



Universidad Pública de Navarra
Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa

School of Economics and Business Administration

FINAL DEGREE PROJECT IN
DOUBLE INTERNATIONAL DEGREE IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,
MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS

WITNESS INVOLVEMENT ON CASES OF GENDER VIOLENCE: HELPING
THE VICTIM OR PUNISHING THE AGGRESSOR?

Module:
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Pamplona-Iruña 14 May 2021

Author: Alexandra Tomlinson Garro
Supervisor: Ariadna García Prado

INDEX

ABSTRACT	3
KEY WORDS	3
PALABRAS CLAVE.....	3
RESUMEN.....	3
INTRODUCTION	4
1. BACKGROUND MOTIVATION	6
2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS	10
3. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND PROCEDURE.....	12
3.1 Experimental design	12
3.2 The violence contexts and frames.....	12
3.3 The rewards	15
3.4 Experimental procedure	16
4. DATA AND RESULTS	17
4.1 Characteristics of individuals	17
4.2 Non-parametric tests	18
4.2.1 Differences between contexts.....	18
4.2.2 Differences between genders.....	20
4.2.3 Differences in past events.....	21
4.3 Econometric	22
4.4 Discussion.....	25
5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH.....	28
BIBLIOGRAPHY	30
ANNEX	32
A. Questionnaire of Context 1 sent to subjects	32
B. Questionnaire of Context 2 sent to subjects.....	36
C. Questionnaire of Context 3 sent to subjects.....	41
D. Questionnaire of Context 4 sent to subjects	46
E. Questionnaire of Context 5 sent to subjects.....	50
F. Questionnaire of Context 6 sent to subjects.....	55

ABSTRACT

Dealing with violence against women (VAW) is an urgent matter, since one in three women reports to have experienced a situation of gender-based violence in their lifetime. VAW is not only under-reported by women and witnesses but is also under-researched, especially when studying the willingness of witnesses and bystanders to intervene. The aim of this project is to investigate how factors related to intervention type and relationship with the victim affect witness willingness to intervene in situations of VAW. We designed an experiment to elicit the attitudes and preferences related to the intention of intervening of 236 students, when acting as a bystander in this situation. A logistic regression model was used to identify the factors that explain the decision to intervene or not. We find that people prefer to help the victim rather than punish the abuser, and women are more inclined to intervene if the victim is a neighbor while men seem to be more inclined to intervene if the victim is a friend.

KEY WORDS

Bystander, gender violence, intervene, police, social services.

PALABRAS CLAVE

Testigo, violencia de género, intervenir, policía, servicios sociales.

RESUMEN

Enfrentar la violencia contra las mujeres (VCM) es un asunto urgente, ya que una de cada tres mujeres informa haber experimentado una situación de violencia de género en su vida. La violencia contra la mujer no solo es poco reportado por mujeres y testigos, sino que también se investiga poco, especialmente cuando se estudia la disposición de los testigos y observadores a intervenir. El objetivo de este proyecto es investigar cómo los factores relacionados con el tipo de intervención y la relación con la víctima afectan la disposición de los testigos a intervenir en situaciones de VCM. Diseñamos un experimento para conocer las actitudes y preferencias relacionadas con la intención de intervenir de 236 estudiantes, al actuar como espectadores en esta situación. Se utilizó un modelo de regresión logística para identificar los factores que explican la decisión de intervenir o no. Encontramos que la gente prefiere ayudar a la víctima en lugar de castigar al agresor, y las mujeres están más inclinadas a intervenir si la víctima es una vecina, mientras que los hombres parecen estar más inclinados a intervenir si la víctima es una amiga.

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (2021), violence against women is a violation of human rights and is a major public health problem. The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), adopted in 2011, distinguishes between ‘violence against women’ and ‘domestic violence’. Violence against women (VAW) is defined as a form of discrimination against women and refers to all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or may result in, sexual, physical, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2015). This can be presented in the form of physical abuse or assault, threats of violence, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, non-physical abuse, sexual violence and assault, stalking and harassment, and may occur in public or in private life. Domestic violence includes all acts of violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2015). Therefore, VAW is a more general concept.

This project is focus on women as the victims of gender-violence, even though men may also be victims of these situations. Reports indicate that one in three women worldwide have been subjected to some form of violence in their lifetime (World Health Organization, 2021). However, it remains under-reported and under-researched. It is important to distinguish between types of violence, as most people only consider acts of violence ones of physical or sexual abuse. However, situations of psychological abuse are more common. In Spain, 11% of women have suffered physical, 8.9% sexual, 23.2% psychological (emotional), 27% psychological (control), and 11.5% economic violence in their lifetime (Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer, 2019).

According to the Macrosurvey of VAW (2019), Physical violence refers to physical harm done to a person, including pushing or hitting them, pulling their hair, punching or kicking them, choking them, threatening to hurt them with a knife or a gun, etc. Sexual violence refers to any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other acts against the person’s sexuality. Psychological violence can be separated into emotional violence and controlling violence. Psychological emotional violence refers to any act of making someone feel bad with themselves, verbal threats, intimidation, threatening with hurting themselves if they break up, etc. Psychological controlling violence has to do with any type of control over the freewill of

the person, becoming angry if the person talks to other people from the opposite sex, controlling their phone or what they wear, etc. Finally, economic violence refers to acts of controlling the other person's finances and spending, not allowing them to work or study, etc.

The majority of people reject sexism in some cases, but accept it in others (The Social Perception of Sexual Violence, 2018). This translates into situations of violence as well. There are different attitudes in response to these types of violence. In total, 92% of the people surveyed in the Social Perception of VAW survey (2014) considered gender-based violence unacceptable. However, opinions varied across types of violence. Physical and sexual abuse were seen as the most unacceptable, with 98% rejecting these situations. Whereas verbal threats were tolerated by 6.5% of the population, being men those who accept them more. Psychological abuse was tolerated by 9%, again men being those who accept it more. The numbers increase when the violence is psychological controlling, 31% accept some form of control and restriction of freedom. There are differences in perceptions of violence being present in their environment. More women believe that there is violent presence in their environment than men (89% with respect to 16%) (Social Perception of VAW Survey, 2014).

For women who are victims of such violence, there are costs and barriers that may prevent them from speaking out and reporting the abuse. These include: fear of their aggressor, feeling of shame or wanting to hide the aggression, denial, economic dependence or having children whose father is the abuser (Social Perception of VAW Survey, 2014), cultural beliefs or lack of female officers (Salgado & Nolan, 2019). This can lead to a high incidence of repeat victimization and low rates of victim's reporting. The average time it took some women to verbalize their situation was 8 years and 8 months (Study of the time victims take to verbalize situations of gender violence, 2019). In addition, only 21.7% of victim reported to the police or court situations of violence (Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer, 2019). Hence, the intervention of bystander and witness can increase the reporting rates.

The Royal Decree-Law 9/2018 was passed in Spain in 2018 with the purpose of legally giving support to report gender violence through social services without the need to continue with a denunciation at the court or police (Boletín Oficial del Estado, 2021). In this way, the options to report gender violence become the traditional reporting through court or police (which involves identifying the aggressor), or the option to go to social services without any requirement on both sides to identify the aggressor and be required to denounce. The impact

of having the chance of not identifying the aggressor has been barely explored in the literature on gender-violence. A priori, it is expected that the option to report to social services will increase total reporting by victims and witnesses. But the impact is not yet clear (Jordan & Pritchard, 2018; Van Door et. al, 2018; Lutgendorf et. al, 2012). The few available studies find mixed results. In some cases, not having to identify aggressors increased the willingness to report (Van Door et. al, 2018), while in other studies it is found a decrease in the level of reporting (Lutgendorf et. al, 2012; Jordan & Pritchard, 2018).

The purpose of this study is therefore to identify whether the possibility allowed by the Royal Decree-Law 9/2018 of reporting via social services increases the willingness to report. In this new legal context it will be interesting to explore what are the preferences of people with respect reporting or not situations of gender violence, if they prefer to report in one way or another, and see the reasons and perceived costs the effects of the decision have. In this Final Degree Project, we will answer the first question, but we will also answer an important question from a policy design point of view because we will explore whether the preferences for reporting or not have anything to do with the closeness of the victim and/or the aggressor. Despite it being less costly to go to social services and not identify the aggressor than to go to the police or the court to report him, the way we've designed the contexts means the cost is the same. We do this so that we can identify people's preferences in general to report gender-based violence regardless of cost. This allows us to isolate the different behaviors from other influencing factors.

1. BACKGROUND MOTIVATION

The choice of studying gender-based violence, and more specifically bystanders' intervention decisions, derives from the paucity of literature relating to this topic. The research that has been carried out regarding bystander intervention in gender-based violence mostly focuses on college students. This is due to the fact that there is a high rate of victimization of women on college campuses in the United States (Banyard et. al, 2007). In these cases, carrying out a prevention program on campus improves the efficacy and confidence of being a bystander, as well as increasing the willingness and intention to help in these situations and having a greater sense of responsibility (Moynihan et. al, 2011). In order to effectively tackle gender violence, bystander intervention initiatives are aimed at involving the community in transforming social attitudes and reducing pressure on the victim to change their personal situation (NICE, 2014).

Services that should be provided to the victim and be used to respond to such violence include health and social care services, civil legal support, criminal justice, and housing among other resources (NICE, 2014).

However, even though communities may be given these resources to learn how to better help victims of violence, the decision of bystanders to intervene or not is highly context-dependent, based on the intervener's personal characteristics, the situational characteristics of the violence, and the intervener's relationship with the victim (Weitzman et. al, 2020). The individual characteristics of the intervener might include their confidence in knowing what behaviors are appropriate to follow as a bystander, their likelihood to engage in such behaviors, their level of denial or lack of awareness of the situation, their sense of responsibility in the situation, their view on the probability of there being backlash effects that could put them or the victim at risk (Moynihan et. al, 2011), and their perception of the victim's situation (Burn, 2009). The situational characteristics of the violence might also affect the bystander's decision to intervene or not. If they view the situation as dangerous or perceive that the victim is at a significant risk, they will be more likely to intervene than if they do not because these situations are easier to notice and are more identifiable as emergencies (Weitzman et. al, 2020). Lastly, the relationship between the victim and intervener can also affect the decision to intervene or not under circumstances of violence. People are more likely to intervene in situations of violence when the victim is from their inner circle, such as a family member or friend, rather than distant network members (Weitzman et. al, 2020). According to the Social Perception of Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey (2014), just below one third of the population claim to know a woman in their environment who is a victim of gender-based violence, 34% report that they were friends with the victim and 19% were neighbors.

There is a difference between reporting to the police or to social services. On the one hand, when reporting the violence to the police, the aggressor is identified, and their actions may be punishable by law. On the other hand, when reporting to social services, the aggressor is not identified, therefore they will not be punished but rather the victim will receive the help they need. This important distinction is perceived in the acceptability and punishability people believe different types of violence against women have. All types of violence are perceived as

unacceptable, but physical violence is perceived as more punishable than psychological violence (Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer, 2019).

In the Social Perception of VAW Survey (2014), the vast majority of people would intervene in the event of witnessing or knowing of a situation of violence: 63% would call the police, 18% would directly face the aggressor, and 11 % would draw the attention of others who could help. However, this is not reflected in the number of denunciations placed by witnesses and bystanders (Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer, 2019). The police were aware of 5.4% of violence in current partners, among which, 16.5% were denounced by other people. In the case of past partners, these numbers were higher: 23.7% of the cases were known, among which, 19.5% were denounced by other people. Some violence was reported to the court instead of the police, 4.8%, of which, 1.7% were informed by other people. In most of the cases where the police know, victims are the ones who have reported the situation.

However, since the number of reported cases remains low, bystanders should encourage the victim to report or even report themselves to either the police or social services in order to increase the number of known cases by the authorities. Also because through social services the victim can get support (psychological support for free, economic support if needed)...and even if a denunciation is not processed, eventually women can feel strong enough and supported to allow that social services report to the police. These low percentages of reports indicate how crucial it is for bystanders and witnesses to report to increase these rates. Banyard et. al (2004) argue that there is evidence that when bystanders or witnesses are involved, the incidence of violence decreases because the abuser knows that someone can report the situation (as cited in Shotland & Goodstein, 1984, p. 17).

Despite the importance of third parties intervening, there are perceived costs of speaking out and reporting situations of gender violence (both in human and economic terms). Some of these barriers include fear of physical injury, fear of misinterpretation, fear of being called a liar, believing it is a private matter or fear of losing a friend (Weitzman et. al, 2020). Moreover, there are different points in time in which the witness or bystander might become aware of the situation and thus, might intervene in different moments. Weitzman et. al (2020) argue that there are three types of intervention: before, during, and after (as cited in McMahon & Banyard, 2011). Some people may prevent violence by changing attitudes, behavior and beliefs that would lead to potentially violent situations. Witnesses are present at the moment of the

violence, so they might stop it mid-incident. And finally, others might provide emotional or physical support after the violence has occurred. This includes reporting the situation to the police or social services.

In order to study bystanders' decisions to intervene or not when they are presented with information regarding a situation of gender violence, we carried out a third-party experiment. These experiments involve enforcement mechanisms of either punishing or helping another party. Specifically, we performed a non-incentive-compatible experiment in the traditional sense, because rather than having the two players interact and the third player react to that situation, we presented the third player with a predetermined situation. However, we included an incentive, so it is still considered an economic experiment. Posing a situation like if it were real is commonly used in the psychological literature. We take this feature but also add the incentives commonly used in experimental economics.

In an exchange relationship, one party breaks an implicit agreement causing harm to the "second party", and thus, the "second party's" economic payoff is affected negatively. In our experiment, the boyfriend (aggressor) causes the harm to their partner (victim), who is the "second party". The victim's negative economic payoff in this case is that she has experienced a negative situation, which has decreased her well-being. Afterwards, an uninvolved "third party" hears about the situation, which does not directly affect their economic payoff. However, they have to make a choice whether to do something about the situation or not. If they decide to act by punishing the "first party" or helping the "second party", their economic payoff will decrease because intervening in situations of violence comes at a cost (Fehr & Fischbacher, 2004). Later on, we will see what those costs are exactly and how they are quantified in the experiment. It is important to mention that since it is an experiment which does not have funding, we can only offer a lottery for the subjects. But it is believed that if there were payments for all of the participants, the effect of the results would be stronger.

In our experiment, we are mixing psychological methodology (vignette studies) with the methodology of economic experiments (we introduce an incentive to try to better represent the real situation). We included vignette studies, which use short descriptions of situations within surveys in order to elicit respondents' judgments about these scenarios.

2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This paper seeks to address four research questions:

Research Question 1: Are bystanders willing to intervene in a situation of gender-based violence?

As mentioned before, the willingness of bystanders to intervene when learning about a situation of gender violence is highly dependent on the context and the bystander's own personal characteristics. It is important for bystanders to intervene because sometimes the victim does not report the situation themselves due to various barriers. The reasons for not reporting include thinking that the situation is not that important or serious, not even considering it violence, because of shame or embarrassment, fear of not being believed, etc. (Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer, 2019). Furthermore, the witness or bystander have more emotional distance to help the victim than the victim herself who is inside the circle of violence. Therefore, in order to stop the violence and ensure the well-being of the victim, it is essential for the bystander to intervene.

Data from the Social Perception of VAW Survey (2014) suggests that 98% of people would take action in the event of witnessing or knowing of a situation of violence, especially if the victim is a woman (Rogers et. al, 2019). However, this does not fit with the current reporting rates (Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer, 2019). This might be a consequence of a narrow focus on aggression and situations of abuse, rather than all types of gender violence, which include sexual, physical, both psychological emotional and psychological control, and economic violence (Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer, 2019).

Based on the evidence, we would expect to see more people intervening than not. However, because we will only be giving one option of intervening (police, social services or both), the decision to intervene or not could be affected. For example, if someone is presented with the option to intervene by reporting the situation to the police, but for some reasons does not want to go to the police, they may choose to not intervene. Even though, in that given situation they would intervene by going to social services.

Research Question 2: If the bystanders intervene in the situation of violence, are they more prone to punish the abuser, help the victim or both?

There is different way of denouncing gender violence. The options we will cover are going to the police and going to social services. Each alternative entails different outcomes. When somebody goes to the police to denounce, they identify the aggressor and then the authorities take actions with regards to the situation. However, when someone goes to social services to denounce, they have the option of not identifying the aggressor. This may be useful for victims who are afraid of the repercussions of identifying their abuser, like the fear of getting hurt even more or because they are the father of their children. The literature indicates that it is not clear whether people are more prone to help than to punish (Jordan & Pritchard, 2018; Van Door et. al, 2018; Lutgendorf et. al, 2012), but it may depend on the context and other socio-demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. In this study, we are working with a sample of young people, students, so even though we expect they will be more prone to help than to punish, we do not know what the final outcome will be.

Research Question 3: Are bystanders more likely to intervene if the victim is someone they know (are close with), such as a friend, or someone they do not know as much, like a neighbor?

It is more likely for people to know of friends or family members who are victims, rather than someone outside of their close network (Weitzman et. al, 2020). However, this does not translate into higher rates of reporting when the victim is a friend. Rates of reporting depend on the type of violence. Intervening in situations of sexual violence does not vary with relationship to the victim (Weitzman et. al, 2020). On the contrary, rates of intervening in situations of physical, psychological and emotional violence may vary with relationship to the victim. On the one hand, if the situation is viewed as a private matter, people may be less willing to intervene if the victim is someone they do not know well, like a neighbor. On the other hand, people may not want to intervene in their friend's relationship because of fear of losing that friendship. These examples convey the relevance the barriers bystanders and witnesses have regarding the way they view situations of gender violence, causing them to not intervene in the situation.

Research Question 4: Are there differences based on gender regarding the decision to intervene or not? And based on the types of intervention?

Even though, 92% of both men and women find partner gender violence totally unacceptable (Social Perception of VAW Survey, 2014), are there differences in intervention rates based on gender? Furthermore, it would be interesting to see if there are differences based on gender of where they go to denounce the situation (police or social services).

Taking into account that 91.1% of men would go to the police or civil guard as opposed to 88.3% of women, and that women would be more likely than men to go to the hospital, health clinic or women's association, given they were in a situation of sexual violence (The Social Perception of Sexual Violence, 2018), in the case of being a bystander or witness, men might denounce more situations to the police, whereas women might prefer reporting to social services. However, it is not clear to know the preferences of each gender based on the available data.

3. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND PROCEDURE

3.1 Experimental design

The experiment consists of six different situations, which are presented to six different groups of students. Each group was in front of one of the scenarios and had to respond to the question corresponding to what they would do in that situation. The results of these six situations will give us the necessary information to study the involvement of the bystander in different situations of violence. At the end of the experiment, subjects were asked to answer a socio-demographic questionnaire. In order to implement our experimental design, 236 students responded to the questionnaires. Each student only responded to one of the six contexts, so as to not have subjects answering various scenarios.

3.2 The violence contexts and frames

In the experiment, there were two different types of situations that were presented to the subjects: one where the victim was their friend (someone they knew more), so they learned about the violence first-hand from their friend. Their friend told them about the abuse and they also saw some physical evidence of bruising. The second situation was here the victim was their neighbor (someone they knew less), so they heard their neighbor's boyfriend yelling and objects breaking. They also saw some physical evidence of bruising. These are two

possible ways that a bystander could become aware of the situation of violence, but we have been sure to include the physical evidence (bruising), so it is more evident to the third-party that there is a situation of violence.

We presented the subjects with six contexts corresponding to six situations of gender-based violence, where they acted as the bystander of the situation. The first frame corresponds to the situation where the victim is their friend and the subject has the option to intervene or not in three possible scenarios: report to the police, report to social services, and report to both the police and social services. The other frame corresponds to the situation where the victim is a neighbor and the subject has the option to intervene or not in three possible scenarios as well: report to the police, report to social services, and report to both the police and social services. These intervention types reflect the options existing in real life. This is useful for studying the attitude of the subject of intervening or not based on the options they are presented.

These are the six violence contexts that were presented to the subjects:

Frame 1: The victim is the bystander's friend

1. Violence Context 1 (*punish abuser or not*): Subjects were told that the victim was a friend, who was being abused by their boyfriend. The abuse consisted of him throwing objects at her when they got into fights, resulting in her getting hurt and sometimes having some bruises on her body. They had to choose between intervening by reporting the abuse to the police or not intervening. Reporting to the police implies identifying and reporting the aggressor. The police would incur in an investigation of the situation and follow with the necessary legal procedures.
2. Violence Context 2 (*help victim or not*): Subjects were told that the victim was a friend, who was being abused by their boyfriend. The abuse consisted of him throwing objects at her when they got into fights, resulting in her getting hurt and sometimes having some bruises on her body. They had to choose between intervening by reporting the abuse to social services or not intervening. Reporting to social services implies not identifying the aggressor, but helping the victim by giving them the necessary psychological support, legal support and financial help if needed.
3. Violence Context 3 (*punish abuser and help victim or not*): Subjects were told that the victim was a friend, who was being abused by their boyfriend. The abuse consisted of

him throwing objects at her when they got into fights, resulting in her getting hurt and sometimes having some bruises on her body. They had to choose between intervening by reporting the abuse to both the police and social services or not intervening. By reporting to both the police and social services, they would be both identifying the aggressor and helping the victim.

Frame 2: The victim is the bystander's neighbor

4. Violence Context 4 (*punish abuser or not*): Subjects were told that the victim was a neighbor, who was being abused by their boyfriend. They can hear loud noises coming from their neighbor's house consisting of yelling and objects breaking. They also have seen their neighbor with some bruises on their body. They had to choose between intervening by reporting the abuse to the police or not intervening. Reporting to the police implies identifying and reporting the aggressor. The police would incur in an investigation of the situation and follow with the necessary legal procedures.
5. Violence Context 5 (*help victim or not*): Subjects were told that the victim was a neighbor, who was being abused by their boyfriend. They can hear loud noises coming from their neighbor's house consisting of yelling and objects breaking. They also have seen their neighbor with some bruises on their body. They had to choose between intervening by reporting the abuse to social services or not intervening. Reporting to social services implies not identifying the aggressor, but helping the victim by giving them the necessary psychological support, legal support and financial help if needed.
6. Violence Context 6 (*punish abuser and help victim or not*): Subjects were told that the victim was a neighbor, who was being abused by their boyfriend. They can hear loud noises coming from their neighbor's house consisting of yelling and objects breaking. They also have seen their neighbor with some bruises on their body. They had to choose between intervening by reporting the abuse to the police and social services or not intervening. By reporting to both the police and social services, they would be both identifying the aggressor and helping the victim.

It is important to mention that a definition of violence was not provided during the experiment. This was to avoid restricting the subjects' understanding of violence to a fixed definition. Rather, specific acts of violence were described in each of the six contexts, as it was done in the Macrosurvey of VAW (2019), which is based on gold-standard methods that use

indirect questions to see if individuals are able to identify violence. We also did not use the words ‘victim’ or ‘aggressor’ to describe the situation. We used the words ‘friend’, ‘neighbor’, and ‘boyfriend’.

We have decided to provide the subjects with only two choices in each situation: intervene or not. We have also determined the type of intervention that they are presented with: report to the police, report to social services, or both. This way we can determine the preferences of the subjects in each situation. We are going to make comparisons between contexts, so therefore, by giving just the option to intervene or not: punish or not in one context, help or not in another context, punish and help versus not doing it in another context, allow us to compare the contexts and isolate each of the variables under study.

3.3 The rewards

All participants in the experiment were informed that by participating they would enter a raffle of 10€ (one raffle for each experiment implies a total of six raffles). One of the subjects would be randomly selected and their decision would determine what to do with the reward. The participants knew in advance that if they decided to not intervene, they would keep the money in case of being selected in the raffle. If they decided to punish the abuser, 7€ would be donated to the Spanish Association of Women Judges, which is a national organization that acts to ensure the protection of all women and promote laws that punish aggressors (Asociación de Mujeres Juezas de España, 2015), and they would keep the other 3€. If they decided to help the victim, 7€ would be donated to the Commission for the investigation of ill-treatment of women, which is an organization that works on eradicating gender-based violence and sexual exploitation by giving women the psychological, legal or financial help they need (Comisión para la investigación de malos tratos a mujeres, 2021), and they would keep the other 3€. If they decided to both punish the abuser and help the victim, the 7€ would be divided equally between both organizations, and they would keep the other 3€.

Although we have said that going to social services to report is less costly than going to the police or court, we have designed these contexts with the same cost. We have done it in this way in order to identify what are the preferences that people have in general concerning reporting gender violence regardless of the cost. This allows us to isolate the different behaviors from other influencing factors.

This reflects a real-life situation because intervening in this type of context has a cost for the witness/bystander. Subjects who decided to not intervene were asked to provide reasoning for choosing such answer. Some of the barriers include, but are not limited to, fear of misinterpretation or of being wrong, fear of losing friend, fear of injury, worried to be called a liar (Weitzman et. al, 2020), not wanting to interfere in the situation, and lack of evidence or proof. These represent the cost and barriers that could prevent a bystander from reporting in real life. In our scenario, the cost would be to renounce to the possibility of earning some money for oneself.

For this experiment, the ideal reward would have been to give each subject an initial endowment of 10€ for participating. We would be able to observe, from that amount, how much they are willing to lose for punishing the abuser or helping the victim. However, since we do not have a project which finances our research, we have organized a raffle to introduce the incentives that are normally in place in economic experiments. Hence, although this incentive is softer, we believe it will still work to show the subjects' preferences.

3.4 Experimental procedure

The questionnaires were programmed through Google Forms and sent to students via teachers through online university platforms, email and Whatsapp. In addition, the SPSS statistics software package of IBM was used to conduct the necessary tests and extract the results of the experiment. The six contexts were sent to various groups of students from different degrees from the Public University of Navarra (UPNA), the University of Navarra (UNAV), and the University of Oviedo (UniOvi). A total of 236 students answered the questionnaire, each participant only answering one of the six.

Once the experiment was over, one participant was randomly selected from each questionnaire. Subjects were paid privately. Additionally 21€ were transferred to the Asociación de Mujeres Juezas de España and 21€ to the Comisión para la investigación de malos tratos a mujeres. These amountes reflect the money earned in the experiment as a result of the participants' choice of intervening or not in the situation they were given. In order to validate the actual transfer of money to both foundations, a message was sent to the participants after the experiment with a scanned copy of the transfer showing the total amount collected. Experimental instructions are provided in Appendices A, B, C, D, E, and F.

4. DATA AND RESULTS

4.1 Characteristics of individuals

Table 1 reports descriptive statistics of all individuals participating in the experiment. Of a total of 236 participants, males accounted for one third of the participants and the other two thirds were female. The average age of the whole group was 21.61; contexts 1, 3 and 4 had a higher average age of subjects. Half of the participants were students from the Faculty of Economics and Business, including all degrees related to Management and Business Administration, and Economics.

Table 1 Individual characteristics

Socio-Demographic Characteristics	236 responses
Gender ¹	
Male	78
Female	157
Androgenous	1
Age ²	21.61
Context 1	22.26
Context 2	19.92
Context 3	21.73
Context 4	24.67
Context 5	21.03
Context 6	20.56
Studies ³	
Faculty of Economics and Business ⁴	118
Other	118
¹ Number of responses	
² Mean	
³ Number of responses	
⁴ Degrees in Management and Business Administration, Economics, International Management and Business Administration. Double Degrees in Management, Business Administration and Law, and International Management, Business Administration and Economics.	

4.2 Non-parametric tests

4.2.1 Differences between contexts

The main question of the research was to see the implications of being able to report a situation of violence to social services instead of the police. The hypothesis was that more people would report to the social services, given the new Royal Decree-Law 9/2018, as explained before. Table 2 summarizes the results of the decisions of subjects from each context and by gender.

The Mann-Whitney U test is a nonparametric test used to compare differences between two independent groups, in this case, between contexts. It compares the medians of two groups, with the null hypothesis being that the medians of the groups are the same. We used this test to understand whether there were differences in choosing to report the violence to the police or to social services or to both. To do this, we performed the test between contexts in which the friend was the victim (1 & 2, 1 & 3, 2 & 3) and when the victim was the neighbor (4 & 5, 4 & 6, 5 & 6). Moreover, we used the test to see if there were differences in deciding to intervene or not based on the bystanders' relationship with the victim (1 & 4, 2 & 5, 3 & 6). We later performed the same comparisons with the Fisher-Pitman permutation test for independent samples. This second analysis was done to check the robustness of the results. Table 3 shows the results. The main finding is that the medians of contexts 1 and 2 are statistically different, being greater the intention of helping rather than punishing when the victim is a friend. This result is significant at 10%.

Table 2 Decision to intervene or not

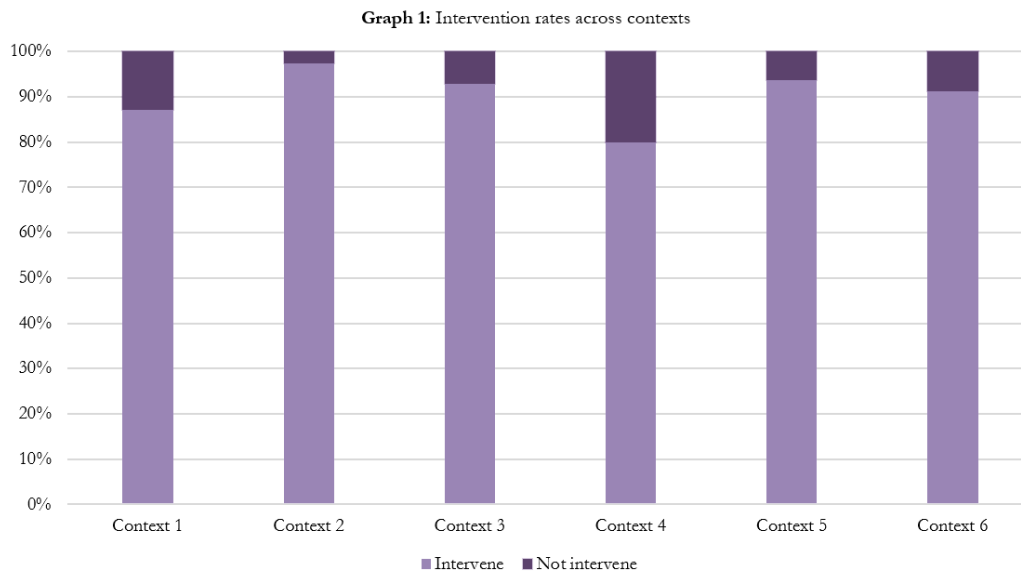
Contexts	Total		Male		Female		Androgenous	
	Intervene	Not Intervene	Intervene	Not Intervene	Intervene	Not Intervene	Intervene	Not Intervene
1	27	4	15	2	12	2	0	0
2	38	1	9	0	29	1	0	0
3	65	5	23	1	42	4	0	0
4	24	6	5	4	18	2	1	0
5	30	2	10	1	20	1	0	0
6	31	3	7	1	24	2	0	0
1, 2, 3	130	10	47	3	83	7	0	0
4, 5, 6	85	11	22	6	62	5	1	0
Total	215	21	69	9	145	12	1	0

Table 3 Comparison between contexts

Contexts	Z	Mann-Whitney U test (p-value)	Fisher-Pitman permutation test
1 & 2	-1.656	0.098*	0.163
1 & 3	-0.933	0.351	0.451
2 & 3	-1.000	0.317	0.417
4 & 5	-1.601	0.109	0.141
4 & 6	-1.273	0.203	0.285
5 & 6	-0.392	0.695	1.000
1 & 4	-0.742	0.458	0.508
2 & 5	-0.763	0.446	0.585
3 & 6	-0.300	0.764	0.714

*Significant at 10%.

Despite not having more significant differences, if we look at Graph 1, we can see differences between the percentages of people who chose to intervene based on the type of intervention. The contexts where the option to intervene entailed going to the police to denounce the violence had the lowest rate of intervention (87% and 80%). Whereas the contexts where intervening meant going to social services had the highest rates (97% and 94%). The contexts with the option to do both had intermediate rates of intervention (93% and 91%), but were also high.



Source: Own elaboration using data from experiment results

4.2.2 Differences between genders

Another question to analyze was differences based on gender. Table 4 summarizes the decisions based on gender, intervention type and relationship with the victim. From the 50 men who answered the contexts which involved a friend being the victim, 3 decided to not intervene (6%). However, from the 28 that answered the situation involving a neighbor, 6 did not want to intervene (21%). Therefore, just by looking at these proportions we can suspect that there might be some differences for men when deciding to intervene or not depending on what their relationship with the victim is. On the contrary, the proportion for women is roughly equal at 7.5% of respondents not intervening for either friend or neighbor.

Table 4 Intervention based on type and gender

Intervention type	Male		Female	
	Friend	Neighbor	Friend	Neighbor
Police	15	5	12	18
Social services	9	10	29	20
Both	23	7	42	24
Not intervene	3	6	7	5
Total	50	28	90	67

Because so many students responded to context 3 (70 students), it would be interesting to start by looking for differences in this group. When the victim is a friend and the option of intervening, if chosen, is going to both the police and social services (this refers to context 3), there are no significant differences between genders.

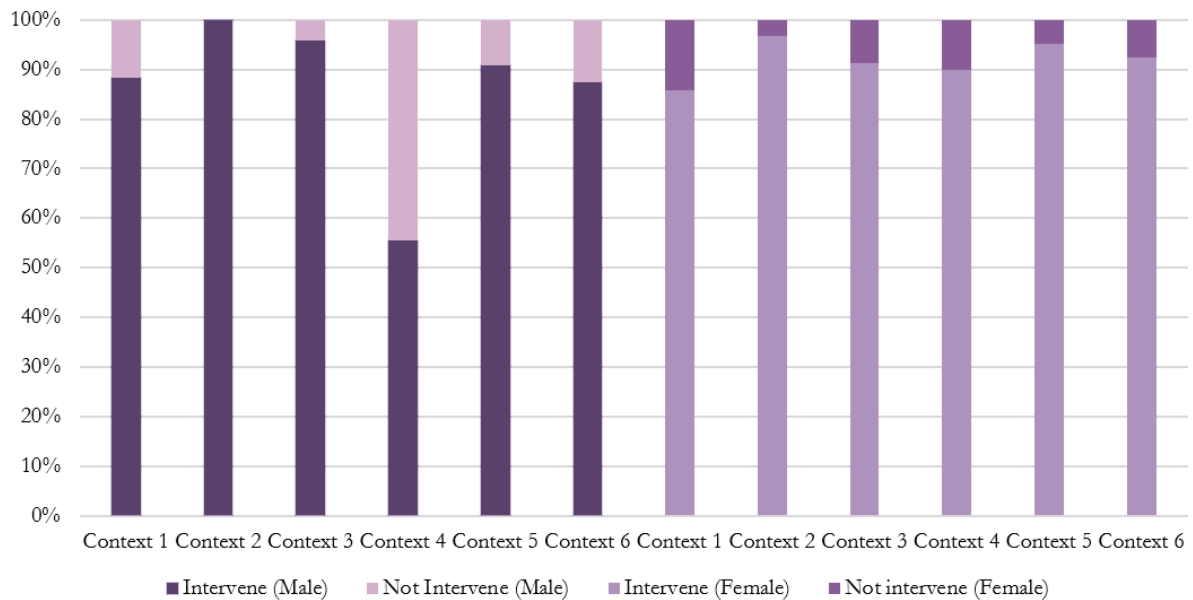
Moving on, the next cases to study were between genders for the two types of relationship with the victim, and then within the same gender. That is, comparing men and women when the victim is a friend and then a neighbor, comparing men when the victim is a friend and neighbor, and the same for women. These tests can be seen in the first column of Table 5. After performing the Mann-Whitney U test, there are two interesting results of significant differences. There is a significant difference (at 10%) of intervention between men and women when the victim is a neighbor. In addition, among men there is a significant difference (at 5%) of intervention depending on the relationship with the victim. If we recall, Table 4 provided this same insight. We can also see these results in Graph 2. As mentioned, there is a notable difference between men and women for intervening in contexts 4, 5 and 6. Also, there is a difference with how men choose to intervene in contexts 1, 2 and 3, as opposed to contexts 4, 5 and 6.

Table 5 Comparison between gender and relationship with victim

Contexts & Genders	Z	Mann-Whitney U test (p-value)	Fisher-Pitman permutation test
Males from Context 3 vs. Females from Context 3	-0.693	0.488	-
Males from Contexts 1, 2 & 3 vs. Females from Contexts 1, 2 & 3	-0.390	0.697	1.000
Males from Contexts 4, 5 & 6 vs. Females from Contexts 4, 5 & 6	-1.929	0.054*	-
Males from Contexts 1, 2 & 3 vs. Males from Contexts 4, 5 & 6	-2.033	0.042**	0.063*
Females from Contexts 1, 2 & 3 vs. Females from Contexts 4, 5 & 6	-0.730	0.942	1.000

*Significant at 10%.
 **Significant at 5%.

Graph 2: Intervention rates across contexts and by gender



Source: Own elaboration using data from experiment results

4.2.3 Differences in past events

Another interesting idea to study is whether or not past implications of knowing a victim, intervening in situations of violence, being a victim, or receiving training on gender violence has had any effect on the rates of intervention. Table 6 summarizes the Mann-Whitney U tests where differences were studied in the past events. Knowing someone who has experienced any type of violence and finding out about it in various ways (seeing, hearing or being told about it) have no significant difference on the decision of intervening or not. The same occurs

for having intervened in situations of physical violence and being a victim themselves of violence. However, there is a significant difference (at 10%) of intervening or not based on the subject having intervened in the past in situations of psychological violence.

Table 6 Comparison between past events

Contexts	Z	Mann-Whitney U test (p-value)	Fisher-Pitman permutation test
Knew someone who experienced physical violence ¹ vs. No	-0.529	0.596	0.801
Knew someone who experienced psychological violence ² vs. No	-0.737	0.460	0.500
Witnessed ³ the physical violence ¹ directly vs. No	-0.142	0.887	1.000
Being told about the physical violence ¹ vs. No	-1.117	0.264	0.326
Witnessed ³ the psychological violence ² directly vs. No	-0.124	0.902	1.000
Being told about the psychological violence ² vs. No	-1.431	0.153	0.169
Intervened ⁴ in situations of physical violence ¹ vs. No	-0.529	0.594	0.668
Intervened ⁴ in situations of psychological violence ² vs. No	-1.946	0.052*	0.075*
Were a victim of physical violence ¹ vs. No	-0.237	0.812	1.000
Were a victim of psychological violence ² vs. No	-0.666	0.504	0.747
Had received training on recognizing violence vs. No	-1.143	0.252	0.488
Had received training on intervening in situations of violence vs. No	-0.639	0.522	1.000
¹ Physical violence described in survey (Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer, 2019)			
² Psychological violence described in survey (Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer, 2019)			
³ Saw or heard the situation.			
⁴ Intervention includes: Report it to the police, Report it to social services, Tell the person who was doing it to stop, Offer to help the victim, Go with the victim to report it to the police, Go with the victim to report it to social services.			
*Significant at 10%.			

4.3 Econometric

We have performed various tests in order to determine if the type of intervention and relationship with the victim affect the bystander's decision of intervening or not in the situation. In order to do so we have used the Logit model, specifically a binary logistic regression. This technique is used because our variable "intervene" is binary: bystanders make a decision to intervene or not. Our explanatory model will determine the impact of multiple independent variables on the decision of an individual to intervene or not in a situation of gender violence.

For the performed tests, our dependent variable (intervene) is binary (0=not intervene; 1=intervene). The explanation variables used throughout the test are type of intervention (police, social services and both), relationship with the victim, and gender. All of these variables are also binary. For intervention type, zero is not being presented with that type and one is being presented with that option. For relation, zero is friend and one is neighbor. For gender, zero is male and one is female. Table 7 shows the coding that SPSS gives each variable. This will help us when interpreting the results of Table 8.

Table 7 Coding of variables for Logit

Variable		Coding
Social Services	No	0
	Yes	1
Both	No	0
	Yes	1
Police	No	0
	Yes	1
Relation	Friend	0
	Neighbor	1
Gender	Male	0
	Female	1

The first test in Table 8 is simple, as it uses only the three types of intervention. Police is used as the reference variable, and is thus, omitted from the result, in order for the other variables to be interpreted using this one. There is a significant difference between going to the social services and police. The intention to go to social services is higher, as the coefficient is positive. The same occurs when the option of going to both the police and social services is presented. There is a higher intention of intervening in this way than going to the police. In the second test in Table 8, when the relationship variable is included, social services is the only significant difference. When presented with the option of going to social services, there is more intention of intervening by going to social services.

Next, we included some control variables, which are interactions. These interactions are created between the types of intervention and the relationship with the victim, in order to see if there are differences in the intention of intervening with each of the types of intervention in the case of a friend or neighbor. For test three in Table 8 we included the interaction between police and relation with the victim. However, there were no significant differences between going to the police for a friend or for a neighbor. As the tests progress, we insert more interactions into the model, until creating a model with four variables (police, social services,

both and relation) and three interactions (each of the types of intervention with relation). This could be seen as the most complicated of the tests, which would explain differences in all types of intervention, as well as with the relationship with the victim. However, in our case we do not have any significant differences.

The final test which we performed included the variable “gender”. Looking at Graph 2 there seemed to be differences between men and women, especially when intervening by going to the police and also depending on the relationship with the victim. This is reflected in the final test in Table 8, where we included the five variables in the model, as well as an interaction between gender and relation. As in the first two tests, there is more intention in going to social services than the police (significant at 5%). The new piece of information resides in the fact that there is less intention of intervening when the victim is a neighbor with respect to when it is a friend (significant at 5%). Women have higher intention of intervening, when the victim is a neighbor, than men. In Graph 2 this observation was made, especially we can observe a difference when the option of intervening is going to the police.

Table 8 Logit tests

Logit test input variables	Variable (Coding from Table 7)	Coefficient	
		(Standard error)	P-value
SS ¹ , Both, Police ²	SS (1)	1.492 (0.684)	0.029**
	Both (1)	0.856 (0.505)	0.090*
SS, Both, Police ² , Relation	SS (1)	1.479 (0.685)	0.031**
	Both (1)	0.781 (0.511)	0.127
	Relation (1)	-0.469 (0.470)	0.318
SS, Both, Police ² , Relation, Police*Relation ³	SS (1)	1.424 (0.870)	0.102
	Both (1)	0.732 (0.700)	0.296
	Relation (1)	-0.426 (0.634)	0.502
	Police*Relation	-0.098 (0.947)	0.918
SS, Both, Police ² , Relation, Police*Relation, SS*Relation	SS (1)	1.728 (1.146)	0.132
	Both (1)	0.655 (0.709)	0.355
	Relation (1)	-0.230 (0.762)	0.763
	Police*Relation	-0.700 (1.463)	0.632
	SS*Relation	-0.294 (1.037)	0.777

SS, Both, Police ² , Relation, Police*Relation ² , SS*Relation, Both*Relation	SS (1)	1.728 (1.146)	0.132
	Both (1)	0.655 (0.709)	0.355
	Relation (1)	-0.523 (0.704)	0.457
	SS*Relation	-0.406 (1.434)	0.777
	Both*Relation	0.294 (1.037)	0.777
SS, Both, Police ² , Relation, SS*Relation	SS (1)	1.805 (1.108)	0.103
	Both (1)	0.794 (0.512)	0.121
	Relation (1)	-0.388 (0.511)	0.448
	SS*Relation	-0.542 (1.350)	0.688
SS, Both, Police ² , Relation, Both*Relation	SS (1)	1.478 (0.686)	0.031
	Both (1)	0.596 (0.685)	0.385
	Relation (1)	-0.625 (1.045)	0.307
	Both*Relation	0.395 (0.977)	0.686
SS, Both, Police ² , Relation, Gender, Gender*Relation	SS (1)	1.645 (0.702)	0.019**
	Both (1)	0.830 (0.527)	0.115
	Relation (1)	-1.646 (0.775)	0.034**
	Gender (1)	-0.565 (0.731)	0.439
	Gender*Relation	1.866 (0.998)	0.062*
¹ SS means social services			
² Reference			
³ Interactions are in the form of variable*variable (not to be mistaken with significance * at 10%).			
**Significant at 5%.			
*Significant at 10%.			

4.4 Discussion

The first result of the tests was that people are more inclined to help the victim than punish the abuser. Additionally, more people are inclined to both help the victim and punish the abuser rather than only punish the abuser. Table 9 provides the reasons respondents chose as to why they would intervene or not in each situation. Offering the option of going to social services, as provided by the Royal Decree-Law 9/2018, seems like a good alternative because young people are more inclined to help or help and punish, rather than only punish. In the case of a university campus, as we performed the experiment on students, it would be desirable that students know where to go to report, and it seems that the social services of the

UPNA (or other universities) where the gender unit also is, could be a good place to do so, in light of the results of this experiment.

Reasons for deciding to intervene in these two ways was mostly because respondents saw it as their duty and responsibility. It is interesting that those who were presented with the option of going to the police gave the reasoning of it being the right thing to do. Some participants added the reason that if they were in the same position, they would want the other person to intervene as well. The most common reasons for not intervening when the victim is a friend include that it is a private matter, fear of the aggressor hurting or intimidating them, and distrust in the judicial system. When the victim is a neighbor, the most prominent reasons include the fear of the victim getting abused even more and that it is a private matter, these reasons apply especially to the men who decided to not go to the police when the victim was a neighbor. One respondent explained that we cannot be sure that the neighbor's boyfriend is the abuser, and he would want to be sure before intervening.

Table 9 Reasons for intervening or not

Reasons for why they would intervene or not	Context								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1, 2, 3	4, 5, 6	All
Intervene									
It is the right thing to do	21	23	43	11	15	19	87	45	132
It is my duty and responsibility to help	13	26	44	13	20	22	83	55	138
I feel empathy for my friend	13	27	35	13	17	17	75	47	122
Other	2	8	17	2	4	5	27	11	38
Not intervene									
It is a private matter	2	1	1	3	0	0	4	3	7
Fear of going to the police	0	-	2	0	-	0	2	0	2
Fear of going to social services	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
Fear of misinterpretation or of being wrong	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	3
Fear of losing friend	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Fear of aggressor hurting or intimidating me	0	1	3	0	1	0	4	1	5
Fear of my friend/neighbor getting abused even more	0	1	1	4	1	1	2	6	8
Distrust in judicial system	1	0	3	1	0	1	4	2	6
It takes time	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	3
Other	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	5	6

Moreover, regarding the decision to intervene based on the relationship with the victim, our hypothesis was that bystanders would intervene more if the victim was a friend (Weitzman et al, 2020). However, after reviewing the results, this is only true in the case of men. Men are more willing to intervene if the victim is a friend, whereas women are willing to intervene regardless of their relationship with the victim. Furthermore, we could not hypothesize based on gender, where each would prefer to go to report. The results of the experiment do not provide us with much insight on this either. However, this may be because we are studying a specific range of age (university students). Thus, it may be interesting to study willingness to intervene across age groups as well.

If we look at the responses related to past interventions of gender violence, we can see more in-depth explanations of how people have chosen to intervene in similar situations. The majority of respondents chose to offer to help the victim and tell the abuser to stop what they were doing. However, going to the police and social services were not their priorities. Of a total of 236 participants, 91% decided to intervene in the situation. Nevertheless, of the 68 respondents who have known about physical abuse in the past, only 46% decided to intervene in those situations, and of 128 who knew about past psychological violence, only 57% decided to intervene. It is interesting because they report to intervene less when stating what they did in the past (something that already happened). However, when stating their intention to intervene in a hypothetical situation they show a higher intention to intervene. Our incentives could not close the gap between a survey (where you get intentions and an experiment where supposedly you get people to behave more closely to how they would act in real life thanks to the introduction of incentives. Hence, this may be a result of a low monetary cost of intervening (just 3€ out of 10€ for just one of the subjects in each group), as the subjects were participating in a raffle to win up to 10 euros based on their decision. Perhaps, this was not seen as having high chances of earning money, so losing that opportunity to getting the money by intervening was not a big cost for the participant.

In addition, of the 236 participants, males accounted for one third of the participants and the other two thirds were female. This is not an accurate representation of males in the population, so this probably biased as well some of the results based on gender. Future research should try to involve a more well-balanced group of individuals, in order to see if the differences are still significant at higher levels of male respondents. Because more women

answered the questionnaire, this topic could be more of their interest than men, so it could be that even if more men were to answer, there would still be significant differences by gender, as women are more interested in the topic. We cannot know for now, but this could be researched in future papers.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Due to the aforementioned reasons, we can say that in the end, this has been more of a survey of intentions rather than an experiment, because the monetary incentive seems to have done little to represent the costs and barriers that exist in real life when deciding to report this type of situations. However, it does seem that the introduction of the Royal Decree Law 9/2018 will be useful in increasing the reporting rates, as people are more inclined to help the victim than punish the abuser.

The main limitation of the experiment was the lack of funding to be able to give each individual an initial endowment, and then their decisions would affect how much money they actually end up with. Having that initial participating fee that could be there's if they decide to not intervene, might incline some subjects to choose that option. For future research, it would also be interesting to apply different costs to each situation. For the purpose of simplicity in comparing results, for this experiment the cost of intervening was the same for all types of intervention. However, in real life it is not the same cost of going to the police than social services. It is more costly to go to the police to denounce the situation, as in that case, the aggressor is identified. This could carry more risk involving the well-being of those involved. Furthermore, some people have distrust in the police and judicial system, so they are not as inclined to go there as they would be to go to social services, where they know the victim will have less chance of being questioned about the situation.

Moreover, there are many other factors which could affect how the person decides to intervene, so for future research these options could be explored. For this experiment, we focused on intervention after-the-fact. However, as mentioned before, there exists intervention during and before, so these could also be studied. This is in relation with how the victim finds out about the violence. If we were to focus on a situation of violence in the moment, maybe the bystander, who would actually be witnessing this situation in person, would see it as an imminent risk and prefer to call the police in the moment.

In addition, it has been discussed that participants prefer to intervene in the situation in other ways than reporting. Thus, the option of other ways of intervening, such as providing a safe haven for victims or telling the abuser to stop, could be examined in future projects.

Finally, as the questionnaire answers were interpreted in SPSS, an explanatory model was used, so all results are interpreted as explanations affecting the decision to intervene or not. Future research should use a prediction model (probit) that shows the probability of intervening based on the variables that were studied. This would give more interesting insight into these decisions and would be able to quantify how much more an individual would be willing to intervene through social services than reporting to the police.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Asociación de Mujeres Juezas de España. (2015). Retrieved from <http://www.mujeresjuezas.es/objetivos/>
- Banyard, V. L., Plante, E. G., & Moynihan, M. M. (2004). Bystander education: Bringing a broader community perspective to sexual violence prevention. *Journal of community psychology, 31*(1), 61-79.
- Banyard, V. L., Ward, S., Cohn, E. S., Plante, E. G., Moorhead, C., & Walsh, W. (2007). Unwanted sexual contact on campus: A comparison of women's and men's experiences. *Violence and victims, 22*(1), 52-70.
- Burn, S. M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles, 60*(11), 779-792.
- Comisión para la investigación de malos tratos a mujeres. (2021). Retrieved from <https://malostratos.org/asociacion-malos-tratos/asociacion-victimas-violencia-de-genero/>
- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. (2015). *Violence against women: an EU-wide survey*. Retrieved from <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/c643da1a-a4a6-11e5-b528-01aa75ed71a1>
- González, L., & Rodríguez-Planas, N. (2020). Gender norms and intimate partner violence. *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization, 178*, 223-248.
- Jordan, C. E., & Pritchard, A. J. (2018). Mandatory reporting of domestic violence: what do abuse survivors think and what variables influence those opinions? *Journal of interpersonal violence*. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260518787206>
- Lutgendorf, M. A., Snipes, M. A., Rau, T., Busch, J. M., Zelig, C. M., & Magann, E. F. (2012). Reports to the Navy's Family Advocacy Program: impact of removal of mandatory reporting for domestic violence. *Military medicine, 177*(6), 702-708.
- Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer. (2019). *Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer*. Subdirección General de Sensibilización, Prevención y Estudios de la Violencia de Género (Delegación del Gobierno contra la Violencia de Género). Ministerio de Igualdad. Retrieved from <https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/violenciaEnCifras/macroencuesta2015/Macroencuesta2019/home.htm>
- Moynihan, M., Banyard, V., Arnold, J., Eckstein, R., & Stapleton, J. (2011). Sisterhood may be powerful for reducing sexual and intimate partner violence: An evaluation of the bringing in the bystander in-person program with sorority members. *Violence Against Women, 17*(6), 703-719.
- NICE. (2014). Bystander interventions: a new approach to reduce domestic violence in universities. Retrieved from <https://www.nice.org.uk/news/blog/bystander-interventions-a-new-approach-to-reduce-domestic-violence-in-universities>

- Rogers, E. M., Felson, R. B., Berg, M. T., & Krajewski, A. (2019). Taking sides: Gender and third-party partisanship in disputes. *Criminology*, 57(4), 579-602.
- Salgado, I., & Nolan, C. (2019). Encouraging reporting of violence against women: Shifting norms, improving access. *J-PAL Poverty Action Lab. MIT, USA*.
- Social Perception of VAW Survey. (2014). *Survey on the Social Perception of Gender Violence*. Ministerio de Sanidad, Política Social e Igualdad. Centro de Publicaciones. Retrieved from <https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/violenciaEnCifras/estudios/colecciones/estudio/percepcion2014.htm>
- The Social Perception of Sexual Violence. (2018). *The Social Perception of Sexual Violence*. Ministerio de la Presidencia, Relaciones con las Cortes e Igualdad. Centro de Publicaciones. Retrieved from https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/violenciaEnCifras/estudios/colecciones/estudio/Libro25_Violencia_Sexual.htm
- Van Doorn, J., Zeelenberg, M., & Breugelmans, S. M. (2018). An exploration of third parties' preferences for compensation over punishment: six experimental demonstrations. *Theory and decision*, 85(3), 333-351.
- Weitzman, A., Cowan, S., & Walsh, K. (2020). Bystander interventions on behalf of sexual assault and intimate partner violence victims. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 35(7-8), 1694-1718.

ANNEX

A. Questionnaire of Context 1 sent to subjects

General Explanation

This is an experiment in which we will present you a real context and you will position yourself as a witness of that context. You will have to decide whether to intervene or not in such situation. You have to make the decision as if you are really witnessing such a situation. Your decision will have consequences for you. After all the participants finish answering the experiment questions, we will randomly select one of the participants and based on his/her decision, this person will receive a payment.

If the person decides to intervene, 7 euros will be donated to the Asociación de Mujeres Juezas de España, which is a national organization that acts to ensure the protection of all women and promote laws that punish aggressors, and 3 euros will be for the chosen participant. If the person decides not to intervene, this randomly selected person will earn 10 euros.

We will notify via Whatsapp the person selected and make the corresponding payments based on his/her decisions. In order to keep your answers anonymized, we just ask for your cell-phone to be able to contact and pay you later. Alternatively, you can give us your email. Whatever you prefer.

Context

You have just found out that your friend is being abused by her boyfriend. She has told you that when they get into fights he becomes very angry and throws things at her causing her physical harm, which leads to some bruising on her body.

After listening to your friend you have two options on how to react to what you have heard. The first option is to go to the police station to report the abuse. Reporting to the police means that your friend's boyfriend will be identified and reported to the police. The police would incur in an investigation of the situation and follow with the necessary legal procedures. The second option is to not intervene.

After thinking about your options you decide to (please, select one of these two options):

- a) Intervene: go to the police (identify the aggressor)
- b) Not intervene

If you chose the option **a**, intervene: go to the police, we would like to know what caused you to choose this answer: (You may choose more than one answer, and if you choose 'other', indicate in some words your reason)

- a) It is the right thing to do
- b) It is my duty and responsibility to help
- c) I feel empathy for my friend
- d) Other: _____

If you chose the option **b**, not intervene, we would like to know what caused you to choose this answer: (You may choose more than one answer, and if you choose 'other', indicate in some words your reason)

- a) It is a private matter
- b) Fear of going to the police
- c) Fear of misinterpretation or of being wrong
- d) Fear of losing friend
- e) Fear of aggressor hurting or intimidating me
- f) Fear of my friend getting abused even more
- g) Distrust in judicial system
- h) It takes time
- i) Other: _____

Socio-Demographic Questions

1. Gender:
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Other: _____
2. Age: _____

3. Studies: _____
4. Previous training or course on how to recognize situations of gender-violence:
 - a. Yes
 - b. No (*go to question 6*)
5. Where did you receive this training or course?
 - a. UPNA
 - b. Other: _____
6. Previous training or course on how to intervene in situations of gender-violence:
 - a. Yes
 - b. No (*go to question 8*)
7. Where did you receive this training or course?
 - a. UPNA
 - b. Other: _____
8. Do you know anyone whose past or present partner has done any of the following things to them:
 - He has slapped or thrown something that could hurt her.
 - He has pushed, grabbed, or pulled her hair. He has hit her with his fist or something else that could hurt her.
 - He has kicked, dragged or beat her up.
 - He has tried to suffocate or burn her on purpose.
 - He has threatened to use or used a gun, knife or other dangerous weapon or substance against her.
 - He has used force against her, in any other way than those mentioned above, so that he has hurt her or could have hurt her.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No (*go to question 12*)
9. How did you find out about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)
 - a. You saw the situation
 - b. You heard the situation
 - c. You were told about the situation
 - d. Other: _____

10. What did you do after knowing about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. Report it to the police
- b. Report it to social services
- c. Tell the person who was doing it to stop
- d. Offer to help her
- e. Go with her to report to the police
- f. Go with her to report to social services
- g. Nothing, she reported it to the police
- h. Nothing, she reported it to social services
- i. Nothing

11. You can provide here any other explanations about the situation or your answers:

12. Have you experienced a similar situation?

- a. Yes
- b. No

13. Do you know anyone whose past or present partner has done any of the following things to them:

- He has insulted her or made her feel bad about herself.
- He has belittled or humiliated her in front of other people.
- He has frightened or intimidated her on purpose (for example by yelling at her, breaking things, banging walls, or looking at her in a certain way).
- He has verbally threatened to hurt her.
- He has verbally threatened to harm her children or someone else who is/was important to her.
- He has threatened to hurt himself if you leave him.
- He has threatened to take away her children.

- a. Yes
- b. No (*go to question 17*)

14. How did you find out about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. You saw the situation

- b. You heard the situation
 - c. You were told about the situation
 - d. Other: _____
15. What did you do after knowing about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)
- a. Report it to the police
 - b. Report it to social services
 - c. Tell the person who was doing it to stop
 - d. Offer to help her
 - e. Go with her to report to the police
 - f. Go with her to report to social services
 - g. Nothing, she reported it to the police
 - h. Nothing, she reported it to social services
 - i. Nothing
16. You can provide here any other explanations about the situation or your answers:

17. Have you experienced a similar situation?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

B. Questionnaire of Context 2 sent to subjects

General Explanation

This is an experiment in which we will present you a real context and you will position yourself as a witness of that context. You will have to decide whether to intervene or not in such situation. You have to make the decision as if you are really witnessing such a situation. Your decision will have consequences for you. After all the participants finish answering the experiment questions, we will randomly select one of the participants and based on his/her decision, this person will receive a payment.

If the person decides to intervene, 7 euros will be donated to the Comisión para la investigación de malos tratos a mujeres, which is an organization that works on eradicating gender-based violence and sexual exploitation by giving women the psychological, legal or financial help they need, and 3 euros will be for the chosen participant. If the person decides not to intervene, this randomly selected person will earn 10 euros.

We will notify via Whatsapp the person selected and make the corresponding payments based on his/her decisions. In order to keep your answers anonymized, we just ask for your cell-phone to be able to contact and pay you later. Alternatively, you can give us your email. Whatever you prefer.

Context

You have just found out that your friend is being abused by her boyfriend. She has told you that when they get into fights he becomes very angry and throws things at her causing her physical harm, which leads to some bruising on her body.

After listening to your friend you have two options on how to react to what you have heard. The first option is to go to social services to report the abuse. Reporting to social services implies not identifying your friend's boyfriend, but social services would help your friend get into a safe situation if needed. They would provide your friend with the necessary psychological, legal and financial help. The second option is to not intervene.

After thinking about your options you decide to (please, select one of these two options):

- a) Intervene: go to social services (does not identify the aggressor)
- b) Not intervene

If you chose the option **a**, intervene: go to social services, we would like to know what caused you to choose this answer: (You may choose more than one answer, and if you choose 'other', indicate in some words your reason)

- a) It is the right thing to do
- b) It is my duty and responsibility to help

- c) I feel empathy for my friend
- d) Other: _____

If you chose the option **b**, not intervene, what caused you to choose this answer: (You may choose more than one answer, and if you choose 'other', indicate in some words your reason)

- a) It is a private matter
- b) Fear of going to social services
- c) Fear of misinterpretation or of being wrong
- d) Fear of losing friend
- e) Fear of aggressor hurting or intimidating me
- f) Fear of my friend getting abused even more
- g) It takes time
- h) Other: _____

Socio-Demographic Questions

- 18. Gender:
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Other: _____
- 19. Age: _____
- 20. Studies: _____
- 21. Previous training or course on how to recognize situations of gender-violence:
 - a. Yes
 - b. No (*go to question 6*)
- 22. Where did you receive this training or course?
 - a. UPNA
 - b. Other: _____
- 23. Previous training or course on how to intervene in situations of gender-violence:
 - a. Yes
 - b. No (*go to question 8*)
- 24. Where did you receive this training or course?

- a. UPNA
 - b. Other: _____
25. Do you know anyone whose past or present partner has done any of the following things to them:
- He has slapped or thrown something that could hurt her.
 - He has pushed, grabbed, or pulled her hair. He has hit her with his fist or something else that could hurt her.
 - He has kicked, dragged or beat her up.
 - He has tried to suffocate or burn her on purpose.
 - He has threatened to use or used a gun, knife or other dangerous weapon or substance against her.
 - He has used force against her, in any other way than those mentioned above, so that he has hurt her or could have hurt her.
- a. Yes
 - b. No (*go to question 12*)
26. How did you find out about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)
- a. You saw the situation
 - b. You heard the situation
 - c. You were told about the situation
 - d. Other: _____
27. What did you do after knowing about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)
- a. Report it to the police
 - b. Report it to social services
 - c. Tell the person who was doing it to stop
 - d. Offer to help her
 - e. Go with her to report to the police
 - f. Go with her to report to social services
 - g. Nothing, she reported it to the police
 - h. Nothing, she reported it to social services
 - i. Nothing

28. You can provide here any other explanations about the situation or your answers:

29. Have you experienced a similar situation?

- a. Yes
- b. No

30. Do you know anyone whose past or present partner has done any of the following things to them:

- He has insulted her or made her feel bad about herself.
- He has belittled or humiliated her in front of other people.
- He has frightened or intimidated her on purpose (for example by yelling at her, breaking things, banging walls, or looking at her in a certain way).
- He has verbally threatened to hurt her.
- He has verbally threatened to harm her children or someone else who is/was important to her.
- He has threatened to hurt himself if you leave him.
- He has threatened to take away her children.

- a. Yes
- b. No (*go to question 17*)

31. How did you find out about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. You saw the situation
- b. You heard the situation
- c. You were told about the situation
- d. Other: _____

32. What did you do after knowing about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. Report it to the police
- b. Report it to social services
- c. Tell the person who was doing it to stop
- d. Offer to help her
- e. Go with her to report to the police
- f. Go with her to report to social services

- g. Nothing, she reported it to the police
 - h. Nothing, she reported it to social services
 - i. Nothing
33. You can provide here any other explanations about the situation or your answers:
-
34. Have you experienced a similar situation?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

C. Questionnaire of Context 3 sent to subjects

General Explanation

This is an experiment in which we will present you a real context and you will position yourself as a witness of that context. You will have to decide whether to intervene or not in such situation. You have to make the decision as if you are really witnessing such a situation. Your decision will have consequences for you. After all the participants finish answering the experiment questions, we will randomly select one of the participants and based on his/her decision, this person will receive a payment.

If the person decides to intervene, 7 euros will be donated to two associations: the Asociación de Mujeres Juezas de España, which is a national organization that acts to ensure the protection of all women and promote laws that punish aggressors, and the Comisión para la investigación de malos tratos a mujeres, which is an organization that works on eradicating gender-based violence and sexual exploitation by giving women the psychological, legal or financial help they need. 3 euros will be for the chosen participant. If the person decides not to intervene, this randomly selected person will earn 10 euros.

We will notify via Whatsapp the person selected and make the corresponding payments based on his/her decisions. In order to keep your answers anonymized, we just ask for your cell-phone to be able to contact and pay you later. Alternatively, you can give us your email. Whatever you prefer.

Context

You have just found out that your friend is being abused by her boyfriend. She has told you that when they get into fights he becomes very angry and throws things at her causing her physical harm, which leads to some bruising on her body.

After listening to your friend you have two options on how to react to what you have heard. The first option is to go to the police station to report the abuse and report the abuse to social services. Reporting to the police means that your friend's boyfriend will be identified and reported to the police. The police would incur in an investigation of the situation and follow with the necessary legal procedures. Reporting to social services implies helping your friend get into a safe situation if needed and social services providing them with the necessary psychological, legal and financial help. The second option is to not intervene.

After thinking about your options you decide to (please, select one of these two options):

- a) Intervene: go to both the police (identify the aggressor) and social services (does not identify the aggressor)
- b) Not intervene

If you chose the option **a**, intervene: go to both the police and social services, we would like to know what caused you to choose this answer: (You may choose more than one answer, and if you choose 'other', indicate in some words your reason)

- a) It is the right thing to do
- b) It is my duty and responsibility to help
- c) I feel empathy for my friend
- d) Other: _____

If you chose the option **b**, not intervene, what caused you to choose this answer: (You may choose more than one answer, and if you choose 'other', indicate in some words your reason)

- a) It is a private matter
- b) Fear of going to the police
- c) Fear of going to social services

- d) Fear of misinterpretation or of being wrong
- e) Fear of losing friend
- f) Fear of aggressor hurting or intimidating me
- g) Fear of my friend getting abused even more
- h) Distrust in judicial system
- i) It takes time
- j) Other: _____

Socio-Demographic Questions

- 35. Gender:
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Other: _____
- 36. Age: _____
- 37. Studies: _____
- 38. Previous training or course on how to recognize situations of gender-violence:
 - a. Yes
 - b. No (*go to question 6*)
- 39. Where did you receive this training or course?
 - a. UPNA
 - b. Other: _____
- 40. Previous training or course on how to intervene in situations of gender-violence:
 - a. Yes
 - b. No (*go to question 8*)
- 41. Where did you receive this training or course?
 - a. UPNA
 - b. Other: _____
- 42. Do you know anyone whose past or present partner has done any of the following things to them:
 - o He has slapped or thrown something that could hurt her.

- He has pushed, grabbed, or pulled her hair. He has hit her with his fist or something else that could hurt her.
- He has kicked, dragged or beat her up.
- He has tried to suffocate or burn her on purpose.
- He has threatened to use or used a gun, knife or other dangerous weapon or substance against her.
- He has used force against her, in any other way than those mentioned above, so that he has hurt her or could have hurt her.

- a. Yes
- b. No (*go to question 12*)

43. How did you find out about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. You saw the situation
- b. You heard the situation
- c. You were told about the situation
- d. Other: _____

44. What did you do after knowing about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. Report it to the police
- b. Report it to social services
- c. Tell the person who was doing it to stop
- d. Offer to help her
- e. Go with her to report to the police
- f. Go with her to report to social services
- g. Nothing, she reported it to the police
- h. Nothing, she reported it to social services
- i. Nothing

45. You can provide here any other explanations about the situation or your answers:

46. Have you experienced a similar situation?

- a. Yes
- b. No

47. Do you know anyone whose past or present partner has done any of the following things to them:

- He has insulted her or made her feel bad about herself.
- He has belittled or humiliated her in front of other people.
- He has frightened or intimidated her on purpose (for example by yelling at her, breaking things, banging walls, or looking at her in a certain way).
- He has verbally threatened to hurt her.
- He has verbally threatened to harm her children or someone else who is/was important to her.
- He has threatened to hurt himself if you leave him.
- He has threatened to take away her children.

a. Yes

b. No (*go to question 17*)

48. How did you find out about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. You saw the situation
- b. You heard the situation
- c. You were told about the situation
- d. Other: _____

49. What did you do after knowing about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. Report it to the police
- b. Report it to social services
- c. Tell the person who was doing it to stop
- d. Offer to help her
- e. Go with her to report to the police
- f. Go with her to report to social services
- g. Nothing, she reported it to the police
- h. Nothing, she reported it to social services
- i. Nothing

50. You can provide here any other explanations about the situation or your answers:

51. Have you experienced a similar situation?

- a. Yes
- b. No

D. Questionnaire of Context 4 sent to subjects

General Explanation

This is an experiment in which we will present you a real context and you will position yourself as a witness of that context. You will have to decide whether to intervene or not in such situation. You have to make the decision as if you are really witnessing such a situation. Your decision will have consequences for you. After all the participants finish answering the experiment questions, we will randomly select one of the participants and based on his/her decision, this person will receive a payment.

If the person decides to intervene, 7 euros will be donated to the Asociación de Mujeres Juezas de España, which is a national organization that acts to ensure the protection of all women and promote laws that punish aggressors, and 3 euros will be for the chosen participant. If the person decides not to intervene, this randomly selected person will earn 10 euros.

We will notify via Whatsapp the person selected and make the corresponding payments based on his/her decisions. In order to keep your answers anonymized, we just ask for your cell-phone to be able to contact and pay you later. Alternatively, you can give us your email. Whatever you prefer.

Context

You hear the sound of your neighbor's boyfriend yelling at her and of objects breaking coming from their house. You have also recently seen your neighbor with some bruising on her body.

After listening to your neighbor's fights and seeing the bruises on your neighbor you have two options on how to react. The first option is to go to the police station to report the abuse. Reporting to the police means that your neighbor's boyfriend will be identified and reported to the police. The police would incur in an investigation of the situation and follow with the necessary legal procedures. The second option is to not intervene.

After thinking about your options you decide to (please, select one of these two options):

- a) Intervene: go to the police (identify the aggressor)
- b) Not intervene

If you chose the option **a**, intervene: go to the police, we would like to know what caused you to choose this answer: (You may choose more than one answer, and if you choose 'other', indicate in some words your reason)

- a) It is the right thing to do
- b) It is my duty and responsibility to help
- c) I feel empathy for my neighbor
- d) Other: _____

If you chose the option **b**, not intervene, what caused you to choose this answer: (You may choose more than one answer, and if you choose 'other', indicate in some words your reason)

- a) It is a private matter
- b) Fear of going to the police
- c) Fear of misinterpretation or of being wrong
- d) Fear of aggressor hurting or intimidating me
- e) Fear of my neighbor getting abused even more
- f) Distrust in judicial system
- g) It takes time
- h) Other: _____

Socio-Demographic Questions

52. Gender:

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Other: _____

53. Age: _____

54. Studies: _____

55. Previous training or course on how to recognize situations of gender-violence:

- a. Yes
- b. No (*go to question 6*)

56. Where did you receive this training or course?

- a. UPNA
- b. Other: _____

57. Previous training or course on how to intervene in situations of gender-violence:

- a. Yes
- b. No (*go to question 8*)

58. Where did you receive this training or course?

- a. UPNA
- b. Other: _____

59. Do you know anyone whose past or present partner has done any of the following things to them:

- He has slapped or thrown something that could hurt her.
- He has pushed, grabbed, or pulled her hair. He has hit her with his fist or something else that could hurt her.
- He has kicked, dragged or beat her up.
- He has tried to suffocate or burn her on purpose.
- He has threatened to use or used a gun, knife or other dangerous weapon or substance against her.
- He has used force against her, in any other way than those mentioned above, so that he has hurt her or could have hurt her.

- a. Yes
- b. No (*go to question 12*)

60. How did you find out about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. You saw the situation
- b. You heard the situation
- c. You were told about the situation
- d. Other: _____

61. What did you do after knowing about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. Report it to the police
- b. Report it to social services
- c. Tell the person who was doing it to stop
- d. Offer to help her
- e. Go with her to report to the police
- f. Go with her to report to social services
- g. Nothing, she reported it to the police
- h. Nothing, she reported it to social services
- i. Nothing

62. You can provide here any other explanations about the situation or your answers:

63. Have you experienced a similar situation?

- a. Yes
- b. No

64. Do you know anyone whose past or present partner has done any of the following things to them:

- He has insulted her or made her feel bad about herself.
- He has belittled or humiliated her in front of other people.
- He has frightened or intimidated her on purpose (for example by yelling at her, breaking things, banging walls, or looking at her in a certain way).
- He has verbally threatened to hurt her.
- He has verbally threatened to harm her children or someone else who is/was important to her.
- He has threatened to hurt himself if you leave him.
- He has threatened to take away her children.

- a. Yes
 - b. No (*go to question 17*)
65. How did you find out about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)
- a. You saw the situation
 - b. You heard the situation
 - c. You were told about the situation
 - d. Other: _____
66. What did you do after knowing about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)
- a. Report it to the police
 - b. Report it to social services
 - c. Tell the person who was doing it to stop
 - d. Offer to help her
 - e. Go with her to report to the police
 - f. Go with her to report to social services
 - g. Nothing, she reported it to the police
 - h. Nothing, she reported it to social services
 - i. Nothing
67. You can provide here any other explanations about the situation or your answers:
- _____
68. Have you experienced a similar situation?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

E. Questionnaire of Context 5 sent to subjects

General Explanation

This is an experiment in which we will present you a real context and you will position yourself as a witness of that context. You will have to decide whether to intervene or not in such situation. You have to make the decision as if you are really witnessing such a situation. Your decision will have consequences for you. After all the participants finish answering the

experiment questions, we will randomly select one of the participants and based on his/her decision, this person will receive a payment.

If the person decides to intervene, 7 euros will be donated to the Comisión para la investigación de malos tratos a mujeres, which is an organization that works on eradicating gender-based violence and sexual exploitation by giving women the psychological, legal or financial help they need , and 3 euros will be for the chosen participant. If the person decides not to intervene, this randomly selected person will earn 10 euros.

We will notify via Whatsapp the person selected and make the corresponding payments based on his/her decisions. In order to keep your answers anonymized, we just ask for your cell-phone to be able to contact and pay you later. Alternatively, you can give us your email. Whatever you prefer.

Context

You hear the sound of your neighbor's boyfriend yelling at her and of objects breaking coming from their house. You have also recently seen your neighbor with some bruising on her body.

After listening to your neighbor's fights and seeing the bruises on your neighbor you have two options on how to react. The first option is to go to social services to report the abuse. Reporting to social services implies not identifying your neighbor's boyfriend, but social services would help your friend get into a safe situation if needed. They would provide your neighbor with the necessary psychological, legal and financial help. The second option is to not intervene.

After thinking about your options you decide to (please, select one of these two options):

- a) Intervene: go to social services (does not identify the aggressor)
- b) Not intervene

If you chose the option **a**, intervene: go to social services, we would like to know what caused you to choose this answer: (You may choose more than one answer, and if you choose 'other', indicate in some words your reason)

- a) It is the right thing to do
- b) It is my duty and responsibility to help
- c) I feel empathy for my neighbor
- d) Other: _____

If you chose the option **b**, not intervene, what caused you to choose this answer: (You may choose more than one answer, and if you choose 'other', indicate in come words your reason)

- a) It is a private matter
- b) Fear of going to social services
- c) Fear of misinterpretation or of being wrong
- d) Fear of aggressor hurting or intimidating me
- e) Fear of my neighbor getting abused even more
- f) It takes time
- g) Other: _____

Socio-Demographic Questions

69. Gender:

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Other: _____

70. Age: _____

71. Studies: _____

72. Previous training or course on how to recognize situations of gender-violence:

- a. Yes
- b. No (*go to question 6*)

73. Where did you receive this training or course?

- a. UPNA
- b. Other: _____

74. Previous training or course on how to intervene in situations of gender-violence:

- a. Yes
- b. No (*go to question 8*)

75. Where did you receive this training or course?
- a. UPNA
 - b. Other: _____
76. Do you know anyone whose past or present partner has done any of the following things to them:
- o He has slapped or thrown something that could hurt her.
 - o He has pushed, grabbed, or pulled her hair. He has hit her with his fist or something else that could hurt her.
 - o He has kicked, dragged or beat her up.
 - o He has tried to suffocate or burn her on purpose.
 - o He has threatened to use or used a gun, knife or other dangerous weapon or substance against her.
 - o He has used force against her, in any other way than those mentioned above, so that he has hurt her or could have hurt her.
- a. Yes
 - b. No (*go to question 12*)
77. How did you find out about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)
- a. You saw the situation
 - b. You heard the situation
 - c. You were told about the situation
 - d. Other: _____
78. What did you do after knowing about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)
- a. Report it to the police
 - b. Report it to social services
 - c. Tell the person who was doing it to stop
 - d. Offer to help her
 - e. Go with her to report to the police
 - f. Go with her to report to social services
 - g. Nothing, she reported it to the police
 - h. Nothing, she reported it to social services

i. Nothing

79. You can provide here any other explanations about the situation or your answers:

80. Have you experienced a similar situation?

- a. Yes
- b. No

81. Do you know anyone whose past or present partner has done any of the following things to them:

- He has insulted her or made her feel bad about herself.
- He has belittled or humiliated her in front of other people.
- He has frightened or intimidated her on purpose (for example by yelling at her, breaking things, banging walls, or looking at her in a certain way).
- He has verbally threatened to hurt her.
- He has verbally threatened to harm her children or someone else who is/was important to her.
- He has threatened to hurt himself if you leave him.
- He has threatened to take away her children.

- a. Yes
- b. No (*go to question 17*)

82. How did you find out about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. You saw the situation
- b. You heard the situation
- c. You were told about the situation
- d. Other: _____

83. What did you do after knowing about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. Report it to the police
- b. Report it to social services
- c. Tell the person who was doing it to stop
- d. Offer to help her
- e. Go with her to report to the police

- f. Go with her to report to social services
- g. Nothing, she reported it to the police
- h. Nothing, she reported it to social services
- i. Nothing

84. You can provide here any other explanations about the situation or your answers:

85. Have you experienced a similar situation?

- a. Yes
- b. No

F. Questionnaire of Context 6 sent to subjects

General explanation

This is an experiment in which we will present you a real context and you will position yourself as a witness of that context. You will have to decide whether to intervene or not in such situation. You have to make the decision as if you are really witnessing such a situation. Your decision will have consequences for you. After all the participants finish answering the experiment questions, we will randomly select one of the participants and based on his/her decision, this person will receive a payment.

If the person decides to intervene, 7 euros will be donated to two associations: the Asociación de Mujeres Juezas de España, which is a national organization that acts to ensure the protection of all women and promote laws that punish aggressors, and the Comisión para la investigación de malos tratos a mujeres, which is an organization that works on eradicating gender-based violence and sexual exploitation by giving women the psychological, legal or financial help they need. 3 euros will be for the chosen participant. If the person decides not to intervene, this randomly selected person will earn 10 euros.

We will notify via Whatsapp the person selected and make the corresponding payments based on his/her decisions. In order to keep your answers anonymized, we just ask for your cell-

phone to be able to contact and pay you later. Alternatively, you can give us your email. Whatever you prefer.

Context

You hear the sound of your neighbor's boyfriend yelling at her and of objects breaking coming from their house. You have also recently seen your neighbor with some bruising on her body.

After listening to your neighbor's fights and seeing the bruises on your neighbor you have two options on how to react. The first option is to go to the police station to report the abuse and report the abuse to social services. Reporting to the police means that your neighbor's boyfriend will be identified and reported to the police. The police would incur in an investigation of the situation and follow with the necessary legal procedures. Reporting to social services implies helping your neighbor get into a safe situation if needed and social services providing them with the necessary psychological, legal and financial help. The second option is to not intervene.

After thinking about your options you decide to (please, select one of these two options):

- a) Intervene: go to both the police (identify the aggressor) and social services (does not identify the aggressor)
- b) Not intervene

If you chose the option **a**, intervene: go to both the police and social services, we would like to know what caused you to choose this answer: (You may choose more than one answer, and if you choose 'other', indicate in some words your reason)

- a) It is the right thing to do
- b) It is my duty and responsibility to help
- c) I feel empathy for my neighbor
- d) Other: _____

If you chose the option **b**, not intervene, what caused you to choose this answer: (You may choose more than one answer, and if you choose 'other', indicate in some words your reason)

- a) It is a private matter
- b) Fear of going to the police
- c) Fear of going to social services
- d) Fear of misinterpretation or of being wrong
- e) Fear of aggressor hurting or intimidating me
- f) Fear of my neighbor getting abused even more
- g) Distrust in judicial system
- h) It takes time
- i) Other: _____

Socio-Demographic Questions

86. Gender:

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Other: _____

87. Age: _____

88. Studies: _____

89. Previous training or course on how to recognize situations of gender-violence:

- a. Yes
- b. No (*go to question 6*)

90. Where did you receive this training or course?

- a. UPNA
- b. Other: _____

91. Previous training or course on how to intervene in situations of gender-violence:

- a. Yes
- b. No (*go to question 8*)

92. Where did you receive this training or course?

- a. UPNA
- b. Other: _____

93. Do you know anyone whose past or present partner has done any of the following things to them:

- He has slapped or thrown something that could hurt her.
- He has pushed, grabbed, or pulled her hair. He has hit her with his fist or something else that could hurt her.
- He has kicked, dragged or beat her up.
- He has tried to suffocate or burn her on purpose.
- He has threatened to use or used a gun, knife or other dangerous weapon or substance against her.
- He has used force against her, in any other way than those mentioned above, so that he has hurt her or could have hurt her.

- a. Yes
- b. No (*go to question 12*)

94. How did you find out about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. You saw the situation
- b. You heard the situation
- c. You were told about the situation
- d. Other: _____

95. What did you do after knowing about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. Report it to the police
- b. Report it to social services
- c. Tell the person who was doing it to stop
- d. Offer to help her
- e. Go with her to report to the police
- f. Go with her to report to social services
- g. Nothing, she reported it to the police
- h. Nothing, she reported it to social services
- i. Nothing

96. You can provide here any other explanations about the situation or your answers:

97. Have you experienced a similar situation?

- a. Yes

b. No

98. Do you know anyone whose past or present partner has done any of the following things to them:

- He has insulted her or made her feel bad about herself.
- He has belittled or humiliated her in front of other people.
- He has frightened or intimidated her on purpose (for example by yelling at her, breaking things, banging walls, or looking at her in a certain way).
- He has verbally threatened to hurt her.
- He has verbally threatened to harm her children or someone else who is/was important to her.
- He has threatened to hurt himself if you leave him.
- He has threatened to take away her children.

a. Yes

b. No (*go to question 17*)

99. How did you find out about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. You saw the situation
- b. You heard the situation
- c. You were told about the situation
- d. Other: _____

100. What did you do after knowing about the situation? (may select more than one if they apply)

- a. Report it to the police
- b. Report it to social services
- c. Tell the person who was doing it to stop
- d. Offer to help her
- e. Go with her to report to the police
- f. Go with her to report to social services
- g. Nothing, she reported it to the police
- h. Nothing, she reported it to social services
- i. Nothing

101. You can provide here any other explanations about the situation or your answers: _____
102. Have you experienced a similar situation?
- a. Yes
 - b. No