



# SEXUAL VIOLENCE SURVEILLANCE

**UNIFORM DEFINITIONS AND  
RECOMMENDED DATA ELEMENTS**

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control  
Division of Violence Prevention





**SEXUAL VIOLENCE SURVEILLANCE:  
UNIFORM DEFINITIONS AND  
RECOMMENDED DATA ELEMENTS**

**VERSION 2.0**

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Sexual Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements, Version 2.0 is a set of recommendations designed to promote consistency in the use of terminology and data collection related to sexual violence. This document was developed through an extensive consultation process. It is published by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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## INTRODUCTION

### The Problem of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence (SV) is a profound social and public health problem in the United States. The range of experiences that pertain to SV is broad and affects females and males across the lifespan. As will be covered in more detail to follow, SV includes both penetrative and non-penetrative acts as well as non-contact forms. Sexual violence occurs when a perpetrator commits sexual acts without a victim's consent, or when a victim is unable to consent (e.g., due to age, illness) or refuse (e.g., due to physical violence or threats). According to the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS):<sup>1</sup>

- 1 in 5 women and nearly 1 in 59 men have experienced an attempted or completed rape in their lifetime, defined as penetrating a victim by use of force or through alcohol/drug facilitation;
- Approximately 1 in 15 men (6.7%) reported that they were made to penetrate someone else during their lifetime;
- An estimated 12.5% of women and 5.8% of men reported sexual coercion in their lifetime (i.e., unwanted sexual penetration after being pressured in a nonphysical way);
- More than one-quarter of women (27.3%) and approximately 1 in 9 men (10.8%) have experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime; and
- Nearly one-third of women (32.1%) and nearly 1 in 8 men (13.3%) experienced some type of non-contact unwanted sexual experience in their lifetime.

Despite efforts to reduce the barriers to reporting these sensitive issues (for example, the behaviorally-specific questions, health context, and graduated informed consent used in NISVS), there remains a likelihood of underreporting due to the sensitive nature of SV. Therefore, many researchers and practitioners in this field believe that existing national statistics underestimate the number of victims of SV.

Just as SV is not limited to physically forced penetration, its perpetrators are not limited to strangers. Indeed, perpetrators of SV are more likely to be someone known to the victim.<sup>1</sup> Sexual violence is a problem embedded in our society and includes unwanted acts perpetrated by persons very well known (e.g., family members, intimate partners, and friends), generally known (e.g., acquaintances), not known well or just known by sight (e.g., someone in your neighborhood, person just met) and unknown to the victim (e.g., strangers). The overarching term “sexual violence” is used here to represent many behaviors that may otherwise fall under the rubrics of sexual abuse, sexual assault, and any other sexual violations. In some fields, other umbrella terms are used to describe sexual violations, such as the term “sexual harassment,” which is used in studies of the workplace and the school setting.<sup>2</sup> Although many who work in the field of SV use the word “survivor” to describe the person on whom the SV is inflicted, the word “victim” is used in this document in an effort to be consistent with agencies from which most of record-based surveillance information is gathered. For the purposes of survey surveillance, the word “survivor” may be substituted for “victim,” as long as “survivor” is defined in the same way “victim” is defined in this document.

## History of CDC Activities Related to the Development of Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements

The Violence Against Women Act in the 1994 Crime Bill established the Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) Program at CDC. The program was administered through the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant handled by the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (Chronic Disease Center). In 2001, the administration of the program moved to CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (Injury Center). The RPE program is the only national program devoted to SV prevention. The Injury Center provides SV prevention funding, training, and technical assistance to state health departments. These departments partner with and provide funding to state sexual assault coalitions and over 700 local sexual assault prevention programs.

Since the initiation of the RPE Program, CDC and the Department of Health and Human Services convened meetings with researchers, victim advocates, prevention educators and other federal leaders to discuss issues about SV definitions, lack of adequate data, prevention programs, services and support for SV survivors, evaluation of existing systems and programs, and communication between the state coalitions\* and state health department staff. CDC Injury Center staff worked with SV prevention educators, victim advocates and representatives from state health departments and state sexual assault coalitions to develop standardized definitions that could be used for SV. The process used to develop CDC's uniform definitions and data elements for Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in 1999 was emulated in the development of the original SV definitions document published in 2002.

### The Need for Revisions to the Definitions and Data Elements

In 2002 CDC published Version 1.0 of *Sexual Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements*.<sup>3</sup> (See the Appendices for the list of expert panelists and external reviewers for the 2002 document.) This document was intended to guide data collection for public health surveillance of SV. In 2009 the document was reprinted with minor edits. The present document, Version 2.0, is a revision of the earlier document. The information in this document is intended for surveillance of SV against both adult and child victims.

Even though the CDC SV definitions were published over 10 years ago, there remains a lack of consensus regarding the definition of SV and how its various components (e.g., penetrative acts, coercion, sexual harassment, non-contact acts) should be measured to understand the problem. Many changes have occurred in the SV field since the first edition of the definitions document was created. These changes impact the components of a SV data collection system and the prevention approaches that follow. For example, the field of SV has recognized the use of alcohol and drugs as a common tactic for perpetrating SV and the importance of distinguishing it from physically forceful tactics. Additionally, there is ongoing debate about how to distinguish between certain victim-perpetrator relationships, specifically among intimate partners; for example, the term "date" can refer to a wide range of relationships, including an intimate partner or an acquaintance. Also, with regard to a "completed sex act," questions have been raised as to the importance of including the roles of the victim and perpetrator (i.e., who penetrated whom). Finally, with the technological advances over the last decade, more attention has been placed on Internet-based relationships, and it is unclear how the changes in access brought about by new technologies are impacting violence victimization experiences. These and other questions (described below) were explored in the revisions to the earlier document.

### The Revision Process

Version 1.0 of the SV Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements provided the foundation for Version 2.0. While many items in the CDC Uniform Definitions have been modified and updated, much of the original text written by the original authors remains intact.

CDC convened a panel of 11 experts in October 2010 to discuss and provide recommendations for revising the previously published SV and IPV uniform definition documents. The goal was to have representation from

\*A state sexual assault coalition is a group of community-based rape crisis centers, sexual assault service provider programs and other organizations, institutions, and individuals working to address and prevent sexual violence.

researchers and practitioners as well as experts who could speak to both IPV and SV (even if some primarily specialize in only one of the areas). In addition, experts who served on one or both of the previous panels/ external groups were included to help provide historical context. The in-person panel included more researchers than practitioners due to the need for expertise and experience in survey design, current definitional issues, measurement, and federal partner representation. After the in-person meeting, the 11 panelists reviewed and provided final input to the revised document. To ensure that the proposed changes were relevant to practitioners and service providers, we also sought input from 12 leaders in the practice field and 7 provided comments and suggestions.

The key issues discussed and considered by the in-person expert panel that were directly relevant to the SV definitions document were the following: 1) how and if to include unwanted non-physically pressured sex, 2) how and if to include sexual harassment, 3) whether or not to expand the meaning of “completed sex act” to identify who penetrates whom, and 4) how and if to update the Recommended Data Elements. Discussions with the expert panel started with these issues and expanded into other topics that resulted in additional changes to the documents.

## **Public Health Surveillance**

Public health surveillance is the ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of data related to a health-related event.<sup>4</sup> The ultimate purpose of public health surveillance is to direct public health action aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality and to improve health.<sup>4</sup> A foundational aspect of any surveillance system is the identification of a case definition for the particular health event under consideration. The use of a standard case definition is one key factor in ensuring that a public health surveillance effort is able to collect information in a systematic fashion. A high quality case definition improves the comparability of the health-related event reported from different sources of data, such as comparisons among geographic areas, or the ability to compare data over time.<sup>4</sup> Further, a consistent definition is needed to monitor the incidence of and trends for SV, determine the scope of the problem, and to uniformly measure and identify risk and protective factors for victimization and perpetration to inform prevention and intervention efforts.

## **Record-Based Surveillance Versus Population-Based Survey Surveillance**

Record-based surveillance involves systematic, ongoing collection, analysis, and interpretation of existing data from sources such as emergency departments, police departments, or rape crisis centers.<sup>4</sup> These data have typically been collected for other agency-related purposes, but can later be extracted and used for surveillance purposes. In addition to allowing examination of trends over time, these data are typically inexpensive to collect given that the data already exist. Some also refer to this as archival data collection.

Surveillance using population-based surveys involves collecting data directly from individuals. For surveillance purposes, surveys are repeated (e.g., annually, biennially) and collect information from individuals using systematic data collection from a representative sample of the population of interest. Because surveys do not rely upon already existing information, they allow flexibility in the number of questions and the level of detailed information that is collected. Furthermore, unlike surveillance using records, survey surveillance provides the opportunity to gather information from those who have sustained SV and from individuals who have not for purposes of comparison. However, surveys are typically more expensive than record reviews or use of administrative data systems.

For surveillance of SV using records, data collectors are encouraged to gather information from appropriate agencies in their jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, rape crisis centers, hospitals, elder services, and shelters. In gathering this information, data collectors should be aware of two major issues. First, rape crisis centers and other victim service agencies are under strict bounds of confidentiality; therefore, access to their records may be limited. Many service agencies are overburdened and may not have the available staff to either remove unique identifiers or gather information from the records themselves. Second, for several reasons, very little information about SV is available from existing medical, law enforcement or other records. Many victims do not report the SV they have experienced nor do they seek medical care. Furthermore, if victims seek medical care or other services, they may not disclose their victimization experiences. Finally, if victims do disclose information, personnel may not always gather or document all of the information necessary to provide adequate SV surveillance.

Therefore, to better assess the magnitude of SV, complementing surveillance using records with ongoing population-based surveys would allow for more detailed, inclusive data collection of SV presently missing from agency records. An example of data that would be difficult to obtain using records is changes in psychological functioning after SV. For most victims, these changes can be profound and long lasting.<sup>5-7</sup> Information about psychological functioning is usually not part of the information asked of victims at agency intake. This is particularly true if victims state the reason for their visit to be something such as pelvic pain or vaginal bleeding, rather than explicitly mentioning the SV. In addition, information revealed in an intake interview, such as psychological state, is often not recorded. Therefore, psychological functioning and other elements focused on the aftermath of SV would be difficult to capture in existing and future record systems and better captured through survey surveillance.

## Contents, Purpose, and Scope of this Document

This document is the second version of *Sexual Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements* (RDEs). The document is intended for use by individuals and organizations interested in gathering public health surveillance data on SV. This document has been designed to promote and improve the consistency of SV surveillance across organizations. The definitions and data elements in this document are recommendations only and are not intended as mandates. Furthermore, the contents of this document do not represent instruments to be used for either record or survey surveillance. Rather, the definitions and data elements can be used to create measures and instruments for surveillance. When creating instruments, it is important to clearly communicate the definitions of SV for the person abstracting data from records or to use behaviorally specific measures that reflect the definitions of SV in surveys. The definition of SV separates the experience into multiple, discrete violence types. However, it is important to note that victims do not necessarily experience SV in the way that the definitions categorize these experiences. To address this issue, the RDEs that describe incidents of SV allow for multiple types of SV to be recorded and ascribed to the same incident.

Many of the RDEs included in this document are focused on collecting information pertaining to the most recent perpetrator (which is likely to be the focus of rape crisis centers, hospitals, police records and other service providers) as well as the first ever experience. However, data collectors may focus their efforts on a wider, or more limited, set of violence experiences. Examples include gathering information on all perpetrators over one's lifetime, on all perpetrators in the past 12 months, or on the most severe episode of violence experienced by a victim.

The RDEs should not be viewed as measures or specific questions that should be asked. An RDE may reflect the combination of multiple pieces of information (i.e., questions in a survey). For example, when measuring a respondent's experience with being penetrated or being made to penetrate someone else, the data collector will need to know the sex of both parties involved and the specific act in order to know how to classify the violence.

This document includes three major sections:

- **Uniform Definitions for Sexual Violence**
- **Data Elements for Record-based and Survey Surveillance of Sexual Violence**
- **Recommended Data Elements for Sexual Violence, which includes:**
  - Identifying Information;
  - Victim Demographics;
  - Victim's First Known Incident of SV;
  - Victim's Most Recent Incident of SV.

For each data element, the following categories of information are listed:

- **Description** or **Definition** of the data element;

- **Uses** of the data element and **Type of Surveillance** for which it is recommended;
- **Data Type** and maximum allowed **Field Length**;
- **Field Values** and **Coding Instructions** that designate recommended coding specification and valid data entries.

For some data elements, the following additional categories are listed:

- **Discussion** of conceptual or operational issues;
- **Repetition**, an indication of when it is appropriate to include all answers that may apply;
- **Data Standards** or **Guidelines** used to define the data element and its field values;
- **Other References** consulted in developing the data element.

Not all categories are included for all data elements because some categories do not apply to certain elements. Data types and field lengths conform to specifications in Health Level 7 (HL7), a widely used protocol for electronic data exchange (HL7),<sup>8</sup> and ASTM International’s E1238-97: Standard Specification for Transferring Clinical Observations between Independent Computer Systems.<sup>9</sup> The Technical Notes at the end of this document provide a detailed description of data types and conventions for addressing missing, unknown, and null data, as well as recommendations for handling data elements that are not applicable to selected groups of individuals.

The order of the types of SV as they appear in this document, starting with “completed or attempted forced penetration of a victim” and ending with “non-contact unwanted sexual experiences,” is not intended to suggest a hierarchy of resulting trauma. The panel emphasized that all of the types of SV can have serious negative consequences for victims.

## What is New in this Version?

For the most part, the revisions to this document were framed around the key issues that were discussed with the panel and described above. For example, we have updated our definitions to reflect input from the panel and changes in the field (e.g., referring to penetration instead of “completed sex act”). We have also expanded the descriptions for some of the recommended data elements. The definition of SV in this version specifies who is penetrated (either the victim, or cases where the victim is forced to penetrate the perpetrator or someone else). The definition of SV in this version also includes unwanted penetration that does not involve physical force, and includes sexual trafficking as an associated term. This version also more explicitly includes sexual harassment as part of the definitions of unwanted sexual contact and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences. Additionally, the reader will find explicit mention of the use of technology to perpetrate non-contact unwanted sexual experiences. Version 2 includes a definition of tactics used to perpetrate SV, including fraud or false promises, and provides additional examples for some of the types of SV.

With regard to the recommended data elements, this revised version includes a few additional elements, including an element for “significant life disruptions” caused or aggravated by victimization experiences, an element for “tactics” used to perpetrate SV, and an element for “negative physical health conditions” that may be associated with victimization experience. In addition, in this version the references to recommended *minimum* and *expanded* elements were removed.

## Confidentiality and Safety

Confidentiality and safety are of paramount importance in the study of SV, as is true for all research on violence. No data should be collected or stored that would in any way jeopardize a victim’s safety. In developing a surveillance system for SV, it is important to maintain confidentiality of respondents and ensure the safety of victims. The issue of confidentiality must be balanced with the need for data linkage across multiple data sets. This could be accomplished with the use of unique identifiers. Unique identifiers are important to link information from separate data sources (e.g., rape crisis centers, law enforcement agencies, or hospitals). Unique identifiers

are also needed to reduce duplication of information collected and to identify repeat visits by the same person. This document does not suggest the use of names or social security numbers as unique identifiers. Unique identifiers can be created by using different data components such that the information can be linked to a particular person but cannot be traced back to that person without their explicit involvement or assent.

Surveillance systems that measure SV through surveys need to address ethical issues related to collecting this type of sensitive information.<sup>10</sup> Among the steps necessary in ensuring respondent safety:

- Graduated informed consent in which the topic of the survey is revealed only to the respondent, in order to decrease the possibility of reprisal by a potential perpetrator living with the respondent.
- Well-trained interviewers who are able to skillfully ask about sensitive issues in a respectful manner in order to build rapport and maximize the comfort of the respondent.
- Developing and implementing a detailed protocol for interviewers to follow should a respondent become distressed.
- Explicit instructions by interviewers to respondents that they may skip any question or immediately stop the survey at any time, especially if the respondent should feel their safety is at risk.
- Efforts to connect respondents who are victims to victim advocacy and other needed services, particularly if they indicate distress or a desire for such services in the course of survey participation.

### **Next Steps and Suggestions from the Panel**

Although the focus here is on *surveillance* and measurement issues, the panel identified other important areas in need of focus, such as further exploring the relationship between stalking and SV, as well as examining protective factors and factors at the outer levels of the social ecology (i.e., community and societal level factors) and their relationship to SV. In addition, the issues identified by the original panel are still relevant: disclosure issues (e.g., who victims tell about the violence), in-depth study of the psychological consequences of SV, long-term impact of child sexual abuse, and connections between multiple experiences of SV throughout the life course.<sup>11</sup>

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## UNIFORM DEFINITIONS

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## UNIFORM DEFINITIONS FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Sexual Violence and Associated Terms

#### *Sexual Violence — Overall Definition*

Sexual violence is defined as a sexual act that is committed or attempted by another person without freely given consent of the victim or against someone who is unable to consent or refuse. It includes: forced or alcohol/drug facilitated penetration of a victim; forced or alcohol/drug facilitated incidents in which the victim was made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else; nonphysically pressured unwanted penetration; intentional sexual touching; or non-contact acts of a sexual nature. Sexual violence can also occur when a perpetrator forces or coerces a victim to engage in sexual acts with a third party.

Sexual violence involves a lack of freely given consent as well as situations in which the victim is unable to consent or refuse:

- *Consent*  
Words or overt actions by a person who is legally or functionally competent to give informed approval, indicating a freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact.
- *Inability to Consent*  
A freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact could not occur because of the victim's age, illness, mental or physical disability, being asleep or unconscious, or being too intoxicated (e.g., incapacitation, lack of consciousness, or lack of awareness) through their voluntary or involuntary use of alcohol or drugs.
- *Inability to Refuse*  
Disagreement to engage in a sexual act was precluded because of the use or possession of guns or other non-bodily weapons, or due to physical violence, threats of physical violence, intimidation or pressure, or misuse of authority.

Sexual violence is divided into the following types:

- Completed or attempted forced penetration of a victim
- Completed or attempted alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration of a victim
- Completed or attempted forced acts in which a victim is made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else
- Completed or attempted alcohol/drug-facilitated acts in which a victim is made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else
- Non-physically forced penetration which occurs after a person is pressured verbally or through intimidation or misuse of authority to consent or acquiesce
- Unwanted sexual contact
- Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences

#### *Penetration*

Penetration involves physical insertion, however slight, of the penis into the vulva; contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus; or physical insertion of a hand, finger, or other object into the anal or genital opening of another person.

- *Penetration of Victim*
  - *Penetration of the Victim by Force* - Includes completed or attempted unwanted vaginal (for women), oral, or anal insertion through use of physical force or threats to physically harm toward or against the victim. Examples include pinning the victim's arms, using one's body weight to prevent movement or escape, use of a weapon or threats of use, and assaulting the victim.

- *Penetration of Victim by Alcohol/drug-facilitation* - Includes completed or attempted unwanted vaginal (for women), oral, or anal insertion when the victim was unable to consent due to being too intoxicated (e.g., incapacitation, lack of consciousness, or lack of awareness) through their voluntary or involuntary use of alcohol or drugs.
- *Victim was Made to Penetrate*
  - *Victim was Made to Penetrate a Perpetrator or Someone Else by Force* - Includes times when the victim was made, or there was an attempt to make the victim, sexually penetrate a perpetrator or someone else without the victim's consent because the victim was physically forced or threatened with physical harm. Examples include pinning the victim's arms, using one's body weight to prevent movement or escape, use of a weapon or threats of use, and assaulting the victim.
  - *Victim was Made to Penetrate a Perpetrator or Someone Else by Alcohol/drug-facilitation* - Includes times when the victim was made, or there was an attempt to make the victim, sexually penetrate a perpetrator or someone else without the victim's consent because the victim was unable to consent due to being too intoxicated (e.g., incapacitation, lack of consciousness, or lack of awareness) through their voluntary or involuntary use of alcohol or drugs.

#### *Nonphysically Pressured Unwanted Penetration*

Victim was pressured verbally or through intimidation or misuse of authority to consent or acquiesce to being penetrated. Examples include being worn down by someone who repeatedly asked for sex or showed they were unhappy; feeling pressured by being lied to, or being told promises that were untrue; having someone threaten to end a relationship or spread rumors; and sexual pressure due to someone using their influence or authority (this is not an exhaustive list).

#### *Unwanted Sexual Contact*

Intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person without his or her consent, or of a person who is unable to consent or refuse. Unwanted sexual contact can be perpetrated against a victim or by making a victim touch the perpetrator. Unwanted sexual contact could be referred to as sexual harassment in some contexts (e.g., school or workplace).

#### *Non-Contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences*

Sexual violence that does not include physical contact of a sexual nature between the perpetrator and the victim. This occurs against a person without his or her consent, or against a person who is unable to consent or refuse. Some acts of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences occur without the victim's knowledge. This type of sexual violence can occur in many different venues (e.g., school, workplace, in public, or through technology).

Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences include acts such as:

- Unwanted exposure to sexual situations - pornography, voyeurism, exhibitionism (this is not an exhaustive list)
- Verbal or behavioral sexual harassment - making sexual comments, spreading sexual rumors, sending unwanted sexually explicit photographs, or creating a sexually hostile climate, in person or through the use of technology (this is not an exhaustive list)
- Threats of SV to accomplish some other end such as threatening to rape someone if he or she does not give the perpetrator money; threatening to spread sexual rumors if the victim does not have sex with them (this is not an exhaustive list)
- Unwanted filming, taking or disseminating photographs of a sexual nature of another person (this is not an exhaustive list)

### *Tactics*

Methods used by the perpetrator to coerce someone to engage in or be exposed to a sexual act. The following are tactics used to perpetrate SV (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Use or threat of physical force toward a victim in order to gain the victim's compliance with a sexual act (e.g., pinning the victim down, assaulting the victim)
- Administering alcohol or drugs to a victim in order to gain the victim's compliance with a sexual act (e.g., drink spiking)
- Taking advantage of a victim who is unable to provide consent due to intoxication or incapacitation from voluntary consumption of alcohol, recreational drugs, or medication
- Exploitation of vulnerability (e.g., immigration status, disability, undisclosed sexual orientation, age)
- Intimidation
- Misuse of authority (e.g., using one's position of power to coerce or force a person to engage in sexual activity)
- Economic coercion, such as bartering of sex for basic goods, like housing, employment/wages, immigration papers, or childcare
- Degradation, such as insulting or humiliating a victim
- Fraud, such as lies or misrepresentation of the perpetrator's identity
- Continual verbal pressure, such as when the victim is being worn down by someone who repeatedly asks for sex or, for example, by someone who complains that the victim doesn't love them enough
- False promises by the perpetrator (e.g., promising marriage, promising to stay in the relationship, etc.)
- Nonphysical threats such as threats to end a relationship or spread rumors
- Grooming and other tactics to gain a child's trust
- Control of a person's sexual behavior/sexuality through threats, reprisals, threat to transmit STDs, threat to force pregnancy, etc.

### *Incident*

A single act or series of acts of SV that are perceived to be connected to one another and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. One perpetrator or multiple perpetrators may commit an incident.

Examples of an incident include a husband forcing his wife to have unwanted sexual acts but only one time, a stranger attacking and sexually assaulting a woman after breaking into her apartment, a man kidnapping a female acquaintance and repeatedly assaulting her over a weekend before she is freed, a college student forced to have sex by several men at a fraternity party, a man forcing his boyfriend to have unwanted sex, or a family member touching the genitalia of a child during a visit.

## **Involved Parties**

### *Victim*

Person on whom the SV is inflicted. *Survivor* is often used as a synonym for a *victim* who is not deceased.

### *Perpetrator*

Person who inflicts the SV.

### *Intimate Partner*

An intimate partner is a person with whom one has a close personal relationship that may be characterized by the partners' emotional connectedness, regular contact, ongoing physical contact and sexual behavior, identity as a couple, and familiarity and knowledge about each other's lives. The relationship need not involve all of these dimensions.

Intimate partner relationships include current or former:

- spouses (married spouses, common-law spouses, civil union spouses, domestic partners)
- boyfriends/girlfriends
- dating partners
- ongoing sexual partners

Intimate partners may or may not be cohabiting. Intimate partners can be opposite or same sex. If the victim and the perpetrator have a child in common and a previous relationship but no current relationship, then by definition they fit into the category of former intimate partner.

States differ as to what constitutes a common-law marriage. Users of the Recommended Data Elements should consult their respective state's policies to determine the qualifications of a common-law marriage in their state.

### *Family Member not Intimate Partner*

Someone sharing a relationship by blood or marriage, or other legal contract or arrangement (i.e., legal adoption, foster parenting). This includes current as well as former family relationships. Therefore, though not an exhaustive list, stepparents, parents, siblings, former in-laws, and adopted family members are included in this category. This category excludes intimate partners.

### *Person in Position of Power, Authority or Trust*

Someone such as a teacher, nanny, caregiver, foster care worker, religious leader, counselor, coach, supervisor, boss or employer (not an exhaustive list). This person can perpetrate against a child (e.g., nanny) or an adult (e.g., boss toward an employee).

### *Friend/Acquaintance*

Someone who is known to the victim but is not related by blood or marriage, and is not an intimate partner. Examples are a co-worker, neighbor, roommate, classmate, first date with someone you knew before and/or continued to know, or a fellow member of an organization such as churches, clubs, or other community groups (not an exhaustive list).

### *Person Briefly Known*

Someone who is known to the victim very briefly. Examples include someone just met, such as a blind date, or someone just met at a party or bar.

### *Another Non-Stranger*

Someone who is known by sight but is not represented in the categories described above (i.e., not a current or former spouse, another current or former intimate partner, a family member not intimate partner, a person in a position of authority or trust, a friend/acquaintance, or a person briefly known). Examples include someone in your neighborhood, maintenance people, customers, clerks, or someone met online.

### *Stranger*

Someone unknown to the victim.

## Terms Associated with the Circumstances and Consequences of Violence

### *Commercial Establishment*

A business such as a restaurant, a bar or club, or a gym or athletic facility (not an exhaustive list).

### *Control of Reproductive or Sexual Health*

Includes controlling or attempting to control a partner's reproductive health and/or decision making. This also includes SV behaviors by the perpetrator that increase the risk for sexually transmitted diseases and other adverse sexual health consequences (e.g., unintended and frequent pregnancies). Examples include not allowing the use of birth control, coerced or forced pregnancy terminations, and forced sterilization because of abuse.<sup>12</sup>

### *Disability*

The Americans with Disabilities Act defines a disability as “a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.”<sup>13</sup> Major life activities include, but are not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, walking, standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, maintaining emotional stability, communicating, and working.<sup>14</sup>

### *Illness*

An abnormal process in which aspects of the social, physical, emotional, or intellectual condition and function of a person are diminished or impaired compared with that person's previous condition.<sup>15</sup> Illness can be a short- or long-term condition.

### *Law Enforcement*

Police, as well as tribal authorities, prison authorities, and campus authorities (not an exhaustive list).

### *Medical Health Care*

- *Inpatient:* Treatment by a physician or other health care professional related to the physical health of the victim who has been admitted to a hospital or other health care facility.
- *Outpatient:* Treatment by a physician or other health care professional related to the physical health of the victim who has not been admitted to a hospital or other health care facility. Includes treatment in an emergency department.

### *Mental Health Care*

Includes individual or group care by a psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, or other counselor related to the mental health of the victim. It may involve inpatient or outpatient treatment. Mental health care excludes substance abuse treatment. It includes pastoral counseling if such counseling is specifically related to the mental health of the victim.

### *Physical Evidence Collection*

Collection of hairs, fibers or specimens of body fluids from a victim's body or garments that may aid in the identification of the perpetrator.

### *Physical Injury*

Any physical harm, including death, occurring to the body resulting from exposure to thermal, mechanical, electrical, or chemical energy interacting with the body in amounts or rates that exceed the threshold of physiological tolerance, or from the absence of such essentials as oxygen or heat. Examples of physical injuries are bruises and vaginal or anal tears attributable to an incident of SV.

### *Physical Violence*

The intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm. Physical violence includes, but is not limited to: scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking,

shaking, hair-pulling, slapping, punching, hitting, burning, use of a weapon (gun, knife, or other object), and use of restraints or one's body, size, or strength against another person. Physical violence also includes coercing other people to commit any of the above acts.

#### *Pregnancy Impact*

Pregnancy resulting from SV or loss of an existing pregnancy following SV.

#### *Psychological Functioning*

The intellectual, developmental, emotional, behavioral, or social role functioning of the victim. Changes in psychological functioning can be either temporary (i.e., persisting for 180 days or less), intermittent, or chronic (i.e., likely to be of an extended and continuous duration persisting for a period greater than 180 days).

Examples of changes in psychological functioning include increases in or development of anxiety, depression, insomnia, eating disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, dissociation, inattention, memory impairment, suicidal ideation, self-medication, self-mutilation, sexual dysfunction and hypersexuality.

#### *Residential Institution*

A location where the victim or perpetrator resides. Includes settings such as a nursing home, a college campus, a retirement home, or a jail/prison (not an exhaustive list).

#### *Sexual Trafficking*

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act. In order for a situation to be considered trafficking, it must have at least one of the elements within each of the three criteria of process, means, and goal. If one condition from each criterion is met, the result is trafficking. For adults, victim consent is irrelevant if one of the means is employed. For children, consent is irrelevant with or without the means category.<sup>16</sup>

- Process: Recruitment, transportation, transferring, harboring, or receiving.
- Means: Threat, coercion, abduction, fraud, deceit, deception, or abuse of power.
- Goal: Prostitution, pornography, violence/sexual exploitation, or involuntary sexual servitude.

#### *Substance Abuse*

Abuse of alcohol or other drugs. This also includes alcohol or other drug dependence.

#### *Substance Abuse Treatment*

Any treatment related to alcohol or other drug use, abuse, or dependence.

#### *Victim Advocacy*

Services provided by someone trained in violent crime response that usually occurs by phone, in person or in a hospital setting. The services may include crisis response, information, support and referral.







**RECOMMENDED DATA ELEMENTS FOR  
RECORD-BASED AND SURVEY SURVEILLANCE  
OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE**



## I. RECORD-BASED SURVEILLANCE

Record-based or archival data collected across more than one data source requires a unique identifier to link information from separate data sources to each other, to reduce duplication of information collected, and to identify repeat visits by the same person.

- 1.01 Case ID
- 1.02 Data Source
- 2.01 Birth Date of Victim
- 2.02 Sex of Victim
- 2.03 Race of Victim
- 2.04 Ethnicity of Victim
- 2.05 Primary Language of Victim
- 2.06 Disability Status of Victim
- 2.07 Sexual Orientation of Victim
- 2.08 Trans, Transgender, or Transsexual Identity of Victim
- 2.09 City, State, and County of Victim's Residence
- 3.10 Negative Physical Health Conditions
- 4.01 Most Recent Type(s) of Sexual Violence
- 4.02 Age of Victim at Time of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.03 Number of Incidents of Sexual Violence in Past 12 Months
- 4.04 Circumstances at Time of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.05 Tactics Used to Perpetrate Victim's Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.06 Weapon(s) Used During Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.07 City, State, and County of Location of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.08 Multiple Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.09 Sex of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.10 Race of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.11 Ethnicity of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.12 Age of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.13 Type of Perpetrator(s) at Time of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.14 Whether Perpetrator(s) in Most Recent Incident Has Sexually Victimized Victim in the Past
- 4.16 Location of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.17 Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Diagnosed Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.18 Sexually Transmitted Disease (excluding HIV) Diagnosed Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence

- 4.19 Pregnancy Impact from Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.20 Physical Injury to Victim During Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.21 Deaths Related to Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.22 Change(s) in Psychological Functioning in Victim Resulting from Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.23 Significant Life Disruption(s) for Victim Resulting from Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.24 Inpatient Medical Care Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.25 Outpatient Medical Care Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.26 Substance Abuse Treatment Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.27 Physical Evidence Collection by a Healthcare Provider Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.28 Mental Health Care Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.29 Law Enforcement Contacted Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.30 Involvement by Rape Crisis Center/Sexual Assault Service Provider Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.31 Involvement by Child Protective Services Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.32 Involvement by Adult Protective Services Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.33 Date of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence

## II. SURVEY SURVEILLANCE

Survey surveillance involves ongoing and systematic data collection from a representative sample of the population of interest for analysis and interpretation, collecting data directly from individuals affected by the condition under surveillance.

- 1.01 Case ID
- 2.01 Birth Date of Victim
- 2.02 Sex of Victim
- 2.03 Race of Victim
- 2.04 Ethnicity of Victim
- 2.05 Primary Language of Victim
- 2.06 Disability Status of Victim
- 2.07 Sexual Orientation of Victim
- 2.08 Trans, Transgender, or Transsexual Identity of Victim
- 2.09 City, State, and County of Victim's Residence
- 3.01 First Known Type(s) of Sexual Violence
- 3.02 Age of Victim at Time of First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.03 Circumstances at Time of First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.04 Tactics Used to Perpetrate Victim's First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.05 Weapon(s) Used During First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.06 Multiple Perpetrators Involved in the First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.07 Type of Perpetrator(s) at Time of First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.08 Cohabitation of Victim and Perpetrator(s) at Time of First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.09 Number of Incidents of Sexual Violence in Lifetime
- 3.10 Negative Physical Health Conditions in Lifetime
- 4.01 Most Recent Type(s) of Sexual Violence
- 4.02 Age of Victim at Time of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.03 Number of Incidents of Sexual Violence in Past 12 Months
- 4.04 Circumstances at Time of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.05 Tactics Used to Perpetrate Victim's Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.06 Weapon(s) Used During Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.07 City, State, and County of Location of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.08 Multiple Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.09 Sex of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.10 Race of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence

- 4.11 Ethnicity of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.12 Age of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.13 Type of Perpetrator(s) at Time of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.14 Whether Perpetrator(s) in Most Recent Incident Has Sexually Victimized Victim in the Past
- 4.15 Cohabitation of Victim and Perpetrator(s) at Time of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.16 Location of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.17 Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Diagnosed Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.18 Sexually Transmitted Disease (excluding HIV) Diagnosed Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.19 Pregnancy Impact from Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.20 Physical Injury to Victim During Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.22 Change(s) in Psychological Functioning in Victim Resulting from Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.23 Significant Life Disruption(s) for Victim Resulting from Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.24 Inpatient Medical Care Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.25 Outpatient Medical Care Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.26 Substance Abuse Treatment Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.27 Physical Evidence Collection by a Healthcare Provider Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.28 Mental Health Care Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.29 Law Enforcement Contacted Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.30 Involvement by Rape Crisis Center/Sexual Assault Service Provider Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.31 Involvement by Child Protective Services Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.32 Involvement by Adult Protective Services Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.33 Date of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence







**RECOMMENDED DATA ELEMENTS  
FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE SURVEILLANCE**



## IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

- 1.01 Case ID
- 1.02 Data Source



## 1.01 CASE ID

### Description/Definition

A required, unique identification code for each case in the system used by the agency or survey compiling SV surveillance data.

### Uses/Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance  
Survey surveillance

### Discussion

To protect victim privacy and confidentiality, access to this data element must be limited to authorized personnel. Case ID may be assigned by the agency compiling or collecting SV surveillance data, or, specific to record-based surveillance, it may be an identifier previously assigned by the contributing data source. Case ID may or may not be identical to the unique identifier created to allow linkage across multiple sources.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CX — extended composite ID with check digit (20). See Technical Notes.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Component 1 is the identifier.  
Component 2 is the check digit.  
Component 3 is the code indicating the check digit scheme employed.  
Components 4 – 6 are not used unless needed for local purposes.

Enter the primary identifier used by the facility to identify the victim in Component 1. If none or unknown is applicable, enter “” or “unknown” in Component 1, and do not make entries in the remaining components. Components 2 and 3 are for optional use when a check digit scheme is employed.

Example, when M11 refers to the algorithm used to generate the check digit:

Component 1 = 1234567  
Component 2 = 6  
Component 3 = M11

### Data Standards or Guidelines

*Health Level 7, Version 3.0<sup>8</sup>*

## 1.02 DATA SOURCE

### Description/Definition

Source from which SV surveillance information is abstracted.

### Uses/Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

### Discussion

No single agency or survey is likely to include all of the data elements recommended. As a consequence, anyone setting up a surveillance system will likely need to combine data from a number of sources (e.g., health care records, police records). This will allow information about data elements to be gathered from each data source used. The mechanics of how to set up relational databases are not discussed in this document. A unique identifier will need to be created to allow for linkage across all data sources included. This identifier may or may not be identical to the data element *1.01 Case ID*.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	<i>Emergency department</i>
02	<i>Other hospital department</i>
03	<i>Other non-hospital health care (e.g., mental health or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner [SANE] program)</i>
04	<i>Police/Sheriff</i>
05	<i>Prosecutor/District attorney</i>
06	<i>Other court-related or criminal justice-related agency</i>
07	<i>Rape crisis center/Sexual assault service provider</i>
08	<i>Battered women's shelter/Domestic or family violence program</i>
09	<i>Combined battered women's shelter/Rape crisis center</i>
10	<i>Other shelter (e.g., runaway, homeless, sex trafficking)</i>
11	<i>Telephone hotline for victim services, other than those provided by a battered women's shelter, domestic or family violence program, or rape crisis center/sexual assault service provider*</i>
12	<i>Coroner or medical examiner</i>
13	<i>Vital statistics office within state health department</i>
14	<i>Elder abuse agency/Adult Protective Services</i>
15	<i>Child protective services</i>
16	<i>Disabled persons agency</i>
17	<i>Other victim service agency (specify)</i>
18	<i>Other social service agency (specify)</i>
19	<i>Other agency (specify)</i>

\*Sometimes a rape crisis center/sexual assault service provider, a battered women's shelter, or a domestic or family violence program also provides telephone hotline services for victims. If such telephone hotlines are the data source, code as "07," "08," or "09."







## VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

- 2.01 Birth Date of Victim
- 2.02 Sex of Victim
- 2.03 Race of Victim
- 2.04 Ethnicity of Victim
- 2.05 Primary Language of Victim
- 2.06 Disability Status of Victim
- 2.07 Sexual Orientation of Victim
- 2.08 Trans, Transgender, or Transsexual Identity of Victim
- 2.09 City, State, and County of Victim's Residence



## 2.01 BIRTH DATE OF VICTIM

### Description/Definition

Victim's date of birth.

### Uses

Can be used to calculate the victim's age and to distinguish between victims with the same name.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

If date of birth is not known, the year can be estimated from the victim's age. *Birth Date of Victim* can be used in conjunction with data element 4.33 *Date of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence* to calculate the victim's age at the time that incident occurred. For survey surveillance, year of birth may be sufficient.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

TS — time stamp (26).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Year, month, and day of birth are entered in the format YYYYMMDD. For example, a birth date of April 21, 1969, would be coded as "19690421."

See method recommended under TS — time stamp in the Technical Notes for estimating victim's age.

### Data Standards or Guidelines

ASTM<sup>9</sup> and *Health Level 7, Version 3.0*<sup>8</sup>

## 2.02 SEX OF VICTIM

### Description/Definition

Sex of victim.

### Uses/Type of Surveillance

Standard demographic and identifying information for victim.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information. Implementation guidance for these standards is available from DHHS.<sup>17</sup>

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	<i>Male</i>
2	<i>Female</i>
3	<i>Other (Specify)</i>
9	<i>Unknown or undetermined</i>

### Data Standards or Guidelines

ASTM,<sup>9</sup> *Health Level 7, Version 3.0*,<sup>8</sup> *Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status*<sup>17</sup>

## 2.03 RACE OF VICTIM

### Description/Definition

Race of victim.

### Uses

Standard demographic and identifying information on victim. Data on race are used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

Although the biological significance of race has been scientifically questioned, data on race retain use, albeit limited, in public health surveillance and epidemiologic, clinical, and health services research.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based Surveillance

Survey Surveillance

### Discussion

Race is a concept used to differentiate population groups largely on the basis of physical characteristics transmitted by descent. Racial categories are neither precise nor mutually exclusive, and the concept of race lacks clear scientific definition. The common use of race in the United States draws upon differences not only in physical attributes, but also in ancestry and geographic origins. The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information.<sup>17</sup> The DHHS coding categories provide more extensive information than the minimum categories recommended by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).<sup>18</sup> For comparison purposes, the DHHS categories can be aggregated into the five OMB categories. Specifically, the DHHS codes 1 through 3 correspond to the OMB categories of White, Black or African-American, and American Indian or Alaska Native, respectively. Combining codes 4 through 10 creates the OMB category of Asian and combining the codes 11 through 14 creates the OMB category of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

More than one code is allowed for multiple racial categories.

## Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	<i>White</i>
02	<i>Black or African American</i>
03	<i>American Indian or Alaska Native</i>
04	<i>Asian Indian</i>
05	<i>Chinese</i>
06	<i>Filipino</i>
07	<i>Japanese</i>
08	<i>Korean</i>
09	<i>Vietnamese</i>
10	<i>Other Asian (specify)</i>
11	<i>Native Hawaiian</i>
12	<i>Guamanian or Chamorro</i>
13	<i>Samoan</i>
14	<i>Other Pacific Islander (specify)</i>
15	<i>Other race (specify)</i>
99	<i>Unknown</i>

### Data Standards or Guidelines

*Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status*<sup>17</sup>

*Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*<sup>18</sup>

### Other References

*Core Health Data Elements* (National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics 1996)<sup>19</sup>



## 2.04 ETHNICITY OF VICTIM

### Description/Definition

Ethnicity of victim. Hispanic or Latino ethnicity refers to a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term “Spanish origin” can be used in addition to “Hispanic or Latino.”

### Uses

Standard demographic and identifying information for victim. Data on ethnicity are used in public health surveillance and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance  
Survey surveillance

### Discussion

The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information. Implementation guidance for these standards is available from DHHS.<sup>17</sup>

Ethnicity is a concept used to differentiate population groups on the basis of shared cultural characteristics or geographic origins. A variety of cultural attributes contribute to ethnic differentiation, including language, patterns of social interaction, religion, and styles of dress. However, ethnic differentiation is imprecise and fluid. It is contingent on a sense of group identity that can change over time and that involves subjective and attitudinal influences. Since 1977, the Federal government has sought to standardize data on race and ethnicity among its agencies. The Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) *Statistical Policy Directive Number 15: Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting*<sup>18</sup> was developed to meet Federal legislative and program requirements, and these standards are used widely in the public and private sectors. The directive provides two basic ethnic categories — *Hispanic or Latino and Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin* — but states that collection of ethnicity data need not be limited to these categories. However, any additional reporting that uses more detail must be organized in such a way that the additional categories can be aggregated into the two basic groups. OMB prefers that data on race and ethnicity be collected separately. The use of Hispanic category in a combined race/ethnicity makes it impossible to distribute persons of Hispanic ethnicity by race, and therefore, reduces the utility of the five basic racial categories by excluding from them persons who would otherwise be included.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

No.

## Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Yes, <i>Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano(a)</i>
2	Yes, <i>Puerto Rican</i>
3	Yes, <i>Cuban</i>
4	Yes, <i>another Hispanic, Latino/a or Spanish origin</i>
5	No, <i>not of Hispanic or Latino origin</i>
9	<i>Unknown</i> whether of Hispanic or Latino origin

### Data Standards or Guidelines

*Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status.*<sup>17</sup>

*Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*<sup>18</sup>

### Other References

*Core Health Data Elements* (National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics 1996).<sup>19</sup>

## 2.05 PRIMARY LANGUAGE OF VICTIM

### Description/Definition

Primary language of the victim.

### Uses

Standard demographic and identifying information for victim. Data on primary language can be used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information.<sup>17</sup>

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

No.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	<i>English</i>
02	<i>Spanish</i>
03	<i>Chinese</i>
04	<i>Tagalog</i>
05	<i>French</i>
06	<i>Vietnamese</i>
07	<i>German</i>
08	<i>Korean</i>
09	<i>Russian</i>
10	<i>Arabic</i>
11	<i>Italian</i>
12	<i>Portuguese</i>
13	<i>Polish</i>
14	<i>French Creole</i>
15	<i>Hindi</i>
16	<i>Japanese</i>
17	<i>Persian</i>
18	<i>Urdu</i>
19	<i>Gujarati</i>
20	<i>Greek</i>
55	<i>Other (specify)</i>
99	<i>Unknown</i>

**Data Standards or Guidelines**

*Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status<sup>17</sup>*

## 2.06 DISABILITY STATUS OF VICTIM

### Description/Definition

Disability status of the victim.

### Uses

Standard demographic and identifying information for victim. Data on disability can be used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information.<sup>17</sup>

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

Yes.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	<i>Deaf, difficulty hearing</i>
2	<i>Blind, difficulty in seeing even with glasses</i>
3	<i>Mental or emotional condition resulting in serious difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions, or running errands</i>
4	<i>Physical condition resulting in difficulty in walking, dressing or bathing, or running errands</i>
5	<i>Other (specify)</i>
9	<i>Don't Know/Unknown</i>

### Data Standards or Guidelines

*Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status*<sup>17</sup>

## 2.07 SEXUAL ORIENTATION OF VICTIM

### Description/Definition

Sexual orientation of the victim.

### Uses

Standard socio-demographic information. Data on sexual orientation are used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Prior surveys have shown that the prevalence of SV victimization varies by self-identified sexual orientation.<sup>20</sup> This data element does not establish whether a particular incident involved opposite-sex or same-sex persons. However, the combination of data elements 2.02 *Sex of Victim* and 4.09 *Sex of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence* can be used to identify whether the most recent incident involved opposite-sex or same-sex persons.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

No.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	<i>Heterosexual, or Straight</i>
2	<i>Lesbian</i>
3	<i>Gay</i>
4	<i>Bisexual</i>
5	<i>Other (specify)</i>
9	<i>Unknown</i>

## 2.08 TRANS, TRANSGENDER, OR TRANSEXUAL IDENTITY OF VICTIM

### Description/Definition

Whether or not a person identifies as trans, transgender or transsexual.

### Uses

Data on transgender identity can be used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Few studies have evaluated the prevalence of SV against individuals with a transgender identity, but available information suggests there is an association between transgender identity and violence victimization, particularly SV victimization.<sup>21</sup>

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

No.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	<i>Trans, transgender or transsexual</i>
2	<i>Not trans, transgender or transsexual</i>
9	<i>Unknown</i>

## 2.09 CITY, STATE AND COUNTY OF VICTIM'S RESIDENCE

### Description/Definition

City, state, and county of the victim's residence at the time the agency or survey providing data to the SV surveillance system first documented SV victimization for this person.

### Uses

Allows examination of the correspondence between the location of the victim's residence and data element 4.07 *City, State, and County of Location of Most Recent Incident of SV*, and may have implications for intervention strategies.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance  
Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Additional information (e.g., street address, zip code) can easily be added as components of this element if linkage across data sources is desired. However, to protect privacy and confidentiality, access to this level of detail must be limited to authorized personnel. Data collectors must take every step to ensure victim safety and confidentiality if the full extended version of this data element is used.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

XAD — extended address (106).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Component 3 is the city.  
Component 4 is the state or province.  
Component 9 is the county/parish code.

Example: Component 3 = Lima  
Component 4 = OH  
Component 9 = 019

The state or province code entered in Component 4 should be entered as a two-letter postal abbreviation. The county/parish code should be entered in Component 9 as the 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards code. See XAD — extended address in the Technical Notes for additional information about other possible components of this data element. The numbering of these components (3, 4, and 9) is consistent with the numbering of components used elsewhere for full XAD coding.

### Data Standards or Guidelines

*Health Level 7, Version 3.0<sup>8</sup>*







## **VICTIM'S FIRST KNOWN INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

- 3.01 First Known Type(s) of Sexual Violence
- 3.02 Age of Victim at Time of First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.03 Circumstances at Time of First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.04 Tactics Used to Perpetrate Victim's First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.05 Weapon(s) Used During First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.06 Multiple Perpetrator(s) Involved in First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.07 Type of Perpetrator(s) at Time of First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.08 Cohabitation of Victim and Perpetrator(s) at Time of First Known Incident of Sexual Violence
- 3.09 Number of Incidents of Sexual Violence in Lifetime
- 3.10 Negative Physical Health Conditions in Lifetime



### 3.01 FIRST KNOWN TYPE(S) OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

#### Description/Definition

Type(s) of SV involved in the victim's first known incident of SV.

#### Uses

Identifies all types of SV that occurred in the first known incident of SV.

#### Type of Surveillance

Survey surveillance

#### Discussion

This data element, through repeat coding, can provide information about each type of SV in the first known incident.

#### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

#### Repetition

Repeat coding is allowed for multiple types of SV in first incident.

#### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	<i>No known SV by anyone</i>
1	<i>Being penetrated, however slight, without the victim's consent, or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse</i>
2	<i>An attempted (non-completed) penetration without the victim's consent, or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse</i>
3	<i>Being made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else without the victim's consent, or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse</i>
4	<i>An attempt to make a victim penetrate a perpetrator or someone else without the victim's consent, or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse</i>
5	<i>Unwanted sexual penetration that occurs after a person is pressured in a nonphysical way to consent or acquiesce</i>
6	<i>Unwanted sexual contact</i>
7	<i>Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences</i>
8	<i>SV, type unspecified</i>
9	<i>Unknown whether any category of SV occurred in lifetime</i>

If the response is coded "9" (unknown whether any category of SV in lifetime occurred), codes "0," "1," "2," "3," "4," "5," "6," "7," or "8" should not be used.

## 3.02

# AGE OF VICTIM AT TIME OF FIRST KNOWN INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Age of victim at time of first known incident of SV described in 3.01.

### Uses

This data element, used with data element *2.01 Birth Date of Victim* allows for determination of how long ago the first incident of SV happened. It is recommended that the age itself is recorded, and if needed later, collapsed into groups for analysis.

### Type of Surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Repetition

No.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Year, month, and day of birth are entered in the format YYYYMMDD. For example, a birth date of August 12, 1946, would be encoded as 19460812.

See method recommended under TS-time stamp in the Technical Notes at the end of this document for estimating victim's age.

### Data Standards or Guidelines

ASTM<sup>9</sup> and *Health Level 7, Version 3.0*<sup>8</sup>

### 3.03 CIRCUMSTANCES AT TIME OF FIRST KNOWN INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

#### Description/Definition

Circumstances associated with the first known incident of SV described in 3.01.

#### Uses

Identifies some of the circumstances associated with the first known incident of SV.

#### Type of Surveillance

Survey surveillance

#### Discussion

Additional information can be collected that differentiates illicit and prescription drug use by victim and/or perpetrator.

#### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

#### Repetition

Repeat coding is allowed.

#### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	<i>Victim legally under age*</i>
02	<i>Perpetrator legally under age*</i>
03	<i>Illness of victim</i>
04	<i>Disability of victim</i>
05	<i>Drug given to victim without victim's knowledge (e.g., Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate [GHB], Rohypnol)</i>
06	<i>Alcohol use by victim</i>
07	<i>Alcohol use by perpetrator</i>
08	<i>Other drug use by victim (specify)</i>
09	<i>Other drug use by perpetrator (specify)</i>
10	<i>Substance abuse (alcohol or other drugs) by victim, unspecified</i>
11	<i>Substance abuse (alcohol or other drugs) by perpetrator, unspecified</i>
12	<i>Physical violence or explicit threats of physical violence</i>
98	<i>Other (specify)</i>
99	<i>Unknown</i>

\*This age will vary by state.

### 3.04 TACTICS USED TO PERPETRATE VICTIM'S FIRST KNOWN INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

#### Description/Definition

Tactics used to commit the first known incident of SV.

#### Uses

Identifies all tactics used to commit the first known incident of SV.

#### Type of Surveillance

Survey surveillance

#### Discussion

There are a variety of tactics that can be used to accomplish the perpetration of non-consensual, completed or attempted SV. This data element, through repeat coding, can provide information about each tactic used to commit the first known incident of SV.

#### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

#### Repetition

Repeat coding is allowed for multiple tactics used to commit first known incident of SV.

#### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	<i>Use or threat of physical force</i> toward a victim in order to gain the victim's compliance with a sexual act (e.g., pinning the victim down, assaulting the victim)
02	<i>Administering alcohol or drugs to a victim</i> in order to gain the victim's compliance with a sexual act (e.g., drink spiking)
03	<i>Taking advantage of a victim who is unable to provide consent</i> due to intoxication or incapacitation from voluntary consumption of alcohol, recreational drugs, or medication
04	<i>Exploitation of vulnerability</i> (e.g., immigration status, disability, undisclosed sexual orientation, age)
05	<i>Intimidation</i>
06	<i>Misuse of authority</i> (e.g., using one's position of power to coerce or force a person to engage in sexual activity)
07	<i>Economic coercion</i> , such as bartering of sex for basic goods, like housing, employment/wages, immigration papers, or childcare
08	<i>Degradation</i> , such as insulting or humiliating a victim
09	<i>Fraud</i> , such as lies or misrepresentation of the perpetrator's identity
10	<i>Continual verbal pressure</i> , such as when the victim is being worn down by someone who repeatedly asked for sex or, for example, by someone who complains that the victim doesn't love them enough
11	<i>False promises by the perpetrator</i> (e.g., promising marriage, promising to stay in the relationship, etc.)
12	<i>Nonphysical threats</i> such as threats to end a relationship or spread rumors
13	<i>Grooming</i> and other tactics to gain a child's trust
14	<i>Control of a person's sexual behavior/sexuality</i> through threats, reprisals, threat to transmit STDs, threat to force pregnancy, etc.
15	<i>Other</i> (specify)
99	<i>Unknown</i>



### 3.05 WEAPON(S) USED DURING FIRST KNOWN INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

#### Description/Definition

Type(s) of weapon(s) other than bodily force used in the first known incident of SV described in 3.01.

#### Uses

Documents the use of a gun, knife, or other non-bodily weapon in the first known incident of SV.

#### Type of Surveillance

Survey surveillance

#### Discussion

Severity and likelihood of physical injury and other serious consequences may be associated with weapon use. Data collectors may want to record more information to elaborate on code “3” (other non-bodily weapon(s) used).

#### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

#### Repetition

Repeat coding is allowed.

#### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	<i>Gun used</i>
2	<i>Knife used</i>
3	<i>Other non-bodily weapon(s) used (specify)</i>
9	<i>Unknown</i>

### 3.06

## MULTIPLE PERPETRATORS INVOLVED IN FIRST KNOWN INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Whether one or multiple perpetrators were involved in the first known incident of SV described in 3.01.

### Uses

Allows examination of differences between incidents involving one perpetrator and incidents involving more than one perpetrator.

### Type of Surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Sexual violence incidents involving more than one perpetrator may differ in nature from SV incidents involving only one perpetrator.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	First incident of SV involved <i>one perpetrator</i>
2	First incident of SV involved <i>two or more perpetrators</i>
9	<i>Unknown number of perpetrators</i> was involved in first incident of SV

### 3.07 TYPE OF PERPETRATOR(S) AT TIME OF FIRST KNOWN INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

#### Description/Definition

The type of perpetrator(s) at the time of the first known incident of SV described in 3.01.

#### Uses

Allows examination of a full range of possible types of perpetrators and allows examination of differences in experiences by type of perpetrator.

#### Type of Surveillance

Survey surveillance

#### Discussion

The relationship of the perpetrator to the victim can change over time; hence the type of perpetrator may change. This data element should be coded to reflect the type of perpetrator at the time of the first incident of SV described in 3.01.

Legally married spouses are categorized separately in this data element because laws related to SV in some states apply only to legally married spouses. Separating these categories would allow the collector to examine the differences in experiences that might exist due to the legality of the relationship with the perpetrator.

#### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

#### Repetition

If there was more than one perpetrator (see data element 3.06 *Multiple Perpetrators*), code the type of each perpetrator involved in the first incident of SV described in 3.01.

#### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	In the first incident of SV, the perpetrator was a <i>current legal spouse</i> of the victim
02	In the first incident of SV, the perpetrator was a <i>former legal spouse</i> of the victim
03	In the first incident of SV, the perpetrator was <i>another current intimate partner</i> of the victim
04	In the first incident of SV, the perpetrator was <i>another former intimate partner</i> of the victim
05	In the first incident of SV, the perpetrator was <i>another family member</i> of the victim
06	In the first incident of SV, the perpetrator was a <i>person in a position of power or trust</i> to the victim
07	In the first incident of SV, the perpetrator was a <i>friend/acquaintance</i> of the victim
08	In the first incident of SV, the perpetrator was a <i>person briefly known</i>
09	In the first incident of SV in lifetime, the perpetrator was <i>another non-stranger</i> to the victim
10	In the first incident of SV, the perpetrator was a <i>stranger</i> to the victim
99	In the first incident of SV, the type of perpetrator is <i>unknown</i>

### 3.08

## COHABITATION OF VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR(S) AT TIME OF FIRST KNOWN INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

The living arrangement of victim and perpetrator(s) at the time of the first known incident of SV described in 3.01.

### Uses

Allows the examination of differences based on whether the victim and perpetrator were or were not living together at the time of the first known incident of SV.

### Type of Surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

This data element could serve as a proxy for familiarity between victim and perpetrator if information about data element 3.07 *Type of Perpetrator* is not available.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

If there was more than one perpetrator (see data element 3.06 *Multiple Perpetrators*), code data on the living arrangements of the victim and each of the perpetrators who committed the first incident of SV described in 3.01.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was <i>known NOT to be sharing the same primary residence as the perpetrator</i> at the time of the first incident of SV
1	Victim was <i>known to be sharing the same primary residence as the perpetrator</i> at the time of the first incident of SV
9	<i>Unknown if the victim was sharing the same primary residence as the perpetrator</i> at the time of the first incident of SV

### 3.09 NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN LIFETIME

#### Description/Definition

Number of incidents of SV in the victim's lifetime.

#### Uses

Provides a measure of the frequency of incidents of SV in the victim's lifetime by any perpetrator.

#### Type of Surveillance

Survey surveillance

#### Discussion

Recall that the definition of incident is "A single act or series of acts of SV that are perceived to be connected to one another and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. One perpetrator or multiple perpetrators may commit an incident." Although the definition of SV includes distinct categories, the codes here combine information across the categories to provide a general measure of lifetime prevalence of SV.

#### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

#### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	<i>No known SV by anyone in lifetime</i>
1	<i>1 incident of SV in the victim's lifetime</i>
2	<i>2 or more incidents of SV in the victim's lifetime</i>
9	<i>Unknown how many incidents of SV in the victim's lifetime</i>

If data element 3.01 is used and the response is coded "0" (no known SV occurred by anyone ever) or "9" (unknown whether any category of SV ever occurred), this data element should not be used.

### 3.10 NEGATIVE PHYSICAL HEALTH CONDITIONS IN LIFETIME

#### Description/Definition

Negative physical health conditions that may be associated with victimization history.

#### Uses

Allows for an examination of a range of negative health conditions that may be correlated with victim status.

#### Type of Surveillance

Record-based Surveillance

Survey Surveillance

#### Discussion

Research has shown an association between SV and certain health conditions.<sup>11,22,23</sup> This element will not indicate a causal link between victim status and negative health conditions such as asthma, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), diabetes, high blood pressure, frequent headaches, chronic pain, difficulty sleeping, or pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). This element could also be restricted to more recent health conditions, such as conditions experienced in the last 12 months, for the purposes of either record-based or survey surveillance.

#### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

#### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was <i>known NOT</i> to have experienced negative physical health conditions ever in <i>lifetime</i>
1	Victim was <i>known</i> to have experienced negative physical health conditions ever in <i>lifetime</i>
9	<i>Unknown</i> what, if any, negative physical health conditions ever in <i>lifetime</i>

If data element 3.09 is used and the response is coded “0” (*No known SV* by anyone in lifetime) or “9” (*Unknown how many incidents of SV* in the victim’s lifetime), this data element should not be used.







## VICTIM'S MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

If data element 3.01 is used and the response is coded "0" (no known sexual violence occurred by anyone ever) or "9" (unknown whether any category of sexual violence ever occurred), this section (4) of the document should not be used.

If 3.09 is used and the response is coded "0" (no known sexual violence occurred by anyone ever) or "9" (unknown how many incidents of sexual violence in the victim's lifetime), this section (4) of the document should not be used.

- 4.01 Most Recent Type(s) of Sexual Violence
- 4.02 Age of Victim at Time of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.03 Number of Incidents of Sexual Violence in Past 12 Months
- 4.04 Circumstances at Time of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.05 Tactics Used to Perpetrate Sexual Violence at Time of Most Recent Incident
- 4.06 Weapon(s) Used During Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.07 City, State, and County of Location of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.08 Multiple Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.09 Sex of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.10 Race of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.11 Ethnicity of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.12 Age of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.13 Type of Perpetrator(s) at Time of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.14 Whether Perpetrator(s) in Most Recent Incident Has Sexually Victimized Victim in the Past
- 4.15 Cohabitation of Victim and Perpetrator(s) at Time of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.16 Location of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.17 Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Diagnosed Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.18 Sexually Transmitted Disease (excluding HIV) Diagnosed Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.19 Pregnancy Impact from Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.20 Physical Injury to Victim during Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.21 Deaths Related to Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.22 Change(s) in Psychological Functioning in Victim Resulting from Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.23 Significant Life Disruption(s) For Victim Resulting from Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.24 Inpatient Medical Care Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.25 Outpatient Medical Care Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.26 Substance Abuse Treatment Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence

- 4.27 Physical Evidence Collection by a Healthcare Provider Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.28 Mental Health Care Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.29 Law Enforcement Contacted Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.30 Involvement by a Rape Crisis Center/Sexual Assault Service Provider Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.31 Involvement by Child Protective Services Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.32 Involvement by Adult Protective Services Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence
- 4.33 Date of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence

## 4.01 MOST RECENT TYPE(S) OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Type(s) of SV involved in the victim's most recent incident of SV.

### Uses

Identifies all types of SV that occurred in the most recent incident.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

This data element, with repeat coding, provides information about each type of SV in the most recent incident committed by any perpetrator.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

Repeat coding is allowed for multiple types of SV in most recent incident.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	<i>No known SV by anyone</i>
1	<i>Being penetrated, however slight, without the victim's consent, or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse</i>
2	<i>An attempted (non-completed) penetration without the victim's consent, or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse</i>
3	<i>Being made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else without the victim's consent, or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse</i>
4	<i>An attempt to make a victim penetrate a perpetrator or someone else without the victim's consent, or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse</i>
5	<i>Unwanted sexual penetration that occurs after a person is pressured in a nonphysical way to consent or acquiesce</i>
6	<i>Unwanted sexual contact</i>
7	<i>Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences</i>
8	<i>SV, type unspecified</i>
9	<i>Unknown whether any category of SV occurred in lifetime</i>

If the response is coded "9" (unknown whether any category of SV ever occurred), codes "0," "1," "2," "3," "4," "5," "6," "7," or "8" should not be used.

## 4.02 AGE OF VICTIM AT TIME OF MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Age of victim at time of most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element, used with data element *2.01 Birth Date of Victim* allows for determination of how long ago the most recent incident of SV happened.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Repetition

No.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Year, month, and day of birth are entered in the format YYYYMMDD. For example, a birth date of August 12, 1946, would be encoded as 19460812.

See method recommended under TS-time stamp in the Technical Notes at the end of this document for estimating victim's age.

### Data Standards or Guidelines

ASTM<sup>9</sup> and *Health Level 7, Version 3.0*<sup>8</sup>

## 4.03 NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN PAST 12 MONTHS

### Description/Definition

Number of incidents of SV that occurred in the 12 months prior to the date of contact with the agency or survey providing data to the surveillance system.

### Uses

Allows an estimation of the frequency of SV within the last year by any perpetrator.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Recall the definition of an incident: "A single act or series of acts of SV that are perceived to be connected to one another and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. One perpetrator or multiple perpetrators may commit an incident." Although the definition of SV includes distinct categories, the codes here combine information across the categories to provide a general measure of past year incidence of SV. Users can use their discretion and capture information on specific types of SV or different ranges in order to capture frequency.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	<i>0 incidents</i> of SV in the 12 months prior to the date the agency or survey providing data to the SV surveillance system first documented SV victimization for this person
1	<i>1 incident</i> of SV in the 12 months prior to the date the agency or survey providing data to the SV surveillance system first documented sexual violence victimization for this person
2	<i>2-5 incidents</i> of SV in the 12 months prior to the date the agency or survey providing data to the SV surveillance system first documented SV victimization for this person
3	<i>6-10 incidents</i> of SV in the 12 months prior to the date the agency or survey providing data to the SV surveillance system first documented SV victimization for this person
4	<i>More than 10 incidents</i> of SV in the 12 months prior to the date the agency or survey providing data to the SV surveillance system first documented SV victimization for this person
9	<i>Unknown</i> how many incidents of SV in the 12 months prior to the date the agency or survey providing data to the SV surveillance system first documented SV victimization for this person

## 4.04

# CIRCUMSTANCES AT TIME OF MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Circumstances associated with the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Identifies some of the circumstances associated with the most recent incident of SV.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Additional information can be collected that differentiates illicit and prescription drug use by victim and/or perpetrator.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

Repeat coding is allowed.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	<i>Victim legally under age*</i>
02	<i>Perpetrator legally under age*</i>
03	<i>Illness of victim</i>
04	<i>Disability of victim</i>
05	<i>Drug given to victim without victim's knowledge (e.g., Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate [GHB], Rohypnol)</i>
06	<i>Alcohol use by victim</i>
07	<i>Alcohol use by perpetrator</i>
08	<i>Other drug use by victim (specify)</i>
09	<i>Other drug use by perpetrator (specify)</i>
10	<i>Substance abuse by victim, unspecified</i>
11	<i>Substance abuse by perpetrator, unspecified</i>
12	<i>Physical violence or explicit threats of physical violence</i>
13	<i>Other real or perceived intimidation/pressure</i>
14	<i>Misuse of authority</i>
98	<i>Other (specify)</i>
99	<i>Unknown</i>

\*This age will vary by state.

## 4.05 TACTICS USED TO PERPETRATE SEXUAL VIOLENCE AT TIME OF MOST RECENT INCIDENT

### Description/Definition

Tactics used to commit the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Identifies all tactics used to commit the most recent incident of SV.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

There are a variety of tactics that can be used to accomplish the perpetration of non-consensual, completed or attempted SV. This data element, through repeat coding, can provide information about each tactic used to commit the most recent incident of SV.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

Repeat coding is allowed for multiple tactics used to commit the most recent SV.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	<i>Use or threat of physical force toward a victim</i> in order to gain the victim's compliance with a sexual act (e.g., pinning the victim down, assaulting the victim)
02	<i>Administering alcohol or drugs to a victim</i> in order to gain the victim's compliance with a sexual act (e.g., drink spiking)
03	<i>Taking advantage of a victim who is unable to provide consent</i> due to intoxication or incapacitation from voluntary consumption of alcohol, recreational drugs, or medication
04	<i>Exploitation of vulnerability</i> (e.g., immigration status, disability, undisclosed sexual orientation, age)
05	<i>Intimidation</i>
06	<i>Misuse of authority</i> (e.g., using one's position of power to coerce or force a person to engage in sexual activity)
07	<i>Economic coercion</i> , such as bartering of sex for basic goods, like housing, employment/wages, immigration papers, or childcare
08	<i>Degradation</i> , such as insulting or humiliating a victim
09	<i>Fraud</i> , such as lies or misrepresentation of the perpetrator's identity
10	<i>Continual verbal pressure</i> , such as when the victim is being worn down by someone who repeatedly asked for sex or, for example, by someone who complains that the victim doesn't love them enough
11	<i>False promises by the perpetrator</i> (e.g., promising marriage, promising to stay in the relationship, etc.)
12	<i>Nonphysical threats</i> such as threats to end a relationship or spread rumors
13	<i>Grooming</i> and other tactics to gain a child's trust
14	<i>Control of a person's sexual behavior/sexuality</i> through threats, reprisals, threat to transmit STDs, threat to force pregnancy, etc.
15	<i>Other</i> (specify)
99	<i>Unknown</i>

## 4.06

# WEAPON(S) USED DURING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Type(s) of weapon(s) other than bodily force used in the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Documents the use of a gun, knife, or other non-bodily weapon in the most recent incident of SV.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Severity and likelihood of physical injury and other serious consequences may be associated with weapon use. Data collectors may want to record more information on code “3” (other non-bodily weapon(s) used).

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

Repeat coding is allowed.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	<i>No weapon used</i>
1	<i>Gun used</i>
2	<i>Knife used</i>
3	<i>Other non-bodily weapon(s) used (specify)</i>
9	<i>Unknown if weapon used</i>



## 4.07

# CITY, STATE, AND COUNTY OF LOCATION OF MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

City, state, and county of location of the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Allows correspondence between the location of the victim's residence and the location of the most recent incident of SV and may have implications for intervention strategies.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Additional information (e.g., street address, zip code) can easily be added as components of this element if linkage across data sources is desired. However, to protect privacy and confidentiality, access to this level of detail must be limited to authorized personnel. Data collectors must take every step to ensure victim safety and confidentiality if the full extended version of this data element is used.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

XAD — extended address (106).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Component 3 is the city.

Component 4 is the state or province. Component 9 is the county/parish code.

Example: Component 3 = Lima

Component 4 = OH

Component 9 = 019

The state or province code entered in Component 4 should be entered as a two-letter postal abbreviation. The county/parish code should be entered in Component 9 as the 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards code. See XAD—extended address in the Technical Notes for additional information on other possible components of this data element. The numbering of these components (3, 4, and 9) is consistent with the numbering of components used elsewhere for full XAD coding.

### Data Standards or Guidelines

*Health Level 7, Version 3.0<sup>8</sup>*

## 4.08 MULTIPLE PERPETRATORS INVOLVED IN MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Whether one or multiple perpetrators were involved in the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Allows examination of differences between incidents involving one perpetrator and incidents involving more than one perpetrator.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Sexual violence incidents involving more than one perpetrator may differ in nature from those involving only one perpetrator.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	The most recent incident of SV involved <i>one perpetrator</i>
2	The most recent incident of SV involved <i>two or more perpetrators</i>
9	<i>Unknown number of perpetrators</i> was involved in most recent incident of SV

## 4.09 SEX OF PERPETRATOR(S) INVOLVED IN MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Sex of perpetrator(s) involved in the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Standard demographic and identifying information for perpetrator.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

If there was more than one perpetrator (see data element 4.08 *Multiple Perpetrators*), code data on the sex of each perpetrator involved in the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	<i>Male</i>
2	<i>Female</i>
3	<i>Other (specify)</i>
9	<i>Unknown or undetermined</i>

## 4.10 RACE OF PERPETRATOR(S) INVOLVED IN MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Race of perpetrator involved in the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Standard demographic and identifying information on victim. Data on race are used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

Although the biological significance of race has been scientifically questioned, data on race retain use, albeit limited, in public health surveillance and epidemiologic, clinical, and health services research.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey Surveillance

### Discussion

Race is a concept used to differentiate population groups largely on the basis of physical characteristics transmitted by descent. Racial categories are neither precise nor mutually exclusive, and the concept of race lacks clear scientific definition. The common use of race in the United States draws upon differences not only in physical attributes, but also in ancestry and geographic origins. The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information. The DHHS coding categories provide more extensive information than the minimum categories recommended by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).<sup>18</sup> For comparison purposes, the DHHS categories can be aggregated into the five OMB categories. Specifically, the DHHS codes 1 through 3 correspond to the OMB categories of White, Black or African-American, and American Indian or Alaska Native, respectively. Combining codes 4 through 10 creates the OMB category of Asian and combining the codes 11 through 14 creates the OMB category of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

More than one code is allowed for multiple racial categories.

## Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	White
02	Black or African American
03	American Indian or Alaska Native
04	Asian Indian
05	Chinese
06	Filipino
07	Japanese
08	Korean
09	Vietnamese
10	Other Asian (specify)
11	Native Hawaiian
12	Guamanian or Chamorro
13	Samoan
14	Other Pacific Islander (specify)
15	Other race (specify)
99	Unknown

### Data Standards or Guidelines

*Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status*<sup>17</sup>

*Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*<sup>18</sup>

### Other References

*Core Health Data Elements* (National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics 1996)<sup>19</sup>

## 4.11 ETHNICITY OF PERPETRATOR(S) INVOLVED IN MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Ethnicity of perpetrator(s) involved in the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01. Hispanic or Latino ethnicity refers to a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term “Spanish origin” can be used in addition to “Hispanic or Latino.”

### Uses

Data on ethnicity are used in public health surveillance and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Ethnicity is a concept used to differentiate population groups on the basis of shared cultural characteristics or geographic origins. A variety of cultural attributes contribute to ethnic differentiation, including language, patterns of social interaction, religion, and styles of dress. However, ethnic differentiation is imprecise and fluid. It is contingent on a sense of group identity that can change over time and that involves subjective and attitudinal influences. Since 1977, the Federal government has sought to standardize data on race and ethnicity among its agencies. The Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) *Statistical Policy Directive Number 15: Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting*<sup>17,18</sup> was developed to meet Federal legislative and program requirements, and these standards are used widely in the public and private sectors. The directive provides two basic ethnic categories — Hispanic or Latino and Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin — but states that collection of ethnicity data need not be limited to these categories. However, any additional reporting that uses more detail must be organized in such a way that the additional categories can be aggregated into the two basic groups. OMB prefers that data on race and ethnicity be collected separately. The use of Hispanic category in a combined race/ethnicity makes it impossible to distribute persons of Hispanic ethnicity by race, and therefore, reduces the utility of the five basic racial categories by excluding from them persons who would otherwise be included.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

No.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Yes, <i>Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano(a)</i>
2	Yes, <i>Puerto Rican</i>
3	Yes, <i>Cuban</i>
4	Yes, <i>another Hispanic, Latino/a or Spanish origin</i>
5	No, <i>not of Hispanic or Latino origin</i>
9	<i>Unknown whether of Hispanic or Latino origin</i>

### Data Standards or Guidelines

*Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status*<sup>17</sup>

*Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*<sup>18</sup>

### Other References

*Core Health Data Elements* (National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics 1996)<sup>19</sup>

## 4.12 AGE OF PERPETRATOR(S) INVOLVED IN MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Age of perpetrator(s) at time of the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element, used with data element *4.02 Age of Victim at Time of Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence* allows for determination of age difference between victim and perpetrator.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Repetition

No.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Year, month, and day of birth are entered in the format YYYYMMDD. For example, a birth date of August 12, 1946, would be encoded as 19460812.

See method recommended under TS-time stamp in the Technical Notes at the end of this document for estimating victim's age.

### Data Standards or Guidelines

ASTM<sup>9</sup> and *Health Level 7, Version 3.0*<sup>8</sup>



## 4.13 TYPE OF PERPETRATOR(S) AT TIME OF MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

The type of perpetrator(s) at the time of the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Allows examination of a full range of possible types of perpetrators and allows examination of differences in experiences by type of perpetrator.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

The relationship of the perpetrator to the victim can change over time, hence the type of perpetrator may change. This data element should be coded to reflect the type of perpetrator at the time of the most recent episode of SV described 4.01.

Legally married spouses are categorized separately in this data element because laws related to SV in some states apply only to legally married spouses. Separating these categories would allow the collector to examine the differences in experiences that might exist due to the legality of the relationship.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

If there was more than one perpetrator (see data element 4.08 *Multiple Perpetrators*), code the type of each perpetrator involved in the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	In the most recent incident of SV, the perpetrator was a <i>current legal spouse</i> of the victim
02	In the most recent incident of SV, the perpetrator was a <i>former legal spouse</i> of the victim
03	In the most recent incident of SV, the perpetrator was <i>another current intimate partner</i> of the victim
04	In the most recent incident of SV, the perpetrator was <i>another former intimate partner</i> of the victim
05	In the most recent incident of SV, the perpetrator was <i>another family member</i> of the victim
06	In the most recent incident of SV, the perpetrator was a <i>person in a position of power or trust</i> to the victim
07	In the most recent incident of SV, the perpetrator was a <i>friend/acquaintance</i> of the victim
08	In the most recent incident of SV, the perpetrator was a <i>person briefly known</i>
09	In the most recent incident of SV, the perpetrator was <i>another non-stranger</i> to the victim
10	In the most recent incident of SV, the perpetrator was a <i>stranger</i> to the victim
99	In the most recent incident of SV, the relationship with the perpetrator is <i>unknown</i>

## 4.14 WHETHER PERPETRATOR(S) IN MOST RECENT INCIDENT HAS SEXUALLY VICTIMIZED VICTIM IN THE PAST

### Description/Definition

Whether or not the perpetrator(s) in the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01 has (have) sexually victimized the victim in the past.

### Uses

This data element is designed to determine if there was a history of previous SV by the perpetrator in the most recent incident. It can be used to estimate a pattern of violence by the same perpetrator and can be linked with data element 4.13 *Type of Perpetrator*.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based Surveillance  
Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Some research suggests that repeated SV by the same perpetrator may increase in frequency or severity over time.<sup>24,25</sup> This data element, as currently written, does not allow for a record of the changes in the types of SV by the same perpetrator over time. Data collectors may wish to create additional data elements to document more detailed information about the types of SV committed by the same perpetrator as in the most recent incident.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

If there was more than one perpetrator (see data element 4.08 *Multiple Perpetrators*), code data on each perpetrator involved in the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Perpetrator in most recent incident <i>has NOT sexually victimized the victim</i> in the past
1	Perpetrator in most recent incident <i>has sexually victimized the victim</i> in the past
9	<i>Unknown</i> whether or not perpetrator in most recent incident has sexually victimized the victim in the past

## 4.15 COHABITATION OF VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR(S) AT TIME OF MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

The living arrangement of the victim and perpetrator(s) at the time of the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Allows the examination of differences based on whether the victim and perpetrator were or were not living together at the time of the most recent incident of SV.

### Type of Surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

This data element could serve as a proxy for familiarity between victim and perpetrator if information on data element 4.13 *Type of Perpetrator* is not available.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

If there was more than one perpetrator (see data element 4.08 *Multiple Perpetrators*), code data on the living arrangements of the victim and each of the perpetrators who perpetrated the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was known NOT to be sharing the same residence as the perpetrator at the time of the most recent incident of SV
1	Victim was known to be sharing the same residence as the perpetrator at the time of the most recent incident of SV
9	Unknown if the victim was sharing the same residence as the perpetrator at the time of the most recent incident of SV

## 4.16 LOCATION OF MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

The physical location of the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element may have implications for intervention strategies.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based Surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

This data element may assist in determining whether certain locations are more common than others.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

Repeat coding is allowed if SV in most recent incident occurred in more than one physical location.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	<i>Perpetrator's residence</i>
02	<i>Victim's residence</i>
03	<i>Perpetrator's and victim's shared residence</i>
04	<i>Residential institution (e.g., group home, half-way house, mental health facility)</i>
05	<i>Victim's place of employment</i>
06	<i>Perpetrator's place of employment</i>
07	<i>Motor vehicle</i>
08	<i>Bar/nightclub</i>
09	<i>Commercial/retail area</i>
10	<i>Industrial or construction area</i>
11	<i>Office building</i>
12	<i>Parking lot/public garage</i>
13	<i>Abandoned house, building, or warehouse</i>
14	<i>Park, playground, or sports/athletic area</i>
15	<i>School, college, university, school bus</i>
16	<i>Public transportation/station/railroad tracks</i>
17	<i>Hospital or medical facility</i>
18	<i>Jail/prison</i>
19	<i>Hotel/motel</i>
20	<i>Other (specify)</i>
99	<i>Unknown</i>

## 4.17 HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) DIAGNOSED FOLLOWING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Whether or not Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) was diagnosed following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01, either by record-based documentation or by self-report.

### Uses

Documents HIV infection following the most recent incident of SV.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

It is conceivable that HIV could be contracted from sexual contact other than that which occurred in the most recent incident of SV. In addition, if the most recent incident of SV was within 3 to 6 months of the survey, possible HIV infection may be unknown or undetectable.

Record-based surveillance would document HIV diagnosis based on confirmatory diagnosis information, such as test results, patient history, or electronic health records. Survey surveillance would provide self-reported diagnosis.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was <i>known NOT to have been diagnosed with HIV</i> following the most recent incident of SV
1	Victim was <i>known to have been diagnosed with HIV</i> following the most recent incident of SV
2	Victim was <i>known to have been diagnosed with HIV</i> prior to the most recent incident of SV
9	<i>Unknown</i> if victim was diagnosed with HIV following the most recent incident of SV

## 4.18 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (EXCLUDING HIV) DIAGNOSED FOLLOWING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Whether or not a sexually transmitted disease (excluding HIV) was diagnosed following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01, either by record-based documentation or by self-report.

### Uses

Documents sexually transmitted disease (STD) infection, not including HIV, following the most recent incident of SV.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

It is conceivable that an STD could be contracted from sexual contact other than that which occurred in the most recent incident of SV. In addition, if the most recent incident of SV was within 3 to 6 months of the survey, possible STD infection may be unknown or undetectable.

Record-based surveillance would document STD diagnosis based on confirmatory diagnosis information, such as test results, patient history, or electronic health records. Survey surveillance would provide self-reported diagnosis.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was <i>known NOT to have been diagnosed with an STD</i> (excluding HIV) following the most recent incident of SV
1	Victim was <i>known to have been diagnosed with an STD</i> (excluding HIV) following the most recent incident of SV
2	Victim was <i>known to have been diagnosed with an STD</i> prior to the most recent incident of SV
9	<i>Unknown</i> if victim was diagnosed with an STD (excluding HIV) following the most recent incident of SV

## 4.19 PREGNANCY IMPACT FROM MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

The pregnancy impact to the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element allows for an examination of the relationship between the most recent incident of SV and occurrence of pregnancy or loss of existing pregnancy.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

This data element combines a pregnancy resulting from the SV with loss of an existing pregnancy as a result of the SV. Data collectors may want to separate these two categories to understand differences between these two types of pregnancy impact.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was <i>known NOT to have had a pregnancy impact</i> following the most recent incident of SV
1	Victim was <i>known to have had a pregnancy impact</i> following the most recent incident of SV
9	<i>Unknown</i> if victim had a pregnancy impact following the most recent incident of SV

## 4.20 PHYSICAL INJURY TO VICTIM DURING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

The physical injury to the victim during the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element documents the extent of physical injury experienced by the victim during the most recent incident of SV.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

This data element only documents those injuries that are recognized as happening during the most recent incident of SV. Data collectors may want to gather more detail about the types of physical injuries that occurred during the most recent incident.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was <i>known NOT to have suffered any physical injury</i> during the most recent incident of SV
1	Victim was <i>known to have suffered physical injury</i> during the most recent incident of SV
9	<i>Unknown</i> if victim suffered physical injury during the most recent incident of SV



## 4.21 DEATHS RELATED TO MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

All deaths associated with the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Incidents of SV involving one or more deaths may be different in nature from those that do not involve any fatalities.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

Repeat coding is allowed if more than one death occurred as a result of most recent incident.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	<i>No known deaths</i> resulted from the most recent incident of SV
1	<i>Victim's death, by homicide,</i> resulted from the most recent incident of SV
2	<i>Victim's death, self-inflicted,</i> resulted from the most recent incident of SV
3	Perpetrator's death, by homicide, resulted from the most recent incident of SV
4	<i>Perpetrator's death, self-inflicted,</i> resulted from the most recent incident SV
5	<i>Death of someone else</i> resulted from the most recent incident of SV
9	<i>Unknown</i> if any deaths resulted from the most recent incident of SV

## 4.22

# CHANGE(S) IN PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING IN VICTIM RESULTING FROM MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

The change(s) in psychological functioning caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Allows an examination of a full range of possible changes in psychological functioning as a result of the most recent incident of SV.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Research emphasizes the links between SV and various changes in psychological functioning.<sup>26-29</sup> Data collectors may want to gather more detail on the types of changes in psychological functioning to determine differential effects of the various types.

Some psychological consequences will not be evident in the most recent incidents of SV (e.g., depression), especially if the violence happened relatively recently. But it is important for surveillance mechanisms to try to track the multitude of changes in psychological functioning that may occur over time following SV, such as increases in anxiety, depression, eating disorders, or posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as these are often consequences of SV.<sup>29,30</sup>

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was <i>known NOT to have suffered change(s) in psychological functioning caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV</i>
1	Victim was <i>known to have suffered change(s) in psychological functioning caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV</i>
9	<i>Unknown what, if any, change(s) in the victim's psychological functioning caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV</i>

## 4.23 SIGNIFICANT LIFE DISRUPTION(S) FOR VICTIM FROM MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Significant life disruption(s) caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Allows an examination of a full range of possible significant life disruptions as a result of the most recent incident of SV.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Research emphasizes the links between SV and coping mechanisms such as significant life changes.<sup>31</sup> Data collectors may want to gather more detail on the types of significant life disruptions to determine differential effects of the various types.

Some disruptions will not be evident in the most recent incidents of SV (e.g., isolation), especially if the violence happened relatively recently. But it is important for surveillance mechanisms to try to track the multitude of life disruptions that may occur over time following SV, such as missing work or school, having to relocate residence as a result of SV, having to quit a job or quit school, being isolated or experiencing changes in support structure.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was <i>known NOT to have experienced significant life disruptions caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV</i>
1	Victim was <i>known to have missed work, caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV</i>
2	Victim was <i>known to have missed school, caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV</i>
3	Victim was <i>known to have relocated residence, caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV</i>
4	Victim was <i>known to have quit a job, caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV</i>
5	Victim was <i>known to have quit school, caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV</i>
6	Victim was <i>known to have been isolated or experienced a change in support structure, caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV</i>
7	Victim was <i>known to have other significant life disruptions caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV (specify)</i>
9	<i>Unknown what, if any, significant life disruptions caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV</i>

## 4.24 INPATIENT MEDICAL CARE RECEIVED BY VICTIM FOLLOWING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

The inpatient medical health care received by the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element documents the inpatient medical care received by the victim.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

This data element may be used as a proxy for data element 4.20 *Physical Injury*, if that information is not available. This element may also provide an estimate of the severity of physical injury and/or psychological changes.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was <i>known NOT to have received any inpatient medical health care</i> following the most recent incident of SV
1	Victim was <i>known to have received inpatient medical health care</i> following the most recent incident of SV
9	<i>Unknown</i> if the victim received inpatient medical health care following the most recent incident of SV

## 4.25

# OUTPATIENT MEDICAL CARE RECEIVED BY VICTIM FOLLOWING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

The outpatient medical health care received by the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses/Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

This data element documents the outpatient medical health care received by the victim. This data element may be used as a proxy for data element 4.20 *Physical Injury*, if that information is not available. This element may also provide an estimate of the severity of physical injury and/or changes in psychological functioning.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was <i>known NOT to have received any outpatient medical health care</i> following the most recent incident of SV
1	Victim was <i>known to have received outpatient medical health care</i> following the most recent incident of SV
9	<i>Unknown</i> if the victim received outpatient medical health care following the most recent incident of SV

## 4.26

# SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT RECEIVED BY VICTIM FOLLOWING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

The substance abuse treatment received by the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

Research demonstrates links between substance abuse and SV victimization.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

None.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Repetition

Record-based Surveillance: Yes, if victim received more than one type of treatment for substance abuse.

Survey Surveillance: Yes, if victim reported more than one type of treatment for substance abuse due the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	The victim was <i>known NOT to have received substance abuse treatment</i> following the most recent incident of SV
1	The victim received treatment for <i>alcohol abuse</i> following the most recent incident of SV
2	The victim participated in <i>Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)</i> following the most recent incident of SV
3	The victim received treatment for <i>drug abuse</i> following the most recent incident of SV
4	The victim participated in <i>Narcotics Anonymous (NA)</i> following the most recent incident of SV
9	<i>Unknown</i> if the victim received any substance abuse treatment following the most recent incident of SV

## 4.27 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE COLLECTION BY A HEALTHCARE PROVIDER FOLLOWING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Physical evidence collection by a healthcare provider completed for the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element documents whether or not physical evidence was collected as a result of the most recent incident.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Physical evidence collection may not be applicable if, for example, the incident was non-contact unwanted sexual experience or the duration of time elapsed since the incident was too long to collect evidence.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	<i>Physical evidence was NOT collected</i> following the most recent incident of SV
1	<i>Physical evidence was collected</i> following the most recent incident of SV
8	Evidence collection is <i>not applicable</i>
9	<i>Unknown</i> if evidence was collected following the most recent incident of SV

If both 8 and 9 are known to be true, use code 8.

## 4.28 MENTAL HEALTH CARE RECEIVED BY VICTIM FOLLOWING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

The mental health care received by the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element documents care received related to changes in psychological functioning.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance  
Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Research demonstrates the link between SV and serious decreases in psychological functioning. This data element may be used as a proxy if information for data element 4.22 *Changes in Psychological Functioning* is not available.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was <i>known NOT to have received mental health care</i> following the most recent incident of SV
1	Victim was <i>known to have received mental health care within one year</i> following the most recent incident of SV
2	Victim was <i>known to have received mental health care at some time after one year</i> following the most recent incident of SV*
9	<i>Unknown</i> if the victim received mental health care following the most recent incident of SV

\*An example of mental health care at some time after one year is if an adult received mental health care 10 years after a childhood experience of SV.

If a rape crisis center or other sexual assault service provider is located in the mental health facility, code as a rape crisis center or other sexual assault service provider under element 4.30.



## 4.29 LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACTED FOLLOWING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Whether or not law enforcement was contacted at any time following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element allows for an estimate of the amount and type(s) of SV reported to law enforcement.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Research shows that the large majority of SV is unreported to authorities.<sup>32,33</sup> When collecting data through survey surveillance, this data element can be used to calculate the percentage of the sample for which the most recent incident of SV was reported. This data element can also be used in conjunction with 4.01 *Type(s) of Sexual Violence* and 4.13 *Type of Perpetrator(s)* to determine if there are patterns of reporting based on type of SV and/or relationship to perpetrator.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	<i>Law enforcement was NOT contacted</i> following the most recent incident of SV
1	<i>Law enforcement was contacted</i> following the most recent incident of SV
9	<i>Unknown</i> if law enforcement was contacted following the most recent incident of SV

## 4.30 INVOLVEMENT BY A RAPE CRISIS CENTER/SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICE PROVIDER FOLLOWING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Whether or not there was involvement by a rape crisis center or other sexual assault service provider (e.g., child advocacy center) following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element allows for an estimate of the number and type(s) of SV incidents that are brought to the attention of rape crisis centers or sexual assault service providers.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance  
Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Research shows that the large majority of SV is unreported, even to rape crisis centers.<sup>32-37</sup> When collecting data through survey surveillance, this data element can be used to calculate the percentage of the sample for which the most recent incident of SV was reported to rape crisis centers or sexual assault service providers. This data element can also be used in conjunction with 4.01 *Type[s] of Sexual Violence* and 4.13. *Type of Perpetrator[s]* to determine if there are patterns of reporting based on type of SV and/or relationship to perpetrator.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	<i>Involvement by a rape crisis center or other sexual assault service provider did NOT occur following the most recent incident of SV</i>
1	<i>Involvement by a rape crisis center or other sexual assault service provider did occur within one year following the most recent incident of SV</i>
	<i>Involvement by a rape crisis center or other sexual assault service provider did occur at some time after one year following the most recent incident of SV*</i>
9	<i>Unknown if there was involvement by a rape crisis center or other sexual assault service provider following the most recent incident of SV</i>

\*An example of involvement by a rape crisis center or other sexual assault service provider at any time after one year is if an adult went to a rape crisis center several years after a childhood experience of SV.

If the rape crisis center or other sexual assault service provider is located in a mental health facility, code as a rape crisis center or other sexual assault service provider.

## 4.31 INVOLVEMENT BY CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOLLOWING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Whether or not there was involvement by child protective services for the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element allows for an estimate of the number and type(s) of SV incidents that are brought to the attention of child protective services.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance  
Survey surveillance

### Discussion

This data element refers to the victim of the most recent incident of SV. The most recent incident of SV may have occurred several years ago, when the victim was a child. The victim can either be a child or an adult who is referring back to childhood.

Research shows that the large majority of SV is unreported.<sup>34,36,37</sup> When collecting data through survey surveillance, this data element can be used to calculate the percentage of the sample for which the most recent incident of SV was reported to child protective services. This data element can also be used in conjunction with 4.01 *Type[s] of Sexual Violence* and 4.13 *Type of of Perpetrator[s]* to determine if there are patterns of reporting based on type of SV and/or relationship to perpetrator.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	<i>Involvement by child protective services did NOT occur</i> following the most recent incident of SV
1	<i>Involvement by child protective services did occur</i> following the most recent incident of SV, and resulted in a Substantiated/Confirmed/Founded finding
2	<i>Involvement by child protective services did occur</i> following the most recent incident of sexual violence, and resulted in an Indeterminate/Not Determined/Some Indication finding.
3	<i>Involvement by child protective services did occur</i> following the most recent incident of SV, and resulted in a Unsubstantiated/Not Indicated/Unfounded finding
4	<i>Involvement by child protective services did occur</i> following the most recent incident of SV, and the result is unknown
8	<i>Involvement by child protective services was not applicable</i> because the victim was an adult at the time of the most recent incident of SV
9	<i>Unknown</i> if there was involvement by child protective services following the most recent incident of SV

## 4.32

# INVOLVEMENT BY ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOLLOWING MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Whether or not there was involvement by adult protective services for the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element allows for an estimate of the number and type(s) of SV incidents that are brought to the attention of adult protective services.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

Research shows that the large majority of SV is unreported.<sup>34,36,37</sup> When collecting data through survey surveillance, this data element can be used to calculate the percentage of the sample for which the most recent incident of SV was reported to adult protective services. This data element can also be used in conjunction with *4.01 Type[s] of Sexual Violence* and *4.13 Type of Perpetrator[s]* to determine if there are patterns of reporting based on type of SV and/or relationship to perpetrator.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

CE — coded element (60).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	<i>Involvement by adult protective services did NOT occur</i> following the most recent incident of SV
1	<i>Involvement by adult protective services did occur</i> following the most recent incident of SV
9	<i>Unknown</i> if there was involvement by adult protective services following the most recent incident of SV

## 4.33 DATE OF MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### Description/Definition

Date of the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01.

### Uses

This data element can be used in conjunction with data element 2.01 *Birth Date of Victim* to calculate the victim's age at the time of the most recent incident of SV.

### Type of Surveillance

Record-based surveillance

Survey surveillance

### Discussion

If the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01 lasted for more than one day, code the date that the incident ended. If the date of the incident is unknown, date of record can be used in record-based surveillance.

### Data Type (and Field Length)

TS — time stamp (26).

### Field Values/Coding Instructions

Year, month, and day are entered in the format YYYYMMDD. For example, the date May 1, 1996, would be coded as "19960501." See also TS — time stamp in the Technical Notes.

### Data Standards or Guidelines

ASTM<sup>9</sup> and *Health Level 7, Version 3.0*<sup>8</sup>



## TECHNICAL NOTES





## TECHNICAL NOTES

The following Technical Notes are taken predominantly from Data Elements for Emergency Department Systems (DEEDS), Release 1.0 (National Center for Injury Prevention and Control 1997). These notes provide technical information about how the data elements in this document conform to the data types defined in Health Level 7, Version 3.0;<sup>8</sup> conventions for addressing missing, unknown, and null data values; and recommendations for dealing with data elements or components of data elements that do not apply to certain individuals. For more comprehensive information about the HL7 data types and the technical terms used in these notes, please refer to HL7, Version 3.0.<sup>8</sup>

### Data Types Used

CE — coded element

CX — extended composite ID with check digit

NM — numeric

TS — time stamp

XAD — extended address

### Symbols

In the data type descriptions that follow, these symbols are used to denote structural features of the data types or to indicate how entries are made in data fields.

- < > Angle brackets demarcate each component of a multicomponent data type. For example, the three components of the CE data type are represented as <identifier>, <text>, and <name of coding system>.
- () Parentheses enclose the abbreviation of component data types. For example, in the CE data type description, (ST) specifies that the <identifier (ST)> component is a string data type.
- ^ The carat separates adjacent components of a multicomponent data type. For example, the CE data type is represented as <identifier (ST)>^<text (ST)>^< name of coding system (ST)>^.
- [] Square brackets specify a part of a component in which data entry is optional. For example, the [SS] in the TS - time stamp data type indicates that entering seconds is optional.
- ~ The tilde separates multiple occurrences of a single component. For example, if names were to be recorded the tilde in the family name Rodriguez~Garcia indicates that the person has a compound name.
- "" Double quotes represent null values in alphanumeric fields. For example, the entry of "" in the check digit component of the CX data type field would indicate that no check digit was used.

## CE – coded element

Components:

<identifier (ST)>^<text (ST)>^<name of coding system (ST)>^

<alternate identifier (ST)>^<alternate text (ST)>^<name of alternate coding system (ST)>

This data type is composed of two parallel triplets, each of which specifies a coded identifier, a corresponding text descriptor, and a designation for the coding system from which the coded identifier is taken. The CE data type permits use of different coding systems to encode the same data. Components 1–3 comprise a triplet for the first code, and Components 4–6 comprise a triplet for the alternate code. For example, in the coding system used in this document, the code “3” (6-10 incidents) for data element *4.03 Number of Incidents of Sexual Violence in Past 12 Months* is coded:

3^6-10 incidents

An entry “ ” or “unknown” in Component 1, without entries in other components, indicates that the value for the entire data element is null or unknown.

## CX – extended composite ID with check digit

Components:

<ID (ST)>^<check digit (ST)>^

<code identifying the check digit scheme employed (ID)>^

<assigning authority (HD)>^<identifier type code (IS)>^<assigning facility (HD)>

This data type is used for certain fields that commonly contain check digits (e.g., internal agency identifier indicating a specific person, such as a patient or client). Component 1 contains an alphanumeric identifier. The check digit entered in Component 2 is an integral part of the identifier but is not included in Component 1. Component 3 identifies the algorithm used to generate the check digit. Component 4, <assigning authority>, is the unique name of the system that created the identifier. Component 5, <identifier type code>, is a code for the identifier type, such as MR for medical record number (see Table 0203 in HL7, Version 3.0<sup>®</sup>). Component 6, <assigning facility>, is the place or location where the identifier was first assigned to the individual (e.g., University Hospital).

## NM – numeric

An entry into a field of this data type is a number represented by a series of ASCII numeric characters consisting of an optional leading sign (+ or -), one or more digits, and an optional decimal point. In the absence of a + or - sign, the number is assumed to be positive. Leading zeros or trailing zeros after a decimal point are not meaningful. The only nonnumeric characters allowed are the optional leading sign and decimal point.

## TS – time stamp

Form:

YYYY[MM[DD[HHMM[SS[.S[S[S[S]]]]]]][+/-ZZZZ]

A data element of this type is string data that contains the date and time of an event. YYYY is the year, MM is the month, and DD is the day of the month. The time, HHMM, is based on a 24-hour clock in which midnight is 0000

and 2359 is 11:59 p.m., and +/- ZZZZ is the offset from Greenwich Mean Time (for example -0500 is Eastern Daylight Time, and -0600 is Eastern Standard Time). If the optional +/-ZZZZ is missing, local time is assumed.

A TS data field should be left blank when the time of an event or the information is not recorded (missing data). As a convention (not an HL7<sup>8</sup> standard), 99 can be used to indicate that this information is not known:

<b>Entry</b>	<b>Description</b>
Leave blank	Date/time not recorded
99	Date/time unknown
1996	Year known; remainder of date/time not recorded
199699	Year known, nothing else known
199608	Year and month known; remainder of date/time not recorded
19960899	Year and month known; nothing else known

#### **Examples:**

199608011600-0500	A complete date/time indicating EDT
199608011600-0600	A complete date/time indicating EST

For some events the exact date or time may be unavailable and an estimate is preferable to leaving the date/time blank or entering 99. For example, if the event is estimated to have occurred 4 days ago (assuming that today's date is June 6, 1997), then 1997060299 would be entered. If the event is estimated to have occurred about 3 months ago, then 19970399 would be entered.

#### **XAD — extended address**

Components:

<street address (ST)>^<other designation (ST)>^<city (ST)>^<state or province (ST)>^

<zip or postal code (ST)>^<country (ID)>^<address type (ID)>^

<other geographic designation (ST)>^<county/parish code (IS)>^<census tract (IS)>

Component 1, <street address>, contains the street address, rural route designation, or post office box. Component 2, <other designation>, qualifies the address (e.g., Apt 1). Component 3, <city>, is the city name. Component 4, <state or province>, is represented by the U.S. Postal Service code. Component 5, <zip or postal code>, takes the form 99999[-9999] for a zip code or has 6 alphanumeric characters for a Canadian postal code. Component 6, <country code>, is assumed to be USA if no entry is made. Component 7, <address type>, is coded as follows:

<b>Entry</b>	<b>Description</b>
C	Current or temporary
P	Permanent

M	Mailing
B	Business
O	Office
H	Home
F	Country of origin

Component 8, <other geographic designation>, is a user's choice that could include such designations as catchment area, EMS region, and health services area. Component 9, <county/parish code>, represents the county or county equivalent in which the specified address is located (see HL7<sup>8</sup> Table 0289 — County/Parish). Component 10, <census tract>, is a code that represents the census tract (or enumeration district) in which the specified address is located (see HL7<sup>8</sup> Table 0288 — Census Tract).

**Example:**

1234 Easy Street^Suite 123^San Francisco^CA^95123^USA^B^^SF

## DESIGN CONSIDERATION FOR RECORD SYSTEM IMPLEMENTS

**Missing, Unknown, and Null Data Values.** Missing, unknown, and null data values must be addressed consistently by surveillance system implementers. The following definitions and conventions are recommended:

*Missing* values are values that are either not sought or not recorded. In a computerized system, missing values should always be identifiable and distinguished from unknown or null values. Typically, no keystrokes are made, and as a result alphanumeric fields remain as default characters (most often blanks) and numeric fields are identifiable as never having had entries.

*Unknown* values are values that are recorded to indicate that information was sought and found to be unavailable. Various conventions are used to enter unknown values: the word “unknown” or a single character value (9 or U) for the CE — coded element data type; 99 for two or more unknown digits for the TS — time stamp data type; and 9 or a series of 9s for the NM — numeric data type. Note: the use of Unknown, U and 9s in this document to represent values that are not known is an arbitrary choice. Other notations may be used for unknown value entries.

*Null* values are values that represent none or zero or that indicate specific properties are not measured. For alphanumeric fields, the convention of entering “” in the field is recommended to represent none (e.g., no telephone number), and the absence of an inquiry requires no data entry (e.g., not asking about a telephone number results in missing data). For numeric fields, the convention of entering 8 or a series of 8s is recommended to denote that a measurement was not made, preserving an entry of zero for a number in the measurement continuum. Note: the use of “” and 8s in this document to represent null values is an arbitrary choice. Other notations may be used for null value entries.

Null or unknown values in multicomponent data types (i.e., CE, CX, and XAD) are indicated in the first alphanumeric component. For example, in an XAD data type, “” or “unknown” would be entered in the <street name (ST)> component to indicate there was no address or that the address was not known, and no data would be entered in the remaining components.

**Data Elements and Components That Are Not Applicable.** Data entry is not required in certain fields when the data elements or their components do not pertain (e.g., victim’s pregnancy impact would not be applicable to male victims). Skip patterns should be used as needed to reduce data entry burdens.



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## REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A

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## APPENDIX B

### Summary of Recommended Data Elements

Data Element		Description/Definition	Surveillance Type	Data Type
Number	Name			
1.01	Case ID	A required, unique identification code for each case in the system used by the agency or survey compiling SV surveillance data	Record-based Survey	CX — extended composite ID with check digit
1.02	Data Source	Source from which SV surveillance information is abstracted	Record-based	CE — coded element
2.01	Birth Date of Victim	Victim's date of birth	Record-based Survey	TS — time stamp
2.02	Sex of Victim	Sex of victim	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
2.03	Race of Victim	Race of victim	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
2.04	Ethnicity of Victim	Ethnicity of victim. Hispanic or Latino ethnicity refers to a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture of origin, regardless of race. The term "Spanish origin" can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino"	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
2.05	Primary Language of Victim	Primary language of victim	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
2.06	Disability Status of Victim	Disability status of victim	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
2.07	Sexual Orientation of Victim	Sexual orientation of victim	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
2.08	Trans, Transgender, or Transsexual Identity of Victim	Whether or not a person identifies as trans, transgender or transsexual	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
2.09	City, State, and County of Victim's Residence	City, state, and county of the victim's residence at the time the agency or survey providing data to the SV surveillance system first documented SV victimization for this person	Record-based Survey	XAD — extended address
3.01	First Known Type(s) of SV	Type(s) of SV involved in the victim's first known incident of SV	Survey	CE — coded element
3.02	Age of Victim at Time of First Known Incident of SV	Age of victim at time of first known incident of SV described in 3.01	Survey	Year, month and day of birth (YYMMDD)
3.03	Circumstances at Time of First Known Incident of SV	Circumstances at time of first known incident of SV described in 3.01	Survey	CE — coded element

Data Element		Description/Definition	Surveillance Type	Data Type
Number	Name			
3.04	Tactics Used to Perpetrate Victim's First Known Incident of SV	Tactics used to perpetrate victim's first known incident of SV	Survey	CE – coded element
3.05	Weapon(s) Used During First Known Incident of SV	Type(s) of weapon(s) other than bodily force used in the first known incident of SV described in 3.01.	Survey	CE – coded element
3.06	Multiple Perpetrators Involved in the First Known Incident of SV	Whether one or multiple perpetrators were involved in the first known incident of SV described in 3.01	Survey	CE – coded element
3.07	Type of Perpetrator(s) at Time of First Known Incident SV	The type of perpetrator(s) at the time of the first known incident of SV described in 3.01	Survey	CE – coded element
3.08	Cohabitation of Victim and Perpetrator(s) at Time of First Known Incident of SV	The living arrangement of victim and perpetrator(s) at the time of the first known incident of SV described in 3.01	Survey	CE – coded element
3.09	Number of Incidents of SV in the Victim's Lifetime	Number of incidents of SV in the victim's lifetime	Survey	CE – coded element
3.10	Negative Physical Health Conditions in Lifetime	Negative physical health conditions that may be associated with victimization history	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.01	Most Recent Type(s) of SV	Type(s) of SV involved in the victim's most recent incident of SV	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.02	Age of Victim at Time of Most Recent Incident of SV	Age of victim at time of most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	Year, month and day of birth (YYMMDD)
4.03	Number of Incidents of SV in Past 12 Months	Number of incidents of SV that occurred in the 12 months prior to the date of contact with the agency or survey providing data to the surveillance system	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.04	Circumstances at Time of Most Recent Incident of SV	Circumstances associated with the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.05	Tactics Used to Perpetrate SV at the Time of Most Recent Incident	Tactics used to commit the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.06	Weapon(s) Used During Most Recent Incident of SV	Type(s) of weapon(s) other than bodily force used in the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.07	City, State, and County of Location of Most Recent Incident of SV	City, state, and county of location of the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	XAD – extended address

Data Element		Description/Definition	Surveillance Type	Data Type
Number	Name			
4.08	Multiple Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Incident of SV	Whether one or multiple perpetrators were involved in the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.09	Sex of Perpetrator(s) involved in most recent incident of SV	Sex of perpetrator(s) involved in most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.10	Race of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of SV	Race of perpetrator(s) involved in most recent incident of SV in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.11	Ethnicity of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of SV	Ethnicity of perpetrator(s) involved in the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01. Hispanic or Latino ethnicity refers to a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term “Spanish origin” can be used in addition to “Hispanic or Latino.”	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.12	Age of Perpetrator(s) Involved in Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence	Age of perpetrator(s) involved in most recent incident of SV in 4.01	Record-based Survey	Year, month and day of birth (YYMMDD)
4.13	Type of Perpetrator(s) at Time of Most Recent Incident of SV	Type of perpetrator(s) at time of most recent incident of SV in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.14	Whether Perpetrator(s) in Most Recent Incident Has Sexually Victimized Victim in the Past	Whether or not the perpetrator(s) in most recent incident of SV has (have) sexually victimized victim in the past	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.15	Cohabitation of Victim and Perpetrator(s) at Time of Most Recent Incident of SV	The living arrangement of the victim and perpetrator(s) at the time of the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Survey	CE — coded element
4.16	Location of Most Recent Incident of SV	The physical location of the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.17	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Diagnosed following most recent incident of SV	Whether or not Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) was diagnosed following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.18	Sexually Transmitted Disease (excluding HIV) Diagnosed Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence	Whether or not sexually transmitted disease (excluding HIV) was diagnosed following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.19	Pregnancy Impact From Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence	The pregnancy impact to the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element

Data Element		Description/Definition	Surveillance Type	Data Type
Number	Name			
4.20	Physical Injury to Victim During Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence	The physical injury to the victim during the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.21	Deaths Related to Most Recent Incident of SV	All deaths associated with the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.22	Change(s) in Psychological Functioning in Victim Resulting From Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence	The change(s) in psychological functioning caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.23	Significant Life Disruption(s) for Victim Resulting From Most Recent Incident of SV	Significant life disruption(s) caused or aggravated by the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.24	Inpatient Medical Care Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of SV	The inpatient medical health care received by the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.25	Outpatient Medical Care Received by Year, Month and Day of Birth (YYYYMMDD) Victim Following Most Recent Incident of SV	The outpatient medical health care received by the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.26	Substance Abuse Treatment Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of Sexual Violence	The substance abuse treatment received by the victim following the most recent violent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.27	Physical Evidence Collection by a Healthcare Provider Following Most Recent Incident of SV	Physical evidence collection by a healthcare provider completed for the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.28	Mental Health Care Received by Victim Following Most Recent Incident of SV	The mental health care received by the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CX — extended composite ID with check digit
4.29	Law Enforcement Contacted Following Most Recent Incident of SV	Whether or not law enforcement was contacted at any time following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE — coded element
4.30	Involvement by Rape Crisis Center/Sexual Assault Service Provider Following Most Recent Incident of SV	Whether or not there was involvement by a rape crisis center or other sexual assault service provider (e.g., child advocacy center) following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	TS — time stamp

Data Element		Description/Definition	Surveillance Type	Data Type
Number	Name			
4.31	Involvement by Child Protective Services Following Most Recent Incident of SV	Whether or not there was involvement by child protective services for the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.32	Involvement by Adult Protective Services Following Most Recent Incident of SV	Whether or not there was involvement by adult protective services for the victim following the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.33	Date of Most Recent Incident of SV	Date of the most recent incident of SV described in 4.01	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element

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