

STUDENTS' RIGHTS

- To set boundaries and have them be respected
- To be free from harassment and intimidation
- To say “no” and be listened to
- To say “yes” with limits or conditions
- To express your feelings if you feel others are behaving in ways that make you uncomfortable
- To be treated without prejudice regarding race, class, lifestyle, sex, age, occupation, or religious beliefs

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO REDUCE THE RISK OF ASSAULTING SOMEONE:

Act Responsibly!

1. Don't Make Assumptions. About consent. About someone's sexual availability. About whether they are attracted to you. About how far you can go. About whether they are physically and mentally able to consent to you.
2. Clearly communicate your intentions to your sexual partner and give him or her a chance to clearly relate his or her intentions to you.
3. Mixed messages from your partner should be a clear indication that you should step back, defuse the sexual tension, and communicate better. Perhaps you are misreading him or her. Perhaps he or she hasn't figured out how far he or she wants to go with you yet. You need to respect the timeline with which he or she is comfortable.
4. Don't take advantage of someone's drunkenness or drugged state.
5. Realize that your potential partner could be intimidated by you, or fearful. You may have a power advantage simply because of your gender or size. Don't abuse that power.
6. Understand that consent to some forms of sexual behavior does not necessarily imply consent to other forms of sexual behavior.
7. On La Salle's campus, silence and passivity cannot be interpreted by you as an indication of consent. Read your potential partner carefully, paying attention to verbal and non-verbal communication and body language.

RESOURCES

On-Campus Emergency: Safety and Security	x2111
Off-Campus Emergency: Police emergency	911

UNDERSTANDING YOUR OPTIONS:

Resident Coordinator on Duty	
from on campus	x1552
from off campus	215.266.7548
Senior Associate Dean of Students	x1916
Dean of Students	x1017

MEDICAL CARE FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT:

Thomas Jefferson University Hospital Rape Crisis Center	215.955.6840
Episcopal Hospital Rape Crisis Center	215.707.0800
La Salle's Student Health Center	215.951.1565*

24 HOUR HOTLINES:

Women Organized Against Rape	215.985.3333*
Philadelphia Domestic Violence Hotline	1.866.SAFE.014*
RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network)	800.656.4673*

EMOTIONAL SUPPORT (ON CAMPUS):

La Salle University's Student Counseling Center	215.951.1355*
S.A.V.E. (Sexual Assault and Violence Ends— a La Salle student organization)	
SAVE_leaders@yahoo.com*	
(e-mail for confidential information, support, and resources)	
University Ministry and Service	215.951.1048*

SEXUAL HARASSMENT:

Women's Law Project	215.928.9801
Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations	215.686.4670

SPANISH/BILINGUAL SERVICES:

Congreso de Latinos Unidos (24-hour bilingual domestic violence hotline)	1.866.SAFE.014*
(Sexual Assault)	215.763.8870 x1300
Bilingual Domestic Violence Project (en español)	

SERVICES FOR LESBIAN AND BISEXUAL WOMEN:

Women in Transition Hotline (battered lesbians)	215.751.1111*
Lutheran Settlement House	215.739.9999*

GYNECOLOGY/HEALTH CONCERNS:

AIDS Hotline	215.985.AIDS*
Choice	215.985.3300*

PROSECUTION:

Special Victims Unit	215.685.3251
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RESOURCES FOR ABUSERS/PERPETRATORS:

Men's Resource Center	215.564.0488
Menergy	215.242.2235

*These resources are confidential.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT*

*unwanted sexual behavior

What La Salle University Students Need to Know about prevention of:

- * RAPE
- * SEXUAL ASSAULT
- * SEXUAL HARASSMENT
- * SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

“Between people, as among nations, respect of each other's rights insures the people.”

— Benito Juarez



DIVISION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

La Salle University is committed to the development of a safe community free from sexual violence, intimidation, and exploitation. Any form of sexual activity without effective consent will not be tolerated.

This pamphlet provides information about:

- **Facts concerning sexual misconduct**
- **How you can reduce your risk of being assaulted**
- **Strategies for preventing assaults on others**
- **Resources related to sexual assault**

Sexual misconduct is never the victim's fault! No one has the right to violate another person. Rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexual exploitation are all considered sexual misconduct as they are expressions and abuses of power; they are not sex.

Sexual misconduct involves any sexual contact or act imposed on another person without that person's **effective** consent. It can be by a person you know or by a stranger. Sexual misconduct includes situations in which a person is not able to consent to a sexual act, for example when drinking and drugs are involved or when force, threat, intimidation, or coercion is utilized.

While the University policy is quite detailed and specific, the expectations of this community can be summarized in this simple paragraph.

If individuals engage in sexual activity of any type without clear consent, University policy is violated. Consent is shared sexual permission. Consent can be given by word or action, but non-verbal consent is less clear than talking about what you want and what you don't. Consent to some form of sexual activity cannot be automatically taken as consent to any other sexual activity. Silence—without actions demonstrating clear permission—cannot be assumed to show consent. There is a difference between seduction and coercion. Coercing someone into sexual activity violates this policy just as much as physically forcing someone into sex. Coercion happens when someone unreasonably pressures someone else for sex. When alcohol or other drugs are being used, someone will be considered unable to give valid consent if they cannot appreciate the who, what, when, where, why, or how of a sexual interaction. Individuals who consent to sex must be able to understand what they are doing. You will do well to keep in mind that because of this, “No” always means “No,” and “Yes” may not always mean “Yes.”

La Salle University has four offenses that fall under the definition of Sexual Misconduct:

Rape/Date Rape/Acquaintance Rape: sexual intercourse or penetration (anal, oral, or vaginal), however slight, with any object, by a man or woman upon a man or a woman, accomplished by force or without effective consent.

Non-Consensual Sexual Contact/Sexual Assault: any intentional sexual touching, however slight, accomplished by force or without effective consent.

Sexual Harassment includes:

- unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature directed toward a person's sexuality or sexual identity, or that creates an intimidating environment;
- situations where any person retaliates against another person as a result of that person's decision to report sexual harassment or seek assistance to remedy sexual harassment.

Sexual Exploitation: Any act involving sexual behavior that places another person in a degrading, exploitative, abusive, or humiliating situation (example: placing photographs of a sexual nature involving a sexual partner on the Internet).

Please refer to the Student Guide to Resources, Rights, and Responsibilities for the complete La Salle University Sexual Misconduct Policy.

KNOW THE FACTS!*

- 22 percent of college women report having been forced to engage in sexual intercourse on a date. One study showed that 11 percent of college men surveyed acknowledged using physical restraint to gain sexual advantage over a woman.
- More than 80 percent of sexual assaults are committed by someone the victim knows.
- Men also report being placed in situations in which they were subjected to unwanted sex. The chance of being a victim of sexual assault for men is 1 in 7.
- Females between the ages of 12 and 18 have four times the risk of being sexually assaulted.
- In cases of acquaintance rape, 75 percent of men and 55 percent of women had been drinking or taking drugs prior to the attack.
- Date rape drugs such as Rohypnol and GHB are colorless, odorless substances that can easily be slipped into someone's drink and can cause disorientation, unconsciousness, memory loss, and death, particularly when mixed with alcohol.

* For sources or more information, contact Health Services at 215.951.1355.

HOW YOU CAN REDUCE THE RISK OF BEING ASSAULTED BY A STRANGER:

Stay Alert!

- Speak up if someone tries to violate your body space.
- Walk with confidence! Show that you're in control. Be aware of your surroundings.
- Know that if you're drinking or using drugs, your judgment may be foggy, and it may be difficult to communicate effectively. Always keep your drinks or foods under a close eye—a potential attacker may try to drug you. Partner up with a friend and agree to watch each other.

Trust Your Instincts!

- Assess your situation. If you feel uncomfortable or threatened, get out! Move to a space where you feel safe.
- Try to act quickly. If you feel that you do not have the power to leave a situation, use a combination of strategies, like yelling, fighting, and running to escape; however, different strategies may work in various situations. Your brain and instincts are your best tools.

Choose a Healthy Lifestyle!

- Build mutually supportive relationships.
- Take a self-defense class.
- Promote positive changes in your environment. Join advocacy groups.

HOW YOU CAN REDUCE THE RISK OF BEING ASSAULTED BY SOMEONE YOU KNOW:

1. If you have limits, make them known before things go too far. Remember that sometimes it is someone you know and trust who may try to hurt you. Don't be afraid to respond to inappropriate words or touches immediately.
2. Tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly, like you mean it.
3. Try to extricate yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor.
4. Grab someone nearby and ask for help.
5. Be responsible for your alcohol intake/drug use and realize that alcohol/drugs lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views a drunk or high person as a sexual opportunity.
6. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you. A real friend will get in your face if you are about to make a mistake. Respect them if they do.

If you feel you have been a **victim of sexual misconduct**, see the La Salle University Student Guide to Resources, Rights, and Responsibilities or the La Salle University brochure “Sexual Misconduct: If It Happens to You or Someone You Know” for information on options for courses of action as well as resources for emotional, medical, and legal support.