

What YOU need to know. . .

- Men can be sexually assaulted as well as women.
- Accept the right to say “NO” to sexual advances.
- Do not assume:
 - “Sexy” clothes on a woman means she is inviting sexual contact.
 - Previous sexual contact means your partner cannot say “NO” this time.
 - Spending money on a date gives you the right to have sex.
- Understand your sexual desires and limits. Believe that you have the right to set those limits.
- Communicate your limits in an assertive manner in a direct and firm manner.
- Understand male stereotypical behaviors - possible warning signs of an abusive attitude toward women.
- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Avoid excessive use of alcohol or drugs. They interfere with clear thinking and effective communication.

DEFINITIONS

Rape: sexual intercourse through force, threat and/or intimidation against one’s will. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object. It includes attempted rapes, male as well as female victims, and both heterosexual and homosexual rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape.

Sexual Assault: a wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

STATS

At least 1 in 4 college women will be the victim of a sexual assault during her academic career. Bureau of Justice Statistics

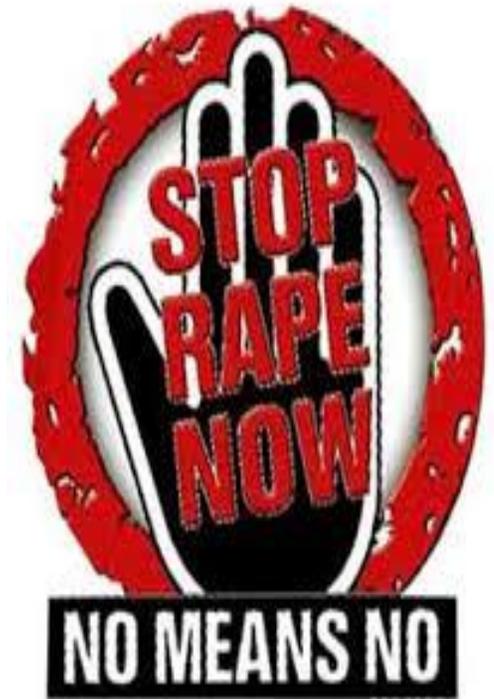
At least 80% of all sexual assaults are committed by an acquaintance of the victim. Bureau of Justice Statistics

48.8% of college women who were victims of attacks that met the study’s definition of rape did not consider what happened to them rape. Bureau of Justice Statistics

More than 80% of rape victims knew their attackers, compared to about half of all violent crime victims. Bureau of Justice Statistics

90% of all campus rapes occur under the influence of alcohol.

Preventing Sexual Assaults



ETSU Police
(423) 439-4480
Or 911



Date Rape Drugs

#1 ALCOHOL



Rohypnol (roofies)- sedative-hypnotic

-colorless, tasteless, and odorless

-may be white tablets or green tablets

-new manufactured pills may turn liquid blue (not all versions of this drug does that)

-effects: drowsiness, amnesia, confusion, aggression, mental impairment, slurred speech, headache, loss of motor coordination

Ecstasy/MDMA- stimulant and psychedelic

-maybe distributed in solid colors with logos, capsules, powder, or liquid

-disguised as candy

-effects occur within 30-45minutes and last 4-6hours on average but can last much longer: muscle tension, tremors, nausea, blurred vision, confusion, paranoia, increased sensitivity to touch

GHB (Liquid X)-depressant/weight loss

-clear and colorless, slightly has a salty taste

-maybe liquid or white powder

-dissolves quickly

-effects occur within 15-30minutes and last 3-6hours: confusion, memory impairment, drowsiness, nausea, unconsciousness, tremors, increased heart rate

when used with alcohol these drugs exaggerate intoxication



What to do if you are sexually assaulted

Believe in yourself. Know that when you are forced to have ANY form of sexual contact without your consent, it is not your fault.

Find a safe environment - anywhere away from the attacker. Contact someone immediately. Go to this person's house or have them go to where you are. Ask someone you trust to stay with you for support.

Seek medical attention immediately. Ask for a SANE (sexual assault nurse examiner) nurse. Do not change your clothes, do not bathe or brush your teeth. Do not go to the bathroom if possible. This is in order to preserve evidence if you choose to make a police report. Going to the hospital does not mean you have to notify the police. It is for your medical safety to be examined. Even with no visible physical injuries, it is important to determine if internal injuries were sustained (such as tearing or bruising), and to weigh the risks of STDs and pregnancy. Prevention medication can be provided if the circumstances are appropriate.

If you suspect you may have been drugged, report immediately to hospital staff. The window period to collect evidence of drugs (either through a urine sample or blood) is extremely short. The sample will be analyzed at a forensic lab.

Report the sexual assault to local law enforcement authorities, even if the assault occurred in another district. An advocate can provide the information you'll need to understand the criminal justice system process.

Write down all the details you can recall about the assault and the perpetrator, even if it is someone you know.

Recognize that healing from sexual assault or any trauma takes time. Allow yourself the time you will need to recover emotionally, mentally, and physically. There is no set time frame for your healing process.

ETSU Counseling Center- 423-439-4841

ETSU Campus Police- 423-439-4480 (911)

