

HOW SAFE IS OUR CAMPUS?

A cross-sectional survey of university students on the experience of sexual coercion in the campus

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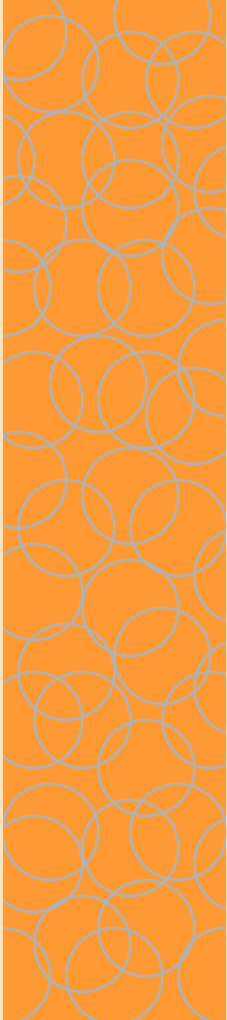
Geneva 2005

Fonds Chalumeau Scholarship

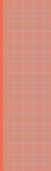




THE UNIVERSITY'S CHALLENGE

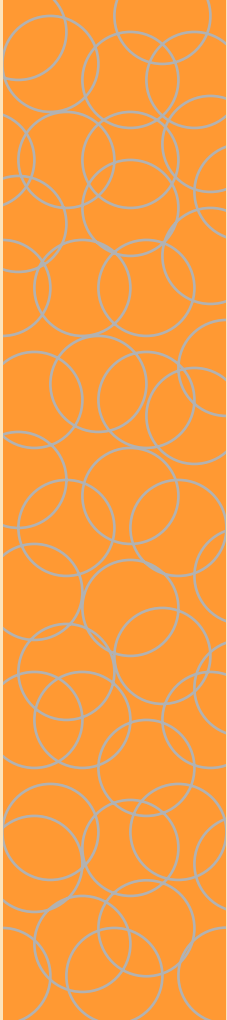
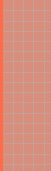


The creation of an environment optimally conducive to teaching and learning and to promoting professionalism requires that the school institution maintains environments of respect and support for all members of its community...safe and free from any form of violation of one's human rights



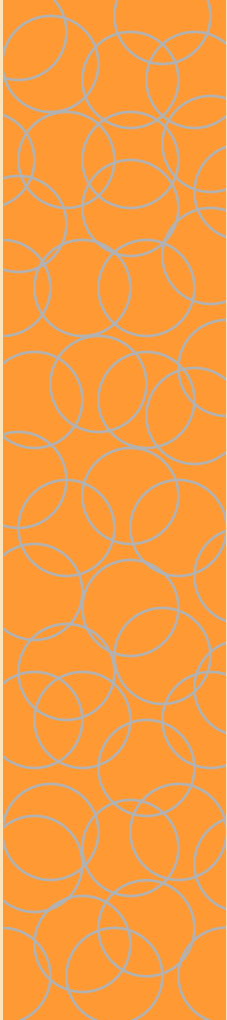
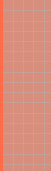


BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

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- ◆ Widespread lack of understanding about risk and protective factors against sexual coercion
 - ◆ General lack of awareness in the population about the magnitude and adverse health consequences of sexual coercion
 - ◆ Need to advocate for preventive programs and support services
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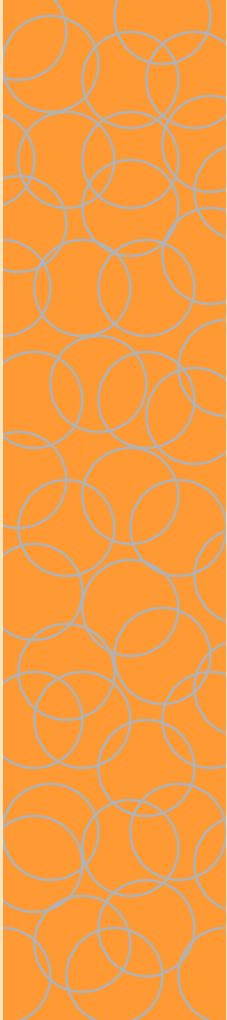
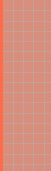


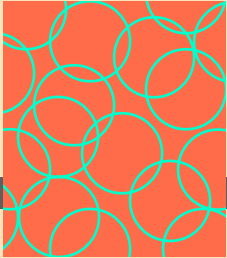
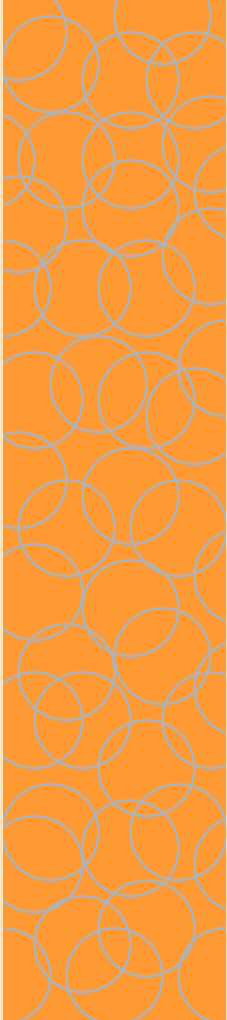
SAMPLE POPULATION

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- ◆ Representative sample of currently enrolled male and female students of the University of the Philippines
 - ◆ Stratified by sex, partner or dating status, age, academic year level, and living arrangement (living with or away from family)
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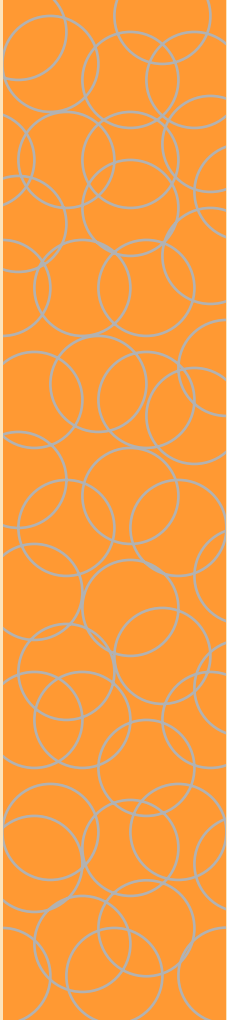
STUDY OBJECTIVES

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1. Obtain reliable estimates of the prevalence of different forms of sexual coercion (victimization and perpetuation)
 2. Enumerate the different variables and settings/contexts/circumstances under which sexual coercion is likely to occur
 3. Document the health consequences of an experience of sexual coercion
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4. Explore and compare the coping and help-seeking strategies used by victims
 5. Demonstrate the relationship between exposure to appropriate sex education information and the prevention of victimization or perpetuation

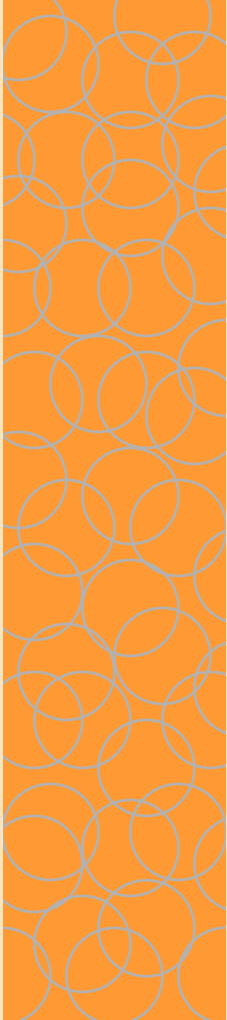
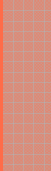


RESEARCH QUESTIONS

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- ◆ What is the prevalence of sexual coercion (which includes victimization and perpetuation) within the university campus
 - ◆ What are the most common forms of sexual coercion?
 - ◆ Under what settings or circumstances is sexual coercion likely to occur?
 - ◆ What are some variables which may be linked to the risk of victimization or perpetuation?
 - ◆ Does appropriate sex information mitigate the risk of victimization or perpetuation?
 - ◆ What kind and what are the sources of these information?

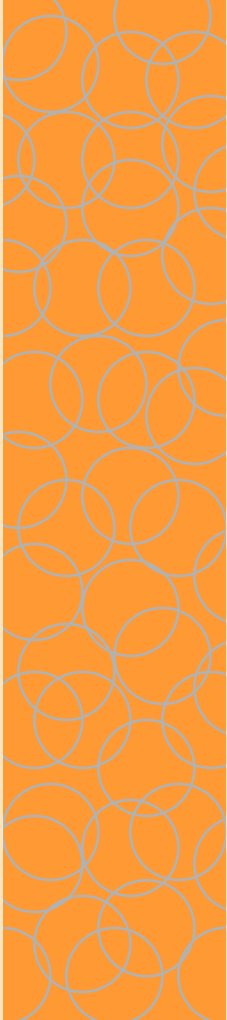


RESEARCH VARIABLES

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- ◆ VICTIMIZATION/PERPETUATION VARIABLES:
 - Psychological abuse
 - Non-sexual violence victimization
 - Sexual violence
 - ◆ MEDIATING VARIABLES
 - acceptance of prescribed norms
 - acceptance of proscribed norms
 - perceived positive consequences of sexual coercion
 - perceived negative consequences of sexual coercion
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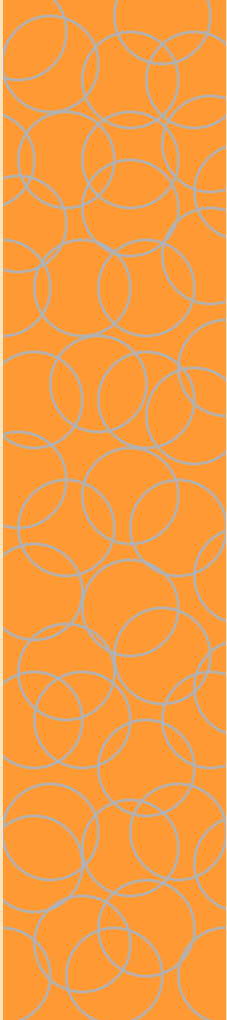
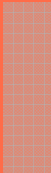


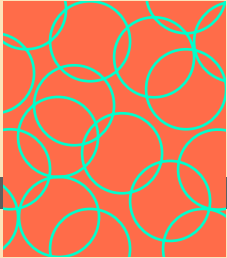
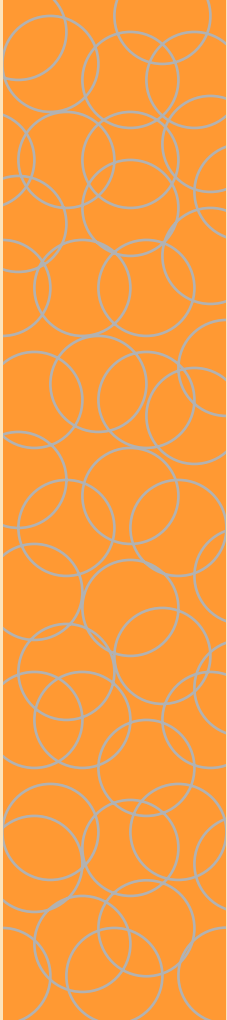
RESEARCH VARIABLES cont'd

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- ◆ Gender stereotyping
 - ◆ Communication skills
 - ◆ Response to anger



RESEARCH OUTCOMES

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- ◆ Data which will inform future plans for advocacy, policy and prevention programs
 - ◆ Modified/adapted instrument for identifying victims and perpetrators of sexual coercion
 - ◆ Capacity building among researchers and professionals involved in the research
 - ◆ Increased knowledge and sensitivity to the problems among administrators, faculty and students
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- ◆ A model of participatory well *triangulated* research that is ethically sound, fully addressing safety issues, safe-guarding the respondents' well being and ensuring that the judicious use of results.



WORKING DEFINITIONS



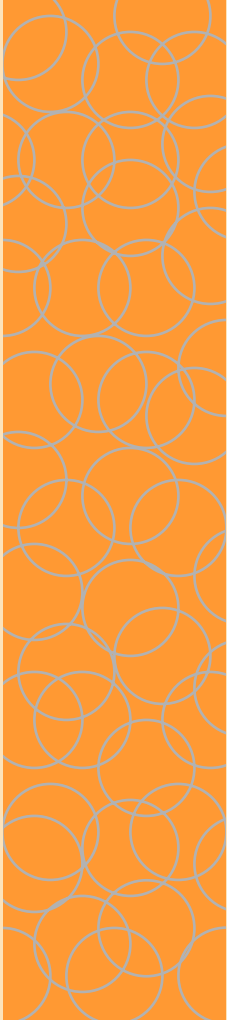
“Sexual Coercion”

- not a static set of behaviors
- consists of a continuum of behavior, from subtle emotional and language influences to the use of overt physical force
- culture-bound and may be gender influenced

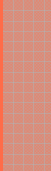
Baier 1991, Biglan 1995



WORKING DEFINITIONS



“Exposure to appropriate sex information”
-attendance in any formal or informal school-based sexuality education activity ranging from a single session to a multi-session program conducted as an extracurricular affair or an elective or non-elective part of the General Education undergraduate offering of the University.





LITERATURE SEARCH STRATEGY



Electronic Search

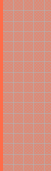
- ◆ Electronic data bases (Medline, PsycInfo, Eric, Francis, Cochrane Library)
 - ◆ WHO online databases (Intranet, Dept. Of Repro Health and Research)
 - ◆ Internet search engines (Google, Yahoo)
- 



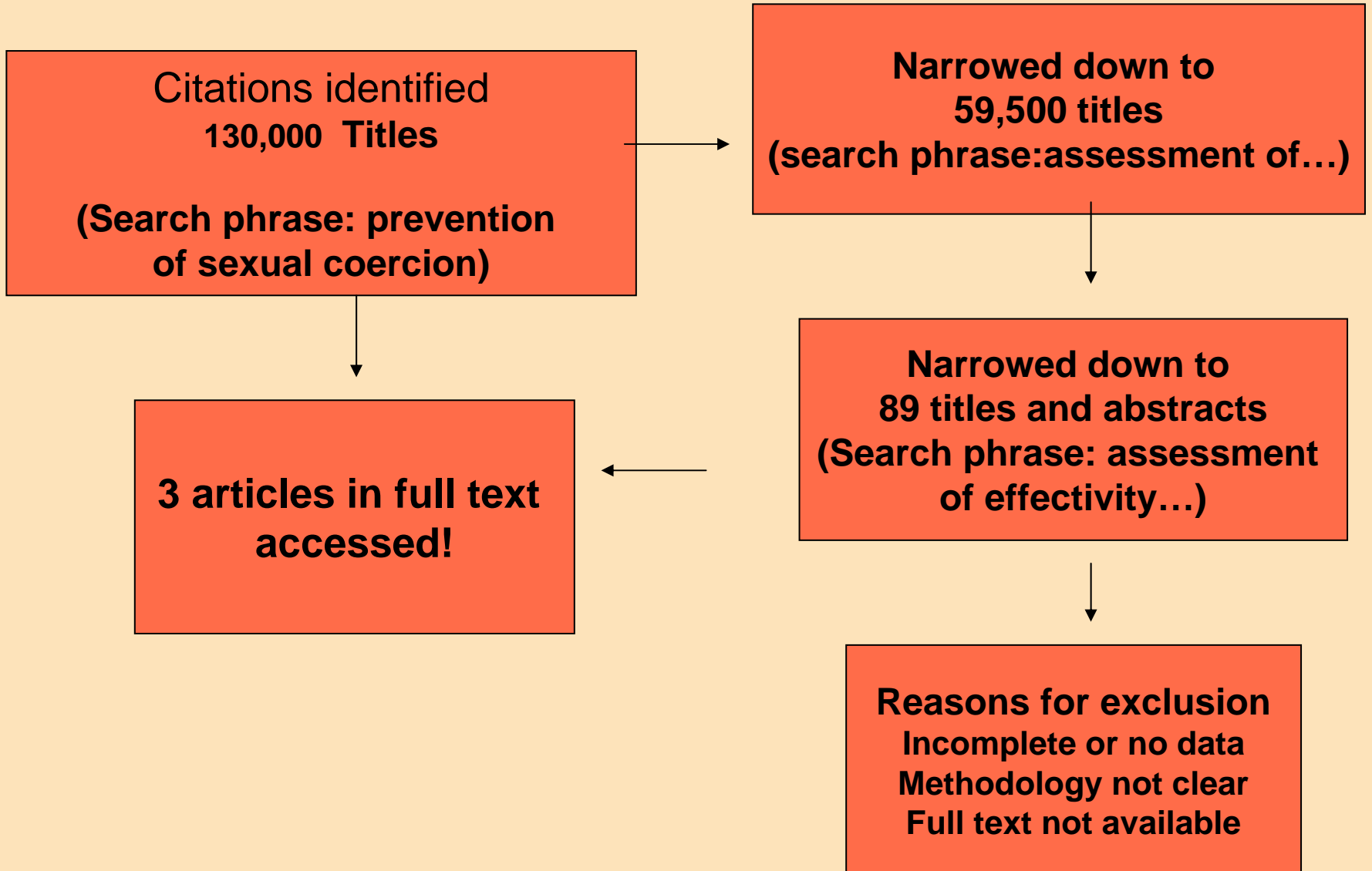
LITERATURE SEARCH STRATEGY



Other searches:

- ◆ Experts active in the field
 - ◆ Hand searching
 - ◆ Reference lists
 - ◆ Circulating documents
- 

Sample search results...





FOCUS OF LITERATURE SEARCH

- 
- ◆ Prevalence studies
 - ◆ Health consequences
 - ◆ Risk Factors
 - ◆ Protective Factors
 - ◆ Effectiveness of prevention programs
 - ◆ Methodological and Ethical Issues
- 

Prevalence Estimates

COUNTRY	SOURCE	STUDY DESIGN	SAMPLING POPULATION	LIFETIME FEMALE	LIFETIME MALE
US	Basile	National Probability sampling	Partnered Women (reproductive age)	34%	
US	Spitzberg	Systematic Review	100,000 subjects from 120 studies (reproductive age)	13% (rape) 25% (coerced)	3% (rape) 5% (perpetuated)
Australia	De Visser, Smith et al	Computer assisted random telephone interview	10,173 men 9134 women Ages 16-59	21.1%	4.8%

PREVALENCE RATES

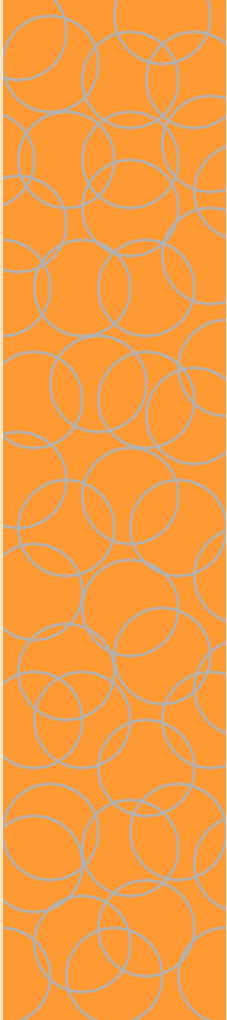
COUNTRY	SOURCE	STUDY DESIGN	SAMPLING POPULATION	LIFETIME FEMALE	LIFETIME MALE
Peru	Caceres, Vanoss et al	Representative sampling	629 sexually active adolescents and young adults	50%	25%
India	Waldner, Vaden Goad et al	Survey (unspecified sampling method)	Both sexes, Urban university sample- population size unspecified	26% (for total sample)	

PREVALENCE ESTIMATES

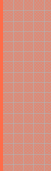
COUNTRY	SOURCE	STUDY DESIGN	SAMPLING POPULATION	LIFETIME FEMALE	LIFETIME MALE
Uganda	Koenig. Lutalo et al	Community survey, sampling method not specified	4279 reproductive age partnered women	25%	
Philippines	Ramiro	FGDs, Cross-sectional survey	600 male and female adolescents in an urban community	64%	43%



Estimates widely vary and...

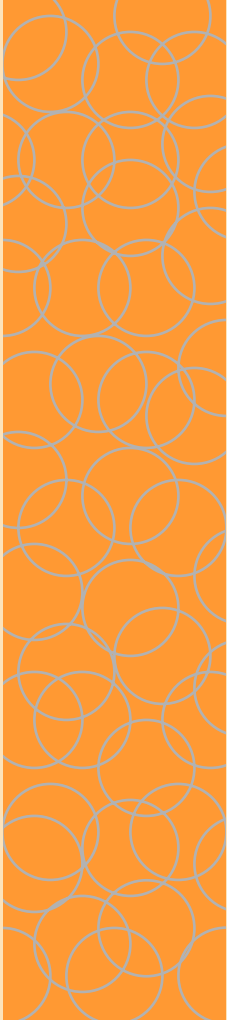
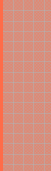


Despite growing recognition
relatively little is known
about coercive sex in
developing countries

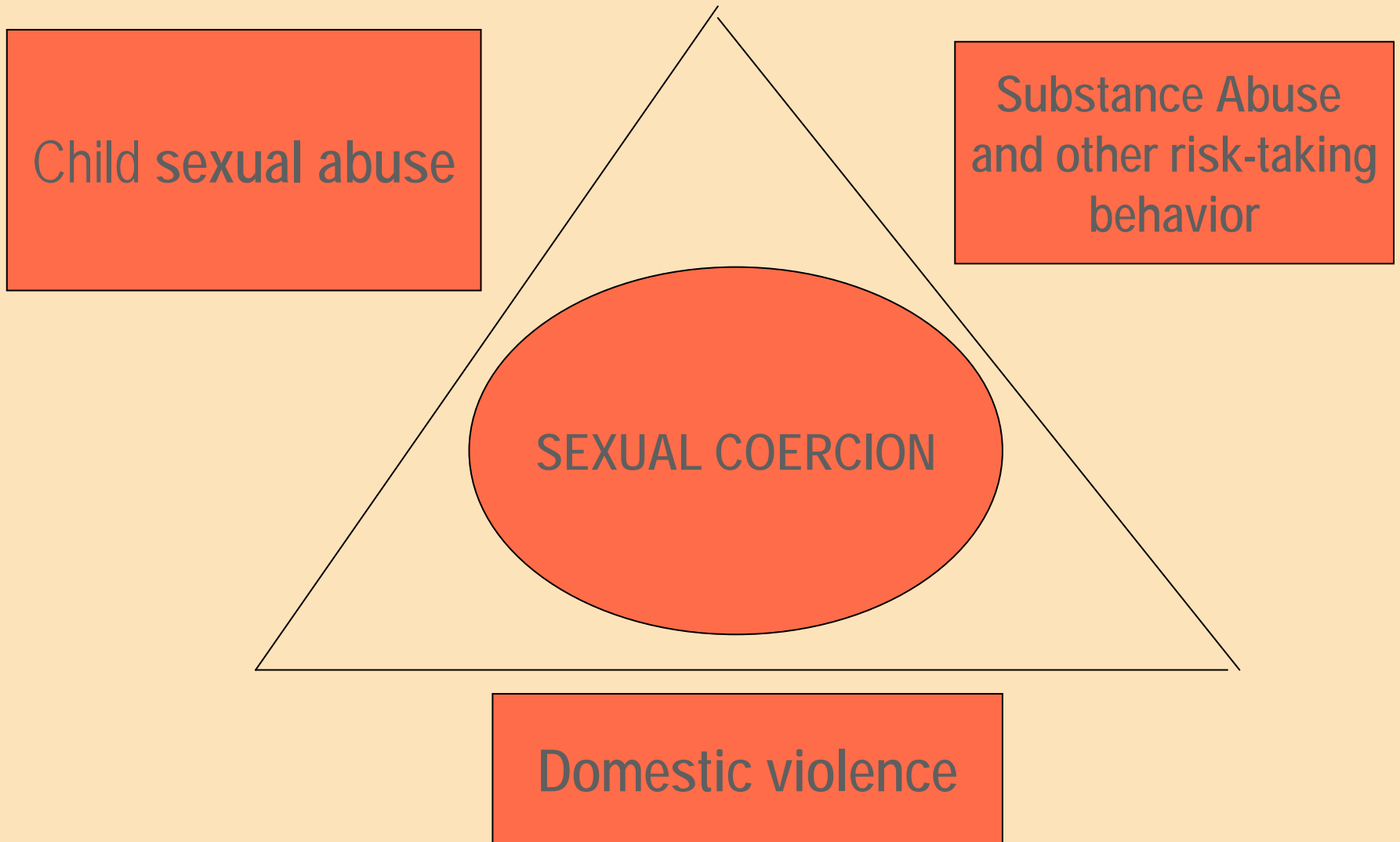




RISK FACTORS AND HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

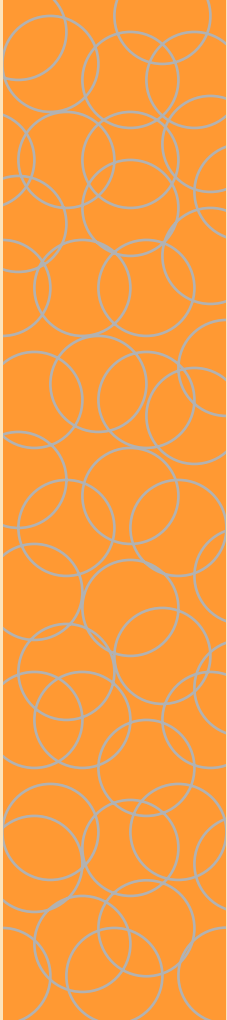
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- ◆ History of child sexual abuse
 - ◆ include unwanted pregnancy, genitourinary disorders, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, depression, self-inflicted injuries, and adoption of high-risk behaviors such as multiple sexual partners and alcohol/drug use
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RISK OR CONSEQUENCE???

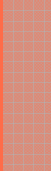




Chicken and egg question:



Are mental health symptoms and disturbed behavior consequences or indicators of underlying psychiatric conditions which increases risk of victimization or perpetuation?

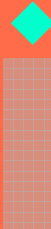




PREVENTION PROGRAMS



Types:

1. Attitude change programs
 2. Deterrence strategies
 3. Fear-based and abstinence techniques
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Recommended content of attitude change programs

Human Development

Relationships, personal skills and interpersonal skills

Sexual behavior, society, and culture

Sexual health

Communication skills and assertiveness training

Sexual coercion/harassment, pressures and exploitation

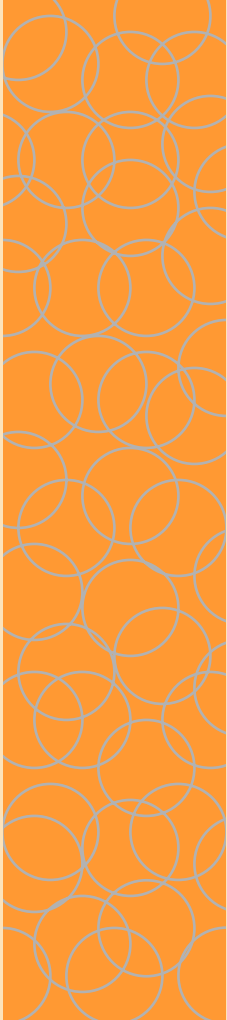
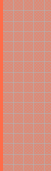
High risk sexual behavior- unsafe sex, HIV AIDS

Drugs, alcohol

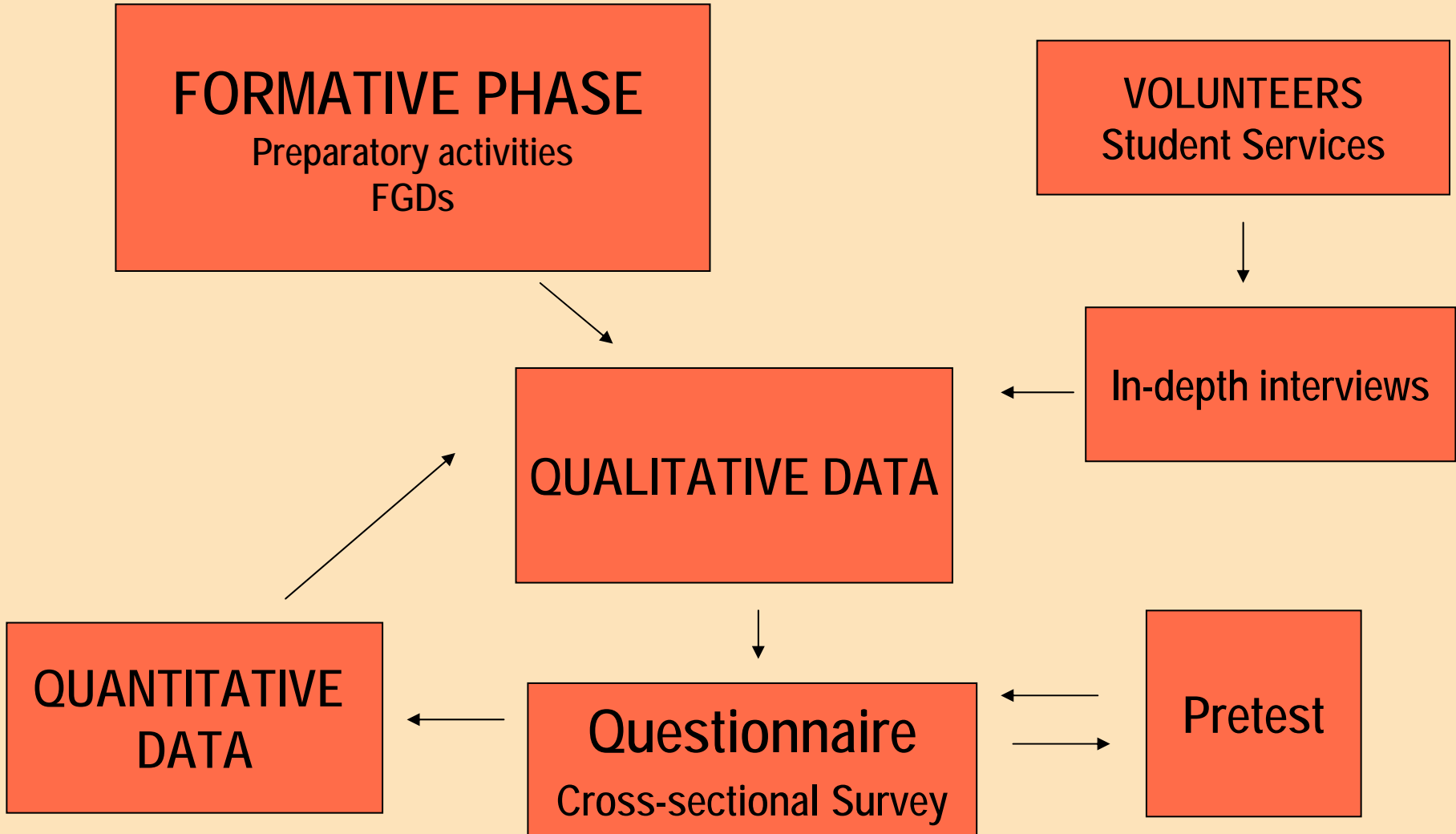
(Beyer 1998, Kantor 1998)



METHODOLOGICAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES

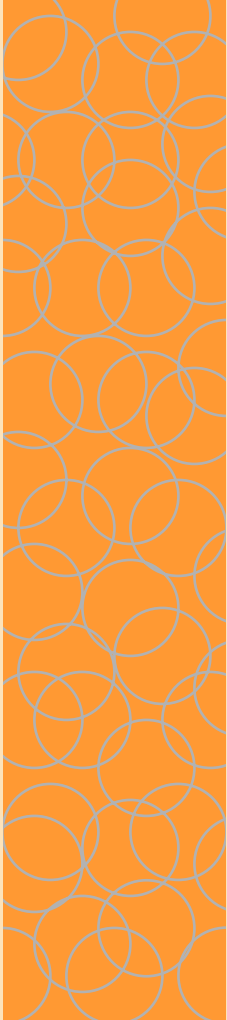
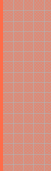
- 
- ◆ Causes of wide variation in prevalence estimates still needs to be accounted for (Spitzberg review 1999)
 - ◆ Gender and age differences in perception of coercion may lead to over or under estimation
 - ◆ Research-induced retraumatization
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STUDY PROTOCOL



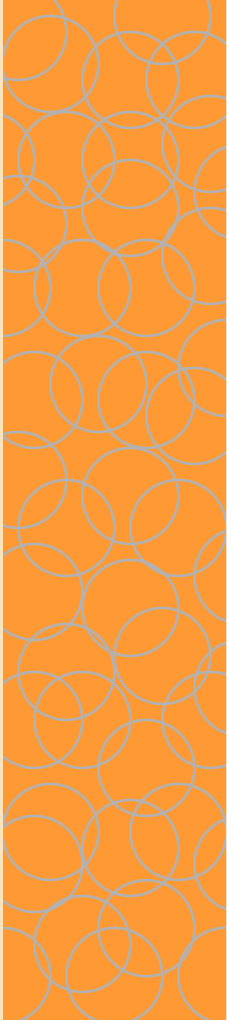


DATA COLLECTION

- 
- ◆ 45 MINUTE CLASSROOM FILLING UP OF A SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE OR
 - ◆ CLASSROOM DISTRIBUTION OF SELF ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE RETRIEVED BY EMAIL
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ANALYSIS STRATEGY

- 
- ◆ Disaggregate data according to:
 - age and sex
 - number of years in the university
 - dating status
 - ever victimized
 - ever perpetuated
- 