A Cross-sectional Survey of Online Sexual Harassment among Moroccan Female English Department Students during and before Covid-19

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate sexual harassment among English Department female students in Morocco, especially during distance education during Covid-19 quarantine. A cross-sectional survey was used to collect data. A sample of 114 students (n=114) was chosen by non-probability voluntary sampling. They have submitted a questionnaire via Google Forms. The results show that female students get harassed online through social media, especially Facebook. The reasons behind sexual harassment, are mainly attributed to lack of respect, unemployment and poor education among males. For the measures to minimize sexual harassment against female students, the majority of females recommended not being silent about the acts of sexual harassment. Although there are new provisions against sexual harassment in the Moroccan Penal Code, female students cannot sue the harassers because they fear revenge, may waste time with court procedures and think that the police do not take these cases seriously.

Keywords: Covid-19, sexual harassment, social media, women's rights

1 Introduction

According to statistics of the public directorate of national security during the year 2000, which witnessed the beginning of Covid-19, there are 300 cases of sexual blackmailing which were assigned to the public prosecution. This number is the highest among other crimes of terrorism (21), currency counterfeiting (250), embezzlement and misuse of public funds (231). Therefore, the current study aims to investigate the experiences of female students with sexual harassment in Morocco, taking the case of the judicial regulations. Many women suffer in silence from sexual harassment at work, home and schools. Hence, it is the objective of this study to diagnose the problems women suffer from for the sake of looking for legal texts which protect women's rights. The study is based on the hypothesis that women are sexually harassed in the streets and social media, but they are not aware of their rights that are granted by some legal texts, such as the penal code, the family code and the constitution. The study aims to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the profiles of women who get sexually harassed?
2. Why are these women sexually harassed?
3. How are they sexually harassed?
4. What are the effects of sexual harassment on women?
5. How can women be legally protected from sexual harassment?

To answer these research questions, there will be a survey of women, especially female students in the faculty of letters and humanities in Beni Mellal, who will narrate their own experiences with sexual harassment and their awareness of the legal rights provided to them by legal texts.

2. Review of literature

This chapter is concerned with the theoretical issues which surrender women's rights in the Arab world, especially in Morocco. The first subsection is about woman's rights before and after the well-known Arab spring. Many countries witnessed some revolutions in which women played an important role. These
countries are Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Yemen and Sudan. In Morocco, there was the formulation of the constitution of 2011 as a result of the revolution in the neighboring areas. Moreover, this chapter will deal with sexual harassment as a violation of women's rights. The potential causes and consequences of sexual harassment will be unveiled according to the research conducted on the issue worldwide. Finally, the legal protection of women from sexual harassment will be presented with a special reference to the penal code and family code in Morocco.

2.1 Sexual harassment

The sexual union between a male and a female is governed by the marriage institution and the laws of the marriage contract in world countries. Before marriage, males usually see their future wife in the streets or at work or any other place, and they go to ask for her hand from her parents. In better cases, they get engaged and spend a certain period before they actually get married. However, some males burn all these phases and sexually harass women for the sake of satisfying their animal needs. This practice is justified by many reasons, and it had detrimental effects on women, their families and the whole society. In this section, sexual harassment is going to be defined. Moreover, its potential causes and consequences will be revealed.

2.1.1 The definition of sexual harassment

Several definitions have been provided for sexual harassment from different perspectives. The term was first used in 1973 for sexual discrimination. It is considered as misconduct in the form of unwelcome sexual advances that target a man or woman for the sake of sexual favors. It can be quid pro quo. That is, the victims allow themselves to get harassed to get something in favor. It can be in a hostile environment in which women get harassed in the workplace which makes their environment of work or study full of tensions.

2.1.2 The causes and consequences of sexual harassment

Sexual harassment is usually initiated by a perpetrator, usually a male, against a victim, usually a female. The causes of sexual harassment are various. The first and the ultimate cause which pushes males to do this act is to satisfy their animal instinct. They see women as sex objects. They do not respect her and care for her dignity. Moreover, education can form a second cause. If people are aware that a woman is their mother, sister and aunt, they are more likely not to harass her because simply they would not like their mothers or sisters to be harassed. In fact, Islam called for people to respect women and not expose them to sexual harassment as one would not like his or her mother, sister or wife to be taken as the subject of sexual assault. Besides, men should change their attitudes towards women as the latter are also human beings with emotions and feelings. They are not sex dolls. It is often argued that men harass women because of their clothes. Following this logic, females should get more sexual harassment in the Western world than in the Arab world because they wear skirts and sometimes indecent clothes. However, this is not the case as both females in the Arab and Western world get harassed.

Sexual harassment seems to have detrimental effects on women and society, in general. Women who get harassed feel disrespected and humiliated. Moreover, women who get harassed are more likely to drop out of school. Fear to speak may also be developed among women who get harassed as they do not tell what happened to them in the fear of being fired from a company and being ridiculed by colleagues. Moreover, some women may not be aware of their rights, and they do not know whether the law allows them to sue their perpetrators. They prefer to ignore the acts of sexual harassment. However, they still undergo psychological effects.

2.2 The legal protection of women's rights in Morocco
Morocco has started providing women more legal protection ever since 2004 when the family code was ratified. The new family code restricts polygamy by stipulating the permission of the current wife. Moreover, the legal age of marriage is 18 years old although girls of 17 years old can get married under what is called "a year extension" which is done by Moroccan notaries or Aduuls. Besides, the penal code protects women from human trafficking. Moreover, a wife can sue her husband if she suspects his treachery.

2.2.1 Family Code

In 2004, King Mohamed the Sixth signed a royal decree which formed the new Family Code or Moudawana. It was ratified due to the previous calls for it by social movements that faced the traditions and politics of the Moroccan society. According to Sadiqi (2014):

In Morocco, more women had access to the Parliament due to the success of the One Million Signatures to reform the Mudawwana (Family Law) in the early nineties, after which women's issues became part and parcel of the ideological wars that opposed secularists to Islamists. The fact that the King is the highest political and religious authority and that the interests of the monarchy coincided with those of women in the face of rampant Islamism, facilitated the strategizing between the two and led to various reforms that somehow saved Morocco during the Arab Spring uprisings.¹

It places the husband and wife on equal footing. They both shoulder the responsibility of children. This new law controlled many other aspects of marriage and divorce by bringing many changes.

The new family code has brought various changes in the status of women and families. The first change is that the minimum age of marriage was raised to 18 years old. Moreover, the property is shared between married couples. Besides, polygamy is strictly controlled. Repudiation and divorce can be initiated by women and is the subject of a judge's authority in light of family and public interest rules. In addition, reconciliation is always put on the table of negotiation in cases filed by one of the spouses. The custody of children is granted to women.

Many critics saw the family code of 2004 favored women over men in terms of rights and duties. Women have the right to custody. The men have this right restricted. Some women want their own houses, and they do not want to live with the family of the husband, especially his mother. This puts men wondering about whether to listen to his wife or his mother.

2.2.2 Penal Code

The Moroccan penal law includes many articles that protect the rights of women. These provisions protect women from different gender-based crimes, and they impose severe penalties on the perpetrators. There was the introduction of law 103-13. This law introduces new articles due to the issues of modern society.

As a summary of law 103-1, the first article defines the following: violence against women, physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence, and economic violence. Other articles enumerate the crimes and their punishment. For example,

Article 404: Any perpetrator of violence or abuse against any woman because of her

gender, any pregnant woman if her pregnancy is evident or known to the perpetrator, any woman with a disability or known to have mental incapacity; against any ascendant, custodian, spouse, fiancé, or against any person having guardianship over the perpetrator, or against a divorced party or in the presence of one of the children or one of the parent, shall be punished as follows:

In general, the punishment may range from 5 years or above and a fine from 10,000 MAD (approximately 1,000 Euros) or above in case of a felony and under 5 years up to one month in case of misdemeanors. Concerning crimes of sexual harassment, the following article defines its penalties:

**Article 503-1-1**: Any person who persistently harassed the other shall be considered as a perpetrator of a sexual harassment crime and shall be sentenced with one to six months of imprisonment and a fine ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 MAD or one of them, namely:

1. Harassment in public spaces by words, acts or signals of sexual nature for sexual purposes;

2. Written letters, phone or electronic messages, records or images of sexual nature for sexual purposes. Such punishment shall be doubled if the perpetrator is a work colleague or one of those in charge of order or security of public places or else.

The second part of article 503 states that the punishment will be doubled if the perpetrator has a certain authority over the victim, or if the victim is minor.

**Article 503-1-2**: A sentence of three to five years of imprisonment and a fine ranging from 5,000 to 50,000 MAD, shall be enforced if the sexual harasser is one of the ascendants, or one of the unmarriageables, custodian, or is someone who has authority or tutorship on the victim. Such sentence shall also be applicable if the victim is a minor.

Hence, it can be deduced that the Moroccan penal law has penalties for sexual harassers who may think that sexual harassment is not a crime. Moreover, the victims of sexual harassment may not be aware of the fact that there is a law that punishes such act. There should be legal advice on the issue. The aim is more to minimize such behavior which oppresses women rather than to have more people in jail or prison.

In general, sexual harassment was defined as unwelcome sexual advances, and it has many causes and consequences. Finally, the situation of women in Morocco was discussed, referring to the Family Code and the Penal Law which protect women and give them more rights.

### 3 Research Methodology

The current study makes use of qualitative and quantitative research methods. Quantitative research methods aim to generate numbers and statistics. Qualitative research methods aim to investigate opinions and interpretations. The diversification of research methods intended to assure more reliability and validity to the study. The objective of the study is to investigate sexual harassment among female students.
in some Moroccan universities to diagnose the issue and suggest some effective solutions, especially in
Sultan Moulay Slimane University. In fact, the study is based on the research hypothesis which states
that female students in Morocco are the subject of sexual harassment in social media and streets due to
the cultural traditions and mentalities of Moroccan people, especially during Covid-19. Hence, there are
many research questions which the study aims to investigate. The investigation was carried out through an
online survey through Google Form. In brief, the research approach, the research questions and the
research procedures will be described below

3.1 The research approach
Triangulation or mixed-method design is the approach adopted in the current study. It draws from a
pragmatic stance. The use of closed-ended questions will generate numbers and frequencies following
post-positivism, whereas the use of open-ended questions will generate opinions or qualitative data
following phenomenology and interpretivism (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). Mixing them both will
strengthen the study and give it more reliability and validity.

3.2 The research hypothesis
The study is based on the following hypothesis: young women in Morocco, especially at universities,
suffer from sexual harassment in the streets and studies because of the mentality of some men.

3.3 Research questions
The study aims to answer the following research questions:
1. What are the profiles of women who get sexually harassed?
2. Why are these women harassed sexually?
3. How are they sexually harassed?
4. What are the effects of sexual harassment on women?
5. How can women be legally protected from sexual harassment?

3.4 Description of the survey and research procedures
The questionnaire was used as an instrument of data collection. It contains closed and open questions.
Closed questions are restricted by some choices. Open questions give the respondents more freedom to
express themselves. The questionnaire was made online and filled out by 112 respondents.

3.5 Sample
Non-probability voluntary sampling was used in the current study. A request which contains the link to
the google form was posted to Facebook and Whatsapp groups to fill in. Moreover, purposive sampling
was used to target only female students as the request specified just female students.
As for demographic variables, 91% are female students compared to 8.7 who are male students. This is a
purposive sampling procedure. The survey was addressed exclusively to women, but some males filled it
out by mistake. The age of the respondents ranges from 18 years old to 23 years old. The age between 18-
20 constitutes 34.8%. The age 27 above constitutes 10.4%. This constitutes the young section of female
students in Morocco. The majority of respondents follow their studies in the third year. The first year
constitutes 9.6%. The second-year constitutes 19.1%. The third-year constitutes 49.6%, and the fourth
year constitutes 21.7%. This means that they have a long experience, and they might have been exposed
to sexual harassment in their lives or studies. Most respondents are single women (89.6%). Married
women constitute just 8.7%. Divorced young women are very scarce with no widowed young women
out of 118 women.

3.6 Data collection and analysis procedures
The study adopted a mixed-method design which makes use of questionnaires of 19 items that constitute
quantitative and qualitative questions. Moreover, the questions were open and closed in nature. They are supposed to generate numbers and opinions. Moreover, the questionnaire was sent to female young students in the English Departments of Moroccan universities. Quantitative data were analyzed by descriptive statistics, especially frequencies, whereas thematic analysis was used for qualitative data generated by open-ended questions. The response rate of each question will be displayed in the data analysis and discussion section.

4 Results and Discussion

The survey consists of many sections that correspond to the areas of study. There are questions about the frequency of exposure to sexual harassment, the potential causes of sexual harassment and potential consequences as well as solutions.

Figure 1. The frequency of sexual harassment
The majority of respondents (36%) reported that they are sometimes being sexually harassed. 13.2 % of women are usually sexually harassed compared to just 8.8% who have never been sexually harassed.

Have you ever been exposed to attempts of rape in your life?
115 responses

Figure 1. The frequency of sexual harassment
The majority of respondents (36%) reported that they are sometimes being sexually harassed. 13.2 % of women are usually sexually harassed compared to just 8.8% who have never been sexually harassed.
Figure 2. The frequency of exposure to attempts of rape
The majority of respondents (78.3%) reported that they have never been exposed to attempts of rape in their lives. However, 11.3% reported that they have rarely been exposed to such attempts whose punishment is severe in the penal law.

Where have you been sexually harassed?
108 responses

Figure 3. The places of sexual harassment
The large majority of young women (80.6%) reported that they have been sexually harassed in the streets. Moroccan males try to harass women in the streets to show manhood. For example, males and females study in mixed schools. These males are less likely to harass females at school, but they are more likely to harass women in the street because of the lack of regulations on the streets and the willingness to show manhood outside.

Which of the following media do you get harassed in the most?
103 responses

Figure 4. Sexual harassment in social media
Facebook is reported by the majority of (64.1%) to be the social medium in which females get harassed a
lot. Instagram is reported to be the second social medium of sexual harassment along with other websites.

Figure 5. The frequency of being asked to send naked pictures on social media

50.4% of respondents reported that they have never been asked to send their naked pictures on social media. However, 23.5% have been asked to send nude pictures, 13% have been asked to do so. Although these seem to be low percentages, they still indicate the low status of women as sexual objects.

Have you ever been convinced to have sex out of the marriage institution?

116 responses

Figure 6. The frequency of being convinced to have sex

13.8 % of the respondents have been convinced to have sex out of marriage. This justifies, in part, the abandonment of many children due to illegal sexual relations. This has repercussions on Moroccan society.
In contrast to men, women should prove medically that they are virgins if they want to get married. The figure above shows that 94.8% have never been exposed to an attempt that made them lose virginity.

Approximately 69% of women reported that they have been sexually harassed by words. There are 21.6% of respondents who reported that they have been sexually harassed through touching, which constitutes a dangerous violation of human rights and personal privacy.
Worth noting is that clothes behavior and studies have a little to do with sexual harassment. Other reasons have to do with the education and mentality of those perpetrators.

**Table 1: The reasons why males harass females**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Themes</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clothes</td>
<td>Some girls wear indecent clothes. However, even girls with Hijab can be harassed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Some males are not well educated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maturity</td>
<td>Males who harass females are immature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Anomaly/perversion</td>
<td>Perversion of some males lets them harass females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lack of respect</td>
<td>Males do not respect females’ privacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lack of religiosity</td>
<td>Males should guard their gaze as recommended by Islam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Patriarchy</td>
<td>Society gives males a dominating role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Employment status</td>
<td>Teachers who are supposed to protect their students harass them due to their employment status which facilitates that.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are eight themes identified above, students mostly report a lack of respect and education or awareness. One student reported that she was harassed by teachers. In fact, there have been many criticisms of teachers harassing their female students under a scandal called “grades in exchange for sex”.

**Figure 9. The reasons behind sexual harassment**
Are you aware that the penal law in Morocco punishes acts of sexual harassment?
116 responses

![Figure 10. Sexual harassment and punishment by law](image)

The majority of females (43.1%) are aware that the penal law punishes acts of sexual harassment. 24.1% are not aware that the penal law punishes acts of sexual harassment.

17. Will you pursue those who continuously harass you in court?
113 responses

![Figure 11. Pursuance of sexual harassers](image)

Almost 51% expressed their uncertainty to sue sexual harassers. This is compared with 23% of respondents who said they would sue their sexual harassers. 25.7% said they would not sue their sexual harassers in court. The reasons behind not pursuing sexual harassers are provided in Table 2 below:

### Table 2: Why females would not sue their harassers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Themes</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fear of revenge</td>
<td>Girls fear that the harassers will take revenge after jail or fine sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lack of time</td>
<td>Female students do not have time to use the harassers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Not a serious crime  As long as the harassers do not touch them, words can be just ignored.

4 Absence of regulations  Laws on sexual harassment are fuzzy, and the police do not take verbal harassment seriously.

The respondents have suggested many practical tips to follow to reduce harassment in higher education and life in general. This agrees with the systematic review by Fredrik and Maja (2020) who reviewed many Scopus indexed articles on sexual harassment in higher education and found out that many studies agree that female students do not report cases of sexual harassment, which further encourages the perpetrators.

**What are the effects of sexual harassment on you?**

111 responses

![Figure 12. The effects of sexual harassment on females](image)

The effects of sexual harassment on women are various. 47.7% reported that they feel scared when they are followed or sexually harassed. 39.6% have other feelings. 9.9% reported that they changed their contacts.

As to the measures to stop sexual harassment or minimize it, the various measures which have been suggested to stop or minimize sexual harassment can be summarized in the following table:

**Table 3: Measures to stop sexual harassment or minimize it**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Themes</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Punishment</td>
<td>Harassers should be punished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Sexual education should be introduced to our curriculums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Respect</td>
<td>Males should respect females.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Descent clothes</td>
<td>Females should wear decent clothes that do not provoke men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Do beneficial things</td>
<td>Males should fill in their time with sport, education and hobbies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Religion education</td>
<td>Males should learn about religion and practice it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Courage</td>
<td>Victims should not be silent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Self defense</td>
<td>Females should defend themselves against these acts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data revealed women are the victims of sexual harassment in the streets and in social media, especially on Facebook. Such harassments are exclusively done by words and sometimes by touching. Women feel disrespected and scared when they are harassed. Although the majority of women are aware of the existence of some penal laws, a few women will sue their perpetrators because Moroccan police do
not take that seriously. Moreover, the victims fear to sue the harassers as the latter may harm her later and her family will restrict her freedom. Hence, women call for more preventive measures, such as employment, awareness and severe punishments.

5 Conclusions

In conclusion, the current study aimed to investigate sexual harassment among Moroccan female English department students. The study was divided into two parts, namely the theoretical and practical part.

The first part has tried to shed light on sexual harassment. It was defined as unwelcomed sexual advances, and it has many causes and consequences. Finally, the situation of women in Morocco was discussed, referring to the Family Code and the Penal Law which protect women and give them more rights.

The second part was about the practical study. The study adopted a mixed-method design which makes use of questionnaires with open and closed-ended questions to collect quantitative and qualitative data. Moreover, the questionnaire was sent to female young students in the English Departments of Moroccan universities. More than one hundred female students volunteered to complete the survey.

The data revealed female students are the victims of sexual harassment in the streets and on social media, especially on Facebook. Such harassments are exclusively verbal. Women feel disrespected and scared when they are harassed. Although the majority of women are aware of the existence of some penal laws, a few women will sue their perpetrators because Moroccan police do not take that seriously. Moreover, the victims fear to sue the harassers as the latter may harm them later and their family will restrict their freedom. Hence, women call for more preventive measures, such as employment, awareness and severe punishments.

There are many limitations to the study. First, a cross-sectional design was adopted, which gives just a snapshot on respondents throughout different levels, especially in the third and fourth years of their undergraduate studies. Second, the study made use of just one research instrument, which is the questionnaire. Interviews and focus groups moderated by female researchers may generate more in-depth findings. Moreover, the study targeted female students by non-probability voluntary sampling. Therefore, the results cannot be generalized to the whole population of female students in Moroccan English departments.

Many suggestions can be made for practitioners and decision-makers. First, it is high time to integrate sex education in our curriculums and bring up males to respect females. Moreover, female students should be careful when using social media, especially Facebook. Their messages, pictures or any personal data can be used against them. Last but not least, female students should not keep silent when they are subject to harassment. Finally, further research should focus on the reasons behind sexual harassment among the perpetrators of sexual harassment rather than the victims.

6 Declarations

6.1 Study Limitations

The major limitation is that the current study is a small-scale study. Hence, it cannot be generalized to other cases.

6.2 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the editor and the reviewers of this journal for their efforts in considering the manuscript for publication.
6.3 Funding source
Nogrant was provided for this study.

6.4 Competing Interests
No conflict of interest exists in this publication.

7 Human and Animal Related Study
This study received the following:

7.1 Ethical Approval
There was no need for any approval form from any committee according to the Moroccan legislation on small scale studies and non-clinical trials.

7.2 Informed Consent
The questionnaire contains a section that asks respondents to provide information for academic reasons.

References
Author(s) are responsible for ensuring that the information in each reference is complete and accurate. Do not use grey literature (unauthentic website, news portal, social media, Wikipedia etc) as reference, only scholarly literature (Journal, online books, proceedings, patents, authentic websites with permanent archival policy) are acceptable references. Author should include sufficient recent (last 2 years) references in the article. All references must be numbered consecutively and citations of references in the text should be identified using numbers in square brackets (e.g., “as explained by AIJR [1]”; “as discussed in many reports [2]-[6]”). All references should be cited within the text correctly; do not add only list of references without citation within the text. All cited references should be listed after declarations section in the following style-

Appendix A : Questionnaire

This survey is addressed mainly to females. It aims to investigate the issue of sexual harassment and the legal protections from it. The research is for purely academic purposes. All the information you will provide will be kept strictly anonymous. We would like to thank you in advance for the time and effort you invest in the completion of this survey.

Background information

1. What is your gender?
   - Male
   - Female
2. What is your age?
   - 18 – 20 ;
   - 21 - 23 ;
   - 24 – 26 ;
   - 27 above
3. What is your educational level?
   - High school;
   - First year at university;
   - Second Year at university;
   - Third year at university;
   - Fourth year above;
4. What is your civil status?
   - Single;
   - Married;
   - Divorced;
   - Widowed.

Section II:

5. Have you ever been sexually harassed in your life?
   - Always
   - Usually
   - Sometimes
   - Rarely
   - Never
6. Have you ever been exposed to attempts of rape in your life?
   - Always
   - Usually
   - Sometimes
   - Rarely
7. Where have you been sexually harassed?
- Home
- Street
- School
- University
- Social media
- Other places

8. Which of the following media do you get harassed in the most?
- Facebook
- Whatsapp
- Email
- Instagram
- Snapchat
- Others,

9. Have you ever been asked to send your naked pictures on social media?
- Always
- Usually
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

10. Have you ever been convinced to have sex out of the marriage institution?
- Always
- Usually
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

11. Have you ever been exposed to any act which made you lose virginity?
- Always
- Usually
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

12. How have you been sexually harassed?
- Through whistling;
- Through eye winks;
- Through gestures;
- Through touching;
- Through words;
- Others
13. Which of the following do you think made others harass you?
- My clothes;
- My behavior;
- My work;
- My studies;
- Others

14. Could you please describe in brief why you think males harass females?

15. What are the effects of sexual harassment on you?
- I dropped out from school;
- I felt scared;
- I felt important;
- I changed my contacts;
- Others.

16. Are you aware that the penal law in Morocco punishes acts of sexual harassment?
- Yes
- No
- Maybe

17. Will you sue those who continuously harass you in court?
- Yes
- No
- Maybe

18. If no why?

19. What measures would you suggest to stop sexual harassment or minimize it?

Please, feel free to add other remarks and suggestions on the issue of sexual harassment.

Thank you for your cooperation 😊