

Technology and violence on college campuses: a double-edged sword

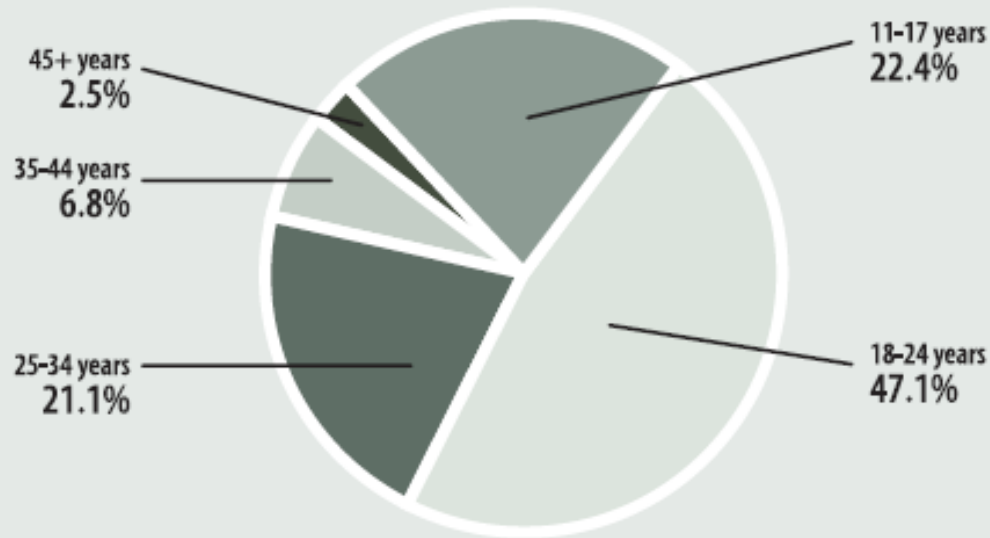
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& Reproductive Health**
Johns Hopkins School of Public Health

October 6, 2016

Intimate Partner Violence: Youth and Young Adults

Figure 4.5

Age at Time of First IPV¹ Experience Among Women Who Experienced Rape, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner — NISVS 2010



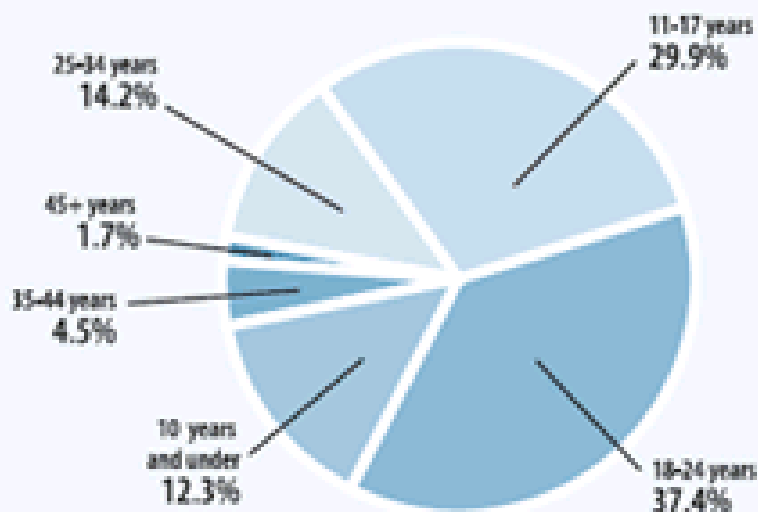
¹IPV includes physical violence, all forms of sexual violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and control of reproductive or sexual health.

Sexual Violence: Youth and Young Adults

Sexual Violence Victimization

Figure 2.2

**Age at Time of First Completed Rape Victimization
In Lifetime Among Female Victims — NISVS 2010^{1,2}**



¹The reported age is the youngest age reported across all perpetrators.

²All percentages are weighted to U.S. population.



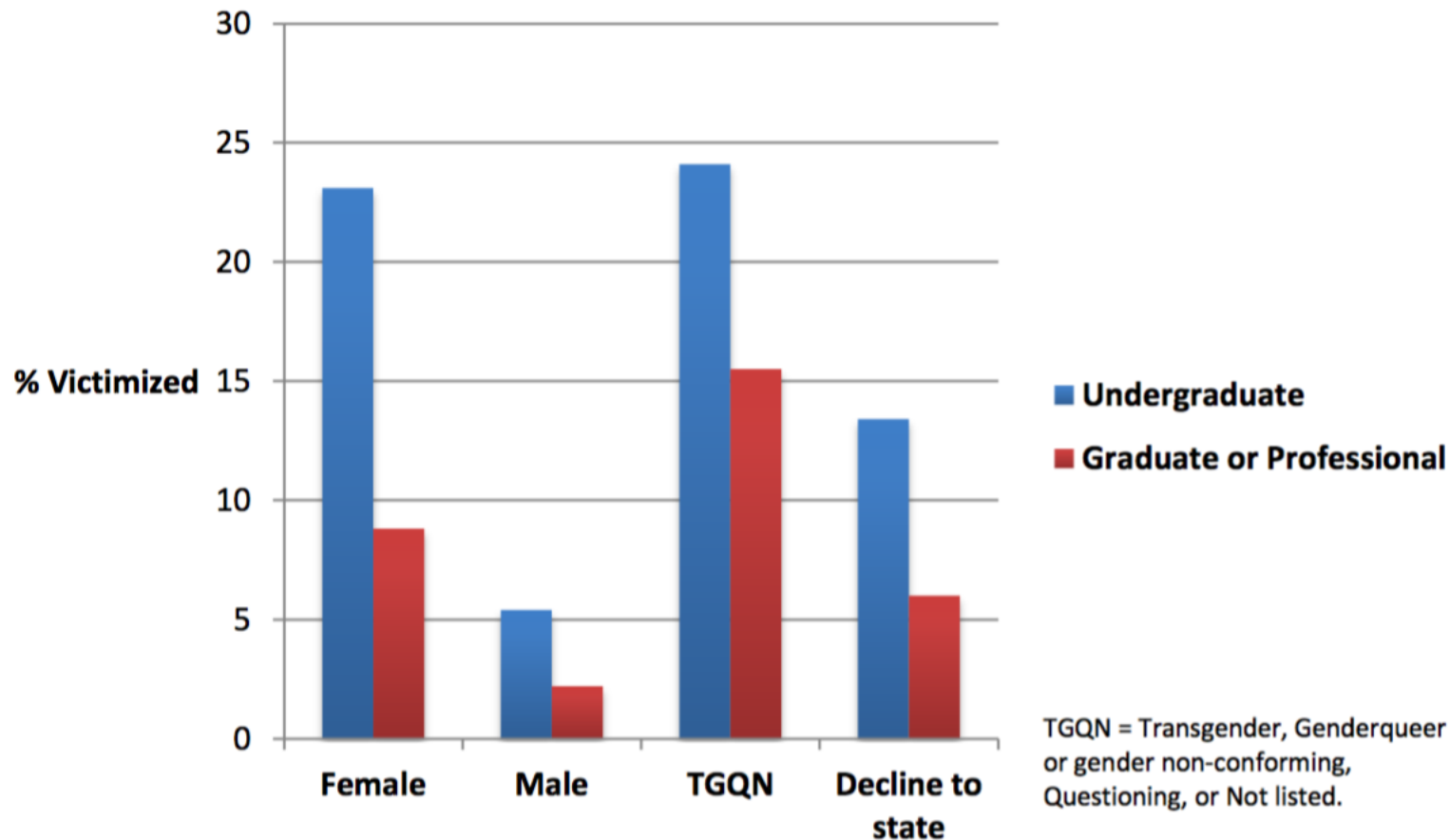
Unique context of college campuses

- Large numbers of youth away from family and home for the first time
- Shared living facilities
- Often designed as “bubbles” with all of the necessary services
- Students can operate in isolation from the broader community
 - Intended to protect them and their education
 - Can backfire
- Substance use widely tolerated in many settings

Campus Climate Surveys by the Association of American Universities (AAU)

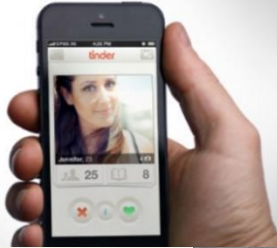
- Administered spring 2015 at 27 universities
- Nonconsensual sexual contact:
 - Sexual penetration
 - Sexual touching
- Via one of four tactics:
 1. physical force or threat of physical force
 2. incapacitated because of drugs, alcohol, or being unconscious, asleep, or passed out
 3. coercive threats of non-physical harm or promised rewards
 4. failure to obtain affirmative consent

Nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force or incapacitation since enrolling



From campus mixers to.....

tinder™



College Students: Online Harassment and Cyberstalking

- “Four Square or Facebook where you can check in is a great tool to track people down and so it can be dangerous. People use it for fun like, “I’m going here,” but you have to be careful because you could have a stalker that wants to see every location you are going to.”
- “He usually uses Facebook as a way to meet girls or whatever. And he’s actually gotten a girl’s class schedule and would be at every classroom that she got out of just to try and talk for a few minutes.”
- “I had a long-term bad relationship that took literally until this year to end. I had to literally re-friend the person, see how many friends she shared with me, it took me a week of just sorting this out and to block all those people, groups, and networks until I could finally know that she wasn’t looking at my stuff.”

J Interpers Violence. 2016 Jan 14. pii: 0886260515625501. [Epub ahead of print]

Preventing Online Victimization: College Students' Views on Intervention and Prevention.

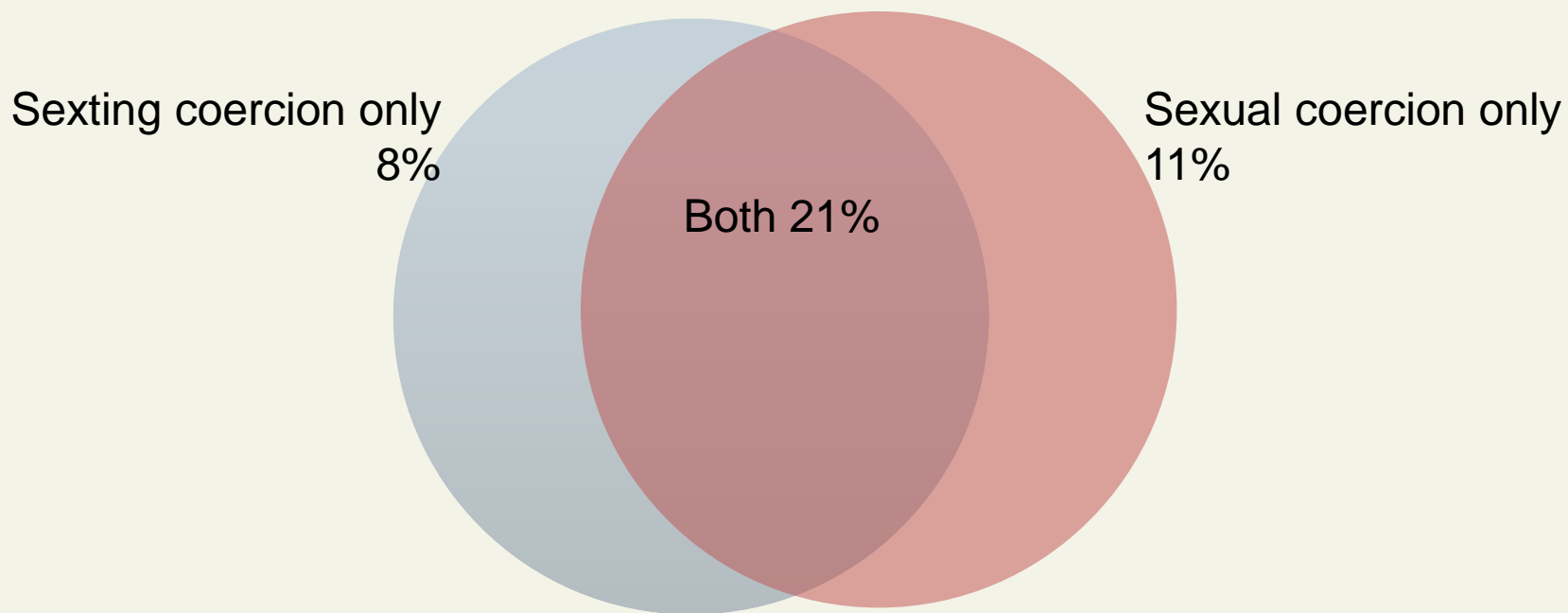
White WE¹, Carmody D².

Digital dating abuse (DDA)

- A pattern of behaviors that control, pressure, or threaten a dating partner using a cell phone or the Internet
 - Looking at partner's private information on a computer or cell phone without permission
 - Monitoring partner's whereabouts
 - Threatening to end a relationship on a cell phone or the Internet
 - Monitoring who partner talk(s) to and who they are friends with
- Past-year DDA prevalence (n=321 students)
 - Victimization 69%
 - Perpetration 63%

Does tech violence co-occur with violence in real life?

- Study with 885 undergraduates (men=301, women=584), 40% had experienced some type of coercion



- Like sexual coercion “in real life”, sexting coercion creates risk for poor mental health and other forms of dysfunction

Priorities & principles for prevention & response

- Safety (primary and secondary prevention)
- Connection to necessary health care, support services
- Access to justice
- Key principles
 - Empowerment
 - Self-directed response vs. externally imposed response
 - Confidentiality
 - Victim control over if, when, how to share information

Prevention & response

- Safety & prevention
 - Engaging bystanders to prevent and intervene
 - Basic knowledge, definitions
 - Self-defense training
- Connection to necessary health care, support services
 - Knowledge and use of support services is low
- Access to justice
 - Reporting rates are low
 - Reflect lack of confidence in response as well as confidentiality concerns, shame, stigma

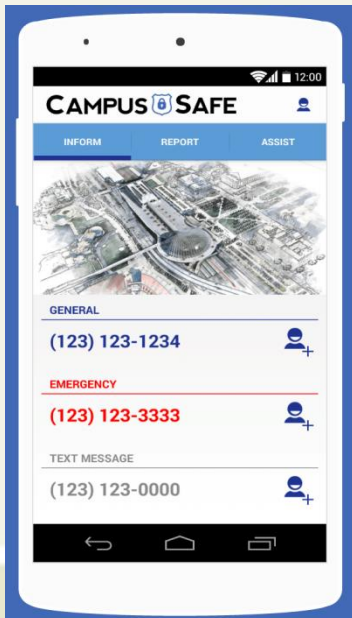
WHO'S GOT YOUR BACK COLLEGE
CAMPUS SAFETY CARD (PDF)



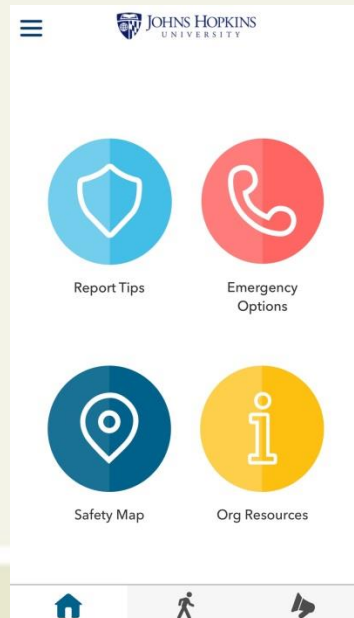
Immediate Safety & Connection to Security

- Users notify campus police rapidly for safety concerns
- Some also send tips to campus police (including GPS locations and photos)

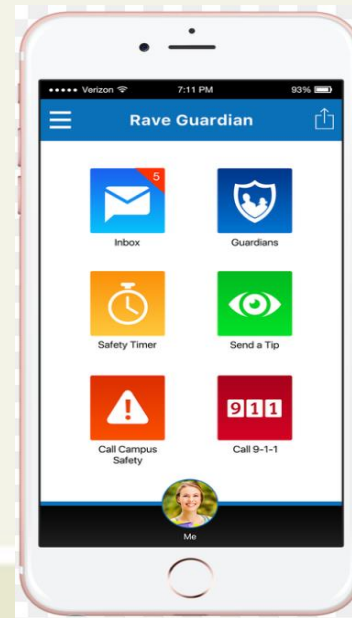
CampusSafe



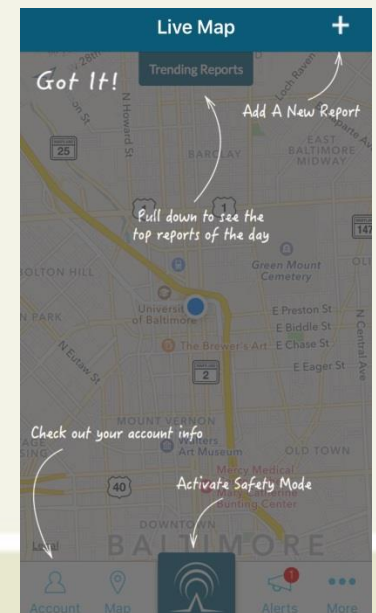
LiveSafe



Rave Guardian



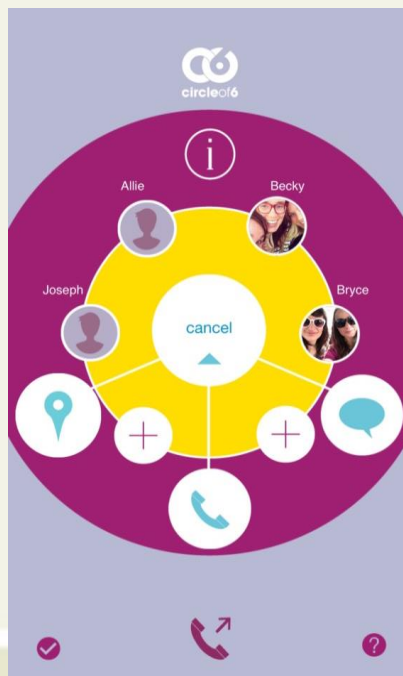
LifeLine Response



Immediate safety: engaging friends

- Users engage contacts/friends to track their journey and can send alerts in situations of danger

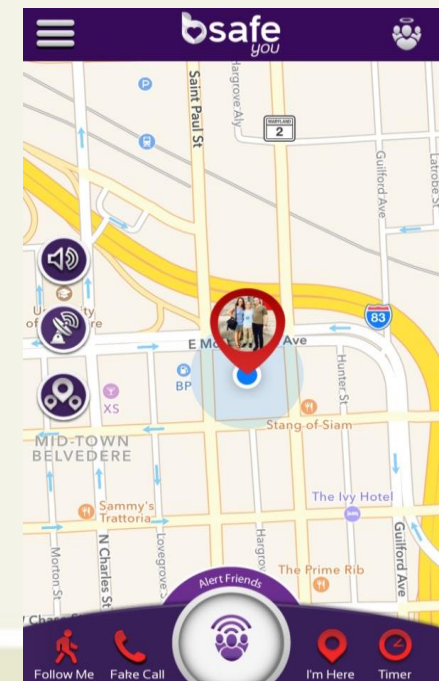
Circle of 6



OnWatch



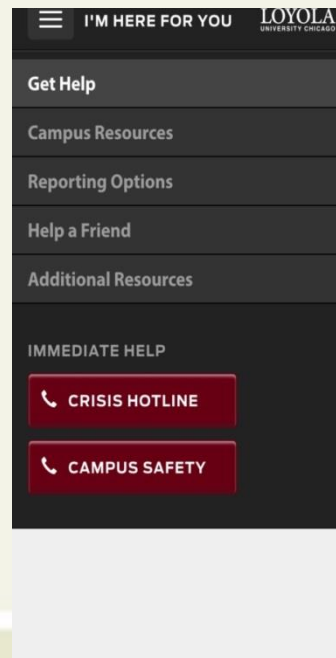
bSafe



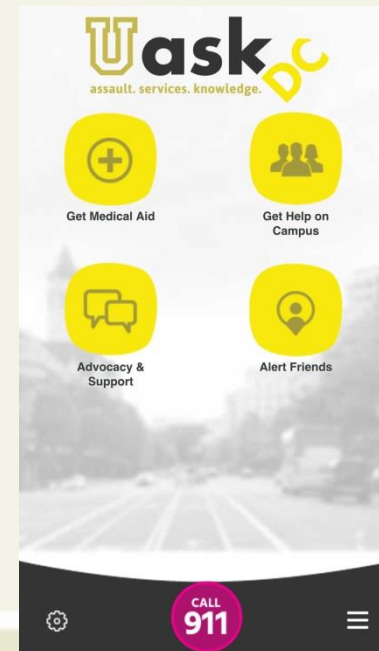
Anonymous Access to Resources

- Resource links including crisis hotlines, medical care and support services

Here For You



Uask




Anonymous Reporting

JHU Home | Office of Institutional Equity

Sexual Assault Response & Prevention

SEARCH

Help & Support The Facts FAQs Policies & Laws Education & Training Family & Friends Advisory Committee



[CALL 24/7
410-516-7553 helpline](#)
[CONNECT
Talk to a Counselor](#)
[REPORT
File a Complaint](#)

Reporting Sexual Violence & Sexual Assault

JHU is committed to insuring that students, staff and faculty feel safe in reporting sexual assault or other sexually violent offenses. There are several ways to file your complaint. Choose the method that feels most comfortable for you.

Contact Campus Security

Students, faculty and staff are encouraged to promptly report sexual assault to the security department of their primary campus or 911.

Homewood Campus Security
410-516-7777

Johns Hopkins Medical Institute Security
410-955-5585

Pebody Security
410-234-4600

For Security assistance at all other JHU campuses, please call Homewood Security at: (410) 516-7777, and you will be provided with the requested contact information.

Campus Security Resources

- > Homewood Campus Security
- > JHMI Campus Security
- > Peabody Campus Security

File a Complaint Online

Use the [online form](#) to officially file a complaint through the Office of Institutional Equity. Once submitted, your complaint form will be reviewed by an investigator at the Office of Institutional Equity (OIE), and you will be contacted for a follow up discussion.

[File a Complaint Online Form](#)

VASSAR COLLEGE

Sexual Assault & Violence Prevention

[Home](#)

[Information](#)

[Resources](#)

- [Anonymous Report Form](#)
- [Process for Reporting](#)
- [On-Campus Resources](#)
- [Off-Campus Resources](#)
- [Student Organizations](#)

[Workshops](#)

[Policies and Laws](#)


[Faculty/Administration Protocol](#)

[SART](#)

[SAVP Committee](#)

[Staff](#)

[News](#)

 [facebook](#)

Anonymous Report Form

Report an incident anonymously by filling out the Google Form here: [SAVP Anonymous Report Form.](#)

Information included in the form above goes privately to [Charlotte Strauss Swanson](#), SAVP coordinator at Vassar College. No further action will be taken after receiving the form unless requested.

Anonymous reports are used to gather information about incidences of sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, stalking, and sexual harassment at Vassar College, and compiled data are used to inform the community about our campus climate.

If you would like to speak privately to a [Sexual Assault Response Team](#) (SART) advocate now, please call (845) 437-7333 and ask for SART. Advocates are on call 24/7 and can provide information, support, and resources.

All students are encouraged to formally report any incidences to [Vassar College Safety and Security](#) (845-437-7333) or to [Kelly Grab](#), Title IX coordinator (845-437-7924), as well as the [Town of Poughkeepsie Police](#) (911 or 845-485-3666) if they wish to do so. A SART advocate can accompany anyone wishing to report an incident.

CONTACT

Sexual Assault and Violence Prevention (SAVP)

(845) 437-7863

Metcalf, 1st floor

savp@vassar.edu

Vassar College Box 165

[View Staff](#)

HOURS

Weekdays 8:30am – 5pm

RESOURCES

Campus Resources

Off-Campus Resources

Student Organizations

For Faculty, Administrators, and Staff

For Survivors of Dating/Domestic Violence and Stalking - PDF


For Survivors of Sexual Assault - PDF

Resources for LGBTQ Survivors - PDF

How to Help a Friend - PDF

REPORT AN INCIDENT

[Anonymous Report Form](#)

- 
- Technology is simultaneously
 - a context for violence perpetration/victimization
 - a tool for prevention, connection to service and accountability
 - Significant unmet needs exist in prevention and connection to care on college campuses!



Other campus climate surveys

| | Definitions | Prevalence | Sample size | Response rate |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|-------------|---------------|
| Johns Hopkins University | Overall prevalence of unwanted sexual behavior while at JHU | 15% (n=613) | n=3,977 | 31% |
| | Unwanted sexual behavior | 14% (n=542) | | |
| | 7% reported sexual violence as a labeled experience | 7% (n=281) | | |
| | Reported sexual violence as a described behavior | 17% | | |
| University of Chicago | Experiencing at least one unwanted sexual experience | Female undergraduates=52% Male undergraduates=20.5% Female graduates=18.2% Male graduates=8.1% | n=3,955 | 31.7% |
| MIT | Experiencing sexual harassment, rape, sexual assault, and other unwanted sexual behaviors while at MIT (one or more) | Female undergraduates=35% Male undergraduates=14% Female graduates=16% Male graduates=5% | n=3,844 | 35% |
| | “Labeled” unwanted sexual experiences including sexual harassment, sexual assault and/or rape | 8% | | |
| | Unwanted sexual behaviors, involving force, physical threat, or incapacitation. | 6.5% (n=208) | | |
| Stanford | Experienced sexual assault (according to Stanford’s definition of sexual assault which is based on California’s criminal rape and sexual offense statutes) | 1.9% | n=9,067 | 59% |
| | Indicated having experiences categorized as meeting Stanford’s definition of sexual misconduct since starting their degree programs at Stanford, including acts ranging from sexual touching to penetration | 14.2 % | | |
| University of California Berkeley | Had experienced unwanted sexual contact (including forcible rape, use of drugs to incapacitate, forcible sodomy, gang rape, sexual assault, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling) while at UC Berkeley | 4% | n=13,102 | 24% |

Context matters: distinguishing digital behavior

Table 3. Mean Scores for Number of Positive and Negative Words Chosen as Reactions ($n = 365$).

| Variable | Mean score for female participants | Mean score for male participants | F statistic |
|---|--|--|-------------|
| Positive reactions to “sending a sexually suggestive/nude photo of you to a dating partner” | 0.50 | 0.92 | 14.41*** |
| Negative reactions to “sending a sexually suggestive/nude photo of you to a dating partner” | 1.69 | 0.94 | 37.25*** |
| Positive reactions to “receiving a sexually suggestive/nude photo of your dating partner” | 0.82 | 1.91 | 70.63*** |
| Negative reactions to “receiving a sexually suggestive/nude photo of your dating partner” | 1.23 | 0.29 | 64.94*** |
| Positive reactions to “having a dating partner call and/or text you repeatedly on your cell phone (on a normal day)” | 1.43 | 1.30 | 0.52 |
| Negative reactions to “having a dating partner call and/or text you repeatedly on your cell phone (on a normal day)” | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.24 |
| Positive reactions to “having a dating partner message/post/Tweet several times a day on your social networking site” | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.004 |
| Negative reactions to “having a dating partner message/post/Tweet several times a day on | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.004 |

Violence Against Women, 2016 Feb 23. pii: 1077801216630143. [Epub ahead of print]

Snooping and Sexting: Digital Media as a Context for Dating Aggression and Abuse Among College Students.

Reed LA¹, Tolman RM², Ward LM².