

California Education Code Section 67385-67385.7 requires this information be given to all incoming students

Sexual Violence

A Few Common...

Myths

People who commit sexual assault do not have any other outlet for their sexual needs

The victim provokes sexual assault.

Sexual assault occurs only among strangers.

"It can't happen to me."

Facts

The major motive for sexual assault is Power—to overpower and control another person. Rape is not about sex. It is sexualized violence, not violent sex. **Three out of five offenders also are in consenting sexual relationships.** The myth can allow shifting blame for sexual assault from the offender to the victim.

Actions or dress cannot send a message “asking for sexual assault.” Studies demonstrate **71% of sexual assaults are planned in advance**, making irrelevant the victim’s demeanor or apparel at the time of sexual assault. It is preposterous to believe someone would ask for or enjoy a physical attack involving risks that include Sexually Transmitted Infections, pregnancy, injury or even death.

Over 50% of all sexual assaults involve acquaintances or friends. A close personal friend, family member, or family friend is the offender in 14% of cases reported (a person is less likely to report sexual assault by a friend or relative).

Anyone may be sexually assaulted. The National Victims Center says a sexual assault occurs every 6 minutes in the U.S. 25%-30% of all women will be sexually assaulted. And 20%-30% of all men will be victims before they are 18. Only 1 out of 10 sexual assaults are ever reported to law enforcement. Victimization knows no age, gender, ethnicity, or sexual orientation. It knows no religious, economic or social background.

WHAT IS SEXUAL VIOLENCE?

It is the use of sexual actions and words that are unwanted by and/or harmful to another person. Some common terms that are used interchangeably with sexual violence are **sexual abuse** and **sexual assault**.

KEY TERMS...

Sexual Consent: Free and active agreement, given equally by both partners, to engage in a specific sexual activity.

Consent is not present when *either* partner:

- is below the legal age of consent
- fears the consequences of not consenting (including use of force)
- feels threatened or intimidated
- is coerced (*see below*)
- says no, either verbally or physically (e.g., crying, kicking or pushing away)
- has disabilities that prevent the person from making an informed choice
- is incapacitated by alcohol or drugs
- lacks full knowledge or information of what is happening
- is not an active participant in the activity

Sexual Coercion: Compelling someone to submit to an unwanted sexual act by intimidating, threatening, misusing authority, manipulating, tricking, or bribing with actions and words. When a person is **coerced**, she or he **has not** given consent.

SPECIFIC FORMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Dating Violence: Abuse or mistreatment that occurs in either heterosexual or same-sex relationships. It may take place at any point in the dating process – when two people first meet and become interested in one another, on their first date, during their courtship, once they have been involved with each other for some time, or after their relationship has ended.

Intimate Partner Violence: Physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. This type of violence can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy.

Rape: Unwanted, coerced and/or forced sexual penetration. The perpetrator may penetrate the victim's vagina, mouth, or anus, either with a body part or another object. The victim also may be forced to penetrate the perpetrator's vagina, mouth, or anus.

Sexual Harassment: Unwanted verbal sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other visual, verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment can also include stalking, voyeurism (“peeping toms”), exhibitionism/exposing, and obscene comments and phone calls. Sexual harassment can occur in the workplace, school, and other settings (such as public transportation, shopping malls, community events, social gatherings, places of worship, health care facilities) and can create an intimidating or hostile environment for the victim. The perception of the victim, not the intent of the harasser, determines whether particular words or actions are harassing.

Sexual Violation: Use of sexual contact behaviors that are unwanted by and/or harmful to another person, but do not involve penetration. This can include touching or rubbing against a non-consenting person in public, forced masturbation, and non-consensual touching of the breast, buttocks, genitals, and other sexualized body parts by another person.

Stalking: While legal definitions of stalking vary from one jurisdiction to another, a good working definition of stalking is a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear. A stalker is someone who willfully, maliciously and repeatedly follows or harasses another (victim) and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place the victim or victim's immediate family in fear for their safety. According to California Penal Code 646.9, the victim does not have to prove that the stalker had the intent to carry out the threat.

EFFECTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE ON VICTIMS

The trauma of being victimized is often long-lasting. Although each person reacts differently, there are some reactions that are common. These reactions include:

- Shock, disbelief, numbness, withdrawal
- Preoccupation with thoughts and feelings about the assault
- Unwanted memories, flashbacks, and/or nightmares
- Intense emotions: anger, fear, anxiety, depression
- Physical symptoms: sleep disturbance, headaches, stomach aches
- Inability to concentrate, lower grades
- Loss of interest in sex
- Fears about safety
- Feelings of guilt and shame

Victims of sexual assault experience a state that resembles acute grief. Their basic feelings of wholeness, strength, trust, self-control and self-confidence are often lost. The victim's attempts to stop the attacker did not work – they were powerless. This feeling of powerlessness can be devastating to the victim. Many are unable to talk about their experience unless they are directly asked about it.

PREVENTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Be aware that the great majority of sexual assaults involve acquaintances. Avoid excessive use of alcohol and do not use illegal drugs. Alcohol and drugs interfere with clear thinking and effective communication.

Be alert when you're on a date or at a party

- Know your alcohol tolerance level and don't exceed it
- Never let your drink out of your sight
- Use the buddy system and watch out for each other
- Decide now what your sexual and relationship boundaries are and communicate your feelings and sexual expectations clearly
- If you are attacked, fight back as hard as you can (you have a better chance of getting away if you fight.) Yell "FIRE" if in danger; do not yell "HELP" or "RAPE." People are more likely to respond to a general emergency than one involving an assault.

Be safe while you're on the streets

- Walk in well-lit, public areas
- Walk confidently and at a steady, brisk pace
- Travel with a friend or call the night escort service (number listed under Campus Resources)
- Walk close to the curb, avoid bushes, doorways, and alleys where someone could hide
- Carry your keys ready at all times (they can be used as weapons if necessary)

Make sure your home and vehicle are secure

- Lock all doors and windows when you leave and lock the doors when you are inside
- Leave lights on in your home if you plan to return after dark
- Check inside and around your car before getting inside and after entering, then immediately lock the doors

Consequences for Committing Acts of Sexual Violence

Fullerton College recognizes that sexual assault is a serious issue and will not tolerate actions of sexual assault on campus. The college will investigate all allegations of sexual assault and, when the assailant is a student, take appropriate disciplinary, criminal, or legal action. *Campus disciplinary action can be initiated even if criminal charges are not pursued.*

Disciplinary actions may be imposed on individual students, student organizations and/or any college faculty or staff responsible for any act of sexual violence. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a campus disciplinary proceeding and both shall be informed of the outcome. College sanctions following campus disciplinary procedures depend on the outcome and may range from suspension to expulsion.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU'VE BEEN SEXUALLY ASSAULTED

Take these steps right away

- IF YOU ARE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER, get away from the attacker to a safe place as fast as you can.

If you are on-campus:

Call Campus Safety by dialing 27777, From any campus phone or by calling from any Emergency Call Box located throughout the campus, or (714) 992-7777 from your cell phone.

If you are off-campus:

Call 911 or the police/sheriff's department responsible for the area where the assault occurred.

- Do not wash, comb, or clean any part of your body. Do not douche. Do not change clothes if possible. Do not destroy clothes if you do change. Hospital staff will need to collect evidence.
- Go to the nearest hospital emergency room, or if on-campus, to the Health Center as soon as possible whether or not you plan to file charges. *The Health Center is not an "evidence collection" site but will assist you in securing the care you need.* You need to be examined, treated for any injuries, and screened for possible sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and pregnancy. The emergency room doctor will collect evidence using a rape kit for fibers, hairs, saliva, or semen that the attacker may have left behind. You or the hospital staff can call the police from the emergency room to file a report if you have not already done so. Ask the hospital staff about possible support groups you can attend right away.
- Call a friend or family member you trust. You also can call a crisis center or a hotline to talk with a counselor. Feelings of shame, guilt, fear, and shock are normal. It is important to get counseling from a trusted professional.

Other important steps

- **If the alleged assailant is a Fullerton College student or the assault occurred on campus or District property, report the assault to Campus Safety (714) 992-7777 whether or not you plan to file charges.** *Reporting a rape or other act of sexual violence does not commit you to filing charges.* When you make your report, have someone go with you. You can go the next day, but the sooner the better. Rarely do rapists attack one person only; they get away with it and so, they continue to do it.
- Whether the assault occurred on-campus or off-campus, if the alleged assailant is a Fullerton College student, faculty or staff member, file a report with Campus Safety and with local authorities.
- **Pressing charges** can be a complicated process and their decision to file charges may be difficult. Each person must decide for themselves, based on the own circumstances. If you need support to make this decision, campus counselors are available in the **Health Center (714) 992-7093**.
- **Do not blame yourself.** Be compassionate with yourself. Even if your body responded sexually to the attacker, it does not mean you "enjoyed" the experience or that it is your fault. Even if you believe you were naïve, not cautious, or even foolish, it is not your fault. You have been through a trauma and need to make space for your own emotional, physical, psychological and spiritual healing. You may be overwhelmed by many different emotions – fear, grief, guilt, shame, rage. It is important to seek support. There are many different options, such as talking with a campus counselor, joining a victims group or talking with a friend. People who receive counseling tend to recover from their experiences faster and with fewer lasting effects than those who get no help. Recovery from sexual assaults means that, over time, you are not thinking about the assault and your emotions are not dominated by it. You will be able to envision a positive, happy and successful future for yourself.

HOW TO FILE A COMPLAINT OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

ON CAMPUS...

Contact Campus Safety either by telephone **(714) 992-7080** or in person, to initiate a crime report.

If the alleged attacker is a Fullerton College student, contact the Vice President of Student Services **(714) 992-7074** to initiate a complaint under Student Code of Conduct regulations.

You may also contact the Director of Health Services **(714) 992-7094** for information regarding the filing of a criminal complaint and/or a Code of Conduct complaint.

WITH YOUR LOCAL POLICE OR SHERIFF'S AUTHORITY...

Contact the police or sheriff in the city where the crime took place, either by telephone or in person, to initiate a crime report.

CAMPUS RESOURCES

Campus Safety	(714) 992-7080
Director of Student Health Services	(714) 992-7094
Vice President of Student Services	(714) 992-7074

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

<p style="text-align: center;">Hotlines</p> <p>Domestic Violence Hotline: 714-935-7956</p> <p>Rape Hotline: 800-585-6231</p> <p>Sexual Assault/Rape Crisis, Orange County 24-hour Hotline : 714-957-2737 24-hour Hotline : 949-831-9110</p> <p>GLBT (Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender) Hotline: 888-843-4564</p> <p>Nat'l Sexual Assault Hotline: 800-656-4673</p> <p>Adult Protective Services: 800-451-5155</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sheriff's Department</p> <p>Non-Emergency Calls</p> <p>North Orange County 714-647-7000</p> <p>South Orange County 949-770-6011</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Police Departments</p> <p>Anaheim 714-765-1900</p> <p>Cypress 714-229-6600</p> <p>Fullerton 714-738-6800</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>In all cases of emergency, call 911</i></p>
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Therapy Referrals and other Victim Services

SAVS (Sexual Assault Victims Services) Santa Ana: 714-834-4317

Project Sister 909-626-4357 (a 24-hour hotline that provides the victim with a Rape Advocate at Pomona Valley Hospital Medical Center during the police interview and in court).

GLBT
Information /Referrals: 714-953-5428

National Center for Victims of Crime, Abuse, Domestic Violence and Rape
Information and Referrals: 800-777-9229

<p style="text-align: center;">Hospitals</p> <p>Anaheim Memorial Hospital (Safe Place): 714-999-5136 (Evidence collection & treatment)</p> <p>Pomona Valley Hospital Medical Center 909-865-9500 (Evidence collection & treatment)</p> <p>St Jude Medical Center – 714-871-3280 (Treatment only)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Shelters</p> <p>Human Options 949-737-5242</p> <p>Interval House 714-891-8121</p> <p>Laura's House 949-361-3775</p>
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Web Resources

- <http://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/rape-sexual-violence/welcome/htm>
- <http://womenshealth.gov/violence-against-women/>
- <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/index.html>
- <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo/injviosaf/pages/sexualviolenceprevention.aspx>
- <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/pages/violenceagainstwomensestatewidepreventionprogram.aspx>

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