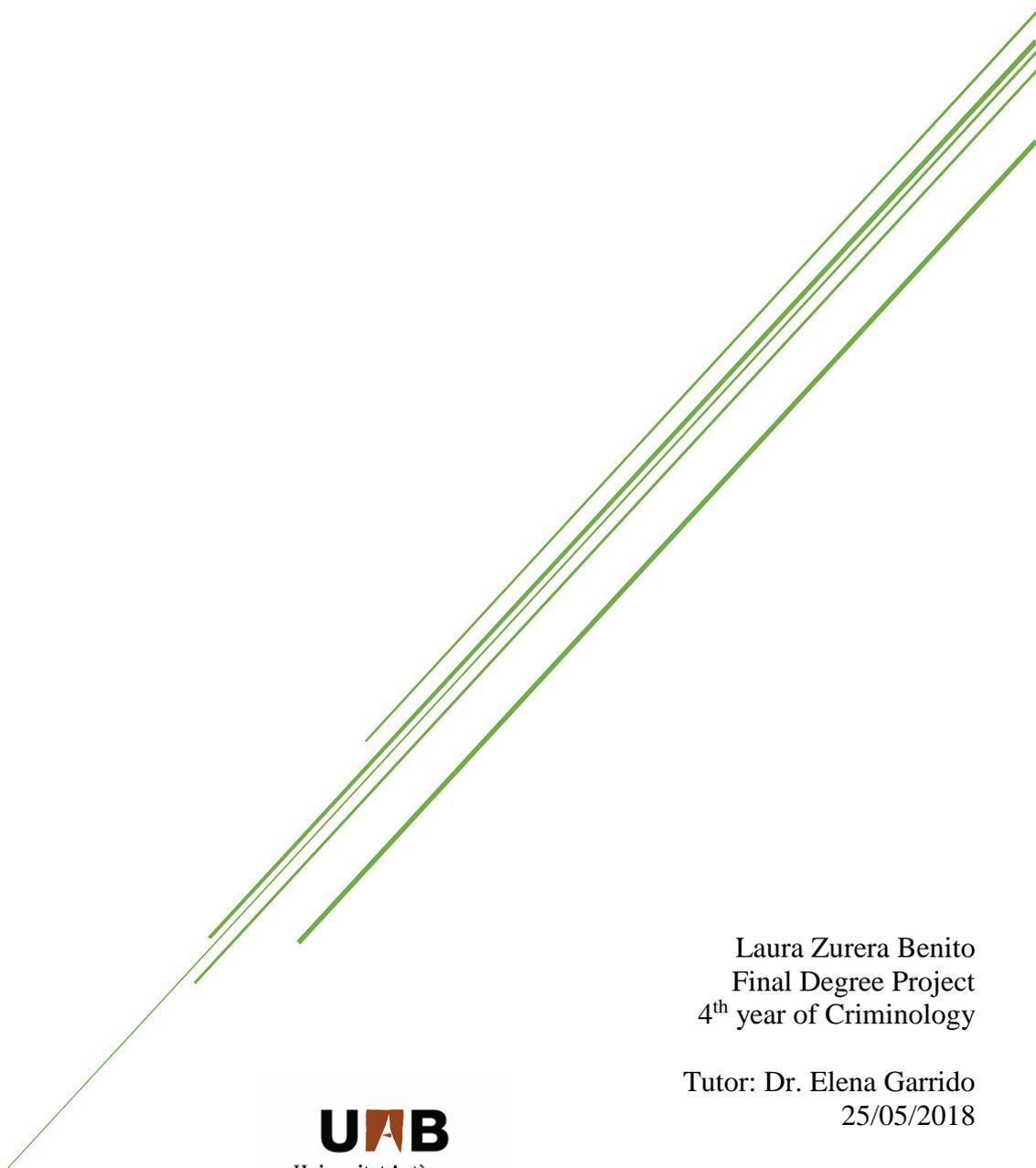


SEXUAL AGGRESSION IN LEISURE CONTEXTS

Which factors might support sexual aggression?



Laura Zurera Benito
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Tutor: Dr. Elena Garrido
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Abstract

Sexual aggressiveness has been a current topic on the literature these last years. What this research tries to highlight is that in our territory sexual aggression in social contexts is not a stranger. As people, it has gotten a point where in bars or night clubs we accept and normalise certain behaviours that in our daily life we would not accept. The objective of this paperwork is to see which factors support those conducts that might lead to sexual aggression. To do that, some articles were used in order to see what other authors had said about the topic and which factor could be already identified. Then, we created and sent a questionnaire to different people and later we analysed the answers given. The analysis was done with by using the R programme. The results showed how factors like place and environment, social identity, gender roles, fear perception and, to a certain point alcohol take a role on social interactions and, more specifically, on sexual interactions.

Keywords: sexual aggression, sexual assault, leisure, social interactions, drinking establishments, gender roles.

Resumen

Las agresiones sexuales han sido un tema bastante recurrente en las investigaciones durante los últimos años. Este trabajo intenta visualizar que las agresiones sexuales en contextos de ocio no son ajenas en nuestro territorio. Hemos llegado a un punto donde, en bares, fiestas, discotecas... aceptamos comportamientos que en otros lugares o situaciones no aceptaríamos. El objetivo de este trabajo es ver qué factores pueden llegar a respaldar esos comportamientos que pueden llegar a agresiones sexuales. Para eso, se han usado diferentes artículos para comprobar que factores habían encontrado otros autores. Después, se creó un cuestionario que se envió a diferentes participantes y se analizaron sus repuestas con R. Los resultados mostraron que factores como el lugar, la identidad social, los roles de género, la percepción subjetiva y, hasta cierto punto, el alcohol forman parte de las interacciones sociales, y sobre todo, de las interacciones sexuales.

Palabras clave: agresiones sexuales, ocio, interacciones sociales, alcohol, establecimientos, roles de género.

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Introduction¹

Over the years, there has been a surge on men's sexual aggressiveness and sexual assault perpetration.

It is not strange to see news where a girl has been raped in a party, festival, club, outside of a bar... Then it is when we see it, when we get alarmed and try to adopt safety measures. However, what we do not see is what happens before the actual aggression. Which behaviours are we, as people, performing and accepting that might lead to the actual rape act? Which factors can be found in some social context that support these behaviours?

Actually it is well known that the legal systems takes rape and sexual harassment quite seriously, however, sexual aggression is quite unregulated. If we take a look into the Spanish Penal Code there are several articles that regulate rape, sexual harassment among others. For instance article 179 regulates rape and 180 exposes aggravated circumstances. In spite of these regulation when a person has suffered from undesired touch, for example, grabbing someone from behind; there is nothing that can be done because it is socially accepted (Becker and Tinkler, 2014). So, although we have laws that punish non-consensual sexual touching and over in public places, in practice, there is little or inexistent punishes for perpetrators (Tinkler, Becker and Clayton, 2018)

In fact as the research made by Graham et al. (2010) shows, some sexual harassment and sexual behaviours can be disguised as normalised social overtures in permissive barroom environments. Moreover, aggression may involve misperceptions related to people's perceptions of sexual interest (Abbey, et al., 2000 quoted in Graham, et al., 2014)

Even though there have been developed several researches on the topic, there is still a lot to do and this problematic shows a need to spread the knowledge found. However, the majority of the research has been carried in contexts such as America or Canada, in our context, even if existent, there is no much research on which

¹ Given that this research is carried in English the terms used to refer different conducts are adapted to this language. Knowing that the translation to the Spanish language is not the same.

believes or stereotypes support sexual harassment. Thus, this investigation tries to visualise that the acceptance of some conducts occur here in our context too.

Regarding several factors that are developed in the following epigraph, the object of this study is to see if in our context these factors support sexual aggressions.

Theoretical Framework

Regarding the literature, there are an infinite number of sexualised conducts and behaviours that occur before the actual sexual abuse. Taking that into account is necessary to regard which of stereotypes support these conducts.

First of all, it is necessary to remark that there are some contexts where the sexualised behaviours and unwanted touches are kind of more normalised and accepted than in other places. Therefore, and as an example, people do not act the same way if they are in a library than in a bar or a club.

Thus the first important item would be the **place** where these behaviours are conducted. Literature shows how some settings are organised by and underlying masculinity ideology (Buddie & Parks, 2003 quoted in Thompson and Cracco, 2008). Sociologically, bars, clubs and other “party” settings are recognized as spaces for competitive performances of masculinity. According to several authors these places is where hypermasculinity displays are particularly visible and normalized, whether it is drinking contests, fighting, unsolicited sexualized interaction, misogynistic discourse or sexual aggression (Giancola, 2002; Hartford et al., 2003; Abbey, 2002; Parks, 2000; quoted on Thompson and Cracco, 2008).

Moreover, bars are considered “open” social spaces where people generally think they have the “right” to initiate social interactions with others and these interactions “must” be accepted. Thus it is not surprising that violence related to sexual overtures is a common them identified in different studies (Parks and Millers, 1997 quoted in Graham et al. 2010)

Even though this study has no intention to focus mainly on establishments it is needed to note that several studies show how internal space of establishments include factors that can be predictors of aggression, such as: crowding, atmosphere (dark, noise places are found to increase aggressiveness), staff, policies, drinking patterns, among others (Green and Plant, 2007). Actually, as Hobbs et al. (2007, quoted in Graham, et al., 2014) consider barroom culture might be reinforced by

staff members who do little to prevent² sexual harassment because of the way that women are dressed or because they have been drinking. It can also be because bar staff do not identify some behaviours as aggressive or because of the ambiguity of those (Powers and Leili, 2016). This shows what feminist perspectives have been claiming on the last years: “women have always been held individually responsible for preventing the sexual violence that is perpetrated against them” (Brooks, 2011). Which shows the necessity of creating prevention strategies to tackle that.

So, as it has been seen setting is important in order to analyse which conducts are performed because it allows some social and sexual overtures that in other places and moments would not be accepted.

For instance, as the study carried by Becker and Tinkler (2015) shows the ubiquity of non-consensual grabbing, touching, fondling, and kissing in social settings that goes unnoticed is due to its normalisation. Why might it be? Could be **alcohol** as some researchers say? The truth is that even though it has been widely studied there is there is no straightforward alcohol-aggression link. In fact believing alcohol has specific behavioural consequences is not accurate (Beck and Tinkler, 2015). Having that in mind, what is important to comment is that alcohol, as well as other drugs, is a way to lower social anxieties in order to facilitate social overtures. So, yes, alcohol disinhibits people but, as studies show, it does not make them aggressive or violent. Moreover, it seems that alcohol and other drugs are used as what Sykes and Matza (1957, quoted in Graham, et al. 2010) call “neutralization techniques” meaning that alcohol is used as an excuse to develop sexualised behaviours.

Despite its possible involvement alcohol and drugs would not be the main focus of domain in this study that being the sexual normalised behaviours.

Going back to the social factors wrapping sexual “accepted” conducts, there is a theory developed by Felson and Tedeschi, 1994; quoted in Graham, et al. 2014) and tested by Graham et al. (2014) which offers a classification for understanding the

² Despite of this fact, there are some prevention programmes targeting bartenders in the USA (Powers and Leili, 2016)

motives for aggression³ that being the theory of coercive actions. This theory establishes four types of motives for aggression.

1. *Compliance*. Felson (2004, quoted in Graham, et al. 2014) defines this motivation as an aggression to make others comply what the aggressor wants. For instance, make someone do something in order to show reliantly.
2. *Grievance*. Aggressive acts used in response to unfair or perceived offensive behaviour (Felson, 2004 quoted in Graham, et al. 2014)
3. *Social identity*. This kind of motivation involves all acts showing how important identity is. For instance, show others that he or she is a powerful person, or asserting status by impressing others...
4. *Excitement*. Some people were proven to act violently in other to have fun, enjoyment, pleasure...

Even though this theory was not specifically focused in sexual aggression, the results showed how women in bars are subjected to sexual harassment (Graham, et al. 2014) due to the fact that aggression involves escalation which means that maybe at the beginning the aggression was not sexual but constant negatives on the victim's part might lead the aggressor to increase the violence (Graham, et al., 2011).

Also, the study results showed how social identity was the most important motives, thus, getting a "good" **social identity** might involve a risk for escalation and severe aggression. This is important because it is related to another factor which is gender. Wells, Graham, and Tremblay (2009) in their study exposed how we believe that their behaviours are being watched and analysed that is why they feel the need to behave accordingly to the stereotypical social roles.

As the authors above have glimpsed **gender** is one of the factors with a main role when it comes to social overtures. In fact, according to authors such as Cunningham; Capraro; Harfor et al. (quoted in Thompson and Cracco, 2008) expose that men in bars are freed and expected to engage in "hetero-masculinity" performances that might involves sexual assertiveness, aggressiveness... Generally speaking, males

³ It is needed to remark that aggression involves intents as well as harm.

perceive the need to demonstrate their masculinity; thus bar-related sexual aggression serves as a means of earning the man's manhood (Thompson and Cracco, 2008). These behaviours are related to the acceptance of our society's dominant or hegemonic, masculinity and how it encourages men to be assertive, powerful, honourable, tough and, depending on the situation, aggressive and violent (Thompson and Cracco, 2008).

So, as research shows men in some social context are expected to behave as the hunter and women are expected to behave as the prey. Therefore, it is not unusual to see, in the majority of the studies, how men are overrepresented as aggressors (Graham, et al., 2006). Nevertheless, when it comes to the question of who the aggressors are, most of the studies support the theory developed by Clarke and Cornish (2003 quoted in Wells, Graham, and Tremblay, 2009) where the aggressors are most likely to be opportunistic.

What is more, a part from the factors already mentioned there are other which play a role on social interactions and are also related to gender and social identity. For instance peer groups. Being part of a group includes the possibility that some behavioural patrons may be probable to imitate (Green and Plant, 2007). Plus, it is also possible that some conducts that one alone might not perform, when participating in a group that behaviour could be accepted. For instance, a boy may not be "brave" enough to approach a girl when he is alone, however, if he is in a group, they probably motivate him to get to her.

In these cases, gender ideologies should be also taken into account because they act as a way of thinking how the world should operate. As the research of Thompson and Cracco (2008) demonstrates, some men try to avoid any kind of behaviour which could be labelled as "feminine" maintaining this way the masculinity ideology. Actually these authors consider that sexual aggression within social context setting may also be related to some assumptions about women. They use an example from Parks and Scheidt (2000 quoted in Thompson and Cracco, 2008) to visualise what they thought quoting that some men might misperceive women who drink at bars as sexually available, these beliefs could lead men to think women are fitting targets for their displays and sexual aggressiveness. It is also considered a

gender ideology the fact that when men go to a bar or nightclub the rest of the men become automatically the competence. In the study carried on by Wells, Graham, and Tremblay (2009) showed how men from the discussion group agreed on the fact that going out meant “picking up”, “hunt” and compete with others, because that showed power, superiority and dominance which Thompson and Cracco (2008) had already exposed.

Methodology

In order to achieve the goal of the research, which is to confirm if in our context the factors mentioned on the theoretical framework support the sexualised behaviours. It has been develop a survey with different questions involving all of the factors.

The data used in the present analyses were collected as part of a survey to evaluate some of the factors exposed above which had been studied in other researches. The study included a random sample of 234 people mixing women and men from different ages⁴, which were all of them volunteers and informed that they data would be confidential and only used in this study. The percentage of women responding was of 72.6% and the percentage of men was 27.4%⁵.

The ages ranged from 14 to 62 years, the mean being 22.059. Nevertheless, the ages of women ranged from 14 to 55 years, yet the mean age was 22.588 years. As well as for women, the ages of men ranged from 14 to 62 years, the mean age being 20.656 years⁶.

The survey was divided into different sections:

- **Experiences suffered.** In this first part participants had to report if they have ever suffered from any of the items listed in the questionnaire. Among the items were examples like if they have ever had a person brushing up against them, stroking or rubbing their knee or thigh, grabbed their butt... The answers were rated from *Never, Sometimes, A bunch of times*⁷. First of all, the different statements were changed into shorter versions therefore the categories were remaned as A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7 and A8. From there, we choose some of the categories, the ones that resembled more important or significant rather than all of them.

⁴ Information on the race/ class identities of the people was never asked because it was seen as not necessary for the current study. However, it could be interesting for further investigations to take into account other variables.

⁵ To see the table where the results are exposed, please check Annex A, Table 1 as well as Graphic 1.

⁶ Annex B. Descriptive of ages by sex. Table 2, 3 and 4.

⁷ These three options were considered the best ones because the intention was not to see how many times that occurred but to see if it happened or not.

- **Behaviours performed.** In this section participants had the same statements from the before section, however, in this case they had to answer according to conducts they had ever performed. For example, if they had ever touched or rubbed anybody's knee or thigh, grabbed somebody's butt... As well as the other section, the answers were rated from *never, sometimes or a bunch of times*. In order to perform the analysis the variables were, as well, renamed by B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7 and B8.
- **Stereotypes and believes.** This section there were some statements referencing some believes or stereotypes that we might have as people. In this case, they had to answer depending on if they believed there were conducts performed by *girls, boys, everybody or it does not happen*. For instance the statements went from flirting, being "hard to catch", accepted touches, peer group pressure, masculinity... In this case, variables were also recoded with new names and furthermore sex variables were separated to analyse the myths. The variables ranged from C1 to C18.
- **Feelings on a risk situations.** In this last part, participants had to rate their feelings (*no problem, it creates discomfort on me and it scares me*) in different situations or contexts like going home alone, taking the subway alone, walking on an alley... Finally, these variables were renamed too by D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, D8, D9, D10, D11 and D12. Later on, the analysis was carried on.

Analysis Strategy

The analysis strategy has been done by using the Khi Squared analysis because the different variables were qualitative and we wanted to see if there was some relation between the different sections on the survey and the sex of the participants. In order to achieve this goal, what it had been done was divided the sections into different documents and change the statements into shorter versions to facilitate the analysis. Moreover, some categories were needed to be recoded as the same so the analysis was possible to be carried.

A part from Khi Squared technique, we also run some frequencies and graphics for the section of Stereotypes because rather than see if there was a relation between sexes and beliefs, we wanted to see the percentage of males and females with some believes or others.

Results

As other research shows and as expected some variables share a link. And as well as it has been said before, there were chosen different variables to analyse, the ones thought to be more significant.

Thus to make the results more visual and understandable the results are presented according to the division made during the methodology.

Experiences suffered

So, in this first part of the results there were chose five different categories, being A2 (touched or rubbed a knee or thigh), A4 (rubbed against the participant), A5 (touching or grabbing the butt), A7 (received sexual comments) and A8 (being forced to do something).

As it might be observed for the first category it was needed to join the option “*sometimes*” with “*a bunch of times*” so the expected results were >5 and the khi squared analysis could be performed. Once that was done, the study of the variables was carried and the results show (p-value <0.05 , p-value = 0.001) how it exists a relation among the fact of having suffered someone’s touching or rubbing their knee or thigh and being female or male (A2_R). In fact, if we take a look at the percentages, we can see how 28.12% of the men who answered the question had suffered at least one time of touching or rubbing, nevertheless, when it comes to women we can see how this percentage raises to a 52.35% of them, so, more than the half of the women who answered the survey. It is also interesting to see that the intensity of this relation is moderate ($V=0.217$).

Table 1

Have you ever being touched on your knee or thigh from a person you did not know?

SEX	SOMETIMES	NEVER	TOTAL
MEN	28.125%	71.875%	27.350%
WOMEN	52.353%	47.647%	72.650%
TOTAL	45.726%	54.274%	

Note. Source: Own source. *p-value <0.001

The relationship among being male or female and having been “rubbed against” was showed to be statistically significant (p-value <0.001), thus, men showed a percentage of 65.62% of never being rubbed against, however, looking into women’s percentages, we see how a 55.29% of them had suffered, at least once, of being rubbed against. As well as the results from the first category Cramer’s V showed a high intensity in this case, due to its proximity to 0.3 (V=0.294).

Table 2

Have you ever had any person you did not know rubbing against you?

SEX	SOMETIMES	A BUNCH OF TIMES	NEVER	TOTAL
MEN	31.250%	3.125%	65.625%	27.350%
WOMEN	55.294%	11.176%	33.529%	72.650%
TOTAL	48.718%	8.974%	42.308%	

Note. Source: Own source. *p-value <0.001

The third question chosen was A5 resembling if they ever had their butts touched by a person they did not know. In this case, it was also possible to remark its significance, statistically talking because its p-value was 0.006; showing, again, how it exists a difference between being a man or a woman in a leisure context. Thus if we take a look on the percentages we see how 61.76% of women have suffered from this predatory behaviour. On the contrary, the percentage for men was of 46.87%. The intensity of this relation was moderate Cramer’s V being also near 0.2.

Table 3

Have you ever had your butt or another part of your body touched by someone you did not know?

SEX	SOMETIMES	A BUNCH OF TIMES	NEVER	TOTAL
MEN	46.875%	7.812%	45.312%	27.350%
WOMEN	61.765%	14.118%	24.118%	72.650%
TOTAL	57.692%	12.393%	29.915%	

Note. Source: Own source. *p-value <0.006

Another question chose was regarding sexual comments in bars or other leisure contexts (A7). As expected, it was statistically significant (p -value <0.001) and moreover, regarding the percentages, we can see an important difference between both sex. On the one hand, a 73.43% of the men who answered the survey exposed they had never suffered from that. On the other hand, a 41.76% of women answered they had suffered at least one time from sexual comments. The intensity of this relationship is quite high ($V=0.389$).

Table 4

Have you received any sexual comments in bars or night clubs?

SEX	SOMETIMES	A BUNCH OF TIMES	NEVER	TOTAL
MEN	18.750%	7.812%	73.438%	27.350%
WOMEN	41.765%	27.647%	30.588%	72.650%
TOTAL	35.470%	22.222%	42.308%	

Note. Source: Own source. * p -value <0.001

Lastly, in this section, it was asked if they ever felt forced to do something they did not wanted to (A8). Notwithstanding, as it happened with the first question, it was necessary to join “*a bunch of times*” with “*sometimes*” because the expected results were <5 , and to perform the test they needed to be >5 . Once done that, we can observe how there is also a significant difference among sex (p -value=0.002). If we take a look into the percentages, it is noticeable that even though percentages are high in both sex regarding the “*never*” option, we need to remark how 37.05% of women felt they had been forced to do something they did not wanted. This percentage should raise worries. Moreover, the intensity of this relationship is also moderate ($V=0.206$).

Table 5*Have you ever felt forced to do something you did not want to?*

SEX	SOMETIMES	NEVER	TOTAL
MEN	15.625%	84.375%	27.350%
WOMEN	37.059%	62.941%	72.650%
TOTAL	31.197%	68.803%	

Note. Source: Own source. *p-value <0.002

Behaviours performed

In this second part of the results there were chose five different categories, being B2 (touched or rubbed a knee or thigh), B4 (rubbed themselves against someone), B5 (touching or grabbing the butt), B7 (told sexual comments) and B8 (force someone to do something).

Surprisingly the results from this section were not the expected, nevertheless that did not deterred us to keep with the research. In this case, the questions chosen ended up not being statistically significant as all the p-values were superior to 0.05. To avoid any misunderstanding, it bears regarding these results⁸.

First of all, it was needed to recode the categories to be able to do the analysis, as we have already done with some questions on the previous section. Once done that, the contingency tables were done for all of the statements chosen. So, regarding the p-value from the B2_R⁹ (p-value =0.58) we cannot confirm that it exists a relationship between sexes and touch or rub someone else's knee or thigh.

The same goes for the second statement R4_R¹⁰ where the p-value was equal to 0.71, showing, also, that it cannot be confirmed if there exists a relationship between rubbing themselves against someone they did not know and sexes.

⁸ All the tables from this section can be find in the Annex C.

⁹ Annex C. Table 5.

¹⁰ Annex C. Table 6

B5_R¹¹ showed the possibility of no relationship between sexes and touch or rub someone else's butt because the p-value was 0.06. B7_R¹² and B8_R appeared to be the same. The first one showing a p-value of 0.32, so we could not confirm the link between tell sexual comments to someone in bars or night clubs and sexes. And finally B8_R¹³ gave a p-value of 0.62 so we could not establish a relation between sexes and force someone to do something they did not want to.

Although, these results seem at least discouraging there are some explanations which help to understand them.

For instance, as Nisbett and Wilson (1977; quoted in Graham, et al., 2014) “people do not necessarily have insight into their own internal cognitive processes: rather they base their attributions on implicit casual theories and plausible explanations.” So, it is possible that most people do not identify their actions as predatory actions or as undesirable actions. Thus, as people usually lack of self-inspection, it is not strange that we can recognize other's behaviours as wrong or unwanted; but when it comes to ourselves we shelter our actions under other parameters.

Another possible explanation may be what Sykes and Matza (1957, quoted in Graham, et al., 2010) qualified as “moral neutralization techniques” in which people use some justification arguments that allow them to continue acting on a certain way without consciously realising the actions they are performing are the ones that previously had identified as undesirables.

¹¹ Annex C. Table 7

¹² Annex C. Table 8

¹³ Annex C. Table 9

Stereotypes and believes

The questions chosen in this part were not analysed with contingency tables but rather with frequencies because in this case it was thought to be more important the percentage of women and men answering the different options rather than the relation between sexes and the answers. Moreover, this part exposed people's beliefs which was one of the most important parts in this research thus we considered percentages were a more visual way of analysis.

On a general basis, what it was done were frequencies from both sexes, separated, regarding all the questions¹⁴.

So, if we take a look into the situation where participants had to answer if it was normal to touch consciously somebody's butt or other body parts¹⁵, a percentage of 35.9% men answered that it was normal to touch girls butt on this situation. Women as well answered on 42.4% of the cases that girls suffer from those kind of situations where the environment allows it.

Some surprising results¹⁶ were when 37.5% of the men who answered the questions agreed that sometimes is difficult to reject them because of fear. Women also showed a great percentage on this category that being 34.1% of them thought it is sometimes difficult to reject men.

Men¹⁷ showed with a percentage of 40.6% that boys or men intentions when going out might meant "going hunting". However, women punctuated high in two options: *boys* (34.1%) and *people in general* (38.2%) which is interesting because they consider that is an action performed usually by both sex, while men considered it mostly being from themselves.

On the situation of hoping to be approached¹⁸ two percentages appeared interesting showing that 37.5% of the men participants thought it was something people hope in general, however, another 35.9% showed that it was what girls expected for boys

¹⁴ The frequencies and graphics can be found on Annexe D

¹⁵ Annex D. Tables 10 and 11. Graphic 2 and 3.

¹⁶ Annex D. Tables 12 and 13. Graphic 4 and 5.

¹⁷ Annex D. Tables 14 and 15. Graphic 6 and 7.

¹⁸ Annex D. Tables 16 and 17. Graphic 8 and 9.

to do. In this case, women showed a great percentage (40.6%) on girls hoping to be approached by other girls or boys.

31.2%¹⁹ of the men think that in bars or festivals the rest of the boys are the competence and there might happen a fight. However, 43.8% thought that this situation is not real, so it does not happen. The same situation, more or less, was given on women's survey, concluding that the majority of boys/men (35.9%) considered the rest of the male population a competence while being in bars or night clubs; nevertheless, it is necessary to mention that 31.2% of women considered that this situation did not happen.

Although the majority of men (35.9%)²⁰ considered that the situation of people working hard to approach other people was not realistic, another 32.8% considered that people liked when others "fight" for them. On women's perspective, the majority of them punctuated that people in general liked to be approached and insisted (37.1%)

Regarding the topic of alcohol²¹ there were some differences among sexes. When it comes to men the majority of them answered marking the option of *people in general*, thus the percentages of 73.4%; 64.1%; 60.9% and 48.4%. In spite of these high percentages, men also marked that male's behaviours were the ones most affected by alcohol consumption presenting percentages from 12.5% to 34.4%.

In this same section women considered all along that people in general are affected by alcohol with percentages of 72.9%, 71.8%, 68.2% and 48.8%. However, when they were asked who they thought confuse signals, 32.9% of women opted to choose the boys.

Men also considered that people in general (53.1%)²² acted on ways that might mean they are searching for people to approach them. An interesting percentage in this statement (C11) is that any men chose the option of the boys being the ones searching for attention. On women's answers it was interesting because there were

¹⁹ Annex D. Tables 18 and 19. Graphic 10 and 11.

²⁰ Annex D. Tables 20 and 21. Graphic 12 and 13.

²¹ Annex D. Tables 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32 and 33. Graphic 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

²² Annex D. Tables 24 and 25. Graphic 16 and 17.

two percentages really similar 36.5% considered that the situation did not happen, and 35.9% considered that people in general act in a provocative way hoping someone will approach them.

Interestingly, 46.9% of men²³ considered that they not always understand that some people want to be alone, without anyone bothering in places like bars or night clubs. Women also punctuated men in this section as being the ones who do not always understand people want to be alone with a percentage of 37.1%. Despite this percentage, more than the half of women who answered (52.4%) considered that people in general do not understand the situation proposed.

Feelings on risk situations

Lastly, in this last part of the results there were chose six different categories, being D1 (go back home alone coming back a night out), D2 (go back home with a stranger), D5 (take the underground alone at night), D6 (cross paths with a group of people at night), D7 (walk alone through an alley) and D12 (a strangers buys a drink for them).

As it might be observed for the first category (D1) the results show (p-value <0.001) how it exists a relation among the fact of going home alone at night and being either women or men. Actually, if we take a look at the percentages, we can see how 62.50% of the men who answered the question considered there was no problem on coming home alone at night. Nevertheless, when it comes to women we can see how on a 70.58% of the cases, so, more than the half of the women who answered the survey; felt kind of scaring going home all alone at night. It is also interesting to see that the intensity of this relation is quite high (V=0.575).

²³ Annex D. Tables 28 and 29. Graphic 16 and 17.

Table 6*Going home alone*

SEX	A BIT SCARED	UNCOMFORTABLE	NO PROBLEM	TOTAL
MEN	9.375%	28.125%	62.500%	27.350%
WOMEN	70.588%	15.882%	13.529%	72.650%
TOTAL	53.846%	19.231%	26.923%	

Note. Source: Own source. *p-value <0.001

Secondly, the link between sexes and going back home with a stranger (D2) resulted statistically significant too, meaning that p-value was <0.001. Moreover, again, it is easy to see the differences among sexes: while 42.18% of men considered it was something they did not really feel comfortable with, 67.05% of women who answered the survey answered they would feel scared if the situation ever happened. The intensity in this case is also high taking into consideration Cramer's V (V = 0.416).

Table 7*Going back home with a stranger*

SEX	A BIT SCARED	UNCOMFORTABLE	NO PROBLEM	TOTAL
MEN	28.125%	42.188%	29.688%	27.350%
WOMEN	67.059%	28.235%	4.706%	72.650%
TOTAL	56.410%	32.051%	11.538%	

Note. Source: Own source. *p-value <0.001

There were some interesting results regarding the situation of taking the subway alone at night (D5). While we thought it was interesting to see how people felt on public transports we did not expect to find much difference among sexes. Despite that, it turned out there were some statistically significant differences. Men did not find a problem on taking the underground (43.75%). Meanwhile, women felt scared of taking the subway alone at night (58.82%). As well as the other situations, this category showed a high intensity on Cramer's V being 0.41.

Table 8*Taking the underground alone at night*

SEX	A BIT SCARED	UNCOMFORTABLE	NO PROBLEM	TOTAL
MEN	20.312%	35.938%	43.750%	27.350%
WOMEN	58.824%	30.000%	11.176%	72.650%
TOTAL	48.291%	31.624%	20.085%	

Note. Source: Own source. *p-value <0.001

The next situation proposed was walking by a group of people at night (D6), this one also showed to be statistically significant (p-value < 0.001) establishing a link between sexes and the feelings on the given situation. Men answers were mostly about feeling uncomfortable (56.25%) while most of the women felts scared when facing that situation (62.94%). Cramer's V showed a high intensity on the relation (V = 0.372), as well.

Table 9*Crossing path with a group of people at night*

SEX	A BIT SCARED	UNCOMFORTABLE	NO PROBLEM	TOTAL
MEN	23.438%	56.250%	20.312%	27.350%
WOMEN	62.941%	31.765%	5.294%	72.650%
TOTAL	52.137%	38.462%	9.402%	

Note. Source: Own source. *p-value <0.001

When it came to variable D7 (walking alone at night through an alley) the results were the expected, as other researches had previously checked, so, we could confirm that it exists a link between sexes and going into dark places alone at night (p-value < 0001). Even though 46.87% of men considered they felt uncomfortable, it is important, to also mention that 40.62% of them felt kind of scared. Notwithstanding, 85.88% of women felt scared when they had to walk by an alley at night, which is quite a high percentage. The intensity of the link is high (V = 0.457) too.

Table 10*Walking alone by an alley at night*

SEX	A BIT SCARED	UNCOMFORTABLE	NO PROBLEM	TOTAL
MEN	40.625%	46.875%	12.500%	27.350%
WOMEN	85.882%	11.176%	2.941%	72.650%
TOTAL	73.504%	20.940%	5.556%	

Note. Source: Own source. *p-value <0.001

Lastly, we chose the variable proposing a situation where a stranger invite them to have a drink (D12). Although the relation between sexes and being invited to have a drink is significant (p-value < 0.001); in this case is interesting to pay attention to percentages because though both sexes showed great percentages of feeling uncomfortable (men = 42.18% and women = 59.41%) it is interesting to see the other highest percentages on the table: 39.35% of men considered they would have no problem on someone inviting them; while 26.47% of women considered they felt kind of fear when the situation happens. These results show that even if there are similarities on a first look, there are still differences among sexes. Cramer's V showed a high intensity in the relation ($V = 0.275$).

Table 11*A stranger invites you to have a drink*

SEX	A BIT SCARED	UNCOMFORTABLE	NO PROBLEM	TOTAL
MEN	18.750%	42.188%	39.062%	27.350%
WOMEN	26.471%	59.412%	14.118%	72.650%
TOTAL	24.359%	54.701%	20.940%	

Note. Source: Own source. *p-value <0.001

Discussion and Conclusion

This study support much of the qualitative research done by other authors. In fact, results the analysis of the surveys had shown to be relevant, meaning that it is possible some factors support sexual aggression.

Firstly, when it comes to places or environments it has been checked that our quantitative analysis supports what literature exposes regarding bars, night clubs and festivals as places where, even the advances in gender equity, gender roles underline much of the sexual aggression that occurs in those contexts (Graham, et al., 2010). In fact, it is also corroborated that men are expected to be the ones initiating the contact (Traeen, et al., 1986; quoted in Graham, et al., 2010). Moreover, results showed how other men were the competition in barroom environments which authors like Wells, et al. (2009, quoted in Graham, 2010) considered it as some kind of male identity issues, developing on the necessity of showing their masculinity and dominance not only to girls but also to other men.

Nevertheless, not only bars turned out to be relevant on places where sexual overtures are common, but also public transport and lonely street where women showed to have more feelings of fear and discomfort than men.

Graham, et al. (2010) also considered that some initiator of aggressive behaviour occurs when there is an apparent inoffensive overture. For example, when a person is persistent and will take “no” for an answer might not have been an aggressive behaviour at the beginning but they keep insisting in spite of the discomfort of the victim. This example is supported by our research where we found how most participants thought that sometimes people did not understand they wanted to be let alone while they were in bars or night clubs.

Regarding alcohol the results of the survey backed what previous studies and literature had already exposed; it is used to excuse people’s behaviour. Even though it has been proved that alcohol and drugs themselves do not make people aggressive, alcohol keeps being the most associated drug when talking about sexual aggression (Noctambul@s, 2017; Davis, et al., 2015). In our research both sexes considered that people in general acted violently when consuming alcohol; however

women considered that men who had drunk are more likely to mix up signals, as Noctambul@s (2017) expose alcohol acts as an inhibitor of the conduct for men meaning that they can miss the cues of rejection. Women are also affected by alcohol becoming more vulnerable and less able to protect themselves when facing sexual aggression (Graham, et al, 2010; Noctambul@s, 2017).

As it had been expected the coercive theory developed by Felson and Tedeschi (1994; quoted in Graham, et al. 2014) and tested by Graham et al. (2014) was supported by the results identifying social identity mostly in men who, as we have seen, consider other male figures as competence which research suggest that might lead to engage in further acts of aggression (such as a fight) because the person is quite invested in winning or demonstrating they are better than the rest (Walker and Bright, 2009; quoted in Graham et al., 2014).

As it was expected gender is another one of the factors with a main role in sexual overtures. Results support the idea hold by literature where in bars, night clubs or festivals men have to be the initiators while women had to be the targets or preys. Even though percentages were high in both sexes for people in general, males resulted to present even higher percentages qualifying them as the hunters. What is more, the maintenance of these traditional gender roles might be why, at least on a part, women seem, sometimes, unable to reject unwanted sexual advances (Graham, et al., 2010).

In addition, our results also support the idea that these roles contribute to the perception that unwanted touching, grabbing, rubbing in bars is something normal (Becker and Tinkler, 2015). Indeed, participants saw touching someone else's butt intentionally as a normal situation of barroom interactions.

Furthermore, there were other interesting findings when talking about myths and beliefs. Those findings suggested that, in general, both sexes kept justifying some stereotypes; for example, seeing normal to touch intentionally girls' butt, girls being the ones to be approached, girls liking when other people fight for them... Which only makes more visual that, even if we claim to be socially equal, there are still some firm believes where women are seen as the ones searching for the sexual approach. However, it is needed to clarify that women may not always consider on

a negative way the advances, considering them flattering if the aggression does not go further than some comments (Graham, et al., 2017). Likewise, men's aggressiveness is related to their acceptance of our society's dominant masculinity (Thompson and Cracco, 2008) as well as their beliefs on women wanting and being perceptive on those sexual advances (Graham, et al., 2017)

Lastly it is interesting to analyse the results from the last part of the survey when it was directed the topic of risk situations; in fact our results situated differences among sexes where women appeared to be more afraid. Some authors like Stanko (2009) consider that women present rates three times higher than men in insecurity. Researches show how women perform a more limited and cautious life when it comes to public places (take the subway or going home alone, for instance). In fact, this author expresses how women never stop being exposed to violence. She contends that females restrict their public activities because of the fear to suffer from any kind of violence (Stanko, 2009). As a matter of fact, Stanko (2009) and Brooks (2011) discuss the point of women using "safety behaviours" that have learned from an early age and question why women are the ones who need to adapt safe behaviours, instead of teaching males how to correctly behave. In her investigation of 1990 (quoted in Stanko, 2009) she supports what our results demonstrate: women are more scared in places like parking lots, dark alleys, public transport, places where men are in group...

It seems that our results back the idea that sexual aggressiveness is prevalent and normalised in bars, night clubs and festivals. In fact, it shows how there are many differences among males and females.

Probably it would be interesting that future research focus more on developing prevention, as well as, intervention programmes which would help to reduce sexual aggression on leisure contexts. Furthermore, future work should tackle a more diverse group of participants where maybe race, social status, sexuality and other characteristics are taken into account. Actually, future works should focus on getting a more comprehensive understanding of these factor that underlie tolerance for unwanted sexual contact on leisure contexts.

Limitations

As a matter of fact this research is not exempt from some limitations and difficulties. First one being that literature on the current topic was quite vague in our territory. Moreover, even though researches from overseas were found and used during this investigation it surprised us the few quantitative articles we could find on the topic.

Regarding the survey and its results we can say that there are some external factors that affected it, for instance, we could not control the moment when people answered the questionnaire, which means that some results might have been altered by the person's willingness to answer, thinking about the responses and implications. Also, it has to be taken into account that the sample might not be enough to extrapolate the results to the whole population.

Additionally, as Graham et al. (2014) say some people might be dishonest about their answers because they may think that the answers are socially unacceptable; and it was not possible for us to control that.

As a matter of fact, future research should take these limitations into consideration, and furthermore, it would be interesting to develop an investigation mixing both types of research, quantitative and qualitative, in order to overcome the majority of difficulties found in this investigation.

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Annexes**DATA ANALYZED****A. Frequencies and participants by sex**

TABLE 1:

Percentages on gender participants

\$Sexo				

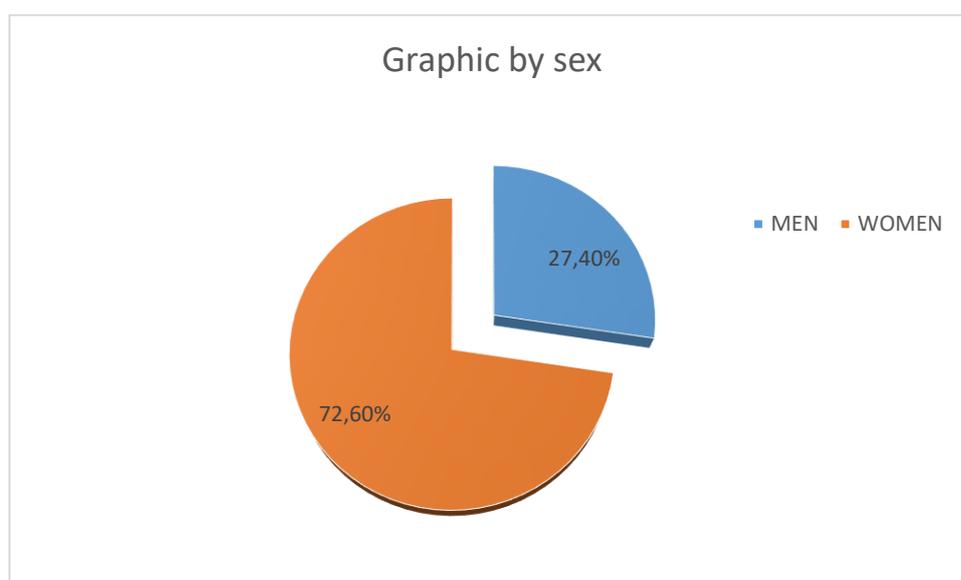
Frequencies				

Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %	
1	Hombre	64	27.4	27.4
2	Mujer	170	72.6	100.0

Case Summary				

	Valid	Missing	Total	
# of cases	234	0	234	

Note. Own source.

**Graphic 1.** Percentages of the participants by sex. Own source.

B. Descriptive of ages by sex

TABLE 2:

Descriptive of age on both sexes

Mean.Edad	St. Deviation.Edad	Valid N.Edad	Minimum.Edad	Maximum.Edad
22.059829	9.560102	234.000000	14.000000	62.000000

Note. Own source

TABLE 3:

Descriptive of age on women

\$`strata: all cases `				
Mean.Edad	St. Deviation.Edad	Valid N.Edad	Minimum.Edad	Maximum.Edad
22.58824	9.75049	170.00000	14.00000	55.00000

Note. Own source

TABLE 4

Descriptive of age on men

\$`strata: all cases `				
Mean.Edad	St. Deviation.Edad	Valid N.Edad	Minimum.Edad	Maximum.Edad
20.656250	8.957074	64.000000	14.000000	62.000000

Note. Own source

C. Data from behaviours performed

TABLE 5:

B2_R (Have you ever touched the knee or the thigh of a stranger in a bar or party?) by sex

```

===== Table: Sexo by B2_R =====
      | B2_R
      |-----|-----|-----|
      | Sexo | Alguna vez |      Nunca | Row Total |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Hombre Count |          8 |          56 |          64 |
      Row % |      12.500% |      87.500% |      27.350% |
      Column % |      32.000% |      26.794% |          |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Mujer Count |          17 |          153 |          170 |
      Row % |      10.000% |      90.000% |      72.650% |
      Column % |      68.000% |      73.206% |          |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Column Total |          25 |          209 |          234 |
      Column % |      10.684% |      89.316% |          |

Large Sample
Test Statistic  DF p-value | Effect Size est.  Lower (%) Upper (%)
Chi Squared 0.305      1 0.581 | Cramer's V 0.036 0 (2.5) 0.163 (97.5)
-----

```

Note. Own source

TABLE 6:

B4_R (Have you ever rubbed yourself against a stranger in a bar or party?) by sex

```

===== Table: Sexo by B4_R =====
      | B4_R
      |-----|-----|-----|
      | Sexo | Alguna vez |      Nunca | Row Total |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Hombre Count |          13 |          51 |          64 |
      Row % |      20.312% |      79.688% |      27.350% |
      Column % |      29.545% |      26.842% |          |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Mujer Count |          31 |          139 |          170 |
      Row % |      18.235% |      81.765% |      72.650% |
      Column % |      70.455% |      73.158% |          |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Column Total |          44 |          190 |          234 |
      Column % |      18.803% |      81.197% |          |

Large Sample
Test Statistic  DF p-value | Effect Size est.  Lower (%) Upper (%)
Chi Squared 0.131      1 0.717 | Cramer's V 0.024 0 (2.5) 0.147 (97.5)
-----

```

Note. Own source

TABLE 7:

B5_R (Have you ever touched butt of a stranger without their consent?) by sex

```

=====
===== Table: Sexo by B5_R =====
      | B5_R
      |-----|-----|-----|
      | Sexo | Alguna vez | Nunca | Row Total |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Hombre Count | 17 | 47 | 64 |
      Row % | 26.562% | 73.438% | 27.350% |
      Column % | 38.636% | 24.737% |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Mujer Count | 27 | 143 | 170 |
      Row % | 15.882% | 84.118% | 72.650% |
      Column % | 61.364% | 75.263% |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
      Column Total | 44 | 190 | 234 |
      Column % | 18.803% | 81.197% |
-----|-----|-----|-----|

Large Sample
Test Statistic DF p-value | Effect Size est. Lower (%) Upper (%)
Chi Squared 3.474 1 0.062 | Cramer's V 0.122 0 (2.5) 0.25 (97.5)
-----

```

Note. Own source

TABLE 8

B7_R (Have you ever told sexual comments to a stranger in a bar or party?) by sex

```

=====
===== Table: Sexo by B7_R =====
      | B7_R
      |-----|-----|-----|
      | Sexo | Alguna vez | Nunca | Row Total |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Hombre Count | 17 | 47 | 64 |
      Row % | 26.562% | 73.438% | 27.350% |
      Column % | 32.692% | 25.824% |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Mujer Count | 35 | 135 | 170 |
      Row % | 20.588% | 79.412% | 72.650% |
      Column % | 67.308% | 74.176% |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
      Column Total | 52 | 182 | 234 |
      Column % | 22.222% | 77.778% |
-----|-----|-----|-----|

Large Sample
Test Statistic DF p-value | Effect Size est. Lower (%) Upper (%)
Chi Squared 0.96 1 0.327 | Cramer's V 0.064 0 (2.5) 0.192 (97.5)
-----

```

Note. Own source

TABLE 9

B8_R (Have you ever forced someone to do something they did not want to do?)
by sex

```

=====
===== Table: Sexo by B8_R =====
      | B8_R
      |-----|-----|-----|
      | Sexo | Alguna vez | Nunca | Row Total |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Hombre Count |          7 |        57 |         64 |
      Row % |    10.938% |    89.062% |    27.350% |
      Column % |    31.818% |    26.887% |         |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Mujer  Count |         15 |       155 |        170 |
      Row % |     8.824% |    91.176% |    72.650% |
      Column % |    68.182% |    73.113% |         |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
      Column Total |         22 |        212 |         234 |
      Column % |     9.402% |    90.598% |         |

```

```

Large Sample
Test Statistic   DF p-value | Effect Size est.  Lower (%) Upper (%)
Chi Squared 0.244    1 0.621 | Cramer's V 0.032 0 (2.5) 0.159 (97.5)
-----

```

Note. Own source

D. Data from stereotypes and believes

TABLE 10

Frequencies on MEN C3 regarding the acceptance of touching someone else's butt on bars or night clubs

\$C3				

Frequencies				

	Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %
1	Eso no pasa	18	28.1	28.1
2	Las chicas	23	35.9	64.1
3	Las personas en general	18	28.1	92.2
4	Los chicos	5	7.8	100.0

Case Summary				

	Valid	Missing	Total	
# of cases	64	0	64	

Note. Own source

TABLE 11

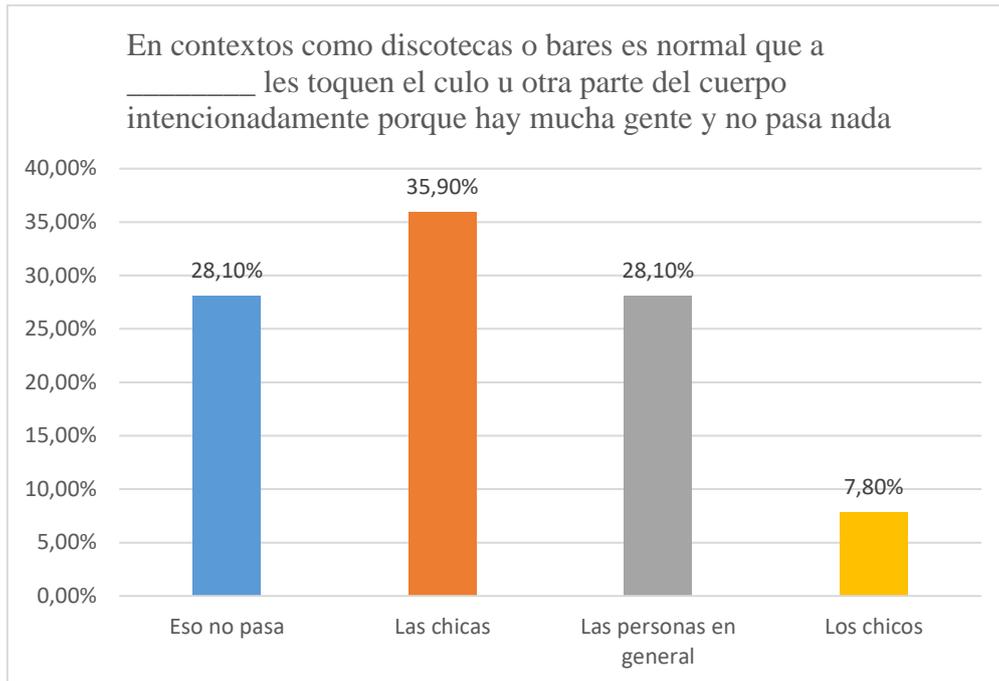
Frequencies on WOMEN C3 regarding the acceptance of touching someone else's butt on bars or night clubs

\$C3_W				

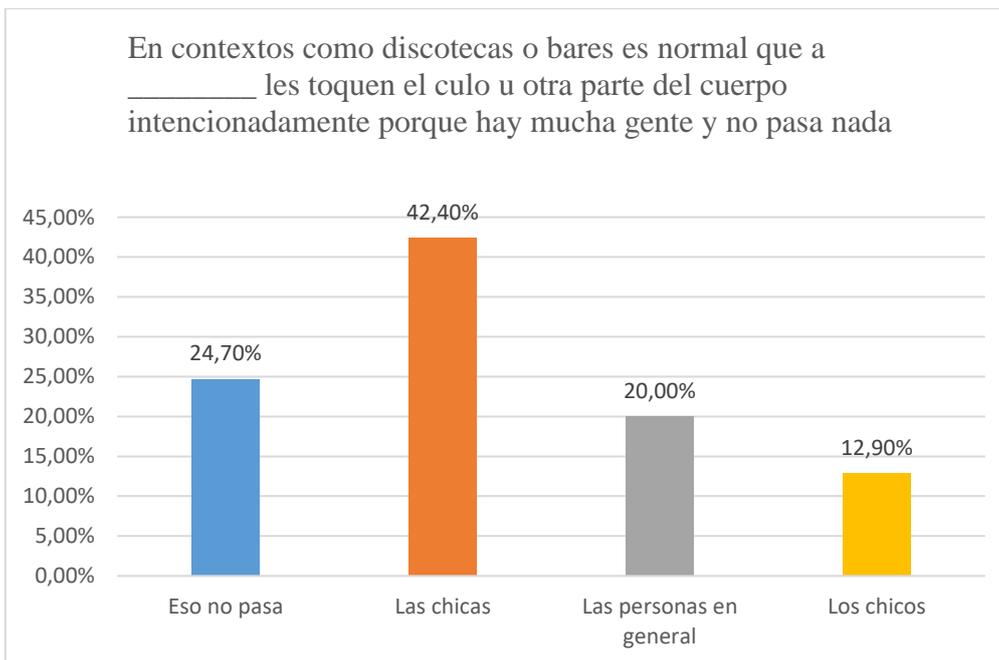
Frequencies				

	Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %
1	Eso no pasa	42	24.7	24.7
2	Las chicas	72	42.4	67.1
3	Las personas en general	34	20.0	87.1
4	Los chicos	22	12.9	100.0

Note. Own source



Graphic 2. Percentages on MEN C3 divided into categories. Own source



Graphic 3. Percentages on WOMEN C3 divided into categories. Own source

TABLE 12

Frequencies on MEN C5 regarding the difficulty or not to reject someone

\$C5				

Frequencies				
	Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %
1	Eso no pasa	21	32.8	32.8
2	Las chicas	1	1.6	34.4
3	Las personas en general	18	28.1	62.5
4	Los chicos	24	37.5	100.0

Case Summary				

	Valid	Missing	Total	
# of cases	64	0	64	

Note. Own source

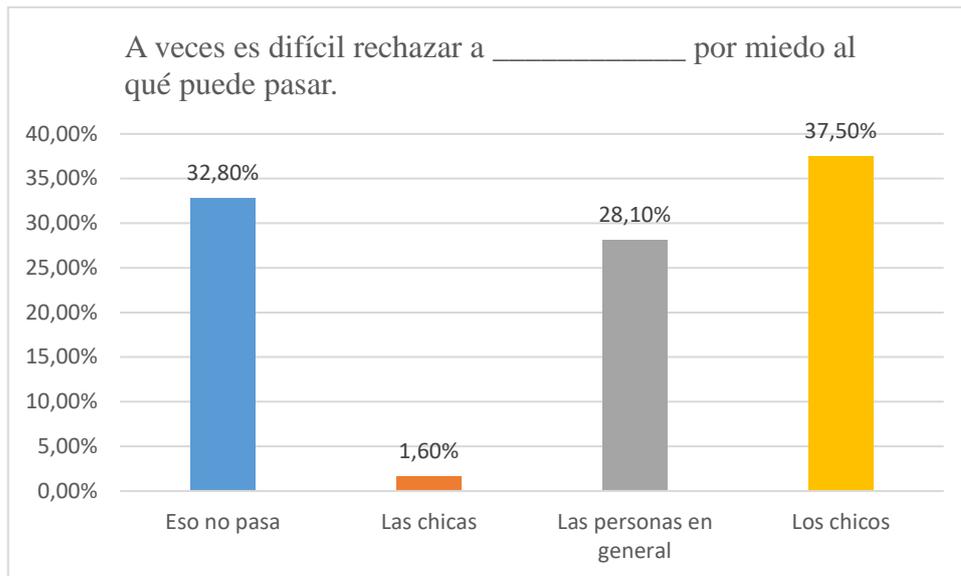
TABLE 13

Frequencies on WOMEN C5 regarding the difficulty or not to reject someone

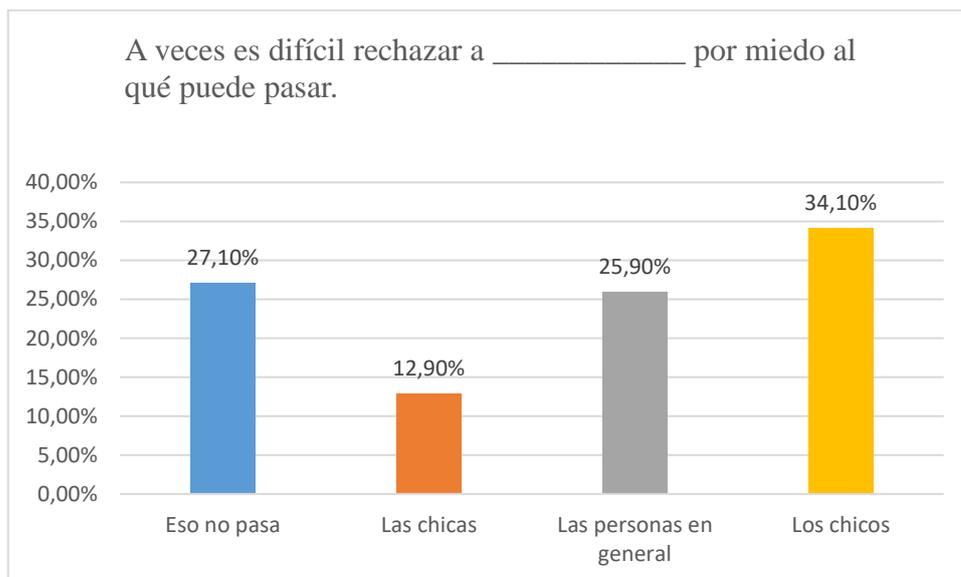
\$C5_W				

Frequencies				
	Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %
1	Eso no pasa	46	27.1	27.1
2	Las chicas	22	12.9	40.0
3	Las personas en general	44	25.9	65.9
4	Los chicos	58	34.1	100.0

Note. Own source



Graphic 4. Percentages on MEN C5 divided into categories. Own source



Graphic 5. Percentages on WOMEN C5_W divided into categories. Own source

TABLE 14

Frequencies on MEN C6 regarding people's intentions of "hunting" when they go out

SC6				

Frequencies				

	Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %
1	Eso no pasa	12	18.8	18.8
2	Las chicas	1	1.6	20.3
3	Las personas en general	25	39.1	59.4
4	Los chicos	26	40.6	100.0

Case Summary				

	Valid	Missing	Total	
# of cases	64	0	64	

Note. Own source

TABLE 15

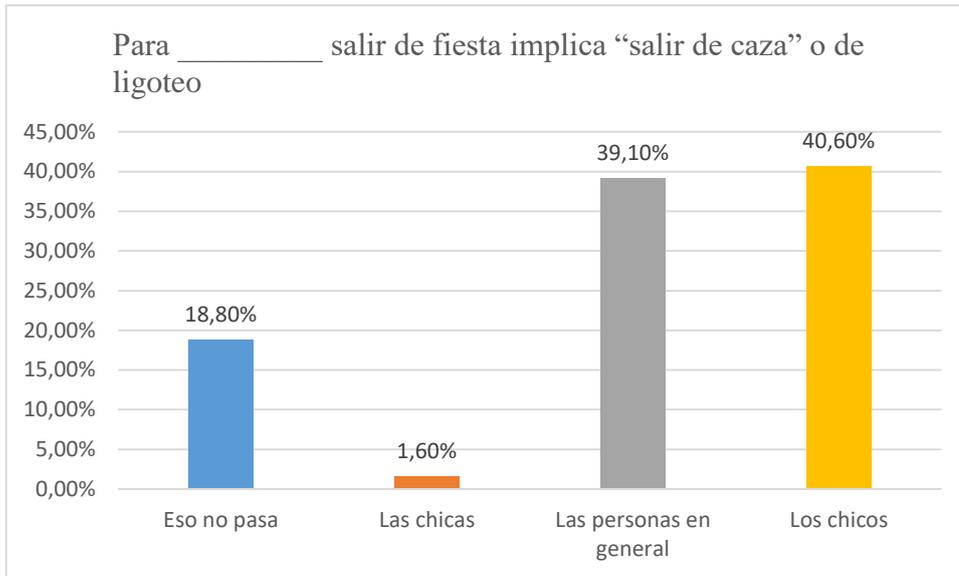
Frequencies on WOMEN C6_W regarding people's intentions of "hunting" when they go out

SC6_W				

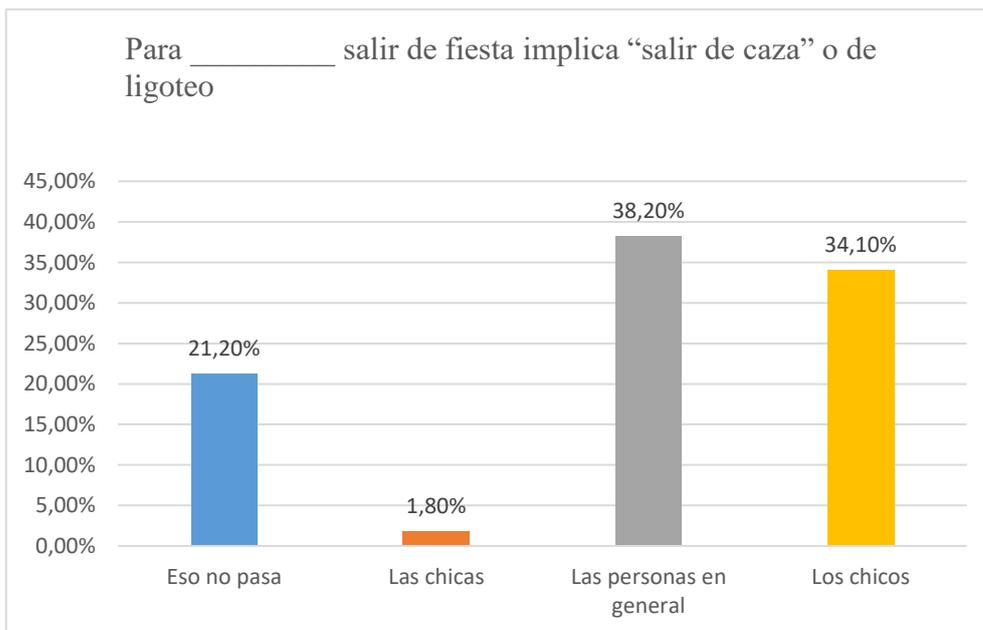
Frequencies				

	Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %
1	Eso no pasa	36	21.2	21.2
2	Las chicas	3	1.8	22.9
3	Las personas en general	65	38.2	61.2
4	Los chicos	66	38.8	100.0

Note. Own source



Graphic 6. Percentages on MEN C6 divided into categories. Own source



Graphic 7. Percentages on WOMEN C6_W divided into categories. Own source

TABLE 16

Frequencies on MEN C7 regarding people's hope someone approaches them, because it is the right thing

MEN C7				

Frequencies				

	Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %
1	Eso no pasa	16	25.0	25.0
2	Las chicas	23	35.9	60.9
3	Las personas en general	24	37.5	98.4
4	Los chicos	1	1.6	100.0

Case Summary				

	Valid	Missing	Total	
# of cases	64	0	64	

Note. Own source

TABLE 17

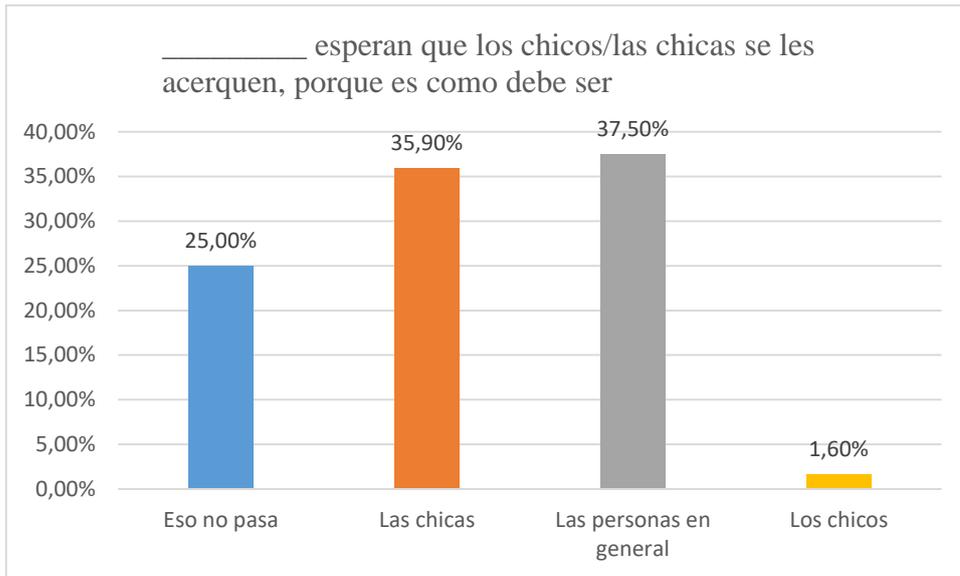
Frequencies on WOMENC7_W regarding people's hope someone approaches them, because it is the right thing

WOMENC7_W				

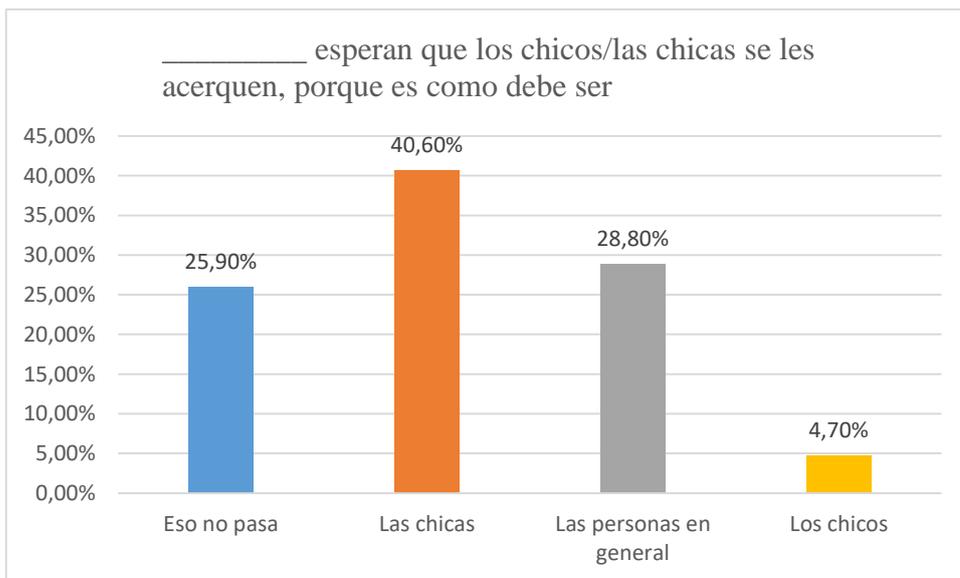
Frequencies				

	Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %
1	Eso no pasa	44	25.9	25.9
2	Las chicas	69	40.6	66.5
3	Las personas en general	49	28.8	95.3
4	Los chicos	8	4.7	100.0

Note. Own source



Graphic 8. Percentages on MEN C7 divided into categories. Own source



Graphic 9. Percentages on WOMEN C7_W into categories. Own source

TABLE 18

Frequencies on MEN C8 regarding people's beliefs on other people being the competence on bars or festivals

Frequencies				
Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %	
1	Eso no pasa	28	43.8	43.8
2	Las chicas	6	9.4	53.1
3	Las personas en general	10	15.6	68.8
4	Los chicos	20	31.2	100.0
Case Summary				
	Valid	Missing	Total	
# of cases	64	0	64	

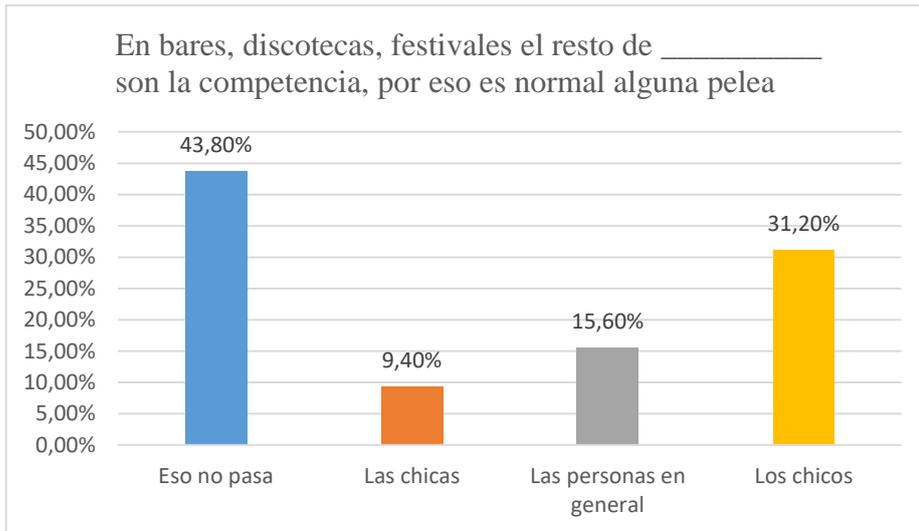
Note. Own source

TABLE 19

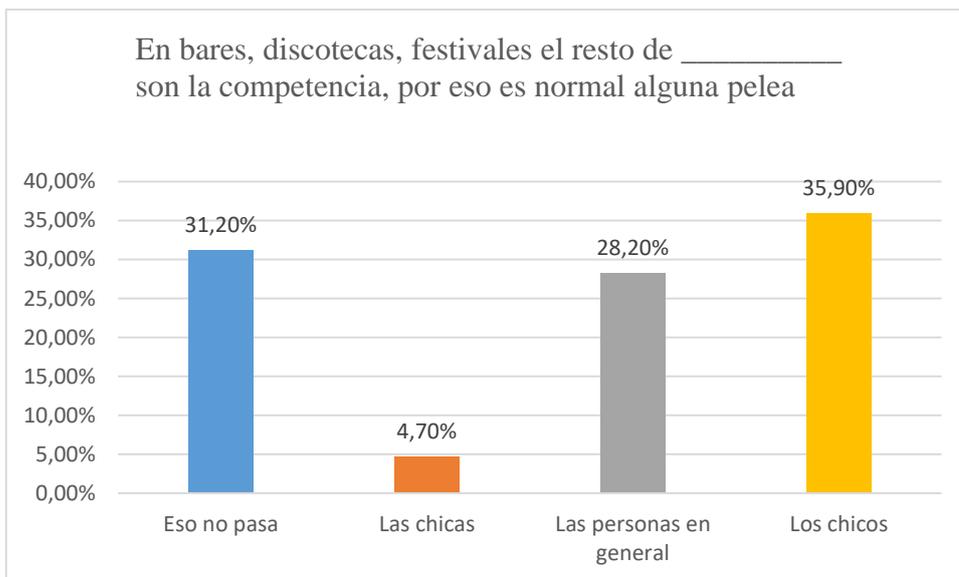
Frequencies on WOMEN C8_W regarding people's beliefs on other people being the competence on bars or festivals

Frequencies				
Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %	
1	Eso no pasa	53	31.2	31.2
2	Las chicas	8	4.7	35.9
3	Las personas en general	48	28.2	64.1
4	Los chicos	61	35.9	100.0

Note. Own source



Graphic 10. Percentages on MEN C8 divided into categories. Own source



Graphic 11. Percentages on WOMEN C8_W divided into categories. Own source

TABLE 20

Frequencies on MEN C9 regarding people's beliefs on wanting to "fight" for them and insist

SC9				

Frequencies				

	Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %
1	Eso no pasa	23	35.9	35.9
2	Las chicas	19	29.7	65.6
3	Las personas en general	21	32.8	98.4
4	Los chicos	1	1.6	100.0

Case Summary				

	Valid	Missing	Total	
# of cases	64	0	64	

Note. Own source

TABLE 21

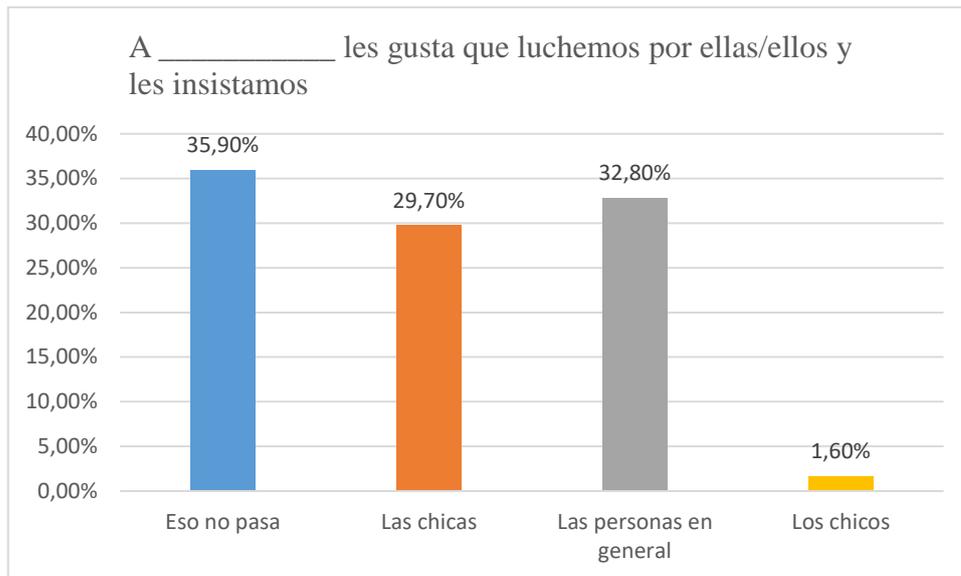
Frequencies on WOMEN C9_W regarding people's beliefs on wanting to "fight" for them and insist

SC9_W				

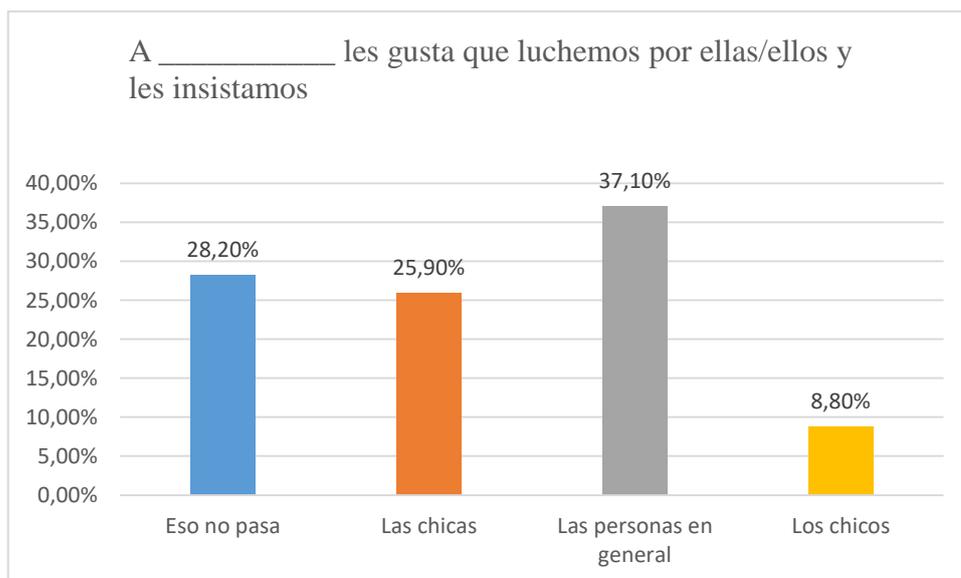
Frequencies				

	Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %
1	Eso no pasa	48	28.2	28.2
2	Las chicas	44	25.9	54.1
3	Las personas en general	63	37.1	91.2
4	Los chicos	15	8.8	100.0

Note. Own source



Graphic 12. Percentages on MEN C9 divided into categories. Own source



Graphic 13. Percentages on WOMEN C9_W divided into categories. Own source

TABLE 22

Frequencies on MEN C10 regarding people's beliefs about the effect of alcohol

```

$C10
-----
--                               Frequencies                               --
--
--                               Value # of Cases    % Cumulative %
1      Eso no pasa                8      12.5      12.5
2      Las chicas                  1       1.6      14.1
3 Las personas en general         47     73.4      87.5
4      Los chicos                  8      12.5     100.0
--
--                               Case Summary                               --
--
--                               Valid Missing Total
# of cases    64      0      64
--
--

```

Note. Own source

TABLE 23

Frequencies on WOMEN C10_W regarding people's beliefs about the effect of alcohol

```

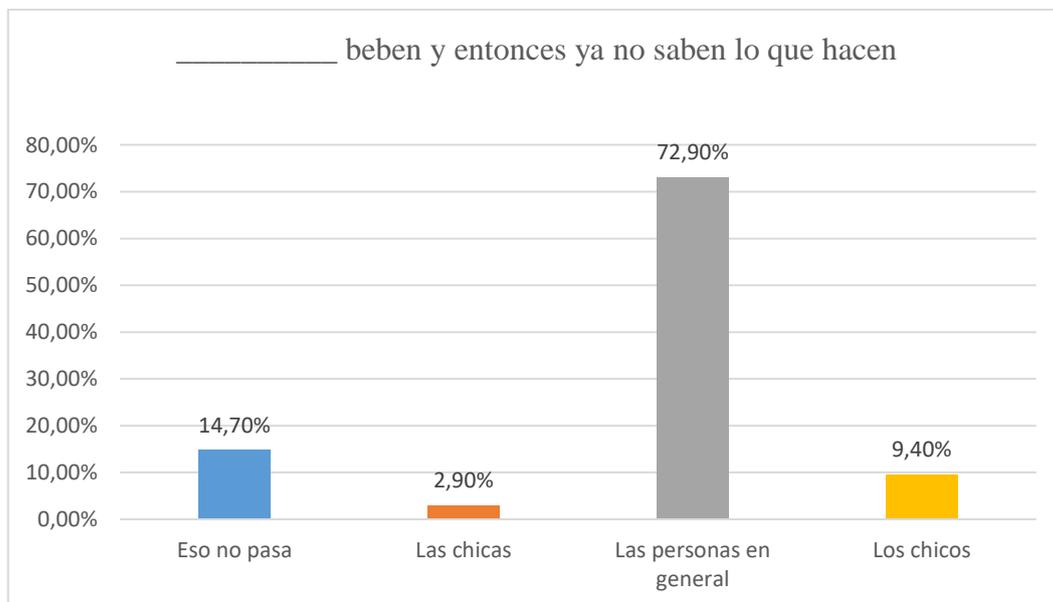
$C10_W
-----
--                               Frequencies                               --
--
--                               Value # of Cases    % Cumulative %
1      Eso no pasa                25     14.7      14.7
2      Las chicas                   5       2.9      17.6
3 Las personas en general        124     72.9      90.6
4      Los chicos                  16       9.4     100.0
--

```

Note. Own source



Graphic 14. Percentages on MEN C10 divided into categories. Own source



Graphic 15. Percentages on WOMEN C10_W divided into categories. Own source

TABLE 24

Frequencies on MEN C11 regarding people's beliefs about on ways that might mean they are searching for people to approach them

```

$C11
-----
--                               Frequencies                               --
--
--                               Value # of Cases      % Cumulative %
1             Eso no pasa             16      25.0      25.0
2             Las chicas              14      21.9      46.9
3 Las personas en general             34      53.1      100.0
--
--                               Case Summary                               --
--
--                               Valid Missing Total
# of cases      64          0      64
--
--

```

Note. Own source

TABLE 25

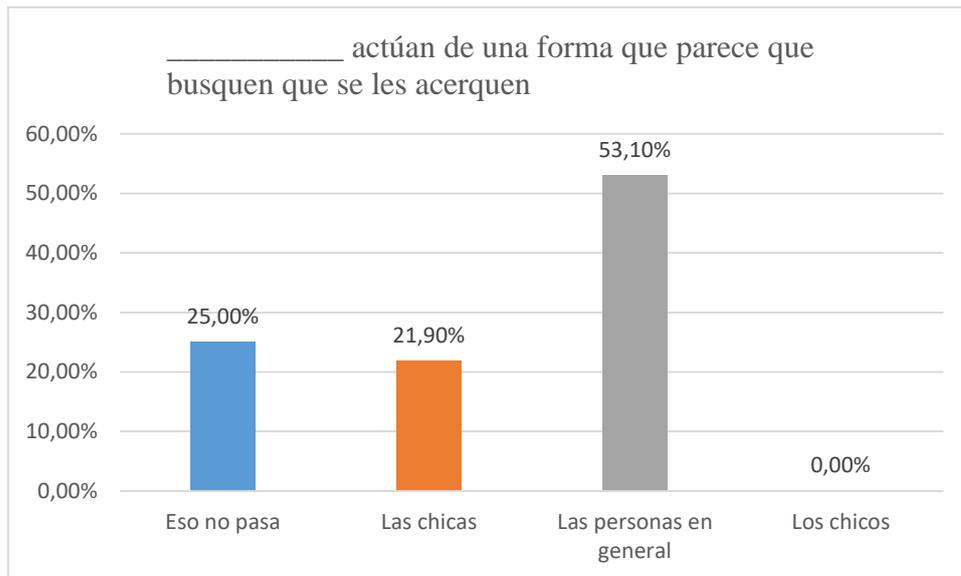
Frequencies on WOMEN C11_W regarding people's beliefs about on ways that might mean they are searching for people to approach them

```

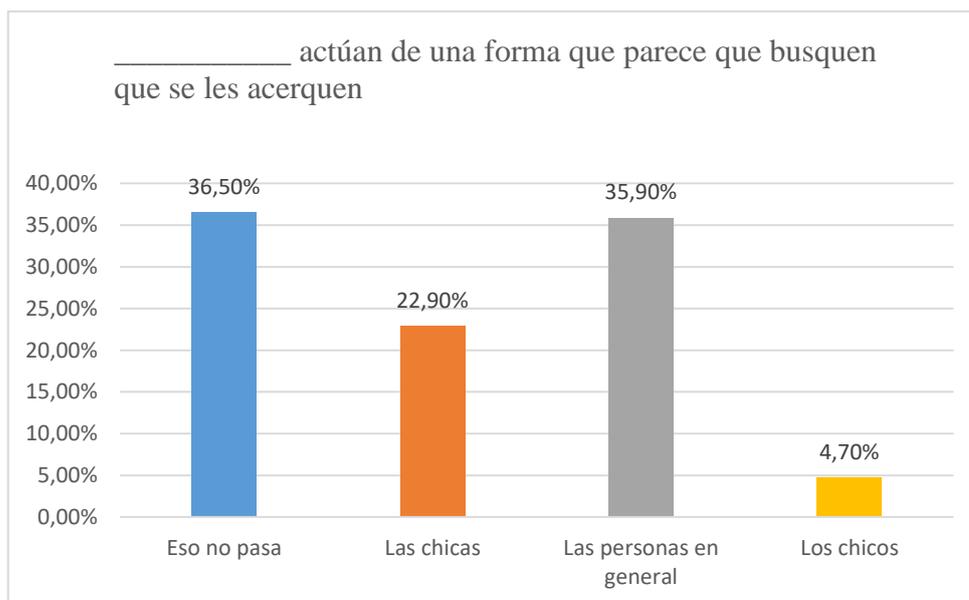
$C11_W
-----
--                               Frequencies                               --
--
--                               Value # of Cases      % Cumulative %
1             Eso no pasa             62      36.5      36.5
2             Las chicas              39      22.9      59.4
3 Las personas en general             61      35.9      95.3
4             Los chicos               8       4.7      100.0
--
--

```

Note. Own source



Graphic 16. Percentages on MEN C11 divided into categories. Own source



Graphic 17. Percentages on WOMEN C11_W divided into categories. Own source

TABLE 26

Frequencies on MEN C13 regarding people's beliefs about the effect of alcohol

\$C13				

Frequencies				

	Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %
1	Eso no pasa	5	7.8	7.8
2	Las chicas	1	1.6	9.4
3	Las personas en general	41	64.1	73.4
4	Los chicos	17	26.6	100.0

Case Summary				

	Valid	Missing	Total	
# of cases	64	0	64	

Note. Own source

TABLE 27

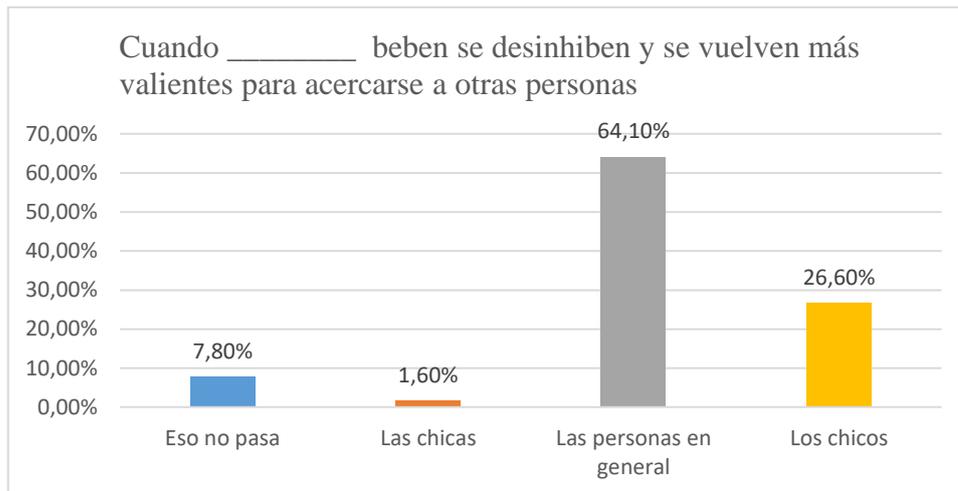
Frequencies on WOMEN C13_W regarding people's beliefs about the effect of alcohol

\$C13_W				

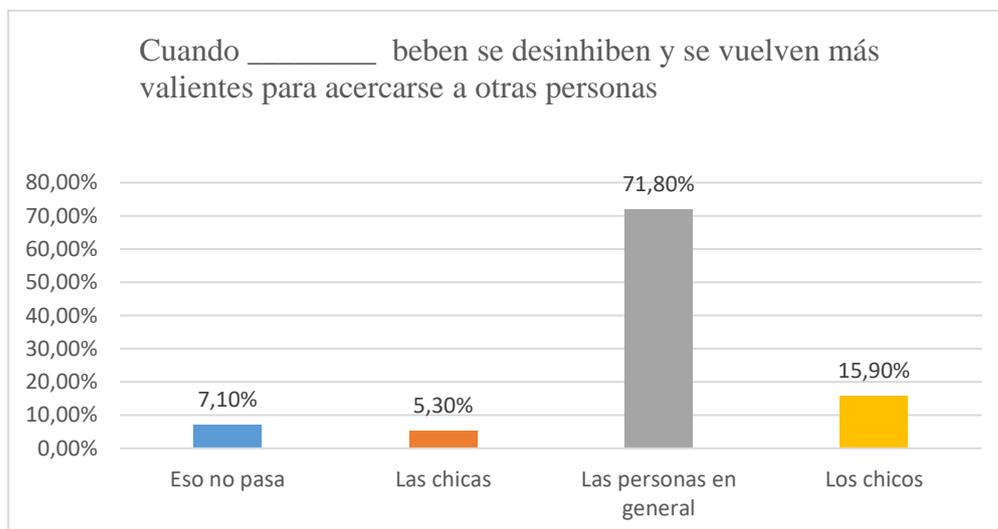
Frequencies				

	Value	# of Cases	%	Cumulative %
1	Eso no pasa	12	7.1	7.1
2	Las chicas	9	5.3	12.4
3	Las personas en general	122	71.8	84.1
4	Los chicos	27	15.9	100.0

Note. Own source



Graphic 18. Percentages on MEN C13 divided into categories. Own source



Graphic 19. Percentages on WOMEN C13_W divided into categories. Own source

TABLE 28

Frequencies on MEN C14 regarding people's opinion on other people not understanding their desire of being alone in bars or clubs

```

$C14
-----
--                               Frequencies                               --
--                               --                                         --
--                               Value # of Cases      % Cumulative %
1                               Eso no pasa           5         7.8         7.8
2                               Las chicas           1         1.6         9.4
3 Las personas en general        28        43.8        53.1
4                               Los chicos           30        46.9        100.0
--                               --                                         --
--                               Case Summary                               --
--                               --                                         --
--                               Valid Missing Total
# of cases    64         0         64
--                               --                                         --
--                               --                                         --

```

Note. Own source

TABLE 29

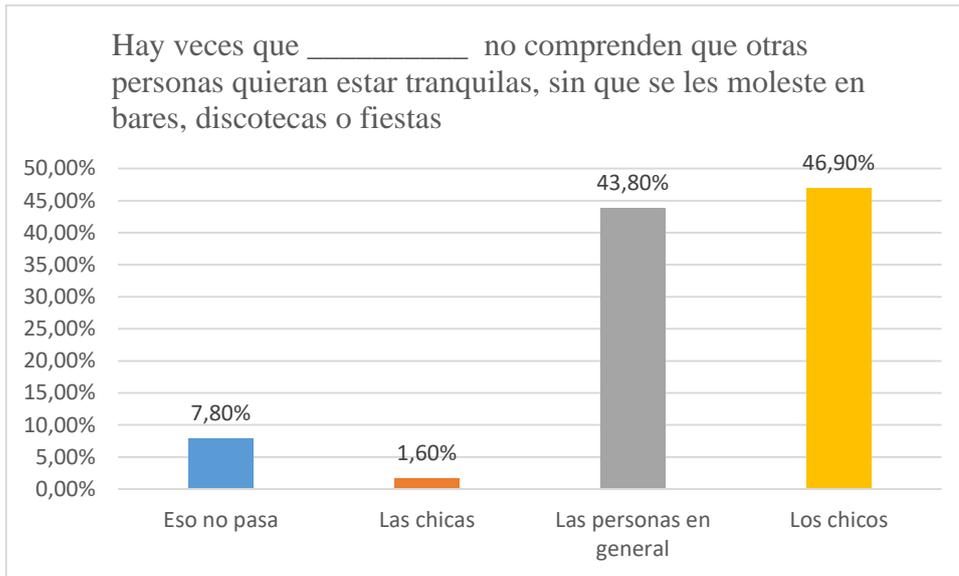
Frequencies on WOMEN C14_W regarding people's opinion on other people not understanding their desire of being alone in bars or clubs

```

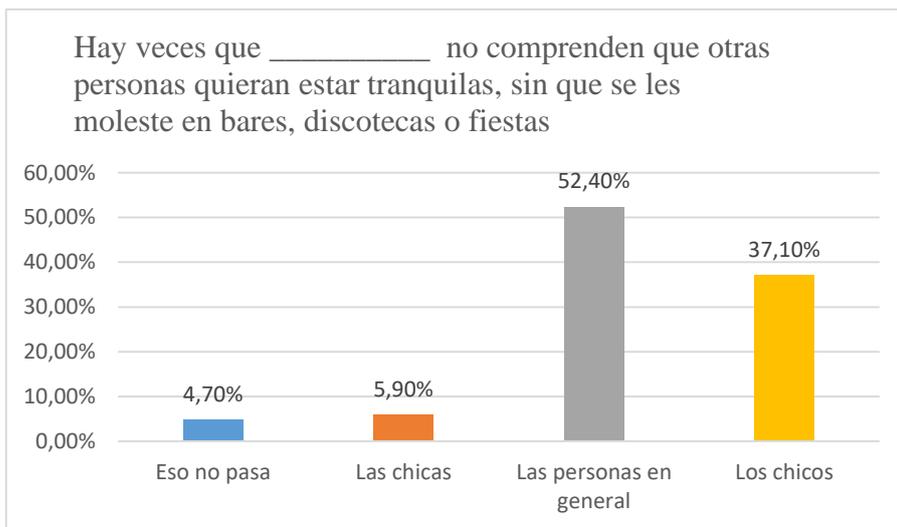
$C14_W
-----
--                               Frequencies                               --
--                               --                                         --
--                               Value # of Cases      % Cumulative %
1                               Eso no pasa           8         4.7         4.7
2                               Las chicas           10        5.9         10.6
3 Las personas en general        89        52.4        62.9
4                               Los chicos           63        37.1        100.0
--                               --                                         --

```

Note. Own source



Graphic 20. Percentages on MEN C14 divided into categories. Own source



Graphic 21. Percentages on WOMEN C14_W divided into categories. Own source

TABLE 30

Frequencies on MEN C15 regarding people's beliefs about the effect of alcohol and being aggressive

```

$C15
-----
--                               Frequencies                               --
--
--                               Value # of Cases      % Cumulative %
1          Eso no pasa                3         4.7         4.7
2          Las chicas                  0         0.0         4.7
3 Las personas en general             39        60.9        65.6
4          Los chicos                  22        34.4        100.0
--
--                               Case Summary                               --
--
--                               Valid Missing Total
# of cases    64         0         64
--
--

```

Note. Own source

TABLE 31

Frequencies on WOMEN C15_W regarding people's beliefs about the effect of alcohol and being aggressive

```

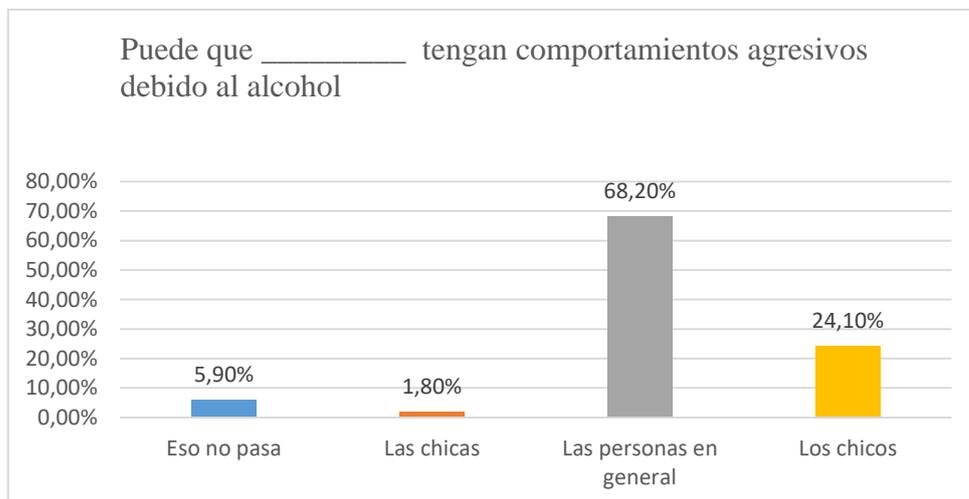
$C15_W
-----
--                               Frequencies                               --
--
--                               Value # of Cases      % Cumulative %
1          Eso no pasa                10         5.9         5.9
2          Las chicas                  3         1.8         7.6
3 Las personas en general            116        68.2        75.9
4          Los chicos                  41        24.1        100.0
--
--

```

Note. Own source



Graphic 22. Percentages on MEN C15 divided into categories. Own source



Graphic 23. Percentages on WOMEN C15_W divided into categories. Own source

TABLE 32

Frequencies on MEN C16 regarding people's beliefs about the effect of alcohol and mixing signals

```

$C16
-----
--                               Frequencies                               --
--
--                               Value # of Cases      % Cumulative %
1             Eso no pasa             9      14.1      14.1
2             Las chicas              2       3.1      17.2
3 Las personas en general            31     48.4      65.6
4             Los chicos             22     34.4      100.0
--
--                               Case Summary                               --
--
--                               Valid Missing Total
# of cases    64         0     64
--
--

```

Note. Own source

TABLE 33

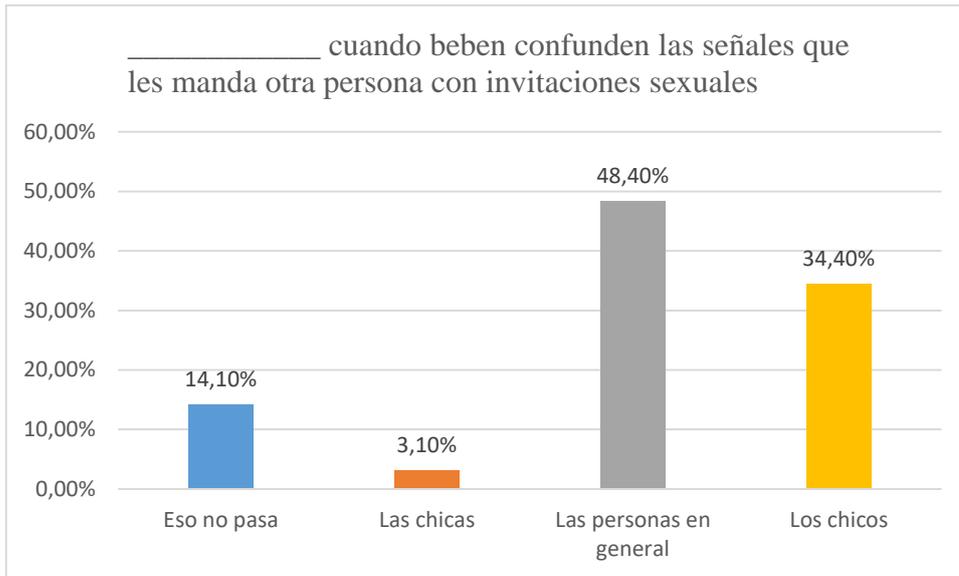
Frequencies on WOMEN C16_W regarding people's beliefs about the effect of alcohol and mixing signals

```

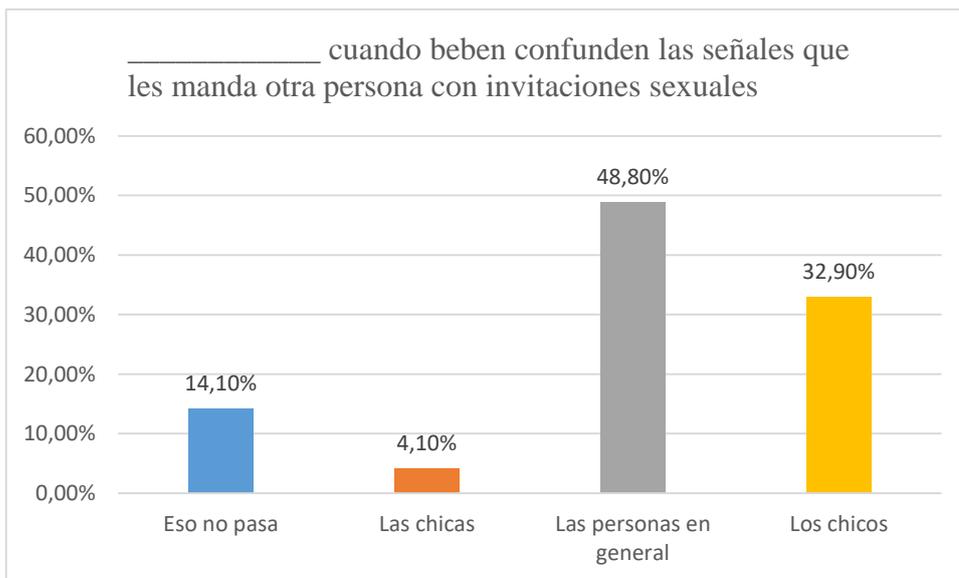
$C16_W
-----
--                               Frequencies                               --
--
--                               Value # of Cases      % Cumulative %
1             Eso no pasa            24     14.1      14.1
2             Las chicas              7       4.1      18.2
3 Las personas en general            83     48.8      67.1
4             Los chicos             56     32.9      100.0
--
--

```

Note. Own source



Graphic 24. Percentages on MEN C16 divided into categories. Own source



Graphic 25. Percentages on WOMEN C16_W divided into categories. Own source

E. Online Survey

Conductas recibidas			
Alguna vez...	Muchas veces	Alguna vez	Nunca
Una persona que no conocías ha empezado una conversación contigo en un bar o fiesta			
Una persona que no conocías te ha acariciado la rodilla o muslo en un bar o fiesta			
Alguien se te ha acercado hasta invadir tu espacio personal			
Alguien se te ha “restregado” intencionadamente			
Una persona te ha tocado el culo u otra parte del cuerpo sin tu consentimiento			
Una persona desconocida ha bailado contigo agarrándote o muy pegados			
Te han hecho comentarios sexuales en bares o discotecas			
Crees que te han forzado a hacer algo que no querías			
Conductas realizadas			
Alguna vez...	Muchas veces	Alguna vez	Nunca
Has empezado una conversación con una persona que no conocías en un bar o fiesta			
Has acariciado la rodilla o muslo de una persona que no conocías en un bar o fiesta			
Te has acercado a alguien hasta invadir su espacio personal			
Te has “restregado” intencionadamente			
Has tocado el culo u otra parte del cuerpo sin el consentimiento de la persona			
Has bailado con una persona desconocida agarrándola o muy pegados			
Has hecho comentarios sexuales en bares o discotecas			
Crees que has forzado a alguien a hacer algo que no quería			

Creencias	Eso no pasa	Las chicas	Los chicos	Las personas en general
Cuando se liga, _____ suelen decir que “no” porque quieren hacerse las/los difíciles				
Cuando se va a un bar o fiesta, _____ ya saben a qué se pueden exponer en cuanto a ligoteo				
En contextos como discotecas o bares es normal que a _____ les toquen el culo u otra parte del cuerpo intencionadamente porque hay mucha gente y no pasa nada				
En fiestas o discotecas es normal que mientras bailes se acerquen y se “restrieguen” contra _____				
A veces es difícil rechazar a _____ por miedo al qué puede pasar.				
Para _____ salir de fiesta implica “salir de caza” o de ligoteo.				
_____ esperan que los chicos/las chicas se les acerquen, porque es como debe ser				
En bares, discotecas, festivales el resto de _____ son la competencia, por eso es normal alguna pelea.				
A _____ les gusta que luchemos por ellas/ellos y les insistamos.				
_____ beben y entonces ya no saben lo que hacen				
_____ actúan de una forma que parece que busquen que se les acerquen.				
_____ mandan señales contradictorias. Primero quieren algo y después se echan para atrás.				
Cuando _____ beben se desinhiben y se vuelven más valientes para acercarse a otras personas.				
Hay veces que _____ no comprenden que otras personas quieran estar tranquilas, sin que se les moleste en bares, discotecas o fiestas.				
Puede que _____ tengan comportamientos agresivos debido al alcohol				
_____ cuando beben confunden las señales que les manda otra persona con invitaciones sexuales.				
Si _____ provocan sexualmente después no se puede quejar si les pasa algo.				

_____ exageran cuando dicen que han sufrido una agresión sexual

Contexto	No hay problema	Me incomoda	Me da algo de miedo
Irme solo/a casa cuando voy de fiesta			
Irme a casa con alguien desconocido cuando voy de fiesta			
Ir al baño yo solo/a			
Ir en taxi solo/a de noche			
Ir en metro solo/a de noche			
Cruzarme con un grupo grande si voy solo/a de noche			
Pasar por algún callejón oscuro solo/a de noche			
Esperar el autobús solo/a de noche			
Cuando una persona me silba/ hace comentarios por la calle			
Salir solo/a a un bar de noche			
Que se me acerque una persona borracha			
Que una persona desconocida me invite a una copa			