

Mental health correlates of sexual harassment among students in Nigerian universities

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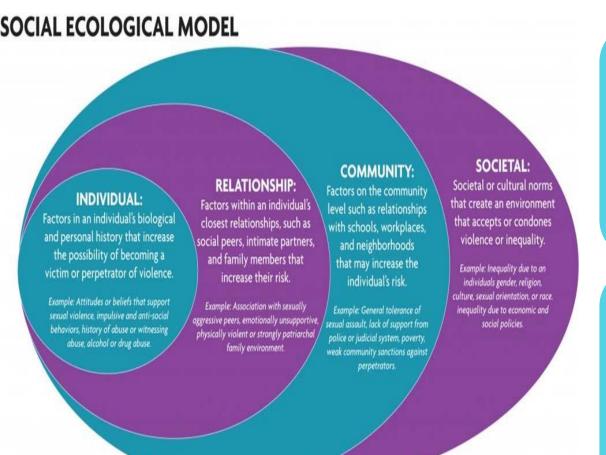
Sexual harassment as a public health issue



Sexual harassment is a pervasive issue in higher education institutions worldwide, and in Nigeria

The exploitation of power imbalances, gender inequality, and cultural norms perpetuate a hostile environment that undermines the safety, well-being, academic and career aspirations of members of the campus community

Determinants of the experience



The experience of sexual harassment is not the same for all individuals and may be compounded by other factors such as race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or disability status.

individuals with a history of trauma, such as childhood sexual abuse, may be more vulnerable to sexual harassment and its effects.



Mental Health effects of sexual harassment

Severe psychological distress and selfharm higher among survivors in campus setting Depression, stress, and anxiety, selfblame, lowered selfesteem and impaired psychological wellbeing Survivors may also utilize risky behaviours, such as substance use, which can increase the likelihood of sexual harassment



The present study

This study aimed:

to determine the mental health correlates of heterosexual and same-sex sexual harassment

to explore the mental health sequelae of sexual harassment among students of three firstgeneration universities in Southwest Nigeria.

BREAKING THE SILENCE

Methods



A concurrent mixed methods design in three universities in Southwest Nigeria.

A cross-sectional survey was done and in depth interviews were conducted with survivors.

Ethical clearance received and consent sought.

The total sample size was 1650 respondents with a margin of error of 2.5%, a 95% confidence level and a population estimate of 120,000.

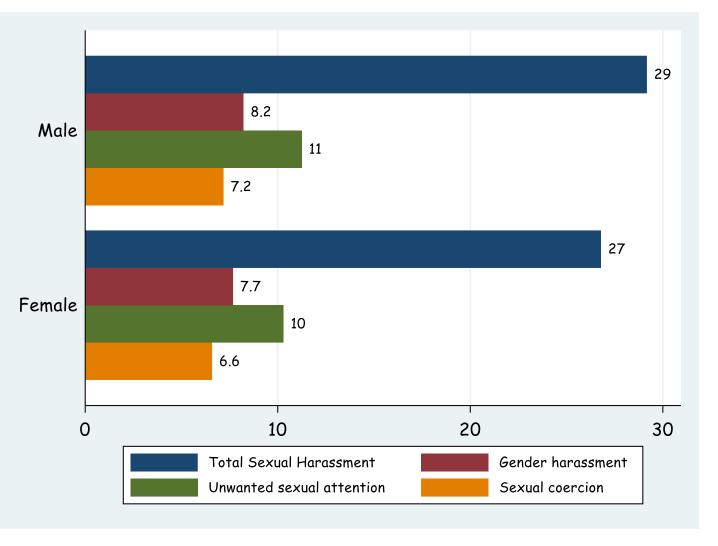
Students and staff were categorised by faculties using proportionate sampling.

A purposive participant selection approach was adopted for the qualitative aspect to identify and recruit survivors.

Twelve IDIs were conducted across the three institutions.

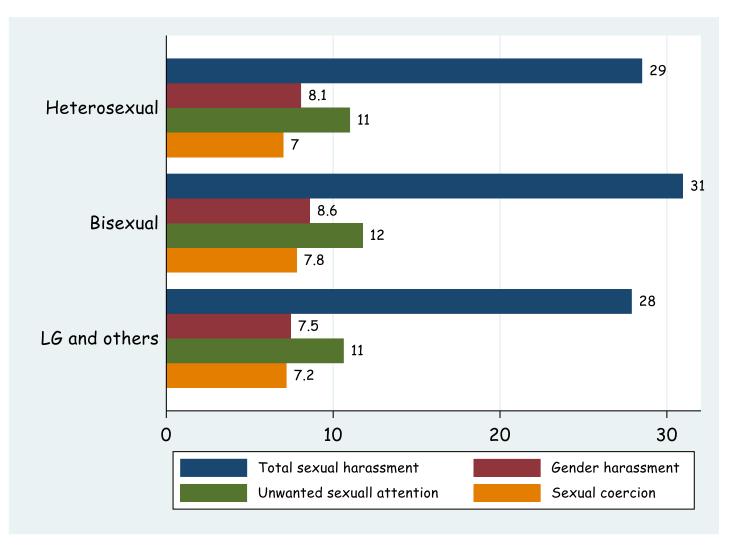


Mean sexual harassment for males and females.



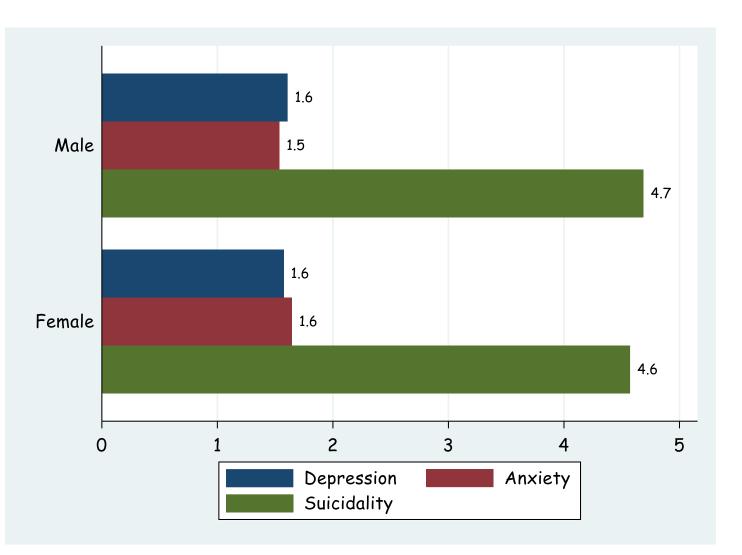
Total sexual harassment and all the subscales were significantly higher among the males

Mean sexual harassment across sexual orientation.

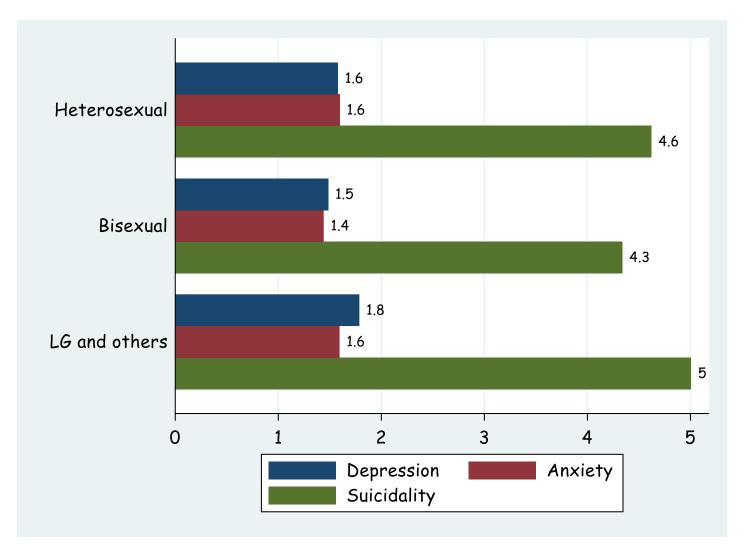


Total sexual harassment and all the subscales were significantly higher among bisexuals compared to heterosexuals, Lesbians, and Gay respondents

Mental health status for males and females



There were no statistically significant differences in the levels of depression, anxiety and suicidality among males and females



There were no statistically significant differences in the levels of depression, anxiety, and suicidality across the different sexual orientations

Mental health status across sexual orientation Relationships between Mental health status and sexual harassment (all respondents)

Suicidality was significantly positively ٠ correlated with total sexual harassment (r=0.058; p=0.021), unwanted sexual attention (r=0.051; p=0.042), sexual coercion (r=0.061; p=0.015), and symptoms of anxiety and depression (r=0.430; p<0.001).

Table 1: Pairwise correlations for all participants (7) Variables (1)(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (1) Age 1.000 (2) Total SH 1.000 0.083* (0.001)(3) Gender H 0.069* 0.926* 1.000 (0.005)(0.000) (4) Unwanted sexual 0.073* 0.970* 0.873* 1.000 attention (0.000) (0.003) (0.000)(5) Sexual coercion 0.092* 0.936* 0.801* 0.874* 1.000 (0.000)(0.000) (0.000)(0.000)(6) Suicidality 0.019 0.058* 0.041 0.051* 0.061* 1.000 (0.448)(0.021) (0.101)(0.042) (0.015) (7) Anxiety and depression 0.004 0.033 0.052* 0.018 0.038 0.430* 1.000 (0.877)(0.181)(0.037) (0.463) (0.126)(0.000)





- More peer reportage
- Few same sex reportage

risk-taking behaviour.

- The experience of SH ranged from sexual assault to unsolicited physical touch and verbal harassment.
- Perpetrators ranged from lecturers and non-academic staff to students.

Survivors experienced low self-esteem, had problems in

their relationships, became less trusting, and increased









Results: Stifled screams

- "… I feel like it is my fault and there is something that I could have done to change it but I did not …. so, I just have to just leave it and live with the pain and guilt."
 (Female survivor 11 Uni 3)
- "I have like suicidal thoughts, so I try as much as possible not to stay alone (hmm) I don't stay alone... I try to surround myself with people ... that is the only thing keeping me alive." (Female survivor 1, Uni 1)
 - "I think it just makes me suspicious, but at the same time, to be honest... I think the negativity around these sexual encounters and my sexual orientation just makes me suspicious" (Male survivor 2, Uni 1)



Discussion

The study used a widely used instrument that allows for comparison of findings with data from other climes



High levels of sexual harassment shows a highly prevalent culture that requires urgent intervention



Levels of depression, anxiety and suicidality comparable with other campus studies in the region

Total sexual harassment was positively correlated with suicidality, which is similar to previous findings from other studies

Discussion

Unwanted sexual attention and sexual coercion were also positively correlated with suicidality

The finding from the interviews suggests a wide range of mental health sequelae ranging from low self esteem, depression, suicidal ideations and unhealthy use of substances

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