Ireland Consent Research 2021

Sexual behaviour and sexual consent Understandings and attitudes

Adam May Language Karen Hand Strategy & Research David Cullen Opinions Research

Research objectives

To understand public:

- attitudes and associations
- values and priorities
- hopes and barriers

To measure:

- scale of support for values and principles
- indicators of confusion or complexity

Research structure

- Research and campaign review
- Stakeholder interviews
- Qualitative groups
- Quantitative poll

Consent principles

To structure our research we have considered three core principles for consent:

- Individual agency
- Mutual respect
- Shared willingness

Consent practice

To structure our research we have broken down the practice of consent into four parts:

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- Knowing what you want
- Sharing what you want
- Experiencing what you want
- Changing what you want

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Qualitative interviews and groups

Karen Hand - Strategy & Research

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Quantitative poll

Survey of nationally representative sample of adults Conducted by *Opinions* September 2021

A snapshot of where we are currently

Public values and understanding of consent

Public support for values and principles underpinning consent



 9-in-10 women and 8-in-10 men agree that everyone has the right to change their mind at any point during sex.

Public support for values and principles underpinning consent



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 Majority of 9-in-10 consider mutual respect, trust and shared willingness to be very or extremely important between partners

Public support for values and principles underpinning consent



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 75% agree that consent applies to any unwanted sexual behaviour and that better understanding of consent will help equality between women and men. A snapshot of where we are currently

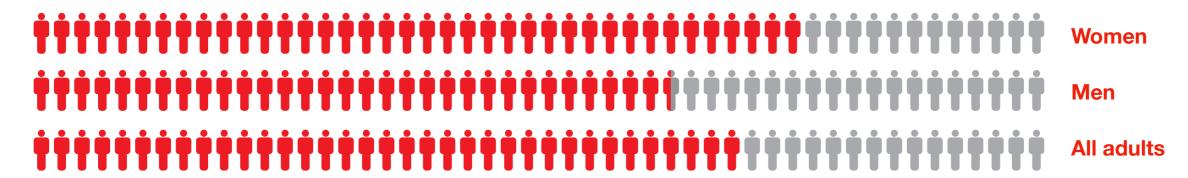
How would you describe consent in Ireland?

A snapshot of where we are currently **How would you describe consent?**



 An overwhelming majority 70% see a problem with sexual consent in Ireland.

A snapshot of where we are currently How would you describe consent?



An overwhelming majority 70% see a problem with sexual consent in Ireland. Consent is seen as a problem by far more women 76% than men 63%

A snapshot of where we are currently

What contributes to the problem?

A snapshot of where we are currently What contributes to our problem with sexual consent?

- Some people think that consent can be ignored that 'no' really means 'maybe'
- Alcohol limits people's ability to consent to sexual activity
- People do not understand that consent can be withdrawn as well as given
- People are not good at talking clearly about sex and consent

A snapshot of where we are currently What contributes to our problem with sexual consent?

- People lack the confidence to pause a sexual encounter if they feel uncomfortable
- Pornography creates unrealistic **expectations** that adds to pressure to go further
- There's social pressure to go further than people are comfortable with
- People are confused about what constitutes full consent

A snapshot of where we are currently

Complexity and confusion

Two people meet through a dating site, when one initiates sex the other person says to stop but doesn't resist physically

Two people meet on a night of drinking, only one of them is very drunk and they have sex

A college student at a party is not comfortable with the way a sexual encounter is going but does not say stop.

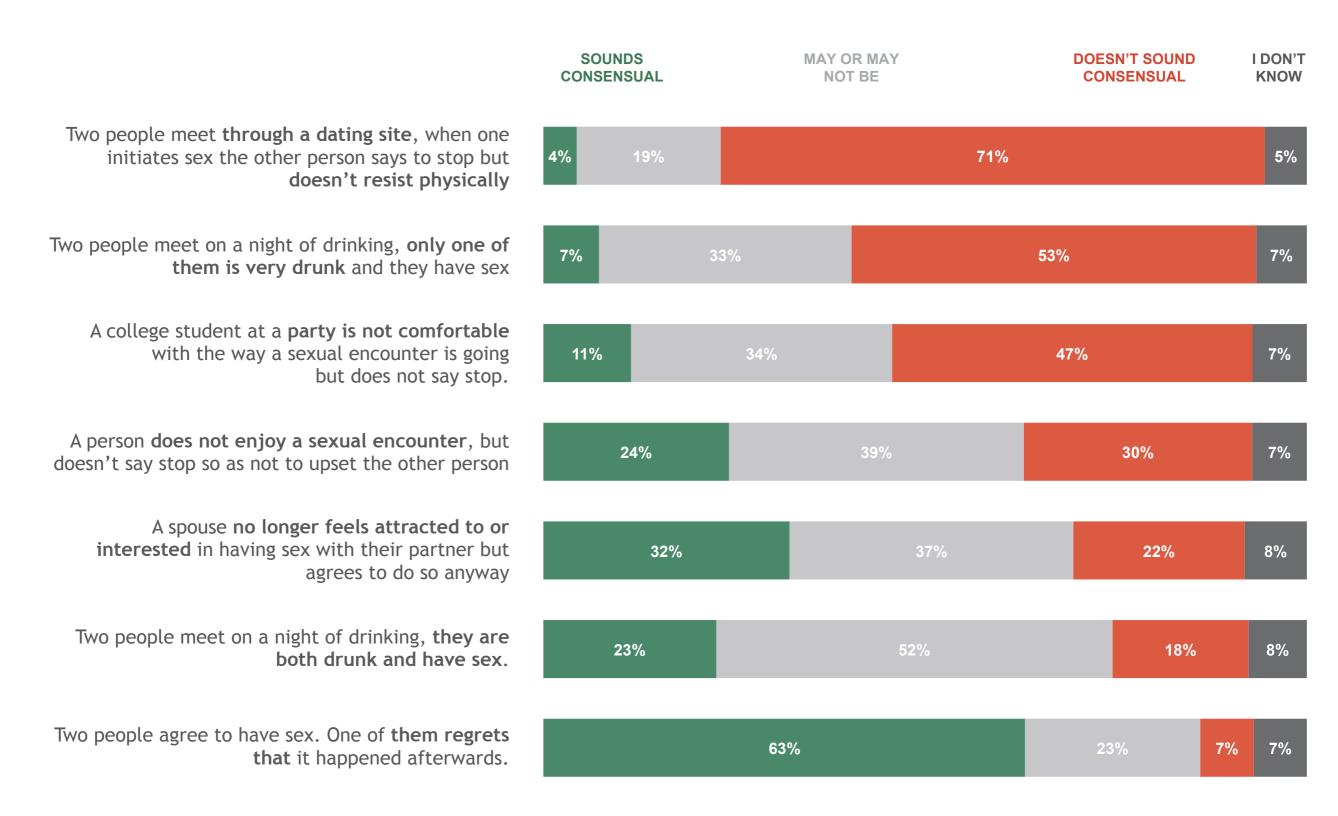
A person does not enjoy a sexual encounter, but doesn't say stop so as not to upset the other person

A spouse no longer feels attracted to or interested in having sex with their partner but agrees to do so anyway

Two people meet on a night of drinking, they are both drunk and have sex.

Two people agree to have sex. One of them regrets that it happened afterwards.

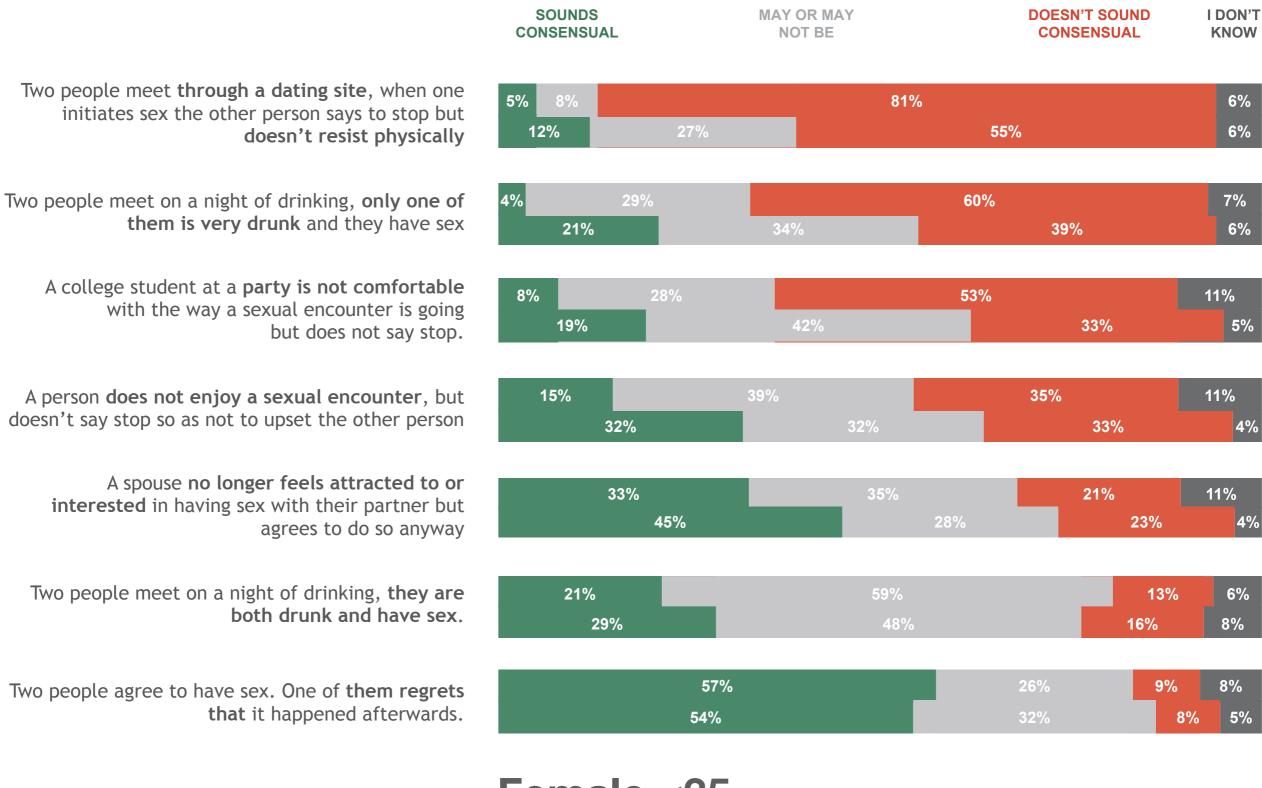
SOUNDS **MAY OR MAY DOESN'T SOUND CONSENSUAL** NOT BE **CONSENSUAL** Scale



All adults



All adults



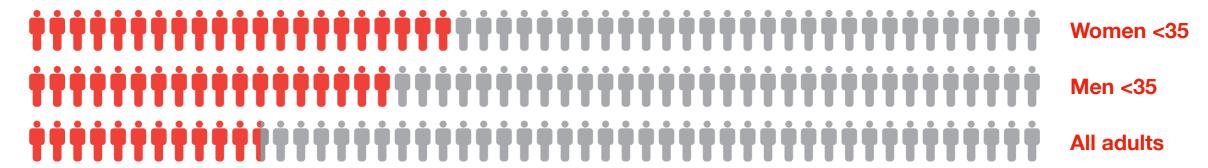
Female <35 Male <35

A snapshot of where we are currently

Understanding personal likes/dislikes



 23% people say they are not sure they understand their own sexual likes and dislikes.



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 25% people are not sure they understand their partner's sexual likes and dislikes. This increases to 30% for younger men. A snapshot of where we are currently

Sources of information

Where we get information and where we should get information

 Secondary schools, third level education, friends, family and the internet are considered the most common sources of information about consent.

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- When people are asked where they think are the best places to learn, people rate state education system; primary, secondary and third level important along with parents and state bodies then NGOs.

2/1/2/5

Where we get information and where we should get information

- Secondary schools, third level education, friends, family and the internet are considered the most common sources of information about consent.
- When people are asked where they think are the best places to learn, people rate all education system; primary, secondary and third level important along with parents and state bodies then NGOs.
- There is an age split about friends and digital media, with younger people considering them better places than older people.

A snapshot of where we are currently

Communicating consent

A snapshot of where we are currently What are considered acceptable signals of consent?



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A snapshot of where we are currently What are considered acceptable signals of consent?

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 A large minority of 37% see body language as an acceptable way to understand willingness to have sex. A snapshot of where we are currently What are considered acceptable signals of consent?

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- A large minority of 37% see body language as an acceptable way to understand willingness to have sex.
- Significant minorities agree that having had sex previously, flirting or not clearly objecting signal willingness to be sexual.

A snapshot of where we are currently

Difficulties communicating



25% people agree 'talking ruins the mood'



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increases to 39% for younger men.



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 28% people agree that they wouldn't know how to talk about their sexual likes and dislikes with a partner.



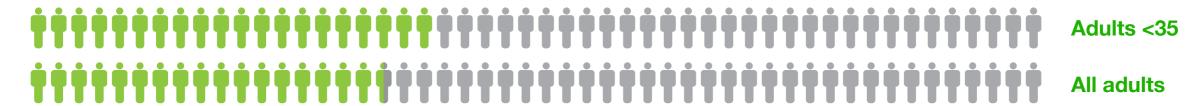
25% people agree 'talking ruins the mood'. This increases to 39% for younger men.



28% people agree that they wouldn't know how to talk about their sexual likes and dislikes with a partner. This increases to 39% for younger men.



 35% people say that embarrassment would stop them talking about their sexual likes and dislikes with a partner.



 35% people say that embarrassment would stop them talking about their sexual likes and dislikes with a partner.
 This increases to 41% for younger women and men. A snapshot of where we are currently

Consideration of partner

A snapshot of where we are currently **Personal opinions and approach to consent**



 3-in-4 majority see their own sexual experience as dependent on their partner's enjoyment 'I'd prefer to stop if I suspect my partner is not enjoying sex'.

A snapshot of where we are currently Personal opinions and approach to consent

 3-in-4 majority see their own sexual experience as dependent on their partner's enjoyment 'I'd prefer to stop if I suspect my partner is not enjoying sex'.

 9-in-10 agree it's important that 'your partner does not feel regret afterwards'. A majority of people put their partner's pleasure and lack of regret ahead of their own pleasure and lack of regret.

A snapshot of where we are currently **Personal opinions and approach to consent**



 For a 1-in-5 minority, their own sexual experience is more important than their partner's lack of enjoyment agreeing that 'I'd probably keep going even if I suspect my partner is not enjoying sex'.

2/1/1/5

A snapshot of where we are currently **Personal opinions and approach to consent**



 For a 1-in-5 minority, their own sexual experience is more important than their partner's lack of enjoyment agreeing that 'I'd probably keep going even if I suspect my partner is not enjoying sex'. This increases to 2-in-5 younger men. A snapshot of where we are currently

What could change?

The potential for change Who could/should do more?



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 38% women and men say they would sign up to a sexuality and consent course if it was available. A snapshot of where we are currently

What are the wider benefits?

The potential

What does the public see as benefits of addressing consent



 81% agree talking about consent is a real opportunity for people in Ireland to have a more healthy relationship with sex and sexuality

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The potential

What does the public see as benefits of addressing consent

 81% agree talking about consent is a real opportunity for people in Ireland to have a more healthy relationship with sex and sexuality

 78% agree a better understanding of consent would help people deal with sexual encounters they don't enjoy

 72% agree a better understanding of consent will help equality between women and men

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