

Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2014: Attitudes to violence against women in Scotland



EQUALITY, POVERTY AND SOCIAL SECURITY

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Responsibility for the opinions expressed in this report, and for all interpretation of the data, lies solely with the authors.

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Executive Summary

Background

This report presents findings from the 2014 Scottish Social Attitudes survey (SSA) on public attitudes to violence against women in Scotland. The research presented in this report is intended to address a gap in the evidence base about people's attitudes towards different forms of violence against women: sexual violence, domestic abuse (physical, verbal, mental and emotional), sexual harassment and commercial sexual exploitation. Commissioned by the Scottish Government it will provide a baseline measure of views about violence against women in Scotland against which progress towards the objectives outlined in Equally Safe (an ambitious new strategy launched by the Scottish Government to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls) can be assessed.

Methods

The Scottish Social Attitudes survey (SSA) is carried out by ScotCen Social Research, an independent research organisation based in Edinburgh. The 2014 survey involved 1,501 interviews with a representative probability sample of the Scottish population (a response rate of 54%). All of the questions included in this report were included in the self-completion section of the survey due to the sensitive nature of the topic, although the majority of the interview is conducted face-to-face by a ScotCen interviewer. Data are weighted to adjust for known non-response bias and to ensure they reflect the sex-age profile of the Scottish population.

The research set out to capture people's views about particular behaviours, rather than their response to the terms commonly used to describe violence against women e.g. domestic abuse, rape, etc. The survey, therefore, made extensive use of scenarios that described particular situations. After each description respondents were asked how wrong they thought the behaviour of the perpetrator was and how much harm the behaviour did to the victim.

Attitudes to sexual violence

The majority of people thought that rape by a stranger (95%) and rape within a marriage were seriously wrong¹ (93%). Fewer people felt that a husband raping his wife was 'very seriously wrong' (74%) than believed that a man raping a stranger was 'very seriously wrong' (88%). People were also less likely to say that the husband raping his wife caused the victim 'a great deal' of harm compared with the harm caused when the rape was perpetrated by a stranger. Women, younger people, those who had experienced some form of

¹ Meriting a score of 5 or more on the 7-point scale where 1 meant 'not wrong at all' and 7 meant 'very seriously wrong'. Further details on this scale are provided in Chapter 1.

gender-based violence and those who did not hold stereotypical views on gender roles were all more likely to think that the husband raping his wife was 'very seriously wrong'.

When respondents were given the additional information that the woman had first taken the man into her bedroom and started kissing him, fewer people felt that the man's behaviour was seriously wrong. The proportion viewing the rape by a stranger as 'very seriously wrong' decreased from 88% to 58%, and in the scenario where the husband raped his wife the proportion decreased from around three-quarters (74%) to less than half (44%). This may be in part due to people viewing the woman's behaviour negatively. In the stranger scenario only 13% thought the woman's behaviour was 'not at all wrong', and in the marriage scenario only 20% thought that the wife's behaviour was 'not wrong at all'.

There was evidence to suggest people believe that in certain situations woman are at least partly to blame if they are raped. Only 58% said that a woman who wore revealing clothing on a night out was 'not at all to blame' for being raped, and 60% said the same of a woman who was very drunk. Around a quarter (23%) agreed that 'women often lie about being raped' and nearly 2 in 5 (37%) agreed that 'rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex'.

Attitudes to domestic abuse: Physical abuse

Over 9 in 10 people thought that physical abuse of a partner was seriously wrong regardless of whether the perpetrator and victim were male or female. However, a higher proportion felt it was 'very seriously wrong' for a man to get angry and slap his wife (92%) compared with a wife slapping her husband (81%). A similar pattern was found when respondents were asked what harm, if any, the violence did to the victim: 89% thought the man getting angry and slapping his wife caused 'a great deal' of harm, compared with 62% who thought the same about a woman slapping her husband. People under 65 years old, those who had experienced physical abuse by a partner, those with higher levels of formal qualifications and those who did not hold stereotypical views about gender roles were all more likely to think that the woman slapping her husband was 'very seriously wrong'.

Around a quarter (26%) thought that the woman who had been slapped should forgive her husband if he told her how sorry he was, compared with 60% who thought that the man who had been slapped should forgive his wife. Whether the victim was a woman or a man, older people and those who held stereotypical views about gender roles were more likely to say that the perpetrator should be forgiven. Those who had previously experienced physical abuse by a partner were less likely than those who had not to say that the man should be forgiven. Men were more likely than women to say that

the man should forgive his wife (69% compared with 50%), as were those who had never experienced any form of gender-based violence.

The circumstances within which the physical abuse took place also made a difference. Attitudes became less negative to a man slapping his wife if the man had found out that his wife had had an affair. In this scenario, around half (54%) thought that the man's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong', although around 8 in 10 (82%) still thought it was seriously wrong (giving it a score of at least 5 on the 'wrong' scale). If the woman had had an affair, more people thought that she should forgive her husband (46%) than did in the previous scenario where the husband had slapped his wife after getting angry (26%).

Older people and those with stereotypical views on gender roles were less likely to think that the man slapping his wife after she has had an affair was seriously wrong and caused her harm, and they were also more likely to think that the wife should forgive her husband.

Domestic abuse: verbal abuse

Most people believed that putting down and criticising your husband or wife was seriously wrong: 94% said it was seriously wrong when the man criticised his wife, and 88% thought it was seriously wrong when a woman criticised her husband. However, a smaller proportion thought it was 'very seriously wrong' for a woman to criticise her husband (48%) compared with a man criticising his wife (72%). A similar pattern was seen when people were asked how much harm this behaviour did.

Women were more likely than men (77% compared with 68%) to feel that a man criticising his wife was wrong, as were those in the highest income group compared with those in the lowest income group (77% compared with 64%). When the perpetrator of the abuse was a woman, the difference between genders disappeared, and both men and women were less likely to say that the woman's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong' compared with the man's behaviour. However, women (46%) were more likely than men (35%) to say that the woman criticising her husband caused him 'a great deal' of harm. Younger people, those on higher incomes and those who did not hold stereotypical views on gender roles were all more likely to think that the woman criticising her husband was 'very seriously wrong'.

Domestic abuse: controlling behaviour

People were also asked about three types of controlling behaviour: financial control, trying to stop their partner going out, and trying to control what their partner was wearing to go out. Generally, attitudes towards these controlling behaviours were less negative than those towards both physical and verbal abuse. Financial control was viewed as the most serious of the three types of controlling behaviour explored. Around 3 in 5 (63%) thought insisting on seeing the wife's bank statements was 'very seriously wrong'. However, it was

not seen as particularly harmful to the wife, with just 34% believing it would cause the wife 'a great deal' of harm.

Half of people thought that a husband trying to stop his wife going out with friends was 'very seriously wrong', compared with less than a quarter who thought this if a wife was trying to stop her husband going out (23%). Similarly more people thought that the husband's behaviour would cause 'a great deal' of harm to his wife compared with views on the impact on a husband where he was subject to this abuse. A smaller proportion (39%) believed it was 'very seriously wrong' for a man to tell his wife to change her clothes before going on a night out. And only 27% thought that the man's behaviour would cause 'a great deal of harm' to his wife. If the wife had had an affair, a smaller proportion of people then said that the man telling his wife to change her clothes before going out was wrong. Less than half (48%) felt that the man's behaviour merited a score of 5 or more on the 'wrong' scale. This suggests that certain circumstances are seen to excuse the behaviour and mitigate its seriousness.

Women were more likely than men to see all three types of controlling behaviour as wrong irrespective of the gender of the victim. Those who did not hold stereotypical views on gender roles were more likely to think that insisting on seeing the wife's bank statements would cause 'a great deal' of harm and that a husband trying to stop his wife going out with friends or telling her to change her clothes before going out were 'very seriously wrong'. Those with higher levels of formal education were also more likely to think that a husband trying to stop his wife going out was 'very seriously wrong'.

In contrast to previous results, it was older people compared with younger people who were more likely to think that financially controlling behaviour was wrong and harmful. 40% of those aged 65 or over thought it would cause 'a great deal of harm' compared with only 26% of those aged 18 to 29 years old.

Sexual harassment

Sexual harassment in the workplace was most likely to be regarded as 'very seriously wrong', compared with views on a group of men wolf whistling and a man stalking his ex-girlfriend. Just over 8 in 10 (82%) thought that a boss touching a female employee's shoulder was wrong (5 or more on the 7-point scale) compared with two-thirds (66%) who thought the behaviour of the men wolf-whistling was wrong and 62% who thought the same for the stalking scenario. Sexual harassment in the workplace was also the most likely to be seen as harmful, followed by stalking, with wolf-whistling being seen as the least harmful.

Contrary to the pattern in relation to sexual violence and domestic abuse it was younger people who were less likely than older people to view sexual harassment in the workplace or stalking as 'very seriously wrong': only 30% of

those aged 18 to 29 thought the male boss touching his female employee's shoulder was 'very seriously wrong', compared with 47% of those aged 65 years or over. Women were more likely than men (49% compared with 43%) to think that sexual harassment in the workplace was 'very seriously wrong', as were those with lower levels of education. However, it was men who were more likely to regard men wolf-whistling and stalking as harmful. The lack of a consistent pattern as to which groups are more or less likely to regard these various forms of sexual harassment as wrong or harmful suggests that they are not viewed by people as different forms of the same type of behaviour.

People held much more negative attitudes about an ex-boyfriend posting naked photos online than they did about any of the other three sexual harassment scenarios. Nearly 9 in 10 people thought it was 'very seriously wrong' and would cause 'a great deal' of harm. And there was nearly universal support for this behaviour to be made illegal (95%).

Commercial sexual exploitation

Thirty-four percent of people in Scotland thought paying for sex was 'always wrong' (compared with 10% who thought it was 'not wrong at all') and a similar proportion (37%) thought that 'most women who become sex workers could easily choose a different job if they wanted to'. Around 3 in 5 (59%) thought that paying for sex should 'probably' or 'definitely' be illegal. Women and those who were 'very' or 'fairly' religious were more likely to think that paying for sex was 'always wrong' and that it should be against the law. Women, those who were religious, those on lower incomes, those with lower levels of educational qualifications and those with stereotypical views about gender roles were more likely to agree that sex workers could easily choose a different job. For example, 54% of those who held stereotypical views about gender roles agreed with the statement, compared with 25% who did not.

Views on pornography were generally less negative than those on prostitution. Around 1 in 5 people thought that an adult watching pornography was 'always wrong' with the same proportion saying it was 'not wrong at all'. Views on stopping teenage boys watching pornography were divided: 30% agreed that you shouldn't try to stop teenage boys from watching pornography, and 37% disagreed. However, more people thought that going to a strip club and reading magazines featuring topless women were 'not wrong at all' than thought they were 'always wrong': 30% said that reading magazines featuring topless women was 'not wrong at all' and 8% said it was 'always wrong'.

Women, older people and those who regarded themselves as religious were more likely to view watching pornography negatively, and were less likely to think that men going to strip clubs and reading magazines featuring topless women was 'not wrong at all'. For example, twice as many women (28%) as men (14%) thought that an adult viewing pornography at home was 'always wrong'.

1. Introduction

Background

Violence against women is the most pervasive human rights violation in the world. At the same time it poses a persistent global health and social problem with far reaching consequences for individuals, communities and society as a whole. Taking multiple and interrelated forms, violence against women occurs irrespective of ethnicity, class, religion, age, sexuality, culture and geographic region. There is now widespread international recognition that, because of a combination of interpersonal, institutional and structural factors, women experience gender-specific forms of violence that are both a cause and a consequence of gender inequalities (European Commission, 2010a).

Drawing closely on the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (1993), the Scottish Government has adopted a broad definition of violence against women: actions which harm or cause suffering or indignity to women and children, where those carrying out the actions are mainly men and where women and children are predominantly the victims. This includes domestic abuse, rape and sexual assault, childhood sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation, stalking and harassment and harmful traditional practices.

This gendered approach explicitly regards violence against women as both a cause and a consequence of gender inequality and an abuse of male power (Scottish Government, 2009). Framing violence as gender-based – that is, as violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman, or which affects women disproportionately – highlights the need to situate it within the context of women’s status in society, taking into account norms, social structures, and perceived gender roles which influence women’s vulnerability to violence.

Policy context

Understanding violence against women and how best to tackle it is a key priority for the Scottish Government and its partners. The Scottish Government’s approach clearly recognises the gendered nature of issues such as childhood sexual abuse, sexual violence at all ages, commercial sexual exploitation such as prostitution, harmful traditional practices and domestic abuse².

As set out in the 2009 publication ‘Safer Lives: Changed Lives’, there is a clear recognition of the cross-cutting nature of violence against women, and

² See, for example, ‘The case for a gendered analysis of violence against women’ www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/925/0063070.pdf and ‘What does gender have to do with violence against women’ www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/02/05102715/0

the need for an integrated approach which involves criminal justice, health, housing, educational and social care services (Scottish Government, 2009). Due to the way in which it has addressed the issue of domestic abuse in particular, Scotland is acknowledged as being at the international forefront of policy in this area (Coy and Kelly, 2009; Hearn and McKie, 2010).

In June 2014, the Scottish Government launched an ambitious new strategy, 'Equally Safe', to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls (Scottish Government, 2014a), creating a strong and flourishing Scotland where all individuals are equally safe and respected, and where women and girls live free from such abuse. The commitments outlined in Equally Safe are underpinned by international treaties and human rights obligations which are shared by other countries. Yet, even bearing in mind these international developments, Scotland's approach is considered particularly progressive.

A key element of Equally Safe is addressing attitudes towards, and strengthening understanding of violence against women. Problematic attitudes that justify, excuse, minimise or trivialise violence against women, or blame them, or hold them at least partly responsible for violence enacted towards them are regarded as a central cause for concern. Attitudes play a role in both the perpetration of and responses to violence against women and for these reasons understanding public attitudes are a key part of strategies to prevent violence. Strengthening understanding of the prevalence, nature, dynamics and causes of violence against women, and legal responses to it, are important both to ensure appropriate responses to those affected by violence and to facilitate wide community engagement in preventing the problem of violence against women.

The relationship between attitudes held by an individual and their behaviour is not always straightforward. However, attitudes held by many individuals, or by powerful individuals, potentially shape broader social norms, which in turn do influence behaviour. Public attitudes can also provide a culture of support for violence by justifying or excusing it, trivialising or minimising the problem, or shifting responsibility for violent behaviour from perpetrator to victim-survivor. Importantly, attitudes can be seen as a 'barometer' of how societies, as well as particular groups, are faring in relation to violence against women.

Research context

Surveys of views and attitudes towards violence against women undertaken in several countries, including Scotland, reveal that such violence is thought to be relatively common. For example, respondents in a recent European survey were asked how common they consider violence against women perpetrated by partners, acquaintances or strangers to be in their country of residence; on average 27% considered it to be very common and 52% considered it to be fairly common (FRA, 2014: p152). These results generally corroborate the findings of the 2010 EU Special Eurobarometer survey on perceptions of

domestic violence against women, which showed that 32% of women in the EU consider domestic violence to be very common and 51% consider it fairly common. Moreover, according to the Eurobarometer results, an overwhelming majority (84%) of both men and women thought that violence against women was unacceptable (European Commission, 2010b: p43).

However, surveys of attitudes towards violence against women frequently yield sobering findings. Research undertaken for the Scottish Government found that 26% of respondents believed that a woman is at least partly responsible if she is raped when she is drunk; 21% thought that a woman bore some responsibility if she wore revealing clothing; 19% said that if she was flirting and then raped she held some responsibility; and 13% believed that rape can be partly the responsibility of the woman if she is known to have had many sexual partners (MRUK, 2009). Similarly, research commissioned by Rape Crisis Scotland (2007) revealed that 26% of those questioned agreed that women contribute to being raped if they are drunk.

To date, surveys on violence against women in Scotland have focused primarily on attitudes towards domestic abuse and rape. Consequently, there is limited information on people's views about other forms of violence against women, such as sexual harassment and commercial sexual exploitation. The research presented in this report is an attempt to address this gap and to provide a baseline measure of views about violence against women in Scotland against which progress towards the objectives outlined in Equally Safe can be assessed. It draws on analysis of a specific module on violence against women in the 2014 Scottish Social Attitudes Survey.

Measuring, understanding and, crucially, strengthening community attitudes, knowledge and responses towards violence against women is important if the objectives of Equally Safe are to be achieved. First, given the link between attitudes and the social norms underpinning violence against women, strengthening knowledge and attitudes is important for securing societal change to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls. Meanwhile, because attitudes reflect broader social norms and cultures, they are also an indicator of progress in addressing violence against women.

Report structure

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

Chapter 2 examines attitudes to sexual violence as revealed by respondents' reactions to scenarios describing a man raping a stranger and rape within a marriage. It also explores attitudes to myths about rape and whether people believe women are to blame for being raped in certain situations.

Chapter 3 discusses attitudes to domestic abuse, focusing on physical abuse. It explores, in particular, people's views on whether the victim should forgive

their partner for physical abuse and whether it makes any difference if the victim has had an affair.

Chapter 4 is again on domestic abuse but focuses on verbal abuse, coercive and controlling behaviour. It includes scenarios about regularly criticising a partner, controlling where someone can go, what someone wears and financial control.

Chapter 5 discusses a range of different types of sexual harassment: behaviour in the workplace, wolf-whistling, stalking and posting naked photos online of an ex-partner.

Chapter 6 covers attitudes to various forms of commercial sexual exploitation, including pornography, strip clubs and attitudes to prostitution.

Types of question used in the survey

Collecting data on attitudes to violence against women is not straightforward: we wanted to capture people's views about particular behaviours, rather than their response to the terms commonly used to describe violence against women e.g. domestic abuse, rape, etc. In other words, we wanted to establish whether people felt that particular behaviours were abusive in the first instance. The survey, therefore, made extensive use of 'vignettes' – scenarios that describe particular situations. After each description respondents were asked how wrong they thought the behaviour of the perpetrator was and how much harm the behaviour did to the victim. In asking about the behaviour of the perpetrator a 7-point 'wrong' scale was used. Specifically, respondents viewed the following scale on the screen

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not wrong at all						Very seriously wrong

and were asked, 'Please choose the number which best describes what you think about the **man's/woman's** behaviour'.

The report uses two conventions to describe people's responses using the above 'wrong' scale. First, the report describes the proportion who chose the end points of the scale that are labelled 'very seriously wrong' or 'not wrong at all'. Alternatively, the three points at the top of the scale (5, 6, and 7) were combined and those who chose either 5, 6 or 7 on the scale are described as thinking that the behaviour is 'seriously wrong'.

The survey also included three questions intended to help us better understand why people hold the views they do. These were (a) a question designed to elicit whether people had personal experience of gender-based

violence and (b) a pair of questions designed to elicit whether people held stereotypical views of gender roles. Those with personal experience of abuse might be expected to be more likely to regard a behaviour as abusive and harmful. In contrast, those with more stereotypical views of gender roles might be thought more willing to tolerate situations in which a man exercises control over a woman.

Respondents were asked whether they had ever experienced any of the abusive situations described in Table 1.1, each of which refers to a behaviour described in one or more of the scenarios in the survey. Overall, 31% said they had experienced at least one of these types of behaviour. The most commonly experienced form of abuse, experienced by 14%, was being in a relationship where they felt their partner, husband or wife was 'regularly trying to stop them doing what they wanted to do'.

Table 1.1 Experience of gender-based violence

Been in a relationship where you felt your partner/husband/wife was regularly trying to stop you doing what you wanted to do	14%
Been regularly verbally abused, put down or criticised by a partner, husband or wife	12%
Been physically attacked or abused by a partner, husband or wife	11%
Had unwanted sexual contact (e.g. sexual assault, rape)	7%
Been a victim of stalking	5%
Been touched inappropriately by a boss or colleague	5%
No, none of these	69%
Don't know/ refused	2%
Weighted bases	1433
Unweighted bases	1428

Base: All who completed the self-completion

The survey included two questions designed to measure whether people hold stereotypical views about gender roles. The first asked respondents what they would do if they took a 3 year old boy to a shop to buy a toy and he picked up a princess doll. The second posed the same question if a 3 year old girl chose a toy truck. In both cases, the answer options were:

- Buy it for him/her without saying anything
- Buy it, but first try to get him/her to pick a toy that's more common for boys/girls
- Make him/her put the doll/truck back and pick a toy more common for boys/girls

Table 1.2 shows that while just over half (52%) said that they would buy the girl a toy truck without saying anything, only two in five (40%) said the same about buying the doll for the boy. Conversely, more people would make the boy put the princess doll back (24%) than would make the girl put the toy truck back (14%). As the question about the boy is the one that appears the more likely to reveal a stereotypical outlook on gender roles, it is that question which

we rely on in this report to assess whether there is a relationship between having such an outlook and attitudes towards the various behaviours outlined in the scenarios.

Table 1.2 Attitudes to gender roles

	Boy wanting a princess doll	Girl wanting a toy truck
Buy it for him/her without saying anything	40%	52%
Buy it, but first try to get him/her to pick a toy that's more common for boys/girls	35%	33%
Make him/her put it back and pick a toy more common for boys/girls	24%	14%
Don't know/ refused	1%	1%
Weighted bases	1433	1433
Unweighted bases	1428	1428

Base: All who completed the self-completion

About the data

The Scottish Social Attitudes survey (SSA) was established in 1999 by ScotCen Social Research, an independent research organisation based in Edinburgh and part of NatCen Social Research, the UK's largest independent social research agency. The survey, which is conducted annually, provides robust data on changing social and political attitudes in Scotland with the aim of informing both public policy and academic study.

Each year around 1,500 face-to-face interviews are conducted (1,501 in 2014) with a representative probability sample of the Scottish population. Interviews are conducted in respondents' homes, using computer assisted personal interviewing. Most of the interview is conducted face-to-face by a ScotCen interviewer, but some questions are asked in a self-completion section. Because of the sensitive nature of the topic, all of the questions on violence against women were included in the self-completion section³.

The response rate in 2014 was 54%. The data are weighted to correct for over-sampling, non-response bias and to ensure they reflect the sex-age profile of the Scottish population. All the sample sizes shown below the charts and tables represent the unweighted number of respondents on which those percentages are based. Further technical details about the survey are included in Annex B and full tables for all questions covered in this report are shown in Annex A.

³ Interviewers are all trained to follow the NatCen procedure on 'Disclosure of Harm'. This sets out what to do if an interviewer encounters a situation during an interview where they feel that the safety and wellbeing of an individual could be at risk.

Analysis and reporting conventions

All percentages cited in this report are based on the weighted data (see Annex B for details) and are rounded to the nearest whole number. All differences described in the text (between years, or between different groups of people) are statistically significant at the 95% level or above, unless otherwise specified. This means that the probability of having found a difference of at least this size, if there was no actual difference in the population, is 5% or less. The term 'significant' is used in this report to refer to statistical significance, and is not intended to imply substantive importance. Further details of significance testing and multivariate analysis conducted for this report are included in Annex B.

2. Attitudes to sexual violence

Sexual violence is one of five different types of violence against women that the SSA 2014 module covered. Sexual violence can take many different forms, but for the purposes of this research people were asked their views about a man raping a woman in a range of different circumstances. The current legislation in Scotland covering rape is the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009. Rape has always been described as sexual intercourse without consent, but prior to 2009 the legislation contained no definition of 'consent'. The 2009 Act defines consent as 'free agreement' (SPICE, 2008) and concludes that any 'unreasonable belief' by the perpetrator that the victim consented should not prevent a conviction.

Rape by a stranger and within marriage

Rape within marriage has only been a criminal offence since 1982, and thus we might anticipate that people view sexual violence within a marriage differently than when it is committed by someone with whom the victim does not have an existing relationship. We should also bear in mind that rape is in fact committed most often by somebody whom the victim knows (MacLeod et al 2010; Walby and Allen 2004). So as well as presenting respondents with a scenario in which a woman is raped by a stranger, we also presented them with one about a husband raping his wife.

Half of the respondents to the survey were given a scenario in which the rape was perpetrated by someone the victim had just met at a party, and the other half a scenario in which the rape occurred within a marriage. Otherwise the scenarios were exactly the same. The wording in the case of the stranger was as follows:

'Imagine a man and a woman who have just met at a party. They get on well. They go back to the woman's flat and when they get there he kisses her and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sexual intercourse with her anyway.'

The scenario about rape within marriage read:

'Imagine a married couple have just been at a party. When they go home the man kisses his wife and tries to have sex with her. She pushes him away but he has sexual intercourse with her anyway.'

Respondents were asked how wrong they thought the man's behaviour was on a scale of 1 to 7 where 1 was 'Not wrong at all' and 7 was 'Very seriously wrong' (see Chapter 1). The scenario purposely did not contain the term 'rape' as people may have been influenced by this term, rather than responding to the specific behaviour.

In the case of the scenario that described a man raping a woman he has just met at a party, nearly 9 out of 10 people thought that the man's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong' (88%) (see Table 2.1). However, when people were asked about a husband raping his wife, the proportion who said this behaviour was 'very seriously wrong' was substantially lower, at 74%. It appears that the difference is only one of degree; very few respondents regarded the husband's behaviour as anything other than wrong. As many as 93% thought that it merited a score of at least 5 on the 7 point scale, very similar to the 95% who said the same of the rape by a stranger.

Table 2.1 Views on man's behaviour if he rapes woman he met at a party or if a husband rapes his wife

Man's behaviour	Man rapes woman just met at party	Within marriage Husband rapes wife
7 Very seriously wrong	88%	74%
6	5%	13%
5	2%	6%
4	1%	3%
3	1%	1%
2	1%	*
1 Not wrong at all	*	*
Don't know/ refused	1%	3%
Weighted bases	695 [^]	738 [¥]
Unweighted bases	688 [^]	740 [¥]

Base: All respondents who completed either Version A[¥] or Version B[^] of the self-completion

How much harm do people think sexual violence causes?

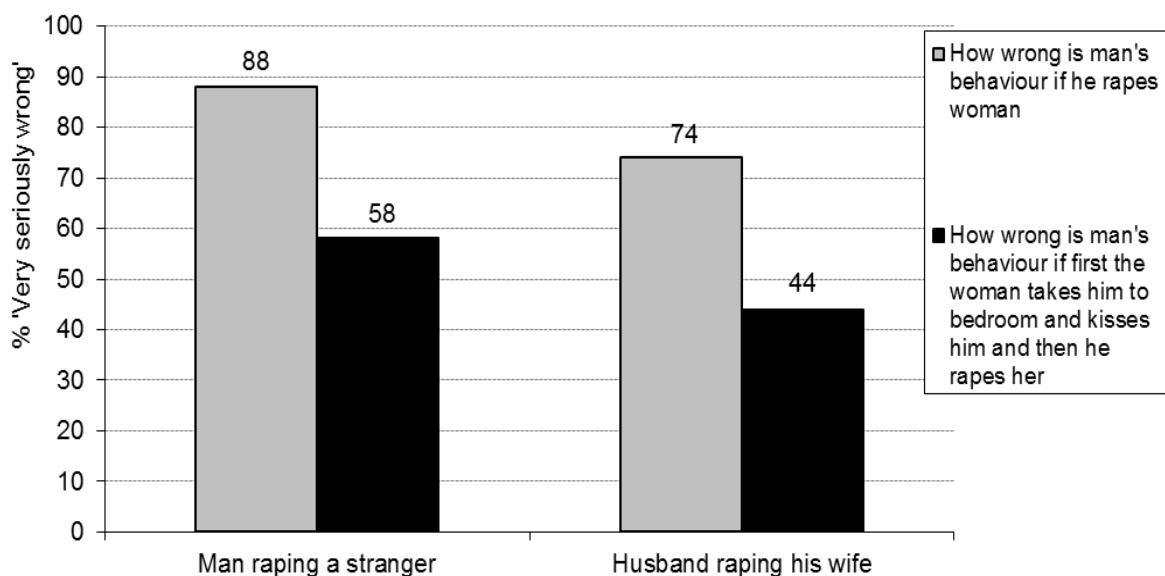
Not only were people less likely to think that the rape within marriage was 'very seriously wrong', but they were also less likely to think it would do the woman 'a great deal' of harm. Respondents were asked, 'What harm, if any, do you think this does to her?' They could respond on a five point scale ranging from 'a great deal' of harm to 'none at all'. In the stranger scenario 85% 'thought that the man's behaviour would cause 'a great deal' of harm whereas only 67% said the same of the husband raping his wife. Equally as many as 93% thought rape by a stranger would cause either 'a great deal' or 'quite a lot' of harm, compared with 85% in the case of the rape within marriage (see Annex A, Tables A2.3 and A2.5 for full details). It appears that the legacy of attitudes towards sexual violence within marriage that was reflected in the legal position in Scotland before 1982 is still evident in the views of some people in Scotland.

Does the woman's behaviour affect attitudes?

Respondents were then asked to continue to think about the same scenario (that is, either rape by a stranger or rape within marriage) but were now supplied with a new piece of information: 'What if, first of all, she had taken him into her bedroom and started kissing him.'

Figure 2.1 shows that, when presented with this additional information, people were much less likely than they had been previously to say that the man's/husband's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong'. When the rape was perpetrated by someone the victim had met at a party only 3 in 5 (58%) thought that the man's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong'. In the case of the husband's behaviour the figure fell to well below half (44%).

Figure 2.1 Views on man's/ husband's behaviour if he rapes a women/ his wife and then if woman/ wife takes him to bedroom and kisses him and then he rapes her



Base: All respondents who completed either Version A or Version B of the self-completion

There is evidence to suggest that one of the reasons for this may be that people view the woman as at least partly to blame if she is raped after taking a man into her bedroom and kissing him. This seems to be particularly the case if the couple had only just met that night. Table 2.3 shows that in that instance nearly a quarter (24%) felt that the woman's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong' while over half (55%) chose an answer from the seriously wrong end of the scale (answer options 5, 6 or 7). Only 13% thought her behaviour was 'not at all wrong'. But even in the case of the wife, only 1 in 5 thought that her behaviour was 'not wrong at all' while 14% thought that it was 'very seriously wrong' and nearly a half (44%) chose an answer option from the seriously wrong end of the scale. It should be borne in mind, however, that respondents' views may have been affected by what they thought of a woman engaging in such behaviour, irrespective of the fact that in this instance she was subsequently raped. These ideas of blame and 'mitigating circumstances' are explored in more detail in the section on 'Myths about rape' below.

Table 2.3 Views on woman’s behaviour when she first takes the man into the bedroom and kisses him and is then raped

Woman’s behaviour	Stranger	Within marriage
7 Very seriously wrong	24%	14%
6	14%	12%
5	17%	18%
4	15%	17%
3	6%	7%
2	8%	9%
1 Not wrong at all	13%	20%
Don’t know/ refused	2%	3%
Weighted bases	695 [^]	738 [¥]
Unweighted bases	688 [^]	740 [¥]

Base: All respondents who completed either Version A[¥] or Version B[^] of the self-completion

How do attitudes to rape vary between groups?

The findings discussed in this section are informed by regression analysis that ascertained which factors were significantly and independently associated with believing that rape by a stranger or within a marriage is ‘very seriously wrong’. The following factors were explored:

- Gender
- Age
- Education
- Income
- Relationship status
- Experience of gender-based violence
- Holding stereotypical views about gender roles
- Attitudes to prostitution

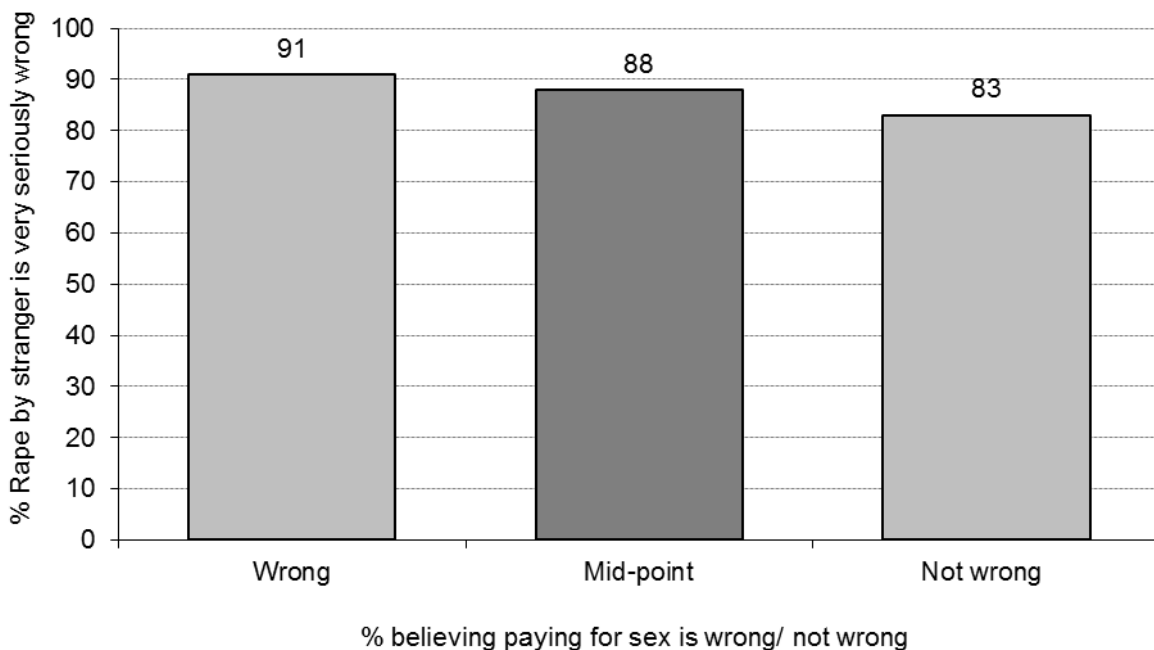
First we look at who was more or less likely to think the rape by the stranger was ‘very seriously wrong’. Initially, we focused on socio-demographic factors: gender, age, education, income and relationship status (married, single, divorced etc). The only factor that was significant was gender. Women (91%) were more likely than men (85%) to think that the behaviour of the man who raped the woman he met at a party was ‘very seriously wrong’.

Subsequently we looked at the relationship between people’s views and two attitudinal variables together with whether people had experienced gender-based violence. The attitudinal variables were whether people held stereotypical views about gender roles (as measured by their responses to the question about buying a princess doll for a three year old boy that was introduced in Chapter 1) and a question on how wrong it is to pay for sex. This latter question, whose results are discussed fully in Chapter 6, asked: ‘How wrong do you personally think it is for a man (18 or over) to pay for sex with a

woman, or is it not wrong at all?’ Answers were given on a 7-point scale where 1 was ‘Not wrong at all’ and 7 was ‘Always wrong’.

There was no significant relationship between views on whether rape by the stranger was ‘very seriously wrong’ and whether somebody held stereotypical views about gender roles or whether they had ever experienced gender-based violence. However, those who thought that paying for sex was wrong were more likely than those who did not to say that the stranger raping the woman was ‘very seriously wrong’. Figure 2.1 shows that 91% of those who said that paying for sex is wrong (that is they put it at point 5, 6 or 7 on the scale) also said that the behaviour of the stranger was ‘very seriously wrong’. In contrast, the equivalent proportion amongst those who were inclined to the view that paying for sex is not wrong (points 1-3) was 83%. Once this relationship was included in our regression analysis, the relationship with gender was no longer significant.

Figure 2.2 Believing rape by a stranger is ‘very seriously wrong’ by whether paying for sex is wrong



Base: All who completed the self-completion

Believing sex is wrong: Unweighted bases: wrong=190; mid-point=102; not wrong=388

Weighted bases: wrong=181; mid-point=96; not wrong=412

Exploring which socio-demographic factors were associated with views on the husband raping his wife showed again that women (77%) were more likely than men (71%) to think that the behaviour of the husband was ‘very seriously wrong’. In addition, however, those aged under 30 (86%) were also significantly more likely than those aged 65 or over (61%) to take this view (see Annex A, Table A2.2 for full details). The older age group will, of course,

have been brought up at a time when rape within marriage was not a criminal offence.

However, when subsequently the two attitudinal variables (paying for sex and holding stereotypical views on gender roles) and experience of gender-based violence were added to the regression analysis, gender was no longer significant. Age was still significant and having experienced gender-based violence and holding stereotypical views on gender roles were marginally significant. Of those who had experienced some form of gender-based violence, 82% thought that the man's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong', compared with 72% of those who had not. And 79% of those who did not hold stereotypical views on gender roles (i.e. they would buy the doll without saying anything) thought the behaviour was 'very seriously wrong' compared with 64% of those who held stereotypical views (those who would make the boy put the doll back).

Myths about rape

The previous section showed that people hold different views about a stranger committing rape and a husband doing so, and that people are also less likely to view rape as 'very seriously wrong' if the woman first took the man to the bedroom and kissed him. The prior existence of a relationship, and the behaviour of the woman, are both apparently circumstances which people view as mitigating the seriousness and harm of rape. Further evidence on whether people view rape differently in different circumstances was collected through asking about four different myths about rape.

Respondents were asked: 'How much, if at all, is a woman to blame if she...

- ...wears very revealing clothing on a night out and is then raped'
- ...is very drunk and is raped'

Respondents were invited to answer on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 was 'not at all to blame' and 7 was 'entirely to blame'. Questions on this subject have previously been asked as part of the post-evaluation of the Scottish Government's domestic abuse campaign from 2007 to 2009, though the question wording was somewhat different and focused on 'responsibility' rather than 'blame'. This research found that 26% thought the woman was at least partly responsible for being raped if she was drunk (MRUK, 2009). Similarly around 1 in 5 (21%) felt the woman had some level of responsibility for the rape if she was dressed in revealing clothing.

Table 2.6 shows the pattern of responses to the two similar questions on SSA 2014. In both cases a clear majority felt that the woman was 'not at all to blame'. As many as 58% said this in respect of the woman who wore revealing clothing while 60% said the same of the woman who was very drunk.

Table 2.4 Whether a woman is to blame, or not, for being raped if she wears revealing clothing or is very drunk

	...wears revealing clothing on a night out	...is very drunk
1 Not at all to blame	58%	60%
2	12%	12%
3	6%	6%
4	7%	6%
5	7%	5%
6	4%	4%
7 Entirely to blame	4%	5%
Don't know/ refused	2%	2%
Weighted bases	1433	1433
Unweighted bases	1428	1428

Base: All who completed the self-completion

However, 4% thought that the woman was 'entirely to blame' for being raped if she was wearing revealing clothing on a night out, while 15% chose an answer option from the 'entirely to blame' end of the scale (one of options 5, 6 or 7). Similarly, 5% thought that the woman was 'entirely to blame' if she was very drunk, while 14% chose a point towards the 'entirely to blame' end of the scale.

The final two myths were presented as statements to which people were invited to agree or disagree. They were:

- 'Women often lie about being raped'
- 'Rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex'

Almost a quarter (23%) agreed strongly or agreed that 'women often lie about being raped' while around a third (34%) disagreed strongly or disagreed. Nearly 2 in 5 (37%) agreed or strongly agreed that 'rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex' while a similar proportion (35%) disagreed (see Annex A, Tables A2.13 and A2.14).

How do views on myths about rape vary between groups?

Whether views on these myths about rape varied between groups was analysed in relation to:

- Gender
- Age
- Education
- Income
- Relationship status
- Experience of gender-based violence
- Holding stereotypical views on gender roles

The sub-groups who were more likely to think that the woman was 'not at all to blame' if she wore revealing clothing and was then raped were the same as those who thought a woman being very drunk was 'not at all to blame'. They were:

- **Younger people** – 70% of those aged 18 to 29 years old thought the woman wearing revealing clothing was 'not at all to blame' for being raped, compared with 38% of those aged over 65
- **People with formal educational qualifications** – 65% of those with degrees or higher education thought the woman who was very drunk was 'not at all to blame' for being raped, compared with 46% of those with no formal qualifications
- **People on higher incomes** – 70% of those in the highest income group thought the woman wearing revealing clothing was 'not at all to blame', compared with 50% of those in the lowest income group
- **People who had experienced gender-based violence** (of any kind) – 67% of those who had experienced gender-based violence thought the woman who was very drunk was 'not at all to blame,' compared with 58% of those who had not
- **People who did not hold stereotypical views on gender roles** – 67% of those who did not hold stereotypical views about gender roles (that is they would buy the doll without saying anything) thought the woman wearing revealing clothing was 'not at all to blame', compared with 47% of those with stereotypical views (those who would make the boy put the doll back) (see Annex A, Tables A2.11 and A2.12 for full details).

People over 65, those with no formal qualifications and those with stereotypical views about gender roles were all more likely to agree ('agree strongly' or 'agree') both that 'women often lie about being raped' and that 'rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex'. As many as 44% of those aged over 65 agreed that 'rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex' compared with 33% of those aged 18 to 29 years old. Around a third (34%) of those with no formal qualifications agreed that 'women lie about rape', whereas only 16% of those with degrees or higher education did so. Meanwhile, 29% of those who held stereotypical views about gender roles agreed that 'women often lie about being raped', compared with 17% of those who did not hold such views.

There were, however, some differences in how some groups viewed the two different statements. Most notably, women (27%) were more likely than men (19%) to agree that 'women often lie about being raped'. By contrast, men (40%) were more likely than women (34%) to agree that 'rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex'.

People on lower incomes (30%) were more likely than those on higher incomes (17%) to agree that 'women often lie about being raped'. However,

there were no significant differences by income in responses to the question 'rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex' (see Annex A, Tables A2.15 and A2.16 for full details).

3. Attitudes to domestic abuse: Physical abuse

This chapter and the following chapter examine people's attitudes to domestic abuse. This chapter covers attitudes to physical abuse, while the following one (Chapter 4) looks at attitudes to verbal abuse and coercive-controlling behaviours. There is no single, universally accepted definition of domestic abuse. However, the definition developed by the Scottish Partnership on Domestic Abuse (2000) was:

'Domestic abuse can be perpetrated by partners or ex partners and can include physical abuse (assault and physical attack involving a range of behaviour), sexual abuse (acts which degrade and humiliate women and are perpetrated against their will, including rape) and mental and emotional abuse (such as threats, verbal abuse, racial abuse, withholding money and other types of controlling behaviour such as isolation from family and friends).

The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) 2012-13 (Scottish Government, 2014b) showed that 3% of adults in Scotland had experienced either psychological or physical abuse by a partner within the last 12 months, while as many as 14% reported experiencing such partner abuse (psychological or physical) at some time since they were 16. Women were more likely than men to report partner abuse since the age of 16 (defined as having experienced at least one incident of psychological or physical abuse by a partner): 17% of women compared with 10% of men. Women are also more likely to have experienced recurring, and more serious, assaults, experienced ill health and be less financially independent than men who experienced abuse (McFeely et al, 2013).

In relation to the impact of abuse, women were more likely than men to report multiple psychological effects compared with men: 20% of women reported four or more psychological effects compared with only 5% of men. And women were more likely than men to report a range of different psychological effects of abuse, including experiencing psychological or emotional problems, loss of trust and experiencing fear, anxiety and panic attacks. For example, 26% of women reported a loss of trust in others and difficulties in other relationships compared with 12% of men (Scottish Government, 2014b).

Domestic abuse occurs between partners, irrespective of the legal status of their relationship, or whether they live together. However, for the purposes of this survey, reference was made in the scenarios on domestic abuse to just one type of relationship – a married couple. This was intended as a proxy for people in a relationship. This particular relationship was chosen because it is a status that is known and understood throughout the general population.

Also, by using one type of relationship across all the scenarios, we avoid the possibility that any differences in attitudes are due to people's attitudes to different types of relationships rather than their views about the different behaviours.

Respondents' views were sought both when the woman was the victim or when the man was the victim. Half of respondents were asked their views when the woman was the victim and half when the man was the victim. Comparing these two sets of attitudes enables us to establish whether people adopt a consistent attitude towards a particular form of abuse, or whether in fact their views were dependent on the gender of the victim.

SSA 2014 asked respondents about their attitudes to different types of physical domestic abuse by describing three different scenarios.

- a man getting angry and slapping his wife
- a woman getting angry and slapping her husband
- a man finding out his wife had an affair and slapping her

The reason for including different scenarios was to explore whether people's attitudes depend on the gender of the perpetrator and the victim together with the circumstances in which the physical abuse took place. The first of these scenarios was designed to act as a 'baseline' measure of people's attitudes towards physical abuse, i.e. it described a behaviour that we anticipated a high proportion of people in Scotland would think was wrong and could therefore serve as a baseline against which to compare many of the other questions in the module.

Half of the respondents were asked about the first scenario, in which the physical abuse was perpetrated by a man (on his wife); and the other half were asked the second scenario, which was exactly the same except that the physical abuse was perpetrated by a woman (on her husband). All respondents were asked the third scenario about a man finding out his wife had an affair and slapping her. For each scenario, people were asked what they thought of the man's (or woman's) behaviour on the 7-point 'wrong' scale from 1 'not wrong at all' to 7 'very seriously wrong' and also what level of harm they thought it did to the woman (or man). In more detail, the scenarios were as follows:

(Scenario 1 & 2): Thinking about the same couple where the man/woman sometimes puts down his wife/her husband and criticises her/him⁴. Imagine that one day he/she also gets angry and ends up slapping her/him in the face.

⁴ These scenarios followed an earlier scenario which is analysed in Chapter 4 on verbal abuse, coercive and controlling behaviour.

(Scenario 3): Imagine a married couple that have been together for a while. One evening the man's wife tells him that she has been having an affair. He has never hit her before, but he responds to this news by slapping her in the face.

Attitudes to a man/woman getting angry and slapping his wife/her husband

Table 3.1 shows that the ‘baseline’ scenario did indeed elicit a high proportion of people who thought that the man’s behaviour was ‘very seriously wrong’: no less than 92% did so. Meanwhile, almost everyone (98%) placed it at point 5 or above, therefore situating it at the ‘seriously wrong’ end of the scale.

Table 3.1 Attitudes towards the perpetrator’s behaviour – getting angry and slapping wife/husband

	Man slapping his wife	Woman slapping her husband
7 Very seriously wrong	92%	81%
6	5%	11%
5	1%	3%
4	1%	2%
3	-	1%
2	*	*
1 Not wrong at all	1%	1%
Don't know/Refusal	2%	*
Weighted bases	738¥	695^
Unweighted bases	740¥	688^

Base: All respondents who completed either Version A¥ or Version B^ of the self-completion

However, although most people also thought the behaviour of the woman who slapped her husband was wrong – 95% chose point 5 or above – rather fewer (81%) said that it was ‘very seriously wrong’.

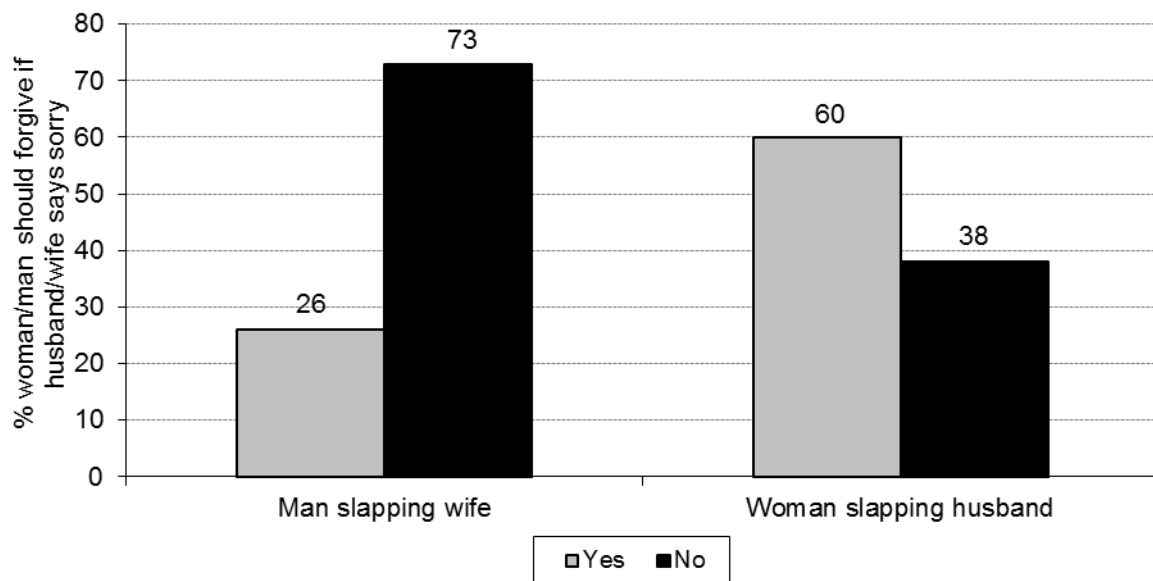
A similar pattern was found when respondents were asked what harm, if any, the violence did to the victim. On the one hand, almost as many people (95%) thought the behaviour would do either ‘a great deal’ or ‘quite a lot’ of harm, when the man was the victim, as did so when the woman was (97%). On the other hand, no less than 89% thought the man getting angry and slapping his wife caused ‘a great deal’ of harm to the woman, whereas only 62% thought the woman slapping her husband did ‘a great deal’ of harm (see Annex A, Table A3.3 and A3.4).

Should the woman/man forgive their husband/wife if he/she says they are sorry?

In the case of these two scenarios, respondents were also asked whether the woman/man should forgive her husband/his wife if he/she immediately said how sorry they were for slapping her/him. The possible responses were: yes, definitely; yes, probably; no, probably not; and, no, definitely not.

Only a quarter (26%) thought that the woman who had been slapped should 'definitely' or 'probably' forgive her husband if he told her how sorry he was for slapping her (see Figure 3.1). Nearly three-quarters (63%) took the opposite view. However, the balance of opinion was very different when the genders were reversed. No less than 60% thought that the man should 'definitely' or 'probably' forgive his wife, while just 38% did not. So, although initially people were only a little less negative about the wife's behaviour than that of the husband's, they were much more inclined to think that it can be forgiven.

Figure 3.1 Whether the woman/man should or should not forgive their husband/wife



Base: All respondents who completed either Version A or Version B of the self-completion
 Unweighted bases: Man slapping wife=740; woman slapping husband=688
 See Annex A, Tables 3.7 and 3.8 for weighted bases.

How do attitudes to slapping vary between groups?

This section explores whether attitudes to a man or a woman getting angry and slapping his wife/her husband varied by:

- Gender
- Age
- Income
- Education
- Whether someone had ever experienced physical abuse by a partner
- Whether they hold stereotypical views about gender roles

There were no significant differences between any of these groups in the proportion who felt the man's behaviour was very seriously wrong (see Annex

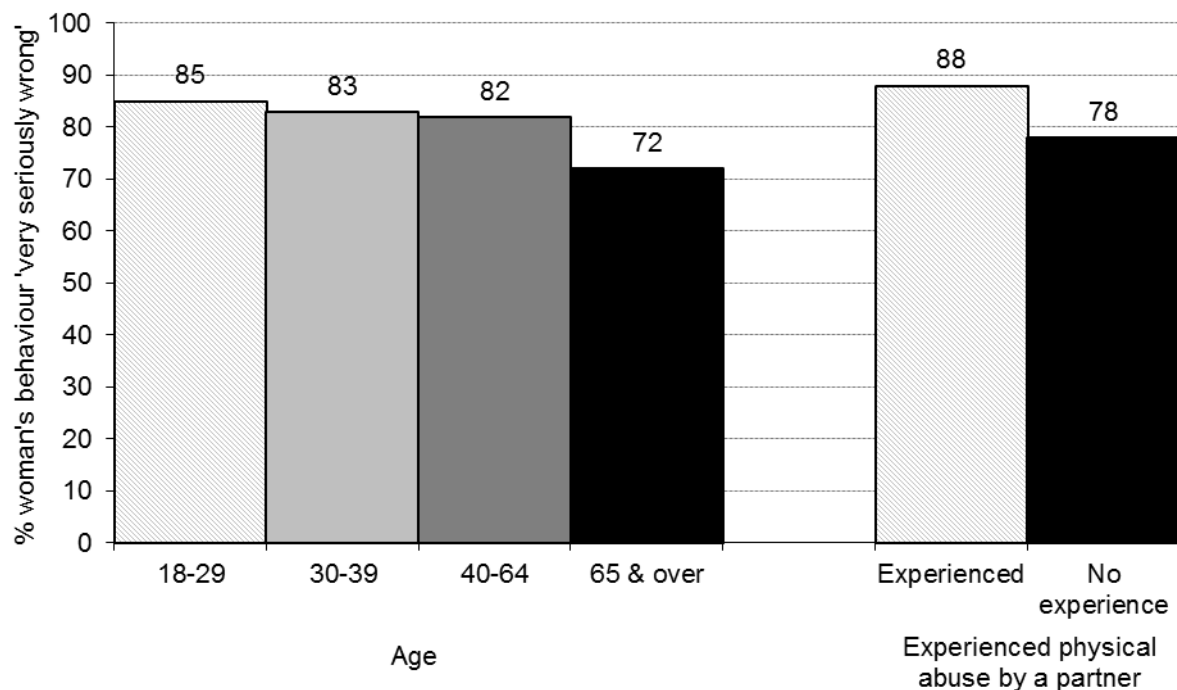
A, Table A3.1). This is not surprising given the high proportion of people who gave this response.

However, people’s attitudes towards a woman slapping her husband did vary. Figure 3.2 shows that older people (aged 65 and over) were less likely than people in any of the other age categories to think that the woman’s behaviour was very seriously wrong; only 72% of those aged 65 and over did so compared with 85% of those aged 18-29.

Figure 3.2 also shows that there was a significant difference between the views of those who had experienced physical abuse by a partner and those who had not. As many as 88% of those who reported having experienced physical abuse by a partner thought the woman’s behaviour was ‘very seriously wrong’, compared with 78% of those who had not. In addition, those with higher levels of formal qualifications (Highers or degrees) (84%) were more likely than those with Standard grades or no formal qualifications (74%) to say that the woman’s behaviour was very seriously wrong.

Holding stereotypical views about gender roles was also significantly associated with attitudes to the woman’s behaviour. Those who held stereotypical views about gender roles (72%) (that is, they would have made the boy put the doll back) were less likely to think that the woman’s behaviour was ‘very seriously wrong’ than those who did not (that is, they would have bought the doll without saying anything) (89%).

Figure 3.2 How attitudes vary towards a woman slapping her husband



Base: All respondents who completed the self-completion

Unweighted bases: Age: 18-29=85; 30-39=99; 40-46=314; 65 & over=189.

Experience of physical abuse by a partner: Experienced=78; No experience=487.

See Annex A, Table 3.2 for weighted bases.

Many of the same differences were evident in people's views about the level of harm caused to the husband by his wife slapping him. Older people (aged 65 and over) were less likely than people in any of the younger age groups to think that the behaviour would cause the man 'a great deal' of harm. And those with previous experience of physical abuse by a partner were more likely than those without to take that view: 70% compared with 59% respectively (see Annex A, Table A3.2).

Those with no formal qualifications (52%) were less likely than those with formal qualifications (Standard grades, Highers or degrees) (63%) to say that the woman's behaviour would cause the man 'a great deal' of harm. Equally, those who held stereotypical views about gender roles (56%) were less likely than those who did not (69%) to think that the woman's behaviour would cause 'a great deal' of harm.

However, in this case, gender also made a significant difference. Women (67%) were more likely than men (57%) to think that the wife slapping her husband would result in 'a great deal' of harm.

Although we found that there were no significant differences in people's views about whether the man was 'very seriously wrong' in slapping his wife, there was one significant, if small, difference when it came to whether the violence caused the woman harm: 90% of those who did not hold stereotypical views about gender roles felt that the behaviour did 'a great deal' of harm, compared with 85% of those who did.

How do attitudes to whether the woman/man should forgive her/his partner vary between groups?

Irrespective of the gender of the perpetrator and the victim, both older people and those who held stereotypical views about gender roles were more likely to say that the perpetrator should be forgiven if they immediately said that they were sorry (see Annex A, Tables A3.9 and A3.10). For example, 40% of those aged 65 and over felt that the woman should forgive the man, compared with just 21% of those aged 18-29. Similarly, with regards to views on the man forgiving his wife, 69% of those with stereotypical views about gender roles thought he should forgive his wife compared with 49% of those who did not hold stereotypical views.

In the case of whether the man should forgive his wife, gender and past experience of physical abuse by a partner also made a difference. Surprisingly perhaps, men (69%) were more likely than women (50%) to think that the man should forgive his wife. Meanwhile, 69% of those who had never experienced any form of gender-based violence thought the man should be forgiven, compared with 49% of those who had experienced physical abuse by a partner.

Attitudes to a man slapping his wife after she has had an affair

This section discusses the last of the three scenarios that were outlined earlier: people's attitudes towards a man slapping his wife in the face after finding out that she has had an affair. Note that, as well as advising respondents that the violence occurred immediately after the husband has found out about the affair, this scenario also indicated that this was the first time he had ever hit his wife. Either or both of these pieces of information may have made a difference to people's views – and those views were clearly different. As Table 3.2 shows, just over half (54%) thought that the man's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong', well below the 92% who expressed that view in response to the first scenario, in which the man is simply described as getting angry.

Table 3.2 How wrong is the man's behaviour if he slaps his wife after finding out she had an affair

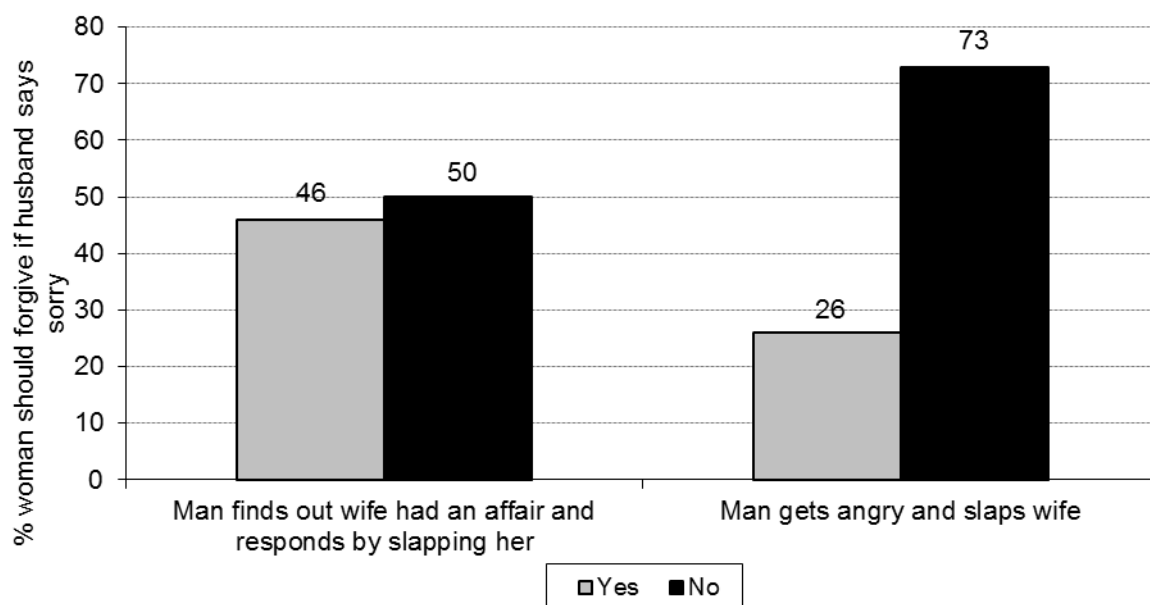
7 Very seriously wrong	54%
6	18%
5	10%
4	9%
3	4%
2	1%
1 Not wrong at all	1%
Don't know/Refusal	2%
Weighted bases	1433
Unweighted bases	1428

Base: All respondents who completed the self-completion

This difference in attitudes if the wife has had an affair also extends to people's perceptions of the harm that the man's behaviour does to his wife. Less than half (48%) felt that the man's behaviour caused 'a great deal' of harm to his wife after she had an affair, well down on the 89% who gave that response to the first scenario (see Annex A, Table A3.12).

Equally, as Figure 3.3 shows, almost as many felt that in these circumstances the woman should forgive her husband (46%) as thought that she should not forgive him (50%). This stands in sharp contrast to the 26% who said that the wife should forgive her husband when he had slapped her after getting angry – perhaps because some people felt that the affair placed some obligation on the wife to forgive this unprecedented violence. Further research would be needed to examine whether people would always be inclined to be more forgiving of a one-off incidence of violence, regardless of the other circumstances, and whether the revelation of an affair would make as much difference to people's views if this was not the first time that the man had slapped his wife.

Figure 3.3 Whether the woman should or should not forgive her husband



Base: Man finds out wife had an affair and responds by slapping=1428. Man gets angry and slaps wife=740.

See Annex A, Tables 3.10 and 3.14 for weighted bases

How do attitudes to a man slapping his wife after she has had an affair vary between groups?

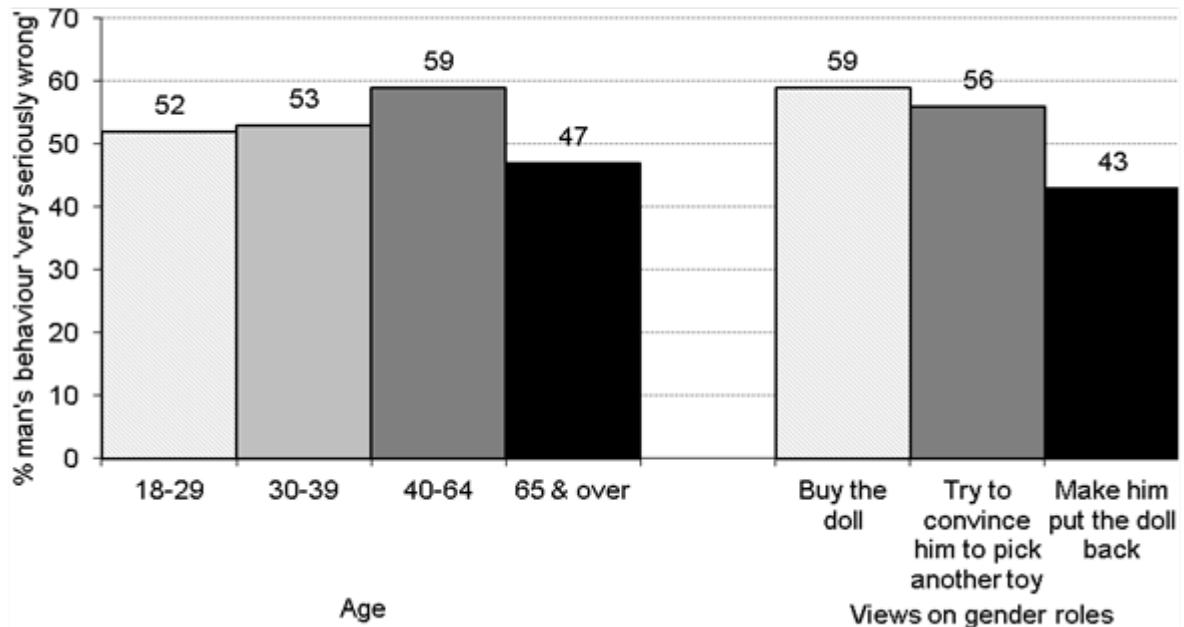
In what are by now familiar and largely consistent patterns, older people and those with stereotypical views on gender roles were less likely to think that the man slapping his wife after she has had an affair was wrong and caused harm to his wife, while at the same time they were also more likely to think that the wife should forgive her husband.

As Figure 3.4 shows, those aged 65 and over were less likely than those in any other age group to say that the man's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong'. Equally, only 47% of those aged 65 and over said that the slap would do 'a great deal' of harm to the wife, compared with 52% of those in the youngest age group. And while 60% of older people said that the woman should forgive the man, only 45% of those aged 18-29 did so.

Figure 3.4 also shows how those with stereotypical views about gender roles were markedly less likely to say that the man's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong'. Only 39% of this group said that the behaviour would do 'a great deal' of harm, compared with 57% of those who did not hold stereotypical views. Meanwhile, 55% of those who held stereotypical views about gender roles thought that the woman should forgive the man, compared with just 38% of those without. In relation to the harm done by the man's behaviour, education was also related to people's views. Those with no formal qualifications (40%) were less likely than those with formal qualifications (Standard grades,

Highers or degrees) (50%) to say that the man's behaviour would cause 'a great deal' of harm to the woman.

Figure 3.4 Believing the man's behaviour is 'very seriously wrong' if he slaps his wife after finding out she had an affair by age and holding stereotypical views on gender roles



Base: All respondents who completed the self-completion

Unweighted bases: Age: 18-29=179; 30-39=212; 40-46=646; 65 & over=390.

Views on gender roles: Buy the doll=567; Try to convince him to pick another toy=495; Make him put the doll back=351.

See Annex A, Table 3.11 for weighted bases.

4. Domestic abuse – Verbal abuse and controlling behaviour

We now turn from attitudes towards physical abuse between a married couple to scenarios that portray verbally abusive or controlling behaviour. First, we look at attitudes towards a relationship in which someone's husband or wife repeatedly verbally abuses them. Then we turn to various examples of controlling behaviour, such as their husband or wife trying to stop them from going out, wanting them to change what they wear, or insisting on having sight of their financial affairs.

As in the previous chapter on physical abuse, some respondents' views were sought when the woman was the victim and the views of other respondents were sought about their attitudes when the man was the victim. Comparing these two sets of attitudes enables us to establish whether people adopt a consistent attitude towards a particular form of abuse, or whether in fact their views were dependent on the gender of the victim.

Verbal abuse

First of all, we asked respondents to: 'Imagine a married couple who both work. When the man has a stressful day at work, he often takes it out on his wife by putting her down and criticising her.' They were then asked to say both how wrong the man's behaviour was, using the seven point scale from 'not wrong at all' to 'very seriously wrong', and how much harm his behaviour did to his wife. Only half the respondents were asked to consider this particular scenario. The other half were asked a version in which it was a woman putting down her husband.

As can be seen from Table 4.1, most people believed that putting down your husband or wife and criticising them is wrong, irrespective of the gender of the perpetrator or the victim: 94% said it was wrong (choosing a score of at least 5 out of 7) when the man criticised his wife, while 88% thought it was wrong when the criticism came from the woman to her husband. However, the gender of those involved did make some difference. Whereas nearly three-quarters (72%) felt that it was 'very seriously wrong' when a husband put down his wife, less than half (46%) said the same when the wife put down her husband.

Table 4.1 Attitudes towards the perpetrator’s behaviour – putting down and criticising wife/husband

Behaviour is...	Man putting down his wife	Woman putting down her husband
7 Very seriously wrong	72%	46%
6	16%	27%
5	6%	15%
4	2%	6%
3	1%	2%
2	*	1%
1 Not wrong at all	*	2%
Don't know/Refusal	2%	*
Weighted bases	738¥	695^
Unweighted bases	740¥	688^

Base: All respondents who completed either Version A¥ or Version B^ of the self-completion

A similar pattern appeared when people were asked how much harm this behaviour did to the victim (see Table 4.2). In both cases, most thought that it did either ‘a great deal’ or ‘quite a lot’ of harm, but this was especially so when the woman was the victim: 79% felt that the woman’s behaviour did ‘a great deal’ or ‘quite a lot’ of harm to her husband, but 92% expressed that view when the wife received the criticism.

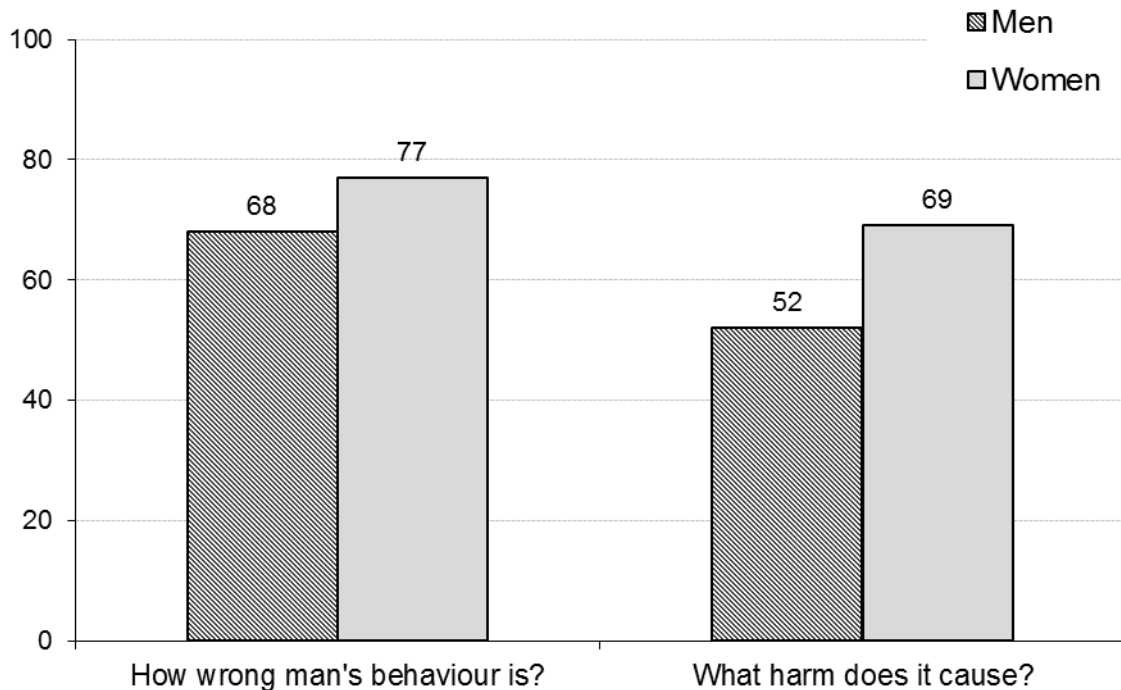
Table 4.2 Man/ woman putting down and criticising wife/ husband. What harm, if any, do you think this does to him/ her?

	Man putting down his wife	Woman putting down her husband
A great deal	61%	41%
Quite a lot	31%	38%
Some	6%	17%
Not very much	*	3%
None at all	*	1%
Don't know/Refusal	2%	*
Weighted bases	738¥	695^
Unweighted bases	740¥	688^

Base: All respondents who completed either Version A¥ or Version B^ of the self-completion

For the most part, women were more likely than men to feel that a man putting down his wife and criticising her was wrong and harmful to the victim (see Figure 4.1). Whereas 68% of men thought that the behaviour of the man who frequently put his wife down and criticised her was ‘very seriously wrong’, 77% of women thought so. Equally, whereas only 52% of men thought that the man’s behaviour did ‘a great deal’ of harm to his wife, two-thirds (69%) of women thought so.

Figure 4.1 How wrong is it and what harm does it do when a man puts down his wife and criticises her (%)



Base: All respondents who completed either Version A of the self-completion
 Unweighted base= 740 Weighted base= 738
 See Annex A, Tables 4.1 and 4.3 for full details.

Men and women had very similar views about how wrong the wife's behaviour was when she was the perpetrator of the abuse (see Table 4.3). 47% of women thought the woman's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong', as did 45% of men. Both genders were less likely to say that the woman's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong' compared with the man's behaviour (see Figure 4.1 above). However, women were more likely than men to say that the woman putting down her husband caused him 'a great deal' of harm (see Table 4.3). 35% of men thought that the man was harmed by his wife putting him down compared with 46% of women.

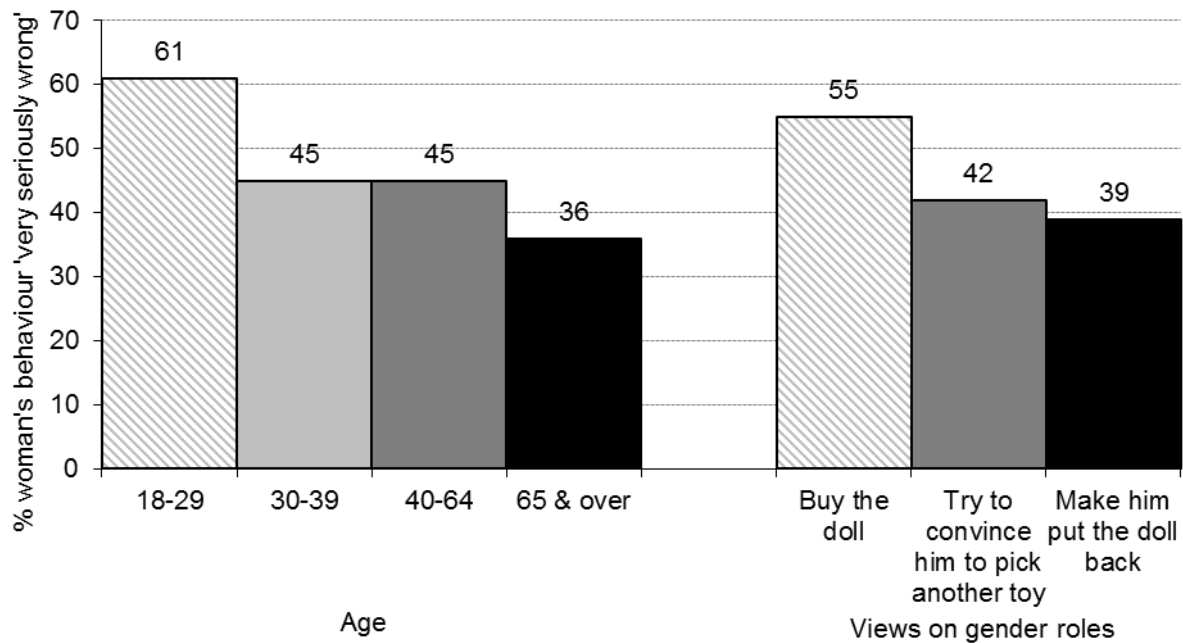
Table 4.3 Attitudes to woman putting down and criticising her husband by gender, age and holding stereotypical views on gender roles

	% said woman's behaviour 'very seriously wrong'	% believed behaviour did man 'a great deal' of harm	Unweighted bases
Gender			
Men	45%	35%	309
Women	47%	46%	379
Age Group			
18-29	61%	57%	179
30-39	45%	46%	212
40-64	45%	39%	646
65+	36%	28%	390
Views of Gender Roles			
Buy the doll	55%	51%	256
Try to get to pick a different toy	42%	38%	249
Make him put the doll back	39%	32%	177

Base: All respondents who completed either Version A[≠] or Version B[^] of the self-completion
See Annex A Table 4.2 for weighted bases

Attitudes towards the scenario in which the woman criticised her husband also varied according to both age and whether people held stereotypical views on gender roles. As Figure 4.2 shows, younger people were more likely than older people to think that the woman's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong'. 61% of those aged 18 to 29 years old said that the woman's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong', but only 36% of those aged 65 or over thought this. Younger people were also more likely than older people to believe that the man would be harmed 'a great deal' by her behaviour. And those who did not hold stereotypical views on gender roles were significantly more likely to feel that the behaviour was both 'very seriously wrong' (Figure 4.1) and harmful compared with those who did hold stereotypical views on gender roles (that is, they would make the boy put the doll back). 55% of those who would buy the doll thought the woman's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong' compared with 39% of those who would make him put the doll back.

Figure 4.2 Believing the woman’s behaviour is ‘very seriously wrong’ if she criticises and puts down husband by age and holding stereotypical views on gender roles



Base: All respondents who completed Version B of the self-completion
 Unweighted base= 688 Weighted base= 695
 See Annex A, Tables 4.2 and 4.4 for full details.

In contrast neither age nor views on gender roles were related to views on a man putting his wife down. In relation to age this contrast occurred because the views of older people were more influenced by the gender of the perpetrator than the views of younger people. So, for example, amongst those aged 18-29, there was only an 11 point difference between the proportion who thought that it was ‘very seriously wrong’ when a man put down his wife (72%) and the proportion who took the same view when a woman did (61%). In contrast, the equivalent gap amongst those aged 65 and over was as much as 28 points - 64% thought it was ‘very seriously wrong’ when the man put down his wife compared with only 36% who thought the same when a woman put down her husband.

There was a significant relationship between income and attitudes towards a man putting down his wife. Those in the highest income group were more likely than those in the lowest income group to say that the man’s behaviour was ‘very seriously wrong’ (77% compared with 64% respectively) (see Annex A, Table A4.1). This did not, however, translate into them being more likely to say that the man’s behaviour caused harm to the woman.

Controlling behaviour – not wanting wife/husband to go out with friends

This section discusses the first of the scenarios about controlling behaviour. Again, half of the respondents were asked their views when the victim was a woman and half when it was a man. The first group was asked: ‘Imagine a married woman who wants to go out with her friends for a meal in the evening. When she tells her husband about it, he gets very annoyed. He tells her that he doesn’t want her going out without him.’ The other group was asked exactly the same question, except that it was the husband who wanted to go out and the wife who said she did not want him to go out without her.

Comparing Table 4.4 with Table 4.1 above shows that such behaviour was less likely to be regarded as ‘very seriously wrong’ than repeatedly putting down a wife or husband. Nevertheless, a majority still believed that it was seriously wrong (a score of 5 or more on the scale), irrespective of the gender of the perpetrator or the victim. However, once again we found that the gender of the perpetrator and the victim does make some difference to people’s attitudes. Whereas 50% said that it was ‘very seriously wrong’ for the husband to try and stop his wife from going out, less than half that proportion, 23%, said the same of the wife stopping her husband from going out.

Table 4.4 Attitudes towards the perpetrator’s behaviour – not wanting wife/husband to go out without them

Behaviour is...	Man does not want wife to go out	Woman does not want husband to go out
	%	%
7 Very seriously wrong	50%	23%
6	21%	22%
5	11%	20%
4	8%	18%
3	4%	7%
2	2%	4%
1 Not wrong at all	3%	5%
Don’t know/Refusal	2%	*
Weighted bases	738¥	695^
Unweighted bases	740¥	688^

Base: All respondents who completed either Version A¥ or Version B^ of the self-completion

This difference is also reflected in people’s views about the harm that such behaviour might cause. As Table 4.5 shows, two-thirds (66%) stated that the husband’s behaviour would do ‘a great deal’ or ‘quite a lot’ of harm to the woman, but only 41% said the same about the woman’s behaviour towards her husband.

Table 4.5 Perceptions of harm – do not want wife/husband going out without them

	Man does not want wife to go out	Woman does not want husband to go out
	%	%
A great deal	30%	12%
Quite a lot	36%	29%
Some	26%	43%
Not very much	4%	12%
None at all	2%	3%
Don't know/Refusal	1%	1%
Weighted bases	738¥	695^
Unweighted bases	740¥	688^

Base: All respondents who completed either Version A¥ or Version B^ of the self-completion

Women were more likely than men to be negative about such behaviour, irrespective of the gender of the victim. While 43% of men felt that the husband's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong', 56% of women felt that way. In the case of the wife trying to stop her husband from going out, the equivalent figures were 17% and 29% respectively.

There were only two further factors that showed marginally significant differences between groups: views on gender roles and education. Only 39% of those who would refuse to buy the boy a doll believed that the husband's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong', compared with 53% who would buy the doll without saying anything. And those with a degree (37%) were significantly more likely than those with no formal educational qualifications (20%) to say the wife's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong' (see Annex A, Table 4.5).

Women (36%) were also significantly more likely than men (23%) to say that the man's behaviour did 'a great deal' of harm to his wife. There were no significant differences between men's and women's views about harm when the woman tried to stop her husband from going out. Those who had experienced gender-based violence (33%) were also more likely than those who had not (19%) to say that the husband's behaviour would cause 'a great deal' of harm. Again this difference was not replicated when respondents were asked about the woman stopping her husband from going out. In that case, it appears that it is age that makes some difference. Those aged 18 to 29 years old (21%) were much more likely than those aged over 65 (8%) to feel that the woman trying to control whether her husband goes out would do 'a great deal' of harm.

Controlling behaviour – trying to control what wife/husband wears

The second example of controlling behaviour described a situation where just before going out for the evening, a man tells his wife to wear something different. Specifically, the scenario was: 'A woman is getting ready for a night

out. When her husband sees she is dressed up more than usual, he tells her he doesn't like her going out looking like that and tells her to change.'

The first column of Table 4.6 shows there was widespread acceptance that a man trying to control what his wife is wearing is wrong. As many as 81% gave it a score of 5 or more on the 7-point scale. However, only around 4 in 10 (39%) believed it was 'very seriously wrong', meaning that it was much less likely to be regarded as 'very seriously wrong' than any of the other behaviours considered so far in which the woman was the victim.

Table 4.6 Attitudes towards the man's behaviour – telling wife to change clothes before a night out

Behaviour is...	Man tells wife to change clothes	After wife has had an affair – man tells wife to change clothes
	%	%
7 Very seriously wrong	39%	21%
6	24%	13%
5	18%	14%
4	8%	14%
3	5%	10%
2	2%	12%
1 Not wrong at all	2%	15%
Don't know/Refusal	1%	1%
Weighted bases	1433	1433
Unweighted bases	1428	1428

Base: All respondents who completed the self-completion

Equally, people were not particularly inclined to feel that such behaviour was harmful. Only 27% thought that the man's behaviour would cause a 'great deal of harm' to the woman, fewer than in any of the other scenarios considered so far, although a further 34% did feel that it would cause 'quite a lot' of harm.

Women were more likely than men to be negative about the man's behaviour and to feel that it did the woman considerable harm. 31% of men believed that the behaviour was 'very seriously wrong' compared with 46% of women. Just 22% of men felt that it did 'a great deal' of harm to the woman, compared with 31% of women.

There was a similar difference between those who held stereotypical views on gender roles and those who did not. Nearly half (47%) of those who would buy a doll for a boy felt that the man's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong', compared with just 30% of those who would make the boy put the doll back. Equally, whereas 34% of those who would buy a doll for a boy thought that the behaviour did 'a great deal' of harm, only 21% of those who would make the boy put the doll back did so.

Those who had had some personal experience of gender-based violence (49%) were also more likely than those who had not (36%) to say that the

man's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong', though when it came to whether or not the behaviour was harmful the difference between these two groups was not statistically significant.

But perhaps people's views about such behaviour depend on the circumstances? Maybe there are circumstances which people felt excused this behaviour and mitigated the seriousness of the man's actions? To investigate this possibility all of the respondents were asked how wrong they felt the man's behaviour would be if he 'had recently found out that his wife had been having an affair'.

As the second column of Table 4.6 above shows, this did prove to be the case. If the wife had had an affair slightly less than half (48%) felt that the man's behaviour merited a score of 5 or more on the 'wrong' scale, although this group was still larger than the group who gave a score of 3 or less (37%).

Moreover, in these circumstances there were only small differences by both gender and whether or not people held stereotypical views on gender roles in perceptions that the man's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong'. While just 18% of men thought that the man's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong', the equivalent figure amongst women was only slightly higher at 24%. Similarly, 26% of those who would buy a boy a doll thought the behaviour was 'very seriously wrong', compared with 19% of those who would make the boy put the doll back.

Women and those who did not hold stereotypical views on gender roles were slightly more likely to think the man's behaviour was wrong. After finding out the wife had had an affair, women's views changed more than men's and the views of those who did not hold stereotypical views on gender roles changed more than those who did hold stereotypical views. So, for example, among men there was a 13 point difference between the proportion who thought that it was 'very seriously wrong' for a man to tell his wife to change her clothes (31%) and the proportion who took the same view when the woman had had an affair (18%). In contrast, the equivalent gap amongst women was 22 points - 46% thought the behaviour was 'very seriously wrong' compared with only 24% when the woman had had an affair.

Controlling behaviour – financial control

An important issue in any long-term relationship is how the couple manage their finances. That means finance can provide another way in which a partner can engage in controlling behaviour. To investigate attitudes towards this possibility, respondents were asked to consider the following scenario:

'Now imagine a married couple who both work full time and earn similar salaries. The man insists on looking at his wife's bank statements every month, but he does not let her see his own'.

Such behaviour was more likely to be regarded as ‘very seriously wrong’ than either of the other two examples of controlling behaviour considered so far. Around 3 in 5 (63%) thought controlling the wife’s finances was ‘very seriously wrong’, while 93% regarded it as meriting a score of 5 or more.

On the other hand, this behaviour was no more likely to be regarded as harmful than the other forms of controlling behaviour (perpetrated by a man). Just 34% felt insisting on looking at his wife’s bank statements did the woman ‘a great deal’ of harm, though a further 38% thought it would do ‘quite a lot’ of harm.

In what is by now a very familiar pattern, women were both significantly more likely to think that the man’s behaviour was ‘very seriously wrong’ and that it did the woman ‘a great deal’ of harm (see Table 4.7). At the same time, views on both also differed by age. However, whereas previously when there were age differences younger people were inclined to be more negative about the behaviour or more likely to feel that serious harm had been done, in this instance, the opposite was the case. For example, only 26% of those aged 18 to 29 years old felt that the behaviour would cause a ‘great deal of harm’, compared with 40% of those aged 65 or over.

Table 4.7 Attitudes to husband insisting on seeing bank statements by gender and age

	% said man’s behaviour ‘very seriously wrong’	% believed behaviour did woman ‘a great deal’ of harm	Unweighted bases
Gender			
Male	57%	27%	615
Female	69%	40%	813
Age Group			
18-29	54%	26%	179
30-39	56%	31%	212
40-64	67%	36%	646
65+	69%	40%	390

Base: All respondents who completed the self-completion

In addition to these two patterns, and more in keeping with other results, those who would buy the boy a doll (38%) were significantly more likely than those who would not (29%) to say that the behaviour did ‘a great deal of harm’ to the woman.

5. Sexual harassment

This chapter reports and analyses views on four different types of sexual harassment: stalking, sexual harassment in the workplace, wolf-whistling and posting naked photos online of someone else. Since 2010 there has been a specific criminal offence of stalking in Scotland, brought in as part of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010. Figures from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (2012/13) (Scottish Government, 2014c) showed that 6% of adults had been stalked by someone during the previous 12 months. Data on the prevalence of the other specific forms of sexual harassment covered in this chapter are not available. However, the same survey did find that 10% of people in Scotland had reported some kind of harassment in the previous 12 months and 9% of women said this harassment was related to their gender (Scottish Government, 2014c).

How wrong and harmful do people think sexual harassment is?

As in the case of the various forms of abuse and violence examined in the three previous chapters, people's attitudes towards sexual harassment were explored by presenting them with four different scenarios. The first three of these were sexual harassment in the workplace, wolf whistling by a group of strangers and stalking by an ex-boyfriend. (The fourth, about posting naked pictures on the internet, is discussed later in this chapter). In each case respondents were once again asked, (i) what they thought of the man's (or men's) behaviour on the 7-point scale from 1 – 'not wrong at all' to 7 – 'very seriously wrong', and (ii) how much harm they thought it did to the women in question. Specifically, the scenarios were as follows:

- Sexual harassment in the workplace: 'Imagine a woman who has always got on fine with her boss. Recently he has told her how pretty she is and has started touching her shoulder whenever he speaks to her'.
- Wolf whistling by a group of strangers: 'Imagine a woman is walking down the street. She passes a group of men who start wolf-whistling and saying things like "hey sexy" to her'.
- Stalking by an ex-boyfriend: 'Imagine a woman who broke up with her boyfriend a few months ago. He wants them to get back together, she does not. He has been sending flowers and gifts to her work and home even though she has told him she doesn't want them'.

Different kinds of sexual harassment were included in the expectation that people's attitudes would vary depending on the type of harassment and the circumstances in which it took place. Table 5.1 shows that attitudes did indeed vary between these three different scenarios. And as a result, two of the forms of harassment are considerably less likely to be regarded as 'very seriously

wrong' than any of the examples of domestic abuse (perpetrated by a man) that were examined in the previous chapter.

Most likely to be regarded as 'very seriously wrong' was the behaviour of the boss who persistently touched an employee's shoulder. Nevertheless, even in this case less than half (46%) regarded it in that way. Only a quarter thought that a group of men wolf whistling at a woman was 'very seriously wrong', and only around 1 in 5 (19%) thought that an ex-boyfriend sending unwanted gifts was 'very seriously wrong'. Not that the latter behaviours were thought to be acceptable. No less than two-thirds (66%) put the behaviour of the men who wolf-whistled at 5, 6 or 7 on the scale, while almost as many (62%) did the same for the ex-boyfriend sending unwanted gifts. So these behaviours were regarded as negative by a majority of Scots, but they are widely regarded as not quite so serious as many of the other behaviours examined in this report so far.

Table 5.1 Attitudes to sexual harassment in the workplace, wolf-whistling and a man sending unwanted gifts to his ex-girlfriend

	Boss touching shoulder	Group of men wolf-whistling	Man sending unwanted gifts to ex-girlfriend
7 Very seriously wrong	46%	25%	19%
6	21%	20%	20%
5	15%	21%	23%
4	8%	15%	18%
3	4%	9%	10%
2	2%	6%	6%
1 Not wrong at all	2%	4%	4%
Don't know/ refused	2%	*	*
Weighted bases	1433	1433	1433
Unweighted bases	1428	1428	1428

Base: All who completed the self-completion

The behaviour of the boss who repeatedly touched his employee's shoulder was also the most likely to be regarded as harmful of the three forms of harassment (see Table 5.2). Nearly 3 in 5 (58%) said that this caused either 'a great deal' or 'quite a lot' of harm to the employee. However, despite being the least likely of the three to be regarded as 'very seriously wrong', people were much more likely to regard the behaviour of the ex-boyfriend as harmful than they were the wolf-whistling by a group of men. Nearly half (46%) thought that an ex-boyfriend sending unwanted gifts caused 'a great deal' or 'quite a lot' of harm, whereas only 29% thought that a group of men wolf-whistling at a woman did so. Perhaps in themselves the sending of flowers and gifts, unwanted though they might be, did not strike many people as behaviour that can necessarily be viewed as wrong. But at the same time there appeared to be some awareness that such behaviour could appear threatening to a woman in receipt of such unwanted attention.

Table 5.2 Attitudes to level of harm caused by sexual harassment in the workplace, wolf-whistling and a man sending unwanted gifts to his ex-girlfriend

	Boss touching shoulder	Group of men wolf-whistling	Man sending unwanted gifts to ex-girlfriend
A great deal	25%	9%	14%
Quite a lot	33%	20%	32%
Some	27%	34%	37%
Not very much	11%	28%	13%
None at all	3%	8%	3%
Don't know/ refused	1%	1%	1%
Weighted bases	1433	1433	1433
Unweighted bases	1428	1428	1428

Base: All who completed the self-completion

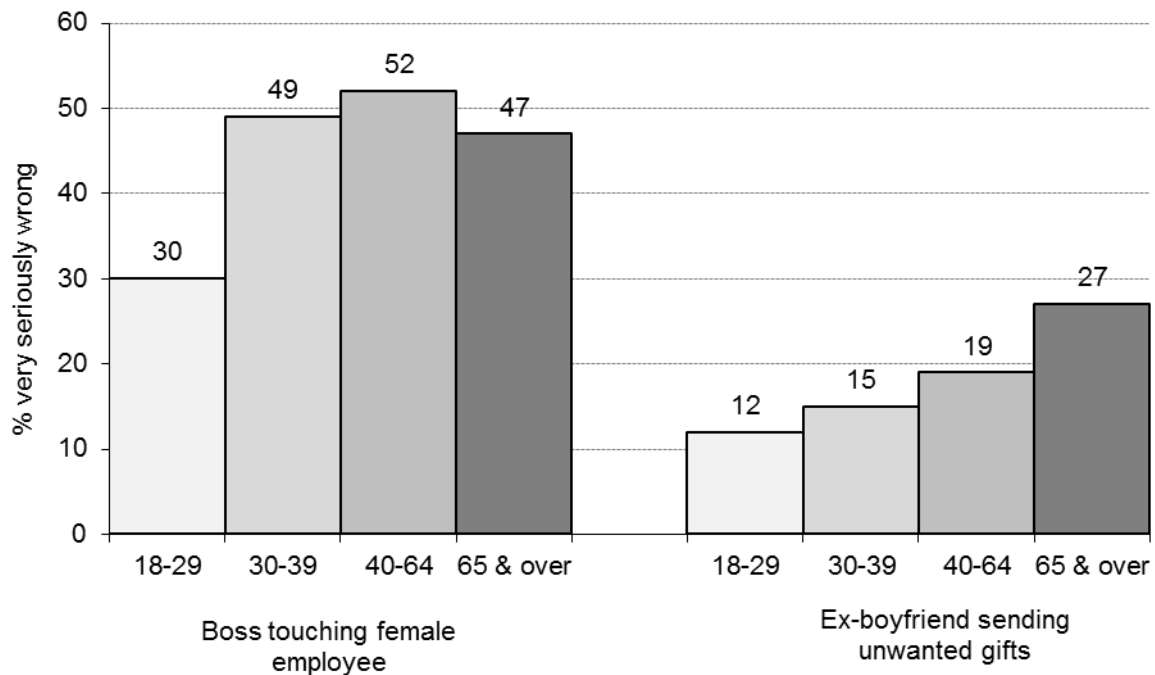
How do attitudes to sexual harassment vary between groups?

This section examines whether attitudes to sexual harassment varied by gender, age, income, education, whether someone had ever experienced gender-based violence and whether they held stereotypical views about gender roles. None of these factors were found to be consistently related to all of the measures.

Young people (aged 18 to 29 years old) were least likely to think that a male boss touching a female employee on the shoulder was either wrong or harmful. Only 30% of those aged 18 to 29 thought this behaviour was 'very seriously wrong', whereas 47% of those aged 65 years or over did so (see Figure 5.1). Meanwhile, only 14% of those aged 18 to 29 thought it did 'a great deal' of harm, compared with 21% of those aged over 65 and, in this instance, as many as 33% of those aged 40 and 64.

Younger people were also the least likely to think that it was wrong or harmful for a man to send unwanted gifts to an ex-girlfriend. Only 12% of those aged 18 to 29 thought an ex-boyfriend sending unwanted gifts was 'very seriously wrong', compared with 27% of those aged 65 or over (see Figure 5.1). Meanwhile, just 35% of those aged 18-29 thought that this behaviour caused 'a great deal' or 'quite a lot' of harm, compared with 54% of those aged over 65. However, age was not significantly related to people's attitudes to wolf-whistling.

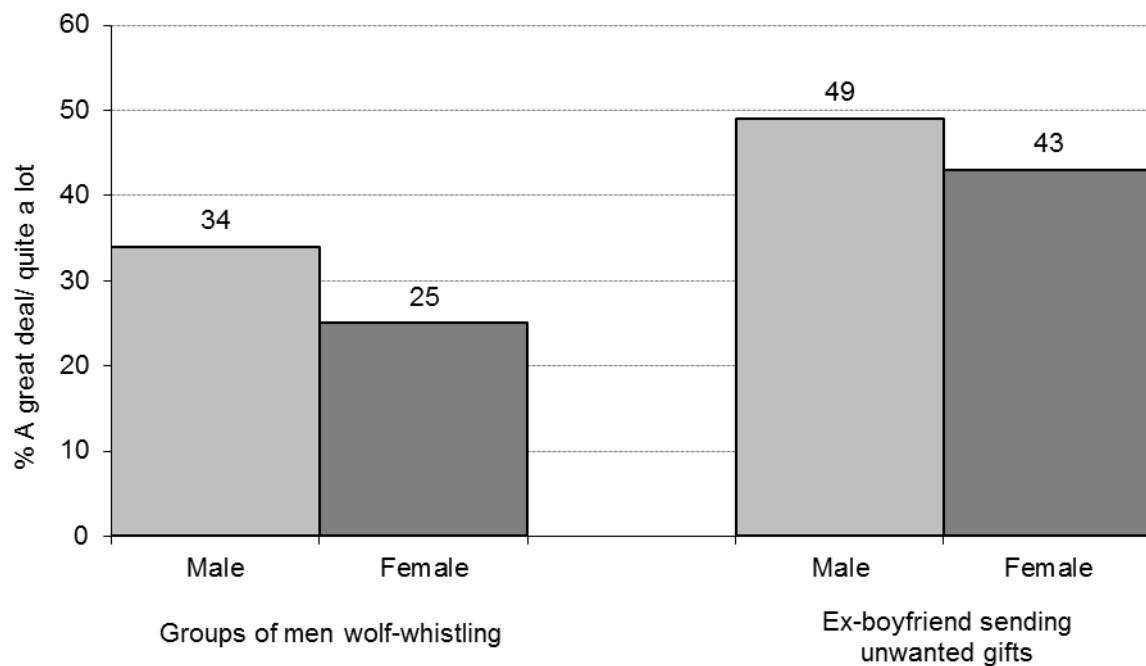
Figure 5.1 Believing sexual harassment in the workplace and a man sending unwanted gifts to his ex-girlfriend is 'very seriously wrong' by age



Base: All those who completed the self-completion
 Unweighted bases: 18-29=179; 30-39=212; 40-46=646; 65 & over=390.
 See Annex A Table 5.1 for weighted bases

Women (49%) were a little more likely than men (43%) to think that a boss touching a female employee on the shoulder was 'very seriously wrong', though they were not significantly more likely to think that such behaviour was harmful. Meanwhile, surprisingly perhaps, it was men rather than women who, though no more likely to regard it as 'very seriously wrong', were more likely to regard both stalking and a group of men wolf-whistling as harmful (see Figure 5.2). For example, around a third (34%) of men thought that a group of men wolf-whistling at a woman walking down the street would cause either 'a great deal' or 'quite a lot' of harm, compared with only 25% of women.

Figure 5.2 Believing men wolf-whistling at a woman and an ex-boyfriend sending unwanted gifts causes ‘a great deal’ or ‘quite a lot’ of harm by gender?



Base: All those who completed the self-completion
 Unweighted bases: men=615; women=813
 Weighted bases: men=680; women=752

Those with no formal qualifications or Standard Grades (54%) were more likely than those with Highers or degree level education (44%) to say that sexual harassment in the workplace was ‘very seriously wrong’. However, there was no consistent relationship between education and attitudes to men wolf-whistling or to a man sending unwanted gifts to his ex-girlfriend.

There was a small, marginally significant, difference between the views of those who had experienced sexual harassment in the workplace and those who had not when it came to whether they thought a boss touching a female employee on the shoulder was ‘very seriously wrong’. While 53% of those who had experienced sexual harassment at work thought such behaviour was ‘very seriously wrong’, the figure amongst those who had never experienced any type of gender-based violence was 47%. However, there was no significant relationship between past experience of abuse and either wolf-whistling or stalking.

Those who held stereotypical views about gender roles (16%) were less likely than those who did not (21%) to think that the ex-boyfriend sending unwanted gifts was ‘very seriously wrong’. However, holding such views was not significantly related to the two other forms of harassment.

The fact that there is no consistent pattern as to which groups are more or less likely to regard these various forms of sexual harassment as wrong or harmful suggests that they are not viewed by people as different forms of the same type of behaviour. Each one stimulates somewhat different reactions in different parts of Scottish society.

Putting naked photographs of an ex-girlfriend online

A particularly negative use of the internet has arisen in recent years in the form of people putting naked photos of ex-partners online without their permission. Typically an act of revenge, this behaviour has come to be known as 'revenge porn'. Since 2009 there have been some high profile incidences of celebrities being the victims of 'revenge porn'. In 2013 MPs in Westminster began to campaign to have this made a specific criminal offence. Consequently it was felt to be important to include a question on this new type of abuse. Indeed, since the end of the fieldwork for SSA 2014, both the UK and Scottish Governments have announced plans to bring in specific legislation to criminalise putting naked photos of others online without their permission.

Again this topic was addressed by presenting respondents with a scenario. It read:

'Imagine a woman sent some naked photos of herself to her boyfriend. After they split up, he puts them on the internet without telling her, so that anyone could see them.'

It should be noted that the question contains several elements that might have influenced people's responses: the breach of trust involved in sharing something private from an intimate relationship after that relationship has ended; people's feelings about how wrong, or harmful, it is for someone to have a naked photo of themselves freely accessible to others online; and people's views about the portrayal of nudity in public in any circumstance.

People held much more negative attitudes about an ex-boyfriend posting naked photos online than they did to any of the other three sexual harassment scenarios discussed in the sections above. As many as 88% said that they thought an ex-boyfriend posting naked photos online was 'very seriously wrong', while no less than 87% thought it would cause 'a great deal' of harm (see Annex A, Table 5.7). In contrast, even in the case of the boss touching the female employee on the shoulder, the most serious of the previous three scenarios in most people's eyes, only 46% thought it was 'very seriously wrong' and 25% thought it would cause 'a great deal' of harm.

Women (91%) were rather more likely than men (85%) to say that putting up naked photos online of an ex-girlfriend was wrong. Otherwise, there were no significant differences between those in different groups. The only significant

difference in views on how harmful these behaviours would be was that people who held stereotypical views about gender roles (83%) were a little less likely than those who did not to see this behaviour as harmful (87%) (see Annex A, Table A5.8).

There is currently much debate about whether there should be a specific offence of posting naked photos online of someone else without their permission. Individuals can currently be prosecuted for this under existing legislation, for example stalking or threatening or abusive behaviour, however, the case for introducing specific legislation is that it would be clearer to both victims and perpetrators that posting naked photos online without someone's permission is a criminal act. To explore public attitudes to this issue SSA 2014 included a question on whether doing so should be made a criminal offence. No less than 95% thought that doing so should be illegal (see Annex A, Table 5.9). It appears that there would be almost universal support for any attempt to introduce such a law.

6. Commercial sexual exploitation

The final chapter of this report examines attitudes to commercial sexual exploitation, which is categorised as a form of violence against women by the Scottish Government and defined in the Equally Safe strategy as:

‘a wide range of often linked sexual activities which (typically) men profit from or buy from women and which objectify and harm women’ (Scottish Government, 2014a)

How wrong do people think different types of commercial sexual exploitation are?

Respondents were asked to consider four different types of commercial sexual exploitation. In each case they were asked how wrong they thought participation in such activity was, using a slightly different seven point ‘wrong’ scale to that which has so far featured in this report. In this case, 1 represented ‘Always wrong’ and 7 ‘Not wrong at all’.

The questions were as follows: ‘How wrong do you **personally** think it is for...’:

- ‘...a man (18 or over) to pay for sex with a woman, or is it not wrong at all?’
- ‘...an adult (18 or over) to read magazines that feature topless women, or is it not wrong at all?’
- ‘...a group of men (18 or over) to go to a strip club to watch naked women, or is it not wrong at all?’
- ‘...an adult (18 or over) to watch pornography at home, or is it not wrong at all?’⁵

As Table 6.1 shows, these behaviours all generated rather different patterns of response. People in Scotland were most likely to think that paying for sex was wrong. As many as 34% thought paying for sex was ‘always wrong’, while just 10% thought it was ‘not wrong at all’. Next most likely to be regarded unfavourably was an adult watching pornography. Those who thought this was ‘always wrong’ (21%) were balanced by an equal proportion who said that this was ‘not wrong at all’. In the remaining two cases, rather more people thought the behaviour was ‘not wrong at all’ than thought it was ‘always wrong’. While 14% said that going to a strip club was ‘always wrong’, 22% thought that it was ‘not wrong at all’. Meanwhile, just 8% thought that reading a magazine

⁵ There was an additional preamble to this particular question: ‘The following question is about pornography that shows people having sex – not just actors pretending to do so’.

that featured topless women was ‘always wrong’, while as many as 30% believed it was ‘not wrong at all’.

Table 6.1: Whether people consider different forms of commercial sexual exploitation to be wrong or not

	Man pays for sex with woman	Adult watches porn at home	Group of men go to strip club	Read mag. with topless pictures
7 Always wrong	34%	21%	14%	8%
6	14%	10%	8%	7%
5	11%	9%	11%	10%
4	13%	14%	16%	15%
3	9%	10%	13%	12%
2	7%	13%	14%	16%
1 Not wrong at all	10%	21%	22%	30%
Don't know/ Refused	1%	1%	1%	1%
Weighted bases	1433	1433	1433	1433
Unweighted bases	1428	1428	1428	1428

Base: All those who completed the self-completion

All the questions reported in this chapter have been analysed by gender, age, income, education, whether people held stereotypical views about gender roles and how religious people are. The question on religion asked ‘How religious would you say you are?’, with possible answer options of ‘very religious’, ‘fairly religious’, ‘not very religious’ and ‘not at all religious’. For the purposes of this chapter, we have created a category of ‘not at all religious/no religion’, by combining the responses of those who chose ‘not at all religious’ at this question and those who had identified as having no religion in response to an earlier question.

Prostitution and paying for sex

As stated above, 34% of respondents thought paying for sex was ‘always wrong’, while just 10% thought it was ‘not wrong at all’. Two other questions were asked about paying for sex. First, respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the statement: ‘Most women who become prostitutes (also known as sex workers) could easily choose a different job if they wanted to’. One reason for including this question was to ascertain whether those who thought paying for sex was wrong might take that view because they thought that women who become sex workers do so because their financial and employment circumstances have left them with little alternative.

Table 6.2 shows that there was a fairly even spread of responses to this question, with 37% agreeing or agreeing strongly that ‘most women who become sex workers could easily choose a different job if they wanted to’ and 34% disagreeing or disagreeing strongly.

Table 6.2: To what extent do people agree: ‘Most women who become sex workers could easily choose a different job if they wanted to’

Sex workers could choose a different job	
	%
Agree strongly	15%
Agree	22%
Neither agree/ disagree	27%
Disagree	26%
Disagree strongly	8%
(Don't know)	1%
(Refusal)	*
Weighted bases	1433
Unweighted bases	1428

Base: All those who completed the self-completion

Those who thought that sex workers could easily choose a different job were more likely to regard paying for sex as ‘wrong’ (46%) than those who did not think sex workers could choose a different job (29%). The reasons for this are not clear but it suggests that those who were opposed to prostitution did not necessarily do so because they think that women are forced by their circumstances to become sex workers. However, further research would be needed to explore the relationship between views on paying for sex and views on the level of coercion experienced by sex workers.

The survey also contained a question on whether paying for sex should be against the law (Table 6.3). Around 3 in 5 (59%) thought that paying for sex should ‘probably’ or ‘definitely’ be illegal, a proportion that matches the 59% who gave it a score of 5, 6 or 7 on the wrong scale. However, this still left a sizeable minority of 39% who thought it either ‘probably’ or ‘definitely’ should **not** be against the law.

Table 6.3 Do you think it should or should not be against the law for someone to pay for sex?

Definitely should be against the law	26%
Probably should be against the law	32%
Probably should not be against the law	30%
Definitely should not be against the law	9%
(Don't know)	3%
(Refusal)	*
Weighted bases	1433
Unweighted bases	1428

Base: All those who completed the self-completion

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

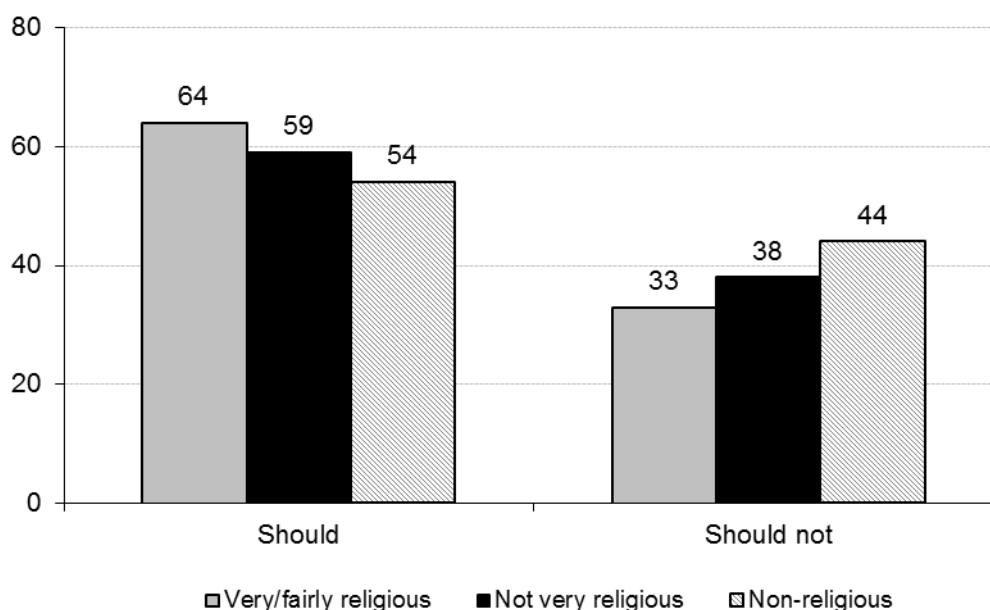
How do attitudes towards paying for sex vary between groups?

Women (38%) were somewhat more likely than men (30%) to think that paying for sex is ‘always wrong’. They were also more likely – 41% compared with 34% – to think sex workers could easily choose a different job. Equally,

women (62%) were more likely than men (54%) to think that paying for sex should ‘probably’ or ‘definitely’ be against the law. Research shows that men are more likely than women to have ever paid for sex (Jones et al., 2014), and this may partly explain why they were somewhat less likely to think that paying for sex is wrong.

Being ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ religious was the only other factor that had a significant relationship with believing that paying for sex was ‘very seriously wrong’. As many as 44% of those who described themselves as ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ religious thought that paying for sex was ‘very seriously wrong’, compared with 32% of those who described themselves as ‘not very religious’ and just 29% of those who were ‘not at all religious’ or had no religion. Those who are religious were also more likely both to believe that sex workers could easily choose a different job and to believe that paying for sex should be against the law. As many as 44% of those who described themselves as ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ religious agreed or agreed strongly that sex workers could choose a different job, compared with just 31% of those who were not religious. Meanwhile, Figure 6.1 shows that 64% of ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ religious individuals supported the criminalisation of prostitution, compared with 54% of those with no religion.

Figure 6.1 Whether it should or should not be against the law for someone to pay for sex by religion

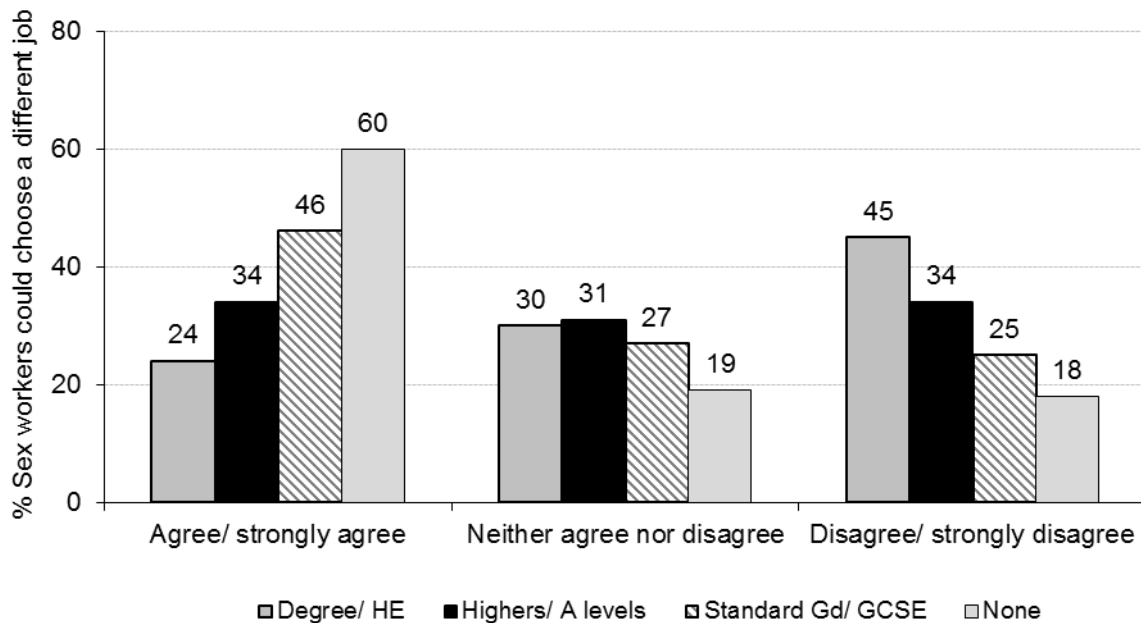


Base: All those who completed the self-completion
See Annex A, Table 6.6 for bases.

Those on lower incomes were more likely than those on higher incomes to think that sex workers could choose a different job. Half of those in the lowest income group agreed that ‘Most women who become prostitutes could easily choose a different job if they wanted to’, compared with just under a quarter (24%) of those in the highest income group.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the relationship between income and education, those with lower levels of educational qualifications are also more likely to view sex work as a choice. Figure 6.2 shows that 60% of people with no formal qualifications agreed with this proposition whereas only 24% of graduates responded this way.

Figure 6.2 'Most women who become prostitutes (also known as sex workers) could easily choose a different job if they wanted to' by education

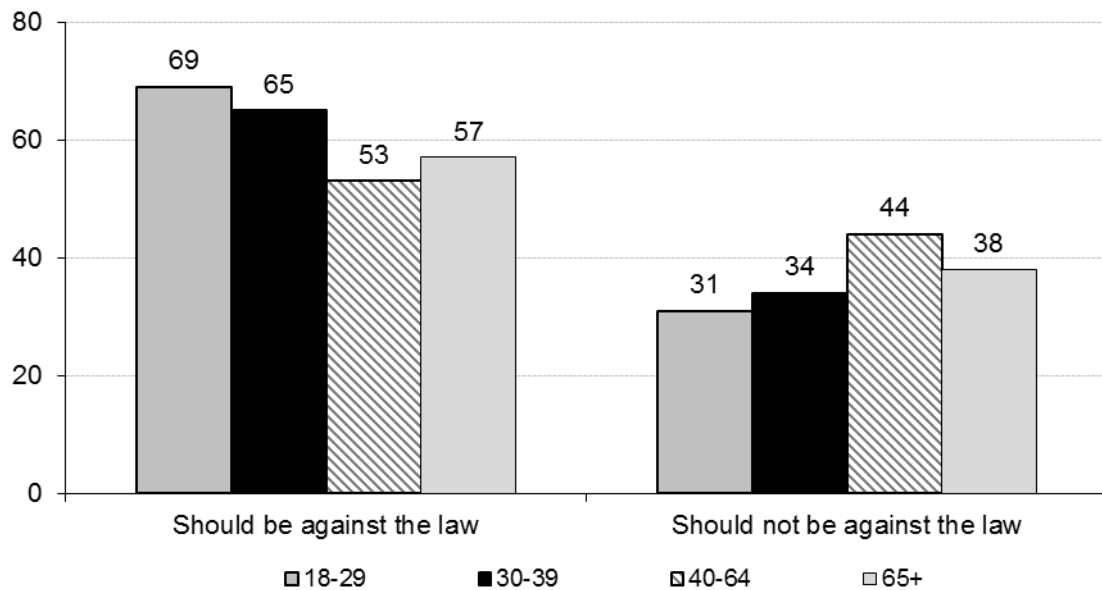


Base: All those who completed the self-completion
See Annex A, Table 6.5 for bases.

Those with stereotypical views about gender roles were also more likely to agree that 'sex workers could easily choose a different job'. No less than 54% of those who held stereotypical views about gender roles agreed with the statement, compared with 25% who did not.

Although for the most part the views of younger and older people were not significantly different from each other, younger people were, perhaps surprisingly, more likely than those in the two oldest age groups to say that paying for sex should be against the law. As Figure 6.3 shows, 69% of 18 to 29 year olds said it should be illegal, whereas the equivalent figure amongst those aged over 65 was 57%.

Figure 6.3 Whether it should or should not be against the law for someone to pay for sex by age



Base: All those who completed the self-completion
See Annex A, Table 6.6 for bases

Pornography

Table 6.1 above showed that people’s views on how wrong it is for adults to watch pornography were fairly evenly distributed. While 21% said doing so was ‘always wrong’, the same proportion said it was ‘not wrong at all’. SSA 2014 also included a further question on pornography. This asked to what extent respondents agreed or disagreed that: ‘You shouldn’t try to stop teenage boys from watching pornography that shows people having sex (not just actors pretending to do so); it is just a normal part of growing up’.

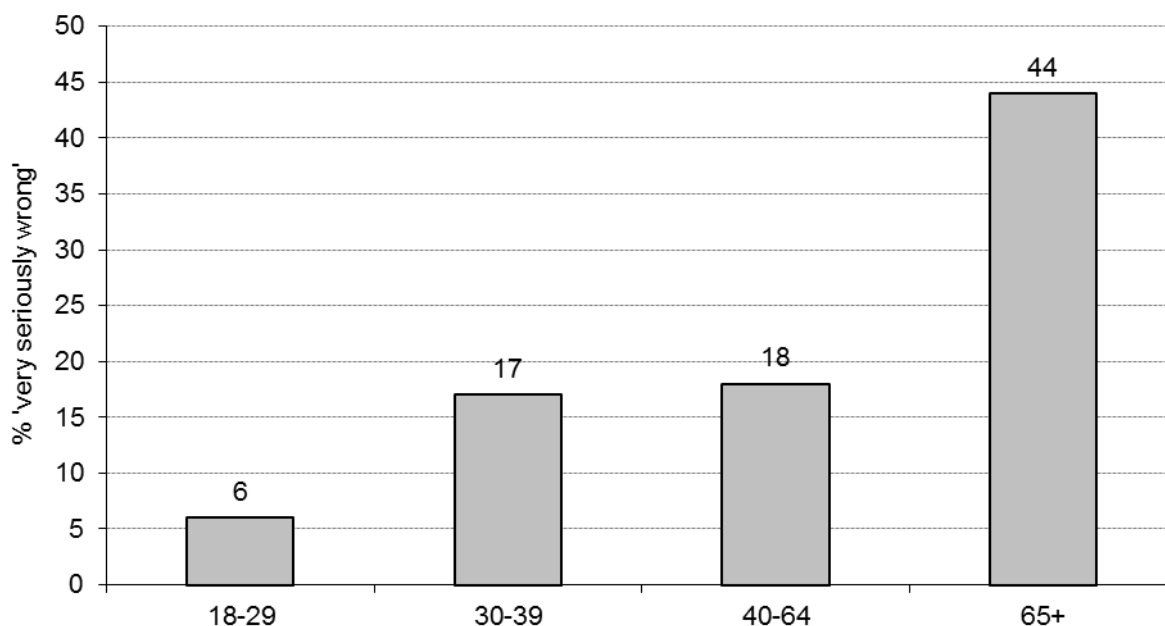
This second question also elicited a relatively even spread of views. While 37% disagreed with the statement, 30% agreed, and a further 32% neither agreed nor disagreed.

Attitudes to the two questions on watching pornography showed fairly similar patterns by demographic group. In each case, women, older people and those who regarded themselves as religious were more likely to view it negatively and less likely to view it as a normal part of growing up.

Twice as many women (28%) as men (14%) thought that an adult viewing pornography at home was ‘always wrong’. There was a similar, if less pronounced, pattern in attitudes towards a teenage boy watching pornography (see Annex A, Tables A6.2 & A6.8).

As Figure 6.4 shows, those aged 65 and over (44%) were far more likely than those aged under 30 (6%) to say that viewing pornography was ‘always wrong’. Again, there was a similar pattern in people’s responses to the question about teenage boys watching pornography (see Annex A, Table 6.2).

Figure 6.4 Whether thought ‘always wrong’ for an adult to watch pornography at home by age



Base: All those who completed the self-completion
See Annex A, Table 6.2 for bases

No less than 36% of those who said they were very or fairly religious said that an adult viewing pornography at home was ‘very seriously wrong’, compared with only 12% of those who were not religious. Meanwhile, only 26% of those who were very or fairly religious said they agreed that you should not try to stop teenage boys watching pornography, whereas 33% of non-religious respondents did so.

Other forms of commercial sexual exploitation

In the last section of this chapter, we return to the questions on whether a group of men going to a strip club and an adult reading magazines featuring topless women were seen as wrong. Table 6.1 above showed that in both instances relatively few people thought the behaviour was ‘always wrong’, while rather more regard these activities as ‘not wrong at all’ – 22% said men going to a strip club was ‘not wrong at all’ and 30% said this about adults reading magazines featuring topless women. Thus, in this instance, we illustrate how attitudes varied between different demographic groups by exploring the views of those who said the behaviour was ‘not wrong at all’.

In both cases, attitudes again differed by gender and how religious people felt, together with age. For example, whereas 27% of men said going to a strip club was 'not wrong at all' only 18% of women did so. Nearly 2 in 5 (39%) of those who were not religious at all thought that reading a magazine featuring topless women was 'not wrong at all', compared with 23% of those who were 'very' or 'fairly' religious. Meanwhile, as many as a half (50%) of 18 to 29 year olds saw nothing wrong with reading magazines containing topless women, whereas only a quarter (25%) of those aged 65 and over did so (see Annex Tables A6.3 and A6.4).

7. Conclusions

Based on the analysis of SSA 2014, this chapter sets out our main conclusions in relation to the Scottish public's attitudes to violence against women – specifically: public attitudes to sexual violence; domestic abuse (physical, verbal, mental and emotional); sexual harassment and commercial sexual exploitation – and how these views varied between different groups in Scottish society. These findings provide a baseline of public attitudes against which progress towards the objectives set out in Equally Safe can be measured.

Overall, people in Scotland thought that sexual violence and domestic abuse were seriously wrong and that they caused 'a great deal' or 'quite a lot' of harm to the victim. However, the type of abuse made a difference to people's views, as did the gender of the perpetrator and the context within which the abuse took place.

Attitudes to sexual violence

The majority of people in Scotland thought that rape was 'very seriously wrong'. However, a smaller proportion of people in Scotland thought that a man raping his wife was 'very seriously wrong' (74%), compared with a man who raped someone he had just met (88%). The behaviour of the woman also made a difference to people's views. If a woman had first taken a man into the bedroom and kissed him and was then raped, people were far less likely to view the rape as 'very seriously wrong'. In the case of a married couple, fewer than half (44%) thought that the husband's behaviour was 'very seriously wrong' if he raped his wife after she had first taken him into the bedroom and kissed him. These findings suggest that some people in Scotland believe that there are certain circumstances which lessen the severity of the behaviour, even when sexual intercourse without consent has occurred.

Age was the strongest predictor of views on rape within marriage. Younger people (those aged under 30 years old) were significantly more likely than older people (those over 65 years old) to think that a man raping his wife was 'very seriously wrong'. It should be noted that people in the older age group would have been brought up at a time when rape within marriage was not a criminal offence. Those that had experienced gender based violence and those who did not hold stereotypical views on gender roles were also more likely to think that rape within a marriage was 'very seriously wrong'.

Attitudes to myths about rape

SSA 2014 also showed that women were viewed by a sizeable minority of people as being at least partly to blame if they were raped when they were wearing revealing clothing or if they were very drunk. Only around 3 in 5 people said that if a woman was wearing revealing clothing or was very drunk

that she was 'not at all to blame' if she was raped, suggesting that around 2 in 5 felt that she was, at least to some extent, to blame. Around 1 in 20 people thought that she was 'entirely to blame' for being raped in these circumstances. The Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act (2009) states that 'free agreement' (i.e. consent) is absent when the victim is 'incapable because of the effect of alcohol or any other substance of consenting to it...'. Yet, however consent is defined in law, there is apparently still a sizeable minority in Scotland who think that wearing revealing clothing or getting drunk puts blame onto the victim of rape.

Young people, those with higher levels of education and those on higher incomes were all more likely to think that the woman was 'not at all to blame' if she was raped, as were those who had experienced gender-based violence and those who did not hold stereotypical views on gender roles.

Attitudes to domestic abuse

Overall more people thought that physically abusing a partner was seriously wrong and caused a great deal of harm compared with verbal abuse. People were more likely to say that it was 'very seriously wrong' for a husband to slap his wife (92%) than for a husband to put down and criticise his wife (72%). Controlling behaviours, such as not wanting your partner to go out without you and telling your partner to change clothes before going out, were far less likely to be thought of as seriously wrong and harmful compared with both physical and verbal abuse. Only 2 in 5 thought that it was 'very seriously wrong' for a man to tell his wife to change her clothes, although around 4 in 5 gave it a score of 5 or more on the 7-point 'wrong' scale.

Financial control (a husband insisting on seeing his wife's bank statements) was viewed as more seriously wrong than either of the previous two controlling behaviours. Older people were also more likely than younger people to view financial control as seriously wrong. This may reflect the relative importance of financial security for older people who are consequently more likely than younger people to place particular importance on the financial arrangements within a relationship.

How do views on domestic abuse vary between groups?

Overall women were more likely than men to regard all forms of domestic abuse (physical, verbal, mental and emotional) as seriously wrong and harmful whether the victim was a woman or a man. This suggests that there is a gender gap in perceptions of what is, and what is not, regarded as acceptable behaviour in a relationship. There is also considerable evidence that whether or not someone holds stereotypical views on gender roles makes a difference to their perceptions on domestic abuse. Those who did not hold stereotypical views on gender roles (that is, those who would be willing to buy a 3 year old boy a doll as a toy) were more likely to be critical of abusive

behaviour than those who did hold stereotypical views (that is, they would refuse to buy the boy a doll).

How do views vary depending on the gender of the perpetrator and the victim?

Attitudes towards domestic abuse were also affected by both the gender of the perpetrator and the victim. People were consistently less inclined to think the behaviour was wrong or harmful when the victim was a man than when it was a woman. Although there may be many varied and complex reasons for this difference one possible explanation is that it reflects an understanding that women are less powerful in our society than men. As such they are therefore more likely to be in a vulnerable situation when such behaviour occurs. It could also reflect a view that men are less affected when the perpetrator is a woman. Further research in this area would be needed to explore the range of possible explanations for differences in views based on the gender of the perpetrator and the victim.

How do views vary depending on the circumstances?

Attitudes towards particular forms of domestic abuse were also shown to change depending on the circumstances in which the abuse took place. The knowledge that an affair has taken place seems to cause people to regard both physical abuse and controlling behaviour less negatively. For example, there was relatively widespread acceptance, including among women themselves, that a man controlling what his wife wears to go out was more acceptable if he has found out that his wife has recently had an affair. Similarly if a man slaps his wife after finding out she has had an affair, people were less likely to say that his behaviour was 'very seriously wrong'. Although as many as 82% still thought the behaviour was seriously wrong, this compared with 98% who thought this when there had been no affair. At least for some, the revelation of an affair is a reason to be a little less negative about an unprecedented slap.

People were also more likely to say that the wife should forgive her husband for slapping her if she has had an affair. This suggests that a husband slapping his wife was viewed as somewhat justifiable if the husband knew his wife had had an affair and that the harm caused was lessened by the fact that she had also done something that was emotionally harmful to her husband. Further research would be needed to explore in more depth the complex interaction between views on domestic violence, the impact of having an affair, the obligation to forgive and the importance of whether this was a one-off incident of violence or a pattern of ongoing domestic violence.

Attitudes to sexual harassment

Sexual harassment in the workplace was viewed as more seriously wrong than both an ex-boyfriend sending unwanted gifts or a group of men wolf-

whistling at a woman walking down the street. This may be a reflection of the employers' position of power over employees and the potential impact sexual harassment might have on whether someone is able to keep their job. In contrast a group of men wolf-whistling might be seen to have less clear or immediate impacts on a woman. In contrast to views on controlling behaviour within a relationship, younger people were not consistently more likely to view sexual harassment more negatively than older people. On the contrary, those aged 18 to 29 were the least likely to think that a male boss touching a female employee on the shoulder was either wrong or harmful. Similarly the youngest age group were also the least likely to view an ex-boyfriend sending unwanted gifts as wrong or harmful. Men were also more likely than women to think that stalking and wolf-whistling were harmful to women.

Putting naked photos online of an ex-girlfriend was seen as 'very seriously wrong' by nearly 9 in 10 people in Scotland. This relatively recent form of abuse was also seen by a similar proportion to cause 'a great deal' of harm to the victim. However, it is not clear whether people were responding to feelings around the breach of trust involved, general views on the portrayal of nudity in public or feelings around how wrong, or harmful, it is for someone to have naked images of themselves freely accessible to others. Further research would be needed to explore these interacting factors in more depth.

Attitudes to commercial sexual exploitation

People were much less likely to be negative about commercial sexual exploitation than they were about all other forms of violence against women. In relation to reading magazines featuring topless women and a group of men going to a strip club a higher proportion thought that these were 'not wrong at all' than thought they were 'always wrong'. People viewed men paying for sex with a woman more negatively with around a third saying it was 'always wrong' and a quarter believing that paying for sex should definitely be against the law. Views on whether 'sex workers could easily choose a different job if they wanted to' were divided with over a third agreeing and a third disagreeing with this statement.

Gender, age and how religious people felt were all associated with views on commercial sexual exploitation. Women were more likely than men to agree that 'sex workers could choose a different job if they wanted to' but were also more likely to think that paying for sex was wrong and should be against the law. Women were also more likely than men to say that adults viewing pornography was 'always wrong' and to disagree strongly that 'you should not try to stop teenage boys from watching pornography'. Younger people were more likely to say that paying for sex should be illegal but were also more likely to have more liberal views than older people about reading magazines featuring topless women and men going to strip clubs. Older people were more likely to say that watching pornography is 'always wrong'.

How religious people said they were was also related to views on all forms of commercial sexual exploitation. Those who said they were 'very' or 'fairly' religious were more likely to think that paying for sex was wrong and should be illegal; that adults watching pornography, men going to strip clubs and reading magazines featuring topless women was wrong and to disagree that you should not try to stop teenage boys watching pornography.

Policy implications

Although women and younger people were more likely to view sexual violence and domestic abuse negatively, there was far less consistency in relation to views on both sexual harassment and commercial sexual exploitation. This suggests that any initiatives to increase understanding among the general public about violence against women should target different messages at particular groups but should also cover the whole population, as there are no specific groups that hold consistently negative views across all types of violence against women.

SSA 2014 showed that stereotypical views on gender roles persist in Scotland, and also highlighted why tackling these stereotypical views is important in relation to attitudes towards violence against women. Those who held stereotypical views on gender roles were consistently less likely to view a wide range of abusive behaviours as wrong or harmful.

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ANNEX A – DETAILED TABLES

Notes on tables

‘*’ indicates less than 0.5 percent but greater than zero

‘-’ indicates no respondents gave this answer

All figures are rounded to the nearest whole number (from 2 decimal places, such that 0.49 rounds down and 0.51 up)

Chapter 2 detailed tables – Attitudes to sexual violence

Table A2.1: Views on man’s behaviour if he rapes woman he met at a party (stranger scenario) by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	88	695	688
Age			
18-29	92	132	85
30-39	88	110	99
40-64	90	310	314
65+	81	142	189
Gender			
Male	85	338	309
Female	91	357	379
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	85	115	141
Over £14,300 to £26,000	89	122	137
Over £26,000 to £44,200	93	135	122
Over £44,200	91	151	136
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	90	262	247
Highers/A-levels	89	142	130
Standard Grades/GCSEs	86	158	166
No recognised qualification	83	124	140
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	88	192	190
No experience	89	494	488

Table A2.2: Views on husband's behaviour if he rapes his wife by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	74	738	740
Age			
18-29	86	140	94
30-39	68	131	113
40-64	78	309	332
65+	61	158	201
Gender			
Male	71	343	306
Female	77	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	71	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	67	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	76	151	144
Over £44,200	79	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	76	297	286
Highers/A-levels	83	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	70	175	179
No recognised qualification	64	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	82	231	225
No experience	72	491	500

Table A2.3 What harm, if any, do you think this does to her? (rape by a stranger scenario)

	What harm, if any, would this do?
	%
A great deal	85
Quite a lot	8
Some	5
Not very much	*
None at all	*
(Don't know)	1
(Refusal)	1
Weighted bases	695
Unweighted bases	688

Table A2.4: What harm, if any, do you think this does to her? (rape by a stranger scenario) by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	85	695	688
Age			
18-29	93	132	85
30-39	77	110	99
40-64	88	310	314
65+	76	142	189
Gender			
Male	83	338	309
Female	86	357	379
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	87	115	141
Over £14,300 to £26,000	86	122	137
Over £26,000 to £44,200	92	135	122
Over £44,200	89	151	136
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	87	262	247
Highers/A-levels	89	142	130
Standard Grades/GCSEs	84	158	166
No recognised qualification	76	124	140
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	90	192	190
No experience	84	494	488

Table A2.5 What harm, if any, do you think this does to her? (rape within marriage scenario)

	What harm, if any, would this do?
	%
A great deal	67
Quite a lot	18
Some	8
Not very much	3
None at all	1
(Don't know)	2
(Refusal)	1
Weighted bases	738
Unweighted bases	740

Table A2.6: What harm, if any, do you think this does to her (rape within marriage scenario) by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	67	738	740
Age			
18-29	83	140	94
30-39	64	131	113
40-64	69	309	332
65+	52	158	201
Gender			
Male	67	343	306
Female	67	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	65	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	61	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	69	151	144
Over £44,200	70	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	66	297	286
Highers/A-levels	79	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	66	175	179
No recognised qualification	56	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	75	231	225
No experience	65	491	500

Table A2.7 Views on man's behaviour if woman takes man/ husband to bedroom and kisses him and then he rapes her

Man's behaviour	First woman takes man she has just met to bedroom and kisses him Man rapes woman	First wife takes husband to their bedroom and kisses him Husband rapes wife
	%	%
7 Very seriously wrong	58	44
6	14	12
5	12	13
4	7	12
3	3	6
2	2	4
1 Not wrong at all	2	3
Don't know/ refused	2	4
Weighted bases	695 [^]	738 [¥]
Unweighted bases	688 [^]	740 [¥]

Base: All respondents who completed either Version A[¥] or Version B[^] of the self-completion

Table A2.7: Views on man's behaviour if first woman takes man to bedroom and kisses him and then he rapes her (stranger scenario) by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

Man's behaviour	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	58	695	688
Age			
18-29	58	132	85
30-39	68	110	99
40-64	63	310	314
65+	41	142	189
Gender			
Male	53	338	309
Female	64	357	379
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	39	115	141
Over £14,300 to £26,000	57	122	137
Over £26,000 to £44,200	66	135	122
Over £44,200	65	151	136
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	65	262	247
Highers/A-levels	63	142	130
Standard Grades/GCSEs	45	158	166
No recognised qualification	53	124	140
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	66	192	190
No experience	56	494	488

Table A2.8: Views on man's behaviour if first wife takes man to bedroom and kisses him and then he rapes her by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

Man's behaviour	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	44	738	740
Age			
18-29	58	140	94
30-39	54	131	113
40-64	43	309	332
65+	27	158	201
Gender			
Male	42	343	306
Female	47	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	39	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	38	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	54	151	144
Over £44,200	45	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	49	297	286
Highers/A-levels	49	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	39	175	179
No recognised qualification	35	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	49	231	225
No experience	43	491	500

Table A2.9: Views on *woman's* behaviour when she first takes the man into the bedroom and kisses him and is then raped (stranger scenario) by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

Woman's behaviour	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	24	695	688
Age			
18-29	9	132	85
30-39	18	110	99
40-64	28	310	314
65+	35	142	189
Gender			
Male	20	338	309
Female	28	357	379
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	32	115	141
Over £14,300 to £26,000	22	122	137
Over £26,000 to £44,200	25	135	122
Over £44,200	15	151	136
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	24	262	247
Highers/A-levels	17	142	130
Standard Grades/GCSEs	24	158	166
No recognised qualification	33	124	140
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	26	192	190
No experience	24	494	488

Table A2.10: Views on *woman's* behaviour when she first takes husband into the bedroom and kisses him and is then raped by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

Man's behaviour	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	14	738	740
Age			
18-29	11	140	94
30-39	12	131	113
40-64	14	309	332
65+	20	158	201
Gender			
Male	15	343	306
Female	13	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	13	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	11	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	16	151	144
Over £44,200	10	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	12	297	286
Highers/A-levels	11	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	17	175	179
No recognised qualification	19	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	15	231	225
No experience	14	491	500

Table A2.11: How much, if at all, is a woman to blame if she wears very revealing clothing on night out and gets raped by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Entirely to blame	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	4	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	2	272	179
30-39	2	241	212
40-64	4	619	646
65+	8	300	390
Gender			
Male	3	680	615
Female	5	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	6	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	4	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	2	287	266
Over £44,200	2	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	2	558	533
Highers/A-levels	2	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	5	333	345
No recognised qualification	8	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	3	423	415
No experience	5	985	988

Table A2.12: How much, if at all, is a woman to blame if she is very drunk and gets raped by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Entirely to blame	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	5	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	2	272	179
30-39	2	241	212
40-64	4	619	646
65+	12	300	390
Gender			
Male	3	680	615
Female	6	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	6	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	6	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	4	287	266
Over £44,200	2	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	2	558	533
Highers/A-levels	2	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	6	333	345
No recognised qualification	12	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	4	423	415
No experience	5	985	988

Table A2.13: Agree / disagree: 'women often lie about being raped'

Women often lie about being raped.	
	%
Agree strongly	6
Agree	18
Neither agree nor disagree	40
Disagree	25
Disagree strongly	9
(Don't know)	2
(Refusal)	1
Weighted bases	1433
Unweighted bases	1428

Table A2.14: Agree / disagree: 'rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex'

Rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex.	
	%
Agree strongly	13
Agree	23
Neither agree nor disagree	24
Disagree	19
Disagree strongly	16
(Don't know)	2
(Refusal)	1
Weighted bases	1433
Unweighted bases	1428

Table A2.15: Agree/ disagree: 'women often lie about being raped' by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Agree strongly / Agree	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	23	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	22	272	179
30-39	21	241	212
40-64	21	619	646
65+	31	300	390
Gender			
Male	19	680	615
Female	27	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	30	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	23	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	18	287	266
Over £44,200	17	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	16	558	533
Highers/A-levels	21	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	29	333	345
No recognised qualification	34	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	24	423	415
No experience	23	985	988

Table A2.16: Agree/ disagree: 'rape results from men being unable to control their need for sex' by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Agree strongly / Agree	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	37	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	33	272	179
30-39	28	241	212
40-64	39	619	646
65+	44	300	390
Gender			
Male	40	680	615
Female	34	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	38	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	39	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	39	287	266
Over £44,200	33	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	30	558	533
Highers/A-levels	39	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	43	333	345
No recognised qualification	42	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	36	423	415
No experience	38	985	988

Chapter 3 detailed tables – Attitudes to domestic abuse: physical abuse

Table A3.1: Views on man getting angry and slapping wife in the face by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	92	738	740
Age			
18-29	94	140	94
30-39	92	131	113
40-64	92	309	332
65+	89	158	201
Gender			
Male	91	343	306
Female	93	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	91	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	91	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	97	151	144
Over £44,200	94	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	93	297	286
Highers/A-levels	92	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	91	175	179
No recognised qualification	91	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	92	231	225
No experience	94	491	500

Table A3.2: Views on woman getting angry and slapping husband in the face by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	81	695	688
Age			
18-29	85	132	85
30-39	83	110	99
40-64	82	310	314
65+	72	142	189
Gender			
Male	79	338	309
Female	83	357	379
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	78	115	141
Over £14,300 to £26,000	82	122	137
Over £26,000 to £44,200	89	135	122
Over £44,200	81	151	136
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	84	262	247
Highers/A-levels	84	142	130
Standard Grades/GCSEs	78	158	166
No recognised qualification	75	124	140
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	89	192	190
No experience	78	494	488

Table A3.3: Man slapping wife. What harm, if any, do you think this does to her?

	What harm, if any, do you think this does to her?
	%
A great deal	89
Quite a lot	8
Some	1
Not very much	*
None at all	*
(Don't know)	1
(Refusal)	1
Weighted bases	738
Unweighted bases	740

Table A3.4: Woman slapping husband. What harm, if any, do you think this does to him?

	What harm, if any, do you think this does to him?
	%
A great deal	62
Quite a lot	28
Some	7
Not very much	1
None at all	1
(Don't know)	1
(Refusal)	*
Weighted bases	695
Unweighted bases	688

Table A3.5: Man slapping wife. What harm, if any, do you think this does to her by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence?

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	89	738	740
Age			
18-29	90	140	94
30-39	86	131	113
40-64	91	309	332
65+	87	158	201
Gender			
Male	88	343	306
Female	90	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	88	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	85	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	92	151	144
Over £44,200	93	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	90	297	286
Highers/A-levels	93	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	87	175	179
No recognised qualification	87	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	89	231	225
No experience	90	491	500

Table A3.6: Woman slapping husband. What harm, if any, do you think this does to him by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	62	695	688
Age			
18-29	67	132	85
30-39	62	110	99
40-64	63	310	314
65+	56	142	189
Gender			
Male	57	338	309
Female	67	357	379
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	64	115	141
Over £14,300 to £26,000	56	122	137
Over £26,000 to £44,200	73	135	122
Over £44,200	63	151	136
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	63	262	247
Highers/A-levels	68	142	130
Standard Grades/GCSEs	64	158	166
No recognised qualification	52	124	140
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	71	192	190
No experience	59	494	488

Table A3.7: Man slapping wife. Should she forgive her husband if he says sorry?

	What if he immediately told her how sorry he is for slapping her, do you think she should forgive him?
	%
Yes, definitely	2
Yes, probably	24
No, probably not	35
No, definitely not	38
(Don't know)	1
(Refusal)	1
Weighted bases	738
Unweighted bases	740

Table A3.8: Woman slapping husband. Should he forgive his wife if she says sorry?

	What if he immediately told her how sorry he is for slapping her, do you think he should forgive her?
	%
Yes, definitely	8
Yes, probably	52
No, probably not	29
No, definitely not	9
(Don't know)	2
(Refusal)	*
Weighted bases	695
Unweighted bases	688

Table A3.9: Man slapping wife. Should she forgive her husband if he says sorry by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence?

	Yes, definitely / probably	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	25	738	740
Age			
18-29	21	140	94
30-39	28	131	113
40-64	19	309	332
65+	40	158	201
Gender			
Male	25	343	306
Female	26	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	29	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	29	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	25	151	144
Over £44,200	24	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	27	297	286
Highers/A-levels	20	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	25	175	179
No recognised qualification	31	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	24	231	225
No experience	27	491	500

Table A3.10: Woman slapping husband. Should he forgive his wife if she says she is sorry by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence?

	Yes, definitely / probably	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	59	695	688
Age			
18-29	50	132	85
30-39	50	110	99
40-64	57	310	314
65+	80	142	189
Gender			
Male	69	338	309
Female	50	357	379
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	63	115	141
Over £14,300 to £26,000	71	122	137
Over £26,000 to £44,200	56	135	122
Over £44,200	58	151	136
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	65	262	247
Highers/A-levels	51	142	130
Standard Grades/GCSEs	55	158	166
No recognised qualification	63	124	140
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of physical abuse	53	72	78
Experience of any other type of gender based violence	51	122	113
No experience	62	493	487

Table A3.11: Views on man slapping wife after finding out she had an affair – by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	54	738	740
Age			
18-29	52	140	94
30-39	53	131	113
40-64	59	309	332
65+	47	158	201
Gender			
Male	52	343	306
Female	56	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	49	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	56	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	51	151	144
Over £44,200	61	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	55	297	286
Highers/A-levels	58	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	51	175	179
No recognised qualification	51	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	53	231	225
No experience	55	491	500

Table A3.12: Man finds out his wife had an affair and slaps her. What harm, if any, do you think this does to her?

	What harm, if any, do you think this does to her?
	%
A great deal	48
Quite a lot	26
Some	19
Not very much	4
None at all	*
(Don't know)	1
(Refusal)	1
Weighted bases	1433
Unweighted bases	1428

Table A3.13: Man finds out his wife had an affair and slaps her. What harm, if any, do you think this does to her by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	48	738	740
Age			
18-29	58	140	94
30-39	44	131	113
40-64	50	309	332
65+	39	158	201
Gender			
Male	49	343	306
Female	48	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	46	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	51	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	50	151	144
Over £44,200	49	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	50	297	286
Highers/A-levels	55	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	47	175	179
No recognised qualification	40	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	51	231	225
No experience	49	491	500

Table A3.14: Should she forgive husband if he says sorry after an affair

What if he immediately told her how sorry he is for slapping her, do you think she should forgive him?	
	%
Yes, definitely	6
Yes, probably	40
No, probably not	32
No, definitely not	19
(Don't know)	2
(Refusal)	1
Weighted bases	1433
Unweighted bases	1428

Table A3.15: Should she forgive him if he says sorry after an affair by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Yes, definitely / probably	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	46	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	45	272	179
30-39	41	241	212
40-64	42	619	646
65+	60	300	390
Gender			
Male	48	680	615
Female	45	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	48	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	43	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	45	287	266
Over £44,200	48	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	48	558	533
Highers/A-levels	43	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	45	333	345
No recognised qualification	48	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	40	161	161
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	46	264	256
No experience	48	983	986

Chapter 4 detailed tables – Attitudes to domestic abuse: verbal abuse and controlling behaviour

Table A4.1: Views on man putting down and criticising wife by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	72	738	740
Age			
18-29	72	140	94
30-39	70	131	113
40-64	78	309	332
65+	64	158	201
Gender			
Male	68	343	306
Female	77	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	64	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	64	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	83	151	144
Over £44,200	77	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	74	297	286
Highers/A-levels	69	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	71	175	179
No recognised qualification	75	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	74	231	225
No experience	73	491	500

Table A4.2: Views on woman putting down and criticising husband by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	46	695	688
Age			
18-29	61	132	85
30-39	45	110	99
40-64	45	310	314
65+	36	142	189
Gender			
Male	45	338	309
Female	47	357	379
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	50	115	141
Over £14,300 to £26,000	42	122	137
Over £26,000 to £44,200	50	135	122
Over £44,200	47	151	136
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	44	262	247
Highers/A-levels	53	142	130
Standard Grades/GCSEs	47	158	166
No recognised qualification	44	124	140
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	54	192	190
No experience	43	494	488

Table A4.3: Man putting down his wife and criticising her. What harm this does to her by age, gender, income, education and experienced of gender based violence

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	61	738	740
Age			
18-29	67	140	94
30-39	56	131	113
40-64	64	309	332
65+	56	158	201
Gender			
Male	52	343	306
Female	69	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	55	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	62	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	64	151	144
Over £44,200	59	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	61	297	286
Highers/A-levels	66	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	58	175	179
No recognised qualification	61	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	65	231	225
No experience	61	491	500

Table A4.4 Wife putting down her husband and criticising him. What harm this does to her by age, gender, income, education and experienced of gender based violence

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	41	695	688
Age			
18-29	57	132	85
30-39	46	110	99
40-64	39	310	314
65+	28	142	189
Gender			
Male	35	338	309
Female	46	357	379
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	47	115	141
Over £14,300 to £26,000	34	122	137
Over £26,000 to £44,200	51	135	122
Over £44,200	38	151	136
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	37	262	247
Highers/A-levels	47	142	130
Standard Grades/GCSEs	50	158	166
No recognised qualification	32	124	140
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	51	192	190
No experience	38	494	488

Table A4.5: Views on man telling his wife he does not want her to go out for a meal with friends by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	50	738	740
Age			
18-29	47	140	94
30-39	46	131	113
40-64	54	309	332
65+	48	158	201
Gender			
Male	43	343	306
Female	56	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	52	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	42	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	50	151	144
Over £44,200	57	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	53	297	286
Highers/A-levels	55	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	44	175	179
No recognised qualification	44	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	57	231	225
No experience	47	491	500

Table A4.6: Views on woman telling her husband she does not want him to go out for a meal with friends by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	23	695	688
Age			
18-29	33	132	85
30-39	24	110	99
40-64	22	310	314
65+	16	142	189
Gender			
Male	17	338	309
Female	29	357	379
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	19	115	141
Over £14,300 to £26,000	21	122	137
Over £26,000 to £44,200	24	135	122
Over £44,200	31	151	136
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	26	262	247
Highers/A-levels	22	142	130
Standard Grades/GCSEs	24	158	166
No recognised qualification	17	124	140
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	33	192	190
No experience	19	494	488

Table A4.7: Man telling wife he does not want her to go out with friends. What harm does this do by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	30	738	740
Age			
18-29	32	140	94
30-39	28	131	113
40-64	30	309	332
65+	29	158	201
Gender			
Male	23	343	306
Female	36	395	434
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	29	127	152
Over £14,300 to £26,000	26	129	140
Over £26,000 to £44,200	34	151	144
Over £44,200	30	148	130
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	33	297	286
Highers/A-levels	35	149	139
Standard Grades/GCSEs	28	175	179
No recognised qualification	20	116	133
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	30	231	225
No experience	31	491	500

Table A4.8: Woman telling husband she does not want him to go out with friends. What harm does this do by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	12	695	688
Age			
18-29	21	132	85
30-39	13	110	99
40-64	10	310	314
65+	8	142	189
Gender			
Male	10	338	309
Female	14	357	379
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	12	115	141
Over £14,300 to £26,000	9	122	137
Over £26,000 to £44,200	14	135	122
Over £44,200	7	151	136
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	12	262	247
Highers/A-levels	9	142	130
Standard Grades/GCSEs	13	158	166
No recognised qualification	16	124	140
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	16	192	190
No experience	10	494	488

Table A4.9: Views on man telling wife to change when dressed up more than usual for night out by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	39	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	38	272	179
30-39	38	241	212
40-64	44	619	646
65+	29	300	390
Gender			
Male	31	680	615
Female	46	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	41	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	34	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	43	287	266
Over £44,200	44	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	43	558	533
Highers/A-levels	40	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	37	333	345
No recognised qualification	31	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	49	423	415
No experience	36	985	988

Table A4.10: Man telling wife to change before night out. What harm do you think this does by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	27	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	29	272	179
30-39	26	241	212
40-64	29	619	646
65+	19	300	390
Gender			
Male	22	680	615
Female	31	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	25	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	23	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	31	287	266
Over £44,200	27	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	29	558	533
Highers/A-levels	29	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	25	333	345
No recognised qualification	21	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	34	423	415
No experience	24	985	988

Table A4.11: Views on man telling wife to change before night out if he knows she had an affair by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	21	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	21	272	179
30-39	22	241	212
40-64	22	619	646
65+	19	300	390
Gender			
Male	18	680	615
Female	24	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	22	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	22	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	17	287	266
Over £44,200	25	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	21	558	533
Highers/A-levels	21	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	19	333	345
No recognised qualification	24	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	24	423	415
No experience	20	985	988

Table A4.12: Views on couple who both work and man insists looking at wife's bank statements by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	63	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	54	272	179
30-39	56	241	212
40-64	67	619	646
65+	69	300	390
Gender			
Male	57	680	615
Female	69	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	62	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	60	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	66	287	266
Over £44,200	66	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	65	558	533
Highers/A-levels	62	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	61	333	345
No recognised qualification	64	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	66	423	415
No experience	62	985	988

Table A4.13: Husband looking at wife's bank statements do to her? What harm, if any, do you think this does to her by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	34	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	26	272	179
30-39	31	241	212
40-64	36	619	646
65+	40	300	390
Gender			
Male	27	680	615
Female	40	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	33	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	33	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	35	287	266
Over £44,200	31	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	35	558	533
Highers/A-levels	31	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	35	333	345
No recognised qualification	36	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	38	423	415
No experience	33	985	988

Chapter 5 detailed tables – Sexual harassment

Table A5.1: Views on how wrong it is for a woman's boss to tell her how pretty she is and to keep touching her shoulder by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	46	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	30	272	179
30-39	49	241	212
40-64	52	619	646
65+	47	300	390
Gender			
Male	43	680	615
Female	49	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	42	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	47	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	50	287	266
Over £44,200	45	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	44	558	533
Highers/A-levels	38	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	50	333	345
No recognised qualification	54	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	43	423	415
No experience	47	985	988

Table A5.2: Views on how wrong it is for a group of men to wolf-whistling at a woman in the street by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	25	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	25	272	179
30-39	29	241	212
40-64	25	619	646
65+	20	300	390
Gender			
Male	27	680	615
Female	23	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	25	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	21	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	20	287	266
Over £44,200	31	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	27	558	533
Highers/A-levels	25	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	19	333	345
No recognised qualification	26	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	24	423	415
No experience	24	985	988

Table A5.3: Views on how wrong it is for an ex-boyfriend to send unwanted gifts to woman by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	19	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	12	272	179
30-39	15	241	212
40-64	19	619	646
65+	27	300	390
Gender			
Male	20	680	615
Female	18	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	17	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	19	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	18	287	266
Over £44,200	19	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	18	558	533
Highers/A-levels	14	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	21	333	345
No recognised qualification	22	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	20	423	415
No experience	18	985	988

Table A5.4: Boss telling woman how pretty she is and touching her shoulder. What harm does this do to her by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence?

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	25	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	14	272	179
30-39	24	241	212
40-64	33	619	646
65+	21	300	390
Gender			
Male	25	680	615
Female	26	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	24	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	20	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	29	287	266
Over £44,200	29	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	24	558	533
Highers/A-levels	24	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	26	333	345
No recognised qualification	28	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	26	423	415
No experience	25	985	988

Table A5.5: Group of men wolf whistling at a woman walking down the street. What harm does this do to her by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence?

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	9	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	9	272	179
30-39	11	241	212
40-64	10	619	646
65+	7	300	390
Gender			
Male	10	680	615
Female	9	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	8	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	6	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	10	287	266
Over £44,200	12	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	10	558	533
Highers/A-levels	11	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	8	333	345
No recognised qualification	7	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	8	423	415
No experience	10	985	988

Table A5.6: Ex-boyfriend sending unwanted gifts to woman's home and work. What harm does this do to her by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence?

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	14	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	9	272	179
30-39	8	241	212
40-64	16	619	646
65+	21	300	390
Gender			
Male	14	680	615
Female	15	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	11	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	14	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	13	287	266
Over £44,200	15	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	12	558	533
Highers/A-levels	13	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	17	333	345
No recognised qualification	20	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	14	423	415
No experience	14	985	988

Table A5.7: Views on how wrong it is for a man to put naked photos of ex-girlfriend online without telling her by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Very seriously wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	88	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	84	272	179
30-39	89	241	212
40-64	89	619	646
65+	90	300	390
Gender			
Male	85	680	615
Female	91	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	89	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	89	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	92	287	266
Over £44,200	88	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	88	558	533
Highers/A-levels	87	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	88	333	345
No recognised qualification	92	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	90	423	415
No experience	88	985	988

Table A5.8: Man puts naked photos of ex-girlfriend online so anyone can see. What harm does this do to her by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence?

	A great deal of harm	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	87	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	88	272	179
30-39	85	241	212
40-64	88	619	646
65+	86	300	390
Gender			
Male	87	680	615
Female	87	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	86	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	88	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	92	287	266
Over £44,200	84	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	86	558	533
Highers/A-levels	88	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	88	333	345
No recognised qualification	85	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	89	423	415
No experience	86	985	988

Table A5.9: Should it be against the law to put naked photos online without permission?

Ex-boyfriend puts up naked photos of girlfriend on internet (without consent)	
	%
Definitely should be against the law	78
Probably should be against the law	17
Probably should not be against the law	4
Definitely should not be against the law	1
(Don't know)	1
(Refusal)	*
Weighted bases	1433
Unweighted bases	1428

Table A5.10: Should it be against the law to put naked photos online without permission by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Definitely should be against the law	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	78	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	62	272	179
30-39	77	241	212
40-64	82	619	646
65+	85	300	390
Gender			
Male	74	680	615
Female	82	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	78	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	80	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	80	287	266
Over £44,200	76	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	75	558	533
Highers/A-levels	75	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	82	333	345
No recognised qualification	83	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	78	423	415
No experience	78	985	988

Chapter 6 detailed tables – Commercial sexual exploitation

Table A6.1: Views on how wrong it is for a man to pay for sex with a woman by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Always wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	34	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	35	272	179
30-39	40	241	212
40-64	31	619	646
65+	38	300	390
Gender			
Male	30	680	615
Female	38	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	32	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	34	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	32	287	266
Over £44,200	31	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	32	558	533
Highers/A-levels	35	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	35	333	345
No recognised qualification	39	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	27	423	415
No experience	37	985	988

Table A6.2: Views on how wrong it is for an adult to watch pornography at home by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Always wrong	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	21	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	6	272	179
30-39	17	241	212
40-64	18	619	646
65+	44	300	390
Gender			
Male	14	680	615
Female	28	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	23	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	26	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	14	287	266
Over £44,200	13	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	16	558	533
Highers/A-levels	14	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	25	333	345
No recognised qualification	35	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	14	423	415
No experience	23	985	988

Table A6.3: Views on how wrong it is for a group of men to go to a strip club by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Not wrong at all	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	22	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	30	272	179
30-39	26	241	212
40-64	18	619	646
65+	20	300	390
Gender			
Male	27	680	615
Female	18	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	26	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	21	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	26	287	266
Over £44,200	17	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	18	558	533
Highers/A-levels	22	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	28	333	345
No recognised qualification	20	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	27	423	415
No experience	20	985	988

Table A6.4: Views on how wrong it is for an adult to read magazines featuring topless women by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Not wrong at all	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	30	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	50	272	179
30-39	34	241	212
40-64	23	619	646
65+	25	300	390
Gender			
Male	37	680	615
Female	24	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	32	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	27	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	35	287	266
Over £44,200	29	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	30	558	533
Highers/A-levels	36	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	31	333	345
No recognised qualification	26	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	39	423	415
No experience	27	985	988

Table A6.5: Agree strongly: 'Most women who become prostitutes could easily choose a different job if they wanted to' by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Agree strongly	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	15	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	17	272	179
30-39	12	241	212
40-64	13	619	646
65+	20	300	390
Gender			
Male	12	680	615
Female	18	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	20	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	18	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	14	287	266
Over £44,200	9	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	7	558	533
Highers/A-levels	15	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	19	333	345
No recognised qualification	26	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	14	423	415
No experience	15	985	988

Table A6.6: Do you think it should or should not be against the law for someone to pay for sex by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Definitely should be against the law	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	26	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	33	272	179
30-39	30	241	212
40-64	23	619	646
65+	25	300	390
Gender			
Male	22	680	615
Female	31	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	26	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	22	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	22	287	266
Over £44,200	24	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	24	558	533
Highers/A-levels	30	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	25	333	345
No recognised qualification	30	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	24	423	415
No experience	27	985	988

Table A6.7: Agree / disagree: 'You shouldn't try to stop teenage boys watching pornography that shows people having sex'

	Shouldn't stop teenage boys watching porn
	%
Agree strongly	9
Agree	21
Neither agree nor disagree	32
Disagree	22
Disagree strongly	15
(Don't know)	1
(Refusal)	*
Weighted bases	1433
Unweighted bases	1428

Table A6.8: Strongly disagree: 'You shouldn't try to stop teenage boys watching pornography that shows people having sex' by age, gender, income, education and experience of gender-based violence

	Disagree strongly	Weighted bases	Unweighted bases
	%		
ALL	15	1433	1428
Age			
18-29	8	272	179
30-39	20	241	212
40-64	13	619	646
65+	20	300	390
Gender			
Male	11	680	615
Female	18	752	813
Annual household income			
Up to £14,300	14	243	293
Over £14,300 to £26,000	12	251	277
Over £26,000 to £44,200	19	287	266
Over £44,200	14	299	266
Highest educational qualification			
Degree/Higher Education	15	558	533
Highers/A-levels	13	291	269
Standard Grades/GCSEs	13	333	345
No recognised qualification	20	240	273
Experience of gender based violence			
Experience of gender based violence or abuse	13	423	415
No experience	16	985	988

ANNEX B – TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE SURVEY

The Scottish Social Attitudes series

The Scottish Social Attitudes (SSA) survey was launched by ScotCen Social Research in 1999, following the advent of devolution. Based on annual rounds of interviews of between 1,200 to 1,500 people drawn using probability sampling (based on a stratified, clustered sample)⁶, it aims to facilitate the study of public opinion and inform the development of public policy in Scotland. In this it has similar objectives to the British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey, which was launched by ScotCen's parent organisation, NatCen Social Research in 1983. While BSA interviews people in Scotland, these are usually too few in any one year to permit separate analysis of public opinion in Scotland (see <http://www.bsa-31.natcen.ac.uk/> for more details of the BSA survey).

SSA has been conducted annually each year since 1999, with the exception of 2008. The survey has a modular structure. In any one year it typically contains four or five modules, each containing 40 questions. Funding for its first two years came from the Economic and Social Research Council, while from 2001 onwards different bodies have funded individual modules each year. These bodies have included the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), the Scottish Government, the Equality and Human Rights Commission, and various charitable and grant awarding bodies, such as the Nuffield Foundation and Leverhulme Trust.

The 2014 survey

The 2014 survey contained modules of questions on:

- Dementia – funded by the Life Changes Trust and Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
- Sectarianism – funded by the Scottish Government
- Violence Against Women – funded by the Scottish Government
- Attitudes to policing – funded by ScotCen and the Scottish Institute for Policing Research
- Scottish independence – funded by the ESRC and Edinburgh University

Findings from the modules funded by the Scottish Government will be available in reports published on their website (www.scotland.gov.uk). Separate programmes of dissemination are planned for each of the other modules. This technical annex

⁶ Like many national surveys of households or individuals, in order to attain the optimum balance between sample efficiency and fieldwork efficiency the sample was clustered. The first stage of sampling involved randomly selecting postcode sectors. The sample frame of postcode sectors was also stratified (by urban-rural, region and the percentage of people in non-manual occupations) to improve the match between the sample profile and that of the Scottish population. For further details of the sample design.

covers the methodological details of the survey as well as further discussion of the analysis techniques used in this report.

Sample design

The survey is designed to yield a representative sample of adults aged 18 or over, living in Scotland. The sample frame is the Postcode Address File (PAF), a list of postal delivery points compiled by the Post Office. The detailed procedure for selecting the 2014 sample was as follows:

- i. 104 postcode sectors were selected from a list of all postal sectors in Scotland, with probability proportional to the number of addresses in each sector for addresses in urban areas and a probability of twice the address count for sectors in rural areas (i.e. the last 3 categories in the Scottish Government's 6 fold urban-rural classification). Prior to selection the sectors were stratified by Scottish Government urban-rural classification⁷, region and percentage of household heads recorded as being in non-manual occupations (SEG 1-6 and 13, taken from the 2011 Census).
- ii. 30 addresses were selected at random from each of these 104 postcode sectors
- iii. Interviewers called at each selected address and identified its eligibility for the survey. Where more than one dwelling unit was present at an address, all dwelling units were listed systematically and one was selected at random using a computer generated random selection table. In all eligible dwelling units with more than one adult aged 18 or over, interviewers had to carry out a random selection of one adult using a similar procedure.

Response rates

The *Scottish Social Attitudes* survey involves a face-to-face interview with respondents and a self-completion section (completed using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing). The numbers completing each stage in 2014 are shown in Table 1.

⁷ See <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/07/29152642/7> for details.

Table B.1: 2014 Scottish Social Attitudes survey response

	No.	% of 'eligible' (in scope) sample
Addresses issued	3,120	
Vacant, derelict and other out of scope ¹	341	11
Achievable or 'in scope'	2779	
Unknown eligibility ²	21	1
Interview achieved	1,501	54
Self-completion completed	1,427	51
Interview not achieved		
Refused ³	883	32
Non-contact ⁴	185	7
Other non-response ⁵	168	6

Notes to table

1. This includes empty / derelict addresses, holiday homes, businesses and institutions, and addresses that had been demolished.
2. 'Unknown eligibility' includes cases where the address could not be located, where it could not be determined if an address was residential and where it could not be determined if an address was occupied or not.
3. Refusals include: refusals prior to selection of an individual; refusals to the office; refusal by the selected person; 'proxy' refusals made by someone on behalf of the respondent; and broken appointments after which a respondent could not be re-contacted.
4. Non-contacts comprise households where no one was contacted after at least 6 calls and those where the selected person could not be contacted.
5. 'Other non-response' includes people who were ill at home or in hospital during the survey period, people who were physically or mentally unable to participate and people in which a language barrier made recruitment too difficult (despite translation and interpreting services being offered).

The table below shows the achieved sample size for the full SSA sample (all respondents) for all previous years.

Table B.2: Scottish Social Attitudes survey sample size by year

Survey year	Achieved sample size
1999	1482
2000	1663
2001	1605
2002	1665
2003	1508
2004	1637
2005	1549
2006	1594
2007	1508
2009	1482
2010	1495
2011	1197
2012	1229
2013	1497
2014	1501

Weighting

All percentages cited in this report are based on weighted data. The weights applied to the SSA 2014 data are intended to correct for three potential sources of bias in the sample:

- Differential selection probabilities
- Deliberate over-sampling of rural areas
- Non-response

Data were weighted to take account of the fact that not all households or individuals have the same probability of selection for the survey. For example, adults living in large households have a lower selection probability than adults who live alone. Weighting was also used to correct the over-sampling of rural addresses. Differences between responding and non-responding households were taken into account using information from the census about the area of the address as well as interviewer observations about participating and non-participating addresses. Finally, the weights were adjusted to ensure that the weighted data matched the age-sex profile of the Scottish population (based on 2013 mid-year estimates from the General Register Office for Scotland).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork for the 2014 survey ran between May and August 2014, with 83% of interviews completed by the end of June and 93% by the end of July. An advance postcard, followed by an advance letter, was sent to all sampled addresses and followed up by a personal visit from a ScotCen interviewer. Interviewers were required to make a minimum of 6 calls at different times of the day (including at least one evening and one weekend call) in order to try and contact respondents. All interviewers attended a one day briefing conference prior to starting work on the study.

Interviews were conducted using face-to-face computer-assisted interviewing (a process which involves the use of a laptop computer, with questions appearing on screen and interviewers directly entering respondents' answers into the computer). All respondents were asked to fill in a self-completion questionnaire using the interviewer's laptop. If the respondent preferred, the questions could be read out by the interviewer. Table 1 (above) summarises the response rate and the numbers completing the self-completion section in 2014.

Analysis variables

Most of the analysis variables are taken directly from the questionnaire and are self-explanatory.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)⁸ 2009 measures the level of deprivation across Scotland – from the least deprived to the most deprived areas. It is based on 38 indicators in seven domains of: income, employment, health, education skills and training, housing, geographic access and crime. SIMD 2009 is presented at data zone level, enabling small pockets of deprivation to be identified. The data zones are ranked from most deprived (1) to least deprived (6,505) on the

⁸ See <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/> for further details on the SIMD.

overall SIMD 2009 and on each of the individual domains. The result is a comprehensive picture of relative area deprivation across Scotland.

The analysis in this report used a variable created from SIMD data indicating the level of deprivation of the data zone in which the respondent lived in quintiles, from most to least deprived.⁹

Analysis techniques

Significance testing

Where this report discusses differences between two percentages (either across time, or between two different groups of people within a single year), this difference is significant at the 95% level or above, unless otherwise stated. Differences between two years were tested using standard z-tests, taking account of complex standard errors arising from the sample design. Differences between groups within a given year were tested using logistic regression analysis, which shows the factors and categories that are significantly (and independently) related to the dependent variable (see below for further detail). This analysis was done in PASW 18, using the CS logistic function to take account of the sample design in calculations.

Regression analysis

Regression analysis aims to summarise the relationship between a 'dependent' variable and one or more 'independent' explanatory variables. It shows how well we can estimate a respondent's score on the dependent variable from knowledge of their scores on the independent variables. This technique takes into account relationships between the different independent variables (for example, between education and income, or social class and housing tenure). Regression is often undertaken to support a claim that the phenomena measured by the independent variables cause the phenomenon measured by the dependent variable. However, the causal ordering, if any, between the variables cannot be verified or falsified by the technique. Causality can only be inferred through special experimental designs or through assumptions made by the analyst.

All regression analysis assumes that the relationship between the dependent and each of the independent variables takes a particular form. This report was informed by logistic regression analysis – a method that summarises the relationship between a binary 'dependent' variable (one that takes the values '0' or '1') and one or more 'independent' explanatory variables. The tables in this annex show how the odds ratios for each category in significant explanatory variables compare to the odds ratio for the reference category (always taken to be 1.00).

⁹ These variables were created by the ScotCen/NatCen Survey Methods Unit. They are based on SIMD scores for all datazones, not just those included in the sample – so an individual who lives in the most deprived quintile of Scotland will also be included in the most deprived quintile in the SSA dataset.

How to access background or source data

The data collected for this social research publication may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact alison.stout@gov.scot for further information.



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