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OVERVIEW

- Background
- Rationale
- Ph.D. Studies
- Implications





Campus sexual assault is a widespread issue

Campus sexual assault is a widespread issue

70%

of female students & recent graduates report having experienced sexual violence at university.

The Student Room (2018) (Sample. 4,491 students across 153 UK HEIs)

Campus sexual assault is a widespread issue



of female students & recent graduates report having been raped.

The Student Room (2018) (Sample. 4,491 students across 153 UK HEIs)

- Campus sexual assault is a widespread issue
 - Largely student-on-student



of respondents report the perpetrator being a student at their institution.

NUS (2010): "Hidden Marks" (Sample. 2,058 women students from UK HEIs)

- Campus sexual assault is a widespread issue
 - Largely student-on-student
 - Mostly male perpetrated



of university-based sexual offences are committed by males

U.S. Department of Justice (2014): "Special Report" (Sample. 19,951 women graduate students from the U.S.)

- Campus sexual assault is a widespread issue
 - Largely student-on-student
 - Mostly male perpetrated
- Large body of academic literature
 - Heavily US-based (see Fisher, Daigle, & Cullen, 2009)
 - Victim over perpetrator focused
- No standardization in prevention approaches (EROC UK, 2016; Towl & Walker, 2019)



Rationale

- UK universities not exempt from sexual violence
- Lots of climate surveys; few (practical) studies
 - Why do individuals offend?
 - What responses are effective?
- Current public interest

Psychologists are particularly well placed to contribute to policies and practices in the area, given our knowledge and understanding of [...] sexual offending, and with a number of us working with victims/survivors of sexual violence.

Towl (2018)

General Overview

Phase One

- What are the treatment needs of sexually aggressive male students in the UK?
- Are there sub-types of sexually aggressive male student?

Phase Two

 How effective is a tailored, easy-to-access clinical intervention in reducing sexual aggression amongst male students?



Phase One (a)

- Male students at UKC (N=250)
- Battery of psychometrics administered online
- Offence history compared to national statistics
- SA vs. Non-SA males
- Logistic regression model
 - ROC analysis Predictive accuracy
 - AUC Discriminative ability

IV Sexual aggression

DV Aggression

Alcohol consumption

Assertiveness

Athletic involvement

Emotion regulation

Hostility toward women

Loneliness

Rape myth acceptance

Self-efficacy

Self-esteem

Sexual fantasies

CV Impression management

Demographic variables

Phase One (b)

- Direct replication of previous study
- Male students at UK HEIs (N=300)
- Do significant effects replicate?
 - Potential treatment needs, if so



- Secondary analysis of all data
 - Hierarchical cluster analysis with significant predictors
 - Average linking method
 - Euclidean distance for standardized data (z-scores)

Are there "clusters" (subtypes) of sexual aggressive male student?

Phase Two

- Evidence-based self-help intervention
 - Tailored to identified treatment needs
- Male students (N = TBC)
- Treatment vs. Waitlist
- Intention-to-treat ANOVA
 - 3 (time) x 2 (group) design
 - Pre-post shifts in psychometrics
 - Confidence intervals Clinical significance

INTERVENTION

- Informed by pertinent clinical literature
- Easy-to-access (onlinebased)
- Self-led course
 - Tasks no longer than
 15-30 mins in duration
- Grounded in principles of CBT



Contribution

- Better understanding of male student perpetrators
 - Tailored and more standardized prevention interventions
- Introduction of clinical ideas to the field
 - > Broader evidence-base for interventions
- Provide impetus for continued empirical investigation
 - e.g., the generation of theory

A cademicswell-placed are leverage sexual assault data and empirically evaluate the success (or failure) of [...] university policies. By doing [more research], we may see a rise in reporting figures and a drastic decline in sexual violence happening incidentsonour campuses.

Klein et al. (2018)



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NB: References for the materials used in my studies are available upon request.

