



Date Rape Cases Among Young Women and the Development of Good Practices for Support and Prevention

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Institute of Equality

*Country Research Report
GREECE*

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INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is recognised as one of the most critical social mechanisms that defined unequal positions and roles of women in societies.

The term violence consists of any illegal action, omission or behaviour that causes physical, sexual or psychological damages to another human being. In the same context, the attempt of sexual intercourse against someone's will and against his personal freedom, is considered violence

Causes of violence vary, however one of the most crucial is the gender and class discriminations. Traditional "women's roles" in society, encourage men to play a dominant role in relationships and societies. The use of violence is permitted and it is used to solve differences

Forms of Violence:

Sexual Violence: marital rape, rape, sexual harassment, unwanted pregnancies, women genital mutilation, sexual slavery, forced prostitution

Physical Violence: beating, assaults, pushing, slapping

Psychological Violence :verbal violence, emotional violence, threatening, yelling, humiliating, forcing, compelling, threats against children, control over ones decisions, and behaviours (clothing, going out)

Financial Violence: controlling and excluding from family income, exclusion from education and work

DEFINITION

Date rape is a type of sexual assault, where the victim and the offender are or have been in, some form of personal social relationship, ranging from a first date to an established relationship (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2000).

A research by Skelton and Burkhart 1980 indicated that the more liberal are the attitudes of victims of rape towards their gender, the higher are the chances they would define the incident as rape and consequently report it to the police. Furthermore, a high level of gender equality in a society increases the percentages of reporting a rape.

Scientific researches have shown that the majority of rapes have been committed by a perpetrator known to the victim. Social researchers emphasized in investigating the relationship between the level of intimacy between victim and perpetrator and reporting the crime to the police, and their main conclusion was that perpetrators belonging to the victim's close environment were less reported to the police. Official statistics show that a percentage of more than 50% of the reported rapes to the police are committed by unknown perpetrators, however this is due to the fact that when the perpetrator is known to the victim the crime is not reported.

Especially in Greece rape is the less reported crime. Only 6 out of 100 rapes are reported to the police, and only one ends in court for trial, and this last percentage is indicative of the sexism implemented and reproduced in the penal system (Tsigkris, A., 1996, Rape: The invisible crime. Editions SAKOULA, Athens- Komotini)

Concerning rape all women are possible victims, however some belong to a higher risk group. That is: younger women and adolescent; unmarried women; women belonging in ethnical or social minorities and in lower social classes; women of poor financial status; women students compared to working women.

AIM

This research study aims to investigate the incidence of date rape among female students (18-24 years old), explore their attitudes and dating experiences; and the level of awareness among stakeholders and the female students.

OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the incidence of date rape to female students in each participating country.
2. To explore the attitudes and experiences of female students regarding date rape.
3. To explore and promote awareness to young people and stakeholders about date rape.
4. To develop recommendations, policies and strategies for victim support and the prevention of date rape.

LITERATURE

Summary Literature Review

No official statistical data exist in Greece about the victims of date rape, although studies referred generally to rape are available. Rape in Greece is considered an unjust act or crime against the woman and the law protects a woman's right over her own body and sexual freedom. The only case where the Greek Penal Code (P.C) refers to sexual violence, without pointing out the sex of victim and perpetrator, is when referring to rape¹.

According to Greek criminal law, rape is defined as an act in which someone uses physical force or the threat of significant or direct danger, to force another to submit to or participate in unwanted sexual acts or debauchery.

We should not forget that, until the reformation of Family Law² in 1983, women were considered as part of the property of the family, whose master was the husband. In 1984 rape according to Greek law changed from being considered a moral or ethical crime, to being a crime against sexual freedom. Sexual freedom is divided into two fundamental rights: freedom of choice as to one's sexual partner, and freedom of choice as when to engage in sexual interaction.

The article 336 of the Penal Code³, that regulated the issue of rape up to 1984, classified the rape in the "crimes against honour". After the modification of the P.C., at 16.03.1984 with the Law 1419/84⁴, the new article has acknowledged rape as "crime against the sexual freedom and crime of economic exploitation of sexual life" and could only be practiced (the perpetrator was put on trial) provided that the rape took place outside marriage. According to the article 336, par.1 of the P. C., "whoever, practicing physical violence or with the threat of important and direct danger, forces someone in exogamous sexual intercourse or in tolerance or enterprise of prurient action, is punished with imprisonment" (from 5 until 20 years).

1 Penal Code (P.C) Article 336, 16.03.1984

2 Family Law: 1329/83 (F.E.K.25/A/18.02.1983)

3 The same as in Reference 1

4 Law 1419/84 Rape: crime against sexual freedom and crime of economic exploitation of sexual life

Marital rape not constituted until then (October 2006) an offence criminally punishable, but henceforth according to Law 3500⁵ "On the confrontation of intra-family violence and other provisions" (F.E.K. 232) the 24/10/2006 from the text of paragraph 1 of article 336 of P.C the word "outside" is erased. Until then no Law on Domestic Violence existed. However, in 24/10/2006 the Greek parliament approved the Law on Domestic Violence. "If the action of previous paragraph was practiced by two or more perpetrators that acted jointly, an imprisonment of at least 10 years is imposed" (article 336 par.2). This is the case of gang rape. With the modification of Penal Code, the crime of rape is persecuted "ex officio" (article 344), thus has a unique particularity: the penal prosecution ceases definitely if the victim, or its legal representative, declares that "the publicity from the penal prosecution will have as consequence its psychological and mental disorder" - before the modification, in order to persecute the perpetrator the accusation on behalf of the victim was essential. This particularity of trial of rape has become object of serious criticism because, as it is legitimate, it causes a lot of side effects. Side effects not only concerning the victim but also the society in its whole (blackmails, venality, libel, corruptness).

According to research conducted by Angelos Tsingris⁶, a lawyer who is involved in rape and sexual violence issues in Greece, only six rapes out of a hundred are reported to the Greek police. This percentage is one of the lowest recorded in international victim figures. And only one case out of a hundred ever reaches the courtroom. Other research⁷ in Greece indicates that approximately 4,500 rapes are committed annually in Greece, of which 270 are reported to the police. 183 of these result in the arrest of a suspect; 47 come to trial; 20 end with a conviction; and, finally, less than ten offenders are incarcerated for over 5 years. In a research study⁸ in Greece, it has been found that rapes occurring in public areas are more likely to result in a conviction than those occurring in a private domain. Cases where the offender is unknown to the victim are also more likely to attain a conviction than cases where a prior connection exists.

"...They seized me from the arm, it reports in her preliminary examination testimony, and without my will me they put me in to the car and they left. I was raped by six individuals, whom I know..." The description of 15-years old girl does not leave any doubts for the nightmare she went through when the two young perpetrators visited her in the cafeteria she has been working in Menidi. The perpetrators are considered to have transported her in the road Panagi Tsaldari, where they raped her. There, four

other friends of the perpetrators took her in Kavouri beach where they repetitively raped her.

5 Law 3500: On the confrontation of interfamily violence and other provisions, FEK 232, 24.10.2006

6 Tsigkris, A. (1996): Rape: The invisible crime.(. Editions SAKOULA, Athens-Komotini.

7 Tsigkris, A. (1998): Without consent: Criminological and in Law cases approaches of rape in Greece (Editions SAKOULA, Athens- Komotini).

8 Tsigris, A (2000): Sexual Violence: Past, present , future - Police Review, October-November 2000, pages 696- 699

Greece Situation Analysis

According to the report of General Secretariat of Equality (Ministry of Interior Affairs) for the period 2004-2008, a four year Programme of Actions was implemented entitled "National Priority Policies and Plan of Actions towards Gender Equality". This Programme emphasizes in the above fields: Women's Employment; Confronting stereotypes through education; Confronting violence against women; Women's support in decision making.

Laws addressing violence against women

- Law 3386/2005 "Entry, residence and social integration of third countries residence" that is referred to confrontation of trafficking and protection of the victims
- Law 3064/2002 "On the Confrontation of Trafficking in human beings, of crimes against sexual freedom, child pornography, and financial exploitation of life" , FEK 248/15-10-2002

- Law 3500/2006 "On the confrontation of interfamily violence and other provisions", FEK 232,24.10 that is referred to domestic violence and the protection of women's and children's rights
- Law 3488/2006 "Implementation of Equal Access of Women and Men in Employment, Equal right for acquiring vocational training and higher positions, as well as equality in working terms and conditions". This Law defines for the first time in Greek legislation the term sexual harassment at workplaces, which is considered a gender discrimination providing financial compensation to the victims. Also this Law is referred to the elimination of any gender discrimination, in private and public sector, in access at work, as well as in working relationships.
- Article 336 Paragraph 1 in Penal Code referring to rape, within or outside marriage

Nowadays, in Greek parliament a Provision of Law is being discusses concerning implementing more severe punishments in cases of minor rapes, distribution of material of child pornography and pederasts.

Furthermore, Greece has certificated the International Convention for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), with the Law 1342/1-4-1983, as well as the Optional Protocol with the Law 2952/2001, but still has not adopted the Protocol of Palermo and the Convention of Council of 2005.

Despite all the above, the phenomenon of violence against women and children in Greece is constantly rising, creating insecurity to the victims and growing a perspective of impunity, not recognition of the crime by perpetrators.

Political and administrative authorities although they have knowledge of the above legal provisions, they should also have the political will to adopt and apply them. Many more international standards and EX. norms should be adapted to national legislation, but there implementation is even more crucial, so as to eradicate all discriminations against women.

Nations and countries have the responsibility to protect victims of violence and not allow to the perpetrators to stay without punishment. They have to respect and protect human rights, and to take all legal, administrative, financial, judicial measures; that is provision and repressive measures, towards that direction.

In this content, a state's responsibility is to confront violence against women (See more Report of Amnesty International Making Rights a Reality: the Duty of States to Address Violence against Women" (AI Index: ACT 77/049/2004)

Study Design

This research study applied both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Using triangulation was thought as to provide a wider perspective of date rape issues in each country participating in this study.

A quantitative methodology is used to test theories and hypotheses and to make generalizations that may contribute to the understanding of a condition or phenomenon and to the developing of a theory (Creswell, 1994).

A qualitative research study may have achieved a more in-depth understanding of the subjective perceptions of adolescents (Sarantakos 1993).

For quantitative methodology a structured questionnaire was used and for qualitative methodology two focus groups were carried out and also personal interviews of formal representatives of relevant institutions.

Sample, Sampling

Simple random selection was used among female college students 18-24 years old. The universities visited were in two major cities: capital Athens and Komotini a city in North Greece.

The sample size was calculated as follows:

According to the National Statistical Services and the Population Census of 2001 (for more details visit http://www.statistics.gr/Main_eng.asp, Greece in Numbers) women represent the 50.50% of the total population. Moreover, for the Academic Year 2005-2006, overall 319.682 students were attending in the Third Level Education - Higher Technical, Ecclesiastic Education and Highest Education. That is, in Total Student Population in Higher Education 161.439 are women (319.682 X 50.50%) and that was used as population size. The Sample size was 478 women students.

With a 5% statistical error, the following calculation was applied:

$$Margin = \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{(100-P)P}{n} \times \frac{(N-n)}{N-1}}$$

(1.96 is the Z value at a 95% Confidence Interval, N=population size, n= sample size and P = 50, percentage 50% where the maximum error is calculated)

For example, in our case:

$$\text{Margin} = 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{(100 - 50)(50)}{(478)(161.439 - 1)} \times (161.439 - 478)}$$

$$\text{Margin} = 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{(50)(50)}{(478)(161.438)} \times (160.961)}$$

$$\text{Margin} = 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{402.402.500}{77.167.364}}$$

$$\text{Margin} = 1.96 \sqrt{5.21} = \mathbf{4,47 \%}$$

(http://www.researchsolutions.co.nz/sample_sizes.htm,
<http://www.surveysystem.com/sscalc.htm>, 2003)

Instrument

The research instrument for the quantitative part of this study was based on instruments of previous research studies:

Rickert VI, Wiemann CM, Vaughan RD, White JW. Rates and risk factors for sexual violence among an ethnically diverse sample of adolescents. *Archives of Pediatric & Adolescent Medicine* 2004;158:1132-1139.

Zeitler MS, Paine AD, Breitbart V, Rickert VI, Olson C, Stevens L, Rottenberg L, Davidson LL. Attitudes About Intimate Partner Violence Screening Among an Ethnically Diverse Sample of Young Women. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 2006;39:119.e1-119.e8.

Most of the questions were used in their original form, some were modified. Since limited research exists for date rape issues in Cyprus, it was thought as appropriate to use a questionnaire from another country, more experienced in research. After reviewing several questionnaires, the above questionnaires were thought to be meeting the needs of this study. Therefore, the researcher communicated with the researcher where these were used and got his permission for its use.

Questionnaires were translated in Greek, since the sample consists of students in public and private universities from two main cities, Athens and Komotini. Some questions, mainly in the demographic data section have been adjusted to Greek standards. For example, variables such as religion, country of origin and field of science were altered, so as to correspond to Greek Reality.

The **questionnaire** consisted of three parts: The first one included demographic data, the second part included questions about dating relations; and violence in dating, and the third part included questions about unwanted sexual experiences in relation to dating. All questions were close-ended, except the last one that was an open question as to write anything they wanted to say regarding date rape or violence in dating relations. The questionnaire took about 15-20 minutes to complete.

In the 1st chapter of this report the whole research is presented, while some conclusions and comments on the 478 questionnaires are given in the end.

Regarding the **focus groups**, a discussion guide was developed based on literature (Zeitler et al., 2006; Kvinnotorum and Partners, 2005 EU project; Rickert et al., 2004)

as to help the interviewer to ask and interviewee to respond to questions specific to the aim of the study. The focus group discussion guide consisted of 3 parts: Introduction (e.g. definition of date rape); Dating relationships/unwanted sexual experiences/date rape (e.g. behaviour, gender stereotypes, assertiveness) and Support and Prevention (e.g. services, preventative actions, protective measures). The results of the 2 Focus Groups that took place in Athens are presented in the second part.

Regarding the *interviews*, a semi-structured interview guide was used, when interviewed six organisations. The guide consisted of 3 parts: Demographic data of institution including policies on date rape; Support services; Prevention, better practice and cooperation with other organizations.

The presentation of the Organisations interviewed and the main outcome of the discussions is presented in the third and last part.

PART A: Dating Experiences Questionnaire Results

SECTION 1 - Demographic Data

Sample's age

Half of the sample's size are women of 24 years old (55.7%), while 14.3% are 18 years old and 2 out of 25 (8%) are twenty years old. The sample age shows that girls that answered in the questionnaires were mostly in the last year of study or in a post graduate.

Origin

In respect toward the sample's origin the majority (78.7%) were from urban areas, while the rest were from rural. The majority was of Greek nationality (87.4%), thus girls from Albania (7.5%), Bulgaria (0.4%), Russia (1.7%), and Cyprus (0.4%) consisted the foreign nationalities of the sample.

Field Studies

The girls are mainly in Business studies (25.4%) others in the Education field (15.9%), in health sciences (8.2%) and less study social sciences and art (both 5.2%). The rest of the sample belongs to other fields of science.

Occupation

Two out of five students also have a part time or full time in case of post graduate students, job. The rest of the sample (60.1%) does not acquire a job.

Family Status

A quite significant amount, one out of four, is married and that is due to the quite big amount of girls that are 24 years old (55.7%), who mainly follow post graduate studies. However, maybe some of the girls were older without stating it. The reason for mentioning the above, is that the percentage of married students (25%), does not reflect in any way the younger population's behaviour towards marriage ,as nowadays both girls and boys are getting married after the end of their studies, and after the age of 28.

The majority however are unmarried (64%), while 4.25 cohabit with their relationship.

Parent's Education Level

The level of education of student's mothers varies:

The majority has graduated high school (32.2%) and 25.8% have graduated a university. A significant percentage, 3 out of ten, have only graduated primary school, this means they never have finished their basic education and it is indicative of stereotypes concerning women's roles in society that effected women 30 or 40 years ago. Their role was to get married, have children and take care of the rest of the family. As they did not work, finishing school was not a priority. Although these stereotypes were dominant in Greek society, mainly in rural areas in the 50's, 60's 70's, in 80's those mentalities seem also to exist.

This is also obvious if we compare the percentage of fathers that have ended only primary school which is 18.5%, instead of 30.1% that stands for mothers.

The majority of fathers have graduated universities (34.9%), while one out of four has graduated high school and 19.7% have ended secondary education.

Dominant religion of the sample is Orthodoxy, (83.3%), while a significant percentage declares atheism (13%), and a small percentage are Muslims or Catholics.

The sample stated going to a church/mosque regularly, however 63.9% have not visited one in the last month, and 30 % have visited once or twice.

As the rest of the questions of the First Section, as well as the Questions of Sections 2 and 3, are of great importance so as to derive conclusions, the answers are presented in detail, while in next section the derived conclusion are stated.

Question 12

Do you have a current partner?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	164	34.3	34.7	34.7
	Yes	308	64.4	65.3	100.0
	Total	472	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	6	1.3		
Total		478	100.0		

- a) How long have you been seeing him this person?____(days, weeks, months, years)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	<= 1 YEAR	100	20.92	37.59	37.59
	1 - 5 YEARS	110	23.01	41.35	78.95
	5 - 10 YEARS	42	8.79	15.79	94.74
	10+ YEARS	14	2.93	5.26	100.00
	Total	266	55.65	100	
Missing	System	212	44.35		
Total		478	100		

- b) How old is your partner ? _____ years old

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	<= 20	32	6.69	10.39	10.39
	21 - 30	154	32.22	50.00	60.39
	31 - 40	96	20.08	31.17	91.56

	41+	26	5.44	8.44	100.00
	Total	308	64.44	100	
Missing	System	170	35.56		
Total		478	100		

c) How would you describe this relationship?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Serious	110	21.8	33.3	33.3
	Going out/dating	94	19.7	30.1	63.5
	Friends but we are also involved romantically	10	2.1	3.2	66.7
	Married/engaged	110	21.8	33.3	100.0
	Total	312	65.3	100.0	
Missing	System	166	34.7		
Total		478	100.0		

d) Is this person your exclusive sexual partner? ___No ___Yes

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	60	12.6	19.5	19.5
	Yes	148	51.9	80.5	100.0
	Total	308	64.4	100.0	
Missing	System	170	35.6		

Total		478	100.0		
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SECTION 2 - Analysis Of Questionnaire

1. Have you started dating, or had ANY romantic and/or sexual relationships?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	42	8.8	8.9	8.9
	Yes	232	90.4	91.1	100.0
	Total	474	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	4	0.8		
Total		478	100.0		

2. How old were you when you started dating/having relationships? __ years old

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	12	4	0.8	0.9	0.9
	13	20	4.2	4.7	5.6
	14	58	12.1	13.5	19.1
	15	94	19.7	21.9	40.9
	16	98	20.5	22.8	63.7
	17	72	15.1	16.7	80.5
	18	52	10.9	12.1	92.6
	19	26	5.4	6.0	98.6
	20	4	0.8	0.9	99.5
	21	2	0.4	0.5	100.0
	Total	430	90.0	100.0	
Missing	System	48	10.0		

Total	478	100.0		
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3. At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	HAVE NOT HAD SEX	46	9.6	10.6	10.6
	12	2	0.4	0.5	11.1
	14	4	0.8	0.9	12.0
	15	28	5.9	6.5	18.5
	16	56	11.7	13.0	31.5
	17	78	16.3	18.1	49.5
	18	104	21.8	24.1	73.6
	19	62	13.0	14.4	88.0
	20	26	5.4	6.0	94.0
	21	6	1.3	1.4	95.4
	22	10	2.1	2.3	97.7
	23	6	1.3	1.4	99.1
	24	2	0.4	0.5	99.5
	29	2	0.4	0.5	100.0
	Total	432	90.4	100.0	
Missing	System	46	9.6		
Total		478	100.0		

4. Do you consider yourself to be

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Straight/heterosexual	404	84.5	93.1	93.1

	Gay/lesbian/homosexual	4	0.8	0.9	94.0
	Bisexual	12	2.5	2.8	96.8
	I'm not sure	14	2.9	3.2	100.0
	Total	434	90.8	100.0	
Missing	System	44	9.2		
Total		478	100.0		

5. Since you started dating/having romantic or sexual relationships, how many different people have you dated? _____

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	2	0.4	0.5	0.5
	1	46	9.6	11.1	11.6
	2	58	12.1	14.0	25.6
	3	74	15.5	17.9	43.5
	4	32	6.7	7.7	51.2
	5	22	9.2	10.6	61.8
	6	26	5.4	6.3	68.1
	7	8	1.7	1.9	70.0
	8	32	6.7	7.7	77.8
	9	4	0.8	1.0	78.7
	10	34	7.1	8.2	87.0
	11	4	0.8	1.0	87.9
	12	6	1.3	1.4	89.4
	13	2	0.4	0.5	89.9
	14	4	0.8	1.0	90.8
	15	8	1.7	1.9	92.8
	17	2	0.4	0.5	93.2
	18	2	0.4	0.5	93.7
	20	14	2.9	3.4	97.1
	27	2	0.4	0.5	97.6
	30	6	1.3	1.4	99.0
	37	2	0.4	0.5	99.5
	38	2	0.4	0.5	100.0
	Total	414	86.6	100.0	
Missing	System	64	13.4		
Total		478	100.0		

6. During the last 12 months, how many different people have you dated/you had any romantic or sexual relationship? _____

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	19	7.9	9.2	9.2
	1	262	54.8	63.3	72.5
	2	52	10.9	12.6	85.0
	3	22	4.6	5.3	90.3
	4	28	5.9	6.8	97.1
	5	4	0.8	1.0	98.1
	6	2	0.4	0.5	98.6
	7	2	0.4	0.5	99.0
	8	2	0.4	0.5	99.5
	9	2	0.4	0.5	100.0
	Total	414	86.6	100.0	
Missing	System	64	13.4		
Total		478	100.0		

7. Which, if any, of the following happened with your date/s- relationship **since you finished high school**? Please list everything that has taken place.

My date and I went to a friend's house where we could be alone ____ (0) No ____ (1) Yes

Went to a friend's house with our friends /group ____ (0) No ____ (1) Yes

Went to my date's/relationship's house or apartment to be alone ____ (0) No ____ (1) Yes

Went to my/my date's house or apartment with a group ____ (0) No ____ (1) Yes

Went to the park ____ (0) No ____ (1) Yes

Were to the park with our friends/group ____ (0) No ____ (1) Yes

Were at a club, pub ____ (0) No ____ (1) Yes

Went to cinema, restaurants ____ (0) No ____ (1) Yes

Other ____ (0) No ____ (1) Yes

My date and I went to a friend's house where we could be alone					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	218	45.6	53.4	53.4
	Yes	190	39.7	46.6	100.0
	Total	408	85.4	100.0	
Missing	System	70	14.6		
Total		478	100.0		

Went to a friend's house with a group					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	94	19.7	23.6	23.6
	Yes	304	63.6	76.4	100.0
	Total	398	83.3	100.0	
Missing	System	80	16.7		
Total		478	100.0		

Went to my/my date's house or apartment to be alone					
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		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	88	18.4	21.2	21.2
	Yes	328	68.6	78.8	100.0
	Total	416	87.0	100.0	
Missing	System	62	13.0		
Total		478	100.0		

Went to my/my date's house of apartment with a group					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	140	29.3	35.9	35.9
	Yes	250	52.3	64.1	100.0
	Total	390	81.6	100.0	
Missing	System	88	18.4		
Total		478	100.0		

Went to the park to be alone					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	170	35.6	43.8	43.8
	Yes	218	45.6	56.2	100.0
	Total	388	81.2	100.0	
Missing	System	90	18.8		
Total		478	100.0		

Went to the park with a group					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	252	52.7	66.0	66.0
	Yes	130	27.2	34.0	100.0
	Total	382	79.9	100.0	
Missing	System	96	20.1		

Total		478	100.0		
went to a club, pub					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	106	22.2	27.0	27.0
	Yes	286	59.8	73.0	100.0
	Total	392	82.0	100.0	
Missing	System	86	18.0		
Total		478	100.0		

Went to the movies, restaurant					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	74	15.5	18.0	18.0
	Yes	338	70.7	82.0	100.0
	Total	412	86.2	100.0	
Missing	System	66	13.8		
Total		478	100.0		

Other					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	138	28.9	53.5	53.5
	Yes	120	25.1	46.5	100.0
	Total	258	54.0	100.0	
Missing	System	220	46.0		
Total		478	100.0		

8. Who usually pays for the costs on a date?

Who usually pays for the costs on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I pay all/most	2	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Other person pays for everything/most	212	44.4	48.8	49.3
	We each pay about half	192	40.2	44.2	93.5
	Other	28	5.9	6.5	100.0
	Total	434	90.8	100.0	
Missing	System	44	9.2		
Total		478	100.0		

9. How many alcoholic drinks do you have when you go out on a date?

How many alcoholic drinks do you have when you go out on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Do not drink	82	17.2	18.9	18.9
	1 drink	176	36.8	40.6	59.4
	2-3 drinks	152	31.8	35.0	94.5
	4-6 drinks	12	2.5	2.8	97.2
	6 or more drinks	12	2.5	2.8	100.0
	Total	434	90.8	100.0	
Missing	System	44	9.2		
Total		478	100.0		

10. Do you take any drugs when you go out on a date?

Do you take any drugs when you go out on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	416	87.0	94.1	94.1
	Yes	26	5.4	5.9	100.0
	Total	442	92.5	100.0	
Missing	System	36	7.5		
Total		478	100.0		

11. Please review each behavior below that may have happened with your date(s) or with the person(s) you had relationships **since you finished high school**.

Sexual behaviour	Did not happen	I did this willingly	My date TRIED to against my will	My date DID this anyway against my will
Kissed	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Touched/kissed breasts	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Touched buttocks under your clothes	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Touched genitals under your clothes	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Had oral sex	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Had sexual intercourse	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)

Sexual behaviour – Kissed					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Did not happen	6	1,3	1,4	1,4
	I did this willingly	422	88,3	97,7	99,1
	My date tried to against my wishes	2	0,4	0,5	99,5
	My date did this anyway against my wishes	2	0,4	0,5	100,0
	Total	432	90,4	100,0	
Missing	System	46	9,6		
Total		478	100,0		
Sexual behaviour - Touched/kissed breasts					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Did not happen	40	8,4	10,0	10,0
	I did this willingly	346	72,4	86,1	96,0
	My date tried to against my wishes	10	2,1	2,5	98,5
	My date did this anyway against my wishes	6	1,3	1,5	100,0
	Total	402	84,1	100,0	
Missing	System	76	15,9		
Total		478	100,0		
Sexual behaviour - Touch buttocks under your clothes					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	Did not happen	60	12,6	14,8	14,8
	I did this willingly	330	69,0	81,3	96,1
	My date tried to against my wishes	8	1,7	2,0	98,0
	My date did this anyway against my wishes	8	1,7	2,0	100,0
	Total	406	84,9	100,0	
Missing	System	72	15,1		
Total		478	100,0		

Sexual behaviour - Touch genitals under your clothes

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Did not happen	78	16,3	19,1	19,1
	I did this willingly	312	65,3	76,5	95,6
	My date tried to against my wishes	12	2,5	2,9	98,5
	My date did this anyway against my wishes	6	1,3	1,5	100,0
	Total	408	85,4	100,0	
Missing	System	70	14,6		
Total		478	100,0		

Sexual behaviour - Had oral sex

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Did not happen	120	25,1	29,3	29,3
	I did this willingly	276	57,7	67,3	96,6

	My date tried to against my wishes	14	2,9	3,4	100,0
	Total	510	85,8	100,0	
Missing	System	68	14,2		
Total		478	100,0		
Sexual behaviour - Had sexual intercourse					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Did not happen	76	15,9	18,5	18,5
	I did this willingly	326	68,2	79,5	98,0
	My date tried to against my wishes	6	1,3	1,5	99,5
	My date did this anyway against my wishes	2	0,4	0,5	100,0
	Total	210	85,8	100,0	
Missing	System	68	14,2		
Total		478	100,0		

12. How often **since you finished high school** did your date/s:

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always
Ignored you/did not pay any attention to you	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Ignored your feelings	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Criticized you	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Ridiculed your ideas	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Shouted at you	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Called you names/insulted you	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Insulted your family/friends?	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Humiliated you in private or public	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Made decisions for you	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Acted extremely jealous	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Persistently insisted to know where you were	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Tried to restrict you from seeing your friends/family	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Pushed or shoved you violently	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Held you to keep you from leaving	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Slapped or hit you	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Punched you	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Put his arms around your neck to choke you	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Threw objects at you	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Threatened to hurt you	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)
Subjected you to reckless driving				
Threatened to hurt you with a weapon/object	___(1)	___(2)	___(3)	___(4)

Ignore you/did not pay any attention to you				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	Never	132	27,6	32,2	32,2
	Seldom	224	46,9	54,6	86,8
	Often	52	10,9	12,7	99,5
	Always	2	0,4	0,5	100,0
	Total	210	85,8	100,0	
Missing	System	68	14,2		
Total		478	100,0		

Ignore your feelings					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	154	32,2	37,7	37,7
	Seldom	174	36,4	42,6	80,4
	Often	78	16,3	19,1	99,5
	Always	2	0,4	0,5	100,0
	Total	408	85,4	100,0	
Missing	System	70	14,6		
Total		478	100,0		
Criticize you					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	100	20,9	24,3	24,3
	Seldom	196	41,0	47,6	71,8
	Often	106	22,2	25,7	97,6
	Always	10	2,1	2,4	100,0
	Total	412	86,2	100,0	
Missing	System	66	13,8		
Total		478	100,0		
Ridicule your ideas					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	322	67,4	78,5	78,5
	Seldom	64	13,4	15,6	94,1
	Often	22	4,6	5,4	99,5
	Always	2	0,4	0,5	100,0
	Total	410	85,8	100,0	
Missing	System	68	14,2		
Total		478	100,0		
Shout at you					

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	184	38,5	44,4	44,4
	Seldom	170	35,6	41,1	85,5
	Often	58	12,1	14,0	99,5
	Always	2	0,4	0,5	100,0
	Total	414	86,6	100,0	
Missing	System	64	13,4		
Total		478	100,0		

Call you names/insulted you					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	372	77,8	89,0	89,0
	Seldom	28	5,9	6,7	95,7
	Often	16	3,3	3,8	99,5
	Always	2	0,4	0,5	100,0
	Total	418	87,4	100,0	
Missing	System	60	12,6		
Total		478	100,0		

Insult your family/friends					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	346	72,4	83,2	83,2
	Seldom	54	11,3	13,0	96,2
	Often	16	3,3	3,8	100,0
	Total	416	87,0	100,0	
Missing	System	62	13,0		
Total		478	100,0		

Humiliate you in private					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	342	71,5	83,0	83,0
	Seldom	58	12,1	14,1	97,1
	Often	12	2,5	2,9	100,0
	Total	412	86,2	100,0	
Missing	System	33	13,8		
Total		478	100,0		

Make decisions for you				
		Frequency	Percent	Valid
				Cumulative

				Percent	Percent
Valid	Never	220	46,0	53,7	53,7
	Seldom	132	27,6	32,2	85,9
	Often	38	7,9	9,3	95,1
	Always	20	4,2	4,9	100,0
	Total	410	85,8	100,0	
Missing	System	68	14,2		
Total		478	100,0		

Act extremely jealous					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	136	28,5	32,9	32,9
	Seldom	190	39,7	45,9	78,7
	Often	68	14,2	16,4	95,2
	Always	20	4,2	4,8	100,0
	Total	414	86,6	100,0	
Missing	System	64	13,4		
Total		478	100,0		
Persistently insist to know where you were					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	154	32,2	37,2	37,2
	Seldom	152	31,8	36,7	73,9
	Often	82	17,2	19,8	93,7
	Always	26	5,4	6,3	100,0
	Total	414	86,6	100,0	
Missing	System	64	13,4		
Total		478	100,0		
Try to restrict you from seeing your friends/family					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	312	65,3	75,4	75,4
	Seldom	76	15,9	18,4	93,7
	Often	16	3,3	3,9	97,6
	Always	10	2,1	2,4	100,0
	Total	414	86,6	100,0	
Missing	System	64	13,4		
Total		478	100,0		

Push or shove you violently					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	340	71,1	81,3	81,3
	Seldom	120	12,6	14,4	95,7
	Often	14	2,9	3,3	99,0
	Always	4	0,8	1,0	100,0
	Total	418	87,4	100,0	
Missing	System	60	12,6		
Total		478	100,0		
Hold you to keep you from leaving					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	264	55,2	64,1	64,1
	Seldom	116	24,3	28,2	92,2
	Often	30	6,3	7,3	99,5
	Always	2	0,4	0,5	100,0
	Total	412	86,2	100,0	
Missing	System	66	13,8		
Total		478	100,0		
Slap or hit you					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	372	77,8	89,4	89,4
	Seldom	32	6,7	7,7	97,1
	Often	12	2,5	2,9	100,0
	Total	416	87,0	100,0	
Missing	System	62	13,0		
Total		478	100,0		
Punch you					

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	398	83,3	95,2	95,2
	Seldom	8	1,7	1,9	97,1
	Often	12	2,5	2,9	100,0
	Total	418	87,4	100,0	
Missing	System	60	12,6		
Total		478	100,0		
Put his arm around your neck to choke you					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	398	83,3	96,1	96,1
	Seldom	10	2,1	2,4	98,6
	Often	6	1,3	1,4	100,0
	Total	414	86,6	100,0	
Missing	System	64	13,4		
Total		478	100,0		

Throw objects at you					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	374	78,2	89,5	89,5
	Seldom	38	7,9	9,1	98,6
	Often	6	1,3	1,4	100,0
	Total	418	87,4	100,0	
Missing	System	60	12,6		
Total		478	100,0		
Threaten to hurt you					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	390	81,6	93,3	93,3
	Seldom	14	2,9	3,3	96,7
	Often	14	2,9	3,3	100,0
	Total	418	87,4	100,0	
Missing	System	60	12,6		
Total		478	100,0		
Subject you to reckless driving					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	382	79,9	91,4	91,4
	Seldom	22	4,6	5,3	96,7
	Often	12	2,5	2,9	99,5
	Always	2	0,4	0,5	100,0
	Total	418	87,4	100,0	
Missing	System	60	12,6		
Total		478	100,0		

Threaten to hurt you with a weapon/object					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	406	84,9	97,6	97,6
	Seldom	4	0,8	1,0	98,6
	Often	6	1,3	1,4	100,0
	Total	416	87,0	100,0	
Missing	System	62	13,0		
Total		478	100,0		

SECTION 3

Unwanted Sexual Experiences With Your Date/Relationship

An unwanted sexual experience is when you did not want to do any (kind) sexual activity, and you tried to make it clear to your date/relationship (man or boy), either verbally or nonverbally, but he did it anyway. The unwanted sexual experience could have been anything from making you kiss him to forcing you to have sexual intercourse.

Please tick **ALL** cases that this has happened. Also please note how many times this has happened since you finished high school and if this happened while you were on a date.

1. **Since you finished high school** have you given in to sex play/making' out/messing around (fondling, kissing, or petting, but **not** intercourse) when you didn't want to for any of the following reasons?

Reason (check all that apply)			Did it happen on a date?		How often?		
					Never	Sometimes	Always
You were overwhelmed by a person's continual arguments and pressure	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3
A person threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to make you	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3
A person forced you by giving you alcohol or drugs	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3
You were afraid to say no	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3
You were afraid that if you didn't consent would leave you (break up with you)	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3
A person used his position of authority (boss, teacher, camp	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3

counsellor, supervisor) to force you							
For any other reason (please specify) ----- -----	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3

You were overwhelmed by a person's continual arguments and pressure					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	46	9,6	13,8	13,8
	No	288	60,3	86,2	100,0
	Total	334	69,9	100,0	
Missing	System	144	30,1		
Total		478	100,0		
You were overwhelmed by a person's continual arguments and pressure- Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	36	7,5	22,2	22,2
	No	126	26,4	77,8	100,0
	Total	162	33,9	100,0	
Missing	System	316	66,1		
Total		478	100,0		
You were overwhelmed by a person's continual arguments and pressure- How often?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	112	23,4	73,7	73,7

	Someti mes	38	7,9	25,0	98,7
	Always	2	0,4	1,3	100,0
	Total	152	31,8	100,0	
Missing	System	326	68,2		
Total		478	100,0		
A person threatened or used some degree of physical force to make you					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	1,3	1,8	1,8
	No	336	70,3	98,2	100,0
	Total	342	71,5	100,0	
Missing	System	136	28,5		
Total		478	100,0		

A person threatened or used some degree of physical force to make you- Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	8	1,7	5,1	5,1
	No	148	31,0	94,9	100,0
	Total	156	32,6	100,0	
Missing	System	322	67,4		
Total		478	100,0		
A person threatened or used some degree of physical force to make you - How often?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	136	28,5	95,8	95,8
	Someti mes	4	0,8	2,8	98,6
	Always	2	0,4	1,4	100,0
	Total	142	29,7	100,0	
Missing	System	336	70,3		
Total		478	100,0		

A person forced you by giving you alcohol or drugs					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	4	,8	1,2	1,2
	No	338	70,7	98,8	100,0
	Total	342	71,5	100,0	
Missing	System	136	28,5		
Total		478	100,0		
A person forced you by giving you alcohol or drugs-Did it happen on a date?					

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	4	0,8	2,7	2,7
	No	144	30,1	97,3	100,0
	Total	148	31,0	100,0	
Missing	System	330	69,0		
Total		478	100,0		

A person forced you by giving you alcohol or drugs-How often?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	136	28,5	97,1	97,1
	Sometimes	4	0,8	2,9	100,0
	Total	140	29,3	100,0	
Missing	System	338	70,7		
Total		478	100,0		
You were afraid to say no					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	58	12,1	16,8	16,8
	No	288	60,3	83,2	100,0
	Total	346	72,4	100,0	
Missing	System	132	27,6		
Total		478	100,0		
You were afraid to say no-Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	32	6,7	20,3	20,3
	No	126	26,4	79,7	100,0
	Total	158	33,1	100,0	
Missing	System	320	66,9		
Total		478	100,0		
You were afraid to say no - How often?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	118	24,7	73,8	73,8
	Sometimes	42	8,8	26,3	100,0
	Total	160	33,5	100,0	
Missing	System	318	66,5		

Total		478	100,0		
You were afraid that if you didn't consent would leave you-Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	34	7,1	21,8	21,8
	No	122	25,5	78,2	100,0
	Total	156	32,6	100,0	
Missing	System	322	67,4		
Total		478	100,0		
You were afraid that if you didn't consent would leave you- How often?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	120	25,1	78,9	78,9
	Sometimes	30	6,3	19,7	98,7
	Always	2	0,4	1,3	100,0
	Total	152	31,8	100,0	
Missing	System	326	68,2		
Total		478	100,0		
A person used his position of authority to force you					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	4	,8	1,2	1,2
	No	332	69,5	98,8	100,0
	Total	336	70,3	100,0	
Missing	System	142	29,7		
Total		478	100,0		
A person used his position of authority to force you-Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	144	30,1	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	334	69,9		
Total		478	100,0		

A person used his position of authority to force you-How often					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	136	28,5	97,1	97,1
	Sometimes	4	0,8	2,9	100,0
	Total	140	29,3	100,0	
Missing	System	338	70,7		
Total		478	100,0		
For any other reason					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	4	0,8	1,8	1,8
	No	222	46,4	98,2	100,0
	Total	226	47,3	100,0	
Missing	System	252	52,7		
Total		478	100,0		

For any other reason-Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	4	0,8	5,0	5,0
	No	76	15,9	95,0	100,0
	Total	80	16,7	100,0	
Missing	System	398	83,3		
Total		478	100,0		
For any other reason-How often?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	62	13,0	96,9	96,9
	Sometim es	2	0,4	3,1	100,0
	Total	64	13,4	100,0	
Missing	System	414	86,6		
Total		478	100,0		

2. **Since you finished high school**, have you given in to *sexual intercourse/sexual acts* when you didn't want to for any of the following reasons?

Reason (check all that apply)			Did it happen on a date?		How often?		
			Yes	No	Never	Sometimes	Always
You were overwhelmed by a person's continual arguments and pressure	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3
A person threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to make you	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3
A person forced you by giving you alcohol or drugs	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3
You were afraid to say no	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3
You were afraid that if you	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3

didn't consent would leave you (break up with you)							
A person used his position of authority (boss, teacher, camp counsellor, supervisor) to force you	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3
For any other reason (please specify) ----- -----	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	3

You were overwhelmed by a person's continual arguments and pressure					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	28	5,9	8,3	8,3
	No	310	64,9	91,7	100,0
	Total	338	70,7	100,0	
Missing	System	140	29,3		
Total		478	100,0		
You were overwhelmed by a person's continual arguments and pressure - Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	26	5,4	19,4	19,4
	No	108	22,6	80,6	100,0
	Total	14	28,0	100,0	
Missing	System	344	72,0		
Total		478	100,0		
You were overwhelmed by a person's continual arguments and pressure - How often?					

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	108	22,6	83,1	83,1
	Someti mes	22	4,6	16,9	100,0
	Total	130	27,2	100,0	
Missing	System	348	72,8		
Total		478	100,0		
A person threatened or used some degree of physical force to make you					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	1,3	1,8	1,8
	No	328	68,6	98,2	100,0
	Total	334	69,9	100,0	
Missing	System	144	30,1		
Total		478	100,0		

A person threatened or used some degree of physical force to make you-Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	2	0,4	1,7	1,7
	No	116	24,3	98,3	100,0
	Total	118	24,7	100,0	
Missing	System	360	75,3		
Total		478	100,0		
A person threatened or used some degree of physical force to make you-How often?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	110	23,0	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	368	77,0		
Total		478	100,0		
A person forced you by giving you alcohol or drugs					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	4	0,8	1,2	1,2
	No	330	69,0	98,8	100,0
	Total	334	69,9	100,0	
Missing	System	144	30,1		
Total		478	100,0		
A person forced you by giving you alcohol or drugs-Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	2	0,4	1,7	1,7
	No	116	24,3	98,3	100,0
	Total	118	24,7	100,0	
Missing	System	360	75,3		
Total		478	100,0		

A person forced you by giving you alcohol or drugs-How often?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	110	23,0	98,2	98,2
	Someti mes	2	,4	1,8	100,0
	Total	112	23,4	100,0	
Missing	System	366	76,6		
Total		478	100,0		

You were afraid to say no					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	32	6,7	9,6	9,6
	No	150	62,8	90,4	100,0
	Total	332	69,5	100,0	
Missing	System	146	30,5		
Total		478	100,0		
You were afraid to say no-Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	22	4,6	17,2	17,2
	No	106	22,2	82,8	100,0
	Total	128	26,8	100,0	
Missing	System	350	73,2		
Total		478	100,0		
You were afraid to say no-How often?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	104	21,8	80,0	80,0
	Someti mes	24	5,0	18,5	98,5
	Always	2	0,4	1,5	100,0
	Total	130	27,2	100,0	
Missing	System	348	72,8		
Total		478	100,0		
You were afraid that if you didn't consent would leave you					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	34	7,1	10,2	10,2
	No	298	62,3	89,8	100,0
	Total	332	69,5	100,0	
Missing	System	146	30,5		

Total		478	100,0		
You were afraid that if you didn't consent would leave you					
-Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	30	6,3	22,1	22,1
	No	106	22,2	77,9	100,0
	Total	136	28,5	100,0	
Missing	System	342	71,5		
Total		478	100,0		
You were afraid that if you didn't consent would leave you - How often?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	104	21,8	80,0	80,0
	Someti mes	26	5,4	20,0	100,0
	Total	130	27,2	100,0	
Missing	System	348	72,8		
Total		478	100,0		
A person used his position of authority to force you					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	24	5,0	7,3	7,3
	No	304	63,6	92,7	100,0
	Total	328	68,6	100,0	
Missing	System	150	31,4		
Total		478	100,0		
A person used his position of authority to force you - Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	24	5,0	17,1	17,1
	No	116	24,3	82,9	100,0
	Total	140	29,3	100,0	
Missing	System	338	70,7		
Total		478	100,0		

A person used his position of authority to force you-How often?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	110	23,0	83,3	83,3
	Someti mes	22	4,6	16,7	100,0
	Total	132	27,6	100,0	
Missing	System	346	72,4		
Total		478	100,0		
For any other reason					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	14	2,9	5,8	5,8
	No	228	47,7	94,2	100,0
	Total	242	50,6	100,0	
Missing	System	236	49,4		
Total		478	100,0		

For any other reason-Did it happen on a date?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	8	1,7	10,5	10,5
	No	68	14,2	89,5	100,0
	Total	76	15,9	100,0	
Missing	System	402	84,1		
Total		478	100,0		
For any other reason-How often?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	60	12,6	88,2	88,2
	Someti mes	8	1,7	11,8	100,0
	Total	68	14,2	100,0	
Missing	System	410	85,8		
Total		478	100,0		

3. Since you finished high school, **did you have any unwanted sexual experience?**

___(1) No **(Please go to question No.11)** ___(2) Yes

Since you finished high school, did you have any unwanted sexual experience?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	372	77,8	92,5	92,5
	Yes	30	6,3	7,5	100,0
	Total	402	84,1	100,0	
Missin g	System	76	15,9		
Total		478	100,0		

4. Have you ever told anyone about this unwanted sexual experience?

a) ____ (1) No ____ (2) Yes

Have you ever told anyone about this unwanted sexual experience?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	20	4,2	50,0	50,0
	Yes	20	4,2	50,0	100,0
	Total	40	8,4	100,0	
Missing	Syst em	438	91,6		
Total		478	100,0		

b) ____ (1) Parent ____ (4) Consultant/Doctor
 ____ (2) Friend ____ (5) Priest/religious representative
 ____ (3) Family member ____ (6) Police

 ____ (7) Other (Lawyer, Women Organization)

Where have you told about this unwanted sexual experience?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Parent	4	0,8	18,2	18,2
	Friend	14	2,9	63,6	81,8
	Family member	2	0,8	18,2	100,0
	Total	22	4,6	100,0	
Missing	System	456	95,4		
Total		478	100,0		

c) How much time passed before you told someone?

- ____ (1) I never told anyone ____ (4) 1 month
 ____ (2) 1 day ____ (5) 6 or more months
 ____ (3) One week

How much time passed before you told to someone?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I never told anyone	4	0,8	16,7	16,7
	1 day	6	1,3	25,0	41,7
	1 week	2	0,4	8,3	50,0
	1 month	12	2,5	50,0	100,0
	Total	24	5,0	100,0	
Missing	System	454	95,0		
Total		478	100,0		

d) Did you seek professional help?

- ____ (1) No ____ (2) Yes

Did you seek professional help?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	26	5,4	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	452	94,6		
Total		478	100,0		

5. How long had you known this person?

____(1) I didn't know this person at all

____(2) A few days

____(3) Few weeks

____(4) Few months

____(5) 1 or more years

How long had you known this person?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I didn't know this person at all	4	0,8	16,7	16,7
	A few days	4	0,8	16,7	33,3
	Few weeks	4	0,8	16,7	50,0
	Few months	4	0,8	16,7	66,7
	1 or more years	8	1,7	33,3	100,0
	Total	24	5,0	100,0	
Missing	System	454	95,0		
Total		478	100,0		

6. How would you describe your relationship with this person?

____ (0) Your Boyfriend/relationship ____ (3) A friend
 ____ (1) Sexual partner ____ (4) Other -----
 ____ (2) Someone you spend time with few times

How would you describe your relationship with this person?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Boyfriend	4	0,8	15,4	15,4
	Sexual partner	4	0,8	15,4	30,8
	Someone I spend time with, a few times	6	1,3	23,1	53,8
	A friend	4	0,8	15,4	69,2
	Other	8	1,7	30,8	100,0
	Total	26	5,4	100,0	

Missing	System	452	94,6		
Total		478	100,0		

7. What was the setting?

- ___(0) Group of friends got together together ___(2) Several couples went out together
 ___(1) Single date, just me and him ___(3) Other

What was the setting?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Group of friends got together	4	0,8	15,4	15,4
	Single date, just me and him	18	3,8	69,2	84,6
	Other	4	0,8	15,4	100,0
	Total	26	5,4	100,0	
Missing	System	452	94,6		
Total		478	100,0		

8. Where did you go on this date?

- ___(1) Cinema ___(5) Apartment or house
 ___(2) Out to eat ___(6) Beach
 ___(3) Party ___(7) Club/pub
 ___(4) Park ___(8) Other (Car, etc).....

Where did you go on this date?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Out to eat	2	04	7,7	7,7
	Apartment or house	18	3,8	69,2	76,9
	Club/pub	2	04	7,7	84,6
	Other	4	08	15,4	100,0
	Total	26	5,4	100,0	
Missing	System	452	94,6		
Total		478	100,0		

9. Was the person drinking alcohol?

___(1) No ___(2) Yes

Was the person drinking?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	14	2,9	53,8	53,8
	Yes	12	2,5	46,2	100,0
	Total	26	5,4	100,0	
Missing	System	452	94,6		
Total		478	100,0		

10. Was the person taking drugs?

___(1) No ___(2) Yes

Was the person taking drugs?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	20	4,2	76,9	76,9

	Yes	6	1,3	23,1	100,0
	Total	26	5,4	100,0	
Missing	System	452	94,6		
Total		478	100,0		

In the last page of each questionnaire two mobile phones of the researchers were given, in case someone wanted to talk confidentially, however nobody contacted us.

PART B: RESULTS OF FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Three Focus Groups took place:

First: 18/4/2007: 5 participants (Maria, Maria, Konstantina, Dina, Bora)

Second: 12/5/2007: 3 participants (Katerina, Vasso, Maria)

All participants have fulfilled the Consent Form.

At first, a presentation of the project took place.

Talk generally about relationships:

6/8 participants were in a relationship, 2 single - recently broke up their relationship

AWARENESS OF DATE RAPE

The majority of participants said that date is when a couple/or many couples together going to cafeterias, clubs, cinema, theatre, somewhere to eat, going to quiet places , staying in car, park, beach. Some replied that a date can be also among friends (2/8), or among 2 people that haven't a relationship, but want to know each other better, and may be for starting a relationship.

The majority 7/8 have not heard the term "date rape" before. When they were asked to assume what the term means, the girls replied that when someone forces its date to have sex against the other will, or asking persistently in a relationship to have sexual intercourse while the other is not ready, or sure and in general don't want to.

At this part members of the Institute explained the term by giving a definition and clarifications.

DATING RELATIONSHIPS - UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCES

Next, the participants were asked to describe specific behaviours, where they defined as violent behaviour in a relationship/dating, forcing somebody to have sex, against her will.

Touching in places is not considered by the majority (5/8) as rape, but as "something normal". They said: "boys tend to be more patient, polite, tender at the beginning of

the relationship, while many times, after a while they consider that the girls must show they love and commitment to them by having sex. Many girls tend to accept having sex against their will, because they are afraid of losing their boyfriends. They are also afraid that the boy will spread a rumour in their common social environment that they are playing hard to get, that they are old-fashioned, "virgins", immature, etc". The rest of the participants (3/8) defined rape as "any form of violence - not only physical, sexual, but also psychological, financial, emotional- that forces a girl in any (touching breasts or buttocks, kissing, oral sex, touching genitals, sexual Intercourse) sexual behaviour against her will". The perpetrator may be her date, boyfriend, a stranger that she met on the first date, even husband. Although they have not heard the term, they could describe the meaning.

Also, some stated that it is very likely that a perpetrator of rape in a relationship has the following characteristics/behaviour: violent, oppressive and possessive behaviour, lack of respect towards his partner's dignity, and of her freedom of choice and self determination, caring only about his sexual satisfaction, regarding himself as macho.

According to the participants' views, factors that **draw the line between sexual acts and rape** are fear, violence, absence of consent, of respect, her self-determination, her freedom, absence of mutual feelings of love.

Then girls were asked if rape is the sexual expression of the perpetrator (facing sexual, psychological problems, etc) or an expression of unequal relationships, a form of men's violence against women:

3/8 participants described the rapists profile as men who haven't had sex for a long time, who have to satisfy their sexual instincts, facing social exclusion and psychological problems.

They also stated that, nowadays many boys consider sexual intercourse as an indispensable element in a relationship, and many girls believe that men cannot stay for a long period without having sex. However, when they were asked what they think that could happen to boys or men if their girls won't have sex with them and a period of time passes without having sex, they all answered that they won't have any negative effect (actually they said laughing "nothing will happen to them").

The majority of participants (5/8) however, said that rape in a relationship, date, or even from a stranger is expression of male's dominance over women, an expression of power and punishment and gender discriminations. Men's pride and egoism is offended when women reject them and this makes them revengeful, so they want to punish women using violence, so as to force them to obey men, rejecting the rapist's profile a man with psychological problems and problematic social behaviour (Use of drugs alcohol, unemployed, etc).

They said that this is shown in cases, when men feel threatened by smarter, more beautiful, dynamic, self confident women, and sometimes they punish them for that by raping them

The participants have heard of attitudes such as **'she liked the guy, so what is the big deal?'** or **'she felt obliged because the man paid for dinner'**, or **'she was afraid that her partner will leave her'** but they completely disagree with them (8/8).

They judge negatively the girls, who although are not ready to have sexual relationships, in order to "keep" the guy /relationship tend to agree to have sex. They have the same opinion for those girls, who date with older guys and because they buy them presents, and are generous in spending money for them feel obliged to have sex with them.

The important outcome is that all participants believe that such attitudes are men's excuses for justifying their actions, and for blaming the victims for what happened.

The participants believe that society as a whole, both women and men, preserve stereotypes, such as **'asking for it' by dressing /acting in a certain way.**

Those girls, that defined rape as any sexual act in Question 7 -that is 5 out of 8- said that none has the right to force someone to sex against his will, no matter its behaviour, clothes, etc.

They supported that "many girls are dressed in a provocative way, because they want to be beautiful, to be attractive to their partner or date and that does not mean they want to have sex". They also stated that "Rape is phenomenon having social causes, and not biological ones".

The other participants (3/8) said that it would be a good idea for girls to be more cautious, in view of a possible danger ("why dressed in a provocative way, when you go on a date with an unknown person").

Although, they do not justify rape, they believe that since the phenomenon exists and is constantly rising, girls should protect themselves and should avoid provoking.

Some girls stated that often men are fond of women who are sexy or are dressed in a certain way, but when they become their relationship, they try to change them as they don't want their girls to provoke others.

It was also mentioned that more extrovert/social behaviours from girls or girls known to have had many boyfriends, may also be misinterpreted by men ("she likes me ", she "want it").

The participants agreed that stereotypes still exist in societies, which determine men's and women's behaviour:

Men have needs, instincts that must be satisfied. Parents tend to encourage boy's sexual behaviour, while girls are discouraged to start relationships. Although, nowadays women's position in society has changed, equality of two genders is promoted, in Greece gender stereotypes still exists.

Participants also believe that although, in other countries outside Europe, women are in a worse position, Greece and other Mediterranean countries are still patriarchal societies. Equality between men and women exists in laws, however domestic violence, unequal wages are patriarchal attitudes still exists.

They agreed that many of the stereotypes are used from men to justify a rape.

Another stereotype is that men are not criticized in the same way if they are unfaithful in a relationship, while women are considered more faithful and obeisant. Men may use sex as a punishment to their partner (unsafe sex resulting to unwanted pregnancy, rape)

Participants also stated that, in a rape the victim undergoes not only the traumatic experience itself, but also the fear of not being believed, of being humiliated if she reports it, of not being helped. Although she is the victim, women are on trial not only in the legal procedures (police, court) but also from the family, and social environment.

The victim's former relationships (whether she was dating many men, and overall sexual behaviour) is being investigated and this is also considered a stereotypes by the participants.

Furthermore, concerning women's assertiveness and expressing their needs, all participants agreed that "no means no" and has to be expressed and stated clearly strongly, without any fear. However, it is considered that when women, do say "no" but not in a assertive way (because they are afraid/ashamed to say that they have

never had sex before, or because they are afraid that date/partner would be insulted or rejected) men tend to believe that although she says no she means yes. The level of comfort, understanding, between partners plays a significant role: in an unequal relationship, fear and lack of freedom may inhibit women from expressing of her needs, thoughts and feelings.

Moreover, the majority 5/8 believes that a person can refuse sex at all stages, while the rest of the participants believe that in certain stages it is more difficult to stop any sexual act (due to male arousal)

The majority believes that if a man respect loves his partner will have to respect her decision. All participants believe that men tend to misinterpret that a woman is playing hard to get in a sexual situation and believe that she really means yes, although she has been saying no, and they use it as an excuse to justify their actions, however they strongly believe that nothing can justify rape.

Equally, 5 of 8 participants believe that everybody has the right to deny sex if they do not feel like it, due to many reasons (how they feel at that moment, may be they regretted or did not like the previous sexual acts, they stopped having feeling for that person, they are sick, tired, or they want to simply discuss, etc). All participants agreed that many men assume consent for future sexual acts, if previous acts occurred.

Concerning the experienced incidents of unwanted sexual intercours, 5 out of 8 participants have heard of cases from their friendly environment, of girls who "consented" to have sex (although they were not feeling ready or comfortable because of fear that the boy would leave them , spread bad rumours, their boyfriend buys presents, always pays when they date, they feel obligated). According to their answers a rape usually occurs in quit places, in first dates, in his house/car, in parks, in a relationship after a fight, when both or one had drugs or alcohol. However sometimes when a girl is in places alone with a lot of men (parties, schools and universities "sit-ins") gang rapes do occur often.

SUPPORT AND PREVENTION

All girls stated that, generally in relationships, men and women must have mutual respect, confidence, freedom and understanding. Both sexes must have the same rights and responsibilities. Absence of dependency, fear, violence (psychological/physical/economical) is necessary in an equal relationship, and that means that the responsibilities of the two genders must be the same. However, since women are most often victims of violent behaviours, participants stated that a women should know her rights and must not be afraid of expressing her needs, thoughts, opinion, feelings. They all support that women must run away from a violent relationship, to ask help and to report when rape occurs.

According to the participants indicative measures helping women protect themselves are to:

- avoid secluded places ,not going to his house or car it is better for a girl when dating to select places that she feels secure and comfortable
- avoid spending time with someone if they feel uncomfortable
- staying sober, avoiding drinking too much when going in a first date
- being clear and assertive of what she wants
- asking for help
- avoid proceeding in further sexual stages if she is not sure that she wants to proceed in a sexual intercourse
- knowing her rights

Furthermore, according to the participants, in cases of a date rape they would seek help from church (1out of 8),(2out of 8) family and police, while 5 would consults women organizations, help lines, hospitals, lawyers, etc.

Another important output of the interviews was the desire of the participants to be more educated about sex, and about issues like gender equality, violence in relationships and rape in schools, universities. In Greece, there is not such a lesson in schools (Sexual Education). Not only them but the young generation in total Also, family and mass media can play an effective role, concerning views and behaviours of two genders. Young people need to learn about sexual behaviours and their rights in general.

PART C: RESULTS FROM INTERVIEWS WITH N.G.O'S

Six Focus Groups took place:

1. Hellenic Association for the Prevention of Sexual Abuse

Union founded in 2004

Address: Eryfilis 2, 116 34, Athens Tel -Fax: +30 210 72 90 496

Email: giotakos@tri.forthnet.gr

Website: http://www.obrela.gr/ekstrateia_biasmos_rantebou.htm

Interviewee: Orestis Giotakos, President

Date: 16 April 2007

Members: 15

Main Activities:

- Conducting Open Days, Meetings, Workshops and Congresses
- Publishing books, Dissemination of leaflets
- Maintaining a website
- Production of films
- Publication of books
- Organisation of campaigns

Awareness of the term "date-rape":

The union is aware of the term and according to its website <http://www.obrela.gr> and its campaign "No Secret" the term describes a rape occurring in a date, between people that know each other or had sexual relationships in the past.

Specific guidelines/policies in dealing with date rape:

The main goal of the union is to raise awareness and to inform women. According to their research 99% do not know the term and do not know that it consists a crime. Education and information on the issue consists the main preventive measure that the organisation works with.

The Hellenic Association for the Prevention of Sexual Abuse offers mainly psychological support to women victims and according to its president the main problem that they encounter are financial difficulties. The union cooperates with many state and private organisations, but does not refer to anyone specific. The organisation is interested in

participating in a national or a European Network, in relation to date rape and unwanted sexual experiences.

The campaign "No Secret", the organisation of the yearly Pan-Hellenic Congress for the Confrontation of Sexual Abuse, the constant update of the website that consists useful information about rape (where to address, definition, useful links, Help lines S.O.S), as well as 6 hour Seminars and Workshops, that are organised 4 times a year and deal with rape issues, are some of the ongoing actions and services.

2. Research Centre for Women's Affairs

Non profit/Non governmental Organisation

Address: 109 Asklipiou 114 72, Athens Tel +30210 3628104

E-mail: ginaika@otenet.gr

Interviewee: Charikleia Mournianou, President

Date: 2 May 2007

Members: 30, who deal with issues of violence, since its foundation in 1987

Main Activities:

- Promote and present political issues concerning women, their theoretical and practical aspects,
- Organise lectures, conferences, cultural seminars and educational meetings in Greece and abroad, related to women (e.g. conception preventing measures, abortion, new reproductive and genetic engineering, preventive medicines, hygiene at work, environment and women, prostitution, trafficking in women and children, violence against women, domestic violence, women immigrants, etc.),
- Collect, study and present documents related to women's movements, aiming at the foundation of a Women Documents Centre of Information,
- Cooperate with other women and feminist N.G.O's organisations in cross-national and international level

In the Head Office, certain activities are in operation:

- Documentation Centre of women's activities,
- Library of 800 books,
- Newspapers and periodicals magazines related to women since 1980,
- Minutes and material, printed or recorded from meetings, seminars and conferences, organised by women's unions, organisations and groups
- The publication of a newspaper under the title "Non-Aligned Women's Movement"
- The publication of the magazine "Telessilla"

- -Conduct researches and surveys on issues such as violence against women, prostitution, sexual abuse and exploitation, trafficking

The organisation's main goal is to:

- - promote gender equality and to fight against all discriminations against women.
- - bring pressure and encourage policy makers and state's policies to act towards this direction and to promote equality in work, family and society.
- - Campaigns for raising awareness, in order to sensitize and inform women concerning issues relating to their health (reproductive rights, contraception, abortion, etc).

To conclude the RCWA, deals also with issues like women and war, women in Muslim societies, women in work, women and population policies.

Awareness of the term "date-rape":

RCWA uses the term so as to describe any sexual intercourse or any kind of sexual behaviour (oral sex, touching in genitals) that takes place without mutual consent. The perpetrator is known to the victim (from friendly, work, or social environment), may be her current partner or someone that she had relationship in the past

Specific guidelines/policies in dealing with date rape:

- Raising awareness, especially the young women concerning their rights in general, but also in their relationships.
- -Encouraging women to express their needs and desires, to discuss with their partner or date and not to hesitate to say NO when they are not sure.

All the above are preventive measures against the occurrence of unwanted sexual experience/date rape, that the RCWA works with, however the also Inform and support victims about where to address and what to do in cases or rape.

The members of the RCWA offer mainly psychological and legal support to the victims, but as the experts, (lawyers, sociologist, psychologists, etc) offer voluntarily their services the main difficulty they face is the lack of financial resources

Examples of successful preventive measures for awareness raising are RCWA articles published in the bulletin TELESSILLA , as well as in newspapers, the informational material (leaflets, posters) produced, as well as the material (books, leaflets, articles from newspapers) produced by other organisations in the documentation centre.

Concerning supportive measures, the organization's actions in an incident that happened 3 years ago must be mentioned.

A woman reported rape and robbery by a man that she met from a newspaper advertisement, that she had published in order to find a partner. After having talked in the phone for several times and after having acquired intimacy she agreed to meet him. The perpetrator presented a noble, polite and very sensitive profile and proposed to drive her home. The victim accepted, but instead he took her in a quiet place and raped her using a knife as a threat. Then he took all of her clothes and threatened that if she talks he would claim that she had left all her belongings in his car. The perpetrator knew that the victim didn't want her family to know about the advertisements and the telephone conversations, so he was convinced that she would not report him to the police. After she visited RCWA offices, and after having talked with the legal expert, the members supported and accompanied her to the police. The police found him, but couldn't arrest him unless she would press charges. At the beginning she refused because she was afraid the reactions from her family environment, but the RCWA members encouraged her to report the crime. After a while one member published a similar advertisement for finding a partner, asking to meet somebody with his profile. The perpetrator reacted positively and called her. The telephone conversation lasted a week, while he was asking persistently for a date. The members reported the conversations and then persuaded the victim to press charges, having the team's lawyer. The man was arrested but at the last moment the victim was persuaded by her family environment not to get into trial. She never contacted the team again. Although the results were not positive, Mrs. Mournianou mentioned that many times the family environment can prevent such a procedure, but assessed as positive that the woman was supported psychologically and did a first step to bring him to justice.

The RCWA is aware of other private organisations that offer similar services, however they haven't any knowledge on the results. Also, General Secretariat of Equality and the Counselling Centre of the Research Centre of Women's Issues (state bodies) were mentioned. The first launched a campaign concerning rape, while the second functions SOS help lines.

The legal framework, especially the new law for domestic violence, that recognizes marital rape as crime, is judged as a positive step towards encouraging women to report unwanted sexual intercourse from their partners.

Seminars and awareness raising campaigns must inform women about what a “date rape” is, where to address and what to do, stressing out that it is a crime that happens often, but is rarely reported.

The RCWA works closely with other organisations, women from political parties, and state organisations, aiming at having common actions towards issues that concern women. For example, RWCA joined the efforts and at the end successful fight of the feminist movement before the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004 against the municipality of Athens and some members of the government, who wanted to amend the law for prostitution, so as to serve visitors ‘needs’. The law was blocked.

Also the organization maintains a close cooperation with state bodies, international organisations in European projects (DAPHNE, SOCRATES). The RCWA cooperated with political parties, represented in Greek parliament in order to bring to light the huge funding of private NGO’s , that function shelters for women victims of trafficking , but without offering any positive result Furthermore, as a member in international networks, preserves a stable cooperation with foreign organisations and groups of activists.

The RCWA considers Ministries of Health, Justice and Education, the most appropriate foundations that can act and take preventive and supporting measures for women (possible) victims of rape. The Ministry of Health has the responsibility through educative seminars to train doctors and social workers in hospitals, so as to consult and treat the victims in a proper and supportive way. The Ministry of Justice and the Penal System has to be amended, in favour of the victims (clearer definition of rape, mentioning date rape in Penal Code, as did with marital rape, severe punishments for perpetrators, respect and support towards the victims in trial. Also the Ministry of Education must promote campaigns in schools and universities concerning unwanted sexual behaviours, women’s rights and also must add the Lesson of Sexual Education in schools.

Despite its current cooperations, the centre wishes to join an international network concerning date rape. Concerning evaluation of their work, they stress out that their efforts and actions, as well as other organisations can asses them positively or negatively.

As last comments the president of the RCWA mentioned the absence of official data on the phenomenon of date rape, the lack of awareness, the inadequate knowledge of girls and women concerning their rights, the lack of resources of organisations and

mainly of those that offer active support and work on volunteer basis, and finally the lack of funding for launching state campaigns and seminars for experts.

3. Omada Gynaikwn Thessalonikis (Thessalonica's Women's Group)

Autonomous Feminist Group/-No legal Status, founded in 2002

Address: 8 P. Papageorgiou, Axiropiitou (Agias Sofias)

E-mail: omadaginekon@yahoo.gr <http://www.femnetsalonica.gr/>

Interviewee: Vasso Agkathidou, Member

Date: 19 June 2007

Members: Approximately, 7 women deal with issues of violence against women since its establishment

Main Activities:

- Sensitisation of general public, through awareness campaigns, marches, presentation of books, educational seminars, plays in theatre, production of a film, printing and disseminating informative material. Here, the leaflet with advices and instructions for women-victims of their partner's or husband's violence is mentioned, as well as the leaflets and posters produced in the framework of the campaign against trafficking. Producing stickers against sexist's posters is also mentioned
- Pressurize local and national policy makers to create new or fund the existing services for supporting women victims of violence and the adoption of laws toward this direction
- Networking in national level, encouraging women's and different groups solidarity and strong belief in common actions, (creation of the "Women's Initiative Against Abuse" and participation in the "Coordination of Organisation and Institution" for the elimination of Domestic Violence, as well cooperation with states institutions).
- Maintaining a website
- Political activism

The above are also mentioned as specific guidelines/policies in dealing with sexual violence

Awareness of the term "date-rape": They haven't heard of the term, however can assume what it describes.

The group does not offer supportive services to women, as they work in the field of intervention and sensitization; however in cases when a victim contacted them, they accompanied her in the relevant bodies.

As for preventive or supportive measures that they adopt, Mrs. Agkathidou mentions:

- publishing and disseminating of an informative leaflet for women - victims of their partner's violence
- participation in the "Coordination of Organisations and Institutions" for the elimination of Domestic Violence and their goal to publish a leaflet and a poster, so as to inform women about the new law and to mention its basic points.

Furthermore, the organisation pressurises Municipality of Thessaloniki, and other local authorities, so as to create structures and provide services for victims of violence (operation of SOS help lines and shelters providing temporary residence, etc)

They estimate that the produced informational material had positive effects, as many women contacted the organisation to be advised and informed. The organisations that the victims were addressed to were:

Centre of Women's Social Support that provides psychological support

Shelter of Mothers Teresa of Calcutta that provides accommodation

European Women's Network that offers Legal Consulting

The municipalities in local level, and the General Secretariat of Equality (Ministry of Interior) should be according to Mrs. Agkathidou the most appropriate structures for women victims of sexual violence.

According to her the main difficulties towards this direction are;

- the lack of political will, in order to solve the problem, the absence of a integrated and supplemented policy in local and national level,
- Funds for Social Care and its services are constantly eliminated as they are not considered of high importance for the policy makers. Some initiatives from private organisations are mainly funded from E.U programmes, while State's liabilities are not taken into account
- Stereotypes that still exist in Greek society and preserve patriarchal perceptions and taboos, still define women's roles, behaviours and position in society

Participation in an international network is judged positively, while when evaluating of their work, Mrs Agkathidou mentions their active role and presence in the city of Thessaloniki, in issues of social gender and confrontation of domestic violence, in the form of political action, raising awareness, sensitisation, and networking.

4. Women's Movement in Panteleimona

Cultural Club founded in 1978, acquired Legal Status in 1979

Address: Panteleimonas Kilkis, 44500

Tel/Fax: 23410- 29267

Interviewee: Mema Temekenidou, Responsible for Cultural Issues

Date: 23 July 2007

Members: 120 women, however women that are active in issues of violence are 3-5 women that have been dealing with issues of gender violence for ten years

Main Activities:

- Organising and participating in cultural activities, folklore gatherings, celebrations, local dances shows, bazaars, but also in social activities, but with great attention as the mentality that characterizes small communities in the Greek province.
- Group Discussions and monthly sessions

Awareness of the term "date-rape»:

They are not aware of the term, and as cultural group do not have the ability to adopt guidelines/policies in dealing with date rape.

However, independently members of the group offer financial, legal and psychological support, or even accommodation in victims of violence.

As one of the main problems is the mentality of the women in province that family is something sacred, were people cannot intervene, that is why solely members deal with such issues , while domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, marital rape are considered taboos. Furthermore, the organisations statute does not mention such interventions, so only through active citizenship, as well as political intervention of certain members can have any positive results in similar incidents.

An incident that was mentioned , the tragedy of a woman suffering form severe physical and sexual abuse from her unemployed and alcoholic husband, often in front of their children.

The woman was working hard as she had to support financially her family.

After one violent incident that almost killed her, her son intervened and hit the father. They had to leave the house and were accommodated in the member's house.

All society knew about the situation, but the never wanted to interfere, and this happened also with the police. The victim was accompanied to the police, was represented and advised by a layer; however the law of Domestic Violence was not active yet. The police visited the perpetrator house, and only could advice him and warn him not to hit his wife again.

According to Mrs Temekenidou, only the official state is the most appropriate for the confrontation of the phenomenon of violence and sexual abuse, as the state has the relevant structures and funds to raise awareness, to support victims and to punish perpetrators.

5. Vlore Women's Union Greek Branch

Non governmental organisation, on voluntary basis, founded in 1997

Tel: 210 6518671

Interviewee: Vera Bajaj, Head of the Greek Department

Date: 15 September 2007

Members: 2 people deal with Violence Issues in Greece

Main Activities:

- Groups Discussions with immigrant women from Albania
- Psychological support of immigrants, talk about the problems they face in family, work and society
- Dealing with issues of violence against women and children, sexual abuse and exploitation as well as women and work, labour issues, social exclusion, etc.
- Participation in initiatives of other organisation for all the above matters
- Active citizenship
- Producing materials and translating material into Albanian language, dissemination in Albanian Communities

Awareness of the term "date-rape":

They do not use the term; however they consider it as an aspect of violence against women

Specific guidelines/policies in dealing with date rape:

Concerning date rape none, but concerning violence in general they offer psychological and legal support, and try to raise awareness among immigrants in Greece.

However, they face many difficulties not only due to the racism and prejudices in Greek society, but also because of the closed immigrant communities that prevent women from addressing to organisations and authorities for help, in cases of domestic violence, or sexual abuse.

Another serious problem is the lack of financial recourses.

Concerning the appropriate authority to deal with the specific issue Mrs Bajaj mentions General Secretariat for Equality and the Ministry of Justice, while they would participate in an international network of private organisation dealing with this phenomenon

Mrs Bajaj supported that lack of political will and inadequate information on similar issues are the main difficulties that also other organisations encounter when dealing in the prevention of violence against women.

As an immigrant organisation, and a branch of a bigger one, they participate in all actions that the organisation based in Albania is involved in.

6. Social Aid Hellas

Non profit/Non governmental Organisation founded in 1995

Address: Omirou 35, 10672, Athens

Tel: 210 3639734 **E-mail:** kalnicol@otenet.gr

Interviewee: Kaliroi Nicolis, Member

Date: 10 September 2007

Members: 3-5 women activated in the field of violence against women

Main Activities:

- Supporting elderly women (55-60 year old) facing psychological problems, violence, depression
- Supporting people and groups facing social exclusion and racism
- Finding work
- Participation in seminars European programmes and political actions

Awareness of the term “date-rape”:

They are aware of the term, as they participate in a DAPHNE programme coordinated by the University of London and other European partners that will last 2 years

Specific guidelines/policies in dealing with date rape:

- Conduct of researches
- Collecting statistical data
- Producing questionnaires
- Cooperation with state institutions and private organisations
- Research on legal framework
- Gathering and presenting results
- Exchange of views on the issue

The organisation offers financial, legal, psychological support and addresses the victims to relevant state authorities for matters of accommodation and health services, but also tries to find them work.

Social Aid Hellas, offers educational training and works in the field of victims empowerment and social integration.

One incident was mentioned as an example of a positive supportive measure:

the recent case of an immigrant woman, who was sexually and physically abused from her partner. She addressed to SAH and after constant meetings the woman was helped to find a job and managed to leave her violent partner. Mrs Nikolis, stresses out the issue of cooperation. She is aware of state and private organisations working in the relevant fields, and considers that both are the most appropriate to adopt preventative policies and measures for the elimination of violence against women. She cooperates with NGO's and state authorities in the field of exchange of good practices in national level, but also in international level, with the participation in EU programmes. They are interested in participating in a network of information concerning date rape, as they consider educating and empowering women would help the elimination of phenomenon of violence, but together with a "firm" legal framework. Finally they assess that they try for the best and that women need long term support and caring, so as to be benefited.

As, a conclusion from the carried out interviews from N.G.O's, all were interested in participating in an informative and exchanging views and good practices on the issues of date rape and sexual violence in general.

Furthermore they all stated that only through joint efforts from both public and private bodies, the phenomenon could be eliminated. These efforts should involve awareness raising campaigns, clear legal framework, and women's empowerment and promoting gender equality

DISCUSSIONS

SECTION A: RESULTS OF DATING EXPERIENCE QUESTIONNAIRES

Demographic description of the sample

- ❖ More than half are 24 years of age, while the remaining percentage ranges between 18 and 23. 18 years old is 14% of the sample.
- ❖ 80% comes from urban areas
- ❖ 87% is of Greek nationality while 7.5% comes from Albania
- ❖ Students in Education and Business have a substantial presence in our sample (15.5% and 25% respectively)
- ❖ Almost 60% is not working, while 64% has never married versus 25% who currently is married
- ❖ As far as parental education is concerned, high school gets the highest percentage (32%) for the mothers and university (35%) for the fathers. It is interesting to note that 30% of the mothers has had primary education versus 10% of the fathers
- ❖ 83% states that Orthodox Christianity is their religion and 13% that it has no religion. Active church going is less pronounced (30%).

Description of the sample with respect to having a relationship currently

- ❖ 65.3 % have a partner, and 62% of those who have a relationship is "going steady" (more than a year)

- ❖ The age of the partners tends to be higher by at least 7 years for 40% of the participants in a relationship. 50% of the sample dates someone between 20 and 30
- ❖ 66 % of those in a relationship describe it as “serious” or marriage/engagement, while 80% claim sexual exclusivity from their part, this percentage including even participants who have not described their relationship as “serious” (“only dating”)

Description of dating history and behaviour

- ❖ 91% has already started dating, out of which ca. 45% did so at an age of 15-16 and ca. 40% started her sexual life at 16-17. 93% describes herself as heterosexual
- ❖ 69% had her first sexual intercourse between 16-19 years old
- ❖ 44% has had up to 3 sexual partners so far, whereas another 43% had 4 to 10 different sexual partners
- ❖ During last year, 90 % had up to 3 different sexual partners
- ❖ The respondents tend to be sociable with their dates: 73% go to bars, 82% to movies/ restaurants, 76% to friends houses
- ❖ In order to be alone with their date, they tend to go to the date’s flat (79%) and less so to a park (56%) or a friend’s house (47%).
- ❖ There is a higher propensity for the date to pay bills when they go out together (48% versus 44% who shares the bill), but not substantially higher
- ❖ Almost 60% of the participants have 0-1 drinks when dating and less than 6% more than 4.
- ❖ 94% does not take drugs

Behaviours when dating

As far as what took place between the participants and their dates is concerned:

	Occurrence	Against her will (attempt or event)
Kissing	98.5%	4 (2 events)
Breast touching/ kissing	90%	16 (6 events)
Buttocks touching under clothes	85%	16 (8 events)
Genitals touching under clothes	80%	18 (6 events)
Oral sex	70%	14 (not known events)
Intercourse	81%	8 (2 events)

The vast majority experienced the above willingly. The instances where the date tried or actually did any of the above acts against the participants will are not statistically reliable/ important. **Because, however, even one occurrence of violent behaviour is of outmost importance to the victim, we will from now on record number of girls who have undergone such traumatic experiences and not percentages. We hold that even 1 instance of rape and violent behaviour is important and an insult to the victim's human rights.**

If we were however, to extrapolate the 8 instances of attempt to intercourse, we would be faced with in indicative 2.3%, which is by no means a negligible percentage of attempted rape in the population of sexually active girls between 18 and 24 years of age.

Additional Comments:

- ❖ 80% state that they had intercourse willingly since they started dating; a percentage that is substantially lower to the 89% that has stated it has had sex in a previous question. (In Question at what age you had your first sexual intercourse, 11 % answered that they had not had sex)
- ❖ Oral sex seems to be less practiced even between dates having intercourse (70% v. 81%)

- ❖ Although it may be argued that attempt of touching might not necessarily be violent, attempt of or actual intercourse cannot take place without at least a certain degree of violence – and we have had 8 instances of it.

Partners' violent or degrading behaviour

In terms of overall violent or degrading behaviour from the part of the date/ partner, the situation is as follows:

		YES (even if seldom)
1	Ignored/ not paid attention	68%
2	Ignored feelings	62%
3	Criticized you	76%
4	Ridiculed ideas	21%
5	Shouted	56%
6	Called names/ insulted	11%
7	Insulted friends	17%
8	Humiliated you	17%
9	Made decisions for you	46%
10	Acted extremely jealous	67%
11	Insisted to know where you were	63%
12	Tried to restrict from seeing friends/ family	25%
13	Pushed/ shoved	19%
14	Held you to keep you from leaving	36%
15	Strapped or hit	11%
16	Punched	5%
17	Tried to choke you	4%
18	Threw objects	10%
19	Threatened to hurt you	7%
20	Reckless driving	9%
21	Threatened to hurt with weapon	2%

- ❖ Physical violence (answers 13-18), although it gets lower percentages, can get as high as 11% (hitting) and 19% (pushed/ shoved).

- ❖ Shouting is experienced by 56% of the participants – a high percentage. This behaviour should be definitely noted, not only because it is both violent and may become recurring, but also because it reveals possibly an overall male positioning, as self asserted, imposing and potentially violent.
- ❖ A visible within the sample “type” of violent behaviour relates to “jealousy” or in other words male related “honour”: 67% and 63% of the participants state that her date “has acted extremely jealous” and “persistently wanted to know where she was” respectively.
- ❖ Pronounced is also a tendency for the date to make decisions for the participants (46%), a behaviour that acts against female autonomy and may be considered a “traditional” male behaviour of knowing best. In the same lines we may interpret the tendency of the dates to criticize the participants (76%). Ridiculing her ideas is less pronounced but by no means negligible (21%), together with humiliating her (17%).
- ❖ Ignoring her or her feelings is a behaviour noted by many participants (68% and 62% respectively). Although it is difficult to establish what is meant by that, this stance may be considered compatible with the image of women as more sentimental. We would argue that due to this global idea that holds women more sentimental than men, women indeed may admit to or recognize sentimental ill-treatment more readily than other types of ill-treatment. Therefore, by admitting to sentimental unease from their part, the participants might be indicating other types of violent/ degrading behaviour from the part of their dates, that they may not recognize as such.

Unwanted Sexual Experiences with date

To establish the unwanted sexual experiences of our sample, we need to mention two important parametres:

- ❖ Again the number of respondents to this answer is small to allow us to make statistically correct extrapolations and again we will mainly focus on numbers of girls with unwanted sexual experiences.

- ❖ It is very interesting and perhaps indicative that whereas a certain number of participants answers initially on the reason why they have given into sex play against their will, a higher number of the participants fills in the other questions in the table (Did it happen on a date?, How often?).

For example: 46 girls state that they have been overwhelmed by their date's continual arguments and pressure, whereas 162 answer the question whether this has happened in the context of a date (36 positively and 126 negatively) and 152 answered the question on the frequency of the occurrence (112 never and the remaining sometimes/ always). This may be due to the complexity of the presentation of the question. However, if girls feel like responding to the additional questions on the reasons of "consenting" into unwanted sexual play, we may assume that they may find certain relevance between the question and their experience.

Since you finished high school have you given into sex play (but not intercourse) when you didn't want to for any of the following reasons?

	%	Number of participants
Overwhelmed by continual arguments/ pressure	14%	46
Threatened or used physical force	2%	6
By alcohol or drugs	1.2%	4
Afraid to say no	17%	58
Afraid he would leave you	22%	34
Position of authority	1.2%	4
Other reason	1.8%	4

By far the most important reason is that they were afraid to say no, the second most prevalent reason that they were overwhelmed by his arguments/ pressure and the third one that they were afraid he would leave them. Physical or other coercive means do not present themselves as important.

Since you finished high school have you given into sexual intercourse) when you didn't want to for any of the following reasons?

	%	Number of participants
Overwhelmed by continual arguments/pressure	8%	28
Threatened or used physical force	1.8%	6
By alcohol or drugs	1.2%	4
Afraid to say no	9.6%	32
Afraid he would leave you	10.2%	34
Position of authority	7.3%	24
Other reason	5.8%	14

The same reasons are also important for unwilling sexual intercourse, but with a slightly different ranking: first comes the fear that he may leave the participants, then the fear to say no and last the pressure.

The importance of authority is pronounced here. **24 girls from our sample have been raped by a person who held some type of authority for them.**

The other main finding concerns the internalized "axiom" that sex is a "present" for men or the "price" that women have to pay for "keeping" their man. The word "fear" is very indicative.

It seems that 30 years after the publication of *Alice Schwatzner's book "The small difference and its big consequences"*, her conclusions, after studying the histories of various women, on female sexual "slavery" still hold:

- ❖ *Almost all women are afraid of their man*
- ❖ *Deep down women become paralyzed by an inferiority complex and feelings of guilt*
- ❖ *Women become, according to the phrase of Simone de Beauvoir "relevant beings" (they exist only with relation to a man)*
- ❖ *Women feel that they are being used and therefore, respond with "frigidity" – their overall dependence on the relationship and the ignorance of their psychological and corporal needs play an important role to this*

- ❖ *Sexual liberation has been rather “macabre” for women: sexual liberation does not co-exist with self-consciousness and choice – rather, because of it, women are now “obliged” to be at men’s disposal, irrespective of their own wishes*

In the cases of rape and sexual coercion of our research, that may be statistically small, but in actual numbers important nevertheless, it is apparent that male dominance is the main factor. The perpetrators do not even have the “excuse” of delinquency – alcohol or drugs: just as many had been drinking alcohol as those who had not and for every 3 who took drugs 10 did not.

Male dominance in relationships is highlighted by our participants as the major reason and means of sexual coercion:

- ❖ Authority on one hand and
- ❖ Fear and the opinion that sex is the price women have to pay for a relationship form the two aspects of male dominance - the former external, the latter internalized

It should not be forgotten that almost half of our sample dates with men at least 7 years older than themselves (authority) and that “male honour”, criticism and making decisions on their behalf are 3 important behavioural aspects that our participants mention with respect to their dates.

Young women in our sample seem not to be able to make up their minds whether they have fallen victims of sexual coercion. The total respondents of question “Did you have any unwanted sexual experience?” are less than those who answer the following one “Have you ever told anyone about it?”

SECTION B: OUTCOMES FROM GROUP DISCUSSIONS

At this stage we must add some thoughts of the interviewees and their opinions:

- After a date rape some women end the relationship, but they think that the majority is afraid and stay in the relationship
- 2/8 did not know that rape is an illegal act and that a woman can press charges against the perpetrator, mainly when rape occurs in relationships. All the other participants were informed that rape consists a crime and that recently in Greece marital rape has been also recognized as a crime. However, this shows that the level of awareness was not high. This is also obvious since the majority has not heard the term before many girls (4/8) though that it would not happen to them, and that shows that they ignore the frequency of date rape, but also of rapes in general. 3/8 did not know how they would react in such a situation, and especially if the perpetrator was a person of the friendly or the close social environment
- Many of the participants had conservative views, regarding rape, since touching in places was not considered rape, however the majority stated that fear and absence of consent and respect, draws clearly the line between any sexual act and rape
- Although all participant disagreed with attitudes, blaming the victim, some thus stated that girls should be more "careful" in order to protect themselves and that in certain stages of a sexual act, it is more difficult to stop
- They all agreed that gender stereotypes still exist in Greece, although things are better now, than they were in the past
- According to the girls the forementioned stereotypes do not encourage women to report such crimes, and this is one reason that many women do not report rapes.
- The participants that defined rape as any behaviour against one's will, could clearly describe it as an expression of male's dominance over women, an expression of power and punishment, and those girls stated that rape is a phenomenon having social cause, rather than biological ones

- Those who stated that everybody has the right to deny sex at any stage, were the ones who strongly believe that “no means no”, by stressing out the crucial role that the level of comfort, understanding in a relationship plays
- The girls that were more informed (5/8) stated that they would bring charges and would visit women organisations to seek help. They are aware of the procedure they would follow: going to a doctor with the support of a friend, press charges in police, consulting lawyers(women) and seeking support from women organisations
- The main sources of information on matters relating to sex are friends and magazines
- The frequency of the phenomenon is quite high, as 5 out of 8, have heard of cases, in which girls “consented” to have sex, although they not felt ready only because they were afraid that the boy would leave them, or he would spread rumours or even because they felt obligated since their date paid
- The majority would address to women organization, help-lines and hospitals, and after police, church and relatives. 5 out 8 were aware of the existence of S.O.S lines, state and non-governmental organisations, of women groups that they would to seek help and support, but they think that more should be created
- 2/8 criticised the legal framework for not stating clearly , that not only marital, but date rape consists a crime
- All expressed their desire to be more informed about gender issues, sex , the problem of violence and this education according to their views should be provided through courses in schools and universities
- According to participants absence of fear and dependency determines an equal relationship, as well as equal right and mutual responsibilities and therefore women should learn and be more assertive towards their rights and needs.