SEXUAL HARASSMENT AMONG JORDANIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS: PILOT TESTING A PROMISING PRIMARY PREVENTION INTERVENTION

RESEARCH TEAM
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AIMS, OBJECTIVES, AND METHODS

Aim 1
Conduct a baseline assessment to understand the preva- lence, correlates, and perceptions of SH among students and staff at the University of Jordan (UJ).

Objective 1.1: We will describe the prevalence, correlates, and perceptions of SH among students at UJ. To achieve this objective, we will use self-separate focus group discussions with students (n=30) and interviews with UJ staff (n=3). Facilitated polling tool in public space on campus (n=7) (it should be noted that a sample was chosen to be representative of data from at least 100 people on campus), as well as surveys and interviews designed to measure and document perceptions of validated scales such as the Tolerance for Sexual Harassment Inventory (n=24) Sexual Harassment Questionnaire (n=24) and Organizational Tolerance for SH inventory (n=24).

Outcome: Prevalence of SH perpetration and victimization in the last 6 months is documented.

AIM 2
Adapt a promising Jordan-based intervention to the university context and evaluate it with an environmental component.

Objective 2.1: To adapt and enhance a promising interven- tion created by Leaders of Tomorrow for the university context using the framework of Intervention Mapping (IM). Interven- tion Mapping involves the creation of an advisory board consisting of research staff and community members to adapt the intervention based on best practices, formative research, and the scientific literature.

There are three elements of the intervention: the first is Mo7aka, which consists of a short retreat to provide an intensive training experience to key student opinion leaders in Jordan, the University of Jordan, and the University of Jordan, and is salient for Jordanian women who are attending universities in record numbers (n=3). The second element is Formative Research (n=1), FADFED polling tool in public space on campus (n=1) followed by FGDs with students (n=4), interviews with UJ staff at the University of Jordan (UJ).

The objective is to understand the SH in Jordan, adapt and enhance a promising primary prevention intervention that targets women, and use it to provide a new intervention for women and girls in Jordan.

The intervention focused on developing an intervention that can be adapted to the Jordanian context and is salient for Jordanian women who are attending universities in record numbers.

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Aim 3
Conduct a pilot study to test feasibility of the intervention.

Objective 3.1: Determine the feasibility of the intervention (safety, acceptability, recruitment and retention) by measuring key indicators and use qualitative data to understand the intervention among students and staff using surveys (n=300), key stakeholder interviews (n=3), and a Focused polling in a public space on campus (n=7). The purpose of the intervention is to build skills to prevent SH. Based on the same theory, we will use social marketing to create a campaign that targets students and staff.

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We will test the feasibility of the intervention by measuring key indicators and using qualitative data.