

Perception and Experiences of Sexual Harassment among LGBTQ students in  
Universities, Bangkok Thailand



A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Master of Public Health in Public Health  
College Of Public Health Sciences  
Chulalongkorn University  
Academic Year 2023

การรับรู้และประสบการณ์การถูกกล่่วงละเมิดทางเพศของนักศึกษามหาวิทยาลัยที่มีความหลากหลาย  
ทางเพศ ในกรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาสาธาณสุขศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต  
สาขาวิชาสาธาณสุขศาสตร์  
วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธาณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย  
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Thesis Title Perception and Experiences of Sexual Harassment  
among LGBTQ students in Universities, Bangkok Thailand

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Field of Study Public Health

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จรรยา รุ่งโรจน์ : การรับรู้และประสบการณ์การถูกล่วงละเมิดทางเพศของนักศึกษา  
มหาวิทยาลัยที่มีความหลากหลายทางเพศ ในกรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย. (   
Perception and Experiences of Sexual Harassment among LGBTQ students  
in Universities, Bangkok Thailand) อ.ที่ปรึกษาหลัก : ผศ. ดร.มนทกานต์ เชื้อมชิต

งานวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาการรับรู้และประสบการณ์การถูกล่วงละเมิดทางเพศ  
ของกลุ่มนักศึกษาในระดับชั้นปริญญาตรีที่มีความหลากหลายทางเพศ จำนวน 355 คน โดยการ  
ตอบแบบสอบถามด้วยตนเอง งานวิจัยนี้ใช้สถิติเชิงพรรณนาและสถิติอ้างอิง โดยใช้การทดสอบไคส  
แควร์และฟิชเชอร์เอ็กแซ็กเพื่อหาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างตัวแปร ผลการวิจัยพบว่า ผู้มีส่วนร่วมการ  
วิจัยส่วนใหญ่รับรู้พฤติกรรมการถูกล่วงละเมิดทางเพศในระดับปานกลาง มีทัศนคติที่ยอมรับได้ใน  
ระดับปานกลางต่อการล่วงละเมิดทางเพศ และมีประสบการณ์การถูกล่วงละเมิดทางเพศด้านวจน  
ภาษา ด้านอวจนภาษา และด้านร่างกายในระดับปานกลาง สำหรับปัจจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการรับรู้  
และประสบการณ์การถูกล่วงละเมิดทางเพศ คือ เพศ,มหาวิทยาลัย,ประเภทของงานพาร์ทไทม์,การ  
ใช้โซเชียลมีเดียในการติดต่อสื่อสาร และ การเดินทางในช่วงเวลากลางคืน อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทาง  
สถิติที่ระดับ 0.05



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ลายมือชื่อนิสิต .....

ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาหลัก .....

# # 6178861753 : MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH

KEYWORD: perception of sexual harassment experience of sexual harassment  
sexual harassment LGBT students

Jiratchaya Rungrote : Perception and Experiences of Sexual Harassment  
among LGBTQ students in Universities, Bangkok Thailand. Advisor: Asst.  
Prof. MONTAKARN CHUEMCHIT, Ph.D.

The purpose of this research was to study perceptions and experiences of sexual harassment among 355 LGBTQ students in the University. Data was collected by self-administer questionnaire to find perceptions and experiences of sexual harassment. Descriptive, Pearson's Chi-square and Fisher exact were performed to describe and determine the associations. The research findings indicate that the majority of research participants were perceived to sexual harassment at a moderate level. There was a moderate tolerant attitude towards sexual harassment, and there were experiences of verbal, non-verbal, and physical sexual harassment at a moderate level. Gender, University, part-time job type, the use of social media for communication, and traveling during nighttime were significantly associated with perceptions and experiences of sexual harassment with a statistical significance level of 0.05.

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Field of Study: Public Health

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Academic Year: 2023

Advisor's Signature .....

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was accomplished with kindly help and supporting from the people. I hereby to express my sincere acknowledges and thanks to all with mention specially as following: I would like to express my sincere extremely gratitude and appreciation to my advisor, Assistant Professor Dr. Montakarn Chuemmchit, for her advice excellence guidance and encouragement in this thesis. My hardest day and the thesis completion would not have been accomplished without encouragement and her advice.

I would like to express my great gratitude and thanks to Prof. Dr. Ratana Somrongthong, my chairperson of thesis committee for her suggestion and guidance on technical issues in methodology research and source information and i would like to express and thanks to Nipunporn Woramongkol, M.D an external committee, for her advice on statistical analysis, academic writing and feedback constant that they have supported me about my thesis as well.

I wish to say thank all the faculty member, the academic administrative including the central administrative of College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University for my knowledge providing and help me throughout study.

I would like to thank my sincere classmates in the academic year 2018, specially, nTent, nAnne very good advice and moral support. I would like to say and mention specially thanks to my respondents who were accepted to participate in my study and made the completion of data collection.

Finally, I would like to express my deepest appreciation unconditional to my beloved parents and my family member who have endless understanding everything support throughout to my life and sincere express to thank you to my officemates, especially nDeer, nPich and all members Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University would have supported me and made my completion research and successful education.

Jiratchaya Rungrote

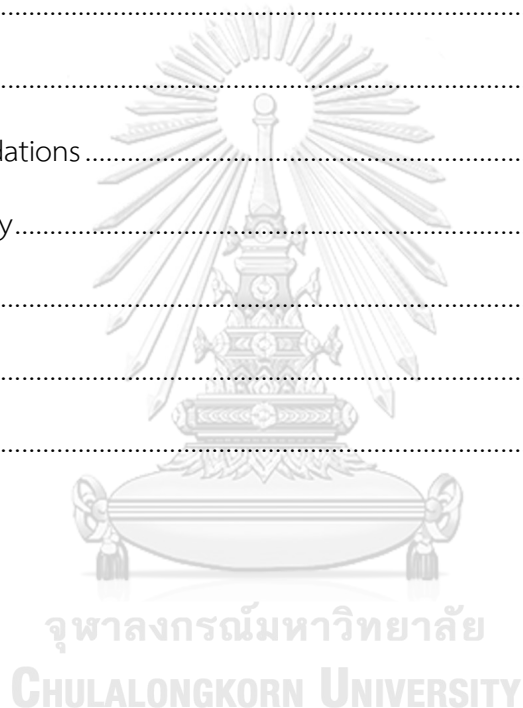
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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Introduction

The definition of sexual harassment is "Attempts to coerce people who are unwilling to enter into a sexual relationship or punishing those people who do not assent or reject and including various behaviors from genuine coercion. Sexual relations and forced sexual or physical sex with unwilling recipients." (*Phyllis L. Crocker*). Unwanted sexual advances, requests for sexual assistance, and other verbal or physical acts of sexual characteristics are considered sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment is not easy to define which was signified of unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, or other conduct based on sex affecting the dignity of women and men at work. This can include unwelcome physical, verbal or non verbal conduct. The guideline of sexual harassment, interpreted from the Civil Rights Act of 1964 title vii as followings;

- 1 unwelcome sexual advances;
- 2 requests for sexual favours;
- 3 other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature where:
  - submission to it is explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment;
  - submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual; or
  - such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment. (Gilbert, Guerrier, & Guy, 1998)

A variety of behaviors that are defined as sexual harassment, such as sexual harassment by Rutgers University means "unwanted sexual progress, requests for sexual assistance and verbal actions " or sexual harassment by Yale University means "coercion for sexual, verbal or physical interest from the physical characteristics of

unwanted sexual characteristics from the recipient" or "the use of power to emphasize the sexual relations or gender identity of students." (*REVISIONS/REPORTS An Analysis of University Definitions of Sexual Harassment Phyllis L. Crocker*)

Sexual harassment is a substantial public health problem around the world. According to the survey asked Americans about sexual harassment the most place common of sexual harassment was a public place like the street or a store with 66% for women and 19% for men. Less common of sexual harassment in the workplace. 38% for women and 13% for men reporting sexual harassment at work. 30% for women and 14% for men reporting sexual harassment in primary or secondary school, while 16% for women and 6% for men were reported sexual harassment at a college or university. Sexual harassment at the workplace in Singapore, 54% had experienced of sexual harassment from the workplace, 27% of the 272 respondents had experienced of sexual harassment from their colleague, 17% had experience from their supervisor. The victim 79% are women and 21% are men. 12% had received threats from non-compliance with the request of sexual harassment. Prevalence of sexual harassment in selected European countries in 2018, by gender. 81% of Swedish women have experienced for reporting of sexual harassment. In Denmark, the percentage of women have been threatened around 49% that is higher than men. (*National Report on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment at Australian Universities, 2017 Australian Human Rights Commission*)

Homosexuality and transgender sex have a long history in Thailand. There are many behaviors that do not comply with the norms of the opposite sex. But they have not been officially recorded as a government agency sees. Homosexuality and transgender identity in Thailand have become a tolerable subculture. But social attitudes towards this community have yet to be accepted has not been officially discussed and included in national law and public policy. These concepts are Often translated using the Thai word kathoey, which includes sexual orientation and gender identity. In 1932, Thailand changed from monarchy to constitutional monarchy. During this time, the concept of "National culture" has spread so much and has influenced the views of the people to this day. Traditional concepts of gender are one of the tools the government uses as a mechanism for social organization. Therefore, there is

a clear definition of how "Thai women and men" should show their gender and Establishing a modern state of Thailand, including systematic "modern" ideas about sexual orientation and gender identity Through government institutions such as police and military schools, older and more flexible understanding of sexual orientation and gender identity has been replaced by tighter things. But understand that it is "modern" and what it should be like. Social perception of gender identity Context for how to judge the correctness of a person and how the person acts sexually. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) individuals and identities are becoming more and more diverse with the influx of Western expats from various backgrounds after World War II. The rapid rise of media in the 1950s and the impact of globalization over the next decade also provides visibility and additional information about sex and sexuality. This led to the emergence of current LGBT activists and the development of their gender identity. (*Being LGBT in Asia: Thailand Country Report*)

Workplace sexual harassment is a relatively new concern in most Asian countries. Happening to them is sexual harassment, considering it just part and parcel of working. Specifically mention sexual harassment, a growing list of countries have taken legislative action to recognise it as abusive behaviour, and to punish and prevent it. Progress has been made in a number of Asian countries to institutionalize ways of dealing with the problem. In 1995, the Philippines passed an Anti-Sexual Harassment Act, and its Civil Service Commission adopted guidelines to promote zero-tolerance for workplace sexual harassment Thailand amended its Labour Code in 1998 to include penalties for sexual violations by superiors. Malaysia adopted its Code of Practice on the Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace in 1999 which provides guidelines to employers on forms of sexual harassment, The Malaysian Trade Unions Congress also incorporated a sexual harassment clause in its collective agreements. In 1996, the Sex Discrimination Ordinance, which includes explicit provisions on sexual harassment in employment, came into force in Hong Kong, while in India in 1997, a landmark judgment by the Supreme Court established sexual harassment as a 'social problem of considerable magnitude' and a violation of the fundamental rights of women. (Aware, 2008)

LGBTQ is an acronym for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer or questioning. These terms are used to describe a person's sexual orientation or gender identity.

Lesbian is defining women who are allies with women and each woman is different. Women may have sex with women and do not identify themselves as lesbians or women that attract sexual attention to women.

Gay is defining men who partner with men and each man is different. Some males may have sex with men and do not identify themselves as gay or bisexual or men have same sex of sexual orientation.

Bisexual is defining sexual orientation towards women and men whose gender is not a determining factor in how they feel about other people or a person who creates relationships with both men and women to attract more than one gender.

Transgender is defining a different person from genders received from birth. Transgender applies to both the person's identity and their behavior but related to many groups, including transexual, transgenderist and intersex or people with different gender identities received from birth gender and transgender doesn't mean anything. specific sexual orientation therefore transgender people may specify that Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual.

Queer is defining gender and sexual minorities or references to gender identities, sexual orientation or both. (Torres, 2007) and (Skolnik&Torres, 2007)

In the past 15 years, there is a few evidence-based researches about their sexual harassment situation among LGBTQ students in university in Thailand. This study aims to examine the perception and experiences on sexual harassment among LGBTQ university students in Bangkok.

## 1.2 Research questions

1. What is the percentage of socio-demographic factor toward sexual harassment with perception and experiences among LGBTQ students in University.

2. To identify the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude, perception towards sexual harassment, and sexual harassment experiences among LGBTQ students in University.
3. To examine the association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude and perception towards sexual harassment among LGBTQ students in University.
4. To examine the association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment and sexual harassment experiences among LGBTQ students in University.

### 1.3 Research objectives

#### General objectives

To assess the perception and experiences of sexual harassment among LGBTQ students in Bangkok, Thailand and find the related factors.

#### Specific objectives

1. To explore the percentage of socio-demographic toward sexual harassment with perception and experiences among LGBTQ students in University.
2. To identify the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment, perception towards sexual harassment, and sexual harassment experiences among LGBTQ students in University Bangkok, Thailand
3. To examine the association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment and perception towards sexual harassment among LGBTQ students in University Bangkok, Thailand
4. To examine the association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment and sexual harassment experiences among LGBTQ students in University Bangkok, Thailand

#### 1.4 Research hypothesis

1. There is association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment and perception towards sexual harassment among LGBTQ students in University Bangkok, Thailand
2. There is association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment and sexual harassment experiences among LGBTQ students in University Bangkok, Thailand

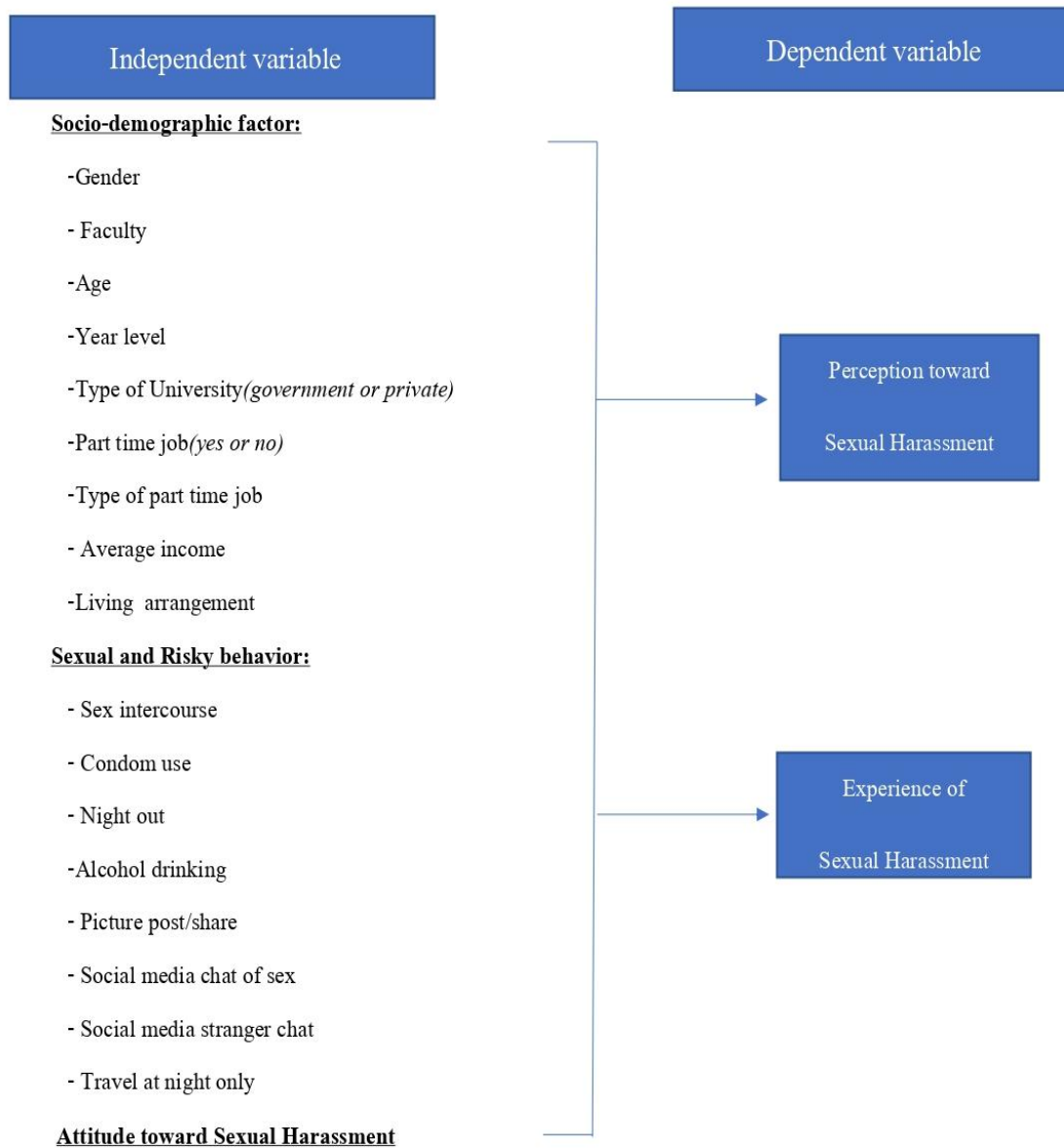
#### 1.5. Operational definitions

- **Gender** refer to the student who recognize themselves and what they call themselves. The gender identity of a person may be the same or different from the gender assigned from birth.
- **Faculty** refer to whole of faculty have student who identify LGBTQ undergraduate student in University.
- **Age** refers to ages between 18-24 years old (*aging between studying undergraduate student*)
- **Year level** refers to level of first, second, third and fourth year or higher.
- **Type of University** refers to type of the university whether government or private university.
- **Part time job** refers to type of part time or extra job after ended of course in daily from university.
- **Type of part time job** refers to type of job to increase income for part time student.
- **Average income per month** refers to income from parents or income from extra job of part time.
- **Living arrangement** refers to the habitat which the student lived between studying undergraduate student.

- **Sex intercourse** refers to sexual activity between two people whether women who are allies with women, men who partner with men, a person who creates relationships with both men and women or more than one gender etc.
- **Condom use** is refer to prevent a risky with less intimate partner.
- **Night out** is refer to go away from one's usual office time and returned back to the habitat.
- **Alcohol drink** is refer to a distilled drink that can make you drunk and has effect to positive or negative for sexual harassment. (*positive effect such as feeling a desire to have sex intercourse for a long time and negative effect such as the desire to have sex intercourse decreases.*)
- **Picture post/share** is refer to send the figure or photo online by instagram, facebook and line to other person that you are interested in.
- **Social media chat of sex** is refer online to talk or chat of sex by facebook, line and Instagram with the another person.
- **Social media stranger chat** is refer to talk or chat with the stranger person as we don't know and they can convince of reliable by line, instagram and facebook
- **Travel at night** is refer to nightlife behavior to go for visiting pubs and bars..
- **Attitude towards sexual harassment** refers to how can participant tolerant attitudes to sexual harassment. Higher scores indicating more tolerant attitudes to sexual harassment..
- **Perception towards sexual** refers to how participants make a decision regarding whether or not they perceived the incident to involve sexual harassment. Higher scores indicate that participants are defining more incidents as sexual harassment.
- **Experiences Sexual Harassment** refers to experiences of unwelcome actions which include non-verbal, verbal, and physical harassment.



## 1.6 Conceptual framework



## Chapter 2

### Literature review

#### 2.1 LGBTQ definition:

Lesbian (L.): Women who have experienced sexual appeal or women who are physically predisposed to other women. (*LESBIAN is defined women who have their own sexual orientation by attracting attention to the same sex.*)

Gay (G.): "Gay" is an acronym for "Good as you, homosexuality or expression of sexual behavior towards same sex which means men who have experience and the ability to sexual intercourse with most of men. (*Gay refers to people who are in love with a group of people of the same sex, such as gay wanting to participate and love other men. (by the way to choose and have a special relationship with someone but still able to share their love with people at home and their family as usual.)*)

Bisexual (B.): A person who is predisposed to both men and women.

Some men and women have adopted the glossary word to explain their identity. (*BISEXUAL is defined a person who have sexual experiences, physical, romantic and spiritual attraction to more than one gender, not necessarily in the same way at the same time, or to the same degree.*)

Transgender (T.): Person with gender identity are different from their gender at birth. Transgender people may be female-to-male (male identity and appearance) or male-to-female (female identity and appearance). Transgender people may be homosexual, heterosexual or bisexual. (*TRANSGENDER is defined persons who lives as members of sex other than those expected by sex assigned at birth. Sexual orientation vary and do not depend on gender identity.*)

Queer (Q.): A confiscated words that can be used as vocabulary words for a variety of gender identities, including LGBTI or sexual questioning. It is used by someone who do not want to label themselves. (*QUEER is defined to describe gender identity and other than straight direct. Sometimes used to express that*

*sexuality and gender can be complicated, change over time or identities, like male or female, gay or straight).*(United Nations Educational, 2016) and (University, 2020).

### **LGBTQ in Thailand:**

The history of homosexuality and transgender behavior in Thailand has led to complexities and conflicts. Situations that are more accepting and more transgender visibility than most people country but with hatred and injustice towards LGBTQ people as well as institutional discrimination is widespread there is a record of events about sex and sexual behavior that do not comply with the opposite sex norms. Long ago, in the 14th century in Thailand, Thai society in the 19th century had a rather vague relationship. Clothes and hairstyles However, at this time the norms of Western behavior and thinking began to rise. Adopt, including making homosexual criminals and sexuality considered private instead of being part of social norms in the 20th century, Thailand changed from absolute monarchy in 1932 to the monarchy in the constitution of the government It uses codes and concepts related to roles and gender matters related to the social structure of morality At the same time, the gay community is forming and homosexuality began to appear. Western expats were involved in this process after World War II and from the 50s and 60s have more information about sex and sexuality. LGBTQ people appear in the media and cultural themes with gay themes such as books and movies appear more. Today, Thailand conflict. It is one thing that tourism actively promotes Thailand's image. Is a gay paradise but the debate about sex in society is still a taboo subject and sex education is limited. School of LGBTQ individuals tend to appear in cities rather than in rural areas. LGBTQ people live in societies. With strong pressure to be good citizens and to be grateful to families this is combined with the idea that the gender or gender of any person must not conflict with accepted norms and should not bring shame to oneself and family.(USAID, 2014)

People who has sexual diversity or homosexuality group have had a long time in Thai history. But they has not been officially recognized, such as religious and educational. Homosexuality and transgender in Thailand have become a tolerated culture. But the attitudes of society towards sexual diversity groups has not

acceptable (Jackson 1999) and has not been officially mentioned. Which included in national law and public policy.(USAID, 2009).

## 2.2. Sexual harassment

Sexual harassment is sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when :

- 1.Unwelcome sexual advance, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of sexual harassment.
- 2.Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment.
- 3.Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for decisions affecting an individual's employment status.
4. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially. (Croc, 1983)

### What is sexual harassment?

Sexual harassment is meaning as unwelcome behavior and other verbal or physical behaviors of sexual characteristics are considered sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment as "the unwanted imposition of sexual requirements in the context of a relationship of unequal power." the problem is not the result of excessive sexual attraction of men to women; rather, sexual harassment; like rape, is "dominance eroticized." It is the sexual expression of the economic dominance men have over women in the workplace. Sexual harassment was divided two types in the workplace. The first is the "quid pro quo" situation, in which a person in a position of authority demands sexual attention in exchange for an employment benefit. The second is the "condition of work" situation, in which a person is subjected to repeated sexual insults or sexual invitations unaccompanied by an offer of employment benefit. Complicating the development of a legal theory is the broad range of possible responses by the victim to the harassment, and by the perpetrator to the victim's response. A sexual invitation, for example, may elicit either compliance or defiance. Compliance

may prompt either the fulfillment or abrogation of the promise by the perpetrator. Defiance may evoke overt retaliation, mere hostility, or no reaction at all. (Mackinnon, 1979)

### **Types of Sexual Harassment**

There are two types of sexual harassment.

**Quid pro quo** is sexual harassment caused by employment or conditional assignment such as sexual harassment from the expectation of progress in higher positions or requesting sexual assistance from employers with decision-making power regarding the employment process.

**Hostile environment** or the educational environment arises from the behavior of using vulgar words or posting pornographic images. Or threats to an adverse environment, including unwanted sex, such as exposure someone's genitals, petting and kiss someone in the workplace etc.

**Sexual harassment has been divided into 3 genres as follows:**

1. VERBAL SEXUAL HARASSMENT
2. NON-VERBAL SEXUAL HARASSMENT and
3. PHYSICAL SEXUAL HARASSMENT

**Behaviors were indicated of verbal sexual harassment as follows;**

- Whistling at someone.
- Making sexual comments about a person's body.
- Making sexual innuendos.
- Turning work discussions to sexual topics.
- Telling sexual jokes or stories.
- Asking about sexual fantasies, preferences, or history.
- Asking personal questions about social or sexual life.
- Making kissing sounds, howling, and smacking lips.
- Making sexual comments about a person's clothing, anatomy, or looks.
- Repeatedly asking out a person who is not interested.
- Telling lies or spreading rumors about a person's personal sex life.

**Behaviors were indicated of non-verbal sexual harassment as follows;**

- Looking a person up and down (escalator eyes).
- Staring at someone.
- Blocking a person's path.
- Following the person.
- Giving personal gifts.
- Displaying sexually suggestive visuals.
- Making sexual gestures with hands or through body movements.
- Making facial expressions such as winking, throwing kisses, or licking lips.

**Behaviors were indicated of physical sexual harassment as followings;**

- Giving a massage around the neck or shoulders.
- Touching the person's clothing, hair, or body.
- Hugging, kissing, patting, or stroking.
- Touching or rubbing oneself sexually around another person.
- Standing close or brushing up against another person.

*(Source: Preventing Sexual Harassment (BNA Communications, Inc.) SDC IP .73 1992 manual)*

### 2.3 Effects of sexual harassment

The effects of sexual harassment that affect to physical, mental health and social as following;

**Physical effects:** Sexual harassment to the physical often gets the injury not severe to the extreme from using threatening.

- Murder is affected by which is considered to be the most violent may start from a brawl.
- Infectious diseases including AIDS and at present people are at risk of getting sexually transmitted diseases.
- Risk of other diseases because of low immunity from stress and assault.

**Mental health effects:** Feeling of anxiety, lack of confidence, anger, irritability and feeling that they are different from others.

- Impact on the person/individuals (victim): anxiety, irritability, insomnia and / or nightmares
- Sexual harassment from close people will have physical and emotional pressure that may lead to suicide.
- Sexual harassment affects the personality of some victims, which may affect daily life, occupation or job.
- Many people who have been sexually harassment still having scare even though the event ended of long time but the mental condition is still affected

**Social effects:** The behavior and personality that changed such as addicted to drugs and sex services selling. The family and daily life effect: Sent to another location, have to move from the school and quit the job.

- Chronic and redundant social problems people who have been sexually harassment or using sexual violence May use violence to respond.

Sexual identity and health risk behaviors among students reveals that students who report being LGBTQ students who report having sexual contact only with persons of the same sex or both sexes, may not be making the healthiest choices such as sex, weight management, and other health related issues. The health risk analyzed ranged from violence all the way to nutrition and healthy eating habits found that gay and lesbian students had higher prevalence rates for 49 percent to 90 percent of all health risks measured. Bisexual students had higher prevalence rates for 57 percent to 86 percent of all health risks measured. Risky behavior sexual minority youths face health inequality related to sexually transmitted infections and may be at a higher risk than heterosexual sex. According to the new HIV/AIDS surveillance data, most young people (13 to 24 years old) occur in gay / bisexual / and other groups who have sex with men. (LGBT YOUTH AND SERVICES TO SUPPORT THEM: A SNAPSHOT OF THE KNOWLEDGE BASE AND RESEARCH NEEDS, 2015)

The challenges of LGBTQ youth face of their risk and an explanation of LGBTQ youth risk behavior and suggestions for creating a safe space. Factors experienced by LGBTQ students. Regardless of the true attitudes of a student

person's community, family or school, LGBTQ students may assume that they will be negatively judged for their sexual orientation and may experience intense fear and/or anxiety that prevent them from being open about their sexual orientation. The perception from the community (whether accurate or not) and the internalizing of negative things that they have heard about being gay can lead to risky behavior. Homophobia affects all student regardless of sexual orientation. Some student may be bullied and harassed because of perception that they are LGBTQ even when they themselves do not identify as LGBTQ.

Some statistics include 84.6 percent of LGBTQ students reported being verbally harassed, 40.1 percent reported being physically harassed and 18.8 percent reported being physically assaulted at school or university in the past year because of their sexual orientation. Nearly two-thirds (61.1 percent) of students reported that they felt unsafe in school because of their sexual orientation 38.4 percent of LGBTQ youth drank alcohol before age 13, compared with 21.3 percent of heterosexual youth. In 2009, young MSM (men who have sex with men) accounted for 27 percent of new HIV infections. Many LGBTQ students experience high levels of homelessness because of their sexual orientation. LGBTQ students are forced to exchange sex for shelter, behavior that can lead to commercial sex work and/or using and/or abusing drugs and alcohol. Twenty to forty percent of the homeless youth population is gay or transgender, compared with only 5 to 10 percent of the overall youth population, and 58 percent of homeless gay and transgender youth have been sexually assaulted. LGBTQ students report rates of suicide attempts from 20 to 40 percent and lifetime prevalence suicide attempt rates ranging from 7 to 20 percent as adults. LGBTQ students at a rate of almost 60 percent, reported having four or more sexual partners during their lifetimes compared with 11 percent among their heterosexual peers.

#### **2.4 Attitude toward sexual harassment are emotions or feelings to acquire reality.**

Attitude is defined as a tendency to respond positively or negatively to a student's thoughts or situation. Student have two perspectives on looking at student who are involved in society, whether positive or negative. On the other



hand, attitudes are "a belief or a feeling and a tendency to endure behavior to a group of events or symbols that are important to society. "We all know that we live in a society with different groups of student that are accepted. Know different negative thoughts arise from the closeness and social knowledge. And in the case of homosexual and LGBTQ students change, they may be used as a safety mechanism to enforce group superiority and normal conditions. That means that society is still confused about accepting homosexuality today.

This study will use the Sexual Harassment Attitude Scale (SHAS) to assess attitudes toward sexual harassment. The SHAS is a 19-item scale constructed by Mazer and Percival (1989). The five response categories and scoring key are "strongly agree" (5), "agree" (4), "undecided" (3), "disagree" (2), and "strongly disagree" (1) The higher scores indicating more tolerant attitudes to sexual harassment. *(SHAS) will be used for this part to assess attitudes to sexual harassment.*

## **2.5 Perception toward sexual harassment and experience of sexual harassment.**

Perception toward sexual harassment is meaning to students' perception of sexual harassment and the view of sexual harassment in the student's group and experience of the student's exposure to personally. There was one study showed that students perceived sexual harassment of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender(LGBT)students(61.5%), males(48.7%) and women (55.7%). Their perceptions toward sexual harassment of LGBT in different sexes have different significance. They use strategies to handle with problems in each gender without differences significantly. Therefore, the university should establish a center of counseling for victims.(เพ็ญศรี et al., 2017)

This study will use the 16-item Sexual Harassment Definitions Questionnaire (SHDQ) (Foulis, D., & McCabe, M. P. (1997) to assess perception to sexual harassment. The response categories and scoring key for defining sexual harassment is "Yes" (1) and "No" (0) with possible scores ranging from 0 to 16. A dichotomous variable was used to simplify the administration of the scale and to force respondents to make a

decision regarding whether or not they perceived the incident to involve sexual harassment. Higher scores indicate that participants are defining more incidents as sexual harassment. *(SHDQ) will be used for this part to assess perception to sexual harassment.*

## 2.6 Related studies

Sexual harassment among adolescents of different sexual orientations and gender identities, Kimberly J. Mitchell, Michele L. Ybarra b, Josephine. Korchmaros; Findings add to the growing literature in the field of youth violence documenting increased risk for sexual harassment among LGBT youth. This is true both in person, as well as in technology-based communications such as the Internet and text messaging. Professionals should focus on the more nuanced differences in sexual harassment experiences among the diverse groups of sexual minority youth. Motivations behind sexual harassment during adolescence are likely evolving and need to be a focus of scrutiny, particularly among the complex developmental experiences of LGBT youth. Findings point to the great importance of sexual harassment prevention for all adolescents, with a particular emphasis on the unique needs and experiences of youth of different sexual orientations and gender identities. Socio-emotional programs that emphasize self-esteem building could be particularly beneficial for reducing the likelihood of sexual harassment victimization as well as lessen the impact when it occurs. *(Kimberly J. Mitchell, Michele L. Ybarra b, Josephine,2014)*

A Hidden Crisis Including the LGBT Community When Addressing Sexual Violence on College Campuses, Zenen Jaimes Pérez and Hannah Hussey; Many LGBT survivors report that they experienced their first instance of sexual violence before age 25. For instance, more than 90 percent of bisexual women who survived rape said it occurred before age 25.<sup>14</sup> Nearly half of bisexual women rape survivors reported that their first or only rape occurred between the ages of 11 and 17, and approximately one-third reported that it occurred between the ages of 18 and 24.<sup>15</sup> Similar data on gay and bisexual men, lesbian women, and transgender individuals are lacking, but if these trends hold true throughout the LGBT community, it means

that many LGBT students may either arrive on campus as survivors or experience rape or other sexual violence while on campus. These statistics highlight the importance of a multilayered response to sexual assault, including preventative outreach and immediate responses to campus-based sexual violence and trauma-informed services designed to meet the long-term needs of students who experienced sexual violence as children or adolescents. LGBT students must also contend with bias-related sexual violence, defined as being the target of sexual violence based on one's sexual orientation and/or gender identity.<sup>16</sup> Homophobia, transphobia, and biphobia can manifest themselves as sexual assault. 2002 study estimated that between 3 percent and 7 percent of LGBT individuals experienced sexual assault due to bias.<sup>18</sup> These incidences are much less likely to be reported to authorities compared with other hate crimes, and they can leave survivors with wideranging psychological distress. (*Zenen Jaimes Pérez and Hannah Hussey, 2014*)

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) students experience high levels of victimization based on sexual orientation and gender identity and expression in university. This victimization occurs in verbal abuse and physical abuse. These students often experience harassment and discrimination. Which was found that students who are transgender students were more likely to experience discrimination at a higher rate than gay, lesbian and bisexual gender. For research and a national survey found that transgender students have high levels of victims. And caused the victims need to stop for studying and which results in a score lower than friends. Which makes the students of LGBTQ feel disconnection by their university. In addition to sexual abuse, the expression of diversity students gender groups also faces obstacles to feeling safe and acceptable in university. (*Caitlin Clark, 2017*)

**A study of "College Students' Experiences and Perceptions of Harassment on Campus: An Exploration of Gender Differences"** The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences and perceptions of harassment on campus for male and female students. This study with the understanding that different experiences likely influence the outcomes of higher education; therefore, exploration and understanding of these differences is essential to maximizing the positive benefits of education for all students. This study found that differences between the experiences and perceptions

of men and women related to campus climate. Differences in the type, frequency and effects of harassment were noted. When contextualized within a power and-privilege-cognizant perspective and indicate that substantial, systemic change is necessary if higher education is to be a supportive environment for all students. (*Robert D. Reason, Susan R. Rankin, 2006*).

**A study of** “Sexual Harassment among female undergraduate students in Bangkok Thailand” The main purpose of the study was to assess the occurrences of sexual harassment and factors that influencing to sexual harassment among female undergraduate students in Bangkok, Thailand. This study found that the occurrence of sexual harassment was found 74.3% especially. The most prevalence sexual harassment in the university was verbal harassment by peers. (*Siriporn Santre*)

**A study of** “It Probably Hurt More Than It Helped”: LGBTQ Survivors of Sexual Assault and their Experience with the College Title IX Reporting Process” In this study used descriptive statistics by was surveyed the LGBTQ survivors of sexual assault experience and found that most of participants often have negative experience (*Nightingale, 2021*)

**A study of** “A Hidden Crisis Including the LGBT Community When Addressing Sexual Violence on College Campuses” This case study we found rates of sexual harassment against LGBT students overall 73 percent of LGBT students reported experiencing sexual harassment, compared with 61 percent of non-LGBT students. And 44 percent of LGBT students reported contact sexual harassment, compared with 31 percent of non-LGBT students. (*Pérez, & Hussey, 2014*)

**A study of** “Examining Attitudes and Perceptions of Sexual Harassment on a University Campus: What Role Do Myths and Stereotypes Play” The research found that sexual harassment education and training were not found to affect sexual harassment tolerance individually. harassment class or training program, knowledge of a sexual harassment policy, and knowledge of sexual harassment resources did significantly affect sexual harassment acceptance. At the bivariate level, SHA was found to have with a significant relationship. (*Crittenden, 2009*)

**A study of** “Perceptions and attitudes to sexual harassment: an examination of sex differences and the sex composition of the harasser–target dyad” And this

research found that No significant correlations were found between the study and age variables and no significant differences were found by education, family status, and having a past or present romantic relationship. The sex differences in both the SH definitions questionnaire (perception of behaviors as manifesting SH) and the SHAS (female victim, male victim, and a victim with a non-defined sex) were examined with two repeated measures multivariate analyses of variance: (Bitton, & Shaul, 2013)

**A study of** “Sexual Harassment among University Students within University of Eldoret, Uasin Gishu County, Kenya.” The study research found that the university of Eldoret has no policy that addresses issues related to sexual harassment. The occurrence of sexual harassment originates from the harassers, who have discriminated against the victims by violating their rights pornographic materials, indecent gestures, attitudes, behaviours, insults and touches. The moderate cases include continuous propositions or demands against students’ willingness. The serious cases consist of sexual assaults or attacks. This study reveals that about a half of the interviewed students have experienced various forms of sexual harassment without their consent. Furthermore, over one-third of the second year students indicate that they have been sexually harassed (mainly on sexual jokes) in the previous year. First year students have experienced sexual harassment from day one in the school (e.g., sexual topics or jokes, propositions or demands to view pornographic videos/ webpages / publications). This shows that there has not been much improvement in reducing sexual harassment in UoE. It is worrying that during the focus group discussion sessions, some students have accepted sexual harassment as institution’s culture. Therefore, although other students have expressed resentment, sexual harassment will still go on. (Sang, Kemboi, & Omengo, 2016)

**A study of** “Sexual Harassment on a University Campus: The Confluence of Authority Relations, Sexual Interest and Gender Stratification” The study research found that sexual harassment occurs "occasionally," nine percent occurred "frequently," and less than two occurred "almost never" happens. There was a high degree of consensus, therefore, that sexual harassment is not an isolated or rare phenomenon and indeed is likely to be at least an occasional occurrence. Their

respondents were divided on whether the problem of harassment is "very serious" (37.9 percent), "moderately serious" (34.4 percent), and only "mildly serious" or less (27.7 percent). As the accounts of actual sexual harassment indicate there is a considerable range in the degree of difficulty which sexual harassment presents for individual women. Results for our entire sample, however, suggest an overall perception that sexual harassment is serious. (Benson, & Thomson, 1982)

**A study of “The Experiences and Perceptions of Harassment and Discrimination of L Discrimination of LGBTQ Youth in South Carolina High Schools olina High Schools”** Overall, of this study found that most LGBTQ students reported homophobic and heteronormative approximately 39% were about gender and expectations of females and males. Separating students by gender or imposing different standards and expectations based on gender sent a message that LGBTQ students should not participate in certain extracurricular activities, especially sports. Although such discriminatory procedures were never expressed in writing, some sporting and social events were labeled as non LGBTQ, perpetrated a heteronormative atmosphere, and discouraged LGBTQ students from fully engaging in school organizations and events. Additionally, hearing discriminatory language at school accounted for 25% of the comments and resulted in over 20% of the respondents experiencing gender nonconformity. Participants felt they had to conceal their true identity or isolate themselves from others because most negative comments and actions went unchallenged by educators or peers. They believed the school staff was very conservative and lacked the understanding and communication skills needed to support LGBTQ students. (Myers, 2021)

## Chapter 3

### Methodology

The purpose of this research was to study perception and experience of sexual harassment among LGBTQ students in the Universities in Bangkok.

#### 3.1 Research design

This research was a cross-sectional descriptive study and purposed for accessing the perception and experience of sexual harassment among LGBTQ undergraduate students in Universities in Bangkok, Thailand.

#### 3.2 Study area

The study was carried out in Universities, Bangkok, Thailand

#### 3.3 Study Population and Setting

The population studied comprises of LGBTQ undergraduate students in the University. Bangkok Thailand who met requirement by the criteria of this research.

#### 3.4 Sampling and Sample Size

The sample calculation for this study using by W.G.Cochran with 95% confidence level with estimated proportion from prior research, 2014 on Sexual harassment among adolescents of different sexual orientations and gender identities (Mitchell, K. J., Ybarra, M. L., & Korchmaros, J. D. (2014).

When  $n = \text{Sample} \quad n = \frac{P(1 - P)Z^2}{d^2}$

p = the population proportion of having experiences on sexual harassment (0.7)

z = the reliability coefficient at the 95% CI = (1.96)

d = acceptable sampling error (0.5)

$$n = 0.7 (1-0.7) 1.96^2 / 0.05^2 = 322.56$$

From the above formula, the result of participant was 322.56 participants. For predicting the number of persons refuse to participate in this research, the sample will have increased by 10% and the total sample size of this study is 355 participants.

### 3.5 Sampling Technique

Due to the population of this study is hard to reach so this research study would collect data from chain-referral sampling or snowball sampling from a total of 360 questionnaires and one set of 56 questions was divided into 5 parts. The questionnaire would be mostly asked about the perceptions and experiences of sexual harassment by collecting data in University in Bangkok. Thereafter, the researcher would have an appointment with the leaders of the rainbow sky club of the LGBTQ student to clarify the questionnaire. Starting with the group leader collected data from the first LGBTQ student. And after we continued to collect data from other LGBTQ students by seeking cooperation from the students who provided the previous information the questionnaire should be forwarded to the next LGBTQ student by willingly and gleeful to provide information. that we would continue to collect data from other LGBTQ students by seeking cooperation from the students who provided the previous information and next student of LGBTQ willing to provide information. To forward the questionnaire successively until the number of goals set by the researcher. The researchers would to consider the guideline to increase seeking among LGBTQ student as recommended by the committee moreover researcher try to contact into anchari group as well. Which information from each of the LGBTQ students is the researcher would be inform to the leader of rainbow sky club that the researcher will sort the questionnaire by number and starting with a letter and followed by a number replace of the name for the informant.

The researcher used a snowball sampling or chain-referral sampling. First, the researcher would identify one LGBTQ student in university and student who is in the criteria for inclusion in this study as number 1 of participant. Next, the number one participant would introduce other LGBTQ university students who are also in this study criteria. Snowball sampling was especially useful when researcher was trying to reach populations who were inaccessible or hard to find.

#### Inclusion Criteria

1. LGBTQ University students in Bangkok (undergrade student over all of courses)
2. Studying in year level 1-4,bachelor degree.



3. Can read and write in Thai language.
4. Willing to participate for the study.

#### Exclusion Criteria

1. International university students/ exchanged students

### 3.6 Data collection and Research Instruments

The researcher would prepare the envelope with every questionnaire stamp. The researcher has completed the information and can sent the envelope directly to the researcher or closed the envelope and leave it to the researcher assistant.

Upon completion of research all data of hard file related to this project would be destroy and the access to the soft files in the computer would have a private code for the researcher only. The other person cannot to access. And duration of participate to answer the questionnaire was around 20-30 minutes.

The instrument used in the research for measuring which included of socio-demographic, sexual and risky behavior, attitude toward sexual harassment, experience of sexual harassment and perception toward sexual harassment. LGBTQ undergraduate students was a structural questionnaire and 5 significant sections as follows.

#### **1.Socio-demographic factor:**

In this section, the socio-demographic factors including gender, faculty, age, year level, type of university, part-time job, type of part-time job, average income and living arrangement.

#### **2.Sexual and risky behavior:**

This section including of number of sex intercourse, condom use, night out, alcohol drink, picture post/share, social media chat of sex, social media stranger chat and travel at night only.

#### **3. Attitude toward sexual harassment:**

The Sexual Harassment Attitude Scale (SHAS) would be use for this part. The SHAS is a 19-item scale constructed by Mazer and Percival (1989) to assess attitudes to sexual harassment. The five response categories and scoring key are "strongly agree" (5), "agree" (4), "undecided" (3), "disagree" (2), and "strongly disagree" (1) with *items 4*

*and 7 reverse coded.* The range of possible scores for this scale are 19-95 with higher scores indicating more tolerant attitudes to sexual harassment. The SHAS Coefficient alpha of .84 indicates high internal consistency. (Mazer and Percival,1989)

In this study, the total attitude scores would be classify into 3 levels with cut-off point of mean (SD). The standard point for the attitude was mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. All participant's answer was accounted by standard deviation and mean.

Low tolerant attitudes to sexual harassment = point  $\leq$  mean - SD

Moderate tolerant attitudes to sexual harassment = mean-SD < point < mean + SD

High tolerant attitudes to sexual harassment = point  $\geq$  mean + SD

#### **4. Perception of sexual harassment:**

The Sexual Harassment Definitions Questionnaire(SHDQ) is a 16-item scale to assess perception to sexual harassment. The response categories and scoring key for defining sexual harassment is "Yes" (1) and "No" (0) with possible scores ranging from 0 to 16. A dichotomous variable was used to simplify the administration of the scale and to force respondents to make a decision regarding whether or not they perceived the incident to involve sexual harassment. Higher scores indicated that participants are defining more incidents as sexual harassment. (Foulis, D., & McCabe, M. P. (1997)

In this study, the total perception scores would be classify into 3 levels with cut-off point of mean (SD). The standard point for the perception was mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. All participant's answer was accounted by standard deviation and mean.

Low perceive the incident to sexual harassment = point  $\leq$  mean - SD

Moderate perceive the incident to sexual harassment = mean-SD < point < mean + SD

High perceive the incident to sexual harassment = point  $\geq$  mean + SD

### **5. Experiences of sexual harassment:**

This section uses a questionnaire to ask the experience of sexual harassment among LGBTQ students and questionnaire which is a self-report to know what sexually harasses the LGBTQ students. A 5-point Likert scale was used to measure respondents' experience on sexual harassment (non-verbal, verbal, and physical) as follows:

Frequency	Scale of Frequency
Never	1
Rarely (monthly or less)	2
Sometimes (2-4 times/month)	3
Often (2-3 times/week)	4
Always (4 or more times/week)	5

The frequency scores were calculated and classified into 4 levels with mean cut-off point. All participants' answers were accounted by standard deviation and mean.

- never experiences of sexual harassment = 0
- Low experiences of sexual harassment =  $0 < \text{point} \leq \text{mean} - \text{SD}$
- Medium experiences of sexual harassment =  $\text{mean} - \text{SD} < \text{point} < \text{mean} + \text{SD}$
- High experiences of sexual harassment =  $\text{point} \geq \text{mean} + \text{SD}$

### **3.7 Validity and Reliability test**

The questionnaire submitted to three experts in related field for content validity testing and calculated of Item-Objective Congruence (IOC) score. Which the result for the value of IOC from this research calculated the overall IOC score is equal to 0.96 and more overall IOC accept level ( $>0.6$ ).

The reliability of the questionnaire would be tested by trying out the questionnaire with 30 LGBTQ in Bangkok by snowball sampling techniques and calculated by using Cronbach alpha. The value of Coefficient Cronbachs Alpha will be accepted at 0.7

Reliability test was higher than the acceptable value (0.7). The questionnaire had mean Reliability test for the whole of questionnaire by Cronbachs Alpha test = 0.801.

### **3.8 Data analysis**

The questionnaire was compiled before entering into the software. Data analyzed using SPSS window software version 22.0 (copyright for Chulalongkorn University). Descriptive statistics was used to analyze data which describes frequency, percentage, average and standard deviation. In addition, bivariate analysis, Pearson's Chi-square test was used in statistical measurement which determine the association between variables.

### **3.9 Ethical consideration**

This study was approved by the ethical committee of Chulalongkorn University. The objective and purpose to this study was explained to the respondents before signing the consent form and voluntary participation. Every received data was treated carefully and confidentially. The respondents can refused to join this study and no need to explain the reasons. The data was used only in this project and their information were kept secretly. All data was destroyed after the study was completed.

### **3.10 Limitations of the study**

- Snowball sampling cannot be representative of the population and also result in biasing recruitment towards respondents.
- Cross-sectional mostly uses as descriptive and quantitative data, it is not wholly explained the information in-depth.

### **3.11 Expected benefits and application**

1. This study can help to identify determinants affecting sexual harassment among LGBTQ undergraduate students.
2. Motivate regional academic sectors to proceed further research for a deeper understanding and can be used as a guideline for many studies that can take place in the future of Thailand.

## Chapter 4

### Results

This research was conducted to study about respondents' perception and experience of LGBTQ undergraduate students in university. This study focuses on LGBTQ students with sexual harassment and chapter 4 presents the analysis each LGBTQ participant's perception and experience with sexual harassment in university. The sample population included of government and private university LGBTQ undergraduate student aged between 18 to 24. The data were collected between October 2020 – February 2021 of the government and private universities in Bangkok, Thailand. The target primary of the study was to explore the following research questions:

1. What is the percentage of sexual harassment experiences among LGBTQ students in University Bangkok, Thailand?
2. What is the socio-demographic factors, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment, perception towards sexual harassment, and sexual harassment experiences among LGBTQ students in University Bangkok, Thailand?
3. Is there any association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment and perception towards sexual harassment among LGBTQ students in University Bangkok, Thailand?
4. Is there any association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment and sexual harassment experiences among LGBTQ students in University Bangkok, Thailand?

#### **Part I : The Descriptive information findings**

##### **Socio-demographics factors**

There were total of 355 LGBTQ students. The most gender diversity with age of respondents are between from 18 and 23. The 9 factors of socio-demographic that were administrated, all were interpretable and concluded.

4.1 Socio-demographic factor toward sexual harassment with perception and experiences among LGBTQ students in University. ( $n=355$ )

Socio-demographics	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Gender</b>		
Lesbian	66	18.59
Gay	109	30.70
Bisexual	39	10.99
Transgender	43	12.11
Queer	39	10.99
Others ( <i>do not gender specify</i> )	59	16.62
<b>Faculty</b>		
Philology	23	6.48
Social	41	11.55
Art	141	39.72
Business Administration	9	2.54
Health Science	47	13.24
Education	59	16.62
Science and Science Technology	35	9.86
<b>Age(years) (mean = 20.67 ,SD= ±1.49)</b>		
18-20	187	52.68
21-23	151	42.54
More than 24	17	4.79
<b>Year Level</b>		
First year	64	18.03
Second year	146	41.13

Socio-demographics	Frequency	Percent (%)
Third year	60	16.90
Fourth year or higher year	85	23.94
<b>Type of University</b>		
Government University	197	55.49
Private University	158	44.51
<b>Part time job</b>		
Has	139	39.15
Hasn't	216	60.85
<b>Type of Part time job (n=139)</b>		
Pretty/Model	25	17.99
Waiter/Salesperson	27	19.42
Tutor	48	34.53
Online sell stuff	18	12.95
Others	21	15.11
<b>Average income per month (mean = 4717.46 SD= ±8699.27)</b>		
No	216	60.85
1,500-6,500	39	10.99
6,501-11,500	54	15.21
11,501-16,500	17	4.79
16,501-21,500	17	4.79
> 21,500	12	3.38

Socio-demographics	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Living arrangement</b>		
Parents	57	16.06
Kinfolk	26	7.32
Stay alone	115	32.39
Friend/Roommate	36	10.14
Partner	120	33.80
Others	1	0.28

From the information table 4.1 there were a total of 355 respondents. The 9 factors were interpretable and concluded. The information this regarding the socio-demographics of LGBTQ undergraduate students were present in table 4.1 The most of LGBTQ students is gay (30.70%), follow with lesbian (18.59%) and others (16.62%), respectively. The most of respondents are in the faculty of Art (39.72%). The age of respondents is 18-20 years old (52.68%) were higher than other age students (42.54% and 4.79% are second-age students and third-age students, respectively) and the average age is 20.67( $\pm$ 1.49) years old. Most of the respondents recruited are in the second year students (41.13%) were higher than other year students are fourth year or higher year (23.94%), first year (18.03%) and third year (16.90%), respectively. More than half of approximately students (55.49%) educated in government university. Majority of the students did not do part time job (60.85%) and most of part time job for students(n=139) done is tutor (34.53%), second and third of part time job is waiter/salesperson (19.42%) and pretty or model (17.99%), respectively. The average income is 4717.46( $\pm$ 8699.27) per month. One six for average income of respondents have not income (60.85%). The respondents have income recruited from 1,500-6,500(10.99%), 6,501-11,500(15.21%), 11,501-16,500(4.79%), 16,501-21,500(4.79%) and more than 21,500 (3.38%), respectively. Most of the respondents (33.80%) stay with partner, stay alone (32.38%), stay with parents (16.06%), stay with friend or roommate (10.14%), stay with the kinfolk (7.32%) and stay with the others (0.08%), respectively.



#### 4.2 Sexual and risky behaviors towards sexual harassment with perception and experiences among LGBTQ students in University.(n=355)

Risky behaviors	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Sex intercourse</b>		
No	32	9.01
1 person	73	20.56
2 persons	205	57.75
3 persons or more	45	12.68
<b>Condom use</b>		
Use	216	60.85
Not use	94	26.48
Inessential ( <i>safe sex by other method</i> )	45	12.68
<b>Night out</b>		
Less than once a month	73	20.56
Once in a month	103	29.01
Once or twice in a week	84	23.66
More than once in a week	90	25.35
Never	5	1.41
<b>Alcohol drink</b>		
Never	57	16.06
Infrequently (1 time in 6 months)	119	33.52
Sometime (1 time in 1 month)	39	10.99
Often (1 time in a week)	58	16.34
Regularly (More than once a week)	82	23.10
<b>Pictures post/share</b>		
Never	70	19.72
Infrequently (1 time in 6 months)	162	45.63
Sometime (1 time in 1 month)	64	18.03
Often (1 time in a week)	16	4.51
Regularly (More than once a week)	43	12.11

Risky behaviors	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Social media chat of sex</b>		
Never	62	17.46
Infrequently	176	49.58
Sometime	26	7.32
Often	42	11.83
Regularly	49	13.80
<b>Social media stranger chat</b>		
Never	72	20.28
Infrequently	128	36.06
Sometime	40	11.27
Often	65	18.31
Regularly	50	14.08
<b>Travel at night only</b>		
Never	69	19.44
Infrequently	105	29.58
Sometime	31	8.73
Often	70	19.72
Regularly	80	22.54

From the information table 4.2 there were total 355 respondents. The 8 factors were interpretable and presented. The information this regarding with sexual and risky behavior of LGBTQ undergraduate students were present in table 4.2 The most of LGBTQ students have sex intercourse with 2 person (57.75%). The majority of LGBTQ students were used condom (60.85%), minority of LGBTQ students were not used condom (26.48%) and were not needed to use condom (12.68%) respectively. The most of LGBTQ students were liked of night out travel once in a month(29.01%) follow 25.35% of LGBTQ students were liked of night out travel more than once in a week and 23.66% were liked of night out travel once or twice in a week, respectively. The majority of LGBTQ students were drank alcohol infrequently (1 time in a months) as 33.52 percentage, regularly (more than once a week) were drank alcohol as 23.10

percentage and (16.34%) were drank alcohol often (1 time in a week), respectively. The respondent of LGBTQ students were liked to post and share of picture by social media infrequently(1 time in a months) as 45.63 percentage. The most of LGBTQ students were liked to chat of sex by social media infrequently (1 time in a months) as 49.58 percentage. The respondents of LGBTQ student were chatted with stranger person by social media infrequently (1 time in a months) as 36.06 percentage. And the majority of LGBTQ students were liked to travel at night infrequently (1 time in a months) as 29.58%, (22.54% and 19.72%0 were like to travel at night regularly (more than once a week) and often (1 time in a week),respectively.

#### 4.3 Perception toward sexual harassment among LGBTQ students in University. (n=355)

Level of attitude, perception and experiences	Frequency	Percent(%)
<b>Attitude toward sexual harassment</b>		
Low tolerant attitude	45	12.68
Moderate tolerant attitude	237	66.76
High tolerant attitude	73	20.56
<b>Perception of sexual harassment</b>		
Low perceive the incident	77	21.69
Moderate perceive the incident	221	62.25
High perceive the incident	57	16.06
<b>Verbal Experience of sexual harassment</b>		
Never	15	4.23
Low experience	33	9.30
Medium experience	256	72.11
High experience	51	14.37

Level of attitude, perception and experiences	Frequency	Percent(%)
<b>Non verbal Experience of sexual harassment</b>		
Never	20	5.63
Low experience	38	10.70
Medium experience	251	70.70
High experience	46	12.96
<b>Physical Experience of sexual harassment</b>		
Never	27	7.61
Low experience	36	10.14
Medium experience	240	67.61
High experience	52	14.65

From the information table 4.3 represents about distribution of attitude toward sexual harassment, perception and experience of sexual harassment. The mostly of attitude toward sexual harassment had moderate tolerant (66.76%) while there were 12.68% had low tolerant attitude and 20.56% of participants had high tolerant attitude of sexual harassment. The mostly perception of sexual harassment had moderate perceive the incident (62.25%), low perceive the incident of participants were 21.69% and had high perceive the incident of participants were 16.06%. The experience of sexual harassment represents in 3 types of sexual harassment which includes verbal, non-verbal and physical experience. The mostly of verbal experience to sexual harassment had medium experience (72.11%), while there were 9.30% had low experience, high experience of cluster were 14.37% and 4.23% had never experience of sexual harassment. The mostly of non-verbal to sexual harassment had medium experience (70.70%), were 10.70% had low experience, high experience to sexual harassment were 12.96% and the cluster were 5.63% had never experience to sexual harassment. The mostly of physical experience to sexual harassment had medium experience (67.61%), while there were 10.14% had low experience to sexual harassment, the cluster had high experience were 14.65% and the cluster of never experience to sexual harassment were 7.61%.

#### 4.4 Association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment among LGBTQ students with perception towards sexual harassment

Association factors	Low (%)	Moderate (%)	High (%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Gender</b>					
Lesbian	9 (2.54)	50 (14.08)	7 (1.97)	21.184	0.020*
Gay	34 (9.58)	65 (18.31)	10 (2.82)		
Bisexual	7 (1.97)	21 (5.92)	11 (3.10)		
Transgender	8 (2.25)	24 (6.76)	11 (3.10)		
Queer	8 (2.25)	25 (7.04)	6 (1.69)		
Others	11 (3.10)	36 (10.14)	12 (3.38)		
<b>Faculty</b>					
Philology	7(1.97)	11(3.10)	5(1.41)	20.085	0.053
Social	8(2.25)	23(6.48)	10(2.82)		
Art	20(5.63)	99(27.89)	22(6.20)		
Business	3(0.85)	5(1.41)	1(0.28)		
Administration					
Health Science	15(4.23)	22(6.20)	10(2.82)		
Education	18(5.07)	37(10.42)	4(1.13)		
Science and Science	6(1.69)	24(6.76)	5(1.41)		
Technology					
<b>Age(years) (mean = 20.67 ,SD= ±1.49)</b>					
18-20	33(9.30)	124(34.93)	30(8.45)	6.844	0.144
21-23	37(10.42)	90(25.35)	24(6.76)		
More than 24	7(1.97)	7(1.97)	3(0.85)		
<b>Year Level</b>					
First year	6(1.69)	46(12.96)	12(3.38)	7.267	0.297
Second year	34(9.58)	89(25.07)	23(6.48)		
Third year	16(4.51)	35(9.86)	9(2.54)		
Fourth year or higher year	21(5.92)	51(14.37)	13(3.66)		

\* P -value < 0.05

Association factors	Low(%)	Moderate(%)	High(%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Type of University</b>					
Government University	35(9.86)	135(38.03)	27(7.61)	7.464	0.024*
Private University	42(11.83)	86(24.23)	30(8.45)		
<b>Part time job</b>					
Has	25(7.04)	81(25.07)	25(7.04)	2.091	0.352
Hasn't	52(14.65)	132(37.18)	32(9.01)		
<b>Type of Part time job</b>					
Hasn't	52(14.65)	132(37.18)	32(9.01)	19.511	0.034*
Pretty/Model	5(1.41)	18(5.07)	2(0.56)		
Waiter/Salesperson	5(1.41)	13(3.66)	9(2.54)		
Tutor	6(1.69)	37(10.42)	5(1.41)		
Online sell stuff	7(1.97)	7(1.97)	4(1.13)		
Others	2(0.56)	14(3.94)	5(1.41)		
<b>Average income per month (mean = 4717.46±8699.27)</b>					
No	52(14.65)	132(37.18)	32(9.01)	12.763	0.237
1,500-6500	3(0.85)	28(7.89)	8(2.25)		
6,501-11,500	10(2.82)	35(9.86)	9(2.54)		
11,501-16,500	4(1.13)	9(2.54)	4(1.13)		
16,501-21,500	3(0.85)	13(3.66)	1(0.28)		
> 21,500	5(1.41)	4(1.13)	3(0.85)		
<b>Living arrangement</b>					
Parents	16(4.51)	34(9.58)	7(1.97)	12.243	0.269
Kinfolk	5(1.41)	17(4.79)	4(1.13)		
Stay alone	32(9.01)	67(18.87)	16(4.51)		
Friend/Roommate	8(2.25)	20(5.63)	9(2.54)		
Partner	16(4.51)	83(23.38)	21(5.92)		

\* P -value < 0.05

Association factors	Low(%)	Moderate(%)	High(%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Sex intercourse</b>					
No	7(1.97)	18(5.07)	7(1.97)	3.159	0.789
1 person	18(5.07)	46(12.96)	9(2.54)		
2 persons	41(11.55)	132(37.18)	32(9.01)		
3 persons or more	11(3.10)	25(7.04)	9(2.54)		
<b>Condom use</b>					
Use	57(16.06)	128(36.06)	31(8.73)	7.520	0.111
Not use	14(3.94)	62(17.46)	18(5.07)		
Inessential	6(1.69)	31(8.73)	8(2.25)		
<b>Night out</b>					
Less than once a month	23(6.48)	35(9.86)	15(4.23)	16.767	0.033*
Once in a month	17(4.79)	71(20.00)	15(4.23)		
Once or twice in a week	12(3.38)	59(16.62)	13(3.66)		
More than once in a week	23(6.48)	55(15.49)	12(3.38)		
Never	2(0.56)	1(0.28)	2(0.56)		
<b>Alcohol drink</b>					
Never	16(4.51)	30(8.45)	11(3.10)	6.586	0.582
Infrequently	25(7.04)	72(20.28)	22(6.20)		
Sometime	10(2.82)	25(7.04)	4(1.13)		
Often	12(3.38)	40(11.27)	6(1.69)		
Regularly	14(3.94)	54(15.21)	14(3.94)		
<b>Social media pic/post share</b>					
Never	14(3.94)	42(11.83)	14(3.94)	6.756	0.562
Infrequently	31(8.73)	108(30.42)	23(6.48)		
Sometime	14(3.94)	37(10.42)	13(3.66)		
Often	6(1.69)	8(2.25)	2(0.56)		
Regularly	12(3.38)	26(7.32)	5(1.41)		

\* P -value < 0.05

Association factors	Low(%)	Moderate(%)	High(%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Sexual harassment gossip by social media</b>					
Never	15(4.23)	35(9.86)	12(3.38)	4.634	0.796
Infrequently	34(9.58)	114(32.11)	28(7.89)		
Sometime	6(1.69)	15(4.23)	5(1.41)		
Often	12(3.38)	23(6.48)	7(1.97)		
Regularly	10(2.82)	34(9.58)	5(1.41)		
<b>Social media stranger chat</b>					
Never	20(5.63)	36(10.14)	16(4.51)	8.051	0.429
Infrequently	29(8.17)	82(23.10)	17(4.79)		
Sometime	9(2.54)	25(7.04)	6(1.69)		
Often	10(2.82)	46(12.96)	9(2.54)		
Regularly	9(2.54)	32(9.01)	9(2.54)		
<b>Night travel</b>					
Never	18(5.07)	40(11.27)	11(3.10)	10.552	0.228
Infrequently	28(7.89)	62(17.46)	15(4.23)		
Sometime	7(1.97)	19(5.35)	5(1.41)		
Often	6(1.69)	53(14.93)	11(3.10)		
Regularly	18(5.07)	47(13.24)	15(4.23)		
<b>Attitude toward sexual harassment</b>					
Low tolerant attitudes	7(1.97)	31(8.73)	7(1.97)	3.929	0.416
Moderate tolerant attitude	53(14.93)	150(42.25)	34(9.58)		
High tolerant attitude	17(4.79)	40(11.27)	16(4.51)		

\* P -value < 0.05

From the table 4.4 represents association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment among LGBTQ students with perception towards sexual harassment. This study found that gender ( $\chi^2 = 9.40$ , p-value=0.002), type of university ( $\chi^2 = 7.464$ , p-value=0.024), type of part time job ( $\chi^2 = 19.511$ , p-value=0.034) and sexual risk behavior (night out)( $\chi^2 = 16.767$ , p-value=0.033) were associated with perception towards sexual harassment.



4.5 Association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment among LGBTQ students with experience of verbal sexual harassment

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever(%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Gender</b>				
Lesbian	22(33.33)	44(66.67)	2.313	0.804
Gay	27(24.77)	82(75.23)		
Bisexual	12(30.77)	27(69.23)		
Transgender	10(23.26)	33(76.74)		
Queer	10(25.64)	29(74.36)		
Others	15(25.42)	44(74.58)		
<b>Faculty</b>				
Philology	14(60.87)	9(39.13)	6.086	0.414
Social	29(70.73)	12(29.27)		
Art	105(74.47)	36(25.53)		
Business Administration	6(66.67)	3(33.33)		
Health Science	37(78.72)	10(21.28)		
Education	39(66.10)	20(33.90)		
Science and Science Technology	29(82.86)	6(17.14)		
<b>Age(years) (mean = 20.67 , SD= ±1.49)</b>				
18-20	64(34.22)	123(65.78)	10.840	0.004
21-23	30(19.87)	121(80.13)		
More than 24	2(11.76)	15(88.24)		

\* P -value < 0.05

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever (%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Year Level</b>				
First year	23(35.94)	41(64.06)		
Second year	44(30.14)	102(69.86)	6.920	0.074
Third year	12(20.00)	48(80.00)		
Fourth year or higher year	17(20.00)	68(80.00)		
<b>Type of University</b>				
Government University	57(28.93)	140(71.07)	0.803	0.219
Private University	39(24.68)	119(75.32)		
<b>Part time job</b>				
Has	27(19.42)	112(80.58)	6.719	0.006
Hasn't	69(31.94)	147(68.06)		
<b>Type of Part time job</b>				
Hasn't	69(31.94)	147(68.06)		
Pretty/Model	1(4.00)	24(96.00)		
Waiter/Salesperson	1(3.70)	26(96.30)	18.873	0.002
Tutor	16(33.33)	32(66.67)		
Online sell stuff	3(16.67)	15(83.33)		
Others	6(28.57)	15(71.43)		
<b>Average income per month (mean = 4717.46, SD= ±8699.27)</b>				
No	69(31.94)	147(68.06)		
1,500-6500	13(33.33)	26(66.67)		
6,501-11,500	11(20.37)	43(79.63)	#	0.003
11,501-21,500	3(8.82)	31(24.8)		
> 21,500	0(0.00)	12(100.00)		

\* P -value < 0.05, # - Fisher's exact test

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever(%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Living arrangement</b>				
Parents	10(17.54)	47(82.46)		
Kinfolk	8(30.77)	18(69.23)		
Stay alone	31(26.96)	84(73.04)	3.664	0.453
Friend/Roommate	10(27.03)	27(72.97)		
Partner	37(30.83)	83(69.17)		
<b>Sex intercourse</b>				
No	5(15.63)	27(84.38)		
1 person	29(39.73)	44(60.27)		
2 persons	54(26.34)	151(73.66)	10.076	0.018
3 persons or more	8(17.78)	37(82.22)		
<b>Condom use</b>				
Use	46(21.30)	170(78.70)		
Not use	33(35.11)	61(64.89)	9.342	0.009
Inessential	17(37.78)	28(62.22)		
<b>Night out</b>				
Less than once a month	18(24.66)	55(75.34)		
Once in a month	24(23.30)	79(76.70)		
Once or twice in a week	31(36.90)	53(63.10)	6.136	0.189
More than once in a week	21(23.33)	69(76.67)		
Never	2(40.00)	3(60.00)		

\* P -value < 0.05

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever (%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Alcohol drink</b>				
Never	14(24.56)	43(75.44)	6.042	0.196
Infrequently	32(26.89)	87(73.11)		
Sometime	5(12.82)	34(87.18)		
Often	19(32.76)	39(67.24)		
Regularly	26(31.71)	56(68.29)		
<b>Social media pic/post share</b>				
Never	28(40.00)	42(60.00)	12.159	0.016
Infrequently	45(27.78)	117(72.22)		
Sometime	15(23.44)	49(76.56)		
Often	3(18.75)	13(81.25)		
Regularly	5(11.63)	38(88.37)		
<b>Sexual harassment gossip by social media</b>				
Never	18(29.03)	44(70.97)	2.408	0.661
Infrequently	44(25.00)	132(75.00)		
Sometime	5(19.23)	21(80.77)		
Often	13(30.95)	29(69.05)		
Regularly	16(32.65)	33(67.35)		
<b>Social media stranger chat</b>				
Never	26(36.11)	46(63.89)	34.154	<0.001
Infrequently	18(14.06)	110(85.94)		
Sometime	9(22.50)	31(77.50)		
Often	33(50.77)	32(49.23)		
Regularly	10(20.00)	40(80.00)		

\* P -value < 0.05

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever (%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Night travel</b>				
Never	24(34.78)	45(65.22)		
Infrequently	17(16.19)	88(83.81)		
Sometime	8(25.81)	23(74.19)	13.272	0.010
Often	27(38.57)	43(61.43)		
Regularly	20(25.00)	60(75.00)		
<b>Attitude toward sexual harassment</b>				
Low tolerant attitudes	9(20.00)	36(80.00)		
Moderate tolerant attitude	72(30.38)	165(69.62)	4.030	0.133
High tolerant attitude	15(20.55)	58(79.45)		

From the table 4.5 represents association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment among LGBTQ students with experience of verbal sexual harassment. The study found that age ( $\chi^2= 10.840$ , P-value = 0.004), part time job ( $\chi^2= 6.719$ , P-value = 0.006), type of part time job ( $\chi^2= 18.873$ , P-value = 0.002), average income ( $\chi^2= 14.949$ , P-value = 0.011), sex intercourse ( $\chi^2= 10.076$ , P-value = 0.018), condom use ( $\chi^2= 9.342$ , P-value = 0.009), social media pic/post share ( $\chi^2= 12.159$ , P-value = 0.016), social media stranger chat ( $\chi^2= 34.154$ , P-value <0.001), night travel ( $\chi^2= 13.372$ , P-value = 0.010) were associated with experience of verbal sexual harassment.

4.6 Association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment among LGBTQ students with experience of non-verbal sexual harassment

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever(%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Gender</b>				
Lesbian	6(9.09)	60(90.91)	6.162	0.291
Gay	9(8.26)	100(91.74)		
Bisexual	3(7.69)	36(92.31)		
Transgender	1(2.33)	42(97.67)		
Queer	1(2.56)	38(97.44)		
Others	1(1.69)	58(98.31)		
<b>Faculty</b>				
Philology	2(8.70)	21(91.30)	1.994	0.920
Social	2(4.88)	39(95.12)		
Art	7(4.96)	134(95.04)		
Business Administration	1(11.11)	8(88.89)		
Health Science	2(4.26)	45(95.74)		
Education	5(8.47)	54(91.53)		
Science and Science	2(5.71)	33(94.29)		
Technology				
<b>Age(years) (mean = 20.67 ,SD= ±1.49)</b>				
18-20	11(5.88)	176(94.12)	#	0.740
21-23	10(6.62)	141(93.38)		
More than 24	0(0.00)	17(100.00)		

\* P -value < 0.05, # Fisher's exact test

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever(%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Year Level</b>				
First year	4(6.25)	60(93.75)	0.555	0.9.7
Second year	10(6.85)	136(93.15)		
Third year	3(5.00)	57(95.00)		
Fourth year or higher year	4(4.71)	81(95.29)		
<b>Type of University</b>				
Government University	10(5.08)	187(94.92)	0.560	0.454
Private University	11(6.96)	147(93.04)		
<b>Part time job</b>				
Has	7(5.04)	132(94.96)	0.318	0.573
Hasn't	14(6.48)	202(93.52)		
<b>Type of Part time job</b>				
Hasn't	14(6.48)	202(93.52)	#	0.372
Pretty/Model	0(0.00)	25(100.00)		
Waiter/Salesperson	2(7.41)	25(92.59)		
Tutor	2(4.17)	46(95.83)		
Online sell stuff	0(0.00)	18(100.00)		
Others	3(14.29)	18(85.71)		
<b>Average income per month (mean = 4717.46 ,SD= ±8699.27</b>				
No	14(6.48)	202(93.52)	#	0.963
1,500-6500	3(7.69)	36(92.31)		
6,501-11,500	3(5.56)	51(94.44)		
11,501-16,500	0(0.00)	17(100.00)		
16,501-21,500	1(5.88)	16(94.12)		
> 21,500	0(0.00)	12(100.00)		
# Fisher's exact test				

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever(%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Living arrangement</b>				
Parents	4(7.02)	53(92.98)		
Kinfolk	2(7.69)	24(92.31)		
Stay alone	9(7.83)	106(92.17)	#	0.071
Friend/Roommate	4(11.11)	33(89.19)		
Partner	2(1.67)	118(98.33)		
<b>Sex intercourse</b>				
No	2(6.25)	30(93.75)		
1 person	7(9.59)	66(90.41)		
2 persons	11(5.37)	194(94.63)	2.991	0.393
3 persons or more	1(2.22)	44(97.78)		
<b>Condom use</b>				
Use	10(4.63)	206(95.37)		
Not use	7(7.45)	87(92.55)	1.753	0.416
Inessential	4(8.89)	41(91.11)		
<b>Night out</b>				
Less than once a month	8(10.96)	65(89.04)		
Once in a month	8(7.77)	95(92.23)		
Once or twice in a week	3(3.57)	81(96.43)	7.320	0.120
More than once in a week	2(2.22)	88(97.78)		
Never	0(0.00)	5(100.00)		

\* P -value < 0.05, # Fisher's exact test



Association factors	Never (%)	Ever(%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Alcohol drink</b>				
Never	7(12.28)	50(87.72)	6.913	0.141
Infrequently	8(6.72)	111(93.28)		
Sometime	2(5.13)	37(94.87)		
Often	1(1.72)	57(98.28)		
Regularly	3(3.66)	79(96.34)		
<b>Social media pic/post share</b>				
Never	10(14.29)	60(85.71)	11.408	0.022
Infrequently	6(3.70)	156(96.30)		
Sometime	3(4.69)	61(95.31)		
Often	1(6.25)	15(93.75)		
Regularly	1(2.33)	42(97.67)		
<b>Sexual harassment gossip by social media</b>				
Never	9(14.52)	53(85.48)	#	0.043
Infrequently	7(3.98)	169(96.02)		
Sometime	0(0.00)	26(100.00)		
Often	2(4.76)	40(95.24)		
Regularly	3(6.12)	46(93.88)		
<b>Social media stranger chat</b>				
Never	8(11.11)	64(88.89)	4.869	0.301
Infrequently	7(5.47)	121(94.53)		
Sometime	2(5.00)	38(95.00)		
Often	2(3.08)	63(96.92)		
Regularly	2(4.00)	48(96.00)		

\* P -value < 0.05, # Fisher's exact test

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever(%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Night travel</b>				
Never	11(15.94)	58(84.06)		
Infrequently	6(5.71)	99(94.29)		
Sometime	1(3.23)	30(96.77)	17.083	0.002
Often	1(1.43)	69(98.57)		
Regularly	2(2.50)	78(97.50)		
<b>Attitude toward sexual harassment</b>				
Low tolerant attitudes	2(4.44)	43(95.56)	2.254	0.324
Moderate tolerant attitude	12(5.06)	225(94.94)		
High tolerant attitude	7(9.59)	66(90.41)		

\* P -value < 0.05

From the table 4.6 represents association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment among LGBTQ students with experience of non-verbal sexual harassment. This study found that social media pic or post share ( $\chi^2 = 11.408$ , P-value = 0.022), sexual harassment gossip by social media ( $\chi^2 = 11.167$ , P-value = 0.025) and night travel ( $\chi^2 = 17.083$ , P-value = 0.002) were significantly associated with experience of non-verbal sexual harassment.

4.7 Association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment among LGBTQ students with experience of physical sexual harassment

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever(%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Gender</b>				
Lesbian	4(6.06)	62(93.94)		
Gay	9(8.26)	100(91.74)		
Bisexual	0(0.00)	39(100.00)	#	0.003
Transgender	1(2.33)	42(97.67)		
Queer	1(2.56)	38(97.44)		
Others	12(20.34)	47(79.66)		
<b>Faculty</b>				
Philology	2(8.70)	21(91.30)		
Social	4(9.76)	37(90.24)		
Art	12(8.51)	129(91.49)		
Business	0(0.00)	9(100.00)	#	0.991
Administration				
Health Science	3(6.38)	44(93.62)		
Education	4(6.78)	55(93.22)		
Science and Science				
Technology	2(5.71)	33(94.29)		
<b>Age(years) (mean = 20.67 ,SD= ±1.49)</b>				
18-20	10(5.35)	177(94.65)		
21-23	14(9.27)	137(90.73)	4.392	0.111
More than 24	3(17.65)	14(82.35)		

\* P -value < 0.05, # Fisher's exact test

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever (%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Year Level</b>				
First year	2(3.13)	62(96.88)		
Second year	10(6.85)	136(93.15)	7.656	0.054
Third year	3(5.00)	57(95.00)		
Fourth year or higher year	12(14.12)	73(85.88)		
<b>Type of University</b>				
Government University	20(10.15)	177(89.85)	4.085	0.043
Private University	7(4.43)	151(95.57)		
<b>Part time job</b>				
Has	6(4.32)	133(95.68)	3.517	0.061
Hasn't	21(9.72)	195(90.28)		
<b>Type of Part time job</b>				
Hasn't	21(9.72)	195(90.28)		
Pretty/Model	1(4.00)	24(96.00)		
Waiter/Salesperson	2(7.41)	25(92.59)	#	0.192
Tutor	0(0.00)	48(100.00)		
Online sell stuff	1(5.56)	17(94.44)		
Others	2(9.52)	19(90.48)		
<b>Average income per month (mean = 4717.46, SD = ±8699.27)</b>				
No	21(9.72)	195(90.28)		
1,500-6500	0(0.00)	39(100.00)		
6,501-11,500	4(7.41)	50(92.59)	#	0.241
11,501-21,500	2(11.76)	32(94.12)		
> 21,500	0(0.00)	12(100.00)		
# Fisher's exact test				

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever (%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Living arrangement</b>				
Parents	5(8.77)	52(91.23)		
Kinfolk	2(7.69)	24(92.31)		
Stay alone	9(7.83)	106(92.17)	#	0.484
Friend/Roommate	5(13.89)	32(86.49)		
Partner	6(5.00)	114(95.00)		
<b>Sex intercourse</b>				
No	3(9.38)	29(90.63)		
1 person	4(5.48)	69(94.52)	1.423	0.700
2 persons	15(7.32)	190(92.68)		
3 persons or more	5(11.11)	40(88.89)		
<b>Condom use</b>				
Use	20(9.26)	196(90.74)		
Not use	4(4.26)	90(95.74)	2.398	0.301
Inessential	3(6.67)	42(93.33)		
<b>Night out</b>				
Less than once a month	10(13.70)	63(86.30)		
Once in a month	7(6.80)	96(93.20)		
Once or twice in a week	5(5.95)	79(94.05)	#	0.339
More than once in a week	5(5.56)	85(94.44)		
Never	0(0.00)	5(100.00)		

\* P -value < 0.05, # Fisher' exact test

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever(%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Alcohol drink</b>				
Never	4(7.02)	53(92.98)		
Infrequently	12(10.08)	107(89.92)		
Sometime	2(5.13)	37(94.87)	2.937	0.569
Often	2(3.45)	56(96.55)		
Regularly	7(8.54)	75(91.46)		
<b>Social media pic/post share</b>				
Never	5(7.14)	65(92.86)		
Infrequently	14(8.64)	148(91.36)		
Sometime	5(7.81)	59(92.19)	#	0.929
Often	0(0.00)	16(100.00)		
Regularly	3(6.98)	40(93.02)		
<b>Sexual harassment gossip by social media</b>				
Never	11(17.74)	51(82.26)		
Infrequently	7(3.98)	169(96.02)		
Sometime	1(3.85)	25(96.15)	16.418	0.003
Often	6(14.29)	36(85.71)		
Regularly	2(4.08)	47(95.92)		
<b>Social media stranger chat</b>				
Never	9(12.50)	63(87.50)		
Infrequently	9(7.03)	119(92.97)		
Sometime	3(7.50)	37(92.50)	3.526	0.474
Often	3(4.62)	62(95.38)		
Regularly	3(6.00)	47(94.00)		

\* P -value < 0.05, # Fisher's exact test

Association factors	Never (%)	Ever (%)	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>Night travel</b>				
Never	10(14.49)	59(85.51)		
Infrequently	8(7.62)	97(92.38)		
Sometime	0(0.00)	31(100.00)	#	0.126
Often	4(5.71)	66(94.29)		
Regularly	5(6.25)	75(93.75)		
<b>Attitude toward sexual harassment</b>				
Low tolerant attitudes	1(2.22)	44(97.78)		
Moderate tolerant attitude	16(6.75)	221(93.25)	5.959	0.051
High tolerant attitude	10(13.70)	63(86.30)		
# Fisher's exact test				

From the table 4.7 represents association between the socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment among LGBTQ students with experience of physical sexual harassment. The study found that gender ( $\chi^2= 20.230$ , P-value = 0.001), Type of University ( $\chi^2= 4.085$ , P-value = 0.043) and sexual harassment gossip by social media ( $\chi^2= 16.418$ , P-value = 0.003) were significantly associated with experience of physical sexual harassment.

## Chapter 5

### Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendations

#### 5.1 Discussion

This study was cross-sectional survey between October 2020 – February 2021 at the government and private universities in Bangkok, Thailand. The association of perception and experiences of sexual harassment among LGBTQ students in Bangkok and find the factors association. This study found that gender, type of university, type of part time job and night out were associated with experience of sexual harassment while factor association between perception of verbal sexual harassment were age, part time job, type of part time job, average income, sex intercourse, condom use, social media pic/post share, social media stranger chat and night travel. Furthermore, factor association between perception of non-verbal sexual harassment were social media pic or post share, sexual harassment gossip by social media and night travel. Finally factor association between perception of physical sexual harassment were gender, type of university and sexual harassment gossip by social media.

#### Socio-demographic factors

From the research studies we found the most of LGBTQ students were divided into group as gay and lesbian (30.70% and 18.59% respectively). And the ages between 18-20 years old and were studied in the second year. The majority of the research studies have found most of LGBTQ students were studied in the government universities more than the private universities. And a lot of LGBTQ students chose to study at the faculty of Arts (39.72%). And chose life by choosing to be with the understanding partner (33.80%) which did not to work full time(60.85%) mainly in case of they were studying. The most of occupation of LGBTQ students were chose the tutor because this occupation was identify of more or less income it depend on the ability or the deligence. And from the result of this study we found the research was surveyed the sosiodemographic with similar our research is *“Proportion of ALGBT adult Brazilians, sociodemographic characteristics, and self-reported violence”* This research aimed to assess the proportion of asexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and



non-binary adults in Brazil and survey assessing sociodemographic, characteristics, gender identity and found that the most of ALGBT gender was Asexual and Lesbian respectively were surveyed and reported psychological and verbal violence which is similar our research to assess the proportion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer undergraduate students in University, Bangkok Thailand to survey assessing sociodemographic, characteristics, gender identity and found that the most of LGBTQ gender was Gay and Lesbian respectively were reported sexual harassment. (Giancarlo S. et al., 2022)

#### Sexual and Risky behavior

More than half of respondent group among LGBTQ students used condom(60.85%) and ever had sex intercourse with 2 persons(57.75%). And prevalence to travel at night once in a month(29.01%) but alcohol drank of LGBTQ group of infrequently around 1 time in 6 months(33.52%).The posting and sharing or talking with sex by social media is 45.63% and 49.58% respectively. While infrequently with stranger chat or unknown person(36.06%).Including of infrequently to travel at night(29.58%). According to study research the result of sexual and risky behavior we found other research which was summarized have identified the people of higher risk profiles such as absence of education on safe sex, having multiple sex partners, and unprotected sex (Badillo-Viloria, Mendoza-Sánchez, Barreto Vásquez, & Díaz-Pérez, 2020). Other research is similar and which was related sexual and risky behavior that were risk behaviors were 87% have participated one or more times in risky sexual behaviors: sex intercourse without a condom (73%), fellatio without a condom (60.3%) and number of partners with sex intercourse and have sexual behaviors (66.2%). The university students are at risk and participating in risky sexual behavior, which could affect their health and life Project. The major risk factors were; early sex, gender, age >20 years, risky sexual practices such as vaginal, oral, and anal unprotected sex and impulsive and unplanned sexual behaviors. (Badillo-Viloria et al., 2020).

#### Attitude toward Sexual Harassment

The majority of LGBTQ undergraduate students had moderate tolerant attitude toward sexual harassment(66.76%) followed by high tolerant(20.56%) and

low tolerant attitude(12.68%).The mostly of respondents from 355 participants accepted to be perceivable of sexual harassment with the incident perceive moderate(62.25%), low perceive(21.69%) and high perceive the incident(16.06%) respectively. The experience of sexual harassment distributes in 3 experiences which includes verbal, non-verbal and physical experience. The majority of verbal experience to sexual harassment had medium experience (72.11%), while the participant had low experience were 9.30%, high experience of participants were14.37% and 4.23% had never experience of sexual harassment. The mostly of non-verbal to sexual harassment had medium experience (70.70%), non-verbal of the participants were 10.70% had low experience, non-verbal of the cluster had high experience to sexual harassment were 12.96% and the participants were 5.63% had never experience to sexual harassment. The mostly of physical experience to sexual harassment had medium experience (67.61%), while there were 10.14% had low experience, the cluster had high experience were 14.65% respectively and the cluster of never experience to sexual harassment were 7.61%.

For this study research of attitude toward sexual harassment we found the research was related and similar but the research had attitude toward sexual harassment in low level and high level which the topic is "University Students' Attitudes Toward Homophobia and Related Factors" by population of this descriptive were studied from senior students total 4505 were studying at the faculties and vocational schools in the central campuses of a state university in Turkey. In this study, the majority of the senior students were found to have low levels of homophobic attitudes. On the other hand, in the study there were also a students with high levels of homophobic attitudes 46.7%.(VefiKuluÇay Yilmaz et al., 2022).

Attitudes that are "acceptable" to LGBTQ gender that is signifies at the present for the general population. Homosexual behavior is not a social problem because same-sex behavior does not cause suffering in society, if you were not accept it's just a personal matter and did not to impact on society widespread. There is only a small part only those who see it as a problem for society, such as deceiving others or sexual problems. But if you consider carefully, you will know that. These people misunderstand the social problems mentioned above. It is a problem caused by that

person. It's more than a problem for the people all same-sex love. (Yilmaz, Degirmenci, Aksoy, Koptur, & Aksu, 2021)

For test at p-value less than 0.05 by using chi-square. There were 3 factors of socio-demographic significant including gender ( $\chi^2= 9.40$ , p-value=0.002), type of university ( $\chi^2= 7.464$ , p-value=0.024) and type of part time job ( $\chi^2= 19.511$ , p-value=0.034). One factor of sexual risk behavior significant was night out ( $\chi^2= 16.767$ , p-value=0.033). There was not significant association between attitude toward sexual harassment and experience of sexual harassment.

From the factors were significant with perception toward sexual harassment was mentioned we found the topic involved with our research name is “The Perceptions of Sexual Harassment among Adolescents of Four European Countries”. This study explored the perceptions of sexual harassment among adolescents. Their research related was different form our research due to the research was surveyed the participants of sexual harassment among adolescents and none gender identity but our research was surveyed LGBTQ gender identity graduate students in university and found that the participants perceive sexual harassment were physically expressed sexual harassment; verbally expressed sexual harassment; virtually expressed sexual harassment and the violation of self-determination. Similarly, physically expressed sexual harassment was recognized in a study among female college students in Egypt, where the main perceived concept of sexual harassment was touching body followed by uncomfortable behaviors by the assault. (Sakellari *et al.*, 2022).

Another research which was related our research and this study research was “College Students' Experiences and Perceptions of Harassment on Campus: An Exploration of Gender Differences” This study was surveyed the students in university and found that the women and men in the study reported different perceptions of experiences with their campus climates. Women experienced and observed harassment on campus at greater rates than men. While both of men and women experienced harassment most often in residence halls and percentage of men also experienced harassment based upon sexual orientation. (Reason, & Rankin, 2006)

Association between the socio-demographic, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment and perception towards sexual harassment with verbal experience of sexual harassment

The chi-square test with the level of statistical significant was 0.05 showed statistical significant association between the socio-demographic characteristics with verbal experience of sexual harassment including 4 factors there were age ( $\chi^2= 10.840$ , P-value = 0.004), part time job ( $\chi^2= 6.719$ , P-value = 0.006), type of part time job ( $\chi^2= 18.873$ , P-value = 0.002) and average income ( $\chi^2= 14.949$ , P-value = 0.011). The statistical significant association between sexual and risky behavior with verbal experience of sexual harassment including 5 factors there were sex intercourse ( $\chi^2= 10.076$ , P-value = 0.018), condom use ( $\chi^2= 9.342$ , P-value = 0.009), social media pic/post share ( $\chi^2= 12.159$ , P-value = 0.016), social media stranger chat ( $\chi^2= 34.154$ , P-value <0.001) and night travel ( $\chi^2= 13.372$ , P-value = 0.010). There was not significant association between attitude toward sexual harassment with verbal experience of sexual harassment but the statistical significant association between perception of sexual harassment with verbal experience was moderate perceive the incident ( $\chi^2= 16.067$ , P-value <0.001).

In this part result we found other research topic is “Trauma Experiences of LGBTQ+ Victims: Victimization, Discrimination, and Other Stressful Experiences” was similar but different from our research as the research was surveyed of the participants ages are 31 years old was not graduate students in university but our research was surveyed LGBTQ gender identity graduate student in university. And their related research surveyed from LGBTQ+-identified Illinois residents with victimization histories of 212 survey responses. Most participants resided in Cook County, identified as White, gay or lesbian and cisgender female had received postsecondary education and training, and reported a household income of less than \$50,000. The participants reported experiencing. The most common victimization types were sexual abuse, family verbal abuse, stalking, verbal intimate partner violence, and sexual assault. More participants reported experiencing family verbal abuse as children and youth than other of victimization. Stalking was the most

common victimization type participants experienced as an adult. (*Amanda L., Vasquez, & M.A.*).

We found the study research was similar our research and their research was “Female and LGBTQI+ Students’ Experiences of Sexism and Sexual Harassment in Lisbon’s Universities” Their target group was female and LGBTQI+ university students and main limitation of this study was the homogeneity and small amount of the data. Data collection was significantly impacted by the global covid-19 pandemic. Their study research was summarized students’ experiences of sexism and sexual harassment in Lisbon’s universities. All participants had experienced sexism and/or sexual harassment in some ways. sexist behaviour was reported more than sexual harassment. In the quantitative part of their survey, sexist behaviour was reported more from professors and staff members but sexual harassment was reported more from students. For example, 68% of participants had experienced undermining of their abilities by professor and 56% from fellow students and 58% had experienced sexual related verbal behaviour by fellow student and 26% the same by professor and staff member. (Kärkinen, 2020)

Association between the socio-demographic, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment and perception towards sexual harassment with non-verbal experience of sexual harassment

From Chi-Square test at p-value less than 0.05. There was not found the statistical significant association between the socio-demographic with non-verbal experience of sexual harassment. The statistical significant association between sexual and risky behavior with non-verbal experience of sexual harassment including 3 factors there were social media pic or post share ( $\chi^2= 11.408$ , P-value = 0.022), sexual harassment gossip by social media ( $\chi^2= 11.167$ , P-value = 0.025) and night travel ( $\chi^2= 17.083$ , P-value = 0.002). There was not significant association between attitude toward sexual harassment and perception of sexual harassment with non-verbal experience of sexual harassment.

From this study we found the research which involved and similar sexual harassment with non-verbal experience is “Young Women’s Experiences With Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence From Male Strangers” by the participants were recruited from 400 female participants from introductory psychology classes at a large Canadian university. This research was different from our research as the research was surveyed of women gender but our research was surveyed of LGBTQ gender and their related research found and reported most of women receiving sexually inappropriate messages, seductive behavior or unwanted sexual attention in an online platform, social media or text message and sexual attention from unknown males. The harassment took many forms, including inappropriate sexual comments on social media posts, explicit photos of male genitalia, and solicitations for sex. The generally adopted non-confrontational strategies to deal with the harassment, electing to ignore/delete the content or blocking the offender. Women reported that some men nevertheless persisted with the harassment, following them across multiple sites online, escalating in intensity and severity, and leading some women to delete their own social media accounts. These results suggest the need for early intervention and education programs response. The experiences of young women with stranger sexual harassment in an online context which is the research has shown that women generally find the experience of male sexual harassment online to be unwanted and unpleasant. Women experiencing online sexual harassment have engaged in similar actions by removing their accounts, hiding their profiles, or avoiding posting photographs of themselves. The high prevalence of sexual harassment of these young women, most having only recently graduated from high school, provides cause for concern. Based on our analysis of their open-ended comments and self-reported emotional reactions, these women interpreted male sexual attention in an aversive and unpleasant manner. (Thitasan et al., 2019).

Association between the socio-demographic, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment and perception towards sexual harassment with physical experience of sexual harassment

Regarding to find out the association between socio-demographic with physical experience of sexual harassment the chi-square test was used and the level of statistical significant was 0.05. From the results there were 2 factors had significant including gender ( $\chi^2= 20.230$ , P-value = 0.001) and type of University ( $\chi^2= 4.085$ , P-value = 0.043).The statistical significant association between sexual and risky behavior with physical experience of sexual harassment was gossip by social media ( $\chi^2= 16.418$ , P-value = 0.003).And there was not significant association between attitude toward sexual harassment and perception of sexual harassment with physical experience of sexual harassment.

From this study we found the research which involved sexual harassment with physical experience is “Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Victimization Among Young Adults in the New York City Metropolitan Area: by the participants were surveyed total 484 young adults in the New York City. This research was different form our research due to the research was surveyed of none gender identity young adults but our research was surveyed LGBTQ gender identity graduate students in university and their related research was summarized physical assault was most commonly reported as occurring in a neighborhood, school or sports team or someone’s house. The most common contexts of verbal harassment were school or sports team, a neighborhood and public transportation. For both physical and verbal strangers were the most common source of victimization followed by friends, classmates and family members.(LoSchiavo, Halkitis, & Kapadia, 2019).

## 5.2 Conclusion

From the study of LGBTQ students in Bangkok found that the perceptions and experiences of sexual harassment were all at a moderate level. The correlation had significant between the socio-demographic, sexual and risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment and experience of sexual harassment with perception were gender, type of university, type of part time job and night out.

While the factors association with experience of sexual harassment were categorized into 3 groups: verbal, non-verbal and physical. The association had

significant between the socio-demographic, risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment with verbal experience of sexual harassment were age, part time job, type of part time job, average income per month, sex intercourse, condom use ,social media pic/post share social media stranger chat and night travel. The association had significant between the socio-demographic, risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment with non-verbal experience of sexual harassment were social media pic/post share, sexual harassment gossip by social media and night travel. And the association had significant between the socio-demographic, risky behavior, attitude towards sexual harassment with physical experience of sexual harassment were gender, type of university and gossip by social media.

### 5.3 Recommendations

1. The campaign of knowledge and rising awareness regarding sexual harassment should be more promoted in public.
2. Up-to-date the information about program regarding sexual harassment to increase educational and awareness in general.
3. The information of sexual harassment should be revealed to the public and help students in the university consider about these issues.
4. Guideline of effective to anti-sexual risk behaviors and sexual harassment should be developed.
5. The University should have the planning policy to guarantee the safety for LGBTQ students between studying in University.
6. Legal regulation and punishment should be strictly enforced to harassers to decrease sexual harassment prevalence and protect the victims.

### 5.4 Further study

1. Further more research should be conducted in another area to obtain more valid results and can be representative data of female beer promoters.
2. Recommended for methodology to explain in-depth information regarding to sexual risk behaviors and sexual harassment.



3. The effects or consequences of sexual harassment among the LGBTQ students are interesting issues, so they should be investigated in further study.



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*Clinical and Experimental Health Sciences*, 12(3), 582-586.

doi:10.33808/clinexphealthsci.923740

Yilmaz, D. V., Degirmenci, F., Aksoy, A., Koptur, A., & Aksu, A. (2021). University students'

attitudes toward homophobia and related factors. *Clinical and Experimental*

*Health Sciences*, 12, 582-586.



APPENDIX

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย  
**CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY**

The Sexual Harassment **Attitude Scale (SHAS)** is a 19-item scale constructed by Mazer and Percival (1989) to assess attitudes to sexual harassment. The five response categories and scoring key are "strongly agree" (5), "agree" (4), "undecided" (3), "disagree" (2), and "strongly disagree" (1) with *items 4 and 7 reverse coded*. The range of possible scores for this scale are 19-95 with higher scores indicating more tolerant attitudes to sexual harassment. The SHAS Coefficient alpha of .84 indicates high internal consistency (Mazer and Percival,1989)

Statement	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Undecided (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
1.An attractive woman has to expect sexual advances and should learn how to handle them.	85(23.94)	151(42.54)	76(21.41)	19(5.35)	24(6.76)
2. Most men are sexually teased by many of the women with whom they interact on the job or at school.	31(8.73)	141(39.72)	126(35.49)	41(11.55)	16(4.51)
3. Most women who are sexually insulted by a man provoke his behavior by the way they talk, act, or dress.	41(11.55)	146(41.13)	114(32.11)	33(9.30)	21(5.92)
4. A man must learn to understand that a woman's "no" to his sexual advances really means "no."	80(22.54)	131(36.90)	107(30.14)	7(7.61)	10(2.82)

Statement	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Undecided (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
5. It is only natural for a woman to use her sexuality as a way of getting ahead in school or at work.	18(5.07)	95(26.76)	167(47.04)	36(10.14)	39(10.99)
6. An attractive man has to expect sexual advances and should learn how to handle them.	80(22.54)	152(42.82)	83(23.88)	19(5.35)	21(5.92)
7. I believe that sexual intimidation is a serious social problem.	84(23.66)	128(36.06)	111(31.27)	28(7.89)	4(1.13)
8. It is only natural for a man to make sexual advances to a woman he finds attractive.	47(13.24)	119(33.52)	114(32.11)	40(11.28)	35(9.86)
9. Innocent flirtations make the workday or school day interesting.	22(6.20)	133(37.46)	130(36.62)	42(11.83)	28(7.89)
10. Encouraging a professor's or a supervisor's sexual interest is frequently used by women to get better grades or to improve their work situations.	14(3.94)	112(31.55)	153(43.10)	44(12.39)	32(9.01)

Statement	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Undecided (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
11. One of the problems with sexual harassment is that some women can't take a joke.	55(15.49)	129(16.34)	118(33.24)	44(12.39)	9(2.54)
12. The notion that what a professor does in class may be sexual harassment is taking the idea of sexual harassment too far.	17(4.79)	118(33.24)	154(43.38)	41(11.55)	25(7.04)
13. Many charges of sexual harassment are frivolous and vindictive.	16(4.51)	130(36.62)	126(13.49)	51(14.37)	32(9.01)
14. A lot of what people call sexual harassment is just normal flirtation between men and women.	24(6.76)	125(35.21)	120(33.80)	58(16.34)	28(7.89)
15. Sexual assault and sexual harassment are two completely different things.	41(11.55)	139(39.15)	96(27.04)	52(14.65)	27(7.61)
16. Sexual harassment refers to those incidents of unwanted sexual attention that aren't too serious.	20(5.63)	112(31.55)	133(37.46)	50(14.08)	40(11.27)



Statement	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Undecided (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
17. Sexual harassment has little to do with power.	17(4.79)	119(33.52)	145(40.85)	47(13.24)	27(7.61)
18. Sexism and sexual harassment are two completely different things.	68(19.15)	126(35.49)	119(33.52)	29(8.17)	13(3.66)
19. All this concern about sexual harassment makes it harder for men and women to have normal relationships.	35(9.86)	107(30.14)	135(38.03)	53(14.93)	25(7.04)

From the sexual harassment attitude scale found that the topic no.1 was agree of the highest score at 42.54%, the topic no.2 was agree of the highest score at 39.72%, the topic no.3 was agree of the highest score at 41.13%, the topic no.4 was agree of the highest score at 36.90, the topic no.5 was undecided of the highest score at 47.04%, the topic no.6 was agree of the highest score at 42.82%, topic no.7 was agree of the highest score at 36.06%, the topic no.8 was agree of the highest score at 33.52%, the topic no.9 was agree of the highest score at 37.46%, the topic no.10 was undecided of the highest score at 43.10%, the topic no.11 was undecided of the highest score at 33.24%, the topic no.12 was undecided of the highest score at 43.38%, the topic no.13 was agree of the highest score at 36.62%, the topic no.14 was agree of the highest score at 35.21%, the topic no.15 was agree of the highest score at 39.15%, the topic no.16 was undecided of the highest score at 37.46%, the topic no.17 was undecided of the highest score at 40.85%, the topic no.18 was agree of the highest score at 35.49% and the topic no.19 was undecided of the highest score at 38.03%

The SHDQ is a 16-item scale to assess **perception** to sexual harassment. The response categories and scoring key for defining sexual harassment is "Yes" (1) and "No" (0) with possible scores ranging from 0 to 16. A dichotomous variable was used to simplify the administration of the scale and to force respondents to make a decision regarding whether or not they perceived the incident to involve sexual harassment. Higher scores indicate that participants are defining more incidents as sexual harassment.

Situation	Sexual Harassment	
	Yes (1)	No (0)
1. Somsri is walking along the street when two men yell sexually suggestive comments to her from a passing car.	329(92.68)	26(7.32)
2. When at work, a female colleague deliberately brushes up against Somsak when walking past, even though there is no need for this as there is plenty of room. (brushes up against - <b>พบโดยบังเอิญ (มักเป็นการพบกับความยุ่งยาก), พบโดยไม่คาดคิด</b> )	319(89.86)	36(10.14)
3. Somsri is at a party when a woman whom she has never met squeezes her on the bottom.	337(94.93)	18(5.07)
4. While at work, a couple of female colleagues make a point of showing Somsak a sexually explicit cartoon in which a male is depicted in a derogatory way.	291(81.97)	64(18.03)
5. When at work, a male colleague deliberately brushes up against Somsak when walking past, even though there is no need for this as there is plenty of room.	309(87.04)	46(12.96)
6. A male acquaintance of Somsri's has asked her out a number of times and each time she has refused to go out with him. However, he continues to persist in his requests for a date.	75(21.13)	280(78.87)
7. Somsak is walking along the street when two women yell sexually suggestive comments to him from a passing car.	313(88.17)	42(11.83)
8. While at work, a couple of male colleagues make a point of showing Somsri a sexually explicit cartoon in which a female is depicted in a derogatory way.	302(85.07)	53(14.93)
9. Somsri is at a party when a man whom she has never met squeezes her on the bottom.	335(94.37)	20(5.63)

Situation	Sexual Harassment	
	Yes (1)	No (0)
10. A female acquaintance of Somsak's has asked him out a number of times and each time he has refused to go out with her. However, she continues to persist in his requests for a date.	99(27.89)	256(72.11)
11. When at work, a female colleague deliberately brushes up against Somsri when walking past even though there is no need for this as there is plenty of room.	319(89.86)	36(10.14)
12. Somsak is walking along the street when two men yell sexually suggestive comment to him from a passing car.	308(86.76)	47(13.24)
13. Somsak is at a party when a woman whom he has never met squeezes him on the bottom.	336(94.65)	19(5.35)
14. Saomsri is walking along the street when two women yell sexually suggestive comments to her from a passing car.	307(86.48)	48(13.52)
15. When at work, a male colleague deliberately brushes up against Somsri when walking past even though there is no need for this as there is plenty of room.	307(86.48)	48(13.52)
16. Somsak is at a party when a man whom he has never met squeezes him on the bottom.	327(92.11)	28(7.89)

From the table of sexual harassment definitions questionnaire to assess perception found that the situation no.1 was access to yes of the highest score at 92.68%, the situation no.2 was access to yes of the highest score at 89.86%, the situation no.3 was access to yes of the highest score at 94.93%, the situation no.4 was access to yes of the highest score at 81.97%, the situation no.5 was access to yes of the highest score at 87.04%, the situation no.6 was access to no of the highest score at 78.87%, the situation no.7 was access to yes of the highest score at 88.17%, the situation no.8 was access to yes of the highest score at 88.07%, the situation no.9 was access to yes of the highest score at 94.37%, the situation no.10 was access to no of the highest score at 72.11%, the situation no.11 was access to yes of the highest score at 89.86%, the situation no.12 was access to yes of the highest score at 86.76%, the situation no.13 was access to yes of the highest score at 94.65%, the situation no.14 was access to yes of the highest score at 86.48%, the situation no.15 was access to yes of the highest score at 86.48% and the situation no.16 was access to yes of the highest score at 92.11%.

Sexual harassment refers to unwanted or unpleased sexual favors/ verbal, non-verbal, and physical advances.

Please make a checkmark (✓) to answer the following questions

- 1) Never: You do not have any experience about sexual harassment.
- 2) Rarely: You have experience about sexual harassment monthly or less.
- 3) Sometimes: You have experience about sexual harassment 2-4 times/month.
- 4) Often: You have experience about sexual harassment 2-3 times/week.
- 5) Always: You have experience about sexual harassment 4 or more times/week.

**คำชี้แจง** “การถูกล่วงละเมิดทางเพศ” หมายถึงการที่เรารู้สึก “ไม่สบายใจ” “ไม่ชอบใจ” “ไม่พึงพอใจ” ต่อกริยา วาจา และพฤติกรรมที่เกี่ยวเนื่องกับเรื่องเพศที่บุคคลอื่นกระทำต่อเรา

- 1) ไม่เคย คุณไม่มีประสบการณ์เกี่ยวกับการล่วงละเมิดทางเพศ
- 2) พบน้อย คุณมีประสบการณ์การถูกล่วงละเมิดทางเพศเดือนละ 1 ครั้งหรือ น้อยกว่า
- 3) พบบางครั้ง คุณมีประสบการณ์การถูกล่วงละเมิดทางเพศ 2-4 ครั้ง/เดือน
- 4) พบบ่อย ๆ คุณมีประสบการณ์การถูกล่วงละเมิดทางเพศ 2-3 ครั้ง/สัปดาห์
- 5) พบเสมอ ๆ คุณมีประสบการณ์การถูกล่วงละเมิดทางเพศ 4 ครั้งหรือมากกว่าต่อสัปดาห์

#### Verbal experience

Statement	Never (1)	Rarely (2)	Sometimes (3)	Often (4)	Always (5)
1.Receive unwanted sexual teasing, jokes, comments, or questions.	124(34.93)	111(31.27)	59(16.62)	31(8.73)	30(8.45)
2.Receive a whistling or and smacking lips?	69(19.44)	146(41.13)	78(21.97)	36(10.14)	26(7.32)
3.Someone asked you about sexual preferences or personal questions.	95(26.76)	104(29.30)	90(25.35)	47(13.24)	19(5.35)
4.Someone asked you to have sex with.	90(25.35)	128(36.06)	83(23.38)	32(9.01)	22(6.20)

From the table of sexual harassment experience verbal to sexual favors unwanted found that the statement no.1 was never of the highest score at 34.93%, the statement no.2 was rarely of the highest score at 41.13%, the statement no.3 was rarely of the highest score at 29.30% and the statement no.4 was rarely of the highest score at 36.06%

#### Non-verbal experience

Statement	Never (1)	Rarely (2)	Sometimes (3)	Often (4)	Always (5)
1. Someone looked up and down on you (Elevator eyes).	130(36.62)	106(29.86)	53(14.93)	39(10.99)	27(7.61)
2. Receive unwanted sexually suggestive looks or gestures from other.	107(30.14)	127(35.77)	69(19.44)	31(8.73)	21(5.92)
3. Someone blocked you a path.	94(26.48)	145(40.85)	64(18.03)	30(8.45)	22(6.20)
4. Receive facial expressions such as winking, throwing kisses, or licking lips?	93(26.20)	134(37.75)	69(19.44)	39(10.99)	20(5.63)

From the table of sexual harassment experience non-verbal to sexual favors unwanted found that the statement no.1 was never of the highest score at 36.62%, the statement no.2 was rarely of the highest score at 35.77%, the statement no.3 was rarely of the highest score at 40.85% and the statement no.4 was rarely of the highest score at 37.75%.

## Physical experience

Statement	Never (1)	Rarely (2)	Sometimes (3)	Often (4)	Always (5)
1.Receive unwanted massage around the neck or shoulders.	117(32.96)	119(33.52)	66(18.59)	41(11.55)	12(3.38)
2.Received unwanted touched the clothing, hair, or body.	85(23.94)	132(37.18)	79(22.25)	43(12.11)	16(4.51)
3.Experience unwanted attempts to kiss.	112(31.55)	132(37.18)	73(20.56)	27(7.61)	11(3.10)
4.Someone asked you to have sex with.	103(29.01)	137(38.59)	52(14.65)	39(10.99)	24(6.76)

From the table of sexual harassment experience physical to sexual favors unwanted found that the statement no.1 was rarely of the highest score at 33.52%, this statement no.2 was rarely of the highest score at 37.18%, the statement no.3 was rarely of the highest score at 37.18% and the statement no.4 was rarely of the highest score at 38.59%.

## VITA

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