Sexual Harassment: An Intercultural Comparison of Perceptions, Beliefs and Experiences

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Introduction

The main aim of this research is to study the differences in the experiences and beliefs between the Syrian and Hungarian culture in terms of sexual harassment, as well as the way victims of sexual harassment from the two cultures respond when they are being harassed and what could be their attitude and behaviour after the incident. At the end I am to examine the effectiveness of social media and anti-sexual assault campaigns in the two cultures.

Sexual harassment is present in every culture; it is an unwanted behaviour that can make people feel unsafe, embarrassed, offended or intimidated. Sexual harassment can take place any time, anywhere, it can happen within a family, in schools, at workplaces, in public transportation, in crowded places, in the street and many more. It can happen between individuals from the same-sex or the opposite-sex. Different verbal and non-verbal and physical harassment actions can differ from culture to culture. Sexual harassment is a type of violence and it is a sensitive subject for many, and this may be the reason why it is almost universally under-reported (Watts & Zimmerman, 2002). In some cultures, the topic of sexual harassment is a taboo. Individuals might not feel comfortable to talk about, and this has several reasons, some of the reasons can be that the victims of sexual harassment are ashamed of what happened, they are afraid of other’s opinion, and they try to protect their reputation, or they think that what happened to them is acceptable.

There are two main reasons regarding my choice of this topic. Firstly, coming from a country in the Middle East - Syria and growing up and living in a country in Europe - Hungary, throughout the years I have noticed the differences in the two cultures mainly regarding sexual harassment. The differences included in the verbal communication and non-verbal communication and the gestures the harasser use when they harass. Secondly, sexual harassment is receiving a considerable quantity of attention from the media after anti-sexual assault campaigns in 2017 began to play a big part on social media, One of the most well-known campaigns the “#MeToo movement” that went viral in October 2017 as a hashtag used on social media to help demonstrate the widespread prevalence of sexual assault and harassment. It followed soon after the public revelations of sexual misconduct allegations against an American film producer Harvey Weinstein. Sexual harassment is considered as a type of violence and it is happening everywhere around the world as several statistics shows an overwhelming results, World Health Organization (WHO) stated that sexual violence affect one-third of all women worldwide. According to the United Nation Women, 35% of women globally have experienced physical or sexual violence. UN Women also stated in a study that 37% of Arab women have experienced some form of violence in their lifetime.

Sexual harassment action happens regularly, therefore, it is an essential topic to take into consideration. There have been many studies done in order to examine sexual harassment in certain countries and how sexual harassment can leave victims with emotional traumas, yet there has been no observational study made to compare Syria, a country in the Middle East and Hungary a country in Europe and how they differ in terms of sexual harassment as a two completely different countries with different cultures where people have different values, norms and beliefs.
The structure of this research is divided into four parts. First, I am to reveal the research questions and hypothesis for this research. The second part, a literature overview is provided of culture and sexual harassment theories and definitions. Third part, the methodological part and it will be presented and described how the data was collected and analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The fourth part presents the results of the quantitative analysis, and in the discussion section I present my findings and their implications, and discuss if there are differences in the experience and beliefs between the Syrian and Hungarian culture in terms of sexual harassment, and to see how victims of sexual harassment from different culture respond when they are being harassed and what could be their attitude after the incident and to go into depth about how social media and anti-sexual campaigns differ in the two countries, also to look at the limitation and future research for this study.

Research Questions and Hypothesis

The research aims are to give answers on how Syrians and Hungarians differ in the experience and beliefs in terms of sexual harassment. To study the most common type of sexual harassment the Syrian and a Hungarian woman/man experience in their daily life. It is vital to see how Syrians and Hungarians react when they face an unwanted behaviour and whom they turn for help. Social Media represents a big part in our lives, and it can help to start a revolution as it did in Syria in 2011, but can Social Media and anti-sexual assault campaigns be effective, robust and help victims of sexual harassment in Syria and Hungary. For this reason, three central research question was organized to help to find out accurate results, and the questions are the follows:

Question I.: Are there any differences in the experiences and beliefs between the Syrian and Hungarian culture in terms of sexual harassment?

Question II.: Are there any differences in the way victims of sexual harassment from different culture respond when they are being harassed and what could be their attitude and behaviour after the incident?

Question III.: Are there any differences in the effectiveness of social media and anti-sexual assault campaigns in the Syrian and Hungarian cultures?

Hypothesis

Syrian culture is conservative and exhibits great respect for traditions. Islam is the majority faith, and many of the current traditions and customs observed by society are grounded in Islamic values. Conservative conduct is the norm, and people generally act in accordance to social expectations as they do not want to stand out or risk doing something that is considered to be shameful, for this reason, it is vital to examine how these cultural norms have effect on people when they are in a harassment situation. Throughout my experience while visiting Syria, I noticed that Syria is a male-dominant society, if the harasser has the intention to harass, it might be the reason that they would think it is 'manly'.

Several predictions are going to be tested in this research, and they are the followings:

Hypothesis I.: People coming from Syria are less likely to seek help from anyone after a harassment incident, compared to Hungary.
Hypothesis II.: Syrian people are more likely to think that men harass women because the harasser thinks it is manly.

Hypothesis III.: Anti-sexual assault campaigns are more effective in Hungary than in Syria.

**Literature review**

In my research, I am to focus on two different cultures, the Syrian and the Hungarian culture. First it is vital to mention a few definitions of culture. When we talk about culture, it is essential to go back in time and see what the word culture refers to. The origin of the word “culture” arrives from the Latin word “cultura”, meaning “to till”, as in to till the soil or land. It indicates that culture is the result of people’s actions. Culture is an interlaced system of learned behaviour patterns according to which people in the society live and work. It means that culture includes everything that people think, say, do and fabricate, their costumes, tradition, language, art, literature, common expected attitudes, feeling and values (Liu, Voli, & Gallois, 2015). Culture is a general and complex concept and therefore there is no absolute definition, yet culture has been defined in many ways; Hofstede (1991) has defined culture as ‘the collective programming of the mind which distinguishes the members of one group of a category of people from another’, his definition refers to the culture as mental programming. Every person carries patterns of thinking, feeling, acting that can be learnt throughout their lifetime, much of it was acquired in early childhood. Hofstede thinks that we have to learn certain patterns of thinking, feeling and acting, so he refers to culture as a learning process as well. On the other hand, Edward T. Hall (1966) stated that culture is ‘those deep, common, unstated experiences which members of a given culture share, communicate without knowing, and which form the backdrop against which all other events are judged’.

Previous studies indicate that an individual’s gender, age, sexually permissive attitudes, job position, and prior sexual harassment experience meaningfully impact the incidence of sexual harassment. Gender significantly affects one’s likelihood of becoming involved in sexual harassment (Uggen & Blackstone, 2004). In general, females experience a greater frequency and risk of sexual harassment than males (Merit Systems Protection Board, n.d.). On the other hand, males more frequently perpetrate sexual harassment. Despite the increasing number of male–male and female–male sexual harassment cases, the majority of sexual harassment incidents are those of males harassing females (Ménard, Hall, Phung, Ghebrial, & Martin, 2003).

Cultural forces reflect varying perceptions regarding sexual harassment. Cultural perceptions vary because people differ in how they encode and decode messages (Soares, Farhangmehr & Shoham, 2007). Moreover, it is cultural perceptions that influence what language and behaviours encompass sexual harassment (DeSouza & Hutz, 1996). Researchers contend that while sexual harassment is reported within all cultures, it is apparent in different ways (Barak, 1997).

Moreover, for this research, the work of Hofstede (The Onion Model) Edward T. Hall (The Cultural Iceberg, High and Low context theory) was used.
Every society has its own culture, tradition, habits, and values that people are expected to follow and respect. The Syrian and Hungarian culture will be examined in terms of sexual harassment, and how people from Syria and Hungary have different attitudes, values and beliefs towards sexual harassment.

Methodology

In the next section I am to present how the research was made and what method was used. Regarding my choice of research topic and because it is a very sensitive topic I choose the questionnaire method. Questionnaire method can be listed as both quantitative and qualitative depending on the nature of questions. It is a list of research questions asked to participants to collect appropriate data and to make data comparable and manageable to analysis, moreover it helps to make questions engaging and varied. It is an excellent method to increase the speed of data collection. It contains higher levels of objectivity compared to many alternative methods of primary data collection. The types of questions I used in my questionnaire are; open questions, multiple choice questions, check-boxes questions and scaling questions.

In the beginning, my original intention was to do an interview with victims of sexual harassment. However, limitations occurred regarding my previously planned method due to the fact that participants eventually decided not to engage anymore, owing to the previous bad memories that they do not wish to talk about or recall it again.

I design a questionnaire made of nineteen (19) questions. In the beginning, I wanted to pay attention to the visual representation of the questionnaire. I used google forms, and it is a simple designed with a teal coloured background. The colour teal was chosen because it is the official color of the Sexual Assault Awareness Month (April).

All the data were collected online with the help of the social networking website, Facebook. The questionnaire was published online and required every individual who considers sexual harassment as an essential issue to fill out the questionnaire. An agreement was made to the participant before completing the questionnaire, for complete anonymity and agreement to confidential treatment of the collected data to this research. Anonymity is vital since it is a very sensitive topic and many of the participants do not wish to express their opinion about this topic publicly.

The questionnaire was administered in English rather than translated into local languages because some sexual harassment expression and acts are hard to translate the same way in both languages, to overcome any misunderstanding of the questions, the questionnaire was made in the English language. While designing the questionnaire, it was in focus to use simple wording instead of scientific words regarding sexual harassment.

Findings
It is vital to summarise what the research findings have shown, to give answer for the first research question that aimed to examine the differences in the experiences and beliefs between the Syrian and Hungarian culture in terms of sexual harassment. The result has shown that sexual harassment is spoken about more in Hungary than in Syria, this might be the reason that Hungarians do not consider sexual harassment as a taboo topic comparing to Syrians. Comparing the differences of sexual harassment between individuals from the same-sex and the opposite-sex, the result showed that Hungarian people indicated that in cases such as women harassing men, men harassing men and women harassing women does exist. However, in Syria, it was perceived lower. The prevalence might be the same, but it might be the case that people in Hungary are more aware of these possibilities. Syrians do not see that these cases happen, it does not seem to be problematic. This can be the reason that Syria is a more male-dominated country, and sexuality is known as a female and male interactions. Throughout the research, the focus was to see the differences in non-verbal, verbal and physical harassment between Syria and Hungary. Based on the results there are three out of fourteen significant differences which were stalking, making kissing sounds and making sexually explicit remarks. Stalking was more common in Syrian comparing to Hungary, this can be the reason that Syria is considered a conservative country, approaching a girl on the street is considered against the norms, for this reason, the harasser might stalk the victim to her/his house or to a less crowded places and make the harassment act, rather than harass on a crowded street. The kissing sound was rare in Syria compared to Hungary. This presents the evidence that there are some cultural norms in Syria and lines that can not be crossed. The result has shown that the most common communication form the harasser use when they commit the act of harassment in Syria is staring, whistling, winking, which refers to the use of verbal and non-verbal communication. Winking and staring refers to the non-verbal code Oculesics which look after staring and making eye contact. However, in Hungary, the frequent communication form the harasser use when they commit the act of harassment is staring, making sexually explicit remarks and laughing disrespectfully, which refer to more verbal than non-verbal communication. Participants were asked to give their own example of what they consider as sexual harassment, the result has shown similarities between Syrians and Hungarians examples. This provides evidence that the two culture does not differ in recognition of sexual harassment acts.

The risk factors for sexual harassment was significant in one case of staying out late. Hungarians indicated that if a person stays out late, they are more likely to become a victim of sexual harassment, this might be the reason that in Syria women do not stay out late unless they are with a male company to protect them. Nevertheless, in Hungary women have the freedom to go out at any time of the day. This shows an essential difference between the two cultures. The motivation for harassing can differ in the two culture. The significant difference was in the option that describes the harasser as frustrated. Most Hungarians said frustration could be an essential motivation for harassing, whereas not a significant number of Syrians believe that frustration is a motivation for harassing. The second significant difference was that harassers are aware that they will not be punished after the commit the unwanted behaviour. This might be the reason that in Syria the police forces are not as effective as it is in Hungary.

The second research question sought to examine the differences in the way victims of sexual harassment from different culture respond when they are being harassed and what could be their attitude and behaviour after the incident. The examinations of the research have shown several significant findings between the Syrian and Hungarian culture.
Syrians would act differently if someone tried to harass them in a non-physical form. Syrians indicated in more significant number comparing to Hungarians, that if someone tried to harass them, he or she will scream and call for help, or physically attack the harasser, however, Hungarian participant did not have these option chosen. Hungarians most common option was that they do not do anything because they are afraid that the situation will turn worse. This gives proof that Syrians have a more intense reaction to this kind of situation.

The results have shown that Syrians and Hungarians do not differ in terms of whom they seek help from. Hungarians and Syrians are more likely to turn to friends for help. They have indicated that friends are the ones who provide the support needed in harassment situation. This might be the reason that people feel safer if they tell a close friend, and they will not be ashamed or judged. It is worth noting that second most common option the Hungarians have chosen is to turn for nobody for help in a harassment situation and to keep it a secret, whereas Syrians second most common option they have used is family. This might be the reason that in Syria, family ties are stronger compared to Hungary.

In case of secrecy, there was highly significant findings, the most common reason the Syrian indicated to be the reason that victims keep the harassment as a secret is that they are afraid of other’s opinion and they are trying to protect their and their family’s reputation. This gives proof that a cultural perception of honour substantially influences the Syrian culture's norms about behaviour. However, Hungarians indicated that the reason why victims keep the harassment in secret is that the victim might feel ashamed of the incident.

The analysis has looked at the effect of the bystander in terms of sexual harassment. Bystanders in this instance are those who witness an event of sexual harassment and assault and can choose to either ignore it or intervene in a way that aims to make a positive difference. The results show that there is no significant difference between the two cultures. Hungarians (62,3%) and Syrians (51,7%) indicated that they would try to help to stop the harassment. However, it is worth noting that enormous amount of Syrians (10%) comparing to Hungarians (6,7%) indicated that they would stand there and watch because they would not know how to behave. A more significant number of Hungarian participants indicated that they would call the police; however only a few Syrians (18,9%) have chosen this answer, this confirms the previous findings that the polices forces in Syria is less likely to take action comparing to Hungary.

In the third research question, the aim was to see the difference effectiveness of social media and anti-sexual assault campaigns in Syria and Hungary. Syrian people indicated that anti-sexual assault campaigns are not well-known in their country. This might be the reason that Social Media did not cover or gave any attention to the recent anti-sexual assault movements. Hungarians were more aware of the anti-sexual assault campaigns. In the open-ended question, the aim was to examine if the participants from Syria and Hungary agrees that Social Media can efficiently help victims of sexual harassment and the answers showed that Syrians and Hungarians agree on the terms that Social Media provides an essential role and it can help with numerous of cases. Hungarians and Syrians indicated that Social Media could help raise awareness and bring attention to the issue and help change the way people think about victims of sexual harassment, with sharing stories and previous experiences.
In regard to the research hypothesis; after the observation, the result explicated that two out of three hypothesis was not supported.

Hypothesis I.: People coming from Syria are less likely to seek help from anyone after a harassment incident, compared to Hungary. The first hypothesis was not supported based on the research; the result showed that (56.7%) Hungarians indicate that they are less likely to seek help from anyone after a harassment incident compared to Syrians (49.5%). There is a true cultural difference in seeking for help. It is worth noting that in another question, the result showed that in Syria people are more likely to keep the harassment incident in secret for the reason of protecting their or their family’s reputation. However, Hungarians indicate that the reason for secrecy for the victim is that they feel ashamed. Whereas in this question more Hungarian indicate that they will not be turning for help while trying to protect their and their family’s reputation comparing to Hungarians who indicated that they are less likely to be turning for help.

Hypothesis II.: Syrian people are more likely to think that men harass women because the harasser thinks it is manly comparing to Hungarians. The second hypothesis is not supported based on the research, Hungarians were in a more significant amount (55%) comparing to Syrians (52%) who believed that men harass women because harasser thinks it is manly, however, there was not a highly significant difference between the two countries.

Hypothesis III.: Anti-sexual assault campaigns are more well-known in Hungary than in Syria. The third hypothesis was supported based on the research, in Hungary anti-sexual assault campaigns are well known, whereas in Syria 90% of responses indicated that anti-sexual assault campaigns are not well-known in their country. This explains that social media and news outlet in Syria did not cover the “#MeToo movement” comparing to Hungary. For results in graphics please check the Appendices.

Future Research
As for the implications for further research, this research can be extended to examine more countries in the Middle East and Europe and to compare how they differ in terms of sexual harassment. Further questions can be investigated as to the interactions experienced by targets of sexual harassment, who often lack the power to ward off their perpetrators.

The results have shown that sexual harassment victims in Syria and Hungary do not turn for help in harassment situation to anti-sexual assault organisations and that anti-sexual assault campaigns are not well-known in Syria. This indicates that further investigations as to why this is the case need to be undertaken in order to discover more deeply held cultural perceptions. Future studies are needed to test whether the culture in Syria effects on the existence of anti-sexual assault campaigns.

Future studies should also analyse how to integrate programs incorporating anti-sexual assault campaigns to social media platforms.

References


Other Resources:

- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [online] Available at: https://www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/sexual_harassment.cfm
- Merit Systems Protection Board [online] Available at: https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-overview/employee-relations/training/presentationmspbpolicypractice.pdf
8. Appendices

Appendix A

How often people talk about sexual harassment?

![Graph showing mean frequency of sexual harassment by country with error bars, comparing Hungary and Syria.]

Figure 3.: How often people talk about sexual harassment in Syria and Hungary.

Frequency of sexual harassment based on gender
Stalking

Making kissing sounds
Figure 6.: Frequency of making kissing sounds in Syria and Hungary

Making sexually explicit remarks

Figure 7.: Frequently of making sexually explicit remarks in Syria and Hungary

Differences in turning for help in sexual harassment incidents
Figure 8/a.: Turning for help in Syria

Figure 8/b.: Turning for help in Hungary
Reason of secrecy

This result shows what Syrians and Hungarians think about the reason that victims do not speak about the sexual harassment incident.

![Clustered Bar Chart](image.png)

**Figure 9.** Results on why people do not talk about the sexual harassment incident

Provided support for sexual harassment victims
Figure 10.: Support provided in graph

Experienced Sexual Harassment
Bystander effect in a harassment situation

Reactions and attitudes towards non-physical sexual harassment incidents
Risk factors for sexual harassment

Figure 13.: Reaction and attitudes towards a non-physical sexual harassment incidents

Figure 14.: The risk factors for sexual harassment in Syria and Hungary
Motivation for harassing

Figure 15: Why men harass women?
Familiarity and effectiveness of the anti-sexual assault campaigns

Figure 16: The familiarity and effectiveness of anti-sexual assault campaigns in Syria and Hungary
Appendix B

The complete questionnaire of the research

Survey about Sexual Conflict and Sexual Harassment in Different Cultures

Hello! My name is Masa Kaddoura I am a final year Communication and Media BA student at Corvinus University of Budapest. I am doing this survey in connection with my thesis. With this questionnaire I would like to see the difference in understanding of Sexual Conflict (Sexual Harassment/Verbal/Physical assault) in different cultures from a communication point of view.

Your participation is highly appreciated, please answer the following questions to help achieve a valid result.
Thank you for your help!

NOTE: - This questionnaire is for both Females and Males
- This questionnaire takes approximately 6 mins
- This questionnaire is completely anonymous

*Required
How old are you? *

- Under 18
- 18 - 24
- 25 - 29
- 30 - 34
- 35- 40
- +40

What is your gender? *

- Female
- Male
- Other: ____________________________

Which county you are from? *

Your answer


Completed level of education (or very soon to be completed degree) *

- No Schooling
- Primary School
- High school
- Bachelor’s degree
- Master’s degree
- Doctorate degree

On a scale 1 to 5 how often people talk about sexual harassment in your country?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is a taboo topic (everyone trying to avoid talking about it)

It is a common topic (everyone wants to talk about it to find a solution)

In your opinion, how often verbal and physical sexual harassment actions happens to women in your country?

- □ 0 - 1 out of 10 women are victims of sexual harassment
- □ 2 - 4 out of 10 women are victims of sexual harassment
- □ 5 - 7 out of 10 women are victims of sexual harassment
- □ Almost all women face sexual harassment
How common do you think the following sexual harassment cases are between the two gender types in your country?

Men harass Women

1 2 3 4 5
Rare \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) Very Common

Women harass Men

1 2 3 4 5
Rare \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) Very Common

Men harass Men

1 2 3 4 5
Rare \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) Very Common

Women harass Women

1 2 3 4 5
Rare \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) \(\bigcirc\) Very Common

Please rate the following sexual harassment situations as common or rare in your country according to your experience.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Rare</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Very Common</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staring</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winking</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whistling</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughing Disrespectfully</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kissing Sound</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singing a song with sexually explicit content</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually explicit remarks about looks/body</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touching/Rubbing victim's upper body (hair/shoulder/back)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touching/Rubbing victim's lower body (legs/private parts)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poking with finger tip</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touching one's private parts publicly with an intention to make the victim uncomfortable</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pushing his/her body against victim in public transport or crowded places</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you think of an example that you would consider as harassment but not everyone would agree with you? Please describe. (Optional)

Your answer

In your country when someone faces sexual harassment, who do they typically go to first for help? (You can choose more than one answer)

- Family member (parents/siblings/cousins etc.)
- Best friend/Friends
- Stranger
- Nobody (they keep it a secret)
- Doctor
- Teacher
- Police
- Anti-sexual assault organizations
- Influencer (a person who talks about this issue in social media)
- Other: 
What do you think is the reason that victims of sexual harassment often do not speak about what happened to them?

- They are afraid of others' opinion (try to protect their own and their family's reputation)
- They are afraid of being killed (honor killing from a family member)
- They feel ashamed
- They blame themselves of what happened
- They have low self-esteem
- They think of what happened to them is okay
- Other: ________________________________

In your country, on a scale of 1-5 how much do you think victims in rape situation are supported by..

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>They provide a lot of support and help the victim</th>
<th>They provide some support</th>
<th>They do not provide support (they do not care)</th>
<th>They blame and punish the victim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-sexual assault organizations</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If YOU ever happened to be physically sexually harassed in any kind of way by someone, what did you do? (you can choose more than one answer)

☐ I have never been sexually assaulted before

☐ I did not do anything because it is a common problem and I will forget about it one day

☐ I did not do anything because I thought no body would help

☐ I told my parents/family

☐ I told my friend

☐ I reported it to the police

☐ I contacted an anti-sexual assault organization

☐ Other: ___________________________
Generally, when someone tries to harass you non-physically (e.g.: by staring at you or whistle or make sexually explicit remarks etc.) What do you do?

- I don't do anything because it does not bother me anymore
- I don't do anything it does bother me but I have learned to live with it
- I don't do anything because I am afraid of the harasser and the situation may turn worse
- I don't do anything because I have other priorities (e.g. I'm in a hurry or I'm busy)
- I do not want to confront and make a scene
- I ran away
- I scream/ ask for help
- I tell him/her to leave me alone
- I physically attack the harasser (slapping, hitting, spitting etc. him/her)
- I don't consider that as a problem
- Other: ____________

On a scale of 1-5 please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements

People who wear provocative/ inappropriate clothes are more likely to become victims of verbal/physical sexual harassment

1 2 3 4 5

Strongly disagree

Strongly agree
People who attend unsafe areas are more likely to become victims of verbal/physical sexual harassment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

People who stay out late night are more likely to become victims of verbal/physical sexual harassment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

People who are kind (smile/laugh) to members of the other/same gender are more likely to become victims of verbal/physical sexual harassment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
If you are walking in the street and you see someone is being sexually harassed physically, what would you do?

- I would stand there and watch (not knowing how to behave)
- I would wait for someone else to help the victim (If someone else did not helped why should I help?)
- I would ignore it and continue walking
- I would try to help to stop the harassment
- I would call the police
- Other:

In your opinion, some men tease/harass women, because.. (you can choose more than one answer)

- They think women like it
- They have upbringing / family background problems
- They think it is fun
- They think it’s ‘manly’
- They are frustrated
- They know they will not be punished
- They think women are not worth as much as men
Do you think anti-sexual assault campaigns like "Me Too" and "Time's up" were effective in your county? Have these campaigns inspired victims of Sexual Assault to speak up?

- Anti-sexual assault campaigns was effective in my country and helped the victims
- Anti-sexual assault campaigns was well-known in my country but victims did not speak up
- Anti-sexual assault campaigns are not well-known in my country

Do you think Social Media (Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat/Youtube etc.) can effectively help victims of sexual assault? If yes please describe how.

(Optional)

Your answer

Submit
Appendix C

Demographical Data

Age

![Bar Chart: Age of the participants from Syria and Hungary](image)

Figure 17.: Age of the participants from Syria and Hungary

Gender

![Bar Chart: Gender of the participants from Syria and Hungary](image)

Figure 18.: Gender of the participants from Syria and Hungary

Country
### Level of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24,4</td>
<td>35,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>45,1</td>
<td>64,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>171</td>
<td>69,5</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>30,5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>246</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 19: Participants by country

![Bar Chart](image)

Figure 20: Level of Education of the participants from Syria and Hungary

### Female victims of sexual harassment
This table (see figure 21.) show the perceived prevalence of female sexual harassment in Syria and Hungary. People from both countries indicated that 2-4 out of 10 women are victims of sexual harassment in their country.
Verbal, non-verbal and physical sexual harassment in Hungary and Syria

Figure 22.: Frequency of verbal, nonverbal and physical sexual harassment in Hungary.

Figure 23.: Frequency of verbal, nonverbal and physical sexual harassment in Syria.