<table>
<thead>
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<th>Study and year</th>
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<tr>
<td>An examination of gender of aggressor and target (un) wanted sex and nonconsent on perceptions of sexual (un) wantedness, justifiability and consent, (2015).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessing the propensity for sexual coaxing and coercion in relationships: Factor structure, reliability, and validity of the Tactics to Obtain Sex Scale, (2009).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Characterization of adolescent pregnancy and legal abortion in situations involving incest or sexual violence by an unknown aggressor, (2019).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Static and dynamic predictors of recidivism in sexual aggressor, (1997).</td>
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<td>The sexual functioning profile of a nonforensic sample of individuals reporting sexual aggression against women, (2013).</td>
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<td><strong>717</strong></td>
<td>Differences in the aggressor's perception depending on their gender.</td>
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<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td>The hypothesis that sexual abusers were victims of childhood abuse was tested through the Chi square test. There were significant group differences, $x^2 = 15.23, p = .002$, Cramer's $V = .35$. There was an association between rape and age (10 to 15 years, $p = 0.01$) and between the incestuous perpetrator and the duration of abuse ($p = 0.01$). There have been identified significant correlations between the presence of psychopathy elements and the commission of the criminal act of sexual assault.</td>
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<td><strong>43</strong></td>
<td>The existence of a link between the degree of closeness to the sexual aggressor and the period of access to medical services and the notification of the police.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>419</strong></td>
<td>Child abusers had higher pedophilic indices, a higher number of previous sexual charges, and a higher percentage of them lived alone. The existence of a link between the need to commit sexual assaults and feelings of anxiety about sexual performance.</td>
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<td><strong>311</strong></td>
<td>Male aggressors are more likely to have a carceral history as opposed to women aggressor ($F (1, 778) = 46.06, p &lt; .01$), women are more inclined towards victims of the opposite gender ($\chi^2(1, N = 735) = 194.11, p &lt; .025$). In the USA, one in 5 women are subjected to the phenomenon of physical or sexual assault. The need for control and power, the normative beliefs about sexual coercion, were significant predictors of committing the act of sexual assault for both sexes. There have been significant correlations between feelings of hostility towards women ($t(46.52) = 3.18, p = .003$), acceptance of the rape myth ($t(39.31) = 3.19, p = .003$) and the presence of sexual fantasies ($t(56.57) = 4.30, p = .001$).</td>
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<td>Predictors of sexual aggression in adolescents: Gender dominance vs. rape supportive attitudes, (2017).</td>
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<td>Sexual aggressors against women’s sexual lives: A latent class analysis, (2018).</td>
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<td>Childhood Sexual Abuse and Sexual Motivations–The Role of Dissociation, (2020).</td>
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<td>A randomized trial of a multimodal community-based prisoner reentry program emphasizing substance abuse treatment, (2013).</td>
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<td>Successful reentry: What differentiates successful and unsuccessful parolees?, (2010).</td>
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<td>Partner-specific dependency and guilt as predictors of forgiveness in Spanish university women, (2019).</td>
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<td>Men and women as perpetrators and victims of sexual aggression in heterosexual and same-sex encounters: A study of first-year college students in Germany, (2013).</td>
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<td>Psychopathic traits and sexual coercion against relationship partners in men and women, (2018).</td>
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<td>Tactics of sexual coercion: When men and women won’t take no for an answer, (2003).</td>
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<td>Sexually violent women: The PID-5, everyday sadism, and adversarial sexual attitudes predict female sexual aggression and coercion against male victims, (2017).</td>
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<td>The ultimate femme fatale? Narcissism predicts serious and aggressive sexually coercive behavior in females, (2015).</td>
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<td>Online pornography use in adolescence: Age and gender differences, (2014).</td>
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