = 1 OR oo22f009 = 2) AND (oo22f010 = 1 OR oo22f010 = 2) AND (oo22f011 = 1 OR oo22f011 = 2) AND

   (oo22f012 = 1 OR oo22f012 = 2) AND (oo22f013 = 1 OR oo22f013 = 2) AND (oo22f014 = 1 OR oo22f014 = 2) AND (oo22f015 = 1 OR oo22f015 = 2) AND (oo22f016 = 1 OR oo22f016 = 2) AND (oo22f017 = 1 OR oo22f017 = 2) AND

   (oo22f018 = 1 OR oo22f018 = 2) AND (oo22f019 = 1 OR oo22f019 = 2) AND (oo22f020 = 1 OR oo22f020 = 2) no_social_support = 1.

EXECUTE.

Compute yes_social_support = 0.

if (oo22f006 = 3 OR oo22f006 = 4) AND (oo22f007 = 3 OR oo22f007 = 4) AND (oo22f008 = 3 OR oo22f008 = 4) AND (oo22f009 = 3 OR oo22f009 = 4) AND (oo22f010 = 3 OR oo22f010 = 4) AND (oo22f011 = 3 OR oo22f011 = 4) AND

   (oo22f012 = 3 OR oo22f012 = 4) AND (oo22f013 = 3 OR oo22f013 = 4) AND (oo22f014 = 3 OR oo22f014 = 4) AND (oo22f015 = 3 OR oo22f015 = 4) AND (oo22f016 = 3 OR oo22f016 = 4) AND (oo22f017 = 3 OR oo22f017 = 4) AND

(oo22f018 = 3 OR oo22f018 = 4) AND (oo22f019 = 3 OR oo22f019 = 4) AND (oo22f020 = 3 OR oo22f020 = 4) yes_social_support = 1.

EXECUTE.

compute socialsupport_r = MEAN(oo22f006, oo22f007, oo22f008, oo22f009, oo22f010, oo22f011, oo22f012, oo22f013, oo22f014, oo22f015, oo22f016, oo22f017, oo22f018, oo22f019, oo22f020).

exe.

DESCRIPTIVES socialsupport_r.

RECODE socialsupport_r (Lowest thru 2.49=0) (2.5 thru Highest=1) INTO socialsupport_dummy.

EXECUTE.

*religion

RECODE cr22o143 (1=1) (2=0) (ELSE = SYSMIS) INTO dummy_religion.

EXECUTE.

VALUE LABELS dummy_religion

0 'No religion'

1 'Yes religion'.

FREQUENCIES dummy_religion.

*school

COMPUTE goes_to_school = 0.

if (cw22o525 = 7) goes_to_school = 1.

 *progressive/conservative norms/values

COMPUTE normsvalues=MEAN(cv22n151, cv22n152, cv22n153, cv22n154).

EXECUTE.

COMPUTE normsvalues1=.3MEAN(cv22n151, cv22n152, cv22n153, cv22n154).

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES cv22n151 cv22n152 cv22n153 cv22n154.

* herkomstgroep dummy

COMPUTE herkomstgroep_dummy = 99.

if (herkomstgroep = 101) OR (herkomstgroep = 102) OR (herkomstgroep = 201) OR (herkomstgroep = 202) herkomstgroep_dummy = 1.

if (herkomstgroep = 0) herkomstgroep_dummy = 0.

VALUE LABELS herkomstgroep_dummy

0 'Dutch'

1 'foreign'

99 'missing'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES herkomstgroep_dummy.

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_$=(traumatic_event = 1).

VARIABLE LABELS filter_$ 'traumatic_event = 1 (FILTER)'.

VALUE LABELS filter_$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.

FORMATS filter_$ (f1.0).

FILTER BY filter_$.

EXECUTE.

DATASET COPY Gefilterd_databestand_1_mei.

DATASET ACTIVATE Gefilterd_databestand_1_mei.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

SELECT IF (traumatic_event = 1).

EXECUTE.

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

*Descriptives

FREQUENCIES herkomstgroep_dummy.

DESCRIPTIVES herkomstgroep_dummy.

FREQUENCIES Geslacht_definitief.

DESCRIPTIVES Geslacht_definitief.

FREQUENCIES leeftijd.

DESCRIPTIVES leeftijd.

DESCRIPTIVES cv22n024.

FREQUENCIES cv22n024.

FREQUENCIES nettoink.

DESCRIPTIVES nettoink.

FREQUENCIES oplmet.

DESCRIPTIVES oplmet.

FREQUENCIES De_Nederlandse_politiek.

DESCRIPTIVES De_Nederlandse_politiek.

DESCRIPTIVES rechtsstelsel.

FREQUENCIES rechtsstelsel.

DESCRIPTIVES Psychdum.

FREQUENCIES Psychdum.

DESCRIPTIVES oo22f022.

FREQUENCIES oo22f022.

DESCRIPTIVES yes_social_support.

FREQUENCIES yes_social_support.

DESCRIPTIVES no_social_support.

FREQUENCIES no_social_support.

DESCRIPTIVES dummy_religion.

FREQUENCIES dummy_religion.

```
DESCRIPTIVES cw22o000.
FREQUENCIES cw22o000.


DESCRIPTIVES goes_to_school.
FREQUENCIES goes_to_school.


DESCRIPTIVES cs22o006.
FREQUENCIES cs22o006.


DESCRIPTIVES cs22o011.
FREQUENCIES cs22o011.


DESCRIPTIVES normsvalues.
FREQUENCIES normsvalues.


DESCRIPTIVES formdis.
FREQUENCIES formdis.


DESCRIPTIVES informaldis.
FREQUENCIES informaldis.


DESCRIPTIVES traumatic_event.
FREQUENCIES traumatic_event.


* recoding education variable
COMPUTE laag_onderwijs = 0.
if (oplmet = 1) OR (oplmet = 2) OR (oplmet = 8) OR (oplmet = 9) laag_onderwijs = 1.
VALUE LABELS laag_onderwijs
    0 'no'
    1 'yes'.
EXECUTE.
```

COMPUTE middel_onderwijs = 0.

if (oplmet = 3) OR (oplmet = 4) middel_onderwijs = 1.

VALUE LABELS middel_onderwijs

   0 'no'

   1 'yes'.

EXECUTE.

COMPUTE hoog_onderwijs = 0.

if (oplmet = 5) OR (oplmet = 6) hoog_onderwijs = 1.

VALUE LABELS hoog_onderwijs

   0 'no'

   1 'yes'.

EXECUTE.

DESCRIPTIVES laag_onderwijs.

FREQUENCIES laag_onderwijs.

DESCRIPTIVES middel_onderwijs.

FREQUENCIES middel_onderwijs.

DESCRIPTIVES hoog_onderwijs.

FREQUENCIES hoog_onderwijs.

DESCRIPTIVES socialsupport_dummy.

FREQUENCIES socialsupport_dummy.

* T-test descriptives

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

T-TEST GROUPS=LGBA(0 1)

 /MISSING=ANALYSIS

 /VARIABLES=leeftijd

```
/ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
/CRITERIA=CI(.95).


T-TEST GROUPS=LGBA(0 1)
/MISSING=ANALYSIS
/VARIABLES=nettoink
/ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
/CRITERIA=CI(.95).


T-TEST GROUPS=LGBA(0 1)
/MISSING=ANALYSIS
/VARIABLES=De_Nederlandse_politiek
/ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
/CRITERIA=CI(.95).


T-TEST GROUPS=LGBA(0 1)
/MISSING=ANALYSIS
/VARIABLES=rechtsstelsel
/ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
/CRITERIA=CI(.95).


T-TEST GROUPS=LGBA(0 1)
/MISSING=ANALYSIS
/VARIABLES=cv22n024
/ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
/CRITERIA=CI(.95).


T-TEST GROUPS=LGBA(0 1)
/MISSING=ANALYSIS
/VARIABLES=normsvalues
/ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
/CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

*chi descriptives

CROSSTABS

 /TABLES=LGBA BY Geslacht_definitief

 /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

 /STATISTICS=CHISQ

 /CELLS=COUNT

 /COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

 /TABLES=LGBA BY herkomstgroep_dummy

 /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

 /STATISTICS=CHISQ

 /CELLS=COUNT

 /COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

 /TABLES=LGBA BY laag_onderwijs

 /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

 /STATISTICS=CHISQ

 /CELLS=COUNT

 /COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

 /TABLES=Geslacht_definitief BY hetero LGBA

 /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

 /CELLS=COUNT

 /COUNT ROUND CELL.

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

CROSSTABS

 /TABLES=herkomstgroep_dummy BY informaldis

 /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/STATISTICS=CHISQ CC PHI

/CELLS=COUNT TOTAL

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

*Cronbach's alpha scale variables

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

RELIABILITY

/VARIABLES=De_Nederlandse_politiek rechtsstelsel cv22n024

/SCALE('ALL VARIABLES') ALL

/MODEL=ALPHA

/SUMMARY=TOTAL.

*correlations analysis

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

CORRELATIONS

/VARIABLES=herkomstgroep_dummy Geslacht_definitief leeftijd laag_onderwijs middel_onderwijs hoog_onderwijs nettoink Psychdum

De_Nederlandse_politiek formdis informaldis cs22o011 cs22o006 LGBA rechtsstelsel normsvalues dummy_religion cw22o000 goes_to_school

cv22n024 socialsupport_dummy

/PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL

/MISSING=PAIRWISE.

NONPAR CORR

/VARIABLES= herkomstgroep_dummy Geslacht_definitief leeftijd laag_onderwijs middel_onderwijs hoog_onderwijs nettoink Psychdum

De_Nederlandse_politiek formdis informaldis cs22o011 cs22o006 LGBA rechtsstelsel normsvalues dummy_religion cw22o000 goes_to_school

cv22n024 socialsupport_dummy

/PRINT=SPEARMAN TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL

/MISSING=PAIRWISE.

*logistic regression informal disclosure

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES informaldis

/METHOD=ENTER herkomstgroep_dummy Geslacht_definitief leeftijd nettoink laag_onderwijs middel_onderwijs hoog_onderwijs

  Psychdum De_Nederlandse_politiek rechtsstelsel cv22n024 socialsupport_dummy dummy_religion cw22o000 goes_to_school

    cs22o006 cs22o011 normsvalues LGBA

/METHOD=ENTER LGBA*herkomstgroep_dummy LGBA*Geslacht_definitief LGBA*leeftijd LGBA*nettoink

  LGBA*laag_onderwijs LGBA*middel_onderwijs LGBA*hoog_onderwijs LGBA*Psychdum LGBA*De_Nederlandse_politiek

  LGBA*rechtsstelsel LGBA*cv22n024 LGBA*socialsupport_dummy LGBA*dummy_religion LGBA*cw22o000

  LGBA*goes_to_school LGBA*cs22o006 LGBA*cs22o011 LGBA*normsvalues

  /SAVE=COOK

  /CLASSPLOT

  /PRINT=GOODFIT CI(95)

  /CRITERIA=PIN(0.05) POUT(0.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(0.5).

*logistic regression formal disclosure

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES formdis

  /METHOD=ENTER herkomstgroep_dummy Geslacht_definitief leeftijd nettoink laag_onderwijs middel_onderwijs hoog_onderwijs

  Psychdum De_Nederlandse_politiek rechtsstelsel cv22n024 socialsupport_dummy dummy_religion cw22o000 goes_to_school

    cs22o006 cs22o011 normsvalues LGBA

  /METHOD=ENTER LGBA*herkomstgroep_dummy LGBA*Geslacht_definitief LGBA*leeftijd LGBA*nettoink

  LGBA*laag_onderwijs LGBA*middel_onderwijs LGBA*hoog_onderwijs LGBA*Psychdum LGBA*De_Nederlandse_politiek

  LGBA*rechtsstelsel LGBA*cv22n024 LGBA*socialsupport_dummy LGBA*dummy_religion LGBA*cw22o000

  LGBA*goes_to_school LGBA*cs22o006 LGBA*cs22o011 LGBA*normsvalues

  /SAVE=COOK

  /CLASSPLOT

  /PRINT=GOODFIT CI(95)

  /CRITERIA=PIN(0.05) POUT(0.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(0.5).

*Assumptions

*Assumption Linear relationship between IV and logit transformation of DV continuous variables

COMPUTE In_age_assum=LN(leeftijd).

EXECUTE.

COMPUTE intage=In_age_assum*leeftijd.

EXECUTE.

DESCRIPTIVES intage.

FREQUENCIES intage.

COMPUTE In_ink_assum=LN(nettoink).

EXECUTE.

COMPUTE intink=In_ink_assum*nettoink.

EXECUTE.

* Box tidwell procedure

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES informaldis

 /METHOD=ENTER leeftijd nettoink

 /SAVE=PRED

 /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).

COMPUTE Box_X_age=leeftijd.

EXECUTE.

COMPUTE Box_X_ink=nettoink.

EXECUTE.

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES informaldis

 /METHOD=ENTER leeftijd nettoink Box_X_age Box_X_ink

```
  /SAVE=PRED

  /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).


LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES formdis

  /METHOD=ENTER leeftijd nettoink Box_X_age Box_X_ink

  /SAVE=PRED

  /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).


* Assumption outliers
DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.
DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=herkomstgroep_dummy Geslacht_definitief leeftijd laag_onderwijs

    middel_onderwijs hoog_onderwijs cs22o011 normsvalues cs22o006 goes_to_school
dummy_religion

    cw22o000 socialsupport_dummy Psychdum cv22n024 rechtsstelsel De_Nederlandse_politiek

  /SAVE

  /STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.


DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=Zherkomstgroep_dummy ZGeslacht_definitief Zleeftijd
Zlaag_onderwijs

    Zmiddel_onderwijs Zhoog_onderwijs Zcs22o011 Znormsvalues Zcs22o006 Zgoes_to_school
Zdummy_religion

    Zcw22o000 Zsocialsupport_dummy ZPsychdum Zcv22n024 Zrechtsstelsel
ZDe_Nederlandse_politiek

  /STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.


DESCRIPTIVES goes_to_school.

FREQUENCIES goes_to_school.


* Assumption multicollinearity
REGRESSION

  /MISSING LISTWISE

  /STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL

  /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)

  /NOORIGIN
```

/DEPENDENT informaldis

/METHOD=ENTER herkomstgroep_dummy laag_onderwijs hoog_onderwijs cs22o006 cs22o011

middel_onderwijs nettoink Geslacht_definitief leeftijd normsvalues goes_to_school Psychdum cw22o000

dummy_religion De_Nederlandse_politiek socialsupport_dummy cv22n024 rechtsstelsel.

* logistic regression complete on informal disclosure (not used)

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES informaldis

/METHOD=ENTER herkomstgroep_dummy Geslacht_definitief leeftijd nettoink laag_onderwijs middel_onderwijs hoog_onderwijs

Psychdum De_Nederlandse_politiek rechtsstelsel cv22n024 socialsupport_dummy dummy_religion cw22o000 goes_to_school

cs22o006 cs22o011 normsvalues LGBA

/METHOD=ENTER LGBA*herkomstgroep_dummy LGBA*Geslacht_definitief LGBA*leeftijd LGBA*nettoink

LGBA*Psychdum LGBA*De_Nederlandse_politiek LGBA*middel_onderwijs LGBA*hoog_onderwijs

LGBA*dummy_religion LGBA*cs22o006 LGBA*cs22o011

LGBA*rechtsstelsel LGBA*cv22n024 LGBA*socialsupport_dummy LGBA*cw22o000

LGBA*goes_to_school LGBA*normsvalues

/SAVE=COOK

/CLASSPLOT

/PRINT=GOODFIT CI(95)

/CRITERIA=PIN(0.05) POUT(0.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(0.5).

* logistic regression on informal disclosure for every interaction term separately

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES informaldis

/METHOD=ENTER herkomstgroep_dummy Geslacht_definitief leeftijd nettoink laag_onderwijs middel_onderwijs hoog_onderwijs

Psychdum De_Nederlandse_politiek rechtsstelsel cv22n024 socialsupport_dummy dummy_religion cw22o000 goes_to_school

cs22o006 cs22o011 normsvalues LGBA

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*Logistic regression on informal disclosure without interaction variables

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES informaldis

/METHOD=ENTER herkomstgroep_dummy Geslacht_definitief leeftijd nettoink middel_onderwijs hoog_onderwijs

Psychdum De_Nederlandse_politiek rechtsstelsel cv22n024 socialsupport_dummy dummy_religion cw22o000 goes_to_school

cs22o006 cs22o011 normsvalues LGBA

/SAVE=COOK

/CLASSPLOT

/PRINT=GOODFIT CI(95)

/CRITERIA=PIN(0.05) POUT(0.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(0.5).

*Logistic regression on formal disclosure without interaction variables

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES formdis

/METHOD=ENTER herkomstgroep_dummy Geslacht_definitief leeftijd nettoink middel_onderwijs hoog_onderwijs

Psychdum De_Nederlandse_politiek rechtsstelsel cv22n024 socialsupport_dummy dummy_religion cw22o000 goes_to_school

cs22o006 cs22o011 normsvalues LGBA

/SAVE=COOK

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/CRITERIA=PIN(0.05) POUT(0.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(0.5).

* logistic regression on formal disclosure for every interaction term separately

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES formdis

/METHOD=ENTER herkomstgroep_dummy Geslacht_definitief leeftijd nettoink middel_onderwijs hoog_onderwijs

Psychdum De_Nederlandse_politiek rechtsstelsel cv22n024 socialsupport_dummy dummy_religion cw22o000 goes_to_school

cs22o006 cs22o011 normsvalues LGBA

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* logistic regression on informal disclosure for every interaction term separately

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LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES informaldis

/METHOD=ENTER herkomstgroep_dummy Geslacht_definitief leeftijd nettoink middel_onderwijs
hoog_onderwijs

Psychdum De_Nederlandse_politiek rechtsstelsel cv22n024 socialsupport_dummy dummy_religion
cw22o000 goes_to_school

cs22o006 cs22o011 normsvalues LGBA

/METHOD=ENTER herkomstgroep_dummy*LGBA

/SAVE=COOK

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