

Eastern Washington University

Health, Wellness and Prevention Services
526 5th Street
Showalter Hall 117
Cheney, WA 99004
Phone: 509-359-4279

For more information, contact:

Michelle Pingree
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Web site:
<http://www.ewu.edu/StudentServ/stuhea/>

**Creating A Safe
C.A.R.E.
Place Environment**

Eastern Washington University
stuhealth@mail.ewu.edu
(509) 359 - 4279

If you or someone you know is sexually assaulted:

- * Call 911.
- * Get to a safe place.
- * Do not bathe or douche.
- * Do not change your physical appearance.
- * Save clothing and items involved.
- * Tell someone you can trust.
- * Get support!

Consider reporting: Report to EWU Police
Red Barn
359-6300

Seek medical attention:

Hospital and clinic facilities can treat your injuries and, with your consent, collect evidence. Do this even if you feel your physical injuries are not serious, you may have unseen cuts and bruising that need medical attention. You may also want to rule out pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases.

Whether or not you wish to report the assault immediately, it is still helpful to collect medical evidence, in the event you wish to report at a later time.

On campus call:

C.A.R.E. 359 - 4279

Counseling Services 359 - 2366

Police Services (24 Hr.) 235 - 6235

Women's Studies Center 359 - 2898

In Spokane call:

SafeT 747 - 8224

24 Hr. Crisis Line 624 - 7273 (RAPE)

First Call for Help 838-4428

What is sexual assault?

Sexual assault is any form of sexual contact without consent or permission. Sexual assault can occur between strangers, acquaintances, intimate partners, and family members. Sexual assault is *not* an accident. It is an intentional disregard of another human being. The victim is *not* responsible for the assault.

Force

Force is physical force or the threat of physical force which places the victim in fear of injury or in fear of her/his life. Force can include threatening harm, ignoring requests to stop, or menacing looks or gestures. No particular amount of force is necessary and any amount of force which is used to overcome a victim's resistance is enough to constitute a sexual assault.

Lack of Consent

Lack of consent may be expressed verbally or non-verbally. A person is legally considered unable to give consent if she or he is intoxicated, asleep, unconscious, developmentally disabled, or an underage victim according to state statutes.

Victims' Rights

According to RCW 7.69.030, victims of violent crimes have the right to have a victim advocate present at any prosecutorial or defense interviews and any court proceeding including pre-trial hearing, trial, sentencing, or appellate proceedings.

Types of Sexual Assault

- Oral sex
- Intercourse
- Unwanted touching
- Penetration by body parts or objects

Help is available!

C.A.R.E. has



a vision



of a safe EWU campus

The purpose of C.A.R.E. is to involve students in the prevention of sexual assault. C.A.R.E.'s ultimate mission is to end campus sexual violence. C.A.R.E. first implemented this goal in 1992, marked by a sexual assault awareness week.

Some of the activities C.A.R.E. has participated in are:

- * Advocacy training;
- * Group presentations;
- * Clothesline Project at EWU;
- * EWU's sexual assault policies.

C.A.R.E. Provides:

- Connections to counseling;
- Peer education experiences;
- Referrals to support services.

C.A.R.E. Volunteers Gain:

- Skills and training;
- Valuable hands-on experience.

***EWU students can speak-out
against sexual assault!***

Facts & Figures

More than 80% of all rapes are committed by someone the victim knows.*

1 out of 3 women between the ages of 16 and 21 will be victims of acquaintance rape.*

1 out of 5 men will be victims of rape.*

Sexual assault changes a person's life.

The process of restoration to wholeness can be frustrating at times.

There is hope!

Sexual assault is never a victim's fault!

Rape is a crime punishable by law

Washington state law says that no one can legally consent to sexual activity while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

* Source: *Washington State Sexual Assault Incidence Survey
Office of Crime Victims Advocacy 2001*

**C.A.R.E. is a student-based
volunteer group with a
vision of a rape-free EWU.**

**C.A.R.E. involves students
in rape prevention through**

- ✓ **Activism**
- ✓ **Peer education**
- ✓ **Personal safety**
- ✓ **Rape survivor resources**



Educate yourself and
help educate others!

To get involved
contact C.A.R.E.
(Creating A Rape-free Environment)
at:

**Health, Wellness
&
Prevention Services**

**359 - 4279
Showalter #117**

CARE



Creating a Rape-Free Environment
Information on rape prevention and how to assist
a survivor of sexual assault

C.A.R.E. (CREATING A RAPE-FREE ENVIRONMENT)

COERCIVE RAPE SCENARIO

DATE RAPE SCENARIO - ACQUAINTANCE RAPE SCENARIO

PREVENTION

WHAT TO DO IF YOU OR A FRIEND IS RAPED

LEGAL DEFINITIONS - SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICY

RESOURCES - WHERE TO GET HELP, WHERE TO REPORT

Please take a few minutes to read this brochure. The information is important and useful. While the topic of sexual misconduct is not pleasant, it is important that we address it openly and honestly.

Eastern Washington University takes pride in providing an excellent student-centered learning environment with exceptional student support services, resources, and facilities. Sexual misconduct against any member of our community is harmful to the entire community, and we must take decisive action to confront it. To have zero tolerance for sexual misconduct as defined in our university policy, we must all be involved in educational efforts, in support for victims/survivors, and in the reporting of assailants.

Disciplinary action, when called for, is taken with due process and can include sanctions such as separation from the university and its premises. Immediate response to incidents of sexual misconduct is part of Eastern's responsibility to ensure an environment in which individuals can pursue their educational goals with a sense of personal security.

Dr. Stephen M. Jordan
President

Laurie Connelly
Human Resources Associate
Human Rights and Risk Management

CREATING A RAPE-FREE ENVIRONMENT

Every student at Eastern Washington University has the right to pursue academic, social, and work activities without fear or intimidation. Yet, threats of sexual violence exist on all college campuses. From verbal harassment to physical assault, the Eastern campus is not immune to the "rape culture" in our society.

Creating A Rape-Free Environment (C.A.R.E.) is the purpose of this handbook. CARE involves creating awareness, changing attitudes, and confronting behaviors. The C.A.R.E. handbook provides information on aspects of rape culture, relevant laws and policies, suggestions for protecting oneself, and helpful resources within the college and surrounding communities.

The C.A.R.E. handbook is sponsored by Eastern's Sexual Assault Advisory Board, which is comprised of students, faculty, administrators, and staff. We offer special thanks to the EWU community, who assisted in creating and developing this brochure.

✓Every two minutes, somewhere in America, a woman is sexually assaulted. (U.S. Department of Justice, 1996)

WOULD YOU CALL THIS RAPE ?

Yoko squirmed uncomfortably in her seat as she tried to pay attention to her humanities professor. She was aware Bob was staring at her. She didn't know him well, and his staring made her uncomfortable. She looked over at Bob anxiously, returned his smile politely, and looked down. After class, Bob approached Yoko and asked her to have a beer with him. In Yoko's culture, she would not go out for a beer with someone she didn't know well and trust, yet Bob seemed friendly. She was flattered to be asked out. She did not feel comfortable turning him down. "How about coffee instead?" she suggested. "Okay," he responded. "after that, let's go see a movie." "Umm ... well, yes that would be fine," Yoko agreed apprehensively. After the movie, Bob asked Yoko back to his place for a drink. She thanked him but told him she had to go home and study. Bob walked her back to her apartment. She tried to say goodbye, but Bob pushed his way through the door. She was uncomfortable with this, but did not know how to ask Bob to leave without being rude. Bob then approached her and sat down next to her. He started to kiss her. Yoko was very surprised and was not sure how to react. "What are you thinking about?" she asked as she pulled away. "Let me stay just a little longer," Bob said as he continued to kiss her, despite her protests. She felt very helpless and did not know how to change her situation. Bob proceeded to force himself on her and have intercourse with her.

**Does agreeing to go out with someone mean you are agreeing to have intercourse with her/him?
Is there ever a time when you have to "pay off" a date with sexual activity?**

The above scenario is an example of **coercive rape**. Although Yoko never said "no" to Bob, she clearly did not consent to the sexual activity. Bob took advantage of the cultural differences between them and coerced her into having intercourse by pressuring her to go further. Coercive rape, using verbal pressure to engage a person in intercourse against her or his will, can also happen between people of the same culture and of the same sex. It is the least reported of all forms of rape, and is the hardest form to prosecute. A survivor of coercive rape usually has a difficult time overcoming the effects of the rape because she/he does not identify the act as rape.

The best method of preventing coercive rape is to avoid making assumptions about your date's sexual availability. Making sexual availability assumptions about your date's wishes can be dangerous, particularly if you base them on how the person is dressed or where you met that person. Respect the rights of others as you would your own rights. You don't have the right to pressure or force someone into sex or even to expect sex in any situation. Just because you've taken someone out to dinner does not give you the right to have sex with her/him. Just because you've had sex with someone before does not give you the right to have sex with her/him again. If a person changes her/his mind, you must respect her or him.

Challenge the continued stereotypical attitude that women are sex objects and that men have the right to take whatever they please, especially in a dating situation. If you encounter such attitudes among friends, confront them. Point out attitudes that are both demeaning and cruel.

- ✓ One in four college-aged women has been the victim of rape or attempted rape. Only 5% of female college students who were forced to have intercourse during the previous year reported it to the police. (Koss, M. et al. "The Scope of Rape: Incidence and Prevalence of Sexual Aggression and Victimization in a National Sample of Higher Education Students." *J. Consult Clin. Psychol.*, 1987:55(2): 162-170.) Note: 6,159 students from 32 colleges were surveyed).
- ✓ While 9 out of 10 rape victims are women, men and boys are also victimized by this crime. In 1995, 32,130 males age 12 and older were victims of rape, attempted rape, or sexual assault. (National Crime Victimization Survey. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 1996.
- ✓ At the University of Oregon, 18% of lesbians and gays reported being sexually assaulted because of their sexual orientation (Task Force on Lesbian and Gay Concerns, 1990.)

COERCIVE RAPE SCENARIO

WOULD YOU CALL THIS RAPE?

Rob and Sally made a great couple. They had dated throughout the term, but still had that excited feeling whenever they were together. One rainy Washington Saturday night, they decided to stay home and have a quiet evening together. While Sally built a fire, Rob made some popcorn with plenty of butter and opened a chilled bottle of wine. Together they sat by the fire, munching popcorn, drinking wine, and watching a great old movie. When the movie finally ended and conversation lagged, they began to kiss. Rob and Sally were getting turned on. After a period of heavy petting, Rob began to take off Sally's clothes. Sally stopped him and said she was not ready to go all the way just yet. Rob persisted despite Sally's protests. When Sally pleaded for Rob to stop, he replied by saying he was too turned on to stop. Rob went on to have intercourse with Sally while she lay there very quietly and cried.

**Does one have an obligation to stop unwanted sexual activities even when she or he is turned on?
Is there ever a time when "no" means "yes" or "maybe"?**

The above scenario is an example of **date rape**, being forced into sexual intercourse by someone the victim is or has been dating. Rob and Sally had been dating for a period of time when he used his physical strength to have sexual intercourse with her. Date rape is one of the prevalent forms of rape today. And the effects of the rape are very difficult to overcome because of the victim's prior trust in the perpetrator. Date rape can happen any time from the first date to the third year anniversary or later. What it comes down to is, you must respect your date's rights as well as your own. Be sensitive to your date's feelings and make yours known too. Most of all, give help when you can, get help when you need it, and talk to your date about the feelings that both of you have. You may end up with a friend as well as a lover.

When dating, be explicit in your intentions and recognize that your date has the right to say "no" at any time, under any condition. Forced sex is rape, no matter what the circumstance, and it is against the law.

WOULD YOU CALL THIS RAPE?

Cathy and Jim were study partners for their math class. Together they had muddled through formulas and proofs for an entire term. Dead week came around and Cathy and Jim were at Jim's apartment studying for their math final. In the middle of the evening, Jim suddenly moved closer to Cathy and put his hand on her knee. Surprised by Jim's advances, Cathy pulled away and grew tense. Despite Cathy's verbal protest and rejection, Jim moved closer and continued his advances. Cathy could not resist Jim's strength. He forced intercourse with her. Afterwards, Cathy ran back to her dorm room in the dark. She did not tell anyone until a month after it happened.

**By going to Jim's apartment, did Cathy lead him to believe that she wanted to have intercourse?
Should Cathy have to do more than struggle and verbally reject Jim to make him stop?**

The above scenario is an example of **acquaintance rape**, forced sexual intercourse by someone the victim knows. Cathy and Jim had known each other before he attacked her. Cathy trusted him enough to be comfortable alone with him in his apartment. If you feel you are receiving both "yes" and "no" messages from the person with whom you are interacting, assume she or he means "no." State your confusion and discuss it.

Myth: Rape is just a little unwanted sex.

Fact: Rape is a crime of violence. Survivors suffer humiliation, degradation, and a loss of control over their lives and bodies. Recovery can be a lifelong process.

✓ Approximately 68% of rape victims knew their assailant. Approximately 28% of victims are raped by husbands or boyfriends, 35% by acquaintances, and 5% by other relatives ("Violence Against Women," Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1994).

✓ 75% of male students and 55% of female students involved in acquaintance rape had been drinking (National Victim Center, April 23, 1992).

DATE RAPE SCENARIO - ACQUAINTANCE RAPE SCENARIO

This section is about taking active steps for self-protection. It contains suggestions that will decrease the likelihood of victimization. There is no one magic formula that works all the time. People must make their own decisions to survive danger or harassment the best way they can. This section provides information which may help people make choices.

PERSONAL SAFETY

Prevention

- *Know your own needs and wishes. Talk about what you want from your relationships, sexual or otherwise.
- *If you are unclear whether or not you are interested in having sex with your date, discuss your intentions early on.
- *Remain in control. Talk over the exact plans for the date beforehand. On a date, pay your own way (or let your date buy the movie tickets and you pay for pizza afterward).
- *Don't leave a party, bar, or any other place with a person you don't know very well.
- *Let someone know where you are going and when you will return.
- *Beware of alcohol and other drugs. It's much harder for you to be in control of the situation if you are under the influence of these substances. Limit your intake of alcohol and request that your date do the same. Discuss these matters with your date. Be prepared to leave if your date becomes intoxicated and out of control.
- *When going to a party or a bar, go with a friend and make plans to watch out for one another.

Look at the expressions of violence against women on a continuum. Are some of the more common group behaviors (e.g. dirty jokes, suggestive remarks, "copping a feel") actually the beginning of aggression?

Avoidance

- *Avoid potentially dangerous situations, whatever you judge them to be. Trust your instincts. If a situation doesn't feel right, get out.
- *Go slowly. Double date. Keep the date in a public place. Give the person time to earn your trust.
- *Be very clear in communicating what you feel beyond just saying "no." If a date wants to go further sexually than you are willing, insist that she/he leave, or you leave. When you say "yes," be sure you first know what you're agreeing to.
- *Be aware that your actions can be misunderstood. For example, a person may wish to go no further and continue engaging in a heavy make-out session. The physical activities may lead the partner to misunderstand the verbal message.

Interruption

- *If a person is proceeding beyond the boundaries of what you want in terms of physical contact, take action. For example, if you are getting "bad vibes" about a person, leave the situation.
- *If she/he is too aggressive or is treating you like her/his personal possession, end the date. Get angry. Be assertive, putting forth what you want and need without hostility or apology. Develop a body language to match.

◆IF YOU ARE ATTACKED

- *Go with your instincts. Depending on the situation, you may decide to run, scream, kick, hit, bite, etc.
- *Keep in mind that your goal is to escape safely. If you believe that fighting will put your life in greater danger, then do not resist.

✓Rape takes its toll physically and emotionally. It may result in sexual and reproductive injuries, as well as a wide array of emotional problems including an inability to trust, phobias, depression, and even suicide in extreme cases (Marjorie Winkler Leidig, Ph.D., "The Continuum Of Violence Against Women: Psychological and Physical Consequences." *Journal of American College Health*, 40 (4) 1992, p. 149-155).

REMEMBER: Every rape situation is different. To the best of your ability avoid feeling guilty about what you did or did not decide to do.

Feelings that surface in a survivor of sexual assault, if not expressed and dealt with, could result in increased depression, decreased motivation and concentration, disturbance of sleep and appetite, and difficulty with academic and interpersonal functioning. Counseling can provide support, help the survivor understand feelings, and increase assertiveness and self-esteem.

◆WHAT WE CAN DO FOR OURSELVES AND EACH OTHER

- *We do not need to think of self-defense only in terms of something we do alone. We can discuss and practice strategies together.
- *We can take care of each other by establishing safe house networks, warning one another about abusive strangers and acquaintances.
- *We can support people who tell us they have been assaulted and defend people who are being persecuted for fighting back.
- *All people suffer from the threat of abuse; many more people than we think are actually abused. Until EVERYONE is free of this fear, not one of us is really safe.

Men can stop rape. Men can also help other men recognize behaviors which may lead to rape.

THINGS YOU CAN DO IF YOU ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED

Sexual assault can be physically and emotionally damaging. Feelings of fear, anger, confusion, guilt, and even post-traumatic stress are common. You should understand that the perpetrator was at fault, not you. There is help available to you whether you just now experienced this crisis or it was at some time in your past. These suggestions are not in a specific order. What you choose to do depends on you and your situation. We suggest that all of the following be considered for your safety and well-being.

1. **GO TO A SAFE PLACE** or call someone to help you. It is important that you protect yourself from further assault. Consider contacting the police for protection if necessary. If you live in a residential hall, contact a CA or a Hall Director.

2. These things are important in case you decide to press charges against the perpetrator. Evidence can be collected even if you are uncertain about naming/prosecuting the perpetrator.

***DO NOT STRAIGHTEN OR CLEAN UP
THE SCENE OF THE ASSAULT.
*DO NOT DOUCHE.**

***DO NOT BATHE.
*DO NOT CHANGE CLOTHES.
*DO NOT COVER PHYSICAL INJURY**

Note: These are important because evidence to be used in legal proceedings can be gathered at the scene by the police, and from your body and clothes by a nurse practitioner or physician.

3. **CALL THE NEAREST CRISIS CENTER** for help, information, and support. Members of the center can go with you to the hospital or police and give you emotional support during the crisis. In Cheney, or if you are an EWU student, call 359-7273 (RAPE), or in Spokane County/City call the Sexual Assault hotline at 624-7273 (RAPE) or 911.

4. **NOTIFY THE POLICE OF THE CRIME.** There are two methods of reporting:

- Call police and give information which can lead to an arrest of the perpetrator.
- File a third party report. All the information can be given to a trained third party report staff person and submitted to the police. The victim's identity can remain confidential. It is important to have information about the perpetrator on file with your local law enforcement agency and school so they will have more knowledge about trends, locations, and methods of assault. The report can be submitted by the victim (ideally) or by someone else with knowledge of the situation. Third party reports are available through the Health, Wellness, Prevention Center; Residence Hall Directors and Community Advisors; Office of Student Life; the Women's Studies Center; and the Counseling Center. (See resource page for telephone numbers.)

✓ In a study of college students, 35% of men indicated some likelihood that they would commit a violent rape of a woman who had fended off an advance if they were assured of getting away with it (National Victim Center, April 23, 1992)

5. **GET MEDICAL ATTENTION** at Deaconess Medical Center emergency room or your private physician if the physician is someone with whom you have a good relationship. Your physical health is important. Any physical trauma or injuries need to be treated. Possible infections need to be treated. If desired, possible pregnancies may be prevented. Options for pregnancy prevention are most effective in the first 24 hours. If you intend to press charges, evidence also must be gathered for legal purposes. Take a change of clothes with you if possible.

✓ 75% of female rape victims require medical care after the attack. ("Violence Against Women." Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1994)

6. **OBTAIN COUNSELING**, long or short term, from a counselor trained in dealing with sexual assault victims. One of the effective healing processes is to talk about the incident. Express all your thoughts, fears, and anxieties to a supportive counselor, advocate or friend. (See resource page of telephone numbers.)

7. **CONFRONTATION.** Use anger as a positive force for defense and for change. Rather than turn anger inward, be willing to turn it outward, holding assailants accountable.

WHAT TO DO IF A FRIEND OR ACQUAINTANCE IS RAPED

The following suggestions are offered as guidelines for anyone assisting a sexual assault victim in the midst of the crisis or at a later point. Survivors may react in various ways -- they may be calm, numb, upset, or hysterical. They may feel angry and feel loss of control over what has happened. Feelings of safety and security may be seriously disrupted. Some survivors see the attack as at least partly their fault and have feelings of guilt.

◆ WHAT YOU CAN DO - IMMEDIATELY

- If danger of further physical assault exists, assist the victim to contact the police and/or to find a safe place.
- Suggestions for helping the victim:
 - Listen in a way that supports and validates the victim's feelings, encouraging free expression. Let the victim talk or cry.
 - Accept whatever the victim says and do not criticize.
 - Be compassionate, supportive, and patient. Let the victim know you care by helping in any way.
 - Let the victim make her/his own choices while encouraging action and recovery.
 - Assure the survivor that she/he is not to blame.
- Help the victim decide on an action regarding:
 - Medical attention
 - Emotional support
 - Notifying the police of the crime (Details of a, b, & c are described above under suggestions for the victim).

REMEMBER: Victims need to make their own choices. Respect their decisions.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU OR A FRIEND IS RAPED

LEGAL DEFINITIONS FOR WASHINGTON STATE

First Degree Rape - occurs when a person engages in sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion where the perpetrator or an accessory:

- * uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon.
- * kidnaps the victim.
- * inflicts serious physical injury.
- * feloniously enters the building or vehicle where the victim is situated.

Second Degree Rape - sexual intercourse involving one or more of the following:

- * forcible compulsion.
- * victim is incapable of giving consent due to physical or mental incapacitation.
- * victim is developmentally disabled and the perpetrator is not married to the victim and has supervisory authority over the victim.

Third Degree Rape - sexual intercourse with another involving one or more of the following where the victim and perpetrator are not married:

- * a victim did not give consent to the act and this lack of consent was clearly expressed by words or conduct.
- * where there is threat of substantial unlawful harm to property rights of the victim.

Indecent Liberties - occurs when a person who is not married to the other person causes the other person to have sexual contact with her or him by forcible compulsion or when the other person is incapable of consent or is developmentally disabled.



✓1 in 12 male students surveyed had committed acts that met the legal definition of rape. Furthermore, 84% of the men who had committed such acts said what they had done was definitely not rape. (National Victim Center, April 23, 1992)

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICY OF EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Eastern Washington University affirms respect, responsibility, and caring in our academic community. Sexual misconduct is clearly inconsistent with the purposes of an academic community, and thus is a violation of the Student Conduct Code as well as a violation of state and federal law. Sexual misconduct includes but is not limited to:

- a. Unwanted verbal (including telephone), written (including electronic media), pictorial, or physical conduct of a sexual nature which a reasonable person would consider intimidating, hostile, offensive, and/or which adversely affects the learning or living environment of the campus.
- b. Unwanted forceful sexual contact. The use of force may include, but is not limited to, use of body weight, pushing or hitting, coercion, or threats.
- c. The use of force (e.g., hitting or pushing, use of a weapon, use of body weight, threats to kidnap or kill) to overcome earnest resistance to engaging in sexual intercourse. Earnest resistance may be verbal, physical, or both.
- d. Sexual intercourse, when it falls within the legal definition of statutory rape.
- e. Sexual intercourse, when the victim is incapable of consent by reason of mental incapacitation or physical helplessness and force is not used.

All complaints of sexual misconduct will follow the normal student conduct complaint or grievance procedure of the institution as outlined in the Student Handbook. Complainants and respondents have the option of using local support services or institutional counseling services. Depending on the nature, scope, and severity of the misconduct, sanctions levied through student conduct or grievance proceedings may include warning/written reprimand, probation, restitution for personal injury or property damages, restraint from contact, loss of privileges including use of institutional property, suspension, expulsion, or termination of employment. The University will comply with all public disclosure and privacy requirements. However, the university is required to warn the campus community about the crimes considered to be a threat to other students and employees. The institution will offer confidential consultation to victims within the confines of administrative rules and appropriate ethical precepts.

REACH OUT TO SOMEONE FOR HELP

Survivors typically have feelings of shame, anger, wanting to withdraw, confusion, etc. It is very important that you talk to someone on campus or in the community who can help you get to the appropriate resources.

Obtain physical, emotional, academic, or legal/financial support following an attempted or completed assault. Immediate medical attention is important to assess and treat injuries, check for possibilities of sexually transmitted diseases, and obtain necessary evidence in the event the survivor decides later to pursue legal action. Do not change clothes, take a shower, or clean yourself before going in for an examination. Forensic evidence collected may be very important for future legal use. Crime Victims Compensation will pay for the exam whether or not you file a police report. Counseling and treatment of injuries is covered by Crime Victims Compensation only if a police report is filed within a year of the crime. Filing a police report does not mean charges have to be filed. There are no charges at EWU Counseling and Psychological Services for students residing on campus.

Community Resources

Deaconess Medical Center

458-5800

*Collects forensic evidence

*Will offer morning-after pill if appropriate

Sacred Heart Medical Center

455-3131

*Collects forensic evidence

*Patient will need to contact family physician, Planned Parenthood, or other services for pregnancy concerns.

Holy Family Hospital

482-2460

*Collects forensic evidence

*Patient will need to contact family physician, Planned Parenthood, or other services for pregnancy concerns.

CAMPUS RESOURCES

Counseling and Psychological Services

359-2366, Martin Hall 225

- Individual counseling
- Referrals to other practitioners
- Support services on campus
- Group counseling with other survivors

Sexual Assault Crisis Hotline

- 24 - hour crisis line 624-7273 (RAPE)

Spokane Sexual Assault Center

747-8224, 7 South Howard, Spokane

- Individual counseling
- Group counseling with other survivors
- 24-hour crisis line

Residential Hall Staff

Pearce	359-2771	L.A.Hall	359-4197
Streeter	359-7605	Dressler	359-7471
Dryden	359-7316	Morrison	359-7109

ACADEMIC

When you have experienced a trauma such as harassment, assault, or rape, it could have an impact on your ability to attend class, take exams, or study effectively. You may be able to obtain help in making special arrangements for your classes by contacting any of the following:

- Dean of Students 359-2292
- Counseling and Psychological Services 359-2366

LEGAL

You may believe that perpetrators of the harassment/assault/rape should be held responsible for their actions and be prosecuted for their acts against you.

EWU and Cheney Police Department

911 or 235-6235 (24-hour emergency)

- Can dispatch an officer to apprehend suspect indicated by the survivor
- Can send a copy of report to prosecuting attorney

Prosecuting Attorney 456-3662

- Copy of police report sent to them
- They will make determination to prosecute.

Victim Witness 456-2366

- If you see a crime committed

Dean of Students 359-2292

- Charges of misconduct can be brought against a student under the Student Conduct Code

Third Party Report

Student Life	359-2292
CARE volunteers	359-4279
Student Health	359-4279
Counseling Center	359-2366
Women's Studies Center	359-2898
Residence Hall Staff	see above

**FOR MORE INFORMATION,
PLEASE CONTACT:**

**COUNSELING AND
PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
(509) 359-2366**

**DEAN OF STUDENTS
(509) 359-2292**

**HEALTH, WELLNESS, & PREVENTION
(509) 359-4279**

**WOMEN'S STUDIES CENTER
(509) 359-2847**





EWU POLICE SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COMMITMENT

Sexual assault, including date/acquaintance rape, is a very serious concern of this Police Department. If you feel you are a victim of a sexual assault on campus, the Department of Public Safety and Police Services will guarantee the following:

- 1 -

We will meet with you privately, at a time and local place of your choice, to take your report.

- 2 -

We cannot and will not notify your parents without your consent.

- 3 -

We will treat you and your particular case with courtesy, sensitivity, dignity, understanding and professionalism.

- 4 -

Our officers will not prejudice you, and you will not be blamed for what occurred.

- 5 -

We will assist you in arranging for any necessary hospital treatment or other medical needs. We will also assist in emergency housing if needed.

- 6 -

If you would feel more comfortable talking with a friend or advocate of your choice present, we will do our best to accommodate your request.

- 7 -

We will fully investigate your case, and will help you to achieve the best outcome. This may involve the arrest and full prosecution of the suspect responsible.

You will be kept up-to-date on the progress of the investigation and/or prosecution.

- 8 -

We will assist you in privately contacting counseling and other available resources.

- 9 -

We will continue to be available to answer your questions, to explain the system and process involved (prosecutor, courts, etc.), and to be a listening ear if you wish.

- 10 -

We will consider your case seriously, regardless of your gender or the gender or status of the suspect.

If you feel you are a victim of sexual assault, call your Department of Public Safety and Police Services at 359-6300 (any time of day or night), to privately make a complaint.

•OTHER RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO YOU ARE•

WOMEN'S STUDIES CENTER 359-2898 • COUNSELING & PSYCH SERVICES 359-2366

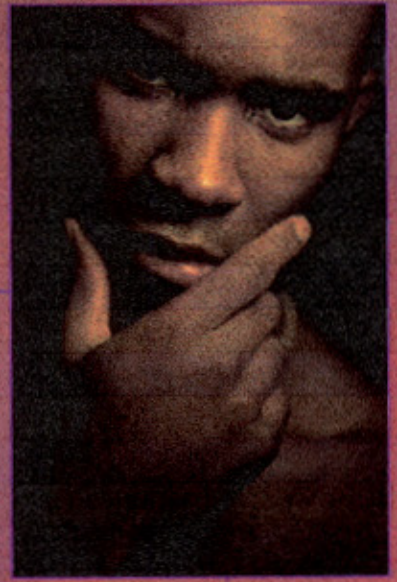
HEALTH, WELLNESS, & PREVENTION IN 117 SHW

DEAN OF STUDENTS OFFICE 359-2292 • ANY RESIDENCE HALL DIRECTOR

SEXUAL ASSAULT & FAMILY TRAUMA RESPONSE CENTER 747-8224

**What do women find attractive
in men?**

**Feeling safe.
Being heard.
Being treated with respect.**



**When I'm hooking-up with
my date, I remember:**

- **Caring**
- **Dignity**
- **Respect**
- **Mutual Decision Making**
- **And when in doubt about
anything, DON'T DO IT.**

Brought to you by the rape prevention programs of EWU.

C.A.R.E. - 359-4279

C.E.A.S.E. - 359-6429

**Keeping our dates pressure
free and full of honest, open
communication brings us
mutual satisfaction.**

**I remember that
"no means no".
All the time.
Every time.**





**Stop and think for a
moment of the
six women closest to you.
Now guess which one
will be raped this year.**

One in six college women will be sexually assaulted this year. YOU can help reduce these odds. Avoid situations that put you and your friends at risk:

- Obey security policies in your residence hall.
- Communicate clearly and consistently.
- Do not tolerate abusive behavior.
- Treat people with dignity and respect and demand they treat you the same.

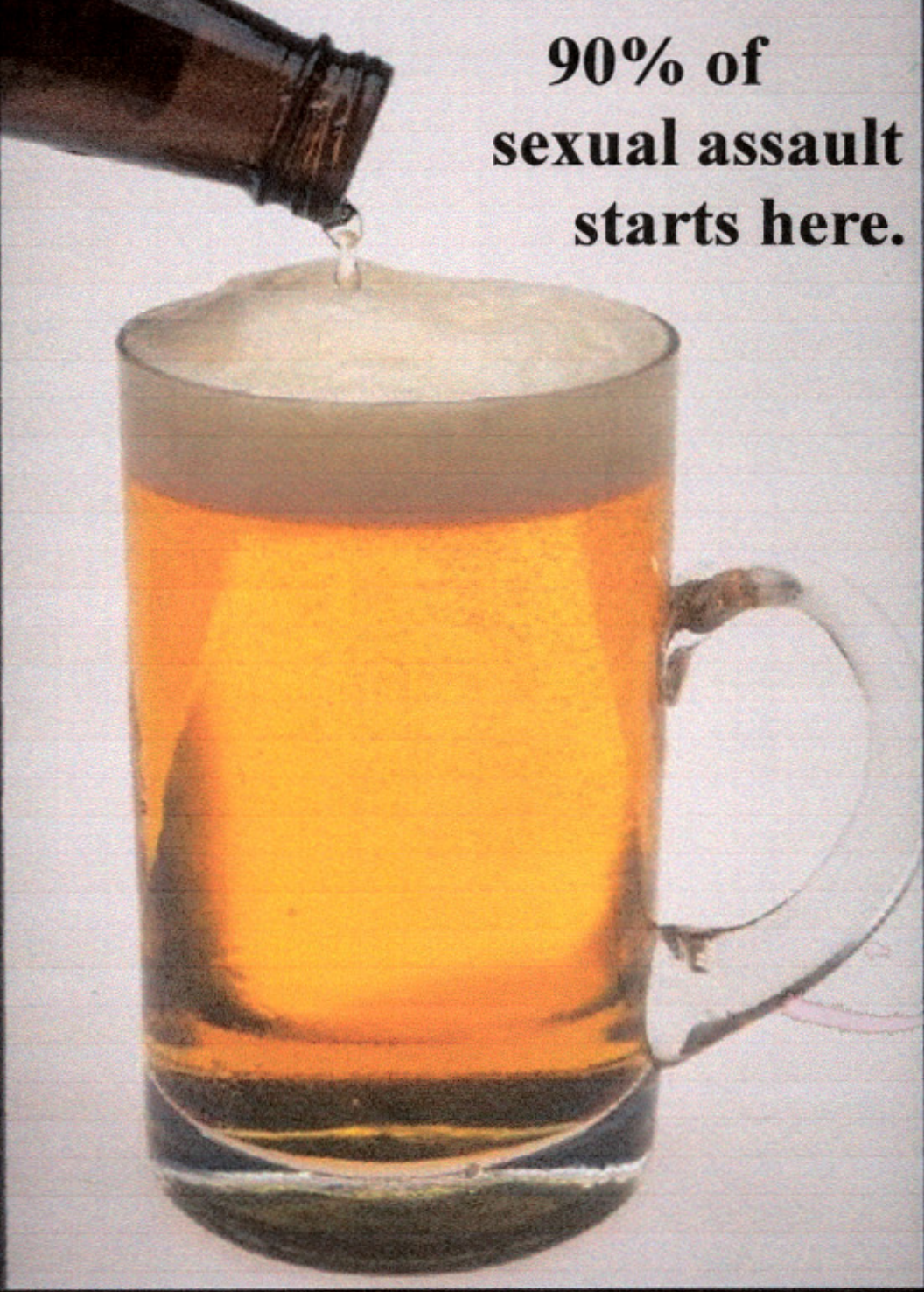
Educate yourself and your friends.

Share what you know with at least six of your female friends before one of them becomes another statistic.

Brought to you by the rape prevention programs of EWU.

C.A.R.E. - 359-4279

C.E.A.S.E. - 359-6429



**90% of
sexual assault
starts here.**

**If you misuse alcohol or drugs, you risk losing your head.
You also risk going to jail.**

**Drinking too much is not an excuse for having sex without
expressed consent. You are responsible for your own
behavior, regardless of what condition you are in.**

Sober thinking now can prevent big trouble later.

“No means no.” All the time. Every time.

Brought to you by the rape prevention programs of EWU.

C.A.R.E. - 359-4279

C.E.A.S.E. - 359-6429