

Sexual Violence Measures Used in the Campus Climate Survey

Prevalence numbers for sexual assault and rape

The White House Task Force *Not Alone* 2014 report included a document, titled “Climate Surveys: Useful Tools to Help Colleges and Universities in Their Efforts to Reduce and Prevent Sexual Assault” (available at: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/04/29/fact-sheet-not-alone-protecting-students-sexual-assault>). This document provided sample questions to be included in the CCS. Chapter 2, Section E (pages 23- 25) outlines the question strategy to use when asking about sexual assault and rape. The Emory CCS includes questions 14-19 from the sample CCS as questions 32-33, 36-37, and 38-39 (outlined below).

Table 1. White House Task Force sample CCS and Emory CCS Sexual Assault and Rape Questions Match-up

<i>White House Task Force sample CCS</i>	<i>Emory CCS</i>
Section E, Questions 14-15	Unwanted Sexual Experiences Section, Questions 32- 33
Section E, Questions 16-17	Unwanted Sexual Experiences Section, Questions 36- 37
Section E, Questions 18-19	Unwanted Sexual Experiences Section, Questions 38- 39

The question strategy used in the White House Task Force sample CCS Section E scores sexual assault and rape based on a two-stage question approach that was used in Krebs et al.’s 2007 *Campus Sexual Assault Study*. For example, in the Emory CCS, answering “yes” to question 32 “Has anyone had sexual contact with you by using physical force or threatening to physically harm you?” would bring up a second question (question 38), “When the person had sexual contact with you by using or threatening you with physical force, which of the following happened? (Check all that apply).” Respondents would then select from the following: (a) forced touching of a sexual nature, (b) oral sex, (c) sexual intercourse, (d) anal sex, (e) sexual penetration with a finger or object, (f) forced penetration.” Of note, the Emory CCS adds in additional type of violence from the White House Task Force sample CCS: (f) forced penetration. The CDC recognizes this type of act as a form of rape (Black et al., 2011), and we added it to our answer choices.

The instructions for the section were provided to respondents as follows:

This section asks about non-consensual or unwanted sexual contact you may have experienced since coming to Emory. The person with whom you had the unwanted sexual contact could have been a stranger or someone you know, such as a family member or someone you were dating or going out with. In the questions that follow, "sexual contact" is defined as any one of these behaviors:

- a. **Forced touching of a sexual nature** (forced kissing, touching of private parts, grabbing, fondling, rubbing up against you in a sexual way, even if it is over your clothes)*
- b. **Oral sex** (someone's mouth or tongue making contact with your genitals or your mouth or tongue making contact with someone else's genitals)*
- c. **Sexual intercourse** (someone's penis being put in your vagina)*
- d. **Anal sex** (someone's penis being put in your anus)*
- e. **Sexual penetration with a finger or object** (someone putting their finger or an object like a bottle or a candle in your vagina or anus)*
- f. **Forced penetration** (being forced to penetrate someone's vagina or anus with an object such as your penis)*

In creating the prevalence numbers for this report, an overall number of individuals who indicated “yes” to the first-stage question (for example, question 32 “Has anyone had sexual contact with you by using physical force or threatening to physically harm you?”), is counted as someone who has experienced either sexual assault or rape. The type of violence is specified with the second-stage question. Any respondent who reported experiencing violence category A are counted as sexual assault, while any respondents reported violence categories B-F are counted as rape. Completed sexual assault and completed rape are not mutually exclusive categories; however, if a respondent reported both experiences, they were only counted once under the broad category of “completed sexual assault or rape.”

The *Campus Sexual Assault Study* provides an appendix (Appendix A) where the scoring of the categories of sexual violence is made clear (Krebs, Lindquist, Warner, Fisher, & Martin, 2007). We follow their approach, where anyone answering yes to first-stage question is counted in the group of “completed sexual assault.” Those who indicated experiencing violence category A would count as “sexual battery” under this scoring system. Those reporting violence categories B-E would count as “rape.” Under this scoring approach, respondents reporting violence category F would not be counted.

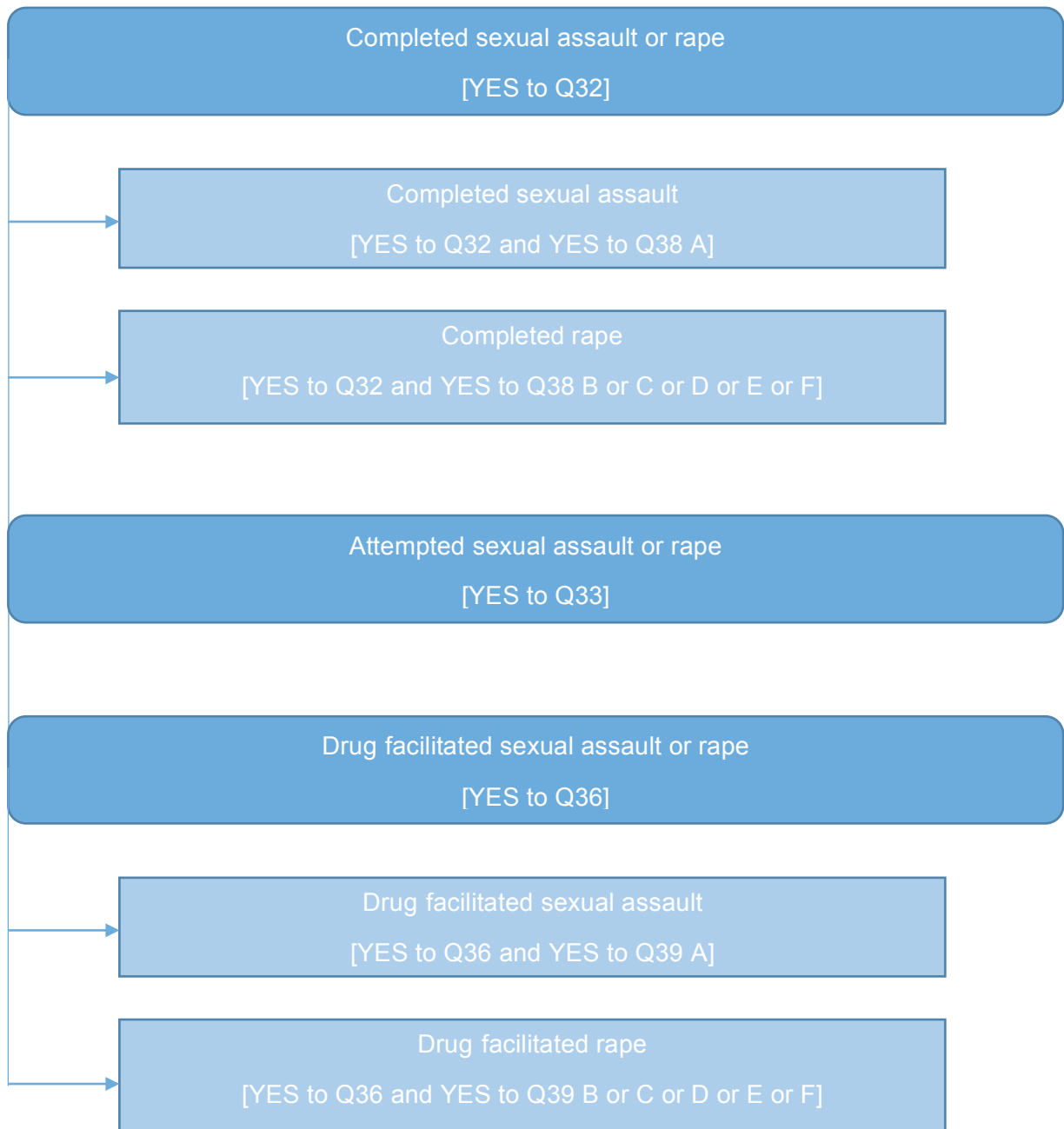


Figure 1. Categorizing experiences of sexual assault and rape in the Emory CCS: Attempted, completed sexual assault or rape, including drug-facilitated, counted those who said yes to Q32 or 33 or 36. These acts are consistent with criminal definitions of sexual assault and rape.

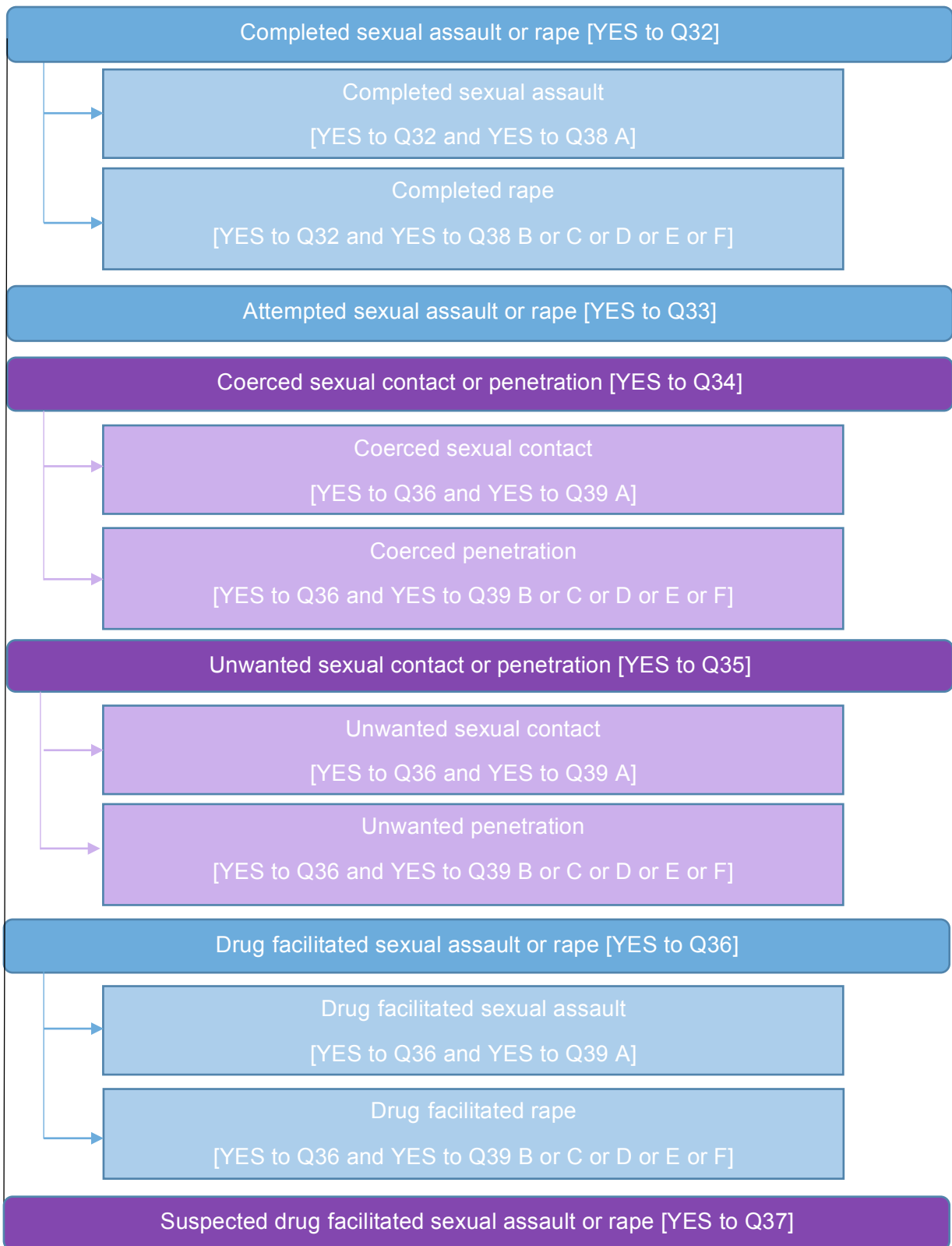


Figure 2. Participants who were asked about details of the incident were those who reported coerced or unwanted sexual contact, attempted, completed sexual assault or rape, including drug-facilitated, and suspected drug-facilitated counted those who said yes to any of the following: Q32, 33, 34, 35, 36, or 37. Acts meeting criminal definitions are in blue.

Prevalence numbers for sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence

Sexual violence can be perpetrated in many forms, and exists within a continuum of attitudes and acts. Recognizing the impact of sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence (IPV) in addition to sexual assault and rape is required to understand campus sexual violence from a holistic perspective.

Sexual harassment. The Emory CCS asks about witnessing or experiencing sexual harassment in the section *Unwanted sexual comments and experiences*, questions 18 – 27. The questions match the questions used in the MIT CCS (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2014). The response options have been modified to capture the various settings at Emory where sexual harassment could occur, but match the main domains included in the MIT survey that include class/lab/work setting on campus, social setting on campus, other settings on campus, or never have experienced in any setting. The Emory CCS included the additional response option of off-campus Emory-affiliated settings, such as fieldwork or practicum settings, influenced by recent findings of the sexual harassment that is experienced in academic fieldwork situations (Clancy, Nelson, Rutherford, & Hinde, 2014). These set of questions are in turn based on those included in the study *Measuring Sexual Harassment in the Military: The Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ-DoD)* (Fitzgerald, Magley, Drasgow, & Waldo, 1999).

Stalking. The Emory CCS asks about stalking in the section *Unwanted and/or persistent contact*, questions 28- 31. The questions match those included in the CDC's *National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey 2010 Summary Report*. Appendix C of the report provides the victimization questions; for stalking, there are a total of 8. The Emory CCS includes the first 4 questions from this list. (We did not include the remaining 4 items because they somewhat overlapped with items included under sexual harassment, such as items related to receiving unwanted emails, instant messages, etc.). The structure of the questions slightly differs in the Emory CCS report. For example, the CDC 2010 NISVS Report asks, "How many people have ever watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]?" The Emory CCS asks, "Has the following happened to you since coming to Emory?" and then displays "I have been watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]." Respondents then selected "yes" or "no" to answer the question.

Intimate partner violence (IPV). The Emory CCS asks about IPV in the section *Experiences with a Partner*, questions 47- 52. These questions are match these questions included in a recently developed IPV screening tool used for gay and bisexual men (Stephenson, Hall, Williams, Sato, & Finneran, 2013). This tool was developed in part by a former Rollins faculty member and a student that served on the Campus Climate Survey subcommittee. This tool, in turn, is based on the short form of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2) (Straus & Douglas, 2004). One of the questions from Stephenson et al was modified to include whether respondents have been pressured by a partner to have unprotected sex that would result in pregnancy, in addition to STI or HIV.

References

- Black, M. C., Basile, K. C., Breiding, M. J., Smith, S. G., Walters, M. L., Merrick, M. T., . . . Stevens, M. R. (2011). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report*. Retrieved from Atlanta, Georgia: http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_executive_summary-a.pdf
- Clancy, K. B. H., Nelson, R. G., Rutherford, J. N., & Hinde, K. (2014). Survey of Academic Field Experiences (SAFE): Trainees Report Harassment and Assault. *Plos One*, *9*(7). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0102172
- Fitzgerald, L. F., Magley, V. J., Drasgow, F., & Waldo, C. R. (1999). Measuring sexual harassment in the military: The Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ-DoD). *Military Psychology*, *11*(3), 243-263. doi:10.1207/s15327876mp1103_3
- Koss, M. P., Abbey, A., Campbell, R., Cook, S., Norris, J., Testa, M., . . . White, J. (2007). Revising the SES: A collaborative process to improve assessment of sexual aggression and victimization. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, *31*(4), 357-370. doi:10.1111/j.1471-6402.2007.00385.x
- Krebs, C. P., Lindquist, C. H., Warner, T. D., Fisher, B. S., & Martin, S. L. (2007). *Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study, Final Report*. Retrieved from United States of America: Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (2014). *Survey Results: 2014 Community Attitudes on Sexual Assault*. Retrieved from <http://web.mit.edu/surveys/health/>
- Stephenson, R., Hall, C. D., Williams, W., Sato, K., & Finneran, C. (2013). Towards the development of an intimate partner violence screening tool for gay and bisexual men. *West J Emerg Med*, *14*(4), 390-400. doi:10.5811/westjem.3.2013.15597
- Straus, M. A., & Douglas, E. M. (2004). A short form of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scales, and typologies for severity and mutuality. *Violence Vict*, *19*(5), 507-520. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15844722>
- White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault. (April 2014). *Not Alone: The First Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault*. Retrieved from Washington, D.C. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/04/29/fact-sheet-not-alone-protecting-students-sexual-assault>