



PROJECT SHINE

LITHUANIAN REPORT:

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT NIGHTLIFE ENTERTAINMENT SPOTS IN VILNIUS

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I. Perception and conceptualization of sexual harassment in Lithuania

Starting with an analysis of sexual harassment, we need to start with a general definition. For this purpose, the following working definition can be used:

“Sexual harassment, unsolicited verbal or physical behavior of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment may embrace any sexually motivated behavior considered offensive by the recipient. Legal recourse is available in cases that occur in the workplace, though it is very difficult to obtain convictions. In 1994 the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that behavior can be considered sexual harassment and an abridgment of an individual’s civil rights if it creates a hostile and abusive working environment.”¹

Two moments are essential here. First, it offers what kind of behavior, in general, can be considered as sexual harassment. Second, it defines the certain normative conditions – power relations in the work place – that are the premises for legal evaluation of certain acts.

Thus, defining how sexual harassment is perceived and treated in Lithuania, two approaches mentioned above need to be distinguished: normative legal and sociological/criminological. Let us first discuss the first.

Legal acts

The legal basis in Lithuania to cope with the issues of sexual harassment consists of:

- **The Equal Opportunities Act, Article No 2.5.** defines harassment as follows “Harassment is unwanted behavior (discrimination) where due to one’s age, sexual orientation, disability, race or ethnic origin, religion or beliefs there is an intention to insult or is insulted the dignity of a person, and there is an intention to create or is created an intimidating, hostile, degrading or offensive environment.”
- **The Code of Administrative Offences, Article No 81.** “Violation of equal rights and equal opportunities for women and men”: 1. Violation of the equal rights of women and men established in the Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men of the Republic of Lithuania and equal opportunities set in the Law on Equal Opportunities of the Republic of Lithuania imposes a fine of forty to five hundred and sixty euros on the managers of legal persons, employers or other responsible persons.
- **Lithuanian Criminal Code Article No 152 “Sexual harassment”** : Anyone who has harassed a person under official or other dependence for sexual intercourse or satisfaction with vulgar or similar actions committed a criminal offense and is punishable by a fine or restriction of liberty or arrest. Also: 2. A person shall be liable for an act provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article only if there is a complaint of the victim or a statement of his or her legal representative or a request of the prosecutor.”

¹ The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. Last Updated: Mar 9, 2021. Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/sexual-harassment>

The vital point to regard sexual harassment as a crime - there must be a relationship of subordination between the harasser and the victim; only then will the relevant acts be considered criminal. Therefore, law enforcement and other responsible authorities (police) react only to acts that can be clearly defined and proven. Thus, regarding acts that may be perceived as sexual harassment in nightclubs - due to the provisions of the laws presented above - only a very small proportion of cases can be considered in criminal law terms at nightlife places. For example, when an incident occurs at a nightclub location between interdependent individuals (boss and subordinate employee, professor and student, etc.) or when pub/ club owners or managers harass staff members at nightclubs. Thus, it must be stressed that current owners, administrators, other representatives of nightlife spots are not obliged to protect their clientele nor staff from other clients who harass them.

Nevertheless, it should be mentioned that there is an initiative² – a draft legislative proposal Law in Parliament of Lithuania that such an obligation for nightlife venue owner should come into force.

Help organizations

The first institution to which a victim of SH can officially notify (by phone, email or physically) for consultation and help is **the Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman**³. The office performs a mediation role. The experts help, consult and inform the victim about his/her possibilities in terms of what can be done: was it the case of sexual harassment, how to collect the proof, etc., whether the Civil or Administrative Offences Code can be applied, if there is a legal basis that allows the victim to apply to the court.

Women Information Centre⁴. The organisation's primary mission is to educate society on equal gender rights, form and encourage gender policy in Lithuania. The main focus of the centre is violence on a gender basis and domestic violence. Sexual harassment in the public sphere (nightlife places) is not their focus. However, the centre has carried out several projects on sexual harassment in higher education sectors (universities and colleges).

Vilnius City Women House⁵ The NGO delivers specialized and complex support for the victims of domestic violence. **Vilnius City Crisis Centre**⁶ focuses on social risk families⁷ and organizes support for them. So sexual harassment at nightlife is not their focus either.

Human Rights Monitoring Institute⁸ is a non-governmental, public advocacy Organisation advocating for full compliance of national laws and policies with international human rights obligations and working to ensure that rights are respected.

² This information was obtained from Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman.

³ <https://www.lygybe.lt/en/>

⁴ <http://www.moteruinformacijoscentras.lt>

⁵ <https://www.vmotnam.lt/>

⁶ <https://www.vmkc.lt/>

⁷ A social risk family is a family with children under the age of 18 in which at least one of the parents abuses alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic or toxic substances, is addicted to gambling, does not pay or cannot properly care for children due to a lack of social skills, and uses psychological, physical or sexual abuse, the state support received is used for non - family interests and therefore the physical, mental, spiritual, moral development and safety of children are endangered.

So, as one can see practically, there is only one institution - the Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman – the victim of SH can apply to. And still, if it is the case of subordination. In other cases (sexual harassment at nightlife places), the victim is left alone.

Prevalence of sexual harassment and other sexual offences

Speaking specifically about sexual harassment in nightclubs in Vilnius (and other cities), such statistics do not exist and are not collected by anyone: neither the local police commissariats nor the municipal public order departments. This is due to the aforementioned narrow legal definition. What happens in nightlife venues is usually not defined by law and therefore is not recorded by anyone.

However, it is possible to look at the number of cases of sexual harassment recorded in Vilnius in accordance with the above-mentioned Article 152 of the Criminal Code, and at the same time, the number of other sexual crimes (to grasp the context).

Table No 1 below shows the situation at Vilnius City municipality (in the period 2010-2020) of criminal acts – cases that have been investigated and convictions have been handled. Dealing with sexual offences, four articles of the Lithuanian Criminal code were taken into account. Article No 149 “Rape”, Art. No 150- “Sexual violence”, Art. No 151 “Forcing for sexual intercourse” and Article No 152 “Sexual harassment” (that is the focus of the project). These are data provided by the Information technology and Communications department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania.

Table 1 Criminal offences of sexual nature at Vilnius City municipality 2010-2020⁹

Lithuanian criminal code, article	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape (149)	35	31	32	20	27	23	23	27	25	22	18
Sexual violence (150)	33	32	34	20	26	25	16	28	25	20	17
Forcing for sexual intercourse (151)	2	2	3					2		2	
<i>Sexual harassment (152)</i>							2	6	3		

As one can see, sexual harassment cases are sporadic (maximum six in 2017). The reasons for such scarce numbers are twofold. First, a representative public survey in 2018 showed¹⁰ that Lithuanian society regards sexual harassment as a serious issue; nevertheless, the majority deems that the guilt in such cases lies on the victim (he or she is guilty of provocation). Therefore, sexual harassment is a highly latent phenomenon as far as victims feel ashamed and afraid to make public their experience and apply to legal institutions. In case the victim applies to the court, the burden of proof lies on her/him. Such a process can be highly complicated for a person without a legal education. Second, as experts notice – for a long time, sexual harassment has

⁸ <http://hrmi.lt/en/>

⁹ <https://maps.ird.lt/map/>

¹⁰ The survey has been performed in 2018 in a framework of a project “Her voice: enabling victims of sexual harassment and violence” by The Human Right Centre in Lithuania <https://manoteises.lt/lztc/projektas-jos-balsas-igalinant-seksualinio-priekabiavimo-ir-smurto-aukas/>

been a normalized issue in Lithuanian society; therefore, some victims do not even recognize their victimization.

The critical question here is whether these cases are in any way related to the city’s nightlife. Figure 1 shows a map of Vilnius city center, in which (the situation before quarantine in 2020) most of the places for night entertainment are concentrated: night clubs, bars, pubs, etc.

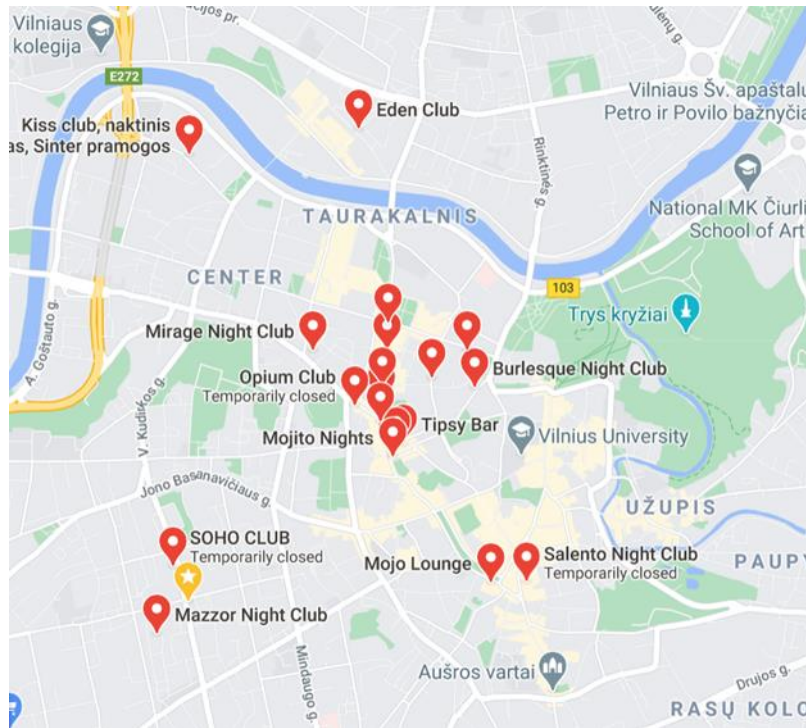


Fig. 1. Vilnius city centre (oldtown, new town and surrounding areas) where nightlife entertainment places are concentrated

Using the GIS tool – online crime map – how many criminal offences of sexual nature appear precisely in this area have been investigated (See table No 2). As one can see, the above-mentioned cases of sexual harassment in Vilnius in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were mainly identified in the central area.

Table 2 Criminal offences of sexual nature at Vilnius City centre 2010-2020¹¹

Lithuanian criminal code, article	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape (149)	5	3	4		4	4	4	6	2		5
Sexual violence (150)	2	7	3	4	6	4	6	6	2	2	2
Sexual harassment (152)							2	5	3		

¹¹ <https://maps.ird.lt/map/>

However, these figures say nothing more than the fact that there are many nightlife places in the city center. Also, this section records a corresponding number of Article 152 offenses. There can be no question of a causal link here, as those crimes can also have taken place in any workplace in the center or in an institution of science and study where links of subordination link individuals.

Sociological criminological approach

Thus, it can be seen that the criminal legal approach to sexual harassment provides little understanding of the problem. A different approach is needed. In contrast to legal in the sociological criminological sense, "crime" is not perceived as codified in criminal law but as behavior dangerous to society. It is dangerous because it infringes on the values of that society - the protected goods. Two classics can be relied on here: the XIX century French sociologist Emil Durkheim and XX century American sociologist criminologist Edwin Sutherland.

Durkheim interpreted crime as a kind of behavior to which society reacts - arousing collective consciousness, capturing the most sensitive sentiments and feelings. The reaction to such actions occurs automatically and spontaneously. In this sense, "crime" is not defined in criminal law, but what is responded to, disapproved by ordinary society members. Another essential aspect of Durkheim Crime theory that helps address sexual harassment is his interpretation of crime as a "normal" phenomenon. "Normal" here is understood not as appreciated or tolerated but rather as a reasonable and anticipated outcome in the current social and cultural conditions. Therefore, if we want to understand the phenomenon of sexual harassment at nightlife places, we must rely not on a narrow legal definition but analyze it in a broader sociological – criminological sense asking: what are the origins, causes and functions of this phenomenon in society.

Figure 2 shows how sexual harassment is perceived by ordinary society members and criminal justice institutions. The latter focuses on a very narrow scope of behavior. It also explains a paradoxical situation when sexual harassment- perceived as more or less comprehensive spread behavior in a society - is illustrated by a very scarce official criminal statistic.

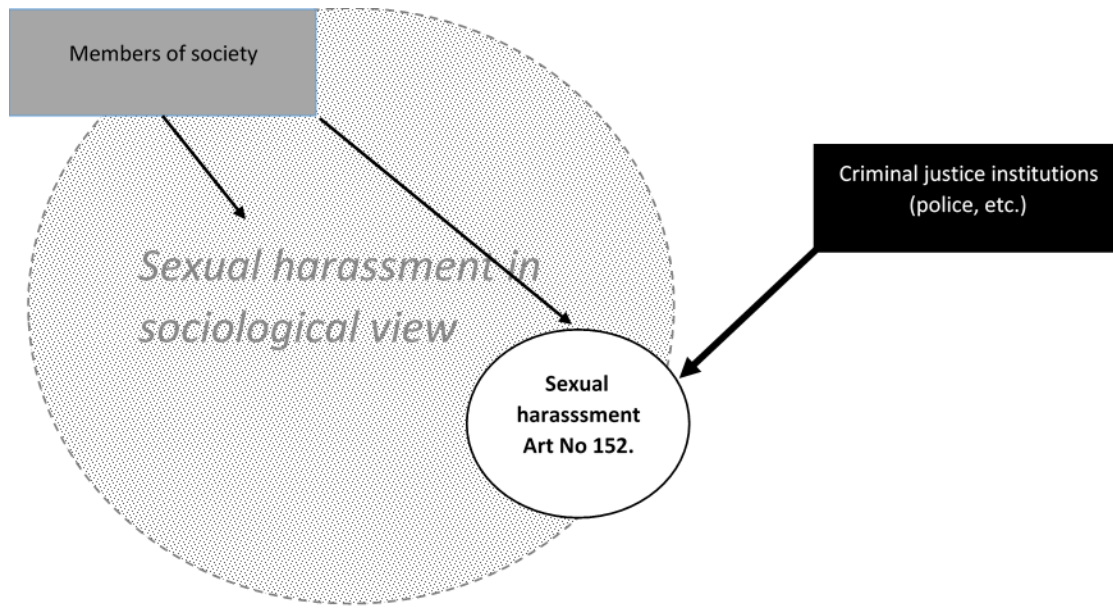


Fig. 2 The perception of sexual harassment by society members and criminal justice institutions

So, if to rely on official statistics, sexual harassment at nightlife places – as a crime – is no or almost nonexistent in Vilnius city. It is an analogical situation with “white-collar crime” that was nonexistent till the mid-XX century until American sociologist Edwin Sutherland “discovered” them. Until then, white-collar crime was not officially recorded because all “misdemeanors” of large corporations were not regulated by criminal law.

The same situation is with sexual harassment at nightlife places in Lithuania. This report will further look at the phenomenon of sexual harassment in a sociological criminological sense, examining how ordinary members of society, stakeholders perceive it and how they react to it.

Before analysing these perceptions, it was worth reviewing what research has been done on sexual harassment in nightlife venues, as it would help to interpret Lithuanian (Vilnius) findings.

II. Forms and causes of sexual harassment at nightlife places: literature review

The concept of sexual harassment encompasses many aspects; therefore, many scientific works have been carried out. For the practical aims of the project, there was a decision to perform a pilot literature review precisely focused on *sexual harassment at nightlife places*. The principles of semi systematic literature review have been employed.

The source for the literature review was Ebsco host, Academic Search Complete, which encompasses scientific articles. The search language was English. As the issue is specific and precise, no limits of time or place/ context have been set to collect a relevant number of scientific articles. Consequently, articles with the abstracts in English fell into the chosen sample. (Annex No 1)

A sample of articles has been performed in two stages employing different keywords. 1st stage, keywords: “sexual harassment” and “bars” and “clubs”. 10 articles have been found. 2nd stage, keywords: “sexual harassment” and “nightlife”. 4 articles have been found. The review started with analysing the abstracts, and if the topic was relevant to the project, the whole article has been overviewed.

Four of fourteen articles pay attention to the prevalence and forms of sexual harassment at nightlife places and explore individual and environmental factors that can prevent or encourage it.

Zila M. Sanchez et al., in the article **“Sexual Aggression in Brazilian Nightclubs: Associations with Patron's Characteristics, Drug Use, and Environmental Factors”**, 2019¹² presents the data of participant observation and nightclub patrons (clients) survey in Brazil. The researchers identified some forms of sexual harassment (rape, attempted rape, stalking, etc.), naming that groping and forced kissing were the most prevalent forms. Authors conclude that environmental factors much more than individual factors correlate to sexual harassment. Namely: crowding, entrance consumption fee and music style. For example, in funk, electronic and pop dance nightclubs, clients had higher chances of being a victim of sexual aggression compared to those at the eclectic nightclubs. The presence of reserved areas for sex¹³ increased the chances of reporting sexual aggression. Study results show that environmental characteristics are potential predictors of victimization and can prevent sexual harassment cases if controlled.

Calafat et al., in the article **“Sexual Harassment among Young Tourists Visiting Mediterranean Resorts”**, 2013¹⁴ analyse sexual harassment phenomenon at tourist resorts in Southern Europe (Crete, Cyprus, Italy, Portugal, and Spain) and holiday makers experiences of sexual harassment there. Research showed that different risk levels and forms of sexual assault/harassment depend on a country (tourist resort is). The British and German holidaymakers (aged 16-35 years) showed a clear relationship between sexual harassment and

¹² <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10508-018-1322-4>

¹³ It is not precisely explained, but presumably these are rooms or spaces clients can stay alone, in small groups or in pairs.

¹⁴ <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10508-012-9979-6>

drug and alcohol use at the bars. An increase in substance use and risky sexual behaviours among young people during holiday periods can result in sexual harassment or having sexual intercourse against one's will. Also, women reported higher levels of sexual harassment than heterosexual men. However, homosexual and bisexual males reported sexual harassment levels similar to females and the highest levels of sexual intercourse against one's will.

Philip R. Kavanaugh's and Tammy L. Anderson's article "*Managing Physical and Sexual Assault Risk in Urban Nightlife: Individual- and Environmental-Level Influences*" in 2009¹⁵ is the most relevant to the project as far it explores the individual as well environmental factors that can cause a risk. Furthermore, the article focuses on the owners' risk management techniques and approaches at nightlife entertainment spots and events. **The study is based on a critical literature review.** The authors make a conclusion that prior studies have tended to overemphasize individual factors in risk management, pointing that the potential victim is a rational player who is aware of potential risks. It's her/his decision to attend a particular place or event. Previous studies (Skogan and Maxfield 1980, War and Stafford 1983) name "*avoidance behaviours*" as the most common strategy for individuals to avoid victimization (avoid social locations or places where they perceive a greater likelihood of victimization). This simplistic approach means that the whole burden of self-protection was laid down on a potential victim.

Other Kavanaugh et al. reviewed studies have explored how risk exposure and risk management are influenced by drug use and alcohol consumption and the nightclub type (commercial vs underground events). Also, gender bias in victimization have been observed: males are more likely to be victimized by physical assault and female by sexual assault. The most common individual-level factors due to victimization are the following: prior drug and alcohol use by the victim (Felson and Burchfield 2004), victims' criminal propensity and personality characteristics (Leonard et al. 2003; Sherley 2005), victims' history of interpersonal relationships.

Researchers (Hadfield 2006) who highlighted environmental risk factors focusing on separate elements of social control (venue design, the role of entrance staff, etc.) failed to see how these distinct elements coalesce to form unique cultural environments with their behavioural norms and expectations.

Attempting to overcome these weaknesses, Kavanaugh and Anderson tried to combine individual and contextual or environmental level factors, noting that both are important as they shape both exposure to risk and how individuals manage it. Their study is based on Rhodes (2002) notion of "risk environments". These environments are spaces (both social and physical) wherein several factors increase/decrease the likelihood of victimization. Rhodes defines macro and micro level of risk environments.

Micro-level is conceptualized as a physical and social environment. Kavanaugh and Anderson base their study on it. They state that risk perception and risk management behaviours are a result of the confluence of factors: (1) perceived social norms, rules and values, (2) peer group and social influence (3) the immediate physical and social setting in which the person finds herself/himself.

¹⁵ <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01639620902854639>

Their original study is based on ethnographic observations in two Philadelphia nightlife places and qualitative interviews, based on a snowball sample from 2005-2006, analysing how patrons (clients) manage the risk of physical and sexual assault. Authors pay equal attention to individual and environmental risk management. At the individual level of risk management, reactive and proactive tactics can be used. They include solo and small group tactics. Individual tactics (*shaming aggressors, clubbing in groups, monitoring alcohol purchases and consumption levels, the use of gestures and signals to alert friends, avoiding interaction with strangers*) are more common among females and related to sexual assaults. They are (1) protective (peer-centred, substance-specific), and (2) retaliatory (confront and shame for the aggressor, social support from security staff and peer networks; drug and alcohol use.) What concerns social support from security is that it is an essential resource to retailing against aggressors, especially women.

Researchers employed participant observation and qualitative interviews to obtain information on the organizational (social and physical structure) meaning of how the environment shapes risks. They noticed that victimization risk is less in smaller underground clubs than in larger commercial spots. That depends on (1) Event vibe (cultural atmosphere?) and (2) Social organization. Event vibe or social climate, cultural atmosphere is a symbolic phenomenon and defines events norms, expectations, interaction patterns, etc. The vibe is defined by style and fashion, musical selection, speech patterns, interaction styles, etc. There are two different: underground and commercial vibes. The commercial vibe is associated with pop music, an atmosphere of elitism, a highly sexualized interaction style and a higher potential for physical or verbal confrontation.

On the contrary, the underground vibe is described as warm and friendly, with a relaxed, casual atmosphere, respect for diversity, etc. Status concerns and sexual competition is non-existent at underground venues. As the authors notice, the vibe at commercial events is most conducive to victimization (physical and sexual). Commercial events are linked to illicit drug and alcohol use and abuse. An important role in risk management plays norms of alcohol use. Commercial events behavioral norms support drinking behavior that is associated with higher aggression.

Physical and social organization forms a vibe of the place. Social organization is the venues' physical layout and use of space; its attendance level and capacity; its staff responsibilities and operational style; its offer of drink specials and entertainment props (provocatively dressed female dancers). These are critical determinants of the vibe and the likelihood of victimization.

Authors (Kavanaugh and Anderson) state that (1) club crowding and (2) sex and alcohol as themes are those aspects of social organization that contributed to the risk of physical and sexual assault the most. Crowding is a more serious and problematic issue in commercial than in underground scenes. Higher levels of attendance resulted in higher profits. Overcrowding determines that people are physically uncomfortable and irritated. It is much easier to commit sexual assault in crowded venues and much more difficult for club security to function and to identify incidents of sexual assault. If there are multiple rooms and venues in a club, it's hard for staff to navigate/control. At crowded commercial events, the security style was *socially distant and punitive* as opposed to the *personalized kind of interaction* at underground events.

At most commercial events the binge drinking was encouraged by the establishment. The consumption of alcohol was often based around a sexualized normative structure. The authors notice that the DJ plays a key role here. He is not only entertaining with the music but also

conveys messages to the crowd what concerns drinking and even sexual preoccupation. He/she maintains social control.

Once experienced physical or sexual assault, victims use different strategies: switch or shift. Switching is the change of place from the one perceived as a dangerous one to another regarded as safer. However, it's not the rule. Not all victimized clients necessarily switch the club. It also depends on a peer group he/she belongs to and their habits to go out at night. Then they can shift nightlife places occasionally. Shifting means drifting between two or several clubs. As Kavanaugh and Anderson conclude, there is no definite permanent type of offender or victim. There are risk variations at the individual level. So, what is particularly relevant to the project is their attention to environmental risk management.

The fourth article, which is partially relevant to the project, is Graham et al. "***When Women Do Not Want It: Young Female Bargoers' Experiences with and Responses to Sexual Harassment in Social Drinking Contexts***" 2017¹⁶. It explores women's (who are the gender that is primarily sexually victimized) reactions to sexual harassment cases experienced at bars. Authors scrutinize the risk management strategies that women employ—noting that women frequently experience unwanted sexual touching and persistent advances at bars and parties. However, they usually use multiple deterrent strategies: evasion, facial expressions, direct refusals, aggression, friends' help, or just leaving the premises. The study also unfolds the victim's feelings (disrespected, violated, disgusted, angry, embarrassed). As authors notice, "Cultural change is needed to reduce substantial negative impacts of sexual harassment on women in drinking and other settings"¹⁷ as far as sexual harassment is still considered as normalized.

As already mentioned, the concept of "sexual harassment" is complicated because it depends on personal perception and individual specificities. Personal experience, attitudes towards casual sex, etc., can determine whether the concrete case is regarded as an infringement (from a moral perspective). In the article "***Sexually overt approaches in singles bars***" 2006¹⁸ Huber, Jonathan D et al. scrutinize women's attitudes towards sexual harassment and explore what factors determine that some behavior is perceived as harassment. Based on naturalistic observations in five Ontario single bars, researchers collected examples of sexually overt behaviors and presented them to evaluate women respondents. Most respondents were not tolerant towards sexual harassment cases. Groping was met with the greatest resistance. Nevertheless, most behaviours were judged as unacceptable, but not as sexual harassment. Two factors - the number of partners (a woman has had in her life) and her attitudes toward sexually overt approach behavior - were significantly related to experiencing sexually overt approach behaviors. The findings supported the hypothesis that more sexual partners and more permissive sexual attitudes are more likely to experience sexually overt approach behaviors.

Less relevant to the project are articles covering related themes, such as nightlife and social capital, sexual victimization as the continuum of lifestyle etc. For example, Grazian D., in his "***Urban Nightlife, Social Capital, and the Public Life of Cities***" 2009,¹⁹ demonstrates a macro-

¹⁶ <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1077801216661037>

¹⁷ <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1077801216661037>

¹⁸ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/289111843_Sexually_overt_approaches_in_singles_bars

¹⁹ https://www.jstor.org/stable/40542603?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents

level approach and critically analyses if nightlife always generates social capital and, if so, for whom. He argues that for some groups, nightlife works on the contrary- even reduces social capital. He suggests three empirical findings that provide grounds for scepticism: (1) the racial and class barriers to participation imposed by urban nightlife enterprises; (2) the normalization of gender differences and the routine harassment of women within such scenes; and (3) the lack of inclusiveness surrounding local nightlife in urban neighbourhood communities. These findings suggest that nightlife scenes may function more efficiently as generators of bonding rather than bridging social capital. In this context, sexual harassment of women leads them to victimization and exclusion but not to social capital.

In another article, *“Pathways on the sexual violence continuum: A lifestyles theory of victimization in urban nightlife”*, 2009²⁰ above mentioned Kavanaugh questions whether women's life-course trajectories and lifestyle factors can shape exposure to varied forms of victimization, sexual as well. Authors argue that life-course trajectories and lifestyle factors can shape exposure to various forms of victimization and, in particular, different types of sexual assault. And participation in nightlife is also one of the factors. Based on interviews with 20 women with active night lives and direct observation of 33 nightlife events, this study employs a feminist pathways conceptual framework to examine how dispositional and lifestyle factors shaped the types of sexual assault reported. Findings indicate that while several factors associated with general sexual victimization were shared among those in the sample, the specific types of assault experienced were further conditioned by their trajectories in nightlife scenes, substance use histories, cultural taste preferences, as well as distinct aspects of the social contexts where victimization occurred. More broadly, this study suggests that well-established risk factors associated with victimization impact women in different ways and exert their effects uniquely through culture intervention.

In the paper *“Up for it, mad for it? Women, drug use and participation in club scenes”*²¹ 2004 Hutton analyses the meanings that the participation of women in contemporary club scenes has in terms of risk and pleasure. The differences between club spaces are discussed in terms of mainstreams and undergrounds and the impact that these different spaces have on women who choose a clubbing lifestyle. The author puts women's sexual behaviour in the context of drug use. The data suggests that women feel more comfortable in underground club spaces as they encounter less sexual harassment. Factors such as alcohol use and self-esteem are crucial in determining risk-taking behaviour. The use of ecstasy itself was not seen as a precursor to risk-taking behaviour. The negotiation of femininity and sexuality in club spaces is highlighted as problematic for the women concerned. In constructing identities within club spaces, however, positive femininity can be produced in opposition to traditional, passive images of femininity and sexuality.

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https://www.researchgate.net/publication/291354117_Pathways_on_the_Sexual_Violence_Continuum_A_Lifestyles_Theory_of_Victimization_in_Urban_Nightlife

²¹ <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1369857042000275641>

Nicholls et al. in *“Dulling it down a bit’: managing visibility, sexualities and risk in the Night-Time Economy in Newcastle, UK”* 2001²² scrutinizes how self-presentation and self-perception of young women, their self-regulated bodies and identities, help or do not help in managing risk in the Night-Time Economy. Adopting visible markers of normative, heterosexual femininity on a night out can mitigate the risks of experiencing certain types of harassment whilst increasing the risks of experiencing others.

The article *“Everyday experiences of harassment are trivialised and normalised in bar and club spaces, Self-policing of one's body. Women's cases.”* 2019²³ Garcia Carpintero et al. analyses the sexual harassment that girls and young women are exposed to in nightlife spaces. The study focuses on learning the possible risks and the experiences and perceptions concerning gender violence, specifically sexual harassment, which occur in nightlife spaces while also analysing strategies and possibilities for change. The results show a discourse of illusory equality in nightlife spaces: boys/young men can have explicit sexuality, whereas girls/women must respect some unwritten rules on the use of public space, times and places. Boys/men rather normalize harassment as an aspect of nightlife.

Another article, *“Gender Differences in Predrinking Behavior Among Nightclubs' Patrons”*,²⁴ analyses gender differences in predrinking behaviour (Santos, Mariana G. R et al. 2015). They presume that the practice of predrinking among women increased the chances of experiencing sexual harassment in the nightclub. That means that a gender-specific approach should be used in tailored interventions to prevent alcohol-related harm in nightclubs.

Thus, as one can see above, in the literature pool on sexual violence and sexual harassment, there is some scientific work done in the sphere of sexual harassment at nightlife places. The theme is analysed in the broader context of physical and sexual violence at nightlife places, drug and alcohol use (abuse), gender roles and relations. The majority of work is done employing qualitative research methods: ethnographic participant observations, in-depth interviews with patrons (clients) combining with respondent surveys. The geographical scope of the studies encompasses countries from Southern and Northern America to Europe. Many findings cannot be directly generalised to other countries due to different cultural and social contexts and design specific qualitative studies. Nevertheless, some general conclusions can be stated:

1. When tackling sexual violence and harassment at nightlife places, both individual and environmental levels must be considered. The unique combination of both levels' different aspects can result in different levels of risk of SH and possibilities to prevent it.
2. Sexual harassment should be interpreted in a broader cultural context, analysing what gender roles are accepted and anticipated. In the contexts where a male is perceived as a masculine

²² <http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=17&sid=7eebf220-9a89-4ff7-91eb-8e4dde76e4f0%40sessionmgr4007&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#AN=122344793&db=a9h>

²³ <http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=26&sid=7eebf220-9a89-4ff7-91eb-8e4dde76e4f0%40sessionmgr4007&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#AN=139613906&db=a9h>

²⁴ <http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=31&sid=7eebf220-9a89-4ff7-91eb-8e4dde76e4f0%40sessionmgr4007&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#AN=103642819&db=a9h>

“macho” and a female as a passive “objects” who must be conquered, and sexual harassment is being “normalized”, these incidents occur more often.

3. Though there is no particular discrete “type” of the “harasser” or “potential victim”, the reviewed pieces of the literature showed the tendency that female more often becomes victims of sexual harassment/violence, while male demonstrate higher rates of physical victimization. Usually, harassers are mainly male. Though it is not the rule, some studies show very similar victimisation rates for heterosexual female and homosexual males.
4. At an individual level, the risk of sexual harassment is determined by person-related factors: a rational choice to visit places already known as risky; drug and alcohol ab/use; going out without peer group or losing their company at the site; life-course trajectory: number of partners, attitudes toward sexually overt behaviour, attitudes toward casual sex relationships; also, self – presentation (sexual image) at the nightlife place. The risk management is taken by the victim herself/himself mainly focuses on clubbing with a peer group, self-control of alcohol or drug use, asking for help from security or other club owners/operators or avoiding risky places.
5. All studies show more or less clear differences between two types of nightlife places: commercial and underground clubs/ bars. The first one is associated with mass pop culture (hip hop, electric dance music, etc.), aggressive masculine status demonstration, extensive alcohol consumption, crowded environments (e.g., due to profit orientation). The vibe in such places encourages sexual relationships that can result in harassment or even sexual violence. On the contrary underground clubs (playing not commercial music) have another type of vibe: respectful, friendly and tolerant atmosphere, less profit and more good time orientation without stereotypical gender roles, that is not leading to sexual harassment. However, it should be emphasized that there are no so-called "ideal types" - completely safe or unsafe nightlife venues. However, some have a higher risk of sexual harassment than others.
6. Alcohol use and abuse are very much related to sexual harassment at nightlife places. The harasser loosens self-control, encourages masculine aggression, and demonstrates himself/herself as a “winner”. At the same time, for the victim, it means disorientation and reduced self-protection possibilities.
7. The environmental level is where the owners and administrators of the nightlife places can take an active role. As studies show, crowdedness, sites without surveillance and alcohol abuse are the main reasons for sexual harassment incidents. Also, in commercial clubs, the vibe of pleasure and sexuality where sexual intentions are being normalized or even encouraged (by DJs) increases the risk of sexual harassment.

III. Prevalence and forms of sexual harassment at nightlife entertainment places: clientele perceptions

10 Pilot interviews on sexual harassment at night entertainment places have been performed July-August 2020 in Lithuania. Semi-structured interviews have been conducted following the interview guidelines (Annex No. 2.) A snowball sample of 10 informants (5 male, 5 female) was formed. Criteria for selection: informant must have experience SH at nightlife places (as a victim or observer); also, gender representation was kept. No other criteria for selection were employed as far as it was qualitative inductive method, which aimed to grasp all possible cases and circumstances of sexual harassment. Interviews ended when “data saturation” was achieved – information started to repeat.²⁵ While performing interviews,²⁶ international ESOMAR standards of ethics have been adhered to (informed consent, confidentiality).²⁷

Informant 1	Female, 24 years
Informant 2	Male, 24 years
Informant 3	Male, 23 years
Informant 4	Male, 26 years
Informant 5	Female, 26 years
Informant 6	Male (homosexual), 21 years
Informant 7	Male, about 22 years
Informant 8	Female, 22 year
Informant 9	Female, about 30 years
Informant 10	Female, 51 years

The main aim of the interviews was to understand how do ordinary people (clients of nightlife venues) perceive what sexual harassment is, to collect qualitative data that illustrates possible forms of sexual harassment in Lithuanian nightlife places owned by private persons (bars, pubs, clubs, etc.), scenarios/ scripts and potential factors that increase the risks of sexual harassment with no ambition to make general quantitative conclusions: preliminary interview guidelines and emerging topics allowed to structure the interview results according to the following subtopics.

1. The perception of sexual harassment

Generally, sexual harassment is perceived as a situation when someone crosses the individual limits of another person verbally or physically. Such actions cause unpleasant feelings, disgust and reaction of rejection. Essential criteria to identify a situation as SH: the victim must clearly show that the situation is not acceptable for her/ him (words, gestures, etc.). If, after such a reaction, the initiator stops, the situation is not perceived as harassment.

²⁵ Though it should be emphasized that, in line with the objectives of the project (to reduce sexual harassment in nightclubs), informants who are more representative of the victims' positions were found in the pilot interviews. However, in future research and in order to better understand the phenomenon (causes of SH and individual origins), it is necessary to delve into the problem and from the perspectives of the harassers.

²⁶ Project implementers would like to thank the criminologists of the "The Centre for Crime Prevention in Lithuania" -Amanda Jurevičiūtė and Matas Tamošaitis- for their interviews with informants.

²⁷ Ethical and professional standards for social researches <https://www.esomar.org/what-we-do/standards>

“<...> sexual harassment is a physical or psychological act against another person when the other person simply does not want it.” (Informant 3)

“It seems to me that there is not necessarily physical harassment here, but also when, for example, there is some kind of pressure psychologically and trying to influence. When another person is encouraged to do what he does not want, against his will.” (Informant 1)

“In my opinion, sexual harassment is when pleasure or something like this is obtained without some consent or permission.” (Informant 5)

According to informants, limits of tolerance towards one’s words, actions, etc., is very individual and subjective. If for someone vulgar jokes or close physical distance is not acceptable, it might be tolerable for another person. Some informants regard tasteless jokes as the first step towards SH.

“Researcher: And do you consider dirty jokes to be sexual harassment? Informant: Definitely yes. Because I think this is the first step in going to physical harassment.” (Informant 4)

“Because of these dirty jokes, it depends on who says them and in what environment. If it’s in the company of friends where everyone has the same sense of humor and jokes, I wouldn’t consider it harassment. If there is a stranger <...> in the company of not close friends, then yes, I would consider it harassment. (Informant 5)

It should be noticed that an older informant suggests that sometimes the sensitivity to this issue is exaggerated, some actions should be regarded as “normal” or “nothing serious” as far as the victims must know “to what place they’ve come and what they can anticipate there.” There is still prevailing a culture where the word “no” is interpreted as “maybe” or even serves as a challenge for the harasser to concur with the victim (patriarchal image of man as “conqueror”).

One informant has mentioned that the difference between SH and flirt is that the latter should agree. That is the criteria. Even if communication leads to a sexual relationship – it is not the case of SH if it is mutually agreed.

“Flirting is reciprocal when both sides are equally involved, and harassment is when one side is unwilling and clearly shows that it is unwilling, says no and continues then. And those actions, it’s already sexual harassment.” (Informant 9)

To sum up, all informants stressed that everybody (no matter gender, age or sexual orientation) clear understands what SH is. It is - *crossing individual borders of another person without her/his permission*. They also noticed that the appearance and actions of a potential victim (dressing, movements while dancing) sometimes could be misinterpreted as an invitation for a more personal or even sexual relationship. But if there is a clear “no” from the potential victim, any further action shall be prohibited from occurring.

2. Visiting nightlife venues: client goals and expectations

Interviews with informants showed that the perceptions of the “nightclub” in society are twofold to their mind. First, it is seen as a place of relaxation and entertainment (to listen to music, dance,

drink, to be with friends). Second, it is perceived as a place for finding new relationships or “hunting” for one-night affairs. The slogan - “going for girls“ - illustrates this perception.

“A lot of guys say, “I’m going to hang on to the girls,” or “I’m going to find something for the night, to find something for one night. <...> Yes, it is like that. (Informant 9)

Presumably, the older generation is more tended to use the second meaning: *“Don’t be naive, almost 90 per cent are going to night clubs to find someone”.* (Informant 10)

This way the different perception of the “night club” determines different anticipation of customers/nightclub visitors. The problem arises when clients with different anticipations and perceptions meet each other in the same club. One informant noticed:

“One of the reasons I don’t go to clubs is because I don’t like it. I come, and I already see how there is: “eats me with the eyes” and I don’t like that <...> A lot of times I’ve just been dancing <...> and approaching, hugging you there, even though you show that you don’t like, <...> but still pulls you to dance there <...>. I feel unpleasant. I don’t know that person, I don’t like him, I feel bad, and that’s why I don’t go to places like that.” (Informant 8)

It should also be mentioned (referring to the interview with Informant No 6) that SH is equally possible in homosexual bars as in heterosexual. Nevertheless, the clientele in such places is different from sexual orientation (as far heterosexuals attend such bars/clubs). Still, they are more tolerant and respectful of another person.

“This, yes, this problem is great, well, she is not exceptionally sensitive there, but cases of LGBT people also occur due to harassment. Well, naturally, because anyway, as the saying goes, we are humans. Across groups of people, different social groups, they merge because people are somehow interestingly sometimes trying to imagine LGBT people being just barefoot people. That is not the case, and we are members of society” (Informant 9)

“There were two bisexual people there because that bar, he was vat specifically LGBT, but anyway people with heterosexual orientation go to it, well here’s the orientation where people say she’s normal here and the others aren’t normal, his. That’s because there’s an amiable space out there to express itself anyway.” (Informant 9)

3. Situations and scenarios of sexual harassment

Interviews with informants have shown that there may be several sexual harassment **scenarios**. There can happen very short instant incidents of SH as well as longer ones. Short incidents: vulgar joke, some sexual reference, physical touch or grab while dancing or passing by, etc.

Some informants described long scenarios as follows: the potential harasser meets potential victim. He (usually male) then engages in polite and pleasant communication, offering drinks for the “victim”. Later the harasser tries to cross the limit (verbally or physically). The situation of sexual harassment appears. The “victim’s” initial agreement to communicate, dance or accept drinks is perceived as an agreement for further engagement even of sexual character. The critical moment: the victim is turned to be “owing” to the harasser.

“Researcher: <...> says that there are cases when stranger talks to you, communicates pleasantly, offers drinks <...> and then moves on to such not very pleasant things. And as if you are starting to feel guilty for accepting a drink, <...> Informant: Yes, owe, yes. If you feel indebted. <...> that's why I usually don't even accept any drinks or anything like that.” (Informant 9)

Some scenarios end with the “no” from the potential “victim”. Some continue when the harasser tries to persuade or conquer the “victim” ultimately.

Another important factor that can induce SH is **crowding**. As informants notice, crowding is almost inevitable at night clubs (especially bigger ones with the dancing floor). Therefore, some zones remain unmonitored by the nightclubs’ security (dance floor, toilet zone or its premises, some other spaces), especially when security staff is concentrated at the entrance:

“There is that, say, darkness, a lot of people or a bar is quite crowded, quite noisy. There you sometimes don’t even understand whose hand here grabbed you by the butt. Yes, where it is more crowded, where there is loud music, where it is darkened, dark, these are the factors.” (Informant 9)

„I think the bar administration or security did not see this incident because, while it happens in the nightclub, in a center where a lot of young people danced around, the guard was unseen in this place.“ (Informant 3)

Loud music, flashy lights, etc., also reduces security awareness.

According to informants, potential harassers usually know such **unmonitored places**. Also, toilets of shared use (for both genders) are considered as places of risk. Security and other staff typically do not notice SH cases as far as they are occupied with their duties.

„There may be more of that harassment because that environment because the darker is done a little bit, that is why there is more of that courage.“ (Informant 2)

From the point of view of informants, the **time dimension** is also important. Cases of SH are more common on Friday and weekend nights when the majority of clientele comes. Usually, it happens after midnight as far as it takes time for the harasser to encourage himself(/herself?). Even more, hours spent in a nightclub are directly related to the amount of alcohol consumed.

“Usually when there are large flows of people, it happens on weekends such things happen. <...> In the evening it usually happens at about twelve or one o'clock at night.” (Informant 2)

“Probably, the more the party swings, the more such harassment can be accepted. Probably not as soon as you come to the club need to warm your feet, do not attack immediately probably.” (Informant 9)

Alcohol abuse is also an issue. All interviewed informants agree that there is a direct relation between alcohol abuse and the risk of SH in the majority of cases. The first reason is that a potential harasser usually consumes alcohol before a SH case. That weakens his/her self-control and “encourages” such behaviour.

„<...> mostly guys are consuming alcohol, some too much. These include butt grips, torso touches, hair stroking, those where it purely transcends another person's personal space.“ (Informant 4)

“<...> those who harass most often and are drunk. Because as if I drank it, and that courage, as I noticed, there is more harassment because of it.” (Informant 2)

Secondly, the victim who consumes or even overdoses alcohol usually loses the possibility to protect himself/herself: slow reaction time/reactivity, poor perception of the environment, the target of for persuasion, less able to defend herself, less able to say “no” or ask for help. The riskiest incidents, to the informant mind, are when the victim is served with the drink of the potential harasser and the drink is mixed with some substances (drug). The victims are become unconscious and unable to react, and can be sexually assaulted. Thirdly in cases of SH, if the victim is drunk and seeks to ask for help, there is a risk that she/he can be misperceived (by the security) as the one who overdosed alcohol, and hence she/he is not seen as a victim. The security in such cases can even ask to leave a victim from the club and not paying attention to the harmful event.

“<...> most barmen don't see things like that; they do their job and don't have time there to look around for what's going on. For the guard, it is usually the same whether something is there or not. It is usually thought that she/he has become drunk and is spreading all over the hall <...>, but in reality, I have heard that there have been many such cases in general. It's the girls who were found in the toilet. Guards throw them just outside because <....> She just got drunk, as they call it. But the guard then throws just outside, leaves at the door and do what you want.” (Informant 5)

4. Victims of sexual harassment

According to informants, traditionally and usually, women more often become victims of SH. Men can also be victimized, though: (a) not as often as women, (b) culturally it is not accepted that men would complain about becoming a victim of SH. It is perceived as an advantage (not harm) if a man becomes noticed by a woman (he should feel pleased as far it means he is attractive, etc.)

“Let's admit, women also sometimes harass men. It just wants to pick them up as a prize, like a trophy, to go all the way.” (Informant 4)

As the interview showed (Informant No 6), homosexual people are no exception. They can also become victims of SH. “”

Younger people are more vulnerable to SH. Usually younger than the harasser or of the same age. There are cases that much younger women (20+- years) become harassed by older men (40 years old+). This pattern is especially present/observed among homosexuals (20-year-old victims and 40-year-old harassers).

“<...> probably attracted more by someone of a similar age or younger, I imagine so.” (Informant 1)

Special vulnerable groups are those young (18-20) unexperienced, uneducated girls from smaller towns or countryside who aim to integrate into the nightlife of the capital or another big city.

“Personally, from my observations, I would say that well, which of the most vulnerable groups - perhaps that they [girls] came to the big city from a smaller town and here already have a club culture, or immediately start going to all sorts of “parties”.” (Informant 9)

Potential victims (young women) usually come to nightclubs accompanied by their peers (other young women) or in a mixed (male and female) company. It is a safety guarantee from potential risks for them. The risk of SH rises when they stay alone (physically/ in space), on the dance floor or in another place (at the bar, table, etc.). Then, the potential harasser can approach her. Some young women know the risk of SH in advance. Therefore, they go to the bars/ clubs with the company; they do not accept drink offers from strangers and control alcohol consumption.

Barmen and other club employees can also become victims of SH.

“<...> The barman approached her. She took behind him and tried to talk. The barman left quickly.<...> Later, I saw how waitresses were harassed. <...> Sitting at the bar drunk customers and asking awkward questions of those waitresses“ (Informant 2)

Factors that increase the risk of SH are appearance, movements on the dance floor (part of club culture), alcohol abuse, physical separation from one’s company, crowding at the dance floor.

“ <...> a case where it was publicly reported that a girl had been raped in a club toilet and a policeman had commented on the need to drink and curl up less.” (Informant 9)

5. Harassers

When asked to describe the potential harassers, informants named no physical features. Though, to their mind, harassers usually have a prior intention to find someone (for a one-night affair usually). They attend night clubs either alone (“lonely hunters”) or in a company.

“<...> appearance does not always correspond; this is how a person behaves. It's such a complicated matter here. ” (Informant 1). “I saw two guys, and they were about middle age, well they were older than that girl because the girl was a student, young. They were over thirty years old, well, somewhere ten to fifteen years older than her. Well, in that sense, neatly, nicely dressed, where you won’t say some harassment. In that sense, neat men.” (Informant 5)

Company (especially for younger men) serves as a catalysator for SH. The harasser tries to confirm the status of a “tough guy” to whom it is impossible to resist; the word “no” works as a challenge to conquer the victim (female). According to the informants, there are cases in which the company chooses one guy and “delegates him a mission” to “conquer the victim”.

“<...> chooses one of the bravest in a group of guys and says, “go, hang it, the goal of your evening is to take, flip, put in bed”. While others, you can say, hunt lonely, alone.” (Informant 4)

Interviewed informants believe that in the majority of cases, the harasser is a male. Though females can be harassers, too, the scenarios are different (grabbing waiters, etc.) While younger males are more likely to be harassers, though it is not the rule. Older men harass much younger women.

“it's probably more massive that men are doing it, harassing and that something is a seamless portrait, that when you say, there with a hat or a mustache, or something, it's going to be a harass here, it's not like that, because any age and any education, men of any appearance do it.” (Informant 9)

In gay clubs – older ones harass younger ones:

“Anyway, from another story, like what's going on between a man and a man <...> I've heard that I even got the impression that a young person is more at risk <...> When there is one man young, about 20 years old, say, and the other is about 40 m. well, maybe 50 years old, about a watt in that gap, it's so sharp to differentiate between the ages. That young man is at risk of being sexually harassed by those older people.” (Informant 6)

As one informant notice, in some clubs (not in the City of Vilnius precisely), the harasser's nationality can be considered as a specific feature (“Russian speaking guys”). Such harassers can be tourists visiting the country or, more probably, men who came to Lithuania for season works (construction sector, etc.)

„ <...> foreign citizens ... I have seen even Russian-speaking people, I cannot say that they are Russians ... that they are very “attached” to waitresses and that they [waitresses] feel very uncomfortable.” (Informant 2)

The additional factor for the harasser is alcohol abuse that loosens self-control.

Just as the physical characteristics of the harasser cannot be named, the informants likewise said it did not depend on their socio-economic status. High- and low-economic individuals can also potentially become harassers.

6. Types of bars & clubs/ inner culture

Conducting an interview allowed to formulate an assumption that all nightlife venues gain a certain reputation and public image and their clientele usually know them in the long-term. They know: what kind of clientele gather there, is it a safe place, etc. These are the criteria based on which people decide to which nightlife establishment they go. Therefore, some just refuse to go there because they *prior* think that the risk of SH is high. Quote already mentioned above:

“One of the reasons I don't go to clubs is because I don't like it. I come, and I already see how there is: “eats me with the eyes” and I don't like that <...> A lot of times I've just been dancing <...> and approaching, hugging you there, even though you show that you don't like, <...> but still pulls you to dance there <...>. I feel unpleasant. I don't know that person, I don't like him, I feel bad, and that's why I don't go to places like that.” (Informant 8)

7. The role of service staff in the prevention of sexual harassment in nightlife venues

To informants' view, the owners of nightlife venues haven't taken any initiative in SH prevention in Lithuania yet. In their minds, the owners' main concern is to prevent alcohol abuse and consequent physical violence.

Informants notice that:

- The security is minimal: there is only face control at the entrance and no monitoring on the inside or within the premises, where SH usually happens.

- Service staff (barmen and waiters), if they notice SH, can call the security staff, but usually, they have no time for that, and it is not their duty.
- The main concern of nightclub/ bar security staff is to prevent/stop alcohol abuse, physical incidents or clear sexual violence cases.
- There still exists the biased opinion of security staff that in case of SH victim is guilty herself/himself: too much alcohol consumption, provocative dressing, movements, etc. These discriminative attitudes discourage victims from asking for help from the security staff.
- There is a tendency to treat victims of SH as those who abused alcohol, and therefore they are usually asked to leave the nightlife establishment.
- There are not enough security guards in the clubs to take care of all the issues happening there.

Informants also had visions and recommendations for the prevention of SH at nightlife places. They are summarized as follows:

I Public education and change in perception of sexual harassment

The prevention of SH in nightclubs and bars must start at different levels: family, educational institutions, general society. First of all, to informant view, there must be an available change in attitudes towards the phenomenon of sexual harassment itself (and not just in places of nightly entertainment): from taken for a granted normalized phenomenon to intolerable and unwanted behaviour.

Means of prevention should be targeted at:

Youth - raising young people aware of their privacy and body integrity at schools; teaching them to recognize the cases of SH; training them to resist manipulation and confront the harasser.

The public at large - maintaining responsibility and sensitiveness for the cases of SH; being reactive and intolerant for the harasser, and helping and empathetic to the victim.

Staff and clients of nightlife venues - the owners should be the ones who set the standards concerning the behaviours acceptable in their clubs and bars. They must clearly state that sexual harassment is not permitted on their premises, and this message must be transmitted to all the staff: barmen, waiters, security guards, and clients. The attitude that the “victim is guilty herself/himself” must disappear.

II. Prevention and control measures in nightlife venues

The informants also provided practical advice on how SH prevention should be carried out in nightlife settings:

- enough security staff to guarantee to monitor of all spaces and premises at nightlife venue;
- the proper illumination of all sites for ensuring accurate space monitoring;
- better monitoring of toilet access and gender segregation (as far as shared toilets for both genders heighten the risk of SH);
- alcohol abuse control;
- annual compulsory training for the staff of nightlife venues on SH issues: how to recognize and prevent it;
- employment of symbolic communication (secret signs, symbols) so victims could safely report on SH and get help;
- banning the harasser from entering nightlife venue in future (or at least for some period).

IV. Sexual harassment presentation in media

PUBLICATIONS OF LITHUANIAN INTERNET MEDIA ON NIGHTSPOTS AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The analysis of internet media publications on sexual harassment in nightclubs and bars covered the articles published at popular Lithuanian portals delfi.lt, 15min.lt, and lrytas.lt from January 2010 until July 2020. In the beginning, 62 articles have been selected using native portals' archives search engines (keywords: "night club ", "sexual harassment ", "harassment ", "night bar"). However, after careful examination of selected articles, eight have been recognized as not meeting selection criteria. Further analysis has been conducted with the rest 54 articles that volume exceeded 29 thousand words. (Annex No 4)

At the first stage, the words' general frequencies in selected publications have been analysed using the text data analysis program MaxQDA 2020 ("Wordlist"). The visual illustration of these frequencies of the main words (lemmatized and translated into English) is presented in Fig 3.



Fig. 3. World cloud of the massive 54 articles in Lithuanian internet media (delfi.lt, 15min.lt, lrytas.lt) publications sexual harassment in nightclubs and bars.

The preliminary analysis of these words' context showed that one of the dominant themes from these publications was related to massive sexual harassment in Koln (Germany) and social reactions (including owners of the bars) to these incidents. Two other popular topics were about the political scandal with a young Lithuanian politician, who was accused of being involved in

several sexual harassment cases in the nightspot areas, and a rape case in one popular nightclub, "Metelica". Another peculiarity of the selected texts is the content of the dominant narratives. It is usually a personal experience of the victim, who told about it either directly to journalists or, in some cases, journalists only referred to the conversation between the victim and the police officer.

Based on the gained words frequency list, the vocabulary for the following content analysis of the selected articles has been created. In the beginning, it had 28 thematic clusters covered presenting in the textual array relevant to the research topic terms (28 key words and more than 100 appropriate synonyms.) However, after several testing, the thematic clusters have been reduced to 15 (15 key terms and 84 synonyms)²⁸. The cluster analysis, which has been done by using the program HAMLET 3.0, revealed two main semantic groups consisted of the following thematic clusters (level of inclusion – 0,01):

1. Behaviour, Media, Cities, Night-spots, Visitors, and
2. Support, Victim, Law enforcement, Safety protection, Narration, Harassment, Sexual, Female, Male, Young.

The following Fig. 4. presents the hierarchical clustering dendrogram (diameter clustering method).

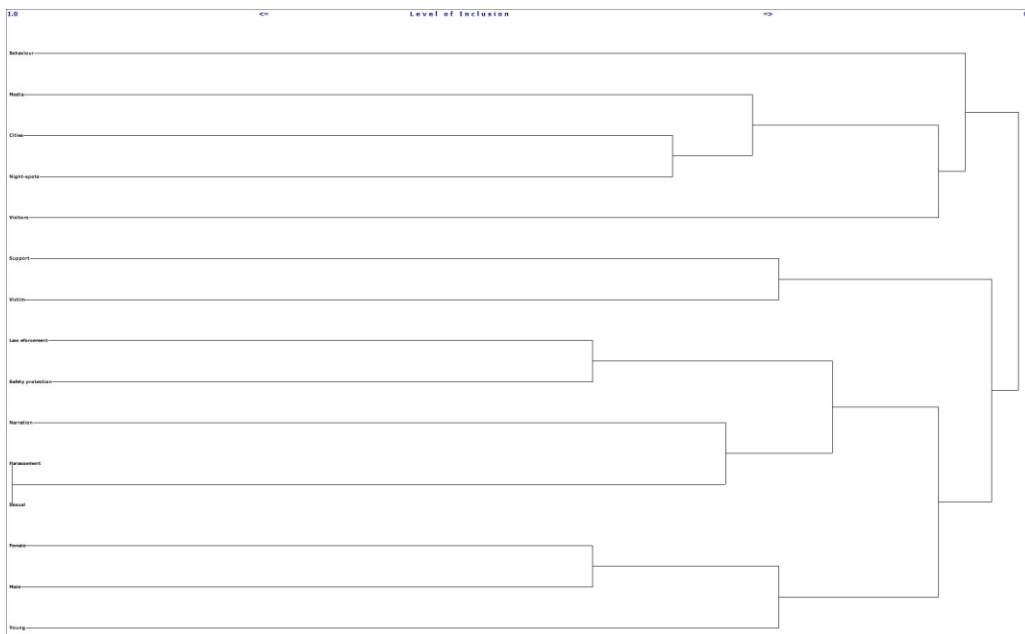


Fig. 4. Clustering dendrogram of the massive 54 articles in Lithuanian internet media (delfi.lt, 15min.lt, lrytas.lt) publications on sexual harassment in nightclubs bars.

The dendrogram points to the central aspect of the analyzed texts: the presentation of the narration on sexual harassment, which is slightly connected with 'law and order' and 'youngers'.

²⁸ For example, whole block of clusters referred to the foreign experience with sexual harassment, have been deleted as not relevant to the topic in question, since it mostly has deal with specific problems of participation of legal and illegal migrants in the case of sexual abuse and reaction of local politics on these incidents.

Another aspect of the publications is that 'victim support' appeared as somewhat peripheral to this topic.

Pilot quantitative investigation of Lithuanian internet publications allow formulating at least three preliminary conclusions:

1. The theme of nightspots and sexual harassment in Lithuanian society is underrepresented.
2. The rare publications that touch upon this issue are preferably focused on presenting incidents describing the cases when law enforcement representatives are being involved or describing the relationship between young men and women. These are the main two contexts when SH is being mentioned.
3. Issue of victim support, as well as prevention, is marginal or even absent.

For further qualitative analysis of media publications, 15 articles had been selected from the previous text massive. Most of the selected articles were published in 2020, others in 2015-2019. Most of them cover sexual incidents in night bars, and a few of them present experts' views on the problems, control, and prevent this kind of incidents.

Analysis of the selected text was framed by the Rational action theory (RAT), which emphasizes that "most criminal acts require the timely convergence of likely offenders, suitable targets, and the absence of capable defenders."²⁹ References to sexual incidents, which was described in the selected articles, have been coded by the following scheme:

Table 3. Reference codes

	Codes	Subcodes
Reference	Victim	Accidental
		Suitable
	Perpetrator	Unmotivated
		Motivated
	Control	Absence
		Presence

In most references (17 vs four unspecified references), the perpetrator is presented as a highly motivated individual who attacks his/her victim (man or woman). Usually, he/she is drunken or heavily affected by drugs, trying either to physically assault the victim or paralyze the victim by using special pills. In the publications, experts commented that such cases pointed out that popular gender-roles stereotypes partly support this type of behaviour. According to this, a man by nature should be aggressive, and a woman is his proper target.

Among 23 references to security control, 15 describe absence and lack of control at the nightspot, and 8 mention its presence. It is worth noting that the presence of control mainly was associated with the work of the police, and in one case, with the promotion of the protection of the potential victims (e.g. via a "secret code" used to notify the employees of nightlife

²⁹ Cohen L. and Felson M. (1979): "Social Change and Crime Rate Trends: A Routine Activity Approach". American Sociological Review 1979, Vol. 44 (August): 588.

entertainment spots of a potential sexual harassment situation). The absence of control usually referred to the ignorance of the security guard, waiter and visitors.

In the description of victims, they are usually presented as individuals responsible for the incidents themselves, or at least as women, perfectly know the risk of appearance and behaviour in the nightclubs (13 – suitable, 7- accidental, 11 – unspecified). However, such an opinion met solid adverse reaction from experts and victims, whose opinion was also presented in the media.

The following Table 4 shows the relations of code and subcodes in the analysed text-corpus (proximity of the code in the same document is one paragraph)

Table 4. Code relations in the text massive.

Code System	Opportunity	Victim	Accidental	Suitable	Perpetrator	Unmotivated	Motivated	Control	Absence	Existence
> Sentiments										
> Opportunity							2			
> Victim			3	16	9		14		17	7
> Accidental		3		9	3		11		3	2
> Suitable		16	9		6		21		21	9
> Perpetrator		9	3	6			4		6	2
> Unmotivated										
> Motivated	2	14	11	21	4				22	12
> Control										
> Absence		17	3	21	6		22			13
> Existence		7	2	9	2		12		13	

As it could be seen from the table, the most related references (marked by red colour) is between "absence of control" and "motivated perpetrator" (22 cases) and "absence of control" and "suitable victim" (21 cases). It looks like the dominant narrative of the selected articles fits the RAT formula: the absence of control allows the motivated perpetrator to find a suitable victim.

V. Municipality, police and nightlife entertainment spots' owners' perception of and functions on sexual harassment at nightlife places

Project initiators presume the idea that prevention and control of sexual harassment incidents at nightlife entertainment spots should lie on three main stakeholders: (1) owners and administrators of nightlife spots (bars and/or clubs), (2) local municipality and (3) police forces. In order to understand how do representatives from these groups perceive the issue of sexual harassment, semi-structured interviews have been performed with 8 interviewees: 3 representatives from Vilnius municipality, 2 representing the police and 3 representing nightlife venues:

Informant 1	Former member of Vilnius Municipal Council, NGO representative
Informant 2	Member of Vilnius Municipal Council, member of the night economy commission
Informant 3	Representative of the Vilnius Municipality Public Order Division
Informant 4	A community cop, mostly working in the old town
Informant 5	A representative of the Police Department responsible for crime prevention projects
Informant 6	Business representative, owner of several bars, cafes and nightclubs
Informant 7	Business representative - nightclub administrator
Informant 8	Business representative, representative of the Lithuanian Bar and Cafe Association

During the interviews, the main aspects have been covered: what are the main problems in the nightlife at the City of Vilnius; how is the issue of sexual harassment seen in this context; how do the stakeholders see their role in its prevention and control (see Annex No.3)

The above-mentioned interviews allowed us to come to these conclusions:

1. All stakeholders underline the importance of society's awareness and consciousness regarding sexual harassment. It is critically important that SH should no longer be normalized or tolerated. This consciousness is important at several levels:

- Individual: the potential victims, nightlife entertainment spot clients should recognize and properly react to such incidents, do not hesitate to ask or provide help; also, personnel of nightlife entertainment spots; police officers should be vigilant and empathetic to victims while managing such cases. SH incidents should neither be regarded as the "own business" of the victim nor "his/her guilt". SH should stop being a natural attribute of nightlife.
- At the bar/club level: Business owners need to clarify that intolerance to SH is one of the criteria to be considered when creating a safe environment for nightlife. Such a normative requirement must be communicated to all nightclub levels: from the manager to the security staff and service staff. That will create a common safety culture in the club/bar. In the long run, declaring and upholding such values will become known to customers and will ensure a circle of loyal customers. The compilation of these elements will contribute to the viability of the business.

- At the municipality level, the issue of sexual harassment is not much recognized yet. There are no strategic documents in which the case of SH would be mentioned. It is crucial to involve this question/take this question into consideration in security initiatives/policies/strategies to create safe nightlife in Vilnius city.

2. In 2020, the “Nightlife economy commission” has been founded at Vilnius municipality. It aims to prepare a strategic document that employs a holistic approach and sets the priorities and directions of nightlife in the City of Vilnius. The general aim is to create grounds for a safe and tolerant atmosphere in Vilnius at night. Though tolerance towards minority groups (such as LGBT, other nationalities or races) have been underlined in former policies, the issue of sexual harassment did not fall into such a focus yet. According to some municipality representatives, specific interest groups should appear and initiate the involvement of this issue in the agenda and The City’s strategic documents.

3. Security stakeholders have slightly different perceptions of what kind of image Vilnius’ nightlife has in an international context. Police officers, taking into account crime and administrative infringements as a criterion, regard Vilnius as a comparatively safe place at night time than other capital cities of Europe. Though, municipality representatives and business owners note that there is still much room for improvement as far as city nightlife still has a connotation of risk of sexual harassment. According to owners and NGO representatives, mainly such an image should be changed substantially.

4. The police names the municipality as the master/patron of the city to determine the direction and priorities of the city’s nightlife. Concerning the concrete operationalisation and implementation of such priorities, it is the police, the municipal public order department, and the owners of the nightclubs who are in charge. The owners of nightclubs are the first who should take the initiative to address SH prevention and control issues in the businesses they manage. Currently, socially responsible entrepreneurs have taken full responsibility and deal with SH issues independently in their institutions. They perceive the police and the municipality as helpers-facilitators. They are contacted in extreme cases (the police are called in more serious – sexual violence- cases) or when there is a possibility for cooperation regarding prevention projects initiated by the police or the municipal public order department (e.g. participation in their training, joining security initiatives).

5. Police and municipality regard sexual harassment as a latent problem/issue and without any exact quantitative data. Furthermore, officials from the municipality’s public order department emphasize that cases of SH are not within their area of competence. However, police and municipality representatives agree that there is a more or less clear distinction between places that pay and do not pay attention to safety and security issues, including sexual harassment. Also, nightclub owners say there is a clear difference between socially responsible bars that focus on safety issues (from sexual harassment as well) and those who ignore these issues.

6. The owners of socially responsible bars/ clubs admit that this is their (nobody else’s) responsibility to introduce “the safety culture” in their spots. They also acknowledge that the creation of such a culture is a long-run process. But these efforts are granted with the reputation of a “safe and socially responsible place”, which eventually results in a loyal clientele. On the

other hand, they admit the existence of specific type clients, the so-called “troublemakers” who associate “nightlife” with the possibility to “find someone”. Usually, these people – unwonted in former places – go to the bars/ clubs where SH is more or less ignored or tolerated. Consequently, these clients become the only ones or the main one on who these businesses rely on.

7. Representatives of nightlife entertainment places observe that clubs (with a dancing floor) are of much higher risk of SH than bars. Also, the music correlates with the clientele and SH's risk. Popular and Russian music attracts a specific clientele and induces more incidents of SH. Socially responsible clubs – conscious about safety issues – are very well informed about environmental design tools to prevent SH and can apply them.

8. Security staff were mentioned as significant actors in a club or a bar. Their physical capacities, but their mentality, values, skills to mediate conflict situations were cited as the most crucial element of their work/tasks. And it is also applicable in the cases of SH: to recognize, notice the incident, and be empathetic and help the victim without blaming her/him or him. Therefore, owners and administrators of nightlife entertainment spots should pay particular attention to the recruitment: a formal CV and experience shall be required, and a personality test should be considered.

9. The owners of nightclubs unequivocally state that the bars and clubs where SH often damage the overall image of all nightlife venues, and it is not easy to restore a damaged reputation. The only way to maintain one’s good reputation for socially responsible bars is to distance itself from places with a bad reputation. That should not be done negatively, but positively, for example, by creating a list of socially responsible places, a so-called “whitelist”, which would only include sites that meet all security criteria (including for the SH). This list should be accessible and known to the public (online, information maps, guides, etc.), and socially responsible bars should be labelled (door stickers, posters, etc.). Such measures would allow a message to be sent to customers that the place is safe. It could also indirectly encourage other places to meet the requested security criteria to get into the “whitelist”. The added value for whitelist members could be training, municipal-funded projects, and so on. Such an idea is supported not only by the owners but also by representatives of NGOs already implementing such initiatives (for more information, see <https://vna.lt/> - Vilnius Night Alliance).

10. The analysis of the interviews show how the three important “actors” of nightlife should share their functions/tasks. The municipality should be the regulator of nightlife: it should create a favourable environment for NGOs to operate, potentially fund security projects, and promote socially responsible entrepreneurs as necessary “players” in the nightlife economy. The owners of nightclubs should be the ones (most of them are) who take responsibility for the prevention and control of SH in the places they manage, and the police should be supportive: both in responding to direct calls and in providing assistance, advice, training and in initiating joint projects with owners of nightclubs.

At the same time, it is essential to communicate on and disseminate "good examples". In this way, nightclubs would accumulate social capital that would become economic in the future.

Mention should be made of the police’s proposal. Before opening a nightclub and granting it with a license to serve alcohol and granting it with other work permits, the owners (possibly also

the staff) should participate in specific thematic training and familiarise themselves with instructions on security issues, including the topic of SH.

Interviews with stakeholders allowed the formulation of proposals to develop a "**Model for the Prevention and Control of Sexual Harassment in Nightclubs.**"

1. A strategic municipal document should be elaborated that defined the concept of security in nightlife and what sets relevant priorities. It should include the aim of prevention and the fight against sexual harassment.
2. Setting standards for socially responsible and safe bars and clubs and creating a "whitelist" of nightlife venues that meet these standards.
3. Promotion of the "Whitelist" on the Internet addressed to potential customers.
4. Assistance provided to nightclub owners: consultations and training for the staff from the managerial level to service and security staff.
5. Awareness raising: via public education and information sessions/campaigns, which is vital in identifying, preventing and reporting cases of sexual harassment. For awareness raising purposes, posters, leaflets, and other support materials shall be distributed.
6. Round table discussions with a clear definition of roles and responsibilities between bar/club owners, the police and the municipality (and the municipal public order department).

VI. Results and recommendations

Results:

The research, which included analysis of media publications on sexual incidents at nightlife entertainment spots, pilot interviews with nightspots clients and semi-structured interviews with the bar owners, law enforcement agents and Vilnius municipality representatives, revealed the following aspects:

- Potentially there are many cases of sexual harassment (SH) at the nightspots in Vilnius, and only in a few cases, they become visible for law enforcement agencies and media and the general public afterwards.
- Among the reasons that prevent the more active public and institutional reaction on SH at the nightspots, one can point to traditional patriarchal values, the lack of legal regulation (including criminalisation - except cases when a victim is in a subordinate position) of SH, and weak preventive mechanism SH at the nightspot.
- The research also showed that communication on the SH issue among nightspots owners, city administration/municipality and police units is almost non-existent.

Recommendations:

1. There is a need for a well-elaborated public awareness campaign about the situation with the SH at the nightspots, involving the key actors: victims, nightspots owners, social activists, city council and administration, police and journalists.
2. The notion of SH should be clarified and elaborated in the legal documents, including administrative sanctions for sexual harassment of victims that are not in a subordinate position towards a harasser and administrative sanctions for legal persons that do not guarantee sexual harassment-free services to their clients;
3. The SH issues should be reflected in the city council's policy documents (that are being drafted at the moment), internal regulation of nightspots operations, and police patrol instructions.
4. Good training for preventing and responding to SH at the nightspots should be initiated and implemented with all interested parties' involvement.

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1. Lietuvos Respublikos baudžiamasis kodeksas. 2000. 2000-09-26, Žin. Nr. 89-2741
2. Lietuvos Respublikos lygių galimybių įstatymas 2003. 2003-12-05, Žin. Nr. 114-5115
3. Lietuvos Respublikos administracinių nusižengimų kodeksas 2015. 2015-07-10, Žin. Nr. 2015-11216.

Annexes

Annex No 1.

	Link	Title	Topic	Reference	Key words in abstract
	Source: Ebsco host, Keywords: Sexual harassment AND bars AND Clubs				
1	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10508-018-1322-4	Sexual Aggression in Brazilian Nightclubs: Associations with Patron's Characteristics, Drug Use, and Environmental Factors	Explores the factors of SH in nightclubs: from environmental to individual level. Research is based on nightclub patrons representative survey (Brasil)	Authors: Sanchez, Zila M, Santos, Mariana Guedes Ribeiro, Sanudo, Adriana, Carlini, Claudia M., Martins, Silvia S. Source: Archives of Sexual Behavior. Feb2019, Vol. 48 Issue 2, p609-618. 10p. 5 Charts. Document Type: journal article	alcohol consumption, Brazil, Nightlife settings, Sexual violence
2	http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=16&sid=7eefb220-9a89-4ff7-91eb-8e4dde76e4f0%40sessionmgr4007&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#AN=116769832&db=a9h	Exotic Dancers & FLSA: Are Strippers Employees?	The status of strip dancers and factors of their vulnerability to SH.	Authors: PERSON, J. DALTON, Source: Arkansas Law Review (1968-present). 2016, Vol. 69 Issue 1, p173-200. 28p. Document Type: Article	exotic dancers, strip clubs industry, sexual harassment.
3	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10508-012-9979-6	Sexual Harassment among Young Tourists Visiting Mediterranean Resorts	Descriptive research / study at the resorts at the Mediterranean region: the experiences of British and German holidaymakers visiting resorts in Southern	Authors: Calafat, Amador, Hughes, Karen, Blay, Nicole, Bellis, Mark, Mendes, Fernando, Juan, Montse, Lazarov, Philip, Cibin, Barbara, Duch, Mari, Source: Archives of Sexual Behavior. May2013, Vol. 42 Issue 4, p603-613. 11p. 4 Charts.	alcohol use, Drug use, Holidays, Nightlife, Sexual harassment, Tourism

			Europe and experiencing SH at nightlife places. Prevalence, types, victim characteristics, etc.	Document Type: Article	
4	https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1077801216661037	When Women Do Not Want It: Young Female Bargoers' Experiences With and Responses to Sexual Harassment in Social Drinking Contexts	Women reactions to SH cases experienced at bars: what strategies of SH evasion they use, quaitative interviews	Authors: Graham, Kathryn, Bernards, Sharon, Abbey, Antonia, Wells, Samantha, Source: Violence Against Women. Oct2017, Vol. 23 Issue 12, p1419-1441. 23p. Document Type: Article	alcohol, harassment, sexual aggression
5	https://www.jstor.org/stable/40542603?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents	Urban Nightlife, Social Capital, and the Public Life of Cities	Urban studies, nightlife, social capital. Nightlife as form of exclusion and victimization for certain population groups (based on race and gender)	Authors: Grazian, David , Source: Sociological Forum. Dec2009, Vol. 24 Issue 4, p908-917. 10p. Document Type: Article	cities, culture, nightlife, public life, social bonds, social capital
6	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/291354117_Pathways_on_the_Sexual_Violence_Continuum_A_Lifestyles_Theory_of_Victimization_in_Urban_Nightlife	Pathways on the sexual violence continuum: A lifestyles theory of victimization in urban nightlife	Women's life-course trajectories and lifestyle factors that shape exposure to varied forms of victimization. Sexual as well.	Authors: Kavanaugh, Philip R., Source: Journal of Crime & Justice. Dec2015, Vol. 38 Issue 4, p454-472. 19p. Document Type: Article	culture, feminist pathways, lifestyles, sexual assault, victimization

7	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01639620902854639	Managing Physical and Sexual Assault Risk in Urban Nightlife: Individual- and Environmental-Level Influences	Combining individual and environmental level approaches by analyzing the factors of physical and sexual violence and risk management. Study based on Philadelphia nightlife scenes.	Authors: Kavanaugh, PhilipR., Anderson, TammyL., Source: Deviant Behavior. Nov/Dec2009, Vol. 30 Issue 8, p680-714. 35p. 2 Charts. Document Type: Article	nightlife, individual and environmental level, risk of physical and sexual violence, risk management
8	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/289111843_Sexually_overt_approaches_in_singles_bars	Sexually overt approaches in singles bars	Women's attitudes towards SH, what factors determine their attitudes towards this phenomenon and perceiving some behaviour as SH	Authors: Huber, Jonathan D, Herold, Edward S., Source: Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality. 2006, Vol. 15 Issue 3/4, p133-146. 14p. 8 Charts. Document Type: Article	sexually overt approaches, female experience at singles bars
9	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1369857042000275641	Up for it, mad for it? Women, drug use and participation in club scenes'	Women's perceptions and their participation in night clubs. The differences between club spaces are discussed in terms of mainstreams and underground clubs. These different spaces have an impact on the women who choose a clubbing lifestyle and their experience of SH. Issue is analyzed in the context of drug use, risk and pleasure.	Authors: Hutton, Fiona, Source: Health, Risk & Society. Sep2004, Vol. 6 Issue 3, p223-237. 15p. Document Type: Article	clubbing, drugs, gender, pleasure, risk, sexual behaviour

10	http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=17&sid=7ebf220-9a89-4ff7-91eb-8e4dde76e4f0%40sessionmgr4007&bdat a=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#AN=122344793&db=a9h	Dulling it down a bit': managing visibility, sexualities and risk in the Night Time Economy in Newcastle, UK	Self presentation and self perception . Young women self-regulate bodies and identities to manage risk in the Night Time Economy.	Authors: Nicholls, Emily, Source: Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography. Feb2017, Vol. 24 Issue 2, p260-273. 14p. Document Type: Article	economía Nocturna, femininities, heterosexuality, Night Time Economy, risk, sexualities, Visibility
Source: Ebsco host, Keywords: Sexual harassment AND nightlife					
11	http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=26&sid=7ebf220-9a89-4ff7-91eb-8e4dde76e4f0%40sessionmgr4007&bdat a=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#AN=139613906&db=a9h	ACOSO SEXUAL JUVENIL EN LOS ESPACIOS DE OCIO NOCTURNO: DOBLE VULNERABILIDAD FEMENINA	About 'Everyday' experiences of harassment and its trivialisation and normalisation in bar or club spaces. Self policing of one's body. Women's cases.	Authors: GARCÍA CARPINTERO, MARÍA ÁNGELES, RUÍZ REPULLO, CARMEN, ROMO AVILÉS, NURIA, Source: Lectora: Revista de Dones i Textualitat. 2019, Issue 25, p329-348. 20p. Document Type: Article	qualitative study, recreational night live, violence, young people
12	http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=25&sid=7ebf220-9a89-4ff7-91eb-8e4dde76e4f0%40sessionmgr4007&bdat a=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#AN=44605455&d	Better to Complicate, Rather than Homogenize, Urban Nightlife: A Response to Grazian.	Urban nightlife is characterized by (1) race and class divisions, (2) gender inequities and the exploitation of women, and (3) exclusivity rather than inclusiveness or solidarity.	Authors: Anderson, Tammy L., Source: Sociological Forum. Dec2009, Vol. 24 Issue 4, p918-925. 8p. Document Type: Article	cities, culture, nightlife, public life, social bonds, social capital

	b=a9h				
13	http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=31&sid=7ebf220-9a89-4ff7-91eb-8e4dde76e4f0%40sessionmgr4007&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWVhc3QtbGI2ZQ%3d%3d#AN=103642819&db=a9h	Gender Differences in Predrinking Behavior Among Nightclubs' Patrons	Gender Differences in Predrinking Behavior Among Nightclubs' Patrons	Authors: Santos, Mariana G. R., Paes, Angela T., Sanudo, Adriana, Andreoni, Solange, Sanchez, Zila M. Source: Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research. Jul2015, Vol. 39 Issue 7, p1243-1252. 10p. Document Type: Article	alcohol, Brazil, Epidemiology, Predrinking, Risk Behaviors
14	http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/viewarticle/render?data=dGJyMPPp44rp2%2fdV0%2bnjisfk5Ie45PFJt6uxSbGk63nn5Kx95uXxjL6trU6tqK5KrpavUq6vuEizls5lpOrweezp33vy3%2b2G59q7Ra%2bnr0u2qrdJs6%2bkhN%2fk5VXj5KR84LPfUeac8nnls79mpNfsVbevrkiwq69PpNztiuvX8lXk6%2bqE8tv2jAA&vid=37&sid=7ebf220-9a89-4ff7-91eb-	HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE: THE LEGAL CONTEXT.	Article examines case law pursuant to anti-discrimination law and cases brought under the ambit of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (PHA, 1997) in the United Kingdom	Authors: Lockwood, Graeme, Marda, Vidushi, Source: Jurisprudencija. 2014, Vol. 21 Issue 3, p667-682. 16p. Document Type: Article	case law, employer, harassment, labour law, legal liability

	8e4dde76e4f0@sessionmgr4007				
Source: Ebsco host, Keywords: priekabiavimas, harassment [Lithuanian Context]					
1	http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/viewarticle/render?data=dGJyMPPp44rp2%2fdV0%2bnjisfk5Ie45PFJt6uxSbGk63nn5Kx95uXxjL6trU6tqK5KrpavUq6vuEizls5lpOrweezp33vy3%2b2G59q7Ra%2bnr0u2qrdJs6%2bkhN%2fk5VXj5KR84LPfUeac8nnls79mpNfsVa%2bnt1G0qLFMspzkh%2fDj34y73POE6urjkPIA&vid=37&sid=7eebf220-9a89-4ff7-91eb-8e4dde76e4f0@sessionmgr4007	The Impact of Event Scale – Revised: psychometric properties of the Lithuanian version in a sample of employees exposed to workplace bullying		Authors: Malinauskienė, Vilija, Bernotaitė, Lina, Source: Acta Medica Lituanica. 2016, Vol. 23 Issue 3, p185-192. 8p. 3 Charts. Document Type: Article	Lithuanian Impact of the Event Scale-Revised, psychometric properties, validity, workplace bullying

Annex No 2

Guidelines for pilot interview with nightlife entertainment spots clients

- The researcher could start interview with the question how does informant perceives what Sexual Harassment (SH) is. Where is that red-line?
- The experience of SH: to describe and talk about such cases
- What were the circumstances of SH incident: Place of incident (bar, night cub, etc.), time?
- About the victim: socio demographic characteristics, alone or with the company, tourist, etc.
- About the harasser: socio demographic characteristics, other important traits and circumstances (prevalence of drug, alcohol, etc.)
- Reaction of the victim: was she/he seeking for the help? What kind of help? Did anybody help?
- What was the reaction of the place staff/ administration?
- Other possibly important details: lightning of the place, visibility for administrators, personal, pass-byers.
- There can be specific questions if the cases of SH happen in homosexual bars.
- What kind of protection and safety measures do victims of SH anticipate from public places administrators/ staff?

Annex No 3

Guidelines for interview with stakeholders

1. Law enforcement institutions: Police

1. Talking about the nightlife in Vilnius, what are the main problems, which you face most often? (*Please remember times before pandemic/ quarantine*).
2. Nightlife entertainment spots in the city centre (bars/ clubs, etc.) – what are the main infringements and offences you have to deal with?
3. Are the cases of sexual harassment/violence create serious safety problems to visitors of nightlife spots in Ljubljana/ Vilnius? Could you assess them in the context of other criminogenic and safety issues? Could you provide more details about these cases (usual scenarios, harassers, victims, etc.)?
4. What kind of communication do/did you have with the owners (administrators) of nightlife entertainment spots (*times before pandemic/ quarantine*)?
5. Preserving order and security of nightlife in Ljubljana/ Vilnius: what kind of cooperation you would like to have with nightlife entertainment sector (more information, willing to cooperate in crime prevention and control, more openness, etc.)?

2. Municipality

1. Talking about the nightlife in Vilnius city – what kind of impact it could have on national and international contexts? Does the municipality have a vision about the city image, which they would like to send to the international community?
2. How the vision of “nightlife and entertainment” could be placed into the building of this image?
3. Talking precisely about the nightlife in Ljubljana/ Vilnius, could you outline its main problems? Are there any references to safety/security issues?
4. What measures does the municipality take on these safety issues?
5. One could predict that the nightlife (bars and clubs) is an appropriate place for sexual harassment incidents. Do you think that these could be a case for Vilnius/ Ljubljana?
6. What should be done for preventing SH at nightlife places? Who should take care and responsibilities of these preventive measures?

3. The nightlife entertainment spots owners/administrators

1. Let’s go back to the times before pandemic and lockdown. How are (were) you affiliated with the nightlife entertainment business?
2. What are/ were the main directions of your activity? With what type of clients and their demands you have been dealing mostly?
3. What are/were your main clientele?
4. Have you faced any safety/security issue in your business? If yes, could you provide more details?
5. What are /were those “agents”, which helped to deal with security issues (police, municipality, private security companies)? How does/ did this cooperation work?

6. The nightlife is sometimes associated with risks of sexual harassment or even violence. Talking precisely about the *sexual harassment* issue, could it be a problem for Ljubljana/ Vilnius nightlife entertainment spots?
7. To your mind, who would take the initiative and the responsibility for coping the problems of SH at nightlife spots?
8. Talking about your bar/ club, what kind of help or cooperation you would anticipate from the police and municipality in preventing the SH cases?

Annex No 4

The list of publications in social media: 2010-2020

- NATO kariui iš Vokietijos – nemalonumai Kaune: patyriau seksualinį priekabiavimą**
Dainius Sinkevičius
2018 m. liepos 10 d. 20:50
- #MeToo Seime: kaltinimai nederamu seksualiniu elgesiu – konservatoriui Mykolui Majauskui stabdo narystę partijoje, tačiau iš Seimo trauktis neskuba**
2018 m. kovo 6 d. 17:03
- Seksualinio priekabiavimo skandalas Estijoje: atsistatydino parlamento vicepirmininkas**
2017 m. spalio 13 d. 11:14
- Atostogos Dubajuje vyrui virto košmaru: už prisilietimą nuteisė, lyg seksualinį maniaką**
2017 m. spalio 9 d. 20:00
- Švedijos festivalyje imigrantai priekabiavo prie vietinių merginų**
Vyktas Pugačiauskas
2016 m. liepos 4 d. 09:18
- Švedija: vėl skundžiamasi migrantų priekabiavimu**
2016 m. liepos 2 d. 17:06
- Pratrūko: net neįsivaizduojate, kas vyksta naktiniuose klubuose**
Rūta Pukenė
2016 m. sausio 30 d. 00:00
- Po skandalingos pareigūno replikos galimai išžagintai merginai prabilo ekspertai: problema kur kas rimtesnė**
2020 m. vasario 19 d. 16:23
- Po griežtų pareigūno žodžių išprievartautai merginai – atsiprašymas: netoleruoju prievartos bet kokiu pavidalu**
2020 m. vasario 18 d. 22:50
- Žinia apie pareigūno pasiūlymą išžagintai merginai pasiekė ir Vilniaus policijos viršininką**
Jogintė Užusienytė
2020 m. vasario 18 d. 11:30
- Naktinės linksmybės Vilniaus klube baigėsi košmaru: įtariama, išžaginta ir sumušta 18-metė**
Erika Venckutė
2020 m. vasario 17 d. 12:08
- JK studijas universitetuose pradedančios merginos baiminasi seksualinio priekabiavimo**
2016 m. rugsėjo 27 d. 13:06
- Naktinė Palanga: kebabai ir akį traukianti apranga**
Giedrė Petkevičė
2015 m. rugpjūčio 8 d. 08:05
- Už merginos gyvybę kainuoti galėjusį „spontanišką ir kvailą“ poelgį - kalėjimas**
2015 m. rugpjūčio 5 d. 20:32
- Kitoks Palangos veidas: kas vyksta naktiniuose klubuose po vidurnakčio**
Rūta Pukenė
2015 m. liepos 5 d. 06:01
- Skandalas pasaulio čempionate: Vengrijos plaukikas apkaltintas seksualiniu priekabiavimu**

2019 liepos 28 d. 15:34

Cuba Goodingas jaunesnysis kaltinimų dėl seksualinio priekabiavimo nebijo – iš teismo išėjo su šypsena

2019 birželio 16d. 12:40

Specialistai: kaip bendrauti, kad nei vyrai, nei moterys nebūtų apkaltinti seksualiniu priekabiavimu?

Kristina Aržuolaitienė

2018 kovo 7d. 16:32

Prie jūsų priekabiauja bare? Jums padės „Andžela“

Kristina Aržuolaitienė

2017 gegužės 23d. 18:17

Klube išžaginta mergina neatleidžia Vilniaus policininkui: „Atsiprašymas nieko vertas!“

Saulius Chadasevičius

2020 vasario 18d. 19:15

Naktinio klubo tualete išžaginta vilnietė: pagalbos šauksmas niekam nerūpėjo

Aurelija Jašinskienė

2020 vasario 17d. 11:19

Akvilė Giniotaitė: Seksualinis priekabiavimas – „elkis pagarbiai“ nepakanka

Akvilė GiniotaitėŠaltinis

2019 vasario 6d. 08:33

Seksualiai priekabiuojama ir prie moterų, ir prie vyrų: kodėl jie tyli ir kaip tai atpažinti?

Kristina Aržuolaitienė

2017 lapkričio 13d. 09:55

Palangos kavinėje rankų nesuvaldė žymus dainininkas: „Maniau, mirsiu iš gėdos“

2019-08-14 18:47

M. Majauską kaltina apie priekabiavimą prabilusių merginų bauginimu: dengiasi dukromis

Asta Martišiūtė

2018-10-08 10:05

Jungtinės Karalystės verslo ir politikos elitą sukrėtė skandalas dėl gašlaus labdaros vakarėlio

2018-01-25 10:46

Žurnalistės tyrimas atskleidė britų elito gėdą

2018-01-26 16:38

Dėl moterų skundų Vokietijos klube pabėgėliai nelaukiami

2015-11-13 20:00

Po šokiruojančio pareigūno pasiūlymo žodį tarė ekspertai – dėl to jau pasižymėjome Europoje

2020-02-19 17:44

Pasaulio plaukimo čempionate dalyvavęs vengrų plaukikas suimtas dėl lytinio priekabiavimo

2019-07-28 15:29

Vengrų plaukikas suimtas dėl priekabiavimo čempionato metu

2019 m. liepos 28 d. 17:25

Seksualūs žaidimai – už juodų durų

2019-09-27 15:07

Dėl moterų skundų Vokietijos klube pabėgėliai nelaukiami

2015-11-13 20:00

Sulaikytas pirmasis seksualiniu priekabiavimu Kelne įtariamasis asmuo

2016 m. sausio 19 d. 07:52

Iššūkis Europai: migrantai gali pakeisti lyčių pusiausvyrą

2016 m. sausio 17 d. 22:00

Vokietijoje didėja įtampa: šalia Kelno esančiame mieste imigrantams uždrausta lankytis baseine

2016 m. sausio 16 d. 15:47

Keičiasi vokiečių požiūris į migrantus

2016 m. sausio 15 d. 13:59

Naujųjų metų incidentų nepamiršęs Kelnas ruošiasi naujam masiniam renginiui

2016 vasario 4d. 14:51

Naujųjų metų išpuoliai prieš moteris Kelne – net ne nusikaltimai pagal Vokietijos įstatymus

2016 kovo 31d. 23:00

Smurto atvejų Naujųjų metų išvakarėse Kelne skaičius padidėjo iki 516

2016 sausio 11d. 08:22

Po Naujųjų nakties išpuolių Kelne Vokietijoje griežtinami įstatymai

2016 kovo 16d. 14:19

Vokietija žada deportuoti pabėgėlius, kurie prisidėjo prie išpuolių Kelne

2016 sausio 7d. 11:31

Vokietijos policija: „Beveik visi asmenys, įvykdę nusikaltimus Kelne, yra užsienio kilmės“

2016 sausio 11d. 13:02

Po pabėgėlių siautėjimo Kelne Angela Merkel priversta keisti politinį kursą

2016 sausio 10d. 16:11

Dauguma Naujųjų metų naktį Kelne siautėjusių vyrų liks nenubausti

2016 liepos 11d. 16:34

Po lytinių užpuolimų bangos – neįtikėtini merės komentarai policija: nesame susidūrę su tokiu fenomenu

2016 m. sausio 7 d. 12:09

Vokietija: skandalas dėl lytinių nusikaltimų įgavo dar didesnę mastą

(491)

2016 m. sausio 6 d. 13:38

Išpuoliai prieš migrantus Kelne buvo skatinami per socialinius tinklus

2016 sausio 11d. 16:02

Katy Perry apkaltinta seksualiniu priekabiavimu: draugų akivaizdoje numovė modeliui kelnes

2019 rugpjūčio 16d. 07:59

Po pažinties bare - smurtas ir prievarta viešbutyje

2017-07-06 11:22

Įvykiai garsiaame Vilniaus bare atvėrė Pandoros skrynią: viena po kitos aiškėja vis baisesnės aplinkybės

Rūta Pukenė

2017 m. gruodžio 1 d. 12:02

Turistą iš JAV kaltina lietuvaitės išžaginimu: po pažinties bare – košmaras Vilniaus viešbutyje

Dainius Sinkevičius

2017 m. rugsėjo 11 d. 19:51

Naktinės linksmybės po 30-ies: ar lengva sumedžioti vyrą?

Gabrielė Krasauskaitė

2014 m. gegužės 13 d. 19:40

Maskvos baikerių klube išžaginta britė

2013 m. birželio 19 d. 10:36