

Sexual Violence Includes

There are many types of sexual violence and ways for individuals to be victimized. If you experience or are aware of any of the following violent acts, this site provides additional information to assist the victims and observers to seek assistance immediately.

- **Sexual Violence** - Often this term is used interchangeably with rape depending on the federal state and federal laws.
- **Rape** - In about 8 out of 10 rapes, no weapon is used other than physical force. Anyone may be a victim of rape: women, men or children, straight or gay.
- **Acquaintance Rape** - Assault by an acquaintance involves coercive sexual activities by someone that the victim knows. It occurs against a person's will by means of force, duress, violence or fear of bodily injury.
- **Child Sexual Abuse** - Often a means of child sexual abuse occurs by an acquaintance or relative through incest.
- **Dating and Domestic Violence** - The issues of power and control are often at the center of dating and family violence. It occurs in all socio-economic, educational, racial, and age groups.
- **Drug Facilitated Sexual Violence** - This form of violence is used to compromise the individual's ability to consent prevents the sexual act from occurring. Drugs and alcohol are used to prevent the victim from protecting themselves.
- **Hate Crimes** - Victims of hate crimes are usually based on a dislike of another's race, religion, national origin, ethnic identification, gender or sexual orientation.
- **Incest** - This crime occurs between closely related individuals such as parents and children, uncles/aunts and nieces/nephews, etc.
- **Male Sexual Violence** - Men and boys are also the victims of the crimes of sexual violence, sexual abuse and rape. In fact, in the U.S., over 10% of all victims are male.
- **Partner Rape or Domestic Violence** - This violent sexual acts is committed without a person's consent and/or against a person's will. The perpetrator is the individual's current partner (married or not), previous partner or co-perpetrator.
- **Sexual Exploitation by Helping Professionals** - This act involves sexual contact without consent by a person of trust such as helping professional and a victim. These individual perpetrators could be the victims' doctor, therapist, teacher, priest, professor, police officer, lawyer, etc. — and a client/patient.
- **Sexual Harassment** - Unwelcome advances for sexual favors by verbal or physical conduct that affects a victim's work or school performance are considered sexual harassment.
- **Stalking Victims** - that have been unaware of being followed for the purpose of a physical or sexual assault often have life altering experiences.
- **Stranger Rape** - 3 major categories include

Blitz Sexual Assault by rapidly assaulting the victim with no prior contact. Contact Sexual Assault is made by the suspect trying to gain the trust of their victim by luring them out of areas where they can seek help. Home Invasion Sexual Assault when a stranger breaks and enters a victim's home.

What to Do If Sexually Assaulted

- **Get to a safe place** for your protection.
- **Get medical attention immediately.** The primary purpose of medical examination is to check for physical injury, the presence of sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy as a result of the assault. The secondary purpose of the medical examination is to aid in the police investigation and legal proceedings.
- **Don't bathe or douche.** Bathing or douching might be the first thing you want to do. This would literally be washing away valuable evidence. Wait until you have a medical examination.
- **Save your clothing.** It is all right to change clothes, but save what you were wearing. Place each item of clothing in a separate paper bag and save for the police. Your clothing could be used as evidence for prosecution.
- **Report the incident to the police.** It is up to you, but reporting is not the same thing as prosecution. Prosecution can be determined later.
- **Contact your victim support resources.** If you are a victim of a sexual assault, please secure medical attention and supporting agencies even if you decided not to contact the police.
- **Talk to a professional counselor to get the emotional help that you need due to the trauma.** Many sexual assault cases go unreported because the victim fears retaliation or possible humiliation if word gets around she/he has been the victim of a sex offense. Victims tend to feel guilty as though they did something to bring it on themselves and often keep the incident to themselves or share some of the incident with a close friend. While this might be helpful in the immediate sense, we encourage you to talk to a knowledgeable counselor about your reactions to being victimized. The services that are provided both on and off campus are available to all victims of violent acts and are designed to assist in overcoming the trauma of the attack.

Stalking Involves

- Repeated undesired contact such as phone calls, emails, letters, showing up unexpectedly, etc.
- Following or laying in wait for the individual.
- Making threats to the individual or their family.
- Any harassing or threatening behavior used to contact, track, or place fear in the individual.

- Cyberstalking includes threatening behavior to create unwanted advances using the Internet and other forms of online and computer communications. Some forms of cyber stalking can include harassment using threatening or obscene emails, live chat, texting, hacking or monitoring a victim's computer and online activity.

Who is a Stalker?

- A stalker can be someone you know well or not at all. Most stalkers have dated or been involved with the people they stalk. Most stalking cases involve men stalking women, but men do stalk men, women do stalk women, and women do stalk men.
- Intimate partner stalkers frequently approach their targets, and their behaviors escalate quickly.
- Almost 1/3 of stalkers have previously stalked.
- 67% of stalkers pursue their victims at least once per week, many daily, using more than one method.
- 78% of stalkers use more than one means of approach.

- Weapons are used to harm, or threaten victims in 1 out of 5 cases.

Know You Are Being Stalked

If you experience any of the following unwanted or harassing contacts on more than one occasion during the past year that made you feel annoyed, fearful, anxious or concerned, you may be a victim of stalking.

- Receiving unwanted phone calls.
- Sending unsolicited or unwanted letters or e-mails
- Having a sense of being followed more than once by someone.
- Having someone show up at places without legitimate reasons or waiting for you.
- Finding unwanted items, presents, or flowers.
- Finding that your property has been vandalized or damaged.
- Receiving threats directed at you or someone close to you.
- Finding posted information or rumors about yourself on the Internet, in a public place or by word of mouth.



WHAT IS THE VAWA ?

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is a landmark piece of legislation that sought to improve criminal justice and community-based responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in the United States.

The passage of VAWA in 1994 and its reauthorization in 2000, 2005 and 2013 has changed the landscape for victims who once suffered in silence. victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking have been able to access services, and a new generation of families and justice system professionals has come to understand that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking are crimes that our society will not tolerate.



Fort Scott Community College

2108 S. Horton • Fort Scott, KS 66701

(620) 223-2700 • (800) 874-3722

www.fortscott.edu

GREYHOUNDS TAKE A STAND AGAINST

Bullying, Dating and Domestic Violence, Inducing Incapacitation, Prohibited Sexual Misconduct, Retaliation, Sexual Assault, Stalking and Substance Abuse



**Am I a victim?
What are the signs?
Who do I contact?
How to be an active bystander?**

We can help answer these questions!

In support of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, Title IX regulations and the Clery Act, FSCC prohibits all violent offenses, FSCC's Greyhounds Take a Stand program promotes the education efforts to help stop relationship violence in support of Title IX, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, the SaVE Act and Clery.

**Fort Scott Community College
Sexual Misconduct Policy**
<http://fortscott.edu/vawa>

Request a copy by emailing tomh@fortscott.edu

STOP —Bullying, Dating and Domestic Violence, Inducing Incapacitation, Prohibited Sexual Misconduct, Retaliation, Sexual Assault, Stalking and Substance Abuse

CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

The College encourages all FSCC community members to report an incident of sexual misconduct. The college recognizes, however, that there are many barriers to reporting, both individual and societal, and not every individual will choose to make a formal report with the college or with local law enforcement. For those individuals who are not prepared to make a report, there are several confidential resources available for students, staff and faculty. Individuals seeking to talk to someone about an incident of sexual misconduct in a confidential manner without making a report to the college or triggering any investigation or action by the college may utilize the following confidential medical, mental health, and clerical resources. These resources hold a statutorily protected confidentiality that prohibits the release of an individual's information without that individual's express consent (except under limited circumstances that pose an imminent danger to the individual or to others.)

The National Domestic Violence Hotline 24/7 Confidential Hotline:

WE'RE HERE TO LISTEN. Reach our trained advocates 24/7 to get the support you deserve. There are no fees, no names, no judgement. JUST HELP!

800-799-SAFE (7233)
www.thehotline.org

Kansas Coalition against Sexual & Domestic Violence

634 SW Harrison St., Topeka, KS 66603
Hotline: 888-363-2287
Office: 785-232-9784
Website: www.kcsdv.org

The Kansas Crisis Hotline: 888-363-2287

The Kansas Crisis Hotline is a toll-free, 24-hour statewide hotline linking victims of domestic violence and sexual assault to local services.

College Contacts and Police Department:

Fort Scott Police Department
1604 S. National
(620) 223-1700 or 911

FSCC Dean of Students Tom Havron
Title IX Student Coordinator
tomh@fortscott.edu
(620) 223-2700 ext. 7230 or (620) 212-9921

FSCC Human Resources Juley McDaniel
Title IX Employee Coordinator
juleym@fortscott.edu
(620) 223-2700 ext. 5201

FSCC Security Nathan Collins
(620) 224-7207

DEFINITIONS

- **Consent** to engage in sexual activity must be informed, freely given and mutual. Consent must be ongoing, throughout each instance of sexual activity, and for each form of sexual contact. Consent to one form of sexual contact does not constitute consent to all forms of sexual contact.
- **Prohibited sexual misconduct** includes sexual assault, inducing incapacitation for sexual purposes, sexual exploitation, stalking and dating or domestic violence.
- **Sexual assault** means actual or attempted sexual contact with another person without that person's consent. Sexual assault includes, but is not limited to: physical, sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent. This includes rape, sexual assault, battery, and sexual coercion.
- **Inducing incapacitation** for sexual purposes includes the use of drugs, alcohol, or other means with the intent to affect or having an actual effect on the ability of an individual to consent or refuse to consent to sexual contact.
- **Sexual exploitation** occurs when a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for anyone's advantage or benefit other than the person being exploited.
- **Stalking** means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.
- **Dating violence** is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
- **Domestic violence** includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, or any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.
- **Retaliation** It is a violation of College Policy to retaliate in any way against a person or persons because they have opposed any practices forbidden under the Policy Against Sex Discrimination, including Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Interpersonal Violence and Stalking or have filed a report, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation or proceeding under this Policy. This includes action taken against a bystander who intervened to stop or attempt to stop discrimination, harassment,

sexual misconduct, interpersonal violence, or stalking. Retaliation may take many forms, and may include intimidating, threatening, coercing, or in any way discriminating against an individual because of the individual's complaint or participation. Action is generally deemed retaliatory if it would deter a reasonable person in the same circumstances from opposing practices prohibited by this Policy. The College will take immediate and responsive action upon receiving any report of retaliation and may pursue disciplinary action as appropriate.

THE FACTS & FIGURES

- On average, 24 people per minute are victims of rape, physical violence or stalking by an intimate partner in the United States — more than 12 million women and men over the course of a year.
- Nearly 3 in 10 women (29%) and 1 in 10 men (10%) in the US have experienced rape, physical violence and/or stalking by a partner and report a related impact on their functioning.
- Nearly, 15% of women (14.8%) and 4% of men have been injured as a result of intimate partner violence that included rape, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- 1 in 4 women (24.3%) and 1 in 7 men (13.8%) aged 18 and older in the United States have been the victim of severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- Intimate partner violence alone affects more than 12 million people each year.
- More than 1 in 3 women (35.6%) and more than 1 in 4 men (28.5%) in the United States have experienced rape, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- Nearly half of all women and men in the United States have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime (48.4% and 48.8%, respectively).
- Females ages 18 to 24 and 25 to 34 generally experienced the highest rates of intimate partner violence.[viii]
- From 1994 to 2010, about 4 in 5 victims of intimate partner violence were female.
- Most female victims of intimate partner violence were previously victimized by the same offender, including 77% of females ages 18 to 24, 76% of females ages 25 to 34, and 81% of females ages 35 to 49.

WARNING SIGNS AND RED FLAGS

It's not always easy to tell at the beginning of a relationship if it will become abusive.

In fact, many abusive partners may seem absolutely perfect in the early stages of a relationship. Possessive and controlling behaviors don't always appear overnight, but rather emerge and intensify as the relationship grows.

Domestic violence doesn't look the same in every relationship because every relationship is different. But one thing most abusive relationships have in common is that the abusive partner does many different kinds of things to have more power and control over their partners.

If you're beginning to feel as if your partner or a loved one's partner is becoming abusive, there are a few behaviors that you can look out for. Watch out for these red flags and if you're experiencing one or more of them in your relationship, call the hotline to talk about what's going on.

- Telling you that you can never do anything right
- Showing jealousy of your friends and time spent away
- Keeping you or discouraging you from seeing friends or family members
- Embarrassing or shaming you with put-downs
- Controlling every penny spent in the household
- Taking your money or refusing to give you money for expenses
- Looking at you or acting in ways that scare you
- Controlling who you see, where you go, or what you do
- Preventing you from making your own decisions
- Telling you that you are a bad parent or threatening to harm or take away your children
- Preventing you from working or attending school
- Destroying your property or threatening to hurt or kill your pets
- Intimidating you with guns, knives or other weapons
- Pressuring you to have sex when you don't want to or do things sexually you're not comfortable with
- Pressuring you to use drugs or alcohol

BULLYING INVOLVES

- **Imbalance of Power** - people who bully use their power to control or harm and the people being bullied.
- **Intent to Cause Harm** - actions done by accident are not bullying, the person bullying has a goal to cause harm.
- **Repetition** - incidents of bullying happen to the same the person over and over by the same person or group.

Who is a Bully?

Anyone can be a bully by using the following techniques to intimidate, embarrass, belittle or harass someone.

- **Verbal** - name-calling, hassling someone, spreading rumors or making degrading comments

- **Social** - spreading rumors, leaving people out on purpose, interfering negatively on other relationships
- **Physical** - hitting, punching, shoving or by using threatening looks or gestures
- **Cyber bullying** - using the Internet, mobile phones or other digital technologies to harm others

When bullying becomes physical or sexual and causes harm or damage to property or makes you feel afraid to attend classes, it can be considered to be an assault or harassment.

Are Being Bullied?

If you experience any of the following feelings caused by someone, you may be a victim of bullying.

- Feel angry, sad, lonely, or depressed
- Feel like you have no friends.
- Find that you are getting into fights.
- Want to hurt someone else or yourself.
- Feel like taking steps to defend yourself.
- Feel helpless to stop the bullying.
- Feel hopeless that anything can be done.
- Be afraid to go to be on campus, or feel anxious all the time.
- Feel bad about yourself.

WHAT IS DATING VIOLENCE

- shows abusive, controlling or aggressive behavior.
- displays verbal, emotional, physical, or sexual abuse.
- monitors your activities and demands explanations for your whereabouts.
- shows extreme jealousy and controls your relationships with others.
- belittles you by criticizing you while alone or in front of others.
- controls the relationship by making decisions for you.
- Shows disrespect by not listening or displays a lack of interest when you talk.
- physically threatens or hurts you.

TAKE A STAND AGAINST

Controlling Behaviors

- Not letting you hang out with friends
- Checking often to find out where you are, who you are with and what you are doing
- Telling you what to wear
- Needing to be with you all the time
- Checking your phone or Facebook

Verbal or Emotional Abuse

- Calling you names
- Jealousy
- Belittling you—cutting you down
- Threatening to hurt you, someone in your family or himself/herself if you don't do what he or she wants.

Physical Abuse

- Shoving
- Punching
- Slapping
- Pinching
- Kicking
- Hair Pulling
- Strangling

If you or someone you know is a victim

- Tell a Counselor or College Administrator
- For Students – Contact the Dean or Students 620-223-2700 ext. 7230
- Talk to a reliable friend who can help you with the next steps to report and seek assistance
- Contact one of the many resources listed in the brochure directly

Tips for Ending an Abusive Relationship

- Create a safety plan, like where you can go if you are in danger.
- Make sure you have a working cell phone handy in case you need to call for help.
- Create a secret code with people you trust. That way, if you are with your partner, you can get help without having to say you need help.
- If you're breaking up with someone you see at your high school or college, you can get help from a guidance counselor, advisor, teacher, school nurse, dean's office, or principal. You also might be able to change your class schedules or even transfer to another school.
- If you have a job, talk to someone you trust at work. Your human resources department or employee assistance program (EAP) may be able to help.
- Try to avoid walking or riding alone.
- Be smart about technology. Don't share your passwords. Don't post your schedule on Facebook, and keep your settings private.
- If you are ending a long-term or a live-in dating relationship, you may want to read our section on domestic and intimate partner violence.

Be an Active Bystander

- Help the victim by encouraging them to get help and that you will help them.
- Safely intervene to point out unacceptable behavior.
- Ask a college official for help. You can make a positive difference in someone's life.
- Encourage the victim to contact the counselors for emotional assistance and guidance.
- Encourage the victim to go to the police for safety and help.