

Introduction

Throughout each generation, the definition of sexual harassment has gradually continued to grow when a different approach has occurred from the harasser (Perkins & Warner, 2017; Carle, 2015). Sexual harassment has a higher percentage rate of occurring on college campus, which are under reported, due to the amount of pressure that the victim faced in the circumstances throughout the United States. Each school year, the Sexual Harassment Policy gets revised because there are new ways to define harassment. In the early 2014, the Obama administration had formed a force, the White House Task Force (WHTF), to decrease the percentage of sexual harassment that takes place on college campus (U.S. Department of Education, 2014). This task force may no longer be active; however, it was able to help the Department of Education to focus on this behavior that is taking place on college campuses where parents, and/or guardians, are trusting their children into the college system. This topic is crucially important to all college campuses that are accepting students into their system. However, due to low responses from victims that have suffered from sexual harassment and remaining unreported in the system, the college administrations are not able to take a better approach of preventing such behavior on campuses in their policies.

Direction of Study

The focus of this study is to see how the sexual harassment policy have been affective in the last year throughout colleges and universities. The policy should indicate how the victim will be protected when reporting such behavior because most victims are horrified from the experience. Some researchers have shown that consensual relationship between a professor and student should not be ban, which will allow to decrease the percentage rate of sexual harassment; other researchers argued that sexual harassment comes from anger and hostility which creates a psychological distress (Perkins & Warner, 2017; Jafar et al., 2003). In this study, few selected policies will be compared by looking for similarities and differences. This approach will show if the colleges and universities are up-to-date with their policies and how it is affecting the harassment rate on their campuses. The policy will show if the requirement of the Title IX is being followed in their standards and if it is being affective on the campuses. The article concludes with some thoughts for seeing if the colleges and universities are creating safe environment for the students on campus and commuter, and for future research in this area, with a clear significant on the policies at Title IX requirements and standards.

Method

Defining

Sexual harassment is unwanted and unwelcomed sexual behavior that disrupt a student, a faculty and administrator from their duties and activities on campus

Consent

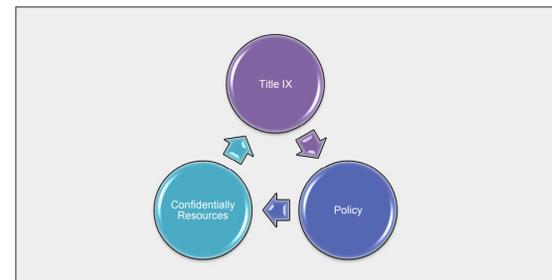
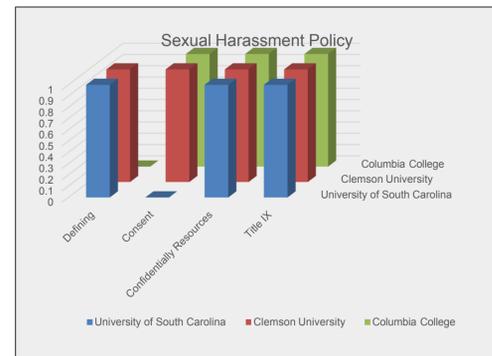
Sexual consent means engaging in sexual activities through fear, force and threats without voluntarily agreeing

Confidentially Resources

Counseling Services, which provides help and need for survivor students and faculties

Title IX

no person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of or by subject to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance



Results

Using all three schools, Columbia College, Clemson University and the University of South Carolina, I was able to see the comparison in their policies. Those comparison help me understand the way that a college campus takes interest into their sexual harassment policy. Though, there were some missing pieces, such as clarity in defining, that was not expressed well in their policies. I also noticed how well detailed and expressed Columbia College is in their sexual consent. The focus was on the incapable victim and how they may not have been able to respond due to the lack of physically and mentally impaired.

Validity

The accuracy of colleges and universities sexual harassment are not always in the best interest of students and faculty members because it is not in the Title IX standards and requirements. The content validity in this research is how the policies on colleges and universities are being affective. As a result, in those three policies chosen, there were some data that was not included. I disagree with the way that sexual harassment is being defined because it is being limited through discrimination. Discrimination can also be described as body parts and body behaviors in sexual harassment. However, those behaviors are not shown in their policies. I believe that there should be a need for more clarity in colleges and universities policy.

Reliability

The policies are reliable based on the Title IX standards and requirements for sexual harassment. A victim of sexual harassment on a campus looks for definition, consent and confidentially that their school gives. The school can be reliable based on their resources; however, the policy does not clarify the misconduct of sexual harassment on their campuses. In sexual consent, the University of South Carolina did not have a part in their policy that clarifies what consent means. This research is reliable based on the data that used from those three schools in to demonstrate if the policy can be reliable.

Abstract

I have gathered other resources based on Sexual Harassment policy to see how harassment has been defined and if it is defined through thoroughly. Title IX of the Department of Education in higher education have a standard of sexual harassment policy or the college and university will not be funded through the aids offered. The purpose of this study is to look into the University of South Carolina sexual harassment and see if the policy defines sexual harassment broadly or specific. Also, I will look into the last reviewed policy and the new updated policy. I will look at other policies from universities and colleges and focus on common themes. With the themes, I will discuss the clarity of each topic of how the colleges and universities define sexual harassment. In previous studies, researchers are finding that sexual harassment policy are not being consistent and lack clarity. Defining sexual harassment in policy at every universities and colleges is important mostly for students and faculty members.

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