Preliminary Results from the UO Sexual Violence and Institutional Behavior Campus Survey

Assessing Institutional Culture, Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Perpetration, Student Health, and Educational Engagement

http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/ September 2014

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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
- The project is similar to other studies we have completed in our laboratory and overlaps with the survey recently recommended by the White House
- Approved by the UO's Institutional Review Board
- Data collection occurred on-line during August and September of 2014
- We closed the survey data collection on 29 September with 982 completed surveys and 76 partial partially completed surveys.

Goals of Research

- Contribute to the UO by providing data to help guide policy and implementation decisions
- Contribute to the current national efforts to create a standardized survey
- Contribute to research on the psychology of sexual violence and the behavior of an institution in response

Funding and Budget

- Funds for participant compensation were provided by UO Center for the Study of Women in Society and private donations made through the UO Foundation
- The total monetary budget was \$20,000, which was entirely for participant compensation
- University and UO Foundation resources normally available to the investigators, such as licensed software and accounting support, were used
- The investigators provided labor (including survey construction, administration, and analysis)

Survey Instrument

- We primarily used and modified existing instruments; additionally, we created some new items specifically for this study.
- Web presentation; Qualtrics software licensed to the University of Oregon.
 - We used Qualitrics "Display Logic" such that questions presented to participants often depended upon their answers to prior questions.
- A list of measures and an electronic print-out of our on-line survey can be found on line at http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/

Survey Procedure

- Our goal was to survey 1000 students; we anticipated a 20% response rate.
- 5,000 student emails were provided by the UO Registrar on August 19, 2014.
- These email addresses were selected randomly by the Registrar from the population of degree-seeking undergraduate students who were (as of August 19)
 - 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

- Between August 27 and September 19 we rolled out email invitations in batches
 - 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

Demographic Comparison (Percentages)

	Target Population	Our Sample
Female	53	66
White	63	74
Age 18-19	23	29
Age 20-21	49	47
Age 22-23	17	12
Age 24+	11	11

Self-selection and representativeness

- Potential self-selection: our respondents are more female,
 White, and a bit younger than target population
- Likely self-selection based on response to topic matter
- We do not know what percentage of email invitations were read by students
- We can compare these results to our studies using the UO Human Subject Pool, as there is essentially no self-selection based on knowledge of study topic (see Freyd, 2012, JTD)

Additional Limitations & Disclaimers

- Students who left the UO because of sexual assault or harassment are not in the sample
- Survey method not yet formally peer reviewed
- This is a snapshot of some of our findings
 - So far no inferential statistical analyses; purely descriptive

Preliminary Results

- Today some key findings relevant to our work here
- It will take months to do a thorough analysis of the data.
- Our goal is to give this research away in the most complete and transparent fashion possible:
 - Summary findings posted on http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/
 - Present results locally and at scholarly conferences
 - Plan to make the raw data available in open access format
 - Submit papers for peer review in archival journals

What did we measure?

(Preliminary results summarized today)

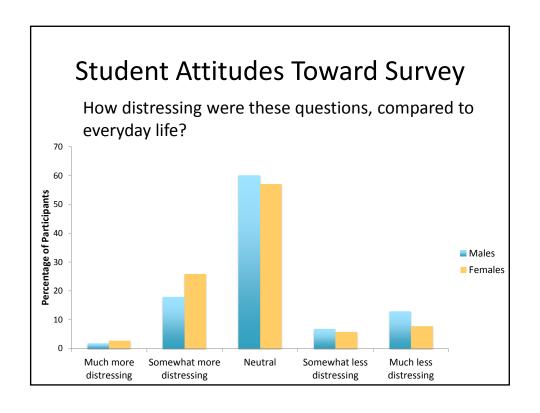
- Demographics
- Betrayal Trauma History
- Sexual Assault Victimization and Perpetration
- Sexual Harassment Victimization and Perpetration
- Reporting Behavior
- Rape Myth Acceptance
- Institutional Behavior
- Bystander Behavior
- Mental and Physical Health
- Educational Engagement
- Participant Reactions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

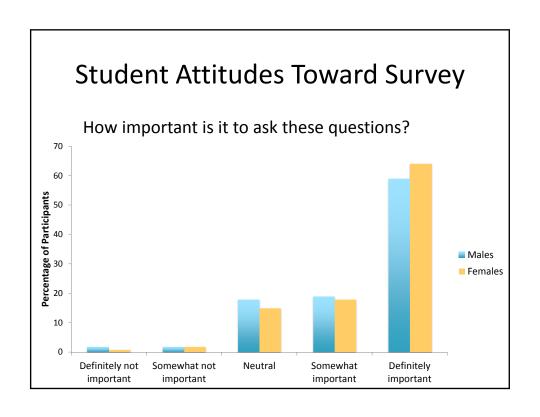
Questions Addressed Today

- What did students think about participating in this study?
- At what rate are students experiencing sexual harassment?
- At what rate are students being sexually victimized?
- What do we know about victim-perpetrator relationship and perpetrator gender?
- Where are nonconsensual events occurring?
- Does minority status impact risk?
- Do students report assaults to university sources?
- How do victimized students experience institutional climate and response?

What did students think about participating in this study?

Survey reaction items modified from DePrince & Freyd (2004)

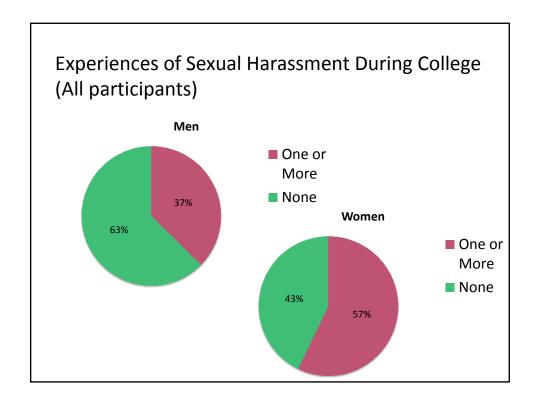




At what rate are students experiencing sexual harassment?

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

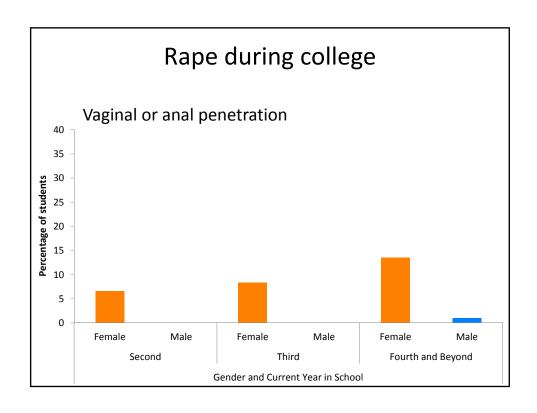


At what rate are students being sexually victimized?

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

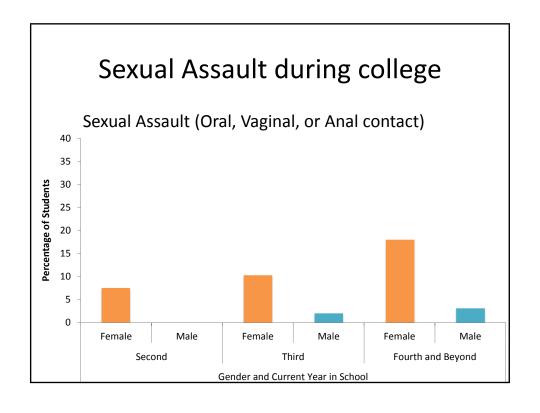
Rape Items

- 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
- 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
- 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



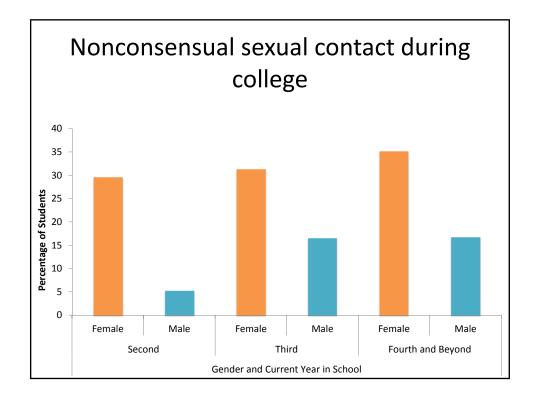
Sexual Assault Items

- 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)
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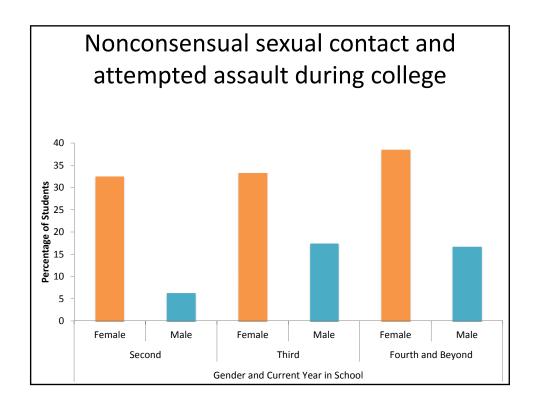
Contact Sexual Experiences Without Consent

- 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)
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Contact and Attempted Sexual Experiences Without Consent

- 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
- Someone inserted their penis, fingers, or objects into my vagina without my consent
- Someone inserted their penis, fingers, or objects into my anus without my consent
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Summary

- Our sample involves students after the first year at the UO (no incoming students)
- The longer a student is enrolled, the greater the number of assaults and unwanted experiences
- Averaging our samples of current students:
 - 35% of female and 14% of male participants until now have had at least one sexual experience without their consent
 - 10% of female and 0.3% of male participants until now have been raped
- Approximately 10,600 women and 9,400 men are undergraduates at the UO

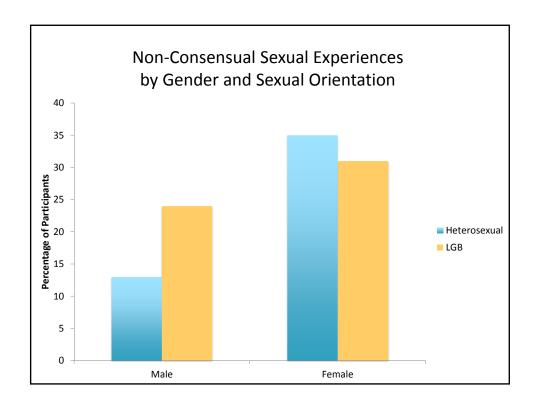
What do we know about victim-perpetrator relationship and perpetrator gender?

Of the students who had a nonconsensual sexual experience, 73% indicated knowing their perpetrator.

As indicated by victims, 87% of the perpetrators were male.

Does minority status affect victimization risk?

(Race/ethnicity – at later date)
Sexual orientation



Where are nonconsensual events occurring?

Location of nonconsensual sexual experience during college

- 58% in a private residence
- 17% in a dorm or school building
- 10% in a Fraternity

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.

Of the 14% who told a university source, ¾ told a non-confidential university source

How do victimized students experience institutional climate and response?

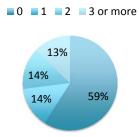
Institutional Behavior

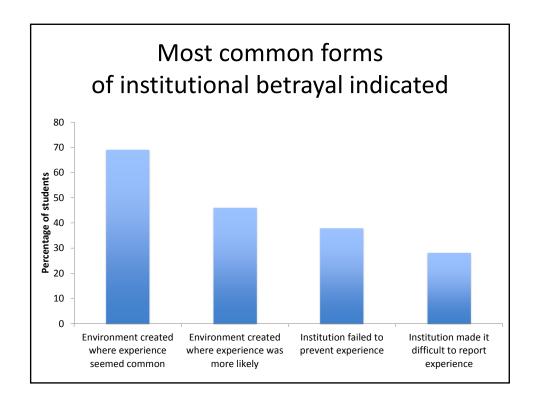
- Institutional Betrayal Questionnaire (IBQ: Smith & Freyd, 2013)
- E.g.: [In reference to sexual assaults..] Did an institution play a role in
 - Creating an environment in which this type of experience seemed common or like no big deal?
 - Making it difficult to report the experience?
 - Covering up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

Institutional Betrayal

41% of students experienced institutional betrayal related to a non-consensual sexual experience

Number of IBQ items endorsed by students





Summary of Key Findings

- Both female and male students were generally positive about the survey experience
- 35% of female and 14% of male participants had at least one sexual experience without their consent during college
- 10% of female and 0.3% of male participants were raped

- The perpetrators were mostly men known to the victims.
- The overwhelming majority of students who were assaulted or raped did not report to a university source.

- 41% of students experienced institutional betrayal related to a nonconsensual sexual experience
- 28% of students who had a nonconsensual sexual experience indicated the institution made it difficult to report

Many analyses remain, including:

- Are students acknowledging perpetrating violence or harassment?
- Are students aware when their behaviors and experiences meet the definitions of sexual harassment, sexual assault, or rape?
- What bystander behaviors do students engage in?
- What have participants observed happening to their friends who were sexually assaulted?
- What are student attitudes about rape and sexual assault?
- What is the relationship between victimization experiences and student health and educational engagement?
- Are some groups of students more likely to be involved in these events than others?
- How does college experience relate to childhood betrayal trauma history?

Thank you

Questions?