

USING AN EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO UNDERSTAND SEX-
SPECIFIC PATHWAYS TO SEXUAL HARASSMENT

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Background. Traditional sexual harassment research overlooks asymmetries in men and women's evolved mating strategies. There is a lack of understanding, evident in the continued global sexual harassment problem and elusiveness of effective intervention. Sexual harassment as an unintentional behaviour is rarely considered, despite clear indication it is frequently an extreme mate-acquisition attempt.

Aims. This research applied an evolutionary psychological lens to understand cognitive processes underpinning sexual harassment behaviour, while integrating other theories and examining sex-specific influences. The objective was to develop a model(s) of sexual harassment behaviour to inform the development of future evidence-based preventative intervention(s). As the most prevalent issue, the primary focus was male-on-female harassment, but female-on-male harassment was also investigated.

Method. Sexual harassment was examined both quantitatively and qualitatively, using real life examples and measured traits and attitudes to guide each step of the research and the continued development of novel paradigms: The Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure and a "Permissive Beliefs" measure. Primary predictions were that sex would significantly impact sexual harassment engagement and pathways to such behaviour.

Results. Hypotheses were largely supported, as was the application of evolutionary psychological logic. Men's persistence was a poignant issue for women. Whilst sociosexuality, outcome expectancies, and cognitive distortions were predictors of both sex's behaviour, interactions between these differed by sex. Thus, sex-specific models of sexual harassment behaviour were developed. The novel measurement of Permissive Beliefs demonstrated reliability and significantly contributed to understanding sexual harassment.

Conclusion. Evolved psychology and other influences of sexual behaviours impact men's and women's sexual harassment engagement in distinct ways. Measuring Permissive Beliefs provided a bridge for the thought-to-behaviour gap regarding how cognitive distortions lead to sexual harassment. As the research focus, an integrative hypothetical model of men's harassment was generated. Implications for theory and research are discussed, and proposals for tailored, proactive interventions are made.

DECLARATION

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STATEMENT 1

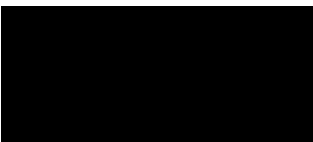
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ABBREVIATIONS

APPG	-	All-Party Parliamentary Groups
NOEs	-	Negative Outcome Expectancies
OFSTED	-	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills
POEs	–	Positive Outcome Expectancies
RMA	-	Rape Myth Acceptance
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	-	United Nations
USA	-	United States of America
VAWDASV	-	Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

“Men are afraid that women will laugh at them. Women are afraid that men will kill them”

(Margaret Atwood, novelist and poet)

In 2006, Tarana Burke launched the me-too movement to support sexual violence survivors. In October 2017, the #MeToo hashtag went viral after actress Alyssa Milano suggested every woman who had been sexually harassed should speak up – the hashtag was used in over 19 million social media posts over the following year (Drewett et al., 2021). In June 2020, the British Psychological Society released its monthly Psychologist magazine with the title “Psychology has a Sexual Harassment Problem...” and Soma Sara founded the Everyone’s Invited website where survivors share their experiences of harassment and assault. The Everyone’s Invited website released a list of around 3,000 UK primary and secondary schools, and over 100 UK universities named in these testimonies. In 2021, OFSTED published the findings from discussions with students from 32 state and private schools, giving insight into how early sexual harassment starts, thus how it becomes a normalised part of later life. The Welsh Government’s Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) team are actively seeking to increase public awareness of and change attitudes about sexual harassment, to change the behaviour of actual or potential offenders with the aim to decrease incidents (making prevention a priority), while also providing victims with better resources (VAWDASV, 2022). Sexual harassment often impacts its victims mental and physical health and career trajectories (Hart, 2021; Shaw et al., 2018). For example, women who experienced harassment are more likely to have hypertension and sleep disorders (Thurston et al., 2019) and are twice as likely to suffer low mental well-being (Östergren et al., 2022/06/01). The

latter includes depression, anxiety, alcohol abuse, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, and eating disorders (Fitzgerald & Cortina, 2018).

In the UK, nearly three quarters of the population have experienced sexual harassment, with over half of these reporting this had a significantly detrimental effect on their quality of life (Adams et al., 2020). The most common perpetrators are men, and the most common victims are women (Adams et al., 2020). A study by the APPG for UN Women (2021) found that 97% of UK women aged 18-24 had experienced sexual harassment, while only 4% of women report incidents. A survey that examined prevalence for both men and women (Adams et al., 2020) reports that 84% of women compared to 60% of men had experienced sexual harassment in their lifetime. A similar sex difference is noted in the Crime Survey for England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, 2023): A quarter of women (age 16-24) had experienced sexual harassment during the last 12 months compared to 7.5% of men of the same age. Sexual harassment, encompassing any “unwanted conduct of a sexual nature” (Department for Education, 2021) is not a standalone offense, though engaging in any behaviour known to be harassment of any sort is an offense under the UK’s Protection from Harassment Act (1997). Both legally and socially, what constitutes harassment behaviour has many grey areas. Legality relies on the subjective notion of “significant distress”; however, that which causes distress differs depending on the individuals involved, the setting, and/or the relationship (White, 2018). It is difficult to teach others the boundaries of sexual harassment when the definition is ambiguous. As discussed by Dobbin and Kalev (2020), sexual harassment training in the workplace is usually mandatory with a focus on telling men which behaviours are forbidden, implying they are the problem, eliciting defensiveness rather than compliance. Thus, teaching that sexual interactions are wrong would not be the answer. Sex is a natural (and necessary!) part of being human and, as such, humans, like other creatures, have evolved mating psychology to seek out mating opportunities (Buss, 2007). While we may not be aware of these

underlying drives and their influence on our behaviour, they exist nonetheless and will continue to do so no matter the intervention.

It has been noted in some research that sexual harassment is not always intentional but can be an extreme and/or immature (and thus inappropriate) extension of a normal mate acquisition attempt (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a). As this research will focus specifically on sexual harassment, the grey areas, and a non-convicted population, it is important to note differences between mating behaviours, sexual harassment, and sexual assaults. Some differences are obvious – e.g., friendly flirtatious (and welcome) conversation (a mating behaviour) versus sexual insults (a form of sexual harassment) versus rape (a sexual assault offense). Other differences may be less obvious. For example, when a flirty conversation is not welcome and the targeted party has subtly tried to deter this – to persist and “convince” the targeted party may appear to be a normal mating behaviour and may be welcomed by some - but it also may cause distress and thus become an incident of sexual harassment. Sexual harassment, the carrying out of unwanted sexual behaviour towards another, falls under the legal umbrella of discrimination, not sexual assault, yet there is overlap, nonetheless. For example, unwanted touching falls under both sexual harassment and sexual assault (by contact), with the latter being defined as any sexual touching without consent. In this thesis, the primary focus is on sexual harassment behaviours that are an extreme and maladaptive mate acquisition attempt and may include unwanted touching. Thus, whilst there are important differences between the three, they are interconnected, and which is occurring, and the relationships between them is considered within this research.

Theories as to why this maladaptive behaviour might occur have been put forward, ranging from evolved mating tactics (Diehl et al., 2018) to cultural norms (Zimbardo, 2007), media influences (Galdi et al., 2013), to abuse of power (McLaughlin et al., 2012). Just as humans are complex creatures, the reasons for their behaviour can be equally complicated and likely multifactorial. Furthermore, navigating the rapidly constructed and vast society we live in today – but are most

certainly not designed for (Cosmides & Tooby, 1997) - is a veritable hotbed of hazards, expectations, rules, conflicting influences, and almost inevitable missteps. However, little attention has been given to sexual harassment as an unintentional behaviour. If interventions are assuming that sexual harassment always occurs via a conscious behaviour choice to push the boundaries of acceptability rather than via poor judgements and miscommunication, then the logic behind these interventions will be flawed: hence the frequency (and failure) of “don’t do it” approaches, which appear to aim to avoid litigation rather than to prevent sexual harassment (McCann, 2018). Given the figures of prevalence and both personal and economic costs, prevention should take precedence over reaction. Whilst official reports on economic costs of sexual harassment are elusive, information obtained by the Guardian newspaper (Lavin & Norris, 2023, Aug 27) via the freedom of information laws states the following:

Over £1.7m was spent by 62 UK councils on wages of those suspended due to sexual harassment accusations

£800,000 was paid by 6 councils as part of sexual harassment claims – but 103 councils did not supply data

An article on the Culture Shift website (McDowell, 2024, October 8), who work with organisations to change their culture for the better, states that the UK government estimate sexual harassment tribunal claims to typically cost from £27-45,000, but this can often be higher, even into millions. The continued high rate of incidents clearly indicates current policy, interventions, and understanding of sexual harassment are not enough to effectively prevent high levels of inappropriate sexual behaviours.

Numerous studies on sexual harassment have delved into characteristics of perpetrators and victims (e.g., Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Kennair & Bendixen, 2012; Zeigler-Hill et al., 2016), perceptions of potentially harassing interactions (Schroader, 2018; Shechory Bitton & Ben Shaul,

2013), various influences on these perspectives (such as perpetrator attractiveness, victim clothing etc; Golden et al., 2001; Lennon et al., 2017), and more. Legal reports tell us details of the most common manifestations of sexual harassment (e.g., where and who; APPG for UN Women, 2021) researchers have highlighted traits that occur in those most likely to engage in sexually harassing behaviour (Brewer et al., 2021; Hardies, 2019) and those more likely to be harassed (Marcos et al., 2024), and others have trialled reactive and proactive interventions (Malamuth et al., 2018; Morrison et al., 2004; Shyamsunder et al., 2020). Research demonstrates that sexual harassment interventions to date have produced weak and inconsistent results (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020; Diez-Canseco et al., 2022; McCann, 2018). Despite extensive research, a distinct lack of understanding is evident in the continued elusiveness of effective intervention development and the resulting continuation of a global sexual harassment problem.

Many sexual harassment training interventions belabour educating on “forbidden behaviours” (Dobbin & Kalev, 2020), despite evidence that this can evoke a boomerang effect (eliciting the opposite of an intended effect: Malamuth et al., 2018; Spikes & Sternadori, 2018). This is reflective of the don’t do it approach in general. For example, the prohibition of alcohol in the USA resulted in an initial decline than a subsequent increase in alcohol consumption, as well as in organised crime and use of other dangerous substances (Thornton, 1991). Federally funded abstinence-only-until-marriage programmes in the USA increase rather than lower adolescent pregnancies and do not lower the rate of STIs or premarital sex (Guttmacher, 2021; Santelli et al., 2017). Boomerang effects have been demonstrated by health campaigns that increased cigarette, alcohol, and drug use, by advertising campaigns that elicited dislike of a product, and by media messages that have increased bigotry, victim-blaming, and rape myth acceptance (Byrne & Hart, 2009). McCann (2018) argued that training programmes should strive to encourage equality, promote bystander intervention, reduce cognitive biases, increase emotional intelligence, and improve communication skills. A review of sexual harassment in higher education (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020) notes the high prevalence of

incidents, severe aftereffects for the individual, and reports similarly poor findings regarding interventions, with very little evidence supporting preventative measures. Bondestam and Lundqvist (2020) also note a lack of qualitative research on sexual harassment and a need for research to focus on understanding the perpetrators of sexual harassment (underlying cognition, traits etc.) to better inform intervention development. Diez-Canseco et al. (2022) note that while workplace policies strive to improve employees' sexual harassment knowledge, this does not result in evidence of successful sexual harassment prevention. Saravia Lalinde et al. (2023) found traits and sex impact perceptions of sexual harassment, which in turn impacts the likelihood of bystanders to intervene. The authors argue that interventions would benefit from a more tailored approach. Hardt et al. (2022) also argue for a needs-based approach with a need to better understand underlying causes to address these. Decidedly lacking from intervention studies are methods through which individuals can combat underlying cognitive factors with prosocial techniques that can be used to maintain a clear sense of judgement despite unconscious processes and external influences.

Collectively, research indicates that greater understanding of sexual harassment behaviour and those who engage in it is vital if effective, assessable, evidence-based tailored interventions are to be possible. The research in this thesis sought to better understand the *potential* perpetrator, by examining the underlying cognition that may lead to misplaced perceptions of and engagement in inappropriate behaviours. The aim was to obtain information which may be used within future interventions to educate the public and enable the individual who doesn't mean to engage in such behaviour to make better-informed decisions and judgements. Approaching sexual harassment in a nonconfrontational, educational manner could avoid the failures, resistance, and boomerang effects seen within other sexual harassment interventions (e.g., Malamuth et al., 2018). Within this thesis, greater understanding of sexual harassment, interpretations of sexual behaviour, and the influences behind choosing to engage in risky sexual behaviour was sought.

The Current Research

This research re-examined variables previously linked to sexual harassment in a novel way. Chapter 2 provides a discussion of existing theory and research, highlighting areas that would benefit from further study, and noting gaps in the literature. Chapter 3 continued a previous MSc study by the author which was the first to examine outcome expectancies (OEs) in relation to sexual harassment attitudes and behaviour. Verification of previous findings were sought while examining the influence of outcomes expectancies in a more nuanced way – when participants rated from the perspective of a perpetrator versus of a victim. Findings that men made behaviour judgements similar to women in this contrived setting (but still engage in more sexual harassment) suggest the influence of cognitive bias at play: Men may be projecting their own preferences onto women and acting accordingly in vivo. This may extend to cognitive distortions that further enable the individual to judge their own behaviour differently to that of others. The relationship between outcomes expectancies and harassment attitudes was confirmed in both sexes. Sociosexuality, an individuals' openness to sex without commitment, reflecting a short-term mating style as per the evolutionary theory of sexual strategies, maintained consistent associations with and was predictive of sexual harassment in both sexes. Although there was not a consistent relationship between attitudes regarding persistent “grey areas” of sexual harassment and more obvious, one-off behaviours, these factors were influenced by similar traits. This study raised various questions – how exactly do traits, attitudes, and cognitive biases interact to elicit sexual harassment engagement? Can persistence be better depicted (and does this look the same across both sexes)? Are there additional elements within these interactions that may better clarify findings that have not yet been considered?

To address the latter two questions, Chapter 4 took a qualitative approach. Separate male and female focus groups were conducted, asking participants about sexual advances, rejections, and reactions to rejection that they had both used and received. Both sexes had experienced unwanted advances and persistence that could be defined as sexual harassment. A key difference was that women discussed incidents as frequent, even expected occurrences, whereas men more often

discussed one-off incidents; although some of these incidents depicted quite extreme behaviours which seemed to be influenced by alcohol. Persistence arose as a key issue for women when receiving unwanted advances from men, as well as a myriad of problematic reactions to rejection. As a qualitative study conducted using small focus groups, the decision was made to quantify findings with a larger sample to assess which behaviours and factors would be pertinent to address in following studies.

Chapter 5 was conducted using a series of measures aimed to capture and quantify elements that arose within the focus groups. Participants indicated which sexual advances, rejections, and reactions to rejection they had both used and received, this time selecting items from predefined lists. Participants also indicated which advances they viewed as appropriate or inappropriate. Persistence after rejection was discussed repeatedly within the women's focus group, thus a list of possible justifications for persistence was examined, asking participants how likely they would be to persist for each reason. Women believed men may persist because they stereotype women as playing hard-to-get, thus this was also examined further. The aim of this study was, as noted, to quantify and give direction to focus group findings. Another primary aim was to start answering the question of how these factors interact to result in inappropriate behaviour engagement (unwanted advances and negative reactions to rejection) that could be deemed sexual harassment. Findings again revealed sociosexuality to be a key influencer of sexual harassment in both sexes. Men were over twice as likely to persist for any given reason compared to women. Distorted thinking, sociosexuality, and being male were identified as clear predictors of (or pathways to) sexual harassment behaviours.

Justification of behaviour, as depicted as justified persistence in the third study, is a type of distorted thinking pattern frequently seen in convicted sex offenders. As such and given the poignancy of this factor in relation to men's sexual harassment engagement, the decision was made to further investigate cognitive distortions, a novel avenue within sexual harassment research. Bringing together findings from and considering questions raised within previous studies, common

cognitive distortions and permissive beliefs (forms of justification preceding inappropriate behaviour engagement, thus bridging the cognition-behaviour gap) were examined alongside sociosexuality, sexual harassment positive outcomes expectancies, and sexual harassment engagement using structural equation modelling in Chapter 6. All factors contributed to a model of sexual harassment engagement in both sexes, but with distinct sex differences in these pathways. In women, positive outcomes expectancies independently predict opposite sex sexual harassment engagement, while in men sociosexuality does so independently. These novel findings demonstrate a need for both sociosexuality and distorted thinking to be considered individually in male perpetrators, while positive outcomes expectancies warrant separate consideration from sociosexuality and distorted thinking in female perpetrators. Lastly, Chapter 7 draws together the findings from individual studies, discussing implications and potential next steps, making the case that the work has:

- 1) Increased understanding of sexual harassment, highlighting key problem behaviours and sex differences in experiences.
- 2) Provided support for applying an evolutionary psychological lens to the issue of sexual harassment - cognitive biases reflect the evolutionary psychological theory of error management, and cognitive distortions are an extreme version of these. Sociosexuality reflects the evolutionary psychological theory of mating strategies.
- 3) Allowed previously unknown clear pathways to opposite sex sexual harassment to be developed, which demonstrate important sex differences.
- 4) Provided guidance for intervention development.

The goals of this research have been achieved, and findings will continue to inform next steps.

CHAPTER TWO

A DISCUSSION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT THEORY AND RESEARCH

This chapter will explore sexual harassment research thus far and will critically examine the literature to identify areas in need of further investigation. Topics include theories of sexual harassment, research into sex differences in mating and social communication, and characteristics of those who engage in sexual harassment and other sexually aggressive behaviours. It concludes that, while there is extensive research into sexual harassment, there is a lack of connectivity between theories, studies, and intervention development, a lack of study in unintentional incidents of harassment, and a lack of understanding as to *how* a normal mate acquisition becomes a distressing interaction.

2:1 Theories of Sexual Harassment

The various theories posited that may explain (at least partially) why sexual harassment behaviour occurs are presented. Given the different types of harassment (e.g., unwanted sexual attention versus derogation, same sex versus opposite sex etc.), some of these theories relate more to a certain type than others. Motivations for engagement in specific behaviours is, where applicable, discussed. To better understand and tackle sexual harassment, it's important to examine where the current understanding lies as to why/how such behaviours arise and what factors/environments may increase the risk of their occurrence.

Feminist Theory

Feminist theories of sexual harassment posit that harassment is a product of gender inequality. Such theories focus on male perpetrated sexual harassment. There is research that supports a gendered take on sexual harassment: For example, from legal reports alone, it's clear that men are those most frequently engaging in sexual harassment behaviours and women are those most frequently experiencing them (Adams et al., 2020). In support of feminist theories, there are

established phenomenons of toxic masculinity and fragile masculinity that highlight how men with certain beliefs are more likely to engage in sexual harassment behaviour. Toxic masculinity is a belief that heterosexual masculinity (i.e., being male and being straight) is entitled over femininity and over any other gender or sexuality (Gray, 2021). High toxic masculinity beliefs are linked with higher rates of homosexual gender-based harassment amongst men (Gray, 2021). Fragile masculinity refers to those with a high adherence to stereotypical sex-roles (i.e., men must behave/look “this” way and women “that” way) coupled with a lack of confidence in ones’ own masculinity (Rubin et al., 2020). Men who harbour toxic and/or fragile masculinities are more likely to endorse sexually aggressive behaviours (Gray, 2021; Rubin et al., 2020). In these cases, sexual harassment is thought to be a means of asserting male dominance (Tinkler & Zhao, 2020). This assumption is supported by workplace studies have found that women in a typically male work role, in a male dominated workplace, and/or in a position of authority experience more sexual harassment than do other women in the workplace (Parker, 2018; Riddle & Heaton, 2023). Likely, this manifestation is gender-based rather than unwanted sexual attention, with the aim of “putting women in their place”.

However, whilst feminist theories are supported as discussed, they fail to consider several factors. Firstly, men in the workplace experience almost the same amount of sexual harassment as women do (Adams et al., 2020). Secondly, both legal and scientific reports make it clear that women can also be perpetrators of sexual harassment, towards both men and women (Adams et al., 2020; Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a). Thirdly, heterosexism against those who deviate from heteronormative stereotypes can be and is directed at and perpetrated by both sexes (McDonald & Charlesworth, 2015) – feminist theories would suggest that this type of harassment is specific to men, meaning it is never perpetuated by women (which we know it can be). Fourthly, although cultural variations exist, sexual harassment is a global issue (Lim et al., 2019). If sexual harassment were purely a gender issue, we would expect much less in gender egalitarian cultures where men and women are treated equally, and there is a society-level commitment to ensure equal respect and opportunities for all

genders. However, sex differences are often found to be exaggerated rather than decreased in egalitarian societies (Halsey & Geary, 2025; Herlitz et al., 2025). This points towards evolved tendencies rather than societal expectations as primary influencers of gendered behaviour. Lastly, there is evidence that many sexual harassment behaviours are an attempt to solicit sex rather than being intended to degrade (Kennair & Bendixen, 2012). Thus, while feminist theories certainly contribute some understanding of male-perpetrated sexual harassment, they do not explain all manifestations.

Power Theory

Power theories of sexual harassment posit that harassment is a product of power inequality. This builds logically upon feminist theories; men were those most likely to hold a position of power throughout history and are still more likely to do so in many places today (Browne, 2006; Cleveland & Kerst, 1993). This position of power thus presents men with more opportunities to harass (Cleveland & Kerst, 1993) but also serves to explain other manifestations; women can also obtain position of power, thus also have harassment opportunities, but this is less frequent, fitting with the lower rates of female-perpetrated harassment. There is support for these theories in that those who are financially vulnerable or who are disabled are known to experience more sexual harassment (Adams et al., 2020). A study by Kunstman and Maner (2011) demonstrated how being in a position of power could increase the tendency to overperceive sexual interest from others (a relationship mediated by sociosexuality). Based on evolutionary psychological theory, asserting one's authority could be an attempt to increase attractiveness, thus increasing mating opportunities, or to capitalise on status to achieve sexual desires – power is both sought and used to obtain sex (Browne, 2006). Alongside opposite sex solicitation, this could take the form of degradation of same-sex competitors, thus explaining same-sex harassment regardless of the victim's sexuality or gender conformity (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a).

However, while these theories could be seen as the vehicle in which male-perpetrated sexual harassment happens and can explain more sexual harassment incidents than feminist theories alone can, there are again factors they do not consider. Overall, sexual harassment occurs more amongst peers than within authority-subordinate relationships (National Academies of Sciences, 2018). Similarly, sexual harassment is more common in public settings and setting without clear power dynamics (e.g., pubs/clubs) than it is within the workplace (Adams et al., 2020). Thus, while power theories contribute towards understanding in some cases, they once again cannot explain all manifestations of sexual harassment.

Sociocultural Theories

Sociocultural theories of sexual harassment posit that sexual harassment is product of socialisation and culture. This explains sexual harassment perpetration by both sexes and cover a broad range of potential influences, with a wealth of evidence in support of these. For example, across countries and cultures there are differences in the frequency of sexual harassment, in some specific harassment behaviours engaged in and who they're aimed at, and in definitions and interpretations of sexual harassment behaviours (Hardt et al., 2022; Kalra & Bhugra, 2013; Ulusoy et al., 2011; Zimbardo, 2007). There is evidence that, during adolescence, our peers contribute greatly to shaping what becomes our concrete sexual attitudes (Gecas, 2001). Studies have demonstrated the negative effects of the media's portrayal of women as sexual objects on sexual harassment (Forma & Matyjas, 2015; Piotrowski et al., 2015). Greater use of pornography (particularly hardcore/violent porn) is related to increased rates of sexual harassment engagement in both sexes (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a), although the nature of this relationship is questionable: Watching porn might simply be more common in those already inclined towards deviant sexual behaviours such as harassment. Indirectly exacerbating sexual harassment, the perpetuation of stereotypes in which universally evolved markers of a healthy (and thus, attractive) mate are exaggerated into unrealistic expectations

can lower self-esteem and increase sexism. Lower rates of work-related gender equality within a country have been associated with higher sexual aggression in men only (Krahé et al., 2015).

Sexual Script Theory. Social script theory posits we all have a set of generalised procedural expectations and set ideas of what is acceptable and desirable, that help us navigate sexual interactions (Krahé et al., 2006) that arise from our culture and socialisation. These guidelines exist at societal, personal and interpersonal levels (Marshall et al., 2018). An individuals' sexual scripts are associated with their levels of risk for sexual aggression (Krahé et al., 2006). Sexual scripts are a specific form of social scripts that relate to our sexual behaviours, attitudes, beliefs, and interactions. These beliefs may, at least somewhat, stem from learned power and gender biases noted within the aforementioned theories. That these scripts are highly gendered fosters sexual harassment (Ford, 2020). For example, Ford (2020) notes that a woman is expected to be polite in the face of any advances and not “make a scene” and men are expected to welcome sexual advances. Ward et al. (2022) note that sexual scripts reflect expectations of passivity in women and assertiveness in men. Sexual scripts arguably reflect how cultural beliefs, stereotyping and skewed outcome expectancies collectively influence thinking patterns preceding sexual behaviour. However, this is a largely external version of events. As the futility of the dichotomous “nature versus nurture” argument has demonstrated (Pinker, 2003), we are not blank entities shaped only by our environment, nor are we fully pre-programmed and impervious to our surroundings and/or experiences: the two are interdependent (Hogben, 1933). Both internal and external must be considered for a complete picture of any aspect of the human condition.

Sociocultural theories contribute to explanations for both sexes as perpetrators of sexual harassment with a diverse range of potential influences that may work collectively or independently. However, there is one key factor that sociocultural theories cannot explain: despite cultural and socialisation differences, sexual harassment is a worldwide phenomenon that shares the same most common behaviours and manifestations across countries (Kennair et al., 2009; Ó'Mochain, 2018).

Similarly, while socialisation and experiences likely contribute to our formation of “scripts”, lacking from this is explanation as to why such factors can influence our perceptions and expectations in this way – and why the same experiences and/or socialisation can affect different individuals differently. Sexual scripts can vary across cultures but remain anchored to underlying sex differences in disposition. Thus, that which is explained within sexual script theory could be explained equally well as evolved cognitive biases which has the added ability to explain *why* such categorical thinking patterns occur – they were once useful adaptations in response to ancestral pressures. A global phenomenon such as sexual harassment, with so many cross-cultural commonalities, suggests a deeper, underlying influence is also at play. Miscommunication theories expand on the logic of sexual scripts as a starting point to understand sexual harassment, while integrating important internal factors (Beres, 2010).

Attribution Theory. Attribution theory posits that we use internal and external factors to understand the behaviours of ourselves and others. For example, if someone assumes they fell over because they are clumsy, this is an internal attribution. If they assume it happened because the floor was wet and slippery, this is an external attribution. Assuming someone has behaved a certain because they are male or female is a sex attribution (Zeldow et al., 1975). Although grounded in social psychology, there are biases discussed within attribution theory reflect evolved cognitive biases (Brown & Trafimow, 2017). For example, the fundamental attribution error is the tendency to attribute other’s behaviour to internal factors such as personality, and own behaviours to external factors such as environment. The self-serving bias is a tendency to apply internal attributions to successes and external attributions to failures. The just world hypothesis is a tendency to believe that people get what they deserve (i.e., “karma”). The sexual attribution bias resonates highly with evolved sexual strategies: Heterosexual individuals tend to derogatively attribute the successes of and attractive same-sex attractive person (i.e., a sexual competitor) to luck rather than ability, but not so when the same-sex other person is unattractive, and “glorify” the successes of an attractive opposite

sex person (i.e., a potential mate) but not an unattractive opposite sex person (Agthe et al., 2008; Försterling et al., 2007). Further aligning with expectations regarding mating behaviour, Försterling et al. (2007) found these effects reversed in homosexuals and disappeared in prepubescent age individuals. These findings echo the likelihood of individuals to label a behaviour as harassment when judging an attractive versus a non-attractive person (Golden et al., 2001). Arguably, those who consider themselves more attractive may be more likely to believe their behaviour will be well met.

Attribution of blame, or victim-blaming, has been studied as part of post-offense cognitive biases seen in sex offenders (Blumenthal et al., 1999; McKay et al., 1996). Blumenthal et al. (1999) and McKay et al. (1996) found that those who engaged in sexual offenses against adults were more likely to make external attributions for their behaviour (i.e., blaming circumstances outside of their control). Ward (2000) discusses how male sex offenders attribute high sexual desire and needs to women: Offenders hold the distorted beliefs that women “constantly want sex” but were prone to giving “false signals” (feigning disinterest). Thus, offenders gave more weight to factors such as a woman’s friendliness or choice of clothes as indicators of her true desires – although whether this thinking occurred before or after the offense is not discussed. These types of beliefs also led to offenders blaming the woman for incidents (e.g., rape) and becoming angry when they themselves were blamed (Ward, 2000). However, attribution theory explains how individuals understand a behaviour after it has occurred, not the cognitive processes preceding an action. It is pertinent to understand the cognition that leads to a behaviour to better approach it proactively and there is argument that attribution theory oversimplifies complex cognitive processes (Malle, 2022). For example, it’s possible that, when turned down, individuals view their negative reactions as karmic, as per the just world hypothesis – but this type of thinking would likely occur before the reaction rather than after it. Why individuals engage in internal or external attributions is well-explained by evolutionary psychology and cognitive biases, and the logic of sexual strategies serves to explain such attributions in the domain of mating behaviour. Without evolutionary psychological logic, why

such attribution occur would be unclear, thus, alone, attribution theory is not a strong explanation of behaviour.

Summary of Non-Evolutionary Psychological Theories

There are numerous theories regarding sexual harassment, and all have supportive evidence, though none can singularly explain all manifestations. The lack of thorough explanation is reflected by the lack of success in intervention which base themselves on such theories. This extends to other reasons why interventions may fail, such as a lack of motivation to change, a known issue within intervention implementation in various domains (Hardcastle et al., 2015; McMurren, 2003). Being able to thoroughly understand and explain why this (or any other reason) occurs within any given individual (and who these issues may be more likely to occur in) can only serve to strengthen intervention development. As discussed in Chapter 1, sexual harassment training can have a boomerang effect on those who are already higher in likelihood to harass or can simply be largely ineffective, both severe consequences of intervention grounded in ill-fitting theory. An example of an intervention which is significantly limited by its' sole reliance on feminist theory is the Duluth model, an historically common group-based psychoeducational intervention for intimate partner violence (Pender, 2012; Snead et al., 2018). Beliefs underpinning this treatment option are gender-based, with men always being perpetrators and women always being victims. It assumes that men engage in domestic violence solely as a result of desiring power and that women do not harbour such desires (Dutton & Corvo, 2007). Furthermore, the Duluth model is so strongly grounded in the power and gender theories (Dutton & Corvo, 2007) that it cannot lend any explanation to female-on-male sexual aggression. Not only does this therefore overlook a sizeable portion of incidents of intimate partner violence, it neglects other possible influences, influences that may primarily affect men but can also affect women, and some influences that may be specific to women. The Duluth model lacks empirical support yet continues to be used and fails to follow standard group-intervention best-

practice guidelines (Pender, 2012; Snead et al., 2018). Both these qualities are typical of workplace sexual harassment training too (Leigh et al., 2021).

None of these theories, and their corresponding interventions look to root causes of sexual harassment behaviour at a cognitive level or consider evolved sex differences, including those that lead to miscommunication. This is a serious oversight, one that will be addressed within this thesis. Thus, we shall now discuss evolutionary theories in relation to sexual harassment.

Evolutionary Psychological Theory and The Theory of Miscommunication

While evolutionary psychological theory and the theory of miscommunication are two distinct theories, the latter is grounded in the logic of the former. Thus, the two shall be outlined separately but can be considered under the same heading. Primary differences in these theories in comparison to those already discussed are twofold:

- 1) Sexual harassment is not presented as a behaviour that is necessarily intended to cause distress
- 2) The goal (whether conscious or not) of sexual harassment is not always power; more often it's sex

Evolutionary Psychological Theory. Evolutionary psychological theories of sexual harassment suggest that ancestral pressures have led to evolved predispositions that affect the likelihood of engaging in certain behaviours, including mating strategies: Due to asymmetries in the pressures faced by men and women, their evolved drives differ, and men are those more at risk of engaging in inappropriate and risky sexual behaviours (Buss, 2016; Campbell, 2004; Klümper & Schwarz, 2020). Despite some behaviours arising from unconscious and automatic cognitive processes that exist because they once consistently solved an adaptive problem, this is no excuse for engaging in inappropriate behaviours. Arguably, if humans were unable to control themselves and navigate their behaviour options, then everyone would engage in these undesirable behaviours,

which is not the case. Humans can and do mediate between available responses. Of interest are those instances where individuals erroneously believe they are choosing the optimal behaviour and failing to perceive or give weight to the potential negatives.

Evolutionary biological and psychological sciences examine the adaptive reasoning behind human development, with the ultimate purpose of these being survival and reproduction (Lewis et al., 2017). Any trait/attitude/bias etc. that increases an individuals' chance of survival, reproduction, and the survival of their offspring is more likely to be successfully passed on through the generations, thus becoming an evolved trait. As is explained by evolutionary mismatch theory (Manus, 2018), this is a slow process, unable to match the rapid development of the complex societies we live in today where resources and potential mates are plentiful, survival rates are high, reproduction is no longer the primary focus, and behaviours that cause distress to others are recognised as inappropriate and often punishable by law: As put by Cosmides and Tooby (1997) "Our modern skulls house a stone-age mind". Brennan (2010) notes that, as everyone has one of each parent, thus the average rate of reproductive success is equal across the sexes. However, Bateman's principle (Bateman, 1948) states that there is a much higher reproductive variance amongst males. Men can potentially father an unlimited number of offspring providing they have sexual access to multiple women. But, if one man gains access to many women, other men lose these reproductive opportunities. The same is not true for women: a woman who successfully falls pregnant does so with one man and she is effectively removed from the mating market for a lengthy period, thus reproductive opportunities for other women are not affected. Therefore, reproductive variance is smaller for women. Brennan (2010) states that "the higher the reproductive variance, the stronger the effects of sexual selection". This implies that men would engage in a lot more mate-seeking behaviours compared to women.

There are more sex similarities than there are differences in long-term mate selection. Evidence suggest some differences have decreased over time due to increased social change (Bech-

Sørensen & Pollet, 2016) and access to resources (Moore et al., 2010), reflecting the context dependent aspect of sexual strategies theory. Some posit that a decreased sex difference in hominoid body size suggests a gradual decrease in male sexual competitiveness and a move towards monogamy (and therefore typically high parental investment from both parents (Larsen, 2003; Stanyon & Bigoni, 2014). However, there is also argument that this decreased difference has occurred due to women having to deliver large-brained neonates rather than due to men's decreased sexual competitiveness (Lassek & Gaulin, 2022). Likely, both are true, with human offspring being born highly vulnerable compared to other species, thus benefitting from bi-parental care, encouraging monogamy and less sexual competitiveness. Similarly, it is likely that both societal and physical changes can contribute to changes in sex differences in mating strategies. Either way, differences in short-term preferences and sexual strategies remain part of our evolved psychology (Archer, 2009; Leigh et al., 2021; Stewart-Williams & Thomas, 2013), and sex differences in long-term mate preferences have remained stable in support of this evolutionary psychological framework (Bech-Sørensen & Pollet, 2016).

Parental investment theory explains that men, as those with low obligatory (though typically not actually low) investment and being able to rapidly reproduce, evolved to actively seek reproduction opportunities. Women, as those with high obligatory investment and being child bearers and primary caregivers, evolved to seek resource provision (Trivers, 1972). Sexual Strategies Theory (Buss & Schmitt, 1993) explains the context dependent, goal-directed approach of human mating behaviours, the ancestral problems they overcame, and the sex-asymmetries of these problems (and thus asymmetries in the sexes' typical mating behaviours). Both short-term and long-term mating strategies occur in humans. However, because men and women differ in parental investment obligations, there are more benefits and less risks for men adopting the short-term strategy for reproductive success than there are for women (Buss, 1998). Thus, there are still distinct sex differences today in typical male and female mating behaviours. Not all men seek multiple partners,

and not all women are monogamous – both sexes can and do adopt either long-term or short-term mating strategies (Buss & Schmitt, 1993; Thomas & Stewart-Williams, 2018). Men are merely more inclined than woman to seek casual sex likely due to ancestral asymmetries between men and women in risks and benefits (Buss & Schmitt, 1993).

Although sexual strategies (pursuing a long-term mate versus pursuing multiple short-term mates; Buss, 1998) and parental investment (how much a parent invests in offspring; (Trivers, 1972) lie on a continuum for men and women alike, there are well-established sex differences that likely arise from the difference ancestral pressures faced. Although human offspring receive more engagement from both parents than most mammals (Stewart-Williams & Thomas, 2013), only women have obligatory investment in their offspring, one which increases their vulnerability and requires a consistent supply of resource (Shackelford & Bjorklund, 1999). Women are also unable to reproduce at the rate men can, being unlikely to fall pregnant more than once in a year. Therefore, women who nurtured the offspring they had and chose mates able and willing to help raise and provide for them were those whose genes were more likely to survive, branding women the “choosy” sex (Darwin, 1888). In fact, the sex difference in sociosexual desire is one of the largest sex differences in psychological research (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008; Stewart-Williams & Thomas, 2013). Thus, while the desire for casual sex and/or sexual variety varies greatly within both sexes, men are more likely than women to be open to short-term encounters even when seeking a long-term mate (Buss & Schmitt, 1993; Shackelford & Bjorklund, 1999). Thus men, as those engaging in more mate-seeking behaviours overall, are therefore also those more susceptible to making mistakes/trying extreme tactics that amount to sexual harassment.

Conversely, men have less obligation to their offspring (although they typically invest highly, thus this point is moot in many, but not all men), face less risks when producing offspring (e.g., the vulnerability of pregnancy and childbirth), and have higher reproductive variance than women. Men can reproduce a potentially unlimited number of times if they do so with multiple mates, increasing

their odds of having offspring to pass on their genes. Access to these mates would, in part, be determined by a man's sexual aggression, both in their pursuit of a mate and their ability to deter sexual competitors. Thus, a short-term mating strategy is common in men, and men are often known as the "competitive" sex (Darwin, 1888). However, this tactic can lessen the offspring's chances of survival (due to less paternal investment and resources) and may present uncertain paternity issues (Buss, 1998). Thus, the short-term mating strategy is only an alternative to long-term committed mating, although even commitment requires risky behaviour and aggression to facilitate resource acquisition and mate and offspring protection (Gat, 2010). Both sexes can and do use short and long-term mating strategies. There is some argument that sex differences in choosiness and competitiveness appear better explained as sociosexuality differences (Hallam et al., 2018), with sex being mediatory given that more men than women have an unrestricted sociosexuality (Barta & Kiene, 2005; Stewart-Williams & Thomas, 2013). An unrestricted sociosexual orientation has well-established links with increased engagement in sexual harassment behaviours (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Diehl et al., 2018). Thus, while it's important to consider sex as a factor within sexual harassment research, it's equally important to consider the importance of other individual differences and to remember that there are more sex similarities than differences overall. It's also important to remember that the evolved behavioural tendencies discussed are preceded by cognitive processes leading to behaviour. Like behaviours, the cognitive process is influenced by evolved unconscious tendencies towards certain thinking patterns.

There are various cognitive processes that serve to increase men's and women's likelihood of reproductive success, passed down due to their previous successes. Error Management Theory explains the evolution of cognitive biases that arise when faced with risky and/or uncertain decisions (Haselton & Buss, 2000). An individual may mistakenly overestimate or underestimate a threat or opportunity, increasing the likelihood of consequences from one type of error as opposed to the consequences of the opposite error. Errors with little consequences for fitness are better than those

with big consequences for fitness. An obvious advantage would be to overestimate the presence of a threat, encapsulating the “better safe than sorry” mindset; better to increase the odds of a relatively harmless error and reduce the odds of a highly costly error (Haselton & Buss, 2000; Johnson et al., 2013). One example is the auditory looming bias (Neuhoff, 2016). Although people do not display a bias when perceiving receding sounds, they are biased to perceive approaching sounds as 1) closer than they are, and 2) when close, as faster than they are. In an ancestral environment full of predators, an individual with this bias would prepare themselves quicker, increasing their chance of survival, and thus their likelihood of passing on this bias to the next generation. An example of a highly costly error for a man in our ancestral environment would be a missed mating opportunity. Logically, to combat this, men would be biased toward the over-detection of sexual interest where a mating opportunity may be present. This is indeed a well-established phenomenon, most seen in men, known as the sexual overperception bias (Haselton, 2003; Haselton & Buss, 2000; Henningsen & Henningsen, 2010). For a woman, a costly error would be choosing a mate that will not commit to (and thus, not provide for) them and their offspring. To combat this, women should under-detect men’s commitment intentions where the threat of abandonment may be present. This is another well-established phenomenon, more common in women, known as the commitment scepticism bias (Haselton & Buss, 2000; Henningsen & Henningsen, 2010). These are just some examples of sex differences in evolved psychologies, which also extends to desires and biases, which impact sex differences in communication style, all of which can lend explanation to incidents of sexual harassment.

The Theory of Miscommunication. While men’s and women’s brain are more similar than they are different (Gur & Gur, 2017), differences exist, nonetheless. Neuropsychological studies show sex differences in communication and social cognition, such as different network activation and different processing strategies (Kubota et al., 2022; Scheuringer et al., 2020). These differences are present from childhood, increase during adolescence through to adulthood, and the degree of

differences can fluctuate in line with a woman's menstrual cycle and with men's testosterone levels (Gur & Gur, 2017; Scheuringer et al., 2020). In a review by Proverbio (2022), sex differences in the brain were noted within multiple studies in relation to empathy and social cognition: Among other things, women consistently demonstrate greater empathy, emotional response, understanding of body language and facial expressions, and interest in social information.

It is posited that these heightened attributes evolved in women as part of their role as primary caregivers. It was posited that some sexual harassment incidents may be a product of men and women using different cues of sexual interest, thus not recognising each other's (Beres, 2010). This was largely refuted by qualitative studies demonstrating men and women indicate using the same communicative tools and can list rejection techniques, including subtle ones, that the opposite sex use (Beres, 2010; O'Byrne et al., 2006). In support of miscommunication theories were findings that perceptions of interactions differ extensively between the sexes (Hehman et al., 2022). Thus, whilst the same cues may be used, how these are interpreted are where differences arise. Men interpret behaviours more sexually than woman (Henningson, 2004; Lindgren et al., 2008) and have more positive attitudes toward unconventional sexual behaviour (Blanc, 2023). Conversely, women are more likely to consider sexually ambiguous comments harassing (Hehman et al., 2022), and consider more behaviours to be harassment (Rotundo et al., 2001). The latter point has stood the test of time: Whilst both sexes labelling of behaviours as sexual harassment has increased, the gender gap remains consistent (Zhou et al., 2024). In other research, misperceptions of communication are exacerbated by the assumption that women are playing hard-to-get (Aronson & Fleming, 2022; Browne, 2006).

Communication and interpretation sex differences are well-established, to such an extent that there has been much debate regarding the use of a reasonable person versus a reasonable woman for sexual offense court cases (Monti, 1999; Parikh, 2024; Rothgerber et al., 2020; Shoenfelt et al., 2002) Theories of miscommunication based on biological sex differences align with the lower rates

of same-sex sexual harassment in the form of unwanted sexual attention (solicitation); there is less likelihood to be miscommunication between members of the same sex. However, this type of sexual harassment does occur, indicating there is more than merely miscommunication occurring and/or that there are influences besides biology to consider.

Alternative Explanations of Evolved Psychological Effects. Some research suggests that the sexual overperception sex difference is better explained by sociosexuality differences and the projection of one's own sexual interest onto others (A. J. Lee et al., 2020). The latter may reflect a tendency in which people tend to assume that others have similar traits, desires, and values as themselves (and such assumptions could facilitate miscommunication): This is known as the assumed similarity bias (Cronbach, 1955). Those with a short-term mating strategy become more likely to err in the direction of overperception so as not to miss a mating opportunity. This bias is seen more in men due to them typically having higher sociosexuality. Furthermore, people are often attracted to those they perceived to be like themselves (regardless of perception accuracy; Tidwell et al., 2013). Together, these assumptions, projections, and misperceptions would likely increase the risk of engaging in unwanted sexual behaviour.

There are other such cognitive tendencies that can influence mating behaviour too. For example, humans often categorise a large group of others based on their knowledge of a few, providing a cognitive shortcut, shared in-group beliefs, and a coherent method of detecting similarities and differences (McGarty et al., 2002). This overgeneralisation and exaggeration of traits is known as stereotyping and is likely related to the formation of sexual scripts. While stereotypes have differences across culture and race, some, such as sex stereotypes, are more similar overall (Fiske, 2017). Additionally, engaging in stereotyping appears worldwide (Fiske, 2017; McGarty et al., 2002), indicating an evolved tendency. Stereotypes can be a useful shortcut to know what to expect from a certain group (and thus how to act appropriately), but also as a way of avoiding an outgroup considered dangerous to one's own. The pervasive stereotypical depiction of women as

sexual objects within the media increases men's sexual harassment proclivity (Galdi & Guizzo, 2021; Yao et al., 2009). The stereotype that all men's sex drives are inescapable and "readily available" (Graham et al., 2017; Smeaton et al., 2018), contributes to incidents of female-on-male unwanted sexual attention. Highly gendered negative stereotypes (i.e., sexist beliefs) are consistently linked with sexual harassment (Begany & Milburn, 2002; Diehl et al., 2018). Whilst there is evidence to support the accuracy of stereotypes of sex differences (Eagly & Hall, 2025; Jussim et al., 2015), this is not 100%. So, people will get it wrong at least some of the time if they align their predictions solely with stereotypes. The individual is important to consider in any situation, regardless of what stereotypes suggest.

From Biases to Behaviour. People also have anticipated consequences of behaviours they engage in, known as outcome expectancies. Cognitive biases, which error management theory depicts forms of, can lead to skewed expectations. A positive outcome bias is when an individual expects a greater likelihood of a positive outcome than is rational. Within Bandura's Social-Cognitive Theory (2005), outcome expectancies are an intrinsic part of human behaviour, and as such they have influenced the shape of cognitive behavioural therapies (Sudhir, 2018). Outcome expectancies have been linked to (and successfully targeted in interventions for) various maladaptive behaviours such as gambling, substance misuse, health, and self-injurious behaviour (Gibson et al., 2018; Reesor et al., 2017; Sudhir, 2018). Sex differences in aggression, including sexual aggression, have been found to be mediated by outcome expectancies (Marks et al., 2012; O'Donohue et al., 1996). However, there is only one study that has examined outcomes expectancies specifically in relation to harmful sexual harassment attitudes (Leigh et al., 2021). In that study, both sexes perceptions of harassment behaviours were associated with their positive and negative outcome expectancies. But, in men only, the relationship between men's harassment detection and negative expectations of harassment behaviours was moderated by their positive expectations. This meant that men who believed the possibility of a positive outcome was moderate to high, gave less weight

to negative outcomes when judging whether behaviour was harassing. This applied even when negative outcomes were also viewed as highly possible. Although not focused on outcome expectancies, a recent study demonstrates a similar phenomenon (Wiemer et al., 2023), in which an effect of sex differences in positive value of sexual stimuli was found. Men and women displayed similar levels of arousal in response to sexual stimuli, but men rated the stimuli more positively and men's impulsive behaviours increased significantly more than women's when sexually aroused (Wiemer et al., 2023). However, both sexes demonstrated this increase in impulsivity, which may help explain sexual harassment behaviours in both sexes, and why women sexually harass less than men.

Thus, while men may be more inclined to actively pursue a potential mate, women may be more inclined to exercise caution, a mismatch which can lead to distressing interactions. Whilst this inappropriate behaviour may not seem to have any obvious advantage today, our evolved psychology still views reproduction as paramount (and indeed, it is, for the survival of the species) and these adaptations were formed in an ancestral environment before civilisation condemned unwanted sexual attention. Our cognitive processes still take an antiquated approach towards uncertain situations by measuring costs against benefits and driving our behaviour towards reproductive success (Goetz et al., 2019). Sexual harassment behaviours may start as a normal flirtatious interaction attempt driven to extremes by mistaken detection of sexual interest, a projection of ones' own desires and morality onto those they find attractive, an assumption of "token resistance" when subscribing to sex-role stereotypes, a misinterpretation of subtle rejections as a "try again later" or a "prove yourself worthy", and/or any immediate contextual influence. Outcome expectancies represent one mechanism by which the biases discussed may translate into behaviour.

Integrating Theories to Adopt an Evolutionary Psychological Lens of Sexual Harassment

Research demonstrates that sexual harassment may occur due to a variety of factors, but evolved adaptations are present in us all and influence our behavioural tendencies. The cognitive biases noted in Error Management Theory are a prime example of this (Haselton & Buss, 2000). Although evolved drives are universal, the interaction of these with other factors contributes to the exact manifestation and/or likelihood of engagement in certain behaviours. For example, factors relating to any of the previously mentioned theories (e.g., sociocultural, power) can contribute. Influential individual differences, discussed in more detail in the “Traits, Attitudes, and Contextual Factors Associated with Sexual Harassment” section (2:3) of this chapter, can contribute. These include

- Personality and attitudinal traits such as sociosexuality, dark triad traits, rape myth acceptance, and sexist beliefs (Begany & Milburn, 2002; Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Diehl et al., 2018)
- Contextual influences such as sexual arousal and alcohol (Abbey et al., 2001; Crosby et al., 2021)

Even demographic factors such as age and sex can contribute (Adams et al., 2020). As with the nature versus nurture debate, there is likely a combination of all these factors, both internal and external, at play, with differences in the resulting behaviours being dependent on the individual and circumstances. Research clearly demonstrates the multifactorial nature of sexual harassment. However, there is a dearth of attempts to integrate the factors discussed into a coherent theory/model, particularly beyond workplace harassment and taking the different types of sexual harassment (gender harassment versus unwanted sexual attention) into consideration (Madsen & Nielsen, 2023; Pina et al., 2009).

Instead of dichotomy, theories should be considered collectively as all, or any may be shaping individual sexual harassment incidents. However, whether sexual harassment is related to

power, socialisation, or more immediate contextual influences such as alcohol, there is the question of “why” human behaviour can be influenced in this way. Evolutionary psychological theory seeks internal explanations while recognising the external influences on those mechanisms (Cosmides & Tooby, 1994). Evolutionary psychology provides a common distal underpinning to answer that “why”, whatever the proximate influence(s) may be. Understanding evolved mating behaviours and cognitive biases helps us to understand (not sanction) how innate predispositions can contribute to poor behavioural choices in some, especially when accompanied by other influences. There is a common assumption that because something *is* (our evolved psychology, e.g., adaptive sex differences in mating strategies) this is how it *should be*. This, known as the “is-ought fallacy” (Hume, 1739) or the “naturalistic fallacy” (Moore, 1903) and is akin to dismissing men’s sexual aggression as “boys will be boys”. As an example, we have evolved preferences for fatty foods which helped our ancestors overcome an environmental pressure. Just as we now strive to eat healthily in a society where fatty foods are plentiful, so to must we strive to respectfully accept rejection in a society where mating opportunities are plentiful. Thus, an evolutionary psychological stance shall be adopted within the research conducted in this thesis, but with an open-minded approach that considers all possible influences of sexual harassment behaviour.

The theories and the importance of considering evolved sex differences and miscommunication alongside other influential factors in relation to sexual harassment has been discussed. As noted, the presence of different influential factors and how these interact within an individual can lead to different manifestations of common evolved underpinnings. Thus, we shall now discuss the manifestation of sex differences in behaviours and perceptions surrounding sexual interactions.

2.2 Sex Differences in Sexual Interactions

Despite differences in explanatory models, differences in behaviour and interpretation of interactions have been well documented. Research into sexual harassment has extended on miscommunication theory and built upon existing knowledge of sex differences in processing strategies and perceptions of interactions. Sexual disinterest may be signalled by various means (e.g., physically, verbally, non-verbally). The tactics used have been examined, as has awareness and interpretation of these tactics, and the reactions rejection can elicit.

When examining women's rejection tactics, a large variety of tactics has been revealed across studies (Graham et al., 2017; Gunby et al., 2020; Lannutti & Monaham, 2004). Similarly, studies demonstrate that women are more likely to use passive, gentle rejections than they are to use firm ones (Kim et al., 2020; Lannutti & Monaham, 2004), with firm rejections typically being used in response to unwanted persistence after a gentle rejection has been tried (Gunby et al., 2020; Lannutti & Monaham, 2004). The qualitative analysis by Gunby et al. (2020) also noted that women were unwilling to report incidents due to fear of ridicule and/or dismissal (at work). This reflects the high levels of underreporting from women seen in the quantitative literature (e.g., UN Women, 2017). Persistence and unwanted attention are common issues faced by women and, in a qualitative study by Graham et al. (2017), arose within discussion of rejections without prompting from the researchers. This persistence is common despite findings that any continuation after resistance increases the recognition of a behaviour as harassing in both sexes (Osman, 2006). However, this effect is stronger in women, significantly so when the unwanted attention involves physical contact. In Osman's study (2006), there was no sex difference in ratings of harassment when restraint was used (e.g., pinning someone in place), suggesting there is a clear line of acceptability for both sexes. Prior to this point however, the line appears to blur and may rest in different places for men and women.

A study by de Graaf and Sandfort (2004) examined affective responses to sexual rejection within relationships. Women were found to expect significantly more negative affect when being

rejected, whereas men expected significantly more positive affect. Men found the interaction satisfying, even without sex. Although discussing existing relationships, these findings may lend explanation to initial interactions where women use gentle rejections and men continue after first rejections. In both instances, there may be a degree of assumed similarity at play, with each sex expecting the other to react as they would (women expecting men to be more hurt when rejected, men expecting women to enjoy the interaction regardless of success). Furthermore, a study by Kim et al. (2020) notes that reassurance with rejection, often used in relationships, is designed to prevent upset, maintain the relationship, and can successfully derive positive outcomes. This success may also be part of why such tactics are tried outside of relationships. Unfortunately, when interacting with less well-known individuals, attempts at reassurance may not be recognised. Reassurance may be mistaken for interest, reflecting miscommunication between the sexes which can elicit sexual harassment. Reassurance tactics may also be less effective due to the lack of existing sexual satisfaction between those involved.

Kitzinger and Frith (1999) argue against miscommunication theory, stating that men share women's understanding of refusals, though the authors do not provide evidence to corroborate their claim. O'Byrne et al. (2006) sought to support this claim and found that men could indeed describe various subtle rejection cues from women, including body language and verbal hints, without the need for a "no" to be present. O'Byrne et al.'s (2006) participants discussed both hypothesised scenarios and their own experiences. The strategies men generated were not compared with women's self-confessed strategy use for accuracy, but there are similarities between those listed by women in other studies (e.g., Graham et al., 2017). However, whilst the authors argue this as evidence refuting miscommunication theory, the research does not determine if these rejections are recognised (or paid heed) during real life interactions. There are various *in vivo* factors that may influence men's ability (or willingness) to recognise and accept rejection (e.g., arousal, sexual overperception). Intended sexual harassment may be rejection dismissal, but unintended sexual harassment may be a case of

miscommunication, even serving as an initial probing stage before rejection is “heard”. When rejection dismissal and/or misperceptions occur, by whom, and why requires further investigation within the context of sexual harassment.

Other research has assessed affective responses to unwanted sexual attention, usually with a focus on women receiving the attention. As expected, women report high levels of negative affect in response to unwanted advances, touching, and persistence (Graham et al., 2017; Gunby et al., 2020). Some research has sought to combat negative affect and persistence by understanding perceptions of rejection efficacy. It appears that women expect greater success (i.e., decrements of unwanted sexual attention) from consistent and assertive rejections than men do, and they expect greater failure (i.e., increments of unwanted sexual attention) from inconsistent and passive rejections than men do (Yagil et al., 2006). This discrepancy may indicate that women’s negative affect is exacerbated by both the hopelessness of their gentle rejections and the expectation (and potential let down) of their firm rejection use. Additionally, or alternatively, it may indicate that men think both types of rejection are similarly effective, suggesting some lack of awareness as to the prevalence of persistence unwanted advances. Clarity of rejections would likely be helpful in some cases, though likely only where sexual harassment is unintended. Interestingly, assertiveness was not seen to improve perceived clarity of rejections, with consistency (rejection advances every time and using the same rejection tactic in response to varied advances) yielding better perceived efficacy (Yagil et al., 2006). This finding would benefit from replication, but it suggests that assertiveness training alone is not a viable method of enhancing rejection effectiveness. Instead, consistency of rejections should be the focus. Whilst this may be more appealing to many women, as assertive tactics may provoke hostility, this method accepts that persistence will occur. Helping women deter unwanted advances may be helpful, but the primary focus of intervention development should be to stop incidents of unwanted persistence in the first place.

Conclusion on Sex Differences in Interactions

The types of rejection signals and how effective these are, has been considered from various angles. Firstly, effectiveness may be determined by the ease with which rejection signals are interpreted. However, correct interpretation of disinterest may not serve as a deterrent to all, thus, secondly, efficacy may instead be determined by success (and how quickly this success is achieved) in stopping further pursuit. Another consideration is the intent of the rejection. Certain rejection techniques may be used over others as a form of emotion management, to avoid upsetting the pursuer and/or to avoid a hostile reaction to the rejection. Therefore, thirdly, efficacy may be determined by the success in avoiding distress for either party *and* deterring further pursuit. What findings within these studies indicate, is that reactions to rejection determine the outcome rather than the act of rejecting itself. What should perhaps be focused on more often is the prompt acceptance of rejection on the part of the pursuer. Whilst a signal must be interpretable to have any efficacy, these signals must then be accepted for what they are, immediately and without hostility. Then targets could be less fearful of using direct tactics, leading to less misinterpretation, and less distress for either party. As a by-product, pursuers that accept rejection graciously may even gain better standing among other potential partners. A qualitative examination of real-life interactions for each sex – including rejections and the reactions these evoke – would be useful to understand how and where interpretation of and reaction to rejection signals can be improved.

Information regarding whether the sexes are recognising and responding appropriately to rejection signals in their real-life experiences is lacking. Whilst someone may be able to accurately list subtle rejections, that doesn't mean they have accepted them or even realised that they should immediately stop advances at that moment. The research in this thesis will seek to understand real-life experiences of this. Given that sexual harassment remains high despite the apparent knowledge of rejections displayed in the studies discussed, this thesis will also seek to understand if and where discrepancies and miscommunication are occurring between the sexes. Whilst legal records show men are more likely to sexually harass, and theories lend explanation as to why this is, there are also

within-sex variations in proclivity to account for. To better approach this matter, we must first understand who (beyond sex) is more likely to engage in inappropriate advances and negative reactions to rejection. Thus, we shall now discuss factors commonly associated with sexual harassment in existing literature.

2.3 Traits, Attitudes, and Contextual Factors Associated with Sexual Harassment

Whilst humans share ancestral roots and evolved drives, they do not all behave in the same way (Barkow et al., 1995). This is due to other, less universal factors, such as our culture, our home environment, our peers, and the variability of our personality traits and the attitudes we form during our lifetime. There are certain traits and attitudes that have been linked to an increased likelihood to engage in inappropriate sexual behaviours. Some have been linked specifically with men's or women's sexual harassment engagement; however, it is often the case that traits linked specifically in men have not been studied in women as perpetrators, due to female engagement in sexual harassment being comparatively understudied.

High levels of internet use and gaming correlate with high levels of online sexual harassment from men (Tang & Fox, 2016). High authoritarianism and social dominance, and low conscientiousness and agreeableness are other common traits in men who harass (Begany & Milburn, 2002; Menard et al., 2010; Tang & Fox, 2016). Traits noted in women, but not men, who have engaged in sexual harassment are being high in extraversion and neuroticism (Hardies, 2019). A multi-level analysis of sexual victimisation and perpetration across 10 European countries found that both sexes' perpetration rates have positive correlations with attitudes that condone dating violence, but only women's perpetration rates were negatively correlated with their sexual assertiveness (Krahé et al., 2015). There are multiple variables that have demonstrated associations with sexual harassment behaviours in both sexes. These include having highly sexist beliefs (Diehl et al., 2018), high acceptance of common rape myths (Begany & Milburn, 2002), high scores in the dark triad

traits of psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and narcissism (at both clinical and nonclinical levels; Zeigler-Hill et al., 2016), having an insecure attachment style (Menard et al., 2010), high sadistic tendencies (Baur et al., 2016), being low in openness (Hardies, 2019), and having a less restricted sociosexuality (Kennair & Bendixen, 2012).

The Confluence Model and Sociosexuality

The Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression (Malamuth et al., 1996; Malamuth et al., 2021) is a well-established model that has consistently demonstrated that hostile masculinity and impersonal sex are predictive characteristics of men who are sexually aggressive. Hostile masculinity comprises sexual dominance, hostility towards women, and adversarial sexual beliefs. These align with previously mentioned associations with and theories of sexual harassment such as the toxic masculinities discussed within feminist theory, hostile sexism, and rape myth acceptance. Impersonal sex is measured using items that bear much resemblance to those within the revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008), a standardised measure of sociosexuality. For example, items measured as part of impersonal sex have included the number of sexual partners an individual has had (sociosexual behaviour), attitudes toward casual sex (sociosexual attitude), and the desire to have sex with attractive strangers (sociosexual desire). Sociosexuality encapsulates the full range of an individual's openness to casual sex. An interest in impersonal sex is just one factor that those with high sociosexuality may engage in, be open to, and/or desire. Impersonal sex appears to be framed in a somewhat more negative way within the literature, highlighting emotional detachment and a focus on physical gratification (LeBreton et al., 2013; Wegner & Abbey, 2016), than does having high sociosexuality. However, both are linked with problematic behaviour in some individuals. Thus, although sociosexuality and impersonal sex are framed differently, the reliability of the confluence model over time is demonstrative of the contribution of aspects of sociosexuality, which in turn incorporates evolved mating behaviours.

There is some evidence that sociosexuality can predict sexual harassment engagement and experiences over other individual differences in all manifestations. Furthermore, as discussed, sociosexuality is a trait that reflects sex differences in typical mating strategies, with asymmetrical ancestral environment pressures leading to men being more likely to adopt a short-term strategy (Thomas et al., 2021). Thus, the same pressures discussed within the evolutionary psychology section above can be applied to the trait of sociosexuality and why unrestricted sociosexuality is more commonly seen in men. It should be noted; this doesn't imply that those with unrestricted sociosexuality will only engage in short-term mating; it simply means they are more open to it, even in those seeking a long-term mate.

An individual's sociosexuality can be an adaptive trait but also a risky one. From an adaptive perspective, sociosexuality reflects whether an individual is more inclined towards long- or short-term mating, which differentially contribute towards reproductive success (Thomas et al., 2021). Individuals' with a restricted sociosexuality may be more likely to find a committed mate that share resources and thus increase their offspring's' chance of survival. Individuals' with unrestricted sociosexuality may have more success gaining multiple mates (increasing the number of potential offspring) or finding a mate faster due to adopting more aggressive and persistent pursuit tactics. Unrestricted individuals may also find it easier to attract a mate(s) as more overt engagement in sexual behaviours can appear to invite similar behaviour from others (Kennair & Bendixen, 2012). Associations between unrestricted sociosexuality and same sex gender harassment (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a) mean that these individuals are also more likely to degrade their sexual competitors, a method intended to further increase their own chances of mate acquisition. However, while aggressive mating tactics, lower inhibitions, and a greater number of sexual partners may increase the likelihood of reproductive success, there are also risks.

Firstly, risky sexual behaviour increases the chances of contracting a sexually transmitted disease (de Souza et al., 2024). Secondly, as noted within the discussion of parental investment and

sexual strategies, a lack of committed relationship can bring questions of paternity for men and struggles with obtaining resources (thus decreasing offspring survival rates) for women who are pregnant or have offspring (Buss, 1998). Thirdly, and of note within this thesis, aggressive mating tactics are often unwelcomed by the targeted party. Studies have demonstrated links between an unrestricted sociosexuality with unwanted sexual behaviours in both men and women (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Kennair & Bendixen, 2012; Yost & Zurbriggen, 2006). Bendixen and Kennair (2017^a) found that this association remains for both same and opposite sex harassment, and when experiencing harassment. As noted, this can be due to the individuals' own openly sexual behaviour attracting the same from others – whether wanted or not.

Bendixen and Kennair's (2017^a) findings regarding same and opposite sex harassment align with expectations based on evolved mating strategies: Associations with same sex harassment were predominantly in the form derogation, i.e., as a method of decreasing the perceived mate value of sexual competitors. Associations with opposite sex harassment were predominantly in the form of solicitation, i.e., giving sexual attention to attract potential mates. Westerlund et al. (2010) examined sociosexuality as an evolved, and therefore genetically heritable trait, in relation to sexual coercion. They found a common genetic basis between sociosexuality and sexual coercion phenotypes.

Some research suggests that an unrestricted sociosexuality is more likely to lead to problematic sexual behaviour in men than it is in women (Yost & Zurbriggen, 2006). In men's dating tactics, a restricted sociosexuality is associated with promoting their positive traits, while an unrestricted sociosexuality is associated with more competitive strategies, including dominant and deceptive behaviours. In women, the only notable difference between the dating tactics of those with restricted and unrestricted sociosexuality was an increased number of nonverbal flirtatious behaviours in the latter (Simpson et al., 1993). Correlations between sociosexuality and other traits associated with sexual harassment engagement are also common (Yost & Zurbriggen, 2006). However, this is again more notable in men, with men with unrestricted sociosexuality scoring

higher in Narcissism and psychopathy, particularly regarding low empathy, a lack of guilt, arrogance, and manipulation of others (Reise & Wright, 1996). Short-term mating can be seen as a high-risk, high-reward strategy, attracting those more likely to take such risk. Notably, the dark triad traits are known correlates of gambling behaviour (Öztekin, 2024; Refaie et al., 2024) Women with unrestricted sociosexuality did not score as high in any of the dark triad traits, though measures indicated they were highly self-absorbed (which could be akin to Narcissism). Women with unrestricted sociosexuality tended to present as fun and ethically inconsistent.

An inclination to use sexually aggressive mating tactics such as inappropriate advances and/or persistence after rejection may arise due to biased thinking patterns. For example, the individual is projecting their own sexual desires onto others due to assuming similarity (Cronbach, 1955), has higher rates of sexual overperception (Haselton, 2003), or is expecting positive outcomes due to past success and/or skewed perceptions (Leigh et al., 2021), etc. An aim within this thesis will be to conduct a more nuanced examination of the relationship between sociosexuality and sexual harassment, including the potential role of cognitive biases.

Heat of the Moment Factors

Behaviour decisions stemming from any theory, any trait or attitude, will also be subject to the immediate context. When these influences have an emotional impact that affects information processing (e.g., when associated with reward, emotion, and/or motivation), this is known as “hot cognition” (Salehinejad et al., 2021). For obvious ethical reasons, a lot of research on sexual harassment involves “cold cognition”, i.e., information processing without emotion (Salehinejad et al., 2021), such as completing surveys and answering questions about harassment without the threat being present. Nonetheless, heat of the moment factors that can influence both men and women toward inappropriate sexual behaviour. These factors can be internal or external and include a broad range of possible influences including, but not limited to, alcohol consumption, sexual arousal, peer

encouragement, mood, recent experiences and/or observations (e.g., having seen a behaviour “get the girl” on T.V.), and sexual arousal. Sexual arousal and alcohol consumption are well-researched factors in the domain of sexual harassment.

Crosby et al. (2021) looked at the effects of sexual arousal on sexual decision-making in men and women. In men only, greater arousal (to erotic stimuli) was related to more willingness to engage in sexual coercion. Wisman and Thomas (2023) found that sexual arousal consistently increased men’s short-term mating motivation regardless of their personality, relationship status, or sociosexuality. Ariely and Loewenstein (2006) found that when men were sexually aroused, they were significantly more likely to indicate they would engage in a range of morally questionable sexual behaviours. This included using coercion, deception, and substances to obtain sex from a date, as well as indicating a greater likelihood of being attracted to a child or an animal. Berry (2022) noted that substances can deregulate men’s sexual arousal, thus increasing sexual aggression likelihood.

Much of the literature on alcohol use and sexual aggression tends to focus on men’s alcohol consumption in relation to perpetration and women’s alcohol consumption in relation to victimisation. Abbey et al. (2001) state that approximately half of sexual assaults committed were done so by men under the influence of alcohol. Alcohol is well known for its disinhibition effect, influencing individuals to engage in behaviours that they would usually refrain from (George et al., 2024). Reviews of studies on men’s alcohol use and sexual aggression note consistent links in those with traits and/or in circumstances where the likelihood of such behaviour is already increased (e.g., when at pubs or parties, those with antisocial personalities or poor emotion regulation; Berry, 2022; Testa, 2002). Krahé et al. (2015) found alcohol use positively correlated with perpetration rates in men but not women. Notably, many studies have found that the outcome expectancies of alcohol moderate the alcohol-sexual aggression link (Kirwan et al., 2023; Tuliao & McChargue, 2014). A study examining fraternity membership and sexual aggression found high levels of alcohol use to be

a key risk factor (Kingree & Thompson, 2013). More generally, a UK Government report notes that alcohol is a common feature of all sexual crimes (Beynon, 2019). Wolff et al. (2017) found that alcohol misuse and psychological distress can be both causes and consequences of sexual harassment. Studies on recreational drug use have demonstrated similar findings, though there is much less research in this domain (Berry, 2022; Swartout & White, 2010).

Summary of Traits, Attitudes, and Contextual Factors Associated with Sexual Harassment

There are a few traits and attitudes that have demonstrated consistent positive correlations with sexual harassment behaviour, namely rape myth acceptance, hostile sexism, sociosexuality, and dark triad traits. Whilst more studies have been conducted examining men as perpetrators, these traits and attitudes appear poignant in both sexes, although with greater influence on men's behaviour. There is also acknowledgement that engagement in sexual harassment can be influenced by contextual factors, particularly sexual arousal, and alcohol. Whilst tackling issues such as problematic drinking are important in themselves, root causes of sexual harassment, such as biased beliefs and distorted thinking, should be the primary focus to facilitate better behaviour judgements regardless and/or in the face of influential contextual factors. Current interventions for sexual harassment (and many other issues) do not take an evolutionary informed approach (which complements rather than counters other approaches and theories) despite sound argument (and even suggestions on how) to do so (Colarelli, 1998; Tybur et al., 2012; Tybur & Griskevicius, 2013). An example of an evolutionary informed intervention appears in a study by Ellis et al. (2016). Bullying was tackled within the school environment by acknowledging that bullying is a goal-directed behaviour used to enhance status and/or acquire materials. While this tactic may have solved a problem, it is nonetheless (and no doubt was ancestrally too) a problematic behaviour. Ellis et al. (2016) provided bullies (without overly targeting them or making students aware of the true nature of the research) with prosocial "meaningful roles" that would allow them to achieve the same status

goals. Their intervention was successful where previous interventions had failed. The research of this thesis will seek information that will contribute towards developing such an intervention.

We have discussed sexual harassment in the general population and factors associated with increasing the likelihood to engage. However, there is also a wealth of information regarding the offending population and other sexual offenses. Next, we discuss sexual offenders and factors associated with perpetrators separately. The reasons for this segregation are twofold:

1) A lot of the research discussed above, especially that into sexual harassment, has not examined the offending population.

2) Discussion of convicted sexual offenders only sometimes includes those who have committed sexual harassment (though usually alongside other offenses too), frequently focuses on more violent sexual offenses, and more often does not discuss sexual harassment at all.

Thus, factors that have demonstrated relevance in the sexual harassment literature cannot be assumed to share commonalities with the sexual offender literature. Often, even where there are legal or workplace statistics, these are based on victim's reports of sexual harassment rather than on how many perpetrators have been convicted. Typically, sexual harassment research examines the general population, relying on likelihood to harass scales or participants' willingness to anonymously admit to previous harassment engagement. As noted, there are many grey areas of sexual harassment and the line between being an offender or not is not always clear. Sexual offenders are being discussed separately in this thesis to reflect these points, with the acknowledgement that research may or may not reveal similarities.

2.4 Sexual Assault Offenders and Sexual Harassment Perpetrators

Some individuals may be accepting of behaviours in some contexts but would consider them to be sexual harassment in others, while other individuals may never consider those particular behaviours acceptable. These discrepancies occur because sexual harassment behaviours reflect

extreme versions of otherwise typical mating tactics. This has resulted in many behaviours being normalised even in situations where they cause distress. As such, sexual harassment is often overlooked or just briefly mentioned within the wider context of sexual assault offender research. However, evidence suggests that perpetrators of sexual harassment share many of the influential factors discussed with those who commit sexual assault, abuse, and rape, which is discussed below. It is important to understand if sexual harassment is part of wider sexual offending behaviours, whether that applies to just some sexual harassment behaviours (in either of these cases, the sexual offender literature may reveal other factors pertinent to sexual harassment), or whether sexual harassment is a separate entity that requires a completely different approach.

Sexual Assault Offender Traits and Attitudes

In a report by Stop Street Harassment (2018), a nonprofit organisation that seeks to tackle street harassment worldwide, sexual harassment and assault perpetrators are directly compared. A key difference noted is that sexual harassment perpetrators are commonly strangers (thus typically occurring in a public space), while sexual assault perpetrators are commonly known to the victim (typically occurring in a private space). In either case, for both men and women the perpetrator was most often a lone man. There are many studies looking more in depth at the traits and attitudes of sexual violence perpetrators and many are comparable to those found within sexual harassment perpetrators.

Casey et al. (2017) tested the confluence model (hostile masculinity and impersonal sex/sociosexuality) alongside adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and substance abuse as predictors of sexual assault perpetration. The authors note that research on the confluence model and assault is mixed, but there is slightly more consistent evidence for hostile masculinity. They found only hostile masculinity and childhood sexual abuse to be predictive of sexual assault perpetration. However, a study by Parkhill and Abbey (2008) that sought to extend the confluence model with the

addition of alcohol consumption found all variables fit well when predicting sexual assault perpetration. In a study by Abbey et al. (2011), the confluence model, delinquency, and misperception of women's cue were directly related to sexual assault. Indirect effects of ACEs, alcohol, and subclinical psychopathy were also present. Tuliao and McChargue (2014) also found associations between alcohol use and sexual assault, but this was due to distorted outcome expectancies: Specifically, sexuality-related outcome expectancies fully mediated the relationship between the level of problematic drinking and sexual aggression. Tackling problematic drinking may be of use, particularly among college/university age individuals. However, tackling the underlying distorted beliefs (in this case, outcome expectancies) that moderate this association would likely yield more efficient and long-lasting results.

Phipps (2020) found that higher levels of Narcissism in men increased sexual overperception. This resulted in these men being less likely to label a sexual assault incident as such. This was exacerbated by weaker signals of disinterest from women. Dardis et al. (2021) found that women were also less likely to label incidents of sexual assault as such when they believe it occurs due to miscommunication as well as when both parties have imbibed alcohol and/or have had previous sexual relations. Blake and Gannon (2008) also note sex offenders misinterpret women's social cues and suggest this may be caused by offense-supportive beliefs; a term used to describe cognitive distortions in offenders. In a review by Tharp et al. (2013), consistent associations with sexual violence perpetration were found for 35 variables. The authors developed two risk factor constellations based on their findings:

- 1) The presence and acceptance of violence – this consisted of family conflict, childhood maltreatment, peer influence, and relationship conflict.

- 2) Unhealthy sexual behaviours, experience, or attitudes – this consisted of high sociosexuality (measured as number of sexual partners and impersonal sex), adversarial heterosexual beliefs, early initiation of sex, ACEs, and peer pressure.

The latter constellation had markedly consistent support. The 35 significant factors were noted to frequently interact to increase the risk of sexual violence perpetration, strongly highlighting the need for a multifaceted approach. The authors note that, despite extensive research into risk factors, these have not been translated into prevention approaches. Acquiring better understanding of the nature of relationships between factors, an aim of this thesis, may aid such a transition.

Of note, the Tharp et al. (2013) review included protective factors – factors that reduce the risk of sexual violence perpetration. There were few of these, partly due to less research in this area. Protective factors included emotional health and connectedness (in high school boys), academic achievement (in high school girls), concern for how one's own actions may affect others (in Asian Americans), and having parents who diffuse conflict via reasoning (in men). However, empathy appeared key overall across peoples. A lack of empathy common in sexual assault offenders (Hanson, 2003) and has been associated with sexual harassment perpetration (Moore & Mennicke, 2020). Moore and Mennicke (2020) specify that sexual harassment perpetrators suffer deficits in perspective taking, perceiving fewer negative outcomes for victims than was accurate. Methods of justifying one's actions are also noted in sex offenders, which serves to downplay negative feelings that would typically arise in those without empathy deficits (Blake & Gannon, 2008).

Sexual Assault Offender Distorted Thinking Patterns

When offenders ascribe skewed beliefs to justify their harmful behaviour, they are engaging in problematic thinking patterns known as cognitive distortions (i.e., offense-supportive beliefs; Blake & Gannon, 2008), an extreme, and often maladaptive version of cognitive biases. In sexual offenders who assault women, this can be a belief that women are purposefully being sexually

provocative and that men lose control once aroused – victim blaming and making excuses (Ward, 2000). Blake and Gannon (2008) conducted a review on cognitive distortions, social misperceptions, and empathy deficits in the sexual offender literature. They concluded that cognitive distortions act as both a method of giving oneself permission to engage in harmful behaviour and a method of shaping and maintaining these behaviour patterns. Thus, both general distorted thinking patterns that facilitate permissive beliefs and post-justifications that relate specifically to the behaviour in question are worth considering in future research. Blake and Gannon (2008) found empathy deficits relate particularly to cases of post-behaviour justification in which offenders knew the harm they were causing but were able to continue regardless. However, how empathy deficits occur can differ. Ward et al. (2000) points to a lack of theory of mind (the ability to understand that others' have different knowledge, emotions, desires from oneself). This failure to recognise different wants in others leads to disinterest cues being misinterpreted, thus any distress caused fails to evoke an empathic response. Alternatively, Hanson (2003) suggests that empathy depends on the relationship between those involved, perspective-taking ability (consistent with theory of mind), coping mechanisms (cognitive distortions in offenders), and emotions elicited during the interaction.

Sexual Assault Offenders Compared to Sexual Harassment Perpetrators Conclusion

Collectively, while traits such as sociosexuality, narcissism, and hostile sexism are indicated in sexual assault research, so too are proximal influences such as alcohol, miscommunication between the sexes, and underlying cognitive bias such as sexual overperception which can contribute to skewed outcomes expectancies. As noted by Blake and Gannon (2008), there is a lack of connectivity between studies; research would benefit from taking a multifaceted approach to the study of sexual offenders and sexual harassment alike. As discussed, various traits and proximal influences have been associated with sexual harassment proclivity, and these appear to match those of sexual assault offenders. We can logically expect traits and others influences these to form causal chains or for some traits to be moderators in a causal chain. The nature of some traits can also inform

us where causal chains cannot lie – for example, a highly heritable personality trait like Narcissism is unlikely to be “caused” by alcohol intake. Similarly, miscommunication and cognitive biases are discussed in relation to both sexual harassment proclivity and sexual offenders, though there has been less focus on cognitive biases in sexual harassment literature. Despite implications in the sexual assault literature, and that cognitive biases can skew outcome expectancies, to date there is only one study that has examined outcomes expectancies specifically in relation to harmful sexual harassment attitudes (Leigh et al., 2021). Research on sexual harassment should expand on this.

Greater understanding of similarities between sexual assault/rape offenders and sexual harassment perpetrators, looking beyond traits and attitudes and into thinking patterns, would be beneficial. Understanding cognitive processes preceding sexual harassment behaviour (or any behaviour) is key to developing successful and enduring interventions (Ward et al., 1997). Such information may reveal why some individuals progress from sexual harassment to sexual assault while others do not – and to what extent anyone who engages in sexual harassment is at risk of progressing. It could also indicate whether intervention methods aimed at sexual offenders would be a useful part of sexual harassment prevention training. Cognitive distortions provide a clear factor for interventions to tackle, with known successes in reducing cognitive distortions demonstrated in multiple studies, including both offending and non-offending populations (Almalki & Alsuwat, 2024; Brazão et al., 2015; Daneshvar et al., 2020). Reducing cognitive distortions is indicated for the effective treatment of a variety of issues such as gambling, (Ledgerwood et al., 2019) sex and porn addiction (The Laurel Centre, n.d.), and depression (Kürümlüoğlu & Tanrıverdi, 2022). However, in a review on the topic, Helmond et al. (2014) note that although cognitive distortions have been linked to antisocial behaviour, clear evidence that reducing cognitive distortions will reduce subsequent behaviours has not yet been established.

2.5 Conclusion

While there are many possible influences of sexual harassment to consider, there is a clear interaction between factors, both immediate and distant, internal and external. The more of these variables present, the more at risk the individual, with being male being its' own risk factor. Men, as the more common perpetrators, have been studied more than women, which likely explains why more associations have been revealed as part of male perpetration. However, antisocial personality traits and harmful sexual attitudes appear in perpetrators of both sexes, as well as sociosexuality reflecting evolved mating strategies. Of interest, there is often a qualitative to quantitative gap in the rejection and reaction literature. Qualitative research has been performed, but it has rarely been meaningful translated into measurable, comparable, and generalisable information. Real life experiences are important to evaluate in themselves but can also aid the development of hypothetical scenarios that facilitate larger scale studies and may reveal avenues of novel quantified research and/or potential intervention targets.

2.6 Potential Research Impact

Developing models of pathways to sexual harassment will better guide research toward optimal intervention approaches. Prevention of sexual harassment by appealing to those most at risk of engagement reduces the number of victims and perpetrators, thus reducing negative impact of incidents. Tackling the underlying drivers of harassment rather than merely providing generic information could ensure longevity of intervention success. As discussed in Chapter 1 and as workplace training has demonstrated, interventions without evidence do not work. As many areas within the psychological and forensic domains have demonstrated, the better we understand an issue, the better equipped we are to overcome it effectively. Reducing sexual harassment not only benefits would-be victims, but also would-be perpetrators; they remain without the label of a perpetrator, they avoid various consequences that increase the risk of recidivism, and they may even develop a healthier approach to sexual interactions that increases their likelihood of success. Additionally, less

sexual harassment incidents would reduce economic strain in terms of therapies needed, workplace productivity loss, compensation payments, and legal costs.

2.7 The Current Research

Based on the evidence thus far, it is worth further investigating the interaction of the factors discussed to better understand the pathways to sexual harassment, and it would be prudent to do so in both sexes. Using an evolutionary psychological perspective provides an understanding of why sexual harassment occurs and why those with certain traits and/or attitudes are more likely to engage, as well as how certain contextual cues may trigger underlying cognitions such as cognitive biases. There is a distinct lack of connected thinking within the existing literature. To be addressed within this research are the elements needed to fully encapsulate the nuances of sexual harassment, thus the research goals are as follows:

- 1) As per the logic of Error Management Theory, integrate theories on evolved sex differences and miscommunication in relation to sexual harassment
- 2) Expand the literature on outcome expectancies and sexual harassment
- 3) Consider “grey areas” of sexual harassment where ambiguity may be high
- 4) Examine communication techniques and/or perceptions of rejection and sexual interactions that may increase sexual harassment likelihood in some men and women
- 5) Determine the pathways between traits and attitudes associated with sexual harassment engagement and other associated factors such as cognitive distortions and miscommunication
- 6) Gain insight on how best to approach these factors within future interventions

CHAPTER THREE

SEXUAL ATTENTION: PERCEPTIONS AND PERSPECTIVE TAKING

This study will examine established and novel factors to determine their relationships with sexual harassment perceptions and outcome expectancies by sex. The aim of this chapter is to further investigate the relationship between outcome expectancies and sexual harassment, both to support previous findings (Leigh et al., 2021) and to further enhance this understanding. This will include examining multiple manifestations of sexual harassment and a novel look at how participants rate harassment from victim versus perpetrator perspectives. Lacking from a lot of sexual harassment research is a full picture, i.e., sexism and sexual harassment are commonly examined when directed at women but much less so when directed at men. Similarly, the perspectives of perpetrators and victims are rarely examined together and across sexes. Whilst studies demonstrate women typically perceive a larger range of behaviours as more harassing than men (Hehman et al., 2022; Rotundo et al., 2001), whether this remains true when men and women take different perspectives could be informative. Furthermore, if just examining one sex as a perpetrator (e.g., just men as harassment perpetrators) then it can't be determined which underpinnings are sex specific and which apply to all humans. Therefore, this study will consider both men and women as victims and perpetrators, using scenarios designed to put an equal number of participants in each perspective.

Individual differences that have known associations with sexual harassment shall be re-examined. Two well-established individual differences to be included are the attitudinal trait of rape myth acceptance (RMA) and the personality traits of the dark triad - psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism. High RMA and dark triad traits are commonly seen in perpetrators of other sexual offences such as sexual coercion, sexual violence and assault, and intimate partner violence (Lyons et al., 2022; Navas et al., 2021; Trottier et al., 2021; Yapp & Quayle, 2018). Various studies demonstrate this extends to sexual harassment too. For example, high RMA has been seen in those

with a higher sexual harassment proclivity (Begany & Milburn, 2002) and those with a more favourable perception of sexual harassment (Longpré et al., 2022). Zeigler-Hill et al. (2016) found those higher in dark triad traits scored higher on a measure of sexual harassment proclivity, with each dark triad component having a unique relationship with harassment. Moore and Mennicke (2020) found an “empathy deficit” (as seen in dark triad traits) and Schokkenbroek et al. (2023) found higher dark triad traits in those who previously engaged in sexual harassment.

Another individual difference of focus shall be how sociosexuality relates to sex differences in perceptions of sexual harassment. Sociosexuality, an individual’s willingness to have uncommitted sex, has a well-documented association with sexual harassment (e.g., Diehl et al., 2018; Kennair & Bendixen, 2012). Furthermore, it is possible that observed sex differences in the domain of sexual harassment stem from evolved sex differences in mating strategies, as per sexual strategies theory (Buss & Schmitt, 1993). Due to the global nature of sexual harassment, an evolutionary explanation, as a stance that can simultaneously encompass multiple influences, appears appropriate. Measuring sociosexuality, as an indicator of openness to short-term mating, aligns with evolutionary theory (Provost et al., 2008). As discussed in Chapter 2, sociosexuality and impersonal sex (as featured in the confluence model of sexual harassment: Malamuth et al., 1996) appear to depict the same phenomenon. Therefore, sociosexuality is more well-established within the sexual harassment literature than may at first be apparent; thus, so is evolutionary psychology. This assumption will be tested in this study, nonetheless.

Another factor for consideration is previous engagement and/or experience of sexual harassment. Various studies demonstrate that past behaviour is a reliable predictor of future behaviour (Albarracin et al., 2000; Sas et al., 2023; Sommer, 2011). Those higher in sociosexuality have been found to be more likely to both engage in and experience sexual harassment (Kennair & Bendixen, 2012), likely due to the overtly sexual nature of those with unrestricted sociosexuality increasing the risk of attracting similar behaviours. This association shall be reassessed. To enhance

the existing, but thus far limited research that takes a more nuanced approach to sexual harassment behaviours (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Leigh et al., In Press), these shall also be examined as solicitation and derogation separately. As outlined in Chapter 2, solicitation refers to behaviours intended to attract a sexual partner. Derogation refers to behaviours intended to degrade sexual competitors.

Also to be examined in relation to sexual harassment, will be outcome expectancies. As explained in Chapter 2, outcome expectancies are an individuals anticipated consequences of an action and are thus influential in guiding human behaviour (Bandura, 2005). These expectations may vary dependent on the context/mood/experiences etc. Positive outcome expectancies reflect the possible beneficial/enjoyable outcomes an individual anticipates, while negative outcome expectancies reflect the possible risky/harmful outcomes anticipated. These constructs are not two sides of the same coin (e.g., an 80% expectation of a positive outcome does not indicate a 20% expectation of a negative outcome). Rather, each carries their own degree of expectation and has their own amount of influence on subsequent behaviour (Leigh et al., 2021)

Outcome expectancies have been studied in relation to various undesirable behaviours (e.g., substance abuse, aggression, gambling; Ham, 2009; Kouimtsidis et al., 2014) and are a common and successful focus within Cognitive Behavioural Therapy-style interventions as part of cognitive reframing (Reesor et al., 2017). Men, as compared to women, have been found to anticipate more benefits and less reprisals from aggressive behaviours (Marks et al., 2012). Despite demonstrable links between men's outcome expectancies and propensity for increased aggression, including sexual aggression (Marks et al., 2012; Miles-McLean et al., 2021), there is little research and no interventions taking outcome expectancies and sexual harassment into consideration. Within a previous study, positive and negative outcome expectancies (POEs and NOEs respectively) were found to have significant associations with male-on-female sexual harassment detection and with traits commonly linked with sexual harassment in both sexes (Leigh et al., 2021). In that study and in

the two MSc studies conducted by the same author (the author of this thesis), women scored consistently higher than men in harassment detection and negative outcome expectancies, and lower than men in positive outcome expectancies. This study shall continue examining the relationship between outcome expectancies and perceptions of sexual harassment to understand if findings extend to different conditions and to other associated traits. As a continuation of previous research (Leigh et al., 2021), harassment severity and positive and negative outcome expectancies of grey areas of sexual harassment will be assessed alongside previous sexual harassment engagement and experience. Whilst positive outcome expectancies give insight into cognitive pathways preceding sexual harassment, collectively examining all factors discussed in this chapter may provide greater specificity that can be targeted within future preventative intervention development.

Chapter 3 Research Goals Summary

This study seeks to build upon research into sex differences and sexual harassment, in particular re-examining the roles of positive outcome expectancies and of sociosexuality in relation to harmful sexual harassment attitudes and sexual harassment behaviour engagement. Not only do we hope to replicate and validate the relationship between positive outcome expectancies and sexual harassment, but also to enhance understanding of this relationship. Thus, this research will reach across multiple manifestations of sexual harassment, including participant's perspectives when rating as a perpetrator versus rating as a victim. Sexual harassment attitudes will be measured as harassment detection, positive outcome expectancies (POEs) and negative outcome expectancies (NOEs) via a series of vignettes. Half of the participants will rate vignettes from the perspective of the victim, and half from the perspective of the perpetrator. Sexual harassment engagement and experience (aggregate, as solicitation, and as derogation), rape myth acceptance, dark triad traits, and sociosexuality will also be measured and the relationships of all components examined. Predictions are as follows:

- H1. Women as victims will have higher harassment detection and negative outcome expectancies, and lower positive outcome expectancies than men from either perspective.
- H2. Women as perpetrators will have higher harassment detection and NOEs, and lower POEs than men as perpetrators.
- H3. There will be a significant relationship between harassment detection and outcome expectancies.
- H4. Traits previously linked with sexual harassment engagement (rape myth acceptance, dark triad, sociosexuality) will positively correlate with positive outcome expectancies.
- H5. Harassment detection and OE scores will have significant relationships with sexual harassment engagement scores.
- H6. Higher sociosexuality will positively correlate with previous harassment engagement and experience.

Method

Participants

A total of 501 responses were collected. One participant identified their gender as “other”. As this was not enough to conduct any meaningful comparisons (i.e., not enough for statistical analysis), this participant was removed from analyses. A further six participant’s data were deleted as they had not completed large sections of the survey, including entire measures and many vignettes. Two more participants data were deleted as they had given all components of all vignettes answered the exact same ratings (e.g., all POEs and NOEs rated as 100% likely). A final participant was deleted as they recorded their age as 12.

There were 491 participants (age range 18-77, $M = 29.03$, $SD = 11.18$) included in analyses. There were 246 men and 245 women, with 122 women taking the perpetrator perspective, 123

women taking the victim perspective, and 123 men in each perspective. Most of the sample were white and heterosexual. Common demographics are presented in Table 3:1 Factors that equated to <10% of the sample are displayed collectively under “other”. The survey was advertised through social media, survey sharing sites, and the Swansea University participant pool. Clicking the link or scanning the QR code on the advertisement took participants to an information and consent page on Qualtrics.

Table 3:1

Common Demographic Factors

		%
Ethnicity	White	74.1
	Other	25.9
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual	76.6
	Bisexual	14.5
	Other	8.9
Relationship status	Single	42
	In a monogamous relationship	35.4
	Married	14.7
	Other	7.9
Education level	Degree level	39.3
	Master’s level	21.8
	A-level	15.7

	Diploma level	13.6
	Other	13.2
Employment status	Full-time student	43.8
	Full-time employment	33
	Other	23.2
Socioeconomic status	Middle class	41.8
	Lower-middle class	24.4
	Upper-middle class	23.4
	Other	10.4

Materials

This survey was created using the Qualtrics online survey platform. The standardised psychological measures described below are enclosed within Appendix 1: Standardised Measures. All other survey materials, documents, and analyses outputs for the pilot and main study within this chapter are in Appendix 2: Chapter 3 (ethical approval, recruitment, participant information and consent, demographics and non-standardised measures [Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure], debrief, and statistical outputs).

Participant information and consent

Potential participants were provided information about the research proceedings, researchers involved, and how their data would be stored and used. A consent page detailed key points

participants needed to understand before commencing the study, confirmed they were aged 18 or above, and requested their consent.

Demographic information

Section one of the survey comprised ten demographic questions (e.g., age, ethnicity). For research purposes, participant age and biological sex were set as compulsory questions to be answered before the survey could continue.

Social Desirability-Gamma Short Scale (Nießen et al., 2019)

An English-language adaption of the Kurzskala Soziale Erwünschtheit-Gamma, a standardised six-item measure of socially desirable responding. Participants rate all statements on a five-point scale from “doesn’t apply at all” to “applies completely” (e.g., “In an argument, I always remain objective and stick to the facts”). Aggregate scores are comprised from two subscales: exaggerating positive qualities (PQ+, questions one to three) and minimising negative qualities (NQ-, questions four to six). The subscales, whilst only containing three items each, have demonstrated adequate reliability (PQ+ Alphas from .65 to .72, NQ- Alphas from .64 to .79; Nießen et al., 2019), which was maintained within this study (PQ+ $\alpha = .60$, NQ- $\alpha = .60$).

Revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008)

A standardised nine-item self-report measure of sociosexuality. Scores can be divided into three subscales, behaviour (questions one to three), attitude (questions four to six; six is reverse scored), and desire (questions seven to nine), or analysed as a composite score. Participants rate all answers on nine-point scales. Sexual behaviour items, e.g., “With how many different partners have you had sex within the past 12 months?”, can be rated as “0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-6, 7-9, 10-19, 20 or more”. Sexual attitude items, e.g., “Sex without love is OK”, are rated from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (9). Sexual desire items, e.g., “How often do you have fantasies about having sex with someone you are *not* in a committed romantic relationship with?”, can be rated as “never, very

seldom, about once every two or three months, about once a month, about once every two weeks, about once a week, several times per week, nearly every day, at least once a day”. All subscales have demonstrated good reliability, with Alphas above .08 (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008). Similar reliability was found in this study (behaviour $\alpha = .80$, attitude $\alpha = .77$, desire $\alpha = .83$).

Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure

The Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure measures participant’s perceptions of sexual harassment behaviours; this comprises of rating harassment severity and positive and negative outcome expectancies. It was adapted for this study from a measure previously developed by the author of his thesis - the Online and Digital Sexual Harassment Measure (Leigh et al., 2021) - to emulate more uncertain “grey” areas of sexual attention (in particular, when behaviours that might be considered typical flirting are repeatedly continued after some form of rejection). The original version, developed due to a lack of existing measures that measured outcome expectancies of sexual interactions, contained 21 items exclusively dedicated to male-on-female online and digital contexts. The development of those items was informed by previously established measures: “The Sexual Harassment Definitions Questionnaire” (Foulis & McCabe, 1997), “The Digital Dating Abuse Measure” (Reed et al., 2017), and “The Stalking and Harassment Behaviour Scale” (Turmanis & Brown, 2006). It measured harassment detection ($\alpha = .94$), positive outcome expectancies ($\alpha = .79$), and negative outcome expectancies ($\alpha = .82$) of each behaviour. The current version retains the same goal of measuring harassment detection, positive outcome expectancies, and negative outcome expectancies of sexual interactions. The current version has been reduced to X items and includes face-to-face interactions. The phrasing has been made gender neutral, thus it can be used to measure all manifestations of sexual harassment (male-on-female, female-on-male, and same-sex) and, in this study, could also put the participant in the position of the perpetrator (they are engaging in the behaviour) or the victim (they are the target of the behaviour). Vignettes depict unwanted sexual attention in various contexts, but all were standardised to depict sexual advances being rejected

multiple times, followed by another attempt. Herein, predicted ratings for the typical man and the typical women were added to the measure. For example:

Perpetrator vignette (participants are asked to rate the likelihood of a positive/negative outcome for **themselves**)

“Via social media, you have been messaging a friend-of-a-friend for about a month. On three occasions you’ve asked them out on a date. Each time they’ve apologised and said that they are busy. You decide to ask one more time.”

Victim vignette (participants are asked to rate the likelihood of a positive/negative outcome for **the other individual**)

“Via social media, a friend-of-a-friend has been messaging you for about a month. On three occasions they’ve ask you out on a date, but you’re not interested in them romantically. Each time you’ve let them down by apologising and telling them that you’re busy. Today they ask you one more time.”

Ratings – “When thinking about the scenario above...

...do you think this is sexual harassment? (1 not at all – 7 very much so)

“Imagine you are engaging in this behaviour” (perpetrator perspective) OR “Imagine this behaviour is directed at you” (victim perspective). How likely do you think a **[positive/negative]** outcome would occur **for [you/them]?**” (0% likelihood – 100% likelihood). Harassment Detection scores were rated on a scale of 1-7 and POEs and NOEs were rated on a scale of 0-100%. Average scores per participant were calculated for each rating scale (H-score, POE, and NOE) for analyses.

Pilot study. A pilot study was performed to ensure realism within the vignettes and to assess any possible effects from using the phrase “sexual harassment” versus “socially unacceptable behaviour”. This was to assess if using the term sexual harassment might have the effect of a

“leading question”: influencing the way participants respond, i.e., assuming a behaviour *is* harassing simply because the term sexual harassment was used. The detrimental effect of leading questions on response accuracy is well-established (Erčulj et al., 2024; Gous & Wheatcroft, 2020; Hughes-Scholes & Powell, 2008). Sixty-nine participants (33 men, 33 women, three other) rated all eight vignettes from a third person perspective (to prevent perceptions of their own behaviour interfering with perceived realism), answering either “...do you think this is sexual harassment” or “...do you think this is socially **unacceptable** behaviour?”. Questions were rated as above. Perspectives of a typical man/woman were not asked for. There were no significant effects of phrasing when rating harassment severity versus unacceptability for men ($t[33] = -.79, p = .44$) or women ($t[33] = -.47, p = .64$), thus the question “is this sexual harassment” was used in the full study. For this reason, items rating sexual harassment were the primary focus of analysis ($n = 30$, 15 men, 15 women), with items rating socially unacceptable behaviour examined to confirm similarity and therefore a lack of effect of phrasing. The pilot study revealed the harassment score and the positive and negative outcome scores to have good reliability ($\alpha = .89, .83$, and $.85$ respectively; similar reliability was produced by all scores within ratings of social unacceptability).

A question about realism was added during the pilot study, “...how realistic do you think this scenario is?” (1 - low realism [a work of pure fiction that rarely occurs and is unlikely to occur in real life] – 7 - high realism [a very realistic depiction that commonly occurs and is likely to occur in real life]). A minimum score of 4.5 was sought, deeming the vignettes more realistic than not. Analysis indicated a high level of realism (mean scores >5 from a 1-7 rating scale) within seven of eight vignettes (all eight vignettes derived similar mean scores within ratings of social unacceptability). The remaining vignette mean was 3.80. Following two rounds of revision and retesting (round 1 $n = 45$, round 2 $n = 43$), in which participants could provide their own suggestions for better realism, an acceptable version was produced with a mean score of 4.70.

As an adapted version of a relatively new measure, reliability of the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores were assessed. Cronbach's Alphas for the eight-item measure indicate high reliability across harassment detection ($\alpha = .83$ aggregate, .82 for men, .83 for women) and positive ($\alpha = .87$ aggregate, .87 for men, .85 for women) and negative ($\alpha = .87$ aggregate, .86 for men, .87 for women) outcome expectancy scores.

Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index (Kennair & Bendixen, 2012)

A standardised 9 to 13 item self-report measure of beliefs and attitudes about forceful and derogatory sexual behaviours. Following the stem "In the past year, have you been subjected to any of the following from either the same and/or opposite sex? [Yes/No for each item]", questions one to nine depict denigrating comments and unwanted sexual behaviours (e.g., "Spreading of sexual rumors") and questions 10-13 depict unwanted sexual contact (e.g., "Kissing"). Herein questions 1-10 were used. Questions 11-13 were dropped as obvious harassment such as forced sexual contact is not the focus of this study. However, question 10 ("Held or squeezed in a sexual way against your will") was considered an acceptably ambiguous behaviour, fitting with examples given in the vignettes, thus was included. This scale has demonstrated good reliability with alphas between .86 to .88 (Kennair & Bendixen, 2012). Herein this scale retained acceptable reliability ($\alpha = .69$ and .78 for sexual harassment engagement and experience respectively). The items within this measure can be further divided into items depicting solicitation and items depicting degradation (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Leigh et al., In Press). Following existing literature, items 1, 2, 3, and 6 were grouped to represent derogation, and items 4, 5, 8, and 9 were grouped to represent solicitation. Having nude images distributed online (item 7) was omitted from groupings in previous research and is here due to its' low prevalence. Being held or squeezed in a sexual way (item 10) was also omitted from these groups to maintain consistency and comparability with other studies.

Short Dark Triad (Jones & Paulhus, 2014)

A standardised 27 item self-report measure of the traits Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy. Nine questions measure each trait. Participants rate their agreement with each statement (e.g., “It is not wise to tell your secrets”) on a scale of 1-5 (1 = disagree strongly, 5 = agree strongly). Five items are reverse scored. This scale has demonstrated good reliability with alphas $>.70$ (Jones & Paulhus, 2014) which was replicated here ($\alpha = .83$).

Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance – Short Form (IRMA-SF; Payne et al., 1999)

A standardised 20 item self-report measure of belief in common rape myths. Participants rate their agreement with each statement (e.g., Many women secretly desire to be raped”) on a scale of 1-5 (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree). This scale has demonstrated good reliability ($\alpha = .82$; Payne et al., 1999), which was also demonstrated here ($\alpha = .87$).

Debrief

The debrief provided participants with in-depth study information and gave contact details of relevant organisations (in case of distress caused) and the researchers before thanking participants for their time.

Design and Analysis

This study had a cross-sectional design. Correlational analysis was used to identify significant relationships between individual differences (demographic factors, sociosexuality, social desirability, dark triad traits, RMA, and sexually harassing behaviours) and perceptions of SH. Means analysis was used to identify significant sex differences in and effects of moderating elements on (e.g., sex, perspective) on sexual harassment perceptions.

Procedure

This study received approval from the departmental ethics committee (5065) before commencement. Only once consent was confirmed (by selecting “yes” and clicking continue) would

the survey begin. Demographic information, individual difference measures and vignettes were presented in the order listed above. Vignette presentation was randomised as a counter-balancing method, and male and female participants were equally assigned to either the perpetrator perspective or the victim perspective. A description of content and how to answer preceded the presentation of each new questionnaire. Once the survey was submitted, the debrief page was displayed.

Results

A summary of findings will be presented at the end of the results section for each empirical chapter in the thesis

Harassment Detection scores, POEs, and NOEs

Due to the nature of the hypotheses, ratings were examined by sex, which allows for any sexually distinct and within-sex patterns that may be present to be studied. Scores were also examined by perspective to explore potential effects on ratings of sexual harassment.

Individual Vignettes

Each vignette was examined individually to determine if there were any divergent perceptions regarding each behaviour. Most items scored between 4.5 and 6.5 for ratings of harassment (H-score) except for items 2 and 5 (which were scored between 2.5 and 3.5). These items depicted being asked out multiple times via social media and being flirted with multiple times at the local pub. The highest scoring vignettes (Harassment Detection scores) were 4 and 7 which depicted an employee repeatedly flirting with their boss and a stranger repeatedly asking for someone's phone number as they walk down the street. Table 3:2 displays the means and SDs for each vignette by sex and perspective.

Table 3:2*Summary Statistics for Individual Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure Vignettes by Sex and Perspective*

Vignette	Perpetrator condition (<i>M & SD</i>)					
	Harassment Detection %		POE %		NOE %	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Dating website – explicit photo requests	4.92 (1.88)	5.74 (1.26)	19.90 (24.04)	18.43 (21.19)	64.17 (32.42)	69.18 (29.01)
Social media – requests for a date	2.82 (1.69)	3.01 (1.74)	29.25 (22.78)	30.41 (22.97)	49.54 (29.05)	58.19 (27.88)
University professor – quid pro quo suggestion	5.91 (1.40)	5.83 (1.42)	14.24 (18.32)	18.13 (19.86)	76.61 (26.19)	76.39 (25.68)
Workplace – flirting with the employer	6.42 (1.17)	6.45 (1.04)	13.09 (21.44)	17.25 (23.18)	82.94 (21.56)	80.27 (24.41)
Local, frequented pub – repeated flirting	3.46 (1.77)	3.75 (1.73)	25.52 (23.93)	29.62 (22.56)	52.21 (31.21)	58.19 (28.50)

Nightclub – attempts to dance together	5.93 (1.36)	5.94 (1.27)	10.10 (13.72)	12.55 (16.66)	79.14 (25.11)	78.12 (24.02)
On the street –requests for phone number	6.44 (1.21)	6.20 (1.16)	10.10 (13.72)	9.48 (17.12)	82.45 (25.95)	82.19 (24.78)
Bus-stop after a night out – invite for a drink	5.50 (1.68)	5.50 (1.63)	14.80 (19.61)	17.30 (21.73)	69.83 (29.16)	73.26 (24.83)
Aggregate	5.17 (1.03)	5.28 (0.95)	16.45 (13.27)	18.52 (13.27)	69.61 (19.94)	71.13 (19.30)
Victim condition (<i>M & SD</i>)						
Vignette	H-score		POE		NOE	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Dating website – explicit photo requests	4.88 (1.98)	5.14 (1.66)	21.43 (26.45)	15.26 (22.70)	67.61 (30.94)	67.81 (31.38)
Social media – requests for a date	2.93 (1.86)	3.05 (1.72)	30.35 (26.62)	23.39 (24.44)	50.47 (30.89)	56.16 (29.42)
University professor – quid pro quo suggestion	5.20 (1.67)	5.13 (1.76)	30.08 (28.21)	19.14 (25.90)	58.59 (30.24)	68.61 (30.04)

Workplace – flirting with the employer	6.02 (1.38)	6.32 (1.28)	17.76 (24.29)	10.99 (20.19)	73.07 (27.03)	77.15 (26.78)
Local, frequented pub – repeated flirting	2.85 (1.60)	3.23 (1.71)	35.93 (28.26)	23.88 (25.88)	44.54 (29.49)	51.40 (31.13)
Nightclub – attempts to dance together	5.20 (1.71)	5.37 (1.57)	24.27 (25.92)	16.07 (23.76)	62.84 (30.52)	70.85 (28.11)
On the street –requests for phone number	5.72 (1.62)	5.95 (1.49)	17.95 (22.68)	7.91 (15.31)	72.14 (30.11)	83.49 (22.91)
Bus-stop after a night out – invite for a drink	4.92 (1.87)	5.30 (1.75)	26.79 (28.87)	12.03 (19.36)	60.93 (32.49)	78.55 (25.75)
Aggregate	4.07 (1.11)	4.92 (1.15)	25.31 (19.68)	15.74 (16.60)	60.67 (21.74)	68.84 (21.09)

Note: Harassment Detection = harassment detection, POE = positive outcome expectancy, NOE = negative outcome expectancy

Results demonstrate men have more favourable expectancies in response to being targets of harassment behaviour than women do, and this is applicable across a variety of behaviours. Within the perpetrator perspective, Harassment Detection scores and NOEs appear similar across the sexes, but men's POEs appear lower than women's do. In the victim perspective, Harassment Detection scores again appear similar, but men's POEs appear higher and their NOEs lower than women's do. Given this consistency, aggregate Harassment Detection scores, POEs and NOEs were used within subsequent analyses.

Analyses of H-score, POE, and NOE Means by Sex and Perspective

Three ANOVAs were conducted, one for each of the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores (Harassment Detection scores, POEs and NOEs) to further investigate observed differences within and between perspectives and sex. Aggregate means and SDs for Harassment Detection scores, POEs, and NOEs (by sex and perspective) are displayed above, in Table 3:2. Effect sizes are reported for significant differences. For Harassment Detection scores, there was no significant interaction between sex and perspective ($F [1, 1] = 0.32, p = .57$). There was a significant main effect of perspective ($F [1] = 18.81, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = 0.04$), but not sex. For POEs, there was a significant interaction between sex and perspective ($F [1, 1] = 16.35, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = 0.04$). For NOEs there was no significant interaction between sex and perspective ($F [1, 1] = 3.22, p = .07$). There were significant main effects of both sex ($F [1] = 6.84, p < .01, \eta_p^2 = 0.01$) and perspective ($F [1] = 9.17, p < .01, \eta_p^2 = 0.02$).

H1 - Women as Victims Will Have Higher Harassment Detection and Negative Outcome Expectancies, and Lower Positive Outcome Expectancies Than Men from Either Perspective. Post-hoc results were examined in relation to Hypotheses. H1 was largely unsupported: The only significant differences were regarding outcome expectancies of those taking the victim perspective. Men as victims expect significantly more positive

outcomes ($t [243] = -4.71, p^{tukey} < .001, d = -0.60$) and less negative outcomes ($t [244] = 3.12, p^{tukey} = .01, d = 0.40$) than women do. Despite similar levels of harassment detection, men expect much more positive and much less negative outcomes from being sexually harassed than women do.

H2 - Women as Perpetrators Will Have Higher Harassment Detection and Noes, and Lower Poes Than Men as Perpetrators. The prediction that, even as perpetrators, women would maintain less favourable views of harassment than men as perpetrators (H2) was unsupported, with no significant differences. When taking a perpetrator perspective, men and women have similar detection of and expectations regarding sexual harassment.

Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure Score Correlations

H3 - There Will Be a Significant Relationship Between Harassment Detection and Outcome Expectancies. The correlations between participants Harassment Detection scores, POEs, and NOEs were examined by sex and perspective (Table 3:3). As predicted (H3), harassment detection had a significant relationship with at least one type of outcome expectancy in all cases.

Table 3:3

Correlations of Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure Components by Sex and Perspective

Perpetrator perspective			
	H&P	H&N	P&N
Men	-.48*	.37*	-.34*
Women	-.34*	.42*	-.34*
Victim perspective			

	H&P	H&N	P&N
Men	-.16	.26*	-.54*
Women	-.43*	.48*	-.35*

** = significant probability of a consistent correlation at the given r-value*

H = H-score, P = positive outcome expectancies, N = negative outcome expectancies

There are significant moderate correlations between Harassment Detection scores and outcome expectancies for both sexes and perspectives. The largest amounts of variance accounted for are 29% (victim men's POEs and NOEs) and 23%, (perpetrator men's Harassment Detection scores and POEs). Only the relationship between Harassment Detection scores and POEs from men's victim perspective showed no significant association. When on the receiving end of sexual harassment, how likely men are to think women's actions will be successful had little relation to how harassing they felt they were being. Correlations between POEs and NOEs have a significant inverse relationship across sex and perspective but retain some level of independence from one another, supporting the idea that they are individual constructs. Overall, the effects sizes are consistent and strong enough to make it clear that harassment detection, positive outcome expectancies, and negative outcome expectancies are closely intertwined regardless of sex and/or perspective taken, yet they maintain their independence. There are also clearly more influential factors to be revealed, with much of the variance remaining unaccounted for.

Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure and Individual Differences Analyses

Correlational Analyses

H4 - Traits Previously Linked with Sexual Harassment Engagement (Rape Myth Acceptance, Dark Triad, Sociosexuality) Will Positively Correlate with Positive

Outcome Expectancies. Whilst outcome expectancies account for some variance in harassment detection, there is still much that is unaccounted for. Thus, the correlations of individual differences with Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores were examined, controlling for social desirability. Significant correlations are denoted in bold, as displayed in Table 3:4.

Table 3:4

*Correlations (*r*) between Individual Differences and Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores by Sex and Perspective When Controlling for Social Desirability*

Perpetrator perspective						
Individual difference	H-score		POE		NOE	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Age	.06	.16	-.07	.08	.05	-.11
Attractiveness	-.10	.03	.36*	.22*	-.11	-.16
Sociosexuality (aggregate)	-.13	.02	.25*	.06	-.04	-.00
Sociosexual attitude	-.04	.15	-.03	-.08	-.04	.04
Sociosexual behaviour	-.03	-.03	.27*	.13	-.00	-.08
Sociosexual desire	-.19*	-.01	.18*	.06	-.02	.05
Rape Myth Acceptance	-.36*	-.10	.34*	.29*	-.13	-.19*
Psychopathy	-.16	-.17	.32*	.26*	-.02	-.18
Narcissism	-.13	-.04	.44*	.20*	-.06	-.08
Machiavellianism	-.39*	-.07	.26*	.19*	-.15	-.02
Victim perspective						
Individual difference	H-score		POE		NOE	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Age	.07	.00	.04	.18	-.15	-.08
Attractiveness	-.15	-.14	.13	.28*	-.08	-.21*
Sociosexuality (aggregate)	.06	-.09	.12	.26*	-.02	-.10
Sociosexual attitude	.15	.07	.09	-.11	-.07	.04
Sociosexual behaviour	.04	-.10	.11	.26*	-.08	-.12
Sociosexual desire	-.01	-.12	.08	.16	.05	-.07

Rape Myth Acceptance	-.28*	-.21*	.03	.57*	-.06	-.19
Psychopathy	-.25*	-.16	.17	.24*	-.13	-.13
Narcissism	-.20*	.08	.05	.22*	-.04	-.08
Machiavellianism	-.20*	.07	.21*	.14	-.02	-.06

* = significant probability of a consistent correlation at the given *r*-value

In support of H4, the dark triad traits and RMA were those that there were most consistently significant across Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure ratings, sex, and perspective. Most of these correlations were stronger in relation to the perpetrator perspective. NOEs have the least and weakest significant relationships with individual differences across sex and perspectives.

Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index correlational Analyses

H5 - Harassment Detection and OE Scores Will Have Significant Relationships with Sexual Harassment Engagement Scores. Correlations between sexual harassment engagement (as measured by the Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index) and Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores were assessed (as derogation and solicitation subcategories; Table 3:5) between perpetrator and victim perspectives. Due to the study aims, it was necessary to examine these correlations separately by sex and the sample size accommodated this.

Table 3:5

Correlations between Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index Ratings with Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure Scores by Sex and Corresponding Perspective

Perpetrator Perspective and Sexual Harassment Engagement

Individual difference	in Derogation		in Solicitation	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
H-score	-.24*	-.13	-.21*	.02
POE	.20*	.10	.30*	-.01
NOE	.03	-.04	-.07	.06
Victim Perspective and Sexual Harassment Engagement				
Individual difference	in Derogation		in Solicitation	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
H-score	-.02	-.14	.01	-.14
POE	-.01	.29*	-.04	.12
NOE	.08	.02	.12	.06

* = *significant probability of a consistent correlation at the given r-value*

In partial support of expectations (H5), sexual harassment engagement is significantly associated with harassment detection and outcome expectancies in perpetrator perspective men: this does not include NOEs. The lower these men's harassment detection scores and the higher their expectations of a positive outcome, the more sexual harassment (both derogation and solicitation) they had engaged in. The only correlation for women, and the only correlation from the victim perspective, was between POEs and derogation engagement.

H6 - Higher Sociosexuality Will Positively Correlate with Previous Harassment Engagement and Experience. To test hypothesis 6, correlations between individual differences and sexual harassment engagement and experience were assessed by sex. It was

not expected that perspective would affect these variables as the measures were presented the same regardless. Starting with engagement, factors with at least one significant correlation are displayed in Table 3:6.

Table 3:6

Correlations between Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index Aggregate, Derogation, and Solicitation Engagement Ratings and Individual Differences by Sex When Controlling for Social Desirability

Individual difference	Sexual					
	Harassment		- engagement		- engagement in	
	Aggregate		in Derogation		Solicitation	
	Engagement -					
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Age	-.24*	-.15*	-.25*	-.11	-.17*	-.18*
Attractiveness	.16*	.21*	.19	.18*	.12	.12
Personality traits						
Sociosexuality (aggregate)	.17*	.39*	.03	.20*	.24*	.38*
Sociosexual attitude	.08	.25*	-.05	.10	.17*	.28*
Sociosexual behaviour	.20*	.33*	.08	.19*	.24*	.30*
Sociosexual desire	.11	.31*	<.01	.15*	.17*	.32*
Psychopathy	.32*	.29*	.26*	.25*	.26*	.20*
Narcissism	.20*	.24*	.14*	.16*	.19*	.19*
Machiavellianism	.31*	.08	.28*	.03	.24*	.08
Attitudinal traits						
Rape Myth Acceptance	.21*	.16*	.15*	.12	.18*	.06

* = significant probability of a consistent correlation at the given r-value

Dark triad traits and RMA had significant associations with both categories of harassment. Many traits had stronger associations with women's harassment than with men's, including sociosexuality. Younger men and women are more likely to engage in sexual harassment, as are those who consider themselves more attractive. As predicted (H6), sociosexuality has a significant relationship with sexual harassment engagement, particularly sociosexuality behaviour. In both sexes, sociosexuality behaviour has a stronger and more consistent relationship with solicitation.

Regarding sexual harassment experience, factors with at least one significant correlation are displayed in Table 3:7.

Table 3:7

Correlations between Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index Experience Ratings and Individual Differences by Sex When Controlling for Social Desirability

	Experience		in Derogation		in Solicitation	
Individual difference	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Age	-.16*	-.27*	-.16*	-.24*	-.11	-.23*
Attractiveness	.10	.10	.02	.11	.13	.03
Personality traits						
Sociosexuality (aggregate)	.24*	.40*	.18*	.32*	.22*	.36*
Sociosexual attitude	.12	.26*	.07	.19*	.13*	.26*
Sociosexual behaviour	.26*	.34*	.17*	.27*	.27*	.32*
Sociosexual desire	.13*	.28*	.12	.20*	.10	.26*

Psychopathy	.27*	.26*	.18*	.20*	.26*	.23*
Narcissism	.18*	.16*	.11	.06	.16*	.18*
Machiavellianism	.22*	.08	.19*	-.02	.18*	.14*
Attitudinal traits						
Rape Myth Acceptance	.09	.08	-.03	-.01	.13*	.09

** = significant probability of a consistent correlation at the given r-value*

As with engagement, younger men and women are more likely to experience sexual harassment. In further support of H6, sociosexuality (particularly sociosexuality behaviour) had a consistent relationship with all sexual harassment for both sexes, though this was slightly stronger with solicitation. Psychopathy had a similar pattern to sociosexuality in terms of strength of relationship with both sexes sexual harassment. Unlike engagement, self-rated attractiveness and RMA were not related to either sexes' sexual harassment experience.

Results Summary

The following points provide an overview of findings.

1. In both the victim perspective and the perpetrator perspective, men and women detect harassment at similar levels as each other. When men are the targets of sexual behaviours (victim perspective), they expect more positive outcomes and less negative outcomes than women as victims do. Outcome expectancies and Harassment Detection scores are all closely intertwined, except for between positive outcome

expectancies and ratings of harassment for men as victims. Overall, men have more favourable expectations from being harassed than women do.

2. Dark triad traits and rape myth acceptance have the most consistent relationships with sexual harassment attitudes across sex and perspective, though these are stronger in the perpetrator perspective and weakest in relation to negative outcome expectancies overall.
3. Men's previous sexual harassment engagement behaviours (in derogation and in solicitation) are associated with their perpetrator perspective Harassment Detection scores and positive outcome expectancies. Women's sexual harassment engagement did not display these associations.
4. Dark triad traits, rape myth acceptance, being younger, self-rated attractiveness, and sociosexuality (especially sociosexual behaviour) are associated with previous sexual harassment engagement in both sexes. Sociosexuality is more consistently associated with solicitation behaviours. Previous experience of sexual harassment is associated with being younger, sociosexuality, and psychopathy in both sexes.

Discussion

This study focused on sex similarities/difference in perceptions of, engagement in, and outcome expectancies regarding various sexually charged interactions and their associated traits. Possible effects of participant perspective (as a victim or perpetrator) were examined. Support for hypotheses was mixed and shall now be discussed, with implications, in more detail. However, given some limitations of the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure, findings regarding outcome expectancies must be considered with caution throughout the discussion.

Key findings were as follows:

- 1) Men's and women's perceptions of, and traits associated with sexual harassment are more similar than they are different
- 2) Men's perceptions and expectations of harassment behaviours were greatly influenced by the perspective they took, with men having an overall more positive view of harassment and likely outcomes when the behaviour is directed at them

There are More Sex Similarities than Differences when Rating Harassment

Victim perspective women did not have higher harassment detection, NOEs, or lower POEs (Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores collectively) than men overall (H1): only in comparison to victim perspective men. Analyses indicated that this difference occurred due to a change in men's, not women's, ratings across perspective, with victim perspective men having significantly higher POEs and lower NOEs. This adds nuance to previous findings of significant differences between men's and women's harassment detection and outcome expectancies (Leigh et al., 2021). While women's expectations of sexual harassment behaviour remain stable, men's expectations were influenced by perspective: Men appear to view sexual harassment behaviours much more favourably when they are on the receiving end (as victims). Furthermore, perpetrator perspective women rated Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores similarly to perpetrator perspective men, rather than having less favourable sexual harassment attitudes as predicted (H2).

It's possible that men rate lower POEs and higher NOEs when they are engaging in the behaviour (compared to when experiencing it) because they do not have high hopes of mate acquisition (i.e. "pulling") and expect to be rejected rather than because they believe the behaviour is sexual harassment, as studies demonstrate men are less likely than women to

label an ambiguous behaviour as sexual harassment (Banerjee & Sharma, 2011; Hehman et al., 2022). They may also be aware that male sexual behaviour is more likely to be seen as sexual harassment (Hehman et al., 2022), as suggested by perpetrator perspective men having higher Harassment Detection scores than victim perspective men, without necessarily thinking that behaviour is sexual harassment in all cases – such as when women engage in that behaviour towards the man in question or when they themselves are engaging. Collectively, this could indicate that men’s well-documented higher likelihood to engage in sexual harassment (Adams et al., 2020) stems not from a lack of awareness of what behaviours constitute harassment and ability to match a woman’s judgement of behaviour in a controlled environment. It would be of interest to investigate the role of moral disengagement and other distorted beliefs, both common factors within the sex offending population (Ò Ciardha & Ward, 2013), in relation to perceptions of and engagement in sexual harassment.

For women, there was consistency in their expectations of sexual harassment behaviours across perspectives. When rating from the perpetrator perspective, women viewed sexual harassment behaviours as less favourable than victim perspective men. This may reflect women’s heightened sensitivity to harassment behaviours, stemming from more frequent victimisation (Adams et al., 2020), thus resulting in an enhanced aversion to themselves engaging. However, the fact that women do engage in sexual harassment anyway suggests they may be aware of men’s more favourable views of these behaviours, particularly when enacted by women (Hehman et al., 2022), and thus women are exaggerating and/or overgeneralising this. As with the tendency towards the tolerance of the sexual harassment of men (Russell & Trigg, 2004), this likely reflects stereotypes of the male sex drive as being “...readily available and theirs [women’s] to exploit (p.84)” (Gavin & Porter, 2015).

Alternatively, or perhaps additionally, despite women perceiving these behaviours negatively, they may view them as a viable male-attracting tactic, nonetheless.

Harassment Detection and Outcome Expectancies are Intertwined

It's important to note that harassment detection and outcome expectancies were closely related regardless of sex or perspective, as predicted (H3). These findings and possibilities could have important implications for sexual harassment intervention development: Firstly, as an already well-established therapeutic technique in multiple domains (Gibson et al., 2018; Reesor et al., 2017), addressing outcome expectancies may be a viable intervention route, one that warrants continued investigation. Secondly, there is evidence to suggest a need for sex-specific intervention tailoring, adding to that of previous research in this domain (Leigh et al., 2021). Such interventions should shift away from merely making people aware of harassment behaviours and stressing “don’t do it”. Instead, men would benefit from being made aware of biases and other influences that may impede their behaviour judgement in the moment. This would require suggested methods men could follow to help them spot or be aware of these biases, and alternative behaviours to use. A female-specific approach to intervention would likely benefit from addressing stereotypes women have of men and could also feature alternative behaviours – such as the ones women themselves would prefer. Determining the traits associated with perceptions and expectations of harassment may further inform intervention development, hence this comprised the next part of this study.

Similar Traits Relate to Sexual harassment Engagement and Positive Outcome Expectancies

Traits previously linked with sexual harassment engagement (sociosexuality, RMA, and dark triad traits; Begany & Milburn, 2002; Kennair & Bendixen, 2012; Zeigler-Hill et al.,

2016) were also found to be associated with POEs (H4). This was particularly true for perpetrator perspective men and victim perspective women, with both having higher POEs when being higher in all these traits. Conversely, victim perspective men's POEs were only associated with Machiavellianism. Perpetrator perspective women's POEs were associated with RMA and dark triad traits, but not sociosexuality. For men, the greatest amount of variance in POEs was accounted for by Narcissism (19%) in the perpetrator perspective and Machiavellianism in the victim perspective (4%). For women, this was RMA in the perpetrator perspective (8%) and RMA in the victim perspective (32%), with nearly a third of variance in the latter POEs being accounted for by RMA.

Similar patterns were seen in Harassment Detection scores, with RMA and dark triad traits being poignant for both sexes (in line with a previous similar study, there were less associations relating to NOEs: Leigh et al., 2021), though these relationships were stronger and more abundant for men than for women in both perspectives. Those who are higher in dark triad traits and RMA detect less harassment in and have more positive expectations of vignettes. Low empathy associated with high dark triad traits appears a key influence of sexual harassment attitudes, reflecting the literature on perpetrators of other sexual offenses (Blake & Gannon, 2008). However, some research suggests that empathy-based training is largely ineffective and, at worst, problematic for sex offenders (Day et al., 2010; Mann & Barnett, 2013; San, 2006). Thus, it is important to consider how to reach these individuals; for example, stressing alternative behaviours that would likely be more successful while maintaining a good reputation. Some research has found that targeting agreeableness (by engaging in more agreeable behaviours) can reduce all levels of dark triad traits (Hudson, 2023).

A higher RMA score reflects greater belief in negative stereotypes of women and excusing men's inappropriate sexual behaviours (Trottier et al., 2021). The result of this, as depicted within Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores, is normalisation/downplaying of these problematic behaviours and an expectation of favourable outcomes. RMA-type beliefs could serve as justifications for behaviour, a common phenomenon in other sexual offenders (Ward, 2000). In the case of victim perspective women, adherence to these beliefs may be a form of victim blaming, which is a known problem surrounding sexual offenses (Bongiorno et al., 2019; Cowan, 2000). A high RMA may also align with dark triad traits in that low empathy is given towards women as victims. It is possible that those scoring high in RMA may also score high in sexism, a factor worth investigating in future studies. Sexist attitudes and beliefs, which closely resemble stereotyping, would likely be an appropriate target within future intervention development.

Other notable factors were attractiveness and sociosexuality. Both men and women expect more positive outcomes the more attractive they consider themselves to be. Attractiveness may reflect narcissism (as it was self-rated attractiveness) or it may indeed reflect greater successes in past sexual endeavours. Associations with sociosexuality were specific to sociosexual behaviour in both sexes: Perpetrator perspective men and victim perspective women who engage in more sexual behaviours expect more positive outcomes, further indicating some successes with these behaviours. This may lead to an overestimation of the likelihood of future successes. Unfortunately, due to the cross-sectional nature of the study, causality could not be confirmed. However, it would be difficult to ascertain which came first anyway – the positive expectation or the positive experience? Arguably, an individual is unlikely to act without *any* expectation of a positive outcome, thus some positive expectation is likely to have preceded any initial risky flirtatious behaviour. And it would seem intuitive to have greater confidence in future positive outcomes (perhaps to the

point of overestimation) after a previous positive experience. Thus, likely, the two feed into one another, with the exacerbation of harmful attitudes (RMA) and dark triad traits contributing towards poor behaviour choices. It may be important to note during interventions that neither attractiveness nor past success guarantee nor command future success.

Men's Harassment Detection and Outcome Expectancies are Associated with Their Sexual Harassment Engagement

Associations between Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index engagement and Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores were examined in perpetrator perspective men, there were clear relationships between previous sexual harassment engagement and sexual harassment attitudes, supporting predictions (H5). Those who perceived lower levels of harassment (Harassment Detection scores) and a higher likelihood of positive outcomes (POEs) had engaged in more sexual harassment, and this was true for both derogation and solicitation. For perpetrator perspective women there were no significant correlations between Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores and sexual harassment engagement. In the victim perspective, the only correlation was between women's POEs and derogation engagement.

These findings indicate that men's sexual harassment engagement is more likely influenced by their behaviour judgements and there may be a need to improve men's ability to detect harassment and to reduce their POEs to effectively reduce sexual harassment incidents. Indeed, POEs are known associates of men's more sexually aggressive behaviours (Marks et al., 2012). However, as this finding was unique to men in the perpetrator perspective despite victim perspective men rating sexual harassment behaviours more favourably (i.e., higher POEs and lower NOEs and harassment detection), there may have

been a priming/order effect: Men rated vignettes prior to indicating their previous sexual harassment engagement. It's possible that assuming the role of a perpetrator led to men more openly admitting to previous sexual harassment behaviour. However, the order used for this study had sexual harassment less "front and centre" to avoid participants overinflating their harassment detection scores and/or downplaying their POEs. In either case, social desirability was controlled for during analyses. Furthermore, in both perspectives, men's NOEs were not associated with their engagement in derogation or, in the perpetrator perspective only, with their engagement in solicitation either. This finding is highly relevant to any intervention that tries to stress the negatives of engaging in sexual harassment behaviours as it appears those negatives do not affect whether men engage. Decreasing POEs and highlighting the positives of alternative behaviours may be a better way to approach men's sexual harassment behaviours.

Women's sexual harassment engagement was largely unrelated to their sexual harassment detection or POEs in this study. This is a somewhat counterintuitive finding as outcome expectancies have been demonstrated to be reliably indicative of behaviour in previous research (Reesor et al., 2017). However, as mentioned, it's been noted that outcome expectancies are frequently associated with men's aggressive behaviours (Marks et al., 2012; O'Donohue et al., 1996). Thus, as in previous literature, POEs may influence men's but not women's sexual harassment engagement, a notable point for future interventions to consider.

Fitting with these associations (or lack thereof) between POEs and sexual harassment engagement, is the pattern of shared traits between these variables. Herein, perpetrator perspective men's POEs and their sexual harassment engagement were primarily related to their sociosexuality and dark triad traits, but victim perspective men were not. Conversely, victim perspective women's POEs and sexual harassment engagement shared sociosexuality

and dark triad traits, but perpetrator perspective women did not. Individual differences associated with sexual harassment engagement are discussed in depth below.

Sociosexuality Relates to Sexual Harassment Engagement and Experience in Both Sexes – but so do Dark Triad Traits

Correlations between traits and sexual harassment engagement largely reflect existing literature, with RMA, dark triad traits, and sociosexuality all being related to sexual harassment engagement. As predicted, and in line with current literature (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a), sociosexuality is associated with both sexual harassment engagement and experience in both sexes (H6), and this is true for both derogation and solicitation. As posited in previous research, those more actively seeking mates are those seen as more available, thus attract more sexual attention, increasing the likelihood of attracting unwanted attention (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a). The associations between sociosexuality and sexual harassment are supportive of evolutionary psychological theories of mate acquisition behaviour (Buss & Schmitt, 1993; Trivers, 1972). However, men's derogation was not associated with their sociosexuality and women's associations here were much weaker than with solicitation. Thus, as per existing literature (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a), solicitation can arguably be part of evolved mate acquisition tactics. However, contradicting literature, derogation does not appear to fit that premise within the findings of this study. Why this is, is unclear but there are possibilities. That same and opposite sex directed sexual harassment engagement was measured together may have caused confusion in results – same sex derogation would reflect evolved mating tactics (as sexual competitor degradation), but this effect may be obscured by recorded incidents of opposite sex derogation that do not relate to mating tactics. Alternatively, it may be that derogation, as an overtly antisocial behaviour, is more susceptible to sociocultural influences. For example, as per social script theory, having

strong societal views on the undesirability of derogation could make people more inclined not to engage in this behaviour (Krahé et al., 2006). This may result in a greater likelihood of derogation being avoided despite sociosexuality and/or evolved tendencies. Rather than contradicting evolutionary theories, this reflects the interdependency of human behaviour on both internal and external influences (Hogben, 1933), and thus, the importance of taking a multidimensional approach. A similar discrepancy was noted in a recent study (Leigh et al., In Press), in which opposite sex derogation was unexpectedly more common than same sex. Although the opposite finding is frequently demonstrated in studies (Bendixen & Kennair, 2015; Buss, 2016; Fisher & Cox, 2009; Schmitt & Buss, 1996), it may be worth striving to examine same and opposite sex forms of sexual harassment separately to avoid conflation.

For both sexes, sociosexuality behaviour was the strongest sociosexual orientation component. The relationship between sociosexuality and sexual harassment was stronger for women overall, accounting for up to 18% of variance in both their engagement and experience – although, with 82% unaccounted for, there is still much more to understand. For men's sexual harassment engagement, associations with dark triad traits dominated although, again, many of these relationships were stronger for women. Despite some differences, men's and women's pattern of correlating individual differences align closely. Whilst sociosexuality would appear, quite intuitively, to increase engagement in riskier flirtatious behaviours, a greater degree of callousness and low empathy (as represented by the dark triad traits) may be key to this behaviour reaching the point of harassment. It's also possible that women require higher levels of these traits to engage – not only is “friendly” derogation more common from men (i.e., “banter”; Hein & O'Donohoe, 2014; Lowe et al., 2021), but men typically have a higher sex drive and naturally engage in more mate-seeking behaviour than women (Baumeister et al., 2001; Kim et al., 2021). Thus, for women to engage, a stronger trait influence may be required.

Limitations and Future Directions

As a relatively new measure, although the adapted Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure was piloted for realism and was found reliable as part of this study, it would benefit from continued use to further support this. Initially the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure contained an element designed to measure participants predictions of how other opposite sex participants would rate the same questions. The idea was to determine the accuracy with which participants were able to predict opposite sex sexual harassment perceptions. However, it was made clear from participant feedback that there was confusion regarding the wording of these questions – participants were unsure if they were rating others from the same perspective as themselves or from the role of the other person in the given scenario. It was thus unclear which perspective each participant had taken in their answer, so it was not possible to analyse opposite sex predictions. Furthermore, a potential limitation is the uncertainty of whether people can meaningfully take the role of a perpetrator or victim if they haven't experienced either role at some point. This raises another problematic question – does taking either perspective represent a generalisable score for each sex or do scores merely reflect the individuals' own experiences from said perspective. Additionally, if some participants have experienced this perspective firsthand, and other have not, does this affect how they rate vignettes? Although considering how a former perpetrators' perspective might differ to a former victims' perspective could be informative, for these reasons noted, this avenue of research will not be pursued further within the confines of this thesis. Instead, focus shall be given to other, more certain findings, regarding individual differences, how our underlying cognition contributes to sexual harassment behaviour, and the possibility of a need for sex-specific intervention approaches.

There was some disconnect between the type of sexual harassment described in the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure and the Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index that can make comparisons difficult. It may be of interest in future research to measure Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores in relation to the Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index behaviours to further assess possible normalisation (e.g., low ratings of harassment [Harassment Detection scores]) and whether outcome expectancies of these behaviours are predictive of having engaged. Nevertheless, the Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index and the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores share many of the same correlating individual differences, thus there may be an indirect relationship between the two. Those that score highly in individual differences related to Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index engagement may be those that would benefit from having their outcome expectancies modified to reduce harmful beliefs/attitudes and thus decrease their likelihood of engagement by proxy.

A measure of sexism may be insightful in future studies to examine the influence of sexist views in both directions; However, with the growing influence of the manosphere, a group of primarily online communities that promote stereotypical masculinity and misogynistic beliefs (Ribeiro et al., 2021), men-only measures of masculinity and manosphere engagement are also worth considering. While attractiveness was noted to have some associations with Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure and Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index scores (particularly for women), this was self-rated attractiveness and may not accurately reflect the attractiveness of participants as perceived by others. High levels of self-rated attractiveness (especially if inaccurate) may be better represented by narcissism. It may be of interest for future studies to determine how other-rated versus self-rated attractiveness relates to sexual harassment engagement.

A further method of investigation into potential sex differences could involve asking participants to rate at what point the behaviour within the vignettes would become harassment in a real-life situation (e.g., with rating options such “it wouldn’t, after 5 attempts, after 3-4 attempts, after 2 attempts, immediately after being told no the first time, it was already harassment”). This method is like that used within research on risk (how likely are participants to engage in inappropriate behaviours when 0%, 25%... etc. likelihood of getting caught), measuring the “switch point” between the sex's opinions (Thomas et al., 2021).

Implications

Men have an overall more positive view of harassment and likely outcomes when the behaviour is directed at them. Although it has been noted that the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure findings must be interpreted with caution, this suggests that men may be less distressed by these behaviours than are women. If such findings prove replicable and are further validated, this knowledge should be integrated within future interventions. Firstly, men’s own preferences may impair their behavioural judgements, leading to engagement in unintended sexual harassment behaviours. Secondly, men are typically those most likely to “make the first move”, being the predominant mate-seekers throughout human evolution (Buss & Schmitt, 1993), making them the more likely to engage (whether intentionally or not) in sexual harassment, which legal reports demonstrate to be the case (Adams et al., 2020). The importance of obtaining and not missing potential reproduction opportunities is clear within our ancestral environment and this helps to explain why men can be biased towards noticing opportunities (e.g., positive outcomes in response to their persistent advances, with these carrying more weight than negatives). With this in mind, and how outcome expectancies contribute to this bias, an evolutionary-informed intervention can seek to better educate individuals on the actuality of outcomes, both negative and positive,

bringing them back to a realistic level. Changing outcome expectancies is common practice within Cognitive Behavioural Therapy-based intervention for other behavioural issues (Reesor et al., 2017), thus is a technique that already has a standardised approach and proven efficacy.

In vivo, men (or indeed anyone) are unlikely to be making such conscious considerations of their behaviours or to be considering multiple acts as a whole picture (as per the overview of multiple incidents described within the vignettes). With the potential for a vast array of influential factors at any one time, the confidence in knowing one's own preferences, and the absence of viewing oneself as a perpetrator and/or giving full consideration to one's behaviour (both now and within future incidents), a picture begins to form as to how men are more likely to engage in sexually harassing behaviours as part of expecting more positive and subsequently less negative outcomes. The finding that men's engagement and POE scores shared multiple traits suggests some common footing. This was not apparent in women's scores, indicating these different types of behaviours may be differentially motivated between the sexes. Men who see persisting in less severe behaviours as likely to end well may not also be engaging in more outright behaviours, the same traits nonetheless appear to influence the various forms of sexual harassment depicted. Men who scored high in dark triad traits and sociosexuality behaviour were more likely to have both engaged in Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index behaviours and to expect positive outcomes of persistent unwanted sexual attention. Addressing unrealistic outcome expectancies, a successful method of intervention in other areas, could be useful when tackling sexual harassment behaviours.

Within typical OE interventions, not engaging in the problem behaviour must be deemed to be as or more rewarding than the behaviour itself. For this to occur, not only must

the individual have a realistic view of outcomes, but alternative methods of achieving desires should be provided, or equally rewarding alternative goals be given. Sexual interactions as a method of enhancing social standing (e.g., appearing desirable, showing off for the lads) is a goal that may be achieved through a variety of routes (Ellis et al., 2016). The rewards of sex and mate-acquisition however are unlikely to be rivalled by any alternative goal and it's possible that the goal of social standing is merely a stepping stone towards this end. Therefore, more research is needed into appropriate behaviours and the rewards associated with these that can be convincingly provided as an alternative route toward improved social standing and mate-acquisition.

This study has achieved the goal of consolidating previous findings regarding the relationship between men's outcome expectancies to sexual harassment, though this remains an area in need of further study. As discussed, the unique observations of perpetrator versus victim perspectives have both given insight and raised questions. Echoing this, where similar traits have related to both sexes' sexual harassment, the differences in strength and consistency of these relationships suggests these traits may map differently onto sexual harassment for men and women. Further investigation of all these points is warranted. Breaking down the process of sexual interactions, taking each sex's lived experiences as targets and instigators of sexual advances, would overcome some of the limitations discussed, could guide towards a certain aspect(s) of interactions to focus on when examining outcome expectancies and/or associated traits, and may reveal sex differences in these experiences that open new avenues of investigation. Given the research discussed in Chapter 2 on rejection techniques, this is an area of particular interest within sexual interactions (e.g., how well they work, does each sex know the opposite sexes' rejections, why they don't always work). Thus, a qualitative study of each sexes' experiences with sexual interactions will be the next step of this thesis's research.

Conclusion

Whilst there may be slight variations in men's and women's most influential individual differences, which may guide sex-specific intervention development, the overall picture is the same. For both sexes, traits that are related to sexual harassment engagement may directly and indirectly influence engagement; individuals high in some traits may be even more likely to engage when also high in other correlating traits. Consequentially, and as implied by similar correlating variables, these individuals may also be more likely to experience sexual harassment. For men, addressing skewed outcome expectancies would likely be a beneficial approach. However, due to limitations discussed regarding the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure, further examination of outcome expectancies and sexual harassment is recommended. Both men and women appear to use unwanted solicitation as part of their mate-seeking behaviours, as demonstrated by the influence of sociosexuality, which appears to spill over into experiencing similar unwanted behaviours. To investigate this further, examining lived experiences is recommended. Considering sex similarities and differences and the promotion of prosocial goal-oriented behaviours could prove valuable in future intervention development.

CHAPTER FOUR

EXPRESSIONS OF SEXUAL DISINTEREST

The entire process of a failed sexual interaction, from first contact (i.e., a sexual advance) to rejection (and what happens after rejection) and perceptions of these interactions across both sexes' real experiences outside of a committed relationship has rarely, if ever,

been studied as a whole, within existing research. The aim of this study is to fill that gap, allowing connectivity between the stages of interactions and examination of experiences and perceptions within and between men and women. A qualitative investigation may also serve to address limitations discussed within Chapter 3 regarding the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure: As noted, the measure is relatively novel, as is the study of outcome expectancies in relation to sexual harassment. There was also a concern as to whether people can meaningfully take the assigned role of perpetrator or victim, especially if they have not been in this position previously and/or if they have not experienced/engaged in the specific behaviour mentioned. Therefore it would be prudent to step back and determine if elements reflecting outcome expectancies, persistence, and/or other biased thinking patterns arise naturally within the discussion of participants' lived experiences. As noted in Chapter 3, of particular interest is the process of rejection and why/how/when rejections are ignored, misinterpreted, or simply not recognised.

There are sound reasons to seek a contemporary list of real-life techniques being used within the domain of rejections. Firstly, different age ranges can result in more mature or immature mate-seeking or rejection tactics being used (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a), thus a broader age range is optimal, while focusing on young adults (i.e., age 18-30) as those most active in the current mating market and those experiencing the greatest levels of sexual harassment (Office for National Statistics, 2023). Secondly, as technology progresses, the dating landscape progresses, with online and digital interactions now being increasingly commonplace (Tong et al., 2016). Thirdly, the Covid-19 lockdowns brought about many changes in how people interact, both limiting dating in-person and promoting greater use of online and digital technologies; what impact this has had on sexual interactions since lockdown is not yet clear. Lastly, as society changes, so too can perceptions of acceptable behaviour. Thus, in an ever-changing domain, techniques used within the mating market must

be continually reviewed and updated to ensure quantitative measures reflect the current population.

Expressions of sexual disinterest, intended to reject sexual advances, have numerous forms that vary in assertiveness, consistency, and clarity (Bouchard & Humphreys, 2019; Lannutti & Monaham, 2004; Yagil et al., 2006). The rejection tactics used in real life and the reactions they have elicited are of interest for the research in this thesis, as well as beliefs regarding opposite-sex rejection tactics. As discussed in Chapter 2, opposite-sex inferences are often inaccurate (Cameron et al., 2010; Hummer et al., 2012; Stewart-Williams et al., 2021) and are subject to cognitive biases (e.g., sexual overperception; Haselton, 2003). Also discussed in Chapter 2, these distorted perceptions may contribute to biased interpretations (or overlooking) of rejection behaviours, i.e., expecting a positive outcome based on one's own preferences, and/or misperceived sexual interest may skew the perceived acceptance of one's sexual advances. As such, and demonstrable by research into other behaviours (Marks et al., 2012; Meis et al., 2010; Tuliao & McChargue, 2014), inaccuracies in expectations and interpretations could contribute to engagement in sexually harassing behaviours.

To further investigate this matter, an understanding of rejection techniques used, and expectations of opposite-sex techniques is needed. Studies examining rejection techniques and sexual harassment have taken an important step toward recognizing the ambiguity of sexual interactions and how this may influence giving unwanted sexual attention. Much of this research has examined hypothetical relationships and scenarios, in which participants state how they believe they or others would behave (e.g., Lannutti & Monaham, 2004; Yagil et al., 2006). Contrived scenarios, while a useful measuring tool, will not capture all in vivo thought processes, reactions and possible situational influences. Furthermore, anticipated reactions and emotions do not well reflect real life, with many overestimating their

assertiveness (Woodzicka & LaFrance, 2001; Yagil et al., 2006). However, despite limitations, vignettes have proven useful and reliable across studies, especially when used as part of larger scale research using mixed designs (Erfanian et al., 2020). They are simple and participant-friendly and can encourage participants to engage in sensitive subjects (Murphy et al., 2021). Neither a quantitative measure or a qualitative discussion can emulate “hot cognition” (“...cognition coloured by feeling”; Brand, 1985) but observing and analysing naturally occurring sexually charged interactions in vivo would be a challenging undertaking. Therefore, where possible, there is merit in studying both qualitative and quantitative methods, particularly if using qualitative findings to inform the development of quantitative measures, as will be the goal of this research.

A study by Gunby et al. (2020) conducted a focus group in which women discussed tactics they have used or observed to navigate unwanted sexual attention at social gatherings/evenings out. Real life incidents the women had encountered were examined, thus real responses to harassment in pub/club environments were revealed. With this method, the novel concept of “feisty femininity” was developed, a previously overlooked tactic of overt retaliation to unwanted sexual attention. However, the experiences of men were not examined, neither from their perspective as the instigator of sexual interactions, nor as the target. These omissions will be addressed within the current focus groups. Herein, we sought to extend this research and build upon the work of O'Byrne et al. (2006), in which men were able to describe various and subtle opposite-sex rejection techniques. Whilst the authors concluded this indicated men recognise rejection signals (thus refuting miscommunication theory), whether men's descriptions were accurate (as compared to women's descriptions of the techniques they use) was not investigated. Neither were men's exact interpretations (e.g., as try again later or as a firm refusal) or willingness to accept these signals assessed. Thus, whether men's apparent recognition and identification of women's rejection signals is

accurate is unclear and, importantly, how they perceive these signals (thus how they will respond) has not been revealed.

The current study will inclusively examine techniques used and experienced by both men and women and will comparatively assess their descriptions of each other's advances and rejection techniques. This reflects the work of Lannutti and Monaham (2004), who generated a list of women's rejections in response to contrived scenarios. Key differences in the current study will be twofold:

- 1) Generated lists will be of real-life rejections used in response to real advances. People are noted in existing literature to be poor at predicting their responses to sexual harassment scenarios (Woodzicka & LaFrance, 2001)
- 2) Lists will be generated to depict *both* sex's rejection techniques

Lannutti and Monaham (2004) referred to rejection tactics as those used in response to first advances and those used in response to subsequent advances (with the latter resulting in firmer rejections). However, firmer responses can be used straight away and/or gentler responses can be used in response to subsequent advances. Thus, rejection techniques will instead be categorised as "gentle" or "firm" within the interview questions to be used for this study. Gentle rejections refer to those that could be perceived as ambiguous or even flirtatious in nature. Firm rejections refer to those that are much less likely to be misunderstood or considered ambiguous. However, these definitions may change depending on how participants define these. It may be of interest to differentially examine various aspects of gentle versus firm rejections, such as reactions to each, cross-sex differences and similarities of each, etc. Furthermore, whether known rejection techniques can be recognised when cognition is hot (i.e., in the heat of the moment) is another matter for consideration. Having participants describe real life examples of their own and the opposite-sexes reactions

to rejection may shed light on this matter. Finally, reflecting the multifaceted nature of sexual harassment, the discussion will allow for incidents within any setting to be considered.

Altogether, this information will direct future research and enable greater realism to be achieved within scenarios depicting unwanted sexual attention and rejection behaviours, thus creating a more accurate measurement of participants recognition of disinterest.

Chapter 4 Research Goals Summary

This exploratory research seeks to understand each stage of real-life sexual interactions, with a particular focus on strategies used to deter unwanted sexual advances to inform the development of a more realistic vignette-based harassment measure and to give guidance to the next steps of larger-scale quantitative research. Two focus groups will be conducted, one each for men and women separately to ensure each sex is as comfortable as possible discussing their opposite sex experiences. These focus groups will build upon previous studies that use fictional scenarios and/or specific contexts by allowing participants to openly draw upon any relevant real-life experiences. Previous research may provide a useful basis of comparison when determining response categories (e.g., Gunby et al., 2020; Lannutti & Monaham, 2004). The current study builds on previous separate studies (of unwanted attention, rejection tactics, and abilities to identify opposite sex rejection cues) by joining up the pieces, examining the entire interaction process from initial advances to post-rejection outcomes. The aim is to determine the types of advances experienced, which rejection tactics are typically used (with a focus on gentle verses firm), if tactics differ based on advances experienced, how the opposite sex reacts to rejection, if reactions differ depending on rejection tactic, what tactics are adopted when faced with persistence and/or negative reactions to rejection, and what effects these interactions have on individuals. Information gathered from this qualitative analysis may be used to inform the next stages of

this research, giving focus as to key factors that warrant detailed investigation, particularly where these factors may differ between the sexes. Whilst this two-part study is exploratory, the primary aim is to examine rejection tactics used, reactions to rejection, and to understand how such a scenario plays out (e.g., from the setting and relationship to the sexual advance made, rejection tactic(s) used, reaction, and what happened after).

Study 1: Women's Focus Group

Method

The first of the two focus groups to be conducted will be with biological women. Biological men will be invited in the second focus group. It was decided that participants would be screened before taking part in the focus groups. This was to ensure all participants had some experience with receiving and rejecting sexual advances that they could recall and discuss, as per the points of interest of this study. By screening participants in this way, the goals of the study could be met, and this could be achieved within the time-constraints of the Ph.D.

Screening participants for focus groups can be used to ensure richness and relevance of data for qualitative research (Lander et al., 2025). For example, health research aims to recruit participants that have the relevant health condition as those without could not provide relevant data – participants can be selected for commonalities or for diverse characteristics dependent on the research goal (Leung & Savithiri, 2009). Eligibility criteria, discussed in more detail below, were kept as minimalistic as possible to meet these requirements, and the final selection of eligible participants to invite was randomised.

Participants

Screening participants. An opportunity sampling method was used to recruit participants for pre-screening phases for each focus group conducted. Information provided

from this phase was used to identify participants that fit inclusion criteria. Inclusion criteria were that participants were aged 18+, biologically female, had adequate availability to participate, and met a defined range of use of rejections and ability to recall past experiences (see the procedure section for further details on the screening process). From these participants, those to be invited to the focus group were randomly selected using an online randomiser to avoid selection bias. If confirmation of attendance was not received within seven days, an alternative random participant would be invited. Nineteen women were identified as fitting focus group inclusion criteria. Following the random selection process, all 19 women received focus group invitations.

Focus group participants. Nine women confirmed attendance, but one reported sickness on the day and another did not attend. Therefore, seven single women in full-time study (six heterosexual and one bisexual) took part in the focus group (age range 18-29 [$M = 21.57$, $SD = 4.47$]).

Materials

All survey materials, other documents, and analyses outputs for the screening and focus groups within this chapter are in Appendix 3: Chapter 4 (ethical approval, recruitment, participant information and consent, demographics and non-standardised measures, debrief, interview schedules, and transcripts)

Screening Questionnaire. Ten screening questions were created using the Qualtrics online survey platform to determine participants eligibility for this research. Participants were asked their age and biological sex, followed by five questions about experiences with sexual advances (“How frequently have you had to firmly reject someone who is hitting on you?”). The remaining three questions were regarding participants willingness and availability for future contact about the next stage of research.

Participant information and consent. Potential participants were informed that the study would be examining how men and women communicate their romantic/sexual disinterest when approached by the opposite sex. The process the focus group would follow was described as an informal discussion with topics being introduced by the researcher. Contact details of all researchers involved were given. How data would be stored, anonymised, and used was outlined with emphasis on the anonymisation of data after the discussion was transcribed but before analysis. This information was provided via Qualtrics. Immediately following the information sheet was a request for participant's consent to take part in the study. This briefly reminded participants of the data handling process and their rights and ensured they agreed to take part in the study described.

Demographic information. Eight demographic questions were asked via Qualtrics: age, biological sex, gender, sexual orientation, relationship status, employment status, highest level of qualification, and social/economic status. Participants were also asked to provide and confirm their email address (to connect their information with their screening information) and, if a Swansea University student, to enter their student number to receive credits for participation.

Debrief. Participants were verbally debriefed as to the purpose of this research and thanked for their time at the end of the focus group. They were also emailed a copy of this debrief which included researcher contact details. This debrief gave participants a more in-depth explanation of the research being conducted and how it would be used to inform future studies toward the development of sexual harassment interventions. Participants were given contact details for various services should the topics within the focus group have had any negative impact.

Interview Schedule. For the female focus group, the interviewer was female. A schedule of interview questions was developed to initiate and guide the focus groups discussions if needed. This schedule was to serve as a topic guide for a semi-structured discussion. This structure was chosen to avoid potential pitfalls of a fully structured interview (not allowing deviations, thus potentially missing novel points of interest) but also to keep the discussion on topic and within the time constraint (thus, not fully open-ended). As discussed, previous research has investigated unwanted sexual attention, rejection tactics used to deter these behaviours, and opposite-sex awareness of rejection cues. The questions listed below were designed to capture as much detail of these scenarios as possible.

At no point were participants asked about incidents of sexual harassment directly for various reasons; 1) where an incident may seem obviously harassing, the participant themselves may not label it as such (why this is could also be of interest e.g., due to normalisation, due to the belief others “have it worse”), thus asking specifically about sexual harassment may prevent some incidents being revealed, 2) to avoid creating bias in responses (e.g., by making participants only think of negative incidents and not recall the times rejection went well), and 3) to see if harassment incidents and/or the term harassment would arise naturally. Although not the primary focus (due to male-on-female sexual harassment being the most common manifestation), the same information was sought when roles were reversed (women’s experiences of making advances on men). There is value in understanding specific male-to-female behaviours (or vice-versa) as separate from behaviours used by both sexes.

The focus group followed the format of a semi-structured interview. The order of questions was not strictly maintained as listed below to allow the conversation to flow easily. The topics relating to male-on-female advances were those discussed first and taking up more

of the session, with the role-reversal questions being asked once this was complete. Many of the questions were not asked as the conversation naturally led to them being answered.

1. What methods have you used to let someone down gently?
2. What methods have the opposite sex used to let you down gently?
3. What methods have you used to shut someone down firmly?
4. What methods have the opposite sex used to shut you down firmly?
5. Can you describe a time when you let someone down gently or firmly, but they did not get the message right away? (if needed, ask for information below)
 - What was your relationship to the person?
 - What was the setting?
 - What was the come on?
 - How did they respond?
 - Has this type of scenario happened to you on more than one occasion?
6. Can you describe a time when someone was trying to let you down gently or firmly, but you did not get the message right away? (if needed, ask for information below)
 - What was your relationship to the person?
 - What was the setting?
 - What was the come on?
 - How did they respond?
 - Has this type of scenario happened to you on more than one occasion?

7. Have you ever ignored and/or avoided someone hitting on you rather than letting them know directly that you're not interested? If yes, why?
8. Have you ever felt uncomfortable/intimidated by the way someone was hitting on you? (if needed, ask for information below)
 - What was your relationship to the person?
 - What was the setting?
 - What was the come on?
 - Why did it make you feel this way?
 - What did you do?
 - How did they respond?
 - Has this type of scenario happened to you on more than one occasion?
9. If someone ignored your first let-down, then what would you do?
10. What makes you choose a gentle let-down versus a firm shut down?
11. Do you always progress to a firm shut down if a gentle let-down doesn't work?
12. Do you ever have to use more than one let-down? If so, how does the second differ from the first?
13. How do you respond when someone you're hitting on turns you down?

In addition to the above topics, some additional questions were asked to follow up on that which had naturally arisen within the discussion.

1. What's your general opinion on how well men accept rejection?

2. What are your subtle cues and are they picked up on (before you get to the rejection)?
3. How often does anyone here play hard-to-get?
4. What kind of (hypothetical) techniques do you think that men generally use for rejection (asked due to a lack of overall experience with being rejected by men)
5. How often do you have to let people down?

Design and Analysis

A purposive focus group-based qualitative study was conducted. The focus group transcription was analysed using a mix of inductive and deductive analysis. Thematic analysis was chosen for analysis of this study over other methods such as interpretative phenomenological analysis, grounded theory, or content analysis. Thematic analysis is a suitable approach for focus groups and allows both inductive and deductive analyses to develop emerging themes (Jowsey et al., 2021). The goal was not to develop a theory, to quantify or analyse specific language usage, to examine personal, ungeneralisable experiences, or to determine how each individual's story is constructed: The current research was focused on the more common, collective experiences that may be generalisable. Thematic analysis is a highly flexible, relatively easy to use, and organised approach that can provide unique insight into experiences while allowing broad patterns of behaviour and/or attitudes to emerge (Ayre & McCaffrey, 2022; Nowell et al., 2017). Analysis followed the six phases of thematic analysis as outlined by Braun and Clarke (2006), included in Appendix 3: Chapter 4.

Current analysis. As described by Braun and Clarke (2006), an inductive approach to identify themes within the discussion topic (advances from men, rejection methods used, and subsequent reactions) was adopted. Using this process means not trying to fit data onto

preconceptions, instead being data-driven (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Themes identified using the inductive approach were then applied to data regarding “when women make advances on men” in a deductive approach. This process is researcher driven and reflects an analysis of data which, in this case, maps onto findings from the inductive approach (Braun & Clarke, 2006). This permitted a comparison of themes within the female perspective when sex-roles are reversed.

Procedure

This research received approval from the departmental ethics committee (5031) before commencement. Each screening process was advertised on social media and via student email to find participants that were willing, available, and eligible. As part of screening, participants were asked for their consent to provide and be contacted via their email address regarding the focus group final arrangements. Qualtrics was set up to disregard (not record) any data entered by those that did not consent to provide their email address, and the survey would terminate. This process ensured participants were aware of the type of topics they would be discussing during the focus group, giving them an opportunity to recall some personal examples before the focus group began. Participants were presented with the screening questionnaire to complete. The median frequencies of participants use of “gentle” and “firm” refusals were calculated as a marker of the average number of frequencies occurring for those that took part in the screening process. Focus group inclusion criteria was having refusal frequencies around the calculated median frequencies (± 1) to avoid those who appeared to engage in an unusually high or low number of refusals. Other inclusion criteria were having a high recall of refusal experiences (5+) (to aid quality of discussion) and being available at optimal times. These criteria were used to ensure participants represented various age groups, represented the average person (rather than those with extreme

experiences e.g., having to refuse sexual advances every day or having no experience with rejecting others), and that they would be able to recall and describe experiences well. The focus groups' times and dates were decided using eligible participants' indicated availability.

Selected participants were emailed an invite and, when having confirmed their intention to attend, a meeting reminder and a Qualtrics link to take part in the focus group were sent. At the designated time, participants clicked on the Qualtrics link where they were provided with information, and their consent was requested. Participants were asked to confirm their email address and, if Swansea University students, to enter their student numbers to allow credits to be granted (non-Swansea University students were not offered any reward). Participants were assured that their email addresses would be deleted once the focus group was finalized and data would be 100% anonymous, with each participant being referred to by number in the transcripts (P1, P2, etc.). They were then asked some brief demographics questions. At the end of the survey, participants were automatically redirected to the Zoom meeting room to join the discussion.

Once all participants were present, the researcher briefly reiterated the focus group structure and gave the first topic which was open to discussion amongst the group. Where necessary the researcher would guide the discussion back on track and ask for details to be filled in. Once each topic appeared fully discussed, the next would be presented (except where the conversation naturally progressed to answer intended questions), with some topics arising naturally or being easily guided by the conversation. The discussion was recorded and auto transcribed using zoom's built-in software. Once all topics had been discussed (female focus group time = 80 minutes), the researcher gave a verbal debrief and thanked participants for their time. The focus group was ended, and participants were sent a copy of the debrief form via email. The focus group was led by a female host researcher. A researcher of the

same sex as the group was chosen to host, making the entire experience single sex. This was to ensure participants were at ease while discussing a topic of a sensitive nature.

All email addresses and student numbers were moved to a separate file prior to analysis. Transcriptions were manually checked for accuracy with the recording. Students were granted credits using the University participant pool and their student numbers. All participants, including those that did not progress beyond screening, were emailed to confirm their data was being deleted. However, per participant's requests, some email addresses were retained in a separate file to allow them to be updated on research progress. Focus group participants were also assured their data had been anonymised and that all Zoom data would be deleted once transcription checks were complete.

Results

After familiarisation with the transcript, five themes were identified. Final groupings and coding names, as described below, were continually developed during analysis. The terms “appropriate” and “inappropriate” are used in reference to some behaviours, reflecting the positive or negative light in which they were discussed by the group participants. There was no obvious reason to question the way in which these behaviours were described by participants, with their appropriate and inappropriate being deemed typical by the researchers. These themes were:

- 1) Men's sexual advances
 - a. Women discuss the types of advances men have directed at them. Most of these are depicted as inappropriate and unwanted.
- 2) Women's rejection strategies

- a. Women discuss how they reject men's advances. They depict a tendency to use gentle advances to avoid eliciting hostility, but will use firmer tactics as a last resort or when the initial advance is deemed extremely inappropriate.

3) Men's reactions to rejection

- a. Women discuss how men typically react when their advances are rejected. Immediate acceptance is rare, with persistent advances being common. Hostility is also frequent, especially after multiple and/or firmer rejections.

4) Aftereffects of unwanted advances

- a. Women discuss how the experience on receiving unwanted sexual advances (and having to reject them and dealing with persistence and/or hostility as a reaction to rejection) affects them. There are many negative aftereffects from these experiences, occurring both in the moment and afterwards, some of which are long-lasting.

5) When women make advances on men

- a. Women outline the entire interaction (advance made – rejection – reaction to rejection – aftereffects). In contrast to women's depictions of men's advances, they do not depict themselves as making advances often, nor as reacting negatively to rejection.

Each of these shall now be discussed in detail.

Theme 1; Men's Sexual Advances

Table 4:1 outlines advances used by strangers. Although not all, many of these were depicted as being inappropriate in nature and, overall, women did not speak about men's sexual advances with a positive tone, with clear indications that they were unwanted advances.

Table 4:1*Subthemes of Participant's Experiences of Advances from Strangers*

Subtheme	Example	Representative Extract
Non-verbal	Men staring at women	"It was like a continuous staring"
Verbal – appropriate	Men engage in conversation with women, make contact requests	"I'm asked like, oh, what's your Insta[gram] and Facebook"
Verbal - inappropriate	Men making sexual comments to women	"Catcalls like that happens a lot."
Physical	Men grope, rub against, or grab women	"I had someone like come up behind me on a bar. And like rubbed up like against me"

Transactional

Abusing the relationship

“So, it’s like a transactional thing, they doing something to get something in return”

Table 4:2 outlines advances made by those known to the participants (friends, colleagues). These advances differ somewhat from those made by strangers but still often depict behaviours deemed inappropriate.

Table 4:2

Subthemes of Participant's Experiences of Advances from Men They Know

Subthemes	Example	Representative Extract
Verbal – appropriate	Discuss relationship desires	“we sat down had a conversation he told me how he felt”
Romantic gesture	Surprise date	“he made like this picnic, which like caught me off guard”
Physical	Attempt to kiss and/or touch	“I remember him like violent like very forcefully like grabbing me, and then going in for a kiss”

Strangers versus Friends. There were few differences between advances made by friends and strangers discussed within the focus group. There were fewer advances mentioned as being used by friends, however this may reflect that much less of the discussion focused on friends. One notable difference in tactics used by friends was the “romantic gesture”. This is intuitive, as a stranger is unlikely to be able to use such a tactic, having no prior knowledge of the woman nor any way to arrange a meeting. Similarly, strangers used inappropriate verbal advances whereas friends did not. Inappropriate verbal advances, whilst not constrained to street harassment in this study (“and you took it for you to like make comments on my figure like when I’m working”), were most frequently discussed within the context of catcalling.

Catcalling. Gunby et al. (2020) argues that catcalling is not a genuine solicitation attempt but is an act of comradery amongst male friends, or “showing off for the lads”. Indeed, confusion over the expectations surrounding catcalling was expressed (“do you really think that is just going to get any girl”). By this definition, catcalling would not fall under the umbrella of inappropriate advances, serving to fulfil social rather than sexual desires. However, in Walton and Pedersen (2021) study, men stated they engaged in catcalling as a means of expressing sexual interest, with the hope of a friendly reaction, thus catcalling cannot be dismissed within research on inappropriate sexual advances. Such an advance, which, here, was more likely to elicit feelings of disgust rather than friendliness (“it’s just disgusting”, “vile”) is a prime example of why teaching prosocial methods of gaining favourable attention may be necessary and beneficial.

Theme 2; Women’s Rejection Strategies

Table 4:3 outlines these strategies, demonstrating the different methods used when gently rejecting advances versus firmly shutting down advances. Participants spoke of a

range of different strategies such as using body language and being confrontational. These approaches were grouped into those reflecting “gentle” strategies in which participants sought to respond in a way which was sensitive and non-confrontational, “firm” strategies in which participants sought to respond in a way that was blunt and could not be misconstrued, “desperate” strategies in which participants have become too fearful to use other rejection methods, and “rescue” strategies in which the rejection came from a third party.

Table 4:3

Subthemes of Participants Applied Rejection Tactics – Gentle, Firm, Desperate, and Rescue

	Subtheme	Example	Representative Extract
Gentle	Body language	Turning away, facial expression	“trying to avoid eye contact, turning away”
	Excuse	Offering a reason for their rejection	“my ones like, I have a boyfriend”
	Apology	Apologising for their rejection	“I’m sorry I just don’t see you in that way.”
	Ignore	Appear busy, blanking, short answers	“not really engaging in the conversation”
	Avoid no	Avoid saying no with fake acceptance	“I just give him a fake number”

Firm	Flat refusal	Direct verbal rejection	“a lot of the times have ended up telling people to fuck off. “
		Refusal to acknowledge	“I just blanked him... head down, running past”
	Confront	Tell off, argue, and/or mock	“she turned around and went you're harassing me like, I'll get your number plate”
	Physical	Physical responses to physical advances	“And then you do like the stomp on the toe, or the elbow”
Desperate	Plea	Requesting/begging for advances to stop	“no like please don't”

Escape	Escape from the individual	"I managed to...get away from him"
Rescue	Planned with others	Secret signal to friends to enable escape
		"whenever I go out with friends, we have like not exactly a code. But if you touch your hair in a certain way, they come to me like oh Are you ready to go"
Bystander	Someone intervenes to stop a visibly difficult situation	"he didn't stop until his mate came over and was like you should just leave them alone"

Types of Tactics. There is a vast array of rejection tactics discussed within the focus group. Most frequently mentioned were those that fell within the “gentle” range, particularly apologies and excuses. Unless the advance was inappropriate in nature, almost all first rejections were gentle. Firm rejections were more likely to be used in response to inappropriate advances (“...and like rubbed up like against me and I turned around and just like pushed them off me”) and as a follow-up rejection tactic when first rejections were not successful. Planned rescues could fall under the “gentle” umbrella as an excuse and method of avoiding further advances but were considered qualitatively different due to the need for a third-party to intervene. Akin to a bystander rescue, a cue must be noted for the third party to act. The difference here was that this cue was agreed upon with friends for a planned rescue, likely to avoid reaching distressing levels of hostility or persistence. When bystanders intervened, it was in response to these levels of distress having already been discernibly reached.

Tactic Choice. The women in the focus group discussed gentle tactics as methods of avoiding upset and animosity (“...you feel like you've got to be nice about it because you don't want the aggression”), whilst acknowledging that gentle tactics often fail to deter advances. However, these women had trepidations about using firmer tactics for fear of hostile reactions (“If you say something... you feel like you're putting yourself in danger”). Firmer tactics were believed to have more success but, if used, these were preferred only when other people were around, which one woman indicated acted as safety net should the man react aggressively (“I feel like I'm a lot more confident if I'm in public or something if I'm in an area where I know people can see me”). Desperation tactics do not appear to be a consciously chosen tactic but arise naturally as a fear response to extremely inappropriate and/or highly persistent advances. As with planned rescues, it appears that rejection tactics

and when/where they are used is a strategic operation. Men's poor acceptance of rejection appears to be the primary influencer of women using gentle tactics in this study's findings.

Theme 3; Men's reactions to rejection

Table 4:4 outlines women's experiences of men's reactions to rejection. Whilst a variety of reactions had been experienced, persistence appeared most common. Immediate acceptance of a first rejection, although highly desired by women, was a rare experience.

Table 4:4*Subthemes of Participants' Experience of Men's Reactions to Rejection*

Subtheme	Example	Representative Extract
Acceptance	Immediate acceptance of 1 st rejection	“when they come over and you slightly you know face away from them. They still don't pick up on it, there's been a few times when people have, and I thanked them so much” “...every single morning until I got to the point where I just blanked him...head down, running past...he's blank to me as well”
Defeat	Reluctant acceptance after repeated failure and/or firm rejection	

Persistence	Advances continue, multiple rejections required	“it starts with you know, no I'm not interested. And then it goes to, you know, back off, and then it's I have a boyfriend, he'll be coming soon. Please back away.”
	Progressing to attempt forced physical contact	“I kept saying no, but he just wasn't taking it. And then he started grabbing my face”
Hostility	Insulting/mocking	“they're like, Oh, you're ugly anyways”
	Accusatory	“they don't believe you”
	Arguing	“I turned around and just like pushed them off me. And then there was like an argument”

Interrogating

“if I don't like them, they're like yeah but why? you find me attractive before.

What about the time we talked?”

Acceptance. Acceptance to rejection was described as a rare reaction by most, one that one woman expressed was greatly appreciated when encountered (“I thanked them so much”). Acceptance was the only reaction described as leading to such positive affect, assuming this was not preceded by an inappropriate advance. In contrast to the rest of the group, one woman indicated she had had less experience of persistence and was usually able to deter advances immediately with body language (“the majority of the time it's been just like no thank you and I think it's just been, I haven't really I've tried not to give them the chance I've been like no thank you and I've just turned around”). However, this woman also mentioned witnessing her friends struggle with persistence after rejection.

Persistence. Persistence was depicted as the most frequent reaction to rejection, with the expression that any gentle rejection that could be perceived as a window of opportunity being taken advantage of (“...if you're nice... they perceive that as you've left the door like slightly ajar for them”). Similarly, women believed many men perceived gentle rejections to be coyness, thus would continue their pursuit. Women's experiences of men's persistence may reflect men's evolved tendency towards more aggressive mate-seeking tactics (Buss, 2016; Klümper & Schwarz, 2020). Ancestrally, this served to ensure no valuable mating opportunities were missed (Trivers, 1972), which would have been more problematic in an ancestral environment than it is today. Such tendencies in men are evident in their higher rates of unrestricted sociosexuality (Stewart-Williams & Thomas, 2013) which is in turn linked to engagement in more frequent and riskier mate acquisition tactics (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Diehl et al., 2018). Evolved biases may lead men, particularly those high in sociosexuality, to overperceive sexual interest (Haselton, 2003) and to project their own level of interest and/or mating preferences onto others (Cronbach, 1955; K. Lee et al., 2020). In many of the cases described within the focus group, men's persistence led to continued, often escalating rejections from women which were then met with hostility.

Hostile Reactions. There is some overlap between persistence and hostility, particularly with aggressive attempts to force physical contact. However, most hostile reactions do not appear to be an attempt to further the advances made. Instead, hostile reactions appear to depict a defensive self-preserving stance from the men involved, in which they put the woman at fault for the situation. In some cases, the men may be punishing the woman for the rejection. In others, they may be searching for an explanation for the rejection. Although this may appear hostile and make women feel they are required to justify themselves, it could be that the men are trying to get valuable feedback on why they are being rejected. However, as well as previously mentioned aggressive advances, women had experienced clearcut hostility in response to rejections. These took the form of threats (“if you tell anyone about that...’ – “that aggression after the like rejection is really like strong”), arguments and anger.

Theme 4; Aftereffects of Unwanted Advances

Emotional, behavioural, and attitudinal effects of interactions were examined regarding participants own experiences only, and possible aftereffects the opposite sex might experience following unwanted advances was not discussed. Participants mentioned multiple different types of after-effects following unwanted advances such as how it made them feel and the reactions from those around them. These were grouped into those reflecting “affective”, “behavioural”, “beliefs” and “reactions from others”. Table 4:5 highlights both the positive and negative after-effects that can arise across these three categories. The majority of these were negative and, negative affective experiences at least, had been experienced by all.

Table 4:5

Subthemes of After Effects Described by Participants in Response to Unwanted Advances and Reactions to Rejection – Affective, Behavioural, and Beliefs

	Subtheme	Example	Representative Extract
Affective	Thankful	Gratitude when rejection is accepted	“I thanked them so much because that meant, you know, I didn't have to do the whole, you know, potentially stomp your toe”
	Discomfort	Feeling awkward, guilty due to having to reject	“we're all friends. So, it's just makes it like awkward for me”
	Frustration	Feeling frustrated by the inappropriate and persistent advances	“it's frustrating”
	Insulted	Feeling degraded by inappropriate advances and reactions	“it feels like really derogatory”

	Disgust	Particularly disgusted by catcalling	“Oh look at that, look at that ass, or like it's just disgusting.”
	Fear	Experience has led to anticipatory fear of hostile reactions, thus fear of using firm rejection	“It makes you really uncomfortable and like scared but it's like if I say something, could get worse”
Behavioural	Avoidance	Avoiding contact or being alone to avoid unwanted attention	“I just keep my head straight down every time I go out now”
	Change self	Attempting to be less friendly or noticeable	“I'm actually less inclined to be nice to people”
	Action taken	Confide in others, report harassment	“I told my flatmates because I wasn't going to keep that inside.”

Beliefs	Inequality	Men have a lack of respect for women	“it's like they respect the man more than you, so yeah, they respect that you have a boyfriend... but just you saying no isn't enough.”
		Discrepancies in how men and women act and think	“men are just the complete opposite like we're saying now that we just much prefer if they say just no but yet, if we did that to them, they just can't accept that.”
	Self-invalidation	A tendency to question one's own actions, blame oneself, and compare with others' experiences	“when you look back you feel like you're the one that's done something wrong like you're the one that's led someone on”
	Catch 22	Firm rejection will lead to hostility, niceness will lead to persistence	“no way you can do it and be nice, because if you're nice they perceive that as you've left the door...ajar”

“you’ve got to be nice about it because you don’t want the aggression

Reactions from others	Supportive	Friends and family can be supportive in response to harassment	“thankfully I had good people around me in terms of like my mom and friends and, and the, the manager”
	Invalidating	Others downplay or disbelieve the situation	“she just kind of said she was like oh well I’ve, I’ve had it worse it’s not that bad.”

Effects are Mostly Negative. All the scenarios described had some effect on the women in the focus group, with a wide range of negative emotions being portrayed. Aside from acceptance, all reactions to rejection had negative effects, as did all inappropriate advances. Women were quick to agree with one another and reaffirm how such incidents made them feel. There was consensus as to why men behave in this way, with the group agreeing that men do not respect women or see them as equals (e.g., “They’d never say it to a man”). There was also a tendency toward self-doubt and blame, even where the women expressed that, logically, they knew they were not really at fault (“we always think it must have been something that I did and even now looking back when I know it wasn’t... I’m still thinking God I wish I didn’t...”). In some cases, the unsupportive reactions from others, undermining their experiences, likely exacerbated such beliefs (“being told that that’s not as bad as like how other women have it, it’s, it’s so easy to spiral and invalidate yourself”). In the worst cases, some women described changing their everyday behaviours, from being less friendly to avoiding certain environments altogether to try to avoid future incidents.

Positive Outcomes. Amongst the negative after-effects, there were some areas of positivity, although these stemmed from other people and in no way from the incident itself. For example, some participants described the support they received from those around them when handling the after-effects of the situation, ranging from confiding in a friend to having measures taken in the workplace.

Theme 5; When Women Make Advances on Men

The entire process of women’s advances on men (the advance, the rejection, and the reaction) was analysed together using a top-down approach. Subthemes are based on those found previously, when investigating women’s described experiences of advances from men. This allows comparison of women’s experiences and perceptions of sexually charged

interactions when roles are reversed. Due to participant's low levels of experience of making the first move, Table 4:6 incorporates all the aspects of the female-on-male advances discussed – women's advances, men's rejection tactics, and women's reactions to rejection. There was less variety within each category compared to when women were describing each stage of men's sexual advances.

Table 4:6

Subthemes of Women's Advances, Experiences of Men's Rejection Tactics, and Women's Reactions to Rejection

Subthemes		Example	Representative Extract
Women's advances	Indirect	An advance without a direct approach	"I kind of said to his mate, can I get his snapchat"
	Non-verbal	Body language, eye contact	"you're trying to be in a pose or trying to look at them in a way"
	Verbal	Conversation, request for contact	"I asked for a guy's Snapchat once"
Men's rejection tactics	Direct verbal	To the point no	"I really don't like you like that"
	Indirect	Ghosting	"I didn't think it'd been like that bad until he dropped me back home, 10 minutes later, I've been blocked."

	Inappropriate	Mocking	“instead of saying, they just laughed”
Women’s reaction to rejection	Acceptance	Immediate acceptance of 1 st rejection	“you have to just walk away”
	Pre-emptive	Disinterest detected; advances abandoned before rejection	“if you like, start talking to someone and then they're just not really like. You can kind of sometimes you can tell, I find so I feel like then you're just like, I'm not going to push it.”
	Private affect	Negative affective hidden or unable to be expressed	“they ghost you completely and it makes you feel like really confused”

How Women make Advances. Women expressed they were much less likely to make the first move, in part due to a lack of need (as men often take the initiative). This is reflected in the lower number of emerging themes. These women described their own sexual advances as involving no inappropriateness or physical contact. This may be true, reflecting the nature of the women recruited and/or the low number of any advances made. However, there may also be incidents that are withheld for the sake of social desirability. A new tactic emerged in the form of indirect advances. One woman described approaching a man's friend to get him to approach the desired man on her behalf, while another described putting her phone number on a customer's receipt rather than directly approaching him herself. Another reason cited for these women's unwillingness to "make the first move" was embarrassment – being shy was a factor but also anticipated embarrassment at being rejected.

Women's Reactions to Rejection. The rejections that women had experienced from men were almost all direct verbal rejections that did not involve emotion management. However, despite this, women reported themselves to be accepting of the rejection, preferring to leave the embarrassing situation rather than persist or confront. Furthermore, women indicated they could detect cues preceding a direct rejection ("sometimes like hints along the way. Like if they're not really into the conversation you're talking about, so sometimes you don't get to like the rejection"), thus would end the interaction before this occurred. This was not a skill noted when discussing men's reactions to rejection, although the men discussed could have noticed these cues and persisted regardless. As discussed, one woman mentioned successfully using body language to deter advances. Others mentioned trying to appear disinterested via curt answers or busying themselves with their phones, but these were unsuccessful deterrents.

Women's Depiction of Men's versus Women's Behaviours. Women detailed a much greater variety of advances received from men compared to those they had used

themselves, though likely in part because of the infrequency with which the women were making advances. Overall, women depicted themselves as making advances much less frequently but much more appropriately than men, as using a greater variety of rejection tactics and generally being gentler than men, and as being completely accepting of rejection where men were usually persistent and/or hostile. The women in this focus group painted two extremely different pictures of male-on-female versus female-on-male sexual advances. It will be of interest to see whether men depict themselves as similarly persistent and women as similarly appropriate in their behaviour, or whether men, like the women, depict themselves as the gentler and more appropriately behaved individuals. This may reflect a type of cognitive bias such as the self-serving bias (a tendency to see oneself in a positive light to preserve ego), the better-than-average bias (a tendency to believe the self is above the person in various possible domains), or even the bias blind spot (being able to recognise biased thinking in others, but not the self).

Shared Experiences

While not necessarily a theme, it's worth emphasising that there was a clear sense of unity amongst the women in the focus group. Many had shared similar experiences of all themes; inappropriate advances from men, hostile and/or persistent reactions to rejection, negative affect both following and in anticipation of such interactions, and invalidation of their experiences. Thus, there was much consensus throughout the focus group, relating to both experiences and opinions ("I think as women we do that a lot" and "we've all thought of these things like what would you say or what would you do in these situations"). There was encouragement and support during the recounting of incidents, with participants giving verbal nods throughout. There were also frequent displays of both empathy and comradery where participants would laugh together about their struggles. Collectively, this is demonstrative of

the frequency and commonality of these types of interactions for women, and the lasting effect they have.

It should be noted that the women within this group were selected on the basis that they had rejected sexual advances and that they had experience of this to a similar degree (i.e., not to a high or low extreme) - it would be counterproductive to include participants that had not experienced any form of unwanted sexual advances in a study designed specifically to examine such interactions. Thus, the selection criteria may explain some of the shared experiences and perceived unity amongst participants. However, the degree of experiences used as part of eligibility criteria was not predetermined, instead being based on the average of all women who applied to be part of the focus group. Additionally, rejections could have been well met, thus the screening process did not guarantee that only women who had experienced negative reactions would be invited. Sexual harassment was not explicitly asked about during the focus group, but incidents were described by all participants, nonetheless. Finally, one participant did note she had not experienced problematic reactions to rejection as much as other participants had, yet she was aware of such problems, had witnessed them, and had an extreme example (sexual assault) of her own. Thus, while there would likely be outliers and less unity amongst all if the sample were larger and participants with less/no experiences of using rejection were included, the shared experiences of the average woman remain valid herein. It may be of interest in future research to examine participants with no experiences of negative sexual advances and reactions to rejection: What tactics do they use, how do they feel about using gentle/firm tactics, do they adopt any of the protective behaviours (e.g., prearranged rescue signals with friends, avoiding known problem places), and are they aware/have they witnessed negative incidents for others.

Discussion

This study aimed to gain understanding of women's lived experiences with unwanted advances, the rejection tactics they use, how men have typically reacted, and the after-effects of these exchanges. This exploratory study provided insight into the pathway from a first advance to a distressing interaction for women. The persistence and inappropriate advances described within this study coupled with the distress caused clearly demonstrate incidents of sexual harassment even though this topic was not mentioned by the researcher. The women involved were asked to discuss their rejection tactics and men's general reactions to rejection. That most of these recalled incidents were negative indicates that:

- 1) Sexual harassment is a frequent enough occurrence that seven women (with experience in the active mating market) had all encountered multiple incidents.
- 2) Whether sexual harassment is experienced more frequently than non-harassing advances and reactions or not, it is these incidents that are remembered most vividly, likely due to their distressing aftereffects.

Rejecting a Stranger versus Rejecting a Friend

In both strangers and friends there is considerable overlap in reactions to rejection, with persistence being the primary response. Typically, the advances used would be repeated and frequently escalated ("I kept saying no, but he just wasn't taking it. And then he started grabbing my face"). However, with a friend this may occur over a longer period than with a stranger as a stranger has no way of ensuring a second chance as a friend does. It would appear that being a friend did not deter these men from persisting beyond rejection and even resorting to forced physical contact. However, there was also a somewhat consistent presentation of rejection tactics in response to both friends and strangers' advances, with gentler methods being used initially, followed by firmer methods as needed. The type of gentle rejections used initially differed by relationship; when rejecting a friend or colleague,

women would explain and/or apologise for their no. When rejecting a stranger, tactics tended to be excuses, avoidance, and curt body language and facial expressions. As suggested by Lannutti and Monaham (2004), this difference may arise from a desire to preserve an existing friendship. It may also be because the women know and trust their friends, thus feel able to give an honest reason without fear of retaliation. However, even women's friends and colleagues sometimes pushed to a physical advance. Pleas for the man to stop and attempts to escape appear a common response to physically forceful advances regardless of the relationship. However, such advances from a friend carried additional hurt due to the "betrayal of trust".

The Use of Firm Rejections

Firmer tactics, when used immediately (which was rare amongst the participants), appeared to be effective much quicker. However, the fear of backlash and previous experiences of hostile reactions to rejection deterred these women from using firmer tactics straight away ("you want to say no, but you feel like you've got to be nice about it because you don't want the aggression,"). As discussed by Kim et al. (2020) and Gunby et al. (2020), women frequently attempt to soften the rejection to avoid upset and hostility, even though this appears to be a largely futile endeavour outside of pre-existing relationships (Gunby et al., 2020). However, this predisposition toward gentleness is a prosocial behaviour and should not be the focus, as it so often is, of change within interventions.

Rescue as a Rejection

Rescue, whether planned or unplanned, is a clear indicator of the unwanted and persistent nature of sexual attention received by these women. That some of these women had pre-arranged escape tactics from unwanted advances demonstrates that frequency with which these occur. That some had to be rescued by a third party from unwanted advances is

exemplary of the difficulties faced by women and the overt hostility within men's reactions to rejection. Successful intervention from other men and the success of the boyfriend excuse appears supportive of the women's belief that men do not respect women as they do other men. This is perhaps further supported by the persistence and even use of physical advances (such as grabbing and attempting to kiss) by both strangers and friends alike. Friendship has not, in these instances, increased men's respect levels for the woman's boundaries.

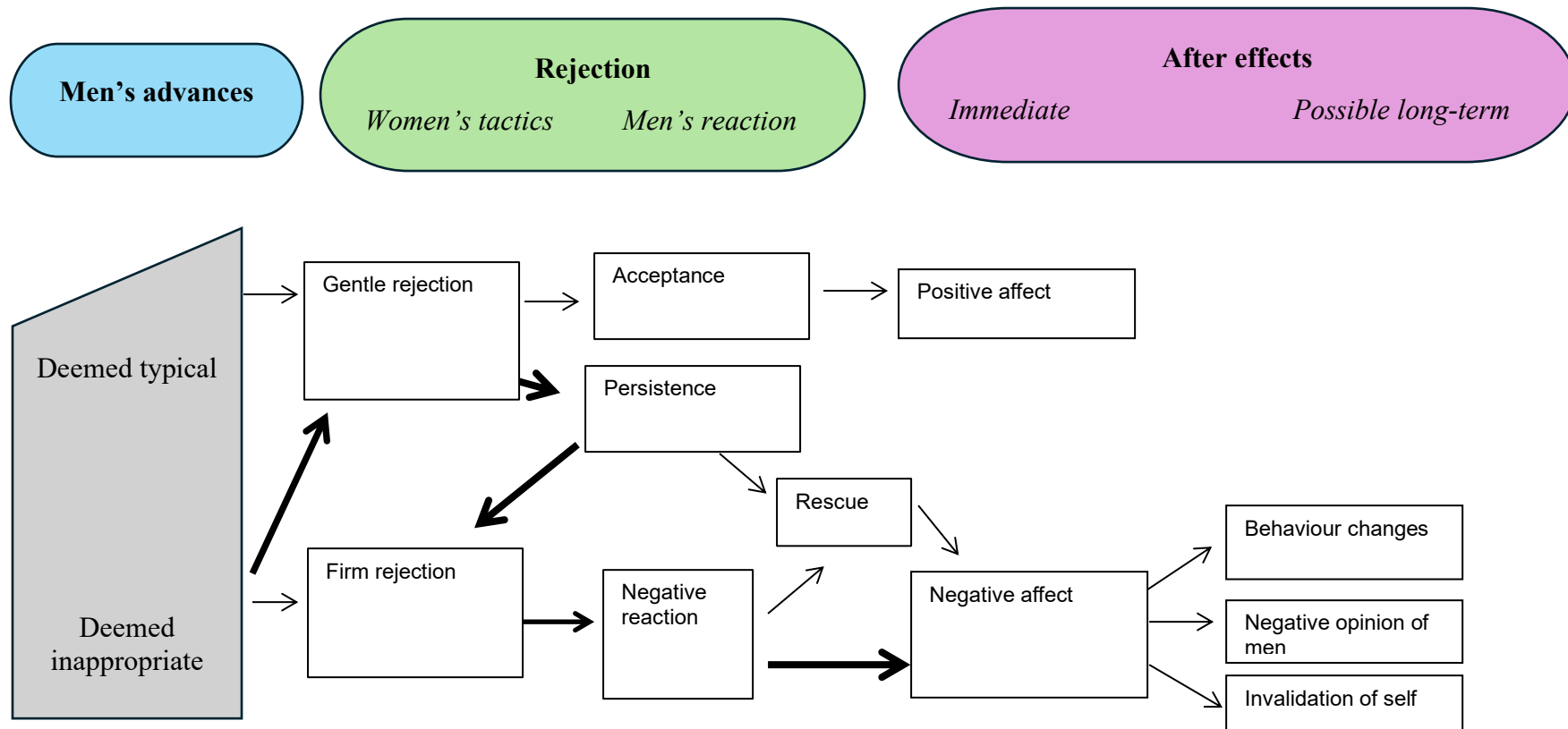
Interestingly, other men (the rescuers) could see the problem with the behaviour (as being overly persistent and/or aggressive), demonstrating that not all men are oblivious to (or choose to ignore) what is or is not appropriate conduct. Alternatively, it could demonstrate that men are better at perceiving rejection cues when they are separate from the interaction (they themselves are not the pursuer), potentially reflecting cognitive biases already discussed such as a self-preserving bias or a bias blind spot. Understanding which of these positions is correct (or if it is a combination of these) is likely important for successful intervention development. The former would necessitate revealing the differences between those men that do and do not correctly judge the appropriateness of behaviours (and/or those that chose to engage despite this). The latter would require determining exactly what lowers men's cue-reading abilities and how they could better maintain them during such interactions. Existing research finds that sexual arousal impacts men's judgments and decision making (Ariely & Loewenstein, 2006) which, given the sexual advances being made, could clearly be influential in these scenarios. It's possible that alcohol is also a factor, especially if the man harassing is more drunk than his friend who is intervening, but the influence of alcohol was not outright discussed by the women in the focus group. Alcohol, or any possible contributory factors, were not directly asked about in the interview schedule, only questions (if needed) that would help discern the setting etc of incidents. That alcohol did not arise in conversation could be interpreted in various ways:

- 1) As many of the incidents discussed were in places where alcohol is typically consumed (e.g., pubs/clubs), participants may have not felt it necessary to specify consumption.
- 2) Alcohol and drunkenness were not viewed as the primary factor driving negative behaviours, especially as some of the incidents did not involve places where alcohol is typically consumed.
- 3) Alcohol was not involved in any of the incidents.

Given the settings and participants mentioning their own drinks, the third point seems highly unlikely. Participants specified having a drink to gain courage when they were the ones making advances, including when in pubs/clubs. That they did not make the same specification when discussing advances made towards them, suggests the first point is also unlikely. If clear drunkenness was the problematic factor, it would likely have been mentioned. The second point would appear most logical. However, this cannot be clearly determined from the focus group transcript and future research may benefit from a discussion to clarify this matter.

Male-On-Female Interactions as a Whole

Figure 4:1 depicts a possible relationship between these themes based on the typical pattern of female-on-male rejection experiences as described within the female focus group. The most common routes of a male-on-female sexual interactions, as determined from women's described experiences, are depicted with bold arrows. These typically involve a man making an advance that a woman finds inappropriate. The woman will attempt to use a gentle rejection, but this is met with persistence, thus the woman escalates to a firm rejection. This firmness elicits a negative reaction from the man and ultimately results in a variety of negative aftereffects, primarily emotional ones, for the woman.

Figure 4:1*Possible Relationships between Themes*

When Women make Advances

There was also consideration of when women make advances on men. However, most participants said they very rarely made advances themselves, and they would be nervous about doing so. Participants suggested that they would need alcohol to help them overcome this. Thus, discussion of women's experiences making advances was relatively short. The women in this focus group rarely made the first move, although one woman was more likely to do than the others, albeit indirectly ("there was a few times that I left my number"). There was consensus that men's rejections are largely direct and that women are overall much more accepting of rejection, even pre-emptively so.

Men's Rejection Tactics

It is not clear if, when women were making the advances, the men described in their examples were intentionally trying to display disinterest (as the women indicated they themselves were) when not engaging in conversation or if this was an unconscious pre-rejection cue the women could detect. It would be of interest to determine which is so when examining such incidents from men's perspective; are women particularly sensitive to disinterest cues or are men simply using more subtle rejection cues as women are less likely to ignore, become hostile, or persist? There is a dearth of research in rejection cues used by men. Another factor of interest would be men's perceptions of subtle disinterest cues. Do they mention them (indicating they detected them)? If so, did they interpret them correctly (did they consider it to be disinterest or something else [e.g., playing hard-to-get])? Or did they ignore such cues and, if so, why? The next study, a men's-only focus group on the same topic, should provide insight into these matters.

Conclusion

The women in this focus group had many experiences of facing difficulties surrounding sexual advances from men, difficulties they do not believe occur when roles are reversed. There were numerous issues commonly faced such as women's intentions being misinterpreted, a high frequency of receiving unwanted sexual attention (contributing to a degree of normalisation), and the dilemma of knowing gentle rejections don't work but firm ones elicit hostility, making firm tactics a feared method. In addition to these difficulties were the negative after-effects caused, ranging from temporary feelings of discomfort to longer lasting self-doubt and even a change in behavioural patterns, all of which could be exacerbated by invalidation from others. Collectively, these issues point to an overall larger problem – the entire experience of unwanted advances has negative outcomes for women; whether it's anticipation of these experiences or actual occurrence, an innocuous misunderstanding or overt coercion. For part two of this two-part study, we've turned to look at the male side of these experiences.

Study 2: Men's focus Group

Method

Following on from the first female-only focus group, the second focus groups to be conducted will be with biological men.

Participants

Screening participants. Screening was conducted as described in the female focus group, using an opportunity sampling method. Inclusion criteria for screening were that participants were aged 18+ and biologically male, had adequate availability, and met a defined range of use of rejections and ability to recall experiences. Eighty men took part in the screening process. Seventeen men identified as fitting focus group inclusion criteria.

Participants were selected for invite using an online randomiser. If confirmation of attendance was not received within seven days, an alternative random participant would be invited. Following the random selection process, all 17 men received focus group invitations.

Focus group participants. Six men confirmed attendance and all six attended (age range 19-27 [$M = 21.50$, $SD = 3.02$]). All were heterosexual, five were single (one in an uncommitted relationship), and five were full-time students (one in part-time employment).

Materials

The screening, information and consent, demographics questions, and debrief were as described within the female focus group's methods section.

Interview Schedule. For the male focus group, the interviewer was male. The schedule of interview questions was reformatted from the women's schedule for the ease of the host, to better reflect the natural flow of conversation seen within the woman's focus group, and to mention points to press further if they did not arise naturally rather than listing these as separate questions. Additional points of interest that arose during the women's focus group were also incorporated. Furthermore, the men's focus group also focused first on men giving women sexual attention, then on the role reversal. As in the female focus group, the interview was semi-structured. The order of questions was not strictly maintained to allow the conversation to flow easily. Many of the questions were not asked as the conversation naturally led to them being answered. As previously, at no point were participants asked about incidents of sexual harassment directly.

(NB. information to seek about each incident if not mentioned)

- Setting.
- Type of advance used.

- Relationship with the person.
 - Reaction to rejection.
 - Frequency such incidents occur.
 - How the encounter made them feel.
1. What methods have the opposite sex used to let you down gently?
 - When having just met the individual e.g., in a pub/club, online?
 - When having made an advance toward someone you know e.g., a friend, colleague?
 2. What methods have the opposite sex used to shut you down firmly?
 - When having just met the individual e.g., in a pub/club, online?
 - When having made an advance toward someone you know e.g., a friend, colleague?
 3. How do you respond when someone you're hitting on turns you down?
 - When having just met the individual e.g., in a pub/club, online?
 - When having made an advance toward someone you know e.g., a friend, colleague?
 - How often do you ask "why" you're being turned down?
 - Why do you ask for this explanation?
 4. Can you describe a time when someone was trying to let you down gently or firmly, but you did not get the message right away? (if needed, ask for information as above)

5. Have you ever engaged in “catcalling”?
 - If so, can you describe the scenario?
 - Why did you engage in this behaviour?
 - What response did you expect?
 - What response did you receive?
 - How did you react to this response?
6. What methods have you used to let someone down gently?
7. What methods have you used to shut someone down firmly?
8. Can you describe a time when you let someone down gently or firmly, but they did not get the message right away? (if needed, ask for information as above)
 - What did you do? If you had to use more than one let-down, how did the follow-on differ from the first?
9. Have you ever felt uncomfortable/intimidated by the way someone was hitting on you? (if needed, ask for information as above)
 - What did you do?

Design and Analysis

A purposive focus group-based qualitative study was conducted. The focus group transcription was analysed using a mix of inductive and deductive analysis, with the steps described in detail in the female focus group. In contrast to the female focus group, a deductive, researcher-driven approach was adopted to determine if themes uncovered within the female focus were present within the men’s focus group. An inductive, data-driven

approach was then adopted to identify any other themes that may emerge from men's experiences. As with the female focus group, this type of analysis allowed a comparison of themes within the male perspective when sex-roles are reverse, as well as enabling identification of between sex perspective and/or experience differences.

Procedure

The male focus group followed the same procedure as described in the female focus group methods section. However, this group was led by a male host researcher. Consistency was encouraged amongst the two researchers that separately hosted the male and female focus groups; both had the interview schedule to follow with lists of potential follow up details to request as needed. The researchers spoke in depth to plan how they would conduct their focus groups (e.g., moving the conversation along, allowing relevant but unexpected topics to play out) as similarly as possible. The hosting researchers agreed to only be on-screen to ask questions and to remain off-screen during participant conversations as an attempt to promote a natural flow of conversation, without participants looking to the researcher for prompts or feedback. The male focus group time = 86 minutes.

Results

After familiarisation with the transcript, there was a relatively even mix of inductive and deductive analysis of the men's focus group, with a total of eight themes being identified. Final groupings and coding names, as described below, were continually developed during analysis and only emulated the women's theme names when deemed applicable. As with the women's focus group, the terms "appropriate" and "inappropriate" are used in reference to some behaviours, reflecting the positive or negative light in which they were discussed. Again, as with the women's focus group, the participants' viewpoints of appropriate and inappropriate behaviours were deemed typical by the researchers. These eight themes were:

1) Men's Sexual Advances

- a. Men discuss the types of advances they have used towards women and advances they have witnessed other men using. Men's own advances are depicted as appropriate, but they have witnessed (and experienced) other men using inappropriate advances.

2) Women's Rejection Strategies

- a. Men discuss how they have been rejected by women and some rejection they have witnessed other men experiencing. Women's rejection tactics are depicted as largely gentle, with firmer tactics only being elicited by overtly inappropriate and/or an accumulation of unwanted advances.

3) Men's Reaction to Rejection

- a. Men discuss how they typically react when their advances are rejected. Acceptance is depicted as the most common reaction, though again, men have witnessed other men being hostile and persistent after rejection. Men also mention their own incidents of persistence, though they do not label these as such.

4) Women's Advances on Men

- a. Men discuss the types of advances women have directed at them. These are depicted as a rare occurrence: However, when they do occur, many of these advances are depicted as inappropriate. This inappropriateness is unwanted.

5) Men's Rejection Tactics

- a. Men discuss how they reject women's advances. They depict a preference for gentle rejection to avoid hurt feelings and reputation damage but will use firmer tactics in response to persistence or when in a bad mood.

6) Women's Reaction to Rejection

- a. Men discuss how women typically react when their advances are rejected. This was not depicted as an issue, with reactions being largely unmentioned. Acceptance from women was noted, though one incident of persistence had also occurred.

7) Aftereffects of Unwanted Advances

- a. Men discuss how the experience of receiving unwanted sexual advances affects them. This includes some negative emotions such as feeling awkward and uncomfortable. However, men also note that they do not typically discuss their emotions surrounding incidents of unwanted sexual advances. Societal expectations appear a bigger issue, with men feeling unable to reject women without eliciting scorn.

8) The Issue of Men's Persistence

- a. This arose partly from direct discussion amongst the men – they had witnessed and experience persistence from other men and expressed awareness of the issue. This also arose indirectly, with men describing their own persistence while failing to recognise their behaviour as such.

Theme 1; Men's Sexual Advances

Advances made toward strangers and toward known women arose. Table 4:7 outlines the advances toward strangers within the men's focus group. Men did not describe

themselves using any inappropriate advances, though instances of other men behaving inappropriately were noted.

Table 4:7*Men's Described Advances toward Strangers and Acquaintances*

Subtheme	Example	Representative Extract
Non-verbal	Buy drinks	I bought a round of drinks for the girls on the table next to us”
Verbal – appropriate	Pay compliment	“you look really nice”
	Relationship enquiry	“I start with ‘are you here with someone?’”
Witnessed Inappropriate Advances	Catcalling	“he just shouted ‘oi, you’ve got a nice ass”

Advances received from other men	Verbal – appropriate	“I’ve had 2 gay or bisexual guys come up to me and ask me if I’m interested
	Physical	“...just starts groping me like grabbing my dick”

Table 4:8 outlines advances made toward known targets (e.g., friends). There was much less occurrence of these types of advances made by men. A verbal approach appears to be men's primary method of attempting to take an existing relationship to a new level.

Table 4:8

Men's Described Advances toward Women They Know

Subthemes	Example	Representative Extract
Verbal – appropriate	Discuss relationship desires	“I asked...if we were anything”
Relationship progression request	Discuss wanting more from current relationship	“do you wanna just like, you know, be together, like boyfriend and girlfriend, like make it official”

How Men make Advances. The advances men describe making towards strangers and women they know were very different, though the latter was discussed less frequently. When they already knew the woman, men were able to discuss their relationship desires (whether to initiate or progress the relationship) without the need for typical initial approaches designed to gauge the woman's availability and/or willingness to engage with them. With strangers, both parties need to get to know each first. As would be expected with strangers, men would take a more casual approach, with compliments and offers to buy drinks. The advances the men from the focus group used were not obviously inappropriate and there seemed to be consensus amongst participants that these tactics were their standard. Participants discussed some reluctance to make advances on women due to worries they would be "pestering them" and "accidentally make them uncomfortable". They were concerned that being perceived in this way could lead to repercussions such as being asked to leave the club. However, there was also a degree of frustration expressed at clubs in general as noise levels made it difficult to converse. There was some indication that participants might need a drink to gain the confidence to make advances ("I had to drink because I was like Jesus Christ, there's no way I can do this sober").

Inappropriate Advances. Participants did not report engaging in inappropriate advances, which could be an accurate reflection of the men recruited but could be due to withholding information to appear socially desirable. However, they did report witnessed incidents of other men engaging, including men making advances at themselves (male-on-male). Male-on-male advances could manifest as appropriate, though quite direct, conversation but also as inappropriate physical behaviour such as groping. Catcalling, which participants had seen other men direct at women, was viewed negatively and with some confusion ("I don't understand why people do it"). It was thought to be something only immature youths or the older generation typically engaged in, and that alcohol may fuel

incidents. These men were aware that catcalling is not an effective way to attract a woman “I’ve never like heard the catcall working”. One participant took an empathic stance that the group approved of – “I wouldn’t say anything to a woman that I wouldn’t want a man twice my size saying it to me in prison”. Conversely, men stated that they would engage in catcalling other men as part of friendly banter; this was considered acceptable, enjoyable, and normal among male friends. This type of catcalling may reflect the suggestion that this behaviour is an act of comradery, not solicitation (Gunby et al., 2020).

Theme 2; Women’s Rejection Strategies

Table 4:9 outlines the rejection tactics identified within the men’s focus group. Subthemes were divided into “gentle” and “firm” categories. Overall, experiences of gentle rejections from women appear more commonplace.

Table 4:9*Subthemes of Men's Experiences of Women's Rejection Tactics – Gentle and Firm*

	Subtheme	Example	Representative Extract
Gentle	Body language	Turn away	“they try to move away from you”
	Excuse	Out with a friend	“I told my friend I wouldn't leave her tonight”
	Apology	Used to soften rejection	“I'm not interested, sorry”
	Ignore	No response to advance	“she just didn't say anything”
	Compliment	Used to soften the rejection	“you seem really sweet”

	Ghost	Not replying to messages	“two weeks later I just didn’t exist to her”
Firm	Flat refusal	Direct verbal rejection	“they told me to F off”
	Physical	Physical reaction to advances	“I’ve caught a drink to the face that was meant for somebody”
	Relationship hesitancy	Unwilling to progress from casual to official/serious	“she’d always be hesitant like, you know, I kind of like things how they are now”

Gentle Rejections. There were a variety of rejections men described having experienced, witnessed, and/or an awareness of being used. Gentle rejections were those more commonly experienced and participants believed that women often try to be nice when rejecting. Participants posited that this niceness reflected why they themselves would try to be nice when rejecting – because making advances is hard (“If a girl’s come up to me one night, like it takes a lot of fucking bollocks to do it... I wouldn’t want to make them feel terrible, so I imagine that’s how they think as well”). However, projecting a man’s reasoning onto a woman’s behaviour is reflective of the assumed similarity cognitive bias (Cronbach, 1955). Whilst, in this scenario, there was unlikely to have been negative consequences, this would not always be the case. For example, a high sociosexuality individual projecting their desires onto another could lead to a nice rejection being interpreted very differently, resulting in a distressing incident. Furthermore, this participants assumption demonstrates a lack of awareness that women may use nice rejections out of fear rather than politeness. Men were aware that rejections can be subtle, with body language, facial expressions, and tone of voice all being noted as possible indicators, though some subtle indicators were also viewed as being quite firm (“if they let you down gently, they still seem a bit flirty whereas when they’re more firm you can just see they’re trying to be bland”). However, soft rejections were also thought to be possible indicators of a maybe, but this was described as “a grey area”. For example, a woman stating she isn’t looking for a relationship could mean “they might be looking for something else”. One participant said that if a woman said she’s out with friends (rather than saying I’ve got a boyfriend), he would still check if he could buy her a drink. Whilst this behaviour could arguably be classified as a persistent reaction to rejection, the male participant did not label the initial “I’m here with my friends” as a rejection.

Firm Rejections. Firm refusals were much less commonly experienced, likely because participants did not engage in obviously inappropriate advances. One participant

witnessed (and, consequently, mistakenly experienced) a woman throwing a drink at a man (which missed and hit the focus group participant) in response to his advances. Another experienced an immediate “F off” when he approached a woman, though he believed this was due to the woman having “probably been approached a couple of times” and that she was drunker than he first thought. Lastly, an unwillingness to progress an existing casual relationship was experienced by one participant which then became a rejection in the form of terminating the relationship altogether.

Theme 3; Men’s reaction to rejection

Table 4:10 outlines men’s used or witnessed reactions as identified within the men’s focus group. Men describe themselves as being accepting of rejection, though they admit to persistence in some circumstances.

Table 4:10*Subthemes of Men's Applied Reactions to Rejection*

	Subtheme	Description	Representative Extract
Own experiences	Acceptance	Immediate acceptance of 1 st rejection	"I'll leave or like say... have a good night"
	Defeat	Reluctant acceptance after repeated failure and/or firm rejection	"if they still say no then it's like ok"
	Persistence	Advances continue, multiple rejections required	"A soft rejection, I'll wing the whole are you sure"

Witnessed experiences	Persistence	Advances continue, multiple rejections required	“the men would pester a lot more”
	Male-on-male persistence	Men making persistent advances toward other men	“I’m not interested in men... then they’re like well you could be”
	Hostility	Aggressive reactions	“there are people though that actually like just start cussing them out afterwards”

How Men React to Rejection. Acceptance is referred to as the most common reaction to rejection by the men within the focus group; however, instances of persistence (one more attempt) appeared commonplace too, which would lead to acceptance in the form of defeat (accepting a repeated rejection). Participants discuss how soft rejections can be ambiguous, thus invite what they perceive as harmless double-checking (“a soft rejection is like ‘are you sure? Are you drunk? Can I change your mind?’”). This may reflect an overgeneralisation of women feigning disinterest or playing hard-to-get. Given there is some insistence that participants would accept any rejection (“to me, rejections... even if it’s hard or polite, it’s still a no”), the double-checking mentioned does not appear to qualify as persistence or a lack of acceptance to these men. Obvious, lengthy persistence (referred to as pestering) and hostile reactions were viewed negatively. Participants had witnessed other men engage in these behaviours and expressed awareness that men, in general, are more persistent, with some participants having been on the receiving end of said persistence themselves.

Theme 4: Women’s Advances on Men

Although the initial focus was on men’s advances towards women, participants had much to say about their experiences receiving advances from women. Thus, men’s experiences were divided as above, into individual themes: Women’s advances, men’s rejection strategies, and women’s reaction to rejection. Table 4:11 displays advances men have experienced from women. There was a large range of behaviours, mostly depicted as single incidents. Men’s advances, and how they compare to those they have experienced from women, are discussed.

Table 4:11*Subthemes of Men's Experiences of Women's Advances*

Subthemes	Example	Representative Extract
Indirect	Making an advance without a direct approach	“this girl took a picture of me... and then writes the caption sex god on it”
Non-verbal	Body language, messages	“a girl on Tinder messaged me once she wants to worship my feet”
Verbal – appropriate	Conversation, request for contact	“a girl asked my for... my number”
	Request for intimacy	“she was like oh can we stay and cuddle”
Verbal – inappropriate	Oversexualised discussion	“then she tries to talk about only fans and her Twitter”

Catcalling	Women making sexual comments at men	“can my friends suck your cocks?”
Physical	Women grope, rub against, grab, or try to kiss men	“she turns around and just starts grinding on me”
Alcohol fuelled	Initiation/intensity of advance may not occur without alcohol	“she just starts clapping her hands going strip, strip, strip... they’ve been drinking for quite some time”

Women's Inappropriate Advances. Men describe quite varied and often extreme advances they've received from women. While some were appropriate, others were met with confusion ("she just goes to me... 'I can stick my legs above my head'"). Most of the women's advances described were considered inappropriately intense and were often quite overtly sexual harassment (e.g., "she grabbed my dick"). Despite this intensity, men discuss these as specific incidents rather than as regular occurrences, with there being some indication and agreement that receiving advances from women was quite rare ("I wouldn't know how to react if someone came up to me like... that's never happened in my life!"). The most commonplace advances that men felt were inappropriate were those coming from older women (e.g., "in that kind of older woman scenario it can feel a bit preyed upon at times").

Men's Experiences with versus Engagement in Advances. Similar subthemes arose between advances men described using (or witnessing other men use) and those they had experienced from women. Inappropriate physical contact and catcalling were present in both sexes. Non-verbal and appropriate and inappropriate verbal approaches were also present in both, though the exact way in which these were carried out differed slightly. There was, however, a balance between subtle (striking up conversation) and transparent (asking for number/if in a relationship) advances in both men and women. One difference between the sex's approaches discussed was that the men in the focus group did not disclose having engaged in any indirect advances. However, there was only one incident of this experienced from a woman (adding the caption "sex God" to a photo of the participant) and it's not clear if this was intended as a flirtation tactic; this type of behaviour could have been a joke amongst friends (like catcalling) or even a bullying tactic intended to make the participant feel uncomfortable. Another difference was that men reported incidents of being targeted by a group of women whilst in a club (who may be targeting the man individually or as part of his own group) rather than one-to-one; men did not report doing this themselves or witnessing

other men doing this. The only group advances men noted being carried out by other men, was catcalling.

Alcohol and Women's Advances. A final difference that arose when discussing women's inappropriate advances was the influence of alcohol. Drunkenness was relevant to:

- 1) How women reject men (e.g., "I've caught a drink to the face that was meant for somebody... she was quite drunk, the person that threw it").
- 2) How women make advances toward men (e.g., "she was hammered... she started just like kissing random people in the group").

While drunkenness was seen to elevate the likelihood of a very firm rejection (item 1), it was noted that this could also be due to an accumulative effect, from the woman having received many advances over the course of the evening. As the evening continues, alcohol levels increase while tolerance levels for unwanted advances decrease. Lowered inhibitions were evident in the extreme forwardness of advances made by women who had been drinking (item 2), both verbally and physically (e.g., "she just starts clapping her hands going 'strip, strip, strip'... they've been drinking for quite some time"). This extended to the reaction that would follow rejection – some women are depicted as being too drunk to be fully aware of the rejection, thus they would persist. The implication of this theme is that overtly forward advances and hostile rejections may not be behaviours these women would normally engage in. Alcohol-related issues may need to be addressed within sex-specific interventions, perhaps with a focus on ensuring individuals are aware of how they behave – and how this behaviour is viewed – when under the influence.

Theme 5: Men's Rejection Tactics

How men reject unwanted advances from women, and how this compares to men's experiences with women's rejection tactics, is discussed, with subthemes and examples

displayed in Table 4:12. Whilst a few variations are given, there were not, overall, many rejection tactics engaged in by men and, as with advances from women, these were depicted as single incidents rather than consistent tactics.

Table 4:12

Subthemes of Participants Applied Rejection Tactics – Gentle and Firm

	Subtheme	Example	Representative Extract
Gentle	Excuse	Offering a reason for their rejection	“sorry, this is very weird, you’re all much older and hammered”
	Avoid no	Avoid saying no	“he gave her someone else’s Facebook with the same name”
	Ghost	Not replying to messages	“I removed her on snapchat”

Firm	Physical	Physical responses to physical advances	“I have to push her away”
	Flat refusal	Direct verbal rejection	“Please stop, no”
	Refusal to acknowledge	Leaving the vicinity	“I’d just kinda walk away”

Gentle Rejections. Gentle rejection tactics were those most used by participants, frequently even in the face of inappropriate and/or persistent advances. Men describe how making advances is hard, therefore a polite response is deserved. Opinion was divided on whether this level of politeness was necessary with strangers (e.g., “odds are you’ll never see them again, so it doesn’t really matter what happens” versus “even though I’m never going to see this person again I still don’t want to be like the thing they remember like in two years’ time”). Men noted they would more likely be gentle when they knew the individual, partly to preserve their feelings and partly to avoid awkwardness. Many of the scenarios in which men describe using gentle rejections, they did so to carefully navigate the situation, such as when the woman (or women) was drunk or, for one participant, to maintain a good customer-server relationship.

Firm Rejections. Firm rejections were generally reserved for highly extreme advances, sometimes progressing from a gentle to firm rejection. To a lesser degree, firmer rejections were also used in settings where it is difficult to communicate (“if I’m in a nightclub... I will just walk away”); however, some participants indicated using a firm rejection due to being in a bad mood rather than because of the woman’s style of advance (“I was a bit pissed off because something else, I just walked away and didn’t really say anything”). In these incidents, participants noted that they may have appeared rude but that this was not their intention.

Men’s Experiences with versus Engagement in Rejection. The rejection tactics men had experienced and had used themselves had some similarities, though men had experienced a wider variety of rejections from women than they reported using themselves. Both sexes were noted to give an excuse as a gentle rejection, though the nature of excuses used differed somewhat between the sexes; while both would claim to be in a relationship, women’s rejections appear internally directed (“sorry, it’s just me, like you’re fine”) while

men's reasons were often because of the other person, including telling the woman she was too old and/or drunk. This type of rejection, although described in the context of being gentle, could potentially be perceived as blunt (and therefore firm) by the women involved. Men also reported using avoidance tactics as a method of being gentle. When being firm, both sexes would directly turn down, ghost, or physically reject the person making advances. Additionally, men adopted a refusal to acknowledge the advance, though this appeared to only be used when the man was already upset as they considered it a rude method of refusal.

Overall, participants expressed not having to make many rejections as they didn't receive many advances. Participants would prefer to be polite by using gentle rejections but would readily use firmer rejections if they felt the situation called for it.

Theme 6: Women's Reaction to Rejection

Men's experience of how women react to rejection, and how this compares to men's own reactions, is discussed, with subthemes and examples displayed in Table 4:13, again being depicted as single or occasional incidents rather than as frequently recurring issues.

Table 4:13*Subthemes of Men's Experiences of Women's Reactions to Rejection*

Subtheme	Example	Representative Extract
Acceptance	Immediate acceptance of 1 st rejection	"then they kind of got all involved in their gossip"
Persistence	Advances continue, multiple rejections required	"she just looked around and starts doing it again"
Defeat	Reluctant acceptance after repeated failure and/or firm rejection	"I've just removed her because she keeps spamming me... and she was just like 'oh you'll never find anyone as good as me again'"
Hostile	Women villainise the man	"it almost seems like you're the dick then though like, you're the villain"

How Women React to Rejection. Participants note incidents in which women are accepting of rejection (“I’ve rejected girls like softly, they’ve always taken it well and they’ve, they haven’t persisted after that”). There were various incidents in which men did not explicitly describe any reaction to rejection thus acceptance seems likely in these instances too. There was just one clear-cut scenario in which a woman had been persistent in response to a rejection – a woman began “grinding” on the man in a club and returned to do it again four times (after a verbal rejection and two physical rejections) before stopping. This interaction turned hostile when a friend of the woman making advances verbally attacked the man for pushing her away. A second incident of persistence is described though there was no direct rejection involved – a participant in an agreed casual relationship with a woman began receiving rapid, unsolicited messages after a short period of less contact. Despite requests for this to stop, the messages persisted throughout the evening until he removed her as a contact, although the woman then briefly tried to regain contact via the participant's friend. A similar incident was described in which a participant was in an agreed upon casual relationship and rejected a request to progress this relationship; although not persistent, the man indicated that the woman made him feel like a villain. Men agreed that other men are those most likely to be persistent, with three clear-cut incidents of male persistence being described. For men, how women react to rejection does not appear to be an overarching issue.

Theme 7: Aftereffects of Unwanted Advances

Aftereffects were examined in relation to each sex's own experiences, thus, while the theme was determined during analysis of the female focus group, all subthemes for men were data driven. However, men noted that rejection must be hard for women and that they likely get more advances, hence why some of their rejections are quite firm from the offset. Subthemes and examples displayed in Table 4:14. Despite stereotypes, the aftereffects listed make it clear that men do not enjoy unwanted sexual attention.

Table 4:14

After Effects Described by Participants in Response to Unwanted Advances and Reactions to Rejection

	Subtheme	Example	Representative Extract
Affective	Discomfort	In response to inappropriate advances	“It’s just strange”
		In response to advances from older women	“in that kind of like older woman scenario, it can feel a bit preyed upon”
	Responsible	For the woman’s wellbeing	“we need to make sure that she’s ok”
	Annoyance	With female persistence	“you’re not gonna get anywhere, it’s getting annoying”

	Confusion	Unsure how to feel	“I didn’t know how to feel for quite some time”
Beliefs	Inequality	Men expected to enjoy and accept all advances	“girls will do that to guys and think oh it’s a guy, he obviously wants it”
		Men must remain calm	“you don’t want to make a scene, especially like I guess with being a guy”
		Men can’t show emotion	“be the tough guy”
Reactions from others	Invalidating	Pressure from other men to accept advances	“if you get the chance, you’re an idiot for not taking it”

Negative Outcomes. Commonly, men reported feeling discomfort in response to women's unwanted advances, particularly when these advances were extreme and/or coming from older women, but also when advances perceived as odd were made in public ("me and my mate were just left baffled... and there was a bunch of other people around also walking to school. And then it was just very awkward for the rest of the day"). This was, at times, exacerbated by simultaneously feeling responsible for the wellbeing of the woman despite the unwanted advances. For example, one participant spoke of avoiding a very drunk woman's advances when she "started just like kissing random people" but, upon seeing her fall over, he felt the need to ensure she was ok. Another participant recounted an incident in which a woman jumped onto his back and, although he did not react physically, he worried about what would have happened if he had instinctively lashed out ("you could think you're getting attacked and just go full like instinct defensive mode and just like throw them off"). Men were aware that the possibility of injuring a woman in such a scenario would reflect negatively on them ("and then you're the villain"). One participant reported annoyance in response to one woman's highly persistent advances, but annoyance did not appear commonplace.

Double Standards. Participants reported feeling confused about their discomfort due to a lifetime of being told that they should enjoy all advances ("you kind of get conditioned like 'aww a girl has touched you... like in a sexual way, aww you're a guy, you must like it"). This belief, and pressure from others to conform to this, has led to further discomfort "but like intrinsic pressure from my friend to be like wow man, look at how fit she is... that made me more uncomfortable almost I think than her doing the action itself"). This contributes to participant's sense of inequality between the sexes, with two notable differences:

- 1) Women are allowed to get upset over inappropriate advances

2) Women are allowed to make any inappropriate advances they desire

Men feel they can do neither without being viewed negatively. For example, in relation to a woman's inappropriate advances, one participant noted that "if a guy did that he's getting thrown out". This inequality this may help explain the large number of incidents described in which older women approached younger men – because it is viewed as permissible.

However, it's unclear whether this is truly a double standard of acceptable behaviour or whether the definition of an acceptable age gap differs between men and women. It should be stressed that participants did not express a desire to be permitted to engage in inappropriate advances, only that they want to be open about how they feel when receiving unwanted advances.

Men's Articulation of Negative Affect. In relation to their own experiences, men were less likely to discuss negative affect and more likely to discuss their negative perceptions of the interaction and expectations placed upon them. However, as noted and agreed upon by the male participants "we're not often taught vocab to describe how we feel with that stuff", while women "when they've had these kinds of discussions... they articulate themselves so much better". One participant noted that when attempting to discuss negative sexual interactions with a friend, neither of them were able to express much. There was consensus that this was a common experience, and participants agreed that boys are not raised to speak about their emotions. More concerningly, one participant indicated that they were encouraged to respond to their anger ("if someone's like trying to piss you off or have a go at you, don't let them, don't take it") which may exacerbate some men's tendency to react to firm rejections with hostility.

Theme 8; The Issue of Men's Persistence

The men within this focus group discussed awareness of men's persistence, having both witnessed and experienced it themselves, as well as having engaged. Reasons mentioned outlining why men might persist are displayed in Table 4:15. The reasons given are not antisocial or seeking to cause distress, with no ill intent apparent behind any of them.

Table 4:15*Reasons for Persistence*

Double-checking	Thinking a rejection is an invitation	“that could be misconstrued though, “I’m not looking for a relationship”, they might be looking for something else”
	Not being sure a gentle rejection is a rejection	“I thought I still got a chance when I should have just stopped it there”
Immaturity	Persisting due to a lack of experience	“it’s just one of those things you learn from because you don’t know any better”
Luck-pushing	Trying again on the off chance of success	“I’ll wing the whole ‘are you sure?’”

They'll give in	Trying to persuade a different response	"Can I change your mind?"
In case of feigned disinterest	Believing some persistence is desired in response to "playing hard-to-get"	"...kind of like sweet and cute to try and like persist"
Unclear lines	Unsure where is the appropriate time to stop	"a very grey area"
		"where do you draw the line..."

Perceptions of Persistence. One participant stated that “I find like the most persistent is it’s the guys” and this was agreed upon by the group. Participants discussed how, for them, no means no and described persistence as “a very grey area” that comes with certain risks (“if you’re asking why and they say like ‘is me saying no not good enough for you’ and the bouncer kicks you out”). However, they went on to describe incidents where they would persist, agreeing that unclear rejections can be “misconstrued” as an invitation for persistence. Upon reflection, participants noted that this was part of a “learning experience” and that they would persist more when younger. Despite this realisation, men admitted they would still double check following a soft rejection. Worryingly, one participant noted that, when younger they would persist because they had been led to believe that they should (“I’m going to keep going for this, because I’ve been told). This is reflective of literature demonstrating the effects of socialisation, gender stereotypes (of men as aggressive and dominant), and pressure to conform on men’s behaviour (Heyder et al., 2020; Murnen et al., 2002). That they were able to recognise inappropriate behaviours carried out by others (and try to avoid engaging themselves) indicates that these men can make (and care about making) better behavioural judgements, but why these men do this where others do not is unclear.

Persistence was not considered problematic behaviour if carried out correctly, although the line of acceptability was noted to be difficult to determine (“where do you draw the line between it being creepy and it being kind of like sweet and cute to try and like persist”). There was a clear belief that a line of acceptability exists, nonetheless. This belief warrants further exploration, firstly to determine if men’s perceptions of persistence are generalisable, and secondly to compare perceptions across the sexes. This will reveal if the acceptability of persistence (or lack thereof) could be an important educational factor to include within sex-specific sexual harassment interventions. Interestingly, especially considering multiple research studies, men noted that it’s easier to see rejection signals

retrospectively. Thus, unlike conclusions drawn in studies such as O'Byrne et al. (2006) that men are able to identify women's rejection cues, men may in fact struggle much more within the moment. Tactics to overcome this may be a tangible feature for future sexual harassment interventions.

Discussion

This study aimed to gain understanding of men's perceptions and experiences of making advances, rejections encountered, and reactions to rejection. Similar questions were asked across focus groups, but the men's focused on pursuing the same themes identified within the women's. However, whilst similar themes were indeed present, what emerged within each theme often differed between the sexes, and the possibility of novel themes emerging was considered. The men in this study tried to avoid engaging in inappropriate advances or negative reactions to rejection, though they were aware of, and had both witnessed and experienced other men engaging. However, recognition of persistence in their own behaviour appears somewhat lacking. Roles were then reversed to garner insight into men's experiences of unwanted advances from women, rejections they used, how women have reacted to rejection, and the after-effects of these exchanges. It appears that men infrequently receive advances from women but, when they do, these advances can often be sexually harassing and have lasting impact on the men involved.

When Men make Advances

Men indicated that their most common experiences were with using appropriate advances and receiving gentle rejections, followed by them accepting the rejection. Although men mentioned rejection can "sting", they did not express any other negativity to being rejected. However, men had witnessed and experienced inappropriate advances made by men and firm rejections from women, and they were aware of and had witnessed other men's

subsequent hostile and/or persistent reactions to rejection. A key finding from this discussion was that men reported they accepted a “no” and did not persist but contradicted themselves when discussing interactions. While men did note that body language and tone could be an indicator of a woman’s disinterest, this was discussed as a grey area, with softer rejections (verbal or body language) being seen as a possible “maybe”. Thus, double checking (whether immediately or later) as a reaction to these types of rejections was admitted to. Men’s own persistence, when minimal, was regarded as acceptable behaviour and a follow up attempt was not necessarily perceived as negative. Whether or not women have the same perspective dependent on the number of follow up attempts would be of interest to examine and could reveal if there are discrepancies of opinion between men and women.

Advances made towards strangers and women the participants knew were fundamentally different, with the latter involving a discussion about their relationship desires. When making these advances, the men appeared to be seeking a long-term relationship, having already gotten to know the woman. Advances participants made towards strangers were typical of those designed to begin getting to know someone. However, the advances participants had seen/experienced other men engaging in were much more direct and sexual. It seems that actively seeking a short-term mating opportunity is related to making inappropriate advances. Although not measured within this study, this would align with previous research findings demonstrating a correlation between unrestricted sociosexuality (Kennair & Bendixen, 2012; Thomas et al., 2021), sexual harassment behaviour, and other sexual compulsive behaviours.

When Women Make Advances

Men receiving advances from women was not a common occurrence amongst participants. Collectively however, the men recounted various one-off incidents. While there was

mention of appropriate advances from women (conversation, attempting to get contact details), inappropriate advances dominated the discussion. It may be that these negative incidents leave a deeper impression. Men recounted a variety of incidents in which women had approached them with an overtly sexual advance – both verbal and physical incidents. Despite this, men reported being most likely to attempt a gentle rejection, with politeness being important to them. Gentle or firm, men's rejection tactics tended to be direct, with subtle tactics such as lack of eye contact or stilted conversation not being mentioned. If men do display signs of disinterest through tone and/or body language, it does not seem to be a conscious behaviour. Men appear comfortable using direct tactics, which may indicate they can do so without fear of hostility and/or that they do not consider direct tactics to be upsetting. Given that men admit to finding women's indirect rejection somewhat ambiguous, it is possible that men use direct tactics to avoid the same ambiguity, perhaps assuming women may misinterpret gentleness in the same way they might. However, despite men being direct, the advances they described from women were often persistent. This is possibly due to being alcohol fuelled, with rejections going unnoticed or being forgotten due to inebriation.

Inappropriate advances from women made the man feel uncomfortable. Furthermore, the prevalent belief that men are supposed to enjoy all sexual advances led participants to feel discomfort about their discomfort – that they should not feel or react negatively to advances nor could they talk about these negative experiences with others. The pressures, as a man, to accept sexual advances and repress emotions, may be an important factor to address in interventions. From a perpetrator-perspective, women need to be made aware that, like women, not all men enjoy all sexual interactions and there is in fact more discomfort being felt than women perhaps realise, particularly as the men involved feel the need to hide their discom-

fort. From a victim-perspective, men could be encouraged to talk more openly about these issues. In general, stereotypes of men need to be addressed, and both sexes appear to need to stop making assumptions and assertions about how men should feel.

Overall, while sexual advances from women were infrequent, they could be quite extreme, causing embarrassment, discomfort, and confusion for the man. Men felt they faced negative social judgments both when rejecting advances and when making advances, neither of which they believe to be issues for women. Expectations placed on men (or that they perceive to be placed upon themselves) can exacerbate difficulties with flirtatious interactions and lead to feelings of unfairness and uncertainty.

Studies 1 and 2; A Comparative Discussion

Separate male and female focus groups have been conducted to examine each sex's experiences of and engagement in unwanted advances, rejection, and reaction to rejection.

Key findings were as follows:

- 1) Both sexes experience sexual harassment, though women more frequently than men
- 2) Inconsistencies in depictions of sexual harassment between focus groups suggest men and women have different interpretations of behaviours
- 3) Persistence is a key issue in male-on-female harassment

Men and women describe their own advances in a much more positive light, and the behaviours of the opposite sex in a much more negative light than is described by each other. This is perhaps to be expected as often individuals give responses that will depict themselves in a positive light (Grimm, 2010). However, there was some overlap between reported positives and negatives that suggests some level of accuracy, even if it is not the participants themselves engaging in said behaviours.

Both sexes experience sexual harassment, though women more frequently than men

The primary difference between men's and women's experiences of inappropriate advances from the opposite sex was frequency. Men typically describe one-off incidents of extreme behaviour from women. Women typically describe the types of inappropriate advances and rejections they deem commonplace. These apparent incident rates are reflective of official reports of sexual harassment (Adams et al., 2020). Of note is that women detailed the reaction to rejection in every scenario they discussed, while men did not; this suggests the topic was more salient to women overall.

Men discussed various incidents from their secondary school days, which women did not, suggesting men had less recent incidents to draw upon. As such, there is likely a greater degree of immaturity behind behaviours men have described experiencing from women. Immature communication skills have been indicated as a factor contributing towards inappropriate sexual behaviours (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a). Overall, harassment of women seems more common, normalised, and occurs across more settings, which is fitting with current legal data (Adams et al., 2020). Indeed, men and women both noted that women rarely make advances in general, fitting with expectations of men as mate-seekers and women as mate-choosers (Buss & Schmitt, 2019; Darwin, 1888), reflecting sexual strategies theory (Buss & Schmitt, 1993). Pubs and clubs were where most incidents took place, which is to be somewhat expected given that unwanted sexual attention is recognised as a key feature of time spent in public settings where there is alcohol being consumed (Gunby et al., 2020). Unfortunately, much of the existing literature focuses on men's alcohol use in relation to sexual aggression (demonstrating that alcohol increases aggression; Abbey et al., 2011; Krahé et al., 2015) rather than women's, and some finds the exact opposite of that suggested in this study; that alcohol does not increase women's sexual aggression (Krahé et al., 2015).

Likely, this is an area that needs further investigation, especially in relation to the less obvious grey areas of sexual harassment.

While research suggests that sexual harassment has similar psychological effects on men and women (O'Donohue et al., 1998; Street et al., 2007), women reported more aftereffects, particularly emotional ones, than men did. This may be due to women experiencing more incidents, to women finding incidents more distressing than men, and/or to men feeling less able to discuss their feelings. Whilst only women reported engaging in self-invalidation after unwanted incidents occurred, both sexes reported invalidation from others. The latter point is of interest as there is a wealth of research on blaming women victims, but much less on blaming male victims. A concerning factor to note is that many of the incidents described go unreported. The under-reporting of sexual harassment is a known issue (APPG for UN Women, 2021; Gunby et al., 2020). For women, inappropriate and unwanted advances were so commonplace that they were considered normal, thus women did not make complaints. Men do not mention reporting any, even extreme behaviours they experienced, with authorities or with friends/family. This echoes findings that men are some of those least likely to seek help for mental health problems (Oliver et al., 2005; Tudiver & Talbot, 1999) or domestic abuse (Machado et al., 2016; Tsui et al., 2010). These studies noted that seeking help was seen as a threat to masculinity and men often felt they were met with gender-stereotyped responses from services. Thus, the breadth of this issue amongst men may be even more greatly underrepresented than previously estimated. Invalidation from others will only serve to exacerbate underreporting in both sexes. Whilst prevention is key, adequate encouragement of and support (both personal and professional) in response to reporting incidents could greatly improve the likelihood of reporting. Given the literature surrounding the tolerance of the sexual harassment of men (e.g., Cardenas, 2020; Russell & Oswald, 2016), this teaching would be of benefit for both sexes.

- 4) Inconsistencies in depictions of sexual harassment between focus groups suggest men and women have different interpretations of behaviours

There was an incongruency between men's reported immediate acceptance of rejection and their simultaneous admission to some persistence – which they did not label as persistence: This highlights a potential difference in perceptions of behaviour. If women are receiving multiple unwanted advances, including some overtly inappropriate and some with a hostile reaction to rejection, they could become hypervigilant to precursors of hostility. Indeed, women's higher level of "self-protection" from threats is a known adaptation within the social and evolutionary psychology literature (Benenson et al., 2021; Zaso et al., 2024). Thus, any persistence could be seen as a potential threat and what may seem an innocent question to a man may put a woman on edge and increase already existing frustration. Indeed, men expressed awareness of such an accumulative effect on women and how this could make a firmer rejection more easily evoked. They may not be aware of the extent of aftereffects these interactions have on women.

Another notable sex difference was in reasons behind the avoidance of firm rejection usage. Men expressed avoiding firm rejections due to a desire to be polite and to preserve reputation. Conversely, women were avoiding using firm rejections as they were afraid that this would elicit hostility from the man. Male participants believed that women were generally gentle when rejecting to spare the other party's feelings. Whilst this can be accurate, men seem unaware that women are frequently managing men's emotions in this way to avoid hostility. This is an important difference, and each sexes' reasons would require a different approach within perpetrator-focused interventions (seeking to proactively reduce sexual harassment rather than teaching individuals how to react to incidents). For men, an increase in recognition and true understanding of gentle rejections alongside raising awareness of women's underlying fears may be helpful when navigating flirtatious

interactions. For women, greater recognition of their own inappropriate behaviours would be beneficial, alongside reducing stereotypes of men and their supposed welcoming of all flirtatious interactions.

Lastly, both sexes feel a sense of inequality regarding sexual harassment, but the framing of and reasons for this perceived inequality differ. Men feel that, as men, it is less permissible for them to show emotion and they are expected to enjoy any sexual advances from women, fitting with documented sex role stereotypes (Anderson & Melson, 2002; Ford, 2020) . Women believe inequality manifests as men's lack of respect for women, exemplified by their casual use of inappropriate advances, their persistence, their reluctance to accept a rejection, their apparent need for women to justify a rejection, and their deference when another man is involved (e.g., when there's a boyfriend or when another man steps in to dissuade persistence).

5) Persistence is a key issue in male-on-female harassment

Women discussed their experiences of men's persistence after rejection as a common occurrence, with persistence arising as a distressing factor in women's experiences of sexual harassment. For men, persistence from women after rejection was rare and, as such, was not the focus of their discussed experiences, nor was persistence depicted as a key stressor by men. Both sexes noted men were more persistent than women and that this could be problematic – furthermore, male participants appeared unaware that some of their own behaviours were forms of persistence. Men persisting more than women is reflective of asymmetries in evolved mating strategies and cognitive biases ((Buss, 2016; Haselton & Buss, 2000) and of men typically being those with higher sociosexuality and more susceptible to the influence of high sociosexuality (Yost & Zurbriggen, 2006). As discussed, men are more inclined towards a short-term mating strategy and sexual overperception. Women are

more inclined towards a long-term mating strategy and commitment skepticism to avoid being without resources for their offspring (resulting in the “choosy sex” label). Thus, men being more persistent could be expected (but not justified!) from an evolutionary psychological perspective, particularly in those with high sociosexuality (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a). The biased interpretations men made of their own persistence behaviour may have been due to perceived justification for this behaviour, another form of cognitive biases or cognitive distortions (D’Urso et al., 2018). Both sexes expressed possible justification for men’s persistence, but this was presented negatively by women and positively by men.

The difference in men’s and women’s depiction of male persistence, coupled with the contradictions men made about their own persistence, raises many questions. Is there an influence of alcohol that has not been discussed within male-on-female interactions, thus clouding judgments and/or recall? Does a degree of separation (where men are able to notice other men’s persistence) allow men to retain better judgement which they lose when in the moment (perhaps indicating the difference between hot and cold cognition)? Are men projecting their own preferences, i.e., the men from the focus group do not like inappropriate advances therefore they’re more aware when inappropriate advances are being made towards women? The previous chapter’s results - that men taking a victim perspective were those with more favourable views of sexual harassment - suggests such projection is a possibility. And is any (and how much) of this due to traits and/or attitudes (such as having low sociosexuality), beliefs, cognitive biases, and/or external influences (e.g., alcohol, peer pressure)? This information could be crucial when tackling said behaviours. As demonstrated in the previous chapter and existing literature (Begany & Milburn, 2002; Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Leigh et al., 2021), there are various possible influences of inappropriate sexual behaviours. Thus,

continued measurement of these alongside a quantitative investigation of findings from these focus groups would be highly informative.

Limitations and Next Steps

As with any qualitative focus group study, the generalisability of findings is uncertain. The samples were small - as suggested by a male participant, those who are willing to take part in discussions of their sexual advance and rejection experiences may not be those who are engaging in the more extreme negative behaviours. Carrying out similar, quantitative research studies on a larger scale that deeper assess the nuances of behaviours discussed within the two focus groups would be the logical next steps for this research. The next steps of this research will be to reassess previous findings on influences of sexual harassment behaviour (Leigh et al., 2021). Examples of sexual advances that better reflect real life scenarios (such as those discussed in this chapter) will be used to examine sex differences and similarities in perceptions of harassment and associated traits and attitudes. It may be of use to refine which tactics (advances, rejections) and reactions to rejections are most common within a larger sample, as well as how they are typically perceived (e.g., as appropriate or inappropriate). Given the divergent and at times contradictory views on persistence (i.e., women imply a lot of male persistence, but men imply this is rarer), and the skewed perceptions men demonstrated when discussing their own persistence (or perceived lack thereof), persistence may be a key dimension on which men can vary. It is known that cognitive distortions can underpin harmful sexual behaviours (D'Urso et al., 2018; Ward, 2000) and these are a variable that align with skewed perceptions of ones' own behaviour; thus, cognitive distortions may explain men's variability in persistence. Quantitative assessments of if and how cognitive distortions relate to sexual harassment will also be incorporated within the next steps of this research. Throughout this research, associated traits and attitudes will continue to be assessed.

There is a myriad of factors that can influence behaviour in social situations. Emotional state and personality can impact social perception accuracy (Niedenthal & Halberstadt, 2003). Interpersonal optimism can impact our impressions of others' reactions (Romero-Canyas & Downey, 2013). Alcohol and outcome expectancies can impact on the likelihood of sexually aggressive behaviours (Bouffard, 2002; Testa, 2002). Even heat and noise (both of which are high in a club environment) can increase riskier decisions (Syndicus et al., 2016). Determining which factors are relevant and can be meaningfully targeted within interventions is of the essence. Based on findings within this chapter, interventions should seek to improve detection and acceptance of gentle rejection cues and teach prosocial methods of advances that are more likely to be well-met. Acceptance of rejection and minimisation of hostility is another factor that could be addressed, not by belabouring "don't be naughty" messages, but by appealing to underlying drives. For example, when seeking a sexual partner, recognising and accepting rejection allows the seeker to move on quickly, thus not wasting effort. However, due to our ancestral environment, men may still be inclined to act as though there aren't a lot of mating opportunities; thus, educating on evolved tendencies such as these, and why they're no longer useful, may also be a valuable intervention strategy. It could be emphasised how a polite acceptance of rejection (and socially appropriate advances) is more appealing to other potential partners that may witness or otherwise learn about the behaviour. Minimising stereotypes would likely also contribute to a reduction in such behaviours, particularly the social gains that accompanies catcalling and the toleration of harassment of men.

This study has achieved the goals of examining the entire process of sexual interactions that occur outside of committed relationships from the perspective of both men and women as targets and instigators of sexual advances. Rejection and reactions to rejection have been examined extensively and the extent of persistence as an issue has been

highlighted. Potential next steps have been outlined, but quantifying and determining the generalisability of this Chapter's findings is paramount. Thus, a study that will achieve this and provide greater understanding of factors revealed within these focus groups will be the next step of this thesis's research.

Conclusion

The two single-sex focus groups provide contemporary depictions of men's and women's experiences with sexual interactions across a broad age range. Sex similarities and differences arose in the experiences described. Whilst details and frequencies differed, both sexes reported having experienced unwanted advances from the opposite sex that fit the definition of sexual harassment, and both sexes were negatively impacted by these interactions. Sexual harassment can and does happen to both men and women and, as such, both issues require addressing. However, fitting with legal reports, women appeared to experience harassment more frequently than men, to the point where it is normalised and has long-term negative aftereffects on their mental health and behaviours, and men's persistence was revealed as a key issue within this study. It is for that reason that male-on-female harassment will remain the primary focus within this research: But, due to the experiences men have discussed here, female-on-male sexual harassment will also be considered in follow up studies. This information is sought to inform future intervention developments that can raise awareness of and respect for opposite sex perspectives, as well as promoting prosocial alternative behaviours that facilitate better interactions.

There was a wealth of information gained from this qualitative study. The next step is to ascertain what is generalisable and what is having the most impact to direct subsequent research steps. This will be achieved in the next study by examining findings in a larger sample, quantitative study that includes all aspects discussed: sexual advances and perceived

appropriateness, rejection tactics and perceived firmness, and reactions to rejection. Key factors that arose, namely persistence and differential interpretations/expectations of behaviour that may reflect cognitive biases, will be investigated further alongside this.

CHAPTER FIVE

QUANTIFYING AND UNDERSTANDING BEHAVIOURS

This study will extend upon previous findings from within the male and female focus groups (Chapter 4) to test generalisability. This will be achieved via a survey using questions developed from focus groups findings. These will be used to test individual hypotheses (1-10) as well as a structural equation model examining how poignant factors interact to predict inappropriate behaviour (hypotheses 11-13.2).

A large range of behaviours in all the stages of sexual interactions were revealed during the focus groups. However, there were many differences between the depictions given by women regarding men versus men regarding men and vice versa. For example, women discussed how immediate acceptance of a rejection from men was rare; men stated this was their default reaction. Men discussed how women's advances could be quite forward, even extreme, while women stated they rarely/never made any advances, and those that were made were subtle and/or polite. This study will examine each individual stage of sexual interactions to reveal exactly where any potentially harmful differences between viewpoints – and therefore miscommunication - may lie. A collective examination of this nature has not been performed within any previous sexual harassment literature. An aim of this chapter is to determine, in a larger scale sample and for each sex, which behaviours are being engaged in and experienced most, how these behaviours are typically perceived, and where sex

differences and/or similarities lie. It is hoped that this study will garner quantifiable factors (based on those revealed in the focus group chapter - sexual advances and their appropriateness, rejection techniques and whether they're considered firm or gentle, reactions to rejection, reasons for persistence, and proclivity for playing hard-to-get), to give the next steps of research clear focus. An additional aim is to understand how/if sociosexuality relates to any of these factors. A final aim of this chapter is to understand how these some of these variables may lead (directly and/or indirectly) to a higher variety of sexual advances made and reactions to rejection used.

Mating Behaviours

Across the focus groups, men and women described a roughly equal range of types of advances they had received from the opposite sex. However, women had experienced these frequently, while men had often had one-off experiences with the advances mentioned. Men also expressed awareness of the inappropriate and persistent behaviours of other men. This was further reflected in the rejection techniques described, with both sexes noting a greater variety of tactics used by women. Evolutionary psychological theory posits that, due to differences in reproductive ability and men having less obligatory parental investment (especially in an ancestral environment with less societal expectations of such), men developed a greater interest and willingness to engage in short-term mating (Buss & Schmitt, 2019). This is reflected by men being more likely to have less restricted sociosexuality than women (Hallam et al., 2018; Neto, 2015) and a greater inclination towards interpreting interactions as sexual (Haselton, 2003; Lindgren et al., 2008).

As discussed within the Chapter 2, the level of human male parental investment is typically a lot higher compared to other male mammals, even pair-bonded ones. But differences in short-term preferences and sexual strategies remain part of our evolved

psychology (Archer, 2009; Leigh et al., 2021; Stewart-Williams & Thomas, 2013). Thus, from an evolutionary psychological perspective we would expect men to be those more frequently initiating sexual contact. It's possible that these evolved differences manifest themselves as social expectations and "scripts" to follow whereby the man is expected to make the first move as per sexual script theory (Ford, 2020; Ward et al., 2022). Both research and legal reports demonstrate that men are engaging in and women experiencing more sexual harassment (Adams et al., 2020; Pina & Gannon, 2012) and that men use more sexually aggressive and coercive mate acquisition tactics (Marks et al., 2012; Struckman-Johnson et al., 2003). Logically, if one party is receiving more unwanted advances, then they will also be more frequently making rejections and therefore more likely to have used a greater variety of rejection tactics. Thus, it is expected that:

- Men will have used, and women will have experienced, a significantly greater variety of sexual advances (Hypothesis 1).
- Men will have experienced, and women will have used, a significantly greater variety of rejection tactics (Hypothesis 2).

A variety of reactions to rejection was described within the focus groups (Chapter 4); both sexes describe relatively few types of reaction to rejection coming from women, with more types seen from men. The extent of this difference was portrayed as much greater within the women's focus groups compared to the men's. As discussed, due to men being more inclined towards short-term mating, misinterpreting interactions as sexual, and using sexually aggressive mate acquisition tactics, it would be expected that men will be more likely to persist and/or react negatively in response to rejection. Thus, it is predicted that:

- Men will have used, and women will have experienced, a significantly greater variety of reactions to rejection (Hypothesis 3)

An additional factor to be investigated is whether men and women consider each of the given sexual advances to be appropriate or inappropriate. Not only are women experiencing more unwanted sexual advances, but sexual offenses against women are highly prevalent compared to those against men, including stalking (a type of persistence) and sexual harassment (Adams et al., 2020; Leigh & Davies, 2021). Additionally, men are typically physically stronger than women (Miller et al., 1993; Sell et al., 2012) and women, compared to men, have heightened self-protective reactions (Benenson et al., 2021). As such, women remain vigilant, and sometimes hypervigilant, to the threat an overly sexual and/or persistent man may pose (Scott, 2003; Zaso et al., 2024). In the female focus group, there were more, and longer-lasting negative aftereffects of unwanted sexual advances discussed, and a greater level of disgust present when describing these advances. For men, perceptions of behaviours oftentimes appear variable, whereas women's perceptions are more stable. For example, in the male focus group, men frequently discussed the inappropriateness of advances in relation to the drunkenness or age of the woman rather than the behaviour itself. In Chapter 3, men's perceptions and expectations of inappropriate sexual advances were influenced by perspective (rating as a victim versus rating as perpetrator), where women's perceptions were not. Further, in another study, men who thought an action could likely lead to a positive outcome would perceive the behaviour as less harassing regardless of possible negative outcomes (Leigh et al., 2021). Thus, it is expected that:

- Women compared to men will rate more types of sexual advances as inappropriate behaviour (Hypothesis 4)

Varying rates of engagement in a range of behaviours may lead to differing perspectives; these perspectives may result in different responses to behaviours. Whether a rejection is perceived as gentle, or firm may influence the subsequent reaction and/or the expected reaction. For example, men and women noted that some gentle rejections are seen as a

“window of opportunity”; thus, men were more likely to persist, and women were aware persistence may occur. What is unclear is whether both sexes perceive the same types of communication to be gentle or firm. If the rejector thinks they’re being clear and firm, but the pursuer thinks it’s gentle, subsequent persistence may be met with greater aversion. Conversely, if the rejector thinks they’re being gentle, but the pursuer thinks the rejection is firm they could be either more likely to stop quickly or to react with hostility. Within the focus groups, behaviours spoken about in the contexts of gentle and firm were similar. This would lead to the expectation that men and women will rate rejections similarly. However, with the logic of Error Management Theory (Haselton & Buss, 2000), as presented in Chapter 2, it might be expected that men would downplay the firm nature of rejections as gentler tactics more likely represent a window of opportunity that they are biased towards seeing. Still, this logic reflects unconscious bias, thus is more likely to happen in vivo: It cannot be assumed that men would succumb to this bias when making a conscious behaviour judgement, removed from any real-life situation or associated influences. Thus, it is predicted that:

Men and women will rate rejections similarly as being gentle or firm (Hypothesis 5). Persistence arose as a key issue within the focus groups conducted in Chapter 4 and has been noted as problematic within existing literature (Gunby et al., 2020; Lannutti & Monaham, 2004; Osman, 2006). However, little has been done to understand why persistence occurs and how persistence in itself (as opposed to obviously inappropriate initial behaviours) can be prevented from a perpetrator perspective (rather than putting the onus on the victim to deter such behaviour). As such, the issue of persistence will be investigated further. The female focus group participants indicated persistence was both commonplace and distressing. The male focus group participants acknowledged the persistence of other men and admitted

to some use of persistence themselves, though with an apparent lack of awareness regarding the impact of their own persistence.

There was some mention in focus groups of reasons why the men might try again (e.g., double-checking). Justification such as this can be a mechanism of moral disengagement (D’Urso et al., 2018). Moral disengagement is a type of cognitive distortion, well-established within the study of violent behaviour (Claybourn, 2010; Navas et al., 2021). As a process of reframing one’s undesirable behaviours, moral disengagement allows the individual to justify their behaviour and reduce negative feelings while preserving self-esteem (Navas et al., 2021; Scarpati & Pina, 2017). This and other cognitive distortions are known issues within the population of sex offenders (D’Urso et al., 2018; Petruccelli et al., 2017), and may contribute to a willingness to persist in men. Whilst cognitive distortions themselves are not the focus of this Chapter, a list of possible reason for persisting will be generated, using examples from the focus groups (e.g., double-checking) but also drawing upon examples from the Moral Disengagement in Sexual Harassment Scale (Page et al., 2016) that could be applied to persistence (e.g., showing off for friends, the idea that if interactions are fun, they are harmless). Thus, it expected that:

- When presented with justification, men, as compared to women, will indicate a higher likelihood of persisting (Hypothesis 6)

Extending on the notion of justifying persistence and “double-checking”, another novel factor to be investigated is feigning disinterest or “playing hard-to-get”. A belief that the target of an individuals’ sexual interest is playing hard-to-get could increase the likelihood of persistent sexual advances. An overestimation of how much the opposite sex play hard-to-get could result in harmful and unwanted persistence. There is evidence to suggest that women do in fact use this tactic (Browne, 2006) and women in previous research have discussed how

men stereotype women in this way (Aronson & Fleming, 2022). Women feigning disinterest and men using pressure until she relents is normalised and even romanticised (Hindes & Fileborn, 2020).

As indicated within the male focus group, a gentle rejection may be seen as a “try again” rather than a “no”. Thus, whether individuals have ever played hard-to-get, how frequently they do this, and what they believe about the opposite sex playing hard-to-get will be examined. If present, differences between beliefs about the opposite sexes’ engagement and their actual engagement would be a clear point for interventions to address. Additionally, the relationship stage at which individuals are most likely play hard-to-get will be examined. It’s possible, for example, that while the assumption is that someone may be playing hard-to-get from the first meeting, it may instead or also occur later in the relationship (e.g., once dating has been established). Within the female focus group, women noted that playing hard-to-get may be necessary to avoid the social stigma of being seen to be “easy”. Men noted incidents in which they had interpreted rejections as a maybe, suggesting a suspicion that the woman was playing hard-to-get. Thus, it is expected that:

- Women will have played hard-to-get more than men (Hypothesis 7).
- Men will overestimate how often women play hard-to-get (Hypothesis 8).

Finally, given that sociosexuality is an indicator of mating-strategy preference (Provost et al., 2008) and a known correlate of sexual harassment behaviour (Diehl et al., 2012; Kennair & Bendixen, 2012) sociosexuality will be measured as part of this study. Those with unrestricted sociosexuality, which occurs more often in men (Neto, 2015; Penke & Asendorpf, 2008), are more likely to engage in short-term relations and in frequent mate-seeking behaviours, regardless of sex (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a). Higher rates of engagement using a variety of advances increases the risk of engaging in inappropriate

behaviours, whether intentional or not. High sociosexuality is seen frequently amongst those who engage in inappropriate sexual behaviours (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Westerlund et al., 2010). Thus, it is expected that:

- Men will have higher sociosexuality than women (Hypothesis 9)
- Sociosexuality will be associated with inappropriate behaviour engagement in both sexes (Hypothesis 10).

Pathways to Inappropriate Behaviour

A goal of this study, one that will integrate findings from the previous hypotheses discussed, is to determine pathways to inappropriate behaviour engagement that may preclude sexual harassment. As noted, an unrestricted sociosexuality is associated with inappropriate sexual behaviour (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a). However, there is extensive literature demonstrating that sex is predictive of sociosexuality (with more men being highly unrestricted than women). It is possible that sex is directly and indirectly (via sociosexuality) predictive of the number of advances an individual will engage in and their likelihood to persist with advances after rejection. Existing literature discusses how men are the primary mate-seekers and as such, are typically those that initiate (or try to initiate) sexual/romantic relationships (Buss & Schmitt, 1993; England et al., 2008; Odom, 2012). This may, in part, be due to men's higher sociosexuality scores, but may also be due to other factors (e.g., testosterone levels, sexual overperception, societal expectations, etc.). Thus, both direct and indirect pathways to these variables will be included.

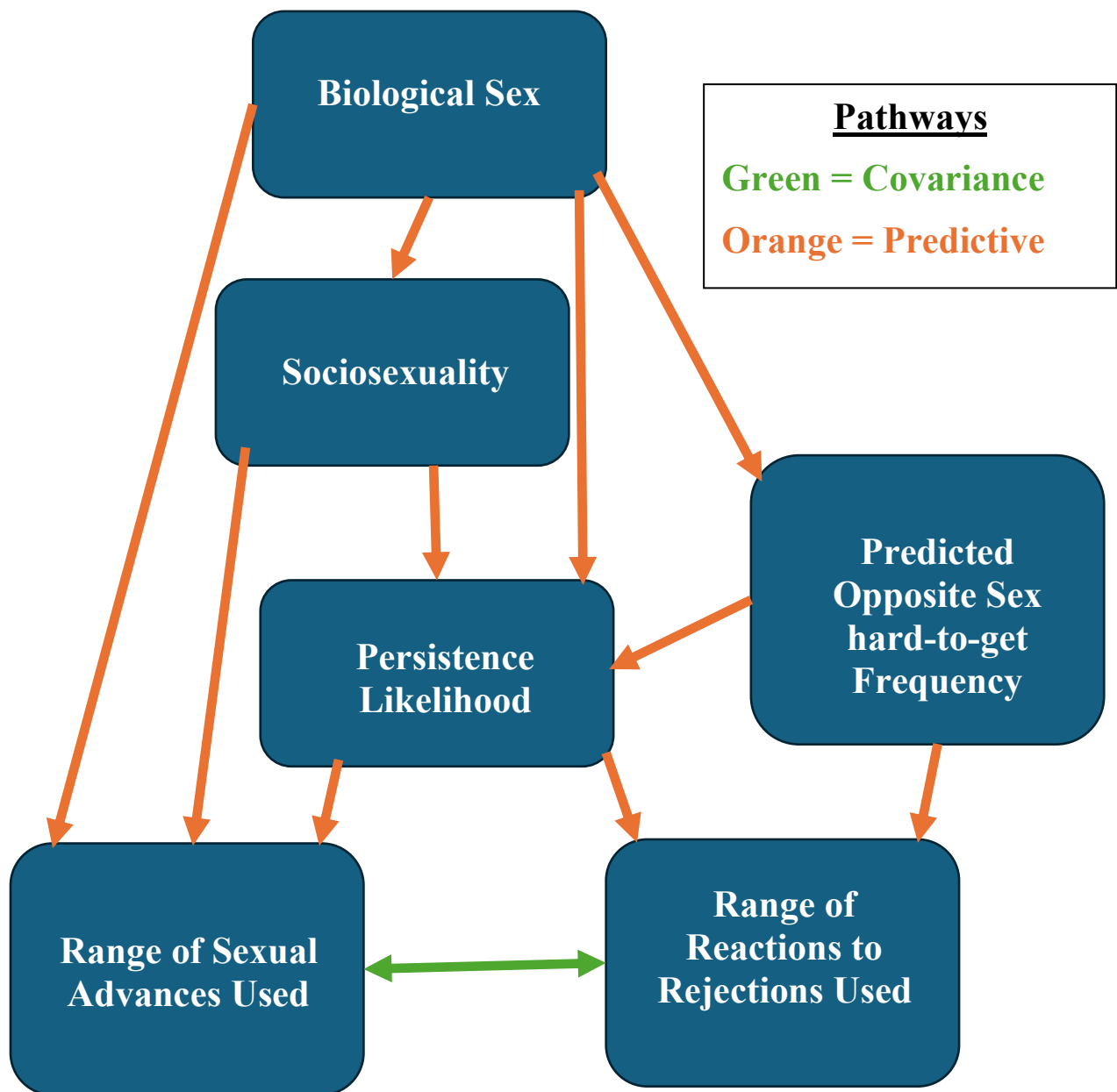
It is also expected that engagement in a greater variety of sexual advances will relate to a greater variety of rejections being experienced, thus a greater likelihood of various reactions to rejection being engaged in. For the same reason, being more likely to engage in persistence can also be expected to increase the variety of rejections experienced, thus the

range of reactions to rejections engaged in. Lastly, it's possible that expectations of the opposite sex's engagement in playing hard-to-get could increase the likelihood of persistence (as a means of justification) and of reactions to rejection (as a belief that a rejection is "playing hard-to-get" would likely elicit continued and perhaps elevated attempts at mate acquisition). Whilst it's clear how sex and sociosexuality might predict using a range of advances, it's not necessarily as clear whether these factors will directly predict the variety of reactions to rejection used thus these pathways will not be included. As discussed, men are expected to overestimate women's hard-to-get frequency, but it's again not clear if the same can be said of sociosexuality, so this pathway will also be omitted. As displayed in Figure 5:1, within a model of sexual harassment it's expected that:

- The range of sexual advances used will correlate with the range of reactions to rejection used (Hypothesis 11)
- There will be significant direct (Hypothesis 12.1) and indirect (Hypothesis 12.2) pathways from sex to range of advances via sociosexuality and persistence
- There will be significant indirect pathways from sex to range of reactions rejection used via sociosexuality and persistence (Hypothesis 13.1) and via predicted opposite sex hard-to-get frequency and persistence (Hypothesis 13.2)

Figure 5:1

Proposed Model of Pathways to Inappropriate Behaviours



Chapter 5 Research Goals Summary

This study seeks to determine what behaviours are being engaged in during the process of mate acquisition attempts – sexual advances, rejections, and reactions to rejection - and where sex differences in engagement, experience, and perceptions of these lie. Persistence behaviours and feigning disinterest (“playing hard-to-get”) will also be examined further. This study also seeks to reveal pathways to using a high variety of sexual advances and reactions to rejection. How variables (individually and collectively) relate to an increased risk of inappropriate behaviour engagement will be investigated using structural equation modelling.

Due to the aim to quantitatively examine factors from the focus groups conducted in Chapter 4, most questions in this chapter’s study have been purposively developed by the author. There are many factors to investigate, thus close-ended questions with binary answers (e.g., yes/no) have been chosen for easy participant responding and simple count data. This is entirely an exploratory process, seeking to reveal which aspects appear commonplace and thus would benefit from continued research and standardised measures.

Method

Participants

A total of 331 responses were collected. Forty-three participants were removed due to large amounts of missing data (e.g., less than half complete, no attempt to complete measures necessary to test hypotheses), and one was removed due to no age having been given. Only two participants identified as “other” sex, and 14 indicated they primarily received advances from the same sex; these were removed as there was not enough to make reliable comparisons. Thus, the focus was on cross-sex experiences. There were 271 participant responses (age range 18-62, $M = 24.09$, $SD = 8.31$) used in final analyses, with 103 male

participants and 168 female participants. Most of the sample were white, heterosexual, and residing in the United Kingdom. Demographics are presented in Table 5:1. Factors that equated to <10% of the sample are collectively displayed as “other”.

Table 5:1

Common Demographic Factors

		%
Country of residence	United Kingdom	84
	Other	16
Ethnicity	White	71.9
	Black	17.4
	Other	10.7
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual	86.3
	Bisexual	10.7
	Other	2.9
Relationship status	Single	46.5
	In a monogamous relationship	41.7
	Other	11.8
Education level	A-level	56.3
	Degree level	23
	Master’s level	10
	Other	10.7
Student status	Full-time student	69.4
	Part-time	3.7
	Not in education	26.9

Employment status	Full-time employment	24
	Part-time employment	36.5
	Not in employment	39.1
	Retired	.4
Socioeconomic status	Middle class	51.3
	Lower-middle class	23.6
	Upper-middle class	16.2
	Other	8.9

Both men and women reported only receiving advances from the opposite sex (100% of the time). Similarly, most men (97.1%) and women (94%) tried to attract the opposite sex with their advances. Thus, measuring the frequency and perception of opposite sex advances (as opposed to same sex) was not affected by having bisexual participants.

Materials

The survey for this study was created using the Qualtrics online survey platform. The Revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008), a nine-item self-report measure of sociosexuality, is the only standardised measure used in this study. A full description of the Revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory is given in the Chapter 3 methods section, and the measure is included in Appendix 1 (standardised measures). All other survey materials, documents, and analyses outputs for this chapter are in Appendix 4: Chapter 5 (ethical approval, recruitment, participant information and consent, demographics and non-standardised measure [Sexual Advances, Rejection tactics, Reactions to Rejection, Persistence, and Feigning Disinterest], debrief, and statistical outputs).

Participant information and consent

Potential participants were provided information about the research proceedings, researchers involved, and how their data would be stored and used. A consent page detailed key points participants needed to understand before commencing the study, confirmed they were aged 18 or above, and requested their consent.

Demographic information

Section one of the survey comprised 10 demographic questions (e.g., age, ethnicity). Participants were then asked to indicate both which sex they “most frequently try to attract and get the attention of” and which sex they “most frequently receive advances from”. If participants tried to attract or received advances from both sexes equally, they were asked to pick whichever was their preferred or they were most comfortable referring to within the survey. Survey logic would display the sex(es) selected by the participant within descriptions for each following section of the survey.

Mating Behaviour Items

A full list of items presented to participants (categories - sexual advances, rejections, reactions to rejections, and reasons for persistence) is presented in Table 5:2. Each category of items is described below.

Sexual Advances

A list of 18 items depicting various sexual advances (e.g., ask for phone number, pinch bum, sexual comments), presented as a two-column checklist. Participants were asked to check advances they have used themselves as a sexual advance (when trying to attract someone new) in the first column and advances they had experienced (someone they didn’t know had tried it with them) in the second column. Strangers were the focus for this study rather than people participants already knew as this was the more common theme of

inappropriate advances discussed within the focus groups. Participants were then asked, using a drag and drop method, to rate each of the advances as either appropriate or inappropriate.

Rejection Tactics

A list of 21 items depicting various rejection tactics (e.g., direct “no”, walk away, push away), presented in the same way described within the “sexual advances” section above (two-columns, to indicate tactics used and tactics experienced). Participants were then asked, using a drag and drop method, to rate each of the tactics as either gentle or firm.

Reactions to Rejection

A list of 14 items depicting various reactions to rejection (e.g., kept trying [persistence], tried to kiss them, disbelief), presented as two separate two-column checklists. In the first, participants were asked to check reactions they themselves engaged in (when being rejected by someone new that they had made an advance[s] on) in response to a gentle rejection (first column) and to a firm rejection (second column). In the second list, participants were asked to check reactions they had experienced (someone they didn’t know had reacted this way to the participants’ rejection of their advance[s]) in response to a gentle rejection (first column) and to a firm rejection (second column).

Justified Persistence Likelihood

A nine-item list depicting possible reasons a participant might persist after a rejection, using the anchor “I might keep trying after having my sexual/romantic advances rejected because...” (e.g., they’ll eventually give in, it’s a fun interaction whether you’re rejected or not, I want to give them a second chance to see my value). Using a slider (from 0-100%), participants were asked to indicate to what degree they might keep trying (after a rejection) for each of the reasons for persistence presented.

Table 5:2*Lists of Mating Behaviour Items within the Survey*

Sexual Advances
Ask for phone number
Ask for social media (e.g., Facebook) connection
Check phone number isn't fake in presence of person
Pinch bum
Dance with (nearby, not touching)
Dance with (pressed against body)
Press body against (e.g., while passing, while reaching for something) even though there is plenty of room
Surprise kiss
Flirty conversation
Prolonged eye contact/staring
Physical compliments
Sexual comments
Grope
Put hands on back, shoulders, arms, thigh
Messaging on social media
Wolf whistles/catcalls
Giving phone number
Following on social media (e.g., Instagram)
Rejections
Direct "no"

Apologetic no (e.g., I'm sorry but...")

Complimentary no (e.g., you're really nice but...")

Offer alternative (e.g., "ask my friend instead")

I have a boyfriend/girlfriend (truthfully)

Lie (e.g., fake partner, I have to go)

Walk away

Turn body away

Ignore completely

Act distracted (e.g., be on phone)

Tell off/argue

Make fun of/insult

Laugh at the person

Threaten to report (e.g., to the bouncer, to the website administrator)

Plead with (beg) to be left alone

Give fake contact details

Give real contact details and block after

Push away

Hit/elbow/stomp on foot etc.

Used a pre-planned rescue signal (e.g., wave to friends for help)

Had to be rescued by a bystander

Reactions to Rejection

Accepted the rejection and stopped making advances

Kept trying (persistence)

Unwanted physical contact (touching, grabbing)

Tried to kiss them

Pinned them in place e.g., pressed against the wall

Blocked their exit so they can't leave

Insulted them (e.g., "you're ugly anyway")

Sulked (e.g., throwing them dirty looks, talking rudely to them)

Starting rumours about them

Said nasty things about them to others

Argued with them about being rejected

Told them they were "leading me on"

Questioned them (e.g., why?)

Disbelief

Reasons for Persistence

...I'm just trying my luck, they might change their mind

...they'll eventually give in

...I need to double-check if they're rejecting me as it's sometimes unclear

...it's a fun interaction whether you're rejected or not

...they might be feigning disinterest (playing hard-to-get)

...I want to get revenge for the rejection (e.g., by annoying them)

...I want to show off to the people around (e.g., for laughs from your friends)

...I want to save face (e.g., to not look like I'm easily rejected)

...I want to give them a second chance to see my value

Feigning Disinterest

This section began by describing feigning disinterest (AKA playing ‘hard-to-get’). Participants were asked whether they had ever played hard-to-get (yes/no checkbox question). Participants were then presented with a series of 10 sliding scales (0-100%). The first two sliders asked participants to indicate the percentage of men and of women they thought had *ever* played hard-to-get. The next slider asked participants to indicate the percentage of the time they play hard-to-get. The following two sliders asked participants to indicate the percentage of the time they think men and women play hard-to-get. The final five sliders asked participants to indicate how likely they would be to play hard-to-get with someone they were attracted to at various relationship stages (e.g., when someone attractive you’ve just met displays their interest in [“hits on”] you, when you’ve been dating someone for a few months [less than 1 year]).

Debrief

The debrief provided participants with in-depth study information and gave contact details of relevant organisations (in case of distress caused) and the researchers, before thanking participants for their time.

Design and Analysis

This study used a cross-sectional design. Correlational analyses were used to identify significant relationships between individual differences (demographic factors and sociosexuality) and individual’s engagement in, experience with, and ratings of various mate acquisition behaviours.

Procedure

Approval was received from the departmental ethics committee (5261) before study commencement. The survey was set up using Qualtrics and the link and QR code were advertised and distributed via social media, survey sharing sites, the Swansea University participant pool, other Universities (contact by email) that indicated willingness to distribute the link within their establishment, and Prolific (to increase the number of male participants' for an even sex split – 49 male participants were recruited this way). The first page presented to participants gave information about the study and asked for their consent. The survey did not begin unless consent was given. Participants that consented were presented with demographic information questions, then all checklists and ratings in the order described above, and lastly with the sociosexual orientation measure. A brief explanation of the question content and how to answer was given at the start of each section. Once completed, data was recorded and a debrief page was presented following which participants could exit their browser.

Results

Due to the nature of hypotheses, results were examined by sex, which allows for any sexually distinct and within-sex patterns that may be present to be studied (Thomas et al., 2021). To examine predictions made, variables were examined as individual components, by sex.

Summary Statistics and Means Testing

Descriptive statistics for individual differences and aggregate scores by sex were examined. Likelihood scores of persistence (nine items) and playing hard-to-get (five items) were averaged for each participant to reflect the percentage scales used. To investigate possible sex differences, T-test analyses were also conducted. T-tests were chosen partly to accommodate directional hypotheses and partly to ascertain a simple overview of sex

differences in the behaviours listed. There remains a plan for deeper, more nuanced investigation as part of next research steps and as stated, this chapters' research is the preliminary exploration of quantifying Chapter 4's focus group findings. Results are displayed in Table 5:3.

Table 5:3

Descriptives and Means Testing of Individual Differences, Average Likelihood Scores, and Aggregate Engagement, Experience, and Ratings Scores between the Sexes

Variable	Men (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	Women (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>d</i>
Aggregate sociosexuality	40.83 (13.68)	34.24 (12.03)	4.15	269	<.001*	0.52
Sociosexual attitude	19.21 (5.79)	16.96 (6.05)	3.02	269	.001*	0.38
Sociosexual behaviour	9.62 (5.80)	8.86 (5.21)	1.11	269	.13	0.14
Sociosexual desire	12.00 (6.37)	8.42 (4.71)	5.31	269	<.001*	0.66
Advances engaged	8.17 (3.43)	6.08 (3.33)	4.96	269	<.001*	0.62
Advances experienced	8.03 (4.62)	13.63 (3.88)	-10.71	269	<.001*	-1.34
Inappropriateness ratings	9.14 (2.48)	9.55 (2.24)	-1.39	267	.08	-0.18
Rejections engaged	6.20 (4.25)	11.30 (4.20)	-9.65	269	<.001*	-1.21
Rejections experienced	4.11 (3.97)	1.49 (2.48)	6.68	269	<.001*	0.84
Firmness ratings	13.23 (3.46)	12.63 (2.75)	1.59	268	.11	0.20
Reactions to rejection used by participants						
to a gentle rejection	2.43 (2.45)	1.87 (2.20)	1.94	269	.03	0.24

to a firm rejection	1.57 (2.16)	1.86 (3.38)	-0.76	269	.22	-0.10

Reactions to rejection experienced by participants

to a gentle rejection	4.10 (3.65)	5.09 (3.96)	-2.06	269	.02	-0.26

to a firm rejection	2.49 (3.26)	4.84 (4.36)	-4.73	269	<.001*	-0.59

Persistence likelihood	15.69 (16.12)	6.11 (9.63)	6.13	269	<.001*	0.77

* Significant after Holm-Bonferroni correction

As predicted, men used, and women experienced, more types of sexual advances (H1), men experienced, and women used, more types of rejections (H2), and men engaged in, and women experienced, more types of reactions to rejection (H3). Contrary to expectations, there was no significant difference between ratings of sexual advances as inappropriate (H4). There was no significant difference between men's and women's ratings of rejection tactics as "gentle" or "firm", as was predicted based on findings within the Chapter 4 focus groups (H5:1). Supporting expectations (H6), men compared to women were over twice as likely to persist for a variety of given reasons, at 16% compared to 6% respectively. Fitting with typical findings throughout research, men scored higher than women in sociosexuality (H9).

How often the sexes play hard-to-get and their beliefs regarding the same and opposite sexes' engagement were examined, and the accuracy of predictions was tested. Actual behaviour refers to participants self-reported behaviour, while predicted behaviour reflects participants estimations of others behaviour. Results are displayed in Tables 5:4:1 and 5:4:2.

Table 5:4:1*Actual and Predicted Percentages of Participants Playing Hard-to-Get , and the Mean Difference*

	% that have played hard- to-get	Δ of actual vs predicted	% frequency they play hard-to-get	Δ of actual vs predicted
Men	64.40		27.32	
Predicted by men	37.20	-27.20***	28.39	1.07
Predicted by women	41.47	-22.93***	35.49	8.17**
Women	79.10		37.79	
Predicted by men	67.17	-11.93**	57.21	19.42***
Predicted by women	65.93	-13.17***	56.29	18.50***

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ Δ = mean difference**Table 5:4:2***Percentage of Likelihood to Play Hard-to-Get Across Various Relationship Stages and Mean Difference by Sex*

Relationship stage	Men	Women	Δ
Just met – unsure of other's interest	38.10	50.09	-11.99*

Just met – other displayed interest	30.48	44.03	-13.55*
Just started dating	23.99	35.64	-11.65*
Dating for a few months	17.00	16.91	0.09
Dating long-term (> 1 year)	14.31	8.58	5.72
Aggregate	22.82	30.51	-7.69

* $p < .05$

Δ = mean difference

As predicted, more women than men report having played hard-to-get and doing so more often than men (H7). Both sexes think more woman than men have played hard-to-get (which is consistent with participants self-reported behaviour). Whilst both sexes underestimate the number of women that have ever played hard-to-get, they also both largely overestimate the frequency with which women play hard-to-get. The expectation (H8) was that men would overestimate how often women play hard-to-get; However, while men did overestimate this behaviour in women, so did other women. Thus, this appear to be a general trend, perhaps demonstrating typically held stereotypes, rather than a men-specific belief. Both sexes also largely underestimate the number of men that have ever played hard-to-get, suggesting men and women have similar expectations regarding both sexes' typical behaviour in this context. Women are more likely to play hard-to-get than men across various relationship stages. Means testing revealed this difference was only significant during the first three relationship stages listed, with likelihood reducing at each stage for both sexes and, although to a nonsignificant degree, men are slightly more likely to play hard-to-get at the two later relationship stages.

Correlational and Pathway Analyses

The correlations of individual differences with engagement, experience, likelihood, and ratings scores were examined, and results are displayed in Table 5:5.

Table 5:5

Correlations (r) between Individual Differences and Aggregate Engagement, Experience, and Rating Scores by Sex

Variable	Persistence likelihood		Composite		Sociosexual Attitude		Sociosexual		Sociosexual Desire	
	Men	Women	sociosexuality		Men	Women	Behaviour		Men	Women
Advances engagement	.44*	.20*	.30*	.34*	.14	.23*	.34*	.28*	.21*	.27*
Advances experience	.06	.15	.25*	.33*	.18	.24	.15	.26*	.23*	.26*
Appropriateness ratings	-.41*	-.10	-.26*	-.22*	-.10	-.14	-.15	-.15*	-.32	-.22*
Rejections engagement	.26*	.05	.23*	.17*	.14	.06	.34*	.16*	.06	.18*
Rejections experience	.45*	.08	.30*	.15	.15	.03	.39*	.08	.16	.25*
Reactions to gentle rejections										
Have engaged in	.55*	.26*	.13	.08	-.06	-.05	.29*	-.02	.07	.31*
Have experienced	.44*	.14	.38*	.24*	.25*	.23*	.40*	.12	.24*	.19*
Reactions to firm rejections										

Have engaged in	.25*	.16*	.27*	.01	.14	-.10	.28*	-.01	.21*	.18*
Have experienced	.22	.12	.33*	.22*	.26*	.13	.24*	.18	.26*	.20*
Firmness ratings	-.11	-.02	-.05	-.02	-.04	-.01	-.11	.10	.04	-.15
Persistence likelihood	-	-	.19	.21*	.06	.14	.20*	.13	.18	.20*
Playing hard-to-get										
Have engaged	.17	.22*	.21*	.14	.16	.07	.16	.10	.15	.16*
Engagement frequency	.14	.22*	.18	.07	.15	-.01	.13	.05	.12	.14
Opposite sex frequency	.31*	.25*	.15	.07	.15	.04	.09	.04	.11	.02
predictions										

* = significant probability of a consistent correlation at the given r-value

Ratings of rejection tactics as gentle or firm (“firmness”) is the only variable that has no correlations. Aside from playing hard-to-get factors, almost every variable correlates with sociosexuality, as expected (H10).

Individual Component Analyses

To better understand findings, which individual components have sex differences were examined alongside which of these behaviours were considered inappropriate. Thus, chi-square testing was performed to examine individual sexual advances, reactions to rejection, appropriateness ratings, and persistence justifications. A Holm-Bonferroni correction was applied to all. In the few cases where assumptions were violated, results for Fisher’s Exact test are reported instead.

Sexual Advances with Other Variables Assessed

The significant differences between men’s and women’s aggregate scores for engagement in and experiences of sexual advances are displayed in Table 5:3. Now, exactly which behaviours contribute to these differences is examined below. Sex differences for engagement in and experiences of each individual sexual advance are displayed in Table 5:6. Percentages reflect the number of participants that **have** engaged in and experienced each behaviour.

Table 5:6*Percentages and Chi-Square Testing of Individual Sexual Advances*

Behaviour	Engagement		X^2	df	p	ϕ
	Men	Women				
Ask for phone number	64%	17%	61.47	1	<.001*	-.48
Ask for social media connection	78%	56%	13.10	1	<.001*	-.22
Check phone number in front of person	14%	5%	5.58	1	.02	-.14
Pinch bum†	6%	3%	-		.20	-.07
Dance nearby (not touching)	79%	55%	15.77	1	<.001*	-.24
Dance with body pressed against	47%	30%	7.84	1	.005	-.17
Press against (e.g., while passing)	17%	18%	0.04	1	.84	.01
Surprise kiss	17%	5%	9.15	1	.002*	-.18
Flirty conversation	81%	80%	<0.01	1	.96	<-.01
Staring	71%	70%	0.05	1	.83	-.01
Physical compliments	79%	61%	8.80	1	.003*	-.18

Sexual comments	41%	23%	10.12	1	<.001*	-.19
Grope†	7%	3%	-	-	.12	-.09
Touch (e.g., place hand on back or arm)	47%	38%	1.91	1	.17	-.08
Message on social media	82%	69%	5.17	1	.02	-.14
Catcalling†	6%	1%	-	-	.01	-.16
Give phone number (without request)	14%	5%	6.68	1	.01	-.16
Follow on social media	71%	68%	0.18	1	.68	-.03

Experience

Behaviour	Men (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	Women (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	<i>X</i> ²	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>φ</i>
Ask for phone number	48%	87%	48.95	1	<.001*	.43
Ask for social media connection	57%	86%	28.91	1	<.001*	.33
Check phone number in front of person	17%	38%	14.20	1	<.001*	.23
Pinch bum	34%	70%	32.97	1	<.001*	.35
Dance nearby (not touching)	55%	85%	27.88	1	<.001*	.32
Dance with body pressed against	55%	76%	12.81	1	<.001*	.22
Press against (e.g., while passing)	31%	75%	50.69	1	<.001*	.43

Surprise kiss	34%	50%	6.65	1	.01*	.16
Flirty conversation	67%	92%	28.45	1	<.001*	.32
Staring	61%	85%	20.10	1	<.001*	.27
Physical compliments	62%	93%	39.45	1	<.001*	.38
Sexual comments	50%	79%	23.11	1	<.001*	.29
Grope	25%	73%	57.82	1	<.001*	.46
Touch (e.g., place hand on back or arm)	48%	83%	37.16	1	<.001*	.37
Message on social media	66%	89%	21.97	1	<.001*	.29
Catcalling	17%	85%	121.83	1	<.001*	.67
Give phone number (without request)	18%	34%	7.58	1	.006*	.17
Follow on social media	57%	84%	23.45	1	<.001*	.29

* Significant after Holm-Bonferroni correction

X^2 = chi-squared, Φ = Phi value

† = Fisher's exact test

There were significant differences between men and women for six out of 18 sexual advances after Holm-Bonferroni correction, all of which men had engaged in more. Effect sizes for these were weak-moderate. The strongest effect size for those with significant differences was ‘asking for a phone number’ ($\phi = .48$) and the weakest were ‘physical compliments and ‘surprise kiss (both with $\phi = .18$). When examining experiences of sexual advances, women had experienced every advance significantly more often than men, many with moderate-strong effect sizes (ranging from $\phi = .16$ [surprise kiss] to $.67$ [catcalling]).

The significant differences between men’s and women’s aggregate scores for inappropriateness ratings of sexual advances are displayed in Table 5:3. Now, exactly which behaviours contribute to these differences is examined below. Sex differences in ratings of appropriateness for each sexual advance are displayed in Table 5:7. Percentages reflect the number of participants that found each behaviour inappropriate.

Table 5:7*Percentages and Chi-Square Testing of Appropriateness of Individual Sexual Advances*

Behaviour	Men (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	Women (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	<i>X</i>²	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>φ</i>
Ask for phone number	6%	13%	3.55	1	.06	.12
Ask for social media connection	6%	7%	0.04	1	.84	.01
Check phone number in front of person**	56%	71%	6.13	1	.01	.15
Pinch bum**†	97%	99%	-	-	.15	.09
Dance nearby (not touching)	8%	7%	0.13	1	.72	-.02
Dance with body pressed against**	77%	84%	2.52	1	.11	.10
Press against (e.g., while passing)**	89%	95%	2.60	1	.11	.10
Surprise kiss**†	93%	98%	3.-	-	.07	.11
Flirty conversation	7%	10%	0.63	1	.43	.05
Staring	24%	27%	0.17	1	.68	.03
Physical compliments	21%	16%	1.41	1	.24	-.07
Sexual comments**	77%	94%	17.35	1	<.001*	.25

Grope**†	97%	100%	-	-	.06	.14
Touch (e.g., place hand on back or arm)**	79%	71%	2.09	1	.15	-.09
Message on social media	7%	5%	0.46	1	.50	-.04
Catcalling**	92%	96%	1.55	1	.21	.08
Give phone number (without request)**	65%	61%	0.43	1	.51	-.04
Follow on social media†	5%	4%	-	-	.42	-.03

* Significant after Holm-Bonferroni correction

** Behaviours rated by the majority as inappropriate $\geq 50\%$ of the time

† = Fisher's exact test

X^2 = chi-squared, Φ = Phi value

When rating sexual advances as appropriate or inappropriate, only one of 18 was significantly different. This was ‘making sexual comments’, which women rated as more inappropriate than men ($\phi = -.25$). This difference in perception of appropriateness reflects the previous findings that men had engaged significantly more in this type of advance and women had experienced it significantly more. Any behaviour with a majority vote of inappropriateness ($\geq .50$) can be considered an inappropriate behaviour for the purpose of this study. Men and women appear to largely agree on what constitutes appropriate sexual advances.

Persistence

The significant difference between men’s and women’s likelihood to persist when persistence is “justified” is displayed in Table 5:3. Here, exactly which justifications contribute to this difference is examined. Likelihood to persist was examined for each reason given, displayed in Table 5:8.

Table 5:8*Descriptive Statistics and Means Testing of Likelihood to Persist for Individual Reasons*

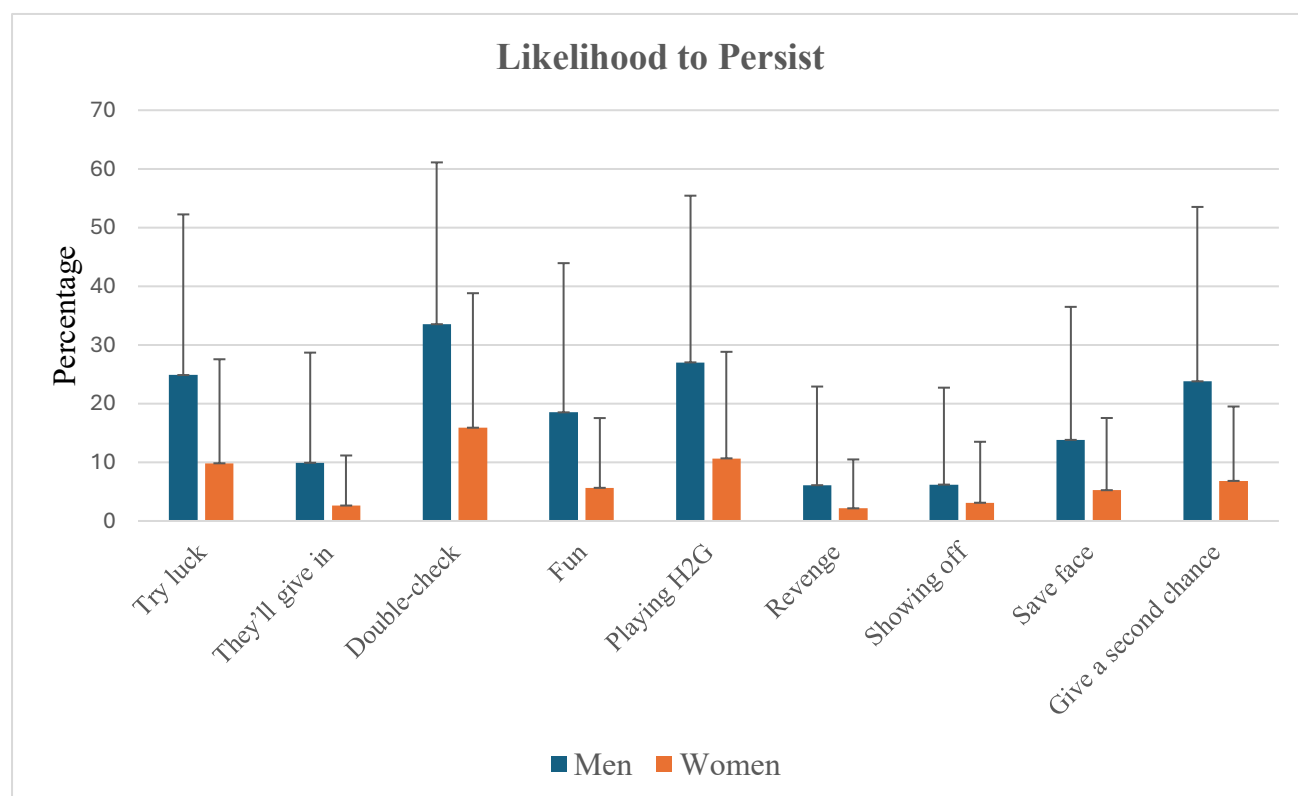
Reason for Persistence	Men (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	Women (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>d</i>
Trying luck	24.87 (27.38)	9.83 (17.73)	5.23	244	<.001*	0.69
They'll give in	9.92 (18.77)	2.63 (8.53)	4.05	231	<.001*	0.55
Double-check	33.53 (27.58)	15.90 (22.92)	5.43	245	<.001*	0.71
For fun	18.51 (25.43)	5.65 (11.89)	5.18	226	<.001*	0.71
They're playing hard-to-get	27.03 (28.41)	10.67 (18.16)	5.43	237	<.001*	0.73
For revenge	6.10 (16.81)	2.16 (8.33)	2.35	222	.01*	0.33
Showing off	6.20 (16.52)	3.11 (10.39)	1.73	226	.04*	0.24
Save face	13.82 (22.67)	5.25 (12.30)	3.71	227	<.001*	0.51
To give them a second chance	23.80 (29.72)	6.83 (12.68)	6.02	229	<.001*	0.82

* *Significant after Holm-Bonferroni correction*

Men were significantly more likely to persist for every reason, being at least twice and often three times more likely than women to persist for each reason (see Figure 5:2). Most effect sizes were of moderate strength, the exceptions being “revenge” and “showing off” (weak), and “to give a second chance” (strong). Men’s standard deviations were around 1.5-2 times higher than women’s too, indicating a greater range of variability in men’s ratings. ‘Double-checking a rejection’ and ‘trying again in case the target is playing hard-to-get’ were the reasons both sexes would be most likely to persist for. However, it should be noted that, for both sexes, the likelihood they indicated they would persist for each reason was never above 50%, thus both sexes indicated they were less likely to persist overall.

Figure 5:2

Men’s and Women’s Percentage of Likelihood to Persist After Rejection for Each of the Given Reasons



Error bars = standard deviations

The significant differences between men's and women's reactions to rejection that they have used and experienced in response to gentle and firm rejections are displayed in Table 5:3. Now, exactly which behaviours contribute to these differences is examined below. Sex differences in engagement in and experiences of each individual reactions to rejections (to gentle and firm rejections) are displayed in Table 5:9. Percentages reflect the number of participants that have behaved themselves and experienced said behaviours in response to gentle and firm rejections.

Table 5:9*Percentages and Means Testing of Individual Reactions to Rejection*

Behaviour	Reacted in response to a gentle rejection					
	Men (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	Women (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	X^2	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	ϕ
Accept and stop	89%	70%	14.01	1	<.001*	-.23
Kept trying (persistence)	40%	21%	11.39	1	<.001*	-.21
Physical contact	8%	7%	0.04	1	.85	-.01
Tried to kiss	8%	6%	0.34	1	.56	-.04
Pinned in place†	7%	3%	2.20	1	.12	-.09
Blocked exit†	7%	2%	4.51	1	.04	-.13
Insulted them†	7%	3%	2.20	1	.12	-.09
Sulked (dirty looks, being rude) †	6%	4%	0.39	1	.37	-.04
Spread rumours about them†	4%	4%	0.01	1	.59	.01
Say nasty thing to others about them†	5%	5%	<0.01	1	.59	-.002
Argue about the rejection†	5%	5%	<0.01	1	.59	-.002

Accuse them of leading you on	12%	12%	<0.01	1	.95	.004
Questioned them (why?)	32%	31%	0.04	1	.85	-.01
Disbelief	15%	15%	<0.01	1	.94	.004

Reacted in response to a firm rejection

Behaviour	Men (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	Women (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	<i>X</i> ²	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>φ</i>
Accept and stop	63%	39%	14.51	1	<.001*	-.23
Kept trying (persistence)	13%	13%	<0.01	1	.98	-.002
Physical contact	8%	13%	1.84	1	.18	.08
Tried to kiss	7%	11%	1.50	1	.22	.07
Pinned in place	5%	10%	2.37	1	.12	.09
Blocked exit	4%	12%	5.09	1	.02	.14
Insulted them	5%	11%	2.82	1	.09	.10
Sulked (dirty looks, being rude)	10%	13%	0.49	1	.48	.04
Spread rumours about them	4%	10%	2.97	1	.09	.11
Say nasty thing to others about them	5%	13%	4.83	1	.03	.13
Argue about the rejection	5%	11%	2.82	1	.09	.10

Accuse them of leading you on	5%	10%	1.95	1	.16	.09
Questioned them (why?)	13%	13%	<0.01	1	.98	-.002
Disbelief	13%	9%	0.94	1	.33	-.06
Experienced as a response to a gentle rejection						
Behaviour	Men (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	Women (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	<i>X</i>²	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>φ</i>
Accept and stop	78%	66%	4.13	1	.04	-.12
Kept trying (persistence)	54%	70%	7.00	1	.008	.16
Physical contact	32%	51%	8.94	1	.003*	.18
Tried to kiss	26%	37%	3.31	1	.07	.11
Pinned in place	11%	18%	2.95	1	.09	.10
Blocked exit	16%	20%	0.73	1	.39	.05
Insulted them	20%	28%	1.96	1	.16	.09
Sulked (dirty looks, being rude)	24%	29%	0.77	1	.38	.05
Spread rumours about them	21%	16%	1.21	1	.27	-.07
Say nasty thing to others about them	17%	21%	0.77	1	.38	.05
Argue about the rejection	18%	24%	1.32	1	.25	.07

Accuse them of leading you on	24%	33%	2.50	1	.11	.10
Questioned them (why?)	44%	59%	5.96	1	.02	.15
Disbelief	24%	36%	4.27	1	.04	.13

Experienced in response to a firm rejection

Behaviour	Men (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	Women (<i>M</i> and <i>SD</i>)	<i>X</i> ²	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>φ</i>
Accept and stop	48%	53%	0.75	1	.39	.05
Kept trying (persistence)	21%	52%	24.59	1	<.001*	.30
Physical contact	17%	40%	14.89	1	<.001*	.23
Tried to kiss	14%	27%	6.53	1	.01	.16
Pinned in place	8%	20%	7.58	1	.006*	.17
Blocked exit	8%	26%	13.28	1	<.001*	.22
Insulted them	16%	38%	14.92	1	<.001*	.24
Sulked (dirty looks, being rude)	18%	35%	8.66	1	.003*	.18
Spread rumours about them	17%	28%	4.66	1	.03	.13
Say nasty thing to others about them	17%	35%	10.36	1	.001*	.20
Argue about the rejection	12%	26%	8.23	1	.004*	.17

Accuse them of leading you on	11%	35%	19.13	1	<.001*	.27
Questioned them (why?)	24%	38%	5.53	1	.02	.14
Disbelief	19%	33%	5.66	1	.02	.15

* *Significant after Holm-Bonferroni correction* † = *Minimum expected count <5*

X^2 = *chi-squared*, Φ = *Phi value*

While more men than women indicated they had reacted with persistence in response to a gentle rejection, more men than woman also indicated they had reacted with acceptance to both gentle and firm rejections (although there were no significant differences between men's and women's experiences of acceptance). It should be noted that some "reacted in response to a gentle rejection" items had an expected cell count less than five, making their p-values unreliable – however, only one of these (blocked exit) had a significant p-value. Although not reaching significance, women appear slightly more likely than men to engage in (or to admit to engaging in) various reactions in response to a firm rejection, with differences having non-negligible weak effect sizes. Overall, there were more sex differences regarding experiences of reactions to rejection than there were to engagement in these reactions, with women having experienced many of the reactions in response to a firm rejection significantly more than men. More women than men indicated they had experienced unwanted physical contact (e.g., touching, grabbing) in response to both gentle and firm rejections. In response to firm rejections, more women than men had also experienced being insulted, persistence of advances after rejection, being pinned in place, having their exit blocked, the pursuer sulking, the pursuer saying nasty things about them to others, the pursuer arguing with them, and the pursuer accusing the women of leading them on. Effect sizes were small to moderate. Of these, 'persistence' and 'being accused of leading the pursuer on' had the largest effect sizes ($\phi = .30$ and $.27$ respectively), and 'pinned in place' and 'argue about the rejection' shared the lowest ($\phi = .17$).

Structural Equation Modelling

To investigate possible pathways between sex, sociosexuality, the likelihood to persist for "justified" reasons, and opposite sex behaviour predictions (of playing hard-to-get) in

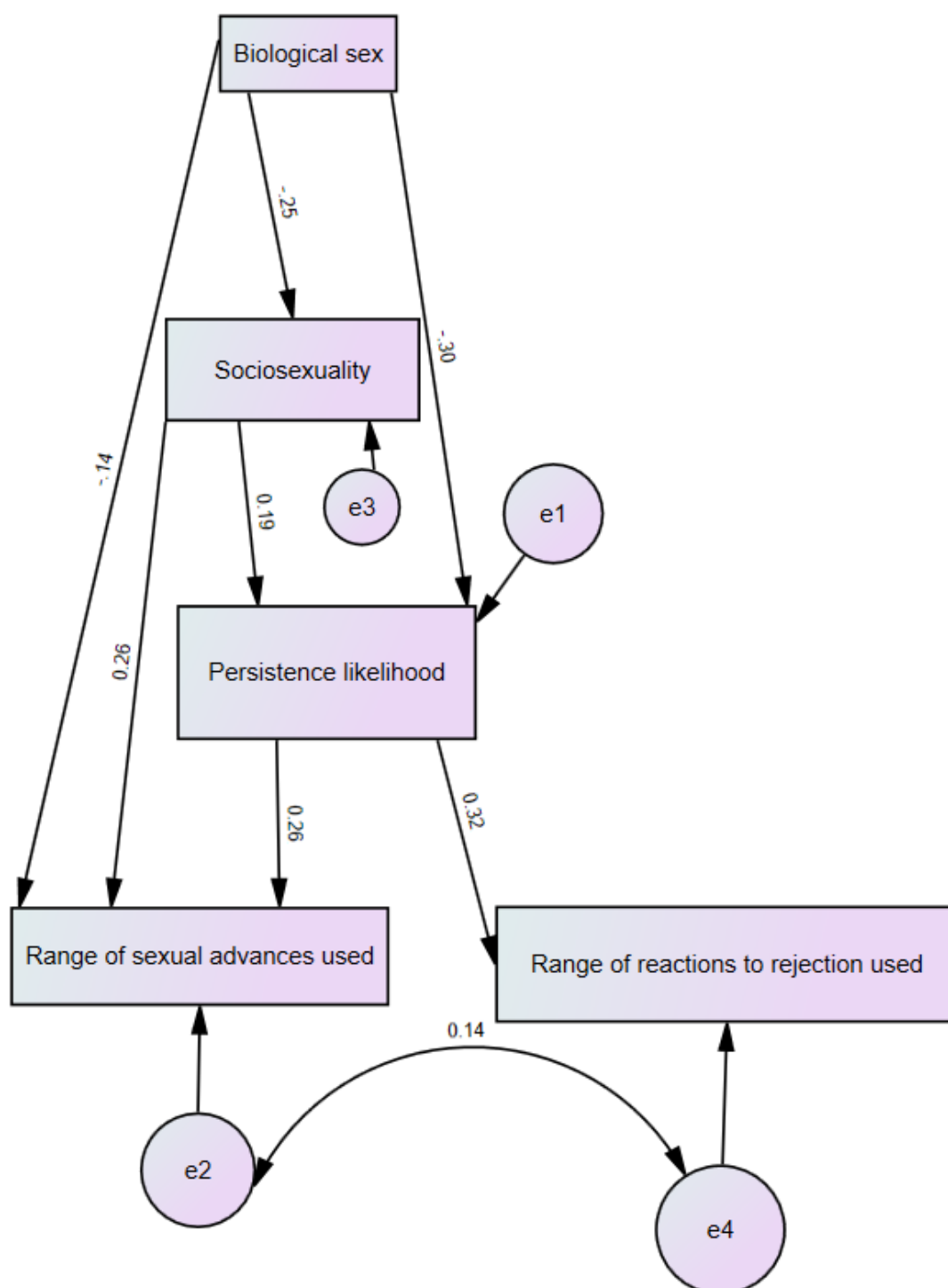
relation to using a greater variety (thus having a greater likelihood of including inappropriate incidents) of sexual advances and reactions to rejection, structural equation modelling was employed. The model to be tested is displayed in Figure 5:1.

Step 1. Estimates for the proposed model were calculated using maximum likelihood. The error terms represent unexplained variance in each endogenous observed variable. The model was significant ($\chi^2 = 7.10$, $df = 4$, $p < .05$), thus was not a good fit. Regression weights revealed that predicted opposite sex hard-to-get frequency was not a significant predictor of total reactions to rejection engagement. Although predicted hard-to-get did have significant associations with persistence likelihood, it was decided that this variable should be removed as it did not contribute to any predictive pathways of inappropriate behaviour, and “because they might be playing hard-to-get” is included as a justification for persistence (within the persistence likelihood variable). Thus, this model was rerun without the predicted hard-to-get variable.

Step 2. Estimates for the new model, with the predicted hard-to-get variable removed, were calculated. The model was nonsignificant ($\chi^2 = 3.14$, $df = 2$, $p = .21$), thus fitting the data and supporting predictions that sex, sociosexuality, and justified persistence likelihood would collectively influence inappropriate behaviour engagement (H10). CMIN (1.57), IFI (.99), TLI (.97), CFI (.99), and RMSEA (.05) scores indicated a good model fit. All predictive pathways and covariances were significant and there were no modification indices. The model of this pathway with standardised estimates is displayed in Figure 5:3.

Figure 5:3

A Model of Pathways to Inappropriate Behaviours Directed at the Opposite Sex



e = error term

In support of hypotheses, the range of sexual advances used correlates with the range of reactions to rejection used (H11). Biological sex is both directly (H12.1) and indirectly predictive of a higher range of advances being used (via sociosexuality and persistence; H12.2) and of a higher likelihood to persist for a variety of reasons. Sex is also indirectly (via sociosexuality and persistence) predictive of a higher range of reactions to rejection being used (as per H13.1), but contradicting expectations (H13.2), predicted opposite sex hard-to-get frequency does not predict this. The indirect pathways indicates that, even though men score higher overall, women with high sociosexuality also have an increased risk of engaging in a greater variety of sexual advances and reactions to rejection.

Results Summary

The following points provide an overview of findings. Results are then discussed in detail, in reference to hypotheses, and with statistical outputs below.

1. Men scored higher in sociosexuality than women. Men had used more sexual advance and reactions to rejection behaviour and had experienced more rejections than women. All these behaviours had positive correlations with sociosexuality.
2. Men and women have similar views of the appropriateness of advances, though these views are susceptible to the influence of high sociosexuality.
3. Men were nearly three times more likely than women to persist after rejection when presented with reasons that served to “justify” that persistence.
4. Women play hard-to-get more than men but the frequency with which women do this is overestimated by both sexes, suggesting a prevailing stereotypical belief.
5. A model of pathways to inappropriate behaviour (a higher range of sexual advances and of reactions to rejection) was developed. Men and those with high sociosexuality

are more likely to endorse “justified” persistence, and these three factors collectively predict engagement in inappropriate behaviours.

Discussion

This study sought to determine the variety of sexual advances, rejection techniques, and reaction to rejection being engaged in and experienced by men and women. Perceptions of the appropriateness of advances and firmness of rejections were examined, as was the likelihood to persist when presented with justification. The rate at which each sex play hard-to-get and how often they think the opposite sex is playing hard-to-get was assessed. Sociosexuality was measured alongside these factors as a known influencer of dating behaviours. A model demonstrating pathways to inappropriate behaviour engagement was successfully developed. .

Key findings were as follows:

- 1) Sex, sociosexuality, and justified persistence likelihood predict engagement in a greater variety of sexual advances leading to more types of reactions to rejection, thus those with unrestricted sociosexuality, and men in particular, are at an increased risk of inappropriate behaviour engagement that may be deemed sexual harassment
- 2) Men were over twice as likely as women to indicate they would persist after rejection when they believed persistence was justified, and this was highly salient to men’s overall mate acquisition behaviours

As predicted, men had used, and women experienced more types of sexual advances (H1), men had experienced, and women used more rejection tactics (H2), and men had used, and women experienced more reactions to rejection (H3). Contrary to expectations, women did not rate significantly more sexual advances as inappropriate compared to men (H4). Ten out of the 18 listed advances were considered inappropriate by both sexes. As predicted, men

and women rated rejection techniques similarly (as either firm or gentle; H5). Men were over twice as likely to persist when presented with justification for doing so, as predicted (H6), and this was true for every individual reason given. As expected, more women than men reported having played hard-to-get and doing so more frequently than men (H7). In partial support of expectations, men overestimated the frequency with which women play hard-to-get (H8), but they underestimated how many women have ever played hard-to-get. Lastly, sociosexuality was significantly associated with both sexes' inappropriate behaviour engagement (a great variety of sexual advances and reactions to rejection), as predicted (H9). Each variable examined shall now be discussed, both individually and, where relevant, within the context of the newly developed model of behaviour (as displayed within Figure 5:3). In line with expectations, sex, sociosexuality, and justified persistence likelihood are part of a predictive model of inappropriate behaviour engagement (H10).

The Frequency and Appropriateness of Sexual Advances

The sexual advance behaviours depicted in this study do not resemble the legal definition of sexually aggressive acts, as unwanted sexual behaviours using force, threats, and/or intimidation with someone who does not or cannot consent, or from whom consent is coerced (Davis et al., 2014; Shaw, 1999). Rather, the term aggressive is used with the definition "to behave in a determined and/or forceful way". Some of the advances shown represent sexually inappropriate behaviour, and others have a degree of ambiguity as to their appropriateness. A greater propensity to engage in inappropriate or risky behaviours, to continue engagement after rejection, and/or to react negatively to rejection can easily become an incident of sexual harassment, particularly when combined. Then, these behaviours *are* sexual aggression. For women, who experience these kinds of behaviours regularly (Adams et al., 2020), many of whom have already experienced harm at the hands of a man (APPG for

UN Women, 2021), and who are often hypervigilant regarding men (Edwards, 2020), any indicator of the possibility of aggression (sexual or otherwise) is likely to be distressing.

Women indicated significantly more experience of all sexual advances than men, but men did not indicate more engagement to the same degree. Previous research, ranging from evolved sex differences in mating behaviours (Brennan, 2010; Darwin, 1888; Haselton & Buss, 2000) to sex differences in the sex offender population (Adams et al., 2020; Stop Street Harassment, 2018), would suggest the former to be more accurate. Whilst there could be a degree of withholding information, there could also be an echo of the viral tags “not all men” and “yes all women” being displayed. I.e., whether or not the male participants within this research (or the majority of them) are genuinely not engaging in a lot of inappropriate behaviours, there are still many that do, as reflected by official reports (Adams et al., 2020), trending media (Drewett et al., 2021), existing literature (Buss, 2016; Klümper & Schwarz, 2020; Rotundo et al., 2001), and the experiences of female participants in the current study. The significant sex difference between the varieties of behaviours used during mate acquisition attempts are in line with previous research findings demonstrating that men engage in more sexually aggressive mate acquisition tactics (Adams et al., 2020; Marks et al., 2012).

Examining individual advances and perceptions of appropriateness revealed multiple items that both sexes consider inappropriate sexual advances:

1. Check phone number isn't fake in presence of person
2. Pinch bum
3. Dance with (pressed against body)
4. Press body against (e.g., while passing, while reaching for something) even though there is plenty of room

5. Surprise kiss
6. Sexual comments
7. Grope
8. Put hands on back shoulders, arms, thighs
9. Wolf whistles/catcalls
10. Giving phone number (without being asked)

Of these, item 6 (sexual comments) was found to be the most problematic, with women having experienced it significantly more and men having used it significantly more. Despite more than half of men rating it as inappropriate, men still rated sexual comments as appropriate significantly more than women did. Although not meeting the requirement for significance after corrections, item 1 and 7 also revealed a degree of sex difference with non-negligible effects sizes that could be problematic during interactions. Unlike previous research (Rotundo et al., 2001; Zhou et al., 2024), the same number of behaviours have been labelled as inappropriate by men and women and, while there *is* some difference when rating inappropriate behaviours as such, the effect size found in this study is weak. However, there are vast differences between this study and that of previous studies, with the latter focusing on workplace harassment, only including court-defined hostile work environment and quid pro quo behaviours, and having samples sizes in the thousands. With the mix of subtle and less subtle behaviours and a focus on general mate-acquisition attempts rather than a workplace environment, it could be expected that results would be less extreme in this study.

The advances rated as inappropriate, particularly those displaying sex differences in perceptions, could be targeted within sexual harassment training interventions aimed at either sex. However, there are some points to consider: Firstly, it was not asked if the advance would be considered appropriate if directed at them or if used by them. This distinction may

be informative in future studies. Secondly, rating a behaviour as appropriate or not may require context. For example, existing research notes that perceptions of a behaviour as harassment can increase or decrease dependent on the sex and/or the relationship of those involved in the interaction, age and attractiveness of the perpetrator, and whether the target was alone with the perpetrator (Bursik, 1992; Colarelli & Haaland, 2002; Fairchild, 2010). Here, participants rated their typical view of the behaviour, but these perceptions may change in different circumstances. Thus, it may be pertinent in future studies to determine what/when contextual factors can make the advances considered appropriate in this chapter become deemed inappropriate (or vice versa), and to whom. Such a study may find other items appearing on this list of inappropriate behaviours, and/or items with contextual sex-differences.

Rejections and Reactions to Rejection

There were fewer significant differences between men's and women's engagement in than experience of reactions to rejection, particularly regarding women having significantly more experience of reactions to firm rejections. This may be due to this sample's men being those less likely to engage in such behaviours, a reluctance to admit to engaging in undesirable behaviours, a lack of awareness as to as to the true nature of one's own behaviour, or a combination of any/all these factors. Within the focus group women have reported trepidation over using firm rejections as they fear they'll provoke a hostile reaction: That trepidation appears well-founded. Women's greater experience of any reactions to rejection will, to some degree, reflect that men, as the sex considered the primary mate-seekers (Buss & Schmitt, 1993), more typically make the first move; thus, it is more likely to be the woman rejecting and the man reacting (whether positively or negatively). Logically, a greater range of these behaviours increases the likelihood that inappropriate behaviours will be engaged in, especially if engaging towards multiple targets. However, any engagement in

negative behaviour warrants targeting for reduction. This includes persistence that is, by the pursuer, potentially viewed as harmless (e.g., because they're "just double-checking"). Therefore, delving deeper into the cognition underlying persistence would be of use to determine what should be targeted within intervention. Cognitive distortions are a known correlate of other sexual offenses (Szumski et al., 2018; Ward, 2000), particularly with regards to justifying harmful behaviours. Beliefs such as those exemplified by the reasons for persistence list could reflect modes of moral disengagement, overgeneralisations of women's behaviours, fortune telling ("they'll give in"), and/or an entitlement to conducting the behaviour for "fun". Given the tendency toward justifying persistence demonstrated by men in this study, assessing this and other cognitive distortions is a logical next step.

Whilst men and women generally agree on what a gentle or firm rejection is, there may be a difference interpretation as to what this means. Although O'Byrne et al. (2006) found that men can identify women's subtle rejection signals, the interpretation of these was not investigated. This type of sex difference in interpreting an interaction fits well with previous literature and the logic of miscommunication theory (Hehman et al., 2022; Lindgren et al., 2008) This may also be where the logic of Error Management Theory becomes apparent: As discussed, a gentle rejection may be viewed as an opportunity (not a definite rejection) thus leading to what is seen as a justified reason to persist. While not over-categorising rejection tactics as gentle, men may be biased to overperceiving such gentle rejections as an invitation to persist and/or to overperceiving justification for their persistence.

Justifying Persistence Influences Men's Behaviour

Likelihood to persist (when presented with justification) has been revealed as a key influencer of mate acquisition behaviour in this study. The sex differences in perceptions of

persistence may be reflective of men's weaker perception of persistence as sexual harassment (Osman, 2006). As expected, a higher persistence likelihood leads to a greater variety of reactions to rejection being used. As persistence likelihood reflects the perceived acceptability of various justifications for persistence, individuals may be justifying their own reactions. This is fitting with the literature demonstrating the link between behaviour justification (a type of cognitive distortion) and sexual aggression (D'Urso et al., 2018; Navas et al., 2021). It's possible that, when persistence is seen as justified it's not recognised as an incident of persistence by the pursuer. This inclination of the pursuer to not view or label their own behaviour negatively is reflective of the reduction of negative affect and preservation of self-esteem associated with moral disengagement (Navas et al., 2021; Scarpati & Pina, 2017). This may explain contradictory findings from within the male focus group where men stated they did not persist but went on to describe incidents in which they had persisted. Those men's persistence was seen as a justified behaviour; therefore they did not consider it to be an incident of persistence.

Opposite sex predictions of playing hard-to-get (hard-to-get) were not predictive of persistence or reactions to rejection. However, participants did overestimate the frequency with which women play hard-to-get and the possibility of playing hard-to-get was a persistence justification reason. Although both sexes made this overestimation error, given the heterosexual nature of the study, this error only becomes problematic in men when used as part of their justification for persistence. Thus, targeting stereotypical opposite sex beliefs may warrant inclusion within future research and sexual harassment interventions aimed at men. There is some overlap in established measures between sexist views and the stereotypical perception of women playing hard-to-get. For example, the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (Glick & Fiske, 1996) reverse scores the item "There are actually very few women who get a kick out of teasing men by seeming sexually available and then refusing male

advances” as an indicator of hostile sexism, an item echoed in the Moral Disengagement In Sexual Harassment Scale (Page et al., 2016) and in the Sexual Harassment Attitude Scale (Lott et al., 1982). The latter two measures, the Illinois Sexual Harassment Myth Acceptance Scale (Lonsway et al., 2008), and the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (Payne et al., 1999) all contain items indicating women have provoked the unwanted sexual behaviours they receive. While these stereotypes of women may be components of behaviour justification, they are also firmly embedded within sexist attitudes. Thus, it may be better to measure such beliefs from a broader perspective, such as hostile sexism, in relation to sexual harassment. The study of cognitive distortions such as moral disengagement could then remain as its own, clearly separate phenomena.

Persistence likelihood also predicts the range of sexual advances used. Although potentially an effective mating strategy, if not now then ancestrally (Buss, 1998; Trivers, 1972), unwanted persistence increases the likelihood that one or multiple targets will perceive their behaviour as inappropriate. That persistence likelihood predicts the range of sexual advances engaged in suggests that multiple advances are being used on one individual at a time (as is the nature of persistence) rather than different advances being used on different people. However, this may be more pertinent for men, as the strength of the relationship between these two factors was over twice as strong in men compared to women ($r = .44$ and $r = .20$ respectively). This reflects the most common sexual harassment manifestation typically seen in official reports; male-on-female (Adams et al., 2020; APPG for UN Women, 2021).

Importantly, the direction of this relationship (persistence likelihood predicts the range of sexual advances used) is indicative of biased ways of thinking being influential of mate acquisition behaviour. This, again, reflects the literature on sex offenders and cognitive distortions, with justification being a particularly common theme (D’Urso et al., 2018; Petruccelli et al., 2017; Simonelli et al., 2008). It appears that those with a greater inclination

to seek a sexual partner are more likely to justify their repeated mate acquisition attempts (ergo, increasing the risk of engaging in inappropriate behaviours and sexual harassment). It's also possible that these individuals are projecting their own preferences onto others, expecting them to be equally open to sexual advances, as per the assumed similarity bias (Cronbach, 1955), with the inclination to persist likely being exacerbated by the similarity-attraction effect (a tendency to be more attracted to those we perceive as similar to ourselves, which has been demonstrated to occur regardless of perception accuracy; Tidwell et al., 2013). This applies regardless of sex, although sex is a predictor of sociosexuality, range of sexual advances, and persistence likelihood, with men being more likely to score highly in all.

There was high variability in men's ratings of likelihood to persist (as seen in Figure 5:2), particularly in comparison to women's. It may be useful to screen and target men with higher persistence likelihood in future studies to understand these individuals better and to shape this aspect of intervention development. As a novel area of investigation, persistence justification and persistent advances in relation to sexual harassment warrant continued study.

Sociosexuality is More Strongly Related to Men's Mating Behaviours

There was no significant difference between the sexes' sociosexual behaviour, only between attitude and desire. This is similar to previous research findings that find little to no difference between the sexes' sociosexual behaviour (Kennair & Bendixen, 2012; Kennair et al., 2009; Matchock, 2018; Penke & Asendorpf, 2008). As seen within the structural equation modelling analysis, sociosexuality was predictive of the total range of sexual advance behaviours engaged in and of persistence likelihood. Those with higher sociosexuality had engaged in a greater range of sexual advances and were more likely to engage in "justified persistence". However, while composite sociosexuality was predictive of both sexes range of

sexual advances, reflecting previous research (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Kennair & Bendixen, 2012), only sociosexual behaviour (and *not* composite sociosexuality) was associated with men's persistence likelihood. When examining individual components of sociosexuality, distinct relationships were revealed across the sexes. For women, all sociosexuality components were associated with their total range of sexual advances, but only sociosexual desire related to their persistence likelihood. In men, their range of sexual advances was related to their sociosexual behaviour and desire, with the former having the strongest relationship, and their likelihood to persist was associated with their sociosexual behaviour only.

These findings suggest various possibilities: 1) men's behaviour engagement is a learned behaviour whereby they continue to act this way because of overgeneralising past successes. 2) they obtain multiple sexual encounters (thus having higher sociosexual behaviour) because they act this way to multiple targets, thus increasing the likelihood of eventual success. However, as persistence (continuing advances with one target after rejection) is predictive of the range of sexual advances used, this second possibility seems less likely. And/or 3) having less restricted sociosexual desire and attitude, thus being more inclined to seek a mate, has contributed to their increase in sociosexuality behaviour both successful and unsuccessful: failed mate acquisition attempts are not measured by the Revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory, but would be counted by the measure of sexual advances made. That men had experienced significantly more rejections than women, is supportive of this third possibility and contradictory to the first possibility, although a dichotomy or trichotomy of these options is feasible. Investigation of these possibilities and of how many of these advances succeeded and failed in future studies could help clarify this point. Either way, this would call for, in men's intervention at least, increasing awareness of

the negative outcomes of their behaviours and promoting more prosocial methods of achieving the same.

Women's sociosexual behaviour, while like men's, did not relate to their mate acquisition behaviours as strongly. Instead, women's sociosexual desire had the strongest correlations with their behaviours, suggesting women behave in a way aimed to satisfy their desires. For women, their sociosexual desire and sociosexual behaviour were similar, more so than men's, suggesting women have a greater degree of success in satisfying their desires, particularly as they have also experienced significantly less rejections than men. However, this could be due to receiving more sexual advances rather than to their own pursuits as is suggested by the higher rate of men's mate acquisition attempts. This supports the previous suggestion that men's higher rate of sexual advances, which correlate with their sociosexuality behaviour, may be more demonstrative of failures than of successes, at least in comparison to women. This is mirrored by men's higher experience of rejections, which also correlates with their sociosexuality behaviour.

Although men and women rated sexual advances similarly for appropriateness, there were some differences that appeared relevant to sociosexuality. Behaviours considered inappropriate by most participants (a surprise kiss, sexual comments, and bottom pinching) were less likely to be rated as inappropriate by men high in sociosexual behaviour. Similarly, pressing against someone and dancing up against someone were less likely to be rated inappropriate by men high in sociosexual desire. For women, although correlations were not as strong as men's, all five of these behaviours were less likely to be rated as inappropriate when they were high in sociosexual desire. Although research has previously linked sociosexuality to sexual harassment engagement in both sexes (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Kennair & Bendixen, 2012), much less (if any) has assessed sociosexuality in relation to perceptions of harassment behaviour. As demonstrated in the current study, the latter may

help to explain the former. Thus, targeting both men and women high in sociosexuality may be prudent for future sexual harassment interventions.

Evolutionary Psychological Influences are Consistent

What sociosexuality and cognitive biases have in common is their clear evolutionary psychological connections. The contribution of sociosexuality to inappropriate behaviour in this chapter reflects the findings from Chapter 3, in which sociosexuality was related to sexual harassment engagement in both sexes. Similarly, the contribution of outcome expectancies in Chapter 3 and of behaviour justification in the current chapter both indicate the role of cognitive biases leading to inappropriate behaviour and sexual harassment. This is echoed in Chapter 4, when men do not label or perceive their self-justified persistence behaviours as problematic. Sociosexuality reflects sexual strategies (Thomas et al., 2021), and cognitive biases are predictable evolved biases in human thinking patterns (Haselton & Buss, 2000). Thus, the next steps of this research will continue to adopt an open-minded, but evolutionary-guided perspective to the study of sexual harassment.

Limitations

Most of the items researched in this Chapter were developed based on the previous chapter's (Chapter 4) findings. However, as discussed, there is value in developing a contemporary list of mating behaviours and findings from these have proven valuable, especially regarding reasons for persistence. Thus, while it may be necessary to continue the refinement of items included in these lists, extending to much larger and more diverse samples, those within this chapter have already produced clear results providing new and logical avenues of research.

Future Research and Implications

Previous research demonstrates links between sex and sociosexuality with increased sexual aggression and sexual offenses (Kennair & Bendixen, 2012; Yost & Zurbriggen, 2006). Whilst sexual harassment may be considered less extreme than other sexual offenses, the shared sexual nature suggests the possibility of shared influences. Cognitive distortions are often seen in those who commit sexual offenses (D’Urso et al., 2018; Petruccelli et al., 2017), and justification of behaviour is a common theme (D’Urso et al., 2018). Justified persistence has been seen within the current study to greatly increase men’s compared to women’s likelihood to persist and thus engage in inappropriate behaviours. As suggested within the male focus group, men may not consider their behaviour to be inappropriate persistence (or at least not to the same extent that women do and/or to the same extent they would when observing others) due to this self-justified perception. It would therefore be important to investigate the extent of associations between justification and other cognitive distortions with sexual harassment attitudes and behaviours. Cognitive distortions are already successfully targeted within interventions for various issues (e.g., Ledgerwood et al., 2019; Oostermeijer et al., 2017), thus could be a viable target within future sexual harassment intervention.

Applying an evolutionary psychology lens in future research and adopting an evolutionary-informed approach during intervention development would be prudent. This would make long-term successful reductions of inappropriate behaviours more feasible for two reasons: First, tackling the underpinning causes of behaviour rather than surface-level factors known to be more efficient. For example, it’s better to understand why someone may drink too much (e.g., lack of confidence, depression) and address that problem than it is to tell them to avoid triggers such as pubs. Second, an evolutionary-informed intervention would seek to work with evolved drives rather than against them by enhancing understanding

and suggesting alternative behaviours. This would likely make the intervention more appealing to and achievable for the individual.

It would be of interest to investigate both what drives individuals to engage in a wider range of behaviours and to persist (thus increasing the risk of being inappropriate), and the point at which men and women perceive a male-on-female mate acquisition attempt as having gone on too long. If present, a sex difference in the latter would provide a clear target for future interventions: Educating on opposite sex preferences, highlighting any advances and reactions that are revealed to be consistently undesirable, and reducing follow on attempts to align with this. However, it would still be important to understand what drives may underpin such differences. As tackling the root cause of any behaviour has greater and longer lasting efficacy, understanding underlying cognition (conscious or unconscious) is essential for intervention development and may reveal guidance for sex-specific pathways. Thus, in line with the evolutionary psychological stance taken in this thesis, assessing evolved drives and biases underpinning behaviour will comprise the next steps of this research. Although outcome expectancies were not measured in the current chapter, a different type of cognitive bias was – justification of behaviour (persistence). In Chapter 3, only men's sociosexuality was associated with their outcome expectancies. Based on this, examining models of pathways to inappropriate behaviour separately by sex is worthwhile and will be part of the next steps of this research.

This study has achieved the goals of quantifying previous qualitative findings, which have shown to generalise to a larger sample. Reasons for persistence were markedly salient regarding men's inappropriate behaviours, and the possibility that these types of beliefs are forms of justification that contribute to skewed outcome expectancies has been discussed. Thus, the next study within this thesis's research will be to further examine cognitive

distortions (including but not limited to behaviour justification) alongside outcome expectancies and traits.

Conclusion

Sociosexuality is a primary influencer of both sexes' mate acquisition behaviours, but it is men that have the highest risk of engaging in inappropriate behaviours. A belief in justified persistence, which was highest amongst men, leads to use of a greater variety of sexual advances and, subsequently, of reactions to rejection, highlighting the influence of distorted thinking on mate acquisition behaviours. Sociosexuality, persistence, and distorted beliefs all warrant further, sex-specific investigations to better inform the future development of sexual harassment intervention.

CHAPTER SIX

COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS

This study will continue to extend upon previous chapter findings by re-examining sociosexuality and sexual harassment attitudes and outcome expectancies in relation to sexual harassment behaviour, with novel elements of cognitive distortions. Drawing on previous chapters, participants' sexual harassment behaviours will be examined in relation to distorted thinking patterns. The aim is to determine if and how distorted thinking patterns, outcome expectancies, and sociosexuality collectively relate to sexual harassment in both sexes. As discussed in Chapter 2, cognitive biases are an evolved tendency towards skewed thinking when faced with uncertainty that can occur in anyone as a functional cognitive shortcut (Haselton & Buss, 2000). Cognitive distortions (also discussed within Chapter 2 in relation to

sexual offenders), however, are considered abnormal, often being extreme and irrational in nature, and potentially detrimental to the individual. As an example, the well-established standardised Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire (Morrison et al., 2022) describes overgeneralisation as taking isolated negative cases and generalising them, transforming them into a never-ending pattern. Examples given are “It was raining this morning, which means it will rain during the whole weekend” and “My headache will never stop”.

Cognitive distortions are associated with heightened levels of aggressive behaviour (Chambers et al., 2008; Oostermeijer et al., 2017) and various studies demonstrate that those convicted of sexual offenses typically have high levels of cognitive distortions (Blake & Gannon, 2008; D’Urso et al., 2018; Szumski et al., 2018). These studies typically discuss male-on-female sexual offenses in general terms or focus on rape, sexual assault, and child molestation (e.g., Blumenthal et al., 1999; D’Urso et al., 2019; Feelgood et al., 2005), so their link with sexual harassment and with women as perpetrators are unclear. However, cognitive distortions have been successfully lowered in Cognitive Behavioural Therapy-based psychoeducation (Kürümlüoğlu & Tanrıverdi, 2022) and in compassion focused therapy (Daneshvar et al., 2020) for depressive disorders. Cognitive distortions are also targeted within Cognitive Behavioural Therapy interventions aimed at an offending population (Almalki & Alsuwat, 2024; Brazão et al., 2015), with some evidence suggesting this effectively reduces recidivism (McGlynn et al., 201; Miller, 2018): However, this efficacy is a matter of debate (Helmond et al., 2014)

The Laurel Centre, a UK-based organisation providing therapies for those with Compulsive Sexual Behaviour Disorder and sex and porn addiction, has found similar thought patterns of distorted thinking in their clients. They provide a comprehensive list of the most common cognitive distortions they encounter in clients (The Laurel Centre, n.d.), many of which are different to those in the traditional Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire

and, importantly, put the link from thought to behaviour at the forefront of these examples. For example, the Laurel Centre states that rationalisation is when an individual makes excuses for their behaviour using logic and reason. The examples provided are “acting out is ok because I haven’t done it for ages, which proves it isn’t an addiction” and “it’s not possible to masturbate without pornography”. Here, this type of distorted thinking pattern will be referred to as “permissive beliefs”. It would be of interest to determine if the same thinking patterns, cognitive distortions and permissive beliefs, emerge in those engaging specifically in sexual harassment behaviours. Alongside the standard 9-item version of the Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire, a novel measure of permissive beliefs will be developed for the purpose of this chapter’s study. This will follow the style of the well-established Cognitive Distortion Questionnaire (De Oliveira et al., 2015; Morrison et al., 2022), both in question format and contextualisation, i.e., depicting a general thinking style rather than a sexually specific one. The types of cognitive distortion to be included within the Permissive Beliefs measure are established – it is the phrasing that differs, demonstrating a cognitive step from generalised thinking to making pre-emptive excuses for negative behaviour. This phrasing is used to represent the bridge between thought and behaviour, as deep cognitive distortions progressing to thoughts giving permission to act in certain ways, leading to said behaviour. The standard cognitive distortions selected for use within the novel phrasing of the Permissive Beliefs measure are those noted by the Laurel Centre as common amongst individuals with sex/porn addictions. Previous research has also adapted the Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire for purpose, including adapted wording to suit cultural differences during language translations (Qian et al., 2020) and a version with some removed and some novel components that adapts wording to be better suited for a teenage population (de Souza et al., 2023).

Confirmatory Hypotheses

The following predictions are based on the previous chapters results and existing literature, with the expectation being replication. Past and present development and use of the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure has revealed positive outcome expectancies (POEs) are related to sexual harassment behaviour and persistence, though this relationship has appeared more consistently for men than it has for women (Chapter 3; Leigh et al., 2021). Previous research has demonstrated that men typically perceive greater benefits associated with a range of sexual behaviours (Brady & Halpern-Felsher, 2007; Galvez-Buccollini et al., 2009; Holloway et al., 2012). Higher POEs also relate to higher engagement in aggressive behaviour, including sexual aggression (Marks et al., 2012; O'Donohue et al., 1996; Pornari & Wood, 2010). As such, although this study will continue to trial the whole Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure (with harassment detection, and both positive and negative outcome expectancy scores), the focus will be on positive outcomes expectancies. Sociosexuality, a trait that indicates openness to short-term mating and is commonly less restricted in men (Clark, 2006; Kennair & Bendixen, 2012; Yost & Zurbriggen, 2006), has demonstrated consistent relationships with both sexes' sexual harassment and persistence behaviours (Chapters 3 and 5; Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Kennair & Bendixen, 2012). Thus, it is predicted that:

- Men will have higher positive outcome expectancies of sexual harassment scenarios than women (Hypothesis 1).
- Men will score higher in sociosexuality than women (Hypothesis 2).

As in previous chapters, participants engagement in and experience of sexual harassment behaviours will be examined in relation to sex. As discussed, previous sexual harassment engagement scores did not reflect typical manifestation prevalence demonstrated within legal reports, but experience did. Thus, experience may be the more reliable factor when

examining opposite sex sexual harassment and will therefore be examined individually. It is expected that:

- Women will score higher in opposite sex sexual harassment experience (Hypothesis 3).

There is evidence that men report greater engagement in and experience of same sex sexual harassment (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Schnoll et al., 2015) and have more tolerant attitudes towards male-on-male harassment (Russell & Oswald, 2016; Shechory Bitton & Ben Shaul, 2013). Whether this was evident in data was not tested in previous chapters, with the focus being on opposite sex harassment only, so it shall be examined in this chapter. It is expected that:

- Men will score higher for both engagement in and experience of same sex sexual harassment (Hypothesis 4).

Pathways to Sexual Harassment

How variables to be measured interact and collectively influence behaviour will also be investigated. As discussed, cognitive distortions are frequently seen within those engaging in inappropriate sexual behaviours. A pattern of distorted thinking may lead to context-specific permissive beliefs that “allow” undesirable behaviours (as will be measured by the newly developed “Permissive Beliefs – Laurel Centre Examples” measure) and, thusly, an expectation that these behaviours will have positive outcomes. Outcome expectancies (OEs) are reliable predictors of behaviour (Reesor et al., 2017), and positive outcomes expectancies have been linked to sexual aggression (O'Donohue et al., 1996; Tuliao & McChargue, 2014). Thus, it is expected that:

- Cognitive distortions will predict permissive beliefs, which will in turn predict positive outcome expectancies (Hypothesis 5).

Given both sociosexuality and cognitive distortions are associated with engaging in inappropriate sexual behaviours, a sociosexuality-cognitive distortions link will be investigated, including both “Cognitive Distortions” and “Permissive Beliefs”. Whilst permissive beliefs are a type of cognitive distortion, they are framed here as the progression of said distortions: Thus, permissive beliefs would be predicted by cognitive distortions as the next step in the process from deep cognitive process through to conscious behaviour. Whilst there is some evidence to suggest a sex difference in influential factors of sexual harassment engagement (Hardies, 2019; Menard et al., 2010; Tang & Fox, 2016), there is also research that finds sex similarities (Diehl et al., 2018; Kennair & Bendixen, 2012; Zeigler-Hill et al., 2016). Based on the current theory and existing research discussed, sociosexuality can be expected to predict sexual harassment engagement toward and experience from the opposite sex (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a). Furthermore, there is the possibility that apparent sex differences are actually sociosexuality differences; although men continue to dominate the extremes of sociosexuality and perceiving sexual interactions as positive, women with an unrestricted sociosexuality also rate sexual advances as less harmful and perceive higher levels of sexual interest from others as compared to other women (Hehman et al., 2022; Klümper & Schwarz, 2020). Due to inconsistent findings (Chapter 3) and a lack of literature on the topic, sociosexuality will not be assumed to predict POEs.

In Chapter 3, only men’s sociosexuality was associated with their outcome expectancies. Based on this, examining models of pathways to inappropriate behaviour separately by sex is worthwhile and will be part of the next steps of this research. As demonstrated in Chapter 3, there are sex differences in the relationships between factors associated with inappropriate and sexual harassment. This sex difference may extend to other cognitive biases such as

behaviour justification but may not have been obvious within Chapter 5 due to sex being part of the tested model rather than separate sex models being examined. Increasingly the evidence herein is indicating a need for sex-specific intervention routes – in light of this and to support this, the research will also be sex-specific in this chapter. Thus, as decided in Chapter 5, to allow potential sex differences to be discoverable men and women will be examined separately but, to avoid assumptions, both will begin with the same theoretical model (Figure 6:1). However, for reasons that have been mentioned and that are highlighted in the confirmatory hypotheses section below, it must be acknowledged that influences may differ between men and women. Thus, if needed and where logical, different modifications will be made to each sexes' model. It is expected that:

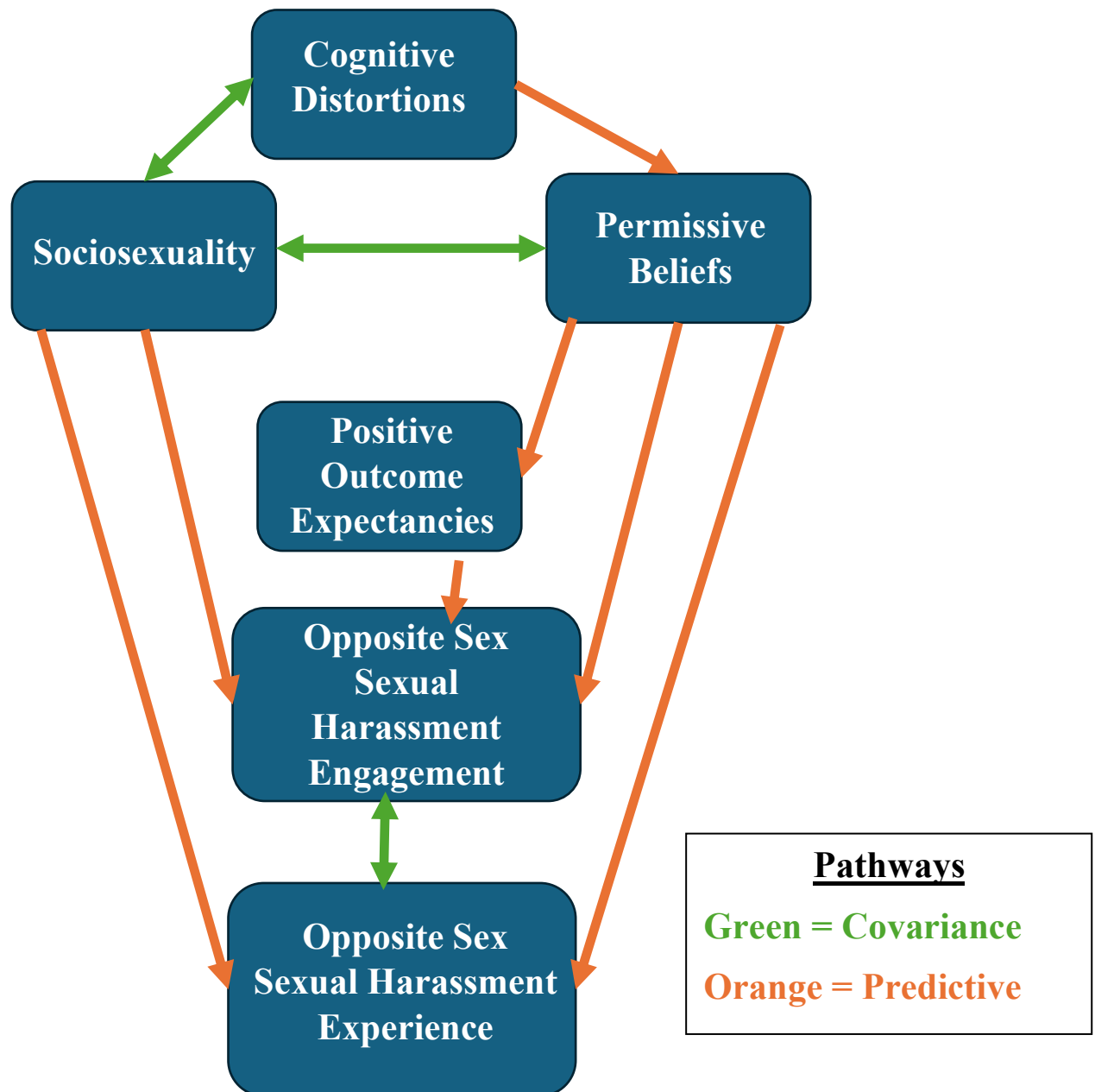
- Sociosexuality will be associated with distorted thinking patterns (Hypothesis 6)
- There will be indirect pathways from cognitive distortions to sexual harassment engagement and experiences via permissive beliefs and outcome expectancies, and via sociosexuality in both sexes (Hypothesis 7)

Whilst legal reports tell us that men engage in more sexual harassment than women, and the most common manifestation is male-on-female harassment (Adams et al., 2020; APPG for UN Women, 2021), in previous chapters there has been no significant sex difference in reported opposite sex engagement (as indicated by the Sexual Harassment and Coercion index, Chapter 3, and by a checklist of a range of inappropriate sexual behaviours, Chapter 5). However, there was a difference in reported experiences, with women experiencing significantly more than men. These findings may reflect a reluctance to admit to engagement in such behaviour or a difference in interpretation of interactions (with men not considering their behaviour to have been inappropriate). Therefore, reported experiences may be more reliable regarding opposite sex sexual harassment, and both engagement and experience are

included in the model. Due to previous findings demonstrating an association between sexual harassment engagement and experience (both within this thesis and in previous research, e.g., Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a), the same is expected in the model.

Figure 6:1

Theoretical Model of Pathways to Opposite Sex Sexual Harassment for Men and Women



Chapter 6 Research Goals Summary

Whilst confirmatory hypotheses have been presented, the primary goals of this chapter are to develop models of sexual harassment behaviour, to understand how/if distorted thinking patterns influence these behaviours, and to reveal how other factors map onto sexual harassment for each sex.

Method

Participants

In total, 300 responses were collected. Participants were required to be age 18+ and to have some attraction to the opposite sex. Two participant's data were removed as they were not age 18+. One participant indicated they were of "other" biological sex; as this is not enough to make any meaningful comparisons, their data was removed. Fifteen participant's data were removed due to large amounts of missing responses (e.g., only half the survey complete, non-completion of measures relevant to hypotheses, multiple measures only half complete), and one for obvious speed clicking (all items in scales were rated the same number and the survey was completed abnormally fast). Due to the nature of the hypotheses and the participant eligibility criteria, ten were removed for indicating sexual orientations that do not include attraction to the opposite sex (three asexual, five homosexual, and two queer [meaning, other than not being heterosexual, sexual orientation is not revealed, making it unclear if these participants had any attraction to the opposite sex]). This left 271 participants for final analysis (age range 18-71, $M = 32.07$, $SD = 11.95$); 120 men and 151 women. Most of the sample were white and heterosexual. Common demographics are displayed in Table 6:1. Factors that equate to <10% of the sample are displayed as aggregate scores under "other".

Table 6:1

Common Demographic Factors

		%
Country of residence	United Kingdom	42.6
	USA	27
	Other	26.8
Ethnicity	White	81.5
	Other	18.5
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual	85.2
	Bisexual	12.9
	Other	1.8
Relationship status	Single	40.6
	In a monogamous relationship	32.1
	Married	18.5
	Other	8.8
Education level	A-level	21.8
	Degree level	38.4
	Master's level	22.5
	Other	17.3
Employment status	Full-time employment	42.8
	Part-time employment	28.8
	Not in employment	24.7
	Other	3.7
Student status	Full-time student	39.1
	Part-time student	10.3

	Not in education	50.6
Socioeconomic status	Upper-middle class	21
	Middle class	42.8
	Lower-middle class	24.7
	Other	11.5

Materials

This survey was created using the Qualtrics online survey platform. Standardised measures (Social Desirability Gamma Short Scale, Revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory, Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire, and Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index) are enclosed within Appendix 1 (standardised measures). All other survey materials, documents, and analyses outputs are in Appendix 5: Chapter 6 (ethical approval, recruitment, participant information and consent, demographics and non-standardised measures [Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure and Permissive Beliefs], debrief, participants' understanding of the term "acting out", and statistical outputs).

Participant Information and Consent

Potential participants were able to view an information sheet about the research proceedings, researchers involved, and how their data would be stored and used before viewing a request for their consent. The consent page briefly outlined key points participants needed to understand before commencing and informed them they needed to be age 18+.

Demographic information

The first section of the survey comprises 11 demographic questions (e.g., age, sex). For research purposes, participant age and biological sex were set as compulsory questions to be answered before the survey could continue.

Measures of Social Desirability, Sexual Harassment Engagement and Experience, and Sociosexual Orientation

The Social Desirability Gamma Short Scale (Nießen et al., 2019), the Revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008), and the Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index (Kennair & Bendixen, 2012) all have full descriptions in the Chapter 3 Method - Materials section.

Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire – 9-item Short-Form (Morrison et al., 2022)

Developed as a shorter version of the original 15-item measure (De Oliveira et al., 2015), consisting of nine-items measuring cognitive distortions. The introductory text defines cognitive distortions, followed by a scenario to demonstrate how an individual may think and thus how they may answer one of the questions. Each question defines the cognitive distortion it relates to (e.g., “Labelling. I put a fixed, global label, usually negative, on myself or others”), and provides examples (e.g., “I’m a loser”). The participant is then asked to 1 – “please indicate how often this kind of thinking has occurred” (frequency), and 2 – “and please indicate how much you have believed it in the exact moment during the past week (not how much you believe it now)” (intensity).

The original paper-form of the Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire-S9 contains a single matrix for each question. However, due to the method of scoring, it was not possible to replicate this on Qualtrics. In this study, separate questions for frequency and intensity were displayed, but this was functionally the same as the original Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire as scores could be combined to code responses in the same way. Frequency was rated as “no (it did not occur)”, “occasional (1-2 days during the past week)”, “much of the time (3-4 days during the past week)”, or “almost all of the time (6-7 days during the past week)”. Intensity was rated using a sliding scale from 0-100% with the markers “not at all”,

“a little (up to 30%)”, “much (31-70%)”, and “very much (more than 70%)”. In this way, although presented as this sliding scale (to break up monotony for participants), the labels still allowed a four-point scoring scale to be used. After data collection these scores were transformed and joined accordingly to match the original scoring system. For example, an intensity rating of “a little” (anything from 0-30%) indicated with a frequency rating of “occasional” which would score 2. A table displaying the complete scoring is shown within the measure’s appendix entry (Appendix 1). Due to the novel format, the Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire was assessed using the transformed score for each item. The nine items of the Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire demonstrated good reliability in this study ($\alpha = .81$).

Permissive Beliefs - Laurel Centre Examples

This newly developed ten-item measure took examples from a list of cognitive distortions outlined on the Laurel Centre website (The Laurel Centre, n.d.), a UK organisation offering therapy for sex and porn addiction. However, whilst labelled cognitive distortions on their website, they presented differently from those within the Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire. Firstly, they were cognitive distortions that had been linked specifically to sexual behaviours. Secondly, and importantly, they included behavioural examples that became permissible due to the distorted thinking (e.g., “I’ll only be on my phone for 10 minutes” or “If my partner was more attentive, I wouldn’t need to do this”). Thus, it may be that general cognitive distortions (as in the Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire), which depict a thinking style but not necessarily a behaviour, occur prior to behaviour focused thoughts. For that reason, and to ensure the two factors are clearly distinct within this study, the Laurel Centre examples are termed “Permissive Beliefs”. Collectively, the measures of cognitive distortions and permissive beliefs shall be referred to as “distorted thinking patterns”.

All distortions included in the Laurel Centre examples were different from those within the Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire (e.g., “rationalisation/justification”) and exemplify how permissive beliefs can lead to undesirable behaviour engagement. Each permissive belief was defined (e.g., “Blame: you blame others or external events for your behaviour”), and examples given (e.g., “If my work was more fulfilling, I wouldn’t act out”). The measure was designed to mirror the format of the Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire-set up and scoring.

The measure’s introductory text explained how cognitive distortions could affect behaviour. A definition of the term “acting out” (frequently used within the measure), with examples (e.g., “binge drinking”) was provided. Participants were asked to “please give 2 or 3 of your own examples (relevant to you) of acting out in the text box below” to ensure understanding. Due to being newly developed, the Permissive Beliefs measure was assessed by applying the measurement scale for the Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire for each item. The 10 items of the LC-CDQ demonstrated good reliability ($\alpha = .81$). Out of 271 participants, 235 gave text examples of acting out (e.g., excessive use of alcohol, porn use, drug use, excessive gaming). Of these, 26 out of 235 participants did not give specific examples of acting out; 15 said they never acted out, six misunderstood the question (but not the term) and gave examples of resisting acting out or of the distorted thinking they engage in in relation to acting out, one participant suggested others should not judge those who act out rather than giving an example, and just four participants did not appear to understand what was being asked of them, giving largely unrelated examples in their answers. Overall, good understanding of the term was indicated. A full list of the responses given is included in this chapters’ appendices, with the 26 anomalies highlighted (Appendix 5: Chapter 6).

Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure

This four-item measure is part of the continued development of an adaptable series of vignettes measuring harassment detection (H-score) and positive and negative outcome expectancies (POEs and NOEs). Four vignettes were sampled from the eight-item piloted and validated version used in Chapter 3: the pub, the club, the street, and the bus stop vignettes. These four were selected as they depict common scenarios (e.g., going to the pub) that can apply to anyone (e.g., not just a student-professor or employee-employer case), thus were more likely to have occurred during the past week. Within this study, participants were given an observer role, with vignettes depicting the behaviours being carried out by James (a man) toward a woman, as per the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure's original format, previously used and validated within this authors' MSc. For a detailed description of content and scoring, see the Chapter 3 Method – materials section. Using these four items and an observer role, reliability was maintained (Harassment Detection $\alpha = .83$, POE $\alpha = .81$, NOE $\alpha = .82$).

Debrief

The debrief thanked participants for their time, provided additional information about the study and study-goals, and gave contact details of relevant organisations and the researchers in case distress had been caused by the sensitive nature of some questions or participants had further questions.

Design and Analysis

This study used a cross-sectional design. Means comparison was conducted to test hypotheses. Structural equation modelling was conducted to form a model depicting pathways to sexual harassment.

Procedure

This study received approval from the departmental ethics committee (1 2023 6259 6883) before commencement. The Qualtrics-based survey was advertised via social media and forums, free survey sharing sites, and the Swansea University participant pool. Clicking the link or scanning the QR code took potential participants to the information and consent pages on Qualtrics. If participants selected “yes” to give consent, the survey would commence with measures and their corresponding information displayed in the order presented above. If participants declined to give consent, the survey ended, and no information was recorded. Measures were ordered demographics, social desirability, Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire, Permissive Beliefs, Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure, Revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory, and Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index, without randomisation. Once the last measure was complete, data was recorded and the debrief page automatically displayed.

Results

There were 271 participants in the final analysis. Given the nature of the hypotheses, ratings were examined by sex, allowing the study of any sexually distinct and/or within-sex patterns that may be present.

Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure Harassment Detection scores, POEs, and NOEs

As part of the ongoing development of, and investigation into this measure and its components, the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure’s aggregate and individual vignette harassment detection (Harassment Detection scores), positive outcome expectations (POEs) and negative outcome expectations (NOEs) were examined in detail.

Individual and Aggregate Vignette Scores

The four vignettes' scores were examined individually by sex, alongside the aggregate Harassment Detection scores, POEs, and NOEs, as displayed in Table 6:2.

Table 6:2

Summary Statistics (Ms and SDs) by Sex and Mean Sex Differences for Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure Vignettes

Vignette	H-score			POE			NOE		
	Men	Women	Δ	Men	Women	Δ	Men	Women	Δ
Local, frequented pub – repeated flirting	2.92 (1.69)	3.08 (1.71)	-0.16	16.11 (14.01)	16.63 (14.64)	-0.52	63.39 (25.48)	65.28 (25.62)	-1.89
Nightclub – attempts to dance together	5.70 (1.38)	5.57 (1.50)	0.13	4.53 (8.96)	5.55 (11.57)	-1.02	83.31 (18.32)	82.53 (19.38)	0.78
On the street –requests for phone number	5.87 (1.56)	6.05 (1.36)	-0.19	6.60 (14.22)	5.38 (13.00)	1.22	83.33 (22.28)	83.19 (21.33)	0.13
Bus-stop after a night out – invite for a drink	5.40 (1.66)	5.51 (1.59)	-0.11	11.13 (16.76)	11.97 (17.62)	-0.84	76.60 (25.72)	76.51 (24.29)	0.09
Aggregate Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores	2.48 (0.63)	2.52 (0.63)	-0.04	9.56 (10.31)	9.86 (11.24)	-0.30	76.52 (18.64)	76.77 (18.46)	-0.25

Δ = mean difference

Contrary to expectations (H1), there were no significant differences between men's and women's POEs. Unexpectedly, when rating persistent unwanted sexual attention women tended to have slightly higher POEs and lower NOEs of male-on-female sexual harassment than men did.

Sex Differences in Sociosexuality, Distorted Thinking, and Sexual harassment

Aggregate scores for sociosexuality, cognitive distortions, permissive beliefs and same and opposite sex sexual harassment engagement and experience are examined.

Descriptive statistics and mean differences for each are displayed in Table 6:3. Significant differences are in bold.

Table 6:3

Descriptive Statistics and Mean Differences for Cognitive Distortions (Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire), Permissive Beliefs, Sociosexuality, and Sexual Harassment Scores

	Men	Women	Δ	<i>d</i>
Cognitive Distortions	26.20 (12.84)	27.16 (14.31)	-0.96	-0.07
Permissive Beliefs	16.97 (13.35)	16.49 (12.01)	0.59	0.05
Sociosexuality	12.51 (5.14)	10.94 (4.68)	1.57**	0.32
Opposite sex harassment				
Engagement	1.66 (2.06)	1.33 (1.56)	0.33	0.18
Experience	1.46 (2.13)	2.10 (2.41)	-0.64*	-0.28
Same sex harassment				
Engagement	1.26 (1.52)	0.95 (1.24)	0.31*	0.23
Experience	1.19 (1.71)	0.79 (1.45)	0.40*	0.25

* = $p < .05$, ** = $p < .01$, Δ = mean difference

Men and women had similar rates of cognitive distortions and permissive beliefs. Men scored significantly higher than women in sociosexuality, as predicted (H2). Also, in support of expectations (H3), women reported experiencing significantly more sexual harassment from men than men reported experiencing from women. Despite the implications of this, men did not report more engagement in opposite sex harassment than women did. As predicted (H4), men reported significantly more engagement in and experience of same sex harassment.

Structural Equation Modelling

To test hypotheses (H5-7) and to allow an in-depth investigation into relationships between variables, a structural equation modelling analysis was conducted (as per the theoretical model presented in Figure 6:1) using the statistical software SPSS AMOS. Structural equation modelling allows for confirmatory rather than exploratory testing of whether a model fits the data whilst considering measurement error. To allow modification indices and estimated means and intercepts to be generated, six participants were removed (leaving 265 participants) from structural equation modelling analysis due to missing data in the variables to be analysed. For both models, estimates were calculated using maximum likelihood. The error terms represent unexplained variance in each endogenous observed variable.

Men ($n = 118$). Estimates for the model were calculated for male participants. The model was significant ($\chi^2 = 12.69$, $df = 5$, $p = .03$), thus was not a good fit. Regression weights revealed sociosexuality had no significant relationships with cognitive distortions or permissive beliefs. Modification indices suggested adding a relationship between the error

terms of positive outcome expectancies (POEs – e2) and sexual harassment experience (e4). As the covariances were exploratory, a logical first step to improve this model was to remove these nonsignificant pathways.

Reanalysis yielded a (barely) nonsignificant Chi (13.91, $df = 7$, $p = .053$). All remaining pathways were significant. Collectively, CMIN, IFI, TLI, CFI, and RMSEA scores indicated an acceptable model fit, but, as χ^2 was only just non-significant, modification indices were examined to see if the model could be improved. Despite the non-significant model, an MI was still present, which suggested adding a covariance between variables e2 and e4. The literature demonstrates that having an unrestricted sociosexuality can counterintuitively increase experiences of sexual harassment alongside engagement (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a). It is posited that this occurs due to the overt expression of sexual nature attracting the same attention. The same logic of attracting similar attention could be applied to those who may be actively engaging in sexual interactions due to expecting a positive outcome; thus, this addition was the next step to improve model fit.

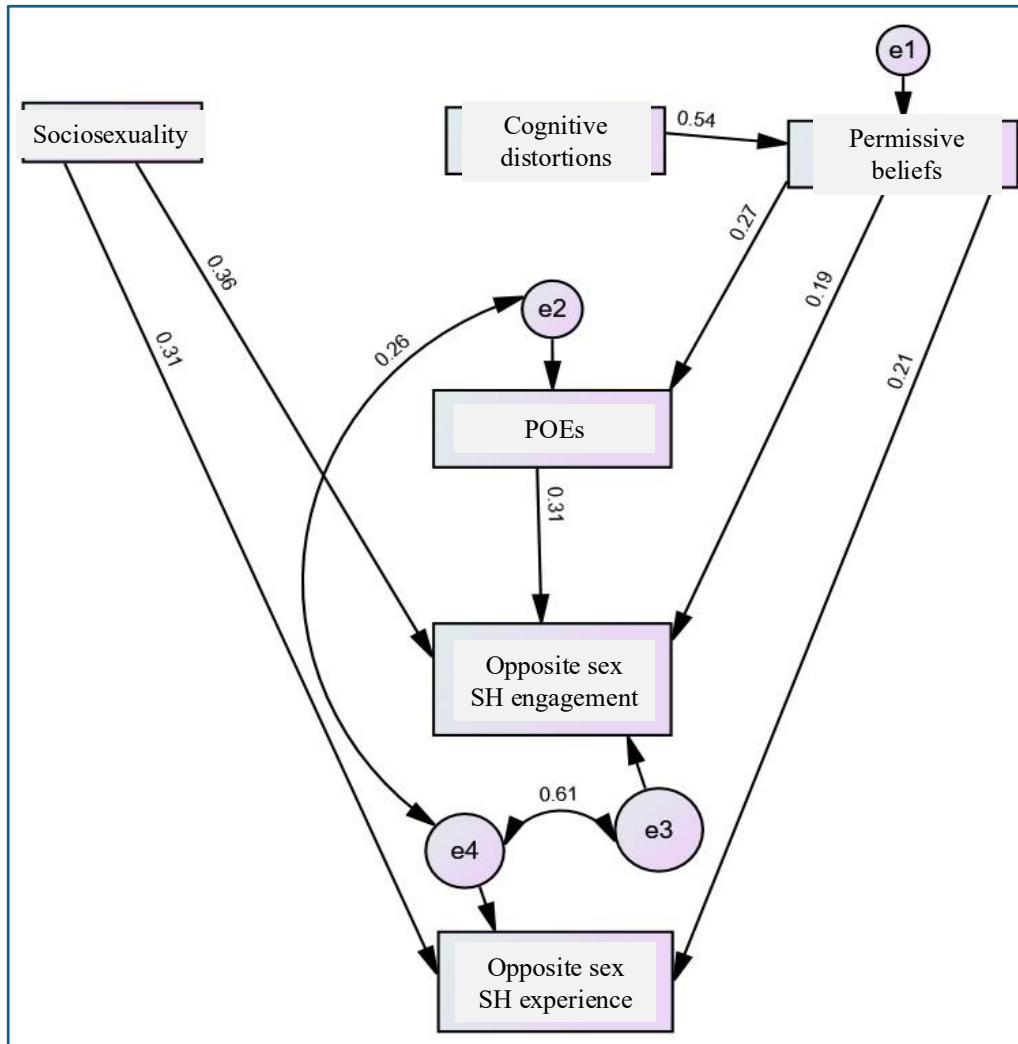
The final model was nonsignificant ($\chi^2 = 5.71$, $df = 6$, $p = .46$) and there were no further modification indices. The model fit summary indicated an excellent model fit (PCMIN/DF = .95, IFI = 1.00, TLI = 1.01, CFI = 1, RMSEA = 0). This model of pathways to sexual harassment in men is displayed in Figure 6:2 (see Appendix 5: Chapter 6 for all previous versions of the model).

Women ($n = 147$). Estimates for the theoretical model were calculated for female participants. The model was nonsignificant ($\chi^2 = 1.07$, $df = 5$, $p = .96$), there were no modification indices, and the model fit was excellent (CMIN/DF = .21, IFI = 1.02, TLI = 1.06, CFI = 1, RMSEA = 0). There was one nonsignificant pathway: Permissive beliefs did not predict POEs. This suggests that POEs may be independent predictors of women's sexual

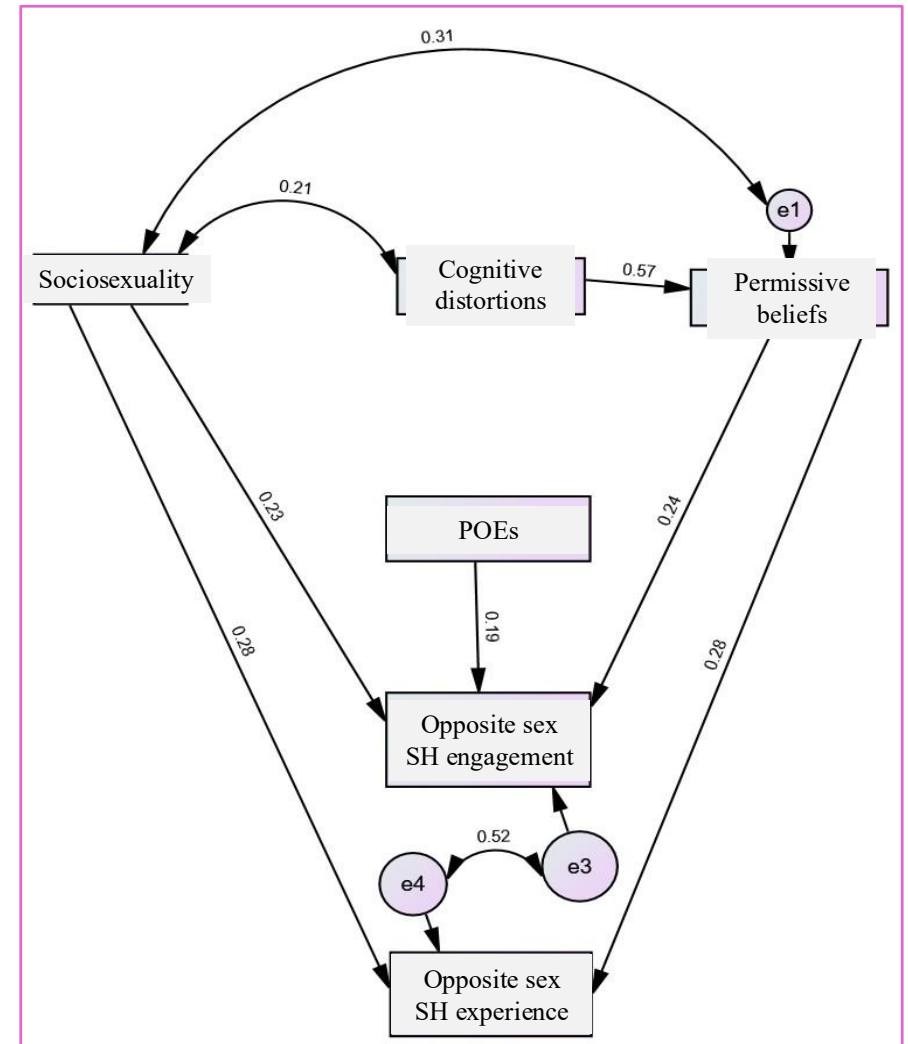
harassment. To examine this possibility further, the model was rerun with the permissive belief-POE pathway removed. The result was highly similar ($\chi^2 = 4.56$, $df = 6$, $p = .60$), giving clear indication that POEs can predict women's sexual harassment engagement independently of distorted thinking patterns and sociosexuality. Model fit remained excellent ($\text{CMIN/DF} = .76$, $\text{IFI} = 1.01$, $\text{TLI} = 1.02$, $\text{CFI} = 1$, $\text{RMSEA} = 0$). This final model of pathways to women's sexual harassment is displayed in Figure 6:2.

Figure 6:2*Final Models and Statistics for Men and for Women*

Men



Women



e = error term

Structural Equation Modelling Findings - Men. As predicted (H5), cognitive distortions predicted permissive beliefs (which together are referred to as distorted thinking patterns), which in turn predicted outcome expectancies. Sociosexuality and distorted thinking patterns were not associated as had been predicted (H6). In support of predictions (H7), sociosexuality and distorted thinking patterns were predictive of sexual harassment, though, as noted, the pathways were not intertwined. For men, sociosexuality and cognitive distortions have distinct pathways of similar strength leading to sexual harassment. Ergo, those with an unrestricted sociosexuality may be more likely to engage in sexual harassment regardless of cognitive distortions, and those with high rates of distorted thinking and permissive beliefs may be more likely to engage regardless of their sociosexual orientation. But their effects could also be additive (i.e., being high in both may equate to a much higher risk).

Structural Equation Modelling Findings – Women. Whilst cognitive distortions did predict permissive beliefs as predicted (H5), these did not predict outcome expectancies. Unlike the men's model, women's sociosexuality and distorted thinking patterns were associated (H6). There was partial support for predictions (H7) as sociosexuality and distorted thinking patterns all predict sexual harassment; however, only sociosexuality, cognitive distortions, and permissive beliefs are intertwined, with positive outcome expectancies (POEs) having a distinct pathway. For women, sociosexuality and distorted thinking are not distinct from one another when predicting sexual harassment, but POEs are. This model implies that a woman who has both unrestricted sociosexuality and distorted thinking patterns is more likely to engage in and experience sexual harassment regardless of POEs, and women with high POEs regarding sexual harassment behaviours are more likely to engage regardless of sociosexuality and/or distorted thinking.

Social Desirability. These models were rerun with the variable of social desirability included as a control variable. To achieve this, correlational pathways were inserted between social desirability and all independent variables, and predictive pathways were inserted from social desirability to all outcome variables. Results revealed little difference, with all previously significant connection remaining intact in both sexes' models. In the men's model, none of the pathways with social desirability were significant. This was mostly true for the women's model except for a significant correlation between social desirability and positive outcome expectancies. Thus, social desirability did not significantly influence either men's or women's pathways to sexual harassment but may have influenced their positive outcome expectancy scores.

Results Summary

The following points provide an overview of findings. Results are then discussed in detail, in reference to hypotheses, and with statistical outputs below.

1. Unexpectedly, and despite previous findings, men did not have higher positive outcome expectancies of sexual harassment behaviours than women.
2. Men had higher sociosexuality than women. Women had experience more sexual harassment than men, despite men not reporting more engagement. Same sex sexual harassment was more common amongst men.
3. Sex-specific pathway models to predict sexual harassment were developed. Sociosexuality, distorted thinking, and positive outcome expectancies are predictive of sexual harassment opposite sex sexual harassment engagement in both sexes: However, the relationships between variables within these models differ by sex.

Discussion

This study examined the relationships between distorted thinking patterns (as cognitive distortions and permissive beliefs leading to a behaviour), positive outcome expectancies (POEs), sociosexuality, and sexual harassment. As a highly prevalent issue, the focus was on opposite sex harassment (engagement and experience). Unexpectedly (H1), men did not have higher POEs regarding sexual harassment behaviours than women. As predicted (H2), men scored higher than women for sociosexuality, indicating more men have less restricted sociosexuality (i.e., more open to a short-term mating style) than women. Women had experienced more sexual harassment from men than men had from women, as predicted (H3); despite this, men did not report more engagement than women in opposite sex harassment. Men had both engaged in and experienced more sexual harassment towards and from other men (same sex harassment) than women had with other women, as expected (H4). During pathway analysis, expected relationships between variables were largely supported, though with some discrepancies. Cognitive distortions were predictive of permissive beliefs for both sexes, but permissive beliefs were only predictive of POEs for men (H5), and sociosexuality was only associated with distorted thinking patterns in women (H6). Similarly, while distorted thinking patterns and sociosexuality were predictive of opposite sex sexual harassment engagement and experience in both sexes (H7), there were variations in these pathways between the sexes.

Key findings were as follows:

- 1) Inappropriate behaviours can be influenced by sociosexuality and cognitive distortions in both sexes
- 2) Despite sharing influential factors, there are sex distinct pathways to inappropriate behaviour engagement

Sex Differences

Despite previous findings, there were no sex differences in male-on-female Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure scores, with men and women having similar perceptions and expectations of harassment behaviours. It is possible that sex differences in these areas are more nuanced than previously thought and other factors, not measured here, may explain this lack of difference seen in this study. However, given the consistency of findings in previous research (Chapter 3; Brady & Halpern-Felsher, 2007; Galvez-Buccollini et al., 2009; Holloway et al., 2012; Leigh et al., 2021), this seems unlikely. Why a lack of difference was found here is unclear and continued research into this area is recommended.

Men's higher scores for unrestricted sociosexuality fall in line with expectations and existing literature (Yost & Zurbriggen, 2006). As discussed, women scored higher than men in opposite sex sexual harassment experience, but men did not score higher in opposite sex engagement. Whilst it may not be the men from this sample that are harassing, there also may be a degree of reluctance from men to admit to such behaviours, particularly since the #MeToo movement. It is also possible that differences in perceptions of interactions are eliciting this incongruity. For example, previous research has noted that men perceive interactions and behaviours as being more sexual than women do (Haselton, 2003; Lindgren et al., 2008), and sexual interactions as being more positive and less harmful than women do (Klümper & Schwarz, 2020). Thus, men may not perceive a behaviour as inappropriate or an interaction as potentially distressing, where women do. This is a matter worthy of future research in the context of sexual harassment as it may provide clear targets for intervention development. Exactly where these discrepancies arise is unclear from this study alone, but previous research within this thesis suggests that persistence would be a logical next step of

further investigation. There may be various sex differences in what constitutes persistence, all of which warrant investigating (e.g., the amount of persistence after a rejection, the nature of continued advances, the time between advances, and/or a combination of factors).

Men are both engaging in and experiencing more same sex sexual harassment than women. This was expected and likely partly due to a variety of reasons such as “lad culture” (Owen, 2020) and a stronger tendency in men to strive toward, adhere to, and enforce sex role stereotypes (Reidy et al., 2014; Reidy et al., 2015). This finding also supports the evolutionary psychological perspective: With men having a greater tendency towards a short-term mating preference they have greater intrasexual competitiveness and same-sex derogation is used to degrade potential competitors (Bendixen & Kennair, 2015; Buss & Schmitt, 1993). Conversely, women appear to adopt more self-promotion rather than derogation tactics compared to men (Fisher et al., 2009).

Pathways to Sexual Harassment

A model comprised of sociosexuality, cognitive distortions, permissive beliefs, and positive outcome expectancies (POEs) was trialled to separately predict both men’s and women’s opposite sex sexual harassment engagement and experience. For both sexes, underlying cognitive distortions were predictive of permissive beliefs leading to “acting out” behaviours, demonstrating the process of thought becoming action. These in turn predicted POEs in men, but women’s outcome expectancies can be formed independently of distorted thinking patterns or sociosexuality – however, given the association between women’s positive outcome expectancies and social desirability, this may need further investigation to confirm. However, given that participants would likely score higher for positive appraisals of sexual harassment if they were unaffected by social constraints, the contribution of positive outcome expectancies does not lose its saliency; it may even be stronger than seen in this

study's results. In both sexes, sociosexuality, permissive beliefs, and POEs are directly predictive of opposite sex sexual harassment engagement and experience, although sociosexuality was only associated with distorted thinking patterns in women. Thus, while predictors of opposite sex sexual harassment are similar in men and women, the nature of these pathways differ in ways that may have important implications for future research and intervention development.

Sociosexuality is a trait known to vary greatly between men and women, with men being more likely to have unrestricted sociosexuality and making up the greater proportion of those with extreme scores (Clark, 2006; Yost & Zurbriggen, 2006). Research also suggests that an unrestricted sociosexuality has more influence on men's dating behaviour than it does women's (Clark, 2006; Simpson et al., 1999; Yost & Zurbriggen, 2006). Thus, unrestricted sociosexuality may have a distinct relationship with sexual harassment in men only because it is a more common, and a more influential trait in men. That women's sociosexuality and cognitive distortions are related is perhaps a controversial finding that could be misinterpreted to imply that women are more sexual when their mental health is poor. Therefore, it should be stressed that the relationship between these factors is a covariance and therefore not causal – poor mental health is not causing women to engage in or desire more sexual behaviours nor vice versa. In fact, literature demonstrates that women's self-esteem is *not* lower with high sociosexuality (Blasco-Belled et al., 2022; Clark, 2006). Yet, the stereotype of women who engage in casual sex having low self-esteem remains despite strong evidence to the contrary (Krems et al., 2021). A study by Barrada et al. (2021) found that the reasons individuals have casual sex were more relevant to self-esteem, with positive reasons (e.g., intimacy) being associated with higher self-esteem, and negative reasons (e.g., coping strategy) association with lower. Positive and negative links between different aspects of self-esteem and separate components of sociosexuality have been seen in both sexes, suggesting

the sociosexuality-self-esteem relationship is more complex than previously thought (Blasco-Belled et al., 2022; Sprecher & Verette-Lindenbaum, 2024).

Why the relationship between cognitive distortions and sociosexuality exists for women but not for men may reflect fundamental differences in men's and women's responses to the Revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory. A woman who has a permissive attitude towards open sexuality may believe, at a societal level, that this is ok, but may not act that way herself. Arguably, this could also be true of men, but men are typically, at a societal level, permitted a greater level of sexual freedom than women (Amaro et al., 2023; Jozkowski et al., 2017; Ringrose et al., 2021). This is known as the sexual double-standard, although there is some debate as to whether this standard still exists (Marks & Fraley, 2005; Milhausen & Herold, 1999); reviews suggest the double-standard has lessened over the years but is unlikely to disappear completely (Crawford & Popp, 2003; Sagebin Bordini & Sperb, 2012). However, there are also different routes to high sociosexuality scores that may be pertinent. If individuals have high sociosexual behaviour and desire, it implies that they successfully satisfy these desires. High desire and low behaviour would imply the opposite, but the goal is the same. Low desire and high behaviour scores, however, implies a different goal; these individuals may be trying to get a long-term partner but are instead only achieving short-term relationships (e.g., being used for one-night stands). Both sexes likely can and do have high sociosexuality via any of these routes. Men's desire and sex drive consistently present as higher than women's (Baumeister et al., 2001; Frankenbach et al., 2022), thus they are more likely to fall into one of the first two routes to high sociosexuality. A woman who has had many sexual partners may have done so with a wish to form a lasting relationship and some unfortunate mate choices. This route appears to make the relationship between women's sociosexuality and cognitive distortions more logical; distorted logic may contribute to poor mate choices and/or may arise in response to the desire-behaviour mismatch. This has

yet to be formally tested but the Revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory has little way of distinguishing successfully chosen short-term relationship versus reluctant short-term relationships due to long-term ones not being formed.

A direct pathway from cognitive distortions to sexual harassment was not included within the proposed model due to the nature of hypotheses. This pathway was also not suggested within modification indices at any point during analyses, and the pathways were significant and strong without this direct link. This is an interesting find as it demonstrates the stages of thought processes that have not been considered within existing literature and interventions: Typically, there is mention of cognitive distortions in relation to sexual offenses (though, as discussed, this is rarely examined in the context of sexual harassment alone, if at all) without consideration of how this leads to actual engagement.

Limitations

This study was cross-sectional so, while logical assumptions may be put forward, inferences of causality cannot be confirmed. A longitudinal study for pathway analysis is needed in future research.

There is some debate around the optimal sample size for structural equation modelling. While some consider 100-150 participants to be the minimum (Tabacnick & Fidell, 2001), others argue this should be 200+ (Kline, 2005). The sample sizes of men and women separately was within the 100-150 threshold, but with smaller samples there is the possibility of the model overfitting (i.e. perfectly explaining this data but not fitting well onto other data). Thus, further testing of these models on larger samples is recommended.

The unexpected lack of difference between men's and women's POEs may have arisen due to survey formatting rather than natural reasons. Firstly, just four items rather than the full eight from the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure may not be powerful enough to

detect differences. Secondly, there could have been an order effect: Participants completed measures of distorted thinking patterns before the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure, which may have made them overly conscious and judgemental of their own behaviour. To avoid these possibilities in future studies, measures should be presented in a randomised order, and the full eight items of the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure should be used.

Implications

When targeting male or female perpetrators or potential perpetrators of sexual harassment, the findings from the models depicted in Figure 6:2 highlight a need to focus on both sociosexuality and distorted thinking as individual factors within sexual harassment training to ensure all relevant audiences are reached. In men, the potential additive effects of being high in both these areas must also be considered. As cognitive distortions from the Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire were predictive of Permissive Beliefs, tackling these as a root issue may also address the permissive beliefs. However, this would need to be tested, and it may be necessary to consider each step of the thought process revealed by the pathways developed in this study. It would also be sensible to determine if these pathways extend to other sexual offenses; if so, this knowledge may serve to improve existing offender-interventions.

Separate assessment of sociosexuality and distorted thinking among existing male offenders may guide practitioners toward an optimal intervention route. Furthermore, the male model illustrates how interventions targeting outcome expectancies alone may be less effective in this context as they fail to address the root cause of outcomes expectancies: Distorted thinking patterns. In contrast to the male model however, positive outcome expectancies can predict sexual harassment in women independently: Thus, POEs would also need to be specifically targeted in sexual harassment training aimed at women although

further investigation into how these POEs arose may be warranted. Once again, determining which pathway has led to sexual harassment behaviour in individual female offenders may inform an optimal intervention route. An educational intervention broaching the tolerance of the harassment of men (explaining that they do not all like sexual attention at all times) may be useful. That said, regarding POEs, it may be important to better distinguish between “positive for the harasser” and “positive for the harassed”. For example, it could be viewed as positive when the man complies, even though he may actually feel bad about it.

Cognitive distortions, a known influential factor amongst violent sexual offenders, has demonstrated associations with sexual harassment in the current study. This finding, and previously noted similarities such as sociosexuality, hostile sexism, and alcohol, have a few implications: Firstly, similarities add weight to the possibility that sexual harassment falls within the same spectrum of other sexual offenses. Secondly, insight has been gained on sex-specific pathways from cognitive distortions to behaviour, via permissive beliefs. This knowledge could be useful for enhancing interventions and/or for detecting those most at risk. Lastly, this finding also highlights the necessity of tackling sexual harassment, which may, in some individuals at least, be the first step on an increasingly harmful path. There is value in assessing both general cognitive distortions and permissive beliefs for various reasons. Measuring both may provide better detection of those at risk of engagement. Furthermore, tackling the root cause leading to permissive beliefs – which are predicted by cognitive distortions – may prove more effective than tackling permissive beliefs alone. But it may be prudent for future research and intervention development to investigate if certain cognitive distortions and/or permissive beliefs are more generally associated with sexual harassment or whether this is something that relates to each individual differently (which may further necessitate person-tailored intervention techniques).

This study has achieved the goal of understanding how distorted thinking patterns, sociosexuality, and outcome expectancies relate to sexual harassment in each sex. The pathways revealed within this chapter highlight important sex differences and potential areas of focus for both future research and intervention development. Although not achievable with the time-constraints of this thesis, one of the next steps will be to use this information as part of a psychoeducational sexual harassment intervention.

Conclusion

A clear pathway from deep rooted cognitive distortions to engagement in inappropriate behaviours has been revealed via permissive beliefs – thoughts that stem from underlying cognitive distortions but relate directly to the behaviour to be enacted. Sociosexuality, distorted thinking patterns, and positive outcome expectancies all contribute to both men’s and women’s opposite sex sexual harassment engagement and experiences. However, there are clear sex differences in how these variables interact and distinct pathways within each sexes’ models, all of which should be considered within future research and intervention development.

CHAPTER SEVEN FINAL DISCUSSION

The goal of this thesis was to improve understanding of sexual harassment in a way that could inform future development of interventions, while investigating whether said interventions would benefit from being sex specific. Sexual harassment is a global issue, with male-on-female harassment dominating (APPG for UN Women, 2021). As such, it has been the subject of various avenues of research in attempts to better understand and prevent (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Hardies, 2019; Lennon et al., 2017; Malamuth et al., 2018), yet

effective intervention has not been achieved (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020; Diez-Canseco et al., 2022). Furthermore, the issue of false polychotomies is rampant among theories of sexual harassment - including power theory (Cleveland & Kerst, 1993), feminist theory (Tinkler & Zhao, 2020), and sociocultural theories (Ford, 2020; Hardt et al., 2022) - where an integrative approach would likely present a fuller picture and thus, greater comprehension. A general lack of consistent, long-lasting success in developing intervention for sexual harassment is likely in-part due to three primary issues: 1) The cognition underlying sexual harassment is poorly understood. 2) There's a distinct lack of connective thinking that would allow theories to integrate rather than compete. 3) Interventions (particularly workplace training) fail to apply empirical research findings to practice. In seeking to understand the root causes of sexual harassment, an evolutionary psychological stance was taken, with other theory and influences considered concurrently to ensure a complete picture was formed. Alongside engagement and experiences of sexual harassment, this research has examined sex differences and similarities in associated traits and attitudes, distorted thinking patterns and outcome expectancies, the specific nature of problematic interactions, and the frequency of behaviours encountered. How this information may inform future intervention development has been deliberated. Each chapter will be summarised, but poignant details are displayed in Table 7:1, below.

Table 7:1*Summary of Chapters*

Study Chapter	Aims	Analyses	Key Findings	Key Factors	Implications	Next research considerations
3 – Sexual Attention: Perceptions and Perspective Taking	Extend MSc research findings linking POEs and sexual harassment in men	Correlational	Men’s sexual harassment engagement is more influenced by their POEs than women’s are	Sociosexuality Dark Triad traits	Men’s perceptions may change when regarding one’s own behaviour, in vivo	This may occur due to normal cognitive biases and/or abnormal cognitive distortions
4 – Expressions of Sexual Disinterest	Deeper examination of real-life experiences to better depict interactions and	Qualitative – Thematic analysis	Women’s experiences of sexual harassment via inappropriate advances, persistence, and hostile reactions to rejections	Persistence Hostile reactions and anticipatory fear of such reactions Alcohol (in women)	Men’s perceptions of their own behaviours have “reasoning”, thus are skewed in their favour	The generalisability of findings needs quantified testing in a larger sample. Understanding of how reasons (i.e., justification)

6 – Cognitive Distortions	Examining distorted thinking patterns alongside sociosexuality, POEs, and sexual harassment engagement	Correlational, means testing, and structural equation modelling	Distorted thinking, POEs, and sociosexuality comprise pathways to sexual harassment for both sexes but with distinct sex differences. There are similarities of cognitive processes between those who sexually harass and other sex offenders.	Men: sociosexuality → SH. Distorted thinking patterns → via POEs → SH. Women: sociosexuality and distorted thinking patterns → SH. POEs → SH.	Separate pathways need assessing in individuals who may/have harass/ed to ensure the optimal intervention route is taken. Educating on and/or restructuring thinking patterns may contribute to future interventions.	Trialling the efficacy of a psychoeducational approach within an sexual harassment intervention.
Recurring factors	Sociosexuality, persistence, distorted thinking patterns					
Other next steps	Using findings to begin tailoring an intervention to women as well as a separate intervention for men Further examining persistence to determine how/if perceptions differ by sex to see if this can be integrated to interventions Trial existing approaches used with sex offenders to tackle distorted thinking in those who sexually harass					

POEs = positive outcomes expectancies

Study one (Chapter 3 – Sexual Attention: Perceptions and Perspective Taking) examined perceptions of and outcome expectancies in relation to sexual harassment attitudes and behaviours from the perspectives of men and women as perpetrators and victims. Findings revealed that men's behaviour judgements (detecting harassment and positive outcome expectancies [POEs]) largely matched women's (at least under the contrived setting of a survey). However, there was an indication that men's (when taking the perpetrator perspective) sexual harassment engagement was more influenced by their behaviour judgements than were women's. Women's behaviour judgements also appear more stable than men's, being less influenced by the perspective they took. Furthermore, perpetrator perspective men's POEs and actual sexual harassment engagement were influenced by the same factors – sociosexuality and dark triad traits. It was posited that men may therefore engage in higher rates of sexual harassment than women due to changes in perception when assessing one's own behaviour, such as the influence of cognitive biases (e.g., assuming others have equally unrestricted sexual attitudes and desires) and moral disengagement (cognitive distortions are commonly seen in those high in dark triad traits). Whilst there were more similarities than differences in trait influences of sexual harassment, there were some sex differences that could nonetheless guide intervention development.

Study 2 (Chapter 4 – Expressions of Sexual Disinterest) qualitatively examined men's and women's engagement in and experiences of sexual advances, rejections, and reactions to rejection. Whilst both sexes had clearly experienced incidents of sexual harassment, women's experiences of unwanted advances appeared much more frequent, as did their issues with persistence, hostile reactions to rejections, and negative after-effects of such experiences. Men's experiences, while less common, were often extreme in nature and involved alcohol. Women believed that men sometimes persisted because of the stereotype that women are “playing hard-to-get”, but the same was not indicated within the male focus group. It was

noted that men were aware that other men were persistent but did not consider themselves to be so, instead stating they would immediately accept any rejection. This was in stark contrast with women's typical experiences. However, men also detailed incidents of their own behaviour that embodied persistence; they did not appear to recognise this as problematic behaviour, and there was some consensus that quick double-checking type behaviours were acceptable. This finding revealed a clear area to pursue in following research, to determine the breadth of sex differences regarding justification and persistence behaviour. Results also demonstrated a vast array of negative after-effects women experienced in response to these interactions, which wasn't as apparent for men. Whilst both sexes are examined as potential perpetrators throughout this thesis, this finding (and the consistent differences in frequency of experiences) consolidated the primary focus of male-on-female sexual harassment both in this and similar ongoing research.

Study 3 (Chapter 5 – Quantifying and Understanding Behaviours) sought to quantify findings from the focus groups, both to assess generalisability and guide next research steps. Checklists (to indicate which behaviours were commonly experienced) of sexual advances, rejection, and reaction to rejection behaviours were generated, as were scales assessing perceptions of these behaviours. There were little sex differences in perceived appropriateness of sexual advances. However, individuals high in sociosexuality were more likely to rate behaviours as appropriate, even behaviours that most other participants agreed were inappropriate.

In addition, likelihood to persist for various reasons, and beliefs surrounding opposite sex “playing hard-to-get” (i.e., feigning disinterest) were examined. Both sexes overestimated the frequency that women play hard-to-get, suggesting this stereotype is prevalent and possibly perpetuated by both sexes, rather than being male-specific. This was one of many reasons why men's likelihood to persist was higher than women's. Regarding persistence, men were

over twice as likely as women to persist for any given reason. A belief in justified persistence, as justification for actions, was posited to be a type of cognitive distortion that can increase likelihood to sexually harass. The tendency to engage in justification may be the problem rather than the justification reasoning itself. A model of pathways to inappropriate behaviour was developed, demonstrating the roles of sex (being male), sociosexuality, and behaviour justification in increasing likelihood to engage.

Study 4 (Chapter 6 – Cognitive Distortions) broadened the theme of justification and, drawing from sexual offender literature, examined cognitive distortions in relation to sociosexuality and sexual harassment. This was a novel area of investigation in sexual harassment research, as was the introduction of cognitive distortions that bridge the thought-behaviour gap, here termed “permissive beliefs”. The new permissive belief measure was developed and validated, though continued use is recommended to further support this. Sex-specific models of sexual harassment were successfully developed, displaying distinct pathways both within and between the sexes to sexual harassment engagement. The influence of sociosexuality, distorted thinking patterns, and positive outcome expectancies on sexual harassment was supported and sex differences in these pathways revealed.

The implications of the information garnered from this thesis’s research is discussed, with clear intervention development routes being suggested. The studies conducted in this thesis have contributed to increasing understanding of sexual harassment in several areas. The following subsections revisit the aims of the thesis and discuss how the research did or did not meet them.

7:1 A Key Issue Has Been Identified

One aim of this thesis was to consider ‘grey areas’ of sexual harassment where ambiguity may be high. The types of sexual advances made are perhaps the most problematic aspect of “obvious” sexual harassment but, as was already known, some behaviours are “grey areas” of harassment as their problematic status depends on who, where, and when they are enacted. This research was one of the first to consider sexual harassment as an unintentional behaviour (also see the works of Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Kennair & Bendixen, 2012), one that arises as part of a genuine mate acquisition attempt overstepping the hypothetical line. In these cases, it appears that an abundance of behaviours rather than any specific type of action is where the problem arises. This issue of persistence is particularly problematic for women and their experiences were so similar and commonplace that it was possible to create a flowchart (Chapter 4, Figure 4:1) depicting their typical sexual advance experiences. Any persistence after a rejection is viewed negatively by women, a perspective that men do not seem to share, with persistence *because* of XYZ being considered acceptable and at times not being viewed as a form persistence at all. This type of justification may reflect a cognitive distortion that not only permits the behaviour but increases the perception of a positive outcome.

The literature on persistence in sexual harassment focuses on workplace incidents (Riddle & Heaton, 2023), perceptions of ambiguous behaviours (Hehman et al., 2022) rejection strategies used by women (Graham et al., 2017; Lannutti & Monahan, 2004), aftereffects (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020; Graham et al., 2017), or on stalking (Grangeia & Matos, 2018) rather than on the nature of and reasoning behind men’s persistent sexual advances. This thesis had similar findings as past research regarding women’s rejection strategies and negative aftereffects of sexual harassment, and supports previous work that notes women are more inclined than men to view any persistence as harassment (Osman,

2006). The novel addition of insight into why men persist is valuable, providing clear direction for future research as well a route for interventions to consider.

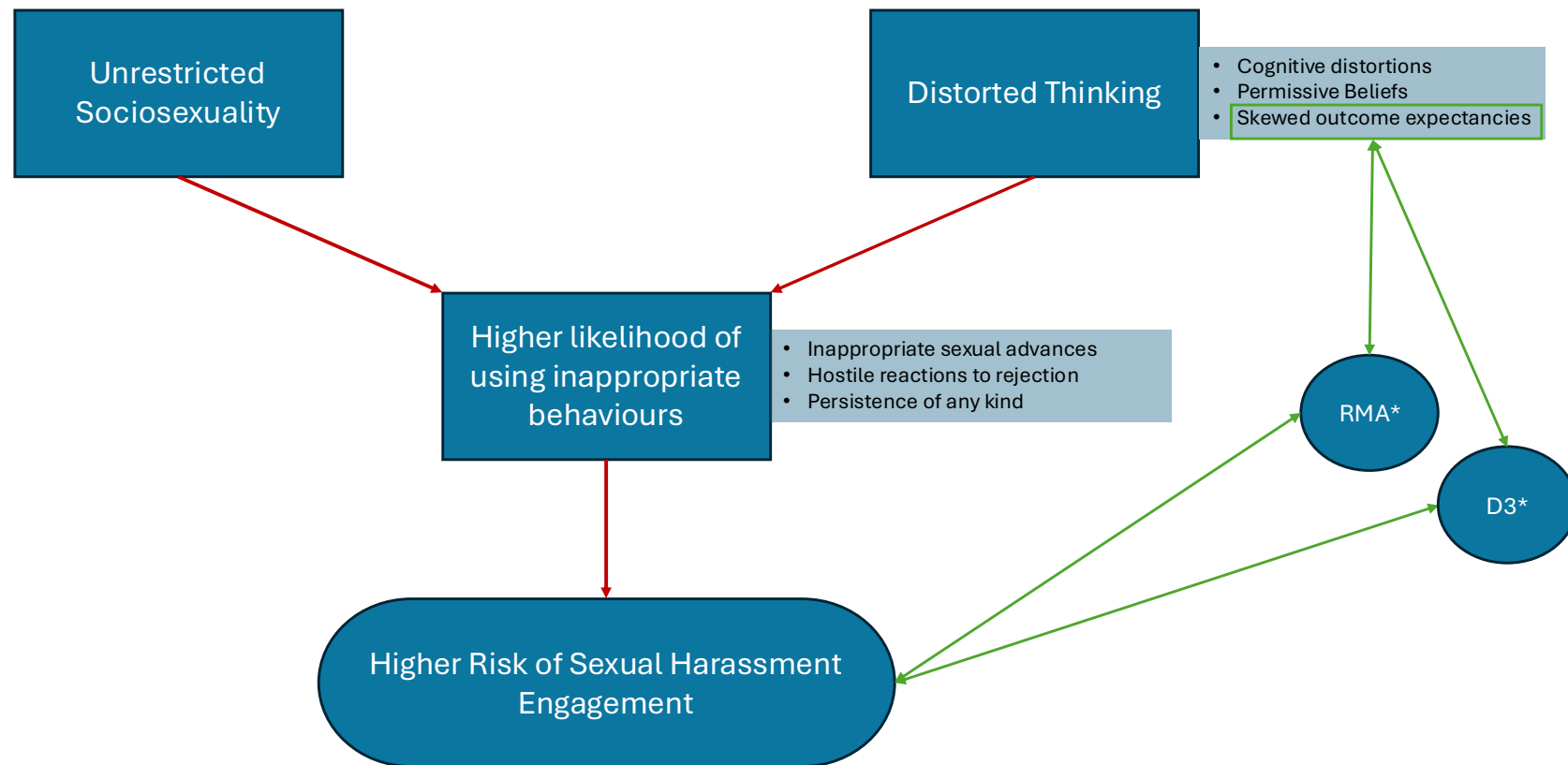
7:2 Sex Differences and Pathways to Sexual Harassment

Other aims of this thesis were to expand the literature on outcome expectancies and sexual harassment, to examine communication techniques and/or perceptions of rejection and sexual interactions that may increase sexual harassment likelihood in some men and women, and to determine the pathways between traits and attitudes associated with sexual harassment engagement. There are sex differences in engagement, experiences of, and, importantly, in the pathways to sexual harassment. For both sexes, sociosexuality and distorted thinking patterns are significant predictors of their likelihood to engage in inappropriate behaviours, and sociosexuality, dark triad traits, and rape myth acceptance (RMA) are associated with sexual harassment engagement. How these factors interact (or not) differs between the sexes however, thus implicating a need for sex-specific approaches in prevention efforts. Furthermore, when treating offenders of sexual harassment (which is a reactive rather than proactive approach), it would be beneficial to tailor the approach to the individual, determining which pathway (i.e., which factors) are most influential. As with other offenses, it's likely that attending to the individuals' needs is more important than selecting one specific treatment type over another to ensure the best outcomes (Leigh & Davies, 2021).

There was evidence to suggest that men's views of sexual harassment align with women's when rating contrived scenarios in a survey. Legal reports and findings within these chapters demonstrate that men are harassing more than women, nonetheless (Adams et al., 2020). As is hypothesised in adult sex offender literature, cognitive distortions may be influential before offending, during offending (hot cognition), and/or post-offending (Szumski et al., 2018). In the heat of the moment when "hot cognition" is at play, men may

be projecting their own beliefs and expectations onto women, interpreting proximal information in a way that fits their belief schema. This possibility fits well with the findings from the focus groups (Chapter 4), in which men discussed both awareness of persistence being a negative behaviour but also discussed incidents of their own persistence without any negative lens. As the primary focus of the research in this thesis, a model of men's pathways to sexual harassment that integrates findings from the studies conducted in this thesis is depicted in Figure 7:1.

Women's positive outcome expectancies were unrelated to distorted thinking patterns or sociosexuality, just as they were unaffected by taking different perspectives (victim versus perpetrator) in Chapter 3. Women's outcome expectancies appear a relatively stable phenomenon. They may be related to other traits and/or attitudes and experiences not measured herein, or they may be well thought out responses based on logical assumptions (i.e., if it's harassment, it's clearly not going to end well) – whether expectancies remain logical during a sexually charged interaction (in the heat of the moment) would be of interest to understand.

Figure 7:1*Hypothetical Model of Men's Pathways to Sexual Harassment Engagement***Hypothetical Model of Men's Pathways to Sexual Harassment Engagement**

* RMA = rape myth acceptance, D3 = dark triad traits of Machiavellianism, Narcissism, & Psychopathy
 Red arrows = predictive, green arrows = associative relationships

This model differs from extant models in several ways. Firstly, this model relates specifically to sexual harassment, not sexual aggression or sexual offenses in general. Secondly, there is no assumption of adverse childhood experiences within those who harass. Thirdly, this model is not specific to workplace harassment (or any specific setting), thus does not include factors only relevant to certain settings or indeed any external influences. This does not mean they should not be included where necessary, simply that this model relates more to internal influences, determining the persona of those at greater risk of harassment. Fourthly, although this model draws on knowledge from the literature on perpetrators of sexual offenses, it is not specific to that population, instead reflecting members of the public who are at high risk of offending. Lastly, and importantly, this model incorporates specific underlying cognitive processes that precede inappropriate behaviour alongside trait influences, including a bridge from thought to behaviour via permissive beliefs. This bridge is an important addition, one that is lacking in previous models. An individuals' habitual thinking patterns can underpin how any other factor may influence their behaviour, whether this is socialisation, heat of the moment, environment etc. Coupled with certain traits, the influence of cognitive distortions and permissive beliefs can be increased, leading to a higher risk of inappropriate behaviour engagement. Integrating cognitive processes and how they lead to behaviour has allowed for a more complete picture of sexual harassment engagement to be developed, which in turn gives useful guidance for potential intervention routes to tackle the root cause of sexual harassment behaviour. To further build on this model, how in vivo factors such as arousal may shape context-specific cognitive distortions should be examined.

7:3 Supporting the Application of an Evolutionary Lens

Building on the aim mentioned above (to “determine the pathways between traits and attitudes associated with sexual harassment engagement”), was the aim to consider other associated factors such as cognitive distortions and miscommunication, and to integrate theories on evolved sex differences and miscommunication in relation to sexual harassment (as per the logic of Error Management Theory). Results largely reflect the global phenomenon that women experience more opposite sex sexual harassment than men do. A worldwide phenomenon such as this, despite cultural influences, must have evolved psychological roots. (Haselton, 2003) Firstly, sociosexuality, which mirrors the short-term and long-term mating preferences of Sexual Strategies Theory and Parental Investment (Buss & Schmitt, 1993; Trivers, 1972), was consistently associated with sexual harassment perceptions and engagement, particularly in men. Secondly, the findings in this thesis also support and build upon the application of error management theory to the study of sexual harassment. The sexual overperception bias has an established link with high sociosexuality and sexual harassment behaviour. Extending on this, cognitive distortions, while different from cognitive biases, are another evolved adaptation designed to protect us (Gilbert, 1998). However, cognitive distortions can be extreme and unhelpful in nature, as demonstrated by links sexual offending (Ward, 2000) and with sexual harassment as found within this research. Collectively, these modern-day problems presented by evolved adaptations that were useful in an ancestral environment are supportive of evolutionary mismatch theory (Li et al., 2018; Manus, 2018).

It must be noted that evolutionary psychology is not the only applicable theory to the findings of this thesis. In particular, the theory of miscommunication fits well with various aspects of the data. The sex differences in perceptions of persistence and of positive outcome likelihood reflect known differences in how men and women perceive interactions. To reiterate, men perceive behaviours as being more sexual/flirtatious than women do (Henningson, 2004; Lindgren et al., 2008) and perceive unconventional sexual behaviours

more positively (Blanc, 2023). It somewhat stands to reason that they would therefore be more likely to expect a positive outcome from ambiguous sexual interactions. Similarly, sexual script theory lends explanation to participants' sexual beliefs and behaviours: The exaggerated social expectations for women to passively play hard-to-get and be polite in response to advances, and for men to enjoy all sexual behaviour and be assertive in their pursuit (Ford, 2020; Ward et al., 2022). However, these are not in opposition to evolutionary theory but fit neatly alongside; historically, there have always been asymmetries in environmental pressures and the distribution of societal power, leading to the necessity of sex-specific mating tactics. Evolved biases that promote successful mate-seeking (or preserve reputation in women, thus preserving mate value) likely underpin these differences in communication (which are measurable at the network activation level: Kubota et al., 2022) and modern social scripts.

The findings of this thesis challenge dichotomous theories, particularly those that present sexual harassment as stemming purely from toxic masculinity and/or a desire for power. Whilst some incidents may be attributed to such, it's clear that consideration of multiple influences is necessary as sexual harassment has more nuances than any one theory alone can encompass. Instead, theories applied in conjunction appear to form a chain that links to sexual harassment behaviour. This includes the evolutionary psychological sexual strategies theory (Buss & Schmitt, 1993), the logic of which is indicated by consistent associations between high sociosexuality (i.e., an indicator of a short-term mating style: Thomas et al., 2021) and sexual harassment engagement as well as with positive expectations of sexual harassment behaviours. This represents the role of our evolved desire to mate (even when we do not consciously desire to reproduce). Part of this desire can also lead to power-seeking behaviours and sexual competitor degradation, both of which would increase the likelihood of successful mate acquisition (Bendixen & Kennair, 2017^a; Browne, 2006). The

logic of error management theory (Haselton & Buss, 2000), another theory within evolutionary psychology, is supported by clear links between sexual harassment and high positive outcome expectancies. The role of outcome expectancies within sexual harassment also point towards Bandura's social-cognitive theory (2005). Error management theory is also supported by indications of assumed similarity, whereby men appear to be projecting their own interaction preferences onto women, and of stereotyping, where, in this instance, women may be assuming men are welcome to their sexual advances. This logic extends to the distorted thinking patterns demonstrated herein to be predictive of sexual harassment.

Miscommunication theory sits within the realms of both cognitive and social psychology (Beres, 2010; Kubota et al., 2022). The development of differences in male and female communication styles also reflect asymmetrical pressures from within our ancestral environment (Proverbio, 2022). Miscommunication theory is indicated by multiple sex differences in the description of sexual harassment incidents, and particularly by men's tendency not to label persistence as such when they themselves engage. Men and women appear to interpret certain behaviours and overall interactions in different ways. There is also evidence for some social/cultural influences, particularly social script theory, which is often cited as the basis of gendered miscommunication (Beres, 2010). Whilst a tendency to subscribe to stereotypes displays an evolved cognitive shortcut, the stereotype itself can be shaped by societal beliefs and expectations, as per social script theory (Krahé et al., 2006). Thus, the research within this thesis has made it clear that many realms of psychology and multiple extant theories are relevant to the issue of sexual harassment. Applying an evolutionary psychological lens has lent insight and explanation to sex differences in sexual harassment behaviours and the findings in this thesis indicate a need for sex-specific approaches to harassment. However, these findings also indicate a need for more nuanced within-sex interventions – despite our evolved psychology and shared ancestral

environments, no one category of people (e.g., male and female) is all the same. This is why it's so important to consider all possible factors of any behaviour, and why the theory integration described above should be the aim of any future research, rather than making theories dichotomous and attempting to support one above any other. Evolutionary psychology permits exactly this kind of integration. Indeed, there is a wealth of research examining evolved influences on social cognition (Buss, 2005; Gangestad & Simpson, 2016), echoing previous discussions (Chapter 2) about how evolutionary psychology underpins miscommunication, attributions, and social scripts. Considering our ancestral environments and looking to our evolved tendencies enables us to see why and how we might (whether consciously or not) strive for sex, for power, for heteronormativity, for social acceptance, and how and why we end up miscommunicating, or simply trying too hard to gain a mate. Without the application of an evolutionary psychological lens, these theories could not be integrated, and a complete picture of sexual harassment could not be formed. As outlined in Chapter 2, many theories make poignant contributions to the understanding of sexual harassment – but none can explain all manifestations alone.

7:4 Useful Information for Intervention Development and Future Research

A final aim of this thesis was to gain insight on how best to approach these factors within future interventions. As discussed in Chapter 1, current interventions lack consistent and long-lasting efficacy (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020; Diez-Canseco et al., 2022; McCann, 2018). Many interventions take a hard “don't do it!” approach, some expect the victim to prevent sexual harassment themselves, and many policies are reactive rather than proactive. The pathways to inappropriate behaviours and sexual harassment engagement developed in chapters 5 and 6 provide valuable information that can inform future interventions. There is more than one route to sexual harassment behaviour for each sex, and important sex differences in

these routes. Applying an intervention that tackles a route not relevant to the individual will be unlikely to yield success. That presents two options for intervention:

- 1) Assess each individual and develop a personalised intervention approach
- 2) Develop a single intervention that covers all relevant factors

If attempting the former option, in women it is important to address distorted thinking patterns, *particularly* in those with high sociosexuality. However, it should not be assumed that this approach will adjust women's outcomes expectancies – if high positive outcomes expectancies are present, these will need to be addressed separately. In men it is important to appeal to high sociosexuality (where present), and, where distorted thinking patterns exist, to address these, which should in turn bring outcomes expectancies back to realistic levels.

RMA and dark triad traits should also be considered as indicators of an increased likelihood to harass, and in terms of how this may shape participants' reactions to intervention. Overall, this option would require a lot of pre-intervention assessments and a lot of separate intervention development.

The latter option, developing a multifaceted intervention, may be more feasible, especially when taking a preventative approach and attempting to roll out intervention(s) to many people at once. Whilst it has been demonstrated that sex-specific interventions may be optimal, this may not always be practical for some, such as in budget constrained and/or small workplaces. If an intervention were needed to be presented to both men and women, there are still many elements discussed throughout this thesis that are applicable. Primarily, adopting an evolutionary lens that teaches how and why inappropriate behaviours have arisen, providing prosocial alternative behaviour, and increasing awareness of evolved biases that still influence behaviours would be useful. An important aspect would be to avoid making either sex the perpetrator and/or victim, ensuring all are treated equally and promote

mutual respect. Whilst further examination and refinement would be needed, it may be useful to have men and women roleplay prosocial scenarios. Previous research demonstrates the efficacy of roleplay within various therapies designed to decrease negative behaviours, improve social communication, and promote bystander intervention (Abbott et al., 2020; Gelis et al., 2020; Rønning & Bjørkly, 2019; Spain et al., 2023). This is something that could not be achieved in sex-specific interventions alone.

However, taking a sex -specific approach would still be sensible given the sensitive nature of the topic and sex-specific pathways. Thus, the optimal route is the middle ground of the two options presented above – separate interventions for men and women but not for men/women specifically high in/influenced by X but not X. Instead, both men’s and women’s intervention should both seek to appeal to those high in sociosexuality and attempt to reduce cognitive distortions. However, the sex split would permit some poignant tailoring. In this way, each sex could be made aware of typical opposite sex preferences, attitudes, beliefs, and concerns regarding sexual interactions. Reducing beliefs in sex-based stereotypes (e.g., women play hard-to-get, men welcome all advances) should be integrated. While both sexes’ interventions should aim to educate on and reduce cognitive distortions and permissive beliefs (which appear to increase POEs in men), a female-aimed intervention would benefit from an additional POE-focused component to ensure they are at realistic levels. Enhancing women’s awareness of the extent of effects of alcohol on their behaviour (and how it is perceived by others) may be worthwhile too. Minimising stereotypes would likely also contribute to a reduction in inappropriate behaviours in both sexes, though these are again somewhat sex-specific, e.g., particularly ideas surrounding supposed social gains of catcalling (in men) and the assumed acceptability of harassment of men (in women).

As seen in female focus group of Chapter 4, women are often afraid to make firm rejections. As such, there are methods of assertiveness training teaching women how to make

clear and firm refusals towards men's sexual advances to help prevent sexual assault (Jigyasha et al., 2021; Parrot, 1996). However, a perceived lack of assertiveness can feed into victim-blame thinking (Rusinko et al., 2010), and such training may increase self-criticism in women, a noted after-effect of sexual harassment in the women's focus group (Chapter 4). At least in this context of typical mate acquisition attempts, this predisposition toward gentility is a prosocial behaviour and should not be the focus of change. Rather than targeting rejection tactics, interventions could seek to improve detection and acceptance of gentle rejection cues and teach prosocial methods of advances that are more likely to be well-met. Such an approach would be more likely to appeal to those high in sociosexuality, which is associated with both sexes' sexual harassment behaviour. Acceptance of rejection and minimisation of hostility is another factor that could be addressed, not by belabouring "don't be naughty" messages, but by appealing to underlying drives. For example, when seeking a sexual partner, recognising and accepting rejection allows the seeker to move on quickly, thus not wasting effort. Recognising when to desist is key. Another factor to address may be the sting of rejection. It's not unnatural to feel hostile and/or defensive, as well as hurt, thus intervention may benefit from providing individuals better techniques to cope with rejection. For example, compassion focused therapy, which has an evolutionary psychology background (Gilbert, 2014), helps individuals to understand painful thoughts and emotions (such as those that may come from rejection), teaching them the underlying science, and enabling self-compassion and soothing (Gilbert, 2009).

As stated by Buss and Abrams (2016);

"When seen as evolutionary inclinations that are most adaptive for a different epoch or setting, the therapist can change the focus from treating an aberrant behavior to helping the client see it's self-defeating nature. (p.170)"

Emphasising the risks associated with unintentional sexual harassment engagement, namely failure to attract a mate *because* they're trying too hard to attract a mate, could be a focus in interventions. It could be emphasised how a polite acceptance of rejection and using socially appropriate advances are more appealing to potential partners, while inappropriateness and/or persistence to the point of causing distress may cause the loss of a might-have-been-interested partner (whether the targeted individual or someone who witnessed the exchange). One's own inappropriate behaviour may even make sexual competitors gain favour, especially if they intervene and become the rescuer. Mate seeking is a normal behaviour; sexual harassment is not, and extreme tactics that cause distress decrease the chance of success. Within intervention, this suggested type of approach and addressing outcome expectancies aligns with the Cognitive Behavioural Therapy method of cognitive reframing (Mennin et al., 2013).

Reactive interventions applied to the offending population are of course, necessary. However, in the context of grey areas of sexual harassment, it was not previously clear what might be applicable to the "would-be" offender. The research in this thesis has highlighted several common factors between sex offenders and those likely to engage/engaging in sexual harassment that suggest similar intervention routes may be warranted. The addition of clearer understanding of pathways to these behaviours will help to refine these interventions and tailor them as needed. Just as sex offender interventions may be applicable to those likely to harass, the key factors identified within those likely to harass may be pertinent within current sex offender interventions. The sex-specific pathways developed in these pages would be of interest to investigate amongst an offending population.

It is theorised that cognitive distortions in sex offenders can relate to a general world view (core beliefs), a categorical view (e.g., all women), or a specific person/item view (e.g., *that* woman). Whilst some of these are shared among sex offenders, others are offense

specific (Szumski et al., 2018). Some research suggests that sex offenders' beliefs are frequently context-dependent, arising from perceptions of the offender's victim rather than from a general world view. The cognitive distortions examined in Chapter 6 depict a general thinking style. Thus, it would be informative to measure cognitive distortions and/or permissive beliefs using context-specific examples (i.e., pertaining to relationships, sex, and mate-seeking) in future research. There is some debate as to the efficacy of addressing cognitive distortions in intervention (Helmond et al., 2014). However, the research in Chapter 6 sought to expand the understanding of how cognitive distortions relate to sexual harassment, and suggestions to further expand on this have been made. Only by also considering associated traits (e.g., sociosexuality), sex, outcome expectancies, the thought-behaviour bridge of permissive beliefs, the possibility of context-specific beliefs in future research, and accepting that, in some individuals, cognitive distortions may *not* be a primary influence of sexual harassment behaviour (as in men's pathways to harassment shown in Chapter 6) can interventions become optimised.

When developing policy and/or interventions to decrease sexual harassment, the obvious first step would be to incorporate evidence-based approaches that are routinely assessed over time. It would likely be beneficial to train men and women separately as different content would be required, though mixed-gender intervention has been discussed. More research is needed, but, the most effective route may be tailored, sex-specific learning followed by mixed gender sessions. Training should avoid simply listing that which isn't appropriate as there appears to be cross-sex consensus and pre-existing knowledge of this (Chapters 4 & 5). Rather, training should focus on improving cross-sex understanding and encouraging prosocial interactions, as well as urging individuals to rethink their own behaviour intentions before engaging. Whilst decreasing persistence and negative reactions to rejection may be crucial to decreasing incidents of sexual harassment, as with inappropriate

behaviours, simply instructing individuals not to persist is unlikely to be helpful. Not only has previous research shown the inefficacy of “don’t do this” approaches, but the research in this thesis has demonstrated that individuals appear to measure their own behaviours against a different bar. That is, although they can identify and label inappropriate behaviour as such, they can also fail to recognise the same in their own behaviour. A large part of this may be due to a perception of justification – they know *why* they are engaging in XYZ; therefore it is acceptable. This somewhat mirrors the logic of attribution theory, though with internal attributions for their own behaviour being made prior to engagement. The self-serving bias notes internal attributions are more likely used when explaining successful behaviours. It’s possible, in the case of sexual harassment, internal attributions are being used to excuse behaviour. Overall, such musings highlight the importance of cognitive biases (indicating the logic of error management theory) and distorted thinking patterns leading to sexual harassment.

Limitations and Next Steps

While various avenues of future research are discussed below, the need to trial sex-specific intervention has been made clear, both by the current research and by a lack of consistent and long-term success in existing interventions. As noted, there is value in approaching sexual harassment with an evolutionary psychological lens: Firstly, because the evidence indicates evolved desires and cognitive biases underpin inappropriate sexual behaviours. Secondly, because tackling the root cause of any problem is more likely to garner long-lasting outcomes. And thirdly, because, whilst there is evidence supporting the use of such an approach in other interventions, it has not been applied within sexual harassment prevention training. Furthermore, trialling an educational intervention (as per the well-established methods of Compassion Focused Therapy) that provides prosocial alternative behaviours to participants (akin to the successful “Meaningful Roles” anti-bullying

intervention; Ellis et al., 2016) is an achievable goal, as highlighted within the “Ongoing Research” section below. With male-on-female sexual harassment being the most prevalent issue, a male-focused evolutionary-informed psychoeducational intervention to decrease sexual harassment by promoting prosocial behaviours is the most urgent next step.

The cross-sectional nature of studies made it unclear if factors are truly predictive of sexual harassment engagement. Whilst logical assumptions have been made, a longitudinal study, measuring various traits and attitudes, thinking patterns, outcome expectancies, and sexual harassment engagement at various time points would help clarify this. Conducting similar studies to those within this thesis on larger samples would also be of use to validate results, including cross-culturally. The concept of permissive beliefs was a novel one (though well-grounded in cognitive distortions literature and current sex and pornography addiction therapies) and, as such, the measure of these was developed and used for the first time. The Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure has also been a measure undergoing continued development and assessment within this thesis. Whilst psychometric assessments indicated good reliability in both cases, these will of course require continued assessment. It was not possible to delve deeper into sex differences in perceptions of persistence within the confines of this thesis. Whilst not necessarily a limitation (as the decision was made to pursue cognitive distortions instead, with useful insights being gained), it is certainly a point that warrants further investigation in future research and would likely add depth to the current findings.

Regarding other next steps for research that follows on from this thesis, there are various important avenues. Studies could conduct a deeper examination of outcome expectancies, starting with defining what individuals consider to be a positive or negative outcome and including whether this outcome relates to themselves, to the target of their behaviour, or both (and which, if any, of these carries more weight). It would be difficult and

no doubt unethical to recreate an environment that fosters sexual harassment behaviour. However, studies that integrate hot cognition, such as arousal or alcohol, would be of benefit to determine if thinking patterns change during these moments. Previous research would suggest that studying arousal in this way would be pertinent for men (Thomas & Stewart-Williams, 2018), while the discussion in Chapter 4 would suggest the same for women and alcohol. This could be achieved via a longitudinal study in which participants keep a record of their sexually charged interactions, including internal and external factors that may have had influence on their behaviour, alongside their beliefs, the success or failure of the interaction, and the reactions of those involved.

As cognitive distortions were found to relate to sexual harassment engagement, other factors associated with sex offenders engagement should be extended to sexual harassment study and vice versa. This may reveal useful intervention approaches not previously considered for either/both sexual harassment prevention and sexual offender recidivism reduction. A final poignant area for further research would be persistence. Whilst there are many factors to investigate in this one area alone, the author of this thesis has already taken the first steps, discussed below.

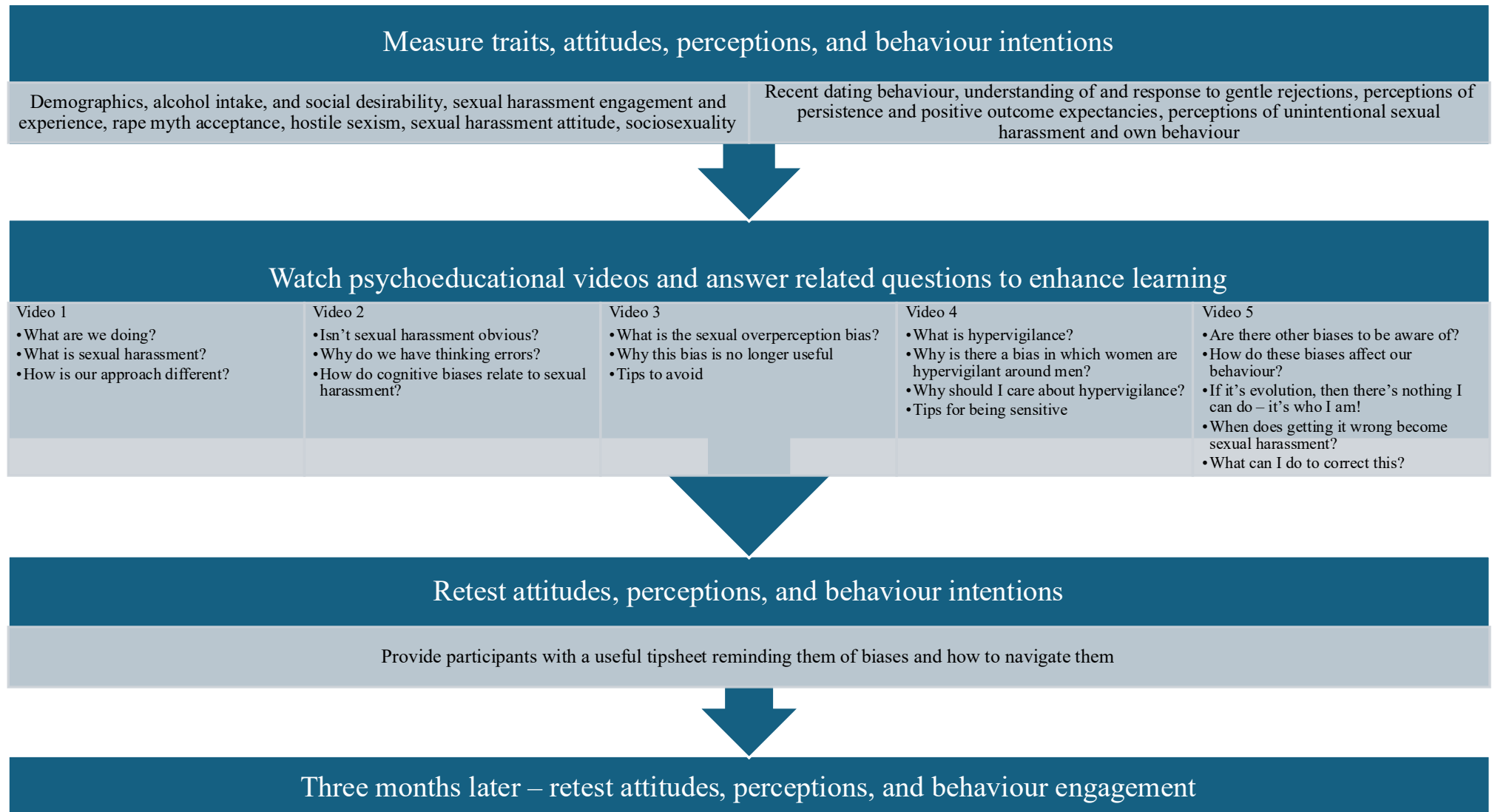
Ongoing Research

A study has been developed to investigate the “switch point” of persistence - that is, to understand when incidents of persistence switch from acceptable to unacceptable, thus becoming sexual harassment. Participants are presented with vignettes (as per the Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure) that depict a refusal in response to a sexual advance followed by a second attempt. Participants are asked to rate how harassing this behaviour is, then again after a 3rd, 4th, and 5th attempt. This study will also examine how many times is deemed acceptable to persist after rejection for various justifications, and the perceived acceptability

of various reactions to rejection alongside factors such as sociosexuality, alcohol intake, and actual sexual harassment engagement. The possibility of between-sex differences in when the “switch point” occurs will be investigated. As this study is being conducted in collaboration with colleagues in Malaysia, cross-cultural study will also be conducted. As an entirely novel approach to investigating persistence in relation to sexual harassment, findings will be informative whatever they may reveal.

Drawing on the findings from within this thesis, a longitudinal psychoeducational video intervention to help men avoid engaging in sexual harassment towards women has been designed, and the first stage has taken place. This intervention was designed to help men avoid miscommunication and unwanted persistence (leading to unintended sexual harassment) during flirtatious interactions with women. The videos avoid making the audience the perpetrator, instead aiming to help them understand their unconscious cognitive processes, how these can influence their behaviour, why they exist, and what they can do about them. An additional goal is to help men understand some of what women are thinking, using women’s bias towards hypervigilance to exemplify how a behaviour can be interpreted very differently between two people. In this way, the issue of persistence is targeted. It is demonstrated how persistence-type behaviour, despite being rewarding in many contexts, can evoke negative interactions and may serve to impede rather than enhance the chance of goal-achievement. At no point does this intervention try to deter individuals from engaging in flirtatious interactions. Persistence is not deterred completely – but caution and recognising the difference between ones’ own biased interpretation and genuine acceptance of advances is taught. We seek to provide greater understanding of interactions that can improve their quality, promoting the use of prosocial alternative behaviours that will help to avoid miscommunication and discomfort for all involved. Measures of participants traits were taken to see how/if these impact on the efficacy of the intervention. Measures of beliefs,

behaviours, and intentions were taken to see how much/if the intervention is successful in improving these. During the videos, participants answered various questions to ensure understanding and retention. Participants will again complete measure of beliefs, behaviours, and intentions in three months' time to determine the longevity of any intervention effects. An overview of this intervention is presented in Figure 7:2.

Figure 7:2***Outline of a Longitudinal Psychoeducational Intervention for Sexual Harassment Prevention*****Outline of a Longitudinal Psychoeducational Intervention for Sexual Harassment Prevention**

7:5 Conclusion

This research was one of the first to consider pathways to unintentional harassment in both sexes, to ingrate competing theories for a clearer picture of how to address sexual harassment, to assess cognitive distortions in relation to sexual harassment in a non-offending population, and to examine the issue of persistence in sexual harassment. The findings provide support for evolutionary mismatch theory by considering the logic of sexual strategies and error management theory as evolved underpinnings of sexual harassment behaviour, while, as mentioned, extending this to cognitive distortions and the combined influence of miscommunication and socialisation. The studies conducted within this thesis have increased our understanding of what sexual harassment is and how it arises. There are clear sex differences in sexual harassment engagement and experiences, but male-on-female harassment has, as expected, remained dominant, as has the influence of sociosexuality on both sexes' behaviours. Both inappropriate sexual advances and negative reactions to rejection are deemed distressing, with persistence (which falls somewhat into both categories) being a key issue for women. Men are particularly likely to engage in persistence when they believe it is justified. Collectively, this information has resulted in clear, sex-specific pathways to opposite sex sexual harassment being developed. Furthermore, multiple routes to sexual harassment behaviour have been demonstrated within each sexes' results. These models could inform future intervention development and suggestions for such have been made. Using these findings, a psychoeducational video series aimed at reducing harassment behaviours in men has been developed and is currently being trialled as part of a novel, longitudinal intervention study.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Standardised Measures

Social Desirability-Gamma Short Scale (KSE-G; Nießen et al., 2019)

The revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory (SOI; Penke & Asendorpf, 2008)

Short Dark Triad (D3; Jones & Paulhus, 2014)

Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale – short form (RMA; Payne, Lonsway, & Fitzgerald, 1999)

The Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index (SHCI; Kennair & Bedixen, 2012)

Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire – 9 item Short-Form (CD-Quest; Morrison et al., 2022)

Appendix 2: Chapter 3 - Sexual Attention: Perceptions and Perspective Taking

Pilot

Ethical approval

Recruitment

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Demographics and non-standardised measures

Debrief

Statistical outputs (SPSS)

Main study

Ethical approval

Recruitment

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Demographics and non-standardised measures

Debrief

Statistical outputs (SPSS and JASP)

Appendix 3: Chapter 4 – Expressions of Sexual Disinterest

Ethical approval

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Screening materials

Participant information and consent

Demographics and non-standardised measures

Debrief

The six phases of thematic analysis as outlined by Braun and Clarke (2006)

[Focus group materials](#)

Participant information and consent

Demographics

Interview schedules

Debrief

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[Appendix 4: Chapter 5](#) -

Ethical approval

Recruitment

Participant information and consent

Demographics and non-standardised measures

Debrief

[Statistical outputs \(SPSS\)](#)

[Appendix 5: Chapter 6](#) – Cognitive Distortions

Ethical approval

Recruitment

Participant information and consent

Demographics and non-standardised measures

Debrief

[Statistical outputs \(SPSS\)](#)

Appendix 1: All Standardised Measures

English-language adaptation of the Social Desirability-Gamma Short Scale (Nießen, Partsch, Kemper, & Rammstedt, 2019)

- Chapter 3, Chapter 6

The following statements may apply more or less to you personally. Please indicate to what extent they apply to you

- 1) In an argument I always remain objective and stick to the facts
- 2) Even if I am feeling stressed, I am always friendly and polite to others
- 3) When talking to someone I always listen carefully to what the other person says
- 4) It has happened that I have taken advantage of someone in the past
- 5) I have occasionally thrown litter away in the countryside or on to the road
- 6) Sometimes I only help people if I expect to get something in return

Rating = doesn't apply **at all** – **applies a bit** – **applies somewhat** – **applies mostly** – **applies completely**

The revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008)

- Chapter 3, Chapter 5, Chapter 6

Please respond honestly to the following questions

- 1) With how many different partners have you had sex within the past 12 months?
- 2) With how many different partners have you had sexual intercourse on *one and only one* occasion?
- 3) With how many different partners have you had sexual intercourse without having interest in a long-term committed relationship with this person?

Rating = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-6, 7-9, 10-19, 20 or more

- 4) Sex without love is ok
- 5) I can imagine myself being comfortable and enjoying “casual” sex with different partners
- 6) I do *not* want to have sex with a person until I am sure that we will have a long-term, serious relationship

Rating = 1 (strongly disagree) – 9 (strongly agree)

- 7) How often do you have fantasies about having sex with someone you are *not* in a committed romantic relationship with?
- 8) How often do you experience sexual arousal when you are in contact with someone you are *not* in a committed romantic relationship with?
- 9) In everyday life, how often do you have spontaneous fantasies about having sex with someone you have just met?

Rating = 1 never,

2 very seldom,

3 about once every two or three months,

4 about once a month,

5 about once every two weeks,

6 about once a week,

7 several times per week,

8 nearly every day,

9 at least once a day

Short Dark Triad (Jones & Paulhus, 2014)

- Chapter 3

Please rate your agreement or disagreement with each item.

- 1) It is not wise to tell your secrets
- 2) I like to use clever manipulation to get my way
- 3) Whatever it takes, you must get important people on your side
- 4) Avoid direct conflict with others because they may be useful in the future
- 5) It is wise to keep track of information that you can use against people later
- 6) You should wait for the right time to get back at people
- 7) There are things you should hide from other people because they do not need to know
- 8) Make sure your plans benefit you, not others
- 9) Most people can be manipulated

- 10) People see me as a natural leader
- 11) I hate being the center of attention
- 12) Many group activities tend to be dull without me
- 13) I know that I am special because everyone keeps telling me so
- 14) I like to get acquainted with important people
- 15) I feel embarrassed if someone compliments me
- 16) I have been compared to famous people
- 17) I am an average person
- 18) I insist on getting the respect I deserve
- 19) I like to get revenge on authorities
- 20) I avoid dangerous situations
- 21) Payback needs to be quick and nasty
- 22) People often say I am out of control
- 23) It's true that I can be mean to others
- 24) People who mess with me always regret it
- 25) I have never gotten into trouble with the law
- 26) I enjoy having sex with people I hardly know
- 27) I'll say anything to get what I want

Rating = Strongly disagree, disagree, neither agree or disagree, agree, strongly agree

Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale – short form (Payne, Lonsway, & Fitzgerald, 1999)

- Chapter 3

Please indicate your level of agreement with each of the statements below.

- 1) If a woman is raped while she is drunk, she is at least somewhat responsible for letting things get out of control
- 2) Although most women wouldn't admit it, they generally find being physically forced into sex a real "turn on"
- 3) If a woman is willing to "make out" with a guy, then it's no big deal if he goes a little further and has sex

- 4) Many women secretly desire to be raped
- 5) Most rapists are not caught by the police
- 6) If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say that it was rape
- 7) Men from nice middle-class homes almost never rape
- 8) Rape accusations are often used as a way of getting back at men
- 9) All women should have access to self-defence classes
- 10) It is usually only women who dress suggestively that are raped
- 11) If the rapist doesn't have a weapon, you really can't call it rape
- 12) Rape is unlikely to happen in the woman's own familiar neighbourhood
- 13) Women tend to exaggerate how much rape affects them
- 14) A lot of women lead a man on and then they cry rape
- 15) It is preferable that a female police officer conduct the questioning when a woman reports a rape
- 16) A woman who "teases" men deserves anything that might happen
- 17) When women are raped, it is often because the way they said "no" was ambiguous
- 18) Men don't usually intend to force sex on a woman, but sometimes they get too sexually carried away
- 19) A woman who dresses in skimpy clothes should not be surprised if a man tries to force her to have sex
- 20) Rape happens when a man's sex drive gets out of control

Rating = 1 (strongly disagree) – 5 (strongly agree)

The Sexual Harassment and Coercion Index (Kennair & Bedixen, 2012)

- Chapter 3, Chapter 6

In the past year, have you been subjected to any of the following from either the same and/or opposite sex? [Yes/No for each item].

1. Denigrating comments such as "whore", "manwhore", "slut", "manslut", "loose", etc.
2. Denigrating comments such as "gay", "lesbo", "fag", "dyke", etc.
3. Denigrating comments such "cunt", "prick", "asshole", "bitch", etc.

4. Dirty/debasing talk or denigrating comments on body or looks
5. Showed sexually laden pictures or objects
6. Spreading of sexual rumors
7. Having had pictures of you distributed online when undressed*
8. Received sexual content through electronic media (mobile or internet)
9. Sexual requests (asking for or requiring sexual service)
10. Held or squeezed in a sexual way against your will (e.g. someone pressing their body against yours, pinning you to a wall)
11. Genital/intimate touching
12. Kissing
13. Forced intercourse/oral sex

In the past year, have you done any of the following to either the same and/or opposite sex?
[Yes/No for each item].

1. Made denigrating comments such as "whore", "manwhore", "slut", "manslut", "loose", etc.
2. Made denigrating comments such as "gay", "lesbo", "fag", "dyke", etc.
3. Made denigrating comments such "cunt", "prick", "asshole", "bitch", etc.
4. Dirty/debasing talk or make denigrating comments on body or looks
5. Showed sexually laden pictures or objects
6. Spread sexual rumors
7. Spread undressed pictures of someone you personally know online
8. Sent sexual content through electronic media (mobile or internet)
9. Made sexual requests (asking for or requiring sexual service)
10. Held or squeezed someone a sexual way against their will (e.g. someone pressing their body against yours, pinning you to a wall)

Cognitive Distortions Questionnaire – 9-item Short-Form (CD-Quest-S9; Morrison et al., 2022)

- Chapter 6

Scoring system used in displayed for question 1 only

All of us have thousands of thoughts a day. These thoughts are words, sentences and images that pop into our heads as we are doing things. Many of these thoughts are accurate, but many are distorted. This is why they are called cognitive errors or **cognitive distortions**.

For example, Paul is a competent journalist who had his ten-page work assessed by John, the editor of an important local newspaper. John amended one paragraph and made a few other suggestions of minor importance. Although John approved Paul's text, Paul became anxious and found himself thinking: "This work is not good at all. If it were good, John wouldn't have made any correction."

For Paul, either the work is good, or it is bad. This kind of thinking error is sometimes called dichotomous thinking.

As this thought returned to Paul's mind several times from Friday to Sunday (3 days), and Paul believed it at least 75%, he selected "Much of the time (3-4 days during the past week)" for frequency and "Very much (more than 70%)" for intensity from the table.

Please now assess your own thinking style:

1. Discounting the positive: I disqualify positive experiences or events, insisting that they do not count.

EXAMPLES:

- "I passed the exam, but I was just lucky".
- "Going to college is not a big deal, anyone can do it".

Please indicate how often this kind of thinking has occurred (frequency)

	Frequency			
	No (it did not occur)	Occasional (1-2 days during the past week)	Much of the time (3-4 days during the past week)	Almost all of the time (6-7 days during the past week)
How often and how intensely this thinking occurred	☐	☐	☐	☐

And please indicate how much you have believed it (intensity) **in the exact moment*** during the past week.

*(not how much you believe it now)

	Intensity			
	Not at all	A little (up to 30%)	Much (31% - 70%)	Very much (more than 70%)
	☐	☐	☐	☐

2. **Emotional reasoning:** I believe my emotions reflect reality and let them guide my attitudes and judgements

EXAMPLES:

- "I feel she loves me, so it must be true".
- "I am terrified of airplanes, so flying must be dangerous".
- "My feelings tell me I should not believe him".

3. **Labelling:** I put a fixed, global label, usually negative, on myself or others

EXAMPLES:

- "I'm a loser".
- "He's a rotten person".
- "She's a complete jerk".

4. **Selective abstraction (also called mental filter and tunnel vision):** I pay attention to one or a few details and fail to see the whole picture.

EXAMPLES:

- "Michael pointed out an error in my work. So, I can be fired" (not considering Michael's overall positive feedback).
- "I can't forget that a small piece of information I gave during my presentation was wrong" (not considering its success and the audiences' great applause).

5. **Mind reading:** I believe that I know the thoughts or intentions of others (or that they know my thoughts or intentions) without having sufficient evidence.

EXAMPLES:

- "He's thinking that I failed".
- "She thought I didn't know the project".
- "He knows I do not like to be touched this way".

6. **Overgeneralisation:** I take isolated negative cases and generalise them, transforming them into a never-ending pattern, by repeatedly using words such as "always",

"never", "ever", "whole", "entire", etc.

EXAMPLES:

- "It was raining this morning, which means it will rain during the whole weekend".
- "What bad luck" I missed the plane, so this will interfere in my entire vacation".
- "My headache will never stop".

7. **Should statements (also "musts", "oughts", "have tos"):** I tell myself that events, people's behaviours, and my own attitudes "should" be the way I expected them to be and not as they really are.

EXAMPLES:

- "I should have been a better mother".
- "He should have married Ann instead of Mary".
- "I shouldn't have made so many mistakes".

8. **What if?:** I keep asking myself questions such as "what if something happens?"

EXAMPLES:

- "What if my car crashes?"
- "What if I have a heart attack?"
- "What if my husband leaves me?"

9. **Unfair comparisons:** I compare myself with others who seem to do better than I do and place myself in a disadvantageous position.

EXAMPLES:

- "My father always preferred my elder brother because he is much smarter than I am".
- "I can't stand the fact she is more successful than I am".

Appendix 2: Chapter 3 - Sexual Attention: Perceptions and Perspective Taking

Pilot

Ethical approval

23 February 2021

Dear SHONAGH LEIGH WHITE, Dr Andrew Thomas,

Re: 5062 , Vignettes Pilot

Your application - <https://swansea.forms.ethicalreviewmanager.com/ProjectView/Index/5062> - has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Psychology Ethics Committee.

The list of additional students (if any) are included in the table below:

Other student applicant - first name	Other student applicant – Sur-name	Other student applicant – email
additional researcher or student – first name	additional researcher or student - surname	additional researcher or student - email

The conditions of this approval are as follows:

1. To conduct your study strictly in accordance with the proposal that has been approved by the committee, including any approved amendments
2. To advise the ethics committee chair of any complaints or other issues that may warrant ethical review of the project
3. To submit for approval any changes to the approved protocol before implementing any such changes
4. To keep any information obtained from your participants absolutely confidential

Please note that failure to comply with these conditions of approval may result in the withdrawal of approval for the project.

To advertise your study on the departmental Participant Pool: You will need to send a request for your study to be made visible, via the link on the Experiment

Management System website (see Researcher Documentation for details). Please ensure that you attach this letter to your request. (If you are unable to attach the Ethics

approval, send it in a separate email to Dr. Phil Tucker [REDACTED]).

For students: Please ensure that the signed copy of this Ethical Approval, together with any other paperwork associated with your research, is included in your final

write up.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr Menna Price (Reviewer of Application)

Dr Gabriela Jiga-Boy (Committee Chair)

Participant information and consent

Pilot 1. Sexual Attention: Vignettes Pilot Study

You are being invited to take part in some research. Before you decide whether to participate, it is important for you to understand why the research is being conducted and what it will involve. Please read the following information carefully.

We are conducting research on people's perceptions of sexually charged interactions across various scenarios. This study will assess the realism of the vignettes that have been developed for future use.

The data are being collected by Shonagh Leigh (Psychology department within the CHHS) with Dr Andrew Thomas (supervisor) and Prof. Jason Davies (supervisor) of Swansea University. The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee.

What happens if I agree to take part?

This survey is for participants aged 18 and over. We will first ask for your informed consent on the next page. Should you consent, you will be directed to the survey where you will be asked for your age and sex and to rate a series of vignettes depicting interactions involving attempts to obtain a romantic/sexual partner. It is recommended that you complete this research in a private, quiet area, free from distraction.

The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee. There are no significant risks associated with participation. However, some of the survey content is of a sensitive nature and may contain potentially upsetting language and material, particularly for those that have experienced sexual trauma. Participants do not have to answer any questions they feel uncomfortable with, although we encourage you to complete as much of the survey as you are able. Only surveys that have been submitted will be included in the research.

Data Protection and Confidentiality

Your data will be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 (GDPR). All information collected about you will be kept strictly confidential. Your data will only be viewed by the researcher/research team.

What will happen to the information I provide?

An analysis of the information will form part of our report at the end of the study and may be presented to interested parties and published in scientific journals and related media. All information presented in any reports or publications will be anonymous and unidentifiable.

Data will be preserved and accessible for a minimum of 10 years after completion of the research.

Is participation voluntary and what if I wish to later withdraw?

Your participation is entirely voluntary – you do not have to participate if you do not want to. If you decide to participate, but later wish to withdraw from the study, then you are free to withdraw at any time (by simply closing your browser without having submitted your answers at the end of the survey), without giving a reason and without penalty. Please note that as data is being collected online, once the data has been submitted you will be unable to withdraw your information.

Data Protection Privacy Notice

The data controller for this project is Swansea University. The University Data Protection Officer provides oversight of university activities involving the processing of personal data and can be contacted at the Vice-Chancellors Office.

Your personal data will be processed for the purposes outlined in this information sheet. Standard ethical procedures will involve you providing your consent to participate in this study by completing the consent form (via the online tick box).

The legal basis that we will rely on to process your personal data will be processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. This public interest justification is approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee, Swansea University.

The legal basis that we will rely on to process special categories of data will be processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes, or statistical purposes.

What are your rights?

You have a right to access your personal information, to object to the processing of your personal information, to rectify, to erase, to restrict, and to port your personal information.

Please visit the University Data Protection webpages for further information in relation to your rights.

Any requests or objections should be made in writing to the University Data Protection Officer: -

University Compliance Officer (FOI/DP)

Vice-Chancellor's Office

Swansea University

Singleton Park

Swansea

SA2 8PP

Email: dataprotection@swansea.ac.uk

How to make a complaint

If you are unhappy with the way in which your personal data has been processed, you may in the first instance contact the University Data Protection Officer using the contact details above.

If you remain dissatisfied, then you have the right to apply directly to the Information Commissioner for a decision. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at: -

Information Commissioner's Office,

Wycliffe House,

Water Lane,

Wilmslow,

Cheshire,

SK9 5AF

www.ico.org.uk

If you have further questions about this study, please do not hesitate to contact us:

Shonagh Leigh Dr Andrew Thomas

Department of Psychology Department of Psychology

Swansea University Swansea University



Pilot 2 and 3:

Sexual Attention: Vignette Assessment

You are being invited to take part in some research. Before you decide whether to participate, it is important for you to understand why the research is being conducted and what it will involve. Please read the following information carefully.

We are conducting research on people's perceptions of sexually charged interactions across various scenarios. This study will assess the realism of a single vignette for future use.

The data are being collected by Shonagh Leigh (Psychology department within the CHHS) with Dr Andrew Thomas (supervisor) and Prof. Jason Davies (supervisor) of Swansea University. The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee.

What happens if I agree to take part?

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The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee. There are no significant risks associated with participation. However, some of the survey content is of a sensitive nature and may contain potentially upsetting language and material, particularly for those that have experienced sexual trauma. Participants do not have to answer any questions they feel uncomfortable with, although we encourage you to complete as much of the survey as you are able. Only surveys that have been submitted will be included in the research.

Data Protection and Confidentiality

Your data will be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 (GDPR). All information collected about you will be kept strictly confidential. Your data will only be viewed by the researcher/research team.

What will happen to the information I provide?

An analysis of the information will form part of our report at the end of the study and may be presented to interested parties and published in scientific journals and related media. All information presented in any reports or publications will be anonymous and unidentifiable.

Data will be preserved and accessible for a minimum of 10 years after completion of the research.

Is participation voluntary and what if I wish to later withdraw?

Your participation is entirely voluntary – you do not have to participate if you do not want to. If you decide to participate, but later wish to withdraw from the study, then you are free to withdraw at any time (by simply closing your browser without having submitted your answers at the end of the survey), without giving a reason and without penalty. Please note that as data is being collected online, once the data has been submitted you will be unable to withdraw your information.

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The legal basis that we will rely on to process special categories of data will be processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes, or statistical purposes.

What are your rights?

You have a right to access your personal information, to object to the processing of your personal information, to rectify, to erase, to restrict, and to port your personal information. Please visit the University Data Protection webpages for further information in relation to your rights.

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Vice-Chancellor's Office

Swansea University

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SA2 8PP

Email: dataprotection@swansea.ac.uk

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Water Lane,

Wilmslow,

Cheshire,

SK9 5AF

www.ico.org.uk

If you have further questions about this study, please do not hesitate to contact us:

Shonagh Leigh

Dr Andrew Thomas

Department of Psychology

Department of Psychology

Swansea University

Swansea University

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

All Pilot Studies: Sexual Attention: Perceptions and Perspective Taking

I (the participant) confirm that I have read and understood the information sheet for the above study.

I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving any reasons. However, please note that as data is being collected anonymously online, once the data has been submitted online you will be unable to withdraw your information.

I understand what my role will be in this research, and all my questions have been answered to my satisfaction.

I understand that I am free to ask any questions at any time before and during the study.

I have been informed that the information I provide will be safeguarded

I am happy for the information I provide to be used (anonymously) in academic papers and other formal research outputs

I understand I can be provided with a copy of the Participant Information Sheet if I contact the researcher.

I agree to the researchers processing my personal data in accordance with the aims of the study described in the Participant Information Sheet.

I declare that I am 18 years or older

I understand that contact details for support organisations such as student services and the Samaritans will be given at the end of the survey

I am aware of the potentially upsetting sensitive issues that will be discussed in this survey

Name and Contact details of the principal researcher

Shonagh Leigh

Dr Andrew G. Thomas

Prof. Jason Davies

Department of psychology

Department of psychology

Department of psychology

Swansea University

Swansea University

Swansea University

If you agree with all statements listed above, select **YES** and click the arrow to proceed to the survey.

If you disagree with any of the statements above, please close this web-page to exit the survey.

Thank you for your participation in this study. Your help is very much appreciated.

Debrief

Sexual Attention: Vignettes Pilot Study

Thank you for taking part in our research! Now that we've finished, let us explain the rationale behind this work.

We are interested in understanding differences in men and women's perceptions of sexually charged interactions. This information will provide insight into how and why errors that result in sexual harassment occur. This is a novel area of study, ultimately aimed at developing novel interventions for harassment attitudes and behaviours. The aim of this pilot study was to assess the realism of the vignettes to ensure the accuracy of data gathered in future studies.

Previous research on sexual harassment has largely focused on male-on-female harassment, workplace harassment, and people's understanding of negative outcomes only. This research seeks to expand upon this knowledge, examining any manifestation of sexual behaviours across multiple domains and, most importantly, by considering the influence of positive perceptions on the assessment of situations. These new directions will help us to understand the thought processes that precede engagement in risky sexual behaviour.

If you feel affected by issues raised by this research and would like to discuss any concerns, please contact the study Supervisor on the details provided below.

If you feel this piece of research may have health implications for you, we advise you to contact your GP (family doctor) or, if you're a student at Swansea University, contact Swansea University's Wellbeing services (Wellbeing Services, Horton Building, Swansea University, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, Tel: 01792 295592, www.swansea.ac.uk/wellbeing/).

For students not at Swansea University, contact your institutions Nightline Association which can be found on www.nightline.ac.uk

For all other participants seeking further services, suggested contacts are;
VAWDASV Live Fear Free helpline – 0808 802 4040 or email – info@livefearfreehelpline.wales

Samaritans helpline – 116 123 or email – jo@samaritans.org

If you have any other questions about the research, please do not hesitate to contact us at:

Shonagh Leigh
Department of psychology
Swansea University



Dr Andrew G. Thomas
Department of psychology
Swansea University



Prof. Jason Davies
Department of psychology
Swansea University



Statistical outputs (SPSS)

Pilot 1

Harassment scores when using the label “sexual harassment” versus “socially unacceptable behaviour”

Paired Samples Test^a

		Paired Differences					Significance		
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	
					Lower	Upper			One-Sided p Two-Sided p
Pair 1	SH - SA	-5.879	42.748	7.441	-21.036	9.279	-.790	32	.218 .435

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male

Paired Samples Test^a

		Paired Differences					Significance		
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	
					Lower	Upper			One-Sided p Two-Sided p
Pair 1	SH - SA	-3.606	43.843	7.632	-19.152	11.940	-.472	32	.320 .640

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Female

Harassment score reliability

Sexual harassment label

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.893	8

Socially inappropriate behaviour label

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.887	8

Positive outcome expectancy reliability

Sexual harassment label

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.832	8

Socially inappropriate label

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.895	8

Negative outcome expectancy reliability

Sexual harassment label

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.854	8

Socially inappropriate label

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.916	8

Vignette realism

Pilot 1

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
dating website sh realism	30	6	7	6.83	.379
social media sh realism	30	4	7	6.40	.855
uni sh realism	30	1	7	3.80	1.472
promotion sh realism	30	1	7	5.07	1.484
pub sh realism	30	4	7	6.43	.898
club sh realism	30	4	7	6.47	.776
street sh realism	30	1	7	5.90	1.296
bus stop sh realism	30	2	7	5.87	1.332
Valid N (listwise)	30				

Pilot 2

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
How realistic do you think this scenario is?	45	1	7	3.40	1.529
Valid N (listwise)	45				

Pilot 3

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
How realistic do you think this scenario is?	43	2	7	4.70	1.389
Valid N (listwise)	43				

Main study

Ethical approval

14 March 2021

Dear SHONAGH LEIGH WHITE, Amy Locke, Nicole Stone, Sarah Wood, , Dr Andrew Thomas, Professor Jason Davies,

Re: 5065 , Sexual Attention: Perceptions and Perspective Taking

Your application - <https://swansea.forms.ethicalreviewmanager.com/ProjectView/Index/5065> - has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Psychology

Ethics Committee.

The list of additional students (if any) are included in the table below:

Other student applicant - first name	Other student applicant - Sur-name	Other student applicant - email
Amy	Locke	
Nicole	Stone	
Sarah	Wood	
additional researcher or student – first name	additional researcher or student - surname	additional researcher or student - email

The conditions of this approval are as follows:

1. To conduct your study strictly in accordance with the proposal that has been approved by the committee, including any approved amendments
2. To advise the ethics committee chair of any complaints or other issues that may warrant ethical review of the project
3. To submit for approval any changes to the approved protocol before implementing any such changes
4. To keep any information obtained from your participants absolutely confidential

Please note that failure to comply with these conditions of approval may result in the withdrawal of approval for the project.

To advertise your study on the departmental Participant Pool: You will need to send a request for your study to be made visible, via the link on the Experiment

Management System website (see Researcher Documentation for details). Please ensure that you attach this letter to your request. (If you are unable to attach the Ethics

approval, send it in a separate email to Dr. Phil Tucker).

For students: Please ensure that the signed copy of this Ethical Approval, together with any other paperwork associated with your research, is included in your final

write up.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr IRENE Reppa (Reviewer of Application)

Dr Gabriela Jiga-Boy (Committee Chair)

Recruitment

Survey Advertisements

Twitter tweet:

Volunteers needed for psychology research survey on Sexual Attention: Perceptions and Perspective Taking

Age 18+

Approx. 30 mins

https://swanseachhs.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_01EK246i2h2n6W9?R=SL

For info contact [REDACTED]

Please share!

Survey circle code in debrief

Email/flier/social media:



MEN ONLY - Volunteers needed for psychology research on

Sexual Attention: Perceptions and Perspective Taking

Researchers at Swansea University are conducting research on sex differences and/or similarities in perceptions of sexually charged behaviours and associated traits. This is the preliminary stage of larger-scale research seeking greater understanding of thought processes underlying behaviour.

Participants: Age 18+, MEN only

Time required: approx. 30 minutes

Place: on your PC or mobile device

Following the link will present you with an online survey to complete.

https://swanseachhs.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_01EK246i2h2n6W9?R=SL

Please share! All data are anonymous. This research has received approval from the departmental ethics committee (5065).

Further information can be requested at the following email address [REDACTED]

Thank you

Admin/moderator request

Hi,

I'd like to request your permission to post a research link here to a survey - Sexual Attention: Perceptions and Perspective Taking.

Researchers at Swansea University are conducting research on sex differences and/or similarities in perceptions of sexually charged behaviours and associated traits. This is the preliminary stage of larger-scale research seeking greater understanding of thought processes underlying behaviour.

All data are anonymous. This research has received approval from the departmental ethics committee (ref: 5065).

Participant information and consent

Sexual Attention: Perceptions and Perspective Taking

You are being invited to take part in some research. Before you decide whether to participate, it is important for you to understand why the research is being conducted and what it will involve. Please read the following information carefully.

We are conducting research on people's perceptions of sexually charged interactions across various scenarios. This includes asking participants to estimate the perspectives of other people. The purpose is to increase understanding of differences in, and motivators of, these perceptions. Your participation in this study will take approx. 30 minutes

Shonagh Leigh (Psychology department within the CHHS) and Dr. Andrew Thomas (supervisor) are supervising the collection of data by Amy Locke, Sarah Wood, and Nicole Stone at Swansea University. The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee.

What happens if I agree to take part?

This survey is for participants aged 18 and over. We will first ask for your informed consent on the next page. Should you consent, you will be directed to the survey where you will be asked for some background information including your age and sex, and to rate various statements in relation to your views and experiences. There will be a series of vignettes depicting interactions involving attempts to obtain a romantic/sexual partner. It is recommended that you complete this research in a private, quiet area, free from distraction.

The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee. There are no significant risks associated with participation. **However, some of the survey content is of a sensitive nature and may contain potentially upsetting language and material, particularly for those that have experienced sexual trauma.** Participants do not have to answer any questions they feel uncomfortable with, although we encourage you to complete as much of the survey as you are able. Only surveys that have been submitted will be included in the research.

Data Protection and Confidentiality

Your data will be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 (GDPR). All information collected about you will be kept strictly confidential. Your data will only be viewed by the researcher/research team.

What will happen to the information I provide?

An analysis of the information will form part of our report at the end of the study and may be presented to interested parties and published in scientific journals and related media. All information presented in any reports or publications will be anonymous and unidentifiable.

Data will be preserved and accessible for a minimum of 10 years after completion of the research.

Is participation voluntary and what if I wish to later withdraw?

Your participation is entirely voluntary – you do not have to participate if you do not want to. If you decide to participate, but later wish to withdraw from the study, then you are free to withdraw at any time (by simply closing your browser without having submitted your answers at the end of the survey), without giving a reason and without penalty. Please note that as data is being collected online, once the data has been submitted you will be unable to withdraw your information.

Data Protection Privacy Notice

The data controller for this project is Swansea University. The University Data Protection Officer provides oversight of university activities involving the processing of personal data and can be contacted at the Vice-Chancellors Office.

Your personal data will be processed for the purposes outlined in this information sheet. Standard ethical procedures will involve you providing your consent to participate in this study by completing the consent form (via the online tick box).

The legal basis that we will rely on to process your personal data will be processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. This public interest justification is approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee, Swansea University.

The legal basis that we will rely on to process special categories of data will be processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes, or statistical purposes.

What are your rights?

You have a right to access your personal information, to object to the processing of your personal information, to rectify, to erase, to restrict, and to port your personal information. Please visit the University Data Protection webpages for further information in relation to your rights.

Any requests or objections should be made in writing to the University Data Protection Officer:

-

University Compliance Officer (FOI/DP)

Vice-Chancellor's Office

Swansea University

Singleton Park

Swansea

SA2 8PP

Email: dataprotection@swansea.ac.uk

How to make a complaint

If you are unhappy with the way in which your personal data has been processed, you may in the first instance contact the University Data Protection Officer using the contact details above.

If you remain dissatisfied, then you have the right to apply directly to the Information Commissioner for a decision. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at: -

Information Commissioner's Office,

Wycliffe House,

Water Lane,

Wilmslow,

Cheshire,

SK9 5AF

www.ico.org.uk

If you have further questions about this study, please do not hesitate to contact us:

Shonagh Leigh

Dr Andrew Thomas

Department of Psychology Department of Psychology

Swansea University

Swansea University

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I (the participant) confirm that I have read and understood the information sheet for the above study

I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving any reasons. However, please note that as data is being collected anonymously online, once the data has been submitted online you will be unable to withdraw your information.

I understand what my role will be in this research, and all my questions have been answered to my satisfaction.

I understand that I am free to ask any questions at any time before and during the study.

I have been informed that the information I provide will be safeguarded

I am happy for the information I provide to be used (anonymously) in academic papers and other formal research outputs

I understand I can be provided with a copy of the Participant Information Sheet if I contact the researcher.

I agree to the researchers processing my personal data in accordance with the aims of the study described in the Participant Information Sheet.

I declare that I am 18 years or older

I understand that contact details for support organisations such as student services and the Samaritans will be given at the end of the survey

I am aware of the potentially upsetting sensitive issues that will be discussed in this survey

Name and Contact details of the principal researcher

Shonagh Leigh

Dr Andrew G. Thomas

Prof. Jason Davies

Department of psychology

Department of psychology

Department of psychology

Swansea University

Swansea University

Swansea University

If you agree with all statements listed above, select **YES** and click the arrow to proceed to the survey.

If you disagree with any of the statements above, please close this web-page to exit the survey.

Thank you for your participation in this study. Your help is very much appreciated.

Demographics and non-standardised measurements

- 1) Please indicate your age

- 2) Please indicate your biological sex

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Other

- 3) Please indicate your gender

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Other

- 4) Please indicate your sexual orientation

- a. Heterosexual (primarily attracted to members of the opposite sex)
- b. Homosexual (primarily attracted to members of the same sex)
- c. Bisexual (attracted to both sexes)
- d. Asexual (not attracted to either sex)
- e. Other (please specify)

- 5) What is your current relationship status?

- a. Not currently dating or romantically involved with anyone
- b. Divorced/separated
- c. In an uncommitted relationship
- d. In a committed relationship with one person
- e. Married

f. Other (please specify)

6) Please indicate your highest level of qualification

- a. GCSE or equivalent
- b. A level or equivalent
- c. Diploma or equivalent
- d. Degree or equivalent
- e. Master's degree or equivalent
- f. Doctorate or equivalent

7) Please indicate your employment status

- a. Unemployed
- b. Housewife/househusband
- c. Part-time student
- d. Part-time employment
- e. Part-time work & part-time student
- f. Full-time student
- g. Full-time employment
- h. Other (please specify)

8) Please indicate your social/economic status

- a. Lower
- b. Lower-middle
- c. Middle
- d. Upper-middle
- e. Upper

Sexual Harassment Attitude Measure (SHAM)

Below are eight different social situations involving you and another individual. We would like you to read each one and rate whether you think that the behaviour involved constitutes sexual harassment, whether they will lead to a positive or negative outcome for [**yourself/the other individual**], and how you believe the typical man and typical women would rate the situation.

We will ask you to indicate to what degree you think the behaviour constitutes sexual harassment, from (1) not at all, to (7) very much so. Your ratings of the beliefs of a typical man and typical woman will be given using the same scale.

We will ask to rate the likelihood of a positive outcome and of a negative outcome (for person A) using a sliding scale from 0% likelihood to 100% likelihood. Your ratings of the beliefs of a typical man and typical woman will be given using the same scale.

Some examples of positive outcomes include;

- A fun and flirtatious encounter for both parties
- An expression of sexual or romantic interest
- Successfully getting a phone number and/or date
- A sexual encounter

Some examples of negative outcomes include;

- Anger, fear, ridicule, and/or disapproval is expressed (a firm rejection)
- Communication is cut off
- Physical retaliation (e.g., being hit)
- Being reported (e.g., to an employer, bouncer, or police)

There is no right or wrong answer to any of these questions as we're interested in your opinion.

Please check the box below to proceed

Yes, I understand and will attempt to answer all questions fully and honestly

(50/50 split [half of all men and half of all women] between presentation of perpetrator and victim vignettes)

Participant as Perpetrator

Via a dating website, you strike up a conversation with an attractive member. After a few days of messaging, you ask them to send a sexy photo. They refuse and say that's not something they're comfortable with. You continue the conversation, paying them multiple compliments

about how attractive they are in their profile picture. You ask again for them to send a sexy photo.

Participant as Victim

Via a dating website, you responded and got into a conversation with another member. After a few days of messaging, they ask you to send a sexy photo. This makes you feel uncomfortable and you refuse. They continue the conversation, telling you multiple times how attractive you are in your profile picture. They ask again for you to send a sexy photo.

Participant as Perpetrator

Via social media, you have been messaging a friend-of-a-friend for about a month. On three occasions you've asked them out on a date. Each time they've apologised and said that they are busy. You decide to ask one more time.

Participant as Victim

Via social media, a friend-of-a-friend has been messaging you for about a month. On three occasions they've asked you out on a date, but you're not interested in them romantically. Each time you've let them down by apologising and telling them that you're busy. Today they ask you one more time.

P as perp

You are a professor supervising projects at university and have regular meetings with a student who is only a few years younger than you. They are friendly and you get on well, but you'd like to take things further. Recently you started making flirtatious comments and messaging them to chat on social media. On two occasions you have invited them to meet with you off-campus (e.g., in a coffee shop) to get to know each other better but they politely declined. Today, after a productive meeting, you invite your student for an off-campus meeting again, saying that this extra tutoring might help them get a good grade.

P as vict

You are a student at university and have regular meetings with your project supervisor, who is only a few years older than you. They have always been very friendly, and you get on well. Recently your supervisor has started making flirtatious comments and messaging you to chat on social media. On two occasions they have invited you to meet with them off-campus (e.g., in a coffee shop) to get to know each other better. You felt uncomfortable with this and politely declined. Today, after a productive meeting, your supervisor invites you for an off-campus meeting again, saying that this extra tutoring might help you get a good grade.

P as perp

There's a promotion opportunity at work but you think someone more qualified is likely to get the position. To try and up your chances, you pay frequent visits to the boss's office, flirting and finding excuses to touch them. The boss tells you this is inappropriate behaviour, so you make sure to do it only when no one else is around. Today you approach your boss when they're alone and again start flirting and stroking their arm.

P as vict

There's a promotion opportunity within your company. One of your employees really wants the position but is not as qualified as others. This employee starts visiting you more often, flirting, and finding excuses to touch you. You politely inform them that this behaviour is inappropriate, but they persist, making sure to do it only when no one else is around. Today they approach you when you're alone and again start flirting and stroking your arm.

P as perp

There's someone who visits your local pub that you're very attracted to. They are friendly and happy to talk to you and your friends. Over the past few months, you've tried to flirt with them three or four times, but they don't flirt back and tend to change the topic. You try to flirt with them one more time.

P as vict

There's a group who visit your local pub. They are friendly and you're generally happy to talk to them. Over the past few months, one of them has tried to flirt with you three or four times, but you're not interested in them romantically, so you don't flirt back and try to change the topic. This evening they try to flirt with you again.

P as perp

You are in a club dancing with a group of friends. You find one of your friends' friends very attractive, so you put your arms around their waist to pull them in for a dance with you. They remove your arms and move away but stay within the group. You try to dance with them three or four more times during the night but each time they pull away. You decide to try again.

P as vict

You are dancing in a club with friends when a friend of a friend puts their arms around your waist and begins dancing with you. You shrug off their arms and move away but keep with your group. Three or four times more during the night they try again to dance with you, and each time you pull away. Now they try another time.

P as perp

You are walking along a quiet street when you notice an attractive stranger walking along the same path. You catch up to them and ask if you can get their number. They ignore you and speed up. You match their pace, telling them they're hot. Again, they ignore you, but you keep walking with them saying you'd just like the opportunity to get to know them. You ask again if you can have their number.

P as vict

You are walking alone along a quiet street. A stranger walking the same path catches up with you and asks for your number. You ignore them and speed up. They match your pace, telling you you're hot and you ignore them again. They keep walking with you, saying they'd just like the opportunity to get to know you. They ask again if they can have your number.

P as perp

You are out one Friday night in town. You notice a very attractive stranger at a bus stop. You walk up to them and ask them to go for a drink with you. They politely refuse as they have a bus to catch so you suggest they catch a later bus. Again they turn you down but you smile and tell them they look so good that you can't take no for an answer before repeating your request that they go for a drink with you.

P as vict

You are sat waiting at a bus stop after a Friday night in town. A stranger also on a night out walks up to you and asks you to go for a drink with them. You politely refuse as you have a bus to catch. They suggest you catch a later bus. Again, you turn them down, but they smile and say you look so good that they can't take no for an answer, then they repeat their request that you go for a drink with them.

Ratings

When thinking about the scenario above... (1-7 rating scale from not at all – very much so)

- Do **you** think this is sexual harassment?
- How much would the average **man** rate this behaviour as sexual harassment
- How much would the average **woman** rate this behaviour as sexual harassment

Imagine this behaviour is directed at you. How likely do you think a **positive** outcome would occur **for you?** (0-100% likelihood slider scale)

- Me
- How would the average **man** respond to this question
- How would the average **woman** respond to this question?

Imagine this behaviour is directed at you. How likely do you think a **positive** outcome would occur **for you?** (0-100% likelihood slider scale)

- Me

- How would the average **man** respond to this question
- How would the average **woman** respond to this question?

Debrief

Sexual Attention: Perceptions and Perspective Taking

Thank you for taking part in our research! Now that we've finished, let us explain the rationale behind this work.

We are interested in understanding differences in men and women's perceptions of sexually charged interactions, and associated traits. This information will provide insight into how and why errors that result in sexual harassment occur. This is a novel area of study, ultimately aimed at developing novel interventions for harassment attitudes and behaviours.

Previous research on sex differences has shown that men and women are poor at predicting opinions of the opposite sex. Herein we are assessing if the same is true when predicting opposite sex opinions of sexually charged interactions, and whether some people erroneously believe themselves to be of the average opinion. Furthermore, previous research on sexual harassment has largely focused on male-on-female harassment, workplace harassment, and people's understanding of negative outcomes only. This research seeks to expand upon this knowledge, examining any manifestation of sexual behaviours across multiple domains and, most importantly, by considering the influence of positive perceptions on the assessment of situations. These new directions will help us to understand the thought processes that precede engagement in risky sexual behaviour and to identify those most likely to engage.

For SurveyCircle users (www.surveycircle.com): The Survey Code is: J269-SNUG-H12H-2HXX

Need survey respondents? Click this link to receive credits that earn you free respondents at SurveySwap.io. --> <https://surveyswap.io/sr/aZDHv6YbwpW6P05x>

If you feel affected by issues raised by this research and would like to discuss any concerns, please contact the study Supervisor on the details provided below.

If you feel this piece of research may have health implications for you, we advise you to contact your GP (family doctor) or, if you're a student at Swansea University, contact Swansea University's Wellbeing services (Wellbeing Services, Horton Building, Swansea University, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, Tel: 01792 295592, www.swansea.ac.uk/wellbeing/).

For students not at Swansea University, contact your institutions Nightline Association which can be found on www.nightline.ac.uk

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VAWDASV Live Fear Free helpline – 0808 802 4040 or email – info@livefearfreehelpline.wales

Samaritans helpline – 116 123 or email – jo@samaritans.org

If you have any other questions about the research, please do not hesitate to contact us at:

Shonagh Leigh

Department of psychology

Swansea University

████████████████████

Dr Andrew G. Thomas

Department of psychology

Swansea University

████████████████████

Prof. Jason Davies

Department of psychology

Swansea University

████████████████████

Statistical outputs (SPSS)

Reliability

SHAM harassment scores

Reliability Statistics^a

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.832	8

a. Please indicate your biological sex -
Selected Choice = Female

Reliability Statistics^a

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.820	8

a. Please indicate your biological sex -
Selected Choice = Male

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.826	8

SHAM positive outcome expectancies

Reliability Statistics^a

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.853	8

a. Please indicate your biological sex -
Selected Choice = Female

Reliability Statistics^a

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.870	8

a. Please indicate your biological sex -
Selected Choice = Male

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.865	8

SHAM negative outcome expectancies

Reliability Statistics^a

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.866	8

a. Please indicate your biological sex -
Selected Choice = Female

Reliability Statistics^a

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.862	8

a. Please indicate your biological sex -
Selected Choice = Male

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.865	8

SCHI

Engagement

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.685	10

Experience

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.783	10

D3

RMA

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.834	27

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.870	20

Individual vignettes

Aggregate scores

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
H_av	122	2.13	6.88	5.2828	.95506
P_av	122	.00	62.88	18.5205	13.27716
N_av	122	6.25	100.00	71.1322	19.29588
Valid N (listwise)	122				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Female, Condition = Perpetrator

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
H_av	123	1.88	7.00	5.1738	1.02961
P_av	123	.00	68.75	16.4512	13.27409
N_av	123	16.25	100.00	69.6108	19.93676
Valid N (listwise)	123				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male, Condition = Perpetrator

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
H_av	123	1.13	7.00	4.9207	1.14612
P_av	123	.00	72.38	15.7419	16.59942
N_av	123	.00	100.00	68.8425	21.09224
Valid N (listwise)	123				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Female, Condition = Victim

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
H_av	123	1.63	7.00	4.7033	1.11222
P_av	123	.00	91.25	25.3069	19.67966
N_av	123	6.88	100.00	60.6697	21.74051
Valid N (listwise)	123				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male, Condition = Victim

Harassment score

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
V1 photo H	121	1	7	5.74	1.26
V2 date sm H	122	1.00	7.00	3.01	1.74
V3 student H	121	2	7	5.83	1.42
V4 employ H	121	2	7	6.45	1.04
V5 pub H	122	1	7	3.75	1.73
V6 club H	122	1	7	5.94	1.27
V7 street H	122	2	7	6.20	1.16
V8 bus stop H	122	1	7	5.50	1.63
Valid N (listwise)	120				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Female, Condition = Perpetrator

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
V1 photo H	123	1	7	4.92	1.88
V2 date sm H	123	1.00	7.00	2.82	1.69
V3 student H	123	1	7	5.91	1.40
V4 employ H	123	1	7	6.42	1.17
V5 pub H	123	1	7	3.46	1.77
V6 club H	123	2	7	5.93	1.36
V7 street H	123	1	7	6.44	1.21
V8 bus stop H	123	1	7	5.50	1.68
Valid N (listwise)	123				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male, Condition = Perpetrator

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
V1 photo H	123	1	7	5.14	1.66
V2 date sm H	123	1.00	7.00	3.05	1.72
V3 student H	123	1	7	5.13	1.76
V4 employ H	122	1	7	6.32	1.28
V5 pub H	122	1	7	3.23	1.71
V6 club H	123	1	7	5.37	1.57
V7 street H	122	1	7	5.95	1.49
V8 bus stop H	123	1	7	5.30	1.75
Valid N (listwise)	122				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Female, Condition = Victim

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
V1 photo H	121	1	7	4.88	1.98
V2 date sm H	122	1.00	7.00	2.93	1.86
V3 student H	123	1	7	5.20	1.67
V4 employ H	123	1	7	6.02	1.38
V5 pub H	123	1	7	2.85	1.60
V6 club H	123	1	7	5.20	1.71
V7 street H	123	1	7	5.72	1.62
V8 bus stop H	123	1	7	4.92	1.87
Valid N (listwise)	121				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male, Condition = Victim

Positive outcome expectancies

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
V1 photo P	119	.00	96.00	18.43	21.19
V2 date sm P	120	.00	90.00	30.41	22.97
V3 student P	116	.00	88.00	18.13	19.86
V4 employ P	116	.00	100.00	17.25	23.18
V5 pub P	118	.00	90.00	29.62	22.56
V6 club P	119	.00	67.00	12.55	16.66
V7 street P	116	.00	83.00	9.48	17.12
V8 bus stop P	118	.00	74.00	17.30	21.73
Valid N (listwise)	111				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Female, Condition = Perpetrator

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
V1 photo P	122	.00	100.00	19.90	24.04
V2 date sm P	122	.00	91.00	29.25	22.78
V3 student P	122	.00	72.00	14.24	18.32
V4 employ P	122	.00	95.00	13.09	21.44
V5 pub P	122	.00	100.00	25.52	23.93
V6 club P	122	.00	65.00	10.10	13.72
V7 street P	121	.00	88.00	5.72	13.09
V8 bus stop P	123	.00	81.00	14.80	19.61
Valid N (listwise)	121				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male, Condition = Perpetrator

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
V1 photo P	120	.00	100.00	15.26	22.70
V2 date sm P	123	.00	98.00	23.39	24.44
V3 student P	120	.00	100.00	19.14	25.90
V4 employ P	120	.00	100.00	10.99	20.19
V5 pub P	120	.00	100.00	23.88	25.88
V6 club P	120	.00	98.00	16.07	23.76
V7 street P	119	.00	82.00	7.91	15.31
V8 bus stop P	119	.00	90.00	12.03	19.36
Valid N (listwise)	115				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Female, Condition = Victim

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
V1 photo P	120	.00	100.00	21.43	26.45
V2 date sm P	121	.00	100.00	30.35	26.62
V3 student P	122	.00	100.00	30.08	28.21
V4 employ P	122	.00	100.00	17.76	24.29
V5 pub P	122	.00	100.00	35.93	28.26
V6 club P	122	.00	100.00	24.27	25.92
V7 street P	123	.00	100.00	17.95	22.68
V8 bus stop P	122	.00	100.00	26.79	28.87
Valid N (listwise)	119				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male, Condition = Victim

Negative outcome expectancies

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
V1 photo N	120	.00	100.00	69.18	29.01
V2 date sm N	122	.00	100.00	58.19	27.88
V3 student N	119	.00	100.00	76.39	25.68
V4 employ N	120	5.00	100.00	80.27	24.41
V5 pub N	121	.00	100.00	58.19	28.50
V6 club N	121	7.00	100.00	78.12	24.02
V7 street N	121	.00	100.00	82.19	24.78
V8 bus stop N	121	.00	100.00	73.26	24.83
Valid N (listwise)	118				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Female, Condition = Perpetrator

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
V1 photo N	123	.00	100.00	64.17	32.42
V2 date sm N	123	.00	100.00	49.54	29.05
V3 student N	123	.00	100.00	76.61	26.19
V4 employ N	123	.00	100.00	82.94	21.56
V5 pub N	123	.00	100.00	52.21	31.21
V6 club N	123	2.00	100.00	79.14	25.11
V7 street N	123	4.00	100.00	82.45	25.95
V8 bus stop N	123	4.00	100.00	69.83	29.16
Valid N (listwise)	123				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male, Condition = Perpetrator

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
V1 photo N	122	.00	100.00	67.81	31.38
V2 date sm N	122	.00	100.00	56.16	29.42
V3 student N	122	.00	100.00	68.61	30.04
V4 employ N	122	.00	100.00	77.15	26.78
V5 pub N	122	.00	100.00	51.40	31.13
V6 club N	123	.00	100.00	70.85	28.11
V7 street N	122	.00	100.00	83.49	22.91
V8 bus stop N	123	.00	100.00	78.55	25.75
Valid N (listwise)	121				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Female, Condition = Victim

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
V1 photo N	120	.00	100.00	67.61	30.94
V2 date sm N	120	.00	100.00	50.47	30.89
V3 student N	122	.00	100.00	58.59	30.24
V4 employ N	122	.00	100.00	73.07	27.03
V5 pub N	122	.00	100.00	44.54	29.49
V6 club N	122	.00	100.00	62.84	30.52
V7 street N	123	.00	100.00	72.14	30.11
V8 bus stop N	123	.00	100.00	60.93	32.49
Valid N (listwise)	119				

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male, Condition = Victim

JASP – ANOVAs

Harassment score

ANOVA H-score**ANOVA - H_av**

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2	η^2_p
Sex	3.271	1	3.271	2.892	0.090	0.006	0.006
Condition	21.272	1	21.272	18.806	< .001	0.037	0.037
Sex * Condition	0.361	1	0.361	0.319	0.572	6.271×10^{-4}	6.550×10^{-4}
Residuals	550.878	487	1.131				

Note. Type III Sum of Squares**Post Hoc Tests****Standard**

Post Hoc Comparisons - Sex * Condition

		Mean Difference	SE	t	Cohen's d	p _{tukey}
Female Perpetrator	Male Perpetrator	0.109	0.136	0.802	0.102	0.853
	Female Victim	0.362	0.136	2.664	0.340	0.040 *
	Male Victim	0.580	0.136	4.264	0.545	< .001 ***
Male Perpetrator	Female Victim	0.253	0.136	1.866	0.238	0.244
	Male Victim	0.471	0.136	3.469	0.442	0.003 **
Female Victim	Male Victim	0.217	0.136	1.604	0.204	0.378

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Note. P-value adjusted for comparing a family of 4

Positive outcome expectancies

ANOVA POE

ANOVA - P_av

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2	η^2_p
Sex	1724.203	1	1724.203	6.789	0.009	0.013	0.014

ANOVA - P_av

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2	η^2_p
Condition	1133.299	1	1133.299	4.462	0.035	0.009	0.009
Sex * Condition	4153.723	1	4153.723	16.354	< .001	0.032	0.032
Residuals	123692.031	487	253.988				

Note. Type III Sum of Squares

Post Hoc Tests**Standard****Post Hoc Comparisons - Sex * Condition**

		Mean Difference	SE	t	Cohen's d	p_{tukey}
Female Perpetrator	Male Perpetrator	2.069	2.036	1.016	0.130	0.740
	Female Victim	2.779	2.036	1.364	0.174	0.522
	Male Victim	-6.786	2.036	-3.333	-0.426	0.005 **
Male Perpetrator	Female Victim	0.709	2.032	0.349	0.045	0.985
	Male Victim	-8.856	2.032	-4.358	-0.556	< .001 ***
Female Victim	Male Victim	-9.565	2.032	-4.707	-0.600	< .001 ***

Post Hoc Comparisons - Sex * Condition

	Mean Difference	SE	t	Cohen's d	p _{tukey}

* p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

Note. P-value adjusted for comparing a family of 4

Negative outcome expectancies

ANOVA NOE

ANOVA - N_av

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2	η^2_p
Sex	2883.877	1	2883.877	6.835	0.009	0.014	0.014
Condition	3870.558	1	3870.558	9.173	0.003	0.018	0.018
Sex * Condition	1357.618	1	1357.618	3.218	0.073	0.006	0.007
Residuals	205482.858	487	421.936				

Note. Type III Sum of Squares

Post Hoc Tests

Standard

Post Hoc Comparisons - Sex * Condition

		Mean Difference	SE	t	Cohen's d	p _{tukey}
Female Perpetrator	Male Perpetrator	1.521	2.625	0.580	0.074	0.938
	Female Victim	2.290	2.625	0.872	0.111	0.819
	Male Victim	10.462	2.625	3.986	0.509	< .001 ***
Male Perpetrator	Female Victim	0.768	2.619	0.293	0.037	0.991
	Male Victim	8.941	2.619	3.414	0.435	0.004 **
Female Victim	Male Victim	8.173	2.619	3.120	0.398	0.010 *

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Note. P-value adjusted for comparing a family of 4

Correlations

Correlations^a

		H_av	P_av	N_av
H_av	Pearson Correlation	1	-.343**	.418**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001
	N	122	122	122
P_av	Pearson Correlation	-.343**	1	-.341**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001
	N	122	122	122
N_av	Pearson Correlation	.418**	-.341**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	
	N	122	122	122

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

Correlations^a

		H_av	P_av	N_av
H_av	Pearson Correlation	1	-.429**	.475**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001
	N	123	123	123
P_av	Pearson Correlation	-.429**	1	-.347**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001
	N	123	123	123
N_av	Pearson Correlation	.475**	-.347**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	
	N	123	123	123

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

Correlations^a

		H_av	P_av	N_av
H_av	Pearson Correlation	1	-.483**	.373**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001
	N	123	123	123
P_av	Pearson Correlation	-.483**	1	-.336**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001
	N	123	123	123
N_av	Pearson Correlation	.373**	-.336**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	
	N	123	123	123

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

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male, Condition = Perpetrator

Correlations^a

		H_av	P_av	N_av
H_av	Pearson Correlation	1	-.161	.262**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.075	.003
	N	123	123	123
P_av	Pearson Correlation	-.161	1	-.537**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.075		<.001
	N	123	123	123
N_av	Pearson Correlation	.262**	-.537**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	<.001	
	N	123	123	123

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

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male, Condition = Victim

Correlations^a

		H_av	P_av	N_av	Please indicate your age	Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	PQ+	NQ-	SOI	SOI_A	SOI-B	SOI-D	RMA	Psychopathy	Narcissism	Machiavellianis m
H_av	Pearson Correlation	1	-.343**	.418**	.139	.004	.103	-.208*	.003	.135	-.028	-.005	-.157	-.252**	-.086	-.094
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	.126	.963	.257	.021	.975	.139	.758	.955	.083	.005	.345	.304
	N	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
P_av	Pearson Correlation	-.343**	1	-.341**	.079	.226*	-.207*	.251**	.061	-.079	.126	.061	.297**	.255**	.210*	.199*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	.386	.012	.022	.005	.507	.387	.166	.505	<.001	.005	.020	.028
	N	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
N_av	Pearson Correlation	.418**	-.341**	1	-.116	-.169	.013	-.048	-.007	.031	-.077	.046	-.213*	-.204*	-.100	-.036
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		.203	.062	.888	.597	.939	.737	.397	.618	.018	.024	.273	.692
	N	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
Please indicate your age	Pearson Correlation	.139	.079	-.116	1	-.005	-.111	.007	-.189*	-.227*	.021	-.200*	.068	-.205*	-.229*	-.080
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.126	.386	.203		.954	.223	.943	.037	.012	.821	.027	.457	.023	.011	.378
	N	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	Pearson Correlation	.004	.226*	-.169	-.005	1	.001	.086	.140	.014	.162	.102	.025	.197*	.401**	.039
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.963	.012	.062	.954		.995	.344	.125	.879	.075	.265	.789	.030	<.001	.672
	N	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
PQ+	Pearson Correlation	.103	-.207*	.013	-.111	.001	1	-.061	.020	.080	-.008	.078	-.162	.175	.008	-.016
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.257	.022	.888	.223	.995		.505	.830	.383	.930	.395	.074	.054	.933	.860
	N	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
NQ-	Pearson Correlation	-.208*	.251**	-.048	.007	.086	-.061	1	.051	-.076	-.020	.044	.270**	.371**	.335**	.288**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021	.005	.597	.943	.344	.505		.578	.408	.827	.629	.003	<.001	<.001	.001
	N	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
SOI	Pearson Correlation	.003	.061	-.007	-.189*	.140	.020	.051	1	.676**	.760**	.779**	-.052	.270**	.214*	-.153
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.975	.507	.939	.037	.125	.830	.578		<.001	<.001	<.001	.568	.003	.018	.093
	N	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
SOI_A	Pearson Correlation	.135	-.079	.031	-.227*	.014	.080	-.076	.676**	1	.504**	.420**	-.126	.278**	.087	-.220*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.139	.387	.737	.012	.879	.383	.408	<.001		<.001	<.001	.167	.002	.342	.015
	N	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
SOI-B	Pearson Correlation	-.028	.126	-.077	.021	.162	-.008	-.020	.760**	.504**	1	.345**	-.039	.152	.103	-.201*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.758	.166	.397	.821	.075	.930	.827	<.001	<.001		<.001	.673	.095	.260	.026
	N	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
SOI-D	Pearson Correlation	-.005	.061	.046	-.200*	.102	.078	.044	.779**	.420**	.345**	1	-.038	.234**	.196*	-.175

Correlations^a

		H_av	P_av	N_av	Please indicate your age	Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	PQ+	NQ-	SOI	SOI_A	SOI-B	SOI-D	RMA	Psychopathy	Narcissism	Machiavellianis m
H_av	Pearson Correlation	1	-.429**	.475**	.002	-.145	-.126	-.054	-.105	.040	-.113	-.128	-.224*	-.187*	.070	.035
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	.984	.109	.166	.555	.248	.662	.213	.158	.013	.038	.441	.701
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
P_av	Pearson Correlation	-.429**	1	-.347**	.171	.283**	.088	.188*	.284**	-.056	.285**	.180*	.568**	.278**	.230*	.178*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	.058	.002	.331	.037	.001	.542	.001	.046	<.001	.002	.011	.049
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
N_av	Pearson Correlation	.475**	-.347**	1	-.079	-.202*	-.001	-.021	-.082	.056	-.105	-.061	-.180*	-.075	-.075	-.040
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		.386	.025	.992	.817	.369	.538	.248	.501	.047	.409	.407	.664
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
Please indicate your age	Pearson Correlation	.002	.171	-.079	1	.046	-.103	.027	-.015	-.158	.029	-.074	.100	-.025	-.083	.013
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.984	.058	.386		.617	.256	.767	.866	.081	.748	.414	.273	.784	.360	.883
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	Pearson Correlation	-.145	.283**	-.202*	.046	1	.045	.135	.299**	.112	.201*	.251**	.305**	.264**	.455**	.144
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.109	.002	.025	.617		.622	.138	<.001	.217	.026	.005	<.001	.003	<.001	.113
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
PQ+	Pearson Correlation	-.126	.088	-.001	-.103	.045	1	.115	.117	.157	.156	-.018	.174	.197*	.122	.006
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.166	.331	.992	.256	.622		.207	.199	.082	.084	.847	.055	.029	.179	.947
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
NQ-	Pearson Correlation	-.054	.188*	-.021	.027	.135	.115	1	.200*	.214*	.196*	.122	.230*	.519**	.129	.462**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.555	.037	.817	.767	.138	.207		.026	.017	.030	.178	.011	<.001	.154	<.001
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI	Pearson Correlation	-.105	.284**	-.082	-.015	.299**	.117	.200*	1	.641**	.835**	.790**	.214*	.404**	.317**	.233*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.248	.001	.369	.866	<.001	.199	.026		<.001	<.001	<.001	.017	<.001	<.001	.009
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI_A	Pearson Correlation	.040	-.056	.056	-.158	.112	.157	.214*	.641**	1	.534**	.402**	-.006	.268**	.176	.043
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.662	.542	.538	.081	.217	.082	.017	<.001		<.001	<.001	.950	.003	.052	.639
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI-B	Pearson Correlation	-.113	.285**	-.105	.029	.201*	.156	.196*	.835**	.534**	1	.420**	.209*	.330**	.200*	.189*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.213	.001	.248	.748	.026	.084	.030	<.001	<.001		<.001	.020	<.001	.027	.037
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI-D	Pearson Correlation	-.128	.180*	-.061	-.074	.251**	-.018	.122	.790**	.402**	.420**	1	.145	.324**	.245**	.235**

Correlations^a

		H_av	P_av	N_av	Please indicate your age	Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	PQ+	NQ-	SOI	SOI_A	SOI-B	SOI-D	RMA	Psychopathy	Narcissism	Machiavellianism
H_av	Pearson Correlation	1	-.483**	.373**	.061	-.103	.176	-.142	-.130	-.048	-.032	-.187*	-.359**	-.161	-.132	-.378**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	.500	.255	.052	.117	.153	.595	.729	.038	<.001	.075	.145	<.001
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
P_av	Pearson Correlation	-.483**	1	-.336**	-.065	.358**	-.132	.143	.248**	-.033	.271**	.182*	.335**	.303**	.436**	.243**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	.474	<.001	.145	.115	.006	.715	.002	.044	<.001	<.001	<.001	.007
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
N_av	Pearson Correlation	.373**	-.336**	1	.053	-.107	-.034	-.007	-.037	-.044	-.001	-.014	-.129	-.024	-.063	-.153
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		.561	.237	.710	.936	.686	.631	.992	.879	.156	.789	.487	.092
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
Please indicate your age	Pearson Correlation	.061	-.065	.053	1	.013	-.042	-.206*	.269**	.180*	.280**	.200*	-.213*	-.115	-.104	-.189*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.500	.474	.561		.888	.646	.022	.003	.046	.002	.027	.018	.206	.252	.037
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	Pearson Correlation	-.103	.358**	-.107	.013	1	.021	.055	.297**	.220*	.313**	.133	.173	.233**	.538**	.072
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.255	<.001	.237	.888		.817	.549	<.001	.015	<.001	.143	.055	.009	<.001	.430
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
PQ+	Pearson Correlation	.176	-.132	-.034	-.042	.021	1	-.023	-.097	.058	-.188*	-.004	-.191*	-.004	-.156	-.162
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.052	.145	.710	.646	.817		.798	.284	.527	.038	.968	.034	.967	.086	.073
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
NQ-	Pearson Correlation	-.142	.143	-.007	-.206*	.055	-.023	1	.058	.127	.024	-.030	.212*	.342**	.207*	.370**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.117	.115	.936	.022	.549	.798		.520	.160	.795	.738	.019	<.001	.022	<.001
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI	Pearson Correlation	-.130	.248**	-.037	.269**	.297**	-.097	.058	1	.668**	.806**	.699**	-.010	.392**	.281**	-.016
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.153	.006	.686	.003	<.001	.284	.520		<.001	<.001	<.001	.915	<.001	.002	.857
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI_A	Pearson Correlation	-.048	-.033	-.044	.180*	.220*	.058	.127	.668**	1	.532**	.321**	-.125	.302**	.109	-.042
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.595	.715	.631	.046	.015	.527	.160	<.001		<.001	<.001	.169	<.001	.229	.641
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI-B	Pearson Correlation	-.032	.271**	-.001	.280**	.313**	-.188*	.024	.806**	.532**	1	.238**	-.050	.373**	.273**	-.079
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.729	.002	.992	.002	<.001	.038	.795	<.001	<.001		.008	.583	<.001	.002	.384
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI-D	Pearson Correlation	-.187*	.182*	-.014	.200*	.133	-.004	-.030	.699**	.321**	.238**	1	.025	.128	.178*	.021

Correlations^a

		H_av	P_av	N_av	Please indicate your age	Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	PQ+	NQ-	SOI	SOI_A	SOI-B	SOI-D	RMA	Psychopathy	Narcissism	Machiavellianism
H_av	Pearson Correlation	1	-.161	.262**	.084	-.127	-.054	-.179*	.029	.122	.039	-.024	-.282**	-.291**	-.208*	-.236**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.075	.003	.356	.162	.552	.048	.750	.178	.672	.788	.002	.001	.021	.009
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
P_av	Pearson Correlation	-.161	1	-.537**	.033	.128	-.131	.149	.121	.098	.106	.086	.029	.174	.052	.204*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.075		<.001	.714	.159	.149	.100	.182	.280	.242	.342	.751	.055	.567	.023
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
N_av	Pearson Correlation	.262**	-.537**	1	-.144	-.072	-.030	-.138	-.028	-.081	-.077	.038	-.063	-.137	-.042	-.005
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	<.001		.111	.426	.740	.127	.757	.376	.395	.679	.490	.130	.647	.958
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
Please indicate your age	Pearson Correlation	.084	.033	-.144	1	-.028	.143	-.120	.211*	.017	.176	.132	-.004	-.141	-.046	-.095
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.356	.714	.111		.754	.115	.186	.019	.849	.052	.147	.966	.119	.611	.296
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	Pearson Correlation	-.127	.128	-.072	-.028	1	-.049	-.093	.139	-.009	.318**	.000	.036	.152	.526**	.052
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.162	.159	.426	.754		.593	.306	.125	.921	<.001	.997	.691	.093	<.001	.568
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
PQ+	Pearson Correlation	-.054	-.131	-.030	.143	-.049	1	.018	.265**	.178*	.132	.277**	-.095	.156	.065	.024
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.552	.149	.740	.115	.593		.840	.003	.049	.145	.002	.297	.085	.476	.795
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
NQ-	Pearson Correlation	-.179*	.149	-.138	-.120	-.093	.018	1	.108	.102	.018	.108	.089	.419**	.054	.444**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.048	.100	.127	.186	.306	.840		.234	.264	.848	.234	.326	<.001	.555	<.001
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI	Pearson Correlation	.029	.121	-.028	.211*	.139	.265**	.108	1	.631**	.795**	.754**	-.126	.177*	.075	.052
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.750	.182	.757	.019	.125	.003	.234		<.001	<.001	<.001	.164	.050	.409	.568
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI_A	Pearson Correlation	.122	.098	-.081	.017	-.009	.178*	.102	.631**	1	.460**	.393**	-.239**	.119	-.007	.025
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.178	.280	.376	.849	.921	.049	.264	<.001		<.001	<.001	.008	.190	.935	.783
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI-B	Pearson Correlation	.039	.106	-.077	.176	.318**	.132	.018	.795**	.460**	1	.306**	-.116	.103	.150	-.006
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.672	.242	.395	.052	<.001	.145	.848	<.001	<.001		<.001	.201	.255	.097	.948
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI-D	Pearson Correlation	-.024	.086	.038	.132	.000	.277**	.108	.754**	.393**	.306**	1	-.047	.116	.045	.139

Correlations^a

		H_av	P_av	N_av	SHsolicit_eng	SHderog_eng
H_av	Pearson Correlation	1	-.343**	.418**	.020	-.126
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	.827	.166
	N	122	122	122	122	122
P_av	Pearson Correlation	-.343**	1	-.341**	-.013	.098
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	.888	.282
	N	122	122	122	122	122
N_av	Pearson Correlation	.418**	-.341**	1	.055	-.043
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		.546	.635
	N	122	122	122	122	122
SHsolicit_eng	Pearson Correlation	.020	-.013	.055	1	.334**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.827	.888	.546		<.001
	N	122	122	122	122	122
SHderog_eng	Pearson Correlation	-.126	.098	-.043	.334**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.166	.282	.635	<.001	
	N	122	122	122	122	122

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

Correlations^a

		H_av	P_av	N_av	SHsolicit_eng	SHderog_eng
H_av	Pearson Correlation	1	-.429**	.475**	-.142	-.141
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	.119	.121
	N	123	123	123	122	122
P_av	Pearson Correlation	-.429**	1	-.347**	.123	.287**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	.176	.001
	N	123	123	123	122	122
N_av	Pearson Correlation	.475**	-.347**	1	.056	.021
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		.543	.816
	N	123	123	123	122	122
SHsolicit_eng	Pearson Correlation	-.142	.123	.056	1	.315**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.119	.176	.543		<.001
	N	122	122	122	122	122
SHderog_eng	Pearson Correlation	-.141	.287**	.021	.315**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.121	.001	.816	<.001	

Correlations^a

		H_av	P_av	N_av	SHsolicit_eng	SHderog_eng
H_av	Pearson Correlation	1	-.483**	.373**	-.208*	-.236**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	.021	.009
	N	123	123	123	123	123
P_av	Pearson Correlation	-.483**	1	-.336**	.299**	.201*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	<.001	.026
	N	123	123	123	123	123
N_av	Pearson Correlation	.373**	-.336**	1	-.070	.034
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		.444	.706
	N	123	123	123	123	123
SHsolicit_eng	Pearson Correlation	-.208*	.299**	-.070	1	.334**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021	<.001	.444		<.001
	N	123	123	123	123	123
SHderog_eng	Pearson Correlation	-.236**	.201*	.034	.334**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.026	.706	<.001	
	N	123	123	123	123	123

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

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

Correlations^a

		H_av	P_av	N_av	SHsolicit_eng	SHderog_eng
H_av	Pearson Correlation	1	-.161	.262**	.009	-.020
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.075	.003	.924	.826
	N	123	123	123	123	123
P_av	Pearson Correlation	-.161	1	-.537**	-.043	-.013
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.075		<.001	.636	.887
	N	123	123	123	123	123
N_av	Pearson Correlation	.262**	-.537**	1	.117	.075
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	<.001		.197	.408
	N	123	123	123	123	123
SHsolicit_eng	Pearson Correlation	.009	-.043	.117	1	.366**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.924	.636	.197		<.001
	N	123	123	123	123	123
SHderog_eng	Pearson Correlation	-.020	-.013	.075	.366**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.826	.887	.408	<.001	
	N	123	123	123	123	123

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

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male, Condition = Victim

Correlations^a

		SH_eng	SH_exp	SHderog_exp	SHsolicit_exp	SHsolicit_eng	SHderog_eng	Please indicate your age	Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	PQ+	NQ-	SOI	SOI_A	SOI-B	SOI-D	RMA	Psychopathy	Narcissism	Machiavellianism	H_av	P_av	N_av
SH_eng	Pearson Correlation	1	.517**	.453**	.488**	.843**	.750**	-.004	.284**	.131	.274**	.414**	.314**	.338**	.283**	.394**	.477**	.335**	.302**	-.164	.273**	.029
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.966	.002	.153	.002	<.001	<.001	<.001	.002	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.073	.002	.750
	N	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
SH_exp	Pearson Correlation	.517**	1	.881**	.904**	.441**	.468**	-.230*	.081	.113	.218*	.356**	.271**	.293**	.223*	.160	.426**	.149	.223*	-.119	.212*	.037
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.011	.374	.217	.016	<.001	.003	.001	.014	.078	<.001	.101	.014	.191	.019	.683
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
SHderog_exp	Pearson Correlation	.453**	.881**	1	.645**	.266**	.558**	-.166	.103	.135	.172	.307**	.193*	.264**	.154	.077	.341**	.033	.116	-.100	.176	.022
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		<.001	.003	<.001	.068	.260	.139	.059	<.001	.033	.003	.091	.401	<.001	.720	.202	.273	.052	.809
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
SHsolicit_exp	Pearson Correlation	.488**	.904**	.645**	1	.513**	.318**	-.211*	-.003	.073	.215*	.329**	.280**	.288**	.196*	.140	.377**	.186*	.293**	-.085	.188*	.061
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001		<.001	<.001	.020	.975	.421	.018	<.001	.002	.001	.031	.124	<.001	.040	.001	.351	.038	.504
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
SHsolicit_eng	Pearson Correlation	.843**	.441**	.266**	.513**	1	.315**	-.098	.208*	.041	.255**	.420**	.385**	.335**	.320**	.230*	.415**	.295**	.317**	-.142	.123	.056
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	.003	<.001		<.001	.284	.021	.654	.005	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.011	<.001	<.001	<.001	.119	.176	.543
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
SHderog_eng	Pearson Correlation	.750**	.468**	.558**	.318**	.315**	1	-.006	.229*	.146	.145	.232*	.106	.199*	.136	.273*	.304**	.202*	.142	-.141	.287**	.021
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001		.948	.011	.109	.111	.010	.243	.028	.135	.002	<.001	.025	.120	.121	.001	.816
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
Please indicate your age	Pearson Correlation	-.004	-.230*	-.166	-.211*	-.098	-.006	1	.046	-.103	.027	-.015	-.158	.029	-.074	.100	-.025	-.083	.013	.002	.171	-.079
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.966	.011	.068	.020	.284	.948		.617	.256	.767	.866	.081	.748	.414	.273	.784	.360	.883	.984	.058	.386
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	Pearson Correlation	.284**	.081	.103	-.003	.208*	.229*	.046	1	.045	.135	.299**	.112	.201*	.251**	.305**	.264**	.455**	.144	-.145	.283**	-.202*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.374	.260	.975	.021	.011	.617		.622	.138	<.001	.217	.026	.005	<.001	.003	<.001	.113	.109	.002	.025
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
PQ+	Pearson Correlation	.131	.113	.135	.073	.041	.146	-.103	.045	1	.115	.117	.157	.156	-.018	.174	.197*	.122	.006	-.126	.088	-.001
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.153	.217	.139	.421	.654	.109	.256	.622		.207	.199	.082	.084	.847	.055	.029	.179	.947	.166	.331	.992
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
NQ-	Pearson Correlation	.274**	.218*	.172	.215*	.255**	.145	.027	.135	.115	1	.200*	.214*	.196*	.122	.230*	.519**	.129	.462**	-.054	.188*	-.021
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.016	.059	.018	.005	.111	.767	.138	.207		.026	.017	.030	.178	.011	<.001	.154	<.001	.555	.037	.817
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI	Pearson Correlation	.414**	.356**	.307**	.329**	.420**	.232*	-.015	.299**	.117	.200*	1	.641**	.835**	.790**	.214*	.404**	.317**	.233**	-.105	.284**	-.082
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.010	.866	<.001	.199	.026		<.001	<.001	<.001	.017	<.001	<.001	.009	.248	.001	.369
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI_A	Pearson Correlation	.314**	.271**	.193*	.280**	.385**	.106	-.158	.112	.157	.214*	.641**	1	.534**	.402**	-.006	.268**	.176	.043	.040	-.056	.056
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.003	.033	.002	<.001	.243	.081	.217	.082	.017	<.001		<.001	<.001	.950	.003	.052	.639	.662	.542	.538
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI-B	Pearson Correlation	.338**	.293**	.264**	.288**	.335**	.199*	.029	.201*	.156	.196*	.835**	.534**	1	.420**	.209*	.330**	.200*	.189*	-.113	.285**	-.105
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.001	.003	.001	<.001	.028	.748	.026	.084	.030	<.001	<.001		<.001	.020	<.001	.027	.037	.213	.001	.248
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
SOI-D	Pearson Correlation	.283**	.223*	.154	.196*	.320**	.136	-.074	.251**	-.018	.122	.790**	.402**	.420**	1	.145	.324**	.245**	.235**	-.128	.180*	-.061
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.014	.091	.031	<.001	.135	.414	.005	.847	.178	<.001	<.001	<.001		.108	<.001	.006	.009	.158	.046	.501
	N	121	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
RMA	Pearson Correlation	.394**	.160	.077	.140	.230*	.273**	100	.305**	.174	.230*	.214*	-.006	.209*	.145	1	.501**	.354**	.331**	-.224*	.568**	-.180*

		Correlations ^a																					
		SH_eng	SH_exp	SHderog_exp	SHsolicit_exp	SHsolicit_eng	SHderog_eng	Please indicate your age	Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	PQ+	NQ-	SOI	SOI_A	SOI-B	SOI-D	RMA	Psychopathy	Narcissism	Machiavellianis m	H_av	P_av	N_av	
SH_eng	Pearson Correlation	1	.664**	.487**	.640**	.821**	.798**	-.297**	.165	-.188*	.340**	.131	.029	.129	.060	.442**	.456**	.263**	.447**	-.272**	.322**	-.023	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.069	.038	<.001	.150	.753	.155	.508	<.001	<.001	.003	<.001	.002	<.001	.801	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SH_exp	Pearson Correlation	.664**	1	.811**	.859**	.593**	.484**	-.166	.092	-.223*	.141	.254**	.091	.273**	.124	.204*	.383**	.275**	.268**	-.119	.323**	.039	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.066	.310	.013	.120	.005	.319	.002	.173	.023	<.001	.002	.003	.190	<.001	.666	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SHderog_exp	Pearson Correlation	.487**	.811**	1	.436**	.283**	.550**	-.172	-.022	-.210**	.088	.163	-.056	.148	.133	.020	.242**	.174	.197*	-.089	.193*	.042	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		<.001	.002	<.001	.058	.809	.020	.331	.072	.536	.103	.143	.830	.007	.055	.029	.329	.033	.642	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SHsolicit_exp	Pearson Correlation	.640**	.859**	.436**	1	.725**	.297**	-.084	.149	-.183*	.139	.246**	.165	.293**	.088	.254**	.355**	.263**	.248**	-.133	.351**	.025	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001		<.001	<.001	.355	.100	.043	.124	.006	.067	.001	.332	.005	<.001	.003	.006	.144	<.001	.783	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SHsolicit_eng	Pearson Correlation	.821**	.593**	.283**	.725**	1	.334**	-.182*	.143	-.167	.233**	.227*	.173	.210*	.139	.354**	.390**	.240**	.332**	-.208*	.299**	-.070	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	.002	<.001		<.001	.043	.114	.065	.009	.012	.056	.020	.125	<.001	<.001	.007	<.001	.021	<.001	.444	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SHderog_eng	Pearson Correlation	.798**	.484**	.550**	.297**	.334**	1	-.324**	.108	-.146	.292**	-.028	-.131	-.001	-.043	.271**	.322**	.159	.383**	-.236**	.201*	.034	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001		<.001	.234	.107	.001	.759	.149	.987	.640	.002	<.001	.080	<.001	.009	.026	.706	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
Please indicate your age	Pearson Correlation	-.297**	-.166	-.172	-.084	-.182*	-.324**	1	.013	-.042	-.206*	.269**	.180*	.280**	.200*	-.213*	-.115	-.104	-.189*	.061	-.065	.053	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.066	.058	.355	.043	<.001		.888	.646	.022	.003	.046	.002	.027	.018	.206	.252	.037	.500	.474	.561	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	Pearson Correlation	.165	.092	-.022	.149	.143	.108	.013	1	.021	.055	.297**	.220*	.313**	.133	.173	.233**	.538**	.072	-.103	.358**	-.107	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.069	.310	.809	.100	.114	.234	.888		.817	.549	<.001	.015	<.001	.143	.055	.009	<.001	.430	.255	<.001	.237	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
PQ+	Pearson Correlation	-.188*	-.223*	-.210*	-.183*	-.167	-.146	-.042	.021	1	-.023	-.097	.058	-.188*	-.004	-.191*	-.004	-.156	-.162	.176	-.132	-.034	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.038	.013	.020	.043	.065	.107	.646	.817		.798	.284	.527	.038	.968	.034	.967	.086	.073	.052	.145	.710	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
NQ-	Pearson Correlation	.340**	.141	.088	.139	.233**	.292**	-.206*	.055	-.023	1	.058	.127	.024	-.030	.212*	.342**	.207*	.370**	-.142	.143	-.007	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.120	.331	.124	.009	.001	.022	.549	.798		.520	.160	.795	.738	.019	<.001	.022	<.001	.117	.115	.936	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SOI	Pearson Correlation	.131	.254**	.163	.246**	.227*	-.028	.269**	.297**	-.097	.058	1	.668**	.806**	.699**	-.010	.392**	.281**	-.016	-.130	.248**	-.037	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.150	.005	.072	.006	.012	.759	.003	<.001	.284	.520		<.001	<.001	<.001	.915	<.001	.002	.857	.153	.006	.686	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SOI_A	Pearson Correlation	.029	.091	-.056	.165	.173	-.131	.180*	.220*	.058	.127	.668**	1	.532**	.321**	-.125	.302**	.109	-.042	-.048	-.033	-.044	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.753	.319	.536	.067	.056	.149	.046	.015	.527	.160	<.001		<.001	<.001	.169	<.001	.229	.641	.595	.715	.631	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SOI-B	Pearson Correlation	.129	.273**	.148	.293**	.210*	-.001	.280**	.313**	-.188*	.024	.806**	.532**	1	.238**	-.050	.373**	.273**	-.079	-.032	.271**	-.001	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.155	.002	.103	.001	.020	.987	.002	<.001	.038	.795	<.001	<.001		.008	.583	<.001	.002	.384	.729	.002	.992	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SOI-D	Pearson Correlation	.060	.124	.133	.088	.139	-.043	.200*	.133	-.004	-.030	.699**	.321**	.238**	1	.025	.128	.178*	.021	-.187*	.182*	-.014	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.508	.173	.143	.332	.125	.640	.027	.143	.968	.738	<.001	<.001	.008		.784	.158	.049	.820	.038	.044	.879	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	

		Correlations ^a							Please indicate your age	Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	PQ+	NQ-	SOI	SOI_A	SOI-B	SOI-D	RMA	Psychopathy	Narcissism	Machiavellianism	H_av	P_av	N_av
		SH_eng	SH_exp	SHderog_exp	SHsolicit_exp	SHsolicit_eng	SHderog_eng																
SH_eng	Pearson Correlation	1	.648**	.527**	.612**	.853**	.780**	-.192*	.156	-.023	.121	.206*	.108	.263**	.140	-.020	.210*	.177	.187*	-.008	-.030	.111	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.033	.084	.803	.182	.023	.233	.003	.123	.827	.020	.051	.038	.927	.745	.221	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SH_exp	Pearson Correlation	.648**	1	.821**	.911**	.685**	.382**	-.153	.102	-.111	.052	.224*	.150	.257**	.129	-.015	.150	.116	.154	.101	-.064	.208	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.092	.261	.220	.566	.013	.097	.004	.156	.868	.098	.201	.089	.264	.480	.021	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SHderog_exp	Pearson Correlation	.527**	.821**	1	.551**	.455**	.436**	-.138	.082	-.103	-.075	.168	.157	.199*	.084	-.091	.049	.051	.113	.150	-.111	.278**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.129	.370	.258	.408	.064	.084	.027	.358	.319	.591	.572	.213	.097	.222	.002	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SHsolicit_exp	Pearson Correlation	.612**	.911**	.551**	1	.704**	.295**	-.142	.093	-.105	.167	.221*	.133	.249**	.125	.024	.201*	.089	.145	.062	.004	.136	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.117	.304	.250	.066	.014	.143	.006	.169	.793	.026	.330	.110	.496	.962	.133	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SHsolicit_eng	Pearson Correlation	.853**	.685**	.455**	.704**	1	.366**	-.158	.106	-.014	.083	.256**	.164	.273**	.195*	-.015	.154	.166	.155	.009	-.043	.117	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.081	.243	.882	.360	.004	.070	.002	.031	.866	.088	.066	.088	.924	.636	.197	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SHderog_eng	Pearson Correlation	.780**	.382**	.436**	.295**	.366**	1	-.181*	.131	-.058	.136	.088	.021	.171	.028	-.002	.208*	.129	.167	-.020	-.013	.075	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.046	.149	.526	.132	.331	.821	.059	.758	.980	.021	.154	.065	.826	.887	.408	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
Please indicate your age	Pearson Correlation	-.192*	-.153	-.138	-.142	-.158	-.181*	1	-.028	.143	-.120	.211*	.017	.176	.132	-.004	-.141	-.046	-.095	.084	.033	-.144	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.033	.092	.129	.117	.081	.046	.754	.115	.186	.019	.849	.052	.147	.966	.119	.611	.296	.356	.714	.111	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
Compared to my peers, I consider myself to be:	Pearson Correlation	.156	.102	.082	.093	.106	.131	-.028	1	-.049	-.093	.139	-.009	.318**	.000	.036	.152	.526**	.052	-.127	.128	-.072	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.084	.261	.370	.243	.149	.754	.593	.306	.125	.921	<.001	.997	.691	.093	<.001	.568	.162	.159	.426		
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
PQ+	Pearson Correlation	-.023	-.111	-.103	-.105	-.014	-.058	.143	-.049	1	.018	.265**	.178*	.132	.277**	-.095	.156	.065	.024	-.054	-.131	-.030	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.803	.220	.258	.250	.882	.526	.115	.593	.840	.003	.049	.145	.002	.297	.085	.476	.795	.552	.149	.740	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
NQ-	Pearson Correlation	.121	.052	-.075	.167	.083	.136	-.120	-.093	.018	1	.108	.102	.018	.108	.089	.419**	.054	.444**	-.179*	.149	-.138	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.182	.566	.408	.066	.360	.132	.186	.306	.840	.234	.264	.848	.234	.326	<.001	.555	<.001	.048	.100	.127	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SOI	Pearson Correlation	.206*	.224*	.168	.221*	.256**	.088	.211*	.139	.265**	.108	1	.631**	.795**	.754**	-.126	.177*	.075	.052	.029	.121	-.028	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.023	.013	.064	.014	.331	.019	.125	.003	.234	<.001	<.001	<.001	.164	.050	.409	.568	.750	.182	.757		
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SOI_A	Pearson Correlation	.108	.150	.157	.133	.164	.021	.017	-.009	.178*	.102	.631**	1	.460**	.393**	-.239**	.119	-.007	.025	.122	.098	-.081	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.233	.097	.084	.143	.070	.849	.921	.049	.264	<.001	<.001	<.001	.008	.190	.935	.783	.178	.280	.376		
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SOI-B	Pearson Correlation	.263**	.257**	.199*	.249**	.273**	.171	.176	.318**	.132	.018	.795**	.460**	1	.306**	-.116	.103	.150	-.006	.039	.106	-.077	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003	.004	.027	.006	.002	.059	.052	<.001	.145	.848	<.001	<.001	<.001	.201	.255	.097	.948	.672	.242	.395	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
SOI-D	Pearson Correlation	.140	.129	.084	.125	.195*	.028	.132	.000	.277**	.108	.754**	.393**	.306**	1	-.047	.116	.045	.139	-.024	.086	.038	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.123	.156	.358	.169	.031	.758	.147	.997	.002	.234	<.001	<.001	<.001	.605	.201	.618	.125	.788	.342	.679	
	N	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	

Chapter 4 - Expressions of Sexual Disinterest

Ethical approval

14 January 2021

Dear SHONAGH LEIGH WHITE, , , Dr Andrew Thomas, Professor Jason Davies,

Re: 5031 , Sexual Disinterest

Your application - <https://swansea.forms.ethicalreviewmanager.com/ProjectView/Index/5031>
- has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Psychology

Ethics Committee.

The list of additional students (if any) are included in the table below:

Other student applicant - first name	Other student applicant - Surname	Other student applicant - email

additional researcher or student – first name	additional researcher or student - surname	additional researcher or student - email

The conditions of this approval are as follows:

1. To conduct your study strictly in accordance with the proposal that has been approved by the committee, including any approved amendments
2. To advise the ethics committee chair of any complaints or other issues that may warrant ethical review of the project
3. To submit for approval any changes to the approved protocol before implementing any such changes
4. To keep any information obtained from your participants absolutely confidential

Please note that failure to comply with these conditions of approval may result in the withdrawal of approval for the project.

To advertise your study on the departmental Participant Pool: You will need to send a request for your study to be made visible, via the link on the Experiment

Management System website (see Researcher Documentation for details). Please ensure that you attach this letter to your request. (If you are unable to attach the Ethics

approval, send it in a separate email to Dr. Phil Tucker [REDACTED]).

For students: Please ensure that the signed copy of this Ethical Approval, together with any other paperwork associated with your research, is included in your final

write up.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr Menna Price (Reviewer of Application)

Dr Gabriela Jiga-Boy (Committee Chair)

22 February 2021

Dear SHONAGH LEIGH WHITE, , , Dr Andrew Thomas, Professor Jason Davies,

Re: 5031 , Sexual Disinterest

Your application - <https://swansea.forms.ethicalreviewmanager.com/ProjectView/Index/5031>
- has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Psychology

Ethics Committee.

The list of additional students (if any) are included in the table below:

Other student applicant - first name	Other student applicant - Sur-name	Other student applicant - email

additional researcher or student – first name	additional researcher or student - surname	additional researcher or student - email

The conditions of this approval are as follows:

1. To conduct your study strictly in accordance with the proposal that has been approved by the committee, including any approved amendments
2. To advise the ethics committee chair of any complaints or other issues that may warrant ethical review of the project
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Management System website (see Researcher Documentation for details). Please ensure that you attach this letter to your request. (If you are unable to attach the Ethics

approval, send it in a separate email to Dr. Phil Tucker [REDACTED]).

For students: Please ensure that the signed copy of this Ethical Approval, together with any other paperwork associated with your research, is included in your final

write up.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr Menna Price (Reviewer of Application)

Dr Gabriela Jiga-Boy (Committee Chair)

6 September 2021

Dear SHONAGH LEIGH WHITE, , , Dr Andrew Thomas, Professor Jason Davies,

Re: 5031 , Sexual Disinterest

Your application - <https://swansea.forms.ethicalreviewmanager.com/ProjectView/Index/5031>
- has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Psychology

Ethics Committee.

The list of additional students (if any) are included in the table below:

Other student applicant - first name	Other student applicant - Sur-name	Other student applicant - email

additional researcher or student – first name	additional researcher or student - surname	additional researcher or student - email

The conditions of this approval are as follows:

1. To conduct your study strictly in accordance with the proposal that has been approved by the committee, including any approved amendments
2. To advise the ethics committee chair of any complaints or other issues that may warrant ethical review of the project
3. To submit for approval any changes to the approved protocol before implementing any such changes
4. To keep any information obtained from your participants absolutely confidential

Please note that failure to comply with these conditions of approval may result in the withdrawal of approval for the project.

To advertise your study on the departmental Participant Pool: You will need to send a request for your study to be made visible, via the link on the Experiment

Management System website (see Researcher Documentation for details). Please ensure that you attach this letter to your request. (If you are unable to attach the Ethics

approval, send it in a separate email to Dr. Phil Tucker [REDACTED]).

For students: Please ensure that the signed copy of this Ethical Approval, together with any other paperwork associated with your research, is included in your final

write up.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr Menna Price (Reviewer of Application)

Dr Gabriela Jiga-Boy (Committee Chair)

Recruitment

Social media advert

Volunteers needed for psychology research

A Discussion on Expressions of Sexual Disinterest

Researchers at Swansea University are examining expressions of sexual disinterest. We are arranging single-sex online focus groups via Zoom to have an informal discussion about experiences of rejecting and being rejected. Your email address will be requested to arrange the focus group, but this will be deleted and all data will be anonymised before analysis.

Participants: Age 18+, MEN ONLY

Time required: less than 5 minutes (90-minute focus group at a later date, tbc)

Place: pc or mobile device

This study has received approval from the departmental ethics committee

Follow the link, or scan the QR code to read more information, provide consent, and express your interest in this study

https://swanseachhs.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_2f9VTz9zNSusA2a



Twitter

Volunteers needed!

Expressions of Sexual Disinterest

Email Address required - data anonymised before analysis

Age 18+

5mins (single-sex 90min focus group at a later date, tbc)

https://swanseachhs.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_2f9VTz9zNSusA2a

For info contact [REDACTED]

Please share!

Participant pool advert

An opportunity to earn 6 credits

A Discussion on Expressions of Sexual Disinterest

We are examining expressions of sexual disinterest. We are arranging single-sex online focus groups via Zoom to have an informal discussion about experiences of rejecting and being rejected. Your email address will be requested to arrange the focus group, but this will be deleted, and all data will be anonymised before analysis.

Complete this brief survey to express your interest in this study and gain the opportunity to earn 6 credits!

Participants: Age 18+

Time required: less than 5 minutes (90 minute focus group at a later date, tbc)

Place: pc or mobile device

https://swanseachhs.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_2f9VTz9zNSusA2a



Screening materials

Participant information and consent

Sexual Disinterest

Focus Group Screening Process

You are being invited to take part in a screening process that will determine if you are eligible for the next stage of research. Before you decide whether to participate, it is important for you to understand why the research is being conducted and what it will involve. Please read the following information carefully.

What is the purpose of the research?

We are conducting research on expressions of sexual disinterest. This part of the research is a screening process to enable us to select participants that have experiences relevant to the research goals.

Who is carrying out the research?

The data are being collected by Shonagh Leigh (psychology department within the college of human and health sciences) with Dr Andrew Thomas (supervisor) and Prof. Jason Davies (supervisor) of Swansea University. The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee.

What happens if I agree to take part?

This screening process is for participants aged 18 and over. After providing consent, you will be asked to provide your age, sex, and email address (to be contacted if you are eligible to take part in the focus group). You will then complete a short questionnaire about your experiences with rejecting sexual advances.

This should take less than 5 minutes.

Are there any risks associated with taking part?

The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee. There are no significant risks associated with participation. **However, some of the discussion content is of a sensitive nature and may contain potentially upsetting material, particularly for those that have experienced trauma of a sexual nature.** Participants do not have to answer any questions they feel uncomfortable with, although we encourage you to be as open and as honest as you are able.

Data Protection and Confidentiality

Your data will be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 (GDPR). All information collected about you will be kept strictly confidential. Your data will only be viewed by the researcher/research team.

All electronic data will be stored on a password-protected computer file within the researchers place of work. Your informed consent will be recorded via Qualtrics.

Please note that the data we will record will be made anonymous and all emails deleted once the research is complete. If at the end of this research you decide to have your data withdrawn, please let us know as soon as possible as once the subsequent focus group and transcription process is complete it will no longer be possible to identify individual data.

What will happen to the information I provide?

Your information will be screened to select eligible participants for the focus group session. Email addresses (and data where relevant) will be deleted at the appropriate time to ensure data anonymity. No further identifying information will be taken during this process. *Note that all information presented in any reports or publications will be anonymous and unidentifiable.*

Is participation voluntary and what if I wish to later withdraw?

Your participation is entirely voluntary – you do not have to participate if you do not want to. If you decide to participate, but later wish to withdraw from the study, then you are free to withdraw at any time without giving a reason and without penalty.

Data Protection Privacy Notice

The data controller for this project will be Swansea University. The University Data Protection Officer provides oversight of university activities involving the processing of personal data and can be contacted at the Vice Chancellors Office.

Your personal data will be processed for the purposes outlined in this information sheet. Standard ethical procedures will involve you providing your consent to participate in this study by completing the consent form (via the online tick box).

The legal basis that we will rely on to process your personal data will be processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. This public interest justification is approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee, Swansea University.

The legal basis that we will rely on to process special categories of data will be processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes.

How long will your information be held?

If you are not selected for the focus group, your email address and data will be deleted immediately upon completion of the selection process. If you are selected, your email will be deleted immediately upon completion of the focus group session.

Data will be preserved and accessible **for a minimum of 10 years after completion of the research**. Records from studies with major health, clinical, social, environmental or heritage importance, novel intervention, or studies which are on-going or controversial should be retained for at least 20 years after completion of the study. It may be appropriate to keep such study data permanently within the university, a national collection, or as required by the funder's data policy.

What are your rights?

You have a right to access your personal information, to object to the processing of your personal information, to rectify, to erase, to restrict and to port your personal information. Please visit the University Data Protection webpages for further information in relation to your rights.

Any requests or objections should be made in writing to the University Data Protection Officer: -

University Compliance Officer (FOI/DP)

Vice-Chancellor's Office

Swansea University

Singleton Park

Swansea

SA2 8PP

Email: dataprotection@swansea.ac.uk

How to make a complaint

If you are unhappy with the way in which your personal data has been processed, you may in the first instance contact the University Data Protection Officer using the contact details above.

If you remain dissatisfied, then you have the right to apply directly to the Information Commissioner for a decision. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at: -

Information Commissioner's Office,
Wycliffe House,
Water Lane,
Wilmslow,
Cheshire,
SK9 5AF

www.ico.org.uk

What if I have other questions?

If you have further questions about this study, please do not hesitate to contact us:

Shonagh Leigh

Department of Psychology

Swansea University

[REDACTED]

Dr Andrew Thomas

Department of Psychology

Swansea University

[REDACTED]

Sexual Disinterest

Focus Group Screening Process

Name and Contact details of the principal researchers

Shonagh Leigh

Department of psychology

Swansea University

Dr Andrew G. Thomas

Department of psychology

Swansea University

Prof. Jason Davies

Department of psychology

Swansea University

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

1. I (the participant) confirm that I have read and understand the information sheet for the above study (dated 08/01/2021).
2. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving any reasons, and to request my data be removed.
3. I understand that my email will be used for contact regarding the focus group only and it will be deleted immediately at the appropriate time.
4. I understand that, as data will be anonymised after the focus group and emails deleted, after this time it will no longer be possible to identify your data for removal.
5. I understand what my role will be in this research, and all my questions have been answered to my satisfaction.
6. I understand that I am free to ask any questions at any time before and during the study.
7. I have been informed that the information I provide will be safeguarded
8. I have seen a participant information sheet and understand that I can obtain a copy of this if I email the researchers to request one.
9. I agree to the researchers processing my personal data in accordance with the aims of the study described in the Participant Information Sheet.

If you agree with all statements listed above, click **YES**.

If you disagree with any of the statements above, please exit by closing this window/tab.

This study is being conducted by Swansea University, College of Human and Health Sciences.

Thank you for your participation in this study. Your help is very much appreciated.

Demographics and non-standardised measures

Focus Group Screening Questions

- 1) Please indicate your biological sex
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Other (text box)

- 2) Please indicate your age (text box)

- 3) How frequently have you had to gently reject someone who is hitting on you?
 - Never
 - Once or twice in your lifetime
 - Once or twice over a few years
 - Once or twice a year
 - Once or twice every few months
 - Once or twice a month
 - Once or twice a week
 - Several times a week
 - Once or twice a day
 - Several times a day

- 4) How frequently have you had to firmly reject someone who is hitting on you?
 - Never
 - Once or twice in your lifetime
 - Once or twice over a few years
 - Once or twice a year
 - Once or twice every few months
 - Once or twice a month
 - Once or twice a week

- Several times a week
- Once or twice a day
- Several times a day

5) I can easily recall specific examples of the types of things I've said and done to try to let people down gently.

1 – not at all - - - 7 – very much so

6) I can easily recall specific examples of the types of things I've said and done to try to let people down firmly.

1 – not at all - - - 7 – very much so

7) Have you ever been hit on in any of the following domains (please check all that apply)

- Street
- Online
 - Dating website
 - Non-dating website
- Workplace
- Club/pub
- Public transport
- School/university
- Other (please specify) - text box

If you choose to participate in this study, we will ask you to describe your experiences with rejecting others and, if applicable, with being rejected. Rejection tactics and experiences will be discussed as part of an informal group with members of the same sex only. You do not have to share any more than you are comfortable with, however it is important for our research that you are as open and honest as possible. Are you happy to be contacted via email to take part in this?

- Yes
 - Email address (text box)

- No (goodbye)

Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute focus group. Please select all that apply.

Monday

- AM
- PM

Tuesday

- AM
- PM

Wednesday

- AM
- PM

Thursday

- AM
- PM

Friday

- AM
- PM

Saturday

- AM
- PM

Sunday

- AM
- PM

Debrief

Sexual Disinterest

Focus Group Screening Process

Thank you for taking part in our research! Now that we've finished, let us explain the rationale behind this work.

We are interested in understanding differences in men's and women's responses to unwanted sexual attention. In order to recruit participants with relevant experience, this screening process is necessary. If successful, you will be invited to take part in a focus group with other members of your sex (conducted via Zoom) to discuss your experience with rejecting sexual advances from members of the opposite sex and with being rejected by the opposite sex.

If you feel affected by issues raised by this research and would like to discuss any concerns, please contact the study Supervisor on the details provided below.

If you feel this piece of research may have health implications for you, we advise you to contact your GP (family doctor) or, if you're a student at Swansea University, contact Swansea University's Wellbeing services (Wellbeing Services, Horton Building, Swansea University, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, Tel: 01792 295592, www.swansea.ac.uk/wellbeing/).

For students not at Swansea University, contact your institution's Nightline Association which can be found on www.nightlineac.uk

For all other participants seeking further services, suggested contacts are;

VAWDASV Live Fear Free helpline – 0808 802 4040 or email – info@livefearfreehelpline.wales

Samaritans helpline – 116 123 or email – jo@samaritans.org

If you have any other questions about the research, please do not hesitate to contact us at:

Shonagh Leigh Department of psychology Swansea University [REDACTED]	Dr. Andrew G. Thomas Department of psychology Swansea University [REDACTED]	Prof. Jason Davies Department of psychology Swansea University [REDACTED]

The six phases of thematic analysis as outlined by Braun and Clarke (2006)

Phase 1: Familiarisation with data. The transcript was read through multiple times and initial observations were noted.

Phase 2: Generating initial codes. Coding was data-driven, with every meaningful unit being coded and emerging patterns noted. This phase was performed using NVivo software to organise codes.

Phase 3: Searching for themes. Codes were grouped in themes based on their ability to collectively represent specific assertions made by participants. These were assessed in detail to develop overarching themes that encapsulated the relationships between categories. This phase was performed using NVivo to group subthemes and identify potential overarching themes.

Phase 4: Reviewing themes. Identified themes and subthemes were revised using sticky notes to move around and group subthemes in a logical way. This led to the dismissal of two themes with not enough supporting data and the collapse of another four into two broader themes. The data was then rechecked to ensure themes were representative and no relevant data had been missed.

Phase 5: Defining and naming themes. Extracts that clearly exemplified each theme were identified. The name of each theme was decided based on the overall content and the point of interest this theme represented. The same was performed with subthemes.

Phase 6: Producing the report. Each theme and its' corresponding subthemes were outlined, with a clear definition of what they are and their limits (what they are *not*). It was explained how each theme became apparent from the data, using extracts from the transcript as examples, and how themes have been interpreted was discussed.

Screening analysis

Women

Statistics

		Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Monday AM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Monday PM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Monday No availability	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Tuesday AM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Tuesday PM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Tuesday No availability	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Wednesday AM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Wednesday PM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Wednesday No availability	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Thursday AM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Thursday PM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Thursday No availability	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Friday AM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Friday PM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Friday No availability	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Saturday AM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Saturday PM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Saturday No availability	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Sunday AM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Sunday PM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Sunday No availability
N	Valid	16	40	3	29	17	9	27	39	5	7	29	17	20	39	7	27	34	10	27	31	11
	Missing	33	9	46	20	32	40	22	10	44	42	20	32	29	10	42	22	15	39	22	18	38

Statistics

			Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Street	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Online - dating website	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Workplace	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Club/pub	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Public transport	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice School/Univer sity	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Other (please specify)
N	Valid	39	26	39	22	42	18	34	5
	Missing	10	23	10	27	7	31	15	44

Statistics

		How frequently have you had to gently reject someone who is hitting on you?	How frequently have you had to firmly reject someone who is hitting on you?	Please indicate how much you agree with the following statement: I can easily recall specific examples of the types of things I've said and done to try to let people ...	Please indicate how much you agree with the following statement: I can easily recall specific examples of the types of things I've said and done to try to let people ...
N	Valid	49	49	49	49
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Median		6.00	4.00	6.00	6.00
Percentiles	25	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00
	50	6.00	4.00	6.00	6.00
	75	7.00	5.00	7.00	7.00

Men

Statistics

		Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Tuesday 5th April 2022 AM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Tuesday 5th April 2022 PM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Wednesday 6th April 2022 AM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Wednesday 6th April 2022 PM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Thursday 7th April 2022 AM	Please indicate which times would likely be most convenient for you to take part in a 90-minute online focus group (select all that apply) - Thursday 7th April 2022 PM
N	Valid	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

		Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Street	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Online - dating website	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Online - non-dating website	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Workplace	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Club/pub	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Public transport	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice School/University	Please indicate in which of the following domains you have been hit on (select all that apply) - Selected Choice Other (please specify)
N	Valid	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

		How frequently have you had to gently reject someone who is hitting on you?	How frequently have you had to firmly reject someone who is hitting on you?	Please indicate how much you agree with the following statement: I can easily recall specific examples of the types of things I've said and done to try to let people ...	Please indicate how much you agree with the following statement: I can easily recall specific examples of the types of things I've said and done to try to let people ...
N	Valid	80	80	80	80
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		4.55	3.21	5.15	4.86
Median		5.00	3.00	5.00	6.00

Focus group materials

Participant information and consent

Women

Sexual Disinterest

You are being invited to take part in some research. Before you decide whether to participate, it is important for you to understand why the research is being conducted and what it will involve. Please read the following information carefully.

What is the purpose of the research?

We are conducting research on expressions of sexual disinterest. Specifically, we want to better understand the types of things men and women say and do to communicate they are not interested in someone else sexually/romantically (e.g., “put downs”). We hope that this research will form the basis of future research projects that aim to identify what sorts of people fail to recognise disinterest in others and under what circumstances.

Who is carrying out the research?

The data are being collected by Shonagh Leigh (psychology department within the college of human and health sciences) with Dr Andrew Thomas (supervisor) and Prof. Jason Davies (supervisor) of Swansea University. The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee.

What happens if I agree to take part?

This survey is for female participants aged 18 and over. After providing consent, you will be asked for some brief demographic information (e.g., age, sexuality). You will also be asked to re-enter your email address as this allows us to connect your current information with your screening information. Once you have submitted the demographic information, you will be automatically redirected to a focus group of 6-9 women conducted via Zoom. In this group, you will be asked questions about

- Methods you use to let someone down gently or shut them down firmly.
- Rejections techniques you think are typically used by the opposite sex
- Your own experiences with rejecting advances and having your advances rejected
- Next steps when the first rejection doesn't work

There will be a recording of the group conversation, but all data will be anonymised. The group will be asked various questions by the researcher relating to their experiences of rejection and rejecting. Participants will be free to informally discuss each topic amongst themselves. This should take around 90 minutes. Upon completion you will be awarded 6 credits for your time.

Are there any risks associated with taking part?

The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee. There are no significant risks associated with participation. However, some of the discussion content is of a sensitive nature and may contain potentially upsetting material, particularly for those that have experienced trauma of a sexual nature. Participants do not have to answer any questions they feel uncomfortable with, although we encourage you to be as open and as honest as you are able.

Data Protection and Confidentiality

Your data will be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 (GDPR). All information collected about you will be kept strictly confidential. Your data will only be viewed by the researcher/research team.

All electronic data will be stored on a password-protected computer file within the researcher's place of work. Your informed consent will be recorded via Qualtrics.

Please note that the data we will record will be made anonymous and all recordings will then be deleted after transcription. If at the end of this research you decide to have your data withdrawn, please let us know as soon as possible as once data has been transcribed and recordings deleted it will no longer be possible to identify individual data.

What will happen to the information I provide?

The conversations will be transcribed and analysed. No participant identifying information will be included in this transcription or analysis. An analysis of the information will guide the development of realistic vignettes that can be used within future studies of sexual behaviours and sexual harassment. This may be presented to interested parties and published in scientific journals and related media. Note that all information presented in any reports or publications will be anonymous and unidentifiable.

Is participation voluntary and what if I wish to later withdraw?

Your participation is entirely voluntary – you do not have to participate if you do not want to. If you decide to participate, but later wish to withdraw from the study, then you are free to withdraw at any time without giving a reason and without penalty.

Data Protection Privacy Notice

The data controller for this project will be Swansea University. The University Data Protection Officer provides oversight of university activities involving the processing of personal data and can be contacted at the Vice-Chancellors Office.

Your personal data will be processed for the purposes outlined in this information sheet. Standard ethical procedures will involve you providing your consent to participate in this study by completing the consent form (via the online tick box).

The legal basis that we will rely on to process your personal data will be processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. This public interest justification is approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee, Swansea University.

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How long will your information be held?

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What are your rights?

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Any requests or objections should be made in writing to the University Data Protection Officer: -

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Vice-Chancellor's Office

Swansea University

Singleton Park

Swansea

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Wycliffe House,

Water Lane,

Wilmslow,

Cheshire,

SK9 5AF

www.ico.org.uk

What if I have other questions?

If you have further questions about this study, please do not hesitate to contact us:

Shonagh Leigh	Dr Andrew Thomas
Department of Psychology	Department of Psychology
Swansea University	Swansea University

Men Sexual Disinterest

You are being invited to take part in some research. Before you decide whether or not to participate, it is important for you to understand why the research is being conducted and what it will involve. Please read the following information carefully.

What is the purpose of the research? We are conducting research on expressions of sexual disinterest. Specifically, we want to better understand the types of things men and women say and do to communicate they are not interested in someone else sexually/romantically (e.g., “put downs”). We hope that this research will form the basis of future research projects that aim to identify what sorts of people fail to recognise disinterest in others and under what circumstances.

Who is carrying out the research? The data are being collected by Shonagh Leigh (psychology department within the college of human and health sciences) with Dr Andrew Thomas (supervisor) and Prof. Jason Davies (supervisor) of Swansea University. The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee.

What happens if I agree to take part? This survey is for male participants aged 18 and over. After providing consent, you will be asked for some brief demographic information (e.g., age, sexuality). You will also be asked for your student number to receive your credits after the focus group has taken place. Once you have submitted the demographic information, you will be automatically redirected to a focus group of around 4-8 men conducted via Zoom. In this group you will be asked questions about;

- Methods you use to let someone down gently or shut them down firmly.
- Rejections techniques you think are typically used by women
- Your experiences with reactions to rejection
- Next steps when the first rejection doesn't work

You will be asked to provide as detail as possible (that you can recall and are comfortable sharing) such as the setting, the type of advance used, your relationship with the person, the reaction to rejection, and the frequency with which you encounter such incidents, and how the encounter made you feel.

There will be a recording of the group conversation, but all data will be anonymised. Cameras should be ON to and you MUST be alone. Should any names or other identifying information be stated during the meeting, this will be omitted from the transcription.

The group will be asked various questions by the researcher relating to their experiences of

rejection and rejecting. Participants will be free to informally discuss each topic amongst themselves. This should take around 90 minutes. Upon completion, you will be awarded a £20 Amazon voucher for your time.

Are there any risks associated with taking part? The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee. There are no significant risks associated with participation. However, some of the discussion content is of a sensitive nature and may contain potentially upsetting material, particularly for those that have experienced trauma of a sexual nature. Participants do not have to answer any questions they feel uncomfortable with, although we encourage you to be as open and as honest as you are able.

Data Protection and Confidentiality.

Your data will be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 (GDPR). All information collected about you will be kept strictly confidential. Your data will only be viewed by the researcher/research team. All electronic data will be stored on a password-protected computer file within the researchers place of work. Your informed consent will be recorded via Qualtrics. Please note that the data we will record will be made anonymous and all recordings will then be deleted after transcription. If at the end of this research you decide to have your data withdrawn, please let us know as soon as possible as once data has been transcribed and recordings deleted it will no longer be possible to identify individual data.

What will happen to the information I provide?

The conversations will be transcribed and analysed. No participant identifying information will be included in this transcription or analysis. An analysis of the information will guide the development of realistic vignettes that can be used within future studies of sexual behaviours and sexual harassment. This may be presented to interested parties and published in scientific journals and related media. Note that all information presented in any reports or publications will be anonymous and unidentifiable.

Is participation voluntary and what if I wish to later withdraw?

Your participation is entirely voluntary – you do not have to participate if you do not want to. If you decide to participate, but later wish to withdraw from the study, then you are free to withdraw at any time without giving a reason and without penalty.

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The data controller for this project will be Swansea University. The University Data Protection Officer provides oversight of university activities involving the processing of personal data and can be contacted at the Vice-Chancellors Office. Your personal data will be processed for the purposes outlined in this information sheet. Standard ethical procedures will involve you providing your consent to participate in this study by completing the consent form (via the online tick box). The legal basis that we will rely on to process your personal data will be processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. This public interest justification is approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee, Swansea University. The legal basis that we will rely on to process special categories of data will be processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes.

How long will your information be held?

Data will be preserved and accessible for a minimum of 10 years after the completion of the research. Records from studies with major health, clinical, social, environmental or heritage importance, novel intervention, or studies which are ongoing or controversial should be retained for at least 20 years after completion of the study. It may be appropriate to keep such study data permanently within the university, a national collection, or as required by the funder's data policy.

What are your rights?

You have a right to access your personal information, to object to the processing of your personal information, to rectify, to erase, to restrict, and port your personal information. Please visit the University Data Protection webpages for further information in relation to your rights. Any requests or objections should be made in writing to the University Data Protection Officer:

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Vice-Chancellor's Office
Swansea University
Singleton Park
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Information Commissioner's Office
Wycliffe House, Water Lane
Wilmslow
Cheshire
SK9 5AF
www.ico.org.uk

What if I have other questions?

If you have further questions about this study, please do not hesitate to contact us:

Shonagh Leigh
Department of Psychology
Swansea University


Dr Andrew Thomas
Department of Psychology
Swansea University


Men & Women

Sexual Disinterest

Name and Contact details of the principal researchers

Shonagh Leigh	Dr Andrew G. Thomas	Prof. Jason Davies
Department of psychology	Department of psychology	Department of psychology
Swansea University	Swansea University	Swansea University
		

1.	I (the participant) confirm that I have read and understand the information sheet for the above study (dated 11/12/2020).
2.	I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving any reasons, and to request my data be removed.
3.	I understand that, as data will be anonymised after transcription and recordings then deleted, after this time it will no longer be possible to identify your data for removal.
4.	I understand what my role will be in this research, and all my questions have been answered to my satisfaction.
5.	I understand that I am free to ask any questions at any time before and during the study.
6.	I have been informed that the information I provide will be safeguarded
7.	I am happy for the information I provide to be recorded and used (anonymously) in academic papers and other formal research outputs
8.	I have seen a participant information sheet and understand that I can obtain a copy of this if I email the researchers to request one.
9.	I agree to the researchers processing my personal data in accordance with the aims of the study described in the Participant Information Sheet.
10.	I confirm that I am age 18 or above

11. I confirm that I will be alone in a private space during the meeting to preserve the groups' confidentiality

If you agree with all statements listed above, click **YES**.

If you disagree with any of the statements above, please exit by closing this window/tab.

This study is being conducted by Swansea University, College of Human and Health Sciences.

Thank you for your participation in this study. Your help is very much appreciated.

Demographics

- 1) Please provide your email address

- a. Please confirm your email address

- 2) If you are a Swansea University student, please enter your student number below so you can be granted participation credits after the meeting

- 3) Please indicate your age

- 4) Please indicate your biological sex

- a. Male

- b. Female

c. Other

5) Please indicate your gender

a. Male

b. Female

c. Other

6) Please indicate your sexual orientation

a. Heterosexual (primarily attracted to members of the opposite sex)

b. Homosexual (primarily attracted to members of the same sex)

c. Bisexual (attracted to both sexes)

d. Asexual (not attracted to either sex)

e. Other (please specify)

7) What is your current relationship status?

a. Not currently dating or romantically involved with anyone

b. Divorced/separated

c. In an uncommitted relationship

d. In a committed relationship with one person

e. Married

f. Other (please specify)

8) Please indicate your highest level of qualification

- a. GCSE or equivalent
- b. A level or equivalent
- c. Diploma or equivalent
- d. Degree or equivalent
- e. Master's degree or equivalent
- f. Doctorate or equivalent

9) Please indicate your employment status

- a. Unemployed
- b. Housewife/househusband
- c. Part-time student
- d. Part-time employment
- e. Part-time work & part-time student
- f. Full-time student
- g. Full-time employment
- h. Other (please specify)

10) Please indicate your social/economic status

- a. Lower
- b. Lower-middle
- c. Middle
- d. Upper-middle
- e. Upper

Men

- 1) Please enter the email address you would like your voucher sent to after your attendance at the focus group has been confirmed

- 2) Please indicate your age

- 3) Please indicate your biological sex

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Other

- 4) Please indicate your gender

- a. Male
- b. Female

c. Other

5) Please indicate your sexual orientation

a. Heterosexual (primarily attracted to members of the opposite sex)

b. Homosexual (primarily attracted to members of the same sex)

c. Bisexual (attracted to both sexes)

d. Asexual (not attracted to either sex)

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- g. Full-time employment
- h. Other (please specify)

9) Please indicate your social/economic status

- a. Lower
- b. Lower-middle
- c. Middle
- d. Upper-middle
- e. Upper

Interview Schedules

Women

1. What methods have you used to let someone down gently?
2. What methods have the opposite sex used to let you down gently?
3. What methods have you used to shut someone down firmly?
4. What methods have the opposite sex used to shut you down firmly?
5. Can you describe a time when you let someone down gently or firmly, but they did not get the message right away? (if needed, ask for information below)
 - What was your relationship to the person?
 - What was the setting?
 - What was the come on?
 - How did they respond?
 - Has this type of scenario happened to you on more than one occasion?
6. Can you describe a time when someone was trying to let you down gently or firmly, but you did not get the message right away? (if needed, ask for information below)
 - What was your relationship to the person?
 - What was the setting?
 - What was the come on?
 - How did they respond?
 - Has this type of scenario happened to you on more than one occasion?
7. Have you ever ignored and/or avoided someone hitting on you rather than letting them know directly that you're not interested? If yes, why?

8. Have you ever felt uncomfortable/intimidated by the way someone was hitting on you? (if needed, ask for information below)
 - What was your relationship to the person?
 - What was the setting?
 - What was the come on?
 - Why did it make you feel this way?
 - What did you do?
 - How did they respond?
 - Has this type of scenario happened to you on more than one occasion?
9. If someone ignored your first let-down, then what would you do?
10. What makes you choose a gentle let-down versus a firm shut down?
11. Do you always progress to a firm shut down if a gentle let-down doesn't work?
12. Do you ever have to use more than one let-down? If so, how does the second differ from the first?
13. How do you respond when someone you're hitting on turns you down?

Men

1. What methods have the opposite sex used to let you down gently?
2. What methods have the opposite sex used to shut you down firmly?
3. How do you respond when someone you're hitting on turns you down?
 - How often do you ask "why when you're being turned down?"

- Why do you ask for this explanation?
4. Can you describe a time when someone was trying to let you down gently or firmly, but you did not get the message right away? (if needed, ask for information below)
 - What was your relationship to the person?
 - What was the setting?
 - What was the come on?
 - How did they respond?
 - Has this type of scenario happened to you on more than one occasion?
 5. Have you ever engaged in “catcalling”?
 - If so, can you describe the scenario?
 - Why did you engage in this behaviour?
 - What response did you expect?
 - What response did you receive?
 - How did you react to this response?
 6. What methods have you used to let someone down gently?
 7. What methods have you used to shut someone down firmly?
 8. Can you describe a time when you let someone down gently or firmly, but they did not get the message right away? (if needed, ask for information below)
 - What was your relationship to the person?
 - What was the setting?
 - What was the come on?
 - How did they respond?
 - Has this type of scenario happened to you on more than one occasion?
 - What did you do? If you had to use more than one let-down, how did the follow-on differ from the first?

9. Have you ever felt uncomfortable/intimidated by the way someone was hitting on you? (if needed, ask for information below)
- What was your relationship to the person?
 - What was the setting?
 - What was the come on?
 - Why did it make you feel this way?
 - What did you do?
 - How did they respond?
 - Has this type of scenario happened to you on more than one occasion?

Debrief

Sexual Disinterest

Thank you for taking part in our research! Now that we've finished, let us explain the rationale behind this work.

We are interested in understanding differences in men and women's responses to unwanted sexual attention. We will use this information as the basis for future studies which will examine individual differences in rejection interpretation. This is a novel area of study, which we hope will form the basis of interventions for harassment attitudes and behaviours.

If you feel affected by issues raised by this research and would like to discuss any concerns, please contact the study Supervisor on the details provided below.

If you feel this piece of research may have health implications for you, we advise you to contact your GP (family doctor) or, if you're a student at Swansea University, contact Swansea University's Wellbeing services (Wellbeing Services, Horton Building, Swansea University, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, Tel: 01792 295592, www.swansea.ac.uk/wellbeing/).

Transcripts

Women

Table of annotated transcript and theme generation

* Not all codes or annotated items were used in final analysis and some regrouping/renaming took place during later stages of analysis.

Introduction by Researcher - Welcome to the sexual disinterest focus group. I'm the primary researcher, and as you know you've been invited here to discuss experiences with rejecting sexual advances, so that's how you let people down gently, how you shut them down quite firmly, and what you do if your initial rejection doesn't work.

I'm also interested to hear rejection methods that you think other people use in particular that you think men use. And if applicable how how you've been let down when making sexual advances towards a man. If you have, and if you have been let down if you haven't been let down then good for you.

This, this is going to be like a semi structured interview so you can have a completely informal discussion amongst yourselves I'll turn off my camera when I'm letting you guys talk so I'm not distracting you and I'll give you your first topic to talk about. And when it seems complete and it's played out naturally, I'll just give you your next topic. So, so you can carry on. I'll try not to interrupt, but I might step in to ask for more details, or to guide the topic back on track if we drift off, or just to keep things moving along so we stick to our sort of time frame.

And I'd like to remind you that you don't have to share anything you don't want to, you're not under any obligation to answer any question that I or anyone else might ask, this is a safe environment and all your data will be anonymized for analysis. So please be as honest and as open as you can. You're free to leave at any time, and you can request your data to be deleted. However, data deletion won't be possible shortly after the focus group once I've deleted your emails - won't be able to identify who's data is who's anymore.

anything else. So if you don't want to answer question. You don't have experience relevant relevant to the question you can just say, Pass. Or you don't have to say anything.

Are there any questions. No. Okay. Is everybody ready to start. So you don't have to take it in turns so you can all like unmute yourself and just dive in. I'm gonna have separate audio recordings for each of you so even if you're talking over each other, I'll still be able to pick you apart. So just let it flow like a natural conversation.

Okay, so the first thing I'm going to ask you all to talk about is methods that you have used yourselves to let someone down gently.

This'll be the hard part getting someone to start. If you can unmute, then we can all talk.

Subtheme groupings	Extract	Transcript	Possible themes
Physical Gentle, physical rejection Acceptance	In a relationship Putting hands on Move hand away Take the hint Not in relationship Talking Have boyfriend Tactic agreement No thank you Didn't work from no to bf	P1 - Okay, I'll start. So when I've been in like relationships and say like someone's like putting their hands on me. I'll tend to like move the hand away, and like do it quite gently they take the hint, it's never really been like, like a forceful no. A lot of the time in relationships they can normally like take the hint, I don't know about anybody else but that's sort of my experience with, like in relationships just letting people down gently. (laugh) what about everyone else? P2 - I was gonna say, I'm kind of, if you're not like different not in a relationship you call it out and someone comes up to you and starts talking to you, my ones always like, I have a boyfriend. Even if I don't that kind of always works like those just, yeah. P1 - Yeah P2 - That's definitely something I use, would use P1 - Ok. Yeah, I think I've had to use that one a couple of times as well. Like, you just saying, like, no thank you sometimes P2 - Doesn't work, yeah P1 - like on occasion, it's not worked and then I've said, it's fine I got a boyfriend and then they get deterred pretty quickly after that one.	Relationship/setting Men's advances Women's rejection tactic Men's reaction to rejection Unity/comradery Reaction frequency Escalation of tactics Difficulties After effects of unwanted advances Women's advances Men's rejection tactic Women's reaction to rejection Playing hard to get (H2G)

Acceptance Direct, verbal Gentle, verbal Desperate Hostile - accusatory Hostile -Interrogation Beliefs - Inequality	Deterred Tactic agreement No – Back off – Boy- friend - Please Starts – then – last resort Escalation agreement Don't believe you They feel you're making it up Why didn't you say? Support They respect men more No isn't enough	P3 - The I have a boyfriend one usually works that's like a last resort for me though not, it starts with you know, no I'm not interested. And then it goes to, you know, back off, and then it's I have a boyfriend, he'll be coming soon. Please back away. P1 - Yeah, yeah, It's like a build up too, like there's like certain stages. Yeah., Okay. P4 - Sometimes I find as well, that when you say, like you're saying, no thank you and I'm not interested. And then once you finally say, look I have a boyfriend sometimes I feel like they don't believe you. P1 - mmm P4 - And they feel like you're actually making it up because they're like, oh, why didn't you just say that first Why didn't, you know. I find those situations P1 – It's like, you shouldn't have to though P4 – Yeah. P2 – Yeah P4 - And like, it's like they respect the man more than you, so yeah, they respect that you have a boyfriend P1 – yep P4 - but just you saying no isn't enough.	

Belief – catch 22 Firm, verbal Persistent – continue & force Desperate Gentle, excuse Hostile - mocking Affective Affective Hostile - interrogation Behavioural (change) Rejections don't work	Support In a club Said no wasn't taking it, grabbing Please – boyfriend from no to please, bf disrespect, anger Mind blown Empathy Nervous They'll ask about the relationship Stopped doing it Too soft Ask for number	P1, P3 - yeah P5 - I had a situation, but that, it was in a club. And, obviously, a kept. I kept saying no, but he just wasn't taking it. And then he started grabbing my face, and that's when I was like, please don't. And then I, and then I started to use a boyfriend one. And even then he was really like kind of still quite disrespectful with it, he was like well I hope I hope you enjoy him like I hope you have fun with him. There was still like, that level of like almost anger. I was just, I mean, it just blew my mind, with that. P1 – yeah I bet that was really hard, doesn't sound like a nice experience at all. P5 - No P1 - Yeah P6 – I'm always quite nervous about using the boyfriend one because about a couple times when they do start asking questions like, Oh, where is he, how and then they'll like ask like about the relationship like how long you been going out and I'm making it up so I don't like have any answers to give so I get really nervous like from that point on, I've kind of stopped doing it like if I get, in case I get questions but then I always go like too soft like sometimes if someone asked my number be like oh no thank you but you but have a great day. Like I'll try pushing it with something which I don't owe I don't owe anyone but I just kind of do it	

Verbal (appropriate)	No thank you	P1 – exactly	
Gentle, verbal	Support	P6 - just to avoid it being hostile.	
	Avoid hostility	P1 - Yeah, but you don't like owe your kindness to someone you can just say no, yeah you can just say no is like a full it's like a complete sentences isn't it.	
Rejections don't work	Support	P6 - No, exactly. You don't owe anyone anything else	
		P1 - but everyone does it we've all we all say like, Oh no, no thank you like. Yeah.	
		P6 - exactly	
	Agreement	P4 - I'm actually less inclined to be nice to people like if I go out Now sometimes me just smiling as someone I smile everyone I try and just be, you know, Hi	
	Consensus	(laugh) and I feel like that then gives them the impression oh she's up for or, you know, and it's just like no I'm generally just being nice and so it makes you not	
	Less nice	worry, I suppose about going out but it makes you much less inclined to, to kind	
Behavioural (change)		of look around and smile, you know, or even if someone male smiles at you. You	
	Stop smiling	know it does make you less inclined to give them that edgeway in kind of thing.	
Behavioural (change)	Gives the impression	P1 - Yeah, it's just how how the kindness is being interpreted.	
Misinterpretation	she's up for it	P4 – yeah, yeah	
	Worry	P1 - More which is. Yes, can be insulting sometimes.	
Affective		P2 - And I was, thinking you know with the whole, like, asking for your number	
		and that kind of thing. Sometimes it's just easier to give them a fake number like	

Misinterpretation Affective Verbal (appropriate) Avoidance Rejections don't work Verbal (appropriate) Affective	How kindness is interpreted Agreement Insulting Ask for number Fake number Easier to try to end persistence Ask for social media Pressure Block	change a couple of numbers, and just be like there you go and like we'll like end it like that, that in a way instead of them being like persistent. P1 - yeah P2 - Kind of like, I just give him a fake number. P4 – Do you find like now, Social media can make it worse because I find that now people are aren't aren't asking for numbers. Obviously when we could go out there. They're not asking for numbers I'm asked like, oh, what's your Insta[gram] and Facebook and so you feel pressure to like oh, here it us and you show them and then it's just, then you obviously go home and block them, but sometimes social media can make it worse because that's what everyone uses now rather than just phone numbers. P1 - Definitely, yeah P2 - it's harder to fake that in a way, it's harder to make up one that isn't real. P1 - Yeah. P6 - yeah P7 - I've done that so many times, where I've made up a like relationship and I've lost track of what I was saying, and I'm like, Oh, I meant. I meant something else	

Avoidance Gentle, excuse Hostile - interrogation Firm, verbal Affective Behavioural (avoidance) Beliefs (inequality)	Agreement Agreement Made up relationship ..But you just said.. Go away Scared All thought what would you do Shouldn't have to	and then they're like but you just said like four months and I'm like, yeah, I forgot. We were like together earlier, I don't know, I'm just like, can you just like go away I'm scared (laugh). P1 - But it's crazy you have to create like that backstory, I like you do actually we've all thought of these things like what would you say or what would you do in these situations. When we shouldn't really have to like we shouldn't have to justify that if we have a boyfriend or not, we should be able to be like trusted that when we say no thank you that's, that's what we mean. We don't mean try harder, we mean, no thank you like leave me alone P4 - Yeah, it's like have to come up with a plan of like right this is what we'll say, this is what we'll do, you know if you're going out with your girlfriends that's what it's like, P1 – Yeah P6 - but then guys have the same like things to combat that so I've seen my videos of YouTubers which is supposed to be like funny but like a girl will give a number to a guy and his friends will say call it like call that number, make sure it's real like see if her phone rings. So it's frustrating that rather than a guy just saying like, oh, what if this numbers fake, I'll just leave it. They'll call it in front of the	

Misinterpretation Rescue – planned Persistence – continued Affective Affective	that's what we mean Come up with a plan call that number, make sure it's real Frustrating Support Intimidation Uncomfortable	girl to then get the real number which is just like that's not going to get you any- where if you've been given a fake number just accept that. And you know, don't try and find ways to combat it. P1 - Yeah, just accept the rejection P6 - exactly P4 - that feels a bit like intimidation as well because that quite uncomfortable, even if I was with friends I'd feel quite a bit unsafe having them, going to that, you know P6 – yeah P1 - mmm P4 – doing that in front of me. P6 - Yeah, exactly. And then once they realize it, it does become hostile if if you know you're stuck there, and it's made apparent that you've given a fake number then you kind of have to get out or address that P1 – exactly P3 - whenever I go out with friends we have like not exactly a code. But if you touch your hair in a certain way, they come to me like oh Are you ready to go so if you do like give you know a fake number, and then you touch your hair they come in, like, Hey, you know, the cab's here you need to go and I'm like oh I'm so so	

Hostile – arguing Rescue – planned Affective	Unsafe Agreement Become hostile Agreement Code with friends Sad	sorry, please contact me. It usually works because if there's a lot of us they're not exactly gonna go, Hey, should I call you to make sure you're giving me the right number, like I'm already out the door. P1 - Yeah P4 – yeah, that's a good idea actually but so sad that we have to do that, like, P3 - exactly P1 - I think it's been in lockdown has it's like made me realize how much we used to put up with when we used to go out like just like casual groping which is a like harassment P4 – mmm P1 - and it just, it just makes you realize, what we would be expected to deal with going out, like, Am I expected for someone to put their hands on my body if they feel like because I look nice, which is the way, Yeah, the way it was really P4, P3 - mmm P3 - And they're like, P1 – the amount of times. Yeah, go on P3 - and if you react badly to that, then they're like oh, why did you push me away like I thought we were like had a connection and you're like. No. (laughs)	

Frequent Physical Physical Physical Frequency Hostile – interrogation Firm – physical Firm – refusal Hostile – interrogation	Agreement Common occurrence Groping Put hands on Support the amount of times Why? Push away Laughing Back off Why are you rejecting me?	P3 - you Just walked up to me and touched me, just Back off. P7 - I know, they're like, Don't you find me attractive you said I was good looking, why are you rejecting me now, I'm like P3 – Precisely! (laugh) P7 – (laughing) Because I'm not interested now P1 - yeah because you're not allowed to change your mind. P7 - No obviously not. once you make a decision like P3 - (laughs) P1 – that's it P7 - (laughs) P1 - yeah, that's a funny one. Umm. Slightly like different like to going out, I was working in a school as an LSO and a teacher, umm, we were like quite close, he was like 20 years older than me. And we were like on about meeting up to start to the six weeks holiday some, we met he changed it last minute to like a beach, which was near where I was working in like a golf club and he like he made like this picnic, which like caught me off guard. And I, I hadn't like led him on I was just, like, really kind and we had a laugh and it was good banter and umm just like sitting there then and he you know like put his hands on my back and I was like, this is like really weird like a really weird situation and then as I was going,	

Beliefs – inequality Romantic gesture Misinterpretation Physical Physical	Agreement Not allowed to change mind Agreement Laughing Colleague Surprise date I was just really kind Touching Try to kiss Turn away	he likes put his hands on my face like as if to kiss me, and I like just turned away and just got in the car and was like I gotta go, and he didn't like sort of take the hint again cos he kept messaging me like as if there was something in it until I was like really really like straight and was like look you know you've taken advantage of your like authority, because he was like my class teacher so he was my, like, do you know what I mean, he was above me like in the workplace. And it was just like, it just caught me off guard. He was married as well P6 – no P1 - and it was just really really like strange scenario and I just thought, you want to spend time because his daughter was like same age as me and she was in Uni so I just thought he wanted like that sort of company but obviously he was like a misinterpreting that kindness for something else, but even then like initial response was like I was the one that felt awkward I was the one that just turned away and just made up an excuse instead of saying like, no, this is this is wrong this is messed up like the situation. But, Yeah, it's just like when you look back you feel like you're the one that's done something wrong like you're the one that's led someone on P4 - mmm P1 - when it's their actions has been the one like out of order. So, yeah.	

Gentle – body language	Didn't take hint	P6 - I think it's a lot harder when it's like a friend or someone that's you know not a stranger like putting them down. I had a similar situation to you [name deleted], where like, my friend, like one of my closest friends at uni, that you know he done like the right thing and we sat down had a conversation he told me how he felt and I like made things as clear as I like thought I thought I'd make them quite clear I was like I'm sorry I just don't see you in that way. And then for like my birthday he took, he took me out to like a so to like to the back of campus like it wasn't like there was no one there it's about 1130 at night. And it was supposed to be like quite a romantic gesture he had like a box filled of like chocolates, like sweets and then um a pair of sunglasses from my favourite film like really just a sweet gesture, but then he went in for a kiss. P1 - ok P6 - And I just said, I'm so sorry and I like I tried, I said I can't, I can't accept this gift like this is, you know, this is lovely. But then it you know it just, it felt so I felt so bad and felt so wrong about doing it because you know you can sit there and you go Oh I'd love someone to do that for me when you talk to like I spoke to other girls like I would love for someone to like care about me to do that. And then, you know, it makes you feel bad for not accepting it in the way that like he	
Persistent – continue	Messaging		
Verbal (appropriate)	Straight		
Firm – refusal	Took advantage		
Position of power			
	Empathy		
	I thought he wanted company		
Misinterpretation			
	Misinterpreting kindness		
Misinterpretation	Awkward		
	Excuse		
Affective			
Gentle – excuse	Feel done something wrong		
	They're out of order		
Belief – self invalidation	Friend		
Belief – inequality			

		intended it you do, it leaves you with this guilt that you shouldn't you shouldn't have.	
	Conversation	P1 - Yeah, that's it. Like you should be the one feeling bad for being ungrateful in a way.	
Verbal (appropriate)	Sorry, no	P6 - Yeah, no. Exactly	
	he took me out	P1 - yeah.	
Gentle – apology		P7 - They all do something nice new after like expect something like they expect something from you as well it's like well I give them a nice gift so it's like they're like, what about me, and I'm like, yeah, just be nice.	
Persistent – continue	chocolates, sweets	P1 - Exactly	
	went in for a kiss	P6 - yeah.	
Romantic gesture		P1 - So it's like a transactional thing they doing something to get something in return. Yeah	
Physical	Sorry, lovely, can't	P5 - or they or they, even if it's just time, they say oh I've been you know been friends for all this time I've listened to you I've spoken to you and I saw that.	
	Felt bad, wrong	That's a friendship. You're describing a friendship	
Gentle – apology, compliment		P1 – (laugh)	
Affective	Others would love it	P7 – I know, they're like I've spoken to you for so long, I'm like, aren't we, I thought we were just talking	

Reactions from other – invalidating Affective Belief – self invalidation Transactional Transactional	Guilt Support Ungrateful do something nice and expect something Agreement Support I've been friends for all this time	P6 – yeah P7 – like, why do I owe you something. P6 - Exactly. And I think that's, that's the issue with a lot of like those kind of friendships that one person always thinks it's going to lead to something more. That's never, like that conversations never had, they've entered this friendship with the expectation that at some point along the line, it's going to progress into a relationship or, you know, something like physical. P1 - Yeah. P6 - But that's that's never discussed or reciprocated. P1 - No, you're right. P5 - And it's really bad especially like when you like you think they're like your friend. P1, P6 - mmm P5 - It was like a close boy mate. And it was in a flat, we were in our flat. And we went out. And I remember him like violent like very forcefully like grabbing me, and then going in for a kiss and bear in mind like he's got a girlfriend. So I was just like, no, like, I wouldn't have done it anyway because, like I thought we were just close friends. And it's like, no like please don't. And then came back with a	

Belief - inequality Transaction Affective	Support Agreement Owe something They've entered this friendship with expectation Support Bad Agreement Friend, in flat Forceful grab, try kiss	thing, Well, if you tell anyone about that like x y Zed and I was just like, Well obviously did I told my flatmates because I wasn't going to keep that inside. Again, it's like, I just find that aggression, after the like rejection is really like strong and it's like, I thought we were friends and then that's always in the back of my mind when I see him still, because we're all friends. So it's just makes it like awkward for me sometimes I guess. P1, P2 - Yeah P2 - that whole, like, when you want to say no but you feel like you've got to be nice about it because you don't want the aggression, like if you're like, no, I really don't want this like I'm, this isn't what I want, then it's like, you've got to do it nicely. Because otherwise it's like that fear of someone getting aggressive. P1 - Yeah, that's uh. P2 - Like you just want to be able to say no P1 – yeah exactly, you want someone to respect that no is no like and not have someone like forcefully, put their hands or take advantage of the trust that you have given them. P6, P5 – yeah, exactly P1 - Like if you trust in someone to be in your life and to share things with. I mean that's a really big thing anyway.	

Physical	No	P6 – yeah	
Firm – refusal	Please don't	P1 - And then, for them to like, yeah, just turn it, yeah	
	if you tell anyone	P5 - Yeah, betrayal of trust.	
Plea	Told friends	P1 - Yeah, betrayal of trust, that's what it is, that what it feels like.	
Hostile – argue		RESEARCHER - So So can I ask like, you've talked about letting people down	
Behavioural – action taken	Aggression	and feeling like you have to be nice about it. What about when you just shut some-	
Hostile – argue		one down? Have you done that, How would you do that. Does anyone have an ex-	
	Awkward	perience doing that.	
Affective	Agreement		
	Got to be nice, don't	P2 - Yeah, I was out at a club. and with friends and there was someone who was	
Belief – catch 22	want the aggression	trying to, like, just repeatedly like trying to get like put their hands on my friend,	
		and she'd been like no no no and I went over and I was like, Look, she said no like	
		can you just like leave us alone like we just don't. And all of that and it was just	
	Fear	like this constant like no no no of like me and her, and this guy, and he didn't stop	
Affective		until he is mate came over and was like you should just leave them alone. Like it	
	Support	took some other guy to be like, they said no. You should go away for them in for	
	Want respect	him to actually leave	
		P1 – yeah	

Belief – inequality Affective Physical Persistent Firm – refusal	Agreement Betrayal Club, stranger Put hands on repeatedly No, no Leave us alone Mate came over	P2 – he wouldn't listen to either of us, and it was just like, was a bit like why do we need another guy to come over and be like no, for him to actually listen. And, yeah, he just wouldn't listen. to us. P1 - Yeah, that's, yeah. Yeah, that's not a nice situation at all, and it's you shouldn't have had like two people like another female and a man to come in and say like no, she's told she's told you she's spoken for herself. I had someone like come up behind me on a bar. And like rubbed up like against me and I turned around and just like pushed them off me. And then there was like an argument but a man then like stepped in and was just like just leave it alone like, I saw what happened. So yeah, like, I think it must have had enough but I just, but if someone's like, on you, like my automatic reaction was, like, at that moment in time was to just like shove him off me I was like what're you doing. That's not appropriate like. Yeah, it makes you feel really uncomfortable. RESEARCHER - Just to update you [name deleted], I'm not sure if you heard or not I was just asking people what about when they really have to shut someone down.	

Firm – refusal Rescue – bystander Belief – inequality Physical Firm – physical Hostile – argue Rescue – bystander	Need another guy for him to listen Empathy, support Stranger, bar Rub against Pushed off Argument Man stepped in Inappropriate Uncomfortable	P3 - Umm, there's, there was, I don't know where it was, but I was dancing and someone came up behind me. And then you do like the stomp on the toe, or the elbow, one of those and normally they back off. But there was this one guy and he said you know. Oh, you're really really clumsy and I was like, No, I meant to do that. (laughs) That's a good one. P3 - If you Show that you're not afraid to you know stomp on someone's toe, they back off pretty quickly because that's far too feisty for them. P1 - Yeah, P3 - and it's just a bit (high pitched cringy noise). P7 – They're threatened by confidence they don't expect you to say and I'm like no yeah I did mean that I want you to go away now, they're like, oh, okay she's feisty and I'm like no I just don't like you. (laughs) RESEARCHER - Okay, so, I noticed, quite a theme with them, they're not getting the message straight away. and how awkward that makes everyone feel. And there seems to be a consensus that this has happened on more than one occasion	

Affective Affective Stranger Dancing behind Stomp toe, elbow Physical Firm – physical Defeat Misinterpretation Belief - inequality Affective Belief – inequality	Stranger Dancing behind Stomp toe, elbow They back off I meant to do that Laughing Show not afraid, too feisty *cringey* They're threatened by confidence I want you to go away She's feisty	between people for each of you. What about in general, what's your general opinion on how well men accept rejection, in your overall experience P1 - overall experience, not, not the best not willing to accept it. Obviously, there has been occasion when people have just been like oh Okay then. But for the, for the most part is this normally there's a persistence there. P6 - I find that there's no way you can do it and be nice, because if you're if you're nice, P1 – mmm P6 - they perceive that as you've left the door like slightly ajar for them to you know make another advance at a different time so it's frustrating but I think the only way like usually works is if you're as [name deleted] said like stomping on their toes and stuff. (laughs) P3 - Yeah, I think in general, it's, they want to know why you've rejected them. And so, like if you would give them a second chance, so to say, but there are a few people that have taken it and gone I'm sorry I made you uncomfortable and backed off, but only a small percentage. P1 – yeah	

Firm – flat refusal Hostile – insult/mock Frequency Rejection doesn't work Acceptance Persistent - continue Belief – catch 22 Belief – catch 22 Affective	Laughing Not willing to accept rejection Some say ok Persistence Can't be nice Agreement They see open door Frustrating Only [firmer] works	P3 - And even then it takes you know it's not a oh I'm not interested It's a No. That will never happen and then they'll go oh Okay. Which isn't great, but at least they took the hint. P1 - Yeah, a lot of the times have ended up telling people to fuck off. P3 – (laughs) Yep P1 - like and that's when they just like, oh, okay, like no, no thank you and just turn away, it's like you say no P3 - right P1 - back off. Yeah. and then they're just like, Oh, okay. I don't know perhaps they don't like like language, maybe, and that like deters them as well (laughs).Yeah. P4 - I feel quite lucky my experience because um, I've had a couple of really bad experiences where it hasn't been enough but most, like the majority of the time it's been just like no thank you and I think it's just been, I haven't really I've tried not to give them the chance I've been like no thank you and I've just turned around and like in would have been outside that kind of situation. And, but my friends like friends. My friends, experiences have been like, like you girls are saying they wanted to know why or they've been persistent but thankfully I haven't haven't really had too many bad experiences. And I try and like put them off from	

Rejection doesn't work	Laughing	like the beginning, if it's someone you know just like you know they're going to	
	Want a reason	try something. And so I don't really know how to explain it like if I'm, If I'm out	
		in a like a club or something, it would just be like, trying to give them a filthy look	
Hostile – interrogation	Some take it, apologise	(laughs) just like no, just Don't come near me. And then it's just, you know, just	
		not giving them the time of day really.	
Acceptance	It's a no	P1 – So just like shut it down	
Frequency	they'll go oh okay	P4 – yeah, just trying to shut it down even from the offset. And it does work, you	
		know 60-70% of the time, but obviously you do get the odd stray. So	
Belief – catch 22	Fuck off	P4, P1, P3 - laughs	
Defeat	Agreement	P4 - I actually had a similar situation to you (name deleted) and I was at work. I	
		worked in a dementia home. And I was on the night shift. And there was a guy	
Firm – confront	No, turn away	there and he was new. And I was friendly and I like hi and, and even looking back	
		now I think oh I must have given the wrong signals I must have come off as like	
	back off	really over friendly, um because it turned out that it, that he, I wouldn't say, Well,	
Firm – refusal	deters them	I wouldn't say assault , um, But there was an incident where I was pushed up	
		against the wall forced to be kissed, tried to put his hands down my trousers and	
Firm - refusal	Comparatively lucky	all that kind of thing. And then the next morning, and I told a friend What hap-	
Acceptance - defeat		pened and she said, that kind of similar things happened with him where he's	
		been, like, like that. And so we ended up actually calling the police and the case,	

Frequency	No thank you, turned away	had to go and do the interview and things. And it turned out that there wasn't enough evidence and it was dropped. But like, that was the kind of like the worst kind of experience in that sense of like saying no. But then, like we say looking back and thinking Oh, was it me, did I give the wrong signals, did I just come off too friendly, you know, that kind of thing. Sorry, I've probably gone completely off-topic then. yeah, that was the worst	
Firm – refusal	Persistence wanted to know why	P1 - like sorry to hear that happened to you, that must have been really frightening though as well.	
Persistent – continue	Put off from the beginning – filthy look, not giving the time of day	P4 - Yes, and it actually makes me less inclined to work on those kind of environments with with men and I shouldn't, it makes you feel bad then, I shouldn't tar them all with the same brush but I think it just makes me put my guard up, you know, but I think, you know, that'll be the same with everyone and and,	
Hostile - interrogation		P1 - yeah, of course	
Firm - refusal	Shut down works	P4 - you know, I know a lot of, women who've been through much worse it's led to much worse. But thank God, there was a nurse on on shift that night as well so I managed to just, you know, get away from him that way, kind of separate myself from him for the rest of the shift then So yeah	
acceptance	Some strays	P1 - yeah. But you shouldn't like compare it you know and say like people have been through worse because that's sounds pretty horrific in itself and he did, at	
Rejection doesn't work	Laughing		
	Work, colleague		

Belief – self invalidation Physical Behavioural – action taken Behavioural – action taken Affective Belief – self invalidation	Gave wrong signals Pushed against wall, force kiss, hands in trousers Told friend Told police, case dropped Worst experience Too friendly Empathy and support Less inclined to work there Guard up	the end of the day, he did assault you and it was nothing that you done like do you know what I mean it was, it was him just being a really shitty person and P4 - yeah, P1 – but it must be really hard for you P6 – but it's so (mumbles) to like invalidate your own feelings because because you compare yourself to people who've had it worse. P1 – mm P4 – yeah P6 - you think that you haven't had it as bad. I had a similar situation at work, but then you know like I had again it was me and another colleague, but I was I think was 16 at the time and she was a little bit older. And the guy was like in his 30s but you know she just kind of said she was like oh well I've, I've had it worse it's not that bad. But that was like my first experience so I you know I told one of my managers and she had to convince me to make a make a complaint, because I had people telling me that it wasn't that bad, and then even then we still have to work shifts together, even though there wasn't an ongoing case and stuff and it was, it was so uncomfortable and it was one of my first work experiences, and again this was with someone who I considered like a friend at work, someone who you know like I look forward to working with, and then everything just became so	

Behavioural – avoidance	Empathy	uncomfortable like that was like the worst incidences is that we were just carrying	
	I know women who've	boxes and I had my arms full and he grabbed my ass. And I was felt like so un.. I	
	been though worse	know that this guy was about double my age, but then being told that that's not as	
Behavioural (change)		bad as like how other women have it, it's, it's so easy to spiral and invalidate your-	
	Get away from him	self.	
		P4 - I think as women we do that a lot.	
Belief – self invalidation	Support	P6, P1 - Yeah.	
	Empathy	P1 - We just got to sit there and take it. If somebody wants to touch you, yeah.	
		P4 – we always think, Yeah, we always think I must have been something that I	
		did and even now looking back when I know it wasn't,	
Desperate -escape	Support	P1 – yeah	
		P6 – mm	
	Empathy	P4 - I'm still thinking God I wish I didn't say that and God I wish I didn't.. I wish	
	Invalidate own feeling	I didn't smile or, you know	
	Compare yourself	P6 - you put it on You but then you have to wonder like does he think the same	
	Agreement	thing, like just, you know, you know, you end up regretting it more than he like,	
		he does and it's so twisted and backwards.	
	Work colleague	P1 - Yeah. And do you think there's a fear then of as well like being believed	
Beliefs – self invalidation		P6 – mm	

Reaction from others – invalidating Behavioural – action taken Affective Physical	Other said oh well, not that bad Told manager, made complaint Uncomfortable Grabbed ass Invalidate self Support Agreement	P1 - that it's happened, not people like playing it down and then there's like some people will brush it off because of that reason. P4 - Yeah, I think I was quite lucky because my work colleagues my manager believed me straightaway and he was, he was thankfully suspended. But I remember going through the police interview. And that wasn't very fun, because I was I got the sense that they're not that the police don't believe you but you know it's been historically proven that they that they don't take those kind of incidences seriously from rape to assault. I'm probably, you know, completely off-topic, Yeah. And so, and then when it was dropped it definitely felt like, you know, it wasn't serious enough to be taken, you know, seriously, and well thankfully I had good people around me in terms of like my mom and friends and and the the manager and things so it could have been a lot worse in that sense, but he was allowed back to work, and I didn't go back so not an entirely happy ending. P1 – No. And, as when you're like in a care profession, and you're supposed to be like caring for vulnerable people, I mean that's quite, that's quite shocking as well. P4 - yeah	

Belief – self invalidation	we just go to sit there and take it Something I did	P1 - You know he's working with vulnerable people and you're there to care for other people like I mean, it's not just like a desk job and he's totally taken advantage of the situation. And like you to be in alone on that shift and Yeah, that's..	
Belief – catch 22	Agreement	P4 - Yeah. If it had been a day shift, if, you know, it would never have happened.	
Belief – self invalidation	I wish I didn't...	So many staff, the residence are up, it's just, yeah it was just that situation, he completely took advantage. Yeah.	
Belief – self invalidation	Twisted and backwards Fear of being believed People play it down	P1 - And now it's affected you though, In, in everyday life. I mean, like, you were more, you have to think about these things now, like, Am I going to be working night shift and who am I going to be with and, you know, where am I going to work are these people can I trust them	
Belief – inequality	Brush it off Lucky manager believed	P4 – yeah, I'm a lot more confident than I would ever have been and you know if it didn't happen I wouldn't have thought of it that way, you know.	
Affective	Police interview	P1 - Yeah. It's a shame that it's happened to so many people and that's what a lot of people have to go through	
Reaction from other – invalidating	not fun	RESEARCHER – thank you for sharing that, that must have been something that was quite difficult to share as well I do appreciate everything you're all sharing.	
Reaction from other – invalidating	disbelief	I'm going to turn the conversation on its head now, unless anyone else has any incidents like that they want to share, whether it's subtle, whether it's extreme. Anything else you want to put out there? Right, I'm going to turn it around. If you	

Behavioural – action taken Affective Reaction from others – invalidating	Good people around Not happy Support Empathy	think of anything at any point you can slot it in that's fine. And I'm going to ask about your experiences of rejection how you've been let down gently how you've been shut down, and how you reacted to that as well. Anything like that. P1 - Mainly it's ghosting. P4 – mmm P3 - yeah P1 – It's just ghosting, there is no like rejection is no like explanation it's just no reply, not, no answering calls no text message and now it's just like, yeah, and it's made me feel.. and it's normally after I've slept with someone. Yeah, that's quite hard sometimes cos like you trust someone and then they tell you that's not just what they're after, And then, yeah, they ghost you completely and it makes you feel like really confused. A lot of the time. But I suppose yeah that's, yeah that's normally what it is, for me, what it has been for me. I dunno about anybody else. P3 - I've asked someone out before, and like said, you know, hey, I really like you and instead of saying, they just laughed. P4 – aww P3 - and you're like P1 – That's really mean.	

Position of power Behavioural – avoidance Affective	Took advantage Have to think about these thing Trust? Empathy	P3 - I mean, it's like.. it's not like it.. (waves arms) And then he said, you know, I really don't like you like that and I'm like, Yeah, I gathered that with the laugh and they were like I'm sorry. It's kind of like just a reaction and then you have to just walk away, pretending you know everything's fine but it's like.. That's why I always ask people out, if I do, it's like, away from the public eye in case someone just goes you know (grimace), because it's quite embarrassing actually. P1 - Yeah, not a good situation, especially if they laughed. I mean, like as if it wasn't enough just saying that they weren't interested like that, they had to laugh as well. Bless P4 - I've never asked anyone out in a pub or a club though, and I would never have the confidence unless I definitely had a few drinks in me. But no, I've never had. I've never had the experience of being rejected face to face I've had a couple of ghostings. Umm, but thankfully none face to face. But to be honest, I'm not saying it in an arrogant way, thankfully they've always come up to me and and, it's gonna sound terrible now it's mainly been like flings and just like a one night stand and things like that. That's always, how it's turned out when someone's come up to me and I, you know, in that kind of mood (laughs). But yeah, thankfully haven't been rejected face to face but when I tried I tried online dating, once.	

direct – inappropriate direct – inappropriate Private affect Verbal Direct – inappropriate	Ghosting Agreement No explanation, ghosting Hard Asked out Laughed Empathy Support	And that, met a couple of people and you think it's going well but then suddenly, it's just ghosted. But, yeah, nothing, nothing too terrible. Thankfully. P1 – mm P4 - have any of you girls asked anyone out in a pub or club and, and it's gone well, or even gone bad because, you know, I don't know anyone that has asked anyone out like in that kind of environment. P6 - I asked for a guy's Snapchat once um like just at a like kind of just like a bar. And that was fine and we got talking and then just kind of just later down the line both realized we didn't have that much in common, so it kind of fizzled out but overall not like a bad experience, and then a party I've ask someone out and just you know been like let down gently and stuff but then it was, I'd had a couple drinks. So I hadn't taken into account that they were quite a few people like in the room, and watching and listening so whilst I was like okay like it didn't really matter. It then became a topic of conversation like afterwards. And obviously it kind of starts to go around but then, you know, like I hadn't been like aggressive, I hadn't asked any questions just I just said it, and then accepted, like the like just accepted the no. But you know, I think I prefer that to them kind of like awkwardly saying yes or just or just, you know, beating around the bush I get it was a clear answer and just just took it.	

	Don't like you like that,	P1 – Yeah	
	sorry	P4 - so funny you say that because men are just the complete opposite like we're saying now that we just much prefer if they say just no but yet, if we did that to them they just can't accept that.	
Direct, verbal	Walk away, pretend to be fine	P6, P1, P3, P7 - yeah	
	Ask out discreetly	P4 - Yeah, just you just turned on its head that's exactly, you know, it's just the complete opposite with them	
Private affect	Embarrassing	P1 - like with the ghosting as well I'd rather someone just explain like even if you like you if you've been going out with like a couple of texts and a couple of weeks, I mean the least you could do is just say oh look I'm not interested in the moment and	
Indirect	Support	P4, P6, P5, P7 - mm	
	Empathy	P1 - And then you know where you stand. I mean with a ghosting it's just like, I don't know, it's really rude and it's just like, Oh, okay. And I'm not saying like I've not stopped texting people And I've ghosted people in that way, but I've never like met up with someone like physically spent time with them in that way and then just like shut them down and I've always like said, Look, I'm not interested in the moment. Let's just be friends or whatever, let's just leave it there.	
	No confidence except drinking	Yeah, I think that goes a long way doesn't it	
	Ghosting		
Related nervousness			
Direct – inappropriate			

Verbal Direct, verbal Verbal Related nervousness	Ask for Snapchat Fizzled out later Asked out Drinks People watching	P4, P6 - mm P4 – and ghosting to me it's just so easy to do isn't it, and, you know, and especially with the, with the lockdown, we're all at home so they don't actually have to face the consequences, you know. P2, P6, P3 – yeah P1 – That's it P6 - exactly. If you're not going to see anyone, I've actually just remembered a couple of months ago, I'd been talking to someone for a couple of weeks and we just decided that we'd go for a drive. And we did and it was, it was fine like it was a little bit awkward, but I didn't think it'd been like that bad until he dropped me back home, 10 minutes later, I've been blocked. P4 - oh P6 – on like everything, so I had no way of reaching out to him or just like.. I doubt I would have, but you know like that was it. There was like, you know, I would never be able to get into contact with him. Find out what had gone wrong like if I'd said something if I've done anything because maybe I'm just clueless, but I really just came home and I was like, oh, that was a nice evening (laughs) P6 - clearly, Clearly we weren't on the same page there.	

Acceptance Direct verbal Men are complete oppo- site They can't accept Beliefs – inequality Agreement Support Agreement Ghosting Rude	Accepted prefer clear answer	P1 - Yeah why the blocking on everything as well. P6 - Yeah, like he he thought about that he thought about everything that we had each other on them really took the time P4 – it's so unfair, it's like they get away with doing online, yet like we say if we were out, and we just said, you know, shut down said, No, and, you know, they just don't accept that do they, well, we're not saying all of them but you know from what we're talking about from all our experience it's just so persistent P6 – mm P4 - and ugh P6, P1, P3 – (laughs) RESEARCHER - so I noticed that no one seems to be.. like you've mentioned asking people out a couple of you, but no one seems to be the instigator of flirting when you're out and about or wherever, Does anyone sort of do that you do go out and have a little flirt and have been rejected in any sort of subtle way or anything. P5 – umm, kind of, I always like moving over to them and just like trying and then I was like, um, I kind of said to his mate, can I get his snapchat like, I was just a bit, you know, scared kind of. And then, he was just like, oh I'll give it to her later, which I think was just like a way of just being nice or that. Cos I think	

Indirect Indirect Related nervousness Direct, appropriate Pre-emptive	Moving over to them Ask mate for Snapchat Scared Later Laughing Hints Agreement You can tell	P4 – Did you do it in that way when you wink at them as you push the cheque across the table to them, because then that could count as flirting (laughs) P3 - No. Just um no, just Collecting orders and starting conversation. So it was a nice conversation so I left my number, I wouldn't ever just walk up to someone and go yeah, take my number P4, P1 – (laughs) P3 - I think I'd be a bit too scared for that. But if I'd like a nice conversation, then I would. P1 – mm, yeah P4 - Yeah, I think, I'm not sure if I've tried, if I've. I'm actually not very good at flirting. So I think the only time that that kind of sounds true to what you're asking is like I've been out, and I've had a couple of drinks and I've seen see people I've found attractive, so I've not not flirted per say, you know when you try and make eyes across the table or the room (laughs) P1 - yeah P4 - And you look and you're trying to get attention you're saying, and you're like, you're trying to be in a pose or trying to look at them in a way that you think	

Pre-emptive	Not going to push it	they're a mind reader, and you think, oh, they're going to know from me just looking at them like this that I'm interested. Mm, yeah, never really works, no.	
Acceptance		And I think that that's the only time I've actually, that's my attempt to asking someone out	
Pre-emptive		P1, P3 – (laughs)	
		P4 - doing that.	
	Don't get to the rejection	RESEARCHER - Okay, I'm hearing a lot less experience being rejected in general. And a lot less experience making the first move. But I heard mention of the	
	Walk away yourself	subtle cues that you pick up on from men. What are your subtle cues and are they	
	Agreement	picked up on.	
Acceptance	Don't bother	P4 - Do you mean, so sorry, do you mean subtle cues saying yes I'm available, or,	
	Sense	or no	
		RESEARCHER - no, no subtle cues before you get to the rejection, for I don't really want to be here or I don't really want to talk to you	
	Agreement	P4 - right	
Pre-emptive		P1 - turn away from away from him, turning away from him is normally	
		P6 – yeah, getting that space	
	I'll take the hint	P1 - mm	
	Gentle let down		

Acceptance Non-verbal Behavioural – change	Agreement Left number Laughing It works Being left number is creepy Conversation	P3 - I think if they're ever looking at me, and you know like Lock eye contact then I would just look away. P1, P4 – mm P3 - But it's not always picked up on they think, oh she's just being, you know, flirty and you know,, hmm, nope P1 - she's being coy. (laughs) P3 - no. and then when they come over and you slightly you know face away from them. They still don't pick up on it, there's been a few times when people have and I thanked them so much because that meant, you know, I didn't have to do the whole, you know, potentially stomp your toe. (laughs) P3 - But there have been times when people do come over and are like, you know, ignoring all the subtle hints of you know looking away trying to avoid eye contact, turning away. I've tried to start conversations with someone next to me to avoid talking to people. P1 - mm P3 - And that's not always picked up on. P1 – No	

Indirect Related nervousness Related nervousness Related nervousness Indirect Indirect	Laughing Too scared Not good at flirting Drinks Make eyes Posing Doesn't work Laughing	P2 - or like always, if you are in a conversation with someone you kind of don't really want to talk to them just like very blunt. Answer like sometimes that kind of, you don't ask them anything back, you're just like, yep. Well, no, like. P1 – yeah P2 - so I'm kind of P1 – or like looking at your phone or just like distracting with something else P2 - Yeah, not really engaging in the conversation, in a way, and trying just to be like, not like straight no but like trying not to engage in the conversation and stuff. P1 - Yeah, I used to work in um, I worked in a golf club, like this like the bar manager for too long like eight years, like on and off so, you can imagine some of the like, older.. Some of them like creepy men. And they would come in and you just be like, just ugh. so you would pretend like I would pretend to like busy myself behind the bar like if there was nothing to do, I'd be like, oh I'm going down the cellar like, so I'd serve them and like wouldn't acknowledge or would smile less maybe at them, do you know what I mean just like this, Yeah, just for them to take the hint and not linger like, if they come in on their own as well any like ugh they're going to want to talk to someone. So just like, turn around or I'm on my	

Gentle – body language Gentle – body language Gentle – body language	Turn away Get space Look away Agreement Not picked up on, think flirty Coy	phone. And yeah, like you said, just one word answers and see like, you're still acknowledging that they speaking to you but now you are like sort of uninterested. Yeah. RESEARCHER - Does it work. P1 – (laugh) Sometimes P4 – I'll tell you what one one situation that's worked for me recently I just thought about it actually because my mom mentioned to me this morning. I've been going on like a run slash walk in the mornings. And there's this, there's this guy that's always up there and he's older, so he's like, probably in his late 50s 60s. And at first he was, he was really nice. And it was just like, Hello, but then it got to the point where he was stopping me like running, and to make weird conversation. And, and I was like, you know when you're trying to jog on the spot, It's just like you're trying to move away, like All right. Okay, like I might try to take my headphone out to like, you know, trying to say, you know I'm on a timer here, you know, and it never really worked until a few days ago I was just like oh I just had enough because it's been like every single morning until I got to the point where I just blanked him. So even when he walked past P1 – (laugh) brilliant	

Misinterpretation	Face away	P4 – I was like head down, running past, and you're just blanking him and now, at least the last like three times I've seen him, he's blank to me as well. He doesn't acknowledge me. So yeah, those. I think the cues can sometimes work but I'm not sure if it's because of like his generation. So he's he's like	
Misinterpretation	Don't pick up on it		
	Thankful	P1 – (mumbles)	
Gentle – body language		P4 - So he's like yeah he's not you know he's not going to engage with me if I'm blanking him was, I think, I'm not sure if it was someone from like you know someone close to my age, to our age, then maybe not, but yeah, they work I think that those kind of cues work sometimes.	
Misinterpretation			
Affective	Turn away, avoid eye contact, talk to others	P1 – mm	
		P2 - It's always difficult though because I feel like it's like work as well like and you're just trying to be friendly, and just be polite, in a way, and it seems that it's always that, like, it seems like there's a really really fine line between being friendly and then them thinking you're flirting.	
Gentle – body language	Not picked up on Agreement	P1 – Yeah	
	Blunt answers	P2 – It's really difficult especially like work because obviously I've worked behind a bar, at a golf club, and it's difficult with like you want to be nice because obviously they're paying their members and all of that and you want to make sure they have a nice time and all that, but then it's difficult because you don't want to.	
Misinterpretation			
Gentle – ignore			

		You don't want them to think you'll be an extra friendly to them or extra nice and then the flirting, and it. P1 – You don't wanna lead them on P2 - Yeah, and then you be blamed for leading them on and it's like I'm just, I'm just being nice. I'm just making. Yeah, that's always a difficult one. P1 - It makes you feel like you can't win P2 - Yeah, yeah P1 - you'd be blamed for leading them on. Yeah, even though you're just being nice P2 - yeah, yeah. P1 - And doing your job. P2 - Yeah, their idea, your idea of nice is their idea of flirting. P1 – Yeah P2 - I don't want to be rude because this is like you're a paying member for this club like I've gotta be nice and all that P1 - mm P2 - it's difficult that I find P1 – or like when you get comments though as well. Like, I've been told to take it as a compliment.	
	Look at phone		
	Don't engage		
Gentle – ignore			
Gentle – ignore			
	Creepy older men		
	Pretend to be busy		
	Smile less		
Gentle – ignore	Not linger		
Gentle – body language	One word answers		

Gentle – ignore Gentle – ignore Stranger when running Nice at first, hello Stopped me running Try to move away Didn't work Verbal – appropriate Physical Gentle – body language Persistence	Stranger when running Nice at first, hello Stopped me running Try to move away Didn't work Blank him Head down, run past, blank him	P2 – mm P1 - And it's been like people like laughing. What'd he say.. and then he came up after, and he was like I didn't say anything derogatory. And I was like, well, you just like you just brought that up. That was the word you used, I said, What did you say then and he was like, oh something about slim hips. And I just like flipped my lid and I was like, I don't come to work to be, you know P2 – yeah P4, P5 - mm P1 - to feel uncomfortable in that way. Like, I was just being nice and doing my job P2 – mm P1- and you took it for you to like make comments on my figure like when I'm working P4 – They'd never say it to a man though, That's what's so frustrating. They'd never say it to a man P1 - Yeah, that's what I said. He wouldn't have said it to the boys that work behind the bar. P4 – No. And I think men they definitely know the cues because they give, they give the cues and like, you know, we were saying like, when they've rejected us,	

Belief – catch 22 Reaction from others – invalidation Affective Belief – catch 22 Reaction from others – invalidating Misinterpretation	Don't want them to think you're flirting Don't want to lead them on Blamed Difficult Feel you can't win Agreement Blamed when just being nice Nice is their idea of flirt- ing "I don't want to be rude" Difficult	P1 – yeah P4 – It's funny, cos you never really hear of men leading women and it's always our she led him on. You know, it's always that end of the story it's never, you know, the men, lead the women is always the opposite. P2, P1, P7 - mm RESEARCHER – can I ask, a couple of times being coy and playing hard to get has been mentioned, how often does anyone here play hard to get? P3 - sometimes. not often if I like someone. And I know they like me, but I'm not entirely sure. I'm like, Okay. We're going to try and distance. And then you know you flirt for a while because apparently they like it. (laugh) I've asked people before and I've said you know do you like it when girls play hard to get and they go yeah because you know it's like you said, it's the thrill of the chase. So I have I done it sometimes but it's not a go to. P1 - So is it like the treat them mean keep them clean sort of saying, you know P3 – yeah, as soon as they get, like, they almost reached your I suppose then like just back off. P1 – Yeah P3 - It's.	

Belief – catch 22 Affective Reaction from others – invalidating Verbal, inappropriate Firm – confront Affective	Take it as a compliment Slim hips Flipped lid Agreement Uncomfortable Comment of figure Never to a man Frustrating Wouldn't say to boys	P1 - Yeah. Like I don't know whether it's playing hard to get, but I've always been like conscious of being perceived as like too needy P4, P2, P6, P7, P3 – yeah P1 - like in a way so while like if someone's like we're texting back and forth like I'll wait P3, P2, P4 – yeah P1 - like a few hours, I was like oh I don't want to seem to needy because then that puts them off, or I don't want to seem like too disinterested because that puts them off, it's just like total like mental work like second guessing. P5- It's like playing a game almost P3, P1 - Yeah, P5 – I feel like, yeah, because obviously I've spoken to people as well, like just, boy mates, and I've been like what like does the chase work like does waiting out like work. And then I seen like some of them say like, when it's too long, they're just gonna, ah, she, I can't be assed now like she's not worth like waiting that long for and I'll be like, I'm not doing it anymore. But I think there's definitely like something about like doing it straight away, where I feel like they're like yeah got her in the bag kind of like thing like got her now P1 – mm	

Verbal – inappropriate Belief – inequality Affective Belief – inequality Persistence Affective Belief – inequality	Think men know the cues Frustrating Girls never think he's playing hard to get Agreement Thrill of the chase Hard to get Too much confidence Don't perceive rejection	P5 - whereas I feel it is yeah I always think what if I like wait a bit like like you said with the answering the messages like to do it like later. It's definitely like, it's definitely like mind games I feel like sometimes P1 – yeah P5 – And then it feels like, almost like, you start playing each other, are they doing that to me and then it's like.. P1 - because I done it to them. P5 - Yeah. And it's like why can't it just be more simple like if you like someone you like someone can't we just.. yeah P1 – mm P4 – God, I feel way too old for those games (laughs) P4 - Well I'm 29 now but like yeah when I was younger I did them, even in relationships that's how all my relationship started now come to think of it was like, all I can message him back that soon because he'll think I'm too keen and another one is you don't want to seem easy either P1 – yeah	

Misinterpretation Misinterpretation Persistence Firm – flat refusal Belief – inequality	They push through Have to put foot down Never hear of men leading women on Agreement Sometimes, not often [play hard to get] Distance Thrill of the chase	P4 - so like, you know, ooh you can't sleep with him on the first date you have to wait till this specific time and now. I think I just oh my god I'm way too old for this. I just think, if you like each other, you know, try it and see. P1 – yeah P4 - Yeah, I think now, I say this now but I think if I met someone I probably still play those games, because I still don't want to come off that the way even though I know it's bollocks, you know. It's just never-ending P1 - Yeah. They make you out to be the needy one. P4 – Yeah P1 - because you wanna reply. P4 – Yeah P1 - and I think it's like the same that with, Like if you sleep with someone to soon then they just lose interest like straight away, and then it's like, well no why can I have like urges as well as a woman like perhaps I just wanted sex as well, like without thinking about how it's going to make me look, do you know what I mean. Why can I just think about what I want as well without them being like ghosting do you know I mean so can you just have sex, like, get to know each other the same time, do you know I mean P6 - yeah.	

H2G – when		P4 - You don't want to get, like, you know, a few months in, and they're like crap, you know	
H2G – how		(laughs)	
		P4 - You have to have chemistry in all the different departments, you know	
	Conscious of being perceived as too needy	P1 – that was my logic as well.	
H2G – why	Agreement	(laughs)	
H2G – why	Wait to text	RESEARCHER - I'm gonna I'm gonna take it back to when we were talking about being rejected by men. And so there wasn't a vast amount of experience. So, what about some hypotheticals. What kind of techniques, do you think that men, generally use for rejection.	
H2G – when	Agreement	P4 - When they get rejection or when they want to reject	
	Wait a few hours	RESEARCHER - when they are rejecting.	
	Don't want to seem needy as puts them off	P1 - I think maybe just saying clearly like No, thank you. Yeah.	
H2G – why	Game	P5 – I think they're not like Not like completely honest with their feelings like sometimes like with it. I don't know, I think sometimes they like, put it on other things, but in fact they just don't like want to be with, like or see you. more like generalized. and almost like it's me. Don't worry it's not you.	
	Agreement	P1 - Yeah. Yeah.	
H2G – how		P5 - a Classic.	

H2G – how		P3 – I think they're more direct. Like, if I, if a man rejects me It's very, you know,	
H2G - why		no. And that's it. Like there's no extra questions, there's no why it's just sorry I'm not interested in you in that way. But then, for a girl it's like you have to answer why you're rejecting them which is stupid.	
H2G – opinion		P1 – yeah	
		P3 – men can be direct	
	Mind games	P7 – It's like you have to fill a form in like why you reject. But like, if they don't like me I'm like, Okay, I get it, you don't like me. And if I don't like them they're like yeah but why? you find me attractive before. What about the time we talked. You said you like me then why aren't we flirting now. I'm like, I didn't realize there's an interview like Oh	
	Playing each other	P3, P4 – (laughs)	
		P1 - yeah.	
	Just be more simple	RESEARCHER - Okay, I'm gonna ask one final question. In general, how often do you have to deal with these sorts of situations, so How often do you have to let people down. Okay, so it's two questions now because I just thought of another one.	
H2G – opinion	Too old for games	(laughs)	
	Too keen, too easy		

H2G – opinion		RESEARCHER - So how often do you have to let people down, and how often do you have to let them down more than once.	
H2G – opinion		P1 – well. I don't know, are we talking before pandemic.	
H2G – opinion		RESEARCHER - Yeah, definitely.	
H2G – when		P6 - I think with social media it's very easy just to like pop up to someone and then like start that conversation but I'd still kind of count that like as a rejection, even if it's not like in person. So someone's you know talking to you and asking you loads of questions and, you know, like, and you just don't know them or you don't know them that well, I say that that can happen like quite regularly.	
	Still play now	P1 - Yeah, I mean, like, when we used to go out, like I mean it used to happen quite regularly. like, if I was out every weekend. You'd get like a couple of advances and then some of them would be just like I don't know like like (name removed). Is that how you say your name sorry.	
	It's bollocks, never ending		
	Seem needy	P2 – (name removed)	
		P1 - sorry I thought I'd checks so like you were saying, you would like pick up on cues or you give someone like your sort of cues and just, you know, and like (name removed) was saying you shut it down from like the offset that would happen quite regular, yeah if I was out all the time all the time. But otherwise you wouldn't really. I didn't really get a lot of experience on like social media with it	
	Why can't women have		
H2G – when	urges		

H2G – opinion H2G – why H2G – why	Laughing	P4 - Yeah, I'd say on a night out, it would probably be one to two, you probably have to say, No, thank you to. And like I said earlier, thankfully I haven't had, like, experiences where it's been like, then it's been like persistently when you know had to say makeup all these things about why like. So a couple times have been that Oh no, no, and the reason is I have a boyfriend, but yeah so probably say like one to two times a night. And then like we were saying like some, then it would maybe be just cues like you know you break eye contact with someone if you were sat down with friends and there's someone at the bar, you'll just break eye contact and that was a few of them and say on average, like two and two on a night out, we'd have to say no thank you. P3 - I don't know for anybody else but just catcalls like that happens a lot. And it's still like if I'm just out walking the dogs. Like I literally just got back before this call, and I had three different people and you blank them. So it depends where, when, but, like, I think, if they're more confident, more confident in bars because you know they have alcohol. So pre pandemic it happened a lot. So now people are just starting to do via social media and also catcalling it's come up a lot like I live in a small town I know, virtually every single person here, and they still do it. And you just blank them carry on walking pretend you didn't hear there's	

Direct verbal Gentle verbal	Clear no thank you Not honest with their feeling More direct No extra questions Girls have to answer why Have to fill in a form I get it	been times I've gone out like with earphones on to show them like I will not respond P1 – Oh you should take it as a compliment man (laughs) P5 – there's literally builders opposite our house now. And I've walked out And it's the same, same men obviously cos they've been doing it for months. And because there's a group of them, and they'll just shout like every time they're out there I just feel so awkward going out there because they just shout, everything they've started it to my other housemate as well. Oh look at that, look at that ass, or like it's just disgusting. And just stuff like oh look at her and there's like swearing in it as well and it's just like P1 – vile P5 – do you really think that is just going to get any girl as well. P1 – what do you turn around and do, oh the man of my dreams. (laughs) P1 - I want you, I want to marry you (laughs) P5 – I just keep my head straight down every time I go out now P1 – that's a shame though isn't it	

Disagree – Direct verbal Hostile – interrogation Direct verbal Hostile – interrogation Acceptance	Laughing Social media to start conversation Asking lots of questions Frequency	P2 - I'm a lot of the time it's groups as well. I, it's so scary because it's like, the best thing to do is just keep your head down and keep walking because I feel like if you interact it's just, they think they've got a chance but it's always like groups. A lot of the time and it's just, it's quite scary and I think sometimes I, the same like sometimes in clubs, sometimes you just walk away because you're like, yeah, you're in a busy club as well, you can kind of get away and like P1 – but it's intimidating though P2 - Yeah, sometimes it just, and you like you want to say something because you're like, when being catcalled you want to say something because you're like, It's just, it's not nice. P1, P4, - yeah P2 – It makes you really uncomfortable and like scared but it's like if I say something could get worse. P1, P5, P3 - mm P2 – you just Keep walking. P5 - Even though it feels like really derogatory and just P2 - yeah. P5 - But it is that fear of saying something back and then what are they going to do a kind of thing	

Verbal Verbal	Happened regularly when out On a night out No thank you Boyfriend Break eye contact	P2, P1 - Yeah. P2 - I had a friend and she was driving she stopped off at a garage to fill up with petrol. And these guys put in in a van, and there was like three of them, and they started like cat calling her. And I, and she turned around and went you're har- assing me like, I'll get your number plate, and that stopped them and I thought that was like I would use that like if someone's doing that like saying something like that maybe, but then I always get scared. P1 – yeah P2 - If you say something like, I've got your number plate Leave me alone or report you. They might turn around and P1 – you feel like you're putting yourself in danger like P2 - Yeah P7 - I feel like I'm a lot more confident if I'm in public or something if I'm in an area where I know people can see me and I feel like if something did happen I could go to wherever like I don't know like in a shop or something happened, and I could be like, I'll just go to the cash register um, like, tell them, but like I feel like if I'm in a group of people if I'm around people who can see me, and they like make comments like I'll go back like oh come on then. Come on and do something	

		then you you were interested, you started it you can do something about it and then they start going, ooh didn't expect the confidence	
	No thank you	P1 – they don't expect it, yeah	
	Catcall a lot	P7 – And I'm like well come on then, you started it, finish it, And then they get a bit scared and they're like oh it's only a joke. And I'm like, well, wasn't very funny was it.	
Firm flat refusal	Blank them	P4 – Oh I hate it when they say that, they always say that, P4, P1 – it's just a joke	
Gentle, excuse	More confident in bars, with alcohol	P7 – yeah, it's just a joke. and I'm like, well who's laughing, do you see anyone laughing. I'm not laughing wasn't a very good one. And they're like, Oh, you're ugly anyways and I'm like, oh ok then	
Gentle, body language	Social media catcalls	P3, P7 – (laughs) P1 - there you are then. Or that you get labelled like high maintenance or just be- ing a bitch in general then because you have taken it seriously.	
Verbal – inappropriate	Pretend didn't hear Take it as a compliment	P7 - It's like you take control of the situation and you're the bitch and I'm like P1 – yeah	
Gentle – ignore	Shout	P7 - Okay, sure, whatever. I don't care	
Related nervousness	Awkward	P1 - That reminds me of something. When lockdown was sort of lifted I went out to Cardiff on like someone I was dating, with someone I was dating sorry, and	

Gentle ignore Affective Getle ignore gentle ignore desperate - escape Affective Belief – catch 22	Intimidating Not nice (empathy) Agreement Uncomfortable and scared, could get worse Agreement Keep walking Derogatory Fear, what are they going to do Agreement Catcalling You're harassing me	pulled it over myself and I felt myself getting smaller and smaller just trying to be as unnoticeable as possible. And. And so yeah, I definitely know what you mean about like staring and it just makes me sick to be honest. Yeah.	

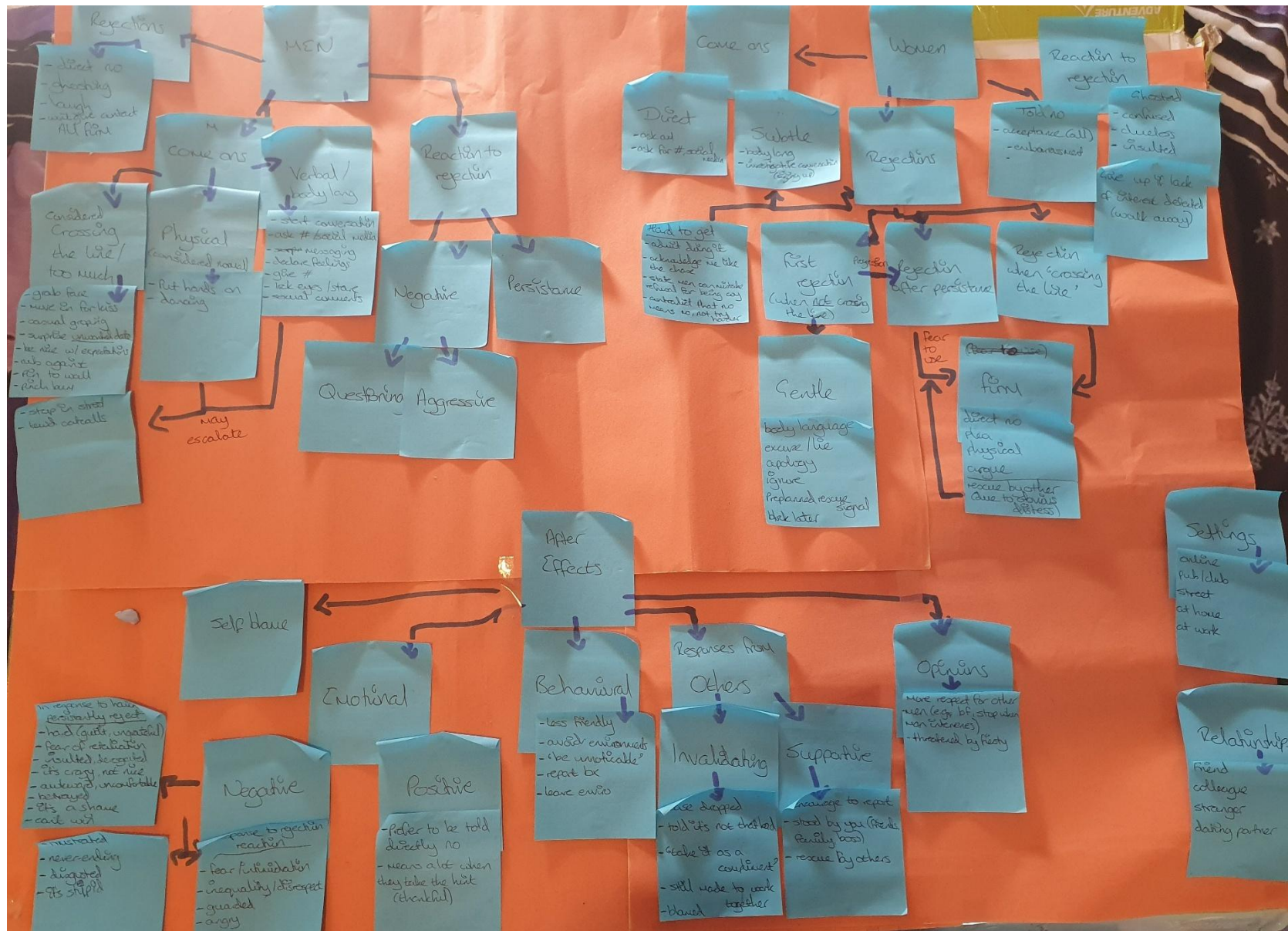
	Scared Agreement They might turn around Danger More confident in public Tell cash register Making comments Go “come on then” Support Only a joke Not funny		
Affective Belief – catch 22 verbal inappropriate firm confront affective Belief – catch 22 affective			

Related nervousness Behavioural – take action Firm – confront hostile – mocking affective firm confront	Hate it Agreement Who’s laughing? Insult Laughing Labelled high maintenance bitch Staring Uncomfortable		

hostile – insult reaction from others – invalidating non-verbal affective persistent gentle – ignore	continuous Just ignore it Agreement You feel horrible Horrible Catcalling Pull cardigan over self Try to be unnoticeable		

affective affective verbal – inappropriate behavioural – change, avoid affective	Makes me sick		

RESEARCHER - Okay. Well, Does anyone have anything else they'd like to add. If not, I'm gonna I'm going to wrap this up because we're at 20 past three. And I know I told you all that I'd let you leave after an hour and a half. oh I'm gonna take my, my camera back on So I feel like I'm here. It's been really great sharing and thank you very much and like I said I really appreciate it because I know that not all of it has been easy none of it's easy to talk about. I'd just like to give you like a quick verbal debrief, part of the formalities. And to explain the rationale behind the work.



Men

Coded transcript using previously generated themes and adding novel themes

* Not all codes or annotated items were used in final analysis and some regrouping/renaming took place during later stages of analysis.

Gentle rejection experienced

Firm rejection experienced

Gentle rejection used

Firm rejection used

Male reaction to rejection

Female reaction to rejection

Advances experienced

Advances used

Gentle rejection used

Firm rejection used

Effects of inappropriate advances

Other to note

HOST: OK, so the recording started now and so I'll go ahead and introduce the first question.

So the first question is in relation to what methods have the opposite sex used to let you down gently in terms of like a sexual or romantic rejection.

That can be either in in a phone in a club online any sort of approach and.

So, So that's the first discussion so I'm just going to jump off camera and let you Talk amongst yourselves for a while.

P1: All right, boys who wants to go first.

P2: So that means like a soft rejection.

P1: Right yeah I think so

P2: Not a blunt one.

P1: No. yeah like a kind one I imagine. I'd say probably like they just say they have a partner or something like that. Like aw I'm really sorry, I have a boyfriend.

P3: Yeah

P2: or I'm not looking for a relationship type of thing.

P1: Yeah, that could be misconstrued though, I'm not looking for relationship they might be looking something else.

P2: Someone else (laughs).

Group: (laughs)

P1: yeah I... probably say anything else, like?

P3: Oh sorry, I told my friend I'd come back with her - it's nice

P1: Oh yeah that's that's quite Nice. I imagine it's like harder for girls to be able to reject guys just because of like, I don't know. It seems Like the men would pester a lot more.

P4: yeah definitely.

P5: I think that comes into it, because i'm trying to think of a time when, in a club and pub especially.

P1: Yeah

P5: yeah I can't think of many times when like I've been, not that I've been rejected, but not because you're like in a in a in a positive way is it like a **too afraid to make the move**.

P1: Oh yeah.

P5: In case like **you're pestering them**.

P1: yeah yeah.

P3: Yeah if I've taken off the wrong vibes and just **shit what if I do this** and accidentally **make them uncomfortable**. It's **easier to just not do anything** sometimes.

P1: Yeah (inaudible) especially like in that club environment, you know **one word with the bouncer and you, you're out** you're done.

P5: (laugh) yeah true.

P4: Also thing about it is it's harder

P2: That's just the way it is in clubs. Clubs are probably the worst place.

P5: In clubs it's harder to get let down gently because it's loud and you can't really have a proper conversation with someone. If I was in like a pub or like a bar, you can actually hear the person speaking to you

P1: Yeah.

P2: Most people will be a bit tipsy anyway, so that doesn't help.

P5: yeah yeah. Well, it helps me (laugh)

Group: Laughs

P3: If you're gaging like what level it's like... you don't want to get somebody who's far more drunk than you, you don't wanna get with somebody who's far less drunk than you . So

P4: Yeah. I think, like most of the time, when I've been let down gently it's more kind of as you guys said, like. I'm there **i'm sorry i've got a partner** or **i'm not looking for anything at the moment** and quite quite oftentimes they'll also **add, like a like a compliment on the end** like i'm sorry. I'm not looking for anything at the moment but you're...

P5: Like yes.

P4: **You're quite nice,** whatever

P1: **You seem, really sweet** stuff like that.

P4: yeah yeah and they just say **sorry it's just me, like you're fine**, it's just me. Actually yeah.

P1: I don't know if that's worse or better to be honest.

P2: (laughs) Well, yeah like.

P4: Well it depends if they mean it or not, though.

P1: yeah yeah you can never tell.

P2: **Some probably mean it, some probably don't.**

Group: yeah.

P2: If you know the person...

P3: **If they add the compliment it is more getting rejected than an actual excuse**, you know.

P2: yeah.

P3: **Like if they're with someone it's just sorry I'm with somebody but if they're not with someone then they're just not into you, like I'm not interested, I'm not interested, sorry". I'm not with somebody, but you seem really nice,**

P4: yeah I think it I think that that probably a bit more like they are like I don't wanna hurt this person's feelings too much because it's.

P1: Mhm

P4: It's More... it's understandable Because I know he hasn't asked about it but, like, I know, one of the questions is going to be on how like we will let someone down gently. And, like the last thing I want to do is like. If a girls come up to me one night, like it takes a lot of fucking bollocks to do it.

P1: Yeah

P4: To come up to me and go I think you X, Y zed i'd be like No, sorry i'm not interested, but I wouldn't want to make them feel terrible so I imagine that's how they think as well.

P5: But they're also Looking at the people that would. I mean the five of us are gonna sign up for this kind of thing like to be a part of the focus group I imagine that we're not going to be the people that are going to come across in a dickhead way

Group: yeah.

P2: I hope not (laugh)

P5: Because I imagine that they probably wouldn't wanna look at.

P1: Well yeah.

P5: they wouldn't wanna look at how they've acted in a club where (inaudible). I think yeah how **we might see it might be different to how other might be treating.**

P4: yeah.

P1: I wouldn't I wouldn't know how to react if someone came up to me, was like Oh, you know you're you know you look really like good can I have your number, **I would just absolutely die of social anxiety like.**

P4: Yeah (laughs)

P1: **that's never happened in my life! Jesus Christ, is this how you feel all the time.**

P2: **If it was a Stranger I probably think that they're taking the piss.**

P1: **yeah I'd think it was a joke**

P2: If I didn't know I'd Think oh they're just having a laugh. I dunno if I'd take it seriously.

HOST: (5.25)

Okay guys great stuff and thanks for sharing all that for the first question. It's interesting to see you're kind of getting ahead to some of the later questions. But it's good to have a plenty to say that that's brilliant.

The second question it's kind of similar to the first one, so the first question was what methods of the opposite sex used to let you down gently or politely, and the second question now is what methods of the opposite sex us to shut you down firmly some more more firmly.

So let me just jump off and.

P1: I wouldn't say I've been let them firmly before.

P2: I've only had it once

P4: Had it like twice, but and Both times, it was. that the person like what before I approached them I didn't think they'd had a lot to drink, but when I approached them they had

P1: Oh yeah, ok

P4:

so they were like. They they told me to F off. I was like okay fair enough.

P4: Fair enough. Mate, you've had enough to drink, they'd probably been approached a couple of times

P2: Did you not know them beforehand. Or just strangers?

P4: Well, like they were. I went out with a couple of mates and one of my mates knew the the group of girls, so he so he'd like spoken to spoken to them and then introduced me to a couple of them and then one...and then one of them had had like quite obvious... went when I just seen them I don't think she had too much to drink, but she had, she just told me to F off so I was just like fair enough (laughs). Pretty pretty pretty clear intentions and she's probably been approached as well, so I don't blame her.

P1: I went through this period of a because I just be on like tinder and every time this and I thought, could you know how you have like loads of people from the old generation being like all back in my day you'd have to like go up and actually talk to a girl.

P2: Yeah

P1: I thought Fuck it I'll try it. It was the worst thing ever.

[Group laughs]

P1: I hated everything about it, it was in like pubs and stuff so I'd like see a girl and, I think the worst one was, I think I was in a spoons or something I went to this one girl - and I had to drink, because I was like Jesus Christ there's no way I can do this sober. I went up to her and said Oh, you know you look really nice or something like that can I can I have your number and a boyfriend was standing right next to.

[Group laughs]

P1: And I was like oh my god

P4: You didn't see him

P1: I'm So so sorry i'm Sorry, and I just slipped off.

P4: I think I'd have just died inside.

P1: Yeah. My mates were Looking at me as well they were creasing themselves. I thought, of course.

P4: I could never. It's just so... So... I just feel so bad for you (laughs)

P3: I once got a girls snap[chat] As I was leaving [name of venue] and she was like come after us... even though she was going home on her own, I was like (inaudible) so I got her snap with the plan of seeing her again later on in the week. And then I was just walking home, dropped my friend off and then I went to text her and it was just always on pending... so.

P1: aww

P4: that's that's not so good.

P1: no that's not so good, no

P2: The only like hard rejection I had was at school. Like 6th form right. And I'd known her for some time. And one of her mates told me that she liked me that was a year ago, and then I think I didn't make a move for a year, she got a bit annoyed. So I made a move in person, and she was like aw I'm seeing someone else so. I guess that's hard rejection right. Cos she just said no.

P5: At least it's like it's not like you, are unwanted or creepy or anything like that

P2: It was just like, we knew each other for a while, so it's not as awkward as like doing it in a night-club or pub when you don't know the person.

HOST (9: 40)

guys said sorry to interrupt and just. One thing to maybe think about this question before we move on to the next one and it's great stuff coming through so in terms of like a firm rejection compared to

A polite rejection what, in your mind a gives you the impression that this rejection means stop and it's definitely going to get you to stop stop trying it. And, whereas, perhaps with a gentle rejection, you might be inclined to keep going to try something else or trying to keep convincing.

P3: you know you can normally tell by their body language and expressions cos if they let you down gently they still seem a bit flirty whereas when they're more firm you can just see they're trying to be bland

P1: Oh yeah would you kind of come compare it to like a Rom COM or something where you have like one kind of I don't know, one main character trying to win the girl over blah blah blah, so he continues the you know trying to woo her in a way And then, where do you where do you like draw the line between it being creepy and it being kind of like sweet and cute to try and like persist

P3: Yes. A firm rejection is like No. But then a soft rejection is like maybe but then that's just a very grey area

P2: It depends on they're like, as you say, like that the body language, like the tone of the voice. But if you if they look repulsed and they try and move away from you.

P4: Repulsed?

P2: Yeah, that's probably a very hard rejection

P4: like gagging and everything

P2: yeah.

[Group laughs]

P4: I think, for me it.

P5: It depends on the person

P4: I think if it's a soft rejection, a hard rejection, both are still like no but a soft rejection is that they're kind of Nice about it. Whereas a firm hard one it's quite very in your face and some some-times they're often rude, which is understandable, because you get some guys, who are like even after a no they'll still persist so then like they'll go on to being rude. So it's fair enough, especially with like with how you see some guys approach girls in like clubs and pubs and stuff.

P5: I'd say an average I've probably witnessed more firm like firm rejections then Experienced personally just because you can see it like around the place

P4: yeah

P5: like when you're out and stuff like that, I mean I've caught a drink to the face that was meant for somebody... I think two people to the left of me, she was quite drunk, the person that threw it so um, Obviously, she missed.

[group laughs]

P5: by quite a long way. but uh I would have really appreciated it if she hadn't chucked the lime wedge as well cos that that stung

[group laughs]

P4: Aww not the lime wedge

P1: That is a firm rejection

P3: A firm rejection is like, you're just like ok sorry to bother you, have a good night, But then a soft rejection is like are you sure? Are you drunk? Can I, can I change your mind?

P1: yeah I guess so

P4: it's different perspectives on like This kind of stuff isn't it so.

[group agrees]

HOST: yeah great thanks guys, and so the next question then is moving on from polite and firm rejections. To, how do you respond when someone you're hitting on turns you down so what's your response to either the firm or polite rejection.

P3: It depends, For the...

P4: shall we start with the, shall we start with the more polite one.

[group agrees]

P4: So I think for me like it if if they've been quite quite about I'll... to me rejections it if you even if it's hard or polite it's still a no so.

[group agrees]

P4: i'll leave or like i'll say oh have a good, if it's a polite one, have a good night and sorry for bothering you and then.

P1: leave as fast you can

[group laughs]

P4: Yeah, I'm like aww crap, aww God. My social anxiety's just gone through the roof.

[group laughs]

P4: But yeah, I think, for if if they're polite to me i'll obviously be like polite back and i'll i'll just

P2: Yeah, just reciprocate

P4: just wish them Goodnight

[group agrees]

P1: I think you just gotta like...

P2: If they're a nice person there's no reason to be rude

P1: or you just go full nice guy, and then you know and you put your fedora on...

[group laughs]

P1: M'lady

[group laughs]

P2: nah, you can't do that

P1: There are people though that like actually like just start cussing them out afterwards though, it's ridiculous.

P4: Yeah true, yeah

P2: Absolutely.

P1: A bit weird

P3: A firm rejection just shut up, Sorry but hope you have a good night and then leave. But a soft rejection I'll wing the whole are you sure can I (inaudible) and if they still say no then it's like ok, have a good night, see you after then

P1: Yeah yeah.

P4: What about you guys with the polite rejection

P5: I Think, much like you, just polite rejection That i've probably not dealt with much if any firm rejection because it's usually polite rejection and that's it cos you're just like yeah ok cool.

P3: Because normally when I'm approaching somebody I start with are you here with someone? Cos I don't wanna get into that scenario where you like hey can I buy you a drink and she's like my boy-friends right there. And usually it's just like I've got a boyfriend or I'm here with my friends and then if it's I'm here with my friends it's like well can I buy you a drink and then it's usually the "oh I'm sorry, I told my friend I wouldn't leave her tonight, we've gotta look out for each other" and it's like

P1: yeah.

P2: You don't wanna be that guy buys a girl bunch of drinks and then gets nothing in return. And then she's like oh I'm actually seeing someone else so. Thanks for the drinks and then you never see her again.

P1: Do you know what, I'd respect that

P3: one of my friends, she's just like if a guy's.

P2: Some people do that I don't get. Why would you buy a ton of drinks

P3: one of my friends will say you can buy me a drink if you want but you've gotta buy my friend a drink as well.

P2: yeah that's when like they're being used.

P3: And i'm just like okay i'm just gonna leave them (inaudible) It's not gonna be like that

P1: [laughs] yeah, lemme look at your friend

[group laughs]

HOST: Just one thing to think about on the response To rejection and question have you ever do you often ask why are asked for like a reason For the rejection now, if so, what, why do you do, that what the...

P1: aw God no

P4: no

P2: I've only done that if i've known the person.

P1: yeah.

P2: and that's been like sixth form college

P4: yeah i've never i've never asked for a reason because I like it it's a no for me

P3: yeah, no is good enough

P4: yeah it's fair enough like.

P5: I don't need to be kicked whilst I'm down

[group laughs]

P1: yeah it's like a post-analysis isn't it, you just want to get all the (inaudible). You get up your like notes on yourself like what do I need to improve for the next person I go up to, can you tell me why was it was bad.

P5: I think it's also because, like. A lot of the time, it can be just unexplainable things like it can just be the way that the one person's feeling on one night compared to another night like you could see them a week later, and they would want to and it can just be so unchangeable like that.

P3: yeah, but then if you're asking why and they'll say like, what is me saying no not good enough for you. And the bouncer kicks you out and then you're done

P4: yeah like. The Experience I had like between November no October to December of last year was... So this girl on a night out everything was going well. Then we went out like again two weeks later, and she was a completely different person. Like she she was she was. She was dancing me the first night we went out and all that kind of stuff but then the next, but then like two weeks later I just didn't exist to her so yeah I think it's.

P2: you got ghosted

P4: Oh no, no, but then like like a month later. We went out again. And then we were dancing together again I was, I was completely baffled I was like what's this [laughs]

P1: what happened,

P4: what's going on yeah.

P3: But like... ok, I was out with a couple of my friends last night and I walked (inaudible) and she was like oh can we stay and cuddle, can we stay and cuddle for a bit so we cuddled for a bit and then... stuff happened. But then like when she told our mutual friend in the morning she was like yeah did not like I did not see that coming. Like... it all depends on the mood cos normally I'm not the type but then... we were both pretty drunk and just like at hers... yeah I think it all just depends on the mood. Like sometimes they might not want the company and sometimes they just kinda need someone that's there and then if you're there, then they need you.

P1: The thing is, as well, like, especially if you go up to someone and they just you know kind of soft reject you, It could literally just be that they just don't find you attractive and it's not the fact that you're unattractive it's just that they, specifically do not find you attractive yeah and it's so hard, especially for a guy as well, because I feel like. With guys and i'm not saying this isn't the same case with girls, but you have to kind of like put forward your personality like more as well.

P4: Yeah

P1: that's just why I feel like personally, and especially when you're going up to a girl and just be like hi you know you with here with anyone or you can I buy you a drink like it's very difficult to get your personality across like that.

P2: yeah, especially in a club

P4: oh god yeah

P2: It's probably the worst place to try and get your personality across.

P4: Yeah

P2: You can't really hear anyone or talk to anyone

P4: yeah, because the girl that I...

P2: In the club it's just looks, like mostly.

P4: The girl that I went out with that I knew beforehand, like I'd met her outside of clubs before because she just got mutual friends of ours and we did we went like a group of us went Bowling first, so I already knew her, so I knew I got along with that quite well and then. So yeah so I knew I already got along with her, but... like I couldn't like in a club it's very, you can't really have a proper conversation with someone and get to get to know who they are, as a person so.

P1: yeah yeah.

P4: I agree it, but the reason that the girl gave me for not for not wanting anything more is because – oh, [name of HOST removed] is it alright if. That person said the persons swore in the thing is it alright if I swear it or is that not something.

HOST: Yes, sure, swearing is fine

P4: ok. She. She said **she said, that I wasn't enough of a Dick head** of that **that just made no sense to me.**

[Group laughs]

P4: What do you not want me to be a nice person, I was just confused.

P1: that's gonna be your post game analysis now.

[group laughs]

P4: need To be more of. A dickhead.

P1: Just got a bunch of notes

P3: start of September I started texting someone on the course we went out A few times and she's just like yeah you're too nice I don't want anything to happen cos I knew I'd get attached and I'm not looking to get attached right now she's just (inaudible)

P1: They do that, I said girls do that to kind of I think they do it to like to protect your feelings, but also the same time it's kind of like a little get out clause. Like oh you're too nice, I don't deserve you, things like that

P3: (inaudible)

P2: yeah.

P1: yeah yeah.

P3: (inaudible) and they don't wanna put themselves in amore awkward place

[group agrees]

P4: I think they do for us and themselves at the same time, because You see, like with me doing stuff by you've got like relationship horror stories are much more prevalent, because they're the things that get all the attention, like you, don't see stories about X and y had a loving relationship for 15 years

P2: a successful relationship

[group laughs]

P4: yeah. But you see, you see, about...

P2: about drama

P4: x and y had a relationship. X cheated on y for 5 years, find out more

P1: yeah

P4: So I think like they don't want to they don't want to have that kind of situation.

P5: Yeah

P2: you'll lose your privacy. It's kinda like tabloids and the media. yeah when there's a big like relationship thing and it's everywhere, but I reckon most people don't want that they want some privacy.

P4: yeah

P3: yeah no one wants in the news oh Tom Holland and Zendaya wake up in a happy healthy relationship, they're gonna want pictures of like Tom Holland holding hands with someone else

[group agrees]

P5: No one sees the story about X and y in a calm...

P4: yeah

P1: mutual way

P2: peaceful way.

P5: in which both of them end up happy and move on with their lives

P4: move on with their lives. that they have, they still have a healthy relationship with each other at the end of the day

P5: yeah yeah.

P1: [hushed] you'll never guess what Tom Holland did!

[Group laughs]

P4: It yeah it's like that kind of stuff it's understandable. Because of how again the media and stuff have but how it just focuses on the more negative kind of thing.

P1: yeah

P4: so. yeah that's just a general thing about (inaudible) just relationships so. anyone else got anything to add all.

P1: um.

P4: I think we're ready for...

HOST: If you want to move on to the next question so um The next question is, can you describe a time when somebody was trying to let you down either gently or firmly but you know realize you didn't get the message right away and. So, like in hindsight, looking back that you realize what what's happening now, for you, you didn't pick it up straight away or.

P2: Do you mean like when You get rejected but at the time you think they still like it.

HOST: yeah so looking back now, you can think that was obviously a rejection, but, at the time you keep on going.

P4: I think the one time that's happened to me was like six form. i've been friends for this girl for well i've known her since year seven because the the sixth form that I went to was attached to my secondary.

P2: same school

P4: So yeah. so we, I got along with her just fine And then I, We met up a couple of times just us two outside of six form to get food whatever. And then, Like she, She didn't like she didn't she didn't say anything when I when I asked When asked if it was if we if we were anything she just didn't say anything just she just looked like she did she just looked away and I just I just thought she was nervous, but now like.

P1: yeah

P4: we didn't go out again after I asked that and then at the time oh well maybe they just got a bit nervous, but then I thought it like a month later, oh yeah no she um.

P1: she wasn't into it

P4: that she didn't want that, and just didn't want to say anything so

P1: yeah. I think...

P3: It would usually be – I'm busy. Because I don't interpret I'm busy as a no, that's like

P1: yeah

P3: a reschedule and then I get like three or four I'm busies in a row

P4: and then you realise ahh

P3: and then she'll be like I'm busy but she'll have a picture of the beach on her snap story and then it's like you know what? Maybe she's just not interested In speaking.

P2: yeah.

P1: I had a slightly different experience, because I was dating this girl for about five months or something and I was wanting to try and push things further and i'd say things like. You know, do you wanna just like the you know be together like boyfriend girlfriend like make it official things like this.

P3: yeah

P1: and she always be hesitant to like you know I kind of like things how they are now you know it's, not to say that nothing will happen in the future. And I was like yeah yeah fine, but I thought i'd be like you know kind of like cute and, like as as the week's went by I carried on asking her, literally just say like you know just be my girlfriend, you know, like that, but. I knew something wasn't right because I was like I get it like that, not really want to commit to something, but you like the date and you like where it's going at the moment. And then I kind of predicted, I was like nah she's not into this it like in a couple of weeks, and then I was watching, I was watching sure island in my room great film by the way and uhh she hadn't like spoken to me all day and I was like was predicting it, I was like she's gonna end this. And then I saw this massive text from her and I didn't even have to read the text, I was like this...

P4: Aw so like, yeah I know what's happening

P1: This is it, and **I Just started laughing to myself.** And I read it, I was like yeah she she she ended it and I was like at least I predicted it.

P2: At least you were smart enough to see it coming

P4: didn't get blindsided by.

P2: some guys would fool themselves and think oh i'm in. when in Reality nothing's happening.

P4: I think it's more for yourself, you just got you've got the what was the proper term for it right, I think it's rose tinted glasses is like the...

P1: yeah yeah yeah.

P4: you've got that so you don't see that negative side, I had that when I was in. When I was in my only relationship, when I was 16, I didn't see anything wrong with what was going on, but now i'm gonna look back at it i'm **like there's so many red flags here how did I not see any of these?**

P1: Yeah

P2: I've had it like twice. Where a girl kind of. This is like back in high school year eight or nine so we're a lot younger we don't know as much or not self aware. So when **she said no**, I was, **I thought, if she said, in a way that's a soft rejection so I thought I still got a chance** when should have just stopped it there.

,

P4: yeah

P2: but it's just one of those things you learn from because you don't know any better.

[group agrees]

P4: Especially when you're quite young like that, like. It I think it's got it yeah it's like a learning experience and you look back on it and you're like I get why why didn't I. Think of it this way, but it's when you look back, I think, like when you look back on your past self and you think about an action you've done it like you you're like aw why'd I do this, like you, cringe at it, I think it shows like you've improved as a person, though.

[group agrees]

P2: The thing is if you don't make the same mistake again.

P4: yeah.

P2: it's been a good learning experience.

[group agrees]

P2: you've been made better because of it yeah.

P5: I had it kind of both ways in Year 10 think it was because there was a girl who was from Germany, at my school and like that plays into it, because, like there was a slight language barrier when talking

P4: yeah

P5: like on text More than in person. Umm and I think she, oh god trying to remember, I think she liked me without me realising. And then, in my like immaturity when i've kind of like cottoned on and kind of reciprocated that I think she'd kind of move past, but when you're like 14, 15 you're like, no, no, no, this is i'm going to keep going for this, because i've been told.

P4: yeah

P5: This is the way, that is, I think I mean I think there's two messages, where I was like Oh, you want to do something **she was like no** no, I think I'm doing this, **I was like Oh, I see i'm an idiot i'll just let myself out**, cheers [group laughs]

P4: at least you realised quickly.

P5: yeah, luckily.

P1: I think **I don't realize when someone's flirting with me either** like I just don't pick up on it

P4: aww god no

P1: Some, like I just don't imagine it could happen and I'm like oh. Oh that's not happening is it.

P4: At the.. aw. I was, I was doing I was doing some was doing what I was up work back home and on my one of my colleagues, she goes just having a normal conversation about like uni, Like how things were getting on **she just goes to me like out of nowhere goes, I can stick my legs above my head.**

[group laughs]

P4: My my reaction was oh So can I i've joint laxity I didn't realize what she was implying.

[group laughs]

P4: it was only when I told my mates about the conversation like two hours later, one of them said, [name removed] you're an idiot you're so stupid, why did she told me an interesting fact, then it was like no she was flirting with you, you idiot. I was like... Ah shit.

[group laughs]

P1: I can put my legs...!

P4: So could I, it's cool, I was like, yay common ground.

P2: used to do gymnastics.

[group laughs]

P4: I was going semi professional trampoline.

P3: did you get a second date though?

P4: no, this was at work and I even came back to uni like um 5 days later so I haven't seen her since.

P1: stretching.

P4: yeah i've been limbering up, getting my lunges in

[group laughs]

P4: Oh.

HOST: Okay, so guys The next question is about cat calling. And so the question IS

[group groans]

HOST: [laughs] I can hear the groans already. So the question is, have you or any of your friends or people that in your kind of peer group ever engaged in Cat calling and If so What are You hoping to get out of it. So, what was the response to it and and how did you react to that response so all about cat calling.

P3: No, I catcall the boys, but.

[group laughs]

P4: yeah, yeah, **catcall the boys** yeah

P1: gotta motivate the boys

P3: Like you're just coming into work and you're just like oh (inaudible) and you walk into the room and the managers just round the corner and it's like...

[group laughs]

P4: We say stuff to the boys like if if an outsider heard the conversations, they would hundred percent think that we're like in some like gay like haram or whatever, but like i've never, never done it to a girl, it's just...

P5: no

P4: isn't. It just makes me... like it's like why.

P1: It makes me cringe like.

P4: yeah [laughs] just like what the fuck is this

P1: What are you doing. it seems like such a laddy thing to do as well.

P4: yeah it's like.

P1: and you'd never do it by yourself

P3: (inaudible)

P4: No, every single time i've seen it happen the guy that does it is never on his own he's always with other people and what one one of the one of the guys who's in my my group at the time we were we were in the line outside of sin, and this girl walk past And he just shouted oi you've got a nice ass and then a bunch of us just turned and looked at him and told him to shut up because that this poor girl was just walking along minding her own business and then he just shouts at her, it's like no. What. i've never like. I've never like heard the catcall working either. Is she gonna turn around and be like...

P1: be like oh my God baby, someone noticed

P4: thank you! It's just grim and it's like.

P5: It always seems to be when women are alone as well.

P4: yeah.

P5: Like I Very rarely see someone picked out a group or like a full group, it always seems to be multiple guys and then one girl by herself

P4: one girl, yeah

P2: What about at school though.

P4: i've never, it's never happened

P2: cos when you know the person it's kind of just a joke. We do at school, just as a joke, but we know them and they know us. it's not really... yeah

P4: yeah I don't think like yeah... I think it's.

P2: I'd never do it to a stranger.

P4: I think if you're comfortable with the person that they're comfortable with you, and like both people understand that it's a joke

P2: yeah

P4: I don't really.

P2: it's like no harm done

P5: I wouldn't I wouldn't do it but I understand like If you're if you're viewing it the same way that you would (inaudible) Like I understand.

P4: I wouldn't catcall I wouldn't like catcall like with my girl friends, but I would like. I do say some stuff to the boys that does sound a bit. A bit dodgy.

P3: Oh yeah, like if you're in the fucking warehouse with the boys and it's like oh [name removed] I will fuck you in two, that's hilarious, but then if you say that to a woman then you're going straight to jail

P5: [laughs] straight to jail

P2: that's an extreme catcall

[group talk all at once, laughter]

P2: it depends how descriptive your catcall is

P3: saying that, I wouldn't say anything to a woman that I wouldn't want a man twice my size saying it to me in prison

P4: yeah. That's a Good philosophy.

P2: that's a good rule

P5: that's a very good rule

P4: We had like um, it was uh... my mate sent this like video to me a video of this girl going if you guys flirted with the girls how you flirt with the boys you would pull everyone and it just cuts to this guy – you've been sentenced to 17 years in prison.

[group laughs]

P4: yeah I don't ever like I don't understand why people do it because like i've never heard of it working and it's just grim. it's just so odd.

P2: cos they're like pissed?

P1: yeah.

P2: maybe they've had a bit too much to drink and they just do dumb shit. I don't think most people would do it with do if they were sober.

P1: especially at our age

P2: that doesn't make it ok but...

P4: yeah.

P2: i'm just saying that's what I think. like I the reason they do it.

P4: yeah I think yeah I don't know anyone our age like well in my peer group and the people that I know I don't think any of them would do it sober, I think it's only when they've had a bit to drink. Like, I think the older you go...

P1: Like it seems like a like an older thing to do as well, like like an older generation thing to do.

P4: yeah and I think The awareness that has come about of like, of it.

P1: yeah that's actually a really dickish thing to do.

P5: yeah

P2: no one wants to get cancelled man

P4: I don't I don't wanna. I don't want to make this... oh shit, this does make people feel uncomfortable - why would I wanna do that?

P5: yeah well I talked to some some female friends about it and they've said that the older they've got the less they've been catcalled and they found so I was getting catcalled more at like 14/15 than at like 19/20

P2 & P4: 14?

P5: yeah

P4: fucking hell

P2: by who? For... by school kids right.

P5: yeah, no, no, no, as in like when they're just walking on the street and stuff.

P2: All those nonces outside the school

P5: yeah.

P3: they're gonna lose their job!

P4: what the... Like they're in a uniform as well, they clearly know, that like... yeah she's 14.

P2: that's why they're nonce, cos they know it and they do it anyway

P5: aw it might have been on a weekend i'm not saying it was like yeah outside the school

P2: there'd be these guys that stay outside the school gates. And they'd go up to girls and asked them oh, you want to lift in my car and these guys are like 30 years old. And they're doing it to like year 10s year 11s. messed up stuff

P1: this conversation took a dark turn

P5: yeah If we could move on to the next one that would be fantastic

[group laughs]

P2: it's gone too deep

P1: it's all about nonces outside school

[group laughs]

P1: it's gonna be an amazing transcript

HOST: trying to keep it together here and listening. That's fine, don't worry

P3: [inaudible] holy water.

[group laughs]

HOST: conversations go on tangents that that's fine I think we've got plenty on the cat calling Okay, so the next question is flipping the kind of perspective so What methods have you used to let somebody down gently so specifically let someone down gently and I don't know if you're anything like me, it might be a rare occasion when a woman comes on to you but ah sometimes it does happen.

P3: ok so around the time of when batman vs superman came out, me and one of my mates were walking up the street and these girls who looked around about our age, they could have been a couple years younger or older, and they were just like oh, can my friends suck your cocks?

[group laughs]

P1: Plural. You have more than one?

P3: but without Any hesitation, despite the fact that we didn't have to be in a relationship we just put our arms on each other at the same time and just said we're gay and kept walking

[group laughs]

P2: you don't want none of that

P4: no, what the hell

P5: I think I got, I got a few to be fair. One weird one, where I was just like a pub with some friends, like, I think it was over Christmas, and I mean there's like four 20 year olds and then this group of like

very drunk girl at that point who were like 27, 28, 29, and one of them's been like very loud and she was talking to my friend more. And then tries to talk about only fans and her Twitter, which to be fair she had like a 100k on twitter

P2: aw no

P5: No she's like she was like top like one of the .01% or something she.

P2: what on only fans?

P5: yeah she was doing very well for herself, we like we like fair enough and. Uh. But she just was being very forward my friend, and I mean all of us, and then they will start it got a bit weird when all four of them like started kinda like vulturing a bit and like we'll just have to be like look sorry this is very weird you're all much older and hammered and it's just strange just plain strange just.

P2: and you're on only fans

P5: yeah we like we like.

P2: that's a bit of a...

P5: We were like fair enough, make your bag, but don't come on to 20 year olds.

P4: yeah. A couple of experiences i've i've had with it is. One time when I was at work, there was a customer who was. I worked as a waiter and a barman. Where there was a customer who like i'd seen her like. Probably. She would come in. Probably once every two weeks so. She was a semi regular and I recognize the face. And then. One night it wasn't too busy. And I just I just given her her

drink and I was about to go back to go clean some glasses and she, she like kinda she gets my attention and she just wanted to talk to me so i talk to her for a bit and then she asked me for my number, and then I don't think she realized that I was 18. Because she was like 25/26. and I was like i'm like I said to her look you're lovely but i'm i'm 18. And she goes as she she kind of put her hand over her mouth and goes i'm so sorry. So sorry. And I was like i'm sorry I was i'm sorry i'm I'm 18, I'm flattered but i'm 18.

P5: yeah

P4: i'm sure you're lovely but I don't think your intent was to go for an 18 year old

P5: it's always interesting was like at work, because I was a waiter and in the bar as well as well, but more it's the waiter stuff like 16, 17

P4: yeah

P5: yeah I it was weird but it'd always be the, like the middle aged women.

P4: No, and the hen parties as well

P5: yeah yeah hen parties, middle aged women, yeah it's always is. I mean it's inappropriate being like 18 and it's happening. But it's even worse when you feel like... 16

P4: I'm 15 years old

P5: It happened at 15 once, I was like, and like the thing is, is that you don't want to make a scene, especially like I guess with being a guy as well.

P4: yeah

P5: you get, don't be like this people be like oh well done, yeah

P4: oh Come on.

P5: yeah but like you're supposed to be maintain a healthy relationship with them because you're quite literally serving them.

P4: yeah

P5: food and drinks or whatever so it's like. I think that's probably the nicest i've ever had to be to someone that made me feel uncomfortable.

P4: yeah

P3: (inaudible) on a hen party once, I was doing Christmas shopping when I was 19 and they had, like the only seat left on the train was just on table with the hen do so... I got a nice big fluffy boa, I got 3 glasses of prosecco and one of them started putting their arm around me and just like oh I've got, I'm single, but I said I've got someone at home. Sorry. Then they kind of got all involved in their gossip about how the one getting married just wishes her husbands penis could be two inches longer. It was very... eventful.

P4: hen parties are always quite something I.i've been...

P5: Yeah. (inaudible) it was just fluffy boas and prosecco

P1: free prosecco

P4: Yeah. Free prosecco. it's like I when I was. When I was doing a bit of the waiting, A hen partry came in and there were like 20 of them, they'd all got their food or whatever one of them, one of them. She like I think that the the girl that like the woman that started started the chant, but she was the youngest I think I think she she was like 24/25 kind of age, she she just starts clapping her hands going strip strip strip strip i'm like...

P1: no.

P4: no.

P1: I guess I gotta strip now.

P4: If I get tips sure. No I was like.

P1: [laughs]

P4: I said I said I said to them once you finish your food once you finish your food because I like they've been drinking for quite some time and i've got to keep it like Nice, and I was like I don't want to be. That would have ruined like the customer relationship with them so.

P1: yeah

P4: Once i've hit one what once you once you finish your food and then and they finish their food and they go strip strip and so, once you finish your drinks and then by the time they finish their drinks they just forgot so

P1: Let me, let me just go do some push ups

P3: give me an extra 20 quid and I'll bring the next round of drinks with no shoes on

P4: [laughs] hold on, I've been called Over There, I've got other things to do, i'm sorry.

P4: I don't want to. Let me, let me just sorry that there's some stuff that needs to be moved in the cellar just fucking. Curling the beer barrels

[group laughs]

P2: gotta get that pump

P4: gotta be a bodybuilder. it's um yeah and then there's one other time when, a girl asked me for her number, no, not her number, my number

[group laughs]

P4: girl asked me for her number yes, Great English. For my number. And I said I'm 19 almost 20 and I know that you're 17

P5: Oh.

P2: do you guys mind me saying what year are you in for uni.

P4: I'm in the second year.

P1: I'm in the third

P3: I'm in the second year but I'm 22, I had to resit a couple years at college

P2: aw I feel like I'm the youngest here

P1: I'm 27 so

P2: just based on the things you guys are saying

P4: no I'm 19, I'm 19

P2: yeah same here

P4: I turn 20 in like a couple of weeks so.

P5: I'm 20

P3: Oh I've got a [inaudible] one from last year, in the griffin. Cos me and one of my mates [inaudible] and I bought a round of drinks for the girls on the table next to us, but they left before the drinks got

to their table so we just took them and we were laughing about it and then these two mums [inaudible] on the table behind us and she was just being conceited [inaudible]. And she's just like oh you studying and we were like math and she was like oh maybe one of you could help to do my daughters maths and maybe take her out. Bearing in mind I was 20/21 at the time and I was like okay how old is your daughter and she goes oh she's nearly 16.

P1: nearly?

P4: oh god

[group laughs]

P3: yeah and I went so she's 15. And she went yeah, you're a 20 year old, you can take her out, and it's like no I, I can't.

P4: Oh, I cannot, that is wrong.

P3: Yes. [inaudible] they're just laughing. But then their husbands built like brick shithouses I've never had such an intimidating look in all my life

[group laughs]

P1: get away from my daughter

P3: But the worst part was I went to the toilet and when I came back, that mum was sitting next to my mate trying to find his facebook, so he gave her someone else's facebook with the same name.

[group laughs]

P1: that's actually genius.

P3: yeah all fun and games till somebody wakes up with a random 15 year olds mum just sending them a picture of her daughter saying oh do you think she's pretty, will you tutor her

P1: aww

P4: poor blokes probably like, what's this

P3: [laughs] is this a test

P1: yeah he'd reckon it was

P5: Have any of you had to like nicely reject people in clubs.

P4: Oh i've never i've had to attract people in clubs but i've never had that Nice it's never been like it would have been too tough to consider nice, mainly because the actions that they did, but I think.

P5: yeah

P4: [HOST name removed] was going to ask about that in a second so...

[group laughs]

P3: this woman once, she kept trying to give me her number but she couldn't hear me cos it so loud so I had to type out on my phone I'm taken sorry

P5: i'd say nicely. We we met this girl outside of uhh outside of Jacks in town and. She was hampered and by yourself, so we kind of like swept her under our wing like those like a big group of us just to make sure that she was, like all right, and then, when we got back inside. She started, just like kissing random people in the group, like trying to like it was it was targeted at specific people and then she like kinda looked at me I like went for me and I quite literally like prime Muhammad Ali was just like ducking and weaving out the way

P1: [laughs]

P5: I was like I was like not not today like. I was like kind of like made sure that she was...

P1: I can imagine her just walking towards you.

P5: yeah yeah.

P1: very sternly. I will kiss you

P5: yeah head forward

P1: I am the butterfly, I am the butterfly

P5: So I think. I dunno, it's a weird situation. And then, like A bit later she fell over so I was like, Clearly, I've made the right...

P4: yeah, you made the right choice

P5: we need to make sure that she's ok.

P1: You know I find like the most persistent is it's the guys like if you ever have any like guys come up to you, and like trying...

P5: yeah

P1: to get your number and stuff it's like it's on sorry i'm not i'm not interested in in men or anything like that, and then they're like well you could be.

P2: you've been approached by guys?

[multiple "yeah"]

P1: loads of guys have approached me.

P4: I've been approached by a couple of them.

P1: They see like much more persistent and they don't see him as like do you how like you go to a girl and you'd asked like you know, can I have your number and that, aww sorry I'm taken, and oh yeah sorry for disturbing, you have a great night, they will persist and persist and persist

P5: yeah

P1: because it seems like you know how you, you have like the bromance between your friends, you can say like you know you can catcall them and stuff like that and it's just a joke, I feel like they try and share that same philosophy, but...

P2: that's all different though

P1: yeah it didn't work because.

P2: that'd be awkward as hell that i've never had that happen to me fortunately.

P4: That two, I've had 2 gay or bisexual guys come up to me and ask me if i'm interested both both times I said no i'm sorry, i'm sorry I'm straight. Both both times they've respected it, but then I have like I have like One of my mates When he when he was in jacks he was saying that this guy came up to him and his persistently trying to like aww like just trying to get like his number.

P1: yeah.

P4: No, I am straight I'm straight and then he was like you know everyone says that at first it's like.
No, I am

P1: [laughs]

P3: A girl on tinder messaged me once he wants to worship my feet.

P4: [laughs]

P5: wanted to what sorry?

P2: worship or wash?

P4: worship

P3: yeah.

P4: wash it. And she was like I like your shoes and I didn't reply so about a week later I got a text, I want to worship your feet

P1: you must have some nice feet my man

P4: that is... that is, fair enough, go into feet modelling.

P2: were there feet pics on your profile?

P3: I don't have any feet pics, I don't have any. I have 1 of like, I have 1 of my [inaudible]. No feet pics on my tinder

[group laughs]

HOST: Ok Just move on to the next question which instances in which you've had to give a more firm rejection, but specifically think about what it was like for you to deliver that rejection and you can talk about what sorts of approaches, women have tried, with you that instigated that firm rejection, but I think as well just about what what it was like for you to deliver the rejection.

P3: Ooh shotgun. Umm, So I've been texting someone from, we met in college but we'd never really spoken then as I was getting ready to move into my student house for second year of uni I bumped into her when I was buying some bedding and stuff so we started speaking and I told her I was looking for anything serious and she was like yeah same. So then we hung out a few times, hooked up, and then we kind of stopped speaking for a bit but she'd just keep like double and triple texting me. And then I was just at home just trying to watch TV one night while she was out and she sending like 3, 4, 5 snaps one after the other, and then she was just like oh would you like me to stop spamming you and I said yes please, please stop spamming me, but then she just kept spamming me so I just straight up removed her. And then my housemates got a follower request from her and "why has [name removed] blocked me?". I was just like I haven't blocked her I've just removed her because she keeps spamming me which is why I said I do if she kept spamming me. And then she was just like oh you'll never find anyone as good as me again. Just like ok, yeah. I'm the one [inaudible] you're the one currently texting my flatmates about me.

[group laughs]

P2: weird

P4: Was that like was that sort of easy for you, then, to do or was it.

P3: No, normally no, cos I don't like just removing people, but then I've got quite a short patience if people start winding me up like she just kept spamming me and I told her twice like please stop spamming me, you're not gonna get anywhere, it's getting annoying and she just kept spamming me so it's like ah. Can't be arsed to deal with this so I just, just removed her

P4: yeah I was in I was I was in fiction in the fiction fiction room where they played the drum and bass music, I was there with 2 of my mates we were just dancing. and this girl comes up to me and starts dancing in front of them like okay cool I didn't think too much of it, and she turns around just starts grinding on me and like I shout please stop. It she just looked around and starts doing it again

and, like. Please stop, no. and then and then she doesn't so then I have to push away and then she came back and did it again I pushed away again and then and then like and then one and then one of her friends came over I think I think is one of our friends, because I would assume, so you can achieve she goes to me he pushed up i'd be pushing us like she's grinding on me, I asked, I asked her to stop twice and she didn't and then and then she was like surely you should like it... No. I've said no twice, no I don't want it.

P1: aww no.

P3: That's like really along double standards, because girls will do that to guys and think oh it's a guy, he obviously wants it but then they can't see the problem if you flip the roles

P4: yeah

P2: if a guy did that he's getting thrown out

[group agrees]

P2: to a stranger, that's messed up

P5: Yeah, flip the roles around, throw it back on the next girl you wanna

[group laughs]

P5: Go for it.

P4: I just felt so like I felt, so I was like. at first like when she just started dancing in front of me I was like okay cool she just like. She might think i'm attractive whatever, but then when she was grinding on me and I said no it's like.

P1: it's weird, yeah

P4: I just thought so odd I was like. I looked I looked to my mate first and then he he just. He was just staring at her like what on earth is going on.

P1: What are you doing.

P4: What is going on now.

P5: If I had to push someone. But like it's weird though because, like [you, don't go into a club thinking like i'm gonna have to push someone off me](#)

P4: no

P5: but when it's that persistent Right like i'm fully with you, it's like. You can try and like move and kind of like... but they always seem to find you again.

P4: yeah.

P5: as well. yeah i've got A tracker on.

P1: [can you imagine if A guy like reacted the same way.](#)

P4: yeah aww

P1: if a girl pushed him away and he was like oh haha you're pushing me away, straight back in

P4: and they just come back

P5: I saw that a couple of weeks ago

P1: And Your friend comes over and it's like why don't you find them attractive huh? What's going on?

[group laughs]

P5: I saw it a couple of weeks ago, some guy was some guy was like went up to this girl and **her friends like oh get off her** get off her and **he was just like yeah but she likes it** and I was like oh-kay

[group groans]

P5: And I think she was at the point of like a drunkenness where she was so kind of like you know you know you're very drunk but you're not really focused on...

P2: what he was taking advantage

P5: it wasn't even that it was like you know when you're not really focused on people, you're just focused on like music

P2: he was just out of it

P1: yeah yeah yeah

P5: almost like that's that's where that's where he was at and just came it was... yeah that was fun, but I think another time I I i've been talking to someone and like kind of like Actually, almost at the point of like relationship, and then we both kind of had to go like separate way, so I wasn't like a really weird kind of place mentally with people and my mate was like oh let's go out let's go out and so I went out. And This girl halfway through the night just randomly came up to the pair us, and just like almost dived at me um... and, obviously, obviously been in the mental space, and I was, I think I had to, although it wasn't it wasn't as firm or kind of like harsh, I think I just like straight up like dived out the away and just turned and walked away which I think had the effect on her of coming across quite firm And quite harsh, but I was like there's no other way that I can. Like I can't be any nicer than that at the moment so than that I'm just gonna head off my own way

P2: yeah

P4: that's fair

P2: yeah

P4: Alright I think like When when girls are persistent like They don't they won't take no for an answer, but obviously you got guys like that, as well, they won't take no for an answer

P1: yeah

P4: But like I haven't like I haven't ever had like a time where I've, like the couple of times that i've rejected girls like softly they've always taken it well and they've they haven't haven't persisted after that.

P5: yeah

P4: i've never had to reject a girl from like being going from soft to a hard rejection i've never had to do that, but anytime that i've had to like reject a girl the hard way they've never been happy with like the no or me, making it incredibly obvious that I don't want to be here At the moment, i've never, but I imagine that this the same experience for the girls as well with a certain guys so.

P5: yeah True.

P2: i've only ever had it, I don't have much nightclub experience cos I just don't like it.

P4: yeah

P2: so the only real thing I've had is just where people I've known at sixth form and high school. It doesn't help that covid came around, and you know it's difficult to do things.

P4: yeah

P2: but I did like twice a girl approached me But I just didn't find her attractive and I'd just kinda just walk away.

P4: yeah.

P2: The one time I didn't even know her names, i'd never seen her before, I didn't know she was in like year 12 or 13. But she said she she knew some mate of mine and I just wasn't in the mood at the time. I was a bit pissed off because something else is I just walked away and didn't really say anything and afterwards I felt that was bit like rude. That I should have just been up front, say I'm not interested

P4: I'm not into you at the moment

P2: I just avoided her...

P1: to be fair I don't think there's anything that wrong with walking away

P2: ...for the next few days. Like If I saw her in the room like I just couldn't be bothered.

P4: yeah. As you were saying I don't think there's much wrong with like just walking away but like I would feel bad like At least not acknowledging that they've you know attempted to come up to me. And Gone aww yeah i'm sorry, again, I appreciate it, but i'm not interested, but yeah I don't think there's anything wrong with just walking away.

P3: I think it depends like it and if I'm in a nightclub or if I'm out, I Will just walk away, but then, if it's in person and we're both sober then I know how hard it is to speak to somebody.

P4: Oh god yeah

P3: and then it plays on your mind afterwards so if it was like a more mature, sober, daytime setting then I probably would give them a reason before leaving.

P2: yeah, it's a lot different when you know you're going to see them again at some point.

[group agrees]

P2: it's all different to like when you're at a nightclub and You know the odds are you'll never see them again So it doesn't really matter what happens too much

P4: I still think that like even though i'm never going to see this person to get I still don't want to like be the thing that they remember like In two years time.

P2: i'm not saying you have to be rude about it but

P4: yeah yeah yeah.

P2: I find it easier To do that a nightclub. But it's only happened once yeah.

HOST: Okay, um guys, so, the next question is going to be leaving on nicely to you had been discussing anyway it's em, the question is, can you describe a time when you let someone down gently or firmly but they did not get the message right away so kinda similar to what you had been discussing.

P3: Oh, I'll go back to the one I removed on snapchat, the last few days before like I was telling sorry I know You want a relationship but I told you I didn't want anything serious from the start.

[group agrees]

P3: You also said that was fine, but like i'm sorry but, in the nicest way possible it's on you that you caught feelings when we both knew they weren't any to begin with. And then I just sort of like slowly stopped speaking to her asnd I was just trying to be like yeah I'm sorry but I can't give you what you're looking for and then she just kept persistent until I removed her

P1: yeah

P4: yeah. I think mine's pretty obvious the girl that didn't take no for an answer and then kept coming back on me and I have to push away a couple of times until one of her friends came over so. It. I haven't had like. I haven't had... that's the only time that they persisted after. After me being like explicitly been like a hard no. The soft one would probably be like when I was working and the the hen party asked me to strip. I didn't say no outright, but it was more like later, but it's never going to happen later

P1: yeah.

P4: What about you, what are you other guys, have you got any other experiences with when they've been persistent.

P1: Only in like the dating sense like if i'm already seeing someone and it's just like what [name removed] said, like you know it's it's nothing serious and you're not looking for anything else afterwards and then someone catches feelings or whatever and it's literally just trying to like kind of trying to reject them while you're already with them.

P4: yeah.

P1: And it's it's mainly like I just exactly what [name removed said, like I can't give you what you what you're after and then it's it's almost seems like you're the Dick then though like you're the you're the villain.

P4: yeah

P1: and you're just you're just doing what You said this entire time you've been doing and I don't know if that's just like a male thing. Because obviously you know it can still happen with like male male relationships or female female.

P3: Yes.

P1: It does seem like typically, You, you're damned if you do and you're damned if you don't.

P4: yeah.

P5: I dunno, I feel like I'm very...

P2: I've had a similar... go on.

P5: uh, just gonna say I feel like I'm very careful with who I choose to like pursue romantically, so I think when it comes to like an actual like romantic question I don't think I have.. No, I'm trying to think. what were you gonna say?

P2: i've had similar thing, where I like this girl and Her friend like her best friend knew that I liked her, but things didn't work out with me in the girl I liked so when she knew that she started like Making moves towards me, but I just didn't I wasn't into her and because I knew her I knew I couldn't just

like gHOST her like because that'd be very rude and awkward. So I kind of just **had to say in a very wishy washy way over a period of a few weeks that i'm not really into you and i'm not in the right place, because i've just been rejected by the girl that I did like.**

P4: yeah

P2: so, I. With all due respect I need some space.

P1: yeah

P2: That's like one of the few experiences I've got.

P1: So that's a nice way that though, I think you did that well

P4: yeah. Is it... **I feel like you're, you're overly conscious of how you make the other person feel when they're being persistent.**

P1: yeah.

P4: So.

P2: yeah I Do overthink it a lot.

P4: yeah I mean like I would, I do I do as well, I'm like... I would, as well **because i've never had someone be persistent**, but like not be weird about being persistent in terms of that haven't like it's not been I haven't experienced what you've had, but I would be quite conscious about like aww I don't

want to make this person feel bad because, like there's still they're still a friend but I, but I have no interest in them romantically yeah.

P2: it's just an awkward scenario to be.

P4: yeah.

P1: yeah [you don't want to hurt them](#), but you know somethings, someones gonna hurt you know they're gonna have their feelings hurt or their their ego and they might not feel like they're good enough blah blah and you never want to [inaudible]

P2: I feel like it's worse if you pretend like. You lead them on and like I like you but...

P4: You can't er yeah pretending's like one of the worst things

P2: Pretending is a worse thing to do

P4: yeah. like pretending you like someone just to not hurt their feelings it just makes the situation worse.

P1: yeah definitely.

P4: both for you and for them.

P2: yeah there's people who will do that like they'd get into a relationship just because they don't want to hurt the girls feelings. But they don't really want to, and then it just doesn't work out and.

P4: It just.

P2: they end up falling out with each other.

P4: yeah.

P2: It was like the one thing I noticed that at school.

P4: yeah I think.

P2: It only works if both people were properly into each other...

P1: Imagine if they both were doing the same thing

P2: ...Like for the long term relationship

P4: yeah.

P1: They actually hate each other and they just spend the rest of their lives together.

[group laughs]

P4: Imagine having kids and going aww I fucking hate this guy

P2: 30 years

P1: I am pregnant it's like fucks sake I'm fucked

P4: she's like aww that's great for us that's great.

P1: now I've got to pretend to like this kid as well.

[group laughs]

P2: They both wanna get a divorce but they're too kind about it

[group laughs]

HOST: Okay guys, so the final question we have and uh, you've been a great group, in all the discussion so far so thanks for that, so the final question is Have you ever felt uncomfortable or intimidated by the way, someone was hitting on you and How did you react Or did they respond to your reaction.

P5: yes

P3: I'm gonna say no to this one because I've [inaudible] long enough to assume that all attention is good attention

P5: [laughs]

P4: You said you said yes, sorry

P5: I did just because I've being... a girl groped not grossly but, like, I guess, like pinched my bum like...

P1: yeah yeah

P5: A few times, which will already i'm just like okay that's a little bit crossing the boundary um. I think, especially in that kind of like older woman scenario, it can feel a bit preyed upon at times so Think I think those mainly and then just random like times in clubs when there will be like when people come up to you, and like expect you to kind of move in and you're like no i'm quite happy just being here and doing my own thing or talking to my friends.

P4: yeah.

P5: And then you're like okay.

P1: yeah I've been in Like... no, go on sorry

P4: Oh, I was gonna, I was gonna say, I think in your situation if it's not like, if you were to flip what happened, like instead of the girl pinching your bottom, you have to pinch hers, it would, it would be sexual assault, I still think that it is, it doesn't matter that a girls done it to you

P1: yeah

P4: They've totally crossed a boundary is like, I think That it's something that, like you, you kind of get conditioned like, aww a girl has touched you, like a girl's touched you in a sexual manner, aww you're a guy, you must like it

[group agrees]

P4: and even Even so, like it's happened to me as well, and I was like 15, 16 like two girls came up to me and and well Okay, they didn't come up to my face they they came up behind me and they grabbed my arse and then ran away. But for the longest time I didn't view it, I was like oh okay I didn't view it as like sexual assault but yeah.

P1: yeah

P2: You didn't know how to think about it

P4: yeah I didn't, it was it was kind of like I don't know how to feel about this and I realized like oh shit, this is actually made me feel quite bad because I don't want this to happen.

P1: yeah

P2: I had a similar thing when I saw I think I was 15, I was just walking to school with my mate and these two girls who are in a year that they run up behind this one just jumps on my back, like she's doing a piggyback or something.

P4: yeah

P2: and It was just the most awkward thing for both of us, me and the guy I was with and We just tried to laugh off, but it's just a bit embarrassing.

[group agrees]

P1: it was uncomfortable

P1: like the way they did it like grabbing around and we were just walking minding our own business, and she gets off and then starts laughing and just walks off.

P4: yeah.

P2: me and my mate were just left baffled by What the hell, are we supposed to think after that. And there was a bunch of other People around also walking to school. And then it was just very awkward for the rest of the day cos a bunch of people saw it

P4: yeah

P1: The thing is as well like you don't know who that could be you could think you're getting attacked and just go full like instinct defensive mode and just like throw them off

P2: yeah yeah like i've been mugged before so.

P1: yeah yeah well it's even worse then

P2: yeah just like who the fuck's jumping on me

[group agrees]

P2: And if i'd done something dumb and, like try to fight her off without knowing who it was

P1: yeah

P2: I could have injured here By mistake so it's just a bad scenario to be in

P1: and then you're the, yeah you're you're the...

P4: and then you're the villain

P2: and then I'd get into trouble

[group agrees]

P4: and you've done nothing wrong

P2: I was just defending Myself, cos I don't know who's on my back

P4: Yes, it is so it's not like it just makes you feel incredibly uncomfortable and like yeah, like you I didn't know how to feel for quite some, I only really realised what had happened when I was like 17, it took me, like I didn't really know what to think about for quite some time

P2: yeah same, I just tried to like just forget about it.

P4: yeah.

P2: I couldn't understand it. At the time when I was 15, it it didn't make sense to me.

P1: i've had like a similar experience, but it was is actually with a guy.

P4: Yes.

P1: Because I was just in pitcher and piano or something or someplace like that. And I was with my friends. And it was girls and guys alike and, like, I have no problem with talking to anyone, and you know i'm very friendly like i'll do the same with like guys like it's i'll big them up and be like aww mate yeah how's it going like you're looking you're looking good you know.

P4: yeah

P1: and and that can often get misconstrued. And this one guy was like quite drunk literally just starts groping me like grabbing my dick and everything. And I'm Jesus Christ, and I was like I was shocked I did not know what to do, and like yeah. I think I did the classic thing of being like don't overreact so it wasn't like an over reactor, I was like I don't want the situation to get weird.

P4: Don't wanna make a scene yeah.

P1: If I just like you know

P2: don't wanna get into a fight

P1: yeah if I like control it or am I was actually just like woah woah woah, keep keep your hands down my man, you know it's like and he was just like persistent and I was like trying to to like kind of leave the area then and.

P4: yeah

P1: I didn't run, I was like you know you just can tell when someone's harmless but they've been a bit too like, too much.

P4: yeah hands on

P1: yeah literally like keep your fucking hands away man it's only again like you guys it was [only afterwards I was like That was actually really weird like.](#)

[group agrees]

P1: that was that was just not on, and it's like you realize it's like it's not just the kind of... [I'm not saying it's all males because obviously girls do it, too,](#) but I don't know what it is it's just it's just something you shouldn't do people still do all the time.

[group agrees]

P5: You saying that's reminded me Actually that, I just remembered now that the story I told you earlier about, [the girl that I had to like duck and weave away from, I completely forgot that like Two minutes before she she grabbed My dick umm Like whilst kind of like dancing towards me](#) and it was a really [It made me very uncomfortable](#) just because like [I could tell that she was drunk,](#) I couldn't tell how much at that point And like she was She was like very, very attractive and at this point, I was like I was like whoa like I get your drunk or whatever, but then I kind of like felt pressure from like... Not not. Not like completely, [but like intrinsic pressure from my friend.](#)

[group agrees]

P5: To be like wow man this. Look, look at how fit she is

[inaudible]

P5: yeah and I was like I was like yeah but. That made me more uncomfortable almost I think than her doing the action itself. I was like Okay. Cool.

P2: *When you get pressured by Your mates or People around you.*

P4: yeah

P2: like it it just makes it even like More awkward and.

P4: yeah

P2: and *it feel forced sometimes.*

P4: yeah it's like aww yeah come on

P2: Especially if she's like good looking and You know the good looking girl school. That has a reputation and *everyone's like Oh, if you get the chance you're an idiot for not taking it.*

P4: yeah but it's like *I don't want to take that chance like she made me feel like this*, nah I don't want it, but then everyone's like aww no you're an idiot for not taking it. It's like when at school, this was this was in year seven, I was like what I was 11. I was 11 or 12 and like

P2: yeah hitting puberty

P4: yeah I hadn't, I was like so this like this girl like take this was when like snapchat was like in its in-fancy like this girl just took a picture of me on it. When when we're in science and then writes The caption sex God. And I was like, what the, what's what?

[group laughs]

P2: you were in year 7?

P4: yeah. I was like 11 or 12 years old. So...

P2: what

P1: the prodigal son returns

[group laughs]

P4 Like you, could you imagine like a guy doing that and then posting it on their story. because she posted on our story, and then I had like a bunch of people in In my year come up to me and then like that, and a couple of people in the year above going oh you shagged her, oh you're a sex God I was like what the fuck do you mean, I was, I was so confused I didn't just didn't know how to feel about it.

P1: sexually omniscient

P4: [laughs] sexually omnipotent. Sexually omniscient, omnipotent and omnibenevolent.

P1: [laughs]

P4: bow down to me everyone. I was like obviously, why'd you do this. I think about it now, like you're 11 years old, why are you thinking about this

P1: that's weird

P4: yeah.

P2: I don't know about you guys but that's one thing I never liked, like people at school, just filming you on snapchat or taking pictures. Like, you're aware of consent

P4: yeah especially if they're not your mates

P1: yeah.

P2: and Regardless of if it was a girl or guy.

P4: yeah

P2: yeah that's just one thing that I never liked.

P4: I don't like it, I still don't like it now to be fair.

P2: nah

P4: I like we got an older, so people realize it's not that funny anymore

P2: and you just deal with it

P5: yeah.

P2: I mean, most people, like they know not to just like film strangers

P4: yeah

P2: most people, there's some weird people still do it

P4: there's still some yeah. yeah it. I still like. I still also think it more comes about when guys try to articulate how like we feel about when this kind of stuff happens. But from a, it's gotten better now, but still like from a young age, it was all like aw no, you just deal with it, [you don't men don't have feelings that's what's said.](#)

P1: yeah

P4: And like When this kind of stuff happens like [in the moment we're shocked because it's like what the hell what's was going on. And then afterwards we can't really like process it because we don't know how to.](#)

P1: yeah.

P5: I think it's also we don't, a lot of time growing up umm Not only is it kind of repressed shown in that kind of emotion, but it's also a reflection of The repression of it in women as well, at the same time. And i like we don't I guess have the we're not often taught vocab to describe how we feel with that stuff.

P4: yeah.

P5: Like, the amount of time I would talk to a friend about that sort of stuff what's happened, and he'll be like yeah it was really weird. And that'll be, that that that's all that we can say about it

P1: yeah, they won't go into it

P5: it's like yeah. I think that can come into it

P4: yeah definitely like. Especially like i've got the dyslexia and dyspraxia, dyslexia doesn't really come into this kind of stuff but, dyspraxia like one of the things that it can that it does for me and it can do for other people

P2: Sorry, what's dyspraxia

P4: dyspraxia dyspraxia, so it's like it's like some of the things that I struggle with like my hand eye coordination my time management skills things like that, but another thing.

P2: oh right

P4: That by that it affects me with it doesn't affect everyone this way is like you have my ability to understand emotions and communicate how I feel And I know that I know another mate of mine he's got it is much, much worse, so he when he's like feeling sad or whatever he just he needs like when he tries to describe it feels he's just there, and you just stutters constantly because he just can't explain it.

P1: yeah yeah

P4: yeah and I And I think for guys, like, for me it was it Just played on to the fact I didn't know how to describe how I felt for for a long time, and then the guys in general yeah it just stops at yeah that was weird. Whereas but i've been in a bit *i've been involved with girls when they've had these kinds of discussions and they'd like They articulate themselves so much Better* and they...

P1: yeah yeah

P4: they're much more like That *they just use so many more words than they actually get across how they're feeling to each other and*

P2: more descriptive

P4: yeah and like

P1: do you reckon it's just because because they're just been used to talking that way for so long, and like guys

P4: oh yeah

P1: you don't really talk to your guy friends about that.

P4: yeah I didn't talk to like Like my guy friends about this kind of stuff for for quite some time until I actually experienced that myself. I, I got therapy for it and then I now speak to my girl mates about it because I know how much just speaking about that helps.

P1: yeah

P4: so but I like I got therapy, when I was like 17 And I'm 19 now so i've only had experience for like two years but girls have all like been encouraged from a young age to be like Feelings he's talked about them you express your emotions, whereas the guys it look for when we were growing up, I imagine it's different now, it was it was more like you're supposed to be the the emotionless person you don't speak about things like that.

P2: So it's like The way you were raised.

P4: yeah.

P2: I was always raised by my my father like you know, *be the tough guy don't show emotion.*

P4:

P2: except if someone's like trying to piss you off or have a go at you, don't let them, don't take it

P4: you've got to respond.

P2: Keep keep your thing like your issues to yourself and just get through it, for me, I kind of prefer it that way, it's worked for me. But what a lot of people like they need to tell people.

[group agrees]

P2: And it helps.

HOST: OK guys thanks for that that's all the questions we have for today and so yeah really thanks for participating you've been an awesome Group and yeah so the lead lead researcher will get in touch with you, with debrief information and whatever the next steps need to be to get your your your vouchers thanks again guys.

P2: Thanks a lot.

P3: thank you guys.

P4: been nice talking to you

P1 see you guys

Chapter 5 - Quantifying and Understanding Behaviours

Ethical approval

12 November 2021

Dear SHONAGH LEIGH WHITE, , , Dr Andrew Thomas, Professor Jason Davies,

Re: 5261 , Sexual Interactions - Frequency and Acceptability of Tactics

Your application - <https://swansea.forms.ethicalreviewmanager.com/ProjectView/Index/5261>
- has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Psychology

Ethics Committee.

The list of additional students (if any) are included in the table below:

Other student applicant - first name	Other student applicant - Sur-name	Other student applicant - email
additional researcher or student – first name	additional researcher or student - surname	additional researcher or student - email

The conditions of this approval are as follows:

1. To conduct your study strictly in accordance with the proposal that has been approved by the committee, including any approved amendments
2. To advise the ethics committee chair of any complaints or other issues that may warrant ethical review of the project
3. To submit for approval any changes to the approved protocol before implementing any such changes
4. To keep any information obtained from your participants absolutely confidential

Please note that failure to comply with these conditions of approval may result in the withdrawal of approval for the project.

To advertise your study on the departmental Participant Pool: You will need to send a request for your study to be made visible, via the link on the Experiment

Management System website (see Researcher Documentation for details). Please ensure that you attach this letter to your request. (If you are unable to attach the Ethics

approval, send it in a separate email to Dr. Phil Tucker [REDACTED]).

For students: Please ensure that the signed copy of this Ethical Approval, together with any other paperwork associated with your research, is included in your final

write up.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr Irene Reppa (Reviewer of Application)

Dr Gabriela Jiga-Boy (Committee Chair)

Dear SHONAGH LEIGH WHITE, Dr Andrew Thomas, Professor Jason Davies,

Re: 5261 , Sexual Interactions - Frequency and Acceptability of Tactics

Your application - <https://swansea.forms.ethicalreviewmanager.com/ProjectView/Index/5261>
- has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Psychology

Ethics Committee.

The list of additional students (if any) are included in the table below:

Other student applicant - first name	Other student applicant - Surname	Other student applicant - email
additional researcher or student – first name	additional researcher or student - surname	additional researcher or student - email
Hannah	Baltruschat	
Eleanor	Carver	
Beth	Sprot	
Muma	Muma	
Finlay	Wilkes	

The conditions of this approval are as follows:

1. To conduct your study strictly in accordance with the proposal that has been approved by the committee, including any approved amendments
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write up.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr Irene Reppa (Reviewer of Application)

Dr Gabriela Jiga-Boy (Committee Chair)

8 December 2021

Dear SHONAGH LEIGH WHITE, Dr Andrew Thomas, Professor Jason Davies,

Re: 5261 , Sexual Interactions - Frequency and Acceptability of Tactics

Your application - <https://swansea.forms.ethicalreviewmanager.com/ProjectView/Index/5261>
- has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Psychology

Ethics Committee.

The list of additional students (if any) are included in the table below:

Other student applicant - first name	Other student applicant - Sur-name	Other student applicant - email
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approval, send it in a separate email to Dr. Phil Tucker [REDACTED]).

For students: Please ensure that the signed copy of this Ethical Approval, together with any other paperwork associated with your research, is included in your final

write up.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr Irene Reppa (Reviewer of Application)

Dr Gabriela Jiga-Boy (Committee Chair)

Recruitment

Online advert

Volunteers needed for psychology research

Meeting Someone New: Attraction and Rejection Experiences

Researchers at Swansea University are examining tactics used to attract and reject potential partners and the reactions these behaviours evoke. We are conducting an online survey to understand which tactics are commonly used, by whom, under what circumstances, and why. This is part of larger-scale research on perceptions of sexually-charged interactions and behaviours.

Participants: Age 18+

Time required: approx. 20 mins

Place: on your PC or mobile device

Following the link will present you with further information and, if you consent, the survey to complete on the Qualtrics survey platform.

https://swanseachhs.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_cO85xd3ntAUTknI

Please share!

All data are anonymous. This research has received approval from the departmental ethics committee (5261)

Further information can be requested at the following email address



Thank you

Twitter tweet

Volunteers needed for a survey on **Attraction and Rejection Experiences**

Age 18+, approx. 20 mins

https://swanseachhs.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_cO85xd3ntAUTknI

For info contact [REDACTED] Please share!

Admin/moderator request

Hi,

I'd like to request your permission to post a research link here to a survey – **Meeting Someone New: Attraction and Rejection Experiences**

Researchers at Swansea University are examining tactics used to attract and reject potential partners and the reactions these behaviours evoke. We are conducting an online survey to understand which tactics are commonly used, by whom, under what circumstances, and why. This is part of larger-scale research on perceptions of sexually-charged interactions and behaviours.

https://swanseachhs.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_cO85xd3ntAUTknI

All data are anonymous. This research has received approval from the departmental ethics committee (ref: 5261).

Participant pool advert

Meeting Someone New: Attraction and Rejection Experiences

We are examining tactics used to attract and reject potential partners and the reactions these behaviours evoke. We are conducting an online survey to understand which tactics are commonly used, by whom, under what circumstances, and why. This is part of larger-scale research on perceptions of sexually-charged interactions and behaviours.

Participants must be age 18 or above.

This short survey (approx.. 10 mins) is worth 1 credit.

https://swanseachhs.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_cO85xd3ntAUTknI

Participant information and consent

Meeting Someone New: Attraction and Rejection Experiences

You are being invited to take part in some research. Before you decide whether to participate, it is important for you to understand why the research is being conducted and what it will involve. Please read the following information carefully.

We are conducting research on what people think about different types of behaviours when trying to attract or reject a sexual/romantic partner and how often these behaviours are used or experienced. The purpose is to increase understanding of differences in, and motivation behind, these behaviours. This survey will take approx. 15 minutes to complete.

Shonagh Leigh (Psychology department within the CHHS) and Dr Andrew Thomas (supervisor) are supervising the collection of data at Swansea University.

What happens if I agree to take part?

This survey is for participants aged 18+. We will ask for your informed consent on the next page. Should you consent, you will be directed to the survey where you will be asked for some background information including age and sex, and to give ratings of your views and experiences. It is recommended that you complete this research in a private, quiet area, free from distraction.

The research has been approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee. There are no significant risks associated with participation. **However, some of the survey content is of a sensitive nature and may contain potentially upsetting language and material, particularly for those that have experienced sexual trauma.** Participants do not have to answer any questions they feel uncomfortable with, although we encourage you to complete as much of the survey as you are able. Only surveys that have been submitted will be included in the research.

Data Protection and Confidentiality

Your data will be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 (GDPR). All information collected about you will be kept strictly confidential. Your data will only be viewed by the researcher/research team.

What will happen to the information I provide?

An analysis of the information will form part of our report at the end of the study and may be presented to interested parties and published in scientific journals and related media. All information presented in any reports or publications will be anonymous and unidentifiable. Data will be preserved and accessible for a minimum of 10 years after completion of the research.

Is participation voluntary and what if I wish to later withdraw?

Your participation is entirely voluntary – you do not have to participate if you do not want to. If you decide to participate, but later wish to withdraw from the study, then you are free to withdraw at any time (by simply closing your browser without having submitted your answers at the end of the survey), without giving a reason and without penalty. Please note that

as data is being collected online, once the data has been submitted you will be unable to withdraw your information.

Data Protection Privacy Notice

The data controller for this project is Swansea University. The University Data Protection Officer provides oversight of university activities involving the processing of personal data and can be contacted at the Vice-Chancellors Office. Your personal data will be processed for the purposes outlined in this information sheet. Standard ethical procedures will involve you providing your consent to participate in this study by completing the consent form (via the online tick box). The legal basis that we will rely on to process your personal data will be processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. This public interest justification is approved by the College of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee, Swansea University. The legal basis that we will rely on to process special categories of data will be processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes, or statistical purposes.

What are your rights?

You have a right to access your personal information, to object to the processing of your personal information, to rectify, to erase, to restrict, and to port your personal information.

Please visit the University Data Protection webpages for further information in relation to your rights.

Any requests or objections should be made in writing to the University Data Protection Officer: -

University Compliance Officer (FOI/DP)

Vice-Chancellor's Office

Swansea University

Singleton Park

Swansea

SA2 8PP

Email: dataprotection@swansea.ac.uk

How to make a complaint

If you are unhappy with the way in which your personal data has been processed, you may in the first instance contact the University Data Protection Officer using the contact details above.

If you remain dissatisfied, then you have the right to apply directly to the Information Commissioner for a decision. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at: -

Information Commissioner's Office,

Wycliffe House,

Water Lane,

Wilmslow,

Cheshire,

SK9 5AF

www.ico.org.uk

If you have further questions about this study, please do not hesitate to contact us:

Shonagh Leigh	Dr Andrew Thomas
Department of Psychology	Department of Psychology
Swansea University	Swansea University



Meeting Someone New: Attraction and Rejection Experiences

Name and Contact details of the principal researchers

Shonagh Leigh	Dr Andrew G. Thomas	Prof. Jason Davies
Department of psychology	Department of psychology	Department of psychology
Swansea University	Swansea University	Swansea University



2.	I (the participant) confirm that I have read and understand the information sheet for the above study.
12.	I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving any reasons. However, please note that as data is being collected anonymously online, once the data has been submitted online you will be unable to withdraw your information.
13.	I understand what my role will be in this research, and all my questions have been answered to my satisfaction.
14.	I understand that I am free to ask any questions at any time before and during the study.
15.	I have been informed that the information I provide will be safeguarded
16.	I am happy for the information I provide to be used (anonymously) in academic papers and other formal research outputs

17.I understand I can be provided with a copy of the Participant Information Sheet if I contact the researcher.

18.I agree to the researchers processing my personal data in accordance with the aims of the study described in the Participant Information Sheet.

If you agree with all statements listed above, click **YES**.

If you disagree with any of the statements above, please exit the survey by closing the survey window/tab.

This study is being conducted by Swansea University, College of Human and Health Sciences.

Thank you for your participation in this study. Your help is very much appreciated.

Demographics and non-standardised measures

Please indicate your age

Please indicate your biological sex

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Other

Please indicate your gender

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Other

Please indicate your sexual orientation

☐ Heterosexual (primarily attracted to member of the opposite sex)

☐ Homosexual (primarily attracted to members of the same sex)

☐ Bisexual (attracted to both sexes)

☐ Asexual (not attracted to either sex)

☐ Other (please specify)

Please indicate your ethnic/racial background

- Black
- Caucasian/White
- Native American
- Middle Eastern/North African
- South Asian – Indian, Pakistani, etc.
- Southeast Asian – Thai, Cambodia, etc.
- East Asian – Chinese, Japanese, Korean, etc.
- Inuit/Arctic Peoples
- Australian Aboriginal/Aboriginal New Guineans
- New Zealand Māori/Pacific Islander
- Other (please specify)

Please indicate your relationship status

- Married
- Divorced/Separated

- In a committed relationship with one person
- In an uncommitted relationship
- Not currently dating or romantically involved with anyone
- Other (please specify)

Compared to me peers, I consider myself to be:

-3 (much less attractive), -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 (much more attractive)

Please indicate you highest level of qualification

- GCSE or equivalent
- A level or equivalent
- Diploma or equivalent
- Degree or equivalent
- Master's degree or equivalent
- Doctorate or equivalent

Are you a current student?

- Full-time
- Part-time
- No

Are you currently employed?

- Full-time
- Part-time
- Retired
- No

Please indicate your social/economic status

Upper upper-middle middle lower-middle lower

Attraction and Rejection Experiences Measure

We are interested in peoples experience of trying to attract others. For the purpose of this study, we would like to ask you questions about your experiences with either men or women. We'll ask you below to pick which sex you'd like to talk about.

Ideally, this sex would be the one you are most attracted to. However, if you're attracted to both sexes equally, then we would like you to pick whichever one you feel most comfortable talking about.

Another part of the questionnaire asks you about your experiences of having to turn down the advances of other people. As before, we would like you to focus on your experiences of turning down one sex. It might be the case that the sex who you try to attract is different to the sex who tries to attract you.

I most frequently try to attract and get the attention of...

(If you have never made advances toward either sex, please choose the sex that you feel you would be most likely to make advances toward or that you would most like to refer to throughout the survey)

- Men
- Women

I most frequently receive advances from...

(If you have never received advances from either sex, please choose the sex that you feel would be most likely to make advances toward you or that you would most like to refer to throughout the survey)

- Men
- Women

Sexual advances

Below are some things people do when trying to attract or get the attention of **X**

(survey display logic – men/women is displayed based on the participants' indication of who they most frequently try to attract).

We would like you to tell us which of these things you have tried when trying to attract **someone new**.

We would also like you to tell us which of these things **X you didn't** know tried when attempting to attract you.

(survey display logic – men/women is displayed based on the participants' indication of who they most frequently receive advances from).

Please check all that apply (leave unchecked if you have neither tried or experienced this tactic)

(please note, when you click the arrow to continue the survey, you will be prompted to answer unmarked questions. If you have intentionally left some blank, simply ignore this prompt and click "continue without answering")

	I have tried this	Someone tried this with me
Pinch bum	☐	☐

- Ask for phone number
- Ask for social media (e.g., Facebook) connection
- Check phone number isn't fake in presence of person
- Pinch bum
- Dance with (nearby, not touching)
- Dance with (pressed against body)
- Press body against (e.g., while passing, while reaching for something) even though there is plenty of room
- Surprise kiss
- Flirty conversation

- Prolonged eye contact/staring
- Physical compliments
- Sexual comments
- Grope
- Put hands on back, shoulders, arms, thigh
- Messaging on social media
- Wolf whistles/catcalls
- Giving phone number (without being asked)
- Following on social media (e.g., Instagram)

Now we would like to know more about how appropriate you feel each of these things are when used to try to attract or get the attention of someone you don't know.

Please label each of the following behaviours as either “appropriate” or “inappropriate”. If there are any that you think are only inappropriate in some circumstances, then please label these as “inappropriate”.

	Appropriate	Inappropriate
Pinch bum	☐	☐

- Ask for phone number
- Ask for social media (e.g., Facebook) connection
- Check phone number isn't fake in presence of person
- Pinch bum
- Dance with (nearby, not touching)
- Dance with (pressed against body)
- Press body against (e.g., while passing, while reaching for something) even though there is plenty of room
- Surprise kiss
- Flirty conversation

- Prolonged eye contact/staring
- Physical compliments
- Sexual comments
- Grope
- Put hands on back, shoulders, arms, thigh
- Messaging on social media
- Wolf whistles/catcalls
- Giving phone number (without being asked)
- Following on social media (e.g., Instagram)

Rejection tactics

Below are some things people do when trying to reject the advances of others.

We would like you to tell us which of these things you have tried when rejecting **X you do not know**.

(survey display logic – men/women is displayed based on the participants' indication of who they most frequently receive advances from).

We would also like you to tell us which of these things **X you didn't know** did when rejecting your attempt to attract or get their attention.

(survey display logic – men/women is displayed based on the participants' indication of who they most frequently try to attract).

Please check all that apply

	I have tried this	Someone tried this with me
Direct, simple “no”	☐	☐

- Direct “no”

- Apologetic no (e.g., I'm sorry but...")
- Complimentary no (e.g., you're really nice but...")
- Offer alternative (e.g., "ask my friend instead")
- I have a boyfriend/girlfriend (truthfully)
- Lie (e.g., fake partner, I have to go)
- Walk away
- Turn body away
- Ignore completely
- Act distracted (e.g., be on phone)
- Tell off/argue
- Make fun of/insult
- Laugh at the person
- Threaten to report (e.g., to the bouncer, to the website administrator)
- Plead with (beg) to be left alone
- Give fake contact details
- Give real contact details and block after
- Push away
- Hit/elbow/stomp on foot etc.
- Used a pre-planned rescue signal (e.g., wave to friends for help)
- Had to be rescued by a bystander

Now we would like to know more about how gentle or firm these things are when used to reject someone you don't know.

Please label each of the following behaviours as either "gentle" or "firm". If there are any that you think are only firm in some circumstances, then please label these as "firm".

	Gentle	Firm
Walk away	☐	☐

- Direct "no"

- Apologetic no (e.g., I'm sorry but...")
- Complimentary no (e.g., you're really nice but...")
- Offer alternative (e.g., "ask my friend instead")
- I have a boyfriend/girlfriend (truthfully)
- Lie (e.g., fake partner, I have to go)
- Walk away
- Turn body away
- Ignore completely
- Act distracted (e.g., be on phone)
- Tell off/argue
- Make fun of/insult
- Laugh at the person
- Threaten to report (e.g., to the bouncer, to the website administrator)
- Plead with (beg) to be left alone
- Give fake contact details
- Give real contact details and block after
- Push away
- Hit/elbow/stomp on foot etc.
- Used a pre-planned rescue signal (e.g., wave to friends for help)
- Had to be rescued by a bystander

Gentle

Firm

-

Reactions to rejection

Next, we would like to know a bit about the types of ways people respond to being rejected by **someone new**.

We would like to know how many of the following you have felt or done when **X you don't know** have rejected you gently, and which you have done when they have rejected you firmly.

(survey display logic – men/women is displayed based on the participants' indication of who they most frequently try to attract).

Please check all that apply

	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Have responded this way to a firm rejection
Insult	☐	☐

- Immediately accepted the rejection and stopped making advances
- Kept trying (persistence)
- Unwanted physical contact (touching, grabbing)
- Tried to kiss them
- Pinned them in place e.g., pressed against the wall
- Blocked their exit so they can't leave
- Insulted them (e.g., "you're ugly anyway")
- Sulked (e.g., throwing them dirty looks, talking rudely to them)
- Starting rumours about them
- Said nasty things about them to others
- Argued with them about being rejected
- Told them they were "leading me on"
- Questioned them (e.g., why?)
- Disbelief

Now, we would like to know how many of the following reactions you have experienced when rejecting the advances of **X you don't know**.

(survey display logic – men/women is displayed based on the participants' indication of who they most frequently receive advances from).

Again, we would like to know which you have experienced when letting them down gently, and which you have experiences when rejecting them firmly.

Please check all that apply

	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection
Block exit	☐	☐

- Immediately accepted the rejection and stopped making advances
- Kept trying (persistence)
- Unwanted physical contact (touching, grabbing)
- Trying to kiss me
- Pinned me in place e.g., pressed against the wall
- Blocked my exit so I can't leave
- Insulted me
- Sulked at me (e.g., throwing me dirty looks, talking rudely to me)
- Starting rumours about me
- Said nasty things about me to others
- Argued with me about being rejected
- Accused me of "leading them on"
- Questioned me (e.g., why?)
- Disbelief

Persistence

please note, when using a sliding scale, if you want to give a rating of 0 (zero) you must still move the slider into position or your rating will not be recorded

Sometimes people try again after they have been rejected. Please rate to what degree you might keep trying for each of the following reasons (when attempting to attract **someone new**).

I might keep trying after having my sexual/romantic advances rejected because...

...they might change their mind	slider 0-100%

- ...I'm just trying my luck, they might change their mind
- ...they'll eventually give in
- ...I need to double-check if they're rejecting me as it's sometimes unclear
- ...it's a fun interaction whether you're rejected or not
- ...they might be feigning disinterest (playing hard to get)
- ...I want to get revenge for the rejection (e.g., by annoying them)
- ...I want to show off to the people around (e.g., for laughs from your friends)
- ...I want to save face (e.g., to not look like I'm easily rejected)
- ...I want to give them a second chance to see my value

Feigning disinterest

Sometimes people feign less sexual/romantic interest in a potential partner than they really feel. This is sometimes called "**playing hard to get**".

If you are in a committed relationship, please answer these questions based on times you have been single

Have you ever played hard to get?

☐ No

☐ Yes

please note, when using a sliding scale, if you want to give a rating of 0 (zero) you must still move the slider into position or your rating will not be recorded

What percentage of men and women do you think have *ever* played hard to get?

Percentage of men that have ever played hard to get	slider 0-100%

- Percentage of **men** that have ever played hard to get
- Percentage of **women** that have ever played hard to get

please note, when using a sliding scale, if you want to give a rating of 0 (zero) you must still move the slider into position or your rating will not be recorded

How often do **you** *generally* play hard to get?

Percentage of the time you play hard to get	slider 0-100%
	Never – about half the time – all the time

please note, when using a sliding scale, if you want to give a rating of 0 (zero) you must still move the slider into position or your rating will not be recorded

How often do you think men and women *generally* play hard to get?

Percentage of the time that men play hard to get	slider 0-100%
	Never – about half the time – all the time

- Percentage of the time that **men** play hard to get
- Percentage of the time that **women** play hard to get

please note, when using a sliding scale, if you want to give a rating of 0 (zero) you must still move the slider into position or your rating will not be recorded

If you **ARE** attracted to someone, how likely might you be to “play hard to get” when...

When you have just started dating someone new?	Slider 0-100% (extremely unlikely – extremely likely)

- When you've just met someone attractive for the first time but you're not sure if they're interested in you?
- When someone attractive you've just met displays their interest in ("hits on") you?
- When you've just started dating someone new?
- When you've been dating someone for a few months (less than 1 year)?
- When you are in a long-term relationship (more than 1 year)?

Debrief

Meeting Someone New: Attraction and Rejection Experiences

NOTE FOR SWANSEA UNIVERSITY PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS: If you are completing this study for participant pool credit then please [CLICK HERE](#) once you have finished reading the debrief form to be granted your credit.

Thank you for taking part in our research! Now that we've finished, let us explain the rationale behind this work.

We are interested in understanding differences in how men and women think and feel about behaviours related to attracting and rejecting new partners. We are also looking at sexual attitudes that might be related to the behaviours people choose to use.

Previous research has looked at what people do to attract a sexual/romantic partner and reject others romantic/sexual advances. This study sought to examine more specifically who is doing what, how frequently, how people feel about these behaviours, and what happens next. This information will help in our research into how and why some sexual harassment behaviours occur. We have also thought about why some people keep trying (persistence) even after they have been rejected.

Persistence and/or using flirting behaviours that others consider to be inappropriate can cause distress and this becomes sexual harassment. Understanding who does this, and when and why is a novel area of study that will guide the development of anti-harassment interventions.

If you feel affected by issues raised by this research and would like to discuss any concerns, please contact the study Supervisor on the details provided below.

If you feel this piece of research may have health implications for you, we advise you to contact your GP (family doctor) or, if you're a student at Swansea University, contact Swansea University's Wellbeing services (Wellbeing Services, Horton Building, Swansea University, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, Tel: 01792 295592, www.swansea.ac.uk/wellbeing/).

For students not at Swansea University, contact your institutions Nightline Association which can be found on www.nightline.ac.uk

For all other participants seeking further services, suggested contacts are;

VAWDASV Live Fear Free helpline – 0808 802 4040 or email – info@livefearfreehelp-line.wales

Samaritans helpline – 116 123 or email – jo@samaritans.org

If you have any other questions about the research, please do not hesitate to contact us at:

Shonagh Leigh

Department of psychology

Swansea University

[Redacted contact information]

Dr Andrew G. Thomas

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Prof. Jason Davies

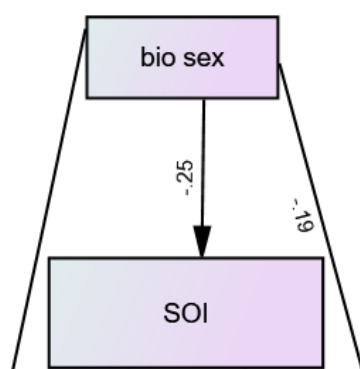
Department of psychology

Swansea University

[Redacted contact information]

Statistical outputs (SPSS)

AMOS SEM original model results



Descriptives and T-tests

Group Statistics

	bio sex	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
attractiveness	Male	103	.68	1.402	.138
	Female	168	.16	1.245	.096
SOI	Male	103	40.83	13.682	1.348
	Female	168	34.24	12.027	.928
SOI-A	Male	103	19.21	5.786	.570
	Female	168	16.96	6.052	.467
SOI-B	Male	103	9.62	5.799	.571
	Female	168	8.86	5.210	.402
SOI-D	Male	103	12.00	6.365	.627
	Female	168	8.42	4.705	.363
Advances tried	Male	103	8.17	3.427	.338
	Female	168	6.08	3.327	.257
Advances Exp	Male	103	8.03	4.624	.456
	Female	168	13.63	3.875	.299
AporInap_total	Male	102	9.1373	2.47778	.24534
	Female	167	9.5449	2.24335	.17360
Rejections tried	Male	103	6.20	4.253	.419
	Female	168	11.30	4.203	.324
Rejections Exp	Male	103	4.11	3.965	.391
	Female	168	1.49	2.479	.191
GorF_total	Male	103	13.2330	3.46185	.34111
	Female	167	12.6287	2.75176	.21294
Reaction to gentle tried	Male	103	2.43	2.448	.241
	Female	168	1.87	2.198	.170
Reaction to firm tried	Male	103	1.57	2.163	.213
	Female	168	1.86	3.377	.261
Reaction to gentle Exp	Male	103	4.10	3.647	.359
	Female	168	5.09	3.955	.305
Reaction to firm Exp	Male	103	2.49	3.260	.321
	Female	168	4.84	4.359	.336
PersistAv	Male	103	15.6915	16.11948	1.58830
	Female	168	6.1052	9.63404	.74328
Have you ever played hard to get?	Male	101	.64	.481	.048
	Female	163	.79	.408	.032
% I have played H2G	Male	98	27.32	26.148	2.641
	Female	164	37.79	29.060	2.269
H2GIlike_Av	Male	103	22.8252	17.82439	1.75629
	Female	168	30.5143	18.54713	1.43094
% of men that have ever played H2G	Male	100	37.20	20.395	2.040
	Female	167	41.47	23.731	1.836
% of women that have ever played H2G	Male	102	67.17	21.615	2.140
	Female	164	65.93	21.886	1.709
% of time men play H2G	Male	100	28.39	17.967	1.797
	Female	166	35.49	20.819	1.616
% of time women play H2G	Male	101	57.21	22.392	2.228
	Female	163	56.29	21.786	1.706

Independent Samples Effect Sizes

		Standardizer ^a	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
attractiveness	Cohen's d	1.306	.397	.149	.644
	Hedges' correction	1.310	.396	.149	.643
	Glass's delta	1.245	.417	.167	.666
SOI	Cohen's d	12.680	.520	.270	.768
	Hedges' correction	12.716	.518	.269	.766
	Glass's delta	12.027	.548	.295	.799
SOI-A	Cohen's d	5.952	.378	.130	.625
	Hedges' correction	5.969	.377	.130	.623
	Glass's delta	6.052	.372	.123	.620
SOI-B	Cohen's d	5.441	.139	-.106	.385
	Hedges' correction	5.456	.139	-.106	.384
	Glass's delta	5.210	.146	-.100	.391
SOI-D	Cohen's d	5.395	.664	.412	.915
	Hedges' correction	5.410	.662	.411	.913
	Glass's delta	4.705	.762	.502	1.019
Advances tried	Cohen's d	3.365	.620	.369	.871
	Hedges' correction	3.375	.619	.368	.868
	Glass's delta	3.327	.628	.372	.881
Advances Exp	Cohen's d	4.175	-1.340	-1.610	-1.069
	Hedges' correction	4.186	-1.337	-1.605	-1.066
	Glass's delta	3.875	-1.444	-1.733	-1.153
AporInap_total	Cohen's d	2.33480	-.175	-.421	.072
	Hedges' correction	2.34138	-.174	-.420	.072
	Glass's delta	2.24335	-.182	-.429	.066
Rejections tried	Cohen's d	4.222	-1.208	-1.473	-.941
	Hedges' correction	4.233	-1.205	-1.469	-.939
	Glass's delta	4.203	-1.213	-1.490	-.934
Rejections Exp	Cohen's d	3.127	.836	.580	1.090
	Hedges' correction	3.135	.833	.578	1.087
	Glass's delta	2.479	1.054	.783	1.323
GorF_total	Cohen's d	3.04162	.199	-.048	.445
	Hedges' correction	3.05017	.198	-.048	.443
	Glass's delta	2.75176	.220	-.027	.466
Reaction to gentle tried	Cohen's d	2.296	.243	-.003	.489
	Hedges' correction	2.303	.242	-.003	.488
	Glass's delta	2.198	.254	.007	.500
Reaction to firm tried	Cohen's d	2.976	-.096	-.341	.150
	Hedges' correction	2.984	-.095	-.340	.150
	Glass's delta	3.377	-.084	-.330	.161
Reaction to gentle Exp	Cohen's d	3.841	-.258	-.504	-.012
	Hedges' correction	3.852	-.258	-.503	-.012
	Glass's delta	3.955	-.251	-.497	-.004
Reaction to firm Exp	Cohen's d	3.978	-.592	-.842	-.341
	Hedges' correction	3.989	-.590	-.839	-.340
	Glass's delta	4.359	-.540	-.791	-.287
PersistAv	Cohen's d	12.49587	.767	.513	1.020
	Hedges' correction	12.53085	.765	.511	1.017
	Glass's delta	9.63404	.995	.726	1.261
Have you ever played hard to get?	Cohen's d	.437	-.338	-.588	-.088
	Hedges' correction	.438	-.337	-.586	-.088
	Glass's delta	.408	-.363	-.614	-.111
% I have played H2G	Cohen's d	28.009	-.374	-.626	-.121
	Hedges' correction	28.090	-.373	-.624	-.121
	Glass's delta	29.060	-.360	-.613	-.106
H2GIlike_Av	Cohen's d	18.27644	-.421	-.668	-.172
	Hedges' correction	18.32760	-.420	-.666	-.172
	Glass's delta	18.54713	-.415	-.663	-.165
% of men that have ever played H2G	Cohen's d	22.543	-.190	-.438	.059
	Hedges' correction	22.607	-.189	-.436	.059
	Glass's delta	23.731	-.180	-.428	.069
% of women that have ever played H2G	Cohen's d	21.782	.057	-.191	.304
	Hedges' correction	21.844	.056	-.190	.303
	Glass's delta	21.886	.056	-.191	.304
% of time men play H2G	Cohen's d	19.798	-.359	-.608	-.109
	Hedges' correction	19.854	-.358	-.607	-.108
	Glass's delta	20.819	-.341	-.592	-.090
% of time women play H2G	Cohen's d	22.019	.041	-.207	.290
	Hedges' correction	22.082	.041	-.206	.289
	Glass's delta	21.786	.042	-.206	.290

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.
Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
		F	Sig.	t	df	Significance		Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						One-Sided p	Two-Sided p			Lower	Upper
attractiveness	Equal variances assumed	4.678	.031	3.174	269	<.001	.002	.519	.163	.197	.841
	Equal variances not assumed			3.085	196.393	.001	.002	.519	.168	.187	.851
SOI	Equal variances assumed	2.687	.102	4.153	269	<.001	<.001	6.591	1.587	3.467	9.715
	Equal variances not assumed			4.027	194.831	<.001	<.001	6.591	1.637	3.363	9.819
SOI-A	Equal variances assumed	.304	.582	3.020	269	.001	.003	2.249	.745	.783	3.716
	Equal variances not assumed			3.052	223.325	.001	.003	2.249	.737	.797	3.702
SOI-B	Equal variances assumed	3.657	.057	1.114	269	.133	.266	.758	.681	-.582	2.099
	Equal variances not assumed			1.085	198.287	.140	.279	.758	.699	-.619	2.136
SOI-D	Equal variances assumed	21.110	<.001	5.308	269	<.001	<.001	3.583	.675	2.254	4.913
	Equal variances not assumed			4.945	170.131	<.001	<.001	3.583	.725	2.153	5.014
Advances tried	Equal variances assumed	.026	.871	4.957	269	<.001	<.001	2.088	.421	1.259	2.917
	Equal variances not assumed			4.922	210.879	<.001	<.001	2.088	.424	1.252	2.924
Advances Exp	Equal variances assumed	7.340	.007	-10.711	269	<.001	<.001	-5.596	.522	-6.624	-4.567
	Equal variances not assumed			-10.269	187.505	<.001	<.001	-5.596	.545	-6.671	-4.521
Aporinap_total	Equal variances assumed	1.505	.221	-1.389	267	.083	.166	-.40766	.29340	-.98534	.17003
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.356	197.353	.088	.177	-.40766	.30054	-1.00034	.18503
Rejections tried	Equal variances assumed	.112	.738	-9.653	269	<.001	<.001	-5.100	.528	-6.140	-4.060
	Equal variances not assumed			-9.625	213.877	<.001	<.001	-5.100	.530	-6.144	-4.055
Rejections Exp	Equal variances assumed	26.323	<.001	6.677	269	<.001	<.001	2.613	.391	1.842	3.383
	Equal variances not assumed			6.006	151.415	<.001	<.001	2.613	.435	1.753	3.472
GorF_total	Equal variances assumed	4.392	.037	1.586	268	.057	.114	.60427	.38107	-.14601	1.35455
	Equal variances not assumed			1.503	180.175	.067	.135	.60427	.40211	-.18919	1.39773
Reaction to gentle tried	Equal variances assumed	.141	.708	1.942	269	.027	.053	.558	.287	-.008	1.124
	Equal variances not assumed			1.893	198.215	.030	.060	.558	.295	-.023	1.140
Reaction to firm tried	Equal variances assumed	10.034	.002	-.764	269	.223	.446	-.284	.372	-1.017	.449
	Equal variances not assumed			-.845	268.463	.200	.399	-.284	.337	-.947	.378
Reaction to gentle Exp	Equal variances assumed	2.128	.146	-2.064	269	.020	.040	-.992	.481	-1.939	-.046
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.105	229.266	.018	.036	-.992	.471	-1.921	-.063
Reaction to firm Exp	Equal variances assumed	14.400	<.001	-4.728	269	<.001	<.001	-2.354	.498	-3.334	-1.374
	Equal variances not assumed			-5.062	258.485	<.001	<.001	-2.354	.465	-3.270	-1.438
PersistAv	Equal variances assumed	32.666	<.001	6.130	269	<.001	<.001	9.58632	1.56379	6.50750	12.66514
	Equal variances not assumed			5.467	147.254	<.001	<.001	9.58632	1.75361	6.12082	13.05182
Have you ever played hard to get?	Equal variances assumed	24.460	<.001	-2.671	262	.004	.008	-.148	.055	-.257	-.039
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.569	185.930	.005	.011	-.148	.058	-.261	-.034
% I have played H2G	Equal variances assumed	2.429	.120	-2.928	260	.002	.004	-10.470	3.576	-17.512	-3.428
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.007	221.292	.001	.003	-10.470	3.482	-17.333	-3.608
H2Glike_Av	Equal variances assumed	.395	.530	-3.362	269	<.001	<.001	-7.68904	2.28719	-12.19212	-3.18596
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.394	222.486	<.001	<.001	-7.68904	2.26542	-12.15348	-3.22461
% of men that have ever played H2G	Equal variances assumed	1.903	.169	-1.499	265	.068	.135	-4.273	2.850	-9.885	1.339
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.557	233.185	.060	.121	-4.273	2.744	-9.680	1.134
% of women that have ever played H2G	Equal variances assumed	.023	.879	.449	264	.327	.654	1.234	2.747	-4.175	6.642
	Equal variances not assumed			.450	216.362	.326	.653	1.234	2.739	-4.164	6.632
% of time men play H2G	Equal variances assumed	4.030	.046	-2.835	264	.002	.005	-7.104	2.506	-12.039	-2.169
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.940	232.616	.002	.004	-7.104	2.416	-11.865	-2.343
% of time women play H2G	Equal variances assumed	.023	.880	.328	262	.372	.743	.913	2.788	-4.577	6.404
	Equal variances not assumed			.325	207.623	.373	.745	.913	2.806	-4.619	6.446

Playing hard-to-get (H2G) and H2G frequency

Have you ever played hard to get?^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	36	35.0	35.6	35.6
	Yes	65	63.1	64.4	100.0
	Total	101	98.1	100.0	
Missing	-99	2	1.9		
Total		103	100.0		

a. bio sex = Male

Have you ever played hard to get?^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	34	20.2	20.9	20.9
	Yes	129	76.8	79.1	100.0
	Total	163	97.0	100.0	
Missing	-99	5	3.0		
Total		168	100.0		

a. bio sex = Female

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
% I have played H2G	98	0	91	27.32	26.148
Valid N (listwise)	98				

a. bio sex = Male

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
% I have played H2G	164	0	100	37.79	29.060
Valid N (listwise)	164				

a. bio sex = Female

Opposite sex predictions of playing H2G and H2G frequency

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
OPsexP_H2G	102	5	100	67.17	21.615
OPsexP_H2Gfreq	101	3	99	57.21	22.392
Valid N (listwise)	101				

a. bio sex = Male

Descriptive Statistics^a

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
OPsexP_H2G	167	0	100	41.47	23.731
OPsexP_H2Gfreq	166	0	100	35.49	20.819
Valid N (listwise)	166				

a. bio sex = Female

Likelihood to play H2G at various relationship stages

Group Statistics

	bio sex	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
% i play H2G when just met and unsure of their interest	Male	97	38.10	26.932	2.735
	Female	167	50.09	29.830	2.308
% i play H2G when just met and they flirt	Male	97	30.48	25.440	2.583
	Female	165	44.03	27.465	2.138
% i play H2G when dating someone new	Male	95	23.99	24.747	2.539
	Female	165	35.64	27.144	2.113
% i play H2G when dating for a few months	Male	92	17.00	25.762	2.686
	Female	163	16.91	21.030	1.647
% i play H2G when dating over a year	Male	88	14.31	28.905	3.081
	Female	159	8.58	19.081	1.513

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
		F	Sig.	t	df	Significance		Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						One-Sided p	Two-Sided p			Lower	Upper
% i play H2G when just met and unsure of their interest	Equal variances assumed	1.392	.239	-3.260	262	<.001	.001	-11.987	3.677	-19.227	-4.747
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.350	217.646	<.001	<.001	-11.987	3.579	-19.040	-4.934
% i play H2G when just met and they flirt	Equal variances assumed	1.104	.294	-3.960	260	<.001	<.001	-13.546	3.421	-20.281	-6.810
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.040	213.853	<.001	<.001	-13.546	3.353	-20.155	-6.936
% i play H2G when dating someone new	Equal variances assumed	.419	.518	-3.441	258	<.001	<.001	-11.653	3.387	-18.322	-4.984
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.528	211.232	<.001	<.001	-11.653	3.303	-18.165	-5.141
% i play H2G when dating for a few months	Equal variances assumed	.860	.355	.031	253	.488	.975	.092	2.979	-5.775	5.959
	Equal variances not assumed			.029	159.637	.488	.977	.092	3.151	-6.130	6.315
% i play H2G when dating over a year	Equal variances assumed	12.650	<.001	1.868	245	.031	.063	5.722	3.063	-.311	11.755
	Equal variances not assumed			1.667	129.863	.049	.098	5.722	3.433	-1.070	12.513

Correlations

		Correlations ^a																	Have you ever played hard to get?	% I have played H2G	OpSex_H2Gfre q
		PersistAv	SOI	SOI-A	SOI-B	SOI-D	Advances tried	Advances Exp	AporInap_total	Rejections tried	Rejections Exp	Reaction to gentle tried	Reaction to firm tried	Reaction to gentle Exp	Reaction to firm Exp	GorF_total					
PersistAv	Pearson Correlation	1	.191	.060	.198**	.177	.438**	.061	-.414**	.259**	.451**	.546**	.248*	.435**	.220*	-.112	.171	.141	.307**		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.053	.550	.045	.074	<.001	.544	<.001	.008	<.001	<.001	.012	<.001	.025	.261	.088	.167	.002		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
SOI	Pearson Correlation	.191	1	.796**	.707**	.782**	.299**	.247*	-.256**	.230*	.303**	.130	.278**	.383**	.328**	-.045	.208*	.176	.152		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.053		<.001	<.001	<.001	.002	.012	.009	.019	.002	.190	.004	<.001	<.001	.651	.036	.084	.125		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
SOI-A	Pearson Correlation	.060	.796**	1	.363**	.471**	.139	.176	-.100	.135	.151	-.056	.142	.249*	.256**	-.040	.164	.154	.150		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.550	<.001		<.001	<.001	.163	.076	.319	.174	.129	.572	.152	.011	.009	.690	.101	.130	.130		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
SOI-B	Pearson Correlation	.198*	.707**	.363**	1	.279**	.336**	.154	-.152	.343**	.385**	.289**	.280**	.396**	.238*	-.109	.160	.134	.089		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.045	<.001	<.001		.004	<.001	.120	.127	<.001	<.001	.003	.004	<.001	.016	.272	.111	.187	.369		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
SOI-D	Pearson Correlation	.177	.782**	.471**	.279**	1	.211*	.231*	-.322**	.059	.164	.067	.213*	.236*	.256**	.039	.151	.116	.109		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.074	<.001	<.001	.004		.032	.019	<.001	.551	.097	.499	.031	.017	.009	.698	.133	.255	.274		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
Advances tried	Pearson Correlation	.438**	.299**	.139	.336**	.211*	1	.495**	-.474**	.551**	.386**	.520**	.207*	.479**	.274**	-.088	.218*	.119	.172		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.002	.163	<.001	.032		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.036	<.001	.005	.379	.028	.242	.082		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
Advances Exp	Pearson Correlation	.061	.247*	.176	.154	.231*	.495**	1	-.158	.411**	.255**	.091	.065	.274**	.263**	-.051	.369**	.326**	.084		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.544	.012	.076	.120	.019	<.001		.114	<.001	.009	.362	.514	.005	.007	.607	<.001	.001	.401		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
AporInap_total	Pearson Correlation	-.414**	-.256**	-.100	-.152	-.322**	-.474**	-.158	1	-.237*	-.239*	-.393**	-.229*	-.241*	-.280**	.071	-.011	-.068	-.140		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.009	.319	.127	<.001	<.001	.114		.016	.016	<.001	.021	.015	.004	.480	.912	.508	.161		
	N	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	100	97	102		
Rejections tried	Pearson Correlation	.259**	.230*	.135	.343**	.059	.551**	.411**	-.237*	1	.265**	.560**	.231*	.489**	.347**	-.270**	.293**	.315**	.255**		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008	.019	.174	<.001	.551	<.001	<.001	.016		.007	<.001	.019	<.001	<.001	.006	.003	.002	.009		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
Rejections Exp	Pearson Correlation	.451**	.303**	.151	.385**	.164	.386**	.255**	-.239*	.265**	1	.375**	.359**	.408**	.317**	.129	.180	.081	.271**		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.002	.129	<.001	.097	<.001	.009	.016	.007		<.001	<.001	<.001	.001	.195	.072	.427	.006		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
Reaction to gentle tried	Pearson Correlation	.546**	.130	-.056	.289**	.067	.520**	.091	-.393**	.560**	.375**	1	.200*	.654**	.081	-.351**	.108	.117	.175		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.190	.572	.003	.499	<.001	.362	<.001	<.001	<.001		.043	<.001	.418	<.001	.283	.253	.077		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
Reaction to firm tried	Pearson Correlation	.248*	.278**	.142	.280**	.213*	.207*	.065	-.229*	.231*	.359**	.200*	1	.169	.589**	.283**	.112	.089	.137		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.012	.004	.152	.004	.031	.036	.514	.021	.019	<.001	.043		.087	<.001	.004	.264	.382	.167		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
Reaction to gentle Exp	Pearson Correlation	.435**	.383**	.249*	.396**	.236*	.479**	.274**	-.241*	.489**	.408**	.654**	.169	1	.382**	-.190	.139	.187	.260**		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	.011	<.001	.017	<.001	.005	.015	<.001	<.001	<.001	.087		<.001	.054	.164	.065	.008		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
Reaction to firm Exp	Pearson Correlation	.220*	.328**	.256**	.238*	.256**	.274**	.263**	-.280**	.347**	.317**	.081	.589**	.382**	1	.179	.224*	.187	.138		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.025	<.001	.009	.016	.009	.005	.007	.004	<.001	.001	.418	<.001	<.001		.070	.024	.066	.163		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
GorF_total	Pearson Correlation	-.112	-.045	-.040	-.109	.039	-.088	-.051	.071	-.270**	.129	-.351**	.283**	-.190	.179	1	.060	-.097	.012		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.261	.651	.690	.272	.698	.379	.607	.480	.006	.195	<.001	.004	.054	.070		.549	.342	.902		
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		
Have you ever played hard to get?	Pearson Correlation	.171	.208*	.164	.160	.151	.218*	.369**	-.011	.293**	.180	.108	.112	.139	.224*	.060	1	.664**	.145		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.088	.036	.101	.111	.133	.028	<.001	.912	.003	.072	.283	.264	.164	.024	.549		<.001	.148		
	N	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	100	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	97	101		
% I have played H2G	Pearson Correlation	.141	.176	.154	.134	.116	.119	.326**	-.068	.315**	.081	.117	.089	.187	.187	-.097	.664**	1	.199*		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.167	.084	.130	.187	.255	.242	.001	.508	.002	.427	.253	.382	.065	.066	.342	<.001		.049		
	N	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	97	98	98		
OpSex_H2Gfreq	Pearson Correlation	.307**	.152	.150	.089	.109	.172	.084	-.140	.255**	.271**	.175	.137	.260**	.138	.012	.145	.199*	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.125	.130	.369	.274	.082	.401	.161	.009	.006	.077	.167	.008	.163	.902	.148	.049			
	N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	101	98	103		

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

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

a. bio sex = Male

		Correlations ^a																		
		PersistAv	SOI	SOI-A	SOI-B	SOI-D	Advances tried	Advances Exp	AporInap_total	Rejections tried	Rejections Exp	Reaction to gentle tried	Reaction to firm tried	Reaction to gentle Exp	Reaction to firm Exp	GorF_total	Have you ever played hard to get?	% I have played H2G	OpSex_H2Gfreq	
PersistAv	Pearson Correlation	1	.206**	.140	.130	.203**	.201**	.146	-.101	.051	.077	.262**	.158*	.144	.122	-.016	.220**	.224**	.254**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.007	.070	.092	.008	.009	.058	.194	.508	.320	<.001	.041	.062	.115	.835	.005	.004	<.001	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
SOI	Pearson Correlation	.206**	1	.835**	.764**	.636**	.341**	.334**	-.221**	.167*	.147	.084	.013	.242**	.221**	-.021	.138	.069	.066	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.004	.030	.058	.280	.865	.002	.004	.789	.078	.379	.395	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
SOI-A	Pearson Correlation	.140	.835**	1	.492**	.304**	.228**	.241**	-.135	.057	.026	-.050	-.101	.231**	.129	-.006	.069	-.005	.042	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.070	<.001		<.001	<.001	.003	.002	.082	.460	.739	.517	.191	.003	.096	.942	.382	.946	.593	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
SOI-B	Pearson Correlation	.130	.764**	.492**	1	.212**	.280**	.261**	-.153*	.160*	.083	-.024	-.014	.117	.183*	.098	.095	.047	.085	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.092	<.001	<.001		.006	<.001	<.001	.048	.038	.287	.762	.860	.130	.018	.209	.229	.550	.271	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
SOI-D	Pearson Correlation	.203**	.636**	.304**	.212**	1	.269**	.255**	-.221**	.176*	.250**	.305**	.179*	.193*	.196*	-.152	.157*	.138	.021	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008	<.001	<.001	.006		<.001	<.001	.004	.022	.001	<.001	.020	.012	.011	.051	.045	.079	.790	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
Advances tried	Pearson Correlation	.201**	.341**	.228**	.280**	.269**	1	.381**	-.331**	.248**	.273**	.271**	.002	.339**	.300**	.020	.183*	.076	.163*	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	<.001	.003	<.001	<.001		<.001	<.001	.001	<.001	<.001	.984	<.001	<.001	.802	.020	.336	.035	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
Advances Exp	Pearson Correlation	.146	.334**	.241**	.261**	.255**	.381**	1	-.189*	.574**	.111	.100	.089	.412**	.406**	.019	.385**	.287**	.099	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.058	<.001	.002	<.001	<.001	<.001		.014	<.001	.152	.199	.250	<.001	<.001	.809	<.001	<.001	.203	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
AporInap_total	Pearson Correlation	-.101	-.221**	-.135	-.153*	-.221**	-.331**	-.189*	1	-.029	-.119	-.175*	-.079	-.123	-.027	.112	-.221**	-.096	-.082	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.194	.004	.082	.048	.004	<.001	.014		.712	.127	.024	.312	.114	.730	.152	.005	.224	.290	
	N	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	166	162	163	167	
Rejections tried	Pearson Correlation	.051	.167*	.057	.160*	.176*	.248**	.574**	-.029	1	.220**	.171*	.063	.330**	.337**	-.018	.263**	.201**	.024	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.508	.030	.460	.038	.022	.001	<.001	.712		.004	.027	.414	<.001	<.001	.814	<.001	.010	.762	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
Rejections Exp	Pearson Correlation	.077	.147	.026	.083	.250**	.273**	.111	-.119	.220**	1	.414**	.172*	.248**	.350**	-.083	.102	-.032	.016	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.320	.058	.739	.287	.001	<.001	.152	.127	.004		<.001	.026	.001	<.001	.285	.194	.687	.832	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
Reaction to gentle tried	Pearson Correlation	.262**	.084	-.050	-.024	.305**	.271**	.100	-.175*	.171*	.414**	1	.472**	.260**	.218**	-.159*	.213**	.131	.010	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.280	.517	.762	<.001	<.001	.199	.024	.027	<.001		<.001	<.001	.005	.041	.006	.093	.896	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
Reaction to firm tried	Pearson Correlation	.158*	.013	-.101	-.014	.179*	.002	.089	-.079	.063	.172*	.472**	1	-.118	.277**	-.137	.160*	.093	-.032	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.041	.865	.191	.860	.020	.984	.250	.312	.414	.026	<.001		.127	<.001	.078	.041	.236	.678	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
Reaction to gentle Exp	Pearson Correlation	.144	.242**	.231**	.117	.193*	.339**	.412**	-.123	.330**	.248**	.260**	-.118	1	.537**	-.051	.093	.021	.022	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.062	.002	.003	.130	.012	<.001	<.001	.114	<.001	.001	<.001	.127		<.001	.514	.237	.794	.777	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
Reaction to firm Exp	Pearson Correlation	.122	.221**	.129	.183*	.196*	.300**	.406**	-.027	.337**	.350**	.218**	.277**	.537**	1	.071	.090	-.056	.050	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.115	.004	.096	.018	.011	<.001	<.001	.730	<.001	<.001	.005	<.001	<.001		.363	.253	.480	.522	
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	
GorF_total	Pearson Correlation	-.016	-.021	-.006	.098	-.152	.020	.019	.112	-.018	-.083	-.159*	-.137	-.051	.071	1	-.057	-.055	.121	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.835	.789	.942	.209	.051	.802	.809	.152	.814	.285	.041	.078	.514	.363		.468	.487	.118	
	N	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	166	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	163	163	167	
Have you ever played hard to get?	Pearson Correlation	.220**	.138	.069	.095	.157*	.183*	.385**	-.221**	.263**	.102	.213**	.160*	.093	.090	-.057	1	.485**	.151	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.078	.382	.229	.045	.020	<.001	.005	<.001	.194	.006	.041	.237	.253	.468		<.001	.055	
	N	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	162	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	160	163	
% I have played H2G	Pearson Correlation	.224**	.069	-.005	.047	.138	.076	.287**	-.096	.201**	-.032	.131	.093	.021	-.056	-.055	.485**	1	.230**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.379	.946	.550	.079	.336	<.001	.224	.010	.687	.093	.236	.794	.480	.487	<.001		.003	
	N	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	163	164	164	164	164	164	164	163	160	164	164	
OpSex_H2Gfreq	Pearson Correlation	.254**	.066	.042	.085	.021	.163*	.099	-.082	.024	.016	.010	-.032	.022	.050	.121	.151	.230**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.395	.593	.271	.790	.035	.203	.762	.832	.896	.678	.777	.522	.118	.055	.003			
	N	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	167	163	164	168	

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

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

a. bio sex = Female

Percentages and Chi-square tests of individual components

Sexual advances engagement

bio sex * Eng - ask for number

Crosstab

			Eng - ask for number		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	37	66	103
		% within bio sex	35.9%	64.1%	100.0%
		% within Eng - ask for number	21.0%	69.5%	38.0%
		% of Total	13.7%	24.4%	38.0%
	Female	Count	139	29	168
		% within bio sex	82.7%	17.3%	100.0%
		% within Eng - ask for number	79.0%	30.5%	62.0%
		% of Total	51.3%	10.7%	62.0%
Total	Count	176	95	271	
	% within bio sex	64.9%	35.1%	100.0%	
	% within Eng - ask for number	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

% of Total	64.9%	35.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	61.470 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	59.431	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	62.025	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	61.243	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 36.11.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

Value	Approximate Significance

Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.476	<.001
	Cramer's V	.476	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - ask for social media

Crosstab

			Eng - ask for social media		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	23	80	103
		% within bio sex	22.3%	77.7%	100.0%
		% within Eng - ask for scoial media	23.7%	46.0%	38.0%
		% of Total	8.5%	29.5%	38.0%
	Female	Count	74	94	168
		% within bio sex	44.0%	56.0%	100.0%
		% within Eng - ask for scoial media	76.3%	54.0%	62.0%

	% of Total	27.3%	34.7%	62.0%
Total	Count	97	174	271
	% within bio sex	35.8%	64.2%	100.0%
	% within Eng - ask for scoial media	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	35.8%	64.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.104 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	12.176	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	13.595	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.056	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 36.87.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.220	<.001
	Cramer's V	.220	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - check number**Crosstab**

			Eng - check number		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	89	14	103
		% within bio sex	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%
		% within Eng - check number	35.9%	60.9%	38.0%

	% of Total	32.8%	5.2%	38.0%
	Female	Count	159	9
		% within bio sex	94.6%	5.4%
		% within Eng - check number	64.1%	39.1%
		% of Total	58.7%	3.3%
Total	Count	248	23	271
	% within bio sex	91.5%	8.5%	100.0%
	% within Eng - check number	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	91.5%	8.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.575 ^a	1	.018		
Continuity Correction ^b	4.565	1	.033		
Likelihood Ratio	5.381	1	.020		
Fisher's Exact Test				.024	.018

Linear-by-Linear Association	5.555	1	.018		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.74.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.143	.018
	Cramer's V	.143	.018
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - pinch bum

Crosstab

Eng - pinch bum

Total

		0	I have tried this		
bio sex	Male	Count	97	6	103
		% within bio sex	94.2%	5.8%	100.0%
		% within Eng - pinch bum	37.3%	54.5%	38.0%
		% of Total	35.8%	2.2%	38.0%
	Female	Count	163	5	168
		% within bio sex	97.0%	3.0%	100.0%
		% within Eng - pinch bum	62.7%	45.5%	62.0%
		% of Total	60.1%	1.8%	62.0%
Total	Count		260	11	271
	% within bio sex		95.9%	4.1%	100.0%
	% within Eng - pinch bum		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		95.9%	4.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	1.331 ^a	1	.249		
Continuity Correction ^b	.700	1	.403		
Likelihood Ratio	1.286	1	.257		
Fisher's Exact Test				.342	.200
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.326	1	.250		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.18.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.070	.249
	Cramer's V	.070	.249
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - dance near

Crosstab

			Eng - dance near		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	22	81	103
		% within bio sex	21.4%	78.6%	100.0%
		% within Eng - dance near	22.4%	46.8%	38.0%
		% of Total	8.1%	29.9%	38.0%
	Female	Count	76	92	168
		% within bio sex	45.2%	54.8%	100.0%
		% within Eng - dance near	77.6%	53.2%	62.0%
		% of Total	28.0%	33.9%	62.0%
Total	Count	98	173	271	
	% within bio sex	36.2%	63.8%	100.0%	
	% within Eng - dance near	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	36.2%	63.8%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.771 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	14.754	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	16.437	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	15.713	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 37.25.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.241	<.001
	Cramer's V	.241	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - dance against

Crosstab

			Eng - dance against		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	55	48	103
		% within bio sex	53.4%	46.6%	100.0%
		% within Eng - dance against	31.8%	49.0%	38.0%
		% of Total	20.3%	17.7%	38.0%
	Female	Count	118	50	168
		% within bio sex	70.2%	29.8%	100.0%
		% within Eng - dance against	68.2%	51.0%	62.0%
		% of Total	43.5%	18.5%	62.0%
Total	Count		173	98	271
	% within bio sex		63.8%	36.2%	100.0%
	% within Eng - dance against		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

% of Total	63.8%	36.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.844 ^a	1	.005		
Continuity Correction ^b	7.131	1	.008		
Likelihood Ratio	7.776	1	.005		
Fisher's Exact Test				.006	.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.815	1	.005		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 37.25.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

Value	Approximate Significance

Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.170	.005
	Cramer's V	.170	.005
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - press against

Crosstab

			Eng - press against		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	85	18	103
		% within bio sex	82.5%	17.5%	100.0%
		% within Eng - press against	38.3%	36.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	31.4%	6.6%	38.0%
	Female	Count	137	31	168
		% within bio sex	81.5%	18.5%	100.0%
		% within Eng - press against	61.7%	63.3%	62.0%
		% of Total	50.6%	11.4%	62.0%

Total	Count	222	49	271
	% within bio sex	81.9%	18.1%	100.0%
	% within Eng - press against	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	81.9%	18.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.041 ^a	1	.839		
Continuity Correction ^b	.002	1	.968		
Likelihood Ratio	.041	1	.839		
Fisher's Exact Test				.872	.487
Linear-by-Linear Association	.041	1	.840		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 18.62.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.012	.839
	Cramer's V	.012	.839
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - surprise kiss**Crosstab**

			Eng - surprise kiss		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	86	17	103
		% within bio sex	83.5%	16.5%	100.0%
		% within Eng - surprise kiss	35.1%	65.4%	38.0%
		% of Total	31.7%	6.3%	38.0%
	Female	Count	159	9	168

Total	% within bio sex	94.6%	5.4%	100.0%
	% within Eng - surprise kiss	64.9%	34.6%	62.0%
	% of Total	58.7%	3.3%	62.0%
	Count	245	26	271
Total	% within bio sex	90.4%	9.6%	100.0%
	% within Eng - surprise kiss	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	90.4%	9.6%	100.0%
	Count	245	26	271

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.148 ^a	1	.002		
Continuity Correction ^b	7.908	1	.005		
Likelihood Ratio	8.843	1	.003		
Fisher's Exact Test				.005	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.115	1	.003		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.88.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.184	.002
	Cramer's V	.184	.002
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng- flirty talk

Crosstab

			Eng- flirty talk		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	20	83	103

Female	% within bio sex	19.4%	80.6%	100.0%
	% within Eng- flirty talk	37.7%	38.1%	38.0%
	% of Total	7.4%	30.6%	38.0%
	Count	33	135	168
	% within bio sex	19.6%	80.4%	100.0%
	% within Eng- flirty talk	62.3%	61.9%	62.0%
	% of Total	12.2%	49.8%	62.0%
	Count	53	218	271
	% within bio sex	19.6%	80.4%	100.0%
	% within Eng- flirty talk	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	19.6%	80.4%	100.0%
	Count	53	218	271

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.002 ^a	1	.964		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		

Likelihood Ratio	.002	1	.964		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.548
Linear-by-Linear Association	.002	1	.964		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.14.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.003	.964
	Cramer's V	.003	.964
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - staring

Crosstab

			Eng - staring		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	30	73	103
		% within bio sex	29.1%	70.9%	100.0%
		% within Eng - staring	37.0%	38.4%	38.0%
		% of Total	11.1%	26.9%	38.0%
	Female	Count	51	117	168
		% within bio sex	30.4%	69.6%	100.0%
		% within Eng - staring	63.0%	61.6%	62.0%
		% of Total	18.8%	43.2%	62.0%
Total	Count	81	190	271	
	% within bio sex	29.9%	70.1%	100.0%	
	% within Eng - staring	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	29.9%	70.1%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.046 ^a	1	.830		
Continuity Correction ^b	.006	1	.938		
Likelihood Ratio	.046	1	.830		
Fisher's Exact Test				.892	.471
Linear-by-Linear Association	.046	1	.830		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.79.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.013	.830
	Cramer's V	.013	.830
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - phys compliment**Crosstab**

			Eng - phys compliment		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	22	81	103
		% within bio sex	21.4%	78.6%	100.0%
		% within Eng - phys compliment	25.3%	44.0%	38.0%
		% of Total	8.1%	29.9%	38.0%
	Female	Count	65	103	168
		% within bio sex	38.7%	61.3%	100.0%
		% within Eng - phys compliment	74.7%	56.0%	62.0%
		% of Total	24.0%	38.0%	62.0%
Total	Count	87	184	271	
	% within bio sex	32.1%	67.9%	100.0%	
	% within Eng - phys compliment	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	32.1%	67.9%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.799 ^a	1	.003		
Continuity Correction ^b	8.022	1	.005		
Likelihood Ratio	9.109	1	.003		
Fisher's Exact Test				.003	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.767	1	.003		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.07.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.180	.003

Cramer's V	.180	.003
N of Valid Cases	271	

bio sex * Eng - sexual comment

Crosstab

			Eng - sexual comment		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	61	42	103
		% within bio sex	59.2%	40.8%	100.0%
		% within Eng - sexual comment	31.9%	52.5%	38.0%
		% of Total	22.5%	15.5%	38.0%
	Female	Count	130	38	168
		% within bio sex	77.4%	22.6%	100.0%
		% within Eng - sexual comment	68.1%	47.5%	62.0%
		% of Total	48.0%	14.0%	62.0%
Total	Count	191	80	271	

% within bio sex	70.5%	29.5%	100.0%
% within Eng - sexual comment	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of Total	70.5%	29.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.118 ^a	1	.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	9.264	1	.002		
Likelihood Ratio	9.956	1	.002		
Fisher's Exact Test				.002	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.081	1	.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.41.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.193	.001
	Cramer's V	.193	.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - grope**Crosstab**

			Eng - grope		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	96	7	103
		% within bio sex	93.2%	6.8%	100.0%
		% within Eng - grope	37.1%	58.3%	38.0%
		% of Total	35.4%	2.6%	38.0%
	Female	Count	163	5	168

	% within bio sex	97.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	% within Eng - grope	62.9%	41.7%	62.0%
	% of Total	60.1%	1.8%	62.0%
Total	Count	259	12	271
	% within bio sex	95.6%	4.4%	100.0%
	% within Eng - grope	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	95.6%	4.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.202 ^a	1	.138		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.392	1	.238		
Likelihood Ratio	2.122	1	.145		
Fisher's Exact Test				.222	.120
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.194	1	.139		
N of Valid Cases	271				

- a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.56.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.090	.138
	Cramer's V	.090	.138
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - touch

Crosstab

			Eng - touch		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	55	48	103

Female	% within bio sex	53.4%	46.6%	100.0%
	% within Eng - touch	34.6%	42.9%	38.0%
	% of Total	20.3%	17.7%	38.0%
	Count	104	64	168
	% within bio sex	61.9%	38.1%	100.0%
	% within Eng - touch	65.4%	57.1%	62.0%
	% of Total	38.4%	23.6%	62.0%
	Count	159	112	271
	% within bio sex	58.7%	41.3%	100.0%
	% within Eng - touch	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	58.7%	41.3%	100.0%
	Count	159	112	271

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.906 ^a	1	.167		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.571	1	.210		

Likelihood Ratio	1.899	1	.168		
Fisher's Exact Test				.204	.105
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.899	1	.168		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 42.57.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.084	.167
	Cramer's V	.084	.167
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - message

Crosstab

			Eng - message		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	19	84	103
		% within bio sex	18.4%	81.6%	100.0%
		% within Eng - message	26.8%	42.0%	38.0%
		% of Total	7.0%	31.0%	38.0%
	Female	Count	52	116	168
		% within bio sex	31.0%	69.0%	100.0%
		% within Eng - message	73.2%	58.0%	62.0%
		% of Total	19.2%	42.8%	62.0%
Total	Count	71	200	271	
	% within bio sex	26.2%	73.8%	100.0%	
	% within Eng - message	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	26.2%	73.8%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.165 ^a	1	.023		
Continuity Correction ^b	4.538	1	.033		
Likelihood Ratio	5.343	1	.021		
Fisher's Exact Test				.024	.016
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.146	1	.023		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.99.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.138	.023
	Cramer's V	.138	.023
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - catcall

Crosstab

		Eng - catcall			
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	97	6	103
		% within bio sex	94.2%	5.8%	100.0%
		% within Eng - catcall	36.7%	85.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	35.8%	2.2%	38.0%
	Female	Count	167	1	168
		% within bio sex	99.4%	0.6%	100.0%
		% within Eng - catcall	63.3%	14.3%	62.0%
		% of Total	61.6%	0.4%	62.0%
Total		Count	264	7	271
		% within bio sex	97.4%	2.6%	100.0%
		% within Eng - catcall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	97.4%	2.6%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.941 ^a	1	.008		
Continuity Correction ^b	5.018	1	.025		
Likelihood Ratio	7.003	1	.008		
Fisher's Exact Test				.013	.013
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.915	1	.009		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.66.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.160	.008

Cramer's V	.160	.008
N of Valid Cases	271	

bio sex * Eng - give number

Crosstab

			Eng - give number		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	89	14	103
		% within bio sex	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%
		% within Eng - give number	35.7%	63.6%	38.0%
		% of Total	32.8%	5.2%	38.0%
	Female	Count	160	8	168
		% within bio sex	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
		% within Eng - give number	64.3%	36.4%	62.0%
		% of Total	59.0%	3.0%	62.0%
Total	Count	249	22	271	

% within bio sex	91.9%	8.1%	100.0%
% within Eng - give number	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of Total	91.9%	8.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.675 ^a	1	.010		
Continuity Correction ^b	5.544	1	.019		
Likelihood Ratio	6.442	1	.011		
Fisher's Exact Test				.012	.010
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.650	1	.010		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.36.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.157	.010
	Cramer's V	.157	.010
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Eng - follow on social media

Crosstab

			Eng - follow on social media		
			0	I have tried this	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	30	73	103
		% within bio sex	29.1%	70.9%	100.0%
		% within Eng - follow on social media	36.1%	38.8%	38.0%
		% of Total	11.1%	26.9%	38.0%
	Female	Count	53	115	168

	% within bio sex	31.5%	68.5%	100.0%
	% within Eng - follow on social media	63.9%	61.2%	62.0%
	% of Total	19.6%	42.4%	62.0%
Total	Count	83	188	271
	% within bio sex	30.6%	69.4%	100.0%
	% within Eng - follow on social media	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	30.6%	69.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.176 ^a	1	.675		
Continuity Correction ^b	.081	1	.776		
Likelihood Ratio	.177	1	.674		
Fisher's Exact Test				.687	.390
Linear-by-Linear Association	.176	1	.675		

N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.55.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.025	.675
	Cramer's V	.025	.675
N of Valid Cases		271	

Sexual advances experience

bio sex * Exp - ask for number

Crosstab

			Exp - ask for number		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	54	49	103
		% within bio sex	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
		% within Exp - ask for number	71.1%	25.1%	38.0%
		% of Total	19.9%	18.1%	38.0%
	Female	Count	22	146	168
		% within bio sex	13.1%	86.9%	100.0%
		% within Exp - ask for number	28.9%	74.9%	62.0%
		% of Total	8.1%	53.9%	62.0%
Total		Count	76	195	271

% within bio sex	28.0%	72.0%	100.0%
% within Exp - ask for number	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of Total	28.0%	72.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	48.951 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	47.021	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	48.629	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	48.770	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.89.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.425	<.001
	Cramer's V	.425	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - ask for social media

Crosstab

			Exp - ask for social media		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	44	59	103
		% within bio sex	42.7%	57.3%	100.0%
		% within Exp - ask for social media	65.7%	28.9%	38.0%
		% of Total	16.2%	21.8%	38.0%

Female	Count	23	145	168
	% within bio sex	13.7%	86.3%	100.0%
	% within Exp - ask for social media	34.3%	71.1%	62.0%
	% of Total	8.5%	53.5%	62.0%
Total	Count	67	204	271
	% within bio sex	24.7%	75.3%	100.0%
	% within Exp - ask for social media	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	24.7%	75.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.910 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	27.371	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	28.364	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001

Linear-by-Linear Association	28.803	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 25.46.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.327	<.001
	Cramer's V	.327	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - check number

Crosstab

Exp - check number

Total

			0	Someone tried this with me	
bio sex	Male	Count	86	17	103
		% within bio sex	83.5%	16.5%	100.0%
		% within Exp - check number	45.3%	21.0%	38.0%
		% of Total	31.7%	6.3%	38.0%
	Female	Count	104	64	168
		% within bio sex	61.9%	38.1%	100.0%
		% within Exp - check number	54.7%	79.0%	62.0%
		% of Total	38.4%	23.6%	62.0%
Total		Count	190	81	271
		% within bio sex	70.1%	29.9%	100.0%
		% within Exp - check number	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	70.1%	29.9%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.204 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	13.192	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	15.020	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.151	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.79.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.229	<.001
	Cramer's V	.229	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - pinch bum

Crosstab

			Exp - pinch bum		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	68	35	103
		% within bio sex	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%
		% within Exp - pinch bum	57.1%	23.0%	38.0%
		% of Total	25.1%	12.9%	38.0%
	Female	Count	51	117	168
		% within bio sex	30.4%	69.6%	100.0%
		% within Exp - pinch bum	42.9%	77.0%	62.0%
		% of Total	18.8%	43.2%	62.0%
Total	Count	119	152	271	
	% within bio sex	43.9%	56.1%	100.0%	
	% within Exp - pinch bum	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

% of Total	43.9%	56.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.972 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	31.540	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	33.374	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	32.850	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 45.23.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

Value	Approximate Significance

Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.349	<.001
	Cramer's V	.349	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - dance near

Crosstab

			Exp - dance near		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	46	57	103
		% within bio sex	44.7%	55.3%	100.0%
		% within Exp - dance near	63.9%	28.6%	38.0%
		% of Total	17.0%	21.0%	38.0%
	Female	Count	26	142	168
		% within bio sex	15.5%	84.5%	100.0%
		% within Exp - dance near	36.1%	71.4%	62.0%

	% of Total	9.6%	52.4%	62.0%
Total	Count	72	199	271
	% within bio sex	26.6%	73.4%	100.0%
	% within Exp - dance near	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	26.6%	73.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	27.875 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	26.400	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	27.386	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	27.772	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.37.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.321	<.001
	Cramer's V	.321	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - dance against**Crosstab**

			Exp - dance against		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	46	57	103
		% within bio sex	44.7%	55.3%	100.0%
		% within Exp - dance against	53.5%	30.8%	38.0%
		% of Total	17.0%	21.0%	38.0%

Female	Count	40	128	168
	% within bio sex	23.8%	76.2%	100.0%
	% within Exp - dance against	46.5%	69.2%	62.0%
	% of Total	14.8%	47.2%	62.0%
Total	Count	86	185	271
	% within bio sex	31.7%	68.3%	100.0%
	% within Exp - dance against	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	31.7%	68.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.814 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	11.870	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	12.636	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.767	1	<.001		

N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 32.69.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.217	<.001
	Cramer's V	.217	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - press against

Crosstab

Exp - press against		
0	Someone tried this with me	Total

bio sex	Male	Count	71	32	103
		% within bio sex	68.9%	31.1%	100.0%
		% within Exp - press against	62.8%	20.3%	38.0%
		% of Total	26.2%	11.8%	38.0%
	Female	Count	42	126	168
		% within bio sex	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
		% within Exp - press against	37.2%	79.7%	62.0%
		% of Total	15.5%	46.5%	62.0%
Total	Count		113	158	271
	% within bio sex		41.7%	58.3%	100.0%
	% within Exp - press against		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		41.7%	58.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	50.692 ^a	1	<.001		

Continuity Correction ^b	48.901	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	51.588	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	50.505	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 42.95.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.433	<.001
	Cramer's V	.433	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - surprise kiss

Crosstab

			Exp - surprise kiss		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	68	35	103
		% within bio sex	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%
		% within Exp - surprise kiss	44.7%	29.4%	38.0%
		% of Total	25.1%	12.9%	38.0%
	Female	Count	84	84	168
		% within bio sex	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% within Exp - surprise kiss	55.3%	70.6%	62.0%
		% of Total	31.0%	31.0%	62.0%
Total	Count	152	119	271	
	% within bio sex	56.1%	43.9%	100.0%	
	% within Exp - surprise kiss	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

% of Total	56.1%	43.9%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.653 ^a	1	.010		
Continuity Correction ^b	6.018	1	.014		
Likelihood Ratio	6.733	1	.009		
Fisher's Exact Test				.012	.007
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.628	1	.010		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 45.23.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

Value	Approximate Significance

Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.157	.010
	Cramer's V	.157	.010
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp- flirt talk

Crosstab

			Exp- flirt talk		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	34	69	103
		% within bio sex	33.0%	67.0%	100.0%
		% within Exp- flirt talk	72.3%	30.8%	38.0%
		% of Total	12.5%	25.5%	38.0%

Female	Count	13	155	168
	% within bio sex	7.7%	92.3%	100.0%
	% within Exp- flirt talk	27.7%	69.2%	62.0%
	% of Total	4.8%	57.2%	62.0%
Total	Count	47	224	271
	% within bio sex	17.3%	82.7%	100.0%
	% within Exp- flirt talk	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	17.3%	82.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.447 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	26.711	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	27.861	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	28.342	1	<.001		

N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.86.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.324	<.001
	Cramer's V	.324	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - staring

Crosstab

			Exp - staring		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	40	63	103
		% within bio sex	38.8%	61.2%	100.0%
		% within Exp - staring	61.5%	30.6%	38.0%
		% of Total	14.8%	23.2%	38.0%
	Female	Count	25	143	168
		% within bio sex	14.9%	85.1%	100.0%
		% within Exp - staring	38.5%	69.4%	62.0%
		% of Total	9.2%	52.8%	62.0%
Total	Count	65	206	271	
	% within bio sex	24.0%	76.0%	100.0%	
	% within Exp - staring	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	24.0%	76.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.095 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	18.803	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	19.650	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	20.021	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 24.70.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.272	<.001
	Cramer's V	.272	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - phys compliment

Crosstab

			Exp - phys compliment		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	39	64	103
		% within bio sex	37.9%	62.1%	100.0%
		% within Exp - phys compliment	76.5%	29.1%	38.0%
		% of Total	14.4%	23.6%	38.0%
	Female	Count	12	156	168
		% within bio sex	7.1%	92.9%	100.0%
		% within Exp - phys compliment	23.5%	70.9%	62.0%

	% of Total	4.4%	57.6%	62.0%
Total	Count	51	220	271
	% within bio sex	18.8%	81.2%	100.0%
	% within Exp - phys compliment	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	18.8%	81.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	39.446 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	37.460	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	38.988	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	39.300	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.38.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.382	<.001
	Cramer's V	.382	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - sexual comment**Crosstab**

			Exp - sexual comment		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	51	52	103

Female	% within bio sex	49.5%	50.5%	100.0%
	% within Exp - sexual comment	58.6%	28.3%	38.0%
	% of Total	18.8%	19.2%	38.0%
	Count	36	132	168
	% within bio sex	21.4%	78.6%	100.0%
	% within Exp - sexual comment	41.4%	71.7%	62.0%
	% of Total	13.3%	48.7%	62.0%
	Count	87	184	271
	% within bio sex	32.1%	67.9%	100.0%
	% within Exp - sexual comment	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	32.1%	67.9%	100.0%
	Count	87	184	271

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.108 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	21.837	1	<.001		

Likelihood Ratio	22.827	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	23.023	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.07.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.292	<.001
	Cramer's V	.292	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - grope

Crosstab

			Exp - grope		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	77	26	103
		% within bio sex	74.8%	25.2%	100.0%
		% within Exp - grope	62.6%	17.6%	38.0%
		% of Total	28.4%	9.6%	38.0%
	Female	Count	46	122	168
		% within bio sex	27.4%	72.6%	100.0%
		% within Exp - grope	37.4%	82.4%	62.0%
		% of Total	17.0%	45.0%	62.0%
Total	Count	123	148	271	
	% within bio sex	45.4%	54.6%	100.0%	
	% within Exp - grope	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	45.4%	54.6%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	57.819 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	55.924	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	59.753	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	57.606	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 46.75.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.462	<.001
	Cramer's V	.462	<.001

N of Valid Cases	271	

bio sex * Exp - touch

Crosstab

			Exp - touch		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	54	49	103
		% within bio sex	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
		% within Exp - touch	65.1%	26.1%	38.0%
		% of Total	19.9%	18.1%	38.0%
	Female	Count	29	139	168
		% within bio sex	17.3%	82.7%	100.0%

Total	% within Exp - touch	34.9%	73.9%	62.0%
	% of Total	10.7%	51.3%	62.0%
	Count	83	188	271
	% within bio sex	30.6%	69.4%	100.0%
	% within Exp - touch	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	30.6%	69.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	37.163 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	35.526	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	36.808	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	37.026	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.55.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.370	<.001
	Cramer's V	.370	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - message

Crosstab

Exp - message

Total

		0	Someone tried this with me	
bio sex	Male	Count	35	68
		% within bio sex	34.0%	66.0%
		% within Exp - message	66.0%	31.2%
		% of Total	12.9%	25.1%
	Female	Count	18	150
		% within bio sex	10.7%	89.3%
		% within Exp - message	34.0%	68.8%
		% of Total	6.6%	55.4%
Total	Count		53	218
	% within bio sex		19.6%	80.4%
	% within Exp - message		100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		19.6%	80.4%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.970 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	20.516	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	21.423	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	21.889	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.14.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.285	<.001
	Cramer's V	.285	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - catcall

Crosstab

			Exp - catcall		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	86	17	103
		% within bio sex	83.5%	16.5%	100.0%
		% within Exp - catcall	76.8%	10.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	31.7%	6.3%	38.0%
	Female	Count	26	142	168
		% within bio sex	15.5%	84.5%	100.0%
		% within Exp - catcall	23.2%	89.3%	62.0%
		% of Total	9.6%	52.4%	62.0%

Total	Count	112	159	271
	% within bio sex	41.3%	58.7%	100.0%
	% within Exp - catcall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	41.3%	58.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	121.832 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	119.043	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	130.440	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	121.382	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 42.57.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.670	<.001
	Cramer's V	.670	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - give number

Crosstab

			Exp - give number		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	84	19	103
		% within bio sex	81.6%	18.4%	100.0%

	Female	% within Exp - give number	43.1%	25.0%	38.0%
		% of Total	31.0%	7.0%	38.0%
		Count	111	57	168
		% within bio sex	66.1%	33.9%	100.0%
		% within Exp - give number	56.9%	75.0%	62.0%
		% of Total	41.0%	21.0%	62.0%
Total		Count	195	76	271
		% within bio sex	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%
		% within Exp - give number	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.584 ^a	1	.006		
Continuity Correction ^b	6.837	1	.009		
Likelihood Ratio	7.890	1	.005		

Fisher's Exact Test				.008	.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.556	1	.006		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.89.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.167	.006
	Cramer's V	.167	.006
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * Exp - follow on social media

Crosstab

			Exp - follow on social media		
			0	Someone tried this with me	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	44	59	103
		% within bio sex	42.7%	57.3%	100.0%
		% within Exp - follow on social media	62.0%	29.5%	38.0%
		% of Total	16.2%	21.8%	38.0%
	Female	Count	27	141	168
		% within bio sex	16.1%	83.9%	100.0%
		% within Exp - follow on social media	38.0%	70.5%	62.0%
		% of Total	10.0%	52.0%	62.0%
Total	Count	71	200	271	
	% within bio sex	26.2%	73.8%	100.0%	
	% within Exp - follow on social media	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

% of Total	26.2%	73.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.449 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	22.091	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	22.998	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	23.362	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.99.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.294	<.001

Cramer's V	.294	<.001
N of Valid Cases	271	

Inappropriateness of sexual advances

bio sex * ap/inap - ask for number

Crosstab

		ap/inap - ask for number			
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	96	6	102
		% within bio sex	94.1%	5.9%	100.0%
		% within ap/inap - ask for number	39.7%	21.4%	37.8%
		% of Total	35.6%	2.2%	37.8%
	Female	Count	146	22	168
		% within bio sex	86.9%	13.1%	100.0%
		% within ap/inap - ask for number	60.3%	78.6%	62.2%
		% of Total	54.1%	8.1%	62.2%

Total	Count	242	28	270
	% within bio sex	89.6%	10.4%	100.0%
	% within ap/inap - ask for number	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	89.6%	10.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.552 ^a	1	.059		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.819	1	.093		
Likelihood Ratio	3.827	1	.050		
Fisher's Exact Test				.066	.043
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.539	1	.060		
N of Valid Cases	270				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.58.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.115	.059
	Cramer's V	.115	.059
N of Valid Cases		270	

bio sex * ask for social media

Crosstab

			ask for social media		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	95	6	101
		% within bio sex	94.1%	5.9%	100.0%

		% within ask for social media	37.7%	35.3%	37.5%
		% of Total	35.3%	2.2%	37.5%
	Female	Count	157	11	168
		% within bio sex	93.5%	6.5%	100.0%
		% within ask for social media	62.3%	64.7%	62.5%
		% of Total	58.4%	4.1%	62.5%
Total		Count	252	17	269
		% within bio sex	93.7%	6.3%	100.0%
		% within ask for social media	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	93.7%	6.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.039 ^a	1	.843		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.040	1	.842		

Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.532
Linear-by-Linear Association	.039	1	.843		
N of Valid Cases	269				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.38.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.012	.843
	Cramer's V	.012	.843
N of Valid Cases		269	

bio sex * check number

Crosstab

			check number		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	45	58	103
		% within bio sex	43.7%	56.3%	100.0%
		% within check number	48.4%	33.0%	38.3%
		% of Total	16.7%	21.6%	38.3%
	Female	Count	48	118	166
		% within bio sex	28.9%	71.1%	100.0%
		% within check number	51.6%	67.0%	61.7%
		% of Total	17.8%	43.9%	61.7%
Total	Count	93	176	269	
	% within bio sex	34.6%	65.4%	100.0%	
	% within check number	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	34.6%	65.4%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.133 ^a	1	.013		
Continuity Correction ^b	5.497	1	.019		
Likelihood Ratio	6.075	1	.014		
Fisher's Exact Test				.017	.010
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.110	1	.013		
N of Valid Cases	269				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 35.61.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.151	.013
	Cramer's V	.151	.013
N of Valid Cases		269	

bio sex * pinch bum

Crosstab

			pinch bum		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	3	99	102
		% within bio sex	2.9%	97.1%	100.0%
		% within pinch bum	75.0%	37.4%	37.9%
		% of Total	1.1%	36.8%	37.9%
	Female	Count	1	166	167
		% within bio sex	0.6%	99.4%	100.0%
		% within pinch bum	25.0%	62.6%	62.1%
		% of Total	0.4%	61.7%	62.1%

Total	Count	4	265	269
	% within bio sex	1.5%	98.5%	100.0%
	% within pinch bum	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	1.5%	98.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.372 ^a	1	.124		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.042	1	.307		
Likelihood Ratio	2.309	1	.129		
Fisher's Exact Test				.154	.154
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.363	1	.124		
N of Valid Cases	269				

a. 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.52.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.094	.124
	Cramer's V	.094	.124
N of Valid Cases		269	

bio sex * dance near**Crosstab**

			dance near		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	95	8	103
		% within bio sex	92.2%	7.8%	100.0%

	Female	% within dance near	38.0%	42.1%	38.3%
		% of Total	35.3%	3.0%	38.3%
		Count	155	11	166
		% within bio sex	93.4%	6.6%	100.0%
		% within dance near	62.0%	57.9%	61.7%
		% of Total	57.6%	4.1%	61.7%
Total		Count	250	19	269
		% within bio sex	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%
		% within dance near	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.126 ^a	1	.723		
Continuity Correction ^b	.012	1	.912		
Likelihood Ratio	.125	1	.724		

Fisher's Exact Test				.808	.450
Linear-by-Linear Association	.125	1	.723		
N of Valid Cases	269				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.28.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.022	.723
	Cramer's V	.022	.723
N of Valid Cases		269	

bio sex * dance against

Crosstab

			dance against		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	24	79	103
		% within bio sex	23.3%	76.7%	100.0%
		% within dance against	48.0%	35.9%	38.1%
		% of Total	8.9%	29.3%	38.1%
	Female	Count	26	141	167
		% within bio sex	15.6%	84.4%	100.0%
		% within dance against	52.0%	64.1%	61.9%
		% of Total	9.6%	52.2%	61.9%
Total	Count	50	220	270	
	% within bio sex	18.5%	81.5%	100.0%	
	% within dance against	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	18.5%	81.5%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.524 ^a	1	.112		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.038	1	.153		
Likelihood Ratio	2.476	1	.116		
Fisher's Exact Test				.146	.078
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.515	1	.113		
N of Valid Cases	270				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.07.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.097	.112
	Cramer's V	.097	.112
N of Valid Cases		270	

bio sex * press against

Crosstab

			press against		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	11	92	103
		% within bio sex	10.7%	89.3%	100.0%
		% within press against	55.0%	36.8%	38.1%
		% of Total	4.1%	34.1%	38.1%
	Female	Count	9	158	167
		% within bio sex	5.4%	94.6%	100.0%
		% within press against	45.0%	63.2%	61.9%
		% of Total	3.3%	58.5%	61.9%

Total	Count	20	250	270
	% within bio sex	7.4%	92.6%	100.0%
	% within press against	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	7.4%	92.6%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.600 ^a	1	.107		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.886	1	.170		
Likelihood Ratio	2.517	1	.113		
Fisher's Exact Test				.150	.086
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.590	1	.108		
N of Valid Cases	270				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.63.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.098	.107
	Cramer's V	.098	.107
N of Valid Cases		270	

bio sex * surprise kiss**Crosstab**

			surprise kiss		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	7	96	103
		% within bio sex	6.8%	93.2%	100.0%

	Female	% within surprise kiss	63.6%	37.1%	38.1%
		% of Total	2.6%	35.6%	38.1%
		Count	4	163	167
		% within bio sex	2.4%	97.6%	100.0%
		% within surprise kiss	36.4%	62.9%	61.9%
		% of Total	1.5%	60.4%	61.9%
Total		Count	11	259	270
		% within bio sex	4.1%	95.9%	100.0%
		% within surprise kiss	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	4.1%	95.9%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.157 ^a	1	.076		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.132	1	.144		
Likelihood Ratio	3.044	1	.081		

Fisher's Exact Test				.111	.074
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.146	1	.076		
N of Valid Cases	270				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.20.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.108	.076
	Cramer's V	.108	.076
N of Valid Cases		270	

bio sex * flirty talk

Crosstab

			flirty talk		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	96	7	103
		% within bio sex	93.2%	6.8%	100.0%
		% within flirty talk	38.9%	30.4%	38.1%
		% of Total	35.6%	2.6%	38.1%
	Female	Count	151	16	167
		% within bio sex	90.4%	9.6%	100.0%
		% within flirty talk	61.1%	69.6%	61.9%
		% of Total	55.9%	5.9%	61.9%
Total	Count	247	23	270	
	% within bio sex	91.5%	8.5%	100.0%	
	% within flirty talk	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	91.5%	8.5%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.634 ^a	1	.426		
Continuity Correction ^b	.327	1	.567		
Likelihood Ratio	.652	1	.419		
Fisher's Exact Test				.505	.288
Linear-by-Linear Association	.632	1	.427		
N of Valid Cases	270				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.77.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.048	.426
	Cramer's V	.048	.426
N of Valid Cases		270	

bio sex * staring

Crosstab

			staring		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	78	25	103
		% within bio sex	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%
		% within staring	39.0%	36.2%	38.3%
		% of Total	29.0%	9.3%	38.3%
	Female	Count	122	44	166
		% within bio sex	73.5%	26.5%	100.0%
		% within staring	61.0%	63.8%	61.7%
		% of Total	45.4%	16.4%	61.7%

Total	Count	200	69	269
	% within bio sex	74.3%	25.7%	100.0%
	% within staring	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	74.3%	25.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.166 ^a	1	.683		
Continuity Correction ^b	.070	1	.792		
Likelihood Ratio	.167	1	.683		
Fisher's Exact Test				.774	.398
Linear-by-Linear Association	.166	1	.684		
N of Valid Cases	269				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.42.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.025	.683
	Cramer's V	.025	.683
N of Valid Cases		269	

bio sex * phys compliment**Crosstab**

			phys compliment		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	81	22	103
		% within bio sex	78.6%	21.4%	100.0%

	Female	% within phys compliment	36.7%	45.8%	38.3%
		% of Total	30.1%	8.2%	38.3%
		Count	140	26	166
		% within bio sex	84.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within phys compliment	63.3%	54.2%	61.7%
		% of Total	52.0%	9.7%	61.7%
Total		Count	221	48	269
		% within bio sex	82.2%	17.8%	100.0%
		% within phys compliment	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	82.2%	17.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.407 ^a	1	.236		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.045	1	.307		
Likelihood Ratio	1.385	1	.239		

Fisher's Exact Test				.254	.153
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.402	1	.236		
N of Valid Cases	269				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 18.38.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.072	.236
	Cramer's V	.072	.236
N of Valid Cases		269	

bio sex * sexual comment

Crosstab

			sexual comment		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	24	79	103
		% within bio sex	23.3%	76.7%	100.0%
		% within sexual comment	70.6%	33.5%	38.1%
		% of Total	8.9%	29.3%	38.1%
	Female	Count	10	157	167
		% within bio sex	6.0%	94.0%	100.0%
		% within sexual comment	29.4%	66.5%	61.9%
		% of Total	3.7%	58.1%	61.9%
Total	Count	34	236	270	
	% within bio sex	12.6%	87.4%	100.0%	
	% within sexual comment	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	12.6%	87.4%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.349 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	15.811	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	16.895	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	17.285	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	270				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.97.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.253	<.001
	Cramer's V	.253	<.001
N of Valid Cases		270	

bio sex * grope

Crosstab

			grope		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	3	100	103
		% within bio sex	2.9%	97.1%	100.0%
		% within grope	100.0%	37.5%	38.1%
		% of Total	1.1%	37.0%	38.1%
	Female	Count	0	167	167
		% within bio sex	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% within grope	0.0%	62.5%	61.9%
		% of Total	0.0%	61.9%	61.9%

Total	Count	3	267	270
	% within bio sex	1.1%	98.9%	100.0%
	% within grope	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	1.1%	98.9%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.919 ^a	1	.027		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.625	1	.105		
Likelihood Ratio	5.837	1	.016		
Fisher's Exact Test				.055	.055
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.901	1	.027		
N of Valid Cases	270				

a. 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.14.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.135	.027
	Cramer's V	.135	.027
N of Valid Cases		270	

bio sex * touch**Crosstab**

			touch		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	22	81	103
		% within bio sex	21.4%	78.6%	100.0%

	% within touch	31.0%	40.7%	38.1%
	% of Total	8.1%	30.0%	38.1%
	Female	Count	49	118
				167
	% within bio sex	29.3%	70.7%	100.0%
	% within touch	69.0%	59.3%	61.9%
Total	% of Total	18.1%	43.7%	61.9%
	Count	71	199	270
	% within bio sex	26.3%	73.7%	100.0%
	% within touch	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	26.3%	73.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.094 ^a	1	.148		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.703	1	.192		
Likelihood Ratio	2.134	1	.144		

Fisher's Exact Test				.158	.095
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.087	1	.149		
N of Valid Cases	270				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.09.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.088	.148
	Cramer's V	.088	.148
N of Valid Cases		270	

bio sex * message

Crosstab

			message		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	96	7	103
		% within bio sex	93.2%	6.8%	100.0%
		% within message	37.9%	46.7%	38.4%
		% of Total	35.8%	2.6%	38.4%
	Female	Count	157	8	165
		% within bio sex	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
		% within message	62.1%	53.3%	61.6%
		% of Total	58.6%	3.0%	61.6%
Total	Count	253	15	268	
	% within bio sex	94.4%	5.6%	100.0%	
	% within message	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	94.4%	5.6%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.455 ^a	1	.500		
Continuity Correction ^b	.161	1	.688		
Likelihood Ratio	.446	1	.504		
Fisher's Exact Test				.588	.339
Linear-by-Linear Association	.454	1	.501		
N of Valid Cases	268				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.76.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.041	.500
	Cramer's V	.041	.500
N of Valid Cases		268	

bio sex * catcall

Crosstab

			catcall		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	8	95	103
		% within bio sex	7.8%	92.2%	100.0%
		% within catcall	53.3%	37.3%	38.1%
		% of Total	3.0%	35.2%	38.1%
	Female	Count	7	160	167
		% within bio sex	4.2%	95.8%	100.0%
		% within catcall	46.7%	62.7%	61.9%
		% of Total	2.6%	59.3%	61.9%

Total	Count	15	255	270
	% within bio sex	5.6%	94.4%	100.0%
	% within catcall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	5.6%	94.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.552 ^a	1	.213		
Continuity Correction ^b	.945	1	.331		
Likelihood Ratio	1.504	1	.220		
Fisher's Exact Test				.275	.165
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.546	1	.214		
N of Valid Cases	270				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.72.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.076	.213
	Cramer's V	.076	.213
N of Valid Cases		270	

bio sex * give number

Crosstab

			give number		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	36	67	103
		% within bio sex	35.0%	65.0%	100.0%

	Female	% within give number	35.6%	39.6%	38.1%
		% of Total	13.3%	24.8%	38.1%
		Count	65	102	167
		% within bio sex	38.9%	61.1%	100.0%
		% within give number	64.4%	60.4%	61.9%
		% of Total	24.1%	37.8%	61.9%
Total		Count	101	169	270
		% within bio sex	37.4%	62.6%	100.0%
		% within give number	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	37.4%	62.6%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.429 ^a	1	.512		
Continuity Correction ^b	.276	1	.599		
Likelihood Ratio	.431	1	.512		

Fisher's Exact Test				.521	.300
Linear-by-Linear Association	.427	1	.513		
N of Valid Cases	270				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 38.53.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.040	.512
	Cramer's V	.040	.512
N of Valid Cases		270	

bio sex * follow on social media

Crosstab

			follow on social media		
			Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	98	5	103
		% within bio sex	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
		% within follow on social media	38.0%	45.5%	38.3%
		% of Total	36.4%	1.9%	38.3%
	Female	Count	160	6	166
		% within bio sex	96.4%	3.6%	100.0%
		% within follow on social media	62.0%	54.5%	61.7%
		% of Total	59.5%	2.2%	61.7%
Total	Count	258	11	269	
	% within bio sex	95.9%	4.1%	100.0%	
	% within follow on social media	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	95.9%	4.1%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.249 ^a	1	.618		
Continuity Correction ^b	.033	1	.855		
Likelihood Ratio	.245	1	.621		
Fisher's Exact Test				.753	.419
Linear-by-Linear Association	.248	1	.618		
N of Valid Cases	269				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.21.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.030	.618
	Cramer's V	.030	.618
N of Valid Cases		269	

Reaction to gentle rejection – engagement

bio sex * respond to gentle - accept and stop

Crosstab

			respond to gentle - accept and stop		
			0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	11	92	103
		% within bio sex	10.7%	89.3%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - accept and stop	17.7%	44.0%	38.0%
		% of Total	4.1%	33.9%	38.0%
	Female	Count	51	117	168

Total	% within bio sex	30.4%	69.6%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - accept and stop	82.3%	56.0%	62.0%
	% of Total	18.8%	43.2%	62.0%
	Count	62	209	271
	% within bio sex	22.9%	77.1%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - accept and stop	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	22.9%	77.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.013 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	12.920	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	15.240	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.961	1	<.001		

N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 23.56.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.227	<.001
	Cramer's V	.227	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - persist

Crosstab

		respond to gentle - persist			
		0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Total	
bio sex	Male	Count	62	41	103
		% within bio sex	60.2%	39.8%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - persist	31.8%	53.9%	38.0%
		% of Total	22.9%	15.1%	38.0%
	Female	Count	133	35	168
		% within bio sex	79.2%	20.8%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - persist	68.2%	46.1%	62.0%
		% of Total	49.1%	12.9%	62.0%
Total	Count	195	76	271	
	% within bio sex	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%	
	% within respond to gentle - persist	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.390 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	10.469	1	.001		
Likelihood Ratio	11.186	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.348	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.89.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.205	<.001

Cramer's V	.205	<.001
N of Valid Cases	271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - phsy contact

Crosstab

			respond to gentle - phsy contact		
			0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	95	8	103
		% within bio sex	92.2%	7.8%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - phsy contact	37.8%	40.0%	38.0%
		% of Total	35.1%	3.0%	38.0%

Female	Count	156	12	168
	% within bio sex	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - phsy contact	62.2%	60.0%	62.0%
	% of Total	57.6%	4.4%	62.0%
Total	Count	251	20	271
	% within bio sex	92.6%	7.4%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - phsy contact	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	92.6%	7.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.036 ^a	1	.849		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.036	1	.849		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.513

Linear-by-Linear Association	.036	1	.849		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.60.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.012	.849
	Cramer's V	.012	.849
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - try kiss

Crosstab

		respond to gentle - try kiss			
		0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Total	
bio sex	Male	Count	95	8	103
		% within bio sex	92.2%	7.8%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - try kiss	37.5%	44.4%	38.0%
		% of Total	35.1%	3.0%	38.0%
	Female	Count	158	10	168
		% within bio sex	94.0%	6.0%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - try kiss	62.5%	55.6%	62.0%
		% of Total	58.3%	3.7%	62.0%
Total	Count	253	18	271	
	% within bio sex	93.4%	6.6%	100.0%	
	% within respond to gentle - try kiss	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	93.4%	6.6%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.339 ^a	1	.560		
Continuity Correction ^b	.110	1	.741		
Likelihood Ratio	.333	1	.564		
Fisher's Exact Test				.619	.365
Linear-by-Linear Association	.338	1	.561		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.84.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.035	.560

Cramer's V	.035	.560
N of Valid Cases	271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - pin

Crosstab

			respond to gentle - pin		
			0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	96	7	103
		% within bio sex	93.2%	6.8%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - pin	37.1%	58.3%	38.0%
		% of Total	35.4%	2.6%	38.0%
	Female	Count	163	5	168

	% within bio sex	97.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - pin	62.9%	41.7%	62.0%
	% of Total	60.1%	1.8%	62.0%
Total	Count	259	12	271
	% within bio sex	95.6%	4.4%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - pin	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	95.6%	4.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.202 ^a	1	.138		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.392	1	.238		
Likelihood Ratio	2.122	1	.145		
Fisher's Exact Test				.222	.120
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.194	1	.139		
N of Valid Cases	271				

- a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.56.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.090	.138
	Cramer's V	.090	.138
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - block exit

Crosstab

respond to gentle - block exit

Total

		0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	
bio sex	Male	Count	96	103
		% within bio sex	93.2%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - block exit	36.8%	38.0%
		% of Total	35.4%	38.0%
	Female	Count	165	168
		% within bio sex	98.2%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - block exit	63.2%	62.0%
		% of Total	60.9%	62.0%
Total	Count		261	271
	% within bio sex		96.3%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - block exit		100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		96.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.510 ^a	1	.034		
Continuity Correction ^b	3.211	1	.073		
Likelihood Ratio	4.362	1	.037		
Fisher's Exact Test				.046	.038
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.494	1	.034		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.80.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.129	.034
	Cramer's V	.129	.034
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - insult

Crosstab

			respond to gentle - insult		
			0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	96	7	103
		% within bio sex	93.2%	6.8%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - insult	37.1%	58.3%	38.0%
		% of Total	35.4%	2.6%	38.0%
	Female	Count	163	5	168
		% within bio sex	97.0%	3.0%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - insult	62.9%	41.7%	62.0%

	% of Total	60.1%	1.8%	62.0%
Total	Count	259	12	271
	% within bio sex	95.6%	4.4%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - insult	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	95.6%	4.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.202 ^a	1	.138		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.392	1	.238		
Likelihood Ratio	2.122	1	.145		
Fisher's Exact Test				.222	.120
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.194	1	.139		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.56.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.090	.138
	Cramer's V	.090	.138
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - sulk**Crosstab**

respond to gentle - sulk		
0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Total

bio sex	Male	Count	97	6	103
		% within bio sex	94.2%	5.8%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - sulk	37.6%	46.2%	38.0%
		% of Total	35.8%	2.2%	38.0%
	Female	Count	161	7	168
		% within bio sex	95.8%	4.2%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - sulk	62.4%	53.8%	62.0%
		% of Total	59.4%	2.6%	62.0%
Total	Count		258	13	271
	% within bio sex		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - sulk		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.385 ^a	1	.535		

Continuity Correction ^b	.107	1	.743		
Likelihood Ratio	.376	1	.539		
Fisher's Exact Test				.567	.365
Linear-by-Linear Association	.383	1	.536		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.94.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.038	.535
	Cramer's V	.038	.535
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - rumours

Crosstab

			respond to gentle - rumours		
			0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	99	4	103
		% within bio sex	96.1%	3.9%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - rumours	38.1%	36.4%	38.0%
		% of Total	36.5%	1.5%	38.0%
	Female	Count	161	7	168
		% within bio sex	95.8%	4.2%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - rumours	61.9%	63.6%	62.0%
		% of Total	59.4%	2.6%	62.0%
Total		Count	260	11	271

% within bio sex	95.9%	4.1%	100.0%
% within respond to gentle - rumours	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of Total	95.9%	4.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.013 ^a	1	.909		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.013	1	.908		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.589
Linear-by-Linear Association	.013	1	.909		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.18.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.007	.909
	Cramer's V	.007	.909
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - bitching**Crosstab**

			respond to gentle - bitching		
			0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	98	5	103

Female	% within bio sex	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - bitching	38.0%	38.5%	38.0%
	% of Total	36.2%	1.8%	38.0%
	Count	160	8	168
	% within bio sex	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - bitching	62.0%	61.5%	62.0%
	% of Total	59.0%	3.0%	62.0%
	Count	258	13	271
	% within bio sex	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - bitching	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
	Count	258	13	271

Chi-Square Tests

Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	.001 ^a	1	.972		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.001	1	.972		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.593
Linear-by-Linear Association	.001	1	.972		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.94.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.002	.972
	Cramer's V	.002	.972
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - argue

Crosstab

			respond to gentle - argue		
			0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	98	5	103
		% within bio sex	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - argue	38.0%	38.5%	38.0%
		% of Total	36.2%	1.8%	38.0%
	Female	Count	160	8	168
		% within bio sex	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - argue	62.0%	61.5%	62.0%
		% of Total	59.0%	3.0%	62.0%
Total	Count	258	13	271	
	% within bio sex	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%	

% within respond to gentle - argue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of Total	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.001 ^a	1	.972		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.001	1	.972		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.593
Linear-by-Linear Association	.001	1	.972		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.94.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.002	.972
	Cramer's V	.002	.972
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - accuse of leading on

Crosstab

			respond to gentle - accuse of leading on		
			0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	91	12	103
		% within bio sex	88.3%	11.7%	100.0%

Female	% within respond to gentle - accuse of leading on	38.1%	37.5%	38.0%
	% of Total	33.6%	4.4%	38.0%
	Count	148	20	168
	% within bio sex	88.1%	11.9%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - accuse of leading on	61.9%	62.5%	62.0%
	% of Total	54.6%	7.4%	62.0%
Total	Count	239	32	271
	% within bio sex	88.2%	11.8%	100.0%
	% within respond to gentle - accuse of leading on	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	88.2%	11.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.004 ^a	1	.950		

Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.004	1	.950		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.557
Linear-by-Linear Association	.004	1	.950		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.16.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.004	.950
	Cramer's V	.004	.950
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - questions

Crosstab

			respond to gentle - questions		
			0	Have responded this way to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	70	33	103
		% within bio sex	68.0%	32.0%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - questions	37.6%	38.8%	38.0%
		% of Total	25.8%	12.2%	38.0%
	Female	Count	116	52	168
		% within bio sex	69.0%	31.0%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - questions	62.4%	61.2%	62.0%
		% of Total	42.8%	19.2%	62.0%
Total		Count	186	85	271

% within bio sex	68.6%	31.4%	100.0%
% within respond to gentle - questions	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of Total	68.6%	31.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.035 ^a	1	.852		
Continuity Correction ^b	.003	1	.958		
Likelihood Ratio	.035	1	.852		
Fisher's Exact Test				.893	.478
Linear-by-Linear Association	.035	1	.852		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 32.31.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.011	.852
	Cramer's V	.011	.852
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to gentle - disbelief

Crosstab

			respond to gentle - disbelief		
			0	Have responded this way to a gentle re- jection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	88	15	103

		% within bio sex	85.4%	14.6%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - disbelief	38.1%	37.5%	38.0%
		% of Total	32.5%	5.5%	38.0%
		Count	143	25	168
	Female	% within bio sex	85.1%	14.9%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - disbelief	61.9%	62.5%	62.0%
		% of Total	52.8%	9.2%	62.0%
		Count	231	40	271
	Total	% within bio sex	85.2%	14.8%	100.0%
		% within respond to gentle - disbelief	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	85.2%	14.8%	100.0%
		Count	231	40	271

Chi-Square Tests

Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	.005 ^a	1	.943		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.005	1	.943		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.546
Linear-by-Linear Association	.005	1	.943		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.20.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.004	.943
	Cramer's V	.004	.943
N of Valid Cases		271	

Reactions to firm rejection – engagement

bio sex * respond to firm - accept and stop

Crosstab

			respond to firm - accept and stop		
			0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	38	65	103
		% within bio sex	36.9%	63.1%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - accept and stop	27.1%	49.6%	38.0%
		% of Total	14.0%	24.0%	38.0%
	Female	Count	102	66	168
		% within bio sex	60.7%	39.3%	100.0%

	% within respond to firm - accept and stop	72.9%	50.4%	62.0%
	% of Total	37.6%	24.4%	62.0%
Total	Count	140	131	271
	% within bio sex	51.7%	48.3%	100.0%
	% within respond to firm - accept and stop	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	51.7%	48.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.509 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	13.571	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	14.637	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.456	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 49.79.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.231	<.001
	Cramer's V	.231	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to firm - persist

Crosstab

respond to firm - persist

Total

				0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	
bio sex	Male	Count	90	13	103	
		% within bio sex	87.4%	12.6%	100.0%	
		% within respond to firm - persist	38.0%	38.2%	38.0%	
		% of Total	33.2%	4.8%	38.0%	
	Female	Count	147	21	168	
		% within bio sex	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%	
		% within respond to firm - persist	62.0%	61.8%	62.0%	
		% of Total	54.2%	7.7%	62.0%	
Total	Count	237	34	271		
	% within bio sex	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%		
	% within respond to firm - persist	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
	% of Total	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%		

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.001 ^a	1	.977		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.001	1	.977		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.559
Linear-by-Linear Association	.001	1	.977		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.92.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.002	.977
	Cramer's V	.002	.977
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to firm - phsy contact

Crosstab

			respond to firm - phsy contact		
			0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	95	8	103
		% within bio sex	92.2%	7.8%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - phsy contact	39.4%	26.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	35.1%	3.0%	38.0%
	Female	Count	146	22	168
		% within bio sex	86.9%	13.1%	100.0%

	% within respond to firm - phsy contact	60.6%	73.3%	62.0%
	% of Total	53.9%	8.1%	62.0%
Total	Count	241	30	271
	% within bio sex	88.9%	11.1%	100.0%
	% within respond to firm - phsy contact	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	88.9%	11.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.841 ^a	1	.175		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.340	1	.247		
Likelihood Ratio	1.925	1	.165		
Fisher's Exact Test				.232	.122
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.835	1	.176		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.40.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.082	.175
	Cramer's V	.082	.175
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to firm - try kiss

Crosstab

respond to firm - try kiss

Total

		0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	
bio sex	Male	Count	96	7
		% within bio sex	93.2%	6.8%
		% within respond to firm - try kiss	39.2%	26.9%
		% of Total	35.4%	2.6%
	Female	Count	149	19
		% within bio sex	88.7%	11.3%
		% within respond to firm - try kiss	60.8%	73.1%
		% of Total	55.0%	7.0%
Total	Count		245	26
	% within bio sex		90.4%	9.6%
	% within respond to firm - try kiss		100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		90.4%	9.6%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.500 ^a	1	.221		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.024	1	.311		
Likelihood Ratio	1.567	1	.211		
Fisher's Exact Test				.289	.156
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.494	1	.222		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.88.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.074	.221
	Cramer's V	.074	.221
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to firm - pin

Crosstab

			respond to firm - pin		
			0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	98	5	103
		% within bio sex	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - pin	39.4%	22.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	36.2%	1.8%	38.0%
	Female	Count	151	17	168
		% within bio sex	89.9%	10.1%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - pin	60.6%	77.3%	62.0%
		% of Total	55.7%	6.3%	62.0%

Total	Count	249	22	271
	% within bio sex	91.9%	8.1%	100.0%
	% within respond to firm - pin	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	91.9%	8.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.373 ^a	1	.123		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.719	1	.190		
Likelihood Ratio	2.541	1	.111		
Fisher's Exact Test				.169	.092
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.364	1	.124		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.36.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.094	.123
	Cramer's V	.094	.123
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to firm - block exit**Crosstab**

			respond to firm - block exit		
			0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	99	4	103

Female	% within bio sex	96.1%	3.9%	100.0%
	% within respond to firm - block exit	40.1%	16.7%	38.0%
	% of Total	36.5%	1.5%	38.0%
	Count	148	20	168
	% within bio sex	88.1%	11.9%	100.0%
	% within respond to firm - block exit	59.9%	83.3%	62.0%
	% of Total	54.6%	7.4%	62.0%
	Count	247	24	271
	% within bio sex	91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
	% within respond to firm - block exit	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
	Count	247	24	271

Chi-Square Tests

Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	5.090 ^a	1	.024		
Continuity Correction ^b	4.144	1	.042		
Likelihood Ratio	5.686	1	.017		
Fisher's Exact Test				.027	.017
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.071	1	.024		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.12.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.137	.024
	Cramer's V	.137	.024
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to firm - insult

Crosstab

			respond to firm - insult		
			0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	98	5	103
		% within bio sex	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - insult	39.5%	21.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	36.2%	1.8%	38.0%
	Female	Count	150	18	168
		% within bio sex	89.3%	10.7%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - insult	60.5%	78.3%	62.0%
		% of Total	55.4%	6.6%	62.0%
Total	Count	248	23	271	
	% within bio sex	91.5%	8.5%	100.0%	

% within respond to firm - insult	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of Total	91.5%	8.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.823 ^a	1	.093		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.119	1	.145		
Likelihood Ratio	3.041	1	.081		
Fisher's Exact Test				.117	.069
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.813	1	.094		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.74.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.102	.093
	Cramer's V	.102	.093
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to firm - sulk

Crosstab

			respond to firm - sulk		
			0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	93	10	103
		% within bio sex	90.3%	9.7%	100.0%

	Female	% within respond to firm - sulk	38.8%	32.3%	38.0%
		% of Total	34.3%	3.7%	38.0%
		Count	147	21	168
		% within bio sex	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - sulk	61.3%	67.7%	62.0%
		% of Total	54.2%	7.7%	62.0%
Total		Count	240	31	271
		% within bio sex	88.6%	11.4%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - sulk	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	88.6%	11.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.491 ^a	1	.483		
Continuity Correction ^b	.254	1	.614		
Likelihood Ratio	.501	1	.479		

Fisher's Exact Test				.558	.311
Linear-by-Linear Association	.489	1	.484		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.78.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.043	.483
	Cramer's V	.043	.483
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to firm - rumours

Crosstab

		respond to firm - rumours			
			0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	99	4	103
		% within bio sex	96.1%	3.9%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - rumours	39.4%	20.0%	38.0%
		% of Total	36.5%	1.5%	38.0%
	Female	Count	152	16	168
		% within bio sex	90.5%	9.5%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - rumours	60.6%	80.0%	62.0%
		% of Total	56.1%	5.9%	62.0%
Total		Count	251	20	271
		% within bio sex	92.6%	7.4%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - rumours	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

% of Total	92.6%	7.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.972 ^a	1	.085		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.204	1	.138		
Likelihood Ratio	3.242	1	.072		
Fisher's Exact Test				.098	.065
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.961	1	.085		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.60.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

Value	Approximate Significance

Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.105	.085
	Cramer's V	.105	.085
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to firm - bitching

Crosstab

			respond to firm - bitching		
			0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	98	5	103
		% within bio sex	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - bitching	40.2%	18.5%	38.0%

		% of Total	36.2%	1.8%	38.0%
	Female	Count	146	22	168
		% within bio sex	86.9%	13.1%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - bitching	59.8%	81.5%	62.0%
		% of Total	53.9%	8.1%	62.0%
Total	Count	244	27	271	
	% within bio sex	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%	
	% within respond to firm - bitching	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.834 ^a	1	.028		
Continuity Correction ^b	3.959	1	.047		
Likelihood Ratio	5.316	1	.021		

Fisher's Exact Test				.035	.020
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.816	1	.028		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.26.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.134	.028
	Cramer's V	.134	.028
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to firm - argue

Crosstab

			respond to firm - argue		
			0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	98	5	103
		% within bio sex	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - argue	39.5%	21.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	36.2%	1.8%	38.0%
	Female	Count	150	18	168
		% within bio sex	89.3%	10.7%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - argue	60.5%	78.3%	62.0%
		% of Total	55.4%	6.6%	62.0%
Total	Count	248	23	271	
	% within bio sex	91.5%	8.5%	100.0%	
	% within respond to firm - argue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	91.5%	8.5%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.823 ^a	1	.093		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.119	1	.145		
Likelihood Ratio	3.041	1	.081		
Fisher's Exact Test				.117	.069
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.813	1	.094		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.74.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.102	.093
	Cramer's V	.102	.093

N of Valid Cases	271	

bio sex * respond to firm -accuse of leading on

Crosstab

			respond to firm -accuse of leading on		
			0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	98	5	103
		% within bio sex	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm -accuse of leading on	39.2%	23.8%	38.0%
		% of Total	36.2%	1.8%	38.0%
	Female	Count	152	16	168

Total	% within bio sex	90.5%	9.5%	100.0%
	% within respond to firm -accuse of leading on	60.8%	76.2%	62.0%
	% of Total	56.1%	5.9%	62.0%
	Count	250	21	271
	% within bio sex	92.3%	7.7%	100.0%
	% within respond to firm -accuse of leading on	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	92.3%	7.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.948 ^a	1	.163		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.349	1	.245		
Likelihood Ratio	2.072	1	.150		
Fisher's Exact Test				.241	.121
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.940	1	.164		

N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.98.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.085	.163
	Cramer's V	.085	.163
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * respond to firm - questions

Crosstab

		respond to firm - questions			
			Have responded this way to a firm rejection	Total	
		0			
bio sex	Male	Count	90	13	103
		% within bio sex	87.4%	12.6%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - questions	38.0%	38.2%	38.0%
		% of Total	33.2%	4.8%	38.0%
	Female	Count	147	21	168
		% within bio sex	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - questions	62.0%	61.8%	62.0%
		% of Total	54.2%	7.7%	62.0%
Total	Count	237	34	271	
	% within bio sex	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%	
	% within respond to firm - questions	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.001 ^a	1	.977		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.001	1	.977		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.559
Linear-by-Linear Association	.001	1	.977		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.92.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.002	.977

Cramer's V	.002	.977
N of Valid Cases	271	

bio sex * respond to firm - disbelief

Crosstab

		respond to firm - disbelief			
		0	Have responded this way to a firm rejection	Total	
bio sex	Male	Count	90	13	103
		% within bio sex	87.4%	12.6%	100.0%
		% within respond to firm - disbelief	37.0%	46.4%	38.0%
		% of Total	33.2%	4.8%	38.0%

Female	Count	153	15	168
	% within bio sex	91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
	% within respond to firm - disbelief	63.0%	53.6%	62.0%
	% of Total	56.5%	5.5%	62.0%
Total	Count	243	28	271
	% within bio sex	89.7%	10.3%	100.0%
	% within respond to firm - disbelief	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	89.7%	10.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.940 ^a	1	.332		
Continuity Correction ^b	.584	1	.445		
Likelihood Ratio	.921	1	.337		
Fisher's Exact Test				.411	.221

Linear-by-Linear Association	.936	1	.333		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.64.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.059	.332
	Cramer's V	.059	.332
N of Valid Cases		271	

Reactions to gentle rejections – experience

bio sex * exp gentle - accept and stop

Crosstab

			exp gentle - accept and stop		
			0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	23	80	103
		% within bio sex	22.3%	77.7%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - accept and stop	28.7%	41.9%	38.0%
		% of Total	8.5%	29.5%	38.0%
	Female	Count	57	111	168
		% within bio sex	33.9%	66.1%	100.0%

	% within exp gentle - accept and stop	71.3%	58.1%	62.0%
	% of Total	21.0%	41.0%	62.0%
Total	Count	80	191	271
	% within bio sex	29.5%	70.5%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - accept and stop	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	29.5%	70.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.129 ^a	1	.042		
Continuity Correction ^b	3.590	1	.058		
Likelihood Ratio	4.230	1	.040		
Fisher's Exact Test				.054	.028
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.113	1	.043		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.41.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.123	.042
	Cramer's V	.123	.042
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp gentle - persist

Crosstab

exp gentle - persist

Total

		0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection		
bio sex	Male	Count	47	56	103
		% within bio sex	45.6%	54.4%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - persist	48.5%	32.2%	38.0%
		% of Total	17.3%	20.7%	38.0%
	Female	Count	50	118	168
		% within bio sex	29.8%	70.2%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - persist	51.5%	67.8%	62.0%
		% of Total	18.5%	43.5%	62.0%
Total	Count		97	174	271
	% within bio sex		35.8%	64.2%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - persist		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		35.8%	64.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.997 ^a	1	.008		
Continuity Correction ^b	6.323	1	.012		
Likelihood Ratio	6.934	1	.008		
Fisher's Exact Test				.009	.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.971	1	.008		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 36.87.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.161	.008
	Cramer's V	.161	.008
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp gentle - phys contact

Crosstab

		exp gentle - phys contact			
			0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	70	33	103
		% within bio sex	68.0%	32.0%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - phys contact	45.8%	28.0%	38.0%
		% of Total	25.8%	12.2%	38.0%
	Female	Count	83	85	168
		% within bio sex	49.4%	50.6%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - phys contact	54.2%	72.0%	62.0%
		% of Total	30.6%	31.4%	62.0%

Total	Count	153	118	271
	% within bio sex	56.5%	43.5%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - phys contact	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	56.5%	43.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.944 ^a	1	.003		
Continuity Correction ^b	8.205	1	.004		
Likelihood Ratio	9.084	1	.003		
Fisher's Exact Test				.004	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.911	1	.003		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 44.85.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.182	.003
	Cramer's V	.182	.003
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp gentle - try kiss

Crosstab

			exp gentle - try kiss		
			0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	76	27	103

Female	% within bio sex	73.8%	26.2%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - try kiss	41.8%	30.3%	38.0%
	% of Total	28.0%	10.0%	38.0%
	Count	106	62	168
	% within bio sex	63.1%	36.9%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - try kiss	58.2%	69.7%	62.0%
	% of Total	39.1%	22.9%	62.0%
	Count	182	89	271
	% within bio sex	67.2%	32.8%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - try kiss	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	% of Total	67.2%	32.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.309 ^a	1	.069		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.842	1	.092		

Likelihood Ratio	3.367	1	.067		
Fisher's Exact Test				.083	.045
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.297	1	.069		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.83.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.111	.069
	Cramer's V	.111	.069
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp gentle - pin

Crosstab

		exp gentle - pin			
			0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	92	11	103
		% within bio sex	89.3%	10.7%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - pin	40.2%	26.2%	38.0%
		% of Total	33.9%	4.1%	38.0%
	Female	Count	137	31	168
		% within bio sex	81.5%	18.5%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - pin	59.8%	73.8%	62.0%
		% of Total	50.6%	11.4%	62.0%
Total		Count	229	42	271
		% within bio sex	84.5%	15.5%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - pin	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	84.5%	15.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.946 ^a	1	.086		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.382	1	.123		
Likelihood Ratio	3.078	1	.079		
Fisher's Exact Test				.119	.059
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.935	1	.087		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.96.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.104	.086

Cramer's V	.104	.086
N of Valid Cases	271	

bio sex * exp gentle - block exit

Crosstab

			exp gentle - block exit		
			0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	87	16	103
		% within bio sex	84.5%	15.5%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - block exit	39.2%	32.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	32.1%	5.9%	38.0%
	Female	Count	135	33	168

Total	% within bio sex	80.4%	19.6%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - block exit	60.8%	67.3%	62.0%
	% of Total	49.8%	12.2%	62.0%
	Count	222	49	271
Total	% within bio sex	81.9%	18.1%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - block exit	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	81.9%	18.1%	100.0%
	Count	222	49	271

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.728 ^a	1	.394		
Continuity Correction ^b	.477	1	.490		
Likelihood Ratio	.740	1	.390		
Fisher's Exact Test				.421	.246
Linear-by-Linear Association	.725	1	.394		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 18.62.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.052	.394
	Cramer's V	.052	.394
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp gentle - insult

Crosstab

exp gentle - insult

Total

		0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection		
bio sex	Male	Count	82	21	103
		% within bio sex	79.6%	20.4%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - insult	40.4%	30.9%	38.0%
		% of Total	30.3%	7.7%	38.0%
	Female	Count	121	47	168
		% within bio sex	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - insult	59.6%	69.1%	62.0%
		% of Total	44.6%	17.3%	62.0%
Total	Count		203	68	271
	% within bio sex		74.9%	25.1%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - insult		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		74.9%	25.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.956 ^a	1	.162		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.573	1	.210		
Likelihood Ratio	1.995	1	.158		
Fisher's Exact Test				.194	.104
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.949	1	.163		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 25.85.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.085	.162
	Cramer's V	.085	.162
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp gentle - sulk

Crosstab

			exp gentle - sulk		
			0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	78	25	103
		% within bio sex	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - sulk	39.6%	33.8%	38.0%
		% of Total	28.8%	9.2%	38.0%
	Female	Count	119	49	168
		% within bio sex	70.8%	29.2%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - sulk	60.4%	66.2%	62.0%
		% of Total	43.9%	18.1%	62.0%

Total	Count	197	74	271
	% within bio sex	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - sulk	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.771 ^a	1	.380		
Continuity Correction ^b	.544	1	.461		
Likelihood Ratio	.779	1	.378		
Fisher's Exact Test				.403	.231
Linear-by-Linear Association	.768	1	.381		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.13.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.053	.380
	Cramer's V	.053	.380
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp gentle - rumours

Crosstab

			exp gentle - rumours		
			0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	81	22	103

Female	% within bio sex	78.6%	21.4%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - rumours	36.5%	44.9%	38.0%
	% of Total	29.9%	8.1%	38.0%
	Count	141	27	168
	% within bio sex	83.9%	16.1%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - rumours	63.5%	55.1%	62.0%
	% of Total	52.0%	10.0%	62.0%
	Count	222	49	271
	% within bio sex	81.9%	18.1%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - rumours	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	81.9%	18.1%	100.0%
	Count	222	49	271

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.205 ^a	1	.272		
Continuity Correction ^b	.875	1	.350		

Likelihood Ratio	1.187	1	.276		
Fisher's Exact Test				.329	.175
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.201	1	.273		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 18.62.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.067	.272
	Cramer's V	.067	.272
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp gentle - bitching

Crosstab

			exp gentle - bitching		
			0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	86	17	103
		% within bio sex	83.5%	16.5%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - bitching	39.3%	32.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	31.7%	6.3%	38.0%
	Female	Count	133	35	168
		% within bio sex	79.2%	20.8%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - bitching	60.7%	67.3%	62.0%
		% of Total	49.1%	12.9%	62.0%
Total	Count	219	52	271	
	% within bio sex	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%	
	% within exp gentle - bitching	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.772 ^a	1	.380		
Continuity Correction ^b	.518	1	.472		
Likelihood Ratio	.784	1	.376		
Fisher's Exact Test				.429	.237
Linear-by-Linear Association	.769	1	.381		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.76.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.053	.380

Cramer's V	.053	.380
N of Valid Cases	271	

bio sex * exp gentle - argue

Crosstab

			exp gentle - argue		
			0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	84	19	103
		% within bio sex	81.6%	18.4%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - argue	39.8%	31.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	31.0%	7.0%	38.0%
	Female	Count	127	41	168

Total	% within bio sex	75.6%	24.4%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - argue	60.2%	68.3%	62.0%
	% of Total	46.9%	15.1%	62.0%
	Count	211	60	271
Total	% within bio sex	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - argue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%
	Count	211	60	271

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.315 ^a	1	.252		
Continuity Correction ^b	.992	1	.319		
Likelihood Ratio	1.339	1	.247		
Fisher's Exact Test				.293	.160
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.310	1	.252		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 22.80.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.070	.252
	Cramer's V	.070	.252
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp gentle - accuse of leading on

Crosstab

exp gentle - accuse of leading on

Total

		0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection		
bio sex	Male	Count	78	25	103
		% within bio sex	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - accuse of leading on	41.1%	30.9%	38.0%
		% of Total	28.8%	9.2%	38.0%
	Female	Count	112	56	168
		% within bio sex	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - accuse of leading on	58.9%	69.1%	62.0%
		% of Total	41.3%	20.7%	62.0%
Total	Count		190	81	271
	% within bio sex		70.1%	29.9%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - accuse of leading on		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		70.1%	29.9%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.502 ^a	1	.114		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.088	1	.148		
Likelihood Ratio	2.546	1	.111		
Fisher's Exact Test				.133	.073
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.493	1	.114		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.79.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.096	.114
	Cramer's V	.096	.114
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp gentle - quetsion

Crosstab

			exp gentle - quetsion		
			0	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	58	45	103
		% within bio sex	56.3%	43.7%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - quetsion	45.7%	31.3%	38.0%
		% of Total	21.4%	16.6%	38.0%
	Female	Count	69	99	168
		% within bio sex	41.1%	58.9%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - quetsion	54.3%	68.8%	62.0%

	% of Total	25.5%	36.5%	62.0%
Total	Count	127	144	271
	% within bio sex	46.9%	53.1%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - quetsion	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	46.9%	53.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.955 ^a	1	.015		
Continuity Correction ^b	5.359	1	.021		
Likelihood Ratio	5.964	1	.015		
Fisher's Exact Test				.017	.010
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.933	1	.015		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 48.27.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.148	.015
	Cramer's V	.148	.015
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp gentle - disbelief**Crosstab**

exp gentle - disbelief		
	Have experienced in response to a gentle rejection	Total
0		

bio sex	Male	Count	78	25	103
		% within bio sex	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - disbelief	42.2%	29.1%	38.0%
		% of Total	28.8%	9.2%	38.0%
	Female	Count	107	61	168
		% within bio sex	63.7%	36.3%	100.0%
		% within exp gentle - disbelief	57.8%	70.9%	62.0%
		% of Total	39.5%	22.5%	62.0%
Total	Count		185	86	271
	% within bio sex		68.3%	31.7%	100.0%
	% within exp gentle - disbelief		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		68.3%	31.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.271 ^a	1	.039		

Continuity Correction ^b	3.733	1	.053		
Likelihood Ratio	4.365	1	.037		
Fisher's Exact Test				.044	.026
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.255	1	.039		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 32.69.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig-nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.126	.039
	Cramer's V	.126	.039
N of Valid Cases		271	

Reactions to firm rejections – experience

bio sex * exp firm - accept and stop

Crosstab

			exp firm - accept and stop		
			0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	54	49	103
		% within bio sex	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - accept and stop	40.6%	35.5%	38.0%
		% of Total	19.9%	18.1%	38.0%
	Female	Count	79	89	168
		% within bio sex	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%

	% within exp firm - accept and stop	59.4%	64.5%	62.0%
	% of Total	29.2%	32.8%	62.0%
Total	Count	133	138	271
	% within bio sex	49.1%	50.9%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - accept and stop	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	49.1%	50.9%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.746 ^a	1	.388		
Continuity Correction ^b	.545	1	.460		
Likelihood Ratio	.746	1	.388		
Fisher's Exact Test				.453	.230
Linear-by-Linear Association	.743	1	.389		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 50.55.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.052	.388
	Cramer's V	.052	.388
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp firm - persist

Crosstab

exp firm - persist

Total

		0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection		
bio sex	Male	Count	81	22	103
		% within bio sex	78.6%	21.4%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - persist	50.0%	20.2%	38.0%
		% of Total	29.9%	8.1%	38.0%
	Female	Count	81	87	168
		% within bio sex	48.2%	51.8%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - persist	50.0%	79.8%	62.0%
		% of Total	29.9%	32.1%	62.0%
Total	Count		162	109	271
	% within bio sex		59.8%	40.2%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - persist		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		59.8%	40.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.585 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	23.336	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	25.723	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	24.495	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 41.43.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.301	<.001
	Cramer's V	.301	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp firm - phys contact

Crosstab

			exp firm - phys contact		
			0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	85	18	103
		% within bio sex	82.5%	17.5%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - phys contact	45.7%	21.2%	38.0%
		% of Total	31.4%	6.6%	38.0%
	Female	Count	101	67	168
		% within bio sex	60.1%	39.9%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - phys contact	54.3%	78.8%	62.0%
		% of Total	37.3%	24.7%	62.0%

Total	Count	186	85	271
	% within bio sex	68.6%	31.4%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - phys contact	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	68.6%	31.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.890 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	13.867	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	15.701	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.835	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 32.31.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.234	<.001
	Cramer's V	.234	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp foirm -try kiss

Crosstab

			exp foirm -try kiss		
			0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	89	14	103

Female	% within bio sex	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%
	% within exp foirm -try kiss	42.0%	23.7%	38.0%
	% of Total	32.8%	5.2%	38.0%
	Count	123	45	168
	% within bio sex	73.2%	26.8%	100.0%
	% within exp foirm -try kiss	58.0%	76.3%	62.0%
	% of Total	45.4%	16.6%	62.0%
	Count	212	59	271
	% within bio sex	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	% within exp foirm -try kiss	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	Count	212	59	271

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.526 ^a	1	.011		
Continuity Correction ^b	5.774	1	.016		

Likelihood Ratio	6.868	1	.009		
Fisher's Exact Test				.010	.007
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.502	1	.011		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 22.42.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.155	.011
	Cramer's V	.155	.011
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp firm - pin

Crosstab

			exp firm - pin		
			0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	95	8	103
		% within bio sex	92.2%	7.8%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - pin	41.5%	19.0%	38.0%
		% of Total	35.1%	3.0%	38.0%
	Female	Count	134	34	168
		% within bio sex	79.8%	20.2%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - pin	58.5%	81.0%	62.0%
		% of Total	49.4%	12.5%	62.0%
Total	Count	229	42	271	
	% within bio sex	84.5%	15.5%	100.0%	
	% within exp firm - pin	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	84.5%	15.5%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.583 ^a	1	.006		
Continuity Correction ^b	6.661	1	.010		
Likelihood Ratio	8.255	1	.004		
Fisher's Exact Test				.006	.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.555	1	.006		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.96.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.167	.006

Cramer's V	.167	.006
N of Valid Cases	271	

bio sex * exp firm - block exit

Crosstab

			exp firm - block exit		
			0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	95	8	103
		% within bio sex	92.2%	7.8%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - block exit	43.2%	15.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	35.1%	3.0%	38.0%
	Female	Count	125	43	168

Total	% within bio sex	74.4%	25.6%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - block exit	56.8%	84.3%	62.0%
	% of Total	46.1%	15.9%	62.0%
	Count	220	51	271
	% within bio sex	81.2%	18.8%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - block exit	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	81.2%	18.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.284 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	12.143	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	14.749	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.235	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.38.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.221	<.001
	Cramer's V	.221	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp firm - insult

Crosstab

exp firm - insult

Total

		0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection		
bio sex	Male	Count	87	16	103
		% within bio sex	84.5%	15.5%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - insult	45.3%	20.3%	38.0%
		% of Total	32.1%	5.9%	38.0%
	Female	Count	105	63	168
		% within bio sex	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - insult	54.7%	79.7%	62.0%
		% of Total	38.7%	23.2%	62.0%
Total	Count		192	79	271
	% within bio sex		70.8%	29.2%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - insult		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		70.8%	29.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.917 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	13.873	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	15.849	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.862	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.03.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.235	<.001
	Cramer's V	.235	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp firm - insult

Crosstab

		exp firm - insult			
			0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	84	19	103
		% within bio sex	81.6%	18.4%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - insult	43.5%	24.4%	38.0%
		% of Total	31.0%	7.0%	38.0%
	Female	Count	109	59	168
		% within bio sex	64.9%	35.1%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - insult	56.5%	75.6%	62.0%
		% of Total	40.2%	21.8%	62.0%

Total	Count	193	78	271
	% within bio sex	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - insult	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.659 ^a	1	.003		
Continuity Correction ^b	7.865	1	.005		
Likelihood Ratio	9.027	1	.003		
Fisher's Exact Test				.004	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.627	1	.003		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.65.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.179	.003
	Cramer's V	.179	.003
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp firm - rumours

Crosstab

			exp firm - rumours		
			0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	86	17	103

Female	% within bio sex	83.5%	16.5%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - rumours	41.5%	26.6%	38.0%
	% of Total	31.7%	6.3%	38.0%
	Count	121	47	168
	% within bio sex	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - rumours	58.5%	73.4%	62.0%
	% of Total	44.6%	17.3%	62.0%
	Count	207	64	271
	% within bio sex	76.4%	23.6%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - rumours	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	76.4%	23.6%	100.0%
	Count	207	64	271

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.658 ^a	1	.031		
Continuity Correction ^b	4.044	1	.044		

Likelihood Ratio	4.832	1	.028		
Fisher's Exact Test				.039	.021
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.641	1	.031		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 24.32.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.131	.031
	Cramer's V	.131	.031
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp firm - bitching

Crosstab

		exp firm - bitching			
			0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	86	17	103
		% within bio sex	83.5%	16.5%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - bitching	43.9%	22.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	31.7%	6.3%	38.0%
	Female	Count	110	58	168
		% within bio sex	65.5%	34.5%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - bitching	56.1%	77.3%	62.0%
		% of Total	40.6%	21.4%	62.0%
Total	Count		196	75	271
	% within bio sex		72.3%	27.7%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - bitching		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		72.3%	27.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.358 ^a	1	.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	9.477	1	.002		
Likelihood Ratio	10.892	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.319	1	.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.51.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.195	.001

Cramer's V	.195	.001
N of Valid Cases	271	

bio sex * exp firm - argue

Crosstab

			exp firm - argue		
			0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	91	12	103
		% within bio sex	88.3%	11.7%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - argue	42.3%	21.4%	38.0%
		% of Total	33.6%	4.4%	38.0%
	Female	Count	124	44	168

	% within bio sex	73.8%	26.2%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - argue	57.7%	78.6%	62.0%
	% of Total	45.8%	16.2%	62.0%
Total	Count	215	56	271
	% within bio sex	79.3%	20.7%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - argue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	79.3%	20.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.234 ^a	1	.004		
Continuity Correction ^b	7.371	1	.007		
Likelihood Ratio	8.781	1	.003		
Fisher's Exact Test				.005	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.204	1	.004		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.28.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.174	.004
	Cramer's V	.174	.004
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp firm - accuse of leading on

Crosstab

exp firm - accuse of leading on	Total

				0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection	
bio sex	Male	Count	92	11	103	
		% within bio sex	89.3%	10.7%	100.0%	
		% within exp firm - accuse of leading on	45.5%	15.9%	38.0%	
		% of Total	33.9%	4.1%	38.0%	
	Female	Count	110	58	168	
		% within bio sex	65.5%	34.5%	100.0%	
		% within exp firm - accuse of leading on	54.5%	84.1%	62.0%	
		% of Total	40.6%	21.4%	62.0%	
Total	Count	202	69	271		
	% within bio sex	74.5%	25.5%	100.0%		
	% within exp firm - accuse of leading on	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
	% of Total	74.5%	25.5%	100.0%		

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.128 ^a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction ^b	17.893	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	20.975	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	19.058	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.23.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.266	<.001
	Cramer's V	.266	<.001
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp firm - question

Crosstab

		exp firm - question			
			0	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection	Total
bio sex	Male	Count	78	25	103
		% within bio sex	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - question	42.9%	28.1%	38.0%
		% of Total	28.8%	9.2%	38.0%
	Female	Count	104	64	168
		% within bio sex	61.9%	38.1%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - question	57.1%	71.9%	62.0%

	% of Total	38.4%	23.6%	62.0%
Total	Count	182	89	271
	% within bio sex	67.2%	32.8%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - question	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	67.2%	32.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.532 ^a	1	.019		
Continuity Correction ^b	4.923	1	.027		
Likelihood Ratio	5.667	1	.017		
Fisher's Exact Test				.023	.013
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.512	1	.019		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.83.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Sig- nificance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.143	.019
	Cramer's V	.143	.019
N of Valid Cases		271	

bio sex * exp firm - disbelief**Crosstab**

exp firm - disbelief	
	Have experienced in response to a firm rejection
0	Total

bio sex	Male	Count	83	20	103
		% within bio sex	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - disbelief	42.3%	26.7%	38.0%
		% of Total	30.6%	7.4%	38.0%
	Female	Count	113	55	168
		% within bio sex	67.3%	32.7%	100.0%
		% within exp firm - disbelief	57.7%	73.3%	62.0%
		% of Total	41.7%	20.3%	62.0%
Total	Count		196	75	271
	% within bio sex		72.3%	27.7%	100.0%
	% within exp firm - disbelief		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		72.3%	27.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.660 ^a	1	.017		

Continuity Correction ^b	5.014	1	.025		
Likelihood Ratio	5.851	1	.016		
Fisher's Exact Test				.018	.012
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.640	1	.018		
N of Valid Cases	271				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.51.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.145	.017
	Cramer's V	.145	.017
N of Valid Cases		271	

Likelihood to persist reasons

Group Statistics

	bio sex	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
keep trying to try luck	Male	95	24.87	27.379	2.809
	Female	151	9.83	17.725	1.442
keep trying as they#ll give in	Male	86	9.92	18.773	2.024
	Female	147	2.63	8.526	.703
keep trying to double-check	Male	94	33.53	27.581	2.845
	Female	153	15.90	22.924	1.853
keep trying for fun	Male	84	18.51	25.427	2.774
	Female	144	5.65	11.889	.991
keep trying as playing H2G	Male	90	27.03	28.414	2.995
	Female	149	10.67	18.155	1.487
Keep trying for revenge	Male	80	6.10	16.805	1.879
	Female	144	2.16	8.325	.694
Keep trying to show off	Male	82	6.20	16.523	1.825
	Female	146	3.11	10.394	.860
keep trying to save face	Male	83	13.82	22.667	2.488
	Female	146	5.25	12.301	1.018
keep trying to give them second chance	Male	86	23.80	29.718	3.205
	Female	145	6.83	12.678	1.053

Independent Samples Effect Sizes

		Standardizer ^a	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
keep trying to try luck	Cohen's d	21.953	.685	.421	.948
	Hedges' correction	22.021	.683	.419	.945
	Glass's delta	17.725	.848	.573	1.121
keep trying as they#ll give in	Cohen's d	13.252	.550	.278	.820
	Hedges' correction	13.295	.548	.278	.817
	Glass's delta	8.526	.855	.570	1.137
keep trying to double-check	Cohen's d	24.795	.711	.446	.975
	Hedges' correction	24.871	.709	.445	.972
	Glass's delta	22.924	.769	.497	1.039
keep trying for fun	Cohen's d	18.080	.711	.434	.987
	Hedges' correction	18.140	.709	.432	.984
	Glass's delta	11.889	1.082	.783	1.377
keep trying as playing H2G	Cohen's d	22.561	.725	.455	.994
	Hedges' correction	22.633	.723	.453	.991
	Glass's delta	18.155	.901	.619	1.181
Keep trying for revenge	Cohen's d	12.047	.327	.052	.602
	Hedges' correction	12.088	.326	.052	.600
	Glass's delta	8.325	.473	.194	.751
Keep trying to show off	Cohen's d	12.929	.239	-.033	.510
	Hedges' correction	12.972	.238	-.033	.508
	Glass's delta	10.394	.297	.024	.569
keep trying to save face	Cohen's d	16.800	.510	.236	.783
	Hedges' correction	16.856	.508	.235	.780
	Glass's delta	12.301	.696	.414	.976
keep trying to give them second chance	Cohen's d	20.710	.819	.541	1.096
	Hedges' correction	20.778	.817	.540	1.092
	Glass's delta	12.678	1.338	1.028	1.645

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.

Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.

Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
		F	Sig.	t	df	Significance		Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						One-Sided p	Two-Sided p			Lower	Upper
keep trying to try luck	Equal variances assumed	34.581	<.001	5.231	244	<.001	<.001	15.039	2.875	9.377	20.702
	Equal variances not assumed			4.763	143.842	<.001	<.001	15.039	3.158	8.798	21.281
keep trying as they will give in	Equal variances assumed	33.400	<.001	4.050	231	<.001	<.001	7.286	1.799	3.741	10.831
	Equal variances not assumed			3.400	105.852	<.001	<.001	7.286	2.143	3.037	11.535
keep trying to double-check	Equal variances assumed	11.056	.001	5.428	245	<.001	<.001	17.636	3.249	11.236	24.037
	Equal variances not assumed			5.194	169.962	<.001	<.001	17.636	3.395	10.934	24.339
keep trying for fun	Equal variances assumed	64.997	<.001	5.181	226	<.001	<.001	12.859	2.482	7.968	17.750
	Equal variances not assumed			4.365	104.534	<.001	<.001	12.859	2.946	7.018	18.701
keep trying as playing H2G	Equal variances assumed	36.151	<.001	5.432	237	<.001	<.001	16.362	3.012	10.429	22.296
	Equal variances not assumed			4.893	133.428	<.001	<.001	16.362	3.344	9.748	22.976
Keep trying for revenge	Equal variances assumed	17.465	<.001	2.346	222	.010	.020	3.940	1.680	.630	7.251
	Equal variances not assumed			1.967	100.975	.026	.052	3.940	2.003	-.033	7.913
Keep trying to show off	Equal variances assumed	7.162	.008	1.729	226	.043	.085	3.086	1.784	-.430	6.601
	Equal variances not assumed			1.530	117.753	.064	.129	3.086	2.017	-.909	7.080
keep trying to save face	Equal variances assumed	33.274	<.001	3.709	227	<.001	<.001	8.566	2.310	4.015	13.117
	Equal variances not assumed			3.186	110.010	<.001	.002	8.566	2.688	3.238	13.893
keep trying to give them second chance	Equal variances assumed	70.349	<.001	6.020	229	<.001	<.001	16.968	2.819	11.414	22.522
	Equal variances not assumed			5.030	103.628	<.001	<.001	16.968	3.373	10.279	23.657

Chapter 6 – Cognitive Distortions

Ethical approval

Approval Date: 04/04/2023

Research Ethics Approval Number: 1 2023 6259 5466

Thank you for completing a research ethics application for ethical approval and submitting the required documentation via the online platform.

Project Title Cognitive Distortions and Sexual Attitudes

Applicant name MS SHONAGH WHITE

Submitted by MS SHONAGH WHITE / DR Andrew Thomas

Full application form link <https://swansea.forms.ethicalreviewmanager.com/Project/Index/7954>

The Psychology ethics committee has approved the ethics application, subject to the conditions outlined below:

Approval conditions

1. The approval is based on the information given within the application and the work will be conducted in line with this. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure all relevant external and internal regulations, policies and legislations are met.
2. This project may be subject to periodic review by the committee. The approval may be suspended or revoked at any time if there has been a breach of conditions.
3. Any substantial amendments to the approved proposal will be submitted to the ethics committee prior to implementing any such changes.

Specific conditions in respect of this application:

The application has been classified as Low risk to the University.

This study has been approved but the use of Qualtrics is currently suspended in the short-term. It is hoped that this issue will be resolved very soon but please do not

start data collection using Qualtrics until you receive word that this issue has been resolved.

If you feel your data collection is very urgent (e.g. due to funder deadlines) then please contact the Faculty Ethics Lead Angela Smith () to put

your case forward or continue with your proposed use of Gorilla as an alternative.

Statement of compliance

The Committee is constituted in accordance with the Governance Arrangements for Research Ethics Committees. It complies with the guidelines of UKRI and the concordat to support Research Integrity.

Psychology Research and Ethics Chair

Swansea University.

If you have any query regarding this notification, then please contact your research ethics administrator for the faculty.

For Science and Engineering contact FSE-Ethics@swansea.ac.uk

For Medicine, Health and Life Science contact FMHLS-Ethics@swansea.ac.uk

Approval Date: 19/10/2023

Research Ethics Approval Number: 1 2023 6259 6883

Thank you for completing a research ethics application for ethical approval and submitting the required documentation via the online platform.

Project Title Cognitive Distortions and Sexual Attitudes

Applicant name MRS SHONAGH LEIGH RIBEIRO

Submitted by MRS SHONAGH LEIGH RIBEIRO /

Full application form link <https://swansea.forms.ethicalreviewmanager.com/Project/Index/9107>

The Psychology ethics committee has approved the ethics application, subject to the conditions outlined below:

Approval conditions

1. The approval is based on the information given within the application and the work will be conducted in line with this. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure all relevant external and internal regulations, policies, and legislations are met.
2. This project may be subject to periodic review by the committee. The approval may be suspended or revoked at any time if there has been a breach of conditions.
3. Any substantial amendments to the approved proposal will be submitted to the ethics committee prior to implementing any such changes.

Specific conditions in respect of this application:

The application has been classified as Low Risk to the University.

No additional conditions.

Statement of compliance

The Committee is constituted in accordance with the Governance Arrangements for Research Ethics Committees. It complies with the guidelines of UKRI and the concordat to support Research Integrity.

Psychology Research and Ethics Chair

Swansea University.

If you have any queries regarding this notification, then please contact your research ethics administrator for the faculty.

For Science and Engineering contact FSE-Ethics@swansea.ac.uk

For Medicine, Health and Life Science contact FMHLS-Ethics@swansea.ac.uk

For Humanities and Social Sciences contact FHSS-Ethics@swansea.ac.uk

Recruitment

(Social media/forums advert)

Cognitive Distortions and Sexual Attitudes Study

Age 18+, heterosexual (or other with some interest in the opposite sex)

Researchers at Swansea University are examining cognitive distortions (errors of thinking that people can make) and their relationship with sexual attitudes and behaviours. We are conducting an online survey that is part of larger-scale research into understanding sex differences in these areas. For more information and to take part, please follow the link below.

This will take approx. 20 minutes to complete

https://swanseachhs.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_73ukW9tKrNdCzqu

Please share!

All data are anonymous. This research has received approval from the departmental ethics committee.

Thank you.

(Reddit)

[Academic] Cognitive Distortions and Sexual Attitudes Study (age 18+, heterosexual)

Researchers at Swansea University are examining cognitive distortions (errors of thinking that people can make) and their relationship with sexual attitudes and behaviours. We are conducting an online survey that is part of larger-scale research into understanding sex differences in these areas. For more information and to take part, please follow the link below.

Age 18+, heterosexual (or other with some interest in the opposite sex)

This will take approx. 20 minutes to complete https://swanseachhs.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_73ukW9tKrNdCzqu

All data are anonymous. This research has received approval from the departmental ethics committee. Thank you.

(Twitter)

Survey on Cognitive Distortions and Sexual Attitudes

https://swanseachhs.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_73ukW9tKrNdCzqu

Age 18+, heterosexual (or other with some interest in the opposite sex)

Please take part and please share!

(Mods on reddit)

I'd like to ask if it's possible to share my survey (age 18+), please?

I'm a PhD student at Swansea University, investigating the relationship between men's and women's sexual attitudes and behaviours, and cognitive distortions (errors of thinking). This is part of larger-scale research into evolved sex differences and sexual harassment. As I'm applying evolutionary theory, my target demographic is heterosexual (or those with at least some interest in the opposite sex).

The survey is hosted on the Qualtrics website, which is set to record no identifying information, thus all data will be anonymous. It should take no more than 20 minutes to complete.

Thank you.

Participant information and consent

Cognitive Distortions and Sexual Attitudes

You are being invited to take part in some research. Before you decide whether or not to participate, it is important for you to understand why the research is being conducted and what it will involve. Please read the following information carefully.

Please be aware that this study is intended for participants that are **age 18+, heterosexual men and women only**.

What is the purpose of the research?

We are conducting research on cognitive distortions (otherwise known as “errors of thinking” that some people have) in relation to sexual attitudes and behaviours. The purpose of the study is to determine if the frequency and/or intensity of cognitive distortions influence or are influenced by people’s attitudes towards sex and sexual interactions. This will provide insight into where potentially negative sexual attitudes stem from and how we may help this in the future. Your participation in this study will take approximately 20-30 minutes to complete the online survey.

Who is carrying out the research?

The data are being collected by Shonagh Leigh, School of Psychology, Swansea University, supervised by Andrew G. Thomas, School of Psychology, Swansea University.

What happens if I agree to take part?

Once you have given consent by clicking “yes” on the next page, we will ask you to complete the online survey. The first section will ask for your demographic information (no identifying information will be asked for or recorded). You will complete 1 brief questionnaire about morals and 2 about cognitive distortions. You will be asked your opinion on the likelihood of positive versus negative outcomes of 4 short vignettes depicting flirtatious behaviours. You will then be asked about your sexual attitudes, desires, and behaviours, and about any sex-based hostility and/or unwanted attention you have experienced and/or engaged in. After clicking “next” once you have completed the last measure, you will be shown a debrief page and your information will have been recorded.

Are there any risks associated with taking part?

The research has been approved by the School of Psychology’s Research Ethics Committee. There are no significant risks associated with participation. **However, some of the survey content is of a sensitive nature and may contain potentially upsetting language and material, particularly for those that have experienced sexual trauma.** Participants do not have to answer any questions they feel uncomfortable with, although we encourage you to

complete as much of the survey as you are able. Only surveys that have been submitted will be included in the research.

Data Protection and Confidentiality

Your data will be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 (GDPR). All information collected about you will be kept strictly confidential. Your data will only be viewed by the researcher/research team. All electronic data will be stored on a password-protected computer file at the primary researchers private property. There will be no paper copies of this data. Your consent information will be kept separately from your responses to minimise risk in the event of a data breach.

Please note that if data is being collected online, once the data has been submitted online you will be unable to withdraw your information. It is a requirement of Swansea University Research Integrity Framework on Research Ethics and Governance that data should be kept for a minimum of ten years.

What will happen to the information I provide?

An analysis of the information will form part of our report at the end of the study and may be presented to interested parties and published in scientific journals and related media. Note that all information presented in any reports or publications will be anonymous and unidentifiable.

Is participation voluntary and what if I wish to later withdraw?

Your participation is entirely voluntary – you do not have to participate if you do not want to. If you decide to participate, but later wish to withdraw from the study, then you are free to withdraw at any time, without giving a reason and without penalty by exiting your browser during the survey. However, as stated, once data has been submitted online, you will be unable to withdraw your information.

Data Protection Privacy Notice

The data controller for this project will be Swansea University. The University Data Protection Officer provides oversight of university activities involving the processing of personal data and can be contacted at the Vice Chancellors Office.

Your personal data will be processed for the purposes outlined in this information sheet.

Standard ethical procedures will involve you providing your consent to participate in this study by completing the consent form that has been provided to you or by ticking the box provided, if consent is collected with an online survey.

The legal basis that we will rely on to process your personal data will be processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. This public interest justification is approved by the Faculty of Medicine, Health, and Life Science Research Ethics Committee, Swansea University.

The legal basis that we will rely on to process special categories of data will be processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes.

How long will your information be held?

Data will be preserved and accessible **for a minimum of 10 years after completion of the research**. Records from studies with major health, clinical, social, environmental or heritage importance, novel intervention, or studies which are on-going or controversial should be retained for at least 20 years after completion of the study. It may be appropriate to keep such study data permanently within the university, a national collection, or as required by the funder's data policy.

What are your rights?

You have a right to access your personal information, to object to the processing of your personal information, to rectify, to erase, to restrict and to port your personal information. Please visit the University Data Protection webpages for further information in relation to your rights. Any requests or objections should be made in writing to the University Data Protection Officer: University Compliance Officer (FOI/DP), Vice-Chancellor's Office, Swansea University, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP; Email: dataprotection@swansea.ac.uk.

How to make a complaint

If you are unhappy with the way in which your personal data has been processed you may in the first instance contact the University Data Protection Officer using the contact details above. If you remain dissatisfied, then you have the right to apply directly to the Information Commissioner for a decision. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at: Information Commissioner's Office, Wycliffe House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 5AF; www.ico.org.uk.

What if I have other questions?

If you have further questions about this study, please do not hesitate to contact us:

Applicant:

Shonagh Leigh

School of Psychology

Swansea University

Email: [REDACTED]

Supervisor:

Dr Andrew G. Thomas

School of Psychology

Swansea University

Email: [REDACTED]

Cognitive Distortions and Sexual Attitudes

Name & Contact details of the principal researcher: Shonagh Leigh – [REDACTED]

Supervisor: Dr Andrew G. Thomas – [REDACTED]

	YES/NO
1. I (the participant) confirm that I have read and understand the information sheet for the above study which is attached to this form.	
2. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw by exiting my browser at any time during the survey, without giving any reasons.	
3. I understand that, due to the anonymity of the data collection process, I will not be able to withdraw my data once having submitted online.	
4. I understand what my role will be in this research, and all my questions have been answered to my satisfaction.	
5. I understand that I am free to ask any questions at any time before and during the study.	
6. I have been informed that the information I provide will be safeguarded.	
7. I am happy for the information I provide to be used (anonymously) in academic papers and other formal research outputs.	
8. I have been provided with a copy of the Participant Information Sheet.	

9. I agree to the researchers processing my personal data in accordance with the aims of the study described in the Participant Information Sheet.	
10. I declare that I am 18 years or older.	

If you agree with all statements listed above, click **YES**.

If you disagree with any of the statements above, click **NO** and you will be taken to the end of this survey.

This study is being conducted by researchers from the School of Psychology at Swansea University.

Thank you for your participation in this study! Your help is very much appreciated.

Demographics and non-standardised measures

Demographics

Please indicate your age

Please indicate your biological sex

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Other

Please indicate your gender

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Other

Please indicate your sexual orientation

☐ Heterosexual (primarily attracted to member of the opposite sex)

☐ Homosexual (primarily attracted to members of the same sex)

☐ Bisexual (attracted to both sexes)

☐ Asexual (not attracted to either sex)

☐ Other (please specify)

Please indicate your ethnic/racial background

- Black
- Caucasian/White
- Native American
- Middle Eastern/North African
- South Asian – Indian, Pakistani, etc.
- Southeast Asian – Thai, Cambodia, etc.
- East Asian – Chinese, Japanese, Korean, etc.
- Inuit/Arctic Peoples
- Australian Aboriginal/Aboriginal New Guineans
- New Zealand Māori/Pacific Islander
- Other (please specify)

Please indicate your relationship status

- Married
- Divorced/Separated
- In a committed relationship with one person
- In an uncommitted relationship
- Not currently dating or romantically involved with anyone

- Other (please specify)

Compared to me peers, I consider myself to be:

-3 (much less attractive), -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 (much more attractive)

Please indicate your highest level of qualification

- GCSE or equivalent
- A level or equivalent
- Diploma or equivalent
- Degree or equivalent
- Master's degree or equivalent
- Doctorate or equivalent

Are you a current student?

- Full-time
- Part-time
- No

Are you currently employed?

- Full-time
- Part-time
- Retired
- No

Please indicate your social/economic status

Upper upper-middle middle lower-middle lower

Please indicate your country of residence:

Examples generated from Laurel Centre

*First question only displays text and check boxes data entry systems used

Described below are more errors of thinking or "cognitive distortions" and how these thoughts can go on to influence behaviour. Examples of how this might look are given for each.

Some examples use the phrase "**acting out**". Acting out refers to engaging in a behaviour that you enjoy but are aware may be considered socially inappropriate by some (e.g., swearing or making sexual jokes in public) and/or can be detrimental to yourself (e.g., binge drinking) or to others (e.g., spreading rumours/gossiping). You might actively be trying to do it less (e.g., being on a diet) or even to stop doing it at all (e.g., quitting smoking).

The examples given are just suggestions and the phrase "acting out" could refer to any behaviour that you feel is relevant to you. Remember, there are no wrong answers, and your data is completely anonymous. You are free to not answer any questions you feel uncomfortable with, but we encourage you to answer honestly as many as you can.

Please give 2 or 3 of your own examples of acting out in the text box below.

Permissive beliefs – LUREL Centre examples

1. **Rationalisation/justification:** you use excuses to defend your behaviour, sometimes using logic and reason to do so.

EXAMPLES:

- "I can't help it when I'm drunk".
- "No one can resist acting out when it's handed to them on a plate".
- "Doing it just this once is ok because I haven't done it for ages, which proves it isn't a problem".

Please indicate how often this kind of thinking has occurred (frequency) AND how much you have believed it **in the exact moment*** (intensity) during the past week.

*(not how much you believe it now)

Please indicate **how often** this kind of thinking has occurred (frequency)

- ☐ No (it did not occur)
- ☐ Occasional (1-2 days during the past week)
- ☐ Much of the time (3-4 days during the past week)
- ☐ Almost all of the time (6-7 days during the past week)

Please indicate how much you have believed it (intensity) **in the exact moment*** during the past week.

*(not how much you believe it now)

Not at all	A little (up to 30%)	Much (31% - 70%)	Very much (more than 70%)	Not applicable
[SLIDER]				☐

2. **Minimisation of responsibility:** I avoid taking full responsibility for my behaviour or I stay in denial.

EXAMPLES:

- "I'll only be on my phone for 10 minutes".
- "What I'm doing isn't bad compared to some people's behaviour".
- "It's their fault; they forced me to act that way".

3. **Entitlement/uniqueness:** I find reasons that I deserve to act out based on something unique about myself or my circumstances, or through grandiosity or self-pity.

EXAMPLES:

- "I need to act out because I didn't have much sexual experience when I was younger".
- "I work extremely hard so I deserve to let go".
- "I've been given a bad hand in life, so I should be allowed to act out".

4. **Catastrophising:** I give relatively unimportant negative events or circumstances much greater status and assume I will not be able to stand it.

EXAMPLES:

- "I have had a horrendous day and I cannot cope, so I need to act out".
- "They insulted me so it's ok for me to act out to soothe myself".

5. **Blame:** you blame others or external events for your behaviour.

EXAMPLES:

- "If my work was more fulfilling, I wouldn't act out".
- "If my partner was more attentive, I wouldn't need to do this".

6. **Victim stance:** you make excuses for your behaviour by putting yourself in the role of the victim.

EXAMPLES:

- "It's not my fault I act out, I was abused as a child".

- "I have to act out when everyone is picking on me".
- "It's no big deal if my acting out hurts someone when people hurt me all the time".

7. Normalisation: I overgeneralise to make acting out seem like the "norm".

EXAMPLES:

- "Everyone wants to feel desired".
- "All men do it".

8. Denial: I block out reality.

EXAMPLES:

- "My partner wouldn't mind".
- "There is nothing wrong with acting out".
- "Deep down, I don't think acting out is as big a problem as people say it is".

9. Helplessness:

I use my low self-esteem or similar disadvantage as a reason to act out.

EXAMPLES:

- "I can't stop acting out, I have never had any will power".
- "I can't help it".

10. Invincibility: I have times where I think I'm "bulletproof".

EXAMPLES:

- "I won't ever get caught".
- "I'm in charge, so there won't be any consequences for me".

SHAM

Below are 4 different social situations involving a man (James) and a woman (Jayne). We would like you to read each one and rate the degree to which you consider the behaviour to

be sexual harassment, and how likely the interaction is to end positively and negatively for James. To rate the likelihood of a positive outcome and of a negative outcome, you will be using a sliding scale from 0-100% likelihood.

Some examples of a positive outcome include:

- A fun and flirtatious encounter is had by both parties
- James receives an expression of sexual or romantic interest from Jayne
- James successfully gets Jayne's phone number or to go on a date with Jayne
- The interaction leads to a sexual encounter

Some examples of negative outcomes include:

- Jayne expresses anger, fear, and/or ridicule toward James
 - Jayne cuts off all communication with James
 - Jayne retaliates physically (e.g., slapping James)
 - Jayne reports James (e.g., to a bouncer or the police)
1. There's a woman, Jayne, who visits James' local pub, that he's very attracted to. She is friendly and happy to talk with him and his friends. Over the past few months, James has tried to flirt with Jayne three or four times, but she doesn't flirt back and tends to change the topic. James decides to try and flirt with her one more time.
 2. James is in a club dancing with a group of friends. He finds one of his friends' friends, Jayne, very attractive, so he puts his arms around her waist to pull her in for a dance. Jayne removes James' arms and moves away but stays within the group. James tries to dance with Jayne three or four more times during the night but each time she pulls away. James decides to try again.
 3. James is walking along a quiet street when he notices an attractive woman walking the same path. He catches up to her and asks if he can get her number. She smiles, politely refuses, and speeds up. James matches her pace, telling her she's hot. Again, she politely refuses, but he keeps walking with her saying he'd just like the opportunity to get to know her. James asks again if he can have her number.
 4. James is out one Friday night in town. He notices an attractive woman at a bus stop. He walks up to her and asks her to go for a drink with him. She politely refuses as she

has a bus to catch, so James suggests she catch a later bus. Again, she turns him down, but James smiles and tells her she looks so good that he can't take no for an answer, before repeating his request that she goes for a drink with him.

Ratings

- On a scale of 1-7 (1 being not at all and 7 being extremely), to what degree do you consider this behaviour to be harassment?
- When thinking about the scenario above... (using a 0-100% likelihood slider scale for each)
 - How likely do you think a **positive** outcome for James will occur?
 - How likely do you think a **negative** outcome for James will occur?

Debrief

Cognitive Distortions and Sexual Attitudes

Thank you for taking part in our research! Now that your contribution has finished, let me explain the rationale behind this work.

We are interested in understanding whether those who have potentially harmful sexual attitudes and/or skewed outcome expectancies (what they believe will occur in response to a behaviour) are frequently and/or intensely engaging in distorted thinking patterns. Previous research has shown that cognitive distortions are commonly seen in sex offenders, as are skewed outcome expectancies, but this hasn't been assessed in a non-offender population. This will help us understand if targeting and educating on cognitive distortions would be a useful part of an intervention to decrease incidents of sexual harassment that occur due to miscommunication and "luck-pushing" rather than through any desire to cause distress to the target. If you would like more detailed information on this topic, please refer to the following articles;

<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0261409>

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1524838007311104?journalCode=tvaa>

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03637750903074701>

and websites with more general information on sexual harassment

<https://crimestoppers-uk.org/keeping-safe/personal-safety/sexual-harassment>

<https://www.acas.org.uk/sexual-harassment>

Your information will be used to assess possible relationship between cognitive distortions (both in general and in relation to specific distortions), sexual attitudes and behaviours, and

outcome expectancies. This information will give direction to future studies and may inform the development of a proactive sexual harassment intervention.

If you feel affected by issues raised by this research and would like to discuss any concerns, please contact the study Supervisor on the details provided below. If you feel this piece of research may have health implications for you, we advise you to contact your GP (family doctor). Other sources of support may be found at:

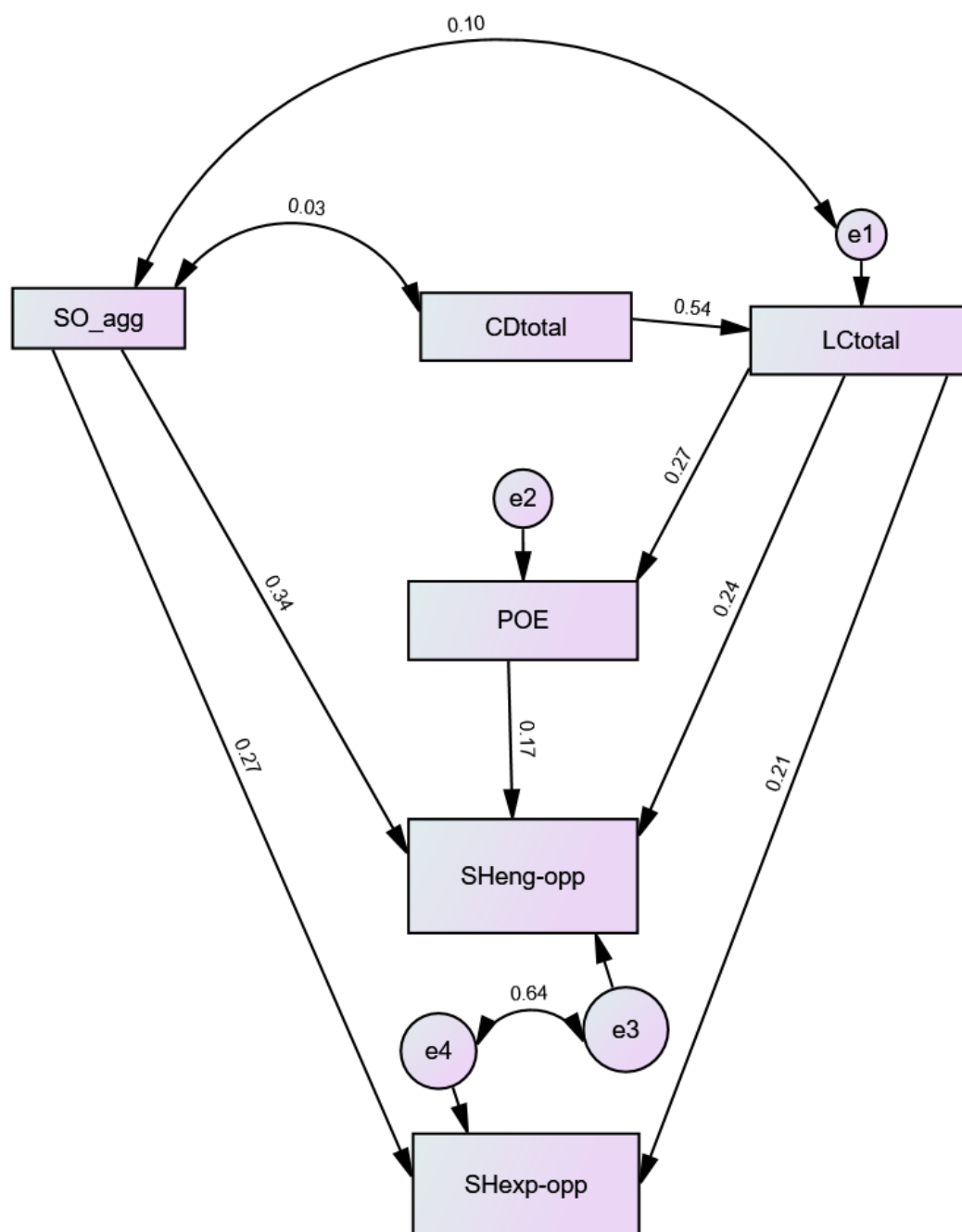
For students at Swansea University, contact Swansea University's Wellbeing services (Wellbeing Services, Horton Building, Swansea University, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, Tel: 01792 295592, www.swansea.ac.uk/wellbeing/).

For students not at Swansea University, contact your institutions Nightline Association which can be found on www.nightline.ac.uk

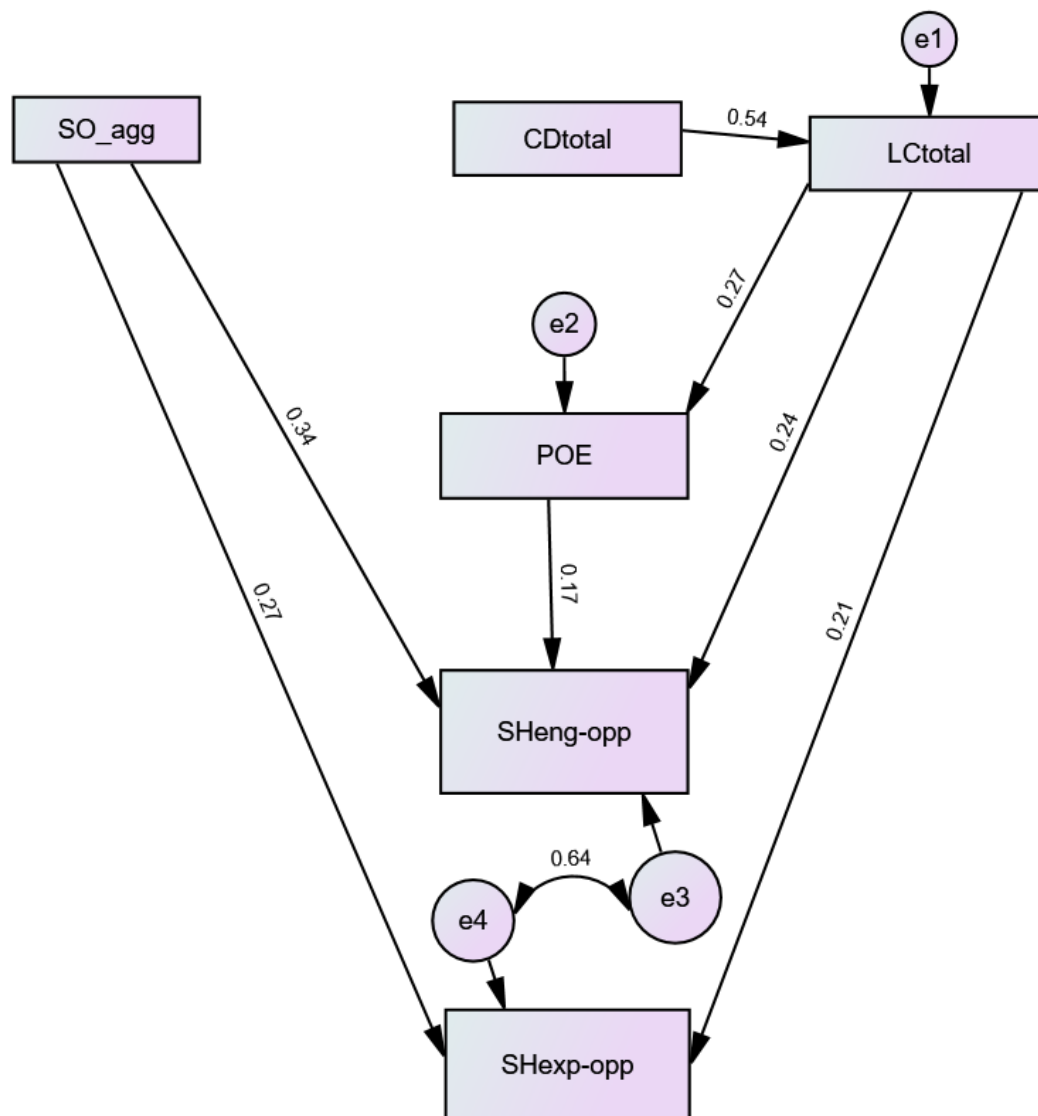
Statistical Outputs

AMOS SEM original model and intermediate stages results – men

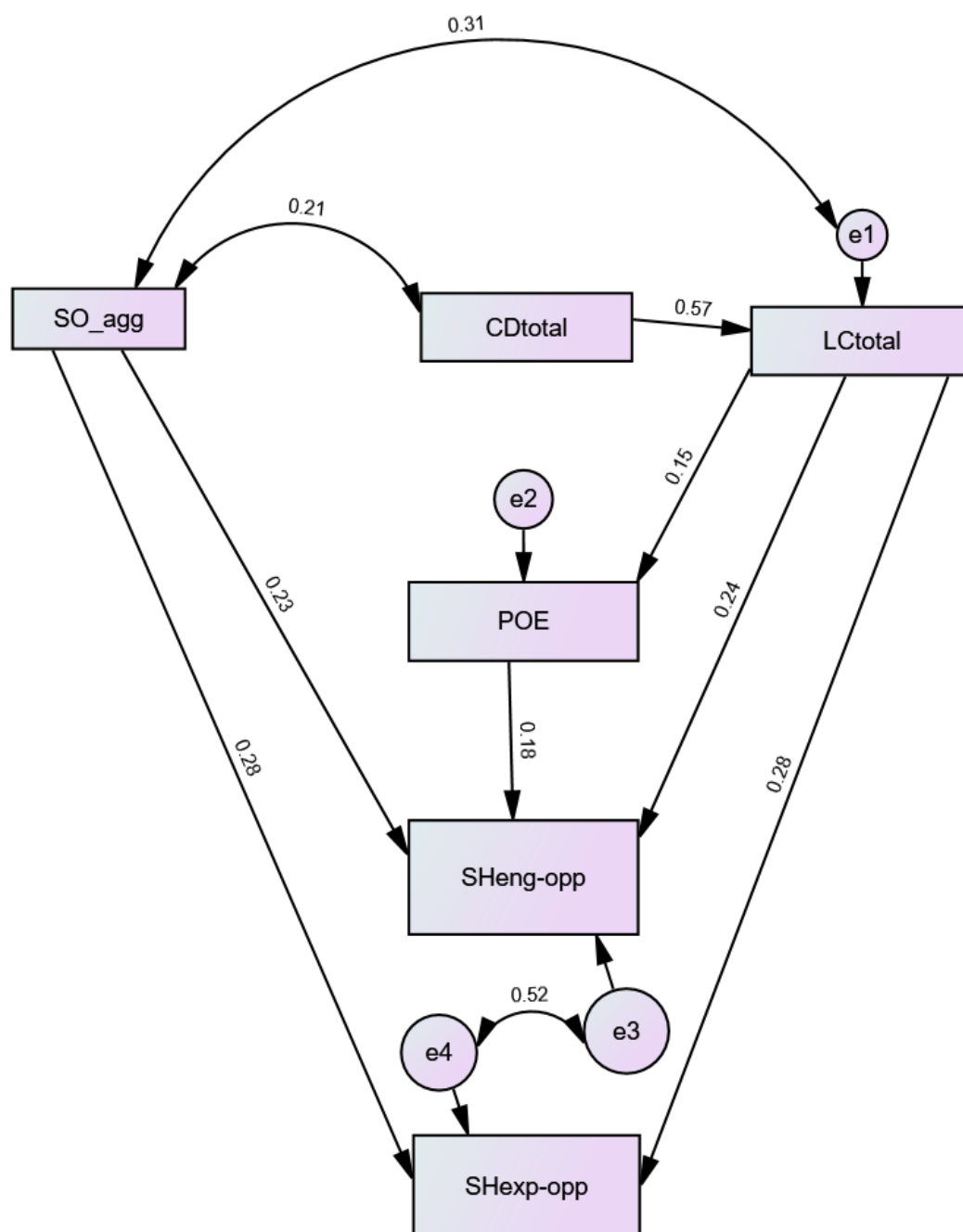
Original



Intermediate stage



Women – original



SPSS outputs

Reliability

CD-Quest

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.831	4

Permissive beliefs

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.813	10

SHAM harassment score

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.831	4

POE

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.808	4

NOE

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.820	4

Descriptives and t-tests for SHAM vignettes

Group Statistics

Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
1H_pub	Male	119	2.92	1.688	.155
	Female	151	3.08	1.707	.139
2H_club	Male	120	5.70	1.376	.126
	Female	150	5.57	1.503	.123
3H_street	Male	120	5.87	1.555	.142
	Female	151	6.05	1.355	.110
4H_busstop	Male	120	5.40	1.662	.152
	Female	151	5.51	1.591	.129
1P_pub	Male	119	16.1092	14.00955	1.28425
	Female	150	16.6267	14.64458	1.19572
2P_club	Male	120	4.5333	8.95548	.81752
	Female	151	5.5497	11.57047	.94159
3P_street	Male	120	6.6000	14.22473	1.29853
	Female	151	5.3841	13.00198	1.05809
4P_busstop	Male	120	11.1333	16.76177	1.53013
	Female	151	11.9735	17.62042	1.43393
1N_pub	Male	119	63.3866	25.47851	2.33561
	Female	150	65.2800	25.62013	2.09187
2N_club	Male	120	83.3083	18.32012	1.67239
	Female	151	82.5298	19.37827	1.57698
3N_street	Male	120	83.3250	22.27565	2.03348
	Female	151	83.1921	21.32533	1.73543
4N_busstop	Male	120	76.6000	25.72002	2.34791
	Female	151	76.5099	24.29125	1.97679
H-score	Male	120	4.9667	1.25186	.11428
	Female	151	5.0447	1.26395	.10286
POE	Male	120	9.5604	10.31082	.94124
	Female	151	9.8560	11.23775	.91452
NOE	Male	120	76.5229	18.64220	1.70179
	Female	151	76.7699	18.45776	1.50207

Independent Samples Effect Sizes

		Standardizer ^a	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
1H_pub	Cohen's d	1.699	-.091	-.332	.149
	Hedges' correction	1.704	-.091	-.331	.149
	Glass's delta	1.707	-.091	-.331	.150
2H_club	Cohen's d	1.448	.087	-.153	.328
	Hedges' correction	1.452	.087	-.152	.327
	Glass's delta	1.503	.084	-.156	.324
3H_street	Cohen's d	1.447	-.129	-.369	.111
	Hedges' correction	1.451	-.128	-.368	.111
	Glass's delta	1.355	-.137	-.377	.103
4H_busstop	Cohen's d	1.623	-.068	-.307	.172
	Hedges' correction	1.627	-.068	-.307	.172
	Glass's delta	1.591	-.069	-.309	.171
1P_pub	Cohen's d	14.36739	-.036	-.277	.205
	Hedges' correction	14.40791	-.036	-.276	.204
	Glass's delta	14.64458	-.035	-.276	.205
2P_club	Cohen's d	10.49433	-.097	-.337	.143
	Hedges' correction	10.52371	-.097	-.336	.143
	Glass's delta	11.57047	-.088	-.328	.152
3P_street	Cohen's d	13.55651	.090	-.150	.329
	Hedges' correction	13.59445	.089	-.150	.328
	Glass's delta	13.00198	.094	-.147	.333
4P_busstop	Cohen's d	17.24585	-.049	-.288	.191
	Hedges' correction	17.29412	-.049	-.288	.191
	Glass's delta	17.62042	-.048	-.287	.192
1N_pub	Cohen's d	25.55764	-.074	-.315	.167
	Hedges' correction	25.62971	-.074	-.314	.166
	Glass's delta	25.62013	-.074	-.315	.167
2N_club	Cohen's d	18.91747	.041	-.199	.281
	Hedges' correction	18.97042	.041	-.198	.280
	Glass's delta	19.37827	.040	-.200	.280
3N_street	Cohen's d	21.75085	.006	-.234	.246
	Hedges' correction	21.81173	.006	-.233	.245
	Glass's delta	21.32533	.006	-.233	.246
4N_busstop	Cohen's d	24.93341	.004	-.236	.243
	Hedges' correction	25.00320	.004	-.235	.243
	Glass's delta	24.29125	.004	-.236	.243
H-score	Cohen's d	1.25862	-.062	-.302	.178
	Hedges' correction	1.26214	-.062	-.301	.177
	Glass's delta	1.26395	-.062	-.301	.178
POE	Cohen's d	10.83748	-.027	-.267	.212
	Hedges' correction	10.86781	-.027	-.266	.212
	Glass's delta	11.23775	-.026	-.266	.213
NOE	Cohen's d	18.53958	-.013	-.253	.226
	Hedges' correction	18.59147	-.013	-.252	.226
	Glass's delta	18.45776	-.013	-.253	.226

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.

Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.

Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
		F	Sig.	t	df	Significance		Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						One-Sided p	Two-Sided p			Lower	Upper
1H_pub	Equal variances assumed	.808	.369	-.745	268	.229	.457	-.155	.208	-.565	.255
	Equal variances not assumed			-.746	254.681	.228	.456	-.155	.208	-.565	.254
2H_club	Equal variances assumed	2.680	.103	.714	268	.238	.476	.127	.177	-.222	.476
	Equal variances not assumed			.721	263.156	.236	.471	.127	.176	-.219	.472
3H_street	Equal variances assumed	1.874	.172	-1.053	269	.147	.293	-.186	.177	-.535	.162
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.036	237.390	.151	.301	-.186	.180	-.541	.168
4H_busstop	Equal variances assumed	.188	.665	-.554	269	.290	.580	-.110	.198	-.501	.281
	Equal variances not assumed			-.551	250.165	.291	.582	-.110	.199	-.503	.283
1P_pub	Equal variances assumed	.314	.576	-.293	267	.385	.769	-.51742	1.76374	-3.99003	2.95519
	Equal variances not assumed			-.295	257.821	.384	.768	-.51742	1.75473	-3.97284	2.93800
2P_club	Equal variances assumed	2.036	.155	-.792	269	.215	.429	-1.01634	1.28340	-3.54311	1.51044
	Equal variances not assumed			-.815	268.828	.208	.416	-1.01634	1.24697	-3.47140	1.43873
3P_street	Equal variances assumed	.365	.546	.733	269	.232	.464	1.21589	1.65788	-2.04818	4.47997
	Equal variances not assumed			.726	244.108	.234	.469	1.21589	1.67503	-2.08347	4.51526
4P_busstop	Equal variances assumed	.825	.364	-.398	269	.345	.691	-.84018	2.10907	-4.99255	3.31220
	Equal variances not assumed			-.401	260.440	.345	.689	-.84018	2.09701	-4.96943	3.28908
1N_pub	Equal variances assumed	.148	.701	-.603	267	.273	.547	-1.89345	3.13746	-8.07075	4.28386
	Equal variances not assumed			-.604	253.871	.273	.546	-1.89345	3.13545	-8.06824	4.28135
2N_club	Equal variances assumed	.333	.564	.337	269	.368	.737	.77853	2.31350	-3.77633	5.33339
	Equal variances not assumed			.339	260.999	.368	.735	.77853	2.29864	-3.74771	5.30478
3N_street	Equal variances assumed	.384	.536	.050	269	.480	.960	.13295	2.66000	-5.10412	5.37002
	Equal variances not assumed			.050	250.183	.480	.960	.13295	2.67334	-5.13218	5.39807
4N_busstop	Equal variances assumed	.538	.464	.030	269	.488	.976	.09007	3.04921	-5.91328	6.09342
	Equal variances not assumed			.029	248.459	.488	.977	.09007	3.06926	-5.95502	6.13516
H-score	Equal variances assumed	.092	.762	-.507	269	.306	.613	-.07804	.15392	-.38108	.22501
	Equal variances not assumed			-.508	256.407	.306	.612	-.07804	.15375	-.38081	.22474
POE	Equal variances assumed	.490	.484	-.223	269	.412	.824	-.29554	1.32536	-2.90494	2.31385
	Equal variances not assumed			-.225	263.460	.411	.822	-.29554	1.31236	-2.87959	2.28850
NOE	Equal variances assumed	.552	.458	-.109	269	.457	.913	-.24695	2.26728	-4.71082	4.21692
	Equal variances not assumed			-.109	254.229	.457	.913	-.24695	2.26987	-4.71710	4.22319

Descriptives and t-tests for CD-Quest, Permissive beliefs, SOI, and SHCI

Group Statistics

Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
SO_agg	Male	118	12.5113	5.14199	.47336
	Female	147	10.9433	4.67845	.38587

Group Statistics

Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
CDtotal		118	26.20	12.843	1.182
		147	27.16	14.311	1.180
LCtotal		118	16.97	13.354	1.229
		147	16.37	11.968	.987
SHeng-same		118	1.26	1.516	.140
		147	.95	1.235	.102
SHeng-opp		118	1.66	2.060	.190
		147	1.33	1.563	.129
SHexp-same		118	1.19	1.714	.158
		147	.79	1.449	.119
SHexp-opp		118	1.46	2.127	.196
		147	2.10	2.414	.199

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
		F	Sig.	t	df	Significance		Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						One-Sided p	Two-Sided p			Lower	Upper
CDtotal		2.563	.111	-.568	263	.285	.571	-.960	1.691	-4.289	2.369
				-.575	259.707	.283	.566	-.960	1.671	-4.250	2.330
LCtotal		.996	.319	.380	263	.352	.704	.592	1.558	-2.475	3.659
				.375	237.407	.354	.708	.592	1.577	-2.514	3.698
SHeng-same		3.374	.067	1.837	263	.034	.067	.310	.169	-.022	.643
				1.796	223.939	.037	.074	.310	.173	-.030	.651
SHeng-opp		6.685	.010	1.472	263	.071	.142	.328	.223	-.111	.766
				1.429	213.578	.077	.154	.328	.229	-.124	.780
SHexp-same		3.926	.049	2.044	263	.021	.042	.397	.194	.015	.780
				2.007	229.224	.023	.046	.397	.198	.007	.787
SHexp-opp		6.705	.010	-2.252	263	.013	.025	-.638	.283	-1.195	-.080
				-2.283	260.687	.012	.023	-.638	.279	-1.187	-.088

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
		F	Sig.	t	df	Significance		Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						One-Sided p	Two-Sided p			Lower	Upper
SO_agg	Equal variances assumed	1.907	.168	2.594	263	.005	.010	1.56799	.60442	.37787	2.75811
	Equal variances not assumed			2.567	239.434	.005	.011	1.56799	.61071	.36494	2.77104

Independent Samples Effect Sizes

				95% Confidence Interval	
Standardizer ^a			Point Estimate	Lower	Upper
CDtotal	Cohen's d	13.678	-.070	-.312	.172
	Hedges' correction	13.717	-.070	-.312	.172
	Glass's delta	14.311	-.067	-.309	.175
LCtotal	Cohen's d	12.603	.047	-.195	.289
	Hedges' correction	12.639	.047	-.195	.288
	Glass's delta	11.968	.049	-.193	.292
SHeng-same	Cohen's d	1.367	.227	-.016	.470
	Hedges' correction	1.371	.226	-.016	.468
	Glass's delta	1.235	.251	.007	.495
SHeng-opp	Cohen's d	1.801	.182	-.061	.425
	Hedges' correction	1.806	.181	-.061	.423
	Glass's delta	1.563	.210	-.034	.453
SHexp-same	Cohen's d	1.573	.253	.009	.496
	Hedges' correction	1.577	.252	.009	.494
	Glass's delta	1.449	.274	.029	.518
SHexp-opp	Cohen's d	2.291	-.278	-.522	-.035
	Hedges' correction	2.297	-.278	-.520	-.035
	Glass's delta	2.414	-.264	-.508	-.020

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.

Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.

Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.

Independent Samples Effect Sizes

				95% Confidence Interval	
Standardizer ^a			Point Estimate	Lower	Upper
SO_agg	Cohen's d	4.89009	.321	.077	.564
	Hedges' correction	4.90409	.320	.076	.563
	Glass's delta	4.67845	.335	.089	.580

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.

Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.

Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.

		Correlations ^a														
		PQ+	NQ-	H-score	POE	NOE	SO	SO-A	SO-B	SO-D	SHeng-same	SHeng-opp	SHexp-same	SHexp-opp	LCtotal	CDtotal
PQ+	Pearson Correlation	1	-.436**	.000	-.051	.061	-.129	-.085	-.073	-.138	-.076	-.201*	.045	-.135	-.137	-.190*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	.996	.580	.507	.159	.356	.427	.134	.412	.027	.622	.143	.140	.038
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
NQ-	Pearson Correlation	-.436**	1	.086	.074	.015	.133	.143	.108	.041	.155	.328**	.147	.292**	.231*	.204*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		.349	.424	.871	.148	.118	.240	.659	.091	<.001	.108	.001	.012	.026
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
H-score	Pearson Correlation	.000	.086	1	-.315**	.465**	.262**	.345**	.070	.147	.023	-.034	.119	.032	.045	.059
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.996	.349		<.001	<.001	.004	<.001	.447	.108	.800	.711	.195	.729	.628	.523
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
POE	Pearson Correlation	-.051	.074	-.315**	1	-.386**	-.124	-.165	-.051	-.050	-.027	.323**	-.062	.256**	.273**	.169
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.580	.424	<.001		<.001	.177	.073	.577	.586	.767	<.001	.502	.005	.003	.065
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
NOE	Pearson Correlation	.061	.015	.465**	-.386**	1	.058	.029	.018	.087	.008	-.161	-.049	-.158	-.067	.077
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.507	.871	<.001	<.001		.530	.752	.847	.345	.927	.080	.594	.084	.470	.404
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
SO	Pearson Correlation	-.129	.133	.262**	-.124	.058	1	.850**	.747**	.652**	.230*	.334**	.134	.288**	.098	.029
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.159	.148	.004	.177	.530		<.001	<.001	<.001	.012	<.001	.145	.001	.290	.749
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
SO-A	Pearson Correlation	-.085	.143	.345**	-.165	.029	.850**	1	.525**	.327**	.136	.202*	.140	.224*	.063	-.036
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.356	.118	<.001	.073	.752	<.001		<.001	<.001	.138	.027	.126	.014	.499	.693
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
SO-B	Pearson Correlation	-.073	.108	.070	-.051	.018	.747**	.525**	1	.182*	.164	.183*	.166	.186*	.001	-.137
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.427	.240	.447	.577	.847	<.001	<.001		.047	.074	.045	.069	.042	.992	.135
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
SO-D	Pearson Correlation	-.138	.041	.147	-.050	.087	.652**	.327**	.182*	1	.229*	.383**	-.011	.240**	.160	.251**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.134	.659	.108	.586	.345	<.001	<.001	.047		.012	<.001	.908	.008	.083	.006
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
SHeng-same	Pearson Correlation	-.076	.155	.023	-.027	.008	.230*	.136	.164	.229*	1	.449**	.647**	.279**	.153	.234*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.412	.091	.800	.767	.927	.012	.138	.074	.012		<.001	<.001	.002	.098	.010
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
SHeng-opp	Pearson Correlation	-.201*	.328**	-.034	.323**	-.161	.334**	.202*	.183*	.383**	.449**	1	.153	.711**	.312**	.218*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.027	<.001	.711	<.001	.080	<.001	.027	.045	<.001	<.001		.096	<.001	<.001	.017
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
SHexp-same	Pearson Correlation	.045	.147	.119	-.062	-.049	.134	.140	.166	-.011	.647**	.153	1	.347**	.153	.061
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.622	.108	.195	.502	.594	.145	.126	.069	.908	<.001	.096		<.001	.097	.506
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
SHexp-opp	Pearson Correlation	-.135	.292**	.032	.256**	-.158	.288**	.224*	.186*	.240**	.279**	.711**	.347**	1	.240**	.106
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.143	.001	.729	.005	.084	.001	.014	.042	.008	.002	<.001	<.001		.009	.247
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120
LCtotal	Pearson Correlation	-.137	.231*	.045	.273**	-.067	.098	.063	.001	.160	.153	.312**	.153	.240**	1	.542**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.140	.012	.628	.003	.470	.290	.499	.992	.083	.098	<.001	.097	.009		<.001
	N	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
CDtotal	Pearson Correlation	-.190*	.204*	.059	.169	.077	.029	-.036	-.137	.251**	.234*	.218*	.061	.106	.542**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.038	.026	.523	.065	.404	.749	.693	.135	.006	.010	.017	.506	.247	<.001	
	N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	120

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

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

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Male

		Correlations ^a														
		PQ+	NQ-	H-score	POE	NOE	SO	SO-A	SO-B	SO-D	SHeng-same	SHeng-opp	SHexp-same	SHexp-opp	LCtotal	CDtotal
PQ+	Pearson Correlation	1	-.258**	.083	.002	.074	-.144	-.116	-.039	-.181*	-.179*	-.240**	-.055	-.098	-.242**	-.283**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001	.309	.984	.369	.077	.155	.631	.026	.028	.003	.505	.229	.003	<.001
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151
NQ-	Pearson Correlation	-.258**	1	-.025	.183*	-.142	.208*	.128	.177*	.214**	.333**	.272**	.240**	.210**	.360**	.260**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001		.762	.024	.082	.010	.117	.030	.008	<.001	<.001	.003	.010	<.001	.001
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151
H-score	Pearson Correlation	.083	-.025	1	-.320**	.424**	-.025	-.017	-.003	-.046	-.118	-.086	.094	.114	.050	.127
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.309	.762		<.001	<.001	.761	.836	.972	.580	.150	.295	.249	.164	.549	.120
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151
POE	Pearson Correlation	.002	.183*	-.320**	1	-.251**	.061	-.021	.010	.175*	.319**	.245**	.280**	.085	.146	.090
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.984	.024	<.001		.002	.460	.802	.900	.032	<.001	.002	<.001	.298	.076	.271
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151
NOE	Pearson Correlation	.074	-.142	.424**	-.251**	1	-.105	-.077	.065	-.236**	-.101	-.049	-.012	.007	.013	-.048
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.369	.082	<.001	.002		.200	.347	.428	.004	.218	.553	.883	.933	.874	.560
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151
SO	Pearson Correlation	-.144	.208*	-.025	.061	-.105	1	.861**	.756**	.721**	.280**	.339**	.251**	.385**	.361**	.221**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.077	.010	.761	.460	.200		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.002	<.001	<.001	.006
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151
SO-A	Pearson Correlation	-.116	.128	-.017	-.021	-.077	.861**	1	.487**	.429**	.161*	.261**	.090	.283**	.262**	.149
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.155	.117	.836	.802	.347	<.001		<.001	<.001	.048	.001	.272	<.001	.001	.068
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151
SO-B	Pearson Correlation	-.039	.177*	-.003	.010	.065	.756**	.487**	1	.336**	.191*	.272**	.197*	.310**	.258**	.079
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.631	.030	.972	.900	.428	<.001	<.001		<.001	.019	<.001	.015	<.001	.002	.337
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151
SO-D	Pearson Correlation	-.181*	.214**	-.046	.175*	-.236**	.721**	.429**	.336**	1	.329**	.267**	.347**	.321**	.362**	.309**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.026	.008	.580	.032	.004	<.001	<.001	<.001		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
	N	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	147	150
SHeng-same	Pearson Correlation	-.179*	.333**	-.118	.319**	-.101	.280**	.161*	.191*	.329**	1	.748**	.561**	.495**	.394**	.254**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028	<.001	.150	<.001	.218	<.001	.048	.019	<.001		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.002
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151
SHeng-opp	Pearson Correlation	-.240**	.272**	-.086	.245**	-.049	.339**	.261**	.272**	.267**	.748**	1	.457**	.608**	.338**	.252**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	<.001	.295	.002	.553	<.001	.001	<.001	<.001	<.001		<.001	<.001	<.001	.002
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151
SHexp-same	Pearson Correlation	-.055	.240**	.094	.280**	-.012	.251**	.090	.197*	.347**	.561**	.457**	1	.493**	.244**	.243**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.505	.003	.249	<.001	.883	.002	.272	.015	<.001	<.001	<.001		<.001	.003	.003
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151
SHexp-opp	Pearson Correlation	-.098	.210**	.114	.085	.007	.385**	.283**	.310**	.321**	.495**	.608**	.493**	1	.373**	.219**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.229	.010	.164	.298	.933	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001		<.001	.007
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151
LCtotal	Pearson Correlation	-.242**	.360**	.050	.146	.013	.361**	.262**	.258**	.362**	.394**	.338**	.244**	.373**	1	.564**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	<.001	.549	.076	.874	<.001	.001	.002	<.001	<.001	<.001	.003	<.001		<.001
	N	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	147	148	148	148	148	148	148
CDtotal	Pearson Correlation	-.283**	.260**	.127	.090	-.048	.221**	.149	.079	.309**	.254**	.252**	.243**	.219**	.564**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.001	.120	.271	.560	.006	.068	.337	<.001	.002	.002	.003	.007	<.001	
	N	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	151	151	151	151	148	151

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

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

a. Please indicate your biological sex - Selected Choice = Female