

Initial Findings from the UO 2015 Sexual Violence Survey

Department of Psychology, University of Oregon

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

UO Team (in alphabetical order): Jennifer J. Freyd, Jennifer M. Gómez, Marina N. Rosenthal,
Alec Smidt, & Carly Parnitzke Smith

ARC3 Team: 22 researchers and administrators from across the country

Presented by Jennifer Freyd on 24 August 2015 within the Keynote Panel entitled “Campus
Sexual Assault: Current Research and Prevention Approaches” at the 20th International
Summit & Training on Violence, Abuse, & Trauma, San Diego, CA, San Diego, CA, 23-26
August 2015.

The UO 2015 Sexual Violence Survey

- Designed to assess student experiences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence, as well as student attitudes, and well-being
- Based in part on our **2014 UO** campus survey and the national **2015 ARC3** survey
- Funds for participant pay and graduate assistant provided by the UO President's Office
- Data collection occurred online during 26 May to 5 June 2015

Slide Sections

1. Recent Background
2. The 2015 Survey Methods
3. Some Survey Findings
4. Summary, Limitations, Future Directions

1. Recent Background

The 2014 UO Sexual Violence Survey

- Assessing sexual assault, sexual harassment, perpetration, attitudes, institutional response, student health, and educational engagement
- Primary Collaborators: Marina N. Rosenthal and Carly Parnitzke Smith
- <http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/>



Pictured: C. Smith, J. Freyd, M. Rosenthal

The 2014 Survey

- **Assesses**
 - sexual assault and harassment victimization
 - student attitudes and perceptions of institutional behaviors
 - educational engagement and student well-being
- **Data collection**
 - August and September of 2014, on-line, \$20 gift card compensation
- **Funding for participant compensation: CSWS grant and private donation**
- **Sample**
 - 982 completed surveys

The 2014 Survey Instrument

- Primarily used or modified existing instruments; some new items were created specifically for this study
- Civil rights versus criminal foundation
 - Victimization items based on Title IX understanding
- Victimization assessed with behavioral descriptions of events (labels like *sexual assault* or *rape* avoided)
- Web presentation; Qualtrics software
 - Qualtrics "Display Logic" was used such that questions presented to participants often depended upon their answers to prior questions.

Some Key Findings from the 2014 UO Survey

- 10% of female participants were subjected to completed anal or vaginal penetration
- 19% of female participants were subjected to attempted or completed anal or vaginal penetration
- 35% of female and 11% of male participants indicated at least one sexual experience without consent during college

2014 Findings Continued

- The perpetrators were mostly men (frequently other students) known to the victims.
- The overwhelming majority of students who were assaulted (90%) or raped (86%) did not report to a university source.
- **41% of those victimized also indicated at least one sort of institutional betrayal**

2014 Survey Open Source

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

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/>

The UO Sexual Violence Survey 2014

Assessing Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Perpetration, Institutional Betrayal, Student Attitudes, Student Health, Educational Engagement, and Participant Experience with the Survey

Jennifer J. Freyd, Professor of Psychology, University of Oregon

Our full survey instrument can be found here.

Scroll down for findings from our survey.

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

Year	Female	Male
Second	15	2
Third	20	2
Fourth and Beyond	20	2

Version Note

This page will be updated as we complete new analyses.

The Survey Project 2014

In late summer 2014 two of my doctoral students, Marina N. Rosenthal and Carly Parnitzke Smith, and I administered an on-line survey to a sample of undergraduate University of Oregon (UO) students. This survey, approved by the UO's Institutional Review Board, was designed to assess student experiences of sexual victimization, perpetration, and institutional behaviors, as well as student attitudes and well-being. Data collection occurred during August and September of 2014, prior to the start of Fall term classes. This project is similar to other studies we have completed in our laboratory and it overlaps with the survey recently recommended by the White House.

The Survey Project 2015

We anticipate administering at the University of Oregon a revised version of the The UO Sexual Violence Survey in 2015. We expect to receive advice and direction from a number of sources including a UO Survey Advisory Committee reporting to the UO Present. In addition we are forming our own advisory group to help us prepare.

Research Aims

The 2015 ARC3 Survey



- ARC3 = The Administrator-Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative
- Created in February 2015 at the Madison Summit on Campus Climate and Sexual Misconduct
- ARC3 included or incorporated many of our 2014 UO survey measures
- UO one of 4 pilot schools, spring 2015

ARC3 Collaborators

Madison Summit for Campus Climate and Sexual Misconduct collaborators who collectively designed the survey:

Antonia Abbey	Professor of Psychology	Wayne State University
Noël Busch-Armendariz	Professor of Social Work, and Director, Institute on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	University of Texas at Austin
Jacquelyn Campbell	Professor of Nursing	Johns Hopkins University
Brett Carter	Dean of Students	University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Gretchen Clum	Associate Professor of Public Health	Tulane University
Sarah Cook	Professor of Psychology and Associate Dean, Honors College	Georgia State University
Amalia Corby-Edwards	Senior Legislative and Federal Affairs Officer	American Psychological Association
Lilia Cortina	Associate Professor of Psychology and Women's Studies	University of Michigan
Karol Dean	Dean, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences	Mercy College
Louise Douce	Special Assistant to Vice President of Student Life at The Ohio State University	The Ohio State University
Louise Fitzgerald	Emerita Professor of Psychology and Gender & Women's Studies	University of Illinois-Urbana Champagne
Bill Flack	Associate Professor of Psychology	Bucknell University
Jennifer Freyd	Professor of Psychology	University of Oregon
Jaray Gillespie	Assistant Dean of Students	Georgia State University
Anne Hedgepeth	Government Relations Manager	American Association of University Women
Kathryn Holland	Doctoral Candidate in Psychology and Women's Studies	University of Michigan
Janet Hyde	Professor of Psychology and Gender & Women's Studies	University of Wisconsin
Mary Koss	Regents' Professor of Public Health	University of Arizona
Felicia McGinty	Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
Meredith Smith	Lead Title IX Investigator & Deputy Title IX Coordinator	University of Connecticut
Kate Stover	Educational Programmer	Title IX Compliance Institute
Kevin Swartout	Assistant Professor of Psychology	Georgia State University
Jacquelyn White	Emerita Professor of Psychology	University of North Carolina at Greensboro



The UO 2015 Sexual Violence Survey

- Spring 2015
- Two lab members joined research team: doctoral students Alec Smidt and Jennifer M. Gómez
- We also created an advisory group
- Goals: contribute to UO, nation, research
- Start with the ARC3 survey pilot; modify lightly; add additional measures



Smidt



Gómez



Smith, Freyd, Rosenthal

How the 2015 survey compares to the 2014 survey

- Overall similar: random selection of UO students invited; on-line survey; amazon.com certificate compensation; similar measures (behavioral descriptions, guided by civil rights/Title IX)
- Numerous small differences in measures and some changes in measures (e.g. stalking, dating violence added this time)
 - Institutional support measured along with betrayal
- Both undergraduate and graduate student participants included this time
- Assessment in late spring 2015 rather than late summer 2014

2. The 2015 Survey Methods

The UO 2015 Sexual Violence Survey

- Designed to assess student experiences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence, as well as student attitudes, and well-being
- Based in part on our **2014 UO** campus survey and the national **2015 ARC3** survey
- **We also added a number of additional measures to test hypotheses about mechanisms**
- Funds provided by the UO President's Office
- Data collection occurred online during 26 May to 5 June 2015

2015 Survey Procedure

- Goal was to survey 1500 students; a 25% response rate was expected.
- 4,000 undergrad and 2,000 graduate student emails were randomly selected by the UO Registrar
- Compensation: \$15 Amazon.com gift certificate
- Due to our strong response we had to cut the survey off – so we really cannot give a precise response rate, except to say *at least 25%*.

2015 Data Integrity -- Attention Check

- 5 attention-check items designed to ensure that participants were attending to the content of their responses
- placed at various points throughout the survey, often as part of a list of responses in a matrix table, and directed participants to select a specific response if they were paying attention
 - *I will select 'agree' if I am paying attention*
 - *The response to this item will be 'neutral' to indicate attention.*
- Only participants who got at least 4 of these items correct were included in the data analysis

2015 Survey Participants

- 1,334 finished the survey and passed attention checks
 - 795 Undergraduate Students
 - 539 Graduate Students

2015 Survey Participants Continued

- Racial Demographics
 - 82% White or Caucasian
 - 11% Asian or Asian American
 - 8% Hispanic or Latino
 - 3% Black or African American
 - 2% Native American or Alaska Native
 - 1% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
 - 3% Other

2015 Survey Participants Continued

- Gender
 - Undergraduate Students
 - 501 Women
 - 278 Men
 - 16 Genderqueer or Trans
 - Graduate Students
 - 323 Women
 - 199 Men
 - 11 Genderqueer or Trans
- Sexual Orientation
 - Undergraduate Students
 - 86% heterosexual
 - 14% lesbian, gay, bisexual, or other
 - Graduate Students
 - 83% heterosexual
 - 16% lesbian, gay, bisexual, or other

What did we measure in 2015?

- Demographics
- Academic satisfaction and engagement
- Life satisfaction, mental health, and well being
- Alcohol use
- Peer norms
- Perceptions of campus climate regarding sexual misconduct
- Sexual harassment victimization by students
- Sexual harassment victimization by faculty/staff
- Stalking victimization and perpetration
- Dating violence victimization and perpetration
- Sexual violence victimization and perpetration
- Institutional responses to sexual misconduct
- Attitudes toward and knowledge of consent
- Experiences with bystander intervention
- Perception of safety on campus
- Trauma symptoms
- Entitlement
- Narcissism, Machiavellianism, Psychopathy
- Male Role Norms

Note: All Victimization Questions Tied to UO

- Participants were informed that:
 - *The next several sections will ask about a variety of experiences you have had since enrolling at the University of Oregon.*
- For every section about victimization the instructions started with a reminder. E.g.:
 - *Since you enrolled at the University of Oregon, have you been in a situation in which a . . .*

3. Some Survey Findings

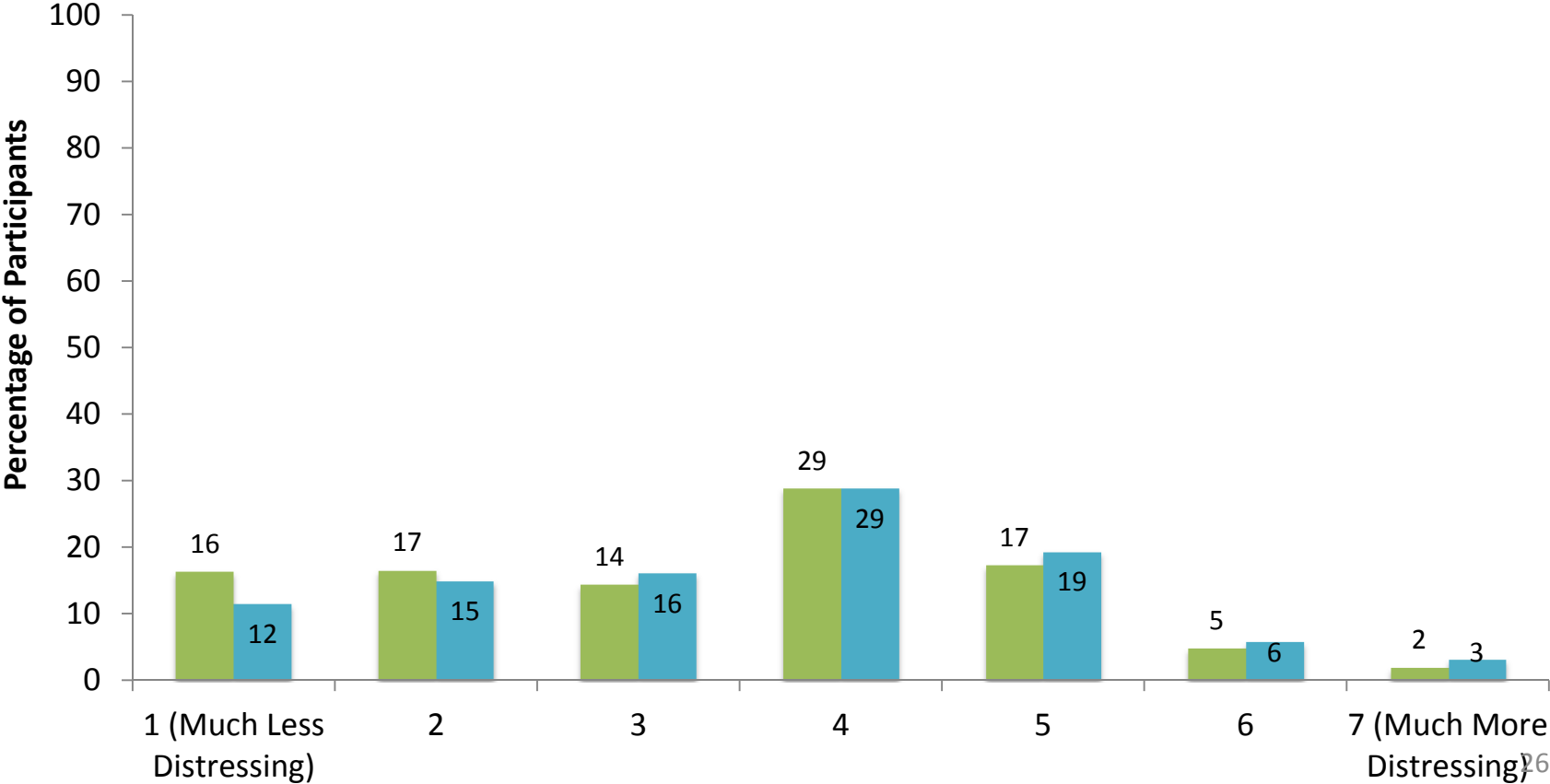
- a. Participant Reactions to Survey
- b. Victimization Rates
- c. Graduate Student Victimization Patterns
- d. Student Awareness and Attitudes about Institution

a. Participant Reactions to Survey

Participant Response to 2015 Survey

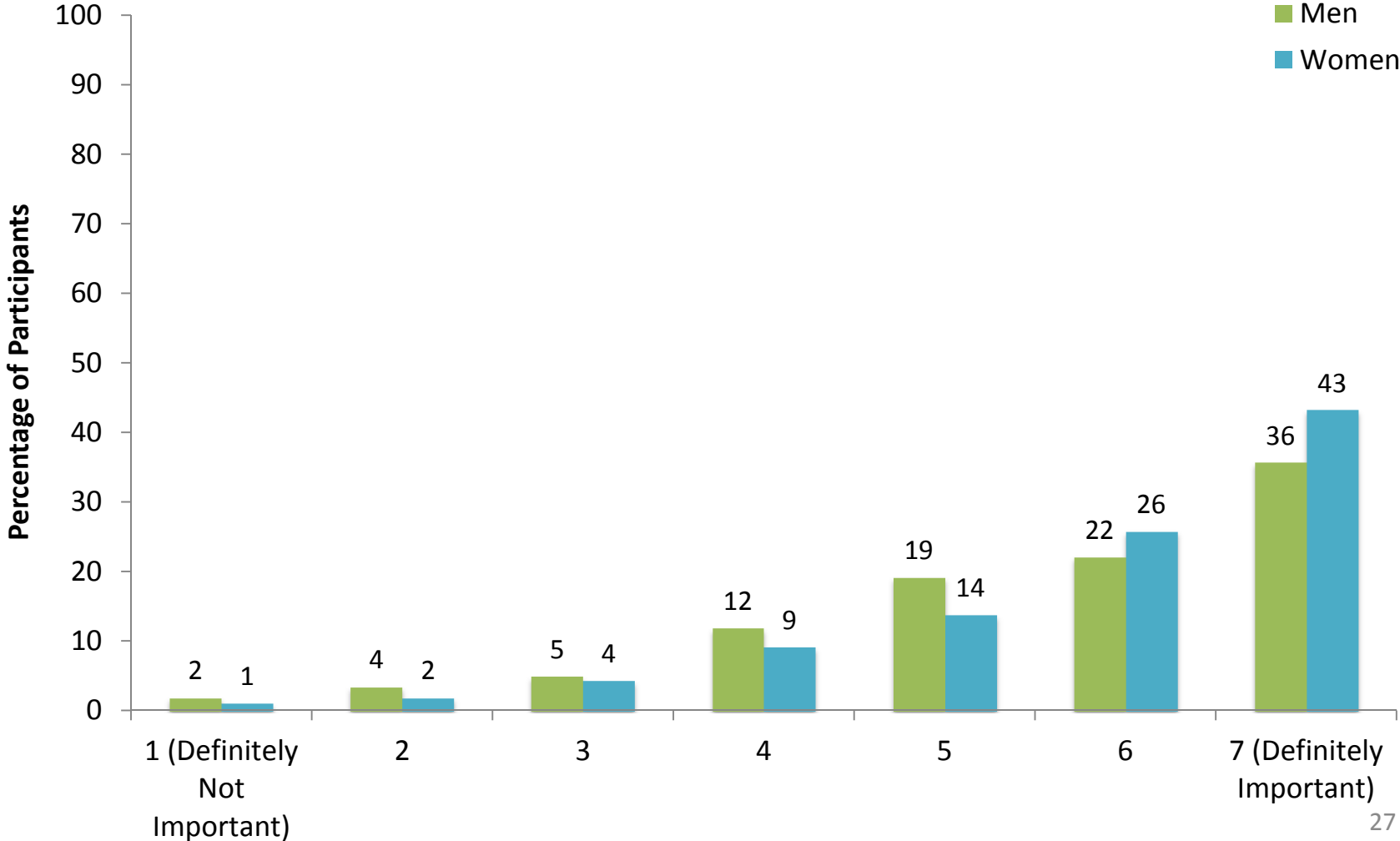
How distressing were these questions, compared to everyday life?

Men
Women



Participant Response to 2015 Survey

How important is it to ask these questions?



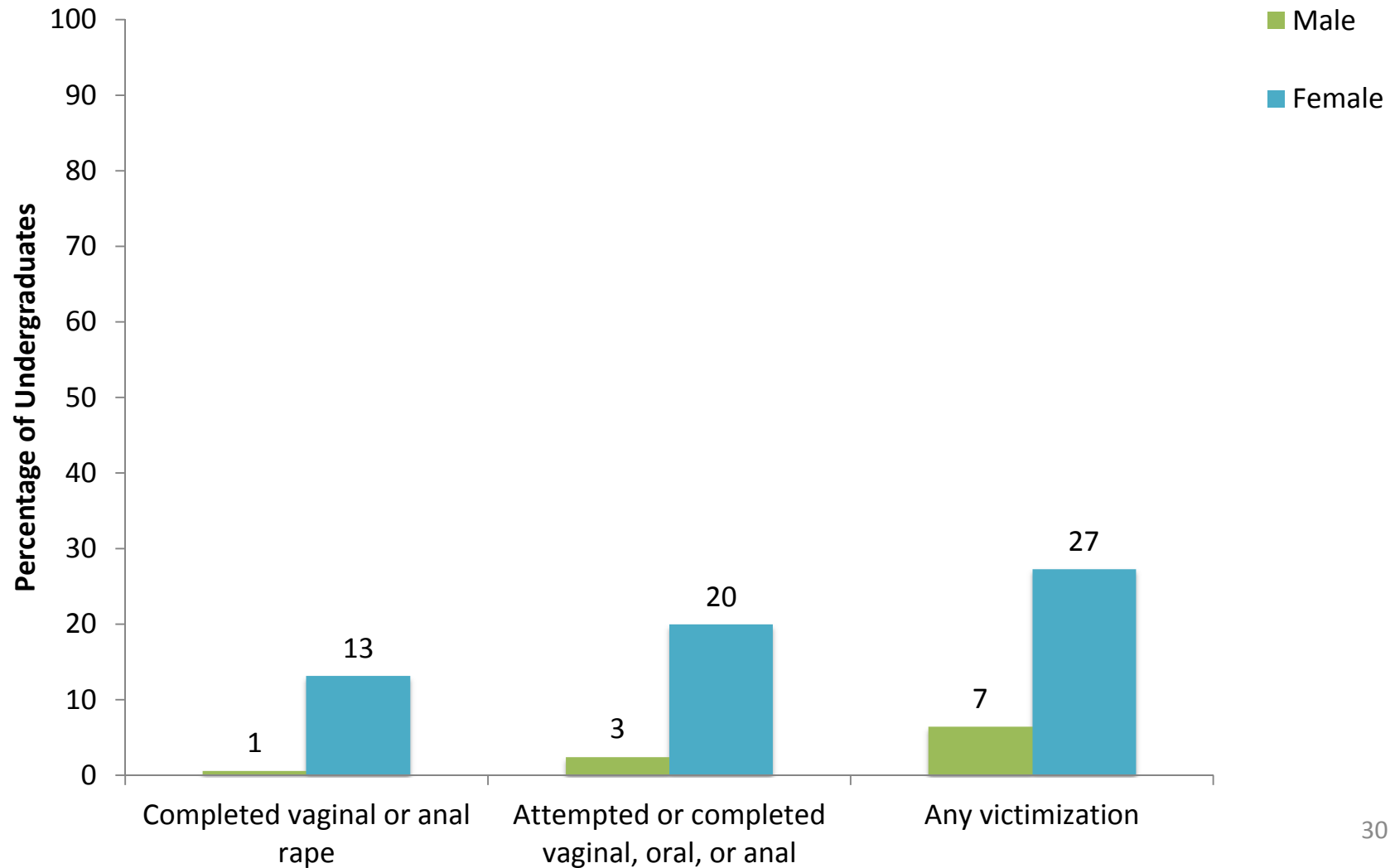
Findings

b. Victimization Rates

Rates of sexual experiences without consent

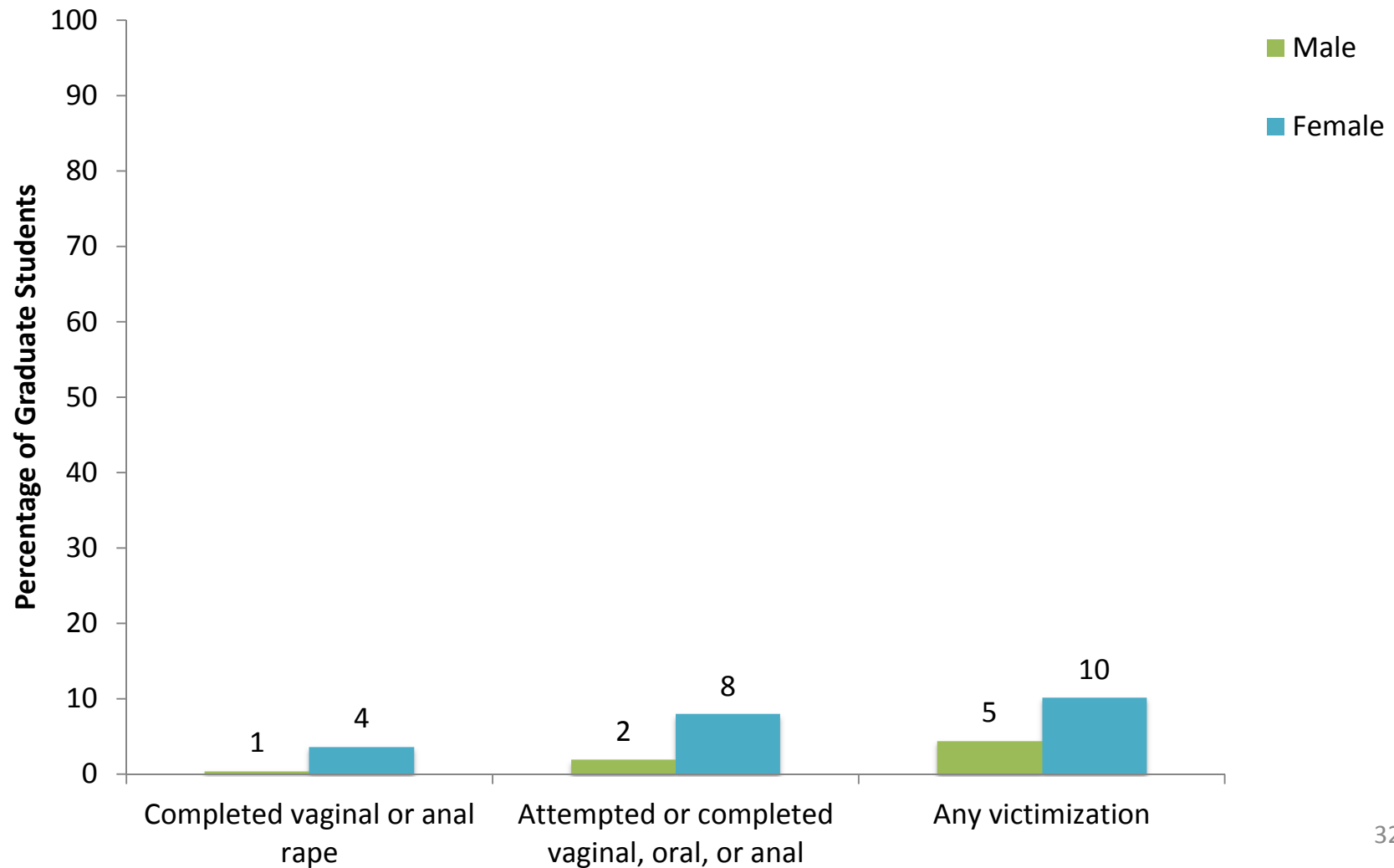
(modified Sexual Experiences Survey,
Koss et al., 2007)

Percentage of undergraduate students indicating sexual experiences without consent



Graduate student rates of sexual experiences without consent (new to 2015)

Percentage of graduate students indicating sexual experiences without consent

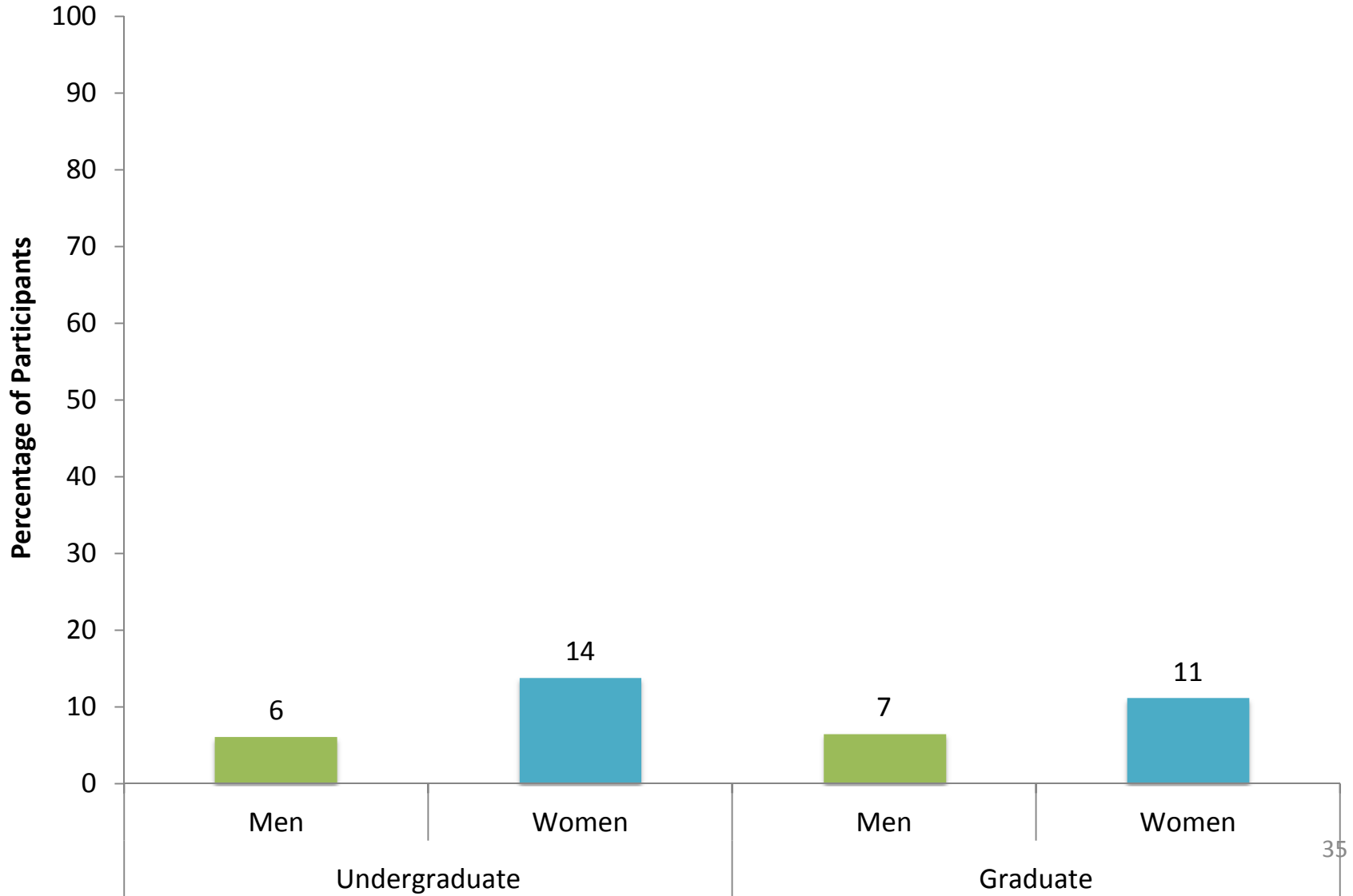


Dating Violence (battering) and Stalking

Percentage of students who experienced dating or partner violence (battering) at UO

- 6 items (ARC3)
 - 1. *Not including horseplay or joking around, the person threatened to hurt me and I thought I might really get hurt.*
 - 2. *Not including horseplay or joking around, the person pushed, grabbed, or shook me.*
 - 3. *Not including horseplay or joking around, the person hit me.*
 - 4. *Not including horseplay or joking around, the person beat me up.*
 - 5. *Not including horseplay or joking around, the person stole or destroyed my property*
 - 6. *Not including horseplay or joking around, the person can scare me without laying a hand on me.*

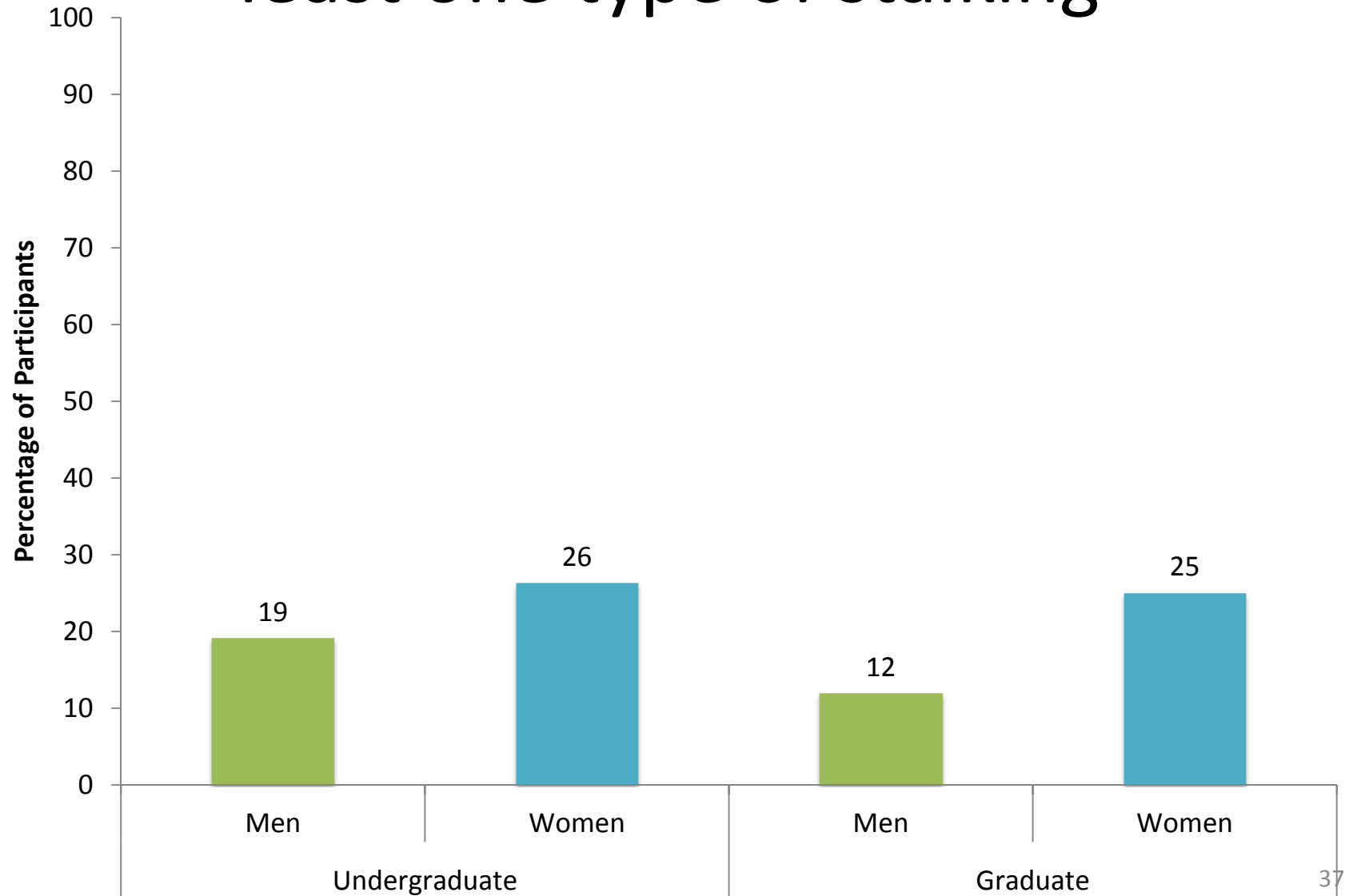
Percentage who experienced dating or partner violence (battering)



What percent of students were stalked at UO?

- 10 items (ARC3)
- E.g.:
 - 1. Watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]?*
 - 2. Approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn't want them to be there?*
 - 3. Left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find?*

Percentage of students indicating at least one type of stalking



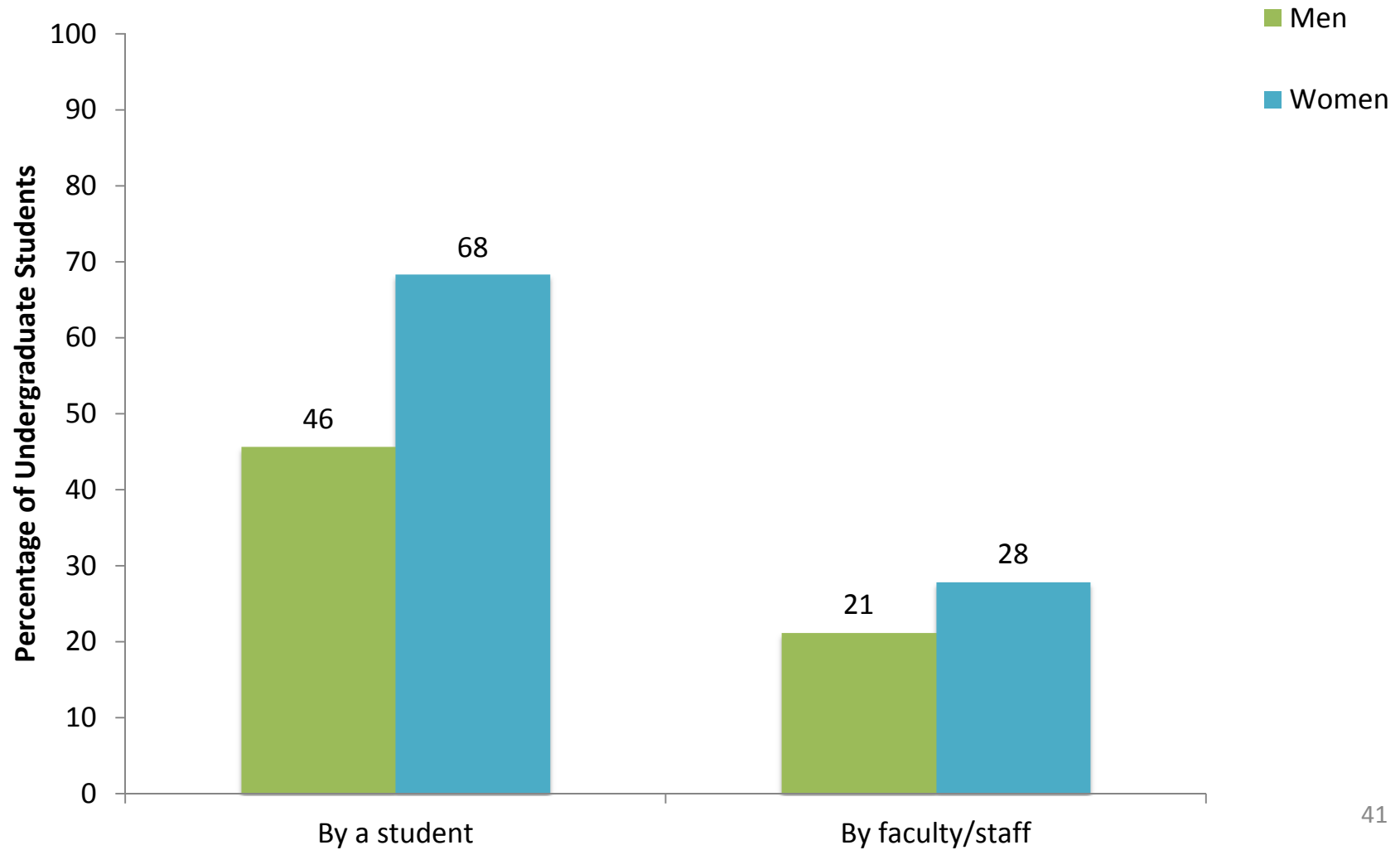
What percent of students experienced sexual or gender-based events that are potentially harassing?

Events That are Potentially Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment

- Measured separately for events enacted *by* students and events enacted *by* faculty/staff
- In each case the same 19 items from ARC3. E.g.:
 - *Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?*
 - *Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters?*
- For the combined analyses we dropped one item as too unclearly potentially harassing (*Treated you “differently” because of your sex?*) from analyses, leaving 18 items.

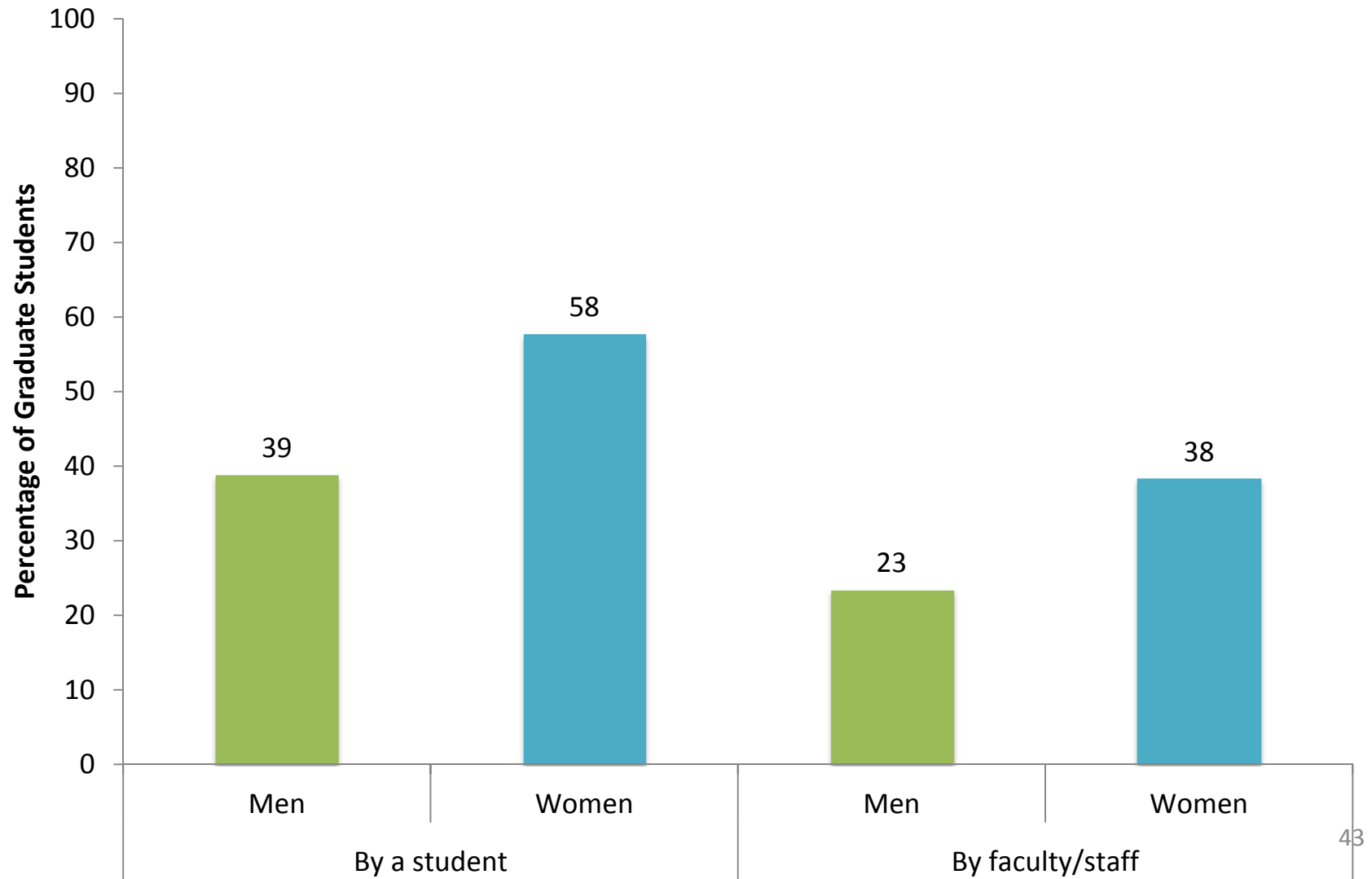
Potentially Harassing Experiences: Undergraduates

Potentially Harassing Experience: Undergraduates



Potentially Harassing Experiences: Graduate Students

Potentially Harassing Experience: Graduate Students



Findings

c. Graduate Student Victimization Patterns

Different pattern of victimization for undergrads
versus graduate students?

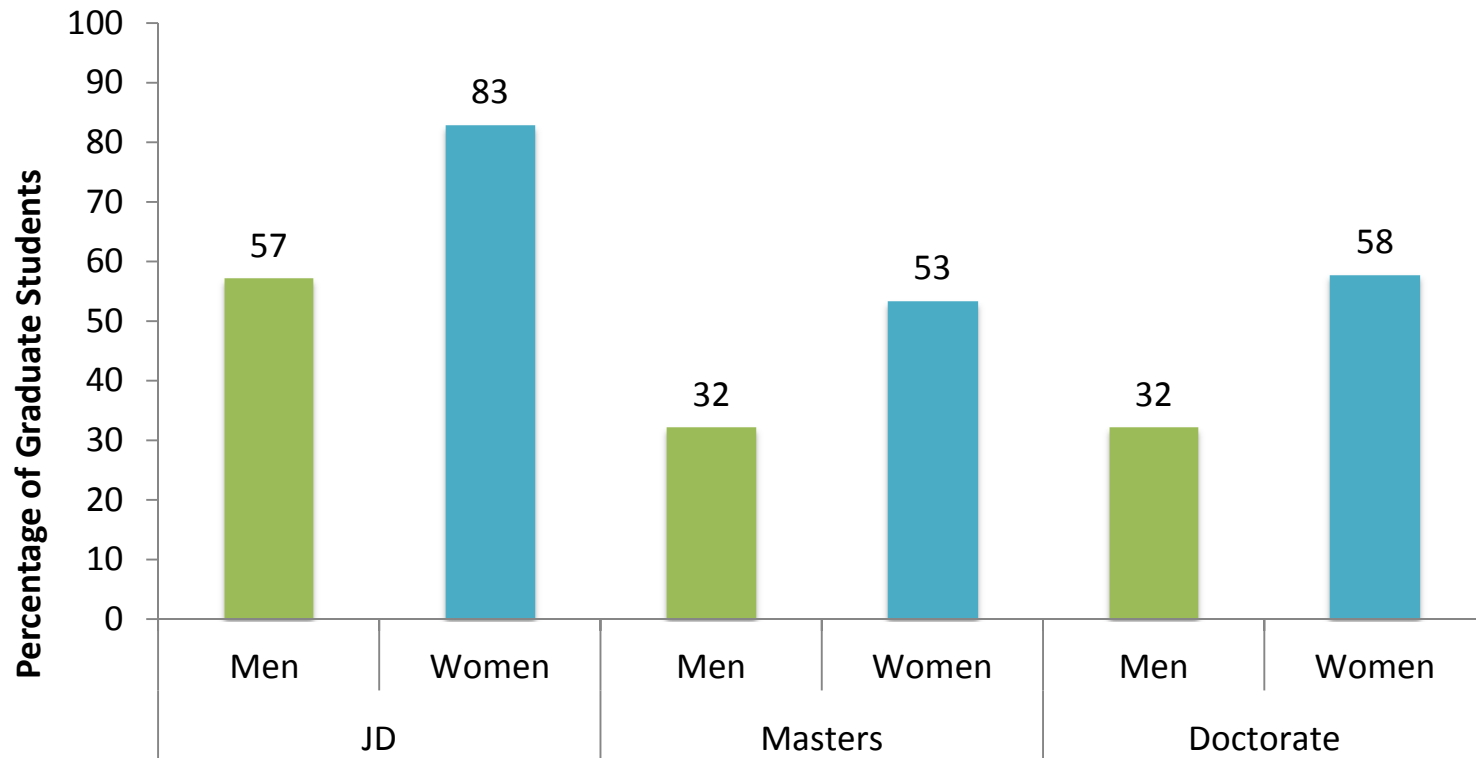
Rates of Victimization for Female Students

Victimization Type	Undergraduates	Graduate Students
Completed penetration without consent	13%***	4%
Attempted and completed vaginal, oral, or anal contact without consent	20%***	8%
Any attempted or completed sexual contact without consent	27%***	10%
Stalking	26%	25%
Dating violence (battering)	14%	11%
Sexual or gender-based harassment-related event– by other student	68%**	58%**
Sexual or gender-based Harassment-related event – by faculty/staff	28%	38%**

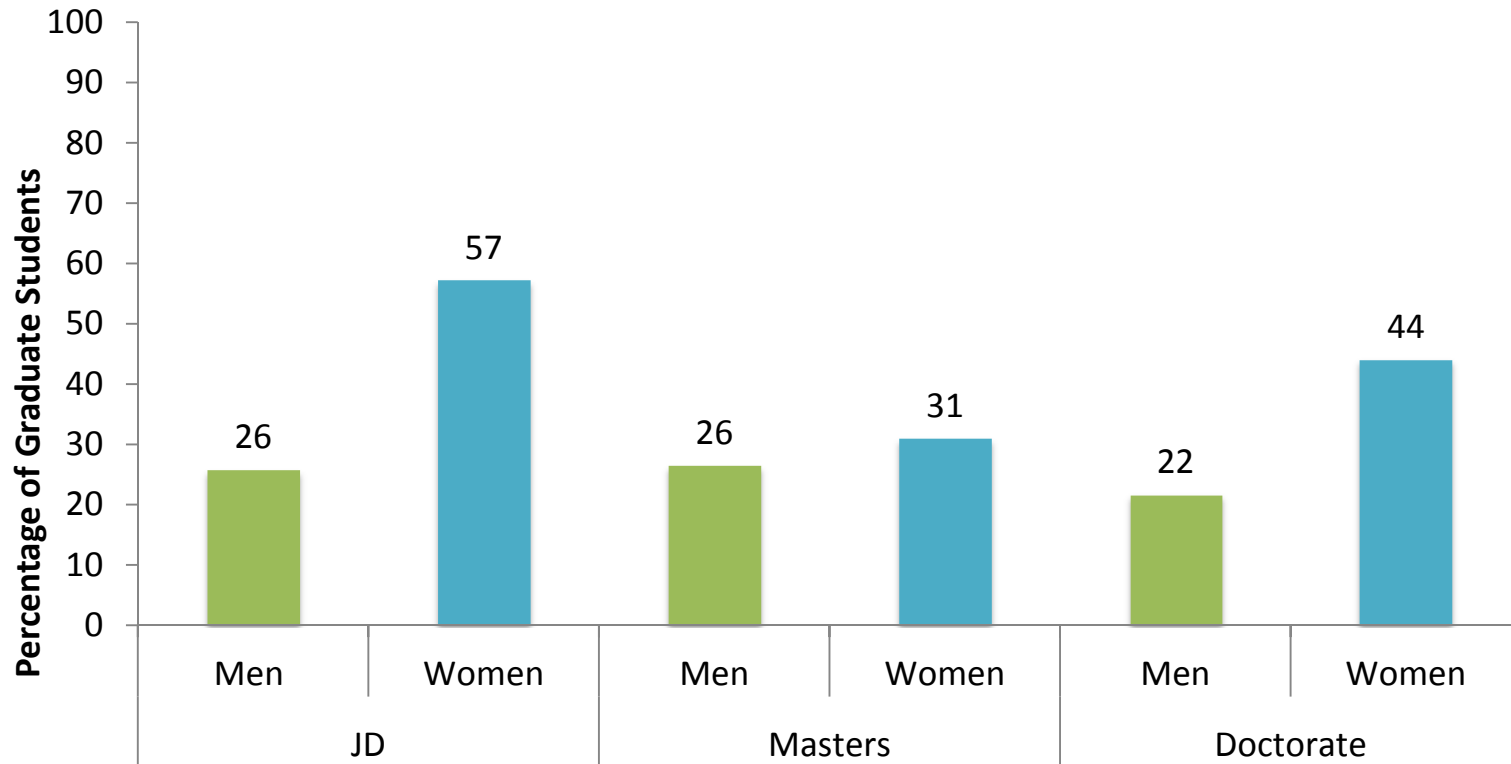
The high rates of harassment related experiences reported by graduate students also prompted us to take a closer look: does graduate degree program matter?

Potentially harassing experiences for graduate students by degree program

Percentage of Graduate Students Indicating Any Harassment from Fellow Students



Percentage of Graduate Students Indicating Any Harassment from Faculty or Staff



What about other victimization types – do JD students report more or less than other grad students?

Victimization Experiences of Female Graduate Students

Victimization Type	JD students	Other graduate students
Attempted or completed sexual contact without consent	17%	10%
Attempted and completed vaginal, oral, or anal contact without consent	14%	7%
Completed penetration without consent	9%	3%
Stalking	34%	24%
Dating violence	14%	11%
Sexual harassment – by other students	86%**	62%
Sexual harassment – by faculty/staff	63%*	44%

What is going on with JD students?

- We added some measures at the end (after the ARC3 pilot) designed to test various hypotheses about mechanisms including
 - Male Role Norms Scale (Thompson & Pleck, 1986)
 - Dark Triad (Jonason & Webster, 2010)
- We can look at the male grad students in our sample; this is indirect but gives us some hints about climate
 - JD men reported significantly higher adherence to **traditional masculine role norms** ($t(203) = 2.09, p = .04$) in comparison to other male graduate students
 - JD men also demonstrated significantly higher endorsement of the **"Dark Triad" personality traits (narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy)** in comparison to other male graduate students ($t(203) = 2.42, p = .03$)
- More research is needed

Findings

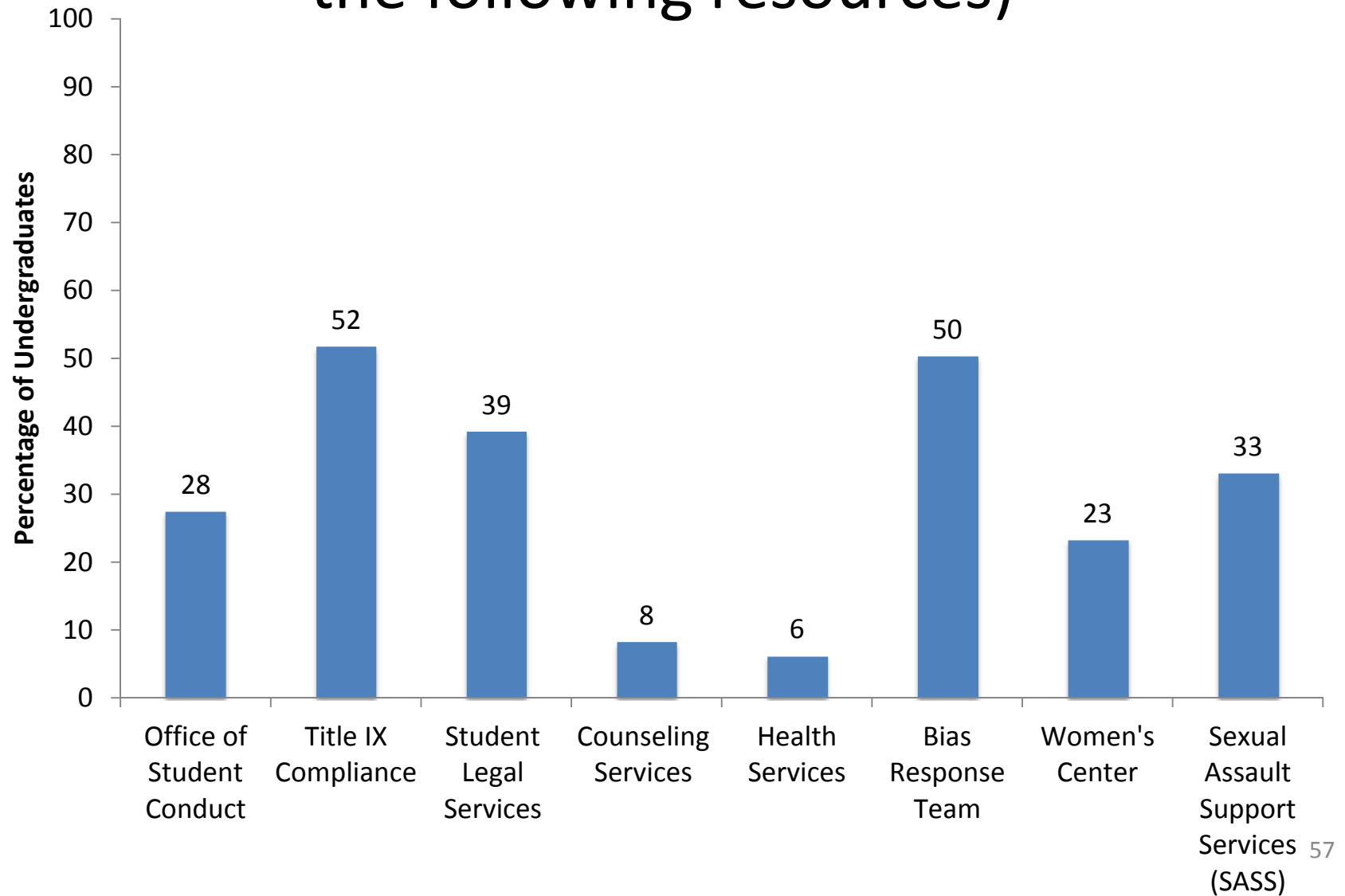
d. Student Awareness and Attitudes about Institution

Student Awareness and Attitudes about Institution

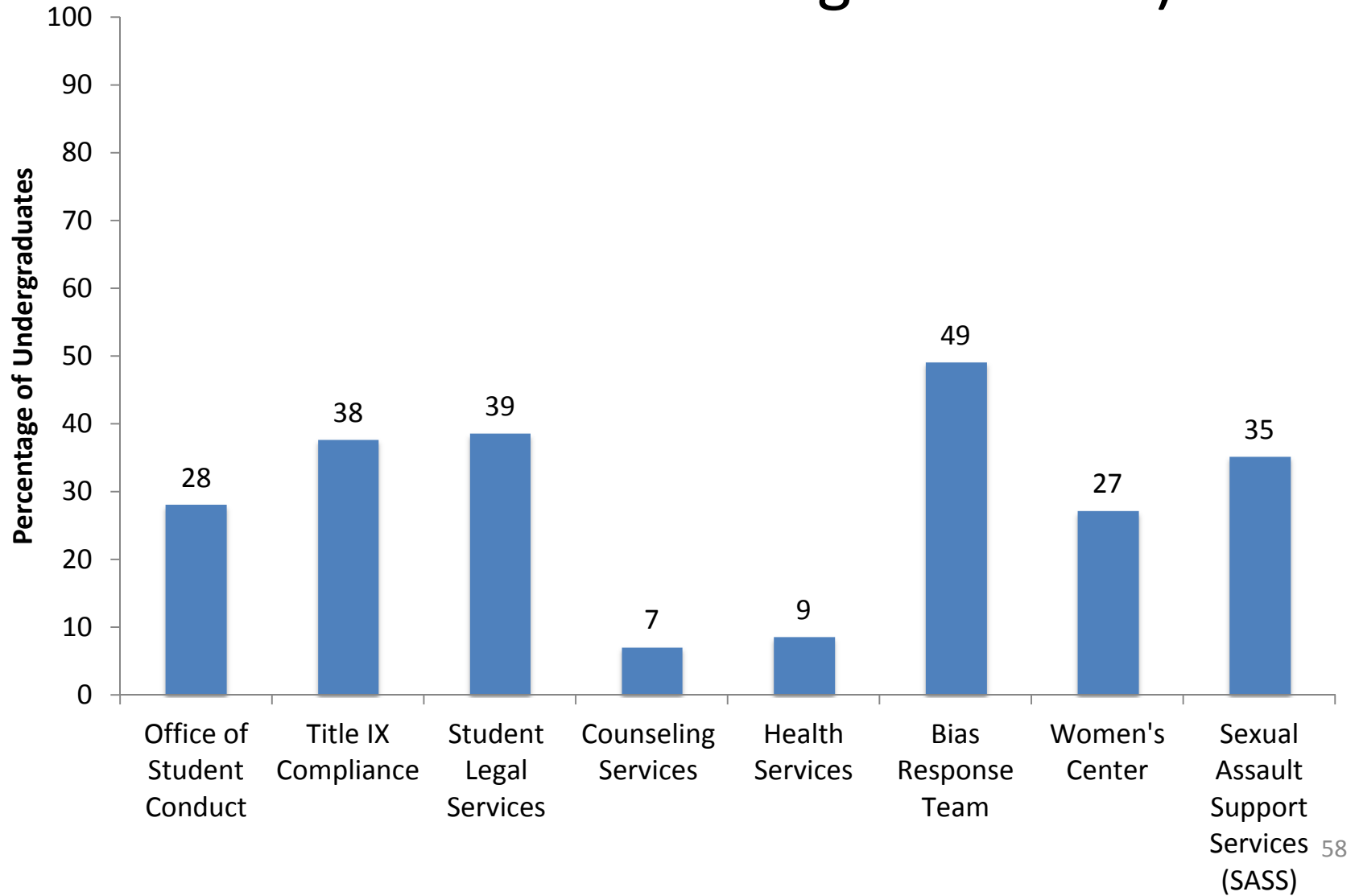
- unawareness of services
- perception of institutional response
- institutional support and betrayal
- perceptions of safety

Student Unawareness of Services

Undergraduate unawareness of services (percentage indicating “not at all aware” to the following resources)

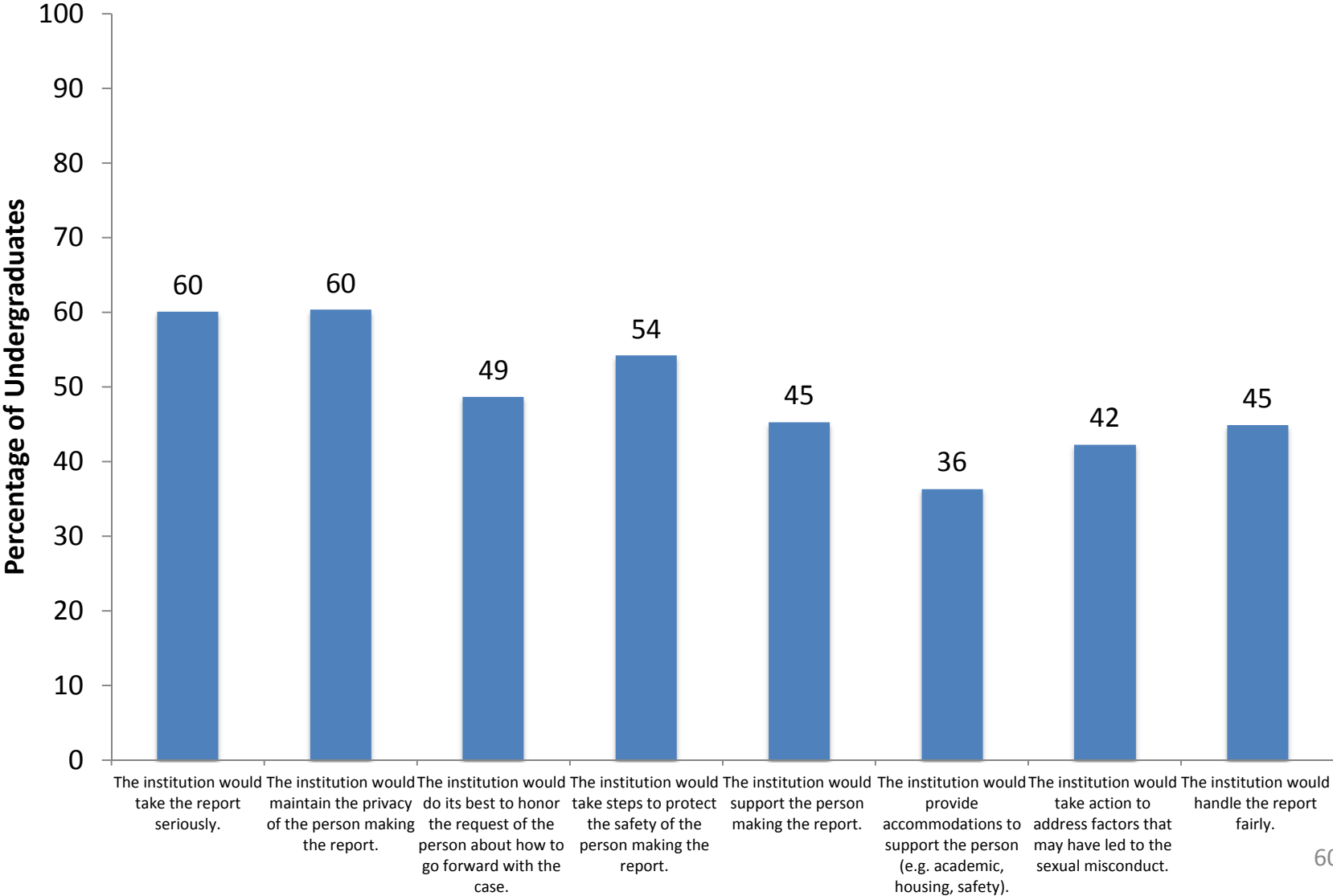


Graduate student unawareness of services (percentage of students indicating “not at all aware” of the following resources)

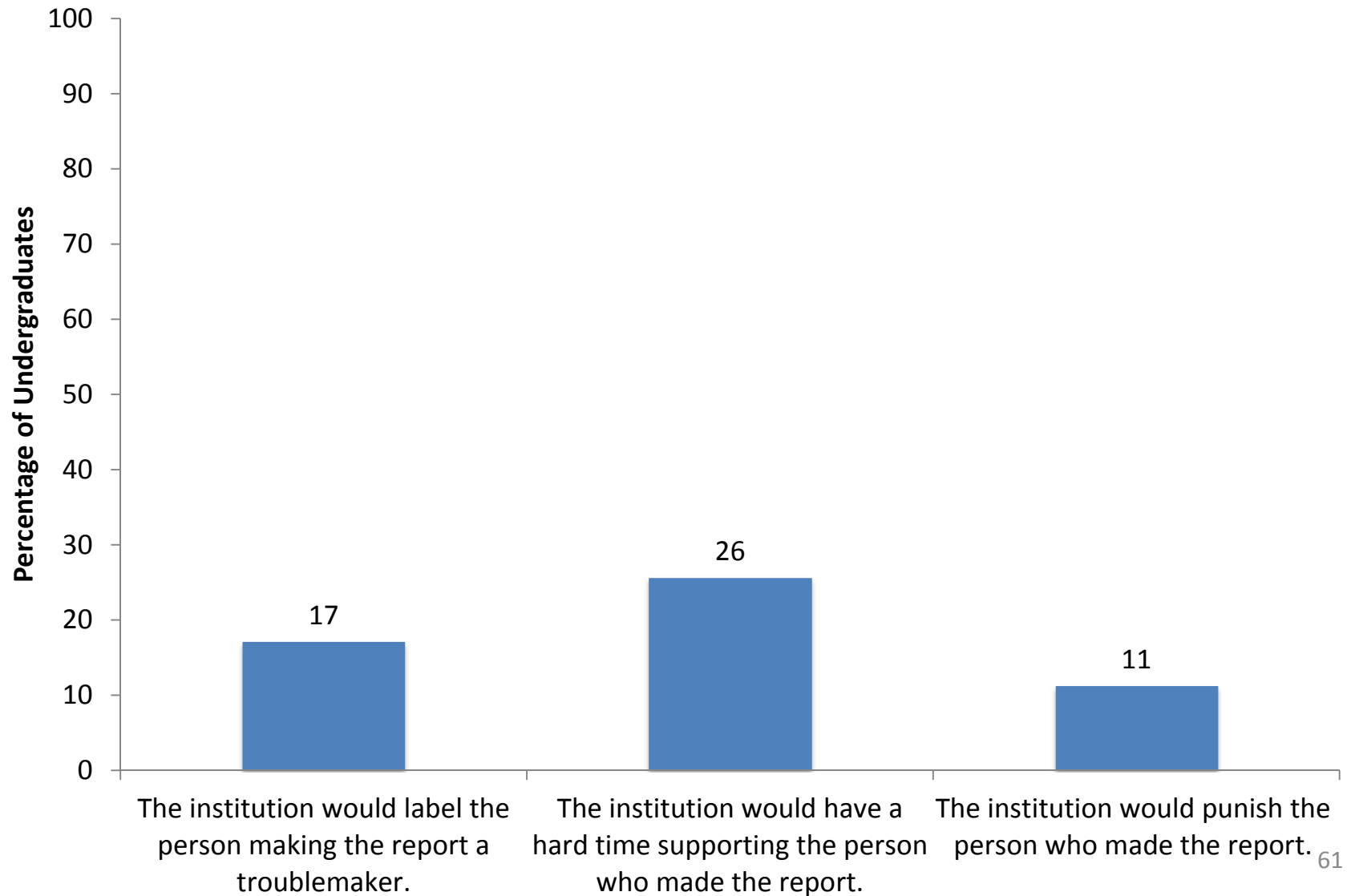


Student Perception of Institutional Response

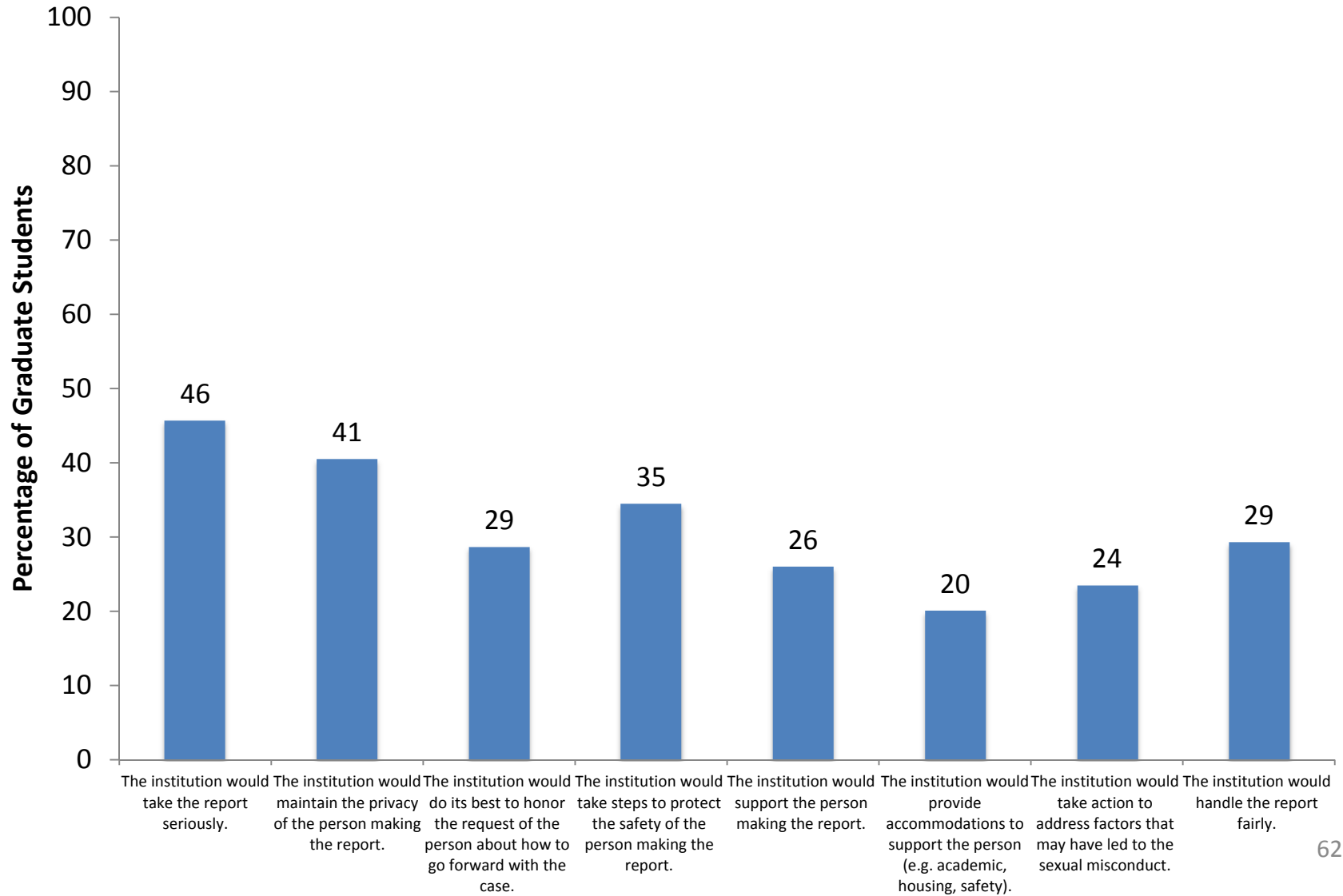
Undergraduate perceptions of positive institutional reactions to sexual violence (percentage endorsing “very likely” or “likely”)



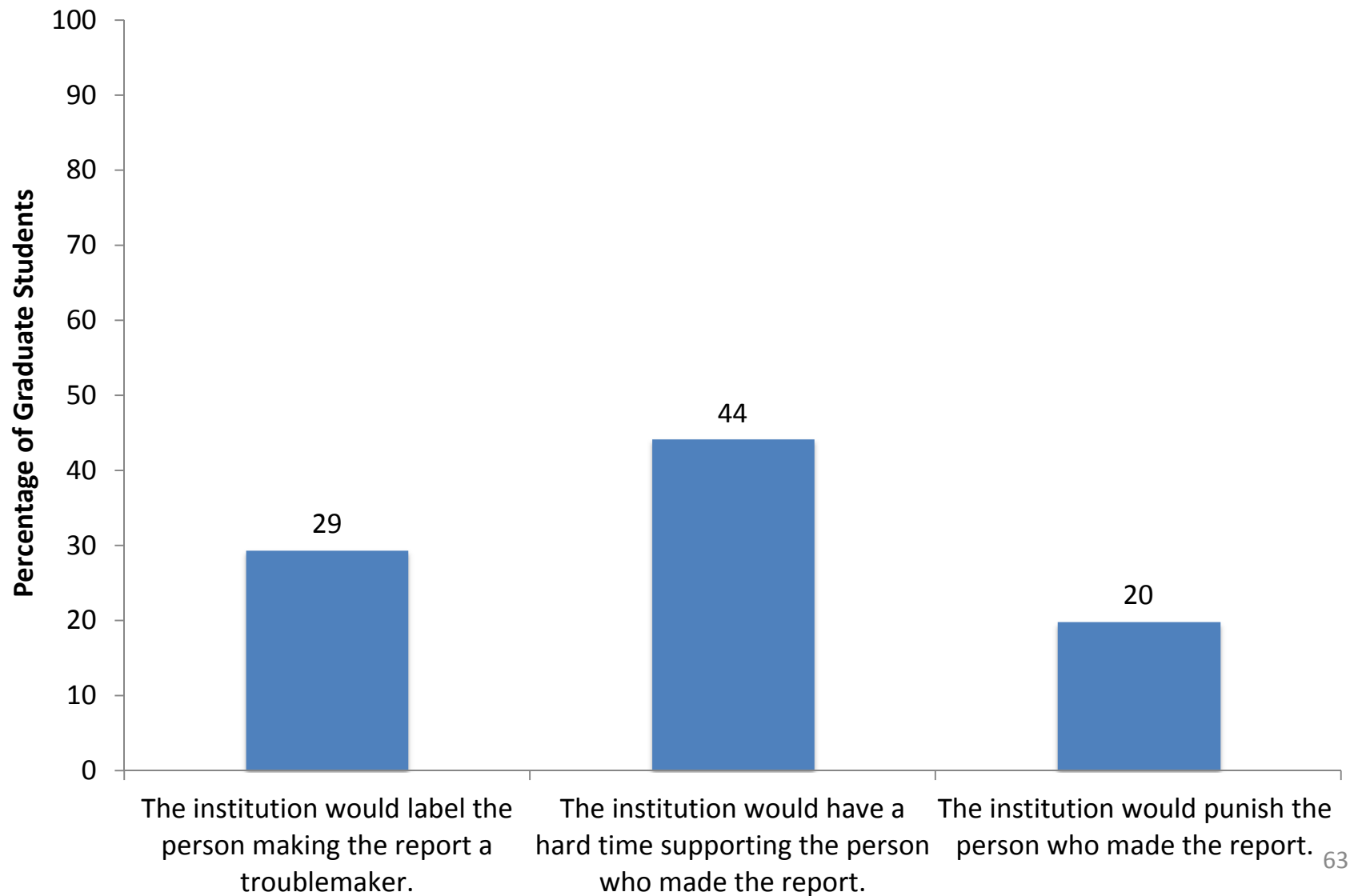
Undergraduate perceptions of negative institutional reactions to sexual violence (percentage endorsing “very likely” or “likely”)



Graduate student perceptions of positive institutional reactions to sexual violence (percentage endorsing “very likely” or “likely”)



Graduate student perceptions of perceptions of negative institutional reactions to sexual violence (percentage endorsing “very likely” or “likely”)



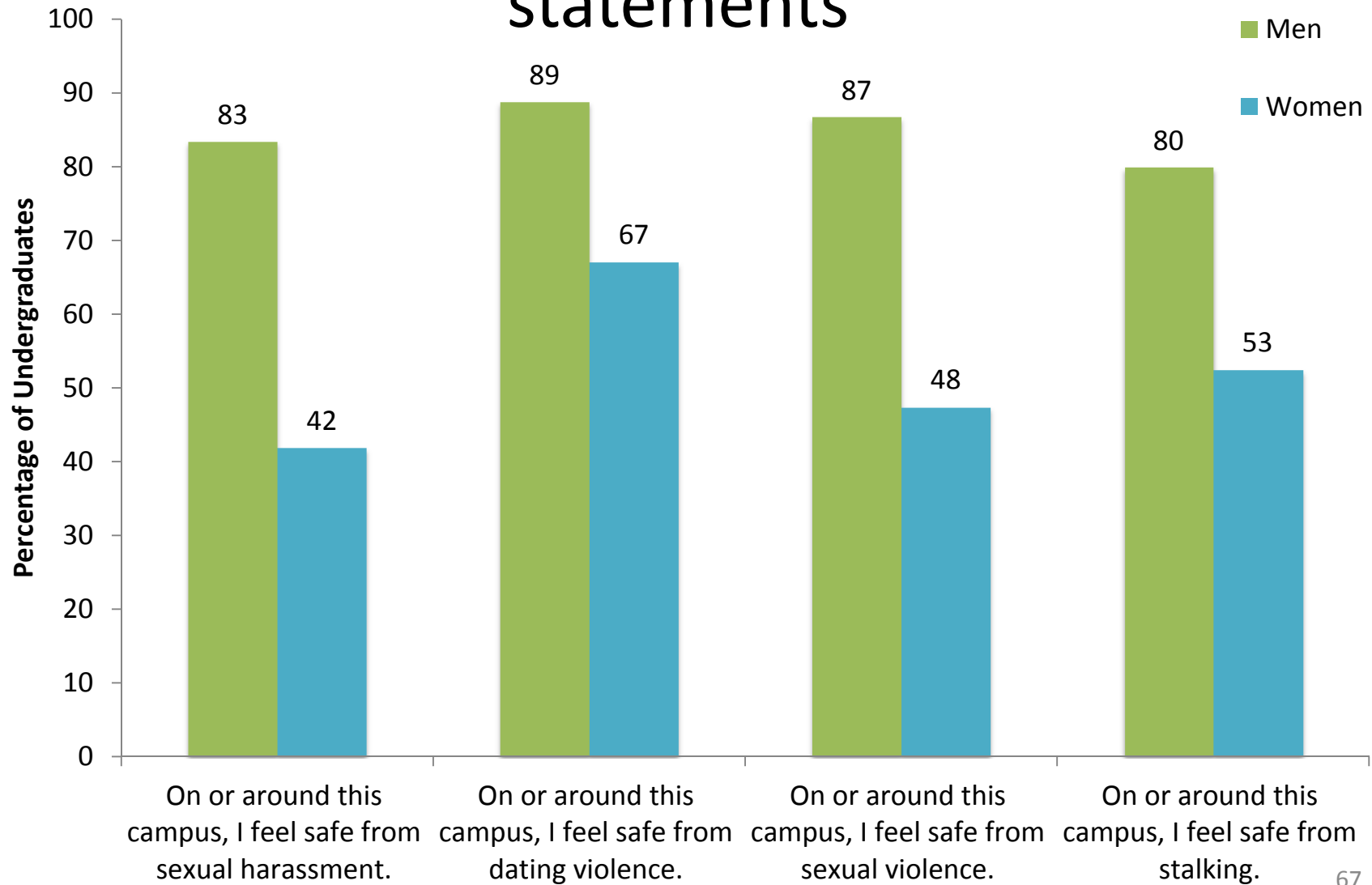
Experiences of Institutional Support and Experiences of Institutional Betrayal

Institutional Support and Institutional Betrayal

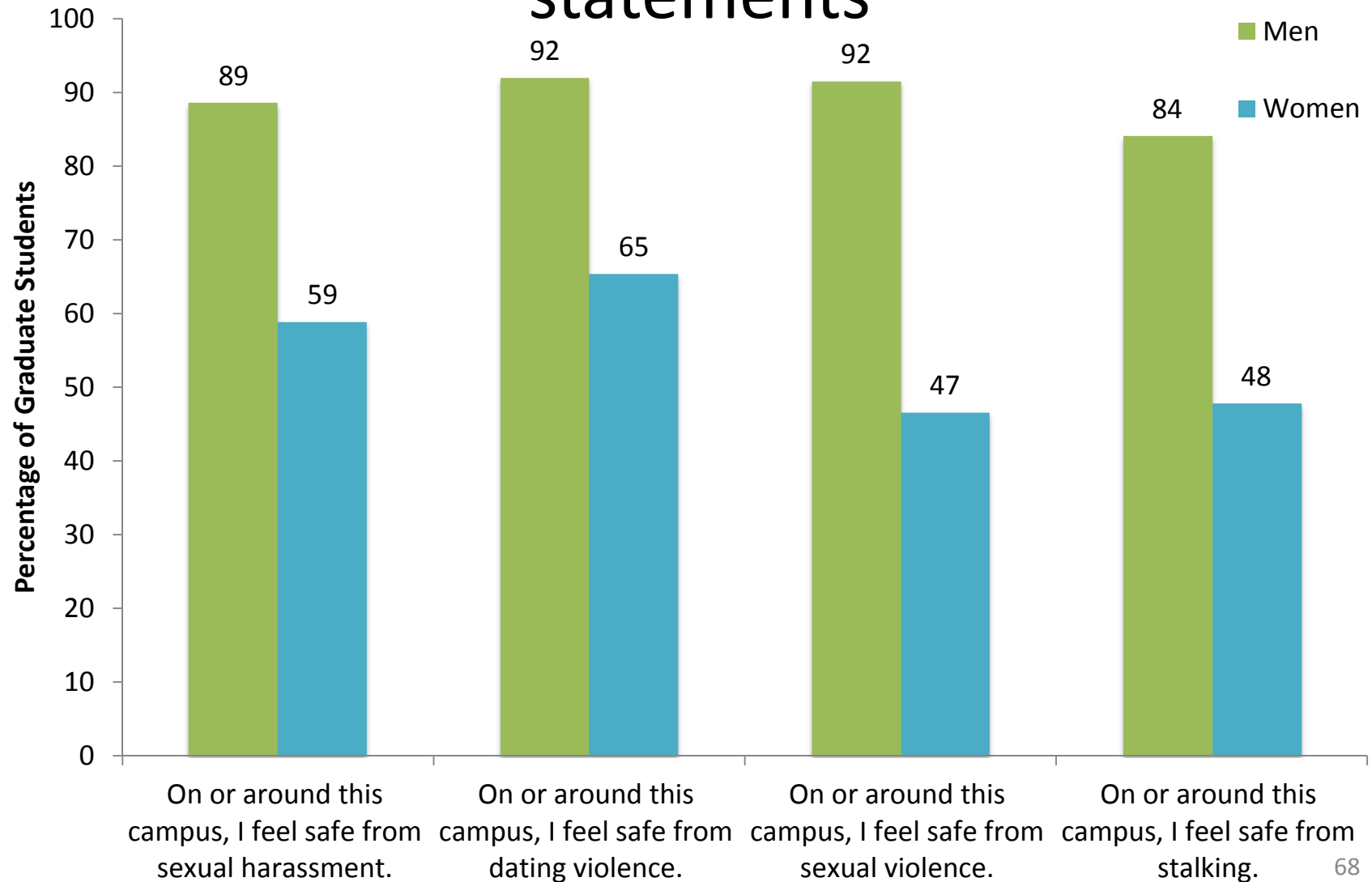
- Of those victimized
 - **29%** reported at least one form of institutional **support** or repair. (New to 2015)
 - **44%** of students reported at least one type of institutional **betrayal**. (Similar to 2014)

Student Perceptions of Safety

Undergraduates indicating “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” to the following statements



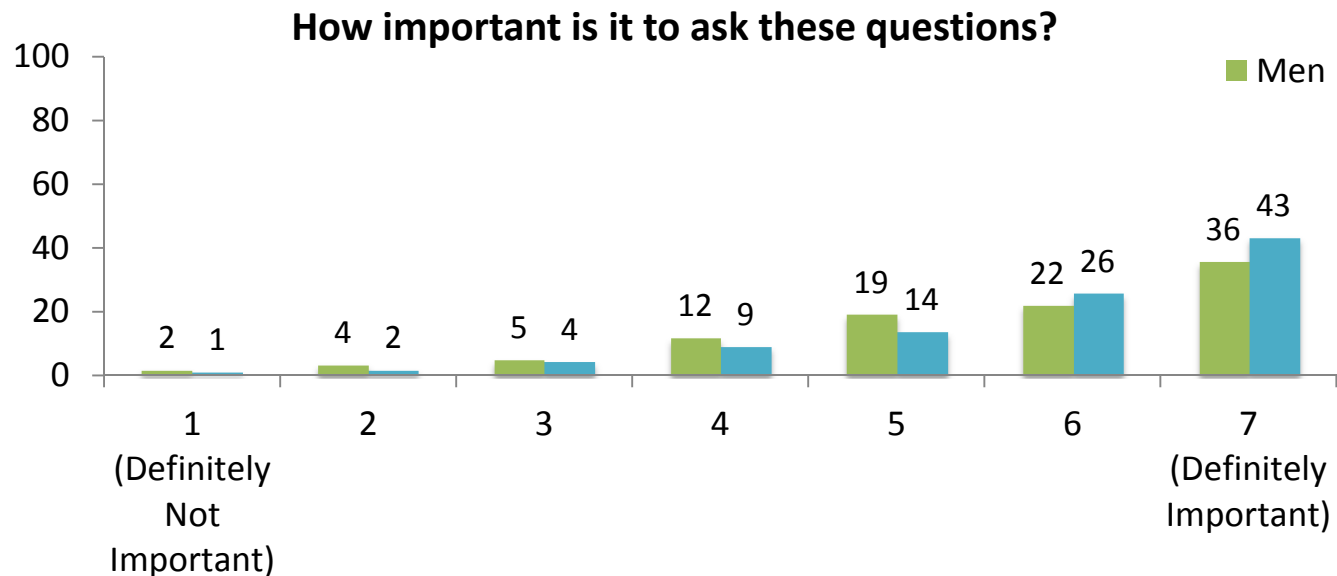
Graduate Students indicating “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” to the following statements



4. Summary of Key Findings, Limitations, Future Directions

2015 Survey Key Findings: Participant Reactions

- Participants indicated they did not find the survey distressing compared to everyday life
- Participants indicated the questions were important for researchers to ask



2015 Survey Key Findings: Victimization

- The 2015 Survey largely replicated the 2014 Survey for sexual assault and rape – about 20% of female undergraduates are victims of completed or attempted rape at the UO.
- The 2015 Survey also reveals high rates of sexual and gender-based harassment-related events, stalking, and dating violence (battering) for female students.
- Graduate students and undergraduate students show different patterns of victimization. . .

Rates of Victimization for Female Students

Victimization Type	Undergraduates	Graduate Students
Completed penetration without consent	13%***	4%
Attempted and completed vaginal, oral, or anal contact without consent	20%***	8%
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2015 Survey Key Findings Continued: Female JD students at high risk

- JD students appear at especially high risk of harassment-related events from both students and faculty/staff

Victimization Type	JD students	Other graduate students
Attempted or completed sexual contact without consent	17%	10%
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Sexual harassment – by faculty/staff	63%*	44%

2015 Findings: Student Awareness and Attitudes about Institution

- Students are unaware of some support services
- Students have limited confidence in good institutional response if they report
- The 2015 Survey largely replicated the 2014 Survey for perceptions of institutional betrayal – about 44% of victimized students experienced at least one type of institutional betrayal
- Female students do not feel safe

Limitations

- Self-report
 - Memory issues
 - Tendency to deny experiences
 - However, well-tested behavioral items
- Self-selection
 - However, monetary incentive structure
 - Also, comparison to other samples
- Missing Information
 - Very end of spring term which has high party frequency
 - Students who dropped out due to victimization not included

Future Directions

- Research
 - Continued analysis of this survey data set
 - Calculating risk as a function of minority status
 - Many measures left to analyze
 - Hypotheses to test regarding associated variables
 - For future, consider surveying during the same period and using same items to allow comparison year to year – in theory we could this way track effectiveness of prevention efforts
 - Compare across campuses and research basis of differences
 - Continue to search for underlying mechanisms and test interventions
- Addressing the Problem on Campus
 - How to truly end sexual violence?
 - Understanding and addressing hot spots
 - Meaningful education of students *and* faculty/staff