



IFF Research

Research on Violence Against Women and Girls in Jersey

Lot 1 – Data analysis of general public survey

Government of Jersey

April 2023



Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Demographic profile of survey respondents	6
3	Perceptions of current VAWG situation in Jersey	9
4	Personal experiences of sexual harassment in Jersey	17
5	Conclusions	33

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report outlines the findings from a survey hosted on the Government of Jersey's website on the topic of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) in Jersey. The survey was part of a larger programme of research commissioned by the Government of Jersey to inform the work of the VAWG Taskforce. The research aimed to establish the range and types of violence experienced by women and girls in Jersey to ensure prevention strategies, legislative tools and support for survivors are firmly grounded in the Island's unique context.
- 1.2 More specifically, the aims of the survey were as follows:
- To better understand attitudes of the general public towards violence against women and girls.
 - To understand the barriers that prevent individuals from reporting this type of violence, and how underreporting of this nature can be reduced.
 - To understand women and girls' perceptions of their own safety in public spaces.
 - To better understand the prevalence, frequency, patterns and consequences of violence against women and girls.

Background

- 1.3 The #MeToo movement prompted an increased focus for policy-makers around the world on whether enough is being done to prevent violence against women and girls. The movement shone a light on the extent to which sexual violence and harassment can go unacknowledged and unreported and drew attention to a need for co-ordinated effort to make private and public spaces safer.
- 1.4 In the wake of the tragic case of Sarah Everard (who was murdered by a serving police officer while walking home from a friend's house during the Covid pandemic) and the subsequent public conversation on the safety of women and girls, the UK Home Secretary reopened the government's call for evidence on tackling crimes that disproportionately affect women. Following this, July 2021 saw the UK Government publish a strategy for tackling Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG).¹ This set out an ambition to increase support for victims and survivors, increase the number of perpetrators brought to justice and reduce the prevalence of VAWG in the long term.
- 1.5 In parallel, the Government of Jersey (GoJ) is developing its own strategy for addressing VAWG on the Island. Jersey is a very unique context and strategies that work for the UK may not always translate well. The comparative size and geography of Jersey creates some opportunities in terms of the potential for facilitating rapid cross-agency working and enforcement of new policies. At the same time, there is a particularly strong challenge around ensuring confidentiality for victims who wish to remain anonymous.
- 1.6 The development of this strategy is the responsibility of the VAWG Taskforce. The membership of the taskforce is comprised of key stakeholders working within the criminal justice sector, VAWG specialist support organisations and community support organisations.

¹ Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls, UK Government - [Tackling violence against women and girls \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk)

Sexual Harassment Survey

- 1.7 In 2020, IFF Research were commissioned by the Government Equalities Office to conduct a representative survey of the British public to gather data on the prevalence of sexual harassment, assault and rape.² The survey was conducted online and there were 12,131 responses in total.
- 1.8 Some of the questions that were asked in the Sexual Harassment Survey were also asked in the Government of Jersey's survey to allow for comparisons to be made. As set out in the Methodology section, the Government of Jersey's survey was not representative of the Jersey population; the Sexual Harassment Survey therefore provides a useful baseline against which to assess the validity of the results and to identify similarities or differences between the UK and Jersey.
- 1.9 Where comparisons have been made between the surveys in this report, these are clearly signposted.

Methodology

Questionnaire design

- 1.10 Government of Jersey provided IFF Research with a draft questionnaire that they designed in-house and invited feedback. The questionnaire design drew on questions that had been used effectively in other studies, specifically the Sexual Harassment Survey conducted by IFF Research for the Government Equalities Office and on the Home Office's public facing survey as part of the Call to Evidence for the VAWG strategy; while also being tailored for a Jersey audience.
- 1.11 Through an iterative process of feedback and amends, Government of Jersey and IFF Research agreed a final questionnaire, the content of which was very similar to the original draft shared.

Fieldwork

- 1.12 The survey was conducted online. It was programmed in-house by the Government of Jersey and was hosted on their website on a public facing page. The survey link was "open" meaning that anybody who clicked on the link could complete the survey (as opposed to unique links distributed to prospective respondents that could only be completed once).
- 1.13 The survey respondents were not pre-selected from a sample frame and were not directly invited to take part in the survey via email or letter. No quotas were set during fieldwork and no weighting was applied to the data at the analysis stage.
- 1.14 The survey was advertised by the Government of Jersey through social media campaigns, newspaper advertisements, advertisements on public transport and infrastructure, advertisements within VAWG specialist support organisation and community organisations, and community outreach events.
- 1.15 Between 10th October 2022 and 20th January 2023; 326 surveys were completed. After the survey closed, IFF Research conducted quality checks on each of the responses received to make sure that all of the survey responses included in the analysis were genuine. These quality checks included assessing answer patterns and open-ended text responses that would indicate that a respondent did not interact with the survey as intended, for example 'straight lining' (i.e. selecting an answer option in the same on-

² 2020 Sexual Harassment Survey, Government Equalities Office - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1002873/20-07-12_Sexual_Harassment_Report_FINAL.pdf

screen position to every question), answering 'don't know' to every question, and unintelligible open responses. Through these checks three responses were deleted from the data, leaving a final total of 323 survey responses.

Analysis and reporting

- 1.16 Throughout the report, findings will be presented at an 'all respondents' level (n=323) and where the data allows (i.e. where the base size is large enough), at the sub-group level. The subgroups which have been reported on are as follows:
- **Age:** Under 25; 25-54; 55+
 - **Sexual orientation:** Straight/heterosexual; Gay, lesbian or bisexual (LGB)
 - **Physical/mental health conditions:** Have physical/mental health condition(s)
 - **Ability to cope financially:** Easy to cope financially; Difficult to cope financially.
- 1.17 Where a difference between sub-groups is referred to as significantly different, this indicates 95% confidence that a 'real' difference exists between this sub-group and the other group of comparison. Such significant differences are also shown with an asterisk '**' in the charts and tables.
- 1.18 The survey is not representative of the Jersey population or of any other specific population of interest. Further, as the survey respondents were 'self-selecting' (i.e. they chose to complete the survey having become aware of it, rather than being directly invited to do so having been selected from a sample frame), a reasonable assumption would be that those with direct experience of sexual harassment are more likely than other members of the public to have answered the survey. The results of the survey cannot be generalised beyond the 323 survey respondents themselves.
- 1.19 While the survey was presented to respondents as being on the topic of VAWG, it was possible for male respondents to complete the survey and gender-neutral language was used throughout. When describing the *results* of the survey, the report reflects the wording used in the survey; however, when referring to the broader *aims* of the research the term 'VAWG' is used.

2 Demographic profile of survey respondents

Key findings:

- In comparison to the Jersey population (based on the 2021 Census) survey respondents were disproportionately: female, under 35, LGB, and living with a longstanding physical or mental health condition. This would suggest that these groups are more likely than others to have experienced sexual harassment.
- In the UK Sexual Harassment Survey, these same groups were also most likely to have experienced sexual harassment. This would suggest that the broad trends identified in the Jersey VAWG survey, in terms of who is experiencing sexual harassment, are similar to those in the UK.

- 2.1 This chapter sets out the demographic profile of the 323 survey respondents and compares them against the 2021 Jersey Census and to findings in the 2020 UK Sexual Harassment Survey conducted for the Government Equalities Office.
- 2.2 As covered in the methodology section of the previous chapter, this was an online survey hosted by the Government of Jersey via an open link, meaning that there were no restrictions placed on who could complete the survey, and respondents were 'self-selecting'. No quotas were set during fieldwork and no weighting was applied to the data at the analysis stage. The results of the survey are only representative of the respondents who completed the survey and cannot be generalised to the population of Jersey as a whole.
- 2.3 The profile of the survey respondents is, however, still of interest as it can give some indication as to the groups of Jersey's population who are most likely to complete a survey on the topic of VAWG and can be seen to take an active interest in the topic or have direct experience. This is borne out in the survey results as the experience of sexual harassment is almost universal among the survey respondents with 97% saying that they have been the victims of at least one form of sexual harassment in their life.

Demographic profile of survey respondents

- 2.4 When comparing the demographic profile of the survey respondents against the results of the 2021 Jersey Census there are some notable differences. The Jersey VAWG Survey respondents were more likely to:
 - be female (86% v 51% of the Jersey population);
 - be under the age of 35 (47% v 27% of the Jersey population);
 - identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) (15% v 2% of the Jersey population)
 - have longstanding physical or mental health condition that limit their day-to-day life (28% v 15% of the Jersey population).

2.5 Table 2.1 sets out the demographic characteristics of the survey respondents in comparison to the results of the 2021 Jersey Census.

Table 2.1 Demographic profile of survey respondents compared to 2021 Jersey Census

Demographic profiling point		Survey respondents	2021 Jersey Census
Gender	Female	86%*	51%
	Male	10%	49%*
Age	16-19	12%*	6%
	20-24	10%*	6%
	25-34	25%*	14%
	35-44	20%	17%
	45-54	20%	18%
	55-64	10%	17%*
	65+	4%	21%*
Ethnicity	Jersey	52%*	44%
	British	36%*	30%
	Irish	4%	2%
	Polish	2%	3%
	Portuguese / Madeiran	4%	9%
	South African	1%	1%
Sexual orientation	Straight / heterosexual	81%	87%*
	Gay or Lesbian	4%*	1%
	Bisexual	11%*	1%
	Prefer not to say	4%	11%*
Longstanding physical and mental health conditions	No	55%	79%*
	Yes	39%*	21%
	Conditions or illnesses reduce ability to carry out day-to-day activities	28%*	15%

* Denotes that this percentage is statistically significantly higher than the comparison group i.e. that the proportion of survey respondents is significantly higher than population proportion as per the Jersey 2021 census (and vice versa).

- 2.6 In addition to the demographic characteristics outlined in Table 2.1, the survey gathered information on the respondent's financial situation, which there is no census data to compare with. Respondents were asked 'as a household, how easy or difficult do you find it to cope financially?' Over a quarter (28%) said that, as a household, they found it quite difficult or very difficult to cope financially, whereas 37% said they found it quite easy or very easy to cope financially.
- 2.7 The majority of survey respondents occupied their accommodation as owner occupiers (58%), 20% were private renters, and 8% were social renters. These figures are in line with data on households in the 2021 Jersey Census.

Comparison with Sexual Harassment Survey

- 2.8 As set out in Paragraph 2.3, 97% of the survey respondents had experienced at least one form of sexual harassment in their lives. This would suggest that the high incidence of certain characteristics (i.e. being female, young, identifying as LGBT, having a long-term health condition) in the survey is reflective of the groups that are most likely to be victims of sexual harassment in Jersey. However, as stated previously this was not a representative survey so any conclusions drawn from this need to be treated with caution.
- 2.9 When comparing the demographic profile of the respondents to the Jersey VAWG survey against the results of the 2020 Sexual Harassment Survey, which was representative of the UK adult population, there are similarities in terms of the groups most likely to experience sexual harassment. While this is not a like-for-like comparison, it does provide a useful benchmark against which broad trends can be analysed.
- 2.10 The Sexual Harassment Survey found that 72% of people had experienced at least one form of sexual harassment in their lifetime. Women were more likely than men to experience sexual harassment in their lifetime, with 84% experiencing this compared to 60% of men. That women are more likely to experience sexual harassment is reflected in the large majority of survey respondents being women in the Jersey VAWG survey (86%).
- 2.11 The Sexual Harassment Survey found that age was a factor in the likelihood of experiencing sexual harassment, with younger people (16-24: 86%) being more likely than older people (50+: 63%) to have experienced sexual harassment in their lifetime. The age profile of the survey respondents in the Jersey VAWG survey is younger than that of the Jersey population which could be indicative that young people are more likely to have experienced sexual harassment.
- 2.12 Sexual orientation was another factor that affected the likelihood of experiencing sexual harassment. In the Sexual Harassment Survey 86% of participants who identified as LGB had experienced sexual harassment in their lifetime, compared to 72% of straight/heterosexual people. This is also reflected in the profile of the Jersey VAWG survey respondents as there is a much higher a proportion of LGB people than in the Jersey population as a whole.

3 Perceptions of current VAWG situation in Jersey

Key findings:

- There is widespread understanding that the following behaviours are a crime and agreement that they should be a crime: '*Sex without consent*' (97% is a crime, 99% should be a crime), '*Forcing a partner to engage in sexual activity when the partner has said no*' (95% is a crime, 100% should be a crime), and '*Hitting their partner or someone else in the family*' (94% is a crime, 98% should be a crime).
- The gap between what survey respondents understood to be a crime and what they thought should be a crime was largest for the following behaviours: '*Sending photos of their genitalia when not asked for*' (58% is a crime, 90% should be a crime), "*Catfishing*" (36% is a crime, 78% should be a crime) '*Controlling what their partner wears*' (29% is a crime, 69% should be a crime) '*Wolf-whistling or cat-calling*' (28% is a crime, 69% should be a crime).
- There are low levels of trust among survey respondents that Jersey institutions take gender-based violence seriously. For each of the five Jersey institutions we asked about, fewer than half of respondents agreed that they took physical forms of gender-based violence seriously: Government of Jersey – 34%, Police – 42%, Courts – 35%, Schools – 42%, Social care – 37%.
- A smaller proportion of respondents agreed that the same institutions took online forms gender-based violence as seriously as offline forms: Government of Jersey – 19%, Police – 25%, Courts – 18%, Schools – 36%, Social care – 30%.

3.1 This chapter begins by looking at what survey respondents understand about current legislation relating to VAWG and what they believe the legislation should be. It then explores the perceptions they hold about the attitudes of various Jersey institutions towards different forms of VAWG. The content in this chapter will address the following research objectives:

- To better understand attitudes of the general public towards violence against women and girls.
- To understand the barriers that prevent individuals from reporting this type of violence, and how underreporting of this nature can be reduced.

Understanding of current legislation

3.2 Respondents were asked whether they thought the 14 behaviours shown in Table 3.1 (the abridged text used for the charting is also shown) were *currently* a crime under Jersey legislation and were then asked if they thought those same behaviours *should* be a crime. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 show the percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes' to these questions for each of the behaviours. The 14 behaviours asked in the Jersey VAWG Survey were the same behaviours covered in the Home Office's Call for Evidence public facing survey. The Home Office data on these behaviours was not publicly available at the time of drafting the report so no comparisons have been made between the surveys.

Table 3.1 Behaviours that respondents were asked whether they thought if they were and if they should be a crime

Full text used in survey	Abridged version
Having sex without the consent of the other person.	Sex without consent
Forcing a partner to engage in sexual activity when the partner has said they do not want to.	Forcing a partner to engage in sexual activity when the partner has said no
Making sexual remarks or sounds (eg. wolf-whistling or cat-calling) to a person walking down the street or in a public place.	Wolf-whistling or cat-calling
An employee being offered a promotion in exchange for sexual activity with their boss.	Employee being offered a promotion in exchange for sexual activity
Sending someone photos of their genitalia when the recipient has not asked for them.	Sending photos of their genitalia when not asked for
Uploading, or threatening to upload, private intimate images to the internet without the consent of the person in the image (sometimes referred to as "revenge porn").	Uploading, or threatening to upload "revenge porn"
A person being forced to get married to someone they do not want to marry.	A person being forced to marry against their will
An intimate partner or family member hitting their partner or someone else in the family.	Hitting their partner or someone else in the family
A romantic partner controlling what their partner wears.	Controlling what their partner wears
Sending abusive and harassing texts and messages online.	Sending abusive and harassing texts and messages online
Giving unwanted attention, for example, repeatedly showing up uninvited at a person's house, school, work or another location.	Unwanted attention i.e. "stalking"
Filming up someone's skirt without their permission.	"Upskirting"
Non-fatal strangulation without consent – for example, strangling their partner as a means of controlling their behaviour.	Non-fatal strangulation without consent
A stranger pretending to be someone else in an online relationship.	"Catfishing"

3.3 Nearly all respondents said that the following three behaviours *were* a crime and that they *should* be a crime:

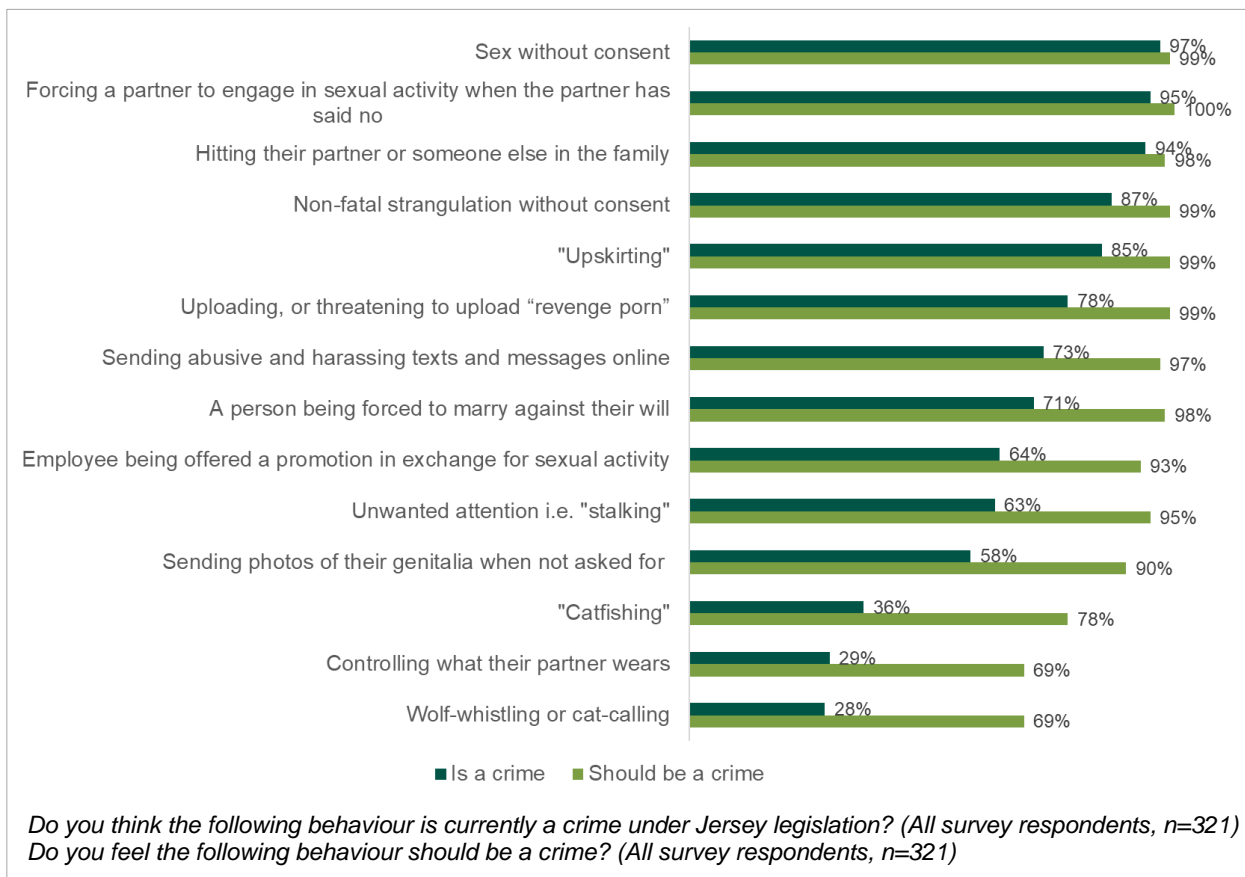
- *Sex without consent* (Is a crime: 97%; Should be a crime: 99%)

- Forcing a partner to engage in sexual activity when the partner has said no (Is a crime: 95%; Should be a crime: 100%)
- Hitting their partner or someone else in the family (Is a crime: 94%; Should be a crime: 98%)

3.4 While the proportion of respondents stating that certain behaviours were a crime varied between 97% and 28%, the variation in the proportion of people saying that the same behaviours should be a crime was much narrower at between 100% and 69%. This shows that for certain behaviours, survey respondents disagree with what they perceive current Jersey legislation to be. The gap between what survey respondents believe to be a crime and what they think should be a crime is widest for the following behaviours:

- Sending photos of their genitalia when not asked for (Is a crime: 58%; Should be a crime: 90%)
- “Catfishing” (Is a crime: 36%; Should be a crime: 78%)
- Controlling what their partner wears (Is a crime: 29%; Should be a crime: 69%)
- Wolf-whistling or cat-calling (Is a crime: 28%; Should be a crime: 69%)

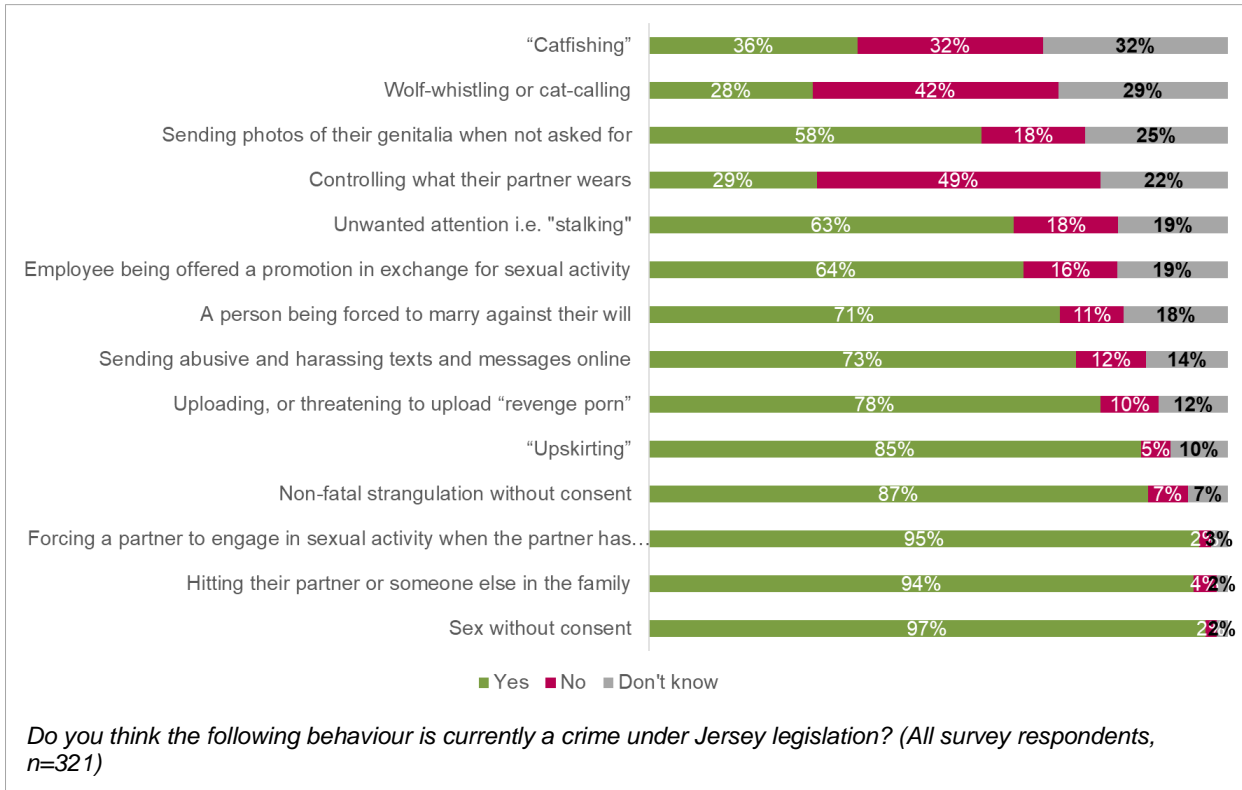
Figure 3.1 Is the following behaviour a crime, and should the behaviour be a crime?



3.5 For some behaviours, there was a high degree of uncertainty among survey respondents as to whether or not they were crimes under current Jersey legislation. For example, as shown in Figure 3.2, 32% of

respondents said that they ‘Didn’t know’ whether ‘*Catfishing*’ was a crime and 29% said that they ‘Didn’t know’ if ‘*Wolf-whistling or cat-calling*’ was a crime.

Figure 3.2 Do you think the following behaviour is a crime? Ranked by ‘Don’t know’



3.6 However, when looking at what respondents thought should be a crime, there was less uncertainty. The behaviours with the highest proportion of ‘Don’t know’ responses for whether they should be a crime were as follows:

- *Controlling what their partner wears* (16%)
- *Wolf-whistling or cat-calling* (14%)
- *"Catfishing"* (13%)

Subgroup differences

3.7 Survey respondents were in broad agreement as to which behaviours were crimes under Jersey legislation and which should be crimes, however, there were some differences between subgroups which are set out below. Most commonly these were related to the age of respondents, suggesting that age is a greater predictor of attitudes on these matters than other factors explored in the analysis. Firstly, in relation to behaviours which they said were currently a crime:

- Those with a longstanding physical/mental health condition were less likely (54%) than those without (72%) to have thought that ‘*Employee being offered a promotion in exchange for sexual activity*’ was a crime.

- Those aged 55 and over were more likely (81%) than the under 25s (64%) and 25-54 year olds (50%) to think that *'Sending photos of genitalia when not asked for'* was a crime.
- LGB respondents were less likely (65%) than straight/heterosexual respondents (80%) to think that *'Uploading, or threatening to upload "revenge porn"'* was a crime.
- Those aged 55 and over were more likely (50%) than the under 25s (18%) and 25-54 year olds (29%) to think that *'Controlling what their partner wears'* was a crime. While LGB respondents (11%) were less likely than straight/heterosexual respondents (34%) to think that this was a crime.
- Those aged 55 and over were more likely (90%) than the under 25s (72%) and 25-54 year olds (70%) to think that *'Sending abusive and harassing texts and messages online'* was a crime.
- Those with a longstanding physical/mental health condition were less likely (31%) than those without (41%) to think that *'Catfishing'* was a crime.

3.8 Secondly, in relation to the behaviours which they thought should be a crime:

- Those aged 55 and over were less likely (47%) than the under 25s (75%) and 25-54 year olds (72%) to think that *'Wolf-whistling or cat-calling'* should be a crime.
- Those under the age of 25 (53%) were less likely than 25-54 year olds (75%) and over 55s (72%) to think that *'Controlling what their partner wears'* should be a crime.
- Those with a longstanding physical/mental health condition were less likely (71%) than those without (82%) to think that *'Catfishing'* should be a crime.

Perceptions of attitudes to sexual harassment

Extent to which Jersey institutions take gender-based violence seriously

3.9 Survey respondents were asked to what extent they agreed, or disagreed, that the following five Jersey institutions took physical and online forms of gender-based violence seriously:

- Government of Jersey
- States of Jersey Police
- Courts in Jersey
- Schools in Jersey
- Social Care Services in Jersey

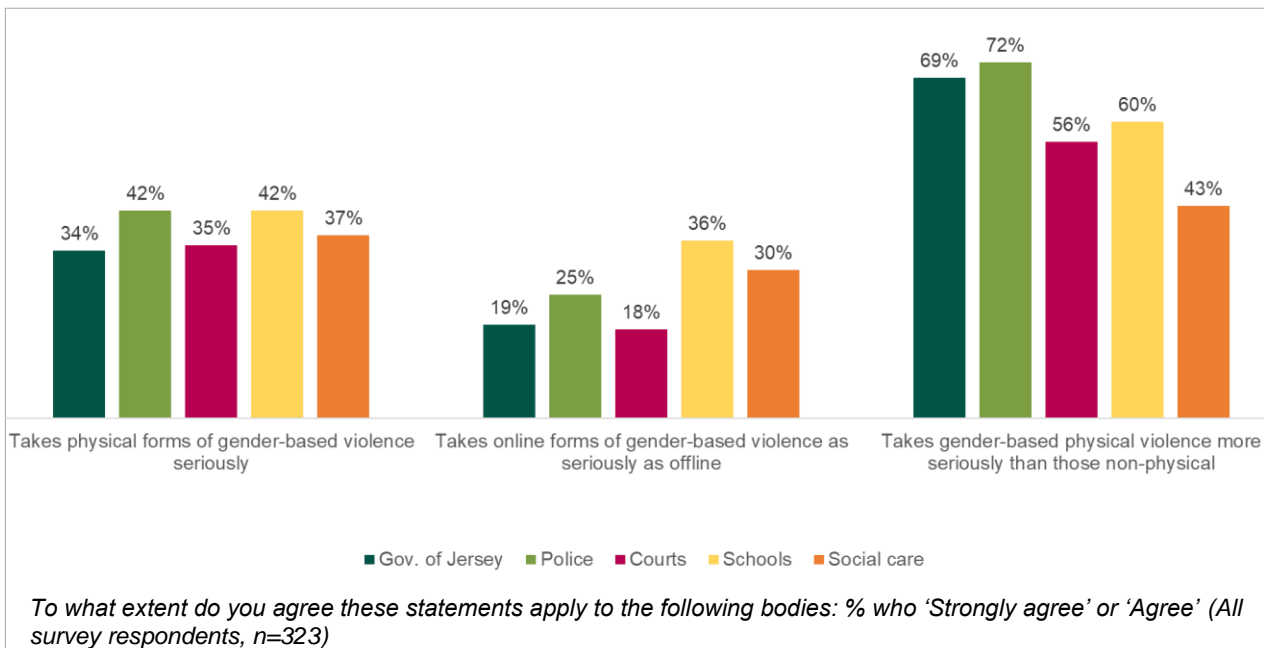
3.10 The three statements that respondents were presented with were:

- *The entity takes all physical forms of gender-based violence seriously.*
- *The entity takes online forms of gender-based violence (e.g. online stalking, harassment, bullying or being sent unsolicited pornographic content) as seriously as when it happens offline.*

- The entity takes gender-based violence involving physical violence or harm more seriously than those that do not involve physical violence or harm.

3.11 As shown in Figure 3.3, for all Jersey institutions, fewer than half of respondents agreed with the first two statements that they took all forms of physical and online gender-based violence seriously. In particular, survey respondents were less likely to agree that the five Jersey institutions took online forms of gender-based violence seriously.

Figure 3.3 ‘Agree’ or ‘Strongly agree’ that Jersey institutions takes forms of gender-based violence seriously



3.12 When comparing the five institutions for the first two statements, respondents were more likely to agree that Schools took physical (42% agreed) and online (36% agreed) forms of gender-based violence seriously than the other institutions. Respondents were least likely to agree that the Government of Jersey and the Courts took physical (34% and 35% agreed respectively) and online (19% and 18% agreed respectively) forms of gender-based violence seriously. The difference between Schools, and the Government of Jersey and the Courts was greatest in relation to perceptions that they took online forms of gender-based violence seriously with respondents approximately twice as likely to believe that Schools took online forms of gender-based violence seriously.

3.13 For all institutions apart from Social Care Services, the majority of survey respondents agreed that they took gender-based violence involving physical violence more seriously than those that did not involve physical violence (third statement). Survey respondents were particularly likely to agree that the Government of Jersey and the Police took physical forms of gender-based violence more seriously than non-physical forms.

Subgroup differences

3.14 Personal finances appeared to be an important factor in how likely a respondent was to agree or disagree with any of the statements. For each statement and each institution, those who found it easy to cope

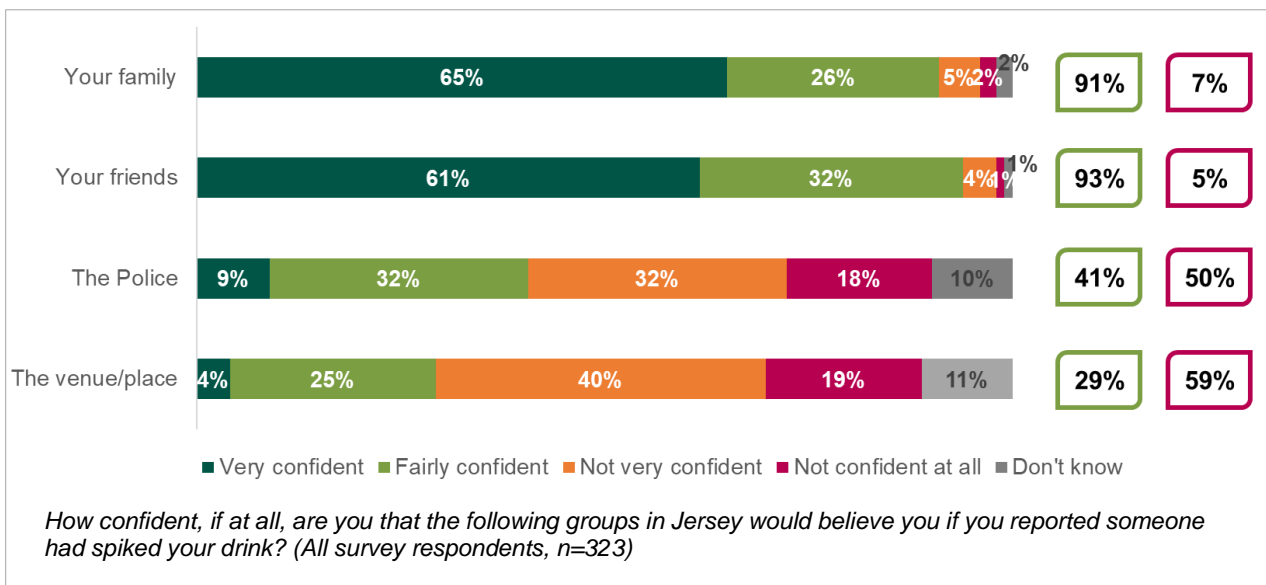
financially were more likely to agree that the institutions took gender-based violence seriously and those who found it difficult to cope financially were more likely to disagree.

3.15 Similarly, sexual orientation appeared to be an important factor in how likely a respondent was to agree or disagree with any of the statements. Generally (but not in every case) heterosexual/straight respondents were more likely to agree that the institutions took gender-based violence seriously and LGB respondents were more likely to disagree.

Drink spiking

3.16 Survey respondents were asked how confident they would be that they would be believed if they reported that someone had spiked their drink. As shown in Figure 3.4, there was broad confidence in being believed by family and friends, 91% and 93% respectively said they would be very or fairly confident of being believed. However, there was relatively little confidence that the Police or the venue/place where their drink was spiked would believe them, with 41% and 29% saying they were very or fairly confident.

Figure 3.4 Confidence that group would believe them if they reported drink spiking



Subgroup differences

3.17 As set out in Table 3.2, LGB respondents, those struggling to cope financially, and those with a longstanding mental/physical health condition were less confident than other groups that they would be believed by the police if they reported that their drink was spiked. Also of note is that LGB respondents were more confident that they would be believed by the venue/place that their drink was spiked than straight/heterosexual respondents.

Table 3.2 Confidence that group would believe them if they reported drink spiking

% Confident they would be believed by:		Police	Venue/place where drink was spiked
Sexual orientation	Straight/heterosexual	42%	27%
	LGB	33%	47%*
Ability to cope financially	Easy	48%*	31%
	Difficult	27%	24%
Longstanding physical/mental health condition	No	49%*	30%
	Yes	31%	30%

*

Denotes statistically significant difference between the Police and the Venue/place where drink was spiked

4 Personal experiences of VAWG in Jersey

Key findings:

- 97% of survey respondents had experienced at least one form of sexual harassment in their lifetime.
- 76% of survey respondents had experienced at least one form of sexual harassment in the last 12 months.
- The experience of sexual harassment in the last 12 months was most prevalent among LGB respondents and those under 25.
- More than half of survey respondents (58%) said that they were worried about experiencing sexual harassment in outdoor public places. Half of survey respondents (50%) were worried about sexual harassment in indoor public places and 44% were worried about sexual harassment on public transport.
- To avoid or prevent sexual harassment, 82% of respondents said that they adapted their behaviour at least a 'small amount' in outdoor public places, 76% adapted their behaviour in indoor public places, and 71% adapted their behaviour on public transport.
- 60% said that their quality of life had been very affected (16%) or fairly affected (44%) by their experience of sexual harassment.

4.1 This chapter explores the ways in which the survey respondents had experienced sexual harassment. Included within this report's definition of 'experiencing' sexual harassment is the extent to which they felt worried about being a victim of sexual harassment in certain places and the extent to which they adapted their behaviour to avoid sexual harassment. It will also look at how the experience of sexual harassment had impacted their quality of life.

4.2 The findings in this chapter will address the following objectives –

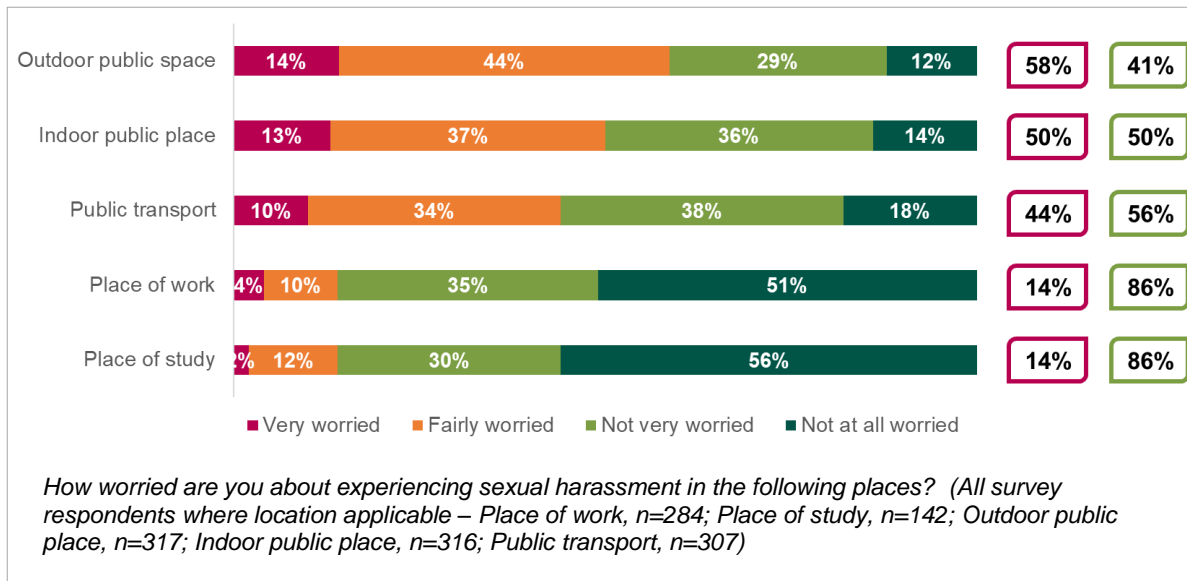
- To understand women and girls' perceptions of their own safety in public spaces.
- To better understand the prevalence, frequency, patterns and consequences of violence against women and girls.

Preventing sexual harassment

Locations where respondents worry about sexual harassment

4.3 As shown in Figure 4.1, a majority (58%) of respondents said they were ‘Fairly worried’ or Very worried’ about experiencing sexual harassment in outdoor public places and half said that they were worried about experiencing sexual harassment in indoor public places (50%) and on public transport (44%). A smaller, but still notable proportion of respondents, 14%, said that they felt worried about experiencing sexual harassment at their place of study and at their place of work. These results show an overall trend that people are more likely to feel worried about experiencing sexual harassment in a public place than they would in their place of work or study.

Figure 4.1 Extent worried about experiencing sexual harassment in public place



Subgroup differences

4.4 Sexual orientation and age were important factors in the likelihood that a respondent felt worried about experiencing sexual harassment. As set out in Table 4.1 LGB respondents were much more likely than straight/heterosexual respondents to say that they worried about experiencing sexual harassment, as were the under 25s compared to older age groups.

Table 4.1 Percentage ‘Very’ or ‘Fairly’ worried about experiencing sexual harassment

		Work	Study	Outdoor public place	Indoor public place	Public transport	*
Age	Under 25	18%	22%*	75%*	56%*	71%*	
	25-54	13%	8%	56%	52%*	39%	
	55+	10%	13%	31%	21%	13%	
Sexual orientation	Straight/heterosexual	10%	10%	54%	45%	38%	
	LGB	26%*	35%	72%*	70%	64%*	

Denotes statistically significant difference within subgroup categories

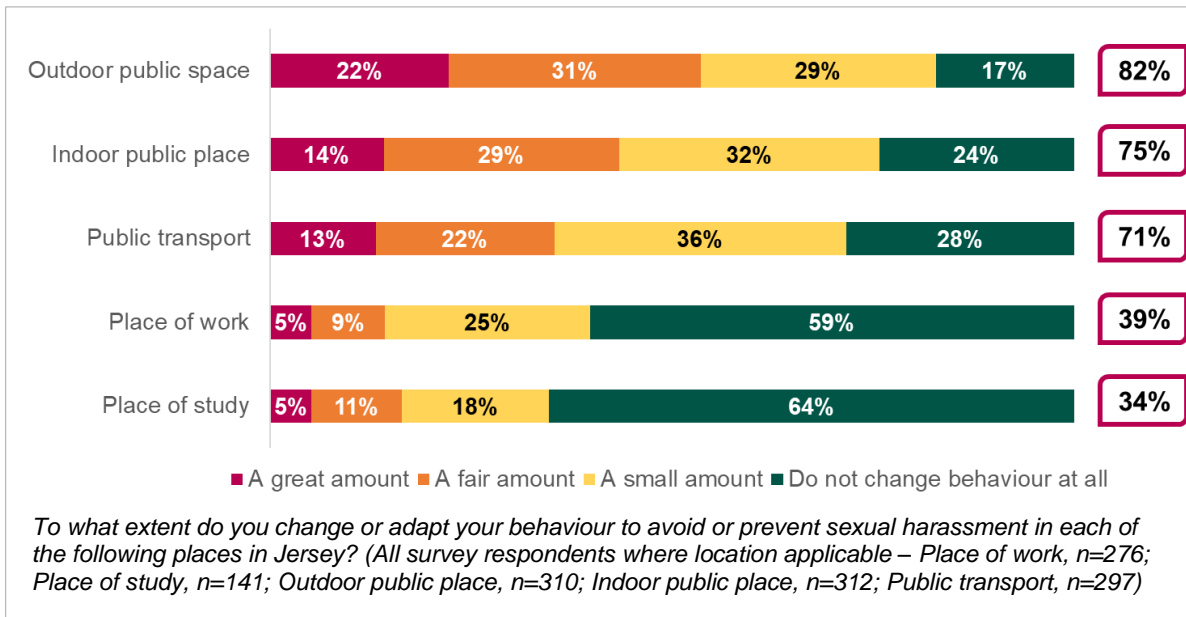
Comparing Jersey VAWG Survey to the Sexual Harassment Survey

- 4.5 When comparing the results of the Jersey VAWG survey against the results of the Sexual Harassment Survey, the proportion of survey respondents who said they are worried (very or fairly) in the three public locations was much higher, ranging from 58% to 44% in the Jersey VAWG survey compared to 24% to 19% in the Sexual Harassment Survey. The proportion of respondents who felt worried at their place of work or study was similar at 15%. Considering the Jersey VAWG survey was self-selecting as opposed to representative, the scale of the difference was not unexpected.
- 4.6 However, the comparison does show broadly similar overall trends. In both surveys, respondents were more likely to be worried about sexual harassment when in public locations; and younger age groups and LGB respondents were more likely to worry about sexual harassment than other groups.

Extent to which respondents adapt their behaviour to avoid or prevent sexual harassment

- 4.7 In what can be seen as response to their worry about sexual harassment, a very large proportion of survey respondents said that they adapted their behaviour to avoid or prevent sexual harassment. This was particularly the case in public locations. As shown in Figure 4.2, 82% of respondents said they adapted their behaviour at least a ‘small amount’ in outdoor public place, 76% adapted their behaviour in indoor public places, and 71% adapted their behaviour on public transport. The proportions for place of work and study were smaller at 39% and 34% respectively.

Figure 4.2 Extent to which they adapt their behaviour to avoid/prevent sexual harassment



Subgroup differences

4.8 While the overall proportion of people who said they adapted their behaviour in their place of work or study was lower than in public places, it was still the case that a majority of people under 25 and a majority LGB respondents adapted their behaviour to avoid sexual harassment when in these locations (as set out in Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 Percentage of respondents who adapt their behaviour a ‘great’, ‘fair’ or ‘small’ amount to avoid sexual harassment

		Work	Study	Outdoor public place	Indoor public place	Public transport
Age	Under 25	53%*	50%*	89%	82%	82%*
	25-54	35%	22%	80%	74%	69%
	55+	36%	-	76%	73%	60%
Sexual orientation	Straight/heterosexual	34%	28%	80%	74%	70%
	LGB	61%*	59%*	89%	87%	77%

* Denotes statistically significant difference within subgroup categories

Comparing Jersey VAWG Survey to the Sexual Harassment Survey

4.9 In the Sexual Harassment Survey there were no differences in the overall proportion of people saying that they adapted their behaviour in different locations, with approximately 50% of respondents saying they adapted their behaviour at least a small amount in each of the locations. This was different to the results of the Jersey VAWG survey and does not match the overall trend that respondents to the surveys are more worried about experiencing sexual harassment in public places.

4.10 However, this appears to be driven by men being less likely to adapt their behaviour than women. When only looking at the responses from women in the Sexual Harassment Survey the trend was very similar to the Jersey VAWG survey, with 49% saying they adapted their behaviour at least a small amount in their place of work or study and between 61-66% saying they adapted their behaviour at least a small amount in public places and on public transport. As 86% of respondents in the Jersey VAWG Survey were female, this comparison shows the results for both surveys were broadly similar.

Direct experiences of sexual harassment behaviours

Sexual harassment experienced in the last 12 months

4.11 Survey respondents were asked if they had experienced the 15 sexual harassment behaviours, detailed in Table 4.3, in the last 12 months and at any time in their lifetime.

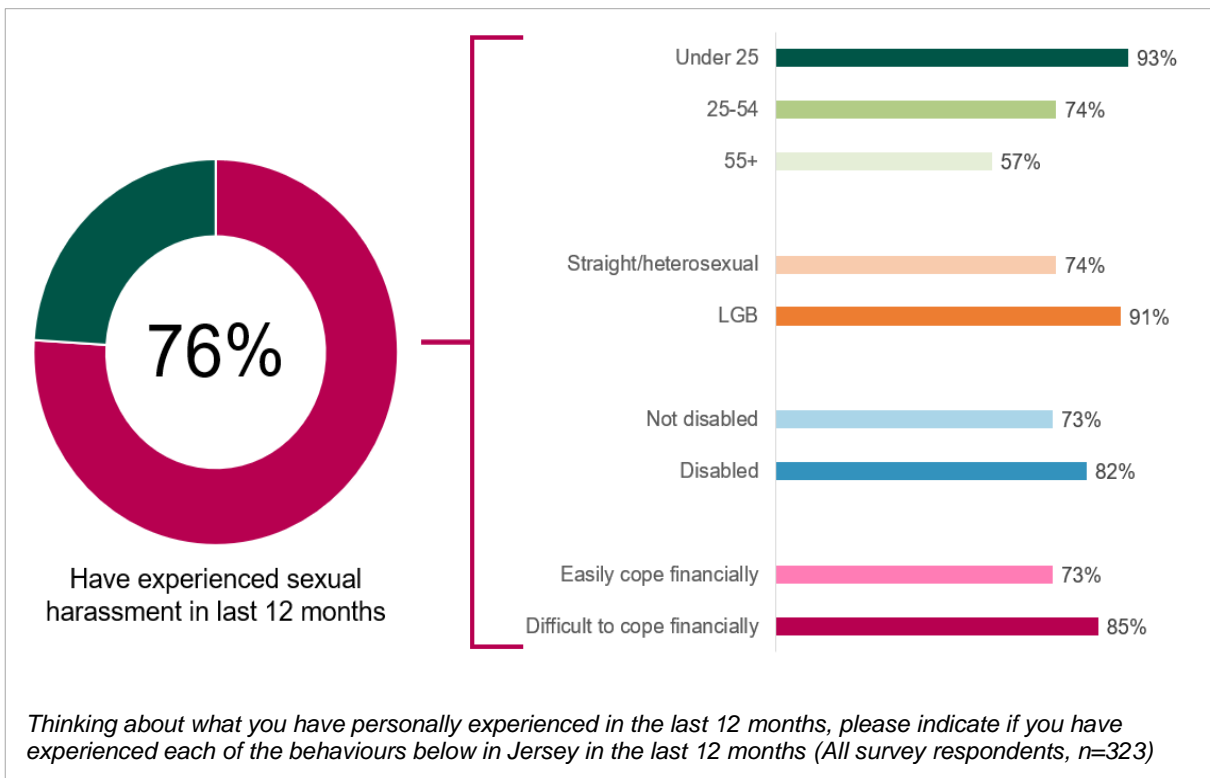
Table 4.3 Sexual harassment behaviours that respondents were asked if they had experienced in the last 12 months and in their lifetime

Full text asked in survey	Abridged version
Displays of pornographic or sexually offensive materials which made you feel uncomfortable, including it being viewed near you.	Displays of pornographic/offensive material
Unwelcome jokes or comments of a sexual nature about you or others that made you feel uncomfortable	Unwelcome jokes
Unwelcome comments of a sexual nature about your body and/or clothes	Unwelcome comments about you
Unwelcome cat calls, wolf whistling or other provocative sounds	Wolf-whistling or cat-calling
Unwelcome staring or looks which made you feel uncomfortable	Staring
Receiving unwanted messages with material of a sexual nature, e.g. by text/messaging app, email, social media or another source	Unwanted messages of a sexual nature
Feeling pressured by someone to date them or do a sexual act for them in exchange for something	Pressured to date/sexual act in exchange for something
Someone making persistent and/or unwanted attempts to establish a romantic/sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it	Unwanted attempts to establish relationship
Someone taking and/or sharing sexual pictures or videos of you without your permission	Taking/sharing sexual pictures without permission
Flashing (e.g. the deliberate exposure of someone’s intimate parts)	Flashing
Someone physically following you without your permission in a way that made you feel sexually threatened	Physically following

Full text asked in survey	Abridged version
Someone intentionally, brushing up against you, or invading your personal space in an unwelcome, sexual way	Invading personal space
Unwanted touching (e.g placing hand on lower back or knee)	Unwanted touching
Unwanted, overt sexual touching (e.g. touching of the breasts, buttocks or genitals, attempts to kiss)	Unwanted, overt sexual touching
Rape and/or attempted rape	Rape and/or attempted rape

4.12 Three quarters of survey respondents (76%) had experienced at least one of the sexual harassment behaviours set out in Table 4.3 within the last 12 months (before completing the survey).

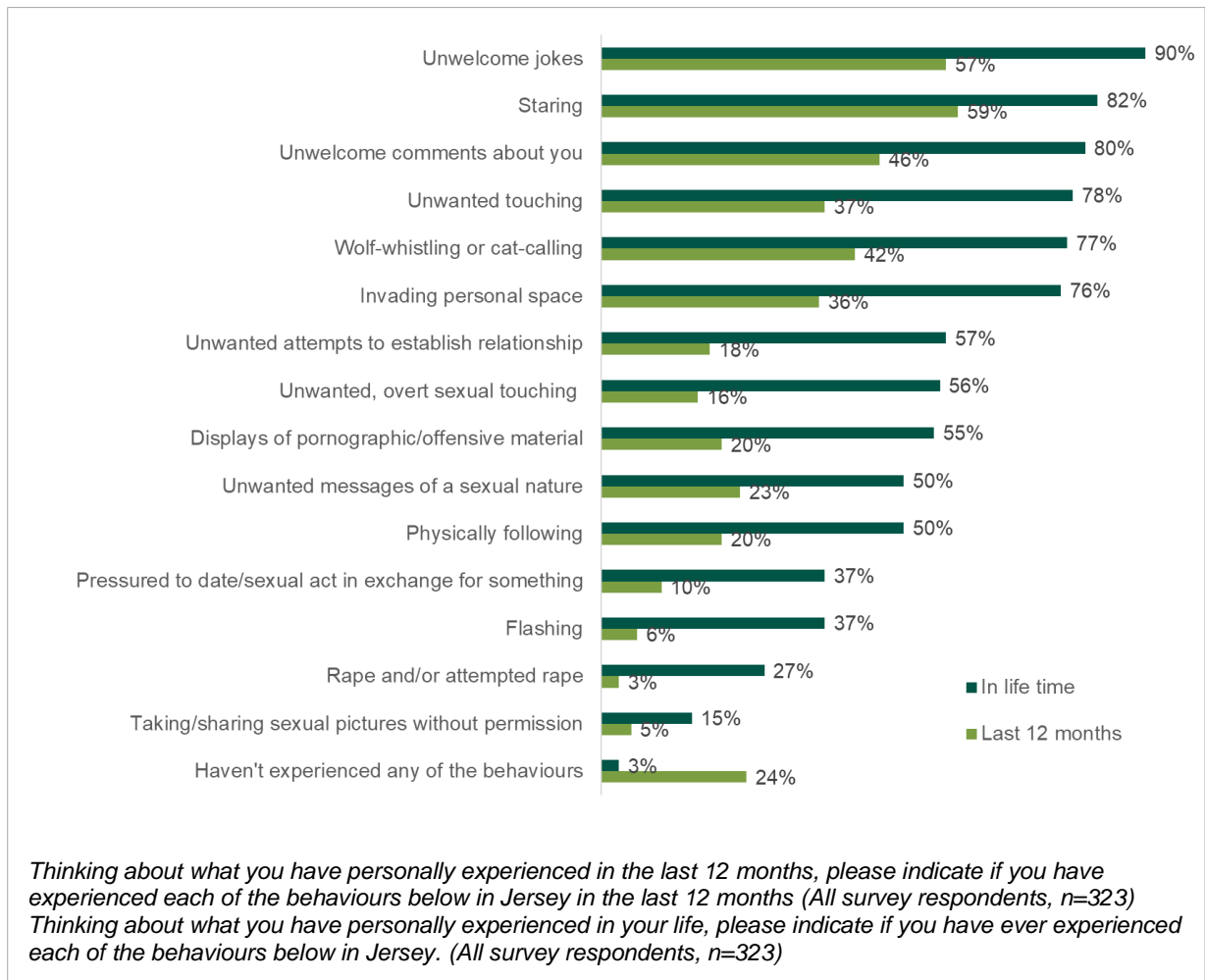
Figure 4.3 Proportion of survey respondents who have experienced at least sexual one harassment behaviour in last 12 months



4.13 As shown in Figure 4.4, in the last 12 months more than half of respondents had experienced ‘unwelcome staring or looks’ (59%) and ‘unwelcome jokes or comments of a sexual nature’ (57%), and close to half had experienced ‘unwelcome comments of a sexual nature about your body and/or clothes’ (46%) and ‘wolf-whistling or cat-calling’ (42%). These were the most common experiences among the survey respondents and they can all be considered as non-direct contact behaviours.

- 4.14 The least commonly experienced behaviours were ‘flashing’ (6%), ‘Taking and/or sharing sexual pictures/videos of you’ (5%), and ‘rape and/or attempted rape’ (3%). These behaviours directly target the individual and are among the most serious forms of violence or sexual harassment that somebody could experience.
- 4.15 On average, survey respondents had experienced four of these sexual harassment behaviours in the last 12 months.

Figure 4.4 Sexual harassment behaviours experienced



Subgroup differences

- 4.16 Those under 25 (93%), LGB respondents (91%) and those who find it difficult to cope financially (85%) were all significantly more likely than average to have experienced at least one of these sexual harassment behaviours in the last 12 months.
- 4.17 The higher likelihood of having recently experienced sexual harassment appears to have impacted how these groups navigate their day-to-day lives. As discussed in Paragraphs 4.3 – 4.8, younger respondents and LGB respondents were more likely than average to say they were worried about experiencing sexual harassment and were also more likely to adapt their behaviour to prevent sexual harassment from happening.

- 4.18 While the average number of sexual harassment behaviours experienced across all survey respondents was four, the average number for under 25s and for LGB respondents was between six and seven. This shows that as well as being more likely to have experienced any of the behaviours in the last 12 months, they also tend to experience more forms of sexual harassment.
- 4.19 Under 25s and LGB respondents were more likely to experience every single sexual harassment behaviour asked about. While many of these behaviours are not uncommon for other groups to experience, the prevalence among under 25s and LGB respondents would suggest that they would be considered the norm. For example, a majority of under 25 and LGB respondents experienced ‘unwanted touching’ (58% and 63% respectively) and ‘invasion of personal space in a sexual way’ (61% and 59% respectively). Table 4.4 sets out some of the individual behaviours which were more prevalent for these groups.

	All respondents	Under 25	LGB
Staring	59%	86%*	78%*
Unwelcome jokes	57%	80%*	80%*
Unwelcome comments about you	46%	68%*	78%*
Unwanted touching	37%	58%*	63%*
Invasion of personal space	36%	61%*	59%*
Unwanted, overt sexual touching	16%	36%*	28%*
Pressured to date/sexual act in exchange for something	10%	26%*	24%*

Table 4.4 Sexual harassment behaviours much more likely to be experienced in the last 12 months by under 25s and LGB respondents

* Denotes statistically significant difference against the average for a behaviour

Sexual harassment behaviours experienced in lifetime

- 4.20 The experience of sexual harassment was almost universal among the survey respondents with 97% having experienced at least one of the sexual harassment behaviours at some point in their life. On average, survey respondents had experienced nine of the sexual harassment behaviours across their lifetime.
- 4.21 The most common behaviours experienced across survey respondents’ lifetimes largely mirrored those which were experienced in the last 12 months with the top three being ‘Unwelcome jokes’ (90%), ‘Staring’ (82%) and ‘unwelcome comments about you’ (80%). The full list is shown in Figure 4.4.

Subgroup differences

- 4.22 As with the behaviours experienced in the last 12 months, under 25s and LGB respondents were more likely to report experiencing many of the behaviours across their lifetimes as a whole. LGB respondents in particular experienced more of the behaviours on average than other groups, at 12 behaviours experienced on average compared to nine for the respondents as a whole. In general over 55s were less likely to report experiences of individual behaviours and had experienced fewer on average at six. However, the subgroup differences were not as large as when comparing experiences in the last 12 months.

4.23 One notable difference is that younger age groups were much more likely to report ‘*Unwanted messages of a sexual nature*’ (as set out in Table 4.5). This appears to be a generational effect which likely reflects the way that communications technology has developed and is being used by young people. In relation to sexual harassment, this has given perpetrators new avenues through which to conduct their harassment.

4.24 There are also a couple of notable differences in the behaviours that LGB respondents experienced (also set out in Table 4.5). LGB respondents were approximately twice as likely to report ‘*pressured to date/sexual act in exchange for something*’ as well as twice as likely to have experienced ‘*rape and/or attempted rape*’ over the course of their lifetimes.

	Under 25	25-54	55+
Unwanted messages of a sexual nature	68%*	48%	25%
	Heterosexual/straight		LGB
Pressured to date/sexual act in exchange for something	32%		63%*
Rape and/or attempted rape	23%		46%*

Table 4.5 Sub group differences in sexual harassment behaviours experienced in lifetime

* Denotes statistically significant difference within subgroup categories

Comparing GoJ VAWG Survey to the Sexual Harassment Survey

4.25 When comparing the findings presented in this chapter against the results of the Sexual Harassment Survey there are many similarities. While the overall prevalence of sexual harassment is higher in the Jersey VAWG survey, which is likely due to the respondents self-selecting, the overall trends are the same. The most commonly experienced behaviours run in broadly the same order as the Jersey VAWG survey with unwelcome jokes, staring, and sexual comments making up the top three, and rape and/or attempted rape being the least commonly experienced. Also, younger age groups and LGB people were more likely than average to have experienced sexual harassment.

The nature of sexual harassment behaviours

4.26 Survey respondents were asked a series of questions about the nature of one of the sexual harassment behaviours they had experienced in the last 12 months. If survey respondents had experienced more than one type of sexual harassment in the last 12 months, they were asked which had been most impactful to them and they were asked the questions in relation to that behaviour. These questions covered who the perpetrator(s) was/were, including their gender and whether they were known to them, and the location of the sexual harassment. Due to low base sizes, it was not possible to analyse the nature of individual behaviours so the analysis reported in this section is at the level of all respondents and encompasses all of the sexual harassment behaviours that respondents were asked about. A breakdown of the number of respondents who answered for each behaviour is set out in Table 4.6. While this does not give a granular account of sexual harassment experiences in Jersey, it does give a broad overview of who is most likely to commit sexual harassment behaviours and where that is most likely to occur.

Table 4.6 Number of respondents who answered questions about behaviours they experienced in last 12 months

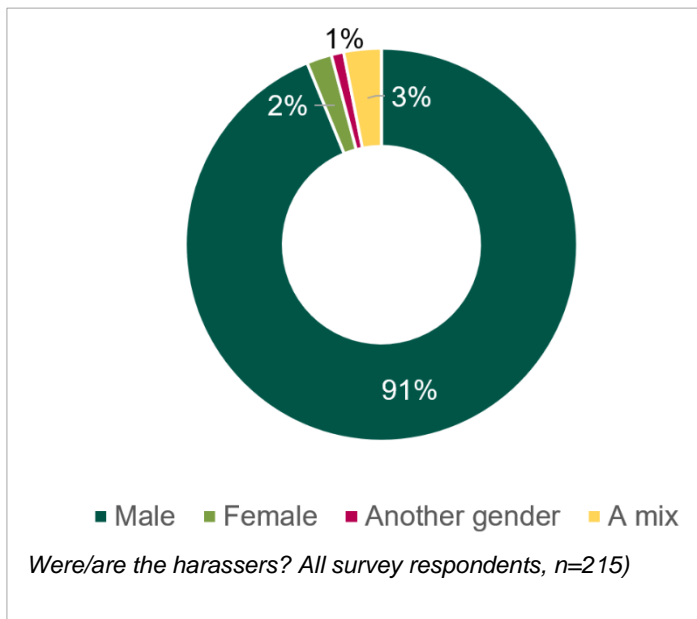
Sexual harassment behaviour	No. of respondents for whom behaviour was most impactful / No. of respondents who experienced behaviour in last 12 months	Percentage of respondents who experienced behaviour and for whom it was most impactful
Displays of pornographic/offensive material	7 / 64	11%
Unwelcome jokes	36 / 183	20%
Unwelcome comments about you	16 / 147	11%
Wolf-whistling or cat-calling	30 / 136	22%
Staring	41 / 192	21%
Unwanted messages of a sexual nature	6 / 73	8%
Pressured to date/sexual act in exchange for something	2 / 33	6%
Unwanted attempts to establish relationship	10 / 59	17%
Taking/sharing sexual pictures without permission	1 / 15	7%
Flashing	3 / 20	15%
Physically following	14 / 65	22%
Invading personal space	15 / 117	13%
Unwanted touching	11 / 121	9%
Unwanted, overt sexual touching	9 / 53	17%
Rape and/or attempted rape	10 / 11	91%

4.27 In place of granular results from the Jersey VAWG, detailed results from the Sexual Harassment Survey on the forms and locations of sexual harassment in the UK have been included in this section of the report as a proxy (see Paragraphs 4.31-4.35 and 4.37-4.40). These results should give an indication of the sexual harassment experiences that are also taking place in Jersey.

Perpetrators of sexual harassment

4.28 For the vast majority of respondents to the Jersey VAWG survey, the person or people who committed the sexual harassment were male/s – 91% were male compared to 2% who were female (shown in Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5 Gender of person/people who committed sexual harassment



4.29 As shown in Figure 4.6, most respondents experienced sexual harassment from a single person (78%) and most experienced the sexual harassment from somebody who was a stranger to them. However, for almost half of respondents, the harassment was committed by a group of people (i.e. more than person 47%) and almost half said that the sexual harassment was committed by somebody that they knew (43%).

Figure 4.6 Number of harassers and relationship to victim



4.30 39% of survey respondents said that the sexual harassment they experienced was committed repeatedly by the same person or people.

Comparing Jersey VAWG Survey to the Sexual Harassment Survey

4.31 The Jersey VAWG Survey results for the number of harassers differ slightly from the Sexual Harassment Survey where 41% of respondents said that the harassment they experienced was from an individual, 11% of people said it was from a group and 48% said it was a mix.

4.32 The results for the relationship of perpetrator to victim also differ slightly. In the Sexual Harassment Survey 20% of respondents said the perpetrator(s) were known to them, 33% said they were strangers, and 43% said the perpetrators were a mix of people know to them and strangers.

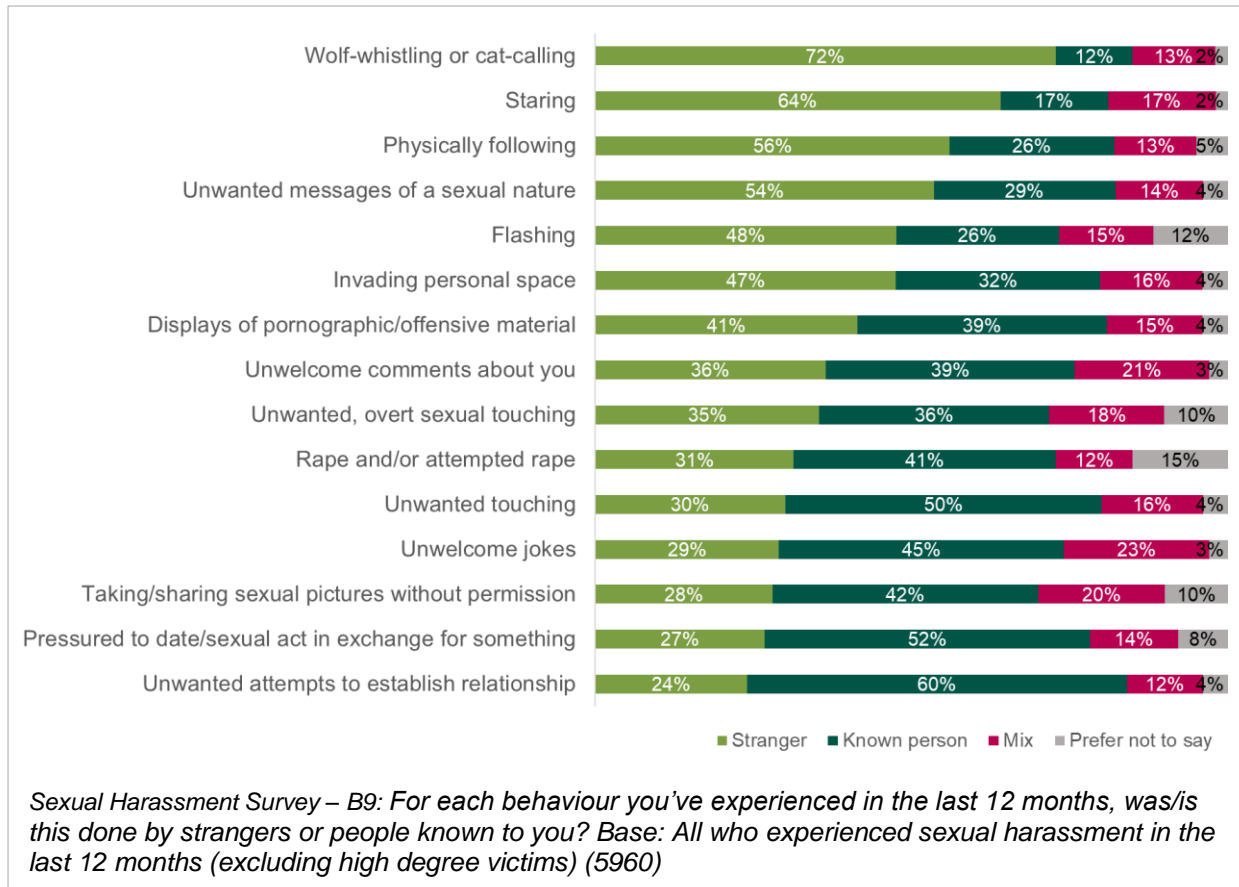
Results from Sexual Harassment Survey – perpetrators of different forms of sexual harassment

4.33 Due to low base sizes, it was not possible to analyse the nature of individual sexual harassment behaviours in Jersey. As a proxy for the situation in Jersey, detailed results from the Sexual Harassment Survey on the perpetrators of different forms of sexual harassment have been included in this part of the report.

4.34 As shown in Figure 4.7, ‘wolf whistling or cat-calling’ (72%), ‘staring’ (64%), ‘physically following’ (56%), and ‘unwanted messages of a sexual nature’ (54%) were the behaviours which were most likely to be perpetrated by strangers to the victim.

4.35 The behaviours most likely to be perpetrated by somebody known to the victim were ‘unwanted attempts to establish a relationship’ (60%), ‘pressured to date/sexual act in exchange for something’ (52%), and ‘unwanted touching’ (50%)

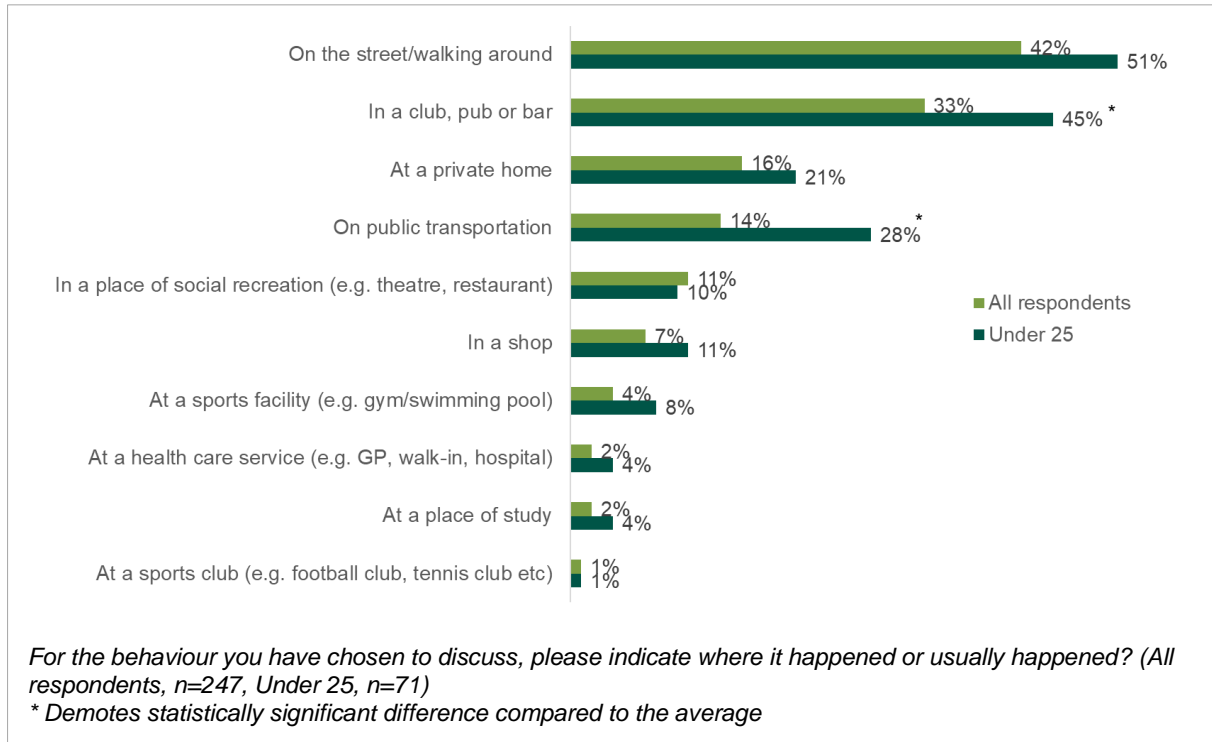
Figure 4.7 Sexual Harassment Survey: Perpetrators of different forms of sexual harassment



Location of sexual harassment

4.36 The most common place for survey respondents to experience sexual harassment was in the street (42%) followed by clubs, pubs or bars (33%). Generally speaking, the locations where sexual harassment happened was consistent across different groups, however, the experiences of under 25s were different as they were more likely than average to have experienced sexual harassment in clubs, pubs and bars (45%) and on public transport (28%). The results for the Jersey VAWG survey were broadly similar to the Sexual Harassment Survey in which ‘the street/walking around’ (42%) and ‘clubs, pubs and bars’ (31%) were also the two most common locations.

Figure 4.8 Locations where sexual harassment occurs



Results from Sexual Harassment Survey – location and forms of sexual harassment

- 4.37 Due to low base sizes, it was not possible to analyse the nature of individual sexual harassment behaviours in Jersey. As a proxy for the forms and locations of sexual harassment taking place in Jersey, detailed results from the Sexual Harassment Survey have been included in this part of the report.
- 4.38 Drawing from the Sexual Harassment Survey, Table 4.7 sets out the three most common locations where each of the sexual harassment behaviours took place in the UK. The table is in order of the most commonly experienced behaviours in the last 12 months in the Jersey VAWG survey.

Table 4.7 Sexual Harassment Survey: locations of sexual harassment

Sexual harassment behaviour experienced	Most commonly reported location	%	2 nd most commonly reported location	%	3 rd most commonly reported location	%
Staring	On the street	65%	Public transport	45%	Club, pub or bar	39%
Unwelcome jokes	Club, pub or bar	43%	On the street	40%	Public transport	22%
Unwelcome comments about you	On the street	45%	Club, pub or bar	45%	Public transport	23%
Wolf-whistling or cat-calling	On the street	88%	Club, pub or bar	24%	Public transport	23%
Unwanted touching	Club, pub or bar	49%	Public transport	21%	On the street	15%
Invading personal space	Club, pub or bar	48%	Public transport	39%	On the street	16%
Unwanted messages of a sexual nature	Online	54%	Private home	38%	On the street	6%
Physically following	On the street	63%	Public transport	21%	Club, pub or bar	17%
Displays of pornographic/offensive material	Public transport	33%	Online	28%	Club, pub or bar	21%
Unwanted attempts to establish relationship	Online	37%	Private home	25%	Club, pub or bar	21%
Unwanted, overt sexual touching	Club, pub or bar	53%	Private home	21%	Public transport	13%
Pressured to date/sexual act in exchange for something	Private home	32%	Online	23%	Club, pub or bar	23%
Flashing	On the street	39%	Online	16%	Club, pub or bar	15%
Taking/sharing sexual pictures without permission	Private home	37%	Online	23%	Club, pub or bar	22%
Rape and/or attempted rape	Private home	44%	On the street	16%	Club, pub or bar	11%

4.39 The behaviours which most commonly took place on the street often involved non-direct contact such as 'staring' and *wolf whistling*'. These behaviours were also more likely to be perpetrated by strangers.

4.40 Whereas behaviours which most commonly took place in the home were often direct-contact, , of a very serious nature and were more likely to be perpetrated by people known to the victim, such as 'rape' and 'pressuring to date/sexual act in exchange for something'.

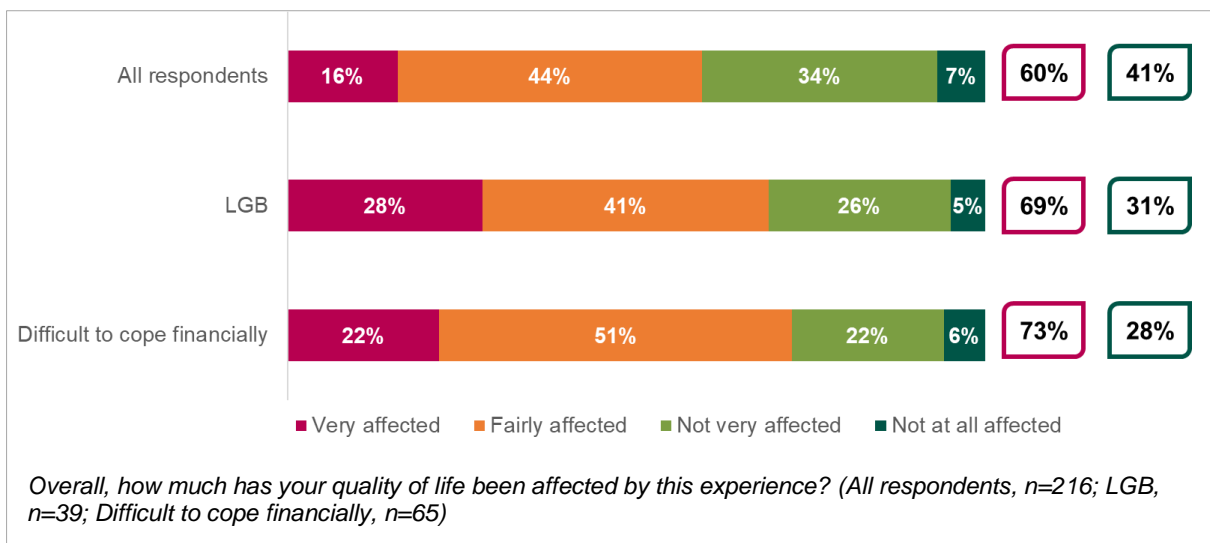
Impact of sexual harassment behaviours experienced

4.41 Jersey VAWG survey respondents were asked the extent to which their quality of life had been affected by the sexual harassment behaviour that they had chosen to answer questions about. Across all survey respondents, 60% said that they had been very affected or fairly affected by the experience.

Subgroup differences

4.42 When looking at subgroup differences LGB respondents were more likely than average to say that their quality of life was ‘Very affected’ (28%) by the experience and those who found it difficult to cope financially were more likely than average to say that they were very or fairly affected (72%). The results are shown below in Figure 4.8.

Figure 4.9 Extent to which sexual harassment behaviour has affected their life



5 Conclusions

5.1 This final chapter will briefly summarise the key findings in relation to the four key objectives for the Jersey VAWG survey.

Attitudes of the general public towards violence against women and girls.

5.2 Survey respondents were asked whether they thought 14 VAWG related behaviours were a crime and were also asked whether they thought that the same behaviours should be a crime. Nearly all respondents said that the following three behaviours were a crime and that they should be a crime:

- *Sex without consent* (Is a crime: 97%; Should be a crime: 99%)
- *Forcing a partner to engage in sexual activity when the partner has said no* (Is a crime: 95%; Should be a crime: 100%)
- *Hitting their partner or someone else in the family* (Is a crime: 94%; Should be a crime: 98%)

5.3 There were some behaviours for which understanding as to whether it was a crime and the perception that it should be a crime did not match showing that survey respondents sometimes disagreed with what they perceived current Jersey legislation to be. The gap between what survey respondents believed to be a crime and what they thought should be a crime was widest for the following behaviours:

- *Sending photos of their genitalia when not asked for* (Is a crime: 58%; Should be a crime: 90%)
- *“Catfishing”* (Is a crime: 36%; Should be a crime: 78%)
- *Controlling what their partner wears* (Is a crime: 29%; Should be a crime: 69%)
- *Wolf-whistling or cat-calling* (Is a crime: 28%; Should be a crime: 69%)

Barriers that prevent individuals from reporting this type of violence

5.4 There were low levels of trust among survey respondents that Jersey institutions take gender-based violence seriously. Respondents were more likely to agree that Schools took physical and online forms of gender-based violence seriously than the other institutions. Respondents were least likely to agree that the Government of Jersey and the Courts took physical and online forms of gender-based violence seriously. Results for each of the five Jersey institutions asked about are set out below

5.5 For each of the five Jersey institutions we asked about, fewer than half of respondents agreed that they took physical forms of gender-based violence seriously:

- Government of Jersey – 34% agree
- Police – 42% agree
- Courts – 35% agree
- Schools – 42% agree
- Social care – 37% agree

5.6 A smaller proportion of respondents agreed that they took online forms of gender-based violence as seriously as offline forms:

- Government of Jersey – 19% agree
- Police – 25% agree
- Courts – 18% agree
- Schools – 36% agree
- Social care – 30% agree

5.7 Similarly, there were low levels of confidence among respondents that they would be believed by police or the venue/place where the incident happened if they were to report to them that their drink had been spiked. 41% of respondents said that they would be confident that the police would believe them. Only 29% of respondents said they would be confident that the venue/place where it happened would believe them.

Perceptions of safety in public spaces

5.8 Survey respondents were asked whether or not they felt worried about experiencing sexual harassment in different locations. The percentage that said they were very worried or fairly worried in each location was: 58% outdoor public places, 50% in indoor public places, 44% on public transport, 14% at place of work and 14% at place of study.

5.9 Survey respondents were also asked to what extent they adapt their behaviour to avoid or prevent sexual harassment in these locations. The percentage who said that they adapted their behaviour at least a small amount in location was: 82% in outdoor public spaces, 75% in indoor public spaces, 71% on public transport, 39% at place of work and 34% at place of study.

5.10 LGB respondents and those under 25 were more likely to say that they were worried in each location than their counterparts, as well as being more likely to adapt their behaviour in each of the locations.

Prevalence, frequency, patterns and consequences of violence against women and girls

5.11 It is important to note that the Jersey VAWG Survey was not representative of the population of Jersey and that as the survey respondents were 'self-selecting' the sample is highly likely to be skewed towards those with direct experience of sexual harassment. The survey results would appear to back this up as 97% had experienced at least one form of sexual harassment in their lifetime and 76% had experienced at least one form of sexual harassment in the last 12 months. The results of this survey should not be read as an accurate summation of the prevalence of sexual harassment in Jersey.

5.12 Those under 25 (93%), LGB respondents (91%) and those who find it difficult to cope financially (85%) were all significantly more likely than average to have experienced at least one form of sexual harassment in the last 12 months.

5.13 In comparison to the Jersey population (based on the 2021 Census) survey respondents were disproportionately: female, under 35, LGB, and living with a longstanding physical or mental health condition. This would suggest that these groups are more likely than others to have experienced sexual harassment. In the Sexual Harassment Survey, these same groups were also most likely to have

experienced sexual harassment. This would suggest that the broad trends identified in the Jersey VAWG survey, in terms of who is experiencing sexual harassment, are similar to those in the UK.

5.14 The most commonly experienced sexual harassment behaviours in the last 12 months were:

- *Unwelcome staring or looks* (59%),
- *Unwelcome jokes* (57%)
- *Unwelcome comments about you* (46%)
- *Wolf-whistling or cat-calling* (42%).

These behaviours can all be considered as non-direct contact.

5.15 The least commonly experienced behaviours were:

- *Flashing* (6%)
- *Taking and/or sharing sexual pictures/videos of you* (5%)
- *'Rape and/or attempted rape'* (3%)

These behaviours directly target the individual and are among the most serious forms of violence or sexual harassment that somebody could experience..

“

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