



# Presentation 2

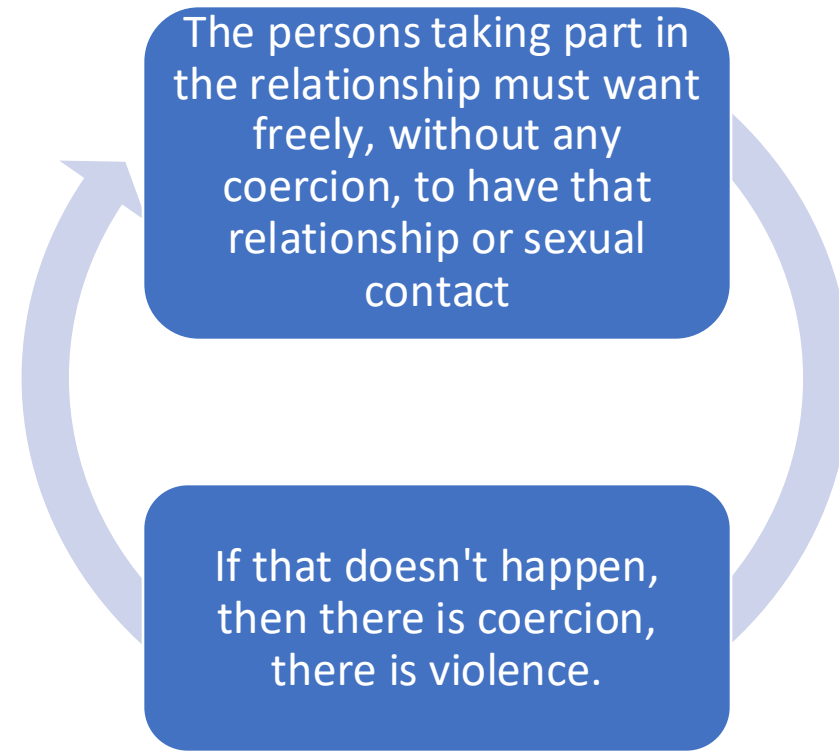
## CONSENT AND DIVERSITY OF RELATIONSHIPS

# INDEX

- 1.No means no
- 2.Only yes means yes
- 3.The need of  
*Communicative Acts*
- 4.Types of *Communicative Acts*



# An unquestionable premise for any intimate relationship





CONSENT

# 7 KEYS OF SEXUAL CONSENT

## WHAT DOES THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE SAY?

Any action on sexual consent is based on scientific evidence of social impact

**Ask for them to be included, ask where what they tell you has worked!**

### 1. DISTINGUISH HOAXES FROM EVIDENCE

**Don't be fooled!**

Neither "no" means yes, nor is every "yes" free of coercion, for example if there is a threat of a weapon.

Analyze the communicative acts involved in the interactions to determine not only whether there was a verbal "yes" but whether the act is given in a truly free environment or is coerced by some power interaction or element of the environment.

**If you want to have more about consent control to have any ability, you can control the others participation. Interacting with evidence on gender inequality and the news published by El País.**

Now to give incentives also forces to restrict the use and extend to be considered scientific interaction.

### 2. NOTE THAT...

COERCION	CONSENT
<b>Power</b> Communicative BOX	<b>Dialogic</b> Communicative BOX
Threatening	Free to express
Imposition	Free to refuse
Imposition	Free to refuse

**When there is consent, it can be said if it doesn't matter who the environment is out of freedom**

**When the level of influence comes out of a context of power, it is not possible to say "yes" or "no" freely. It is a conditioning pleasure that you have and you have control over it.**

[illegible][illegible]

# 1. No means no



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# But...

- Is “no means no” enough?
- Is it enough to say “No”?

# The case of Anna Chambers. New York, USA

**DF**  
**DIARIO FEMINISTA**



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# El caso of Anna Chambers. New York, USA



Anna, an 18-year-old girl, was arrested in New York and reported the two police officers who had her in custody for rape. Anna thought her case was easy, the genetic tests from the samples collected at the hospital matched the two policemen, they were on duty and she was in their custody. Anna could not have imagined that New York is one of 35 states in the US where there is no regulation explicitly prohibiting police officers from having sex with people in their custody if they "consent". Anna now has to prove that there was no consent, as the two police officers claim.



# The case “La Manada” [The herd] in Spain



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# The case of La Manada [The herd] in Spain.

One of the particularities of the “La Manada” case is that what happened was quite clear, there were no great divergences on the facts between both parties. What the judges were deliberating is not what happened, but whether or not what happened constituted sexual assault. Ultimately, what was said are issues that will undoubtedly transcend the case itself and create a precedent about what idea of consent underlies our legal system.

**DF**  
DIARIO FEMINISTA



# “No means no” falls short

- We know that there are times when people cannot say "NO", either:
- Because of the effect of some substance
- Because of the paralysis caused by certain intimidating
- Because of the social hierarchies that underlie our social structure.
- Because of many other circumstances



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So ....

This has led to the idea that only an explicit "yes" is a "yes".

That it is necessary to say "yes".



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## 2. Only “Yes” means yes



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# “Only yes means yes” is not enough either

The fact that we have asked at a given moment does not guarantee anything at all; someone can say yes now and not want to continue in 2 minutes, so we would end up concluding that we have to ask every five seconds



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# 3. Communicative Acts



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# 7 KEYS OF SEXUAL CONSENT

### WHAT DOES THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE SAY?

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**Ask for them to be included, ask where what they tell you has worked!**

**1 DISTINGUISHING HOAXES FROM EVIDENCE**  
**Don't be fooled!**

Neither "no" means yes, nor is every "yes" free of coercion, for example if there is a threat of a weapon. Analyze the communicative acts involved in the interactions to determine not only whether there was a verbal 'yes' but whether the will is given in a truly free environment or is coerced by some power interaction or element of the environment.

 If you want to know more about sexual consent or have any doubts, you can consult the citizen participation platform with evidence on gender issues Sappho and the news published by Diario Feminista.  
Todo lo que encuentres allí tienes la certeza de que está avalado por la comunidad científica internacional

**2 NOTE THAT...**

Consent	
COERCION	CONSENT
<b>Power communicative acts</b>	<b>Dialogic communicative acts</b>
Physical power	Free of Physical Power
Institutional Power	Free of Institutional power
Interactive Power	Free of Interactive Power

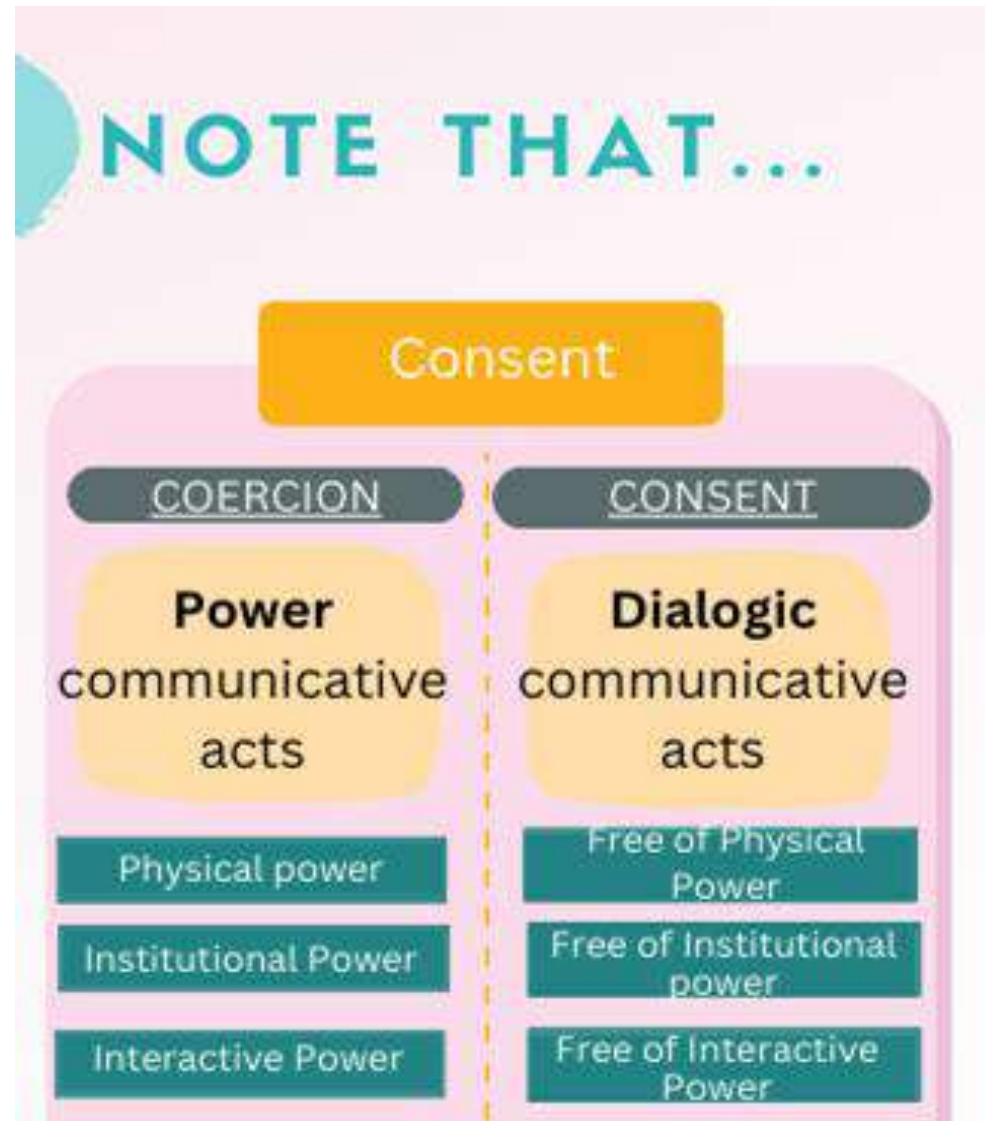
When there is consent, it can be seen!  
If in doubt, make sure the environment is one of freedom

When the bond of relating comes out, it comes out naturally. I can't explain it... it's something physical that you notice, that you feel... (RIGGS, GUYL 21)

Two people when they are well together alone they are like close... touch, they hug... oh... they well together you look out like you are looking for someone. (RIGGS, GUYL 20)



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# Physical Power

A "yes" given under physical coercion, for example under threat of a knife, cannot be considered a freely given "yes" and therefore, no matter how much that "yes" was given, there is NO consent.



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# Institutional Power

- There may be circumstances in which asking and getting a yes does not prove that the desire we are looking for exists (for example, because of the effect of the hierarchies underlying the relationship).
- For example, between a student (18 years old or older) and her university professor there is a power relationship.
- Also between a 'boss' and a subordinate.



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# Interactive Power

- When environmental conditions hinder free communication of consent. Coercion can come not only from the person directly involved in the relationship but also from the environment
- Whoever has a greater position of power in a relationship, be it in an academic or work context, but also within a social group, must always ensure that the contact is desired by the other party.



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# Interactive Power



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## 3 IDENTIFYING INTERACTIVE POWER

Some situations of interactive power (the power given by the interaction established between the people involved) are so normalised that we accept them. You may have witnessed/experienced many of them

Do any of these ring a bell?

*If you push and push and push in the end... he who follows gets it. And you don't get it, it's not like that. The one who pushes, because of tiredness and for your own security, you say, okay, that's it, I'll do it and that's it, but that doesn't mean that it's because the other person wanted to do it. It's not like that. Because if a person has said no to you 15 times... the 16th time is not going to be that they have changed their mind and say "oh, yes, now I really want to do it".*  
(CL29. Girl, 21)

*I know of groups of friends who are out partying, (...) one invited her for a drink and the whole group automatically, not just the boy but the whole group was like: make out... make out... you said yes to the drink... make out... Of course, and she was like: I don't want to...*  
(ZD18. Boy, 20)



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## Presentation 2. Consent and diversity of relationships

This interactive power does not only happen at the moment of the aggression, it can start in different interactions with other people prior to the aggression, in an environment where a coercive discourse prevails:

Don't let them subjugate you  
or anyone else



When a person is told by his friends to do it and this person keeps saying no, they say to his face: are you stupid or what? What are you doing? (...) And comments: I don't know what's wrong with him, I can see he's asexual, or is he homosexual? On the back a lot of this kind of things

ET60. Boy, 22

Many friends of mine have had something that they didn't want to have, apart from pressure, more than pressure from between the two of them, from the environment that says: "well, if you don't have something with this person, then you're stupid...".

"You're already old enough to start having this kind of relationship... and anticipate having them".

(CF17. Girl, 20)

Freedom or coercion?

Besides, my friends are all the time eating my head off. Maybe it's time. Maybe I have to attack. Maybe I have to put pressure on the girl.

ES98. Boy, 22

(...) yes, my colleagues, on coming back with the group, said: "no... but man... you should have taken advantage... since you were there with her... well... you could have done something... you could have enjoyed yourself and that was it...".

(AB19. Boy, 21)

Identifying this coercive discourse, these complicities of third parties in situations of coercion, can be key in a trial



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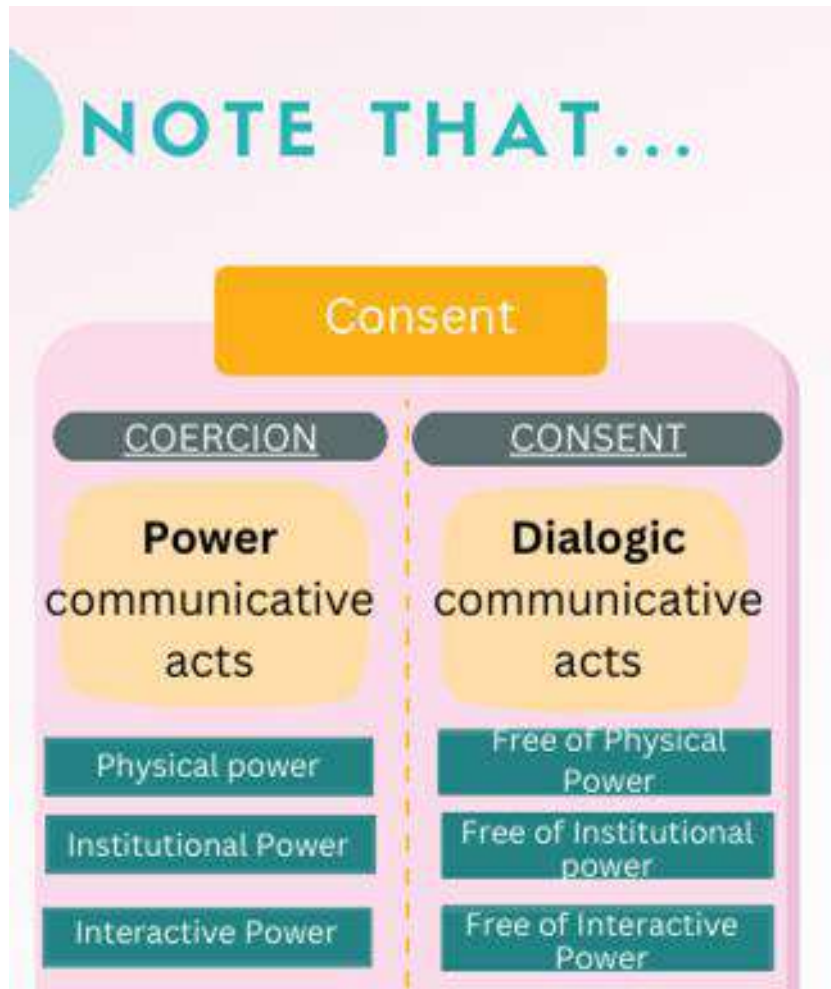


# Communicative Acts

- Other elements need to be taken into account beyond the words "yes" or "no"
- It is necessary to introduce the "communicative acts", that is, not only what is said, or non-verbal language but also the context in which interactions take place.



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# Communicative Acts

We must be aware of whether our position of power and the context allow the other person(s) involved to freely express what they want

- When communication is dominated by **power communicative acts** (whether physical, institutional or interactive) then we can say that it is an environment of coercion where if "consent" is given, it is not freely given, it may be coerced and therefore invalid
- If in the communication of consent, all communicative acts that take place are free of the three types of power (physical, institutional and interactive), then we are talking about **dialogic communicative acts** where consent can be expressed freely, we can say that there is consent

# Debate

- What did you think?
- Did you think that saying "no" or saying "yes" was enough to ensure consent?
- Do you know of any stories, whether in books, movies or news stories, where a boy or girl has been pressured to do something intimate that they didn't want to do?



# If you have more time... you can read and discuss

**El consentimiento afectivosexual y los actos comunicativos**

<https://periodicoeducacion.info/2023/03/15/el-consentimiento-afectivosexual-y-los-actos-comunicativos-2/>

**La primera vez importa** <https://periodicoeducacion.info/2024/02/23/la-primeravez-importa/>

**¿Tocarse o no tocarse en Educación Física?**

<https://periodicoeducacion.info/2024/01/08/tocarse-o-no-tocarse-en-educacion-fisica/>



# Presentation 2

## CONSENT AND DIVERSITY OF RELATIONSHIPS



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