

The UO Sexual Violence and Institutional Betrayal Campus Survey

Carly Parnitzke Smith, Marina N. Rosenthal, and Jennifer J. Freyd

<http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/>

For GSU College Sexual Assault Forum, 22-24 October 2014



The Survey

- Designed to assess student experiences of sexual assault and harassment victimization, perpetration, and institutional behaviors, as well as student attitudes, educational engagement, and well-being
- Approved by the UO's Institutional Review Board
- Funds for participant compensation were provided by UO Center for the Study of Women in Society and private donations made through the UO Foundation

Survey Instrument

- Primarily used or modified existing instruments; some new items were created specifically for this study
- Web presentation; Qualtrics software licensed to the University of Oregon
 - Qualtrics "Display Logic" was used such that questions presented to participants often depended upon their answers to prior questions.
- A list of measures, an electronic print-out of the UO online survey, and results can be found online at:
<http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/>

Survey Procedure

- Goal was to survey 1000 students; a 20% response rate was expected
- 5,000 student emails were provided by the UO Registrar
- These email addresses were selected randomly by the Registrar from the population of degree-seeking undergraduate students who were currently registered for Fall 2014
 - who were registered as degree-seeking undergraduates some time during Fall 2013, Winter 2014, or Spring 2014
 - and who were at least 18 years old

Survey Procedure Continued

- Students were invited to participate via email between August 27 and September 19
 - Students had 10 days to complete the survey
 - There was one reminder to students on day 5
- Completion time: 20-30 minutes
- Compensation: \$20 Amazon.com gift certificate

What did we measure?

- Demographics
- Betrayal Trauma Lifetime and College Exposure
- Sexual Assault Victimization and Perpetration
- Sexual Harassment Victimization and Perpetration
- Reporting Behavior
- Institutional Betrayal
- Rape Myth Acceptance
- Bystander Behavior
- Mental and Physical Health
- Educational Engagement
- Participant Reactions to Survey

Some Features of this Survey

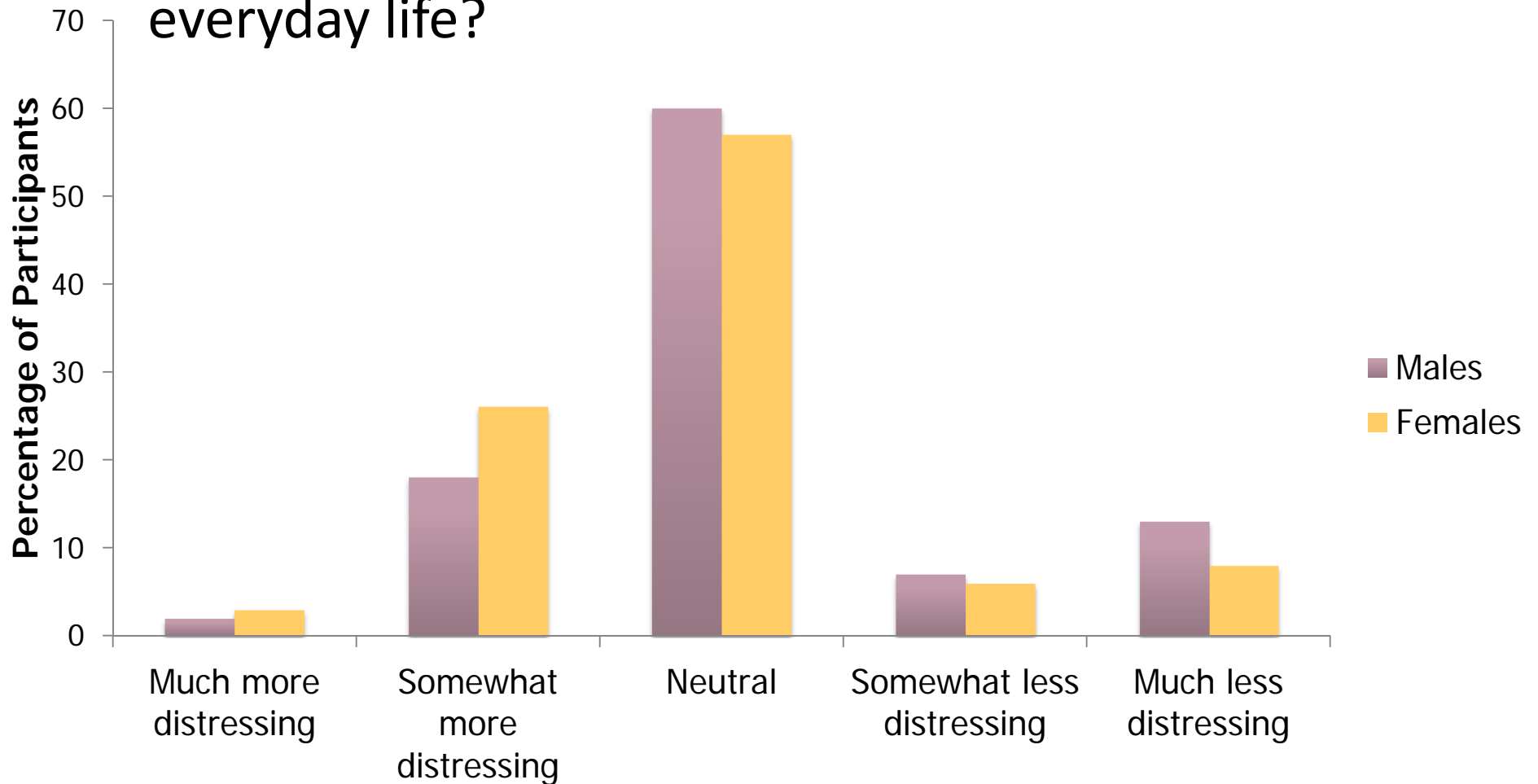
- Sexual Victimization During College
 - SES plus contextual elements (e.g.: alcohol use, perpetrator relationship, etc)
- Measures pertaining to climate
 - Sexual harassment
 - Gender harassment
 - Institutional betrayal
 - Friend experiences
- Measures pertaining to associated psychological factors
 - Educational engagement and health
 - Rape myths
 - Bystander behavior
 - Childhood trauma exposure

What did students think about participating in this study?

Survey reaction items modified from DePrince & Freyd (2004)

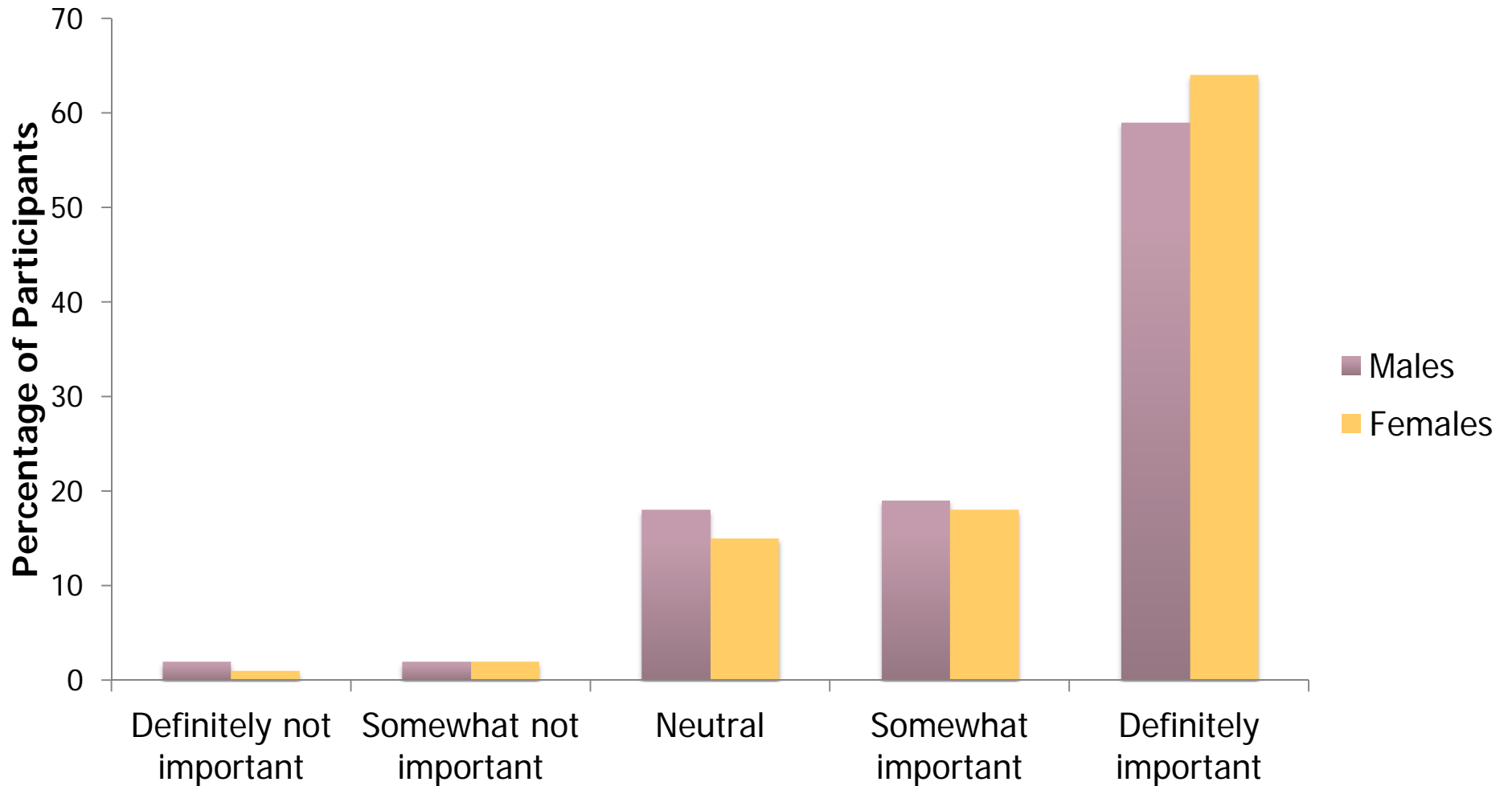
Student Attitudes Toward Survey

How distressing were these questions, compared to everyday life?



Student Attitudes Toward Survey

How important is it to ask these questions?

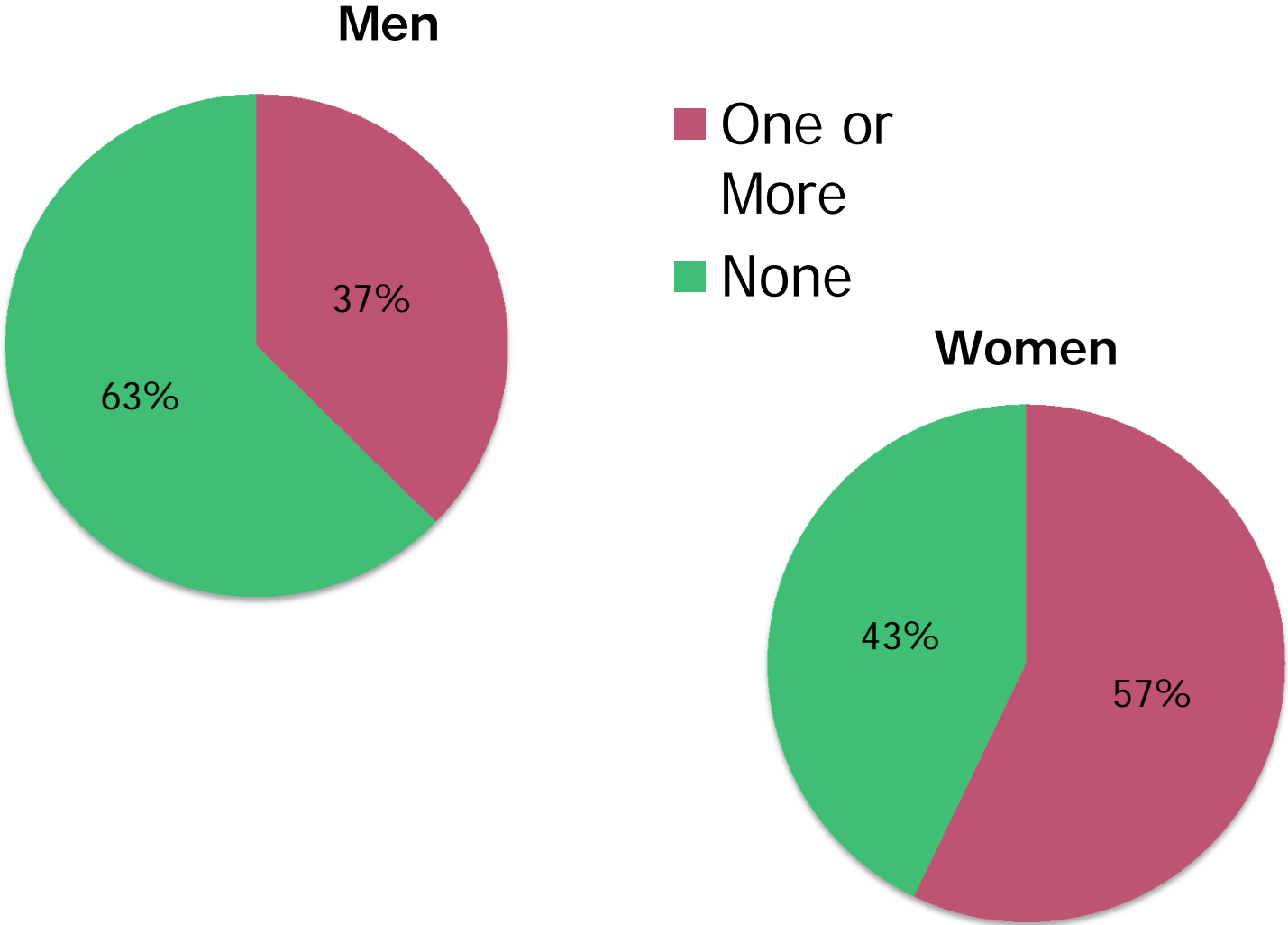


At what rate are students experiencing sexual harassment?

Six items used from the DOD Sexual Harassment Survey (Hay & Elig 1999)

- Someone repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you
- Someone continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said "No"
- Someone made you feel like you were being bribed with some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior
- Someone made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative
- Someone treated you badly for refusing to have sex
- Someone implied faster promotions or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative

Experiences of Sexual Harassment During College

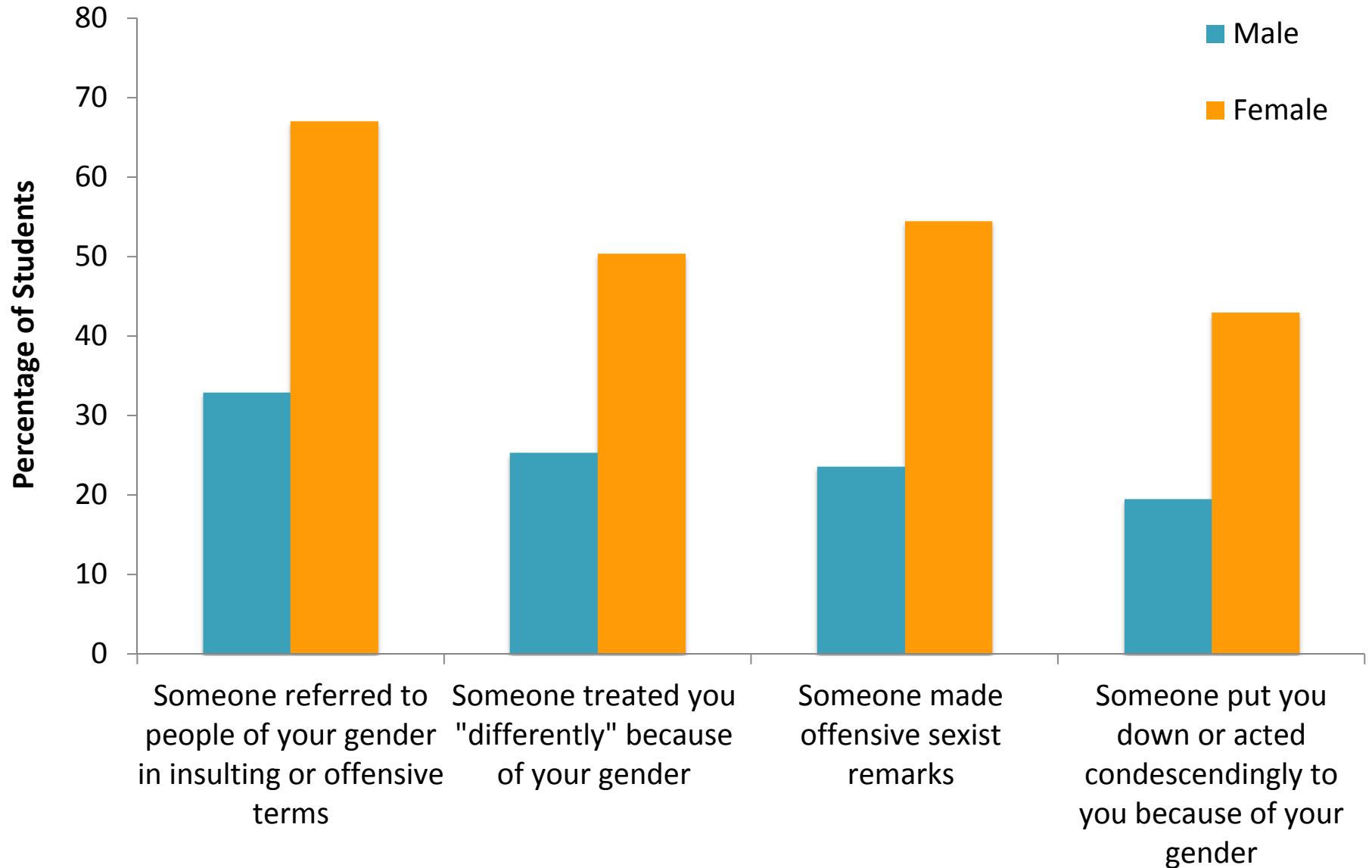


At what rate are students experiencing gender harassment?

Gender Harassment Items Selected from Hay and Elig (1999)

- Someone referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms
- Someone treated you "differently" because of your gender (for example, mistreated, slighted, or ignored you)
- Someone made offensive sexist remarks (for example, suggesting that people of your gender are not suited for the kind of work or activities you do)
- Someone put you down or acted condescendingly to you because of your gender

Student Experiences of Gender Harassment



*At what rate are students being sexually
victimized?*

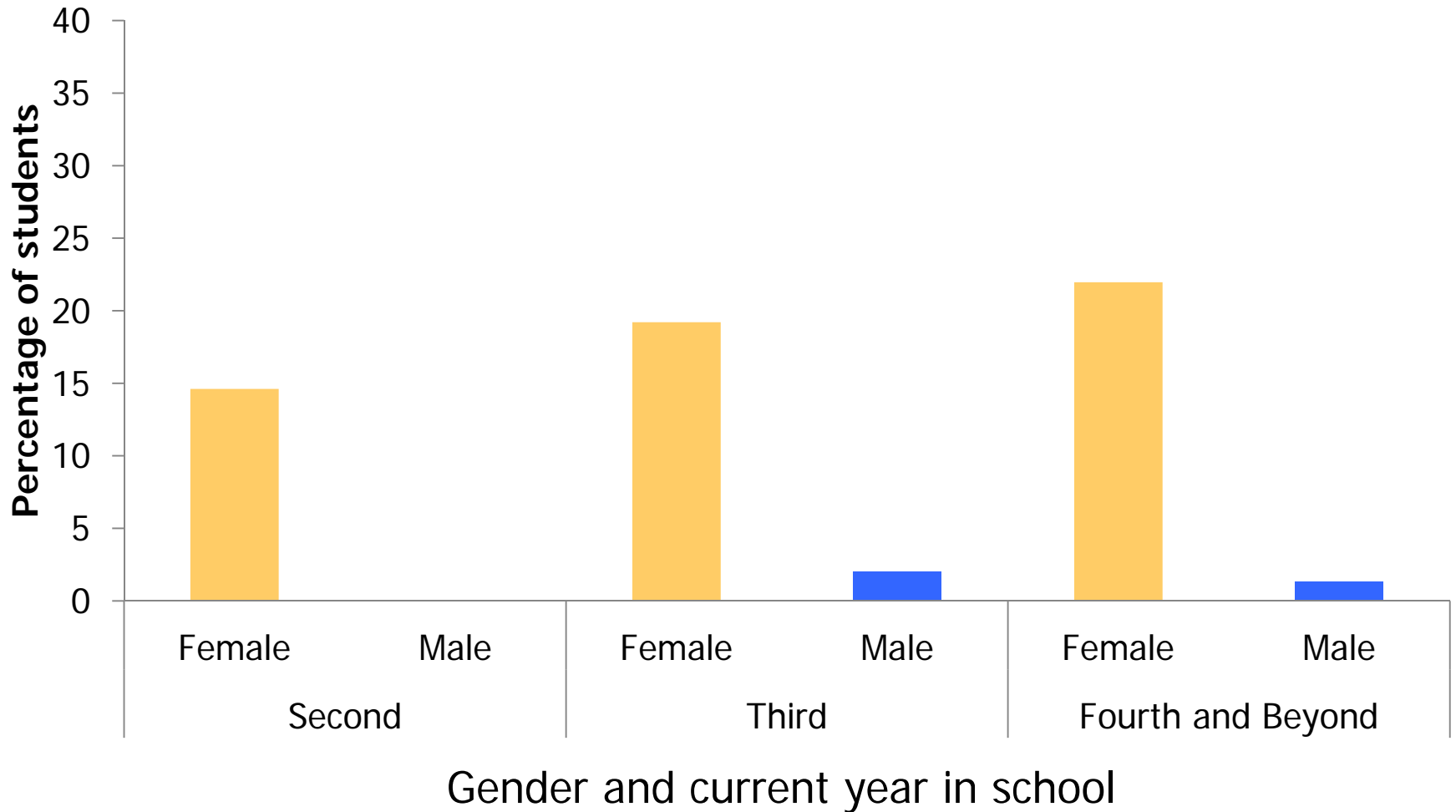
We used 7-item modified SES (Koss, et al, 2007)

Rape

Attempted/completed

1. Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration)
2. Someone performed oral sex on me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent
3. **Someone inserted their penis, fingers, or objects into my vagina without my consent**
4. **Someone inserted their penis, fingers, or objects into my anus without my consent**
5. Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to perform oral sex on me, or make me have oral sex with them without my consent
6. **Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to insert their penis, fingers, or objects into my vagina without my consent**
7. **Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to insert their penis, fingers, or objects into my anus without my consent**

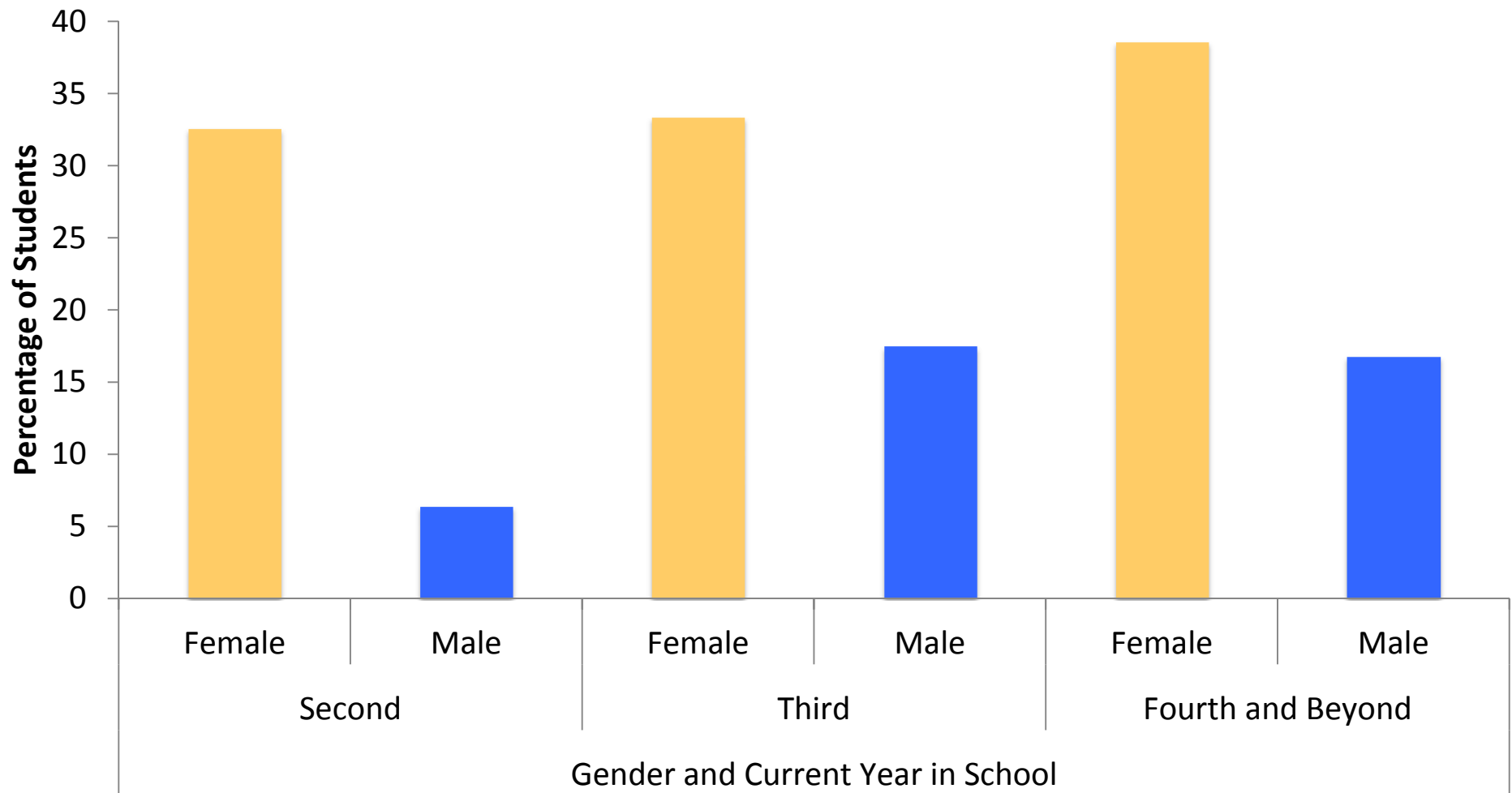
Percent of Students Subjected to Rape During College (attempted/completed)



Contact and Attempted Sexual Experiences Without Consent

- 1. Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration)**
- 2. Someone performed oral sex on me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent**
- 3. Someone inserted their penis, fingers, or objects into my vagina without my consent**
- 4. Someone inserted their penis, fingers, or objects into my anus without my consent**
- 5. Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to perform oral sex on me, or make me have oral sex with them without my consent**
- 6. Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to insert their penis, fingers, or objects into my vagina without my consent**
- 7. Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to insert their penis, fingers, or objects into my anus without my consent**

Nonconsensual sexual contact and/or attempted assault during college

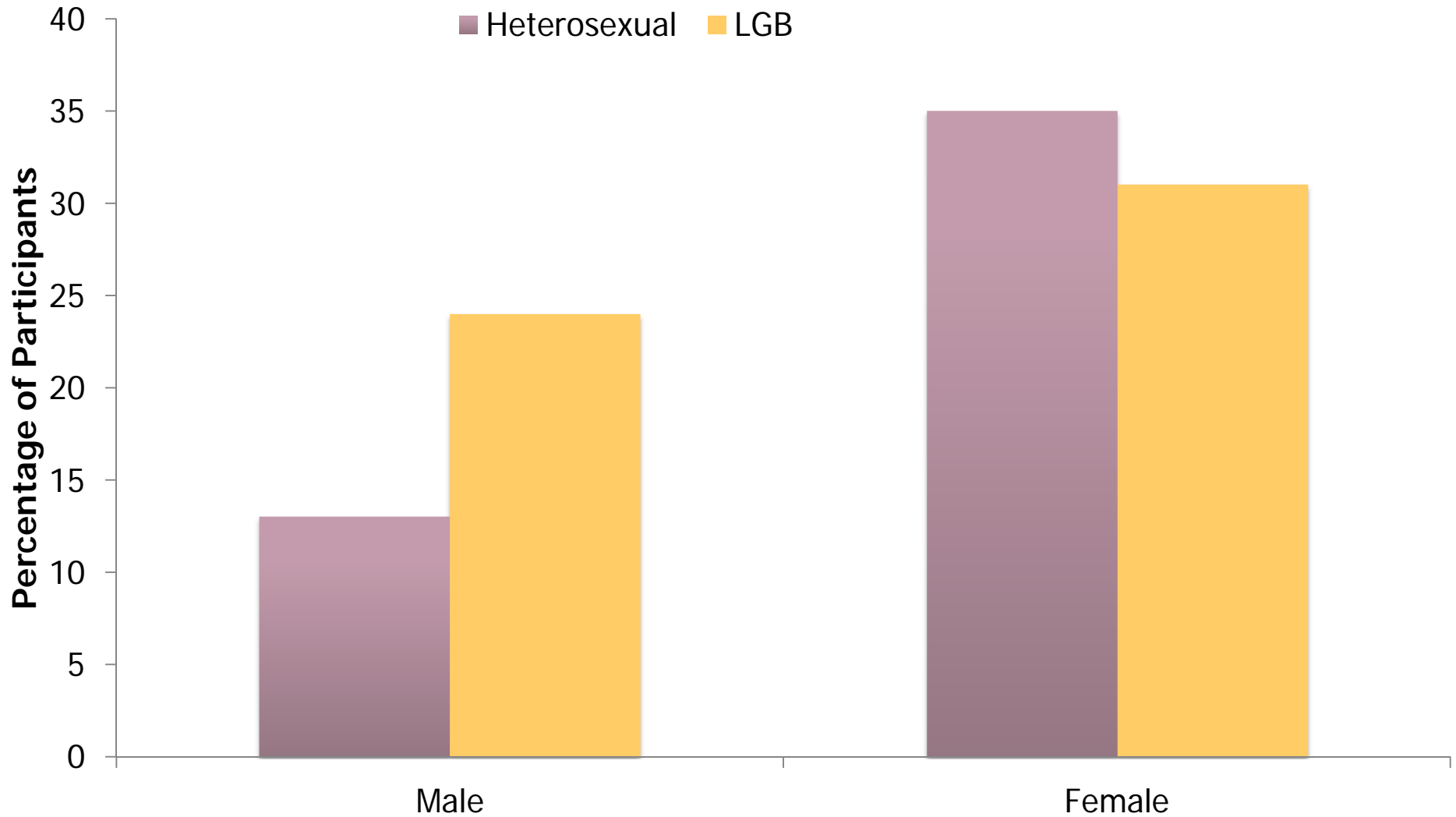


Does minority status affect victimization risk?

(Race/ethnicity – at later date)

Sexual orientation

Non-Consensual Sexual Experiences by Gender and Sexual Orientation



*Did students report sexual assault experiences to
a university source?*

Did students report sexual assault experiences to a university source?

90% of those who had any nonconsensual sexual experience did not tell any university source

86% of those who were raped did not tell any university source.

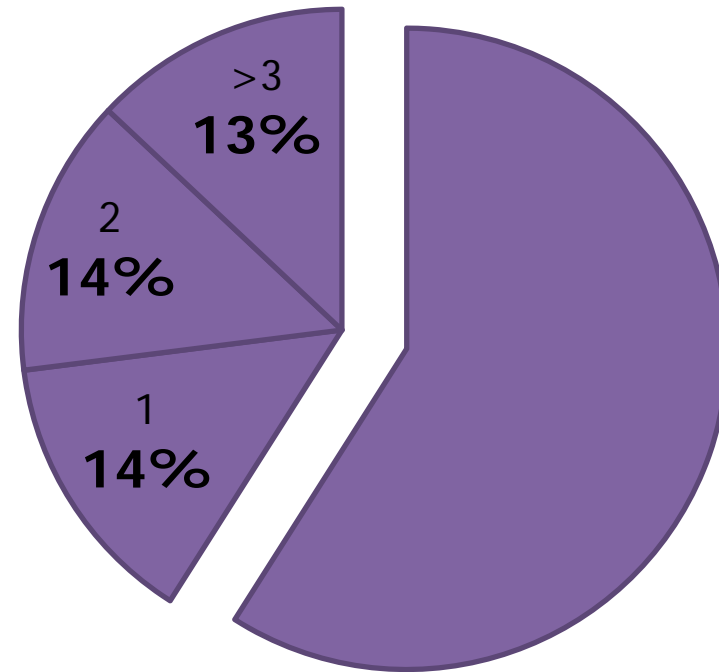
How do victimized students experience institutional climate and response?

Institutional Betrayal

- Institutional Betrayal Questionnaire (IBQ: Smith & Freyd, 2013)
- E.g.: [In reference to sexual assaults...] Did an institution play a role in
 - Creating an environment in which this type of experience seemed common or like no big deal?
 - Making it difficult to report the experience?
 - Covering up the experience?
 - Punishing you in some way for this experience (e.g., loss of privileges or status)?

Institutional Betrayal related to a non-consensual sexual experience

41% of students experienced **at least one** type of institutional betrayal related to a non-consensual sexual experience



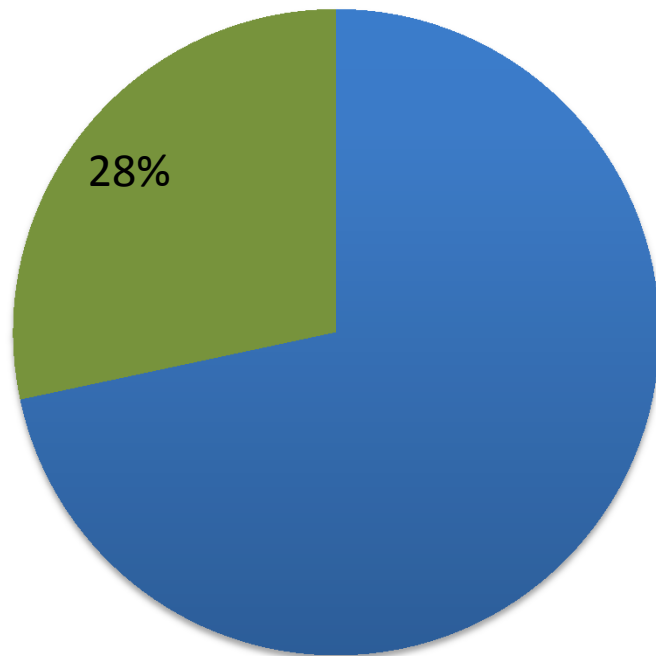
Most common types of IBT among students indicating NCSC



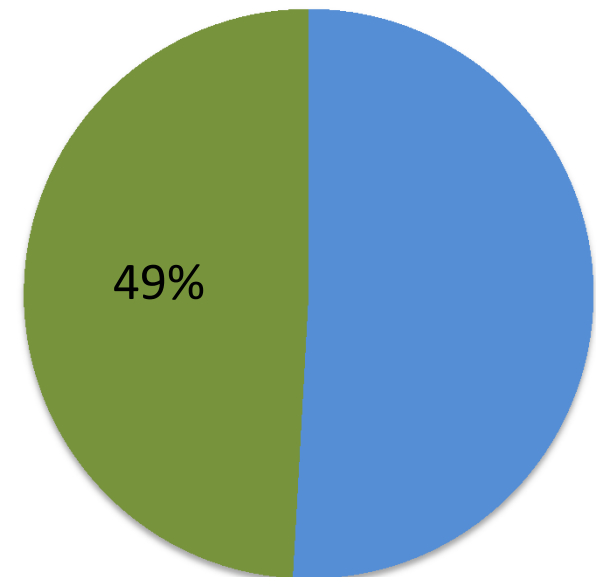
*Is status of perpetrator as UO student associated
with institutional betrayal experienced by
victim?*

Institutional betrayal is more likely when perpetrator is another UO student

Non-UO Student Perpetrator



Student Perpetrator



■ Institutional
Betrayal

Institutional betrayal by perpetrator student status

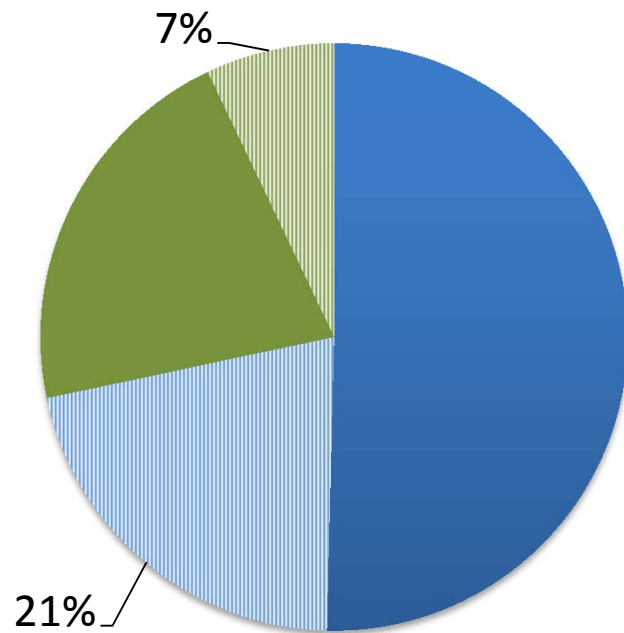
Students who indicated having a UO student perpetrator experienced more institutional betrayal than students whose perpetrator was not a UO student

$t(278) = 1.90, p = .03, \text{one-tailed}, d = .23$

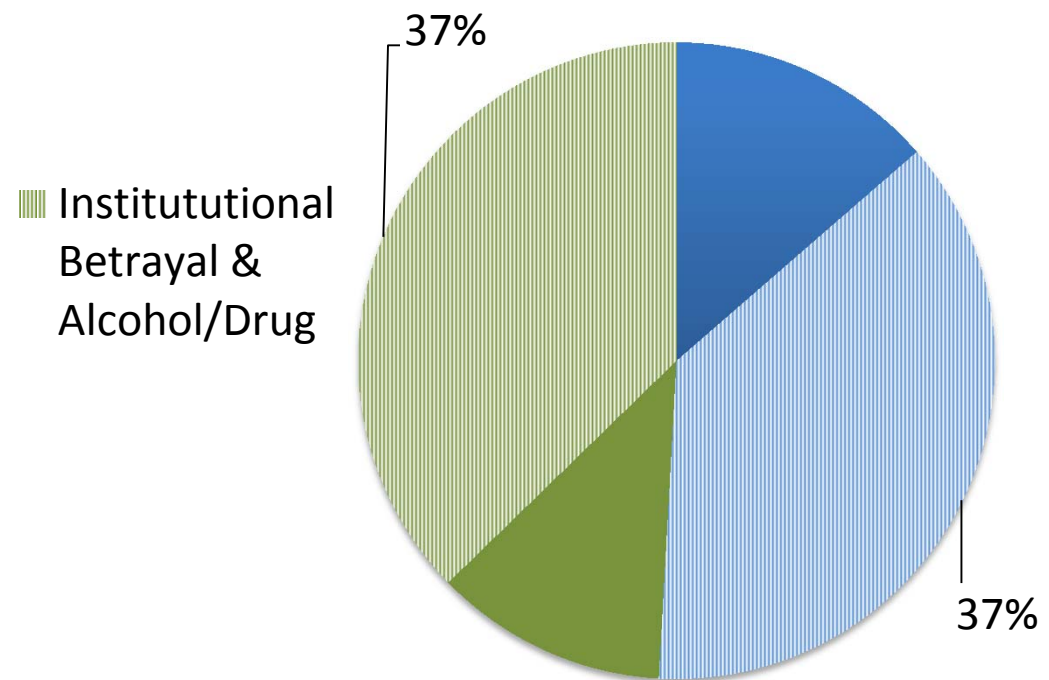
Alcohol and Drugs: Do not account for differences in Institutional Betrayal

Although incapacitation due to drugs or alcohol was more common (74%) among students who indicated their perpetrator was a UO student compared to students whose perpetrators were not UO students (28%), this did not account for the greater rate of institutional betrayal among students with UO student perpetrators

Non-UO Student Perpetrator



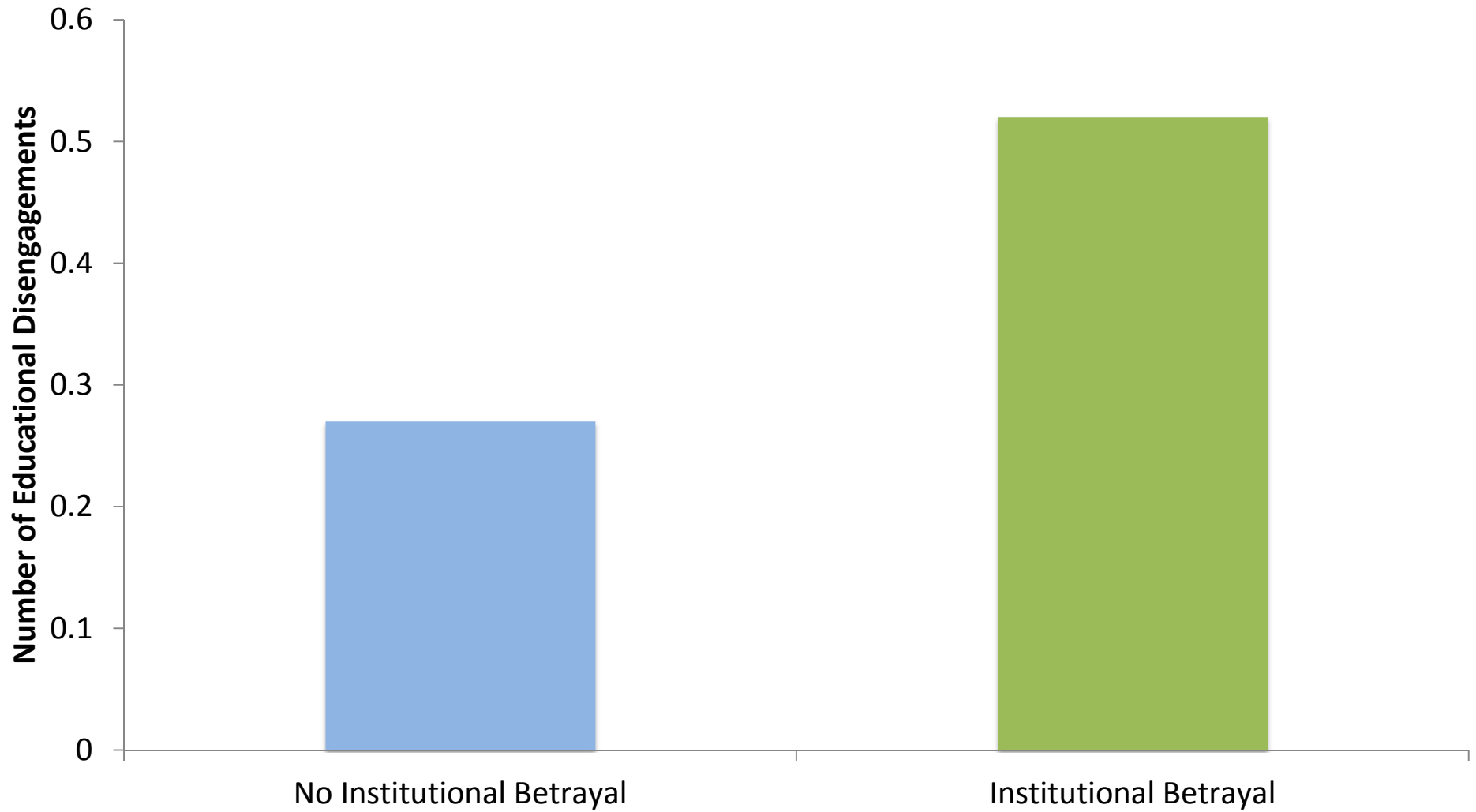
UO Student Perpetrator



■ Institutional Betrayal & Alcohol/Drug

Is institutional betrayal associated with educational disengagement (e.g. decreases in participation in activities, honor societies, living on campus, etc) following a nonconsensual experience?

Student's Educational Disengagement after Sexual Assault is Associated with Institutional Betrayal



Student's Educational Disengagement after Sexual Assault

Number of educational disengagements was higher for students who had experienced institutional betrayal after an assault than for those who had not experienced institutional betrayal: $t(148.96) = -2.21, p = .03$

Summary of Key Preliminary Findings: Victimization and Reporting

- **35% of female** and **14% of male** participants indicated at least one **nonconsensual sexual** experience during college
- **19% of female** participants were subjected to **completed and/or attempted rape**
- The overwhelming majority of students who were assaulted (**90%**) or raped (**86%**) did not report to a university source.

Summary of Key Preliminary Findings: Institutional Betrayal

- **41%** of students indicated experiencing institutional betrayal related to a nonconsensual sexual experience
- Those UO students who were victimized by another UO student indicated more institutional betrayal and this association was not due to the role of alcohol in the experience.
- Those student who indicated institutional betrayal also indicted more educational disengagement.

Thank you

- A list of measures, an electronic print-out of the UO online survey, and additional results can be found at:

<http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/>