

<https://doi.org/10.23913/ride.v12i23.1098>

Artículos científicos

Las mujeres en alerta por violencia de género en espacios públicos. Comparativo con tres escuelas de educación superior públicas en México

Women on alert for gender violence in public spaces. Comparison of three public higher education schools in Mexico

Mulheres em alerta para violência de gênero em espaços públicos. Comparação com três escolas públicas de ensino superior no México

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Resumen

El acoso sexual callejero es un tipo de violencia de género que pone en evidencia las desigualdades entre mujeres y hombres, y la dominación masculina en los espacios públicos. El escaso sentido de inseguridad, aunado a la insuficiente confianza en los procesos de denuncia y la impunidad, generan en las mujeres y en las niñas un miedo constante cuando deben transitar por espacios públicos, lo cual vulnera sus derechos de movilidad y bienestar. Por eso, el objetivo de este artículo fue estudiar las percepciones de las universitarias con respecto a las manifestaciones severas y a las conductas de acoso sexual que les generan miedo e inseguridad. De ese modo, se procuró identificar los escenarios de violencia de género a los que se enfrentan las estudiantes. Para ello, se diseñó un estudio transversal cuantitativo, con una muestra por conveniencia de 1656 mujeres estudiantes de tres escuelas públicas de enseñanza superior en México. Los resultados demuestran que las participantes perciben la presencia constante de acosadores y hostigadores sexuales en las universidades. Asimismo, se identificaron algunas situaciones habituales que viven las universitarias que han sido víctimas de acoso, lo cual las ha

obligado a reforzar sus estrategias de evasión. Por tanto, se concluye que es necesaria la intervención urgente de los gobiernos y las universidades con acciones contundentes y con cuerpos policiales sensibles a la perspectiva de género.

Palabras claves: acosadores y hostigadores sexuales, acoso sexual, espacios públicos, mujeres, violencia de género.

Abstract

Street sexual harassment is a type of gender violence that highlights inequalities between women and men, and male domination in public spaces. The low sense of insecurity, coupled with insufficient trust in reporting processes and impunity, keeps women and girls in constant fear in public spaces, and blocks their right to mobility and well-being. The objective of this article is to study the perceptions of university students regarding severe manifestations and sexual harassment behaviors that generate fear and insecurity, in order to identify the scenarios of gender violence that female students face. It is a quantitative cross-sectional study with a convenience sample of 1,656 female students from three public higher education schools in Mexico. It was found that there is a constant identification of harassers and sexual harassers in universities. Some factors experienced by female university students who have been victims of severe behaviors that put them at risk were identified, as well as factors in common among young women that reinforce their avoidance strategies. It is concluded that it is necessary the intervention of governments and universities with affirmative actions, and with police forces sensitive to the gender perspective, within the framework of the declarations of alerts of gender violence against women.

Keywords: harassers and sexual harassers, sexual harassment, public spaces, women, gender violence.

Resumo

O assédio sexual nas ruas é um tipo de violência de gênero que destaca as desigualdades entre mulheres e homens e a dominação masculina nos espaços públicos. O baixo sentimento de insegurança, somado à falta de confiança nos processos de denúncia e impunidade, geram nas mulheres e meninas um medo constante quando devem se deslocar nos espaços públicos, o que viola seus direitos à mobilidade e ao bem-estar. Portanto, o objetivo deste artigo foi estudar a percepção de universitários quanto às manifestações graves e comportamentos de assédio sexual que geram medo e insegurança. Dessa forma, buscou-se identificar os cenários de violência de gênero que os alunos enfrentam. Para tanto, foi elaborado um estudo transversal quantitativo, com uma amostra de conveniência de 1.656 alunas de três escolas públicas de ensino superior do México. Os resultados mostram que os participantes percebem a presença constante de assediadores e assediadores sexuais nas universidades. Da mesma forma, foram identificadas algumas situações comuns vividas por estudantes universitários vítimas de assédio, o que os obrigou a reforçar suas estratégias de evitação. Portanto, conclui-se que é necessária a intervenção urgente de governos e universidades com ações contundentes e com forças policiais sensíveis à perspectiva de gênero.

Palavras-chave: assediadores e assediadores sexuais, assédio sexual, espaços públicos, mulheres, violência de gênero.

Fecha Recepción: Marzo 2021

Fecha Aceptación: Septiembre 2021

Introduction

According to the United Nations Population Fund, gender-based violence is an issue that has not yet received the required attention. In fact, it is currently known that many women are prohibited from working or attending public places, where on many occasions they are victims of verbal manifestations with express sexual content (UN Women, 2020). In this sense, a considerable amount of scientific literature affirms that violence against women is present in cities, which generates inequality and discrimination (Hawken, Leao Gudes, Izadpanahi, Viswanath and Pettit, 2020).

This insecurity that women experience in public spaces causes them concern, since at any time they may suffer various types of aggression, not only verbal, but also physical (González Moreno, Fernández Prados and Cuenca-Piqueras, 2020). In this regard, Álvarez

et al. (2019) point out that the greater the sexual harassment, the greater the feeling of insecurity, while Hoor-UI-Ain (2020) points out that the fear of being a victim of sexual harassment in public transport can lead women to opt for domestic captivity. Most of these cases of violence are not usually reported (México Evalúa, March 8, 2021), so they go unnoticed by society in general.

In this sense, the National Survey of Urban Public Safety of Mexico found that during March 2021 71% of women over 18 years of age perceived public insecurity, while in the case of men, 60% said they had that perception. On the other hand, only 36% of women say they feel safe on the streets they usually walk, while in the case of men, 45% have that feeling. Another alarming fact is that only 23% of both women and men feel safe on public transport. To these figures must be added the chilling 916 femicides registered in the first six months of confinement due to covid-19 (Colectivo las tesis, 2021).

Given the serious problem that Mexico has, it has had to request declarations of gender violence alerts, which can be demanded by civil organizations or international human rights organizations. The alerts allow working with public policies that help curb acts of violence against women to guarantee their safety and eliminate inequalities (Damián and Flores, 2018). Thus, in Mexico City, on November 25, 2019, the gender violence alert was obtained for the case of the State of Mexico in order to attend to the disappearance of girls, adolescents and women.

Now, in the global context, we can mention the work of Ceccato and Laokaitou (2021), who carried out a study in 18 cities on six continents with university students. The results show that the mobility of the students was affected by the evasion strategies that young people implement in order not to take public transport at times that they considered risky. Likewise, as for the cities with the highest rate of victimization by sexual harassment, Mexico City, Sao Paulo and Río Claro were found. Furthermore, it is recognized that low-income women are more exposed to sexual harassment, as they are held captive in transit and do not have access to private means of transportation.

For their part, Hernández and Gómez (2021) found in a university in Mexico City that some teachers selectively harass female students, asking them for certain ways of dressing when taking exams. In this sense, research carried out by Campbell et al. (2021) found that one in eight college students has been the victim of sexual incidents. For them, therefore, harassment is a common topic to which they must withdraw in order to achieve the objective of finishing their degree.

However, in other cases the students have organized themselves in resistance movements. Thus, initiatives have emerged in social networks to show sexual harassment and how it is widely related to gender. An example is the #Miprimercoso initiative, which disseminates their experiences, where 62% of the aggressors are men and 47% of the episodes have occurred in public spaces.

Regarding more formal initiatives, observatories against street sexual harassment have been created in countries such as Chile, Guatemala, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Nicaragua and Colombia, although attention and depth are still lacking on this issue due to the seriousness of the consequences that it generates (López, 2020). For example, when talking about urban planning, it should be clear that women have other needs when traveling by public transport, where they are more vulnerable to suffering sexual assaults (Quinones, 2020).

In fact, in the case of Mexico City and the State of Mexico, it should be foreseen that they have alerts for gender violence against women, and that EDOMEX has a double alert for the disappearance of women, girls and adolescents, To which must be added the numbers of femicides and the increase in anger of the students due to the cases of sexual harassment and harassment that are presented in the universities.

Describing the above panorama, in this research the following question was raised: what are the views of women in higher education in relation to gender violence, with an emphasis on sexual harassment and safety in public spaces? The objective, therefore, was to study the perceptions of university students regarding the following criteria: severe manifestations and sexual harassment behaviors that generate fear and insecurity, evasion strategies, perception of the work of the police, safety in the streets and the transportation, appreciation of the school's work on security actions and abatement of sexual harassment, and appreciation of the existence of bullies and harassers in schools. The foregoing in order to identify the possible scenarios of gender violence that they face.

Theoretical framework

Women and girls around the world are constant victims of sexual harassment and other manifestations of violence in public spaces (Ceccato and Laokaitou, 2021). This is particularly more common in societies where machismo prevails, since it not only justifies

violence and interprets it as a deserved punishment, but also promotes family and social complicity, as well as impunity for the authorities (Castañeda, 2019) .

The literature indicates that mobility restrictions are related to sexual harassment, which is a consequence of the spatial expressions of patriarchy that limit educational and work opportunities (Hebert et al., 2020; Pedersen, 2020). According to Condon et al. (2007), fear limits women's freedom to move around the city. The fear of sexual victimization that women may feel can be an obstacle to motivating their participation in many spheres of life, limiting their human rights (Chant and McIlwaine, 2016; UN Women, 2017).

Research shows that street sexual harassment is gender violence and is a form of discrimination that undermines human dignity by making them feel vulnerable and unsafe in public spaces. This is characterized by unwanted sexual attention by strangers in public and encompasses a series of behaviors such as boos, hisses, staring, groping, verbal comments, prolonged unwanted conversations, sexual advances, among others, which in some cases can lead to sexual assault and rape (Ahmad, Ahmad & Masood, 2020; Logan, 2015; Wesselmann & Kelly, 2010).

Ceccato and Laokaitou (2021) add that sexual harassment refers to multiple lewd behaviors that can also include stalking, exhibitionism, showing sexual images, teasing, etc. For his part, López (2020) mentions that street sexual harassment generates hostile environments with consequences for the person who receives the insinuations or attacks.

In summary, street sexual harassment is associated with a set of manifestations with sexual connotations that imply unequal power relations between women and men, which unfortunately have been normalized and even justified in our society (Vallejo Rivera and Rivarola, 2013) . Therefore, it can be affirmed that public spaces are inhabited differently by men and by women, since in these they are in an object position (Cereceda, Patiño, Huenún and Romero, 2021; López, 2020;). In short, street harassment can be considered as a form of social control by men to continue being the owners of public space (De Backer, 2020).

Not in vain is there a constant concern to study sexual harassment, since it is recognized that it is a type of systematic violence against women due to their gender, in which a power relationship intervenes that prioritizes relationships between women and men (Toro and Ochoa, 2017).

The main motivations that lead men to engage in sexual harassment behaviors are that they consider women a sexual object. Men who have carried out these types of demonstrations demonstrate high levels of hostile sexism, orientation towards social dominance, and self-assigned masculinity (Walton and Pedersen, 2021).

Previous studies have found that there is a gender gap in transport that affects the mobility of women (Maffi, Malgieri and Di Bartolo, 2015). Therefore, according to Medina and Zapala (2016), some of the attitudes or strategies developed by women who have been victims of sexual harassment focus on changing the way they dress, always being accompanied by a man or, in the most extreme cases, in restricting their mobility (Corazón, 2016; Infante-Vargas and Boyer, 2021).

Research has shown that the safety of women in public spaces is related to manifestations of sexual harassment, rape, sex discrimination, murders, femicides and acid attacks (Sen, Kaur and Zabiliūtė, 2020). In fact, the evidence shows that the places where there is a higher incidence of sexual harassment events are dominated by men (Mohamed and Stanek, 2019). Therefore, it is usually ensured that public spaces are really only used and enjoyed by men (Vallejo Rivera y Rivarola, 2013).

To change this reality, the urban environment must be transformed and work on modifying criminal behaviors or predispositions (Davies, 2015). One way to detect the variables that influence crime is to identify the ways in which women access cities. In addition, the smart city concept should be widely applied to generate actions from governance with a gender perspective (Bansal, Roychowdhury, Rawat, Narayan and Hoda, 2021), since the design of the city continues to reflect male domination. Governments, therefore, have the responsibility to contribute with public policies that incorporate the gender perspective, which means understanding the patriarchal system that maintains gender relations that are historically reproduced from the subordination and inequality of women (Hawken *et al.* 2020).

Methodology

This was a quantitative cross-sectional study. The data were collected through a questionnaire that was structured based on the scientific literature. The Likert-type scale was used with the following values: 1 = totally disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neither agree nor disagree, 4 = agree, and 5 = totally agree. In principle, a piloting was carried out to identify

the behavior of the instrument, which obtained favorable results with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.825.

The sample was for convenience and only consisted of women. 1656 instruments were applied. In turn, the exploratory factor analysis was carried out to identify the factors (seven were obtained), in addition to executing the Omnibus statistical test to locate the existence of the effects of the variables in each of the schools with respect to the factors found (table 1). The comparison was made through the Streak test, which allows segmenting by school. In addition, generalized linear models were used to examine the multivariate effects by means of the Omnibus statistical tests (tables 3, 4 and 5). The non-parametric Kruskal Wallis test was also applied to determine the differences between the groups made up by each of the schools (Table 6). The data were processed by means of the SPSS software.

Tabla 1. Análisis factorial exploratorio

	Coefficiente de correlación	Mujeres IPN n = 712 (promedios)	Mujeres TECNM Chimalhuacán n = 442 (promedios)	Mujeres TECNM Gustavo A. Madero n = 502 (promedios)
Factor 1. Conductas severas de acoso sexual				
En la calle o en el transporte alguien ha intentado abusar sexualmente de mí.	0.781	1.46	1.43	1.37
He sido víctima de un ataque sexual por un desconocido.	0.728	1.56	1.48	1.54
Me han perseguido en la calle con el propósito de acosarme sexualmente.	0.727	1.99	1.92	1.82
Algún desconocido me ha amenazado verbal o físicamente.	0.675	2.05	1.95	1.97
Algún desconocido me ha dado nalgadas que me han hecho sentir mal.	0.668	1.84	1.77	1.68
Creo que es mejor quedarse callada ante una situación en la que alguien me está acosando sexualmente, ya que considero que está en peligro mi integridad.	0.644	1.7	1.65	1.54
Alguien extraño me ha mostrado sus genitales, en la calle o en el transporte.	0.637	2.14	2.18	2.12
Algún desconocido se ha masturbado frente de mí.	0.422	2.16	2.12	1.91
Factor 2. Manifestaciones de acoso sexual que generan miedo e incomodidad				
Creo que algún extraño me ha dicho palabras obscenas ya sea en la calle o en el transporte.	0.787	3.82	3.74	3.84
Algún extraño me hizo sentir incómoda con algún silbido.	0.781	3.81	3.78	3.82
Alguien me ha mirado de forma obscena, lo que me ha hecho sentir incomodidad, incluso miedo.	0.737	3.69	3.62	3.59
En el transporte público, alguien ha intentado estar tan cerca de mí que me ha hecho	0.726	3.48	3.28	3.10

sentir incomodidad o miedo.				
Cuando voy en el transporte o estoy en la calle, alguien sin mi consentimiento me ha tomado fotografías.	0.693	2.55	2.39	2.30
En los últimos seis meses, algún desconocido ha intentado manosear mi cuerpo.	0.627	2.31	2.22	2.00
Algún desconocido me ha tocado alguna parte del cuerpo sin mi consentimiento.	0.621	2.27	2.01	1.90
Factor 3. Estrategias de evasión del acoso sexual	Coeficiente de correlación	Mujeres IPN n = 712 (promedios)	Mujeres TecNM Chimalhuacán n = 442 (promedios)	Mujeres TecNM Gustavo A. Madero n = 502 (promedios)
Considero que las mujeres deben capacitarse en defensa personal.	0.709	4.29	4.3	4.29
Creo que en los últimos seis meses se ha incrementado la inseguridad para las mujeres.	0.694	4.19	4.07	3.98
He tenido que cambiar mi forma de vestir para evitar acoso en la calle.	0.679	3.16	3.21	3.13
Creo que las mujeres no debemos de salir a la calle cuando oscurece, ya que hay mucho peligro de sufrir violencia.	0.591	2.76	2.71	2.79
He tenido que cambiar mis rutas para evitar ser acosada.	0.414	2.92	2.91	2.79
Factor 4. Percepción sobre el trabajo de los policías	Coeficiente de correlación	Mujeres IPN n = 712 (promedios)	Mujeres TecNM Chimalhuacán n = 442 (promedios)	Mujeres TecNM Gustavo A. Madero n = 502 (promedios)
En caso de sufrir alguna manifestación de acoso sexual, me siento segura y confiada de pedir ayuda a un policía.	0.779	2.58	2.66	2.72
Creo que la actuación de los policías que resguardan la seguridad de las mujeres es la adecuada y están capacitados para ello.	0.777	2.32	2.26	2.46

En caso de ser víctima de violencia sexual en la calle, estoy segura de que denunciaría ante las autoridades correspondientes.	0.622	3.67	3.7	3.68
Las personas se muestran solidarias cuando observan o detectan a alguien pidiendo ayuda, y más si es mujer.	0.591	2.94	2.92	2.89
En caso de ser víctima de acoso sexual en la calle, es preferible pedir ayuda a una policía mujer que a un policía hombre.	0.391	3.15	3.16	2.98
Factor 5. La seguridad en las calles y el transporte	Coeficiente de correlación	Mujeres IPN n = 712 (promedios)	Mujeres TecNM Chimalhuacán n = 442 (promedios)	Mujeres TecNM Gustavo A. Madero n = 502 (promedios)
Las calles de la colonia en donde vivo cuentan con iluminación adecuada que me hace sentir segura.	0.817	2.66	2.56	2.59
Creo que las calles de la colonia son seguras para las mujeres y las niñas.	0.752	2.33	2.22	2.28
El transporte público que utilizo siento que es seguro.	0.747	2.81	2.77	2.78
Factor 6. Apreciación del trabajo de la escuela sobre las acciones de seguridad y abatimiento del acoso sexual	Coeficiente de correlación	Mujeres IPN n = 712 (promedios)	Mujeres TecNM Chimalhuacán n = 442 (promedios)	Mujeres TecNM Gustavo A. Madero n = 502 (promedios)
En la escuela existen los protocolos adecuados de denuncia en caso de sufrir acoso y hostigamiento sexual.	0.712	3.31	3.23	3.54
La escuela trabaja con campañas de prevención de la violencia de género.	0.607	3.31	2.81	3.33
Las sanciones que tienen la escuela contra los acosadores sexuales son ejemplares, por lo que me siento segura si denuncié el acoso sexual.	0.500	2.85	2.94	3.08
En la escuela siento que estoy en un espacio seguro.	0.440	3.87	3.87	3.95

Factor 7. Percepción sobre la existencia de acosadores y hostigadores en las escuelas	Coefficiente de correlación	Mujeres IPN n = 712 (promedios)	Mujeres TECNM Chimalhuacán n = 442 (promedios)	Mujeres TECNM Gustavo A. Madero n = 502 (promedios)
Creo que en la escuela existen alumnos que acosan sexualmente a las compañeras.	0.915	3.60	2.77	2.91
Creo que en la escuela existen profesores que acosan a las estudiantes.	0.910	3.80	2.69	2.78

Fuente: Elaboración propia

Results

Generalized linear model of factor one. Severe manifestations of sexual harassment

This construct examines the variables of severe sexual harassment (eg, sexual assault, attempted sexual abuse, persecution, threats, showing genitalia, and masturbation in public). In the case of the IPN, the effects were found on the variables of travel time ($p = 0.01 < 0.05$), time of arrival home ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), city hall ($p = 0.01 < 0.05$), municipality of the State of Mexico ($p = 0.03 < 0.05$), someone accompanies to take transportation ($p = 0.03 < 0.05$), government security rating ($p = 0.001 < 0.05$), mother's schooling ($p = 0.01 < 0.05$), occupation of the mother ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), education of the father ($p = 0.01 < 0.05$) and grade in school ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$) (table 2).

It was found that the IPN students who indicated that they take an hour to an hour and a half to travel to school are the ones that scored the highest in serious manifestations of sexual harassment. In addition, the young women who indicated that they arrive home between 11:00 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. are the ones who have been victims of severe expressions of a sexual nature. The students who rated the harmful behaviors of sexual harassment in public spaces high are those who live in the municipalities of a) Cuajimalpa, b) Coyoacán, c) Magdalena Contreras and d) Iztacalco. For their part, the young women who come from the municipalities of Tultitlán and Chimalhuacán are the ones who gave the most points to the actions of sexual harassment.

Another finding was that the women who said they had no one to accompany them to take the transport were the ones who rated the demonstrations the highest. A relevant data that was found was that the women who give the most points to serious manifestations

are those who consider that the security in their municipalities is excellent, which means that it is possible that the severity of the bullying episodes is present during the journeys. It was also found that the students who said that her mother has no education or that she has elementary school education were the ones who awarded the most points for sexual harassment actions. Another significant piece of data was that the students who have received the most severe sexual harassment actions were those whose mothers were unemployed. Finally, the women who gave the school a rating of five (that is, they perceive as very bad acting in terms of protection and security towards their women) were those who have been most exposed to receiving manifestations of severe sexual harassment.

The variables that obtained effects in the Chimalhuacán Technological model were located in the influx of people ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), safety on the journeys ($p = 0.05 = < 0.05$), rating to government security ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), school grade ($p = 0.05 = < 0.05$) and work ($p = 0.03 < 0.05$) (table 2). In the case of the students of the Tecnológico de Chimalhuacán, it was found that the young women who perceive severe sexual harassment most strongly are those who consider that the streets they walk to get to transport show some people. On the other hand, it was found that the students who rate bullying actions high are those who rate the safety of the journeys as very bad. In addition, it was found that young women who rate school as bad in terms of protection and security are those who perceive manifestations of sexual harassment in public spaces with the greatest intensity. On the other hand, the students who claimed to be working are the ones who gave the highest score to the severe expressions of sexual harassment in the street.

In addition, at the Gustavo A. Madero Technology, the effects on the variable city hall ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), safety on the journeys ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), mother's occupation ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), father's schooling ($p = 0.01 < 0.05$) and school grade ($p = 0.03 < 0.05$) (table 2). Similarly, it was found that the young women from the Gustavo A. Madero Technological Institute who gave the highest number of points to the perceptions of the manifestations of severe sexual harassment are those who expressed that they live in the Gustavo A. Madero and Iztacalco delegation. Variations were also found in the score of aggressive expressions of sexual harassment in those that emphasized that the street is alone when they have to get public transport. One of the interesting findings is that the students who rate safety as excellent on the trips they make from school to home are the ones who obtained the highest points in relation to severe actions of sexual harassment, which could indicate that when they carry out Another type of mobility is when unpleasant episodes can occur. It was

found that young women who said that their mothers work in the government and that their fathers had a graduate degree were the ones who gave the most points for serious manifestations of sexual harassment. Finally, the students who gave the school a poor grade for the protection and safety of their students are the ones who have unfortunately been victims of manifestations of sexual harassment.

Tabla 2. Modelos lineales generalizados, comparativo con las tres escuelas y los factores 1, 2 y 3

Variables	Factor 1. Conductas severas de acoso sexual			Factor 2. Manifestaciones de acoso sexual que generan miedo e incomodidad			Factor 3. Estrategias de evasión del acoso sexual		
	IPN	TEC-CHI	TEC-GAM	IPN	TEC-CHI	TEC-GAM	IPN	TEC-CHI	TEC-GAM
Tiempo de traslado	0.006*	0.473	0.858	0.251	0.640	0.824	0.070	0.408	0.830
Hora de salida de casa	0.368	0.318	0.772	0.487	0.005*	0.043*	0.590	0.810	0.796
Hora de llegada a casa	0.000* *	0.757	0.204	0.327	0.214	0.245	0.067	0.256	0.805
Alcaldía	0.01*	0.110	0.002 *	0.017*	0.523	0.065	0.048*	0.065	0.384
Municipio del EDOMEX	0.031*	0.741	0.074	0.257	0.991	0.02*	0.120	0.237	0.065
Afluencia de personas	0.100	0.005*	0.016 *	0.099	0.01*	0.179	0.308	0.331	0.01*
Alguien te acompaña a tomar el transporte	0.003*	0.163	0.894	0.325	0.045*	0.928	0.950	0.414	0.01*
Seguridad en los trayectos	0.528	0.051*	0.002 *	0.002*	0.499	0.037*	0.221	0.223	0.02*
Calificación a la seguridad/gobierno	0.001* *	0.000* *	0.275	0.000* *	0.000* *	0.007*	0.000* *	0.001* *	0.00* *
Escolaridad de la madre	0.012*	0.659	0.518	0.04*	0.480	0.094	0.118	0.043*	0.442
Ocupación de la madre	0.002* *	0.986	0.003 *	0.221	0.673	0.02*	0.419	0.058	0.718
Escolaridad del padre	0.008*	0.573	0.007 *	0.008	0.056	0.142	0.782	0.460	0.03*
Ocupación del padre	0.987	0.205	0.310	0.199	0.230	0.874	0.572	0.952	0.102
Calificación a la escuela	0.001* *	0.05*	0.034 *	0.000* *	0.291	0.000* *	0.001* *	0.521	0.05*
Trabajo	0.092	0.035*	0.641	0.016*	0.000* *	0.135	0.358	0.960	0.451

Fuente: Elaboración propia (**p < 0.01, *p < 0.05)

Tabla 3. Modelos lineales generalizados, comparativo con las tres escuelas y los factores 4, 5 y 6

Variables	Factor 4. Percepción sobre el trabajo de los policías			Factor 5. La seguridad en las calles y el transporte			Factor 6. Apreciación del trabajo de la escuela sobre las acciones de seguridad y abatimiento del acoso sexual		
	IPN	TEC-CHI	TEC-GAM	IPN	TEC-CHI	TEC-GAM	IPN	TEC-CHI	TEC-GAM
Tiempo de traslado	0.006*	0.691	0.080	0.600	0.246	0.724	0.765	0,097	0.416
Hora de salida de casa	0.323	0.034*	0.985	0.399	0.074	0.033*	0.111	0.030*	0.414
Hora de llegada a casa	0.005*	0.140	0.249	0.009*	0.160	0.972	0.000**	0.864	0.006*
Alcaldía	0.022*	0.692	0.053*	0.413	0.041*	0.223	0.023*	0.030*	0.248
Municipio del EDOMEX	0.001*	0.663	0.825	0.030*	0.053	0.691	0.120	0.956	0.155
Afluencia de personas	0.232	0.763	0.485	0.070	0.446	0.055	0.829	0.994	0.108
Alguien te acompaña a tomar el transporte	0.741	0.660	0.142	0.771	0.811	0.260	0.826	0.636	0.420
Seguridad en los trayectos	0.721	0.645	0.411	0.000**	0.000	0.192	0.212	0.301	0.757
Calificación a la seguridad/ gobierno	0.002**	0.057	0.000**	0.000**	0.000	0.000**	0.332	0.003**	0.012*
Escolaridad de la madre	0.129	0.072	0.333	0.042*	0.070	0.472	0.578	0.620	0.128
Ocupación de la madre	0.198	0.375	0.249	0.003*	0.120	0.231	0.015*	0.045*	0.519
Escolaridad del padre	0.129	0.001**	0.220	0.008*	0.004*	0.279	0.076	0.620	0.289
Ocupación del padre	0.197	0.390	0.621	0.003*	0.704	0.824	0.623	0.816	0.378
Calificación a la escuela	0.034	0.398	0.035*	0.140	0.052	0.126	0.000**	0.000**	0.000**
Trabajo	0.314	0.636	0.719	0.235	0.465	0.950	0.502	0.490	0.185

Fuente: Elaboración propia (**p < 0.01, *p < 0.05)

Tabla 4. Modelos lineales generalizados, comparativo con las tres escuelas del factor 7

Variables	Factor 7. Percepción sobre la existencia de acosadores y hostigadores en las escuelas		
	IPN Iztacalco	TECNM Chimalhuacán	TECNM Gustavo A. Madero
Tiempo de traslado	0.624	0.208	0.436
Hora de salida de casa	0.059	0.564	0.259
Hora de llegada a casa	0.016*	0.724	0.724
Alcaldía	0.587	0.062	0.061
Municipio del EDOMEX	0.023*	0.069	0.848
Afluencia de personas	0.005*	0.206	0.291
Alguien te acompaña a tomar el transporte	0.078	0.284	0.238
Seguridad en los trayectos	0.420	0.003	0.091
Calificación a la seguridad/ gobierno	0.532	0.238	0.117
Escolaridad de la madre	0.658	0.323	0.981
Ocupación de la madre	0.340	0.676	0.470
Escolaridad del padre	0.653	0.072	0.327
Ocupación del padre	0.162	0.793	0.583
Calificación a la escuela	0.000**	0.000**	0.016**
Trabajo	0.971	0.192	0.538

Fuente: Elaboración propia (**p < 0.01, *p < 0.05)

Tabla 5. Prueba de contraste de ómnibus y prueba estadística de Kruskal-Wallis, comparativo de los factores del 1 al 5

Factor 1. Conductas severas de acoso sexual		Factor 2. Manifestaciones de acoso sexual que generan miedo e incomodidad		Factor 3. Estrategias de evasión de acoso sexual		Factor 4. Percepción sobre el trabajo de los policías		Factor 5. La seguridad en las calles y el transporte		
Chi-cuadrado de razón de verosimilitud		Chi-cuadrado de razón de verosimilitud		Chi-cuadrado de razón de verosimilitud		Chi-cuadrado de razón de verosimilitud		Chi-cuadrado de razón de verosimilitud		
p		p		p		p		p		
Género		Género		Género		Género		Género		
IPN	230.097	0.00**	220.277	0.00**	168.318	0.00**	172.323	0.00**	309.184	0.00**
TECNM Chimal	166.123	0.00**	170.995	0.00**	121.553	0.01*	111.004	0.06	253.156	0.00**
TECNM GAM	188.386	0.00**	180.496	0.00**	149.826	0.00**	124.003	0.00**	142.276	0.00**
Prueba de Kruskal-Wallis		Prueba de Kruskal-Wallis		Prueba de Kruskal-Wallis		Prueba de Kruskal-Wallis		Prueba de Kruskal-Wallis		
Rangos promedio		Rangos promedio		Rangos promedio		Rangos promedio		Rangos promedio		
p		p		p		p		p		
Género		Género		Género		Género		Género		
IPN	847.66	0.16	877.13	0.00**	841.21	0.37	818.58	0.75	845.25	0.37
TECNM Chimal	834.91		809.68		836.17		833.24		805.35	
TECNM GAM	795.68		776.11		803.72		838.40		825.15	

Fuente: Elaboración propia

Tabla 6. Prueba de contraste de ómnibus y prueba estadística de Kruskal-Wallis, comparativo de los factores 6 y 7

Factor 6. Apreciación del trabajo de la escuela sobre las acciones de seguridad y abatimiento del acoso sexual			Factor 7. Percepción sobre la existencia de acosadores y hostigadores en las escuelas	
Género	Chi-cuadrado de razón de verosimilitud	P	Chi-cuadrado de razón de verosimilitud	P
IPN	254.343	0.00**	189.746	0.00**
TECNM Chimal	166.940	0.00**	154.681	0.00**
TECNM GAM	194.566	0.00**	130.270	0.00**
	Prueba de Kruskal-Wallis		Prueba de Kruskal-Wallis	
Género	Rangos promedio	P	Rangos promedio	P
IPN	824.96	0.00**	1035.71	0.00**
TECNM Chimal	752.71		649.35	
TECNM GAM	900.25		692.44	

Fuente: Elaboración propia

Generalized linear model of factor two. Manifestations of sexual harassment that generate fear and discomfort

In this factor, perceptions about behaviors such as whistling, unwanted approaches, taking pictures, fondling and touching are studied. In the case of the IPN, the effects were found in the variables of mayoralty ($p = 0.017 < 0.05$), safety on the journeys ($p = 0.002 < 0.05$), safety qualification ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$), schooling of the mother ($p = 0.04 < 0.05$), grade to the school regarding safety ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$) and the student works ($p = 0.01 < 0.05$) (table 2). The students who come from the municipalities of Cuajimalpa, Magdalena Contreras and Gustavo A. Madero are the ones who have received the greatest amount of sexual harassment actions that make them uncomfortable; The same happens with young women who perceive travel safety as bad, who have been victims of these harmful behaviors.

Additionally, female students who give the government an excellent rating for safety have also experienced sexual harassment from strangers. Another interesting fact is that the young women who feel the most fear of sexual harassment attacks are those who indicated that their mothers have no education or only finished elementary school. On the other hand, the women who perceived the manifestations of sexual harassment most strongly are those who gave a rating of 5 (very bad) to the school in terms of protection and safety. It was also perceived that female students who worked were those who rate sexual harassment behaviors that generate fear the highest.

On the other hand, in the young women of the Tecnológico de Chimalhuacán, the effects of the model were found in the time of leaving home ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), influx of people in the streets ($p = 0.01 < 0.05$), someone accompanies you to take transportation ($p = 0.04 < 0.05$), a rating given to the government in terms of safety ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$) and if the student has a job ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$) (table 2). It was found that the women who rate expressions of sexual harassment highest are those who indicated that they leave home very early (between 4:30 a.m. and 5:00 a.m.). Similarly, it was detected that female students score higher for expressions of sexual harassment in places where there is little influx of people. In addition to the above, it was found that the students who indicated that they did not have someone to accompany them to take the transport are the ones who most frequently perceive manifestations of sexual harassment. Furthermore, women who gave the government a negative rating for safety are the ones who have been the victims to a greater extent of these expressions of harassment in public spaces. Finally, the women who stated that they were working at the time of the study are those who have suffered sexual harassment to a greater extent on the streets.

In relation to the model of the students of the Tecnológico de Gustavo A. Madero, the main effects were found in the time of leaving the house ($p = 0.004 < 0.05$), municipality of the State of Mexico ($p = 0.02 < 0.05$), safety rating on the journeys ($p = 0.03 < 0.05$), rating given to the government in terms of safety ($p = 0.01 < 0.05$), mother's occupation ($p = 0.02 < 0.05$) and rating given to her to school regarding the protection and safety of women ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$) (table 2). The findings that were obtained were that the women who gave the most points to the manifestations of sexual harassment that provoke fear are those who leave the house between 6:00 a.m. m. and 7:00 a. m. In turn, the students who have received expressions of sexual harassment most frequently are those who come from the

municipalities of Valle de Chalco, Chalco and Ecatepec. In addition, the students who score high for actions of sexual harassment are those who perceive the safety of the journeys they take as very bad. Another relevant piece of data is that women who rate the actions carried out by the government of their mayoralty or municipality as excellent are the ones who have experienced moderate episodes of sexual harassment the most frequently. Young women who said that their mothers worked in the government are also the ones who have perceived the manifestations of sexual harassment the most. Finally, the female students who rate the protection and safety of their women as very bad (which is why they proclaim themselves an anti-bullying school) are the ones who have perceived the expressions of harassment to a greater extent.

Generalized linear model of factor three. Sexual harassment avoidance beliefs and strategies

This factor analyzes those strategies that women implement in their daily lives to try to avoid the manifestations of sexual harassment, such as a) self-defense training, b) changes in the way they dress, c) belief not to go out when it gets dark, since women may suffer violence, d) changes in routes and e) belief that violence against women has increased. In the case of the young women of the IPN, the effects were found in the variables of the mayor's office ($p = 0.046 < 0.05$, rating given to the local government for the actions taken in favor of security ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$)) and the rating given to the school in terms of protection towards their women, which is why they proclaim themselves an anti-bullying school ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$) (see table 2). It was found that the students who have increased their strategies to Trying to avoid harassment are those who live in the mayors of a) Magdalena Contreras, b) Coyoacán, c) Álvaro Obregón and d) Tlalpan. On the other hand, it was found that the young women who have increased the strategies to combat bullying are those who described the work of their mayor's office or municipality in matters of security as bad. In addition to the above, it was found that the students who rate the school's interventions in terms of safety and protection towards their women as bad are those who have had to increase their actions to avoid harassment.

In the case of the young women from the Technological Institute of Chimalhuacán, variations were found in the model in the rating given to the local government in terms of

safety ($p = 0.001 < 0.05$) and the mother's schooling ($p = 0.04 < 0.05$) (table 2). The young women who described the government as bad in terms of security are the ones who have had to reinforce their strategies to avoid being victims of sexual harassment. In addition, it was found that the students who expressed that their mothers have a postgraduate degree are those who obtained the highest points in terms of actions for the prevention of sexual harassment.

Finally, in the case of the young students of the Gustavo A. Madero Technology, the effects of the model were located in the perception of the influx of people on the street to get transportation ($p = 0.01 < 0.05$), someone accompanies you to take transport ($p = 0.01 < 0.05$), safety rating on the journeys ($p = 0.02 < 0.05$), rating given to the local government in terms of safety ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), schooling of the father ($p = 0.03 < 0.05$) and the rating given to the school in terms of protection of their women (table 2). It was found that the young women who have reinforced the actions to try not to be victims of sexual harassment are those who indicated that the street is alone when they go out to find some means of transport. In addition, an interesting piece of information was obtained, since the young women who have had to work on their strategies to evade the phenomenon are those who have someone to accompany them to take the transport, which indicates that the demonstrations occur on the routes or in other spaces. On the other hand, the young women who obtained the most points with regard to actions to avoid harassment are those who consider that safety on the journeys they take is poor. Also the students who gave a poor safety rating to the local government are those who have had to reinforce their prevention measures. Another important finding is that women who said their parents have a bachelor's degree are those who have been able to strengthen their prevention strategies against sexual harassment. Finally, it was found that the students who rated the school's protection and safety management of women as poor are the group of young people who have strengthened their strategies to avoid sexual harassment.

Generalized linear model of factor four. Perception about the work of the police

This factor analyzes the variables related to the perception of the role that police officers have in public spaces. The students were questioned about their views on the following: a) if they were to suffer any manifestation of sexual harassment, would they feel safe and confident to ask for help from a police officer? analyze if it is adequate, since they are trained to protect the safety of women, c) in the event of being a victim of sexual violence, would the student file a complaint with the corresponding authorities? d) do people show solidarity with the Detecting that a woman is in danger or asking for help? and e) In case of being a victim of sexual harassment, is it preferable to ask for help from a female police officer?

In the case of young women from the IPN, variations were found in the model in the variables of travel time ($p = 0.006 < 0.05$), time of arrival home ($p = 0.005 < 0.05$), mayor's office ($p = 0.022 < 0.05$), municipality of the State of Mexico ($p = 0.001 < 0.05$) and rating given to the government in terms of security ($p = 0.002 < 0.05$) (table 3). It was found that the young women who indicated that they make trips of more than two hours are the ones that better qualified the perception of the role of the police and the security that they offer them in the matter of sexual harassment. For their part, the young women who awarded the most points to the work of the police officers are those who said that they arrived home before six in the afternoon, while those who awarded the least points were those who arrived between 11:30 and 12 of the night. In addition, it was found that the students who live in the Xochimilco, Coyoacán and Venustiano Carranza mayors are the ones who gave the most points to the perception of security offered by the work of the police officers in the event of a situation of sexual harassment; however, those who gave the least points are the women who live in the municipalities of Milpa Alta and Cuajimalpa. Similarly, it was found that the students who stated that they live in the municipalities of Chalco and Valle de Chalco are the ones who gave the highest points to the sense of security that the police provide them in matters of sexual harassment, but the opposite occurs with the municipalities of Naucalpan and Chimalhuacán. Furthermore, the women who rated the security offered by the government of their mayoralty as excellent are the ones who scored highest in their appreciation of the police; Otherwise, it happens with the students who perceive in a negative way the role of the police in the face of sexual harassment.

As for the women who study at the Tecnológico de Gustavo A. Madero, the variations in the model were located in the variables of mayoralty ($p = 0.05 \leq 0.05$), qualification to the local government in terms of security ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$) and grade to the school ($p = 0.03 < 0.05$) (table 3). The young women who live in the Cuauhtémoc, Iztacalco and Gustavo A. Madero municipalities are the ones who feel the most confidence towards the work of the police on the issue of sexual harassment, and those who do not perceive that security are those who live in Iztapalapa and Álvaro Obregon. In addition, the young women who perceive a little more security (so they can ask for help) are those who rate the security offered by the government as good. Finally, the female students who positively rate the work of the school in terms of the protection and safety of women (for which they proclaim themselves against sexual harassment) are the ones who expressed the work of perception of the role they have with the best scores. the police in matters of sexual harassment.

Generalized factor five linear model. Safety on the streets and transport

This factor studies the appreciations of women in relation to the safety they perceive on the streets and in transport for themselves and girls. The main effects in the IPN model were found in the time of arrival home ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$), municipality of the State of Mexico ($p = 0.030 < 0.05$), safety on the journeys ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$), qualification to the local government regarding security ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), mother's education ($p = 0.04 < 0.05$), mother's occupation ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), father's education ($p = 0.008 < 0.05$) and father's occupation ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$) (table 3). It was discovered that the students who positively perceive the safety of the streets of their neighborhood and transportation are those who indicated that they arrive home between 9 and 9:30 at night. On the other hand, the young women who feel insecure on the streets and in transportation are those who live in Ecatepec and Tlalnepantla. In addition, the young women who rated the safety on the journeys as poor are the ones who feel the most insecurity in public spaces. It was also found that young women who rate the security provided by their local government as poor are the ones who feel the most insecurity on the streets and in transportation. It was also found that the young women who perceive insecurity in the streets with the greatest emphasis are those whose mothers have high school. Similarly, it was found that the young women who

indicated that their parents do not have studies and that they work on their own are the ones who feel insecurity in public spaces with the greatest intensity.

In the group of women who are studying at the Tecnológico de Chimalhuacán, the variations were located in the variables of the mayor's office ($p = 0.04 < 0.05$) and the education of the parents ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$) (table 3). It was discovered that the young women who feel insecurity the most are those who expressed that they live in the Magdalena Contreras and Iztapalapa delegations. Similarly, it was found that the female students who declared that their parents had no education are those who perceive the insecurity of the streets to a greater extent for both themselves and the girls.

In the case of the group of women from the Tecnológico de Gustavo A. Madero, the variations in the model were detected in the departure time ($p = 0.03 < 0.05$) and qualification to the local government regarding security ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$) (table 3). It was found that the female students who indicated that their departure time was between 6:30 and 7:00 are those who perceive insecurity in the streets with the greatest emphasis. At the same time, the young women who rate the security of the local government as bad are those who appreciate the insecurity in the streets and in transport the most intensely.

Generalized factor six linear model. Appreciation of the school's work on security actions and abatement of sexual harassment

This dimension analyzes the elements that are related to the work of the school to maintain a safe space. The variables that were studied were the following: specify whether the female students feel safe in school, identify whether the schools have adequate protocols to deal with bullying and harassment, determine whether the school works with violence prevention campaigns from gender, and outlining the school's sanctions against sexual harassers and harassers.

In the case of the group of young people from the IPN, the effects were found in the variables of the time of arrival at home ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), the mayor's office ($p = 0.02 < 0.05$), mother's occupation ($p = 0.01 < 0.05$), rating the school in security actions, which is why it is proclaimed anti-bullying ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$) (table 3). The young women who gave a low score to the work of the school in terms of safe space are those who expressed that they arrive home between 11:30 and 12 at night. In addition, the students who gave the school the least points in terms of safety are those who said that they live in the municipality of

Milpa Alta and Miguel Hidalgo. Also the students who scored under the work of the school are those whose mothers are dedicated to the home. Finally, it was found that the students who give a low score to school work are those who consider the actions implemented against bullying as bad, so they do not feel in safe spaces.

On the other hand, in the students of the Tecnológico de Chimalhuacán the variations of the model were located in the time of leaving home ($p = 0.03 < 0.05$), the mayor's office ($p = 0.03 < 0.05$), the qualification provided by the government of the location in terms of safety ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$), the mother's occupation ($p = 0.04 < 0.05$) and the rating given to the school as a safe space ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$) (table 3). The young women who rated that they perceive the work of the school as inadequate in relation to the issue of safety towards the young women are those who declared that they leave home between 5:30 and 6:00 in the morning. The same was detected in those students who expressed that they live in the mayor's office of Álvaro Obregón. However, it was found that young women who consider the work of their local government to be excellent in the area of security are those who awarded the least points to the work of the school. In addition, it was found that young women whose mothers were unemployed were the ones who scored the lowest for university work in relation to the phenomenon of security. It was also found that the participants who rate the school work with low scores are the ones who fail to perceive the implemented strategies.

In the case of women from the Tecnológico de Gustavo A. Madero, the effects on the model were found in the time of arrival home ($p = 0.006 < 0.05$), a rating given to the local government in terms of safety ($p = 0.012 < 0.05$) and rating given to the school because they consider that it works on the issue of sexual harassment ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$) (table 3). It was found that the young women who gave the least points to school work are those who said they come home between 11:00 and 11:30 at night. Another interesting finding is that women who scored low on school work are the ones who give the highest points to their local government's work on security. It was also found that young women who rate school work as negative are those who do not perceive initiatives in this regard.

Generalized linear model factor seven. Perception of the existence of bullies and bullies in schools

In this dimension, the perception of the existence of bullies and bullies in schools is evaluated. In the three schools, effects were found in the variable that measures the qualification that the students give to the school in terms of safety towards women, for which schools are proclaimed against bullying: IPN ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$), Technological of Chimalhuacán ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$) and Technological of Gustavo A. Madero ($p = 0.01 < 0.05$) (table 4). It was found that the young women who gave low marks to the three schools in terms of safety towards women are those who perceive with the greatest intensity the presence of bullies and harassers in the place.

Discussion

In this work, important findings were obtained in order to understand the issue of sexual harassment in public spaces. In factor 1, which measures the serious manifestations of sexual harassment (sexual abuse, sexual assault, persecution, showing genitalia and masturbation), it was found that the students from the three schools that have been victims are those who arrive home late, not There is someone who accompanies them to take the transport, they express insecurity in the journeys, they point out that the street is alone, they work and qualify as negative the safety and protection of the school in terms of harassment and sexual harassment. In addition, they point out that their mothers do not have studies.

In the case of the factor that analyzes bullying behaviors that generate fear and discomfort (whistles, obscene words and looks, approaches with bad intentions and groping), it was discovered that the young women who appreciated these actions as frequent are those who leave their home between 4:30 and 5:00 in the morning. In addition, they are young people who are active in the labor market, they do not have someone to accompany them to take some safe transport, they perceive little influx of people in the street and they point out that safety on the journeys is precarious. Specifically, the students with the highest scores in this type of harmful actions are those who live in Ecatepec, Chalco and Valle de Chalco. Finally, the IPN and TECNM students are the ones who gave the most points to uncomfortable sexual harassment behaviors and they are those who rate the school's work in terms of protection and safety as bad.

The findings found contribute elements to what was stated by Lewis, Saukko and Lumsden (2021), who found that most of the experiences of sexual harassment in public transport have the following characteristics: a) it depends on the hours in which one travels , b) women frequently do not respond to sexual harassment and c) this type of aggression is hardly reported. Similarly, the female students gave higher points to sexual assaults when the street is alone or with little influx. In this regard, Mohamed and Stanek (2019) found that busy streets provide a sense of security due to informal surveillance, but on many occasions the number of people from outside the neighborhoods exceed the number of residents, so young women must stay alert. Another important finding was found in the manifestations of sexual harassment, which occur more frequently in young people who work. According to Castañeda (2019), this happens because women who work and study must move more frequently from one place to another, which is why they spend more time in public spaces. In this sense, Vera-Gray (2016) adds that social markers place women in a hierarchical situation, which generates gender inequality. Unfortunately, the theoretical study of rape and sexual harassment in public spaces has discourses that allow the bullies to be justified (Sadler, 2019). Consequently, the scenario does not seem to improve in relation to the insecurity in the streets, so that no woman is free from being a victim of femicide or disappearance (Guerrera, 2018).

In factor three (which analyzes sexual harassment avoidance strategies; for example, taking self-defense courses, changing the way of dressing, not going out when it gets dark and changing routes), it was found that the young women of the IPN who They have increased their evasion strategies and their beliefs regarding the increase in insecurity against women are those that they perceived as bad the security provided by the mayor's office where they live. In the case of the students of the TECNM Chimalhuacán who have reinforced the actions against sexual harassment, they are those that classify the security on the part of the government as bad. The women of the TECNM Gustavo A. Madero who have reinforced measures are those who when they leave home perceive that the street is alone. Finally, the students of the IPN and TECNM of Gustavo A. Madero who have increased their actions to avoid harassment are those who perceive the safety and protection of the school as bad.

These results agree with those found by Quinones (2020), López (2020) and Condon et al. (2017), who found that women try to protect themselves from the manifestations of sexual harassment in the street through changes of clothes, take other routes no matter how long, do not approach the transport if it is full and even carry non-lethal weapons to fend. The violence that occurs in cities requires women to make decisions all day to avoid being victims of harassment. Likewise, Fleetwood (2019) explains that other strategies used by women have to do with asking others for help and moving away from the places where these episodes occur (Talone and Araujo, 2019).

In dimension four (perception about the work of the police), it was obtained that the young women of the IPN who classify this work as bad are those who arrive home between 11:30 and 12 at night. In addition, this bad perception of police work is emphasized in those young women who live in Naucalpan and Chimalhuacán. Finally, the young women from Gustavo A. Madero's TECNM who perceive security from the police forces are those who live in the Iztapalapa and Álvaro Obregón mayors.

It is logical that women need to feel security and trust towards the police forces to report any sexual assault or crimes that jeopardize their integrity. However, as pointed out by Chubin (2014), Mellgren, Andersson and Ivert (2018), Dimitriou (2021), Ahmed, Yousaf and Asif (2019) and the Colectivo las tesis (2021), victims of sexual harassment on many occasions they remain silent due to the culture of shame, which causes many to continue to receive a variety of attacks in public spaces. As a consequence, the aggressors perceive that there will be no sanction and will then continue to act with impunity.

Another reason women do not report sexual harassment is because they fear that this patriarchal society will blame them, which could further restrict their mobility. Therefore, the feminist movement demands that there be a body that can provide specialized care for victims of violence, since it is evident that this phenomenon has worsened, which is evidenced in the increase in femicides (Torres Falcón, 2020).

In factor five (which measures the perception regarding the safety of the streets and transportation), it was evidenced that the young women of the IPN who expressed the greatest feeling of insecurity on the streets are those who live in Ecatepec and Tlalnepantla. These, in addition, qualify as bad the safety on the journeys. For their part, the TECNM Chimalhuacán students who feel the most insecurity are those who live in Magdalena Contreras and Iztapalapa. An interesting finding is that the participants of the IPN and

TECNM Chimalhuacán who perceive the greatest insecurity are those who indicated that their parents had no education. Finally, the women of the TECNM Gustavo A. Madero who feel the most insecurity are those who leave home between 6:30 and 7:00 in the morning. In addition, they rate the work of the government as bad.

Platzer (2016) expresses that it is necessary to build safe cities so that people are not afraid of being attacked or violated. However, to achieve this, the perceptions of those affected must be taken into account. Furthermore, we agree with Lacey, Miller, Reeves and Tankel (2021) when they state that urgent work should be done on the issue of street safety from intersectionality approaches, since they allow addressing gender as part of a complex series of social divisions, identities and structures that shape the singular and collective experiences of individuals.

Similarly, it coincides with what was stated by Barnes (2021) about the active participation of women in the development of security measures. In this sense, the implementation of security control panels, digital platforms and risk maps is suggested (Hawken et al., 2013; Royo, Parikh and Belur, 2020).

Finally, with respect to the school's work on safety and abatement of sexual harassment, it was found that the students who give low marks on this criterion are those who perceive the work of the academic units as bad. Care must be taken in the results, since it was found that the students of the three institutions indicated the existence of harassing professors (64% of the IPN, 30% of the TECNM Gustavo A. Madero, and 27% of the TECNM Chimalhuacán). Likewise, another element that prevents young women from sitting in safe spaces within universities is the presence of students who also harass them (53% from IPN, 29% from TECNM Gustavo A Madero, and 27% from TECNM Chimalhuacán) . In short, sexual harassment in universities is a common phenomenon (rarely reported) due to institutional limitations and the cultural beliefs of the victims (Dogar, 2021).

Conclusions

Women and girls take to the streets with a series of fears that are often unnoticed by the authorities (for example, being attacked, assaulted, victims of sexual attacks or murdered), hence they have to adopt improvised measures to reduce those risks. This

reality, logically, causes their emotional tranquility to be constantly altered in each journey they must make to their place of study or work.

For this reason, it is essential that there is monitoring of the strategies implemented to combat this phenomenon of aggression against women, as well as demanding that governments implement initiatives that in other countries have made it possible to improve public security. In addition, work should be done on actions aimed at the deconstruction of macho and androcentric ideas.

In this work, the inequalities that women and girls experience in public spaces are evident, so efforts must be intensified to continue with the construction of safe trails, especially in those mayors and municipalities considered highly violent.

Likewise, women must be encouraged to form citizen patrols to support young women who arrive home late, so that immediate action can be taken if risk factors are perceived. In addition to this, more severe measures must be implemented against bullies, harassers and feminicides, since in this work it is evident that women and girls are highly vulnerable groups that need protection from society.

Finally, fear is not fought with victimhood, but with actions, which is why universities and governments are required to work and spread the alerts of gender violence. In addition, schools should work with the community on issues related to stereotypes, violence generated from the ideas of romantic love, crime prevention, creation of the gender police and, in general, create a university network against gender violence .

Finally, for future works it is possible to address issues related to dating violence, as well as to inquire into the feeling of the university community on the issue of clotheslines that allow evidence of acts of gender violence. Finally, students active in feminist struggle groups can be interviewed to inquire about their views on the actions of the authorities in the face of harassment and sexual harassment.

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