SEXUAL HARASSMENT AMONG TURKISH FEMALE ATHLETES:
THE ROLE OF AMBIVALENT SEXISM

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ABSTRACT

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AMONG TURKISH FEMALE ATHLETES:
THE ROLE OF AMBIVALENT SEXISM

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The aim of the thesis was to focus on sexual harassment in sport in Turkey and the role of ambivalent sexism on attitudes toward sexual harassment. 170 female university students, playing in team sports participated to the study. Demographic Information Form, Coach Behaviors List (CBL), Responses to Sexual Harassment in Sport (RSHS) Scale, Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment (ASH) Scale, and Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI) were used in the study. Mean and standard deviations of coach behaviors and responses to sexual harassment were calculated in order to have descriptive information about the acceptance levels and frequency levels of them. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis showed unique predictions of age, political view, hostile sexism (HS), and benevolent sexism (BS) in female athletes' attitudes toward viewing sexual harassment as the result of provocative behaviors of women (ASHPBW), but not in attitudes toward accepting sexual harassment as a trivial matter (ASHTM). ASHPBW, ASHTM, and HS were found as predictors of ASBC, but not for ANPTBC. In predicting the three dimensions of RSHS, years of sport experience, ASHPBW, ASHTM, and BS were found to be significant. This thesis mainly contributed to the literature by (1) development of RSHS scale, and adaptation of CBL for Turkey, (2) supporting the relationship between ASH and ambivalent sexist attitudes in sport environment,

(3) investigating the predicting powers of ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS on acceptability of coach's negative behaviors, and (4) investigating the predictive powers of HS and BS on RSHS.

Key words: sexual harassment in sport, ambivalent sexism, attitudes toward sexual harassment, responses to sexual harassment, sexual coach behaviors

ÖZ

TÜRK BAYAN SPORCULARDA CİNSEL TACİZ:
ÇELİŞİK DUYGULU CİNSİYETÇİLİĞİN ROLÜ

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Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'de sporda cinsel tacize ve çelişik duygulu cinsiyetçiliğin cinsel tacize ilişkin tutumlar üzerindeki rolüne odaklanmaktır. Bu çalışmaya takım sporlarında oynayan 170 bayan üniversite öğrencisi katılmıştır. Demografik Bilgi Formu, Koç/Antrenor Davranışları Listesi (KDL), Sporda Cinsel Tacize Verilen Tepkiler (SCTT) Ölçeği, Cinsel Tacize İlişkin Tutumlar (CTT) ölçeği ve Çelişik Duygulu Cinsiyetçilik Ölçeği (ÇDCÖ) kullanılmıştır. Koç/antrenör davranışlarının sıklıkları, kabul edilebilirlikleri ve cinsel tacize verilen tepkiler hakkında açıklayıcı bilgi edinmek için ortalamalar ve standart sapmalar hesaplanmıştır. Hiyerarşik çoklu regresyon analizleri yaşın, politik görüşün, düşmanca cinsiyetçiliğin (DC) ve korumacı cinsiyetçiliğin (KC) cinsel tacizin kadının kışkırtıcı tavırları sonucu oluşması olarak görülen tutumları(CTKKTST) yordadığını, ancak cinsel tacizin önemsiz bir sosyal sorun olarak algılanışına yönelik tutumları (CTÖSSAYT) yordamadığını göstermiştir. Koçun cinsel davranışlarının kabul edilebilirliğini yordamada CTKKTST, CTÖSSAYT ve DC anlamlı bulunmuşken, koçun eğitici olmayan/ muhtemelen tehditkar davranışlarının kabul edilebilirliğini yordayıcı faktör bulunmamıştır. SCTT'nin 3 boyutunu yordamada spor deneyim yılı, CTKKTST, CTÖSSAYT ve KC anlamlı bulunmuştur. Bu çalışmanın literatüre en önemli katkıları (1) SCTT

ölçeğinin geliştirilmesi ve KDL'nin Türkiye için uyarlanması, (2) CTT ile çelişik duygulu cinsiyetçi tutumlar arasındaki ilişkiyi spor ortamında da desteklenmesi (3) CTKKTST, CTÖSSAYT, DC ve KC'nin koçun negatif davranışlarının kabul edilebilirliği üzerindeki yordayıcı etkisinin araştırılması ve (4) DC ve KC nin SCTT'yi yordayıcı etkisinin araştırılmasıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sporda cinsel taciz, çelişik duygulu cinsiyetçilik, cinsel tacize ilişkin tutumlar, cinsel tacize verilen tepkiler, cinsel koç/antrenör davranışları

To my dearest parents,

F. Yasemin & İzzet Zengin

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

In 29/9/2004, coach of National Weight Lifting Team Mehmet Üstündağ was arrested because of sexual harassment to the female athletes (Radikal, 2004). According to the reports of the female athletes, the male coach wanted to kiss them. When the athletes refused to be kissed, he showed physical violence them. After the court, he was free with bail (Hurriyet, 2006). Similarly, there was another standing sexual harassment case in the US. Lynnae Lampkins, Syracuse University women's basketball player, accused her coach of inappropriate texting and touching (2011, NBCSports). These news are just a few examples for sexual harassment in sport and it seems that sexual harassment in sport is a serious problem in every countries.

As mentioned in the news, women are exposed to sexual harassment in every culture as well as Turkish culture. According to the reports of Turkish Statistical Institute (2009), sexual harassment was seen most commonly among the offences against sexual integrity and most of the offenders were males. The number of cases was highest for the age group above 18 when compared to ages of 12-14 and 15-17.

According to the "Women in Statistics" report, sexual assaults such as rape and harassment increased about 30 percent in the last 5 years in Turkey. 528 women in 2006, 473 in 2007, 577 in 2008, 652 in 2009 were raped. Moreover, 489 women in 2006, 540 in 2007, 589 in 2008, 624 in 2009 were sexually harassed. Between the years of 2005-2010, women above 100,000 were victims of sexual assault and 40 percent of these women did not report about it because they felt fear. Therefore, the statistics mentioned above were nearly the half of the real statistics. Most of the cases were seen at Northeastern Anatolia and Central Anatolia, and Marmara has the minimum sexual assault cases with 9 percentages in Turkey. However, in

Marmara, still 42 percent of the women were victims of sexual assault, and most of them were aged between 40 and 59. 15 percent of the married women reported that they were exposed to sexual assault by the husband. In addition, women having low education level had high sexual assault statistics. For example, ratio of women who have education in primary school level was 56%, where high school graduate women were 32 % (TSI, 2010).

These statistics and examples show that sexual harassment is a social problem. In various situations, women experience verbal or physical sexual harassment, such as in workplace (Willness, Steel, & Lee, 2007), education setting (Larsson, Hensing, & Allebeck, 2003), and sport (Koca, 2006). Sport organizations are also social environments in which women may experience different kinds of sexual violence, one of which is sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment toward female athletes is an important problem because it harms a person, a club, and sports community (Gündüz, Sunay, & Koz, 2007). Sexual harassment may create various negative effects on the athlete's life and these effects can be grouped into three; *1- psychological effects*, 2- *behavioral effects* and *3- economic and social effects*. First of all, Brackendridge and Cert Ed. (2000) stated that the individual's psychological well-being and self-confidence may be affected negatively. Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) stated that athlete may feel negative emotions because of the sexual harassment, such as fear, disgust, anger, sadness, regret, shame and she may feel herself as unprotected. In addition to psychological effects, athlete's physical health can also be influenced negatively after being exposed to sexual harassment (Brackendridge et al., 2000). Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) findings were parallel with it and most of the athletes in their study reported headache after sexual harassment. Second, athlete may show some behavioral changes. Sexual harassment may decrease athlete's motivation and attention to sport, and her sport performance may decrease depending on this. Moreover, individual may begin to share less after the harassment and athlete's communication with her teammates and her coach may be affected negatively. Athlete's physical health can also be influenced negatively

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after being exposed to sexual harassment (Brackendridge et al., 2000). Third, athlete may leave the team or even quit sport after experiencing sexual harassment and she may be affected both economically and socially. She may change her social environment in order to be away from the fact and her social position gets worse.

These effects of sexual harassment are expected to be defined clearly after this research because sexual harassment in sport it is a new topic and researchers start to make research about it in 1980s and even in Turkey, it is an uncovered area. Recently, Koca (2006) and Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) were interested in sexual harassment in sport. Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) conducted a study with female athletes and they researched about athletes' sexual harassment experiences in their lives, providing descriptive statistics about sexual harassment of athletes. However, sexual harassment in sport has not been specifically studied yet in Turkey. Limited literature about sexual harassment in sport in Turkey can be extended by focusing on the issue more and making more researches about it. Having more information about sport environment, attitudes of sport clubs, behaviors and emotions of coaches, behaviors and emotions of athletes can help researchers and policy makers to propose some interventions about sexual harassment, such as preventing or coping with it.

Because of the critical importance of the sexual harassment in sport, this study aims to explain how sexual harassment in sport occurs in Turkey by describing (1) the behaviors of the coaches that can be perceived as sexual harassment by athletes and the seriousness level of these behaviors, (2) responses of the female athletes to the sexual behaviors, and (3) demographic variables' relationships with attitude toward sexual harassment. Moreover, it was aimed to analyze (4) how these attitudes are influenced by ambivalent sexism (hostile/benevolent sexism), and (5) how the responses are predicted by ambivalent sexism.

In the introduction chapter, first of all, sexual harassment will be defined and the literature about sexual harassment in sport will be reviewed. Then, ambivalent

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sexism will be defined, and its contributions to attitudes toward sexual harassment will be mentioned. Later on, coaches' behaviors and athletes' perception of these behaviors will be discussed, and athlete's responses to sexual harassment will be mentioned. Finally, the main aim of the thesis will be put forward and the hypothesis will be presented.

1.2 Sexual Harassment

1.2.1 Definitions

Definition of sexual harassment differs depending on the study area. Researchers from legal area, psychology, and education created their own definition to study the topic.

To begin with legal definition of sexual harassment, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (E.E.O.C., 1980) defined sexual harassment as

> Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when (a) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, (b) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual, or (c) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance, or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment (p. 62).

Fitzgerald, Swan, and Magley (1997), however, defined sexual harassment in a psychological perspective as "unwanted sex-related behavior at work that is appraised by the recipient as offensive, exceeding her resources, or threatening her well-being" (p. 15).

On the other hand, National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs defined sexual harassment in educational setting as "Academic sexual harassment is the use of authority to emphasize the sexuality or sexual identity of the student

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in a manner which prevents or impairs that student's full enjoyment of educational benefits, climate, or opportunities" (Till, 1980, p. 7).

In addition, Betts and Newman (1982) stated that

> A good definition of sexual harassment ... includes the following behaviors:
> 1. Verbal harassment or abuse;
> 2. Subtle pressure for sexual activity;
> 3. Unnecessary patting or pinching;
> 4. Constant brushing against another person's body;
> 5. Demanding sexual favors accompanied by implied or overt threats concerning an individual's employment status;
> 6. Demanding sexual favors accompanied by implied or overt promise or prefential treatment with regard to an individual's employment status. (p. 48)

According to the studies of Fitzgerald and his colleagues (1988), sexual harassment can be analyzed by three terms; gender harassment, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion. Gender harassment was defined as verbal or physical behaviors that include hostility, and offense (Fitzgerald, Swan, & Magley, 1997). Unwanted sexual attention was defined as verbal and nonverbal behaviors including disturbing attention. Sexual coercion was defined as the rewards based on the sexual cooperation (Fitzgerald et al., 1997).

Sexual harassment also occurs in the sport environment but it is a problematic issue because defining it in sport is more difficult than harassment in another social environment. Physical and psychological closeness is the nature of sport and male coaches usually need to use physical contact in order to be effective while leading the athlete (Donnelly, 1999; Lenskyj, 1992). Consequently, it is hard to define sexual harassment in sport.

Brackendridge (1997) focused on the women's experiences of sexual abuse in sport and placed sexual harassment between the sex discrimination / abuse continuum (see Figure 1.1). Sexual harassment was defined as 'invasion without consent' and both institutional and personal issues played role on it, including:

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- Written or verbal abuse or threats

- Sexually oriented comments

- Jokes, lewd comments or sexual innuendoes

- Taunts about body, dress, marital status or sexuality

- Ridiculing of performance

- Sexual or homophobic graffiti

- Practical jokes based on sex

- Intimidating sexual remarks, propositions, invitations or familiarity

- Domination of meetings, play space or equipment

- Condescending or patronizing behavior undermining self-respect or performance

- Physical contact, fondling, pinching or kissing

- Vandalism on the basis of sex

- Offensive phone calls or photos

- Bullying based on sex (p. 117)

SEX DISCRIMINATION ⟷ SEXUAL HARASSMENT ⟵SEXUAL ABUSE

'the chilly climate'　　　　　'unwanted attention'　　　　　'groomed or coerced'

MAINLY INSTITUTIONAL……………………...…………………......MAINLY PERSONAL
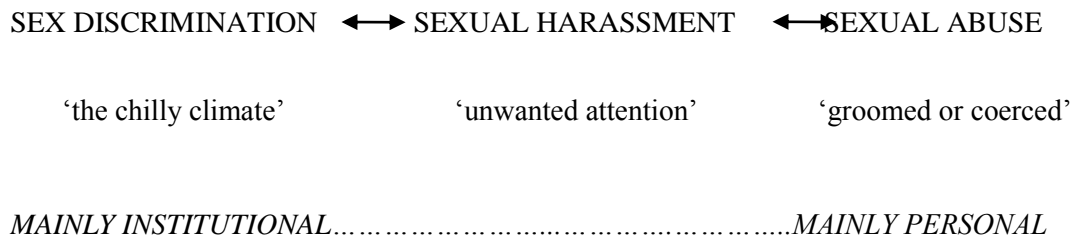
Figure 1.1 The sex discrimination/abuse continuum (Brackendridge, 1997, p.116)

Fasting, Brackenridge, and Sundgot-Borgen (2004) studied sexual harassment in sport based on the definition of Brackenridge (1997). The intensity of sexual behaviors were ranged from mild to severe. 'Repeated unwanted sexual remark concerning one's body, private life, sexual orientation, etc.' was used as an

example of mild harassment where 'attempted rape or rape' was given as an example of severe sexual abuse (p. 378). Fasting, Brackenridge, and Walseth (2007) did not defined sexual harassment clearly in their study. Rather, the athletes defined sexual harassment in the interviews such as "unwanted physical contact", "repeated unwanted sexually suggestive glances, jokes, comments," "ridicule" and "humiliating treatment", "sexual suggestions or proposals," and "followed constantly by the same person" (p. 424). In Turkey, Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) defined sexual harassment in sport as the unwelcome behaviors which include slang words, teasing, covert jokes, negative comments on a athlete's physical appearance or performance, and unwanted physical contact.

In the current thesis, the psychological definition of Brackendridge (1997) was accepted as appropriate. However, one of the aims of this study was to clarify the borders of sexual harassment in sport and explore the behaviors of coach that can be perceived as sexual harassment. Therefore, sexual harassment was not defined clearly to the participants, instead the definition was asked to the athletes and their perceptions were concerned.

The definitions about sexual harassment from different areas were mentioned in this part. Definitions of sexual harassment vary depending on the researches because labeling a behavior as sexual harassment is related with the individuals' attitudes and perceptions. Hence, studying on athletes' attitudes toward sexual harassment is important. In the next section, attitudes toward sexual harassment and related factors will be mentioned.

1.3 Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment

Attitudes toward sexual harassment was studied in two concepts attitudes toward viewing sexual harassment as a result of provocative behaviors of women (ASHPBW) and attitudes toward viewing sexual harassment as a trivial matter (ASHTM) (Salman & Turgut, 2007).

ASHPBW consists of the attitudes that women may provoke men with their acts, dressing, and talking styles. ASHPW believes that women can prevent sexual harassment if they really do not want sexual conducts from men. It supports the thoughts that women use the benefits of their sexuality in order to take higher positions in the social settings (Salman & Turgut, 2007). Instead of men, ASHPBW blames women in sexual harassment incidents. It was observed that this way of thinking is common in Turkey, and Turkish people use a common phrase "A male dog would not have chased her, if a female dog didn't wag her tail." (Sakallı-Uğurlu et al., 2010, p. 873)

On the other hand, ASHTM does not consider sexual harassment as a social problem and indicates that women make up the term "sexual harassment", instead, men just force women to have romantic relationship but women perceive it as a sexual harassment (Salman & Turgut, 2007).

The attitudes toward sexual harassment are influenced by some factors in the social life. Some researchers studied about the relationship between the attitudes toward sexual harassment and different variables (McCabe & Hardman , 2005; Ford & Donis, 1996; Kutes et al., 2000, Auweele et al., 2008). Related factors with attitudes toward sexual harassment will be presented in the next sextion.

1.3.1 Related Factors with Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment

While understanding individuals' perceptions and reactance of sexual harassment situations, their attitudes toward sexual harassment should be taken into account. Demographic variables, gender issues, and social factors play role on shaping the attitudes of individuals toward sexual harassment.

McCabe and Hardman (2005) conducted a study in workplace and divided the related factors with attitudes toward sexual harassment into two; *organizational factors* and *individual factors*. Gender ratio, sexual harassment policies, and role of employers were categorized as *organizational factors*. *Individual factors* included age, gender, gender role, and past experiences of sexual harassment.

To begin with organizational factors, gender ratios in a social environment, atmosphere in an organization can give us information about the susceptibility of sexual harassment in that organization (Fasting et al., 2004). In the occupational environments, women are usually under-represented, and work at the lower levels of organizational hierarchy. They have low salaries and were lead by men (Fejgin & Hanegby, 2001). Gutek (1985) found that women were exposed to sexual harassment in workplace more when the environment was male dominated. Parallel with this, sexual harassment rates were lowest when the environment was dominated by women (Grauerholz, 1996). However, McCabe and Hardman (2005) stated that gender ratio did not predict workers' attitudes toward sexual harassment.

As second organizational factors, sexual harassment policies and organizational tolerance is an important factor at attitudes toward sexual harassment because the social environment also affects the individuals' perceptions and attitudes toward an issue. Moreover, sexual harassment policies make people sensitive, and perception of sexual harassment increases. Perceived organizational tolerance was expected to predict individual tolerance to sexual harassment. Sexual behaviors were also found to be reduced in these organizations (Clark, 2003). On the contrary, Gruber and Smith (1995) found less prevalence rates and less tolerance in the organizations with at least four sexual harassment policies and procedures. However, no significant differences were found between sexual harassment attitudes of workers depending on organizational sexual harassment polices (McCabe & Hardman, 2005).

Third, role of employers can be considered as important factor on attitudes toward sexual harassment. Martindale (1990) stated that workers reported more prevalence rates when they perceive their commanding officer tolerant to sexual harassment compared to neutral attitudes. Parallel with it, McCabe and Hardman (2005) found that perceptions of management's tolerance of sexual harassment predicted workers' attitudes toward sexual harassment. That is, workers who

perceive their manager as tolerant to sexual harassment were more likely to tolerate sexual harassment.

To continue with individual factors, age was found to be correlated with attitudes toward sexual harassment. Ford and Donis (1996) claimed that women above the age of 40 were more tolerant to sexual harassment than younger women. However, their tolerance level increased up to age 50, and decreased after 50. Similarly, probability of a woman's being harassed decreased as she aged. Therefore, the reason of older women's being more tolerant of sexual harassment might be related with their being at less risk. On the contrary, Ford and Donis (1996) found negative correlation between men's ages and tolerance level until age 50. That is, as men get older, they were less tolerant of sexual harassment up to 50. After 50, their tolerance levels also increased like older women. In addition, Feulis and McCabe (1997) conducted a study with different age groups and found that sexual harassment tolerance levels of high school students were higher than both university students and adults in workplace. However, Stone and Couch (2004) found no difference among age groups in terms of both tolerance levels of men and women.

Second, gender differences were covered in the attitudes toward sexual harassment literature. Ford and Donis (1996) stated that women had more negative attitudes toward sexual harassment than man where other researches could not find significant gender differences (Bursik, 1992; Katz, Hannan, & Whitten, 1996; McCabe & Hardman, 2005; Stone & Couch, 2004).

Third, past experiences of harassment were found to be correlated with attitudes toward sexual harassment. McCabe and Hardman (2005) stated that women with high perception levels of sexual harassment had low tolerance of sexual harassment and perceived more behaviors as sexual harassment.

Forth, gender roles were important factors in attitudes toward sexual harassment as individual factors (Kutes et al., 2000). The perception of the athletes differs related to their philosophical orientation. For example, conservative oriented athletes

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reported more prevalence and rated the behaviors as more serious when compared to liberal oriented athletes (Auweele et al., 2008). Rape ratios were the highest in the cultures having tolerance for violence, male dominance, and gender segregation (Sanday, 1990). Russell and Trigg (2004) conducted a study and found that social dominance, gender roles, and masculinity were correlated with tolerance of sexual harassment. That is, people with higher levels of social dominance and masculinity were more tolerant of sexual harassment. On the contrary, people with higher levels of femininity showed less tolerance of sexual harassment. Similarly, Murrell and Dietz-Uhler (1993) found that female college students with strong gender group identity had negative attitudes toward sexual harassment.

In addition to studies on gender roles, ambivalent sexism was also found to be a predictor for experience of sexual harassment. Wiener and his colleagues (1997) stated that women and men having high levels of hostile sexism reported more experience of harassment but they could not find a relation between BS and experience of sexual harassment. The results of Begany and Milburn (2002) were similar to previous research but they researched about men's likelihood of engage in sexual harassment. They found that HS, authoritarianism, and belief in rape myths were correlated with men's likelihood of engage in sexual harassment but BS did not predict sexual harassment.

In relation with the literature, ambivalent sexism levels play role on female athletes' perception of sexual harassment. Their tolerance level, attitudes toward sexual harassment and experiences of sexual harassment differ depending on ambivalent sexism scores. Relying on the previous studies (e.g., Russell & Trigg, 2004; Wiener et al.,1997), in the current study, I predicted that HS and BS of Ambivalent Sexism Inventory would predict female athletes' attitudes toward sexual harassment differently.

In the next section, ambivalent sexism will be described in detail and the relationship between ambivalent sexism and sexual harassment will be explained.

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1.4 Ambivalent Sexism

In many cultures, women usually take inferior position and they are treated as disadvantaged group (Glick & Fiske, 2001). Eagly and Mladinic (1993) mentioned the gender roles to describe this inequality and stated that in many societies, women were responsible for caring and men were in a competence to get higher status.

Glick and Fiske (1996) conceptualized sexism and proposed the term of Ambivalent Sexism, which was divided into two main factors as Hostile Sexism (HS) and Benevolent Sexism (BS). HS has patriarchal ideology and it assumes women as inferior than men. On the other hand, BS has a subjective positivity but it accepts women's weakness and emphasizes their need for protection. These two sexism types were found to be coexisting with each other (Glick & Fiske, 2001)

These two dimensions were based on 3 hypotheses of paternalism, gender differentiation, and heterosexuality. According to the theory, *paternalism* occurs because men have more status and power than women. Dominative paternalism can be seen as a form of HS where protective paternalism for BS. Similarly, *gender differentiation* occurs because men and women have different social roles and HS see this difference as a competition, where BS as a completion. In addition, *heterosexuality* occurs because sexual reproduction and biological motives bring dependency and intimacy to both women and men. HS shows the characteristics of heterosexuality in the way of heterosexual hostility, and BS in the way of heterosexual intimacy (Glick & Fiske, 1996).

Glick and Fiske (1996) developed Ambivalent Sexism Inventory to conduct empirical studies related to the theory. HS and BS were correlated factors of the inventory. Glick et al. (2000) applied the inventory in 19 countries and the factors were meaningful and coherent. The countries were Cuba, South Africa, Nigeria, Botswana, Colombia, Chile, South Korea, Turkey, Portugal, Italy, Brazil, Spain, Belgium, Japan, Germany, USA, England, Australia, and Netherlands. When gender differences were considered, men scored higher on HS items in all the

countries. On the contrary, women scored as high as men on the BS items in many countries.

According to the researches made about ambivalent sexism, conservative ideology (Christopher & Mull, 2006), religiosity (Burn & Busso, 2005; Taşdemir & Sakallı-Uğurlu, 2010), attitudes toward premarital sex (Sakallı-Uğurlu & Glick, 2003), reactions to sexist jokes (Greenwood & Isbell, 2002), attitudes toward wife abuse (Glick, Sakallı-Uğurlu, Ferreira, & De Souza, 2002), and attitudes towards rape victims (e.g., Sakallı-Uğurlu, Yalçın, & Glick, 2007) were correlated with ambivalent sexism.

Ambivalent sexism was also found to be a predictor of attitudes toward sexual harassment (Russel & Trigg, 2004). Results showed that people with high levels of HS and BS had high tolerance of sexual harassment. In this study, women were found to have low tolerance but majority of the variance was explained by ambivalent sexism and hostility toward women. However, people with high BS scores were less tolerated than people high in ambivalence and hostility. According to the study conducted in Turkey (Sakallı-Uğurlu, Salman, & Turgut, 2010), HS let both men and women to tolerate sexual harassment. On the other hand, women having BS toward men considered sexual harassment as a result of women's provocative behaviors.

In addition, Wiener and his colleagues (1997) conducted a study in order to examine the relation between athletes' ambivalent sexism and perception of sexual harassment. They reported that female athletes perceived coach's behaviors more disturbing compared to male athletes. In addition, female athletes perceived the behaviors as more severe than male athletes, and athletes who have low levels of HS perceived harasser's conduct as more severe than who have high levels of HS. Moreover, there was a negative correlation between hostility and pervasiveness of sexual harassment. That is, athletes low in HS perceived harassment as more pervasive. Therefore, in relation with these findings, in the current study,

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ambivalent sexism was expected to play a critical role on athletes' perception and reaction to sexual harassment.

1.5 Sexual Harassment in Sport

Sexual harassment in sport has been a serious problem as well as sexual harassment in workplace (Willness, Steel, & Lee, 2007), and in education setting (Larsson, Hensing, & Allebeck, 2003). According to Willness and his colleagues (2007), sexual harassment in workplace was so common that causes decrease in job satisfaction, withdrawing from work, physical and mental health. According to Cumhuriyet Newspaper (2004), 14% of the working women in Turkey were sexually harassed. Larsson, Hensing, and Allebeck (2003) added that women can face with sexual harassment in education setting. Similarly, Koca (2006) reported that female athletes in Turkey experience sexual harassment in sport, too.

In order to understand sexual harassment in sport, the sport culture should be mentioned deeply. In the nineteenth century, sport was pure, not like real life and it was impossible to face with discrimination about politics, race, and religion. However, as the sport organizations began to slow down to follow social reforms and modern democracy, the real life social problems began to appear in sport environment (Brackenridge, 1995). Today, sexual harassment in sports is not different from sexual harassment in another environment because men always try to show their power to women and men. In fact, some researchers considered that sexual harassment was more common among athletes compared to non athletes (Koss & Gaines, 1993). For instance, the results of the studies in many countries showed that every three to four female athletes were exposed to sexual harassment in sport (Brackendridge, 1997; Brackendridge et al., 2000).

1.5.1 Prevalence rates

In the literature, there are many studies focused on sexual harassment in different cultures and they show the significance of the situation. Lackey (1990) found that 20 percentage of the women college and university athletes reported their having

sexual harassment such as profanity, and intrusive physical contacts. Fedjin and Hanegby (2001) found that 14 % of the Israeli and American female athletes experienced sexual harassment. Toftegaard Nielsen (1998) found that 25 percent of the athletes under the age of 18 experienced sexual harassment in Denmark. Moreover, about 45 percent of the athletes experienced sexual harassment in Canada (McGregor, 1998).

Although sexual harassment has been a more serious problem in Turkey, there are few researches about it. Researches on sexual harassment in sport have begun after 1980s (Brackendridge, 1997) but it is still a new topic in Turkey. Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) conducted a study in Turkey and found that 200 (56 %) of the 356 athletes reported that they experienced sexual harassment by mostly spectators (40 %), teammates (33 %), and their coaches (25 %). Female athletes were asked the frequency of experiencing sexual harassment and once in life was 12 %, once to three times 31 %, four to eight times 7%, five to eight time 5 %, and continuous 4 %. They reported the place of the event as the gym or the game field. Time of the event was usually after games or after trainings rather than during games or before games. However, Kirkby and Graves (1997) stated that the prevalence rates were highest during trips for trainings or games.

In order to clarify prevalence rates of sexual harassment in Turkey, female athletes will be asked several questions about whether or not they were sexually harassed. If they were sexually harassed, time and place of the event, effects on the performance, physical and psychological consequences, coping strategies, and the harasser's status in the club will be clarified. The questions which were used in the study are similar with Gündüz and her colleagues' study (2007) but they searched female athletes' sexual harassment experience in their entire life, even at school, social life, etc. On the contrary, the present study focuses on only the sexual harassment experiences in sport. Therefore, the prevalence rate of the experience was expected to be lower than the previous study conducted by Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) in Turkey.

The prevalence rates of sexual harassment vary depending on many social, psychological, organizational factors as mentioned in the previous parts. In the next session, risk factors that increase sexual harassment in sport will be discussed.

1.5.2 Risk Factors

Brackenridge (1995) divided risk factors for sexual abuse in sport into three parts; coach variables, athlete variables, and sport variables. According to Brackenridge (1995), *coach variables* were presented as being male, old age, large size and strong physique, good accredited qualifications, previous record of sexual harassment, strong trust of parents, standing in the sport/club/community, chances to be alone with athletes, and weak commitment to sport/ ethics committee.

Second, *athlete variables* were given as being female, young age, small size and weak physique, history of sexual abuse, low level of awareness, low self esteem, weak relationship with parents, medical problems and disordered eating (Brackenridge, 1995). Similarly, Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) added that female athletes above the age of 20 and university students were at more risk of being harassed compared to other age groups in Turkey.

Third, *sport variables* were listed as amount of physical handling for coaching, individual/team sport, location of training and competitions, opportunity for trips away, dress requirements, regular evaluation including athlete screening and cross-referencing to medical data, low education and training on sexual harassment, nonexistence of athlete and parent contracts, poor climate for debating sexual harassment (Brackenridge, 1995). Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) also stated that most of the athletes (about 70 %) considered sport clothing as a risk factor. The athletes wear comfortable, elastic, thin, and short clothes to spend their energy more efficiently. Type of the sport or the position in a competition can be also factor of sexual harassment. Crosset and his colleagues (1995) claimed that contact sports such as football, basketball, and hockey were more prone to sexual harassment than other sports. Silva (1984) also claimed that aggressive behavior could be seen in all contact sports, and they were even reinforced. Gündüz and her

colleagues (2007) stated that significance levels of the relationship between the sport branches and sexual harassment varied but team sports were highly correlated with exposure to sexual harassment. Another study conducted by Fasting et al. (2004) showed that sexual harassment was experienced in both team and individual sport groups. Moreover, gender structure and gender culture were also risk factors for harassment. That is, female athletes who were doing "masculine" sports, such as weight lifting, taekwando, ice hockey, football, showed more prevalence rates than women in other sports (2004).

Another aim of the study is to clarify the risk factors of sexual harassment in Turkey and see the factors' relationship with the sexual harassment. The data is collected in order to get information about the sport branches, years of sport experiences, category of the team, religiosity, region, and political views of the female athletes. As parallel with the literature, league categories, region, economic status, political view, and religious factors would predict attitudes toward sexual harassment.

1.6 Sexual Behaviors of Coach

Coaches are responsible for the success of the athlete and the team, so sport organizations and athletes give them right to interfere with the athletes' physical appearance, behaviors, habits, social and private life. Most of the sport teams in westernized cultures were coached by males and coaching gives them god-like status. Sexual harassment can occur by an exploitation of the power (Brackenridge, 1995), so it would not be surprising to face with a sexual harassment case in sport.

According to a research conducted with Canadian olympic athletes, 8 % of the female athletes were forced to have sex with a member from the sport organization (Kirkby & Greaves, 1996). In the US, a study conducted with female student athletes showed that 2 % of them experienced verbal or physical sexual advances, and that 19 % of the athletes blamed their coaches to use sexist comments (Volkwein et al., 1997). According to another study conducted by Tomlinson and

Yorganci (1997) in some countries in Europe, about 3 percent of female athletes experienced sexual abuse, including force to have sexual intercourse, or physical contact with sexual areas of the body. Moreover, 17 percent of the athletes were experienced intrusive physical contact, including slapping on the bottom, and tickling. 6 percent of the athletes in the same study experienced verbal intrusion like invitation to go out, where 15 percent of them exposed to derogatory remarks, sexual innuendoes, and dirty jokes (Tomlinson & Yorganci, 1997).

In the Fasting and Brackenridge's study (2009), most of the coaches' sexually harassing behaviors were dirty joke, comments on physical appearance of body, sexually suggestive glances, patting athletes on the bottoms, and touching on breasts. Auweele et al. (2008) defined sexual harassment with similar sexual behaviors, such as demeaning language, verbal intrusion, physical contact, fondling, and pressure to have sexual intercourse.

In Turkey, athletes usually experienced sexual harassment taking the form of unwelcome jokes, requests, sexual utterances, unwelcome letters, and phone calls (Gündüz et al., 2007). Parallel with sexual harassment definition of Gündüz et al. (2007) and Brackendridge (1997), Auweele and his colleagues (2008) used a behavior list that can be perceived as sexual harassment and the Turkish adaptation of this list will be used in this study.

Both this study and previous studies try to clarify the behaviors that can be perceived as sexual harassment but it is hard to make a list of the behaviors and make a sexual harassment definition in sport. In order to label a behavior as sexual harassment, there should be a victim who perceives the behavior as harassment. Therefore, the perceptions of the athletes also are important on sexual harassment and the factors related with perception of sexual harassment will be presented.

1.7 Perceptions of Athletes

The female athletes' perceptions play critical role in the sexual harassment literature as well as the coach behaviors. While coach is having physical and

psychological contact to teach skills to athletes, some of the behaviors may be perceived as sexual harassment. On the contrary, coach may really use his power to get his sexual benefits and intentionally harass the athlete. Therefore, labeling behaviors as sexual harassment is a problematic issue and athletes make the judgments of the behaviors. According to the literature, culture (Fedjin & Hanegby, 2001), gender (Collins & Blodgett, 1981), HS and BS (Sakallı-Uğurlu et al., 2010) were found as factors that affect perception of individuals.

Culture can be the important factor while interpreting sexual harassment of female athletes. Fedjin and Hanegby (2001) found cultural differences in definition of sexual harassment. For instance, an athlete from a culture can describe sexual harassment as coaches' commenting on the physical appearance of the athlete where another athlete from another culture can describe harassment as kissing on the athlete's mouth. These two different types of coaches' behaviors both can be perceived as sexual harassment by athletes from different cultures because culture determines the acceptance level of the athletes. A study conducted with American and Israeli athletes showed that American athletes showed more tolerance to sexual harassment where Israeli athletes had strict criteria for sexual harassment (Fedjin & Hanegby, 2001). Therefore, how Turkish female athletes interpret the behaviors and whether they accept the behaviors as normal or not is important and needed to be studied in Turkey, too. In the current study, Coach Behaviors List (Auweeele et al., 2008) is used to measure the acceptability levels of the problematic behaviors that can be perceived as sexual harassment.

Gender differences were also found as a factor for perception and interpretation of sexual harassment. According to the studies, compared to men, women think that sexual harassment is more common in workplaces (Collins & Blodgett, 1981). Moreover, women blame harassers while men blame victims (Powell, 1986). Men were found to have neutral attitudes toward sexual harassment while women were considering it as an important social problem (Lott et al., 1982). Similar attitudes are expected to exist in a sport organization.

Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) reported that in Turkey, 52 percentage of the female athletes interpreted sexual harassment as a problem, where 30 percentage of them as a serious problem, and 18 percentage of them as not a problem. McDowell and Cunningham (2008) found that appropriateness level of the physical contact changed depending on the gender schemas and attitudes toward women. Female athletes show more negative reactions when they were struck by female coach. However, appropriateness levels of behaviors were high in women with female coaches than women with male coaches when they have liberal attitudes toward women. On the other hand, for male athletes, perceived appropriateness of the physical behaviors of the both male and female coaches were neutral when the athletes had traditional attitudes toward women. As findings indicated, attitudes toward women were found to be important factor on the perception of the physical contact.

As mentioned above, factors of ambivalent sexism; HS and BS are related factors with individuals' perception of sexual harassment. Both HS and BS let people tolerate sexual harassment (Russel & Trigg, 2004; Sakallı-Uğurlu et al., 2010). In fact, women with high BS perceive sexual attempts as less severe than people with low levels of HS (Wiener et al., 1997). Moreover, women who scored higher in BS perceive sexual harassment as a result of women's provocative behaviors (Sakallı-Uğurlu et al., 2010).

Related with the given factors, female athletes may perceive the coach's behaviors as unwelcome. In the case of a sexual harassment, what athletes do? How they behave? How they react? In the next section, literature information about those questions will be presented.

1.8 Consequences of Sexual Harassment

According to the literature on sexual harassment in sport, female athletes experience sexual harassment by their coaches but they usually do not report it (Brackenridge, 1997). There may be many reasons of it, such as concerning about their career, strong attachment to the team, and some legal limitations. First, they

cannot report these assaults because they have good career on sport and they do not want to put it behind. Athletes see the team as a family and reporting their coaches can harm the team. Second, athletes need coaches in order to be successful in a sport, so they are dependent on their coaches (Brackenridge, 1997). Third, there are also some procedural limitations for reporting the harassment. Sport organizations usually do not have a policy or the members do not have knowledge about the consequences of sexual harassment. An athlete should be sure about the support of the organization while she is reporting harassment. Giving up the sport should not be an option for the athlete because they are spending so much effort, time, and money to be good at it. In addition to sexual harassment, costs of giving up the sport may also harm the athlete (Cense & Brackenridge, 2001).

When athletes face with unwanted sexual behaviors, and perceive them as inappropriate, they give responses to them, including emotional, behavioral, and psychological/physiological reactions. First, athletes may give some *emotional responses* when they think that they were exposed to sexual harassment. Fasting, Brackenridge and Walseth (2007) stated that athletes who experienced sexual harassment give emotional responses such as disgust, fear, irritation, and anger. Anger (%21) was the most common psychological reactions of the harassed female athletes (Gündüz et al., 2007).

Second, athletes may give *behavioral responses* to sexual harassment such as passivity, avoidance, direct confrontation, and confrontation with humor (Fasting et al., 2007). Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) also conducted research about the reactions of the athletes to the sexual harassment. The most frequent behavioral reaction was ignoring the harassment. Half of the participants did not do anything as subsequent actions when they faced with sexual harassment. Other reactions were telling the harasser not to do it, and stopping the harasser. McDowell and Cunningham (2008) presented some scenarios about sexual harassment by coaches and ask athletes reactions to these behaviors. More than half of the participants stated that coach should be reprimanded (56 %). 22 % of the athletes stated that no

action should be taken against the coach, 15 % of them stated that coach should be suspended, and the coach should be fired was lowest rated belief (7 %).

In addition, the athletes reported that they may give *psychological/physiological reactions* like headache, insomnia, heartburn, and tiredness when they are faced with sexual harassment by their coaches. However, most of the athletes did not do anything to cope with the symptoms rather than taking psychological counseling, or taking tranquilizers (Gündüz et al., 2007). Fitzgerald, Gold, and Brock (1990) studied the reactions to sexual harassment in the workplace in psychological perspective and they divided coping strategies as internal and external. Internal coping strategies were listed as detachment, denial, relabeling, illusory control, and endurance, where external coping strategies were listed as avoidance, assertion or confrontation, seeking institutional or organizational relief, social support, and appeasement. In addition, Wiener and his colleagues (1997) stated that ambivalent sexism played role on the psychological well-beings of the victims. People with low HS scores had more tendencies to be negatively affected by sexual harassment on workplace. Based on these finding, in the current study, ambivalent sexism was expected to be important factor on reactions of athletes.

Related with these reactions, the influence of sexual harassment on performance of each people may be different. Most of Turkish female athletes (36 %) reported that sexual harassment did not change their performance, and 36 % of them reported decrease and 2 % of them reported increase in sport performance (Gündüz et al., 2007). In the current study, sexual harassment's effect on the performance is also searched with the sexually harassed athletes.

As mentioned in this part, athletes show different reactions to sexual harassment. In the theses, the consequences of the sexual harassment are concerned and the information is gathered in two ways; from sexually harassed athletes, and from all athletes in the study. First, the sexually harassed people answer about frequency, time, and place of the event, reactions and sport performance, coping strategies,

and sharings about the event. Second, all the athletes' emotional, behavioral, and passive reactions after a probable sexual harassment are examined.

In this chapter, sexual harassment problem is introduced by the literature review of psychological and sociological perspectives. The individual and organizational factors which are related with sexual harassment are presented. The role of attitudes toward sexual harassment, HS and BS on sexual harassment are also emphasized. Then, the responses of athletes, the psychological, physiological, and social effects on the athletes are mentioned. The literature review demonstrated that only two main studies from Turkey, Koca (2006) and Gündüz and her colleagues (2007), have examined the issues of sexual harassment in Turkey. However, there is a need to study the issues in detail and the present thesis aims to fulfilling the gap in Turkish literature.

1.9 The Aim and Hypothesis of the Study

The aim of the thesis is to study sexual harassment in sport in Turkey in two parts; in the first part, (1) the behaviors of the coaches that can be perceived as sexual harassment by athletes, the seriousness levels of these behaviors and (2) responses of the female athletes to the behaviors will be described. In the second part, (3) the relationship between demographic variables and female athletes' attitudes toward sexual harassment, (4) the influence of ambivalent sexism (HS/BS) on these attitudes, (5) predictive power of attitudes toward sexual harassment on acceptability of coaches' negative behaviors, and (6) the relationship between attitudes toward sexual harassment and responses of athletes will be explored.

Research questions or related hypotheses generated basing on the presented literature are as follows:

Part 1:

1) Which behaviors of coaches are perceived as serious sexual harassment by female athletes and how often they experience them? In order to answer the questions, Coach Behaviors List of Auweele et al.(2008) is used.

2) Which responses do female athletes show when they experience sexual harassment by their coach? Basing on the literature about reactions of athletes to sexual harassment (Fasting et al., 2007; Gündüz et al., 2007; Mcdowell & Cunningham, 2008), emotional, behavioral, and passive responses are expected to be clarified.

Part 2:

3) Are age, league categories, region, economic status, political view, and religious factors significant predictors of attitudes toward sexual harassment in sport? Based on the literature on sexual harassment in sport (Feulis & McCabe, 1997; Ford & Donis, 1996;), it is expected that age and years of sport experience would predict attitudes toward sexual harassment. Specifically, older women and women with more years of experience in sport are expected to endorse more supportive attitudes toward sexual harassment than the youngers and women with less years of sport experience.

Furthermore, based on the literature on sexual harassment in sport (Brackenridge, 1995; Crosset et al., 1995; Fasting et al., 2004; Gündüz et al., 2007), it is expected that league categories, region, economic status, political view, and religious factors would predict attitudes toward sexual harassment.

4) Are HS and BS significant predictors of attitudes toward sexual harassment in sport? Consistent with earlier studies (Sakallı-Uğurlu et al., 2010; Wiener et al., 1997), high levels of HS and BS are expected to predict high levels of ASHPBW and ASHTM.

5) How do attitudes toward sexual harassment and ambivalent sexism influence acceptability of coach negative behaviors toward athletes? Parallel with Wiener et al. (1997), significant relation between ambivalent sexism and acceptability levels of sexual behaviors of coaches and non-instructional/potentially threatening behaviors are expected to be found. That is, it is hypothesized that as the HS scores decrease, acceptance levels of the negative behaviors decrease.

6) Are attitudes toward sexual harassment and ambivalent sexism significant predictors of responses to sexual harassment in sport? Female athletes' responses to sexual harassment are expected to differ in their attitudes toward sexual harassment and ambivalent sexism. That is, women with high scores of ASHPBW and ASHTM would show more passive and emotional responses, where negative attitudes toward sexual harassment would show more behavioral responses. Based on the findings of Wiener et al. (1997), HS and BS are also expected to have predictive power on response types. In fact, it is hypothesized that low levels of sexism scores associate with emotional and passive responses.

CHAPTER II

METHOD

2.1 Participants

170 female university students from Middle East Technical University, Dokuz Eylül University, and Celal Bayar University who have played team sports participated to the study. They were aged between 18 and 34 ($M = 21.80$, $SD = 2.87$). Sport types were volleyball, basketball, handball, korfball, rugby, soccer, ice hockey, badminton, rowing, and water polo. The athletes have played in three different categories, which are university teams league, amateur teams league, and professional teams league. Female athletes's years of experience varied from 1 to 19 ($M = 6.27$, $SD = 4.00$). Most of the athletes have been coached by male trainers ($N = 141$, 83%), and 26 of them (15 %) were females. All the participants grew up in Muslim culture except one participant. Religiosity, obedience to rules, and importance of religion levels of the athletes were converted from 6 point Likert type scale to low, medium, and high categories (see Table 2.1). 115 of them have spent most of their lifetimes in metropolis (68 %), 51 in city (30 %), 1 in town (1 %), and 3 in village (2 %). Socioeconomic status of the women athletes varied in 6 point scale and they were categorized as lower , middle, and upper class. Political views are ranged between "1= radical left" and "6= radical right" and they are categorized as left, middle, and right (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 *Sample characteristics*

Demographic variables	Mean	SD
Age	21.80	2.87
Years of sport experience	6.27	4.00
	Frequencies	**Percentages**
Branch		
Volleyball	65	38
Basketball	16	9
Handball	19	11
Korfball	3	2
Rugby	8	5
Soccer	35	20
Ice hockey	7	4
Badminton	7	4
Rowing	5	3
Water polo	4	2
Category		
University teams league	87	51
Amateur teams league	55	32
Professional teams league	23	13
Gender of coach		
Male	141	83
Female	26	15
Religion		
Islam	165	97
Other religions	1	1
Religiosity		
Low	48	28
Medium	66	38
High	15	9
Obedience to religious rules		
Low	36	21
Medium	84	49
High	15	9
Importance of religion		
Low	33	19
Medium	74	43
High	49	29
Region		
Metropolis	115	68
City	51	30
Town	1	1
Village	3	2
Economic status		
Lower	8	5
Middle	96	57
Upper	63	37
Political view		
Right	13	8
Middle	48	28
Left	103	61

2.2 Measures

Five scales were used in the study and demographic questions were given to the participants. The scales were Coach Behaviors List (Auweele et al., 2008), Responses to Sexual Harassment in Sport, Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment Scale (Sakallı-Uğurlu, Salman, & Turgut, 2010), and Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (Glick & Fiske, 1996). The scales were presented in the Appendix A, B, C, D, and E.

2.2.1 Unwanted Coaching Behaviors in Sport

2.2.1.1 Coach Behaviors List (CBL)

The behaviors list was formed by Auweele et al. (2008). It consists of 35 coaching behaviors that can be perceived as sexual harassment. They combined the unwanted behaviors that can be perceived as sexual harassment from studies of Volkwein and his colleagues (1997), Brackenridge (1997), Toftegaard-Nielsen (2001), and Fejgen and Hanegby (2001), such as "the coach invites you home under pretext of sport matters", "comments on your physical appearance", and "makes a sexist joke". The measure included different aspects of behaviors; such as sexual, threatening, intrusive, and instruction-related, with different fixed random order.

In the present thesis, Turkish culture and Turkish sport environment was considered some of the items did not make sense in Turkey, such as "staring at you during showering", "Asking you out on your personal sex life, private sexual matters". 18 of the items were selected from CBL. The items were translated from English to Turkish and then translated back into Turkish by Sakallı-Uğurlu and Zengin for the present thesis. The coach behaviors were listed two times, and prevalence rates of these behaviors were asked to the participants in the first list. In the second list, acceptability levels of the behaviors were asked to female athletes.

In the study of Auweele et al. (2008), factor analysis was not performed. Means and standard deviations of the items were calculated for both perceptions and experiences for these behaviors. In the current thesis, the factor analysis was run based on the acceptability scores of the participants because the prevalence rates only gave information about frequency of the behaviors. Exploratory factor analysis with principal components was run through SPSS. KMO and Bartlet's test gave the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of sampling adequacy as .89, indicating factorability of R assumption was good. After initial analysis, 4 factors were derived. However 2 factors only had items that cross loaded with factor 1 and 2, and with loadings less than .30. Similarly, scree plot suggested 2 factors. The factor analysis performed again by forcing to two factors. For the first factor, loadings were ranged between .91 and .54 and it explained 41.98 % of the variance. For the second factor, loadings were ranged between .79 and .44 for the factor and it explained 16.96 % of the variance.

Based on the factor analysis, the items were grouped in two categories, which were sexual and non-instructional/potentially threatening behaviors of coach. First, *sexual behaviors* subscale was composed of 9 items. It was including items such as "Şaka yoluyla cinsellik teklif etme", "Cinsel içerikli bakışlar", and "Soyunma odasına izinsiz girme". Second, *non-instructional/potentially threatening behaviors subscale* was composed of 9 items. It was including items such as "Hakaret etme", "Erkek sporcuların kadınlardan üstün olduğunu belirtme", and "Fiziksel görünüşünüze iltifat etme".

Internal consistency reliabilities were found to be high for both two factors: Factor 1, sexual behaviors, with a Cronbach's alpha of .93; Factor 2, *non-instructional/potentially threatening behaviors,* with a Cronbach's alpha of .85. For the whole scale, the Cronbach's alpha was .89. These results indicated high internal consistency reliability for CBL (see Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 *2 factors of Coach Behaviors List with their Eigen values, explained variances, items, and loadings of items*

Items	Loadings
Sexual behaviors of coach (eigen value = 7.556; explained variance = 41.977; α = .93)	
-Yalnız iken sıkıştırma.	.91
-Cinselliğe karşılık size ilerleme fırsatı tanıma.	.90
-Şaka yoluyla cinsellik teklif etme.	.89
-Zorla cinsel davranışlarda bulunma.	.85
-Sizi öpmeye kalkışma.	.84
-Cinsel içerikli ilgi gösterme.	.79
-Cinsel içerikli bakışlar.	.74
-Tek başınıza size evine davet etme.	.67
-Soyunma odasına izinsiz girme.	.54
Non-instructional/potentially threatening behaviors of coach (eigen value = 3.053; explained variance = 16.959; α = .85)	
-Azarlama	.79
-Erkek sporcuların kadınlardan üstün olduğunu belirtme.	.75
-Kadınlar hakkında olumsuz sözler söyleme.	.73
-Oyun ya da antrenmanda yapılması gerekenleri anlatırken gereğinden fazla yakın durma.	.68
-Hakaret etme.	.67
-Aşağılayıcı sözler.	.65
-Sporla ilgisiz cep mesajları atma.	.59
-Fiziksel görünüşünüze iltifat etme.	.59
-Fiziksel temas (elle dokunma ya da omuz omuza durma vb gibi)	.44

2.2.1.1.1 Prevalence of Coach Behaviors

First, the frequencies of the coach's behaviors were asked to the athletes on 5 point Likert type scale, ranging from 1 (never) to 5 (always). Female athletes rated each behaviors based on their experiences. Therefore, participants who scored higher would face with more sexual behaviors by coach.

2.2.1.1.2 Acceptability of Coach Behaviors

In the second part, acceptability of the coach's behaviors was asked on 4-point Likert type scale; 1= the behavior is acceptable, 2= the behavior is unacceptable, but not so serious, 3 = the behavior is unacceptable and serious, and 4=the behavior is unacceptable and very serious".

2.2.2 Responses to Sexual Harassment in Sport (RSHS)

The scale was formed by Sakallı-Uğurlu and Zengin in order to asses which responses athletes may give when they experience sexual harassment. Different types of responses were presented to the women athletes and their probable responses were asked in the case of sexual harassment. It consisted of 25 items and 5-point Likert-type scale was used ranging from "absolutely I cannot do" to "absolutely I do".

Exploratory factor analysis with principal components was run through SPSS. KMO and Bartlet's test gave the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of sampling adequacy as .78, indicating factorability of R assumption was good. After initial analysis, 7 factors were derived. However, 4 factors only had items that cross loaded with factor 1, 2, and 3 with loadings less than .30. Similarly, scree plot suggested 3 factors and the factor analysis performed again by forcing to three factors. For the first factor, loadings were ranged between .81 and .49 and it explained 19.79 % of the variance.. For the second factor, loadings were ranged between .74 and .41 for the factor and it explained 15.92 % of the variance. For the third factor, loadings were ranged between .78 and .43 for the factor and it explained 7.98 % of the variance.

Based on the factor analysis, the scale had three subscales, which are emotional responses (ER), behavioral responses (BR), and passive responses (PR). These categories were determined by factor analysis and both the subscales content and names were parallel with the literature about responses to sexual harassment. First, *ER subscale* was composed of 10 items including psychological and feeling based statements. "Depresyona girerim", "İçime kapanırım", "Kendimi suçlu hissederim" were some examples for the items of the subscale. Second, *BR subscale* was composed of 11 items including active and action based statements. "Koça karşı koyarım", "Koça kızarım", "Kendimi korumak adına koçla samimiyet derecemi azaltırım" were some of the examples for the items of the subscale. Third, *PR subscale* was composed of 4 items including no action based statements. "Koçun yaptığını anlamamış gibi davranıp, olanları kapatmaya çalışırım", "Şakaya vururum", "Olanları unutmaya çalışırım" were some examples for the items of the subscale.

Internal consistency reliabilities were found to be high for the two factors: Factor 1, ER, with a Cronbach's alpha of .84; and Factor 2, BR, with a Cronbach's alpha of .81. Factor 3, PR had an acceptable level of reliability with a Cronbach's alpha of .60. Third factor had 4 items and it was accepted as the reason of having low reliability score when compared to the other two factors. For the whole scale, the Cronbach's alpha was .79. These results indicated sufficient internal consistency reliability for RSHS (see Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 *3 factors of RSHS with their Eigen values, explained variances, items, and loadings of items*

Items	Loadings
Emotional responses (eigen value = 4.947; explained variance = 19.789; α = .84)	
- Depresyona girerim.	.81
- İçime kapanırım.	.75
- Kendimi suçlu hissederim.	.71
- Kimsenin yüzüne bakamam.	.64
- Kendimi engellenmiş hissederim.	.63
- Yanlış bir şey mi yaptım diye kendime kızarım.	.60
- Korkarım.	.59
- Koça yanlış bir hareketle davetkar davrandım mı diye düşünürüm.	.57
- Kendime kızarım.	.56
- Aşağılanmış hissederim.	.49
Behavioral responses (eigen value = 3.979; explained variance = 15.916; α = .81)	
- Koça karşı koyarım.	.74
- Koça kızarım.	.71
- Kendimi korumak adına koçla samimiyet derecemi azaltırım.	.69
- Koçla aramıza mesafe koyarım.	.65
- Koçu ilgili makamlara şikayet ederim.	.65
- Koça neden böyle davrandığını doğrudan sorarım.	.61
- Koçu sözel olarak ikaz ederim.	.58
- Mümkün olursa başka bir takımla ya da koçla çalışmayı denerim.	.51
- Koçla çalışan diğer kişilere aynı davranışlara maruz kalıyor musunuz diye sorarım.	.45
- Aileme söylerim.	.43
- Koçu mahkemeye veririm.	.41
Passive responses (eigen value = 1.995; explained variance = 7.981; α = .60)	
- Koçun yaptığını anlamamış gibi davranıp, olanları kapatmaya çalışırım.	.77
- Şakaya vururum.	.68
- Olanları unutmaya çalışırım.	.53
- Ciddiye alınmayacağını düşündüğümden herhangi bir resmi başvuruda bulunmam.	.43

2.2.3 Ambivalent Sexism Inventory

The scale consists of 22 items and it was developed by Glick and Fiske (1996). It measures two constructs; HS and BS. HS subscale has one subfactor (11 items) and it was in relation with three subfactors of BS (11 items); protective paternalism, complementary gender differentiation, and heterosexual intimacy (Glick & Fiske, 1996). BS consisted of statements about gender inequality and patriarchy with positive attitudes toward women, with three subfactors. *Protective paternalism* was presented with the statements like "Women should be cherished and protected by men", "Men should sacrifice to provide for women", *complementary gender differentiation* like "Women have a more refined sense of culture and taste", and *heterosexual intimacy* like "Men are incomplete without women", "Every man ought to have a woman he adores". HS consisted of statements about dominative paternalism, competitive gender differentiation, and heterosexual hostility with negative attitudes toward women, with single factor (e.g. "Women are too easily offended").

The scale was translated into Turkish by Sakallı-Uğurlu (2002). 6-point Likert-type scale was used as in the original version of ASI, ranging from "disagree strongly" (1) to "agree strongly" (6). Participants who scored higher showed higher levels of sexism. The same scale was used in the present thesis.

Exploratory factor analysis with principal components was run through SPSS and KMO and Bartlet's test gave the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of sampling adequacy as .85, indicating factorability of R assumption was good. The analysis was forced to divide the items into two factors, as in the original scale. 12 items were loaded to the HS Factor, where 10 of them loaded to the BS Factor. The item "Bir felaket durumunda kadınlar erkeklerden önce kurtarılmalıdır" belonged to first factor with .29 loading, where it should be in the second. However, the item was placed to BS factor as in the original version. For the first factor, loadings were ranged between .83 and .51 and it explained 31.32% of the variance with

6.89 eigenvalue. For the second factor, loadings were ranged between .62 and .06 for the factor and it explained 10.90 % of the variance with 2.40 eigenvalue.

The internal consistency reliabilities were found to be high for both factors; HS factor, with a Cronbach's alpha of .86, and BS factor with a Cronbach's alpha of .84. For the whole scale, the Cronbach's alpha was found .89. These results indicated high internal consistency reliability for ASI.

2.2.4 Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment Scale (ASHS)

The scale developed by Sakallı-Uğurlu et al. (2010) was used in the present thesis. It consisted of two subscales, which are *attitudes toward viewing sexual harassment as the result of provocative behaviors of women (ASHPBW),* and *attitudes toward accepting sexual harassment as a trivial matter (ASHTM).* ASHPBW consisted of 10 items, including statements like "most women who are sexually insulted be a man provoke his behavior by the way they talk, act, or dress". Second, ASHTM consisted of 6 items, including statements like "I believe that sexual intimidation is a serious social problem". Scoring of the items ranged from 1 "strongly disagree" to 6 "strongly agree". Participants who score higher would show higher levels of acceptance of sexual harassment.

5 of the items were reverse coded and exploratory factor analysis with principal components was run through SPSS. KMO and Bartlet's test gave the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of sampling adequacy as .85, indicating factorability of R assumption was good. The analysis was forced to divide the items into two factors; 10 items were loaded to the first factor, where 6 of them loaded to the second factor. The items loaded to the first factor were the same with ASHPBW subscale, and the items of the second factor were the same with ASHTM subscale.

For the ASHPBW factor, loadings were ranged between .82 and .60 and it explained 34.20 % of the variance with 5.47 eigenvalue. For the ASHTM factor, loadings were ranged between .86 and .33 and it explained 21.68 % of the variance with 3.47 eigenvalue.

The internal consistency reliabilities were found to be high for both factors; for ASHPBW factor, with a Cronbach's alpha of .90, and ASHTM factor with a Cronbach's alpha of .81. For the whole scale, the Cronbach's alpha was .83. These results indicated high internal consistency reliability for ASHS.

2.2.5 Demographic Variables

14 questions will be asked in order to assess the participants' age, type of sport, years of sport experience, team category, the gender of the coach, religion, religious factors (religiosity, obedience level to religious rules, and importance of religion), region, economic status, political view, definition of sexual harassment, and experience of sexual harassment.

2.3 Procedure

Before data collection, the questionnaire and the informed consent was formed and sent to METU Ethical Committee in order to get permission to conduct this study. After the approval of Ethical Committee, data was collected in two ways, in an internet survey site and in hard copy questionnaire form.

2.3.1 Web-based administration

10 % of the participants responded the questionnaire online. Web-based questionnaire was publicized by cover-letter. E-mails were sent to women athletes who play in different sport teams and mail groups of universities' sport teams. In the e-mail text, research topic, researcher and estimated duration of filling it up were written and link of the questionnaire's web page was attached to the end of the text. At the beginning of the questionnaire, participants were informed about researcher, research topic, voluntary participation, confidentiality and anonymity. Contact information of the researcher was given in order to answer possible questions. The questions were listed in a single page and the order was the same in the paper-pencil form.

Instruments were entered to a survey web site, *http://www.online-anket.gen.tr*
Participants had the opportunity to save the answers and continue it later but they
could not end the questionnaire with not answered questions. At the end of the
questionnaire, they were asked to add comments but this part was selective for the
participants. Women athletes who did not fill out the questionnaire were reminded
and the importance of the study was emphasized. The response rate could not be
calculated because links were sent to e-mail groups or to single individuals, but it
was very low and athletes participated with the reminders. The topic of the
questionnaire "sexual harassment" is a controversial issue and it may be the reason
of low response rate. In addition, web based data collection has some
disadvantages and these may be another reason of low response rate. Some people
may not read the message, receive the e mails, or message can be sent to spam box
directly.

2.3.2. Paper-pencil administration

90 % of the participants received the questionnaire as paper-pencil forms. Data
was obtained from METU, 9 Eylül University, and Celal Bayar University. Paper-
pencil administration was applied in two ways; before/after the trainings and
courses. Training hours of the sport teams with different branches were obtained
and questionnaires were given to women athletes before or after the trainings. On
the other hand, the lecturers in Physical Educations Departments of the universities
were contacted and questionnaires were given to women athletes before or after
the lectures. Athletes were waited to fill out the questionnaires, but if they did not
have the opportunity to fill out the forms, they were collected in the next trainings.
First, informed consent forms, with the same content of web based questionnaire
(researcher, research topic, voluntary participation, confidentiality, anonymity, and
contact information of the researcher) were signed to participants.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

Data screening was applied in order to determine the outliers and evaluate sample characteristics. Normality, linearity, homoscedasticty, and multicollinearity assumptions were met. After detection and exclusion of univariate and multivariate outliers and exclusion of athletes of individual sports, 170 participants remained in the analysis. In this chapter, descriptive information of about study variables will be presented. Then, correlations among the study variables will be demonstrated. Third, main effects of study variables will be analyzed. Finally, regression analyses will be demonstrated in order to get answers to the research questions.

3.1 Descriptive Information about Study Variables

Nine of the participants (5 %) out of 170 were exposed to sexual harassment in their sport life and most of them were about 1 to 3 times. Places of the sexual harassment were reported as gymnasium or game field. Some athletes reported that their performances decreased and some reported no change in their performances. After the experience, they felt anger, fear, desperation, inferiority, surprised, guilty and some of them felt nothing. They reported sleeplessness, irregular menstruations, heartburn, tiredness, and nothing as physical reactance to harassment and most of them shared it with friends. They took tranquilizers or do nothing in order to cope with it (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 *Sexual harassment experiences*

Descriptives of Sexual Harassment	Frequencies	Percentages
Experience of sexual harassment		
Experience	9	5
No experience	161	95
Frequency		
Once	2	22
1-3 times	3	33
4-8 times	2	22
More than 8 times	2	22
Place		
Gyms	2	20
Changing room	-	-
Equipment room	-	-
Game Field	6	60
Other	2	20
Effect on Performance		
Increased performance	-	-
Decreased performance	5	50
No change	5	50
Emotional Reactions		
Anger	3	25
Fear	1	8
Desperation	1	8
Inferiority	1	8
Depression	1	8
Guilt	1	8
No feelings	3	25
Surprise	1	8
Physical Reactions		
No reactions	3	33
Heartburn	1	11
Irregular menstruation	2	22
Tiredness	1	11
Sleeplessness	2	22
Coping Strategies		
Change in eating habits	-	-
Taking tranquilizers	1	17
Getting psychological help/counseling	-	-
Doing nothing	5	83
Sharing with		
Husband/boyfriend	1	12.5
Family	1	12.5
Brothers/sisters	-	-
Club employee	-	-
Friends	6	75
Others	-	-

Female athletes were asked about frequency of each person's sexual behaviors in sports club in order to investigate which people show sexual behaviors to female athletes. A paired samples t-test was conducted with 145 athletes' ratings and group means were compared. There was a significant difference between the scores of team directors ($M = 1.05$, $SD = 0.36$) and technical workers (coach, trainer, etc) ($M = 1.14$, $SD = 0.56$), $t(144) = -2.61$, $p \leq .01$; and team players ($M = 1.15$, $SD = 0.60$), $t(144) = -2.96$, $p < .005$. Mean scores of managers ($M = 1.06$, $SD = 0.43$) significantly differed from technical workers, $t(143) = -2.90$, $p < .005$; health workers ($M = 1.10$, $SD = 0.45$), $t(142) = -2.34$, $p < .05$; and team members, $t(143) = -2.55$, $p < .05$(see Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 *Frequencies of people's sexual behaviors in sports clubs*

	Mean	**SD**
Team directors	1.05 ad	0.36
Managers	1.06 d	0.43
Technical workers	1.14 bc	0.56
Health workers	1.10 ac	0.45
Support personnel	1.08	0.44
Workers in club building	1.10	0.48
Team players	1.15 c	0.60

Note: Means were measured in 5 point Likert-type scale from "1= never" to "5= always". For each measure, means with different subscripts differ significantly at p<.05, p<.01, or p<.005.

When seriousness levels of sexual behaviors were analyzed by paired sample t test, the scores of team directors ($M = 4.92$, $SD = 0.29$) significantly differed from managers ($M = 4.83$, $SD = 0.50$), $t(167) = 3.10$, p<.005; health workers ($M = 4.79$, $SD = 0.62$), $t(166) = 3.07$, p<.005; support personnel (equipment carrier, etc)

($M = 4.80$, $SD = 0.62$), t(166)= 2.81, p<.01); workers in club building (club director, cook, cleaner, etc) ($M = 4.76$, $SD = 0.70$), t(167)= 3.51, p≤.001); and team players ($M = 4.72$, $SD = 0.76$), t(167)= 3.40, p≤.001). Mean scores of technical workers ($M = 4.90$, $SD = 0.45$) significantly differed from health workers, t(166)= 2.28, p<.05; workers in club building, t(167)= 2.50, p<.05; and team players, t(167)= 3.27, p≤.001 (see Table 3.3).

Table 3.3 *Seriousness level of the sexual harassment by people in the sports club*

	Mean	SD
Team directors	4.92 ag	0.29
Managers	4.83 bdefg	0.50
Technical workers	4.90 g	0.45
Health workers	4.79 bcdef	0.62
Support personnel	4.80 dfg	0.62
Workers in club building	4.76 def	0.70
Team players	4.72 f	0.76

Note: Scores ranged in 5-point Likert-type scale from "1= not serious problem" to "5= very serious problem". For each measure, means with different subscripts differ significantly at p<.05, p<.01, p<.005, or p<.001.

3.2 Inter-correlations among Study Variables

Pearson two-tailed correlation analysis is used to examine correlations between study variables. Variables included in the analysis are namely age, sport branches, years of sport experience, league categories, region, economic status, political view, religious factors (mean scores of religiosity, obedience to religious rules, and importance of religion), attitudes toward viewing sexual harassment as the result of provocative behaviors of women (ASHPBW), attitudes toward accepting sexual

harassment as a trivial matter (ASHTM), hostile sexism (HS) and benevolent sexism (BS), sexual behaviors of coach (SBC), non-instructional/potentially threatening behaviors of coach (NPTBC), emotional responses (ER), behavioral responses (BR), and passive responses (PR).

Age was found to be positively correlated with years of sport experiences ($r = .26$, $p<.01$), and negatively correlated with sport branches ($r = -.17$, $p<.05$), region ($r = -.19$, $p<.05$), ASHPBW ($r = -.21$, $p<.01$), and BS ($r = -.16$, $p<.05$). According to results, years of sport experiences was significantly related with region ($r = -.22$, $p<.01$), ER ($r = .20$, $p<.05$) and BR ($r = .21$, $p<.01$). League categories were found to be significantly correlated with ASHPBW ($r = .16$, $p<.05$), HS ($r = .19$, $p<.05$), BS ($r = .19$, $p<.01$), ER ($r = .18$, $p<.05$), and BR ($r = .19$, $p<.05$). Region was significantly correlated with ASHPBW ($r = -.16$, $p<.05$). Economic status was correlated with religious factors ($r = .29$, $p<.01$), ASHPBW ($r = -.22$, $p<.01$), and BS ($r = -.23$, $p<.01$). Political view was also correlated with religious factors ($r = -.23$, $p<.01$) and ASHPBW ($r = .20$, $p<.01$). In addition, religious factors were revealed to have negative relationship with ASHPBW ($r = -.23$, $p<.01$) and HS ($r = -.26$, $p<.01$). Consistent with the expectations, ASHPBW was significantly correlated with HS ($r = .55$, $p<.01$), BS ($r = .53$, $p<.05$), SBC ($r = -.17$, $p<.05$), ER ($r =.30$, $p<.01$), and PR ($r = .20$, $p<.05$). ASHTM was significantly correlated with SBC($r = -.20$, $p<.01$) and PR ($r = .15$, $p<.05$). Expectedly, positive correlation was found between BS and HS ($r = .56$, $p<.01$). ER was also correlated with both HS ($r =.21$, $p<.01$) and BS ($r =.35$, $p<.01$). Results revealed significant correlation between ASBC and ANPTBC ($r =.53$, $p<.01$), BR ($r =.17$, $p<.05$), and PR ($r = -.20$, $p<.01$). ANPTBC was also correlated with BR ($r =.20$, $p<.05$). Lastly, PR was found to be correlated with both ER ($r = -.15$, $p<.05$) and BR ($r = -.18$, $p<.05$).

Table 3.4 *Correlations between study variables*

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Age	-																
2. Sport branches	-.17*	-															
3. Years of sport experience	.26*	-.09	-														
4. League categories	.01	.09	.26	-													
5. Region	-.19*	.06	-.22**	-.06	-												
6. Economic status	.26	-.09	.09	-.14	-.04	-											
7. Political view	-.05	.11	-.13	-.04	.09	-.05	-										
8. Religious factors	-.02	.01	-.03	-.15	-.11	.29**	-.23**	-									
9. ASHPBW	-.21**	.13	-.01	.16*	-.16*	-.22**	.20**	-.23**	-								
10. ASHTM	.07	.08	.01	.02	.01	-.01	-.03	-.05	-.13	-							
11. HS	-.01	.02	.14	.19*	.13	-.02	-.01	-.07	.55**	-.09	-						
12. BS	-.16*	.12	.04	.19**	.10	-.23**	.08	-.26**	.53*	-.10	.56**	-					
13. ASBC	.02	-.05	.06	.12	.08	.05	.03	-.01	-.17*	-.20**	.04	-.05	-				
14. ANPTBC	-.11	.07	-.06	.12	.01	-.01	.01	-.10	-.11	.06	.01	.08	.53**	-			
15. ER	-.10	.07	.20*	.18*	.06	-.10	.14	-.15	.30**	.04	.21**	.35**	.04	.09	-		
16. BR	.06	.04	.21**	.19*	.03	-.10	-.07	.01	-.02	-.02	.03	.01	.17*	.20*	.12	-	
17. PR	-.04	.03	.09	-.03	-.02	.01	-.09	.10	.20*	.15*	.09	.05	-.20**	-.14	-.15*	-.18*	-

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed), **Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Note: ASHPBW = Attitudes toward Viewing Sexual Harassment as the Result of Provocative Behaviors of Women; ASHTM = Attitudes toward Accepting Sexual Harassment as a Trivial Matter; BS = Benevolent Sexism; HS = Hostile Sexism; ASBC= Acceptability of Sexual Behaviors of Coach; ANPTBC= Acceptability of Non-instructional/Potentially Threatening Behaviors of Coach; ER= Emotional Responses; BR= Behavioral Responses; and PR= Passive Responses.

3.3 Testing Question 1: Which Behaviors of Coaches are Perceived as Serious Sexual Harassment by Female Athletes and How Often They Experience Them?

Descriptive statistics were calculated in order to examine frequency and acceptability levels of coach behaviors. As parallel with the Auweele et al. (2008), the means and standard deviations of the items were calculated in order to have detailed information about coach behaviors, and prevalence rates were specified. Mean scores of frequencies of the behaviors were listed from highest to lowest, and acceptability levels of these behaviors were also calculated. In addition, correlations between frequency and acceptability levels of the behaviors were analyzed. The results showed that, most of the behaviors had significant negative correlations between frequency and acceptability levels. That is, most frequent coach behaviors were perceived as acceptable and not serious problem, such as "Azarlama" and "Fiziksel temas". On the contrary, least frequent behaviors were perceived as not acceptable and very serious problem, such as "Zorla cinsel davranışlarda bulunma" (see Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 *Descriptive statistics of coach behaviors, and correlations between frequencies and acceptability scores*

Coach behaviors (N=169)	frequencies of coach behaviors		acceptability of coach behaviors		Correlations
	Mean	**SD**	**Mean**	**SD**	**r**
Sexual behaviors of coach	**1.08**	**0.34**	**3.79**	**0.43**	
- Cinsel içerikli bakışlar	1.14	0.46	3.70	0.62	-.27**
- Soyunma odasına izinsiz girme	1.13	0.48	3.70	0.59	-.14
- Cinsel içerikli ilgi gösterme	1.09	0.40	3.79	0.57	-.10
- Şaka yoluyla cinsellik teklif etme	1.07	0.41	3.82	0.51	-.19*
- Tek başınıza size evine davet etme	1.06	0.33	3.72	0.61	-.01
- Cinselliğe karşılık size ilerleme fırsatı tanıma	1.05	0.39	3.87	0.42	-.11
- Sizi öpmeye kalkışma	1.05	0.34	3.79	0.53	-.44**
- Yalnız iken sıkıştırma	1.03	0.23	3.87	0.41	-.20**
- Zorla cinsel davranışlarda bulunma	1.02	0.17	3.89	0.41	-.31**
Non-instructional/potentially threatening behaviors of coach	**2.79**	**0.61**	**3.15**	**0.59**	
- Azarlama	2.25	1.19	2.71	1.00	-.46**
- Fiziksel temas (elle dokunma ya da omuz omuza durma vb gibi)	1.99	1.18	2.92	1.10	-.43**
- Hakaret etme	1.92	1.14	3.10	0.78	-.25**
- Aşağılayıcı sözler	1.90	1.06	3.08	0.80	-.19**
- Fiziksel görünüşünüze iltifat etme	1.62	0.98	2.84	1.14	-.36**
- Erkek sporcuların kadınlardan üstün olduğunu belirtme	1.41	0.89	2.99	0.93	-.26**
- Kadınlar hakkında olumsuz sözler söyleme	1.26	0.62	3.15	0.86	-.21**
- Oyun ya da antrenmanda yapılması gerekenleri anlatırken gereğinden fazla yakın durma	1.20	0.55	3.21	0.83	-.20**
- Sporla ilgisiz cep mesajları atma	1.16	0.54	3.27	0.94	-.33**

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed), **Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Note: Frequencies ranged between "1= never" to "5=always". Acceptability levels ranged from "1= the behavior is acceptable" to 4= the behavior is unacceptable and very serious".

3.4 Testing Question 2: Which Responses Do Female Athletes Show When They Experience Sexual Harassment by Their Coach?

In order to determine the most common responses given by female athletes, mean and standard deviations were calculated. As seen in Table 3.6, responses were divided into 3 categories, and responses were listed from most frequent behaviors to least. According to the results, "Aşağılanmış hissederim" was the most probable ER, where "Koça karşı koyarım" was the behavioral, and "Olanları unutmaya çalışırım" was the PR.

Table 3.6 *Descriptive statistics of responses to sexual harassment in sport*

Responses (N= 169)	Mean	SD
Emotional responses	**2.80**	**0.85**
- Aşağılanmış hissederim.	3.82	1.41
- Korkarım.	3.43	1.56
- Kendimi engellenmiş hissederim.	3.05	155
- Koça yanlış bir hareketle davetkar davrandım mı diye düşünürüm.	3.02	1.55
- İçime kapanırım.	2.66	1.47
- Yanlış bir şey mi yaptım diye kendime kızarım.	2.65	1.55
- Kendimi suçlu hissederim.	2.56	1.54
- Kendime kızarım.	2.53	1.47
- Depresyona girerim.	2.47	1.44
- Kimsenin yüzüne bakamam.	1.87	1.25
Behavioral response	**4.14**	**0.69**
- Koça karşı koyarım.	4.71	0.93
- Koçla aramıza mesafe koyarım.	4.69	0.78
- Koça kızarım.	4.61	0.96
- Kendimi korumak adına koçla samimiyet derecemi azaltırım.	4.55	0.96
- Mümkün olursa başka bir takımla ya da koçla çalışmayı denerim.	4.33	1.02
- Koçu ilgili makamlara şikayet ederim.	4.19	1.13
- Koçu sözel olarak ikaz ederim.	4.13	1.22
- Koçla çalışan diğer kişilere aynı davranışlara maruz kalıyor musunuz diye sorarım.	3.99	1.24
- Koçu mahkemeye veririm.	3.56	1.36
- Aileme söylerim.	3.45	1.47
- Koça neden böyle davrandığını doğrudan sorarım.	3.44	1.49
Passive responses	**2.07**	**0.91**
- Olanları unutmaya çalışırım.	2.46	1.46
- Ciddiye alınmayacağını düşündüğümden herhangi bir resmi başvuruda bulunmam.	2.03	1.36
- Koçun yaptığını anlamamış gibi davranıp, olanları kapatmaya çalışırım.	1.96	1.28
- Şakaya vururum.	1.82	1.23

Note: Responses ranged between "1= absolutely I cannot do" and "5=absolutely I do".

3.5 Regression Analysis

In order to test the predictive powers of demographic variables and independent variables, hierarchical multiple regression analysis were conducted for each dependent variables; subfactors of ASH (ASHPBW and ASHTM), subfactors of RSHS (ER, BR, and PR), and acceptability of coach negative behaviors (ASBC and ANPTBC). In the first step, demographic variables were entered in order to see their predictive power and control their exploration of study variables.

3.5.1 Testing Question 3: Are Age, League Categories, Region, Economic Status, Political View, and Religious Factors Significant Predictors of Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment in Sport?

Age, league categories, region, economic status, political view, and religious factors were expected to predict attitudes toward sexual harassment of female athletes. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted for ASHPBW and ASHTM and demographic variables were entered in the first step.

3.5.1.1 Predicting ASHPBW

In the hierarchical regression analysis of ASHPBW as dependent variable, at Step 1, R was significantly different from zero $F_{(6, 157)} = 4.81$, $p < .001$. Results showed that the bivariate relationship between age, league categories, region, economic status, political view, and religious factors was statistically significant in predicting ASHPBW.

R^2 was .16 indicating 16 % explained variance for ASHPBW. Parallel to the expectations, age ($\beta = -.16$, $t = -2.00$, $p < .05$) and political view ($\beta = .15$, $t = 1.97$, $p \leq .05$) had significant relationship with ASHPBW. However, league categories ($\beta = .14$, $t = 1.87$, n.s.), region ($\beta = .10$, $t = 1.34$, n.s.), economic status ($\beta = -.11$, $t = -1.36$, n.s.), and religious factors ($\beta = -.14$, $t = -1.68$, n.s.) were not found to be significant in predicting ASHPBW (See Table 3.7).

3.5.1.2 Predicting ASHTM

In the hierarchical regression analysis of ASHTM as dependent variable, at Step 1, R was not significantly different from zero, $F (6, 157) = .27$, n.s. Results showed that the bivariate relationship between age, league categories, region, economic status, political view, and religious factors was not statistically significant in predicting ASHTM.

R^2 was .01 indicating 1 % explained variance for ASHTM. Unexpectedly, age (β =.08, t = .92, n.s.), league categories (β =.01, t = .07, n.s.), region (β = .01, t = .17, n.s.), economic status (β = -.02, t = -.24, n.s.), political view (β = -.04, t = -.53, n.s.), and religious factors (β = -.05, t = -.58, n.s.) were not found to be significant in predicting ASHPBW (See Table 3.7).

3.5.2 Testing Question 4: Are HS and BS Significant Predictors of Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment in Sport?

In the second step, after controlling age, league categories, region, economic status, political view, and religious factors, HS and BS were entered to the hierarchical regression analysis in order to additionally observe the discrete contribution of HS and BS in predicting ASHPBW and ASHTM.

3.5.2.1 Predicting ASHPBW

The results of hierarchical regression analysis showed that at Step 2, after including HS and BS, the change in the F value was statistically significant, $F (8, 157) = 15.08$, p< .001. That is, HS and BS were statistically significant in prediction of ASHPBW.

In this step, R^2 change was .29 indicating unique variances of 29 % accounted for ASHPBW after addition of HS and BS to the analysis. Parallel to the expectations, ASHPBW was positively related to HS (β = .42, t = 5.53, p< .001) and BS (β = .21, t = 2.66, p< .01) (See Table 3.7).

3.5.2.2 Predicting ASHTM

The results of hierarchical regression analysis showed that at Step 2, after including HS and BS, the change in the F value was not statistically significant, $F_{(8, 157)} = .51$, n.s. That is, HS and BS were not statistically significant in prediction of ASHTM.

In this step, R^2 change was .02 indicating 2 % of variances accounted for ASHTM after addition of HS and BS to the analysis. Opposite to the expectations, HS ($\beta = -.06$, t = -.59, n.s.) and BS ($\beta = -.10$, t = -.90, n.s.) were not found to be significant predictor of ASHTM (See Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 *Summary of hierarchical multiple regression analyses variables predicting ASHPBW and ASHTM*

	ASHPBW						ASHTM					
	Model 1			Model 2			Model 1			Model 2		
Variables	B	β	t	B	β	T	B	β	t	B	β	t
Age	-.07	-.16*	-2.00	-.06	-.14*	-2.09	.02	.08	.92	.02	.07	.78
League categories	.24	.14	1.87	.01	.01	.12	.01	.01	.07	.05	.04	.48
Region	.21	.10	-1.36	.06	.03	.47	.02	.01	.17	.04	.03	.34
Economic status	-.14	-.11	-1.53	-.12	-.10	-1.46	-.02	-.02	-.24	-.02	-.03	-.34
Political view	.17	.15*	1.97	.18	.16*	2.49	-.03	-.04	-.53	-.03	-.04	-.51
Religious factors	-.13	-.14	-1.68	-.08	-.08	-1.19	-.03	-.05	-.58	-.04	-.07	-.79
HS				.57	.42***	5.53				-.05	-.06	-.59
BS				.29	.21**	2.66				-.09	-.10	-.90
R		.40			.67			.10			.16	
R²		.16			.45			.01			.03	
R² Change		.16			.29			.01			.02	
F Change		4.81			38.67***			.27			1.24	

*p< .05, **p<.01, ***p<.001*

Note: Religious factors = The mean score of religiosity, obedience to religious rules, and importance of religion; ASHPBW = Attitudes toward Viewing Sexual Harassment as the Result of Provocative Behaviors of Women; ASHTM = Attitudes toward Accepting Sexual Harassment as a Trivial Matter; HS = Hostile Sexism; and BS = Benevolent Sexism.

3.5.3 Testing Question 5: How do Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment and Ambivalent Sexism Influence Acceptability of Coach Negative Behaviors toward Athletes?

Linear regression analysis was conducted in order to test research question 5. ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS were entered in a single step and the influence on ASB and ANPTBC were examined.

3.5.3.1 Predicting ASBC

The results of regression analysis showed that R was significantly different from zero $F_{(4, 167)} = 4.52$, $p< .005$. Results showed that the bivariate relationship between ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS was statistically significant in predicting ASBC.

R^2 was .10 indicating 10 % explained variance for ASBC. Parallel to the expectations, ASHPBW ($\beta = -.28$, $t = -2.97$, $p< .005$), ASHTM ($\beta =-.22$, $t = -2.95$, $p< .005$), and HS ($\beta =.19$, $t = 1.98$, $p< .05$) had significant relationship with ASBC. However, BS ($\beta = -.04$, $t = -.38$, n.s) was not found to be significant in predicting ASBC (see Table 3.8).

3.5.3.2 Predicting ANPTBC

The results of regression analysis showed that R was not significantly different from zero $F_{(4, 167)} = 1.75$, n.s.. That is, the bivariate relationship between ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS was not statistically significant in predicting ANPTBC.

R^2 was .04 indicating 4 % explained variance for ANTPBC. Unexpectedly, ASHPBW ($\beta = -.21$, $t = -2.21$, n.s.), ASHTM ($\beta = .05$, $t = -.67$, n.s.), HS ($\beta = .03$, $t = .34$, n.s.), and BS ($\beta = .18$, $t = 1.85$, n.s.) were not found to be significant in predicting ANPTBC (see Table 3.8).

Table 3.8 *Summary of regression analyses variables predicting ASBC and ANPTBC*

Variables	ASBC			ANPTBC		
	B	β	t	B	β	t
ASHPBW	-.10	-.28***	-2.97	-.10	-.21*	-2.21
ASHTM	-.12	-.22***	-2.96	.04	.05	.67
HS	.09	.19*	1.98	.02	.03	.34
BS	-.02	-.04	-.38	.12	.18	1.85
R		.32			.20	
R²		.10			.04	
R² Change		.10			.04	
F Change		4.52***			1.75	

*$p< .05$, **$p<.01$, ***$p<.005$

Note: ASHPBW = Attitudes toward Viewing Sexual Harassment as the Result of Provocative Behaviors of Women; ASHTM = Attitudes toward Accepting Sexual Harassment as a Trivial Matter; HS = Hostile Sexism; and BS = Benevolent Sexism.

3.5.4 Testing Question 6: Are Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment and Ambivalent Sexism Significant Predictors of Responses to Sexual Harassment in Sport?

In order to see the predictive powers of ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS on types of responses given by the athletes, hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted. Years of sport experience and league categories were controlled and entered in the first step. ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS were entered in the second step to observe the discrete contribution in predicting types of RSHS; ER, BR, and PR.

3.5.4.1 Predicting Emotional Responses (ER)

The results of hierarchical regression analysis showed that at Step 1, predictive powers of control variables on ER were statistically significant, $F(2, 153) = 4.77$, $p \leq .01$. That is, bivariate relationship between years of sport experience and league categories was statistically significant in prediction of ER. R^2 was .06, which indicates 6 % of the explained variance for ER. Years of sport experience ($\beta = .16$, $t = 2.02$, $p < .05$) was significantly related with ER, where league categories ($\beta = .14$, $t = 1.74$, n.s.) was not found to be significant in predicting ER.

ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS were entered to the hierarchical regression analysis in Step 2, and change in F value was significant, $F(6, 153) = 5.80$, $p < .001$. That is, the relationship between ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS and BS was statistically significant in prediction of ER. In this step, R^2 change was .13 indicating 13 % of variances accounted for ER after addition of ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS and BS to the analysis. ASHPBW ($\beta = .19$, $t = 2.062$, $p < .05$) and BS ($\beta = .29$, $t = 2.97$, $p < .005$) were found to be significant predictor of ER. However, ASHTM ($\beta = .09$, $t = 1.17$, n.s.), and HS ($\beta = -.09$, $t = -.83$, n.s.) were not found to be significant predictor of ER (see Table 3.9).

3.5.4.2 Predicting Behavioral Responses (BR)

The results of hierarchical regression analysis showed that at Step 1, predictive powers of control variables on BR were statistically significant, $F_{(2, 153)} = 5.18$, $p<.05$. That is, relationship between years of sport experience and league categories was statistically significant in prediction of BR. R^2 was .06, which indicates 6 % of the explained variance for BR. Results revealed that years of sport experience ($\beta = .17$, $t = 2.09$, $p<.05$) was significantly correlated with BR but league categories ($\beta = .15$, $t = 1.83$, n.s.) were not found to be significant in predicting BR.

ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS were entered to the hierarchical regression analysis in Step 2, and change in F value was not significant, $F_{(6, 153)} = 1.79$, n.s. That is, the relationship between ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS and BS were not statistically significant in prediction of BR. In this step, R^2 change was .03 indicating 3 % of variances accounted for BR after addition of ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS and BS to the analysis. ASHPBW ($\beta = -.05$, $t = -.45$, n.s.), ASHTM ($\beta = -.03$, $t = -.43$, n.s.), HS ($\beta = .01$, $t = .08$, n.s.), and BS ($\beta = -.02$, $t = -.24$, n.s.) were not found to be significant in predicting BR (see Table 3.9).

3.5.4.3 Predicting Passive Responses (PR)

The results showed that at Step 1, predictive powers of control variables on PR were not statistically significant, $F_{(2, 153)} = .90$, n.s. That is, relationship between years of sport experience and league was not statistically significant in prediction of PR. R^2 was .01, which indicates 1 % of the explained variance for PR. In this step, the variables were not found to be significantly correlated with PR. Years of sport experience ($\beta = .11$, $t = 1.29$, n.s.) and league categories ($\beta = -.06$, $t = -.67$, n.s.) were not found to be significant in predicting PR.

ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS were entered to the hierarchical regression analysis in Step 2, and change in F value was significant, $F_{(6, 153)} = 2.47$, $p<.05$. That is, the relationship between ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS and BS were found to

be statistically significant in prediction of PR. In this step, R^2 change was .08 indicating 8 % variances accounted for PR after addition of ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS and BS to the analysis. ASHPBW (β = .27, t = 2.70, p<.01), and ASHTM (β = .18, t = 2.29, p<.05) were found to be significant predictor of PR. However, HS (β = -.01, t = -.14, n.s.) and BS (β = -.05, t = -.47, n.s.) were not found to be significant predictor of PR (see Table 3.9).

Table 3.9 *Summary of hierarchical multiple regression analyses variable predicting ER, BR, and PR*

	ER						BR						PR					
	Model 1			Model 2			Model 1			Model 2			Model 1			Model 2		
Variables	B	β	t	B	β	t	B	β	t	B	β	t	B	β	t	B	β	t
Years of Sport Experience	.04	.16*	2.02	.05	.19*	2.46	.03	.17*	2.09	.03	.17*	1.99	.02	.11	1.29	.03	.12	1.48
League categories	.19	.14	1.74	.04	.03	.42	.14	.15	1.83	.16	.16	1.90	-.07	-.06	-.67	-.11	-.09	-1.07
ASHPBW				.15	.19*	2.06	.			-.03	-.05	-.45				.20	.27	2.70
ASHTM				.10	.09	1.17				-.03	-.03	-.43				.21	.18	2.29
HS				-.09	-.08	-.83				.01	.01	.08				-.01	-.01	-.14
BS				.31	.29***	2.97				-.02	-.02	-.24				-.05	-.05	-.47
R		.24			.44			.25			.26			.11			.30	
R²		.06			.19			.06			.07			.01			.09	
R² Change		.06			.13			.06			.01			.01			.08	
F Change		4.77*			6.00****			5.18*			.15			.90			3.22*	

*p< .05, **p<.01, ***p<.005, ****p<.001

Note: ER= Emotional Responses; BR= Behavioral Responses; PR= Passive Responses; Religious factors = The mean score of religiosity, obedience to religious rules, and importance of religion; ASHPBW = Attitudes toward Viewing Sexual Harassment as the Result of Provocative Behaviors of Women; ASHTM = Attitudes toward Accepting Sexual Harassment as a Trivial Matter; HS = Hostile Sexism; and BS = Benevolent Sexism.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

The study focused on sexual harassment in sport in Turkey. Female athletes' experiences, attitudes, perceptions, and responses were analyzed in two ways; by descriptive and regression analysis. In the first part, sexual behaviors of coaches and responses of athletes in a sexual harassment situation were described. In the second part, the relationships among demographic variables, subfactors of attitudes toward sexual harassment (ASHPBW and ASHTM), subfactors of ambivalent sexism (HS and BS), subfactors of acceptability of coaches' negative behaviors (ASBC and ANPTBC), and subfactors of responses to sexual harassment in sport were mentioned by regression analyses. General evaluation of the findings will be presented in the following part.

4.1 Descriptive Information about Sexual Harassment

Results showed that 5 % of the female athletes were exposed to sexual harassment. When compared with other researches (Fedjin & Hanegby, 2001; ToftegaardNielsen , 1998; McGregor, 1998), the ratio was found to be low. According to the results of the study conducted in Turkey, prevalence rate of sexual harassment in sport was 56 % (Gündüz et al., 2007). There is a discrepancy between the statistics in Turkey but that might be due to the specificity of sexual harassment in this thesis. That is, in this study, the female athletes are asked about sexual harassment experiences only occurred in sport and that question is asked directly in the first page of the questionnaire. On the other hand, Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) conducted the study with female athletes but they asked about sexual experiences in their entire life, in any place or situation, not only in sport environment. In addition, most of the participants were playing in the professional teams league. Hence, the low prevalence rate of sexual harassment in this study is not surprising.

Parallel with Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) the athletes gave negative emotional and physical reactance. The performances of the athletes decreased or did not change after sexual harassment. Athletes did not report increase in their sport performance and that findings again emphasizes how sexual harassment harm an athlete both psychologically and physically.

The sources of the sexual harassment are asked to the participants, analyses were conducted by paired sample t test. Although significant results were found between the group means, the mean scores of the groups were close to 1 (never). Through the floor effect, results showed that most of the athletes reported health workers, technical workers (coach, trainer, etc), and team members as harassers. However, team directors and managers had the lowest sexual behaviors. That was an expected finding because the physical closeness and the amount of time shared with the health workers, coaches, trainers, and team members is higher than team directors, managers, support personnel, and workers in the club building.

Seriousness levels of the sexual behaviors were asked to the female athletes and they answered that sexual harassment by all the people in the sports club was a serious problem. However, they were more tolerated to team members and sexual harassment by team members was not seen as that much serious problem. On the contrary, team directors and technical workers had the highest seriousness level and that might be related with the low sexual behaviors of these people. It can be stated that as the frequency of the sexual behaviors from a source increase, the acceptability level also increase and seriousness level decrease. Similar result is also found in the analysis of acceptability and frequency of coach behaviors, and it will be mentioned in the following parts.

4.2 Testing Question 1: Which Behaviors of Coaches are Perceived as Serious Sexual Harassment by Female Athletes and How Often They Experience Them?

The behaviors of coaches that can be perceived as sexual harassment were listed by Coach Behavior List and two types of behaviors were presented; sexual behaviors, and non-instructional/potentially threatening behaviors. Female athletes rated the frequency and acceptability levels of each item in order to get answer Research Question 1. Mean scores and standard deviations of the items were calculated in order to see the acceptability and frequency levels of the behaviors. "Azarlama", "Fiziksel temas (elle dokunma ya da omuz omuza durma vb gibi)", "Hakaret etme", "Aşağılayıcı sözler" were the most frequent behaviors and they were accepted as not serious problem by athletes. "Sizi öpmeye kalkışma", "Yalnız iken sıkıştırma", "Zorla cinsel davranışlarda bulunma" were the least frequent behaviors and they were perceived as serious problem by athletes.

Results showed that there is a negative relationship between acceptance level and frequency of the behaviors. In total, frequent and acceptable behaviors included non-instructional/potentially threatening behaviors where non frequent and not acceptable behaviors included sexual behaviors. That is, athletes usually exposed to non-instructional/potentially threatening behaviors and they were less disturbed from these behaviors compared to sexual behaviors. In fact, the reason of their being normal and acceptable might be the behaviors' being frequent and repeated. Athletes might begin to perceive them not disturbing after high exposure. In addition, the findings were in line with previous studies' findings of coach behaviors (Brackendridge, 1995). The nature of the sport gives right the coaches to interfere with athletes' behaviors, physical appearance, physical performance, and even their private lives. The team is perceived as a family and the negative behaviors of coaches are not perceived as threatening to some degree.

4.3 Testing Question 2: Which Responses Do Female Athletes Show When They Experience Sexual Harassment by Their Coach?

Nine of the athletes reported sexual harassment experience. In order to have detailed information about athletes' responses to sexual harassment and answer Research Question 2, probable responses in a sexual harassment situation were asked to athletes. RSHS was composed of three types of responses; ER, BR, and PR. Mean and SD were calculated to demonstrate the common responses.

The items of ER that have the highest mean scores were "Aşağılanmış hissederim", "Korkarım", "Kendimi engellenmiş hissederim", and "Koça yanlış bir hareketle davetkar davrandım mı diye düşünürüm". These responses were similar with the reports of athletes in Gündüz and her colleagues (2007), and Fasting et al. (2007) .The items of ER that have the lowest mean scores were "Depresyona girerim", and "Kimsenin yüzüne bakamam".

The items of BR that have the highest mean scores were "Koça karşı koyarım.", "Korkarım", "Koçla aramıza mesafe koyarım", "Koça kızarım", and "kendimi korumak adına koçla samimiyet derecemi azaltırım". Although Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) categorized anger as emotional response, in the factor analysis, it was loaded to BR. One of the reasons of this inconsistency might be the language differences. "Koça kızarım" in Turkish also have and a behavioral meaning like "getting angry with coach". In fact, these items had the highest mean score among the whole items. That is, female athletes usually give behavioral responses when they are faced with sexual harassment. The items of BR that have the lowest mean scores were "Koçu mahkemeye veririm", "Aileme söylerim", and "Koça neden böyle davrandığını doğrudan sorarım".

The item of PR that has the highest mean score was "Olanları unutmaya çalışırım". The items of PR that have the lowest mean scores were "Koçun yaptığını anlamamış gibi davranıp, olanları kapatmaya çalışırım" and "Şakaya vururum". Gündüz and her colleagues (2007) stated that athletes might give "ignoring"

reaction in a sexual harassment situation and that approves the findings of the current thesis. Similarly, McDowell and Cunningham (2008) found that many of the athletes preferred taking no action as response to sexual harassment.

4.4 Testing Question 3: Are Age, League Categories, Region, Economic Status, Political View, and Religious Factors Significant Predictors of Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment in Sport?

Age, years of sport experience, political view, economic status, and religious factors were found to be correlated with ASHPBW and they were analyzed by linear regression analysis in order to examine their predictive powers on ASHPBW and ASHTM, and answer Research Question 3. The variables were entered in the first step for each dependent variable. The results were unexpected that the demographic variables except age and political view did not predict ASHPBW. For ASHTM, none of the variables were found to be significant. These insignificant findings of the current analysis reflect that predictability of ASHPBW and ASHTM might be dependent upon other variables in the thesis.

Age had significant negative relationship with ASHPBW indicating that as age increased, female athletes scored less on ASHPBW, and did not view sexual harassment as the result of provocative behaviors of women. This finding was parallel with the expectations but the findings about age in the literature were controversial. Significant age group differences were found on attitude toward sexual harassment in the literature (Ford & Donis, 1996; McCabe, 1997) but the ages between 18 and 34 were not specifically studied before. However, age did not predict ASHTM of athletes. This result also might be explained by the insignificant predictive power of ASHTM in the previous studies (e.g., Sakallı-Uğurlu et al., 2010).

Political view was also found to be significant predictor of ASHPBW. This is consistent with the literature that revealed significant relationship of variables with ASHPBW. Auweele and his colleagues (2008) found that conservative oriented

athletes reported more prevalence and rated the behaviors as more serious when compared to liberal oriented athletes. Hence, athletes who scored higher on religious factors and right oriented were expected to score high on ASH. However, religious factors were not found to be predictor of ASHPBW in the current thesis.

4.5 Testing Question 4: Are HS and BS Significant Predictors of Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment in Sport?

As mentioned in Research Question 4, HS and BS were expected to have predictive powers on two dimensions of ASH. Their contributions were analyzed after controlling age, league categories, region, economic status, political view, and religious factors. The results showed that HS and BS were significant in predicting ASHPBW. As the HS and BS scores increased, ASHPBW scores were also increased. That is, female athletes having high levels of hostile and benevolent sexism tended to view sexual harassment as a result of women's provocative behaviors, and they were more tolerant of sexual harassment. These finding were similar with finding of Sakallı-Uğurlu and her colleagues (2010) that HS and BS were found to be significantly predicting ASHPBW.

On the contrary, HS and BS were not found to predict ASHTM. That was also parallel with Sakallı-Uğurlu and her colleagues (2010) that HS and BS did not predicted ASHTM for women. Thus, the findings of the current study conducted with female athletes supported the results of the previous study conducted with Turkish women.

4.6 Testing Question 5: How do Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment and Ambivalent Sexism Influence Acceptability of Coach Negative Behaviors toward Athletes?

ASHPBW, ASHTM, and HS were found to be predictor of acceptability of sexual behaviors of coach (ASBC) but none of the variables were found to be significant

in predicting acceptability of non-instructional/potentially threatening behaviors of coach (ANPTBC).

For ASBC, ASHPBW and ASHTM were found to be negatively related where HS predicted ASBC in positive way. This finding was expected because attitudes, perceptions, and acceptability levels were related issues and attitudes shape the perceptions and acceptance levels of individuals about an issue. The findings revealed that when the athletes had attitudes toward viewing sexual harassment as women's provocative behaviors, and did not consider it as an important problem, they had more tolerance to sexual behaviors of coach. In addition, parallel with Wiener et al. (1997), significant relation between ambivalent sexism and acceptability levels of sexual behaviors of coaches and non-instructional/potentially threatening behaviors are expected to be found. That is, it is hypothesized that as the hostile sexism scores decrease, acceptance levels of the negative behaviors decrease. As expected, HS was found to be positively predicting ASBC. The athletes with more hostile attitudes had more acceptability levels to sexual harassment. However, BS was not significant in predicting ASBC.

On the other hand, ASH subfactors and ASI subfactors did not predict ANPTBC. This finding was inconsistent with the hypothesis but it has meaningful explanation. Although these coach behaviors were negative, they can be perceived as normal in sport environment. The athletes may not have connection with sexist attitudes and ANPTBC such as yelling, physical contact, negative comments about women. On the contrary, as mentioned in the introduction part, sport environment is a male dominant environment. Although these behaviors are perceived as normal in sport, they could be predicted by HS and BS. Because male coaches usually train the athletes and give directions to the athletes, their sexist attitudes could predict high ANPTBC.

4.7 Testing Question 6: Are Attitudes toward Sexual Harassment and Ambivalent Sexism Significant Predictors of Responses to Sexual Harassment in Sport?

Years of sport experience and league categories were found to be correlated with ER and BR in the correlation analysis. Thus, they were used as control variables in the analysis in order to examine the predictive powers of ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS on types of responses given by the athletes. As mentioned in method section, RSHS were divided in to 3 categories; ER, BR, and PR. Three different hierarchical multiple regression analysis were conducted in order to see the variables' relationship with each responses.

4.7.1 Predicting ER

At Step 1, years of sport experience were found to be positively correlated with ER. When athletes were more experienced in sport, their probability of giving ER increased. In fact, it can be explained by the athletes changing attitudes and perceptions as they involve in the sport. They can be used to witness sexual harassment events in sport and they might change the way they react. However, league categories were not found to be significant in predicting ER.

At Step 2, after the addition of ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS to the analysis, ASHPBW and BS were found to be significantly correlated with ER. It is meaningful to find these two variables as significant predictor of ER because as mentioned before, emotional responses include depression, guilt, shame, self blame. These emotions tap the characteristics of both ASHPBW and BS. It can be expected that an individual feeling guilt, shame, and self blame after sexual harassment might have attitudes toward viewing sexual harassment as the result of provocative behaviors of women. In addition, BS supports the view that women are sensitive beings and they needed to be protected by men and in a sexual harassment situation. Therefore, an athlete with benevolent sexist attitudes can

give emotional responses. However, ASHTM, and HS were not found to be significant contributors to ER.

4.7.2 Predicting BR

At Step 1, BR was found to be significantly and positively correlated with years of sport experience but league categories were not found to be significant in predicting BR. This finding was in line with the previous finding about ER that years of sport experience had positive relationship with ER. Moreover, BR include active responses and when the female athletes get more experienced in sport, their ways of behaviors, attitudes, reactance styles may change. If an athlete is more experienced in sport, it is expected that she is a good player in the team and she has self confidence to resist the coach. If she leaves the team, she can easily find another team to play. However, an inexperienced player has expectations to be a good player in the future and she may not show active responses such as reporting the coach or leaving the team in order to reach her goals.

At Step 2, after the addition of ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS to the analysis, they were not found to be correlated with BR. The correlation analysis with study variables did not reveal significant relations between BR and these four factors. Similarly, the literature about responses to sexual harassment did not mention the relationship of BR between ASH and ASI factors.

4.7.3 Predicting PR

Results showed that years of sport experience and league categories did not significantly predict PR. The insignificant findings about league categories were parallel with the findings of ER and BR. However, significant prediction of years of sport experience on PR was expected.

In Step 2, after the addition of ASHPBW, ASHTM, HS, and BS to the analysis, ASHPBW and ASHTM were found to be significant predictor of PR. According to

this finding, it can be stated that athletes who have positive attitudes toward sexual harassment tend to give passive responses. In fact, it is consistent with the logic behind the ASHPBW and ASHTM because people high in ASHPBW blame women in a sexual harassment case, and ASHTM accepts sexual harassment as an unimportant issue in social life.

However, HS and BS were not found to be significant predictor of PR. Although significant prediction was expected in subfactors of ambivalent sexism, the finding was consistent with findings of BR. HS and BS were also not found significant for female athletes in predicting BR.

4.8 Conclusion

To sum up, this study aimed to focus on sexual harassment in sport in Turkey. Sexual behaviors of coach, attitudes, perceptions, and responses of athletes are tried to be clarified. Research questions are answered and hypotheses were partially confirmed after the analysis.

Unique predictions of age, political view, HS, and BS were found in female athletes' ASHPBW, but not in ASHTM. ASHPBW, ASHTM, and HS accounted for predictive variables of ASBC. However, the study variables were not found as predictors of ANPTBC. In predicting the three dimensions of responses to sexual harassment, not league categories and HS but years of sport experience, ASHPBW, ASHTM, and BS were partially found to be significant.

Although this study had some limitations and some of the hypotheses were not supported, it makes important contributions to the literature. The contributions, limitations, and suggestions for the future research will be mentioned in the following parts.

4.9 Contributions

This thesis contributed to the literature in two areas; social psychology and sport psychology. As contribution to social psychology, this thesis is the first study, which examined the association between attitudes toward sexual harassment and female athletes' ambivalent attitudes toward women. The findings supported the findings of Sakallı-Uğurlu and her colleagues (2010) but the sampling was composed of female athletes studying in the universities. Second, sexual harassment in sport is untouched topic except Koca (2006) and Gündüz and her colleagues (2007). As contribution to sport psychology, sexual harassment of female athletes and the related factors of them were investigated.

Although few significant results were found, the athletes' responses to sexual harassment and their predictors were analyzed for the first time in the sport psychology and social psychology literature. In order to examine the most common and probable responses that can be given to sexual harassment, RSHS scale was developed in Turkish. Moreover, Coach Behavior List (Auweele et al., 2008) was translated and adapted to Turkish by Sakallı-Uğurlu and Zengin in order to understand the perceptions of the athletes and frequency of sexual behaviors for the first time in Turkey. Thus, this thesis contributed two measurements to the Turkish psychology and sport literature.

This thesis may help to take attention to the sexual harassment in Turkey, thus, sport federations, ministries, and government can take precautions to prevent this serious fact. The future studies about sexual harassment in sport may help to point out the source of the problem. Limitations the current study and the suggestions for the future studies will be mentioned in the next part.

4.10 Limitations and Suggestions for the Future Research

This study has some limitations and they should be mentioned in order to take precautions in the future studies. First of all, participants were compromised of

three different universities; Middle East Technical University (METU), 9 Eylül University, and Celal Bayar University. 9 Eylül University and Celal Bayar University students were from Physical Education Departments but METU students were studying in different departments. While applying the questionnaires, the items, questions were not perceived in the same way with each others. It was observed that METU students get accustomed to filling in questionnaires. However, physical education departments had difficulties in answering the questions.

On the other hand, some participants gave frivolous reactance when they learned that the study is about sexual harassment. Because the questionnaires were given in a group/team environment, they had opportunity to make laugh and have fun about the items. Moreover, some of the questionnaires were applied after the trainings and the athletes may not be concentrated on the questions. Hence, that might affect the reliability of the results.

Another limitation of the study is the questions being asked directly that "Spor hayatınızda cinsel tacize maruz kaldınız mı?". Most of the participants answered the question as "No", where the answers of the same person indicated that they experienced it. The question that was asked to athletes whether they experienced sexual harassment was in the first page of the questionnaire. The answer can be seen by the other athletes at that moment. Because of the social desirability, they might not share their real experiences and thoughts with the researcher. For the future research, it might be suggested that, the questionnaires can be applied to the participants one by one, not in a group/team environment. If it is not possible, private questions can be presented in the middle pages of the questionnaire.

Sample size was low because accessibility of female athletes studying in universities and playing in sport teams was difficult. The results can be more meaningful if the questionnaires are applied to more participants.

In the RSHS scale, 3 factors were analysed but the "passive responses" factor was composed of 4 items and its Cronbach's alpha level was .60. Although it is an acceptable level, it can be increased by developing the factors. The item number can be increased, or the passive responses can be asked to the athletes.

In the future studies, sport culture should also be investigated deeply because the dynamics of Turkish sport culture can be the predictives of the insignificant results in the study. In addition, in the current study, the frequency and acceptability of the sexual behaviors were asked to the female athletes. The effect of these behaviors on the female athletes can be researched in the future studies by asking to both athletes and coaches. Although these behaviors are mentioned as "negative", they can be useful in motivating or infuriate the athletes.

In the prevention of sexual harassment in sport, the attitudes of federations and upper governmental authorities toward sexual harassment become more important than the attitudes of athletes. In the future studies, the attitudes of people in the manager positions in the sport community can be researched. Therefore, the tolerance to sexual harassment, sexist attitudes, and male dominance in sport culture can be changed by the politics of the government. Sexual harassment in sport in Turkey should be clearly defined in the sports law. Rather than preventing the attendance of the female athletes, effective positive precautions toward sexual harassment should be taken by the authorities.

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APPENDIX A

COACH BEHAVIOR LIST (AUWEELE ET AL., 2008)

KOÇ/ANTRENÖR DAVRANIŞLARI LİSTESİ

Spor hayatınızda koç veya antrenörlerin alttaki davranışları gösterme sıklığını verilen ölçekteki sayılardan uygun olanı ifadenin yanındaki boşluğa yazarak belirtiniz.

1	2	3	4	5
Hiç göstermedi	**Çok nadir gösterdi**	**Ara sıra gösterdi**	**Sıklıkla gösterdi**	**Her zaman gösterdi**

_____ 1)- Aşağılayıcı sözler.

_____ 2)- Hakaret etme.

_____ 3)- Fiziksel temas (elle dokunma ya da omuz omuza durma vb gibi).

_____ 4)- Cinsel içerikli ilgi gösterme.

_____ 5)- Şaka yoluyla cinsellik teklif etme.

_____ 6)- Yalnız iken sıkıştırma.

_____ 7)- Zorla cinsel davranışlarda bulunma.

_____ 8)- Cinsel içerikli bakışlar.

_____ 9)- Tek başınıza size evine davet etme.

_____ 10)- Fiziksel görünüşünüze iltifat etme.

_____ 11)- Sizi öpmeye kalkışma.

_____ 12)- Cinselliğe karşılık size ilerleme fırsatı tanıma.

_____ 13)- Sporla ilgisiz cep mesajları atma.

_____ 14)- Kadınlar hakkında olumsuz sözler söyleme.

_____ 15)- Erkek sporcuların kadınlardan üstün olduğunu belirtme.

_____ 16)- Oyun ya da antrenmanda yapılması gerekenleri anlatırken gereğinden fazla yakın durma.

_____ 17)- Azarlama

_____ 18)- Soyunma odasına izinsiz girme.

Koçunuzun yaptığı başka davranışlar varsa alta hazırlanan yerlere yazınız ve yazdığınız davranışı yine 5 li derecelemeyi kullanarak değerlendiriniz:

_____)-

_____)-

_____)-

Sizce altta verilen davranışları koçunuz veya antrenörünüz yapsa her biri için bu yapılanın sizce normal veya kabul edilebilir ya da sorun olarak algılama dereceniz nedir? Lütfen altta verilen ölçeği kullanarak her bir davranışı bu açıdan nerede gördüğünüzü uygun sayıyı ifadenin başına yazarak belirtiniz.

    1   Normal kabul edilebilirim

    2   Bence kabul edilmemesi gerekli olsa bile çokta ciddi bir şey değil

    3   Kabul edilemez ve ciddi bir sorun

    4   Kesinlikle kabul edilemez ve çok ciddi bir sorun

_____ 1)- Aşağılayıcı sözler.

_____ 2)- Hakaret etme.

_____ 3)-Fiziksel temas (elle dokunma ya da omuz omuz durma vb gibi).

_____ 4)- Cinsel içerikli ilgi gösterme.

_____ 5)- Şaka yoluyla cinsellik teklif etme.

_____ 6)- Yalnız iken sıkıştırma.

_____ 7)- Zorla cinsel davranışlarda bulunma.

_____ 8)- Cinsel içerikli bakışlar.

_____ 9)- Tek başınıza size evine davet etme.

_____ 10)- Fiziksel görünüşünüze iltifat etme.

_____ 11)- Sizi öpmeye kalkışma.

_____ 12)- Cinselliğe karşılık size ilerleme fırsatı tanıma.

_____ 13)- Sporla ilgisiz cep mesajları atma.

_____ 14)- Kadınlar hakkında olumsuz sözler söyleme.

_____ 15)- Erkek sporcuların kadınlardan üstün olduğunu belirtme.

_____ 16)- Oyun ya da antrenmanda yapılması gerekenleri anlatırken gereğinden fazla yakın durma.

_____ 17)-Azarlama

_____ 18)-Soyunma odasına izinsiz girme.

RESPONSES TO SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN SPORT SCALE

SPORDA CİNSEL TACİZE VERİLEN TEPKİLER ÖLÇEĞİ

Koçunuz veya antrenörünüz tarafından cinsel tacize uğradığınızda /ya da uğradığınızı düşündüğünüzde/ya da uğrasanız altta verilen tepkileri verme olasılığınız ne olabilir?

Kesinlikle yapamam   1   2   3   4   5   **Kesinlikle yaparım**

_____ 1)-Kendime kızarım.

_____ 2)- Aşağılanmış hissederim.

_____ 3)- Koça kızarım.

_____ 4)- Korkarım.

_____ 5)- Kendimi suçlu hissederim.

_____ 6)- İçime kapanırım.

_____ 7)- Koça yanlış bir hareketle davetkar davrandım mı diye düşünürüm.

_____ 8)- Koça neden böyle davrandığını doğrudan sorarım.

_____ 9)- Koça karşı koyarım.

_____ 10)- Yanlış bir şey mi yaptım diye kendime kızarım.

_____ 11)- Kendimi korumak adına koçla samimiyet derecemi azaltırım.

_____ 12)- Şakaya vururum.

_____ 13)- Olanları unutmaya çalışırım.

_____ 14)- Koçu ilgili makamlara şikayet ederim.

_____ 15)- Ciddiye alınmayacağını düşündüğümden herhangi bir resmi başvuruda bulunmam.

_____ 16)- Koçla çalışan diğer kişilere aynı davranışlara maruz kalıyor musunuz diye sorarım.

_____ 17)- Kimsenin yüzüne bakamam.

_____ 18)- Koçla aramıza mesafe koyarım.

_____ 19)- Koçu mahkemeye veririm.

_____ 20)- Depresyona girerim.

_____ 21)-Koçun yaptığını anlamamış gibi davranıp, olanları kapatmaya çalışırım.

_____ 22)- Koçu sözel olarak ikaz ederim.

_____ 23)- Aileme söylerim.

_____ 24)- Kendimi engellenmiş hissederim.

_____ 25)- Mümkün olursa başka bir takımla ya da koçla çalışmayı denerim.

Verdiğiniz ya da verebileceğiniz diğer tepkiler varsa yazınız ve yine 5'li ölçek ile derecelendiriniz:

_____)-

_____)-

_____)

AMBIVALENT SEXISM INVERNTORY (GLICK & FISKE, 1996)

ÇELİŞİK DUYGULU CİNSİYETÇİLİK ÖLÇEĞİ

Lütfen her bir ifade ile ne derece hemfikir olup olmadığınızı verilen ölçekteki sayılardan uygun olanı ifadenin yanındaki boşluğa yazarak belirtiniz.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hiç Katılmıyorum	Oldukça Katılmıyorum	Birazcık Katılmıyorum	Birazcık Katılıyorum	Oldukça Katılıyorum	Çok Katılıyorum

___ 1)- Ne kadar başarılı olursa olsun bir kadının sevgisine sahip olmadıkça bir erkek gerçek anlamda bütün bir insan olamaz.

___ 2)- Gerçekte birçok kadın "eşitlik" arıyoruz maskesi altında işe alınmalarda kendilerinin kayırılması gibi özel muameleler arıyorlar.

___ 3)- Bir felaket durumunda kadınlar erkeklerden önce kurtarılmalıdır.

___ 4)- Birçok kadın masum söz veya davranışları cinsel ayrımcılık olarak yorumlamaktadır.

___ 5)- Kadınlar çok çabuk alınırlar.

___ 6)- Karşı cinsten biri ile romantik ilişki olmaksızın insanlar hayatta gerçekten mutlu olamazlar.

___ 7)- Feministler gerçekte kadınların erkeklerden daha fazla güce sahip olmalarını istemektedirler.

___ 8)- Birçok kadın çok az erkekte olan bir saflığa sahiptir.

___ 9)- Kadınlar erkekler tarafından el üstünde tutulmalı ve korunmalıdır.

___ 10)-Birçok kadın erkeklerin kendileri için yaptıklarına tamamen minnettar olmamaktadırlar.

___ 11)- Kadınlar erkekler üzerinde kontrolü sağlayarak güç kazanmak hevesindeler.

___ 12)- Her erkeğin hayatında hayran olduğu bir kadın olmalıdır.

___ 13)- Erkekler kadınsız eksiktirler.

___ 14)- Kadınlar işyerlerindeki problemleri abartmaktadırlar.

___ 15)- Bir kadın bir erkeğin bağlılığını kazandıktan sonra genellikle o erkeğe sıkı bir yular takmaya çalışır.

___ 16)- Adaletli bir yarışmada kadınlar erkeklere karşı kaybettikleri zaman tipik olarak kendilerinin ayrımcılığa maruz kaldıklarından yakınırlar.

___ 17)- İyi bir kadın erkeği tarafından yüceltilmelidir.

___ 18)- Erkeklere cinsel yönden yaklaşılabilir olduklarını gösterircesine şakalar yapıp daha sonra erkeklerin tekliflerini reddetmekten zevk alan birçok kadın vardır.

___ 19)- Kadınlar erkeklerden daha yüksek ahlaki duyarlılığa sahip olma eğilimindedirler.

___ 20)- Erkekler hayatlarındaki kadına mali yardım sağlamak için kendi rahatlarını

  gönüllü olarak feda etmelidirler.

___ 21)- Feministler erkeklere makul olmayan istekler sunmaktadırlar.

___ 22)- Kadınlar erkeklerden daha ince bir kültür anlayışına ve zevkine sahiptirler.

SEXUAL HARESSMENT ATTITUDE SCALE (TURGUT & SALMAN, 2006)

CİNSEL TACİZE İLİŞKİN TUTUMLAR ÖLÇEĞİ

Lütfen her bir ifade ile ne derece hemfikir olup olmadığınızı verilen ölçekteki sayılardan uygun olanı ifadenin yanındaki boşluğa yazarak belirtiniz.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hiç Katılmıyorum	Oldukça Katılmıyorum	Birazcık Katılmıyorum	Birazcık Katılıyorum	Oldukça Katılıyorum	Çok Katılıyorum

_____ 1)- Tahrik edici kıyafetler giyen kadınlar cinsel tacize davetiye çıkartırlar.

_____ 2)- Bir erkek tarafından cinsel olarak rahatsız edilen pek çok kadın; erkeğin bu davranışını konuşmaları, hareketleri ya da giyinişleriyle kışkırtmışlardır.

_____ 3)- Cinsel tacize uğramış insanlar genelde buna davetiye çıkarmışlardır.

_____ 4)- Oturmasına, eğilmesine dikkat etmeyen kadın tacize maruz kalır.

_____ 5)- Bir kişiyle cinsel birlikteliği olan biri, artık o kişi hakkında cinsel taciz suçlamasında bulunamaz.

_____ 6)- Bir kadın eğer gerçekten istemezse hiçbir erkeğin ona cinsel tacizde bulunmasına fırsat vermez.

_____ 7)- Çekici bir kişi kendisine cinsel yaklaşımların olabileceğini bilmeli ve bunlarla başa çıkmayı öğrenmelidir.

_____ 8)- Pek çok kadın, işyerinde ya da okulda iletişim halinde olduğu erkekleri birlikte olmayacakları halde cinsel açıdan kışkırtmaktan zevk alırlar.

_____ 9)- Üst konumdaki birinin cinsel ilgisine yüz vermek, kadınlar tarafından kendi koşullarını iyileştirmek için sıkça kullanılır.

_____ 10)- Açık kıyafet giyinmiş kadınların baştan aşağı süzülmesini normal karşılarım.

_____ 11)- Cinsel tacizin ciddi bir sosyal problem olduğunu düşünüyorum.*

_____ 12)- Bir kişinin romantik ilişkiye zorlanması oldukça rahatsız edici bir durumdur.*

_____ 13)- Üst konumdaki bir kişinin alt konumdaki birinin gözünü korkutarak cinsel birlikteliğe zorlaması ciddi bir sosyal problemdir.*

_____ 14)- Cinsel taciz oldukça rahatsız edici bir durumdur.*

_____ 15)- Cinsel taciz kadınlara yapılan bir hakarettir.*

_____ 16)- Cinsel taciz kadınların uydurmasıdır.

_____

* Reverse items

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FORM

DEMOGRAFİK BİLGİ FORMU

1)- Cinsiyetiniz: ___ Erkek   ___ Kadın

2)- Yaşınız:_____

3)- Lisanslı olarak yapmakta olduğunuz spor branşı :

_____

4)- Ne kadar süredir lisanslı olarak bu sporu

yapıyorsunuz?_____ _____

5)- Oynamakta olduğunuz takım hangi kategoride yer alıyor?

   a)- Üniversite takımı   b)- Amatör lig takımı   c)- Profesyonel lig takımı

6)- Koçunuzun cinsiyeti: _____ Erkek _____ Kadın

7)- İçinde yetiştiğiniz din: _____

8)- Kendinizi nasıl tanımlarsınız (Lütfen daire içine alınız):

   a)- Çok dindar   1   2   3   4   5   6   Hiç dindar değil
   b)- Dini kurallara uyan 1   2   3   4   5   6   Dini kurallara uymayan
   c)- Dinine önem veren   1   2   3   4   5   6   Dinine önem vermeyen

9)- Yaşamınızın çoğunun geçtiği yer nedir?

   a)- Metropol (İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir)   b)- Şehir   c)- Kasaba   d)- Köy

10)- Aşağıdaki ölçekte Türkiye'deki ekonomik durumunuzu en iyi hangi seçenek

yansıtıyor?

            Alt sınıf   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   Üst sınıf

11)- Aşağıdakilerden hangisi politik görüşünüzü tanımlar?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Radikal sol	Sol	Sola yakın	Orta	Sağa yakın	Sağ	Radikal sağ

12)-Spor alanında cinsel tacizi nasıl tanımlarsınız?: …………..

13)- Spor hayatınızda cinsel tacize maruz kaldınız mı?   ____ Evet ____ Hayır

14)- 13. Soruya evet dediyseniz (yani cinsel tacize maruz kaldıysanız) cevaplayınız,

14a)- Kaç kere cinsel tacize maruz kaldınız?

a)- bir kere b)- 1-3 kere   c)- 4-8 kere   d)- 9-15 kere   e) daha fazla

14b)- Nerede iken cinsel tacize uğradınız? (birden fazla seçebilirsiniz)

a)- Jimnastik salonu   b)- Soyunma odası   c)- Malzeme odası

d)- Oyun salonunda   e)- diğer _____

14c)- Uğradığınız cinsel taciz performansınızı ne yönde etkiledi?

a)- Performansım arttı   b)- Performansım düştü   c)- Bir değişiklik olmadı

14d)- Ne tür bir duygu durumuna girdiniz? (birden fazla seçebilirsiniz)

a)- Kızgınlık   b)- Korku   c)- Çaresizlik

d)- Küçük düşürülmüş   e)- Depresyon   f)- Suçluluk

g)- Hiç bir duygu hissetmedim   h)- Diğer_____

14e)- Ne tür fiziksel şikayetleriniz oldu? (birden fazla seçebilirsiniz)

a)- Baş ağrısı   b)- Uykusuzluk   c)- Kalp çarpıntısı   d)- Yorgunluk

e)- Kusma   f)- Baş dönmesi   g)- Adetimde düzensizlik   h) Diğer_____

14f)- Bu tür fiziksel sorunlarınız oldu ise bunlarla nasıl baş ettiniz?

a)- Yeme alışkanlıklarını değiştirdim

b)- Sakinleştirici/rahatlatıcı maddeler almaya başladım

c)- Psikolojik yardım veya terapi aldım

d)- Hiç bir şey yapmadım

14f)- Yaşadığınız cinsel tacizi kimlerle paylaştınız?

   a) Eşim (sevgilim) ile b) Ailem ile c) Kardeşlerimle   d) Bir klüp görevlisi ile

   e) Arkadaşlarım ile   f) Antrenörüm ile   g) Diğer _____

15)- Aşağıda verilen gruplardan her birini ele alarak size tacizde bulunma davranışlarının derecesini altta verilen ölçeği kullanarak belirtiniz.

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Hiç tacizde bulunmadı	**Çok nadir**	**Ara sıra**	**Sıklıkla**	**Her zaman tacizde bulundu**

____ 15a)- Takım yöneticileri (Takım başkanı ve ekibi; mali işler sorumlusu..vs)

____ 15b)- Menajer

____ 15c)- Teknik ekip (Koç, antrenör..vs)

____ 15d)- Sağlık ekibi (Doktor, masör, fizyoterapist..vs)

____ 15e)- Yardımcı Personel (Malzemeci..vs)

____ 15f)- Klüp binası çalışanları (Klüp müdürü, aşçı, temizlikçi..vs)

____ 15g)- Takım arkadaşları

16)- Aşağıda verilen gruplardan gelebilecek olan cinsel tacizin önem ve ciddiyeti hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz? Her bir grubu ayrı ayrı değerlendiriniz ve lütfen verilen ölçekteki sayıları kullanarak cevabınızı grubun önünde bulunan çizginin üzerine yazarak belirtiniz.

Hiç ciddi bir sorun değildir	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Çok ciddi bir sorundur**

____ 16a)-Cinsel taciz takım yöneticileri (Takım başkanı ve ekibi..vs)tarafından yapılırsa

____ 16b)-Cinsel taciz menajer tarafından yapılırsa

____ 16c)- Cinsel taciz teknik ekip (Koç, antrenör..vs)tarafından yapılırsa

_____ 16d)-Cinsel taciz sağlık ekibi (Doktor, masör, fizyoterapist..vs)tarafından yapılırsa

_____ 16e)- Cinsel taciz yardımcı personel (Malzemeci… vs)tarafından yapılırsa

_____ 16f)- Cinsel taciz klüp binası çalışanları (Klüp müdürü, aşçı, temizlikçi, vs.) tarafından yapılırsa

_____ 16g)- Cinsel taciz takım arkadaşları tarafından yapılırsa

TEZ FOTOKOPİSİ İZİN FORMU

ENSTİTÜ

Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü

Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü ☒

Uygulamalı Matematik Enstitüsü

Enformatik Enstitüsü

Deniz Bilimleri Enstitüsü

YAZARIN

Soyadı : ZENGİN
Adı   : EZGİ
Bölümü : SOSYAL PSİKOLOJİ

TEZİN ADI (İngilizce) : SEXUAL HARASSMENT AMONG TURKISH FEMALE ATHLETES: THE ROLE OF AMBIVALENT SEXISM

TEZİN TÜRÜ : Yüksek Lisans ☒   Doktora ☐

1. Tezimin tamamından kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla fotokopi alınabilir. ☒

2. Tezimin içindekiler sayfası, özet, indeks sayfalarından ve/veya bir bölümünden kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla fotokopi alınabilir. ☐

3. Tezimden bir bir (1) yıl süreyle fotokopi alınamaz. ☐

TEZİN KÜTÜPHANEYE TESLİM TARİHİ: