PEER FACILITATORS
PRESENTATION OUTLINE
Topic: Sexual Misconduct

I. INTRODUCTION

Ground rules for discussion:
1. Please show respect and sensitivity to your fellow classmates.
2. These are important issues and we want to encourage open and frank dialogue.
3. We want to stress the importance of joining a caring, vigilant community that will not stand for sexual misconduct.
4. Please keep what is shared by others during today's session in confidence. The session will be greatly enhanced if all of you contribute freely and without fear that what you say will be shared outside of this meeting.
5. There is a chance that some in this room have been sexually assaulted or know someone who has, so please be sensitive to this as you contribute during today's session.
6. Although we will discuss alcohol and drug use today, please do not assume that all C of C students choose to use alcohol and drugs.

A. Here are some Startling Reports:
   1. One in five college women have either been raped or suffered attempted rape.
   2. One out of six men is sexually assaulted at some point in his life.
   3. Approximately 90% of victims know their offender.
   4. Alcohol was consumed in nearly 85% of college student rapes.
   5. The first two weeks of college is the period when sexual assault is more likely to occur.
   6. Freshmen and sophomores are at greater risk for victimization than juniors or seniors.

B. With that being said---The main topic for this informational session is Sexual Misconduct.

   We are glad to have the chance to talk with you and we hope that through this information you will learn more about what is sexual misconduct, how to prevent sexual misconduct and/or assault from happening, and where to get help if you become a victim, as well as how to respond and help if a friend tells you that they have had an experience with sexual assault.

II. What is Effective Consent?

- Effective consent involves mutually understandable words or actions which indicate a willingness to participate in mutually agreed upon sexual activity.
**Consent IS:**

- A voluntary, sober, knowing, informed, verbal and non-verbal agreement.
- An active agreement.
- Consent cannot be coerced.
- A process, which must include explicit indications at every step.
- Never implied and cannot be assumed, even in the context of a relationship. Just because you are in a relationship does not mean that you have permission to have sex with your partner.

**You likely do NOT have consent if your partner does any of the following:**

- Shakes their head "no" or pushes you away
- Holds their arms tightly around their bodies
- Turns away from you or hides their face
- Has stiffening muscles
- Says "I'm tired" or "Not now" or "No"

**Circumstances in which a person, CANNOT, by law, give consent:**

****(no matter what s/he might verbalize):

- The person is incapacitated (out-of-it, not able to make knowing decisions) or unconscious as a result of incapacitation due to alcohol or drugs
- The person is mentally/intellectually disabled
- Once a person says "no". It does not matter if or what kind of sexual behavior or communication has happened previously in the current event, early that day, or daily for the previous six months. It does not matter if it is a current long-term relationship, a broken relationship, or marriage. If one partner says, "NO," and the other partner ignores this verbalization and continues to engage in sexual activity, sexual misconduct has occurred.

***The bottom line, make sure you have effective and knowing consent before engaging in sex.

III. **WHAT IS SEXUAL ASSAULT?**

A. **South Carolina Law:**

**Sexual Battery (Assault) is:**

Sexual battery or assault includes any unwelcome sexual contact through the use of force or coercion or when the other person is mentally incapacitated.

- According to South Carolina Law, most forms of rape and sexual assault are considered felonies and can result in up to 30 years of imprisonment.

IV. **College of Charleston Sexual Misconduct Policy:**

While we are going to spend most of our time focusing on the C of C policy, it is important to understand that rape and sexual assault involving COFC students fall under the jurisdiction of
BOTH the State of South Carolina AND College of Charleston's Conduct System. So, a C of C student who is sexually assaulted by another C of C student can pursue criminal charges, a campus conduct process, or both. C of C students who are sexually harassed can file a complaint on campus (even if it doesn't rise to the level of criminal sexual assault). C of C takes complaints very seriously and wants students to feel comfortable reporting instances of sexual misconduct of all kinds.

V. WHAT IS SEXUAL MISCONDUCT? There are lots of different kinds of sexual misconduct. Some examples are below. For a complete definition and information on the policies and procedures, please see the College of Charleston Policy on the Prohibition of Discrimination and Harassment, including Sexual Harassment and Abuse and the Student Sexual Misconduct Policy, which can be found on the C of C website.


A. Verbal Sexual Harassment:

Unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors based upon gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression; verbal harassment, such as sexual innuendoes, suggestive comments, jokes of a sexual nature, sexual propositions or threats; epithets; slurs; negative stereotyping (including “jokes”); repeated, unwelcome requests for social engagements; questions or comments about sexual behavior or preference.

Here are some examples:

- Sexual innuendoes, suggestive comments, jokes of a sexual nature
- Whistling at someone, cat calls, howling, and smacking lips
- Sexual propositions or threats
- Epithets; slurs; negative stereotyping (including “jokes,” questions or comments about sexual behavior or preference)
- Making sexual comments about a person’s clothing, body, or looks
- Repeated, unwelcome requests for social engagements (repeatedly asking out a person who is not interested)
- Telling lies or spreading rumors about a person’s personal sex life.

**Scenarios:** A Student repeatedly sends sexual jokes around on a tweet or text even when asked to stop, causing one recipient to feel negatively affected so much that s/he makes conscious attempts to avoid the sender on campus and in the residence hall in which they both live.

B. Non-verbal:

Display of sexually suggestive objects or pictures, leering, obscene gestures; written or graphic material (including communications by computers, cell phones, etc.) that defames or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual or group because of gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

Here are some examples:

- Looking a person up and down (Elevator eyes)/ staring at someone
Making sexual gestures with hands or through body movements or facial expressions such as licking lips
Blocking a person’s path or following the person
Displaying sexually suggestive visuals
Posting inappropriate pictures on Facebook

**Scenarios:** Explicit sexual pictures are displayed on the exterior of a residence hall door or posted on Facebook.

C. Coercion:
Use of force, threats, or intimidation to make somebody do something against his or her will.

Here are some examples:
- Someone holds your body down and performs a sexual act against your will.
- Threatening that if you don’t have sex with them, the friendship is over.
- Threatens to tell everyone of your past drug use if you don’t give sex.
- Saying things like, "I know you want it - look how you’re dressed."
- Saying things like, "You’re a tease."

**Intoxicated Sexual Coercion:** This type of sexual coercion is the most frequently used type of sexual coercion. Intoxicated Sexual Coercion involves using drugs or alcohol (Mostly Alcohol) to loosen up the inhibitions of the victim or target of a sexual assault.

Here are some examples:
- You are being pressured you to drink more even after you’ve said “I had enough.”
- The person is insistent about getting your drinks for you.
- You are being egged on to join in on the drinking game (you may be a target).
- Someone puts club drugs or other types of date rape drugs in your drink when you’re not looking.

VI. Reducing Risk and Bystander Intervention:

Ask the following questions, and allow time for audience to generate responses.

“What can we do to reduce risk if we choose to drink alcohol?”
- Be responsible; drink water or soda between each drink
- Know our limits; they are always lower than you think; stay with a friend when you go out
- Keep track of how much we have had to drink and know what we are drinking
- If you or your partner is intoxicated, wait for another night to get physical. Alcohol may make people feel more comfortable in social situations - but when it comes to sex - alcohol can create a situation that becomes out of control and damaging to both partners very quickly.
“What can we do to make sure we know exactly what we are drinking at a party?”

- Watch as people are making your drinks and don’t leave drinks unattended. There have been cases of suspected date rape drugs being added to drinks. The drugs are tasteless and odorless so you’d have no way of knowing.
- Avoid drinking punch at parties as it often contains very high levels of alcohol (much more than you would think). It is estimated that there are typically 4 to 6 drinks in a standard solo cup of punch and double that if everclear is used. There are also rumors of other substances being added to punch – Adderall, Xanax, Klonopin – there’s just no way of knowing what you are drinking.

“How can we help our friends reduce risk if they choose to drink alcohol?”

- Be aware of your friends. Use the buddy system.
- Get them help when they need it. College of Charleston has an Amnesty Policy to encourage students to reduce risk and get medical attention. When students seek emergency medical help for themselves or their friends related to alcohol, students will not be charged with alcohol violations. This is because we are more concerned with safety, not because we encourage excessive drinking

“As an example of how to help others reduce risk when alcohol is involved, what could you do or say if you saw a situation where a male was encouraging a female to come upstairs with him and she was obviously drunk?” Give the audience time to come up with ideas and respond to their answers. You don’t need to go over all of these, but here are some ideas to share.

As a bystander you can intervene by doing the following:

- Talk to a friend who can help
- Call an RA or an older student you trust
- Say something to the guy to let him know it’s really not ok and not a good idea
- Find some of the girl’s friends to help
- Try to talk to the girl and/or walk her back to her room

There are a lot of options. We want to encourage you to think about how you might help in this situation or others while making sure you are safe and have the help you need.

VII. Resources Available for Students:

Students are encouraged to seek help and report instances of sexual assault and/or other forms of sexual misconduct. There are many resources available for students both on and off campus. A list of resources is available on the pamphlet (that has already been handed out to the class).
On Campus Resources

Office of Victim Services
843-953-2273
- Coordinate immediate medical intervention and initial support.
- Assist the student in appropriate interim measures (e.g. changing class schedule or housing).
- Provide referrals to on and off-campus resources.
- Maintain confidentiality to level requested by student.
- Explain the student’s rights, responsibilities and options.
- Explain the reporting process and assist the student, if he/she chooses, in filing a report with the appropriate law enforcement agency and/or the College.
- As necessary and upon student request, serve as liaison with individuals on and off campus.

Department of Public Safety
Emergency #: 843-953-5611
Non-Emergency #: 843-953-5609
- Students can report occurrences of sexual misconduct and/or can file a criminal Complaint.
- Attend to student’s immediate safety concerns.
- Takes steps to conduct criminal investigations.

Dean of Students
843-953-5522
- Students can report occurrences of sexual misconduct and/or can file a campus Complaint.
- Explains the student’s rights and options. Assists with academic needs and can arrange appropriate interim measures (e.g., changing class schedule or housing). Takes steps to prevent retaliation.

Title IX Coordinator / Director of Human Relations and Minority Affairs
843-953-5758
Office Location: Room 112, Robert Scott Small
- Students can report occurrences of sexual misconduct and/or can file a Complaint.
- Explains student’s rights and options, can assist with appropriate interim measures, takes steps to prevent retaliation.
- Investigates allegations.
- Allegations of sexual misconduct will be maintained as confidential to the extent reasonably possible and permitted per Title IX obligations.

Residence Hall Directors and Resident Assistants
843-953-7897
- Explain the student’s rights and options and provide appropriate referrals.

Resources are available whether a sexual misconduct occurred on or off campus or a referral can be made when necessary and appropriate.
Counseling and Substance Abuse Services
843-953-5640
• Assists students who have experienced sexual misconduct by providing personal counseling and support.
• Confidential pursuant to SC Code Ann. §19-11-95.

Student Health Services
843-953-5520
• Available to address the health needs of students and can provide appropriate referrals.
• Not able to collect evidence after a sexual assault but can provide a referral.

Off Campus Resources

City of Charleston Police Department
911
• Students can file criminal Complaints with the City of Charleston Police Department for assaults that occur off campus.

People Against Rape
843-745-0144
www.peopleagainstrape.org
• 24 hour crisis hotline
• Crisis Intervention
• Medical and Legal Appointment Accompaniment
• Support and Follow-Up Through the Healing Process
• Support Groups for Victims and Their Families
• Individual Counseling and Therapy Referrals

MUSC SANE (Sexual Assault Examiner) Program
MUSC Emergency Room
• Forensically trained nurses on call for the MUSC Emergency Room 24/7 to assist and collect evidence after an acute (within 120 hours/5 days) sexual assault.
• Office of Victim Services (843-953-2273) can assist with arranging a SANE exam.
• No cost for a forensic examination for sexual assault, regardless of their involvement with law enforcement when certain conditions are met. See the State Office for Victim’s Services website (http://www.sova.sc.gov/).
GET INVOLVED

Join **SCOPE**: **Safe, Campus Outreach, Prevention, and Education**

Created by the Office of Victim Services, **SCOPE** is a peer education team whose mission is to bring awareness to the prevalence of violence to which students are falling victim.

Through education, programming events, and training, our goal is to actively promote healthy behaviors and environments to reduce the likelihood of Violence.

Be a part of revamping CofC's Chapter of **One in Four**

A nationally-recognized all male peer education group that present "The Men's Program".

Males presenting to males, especially at the collegiate level, is a powerful and persuasive approach to discussing and working on concrete solutions to ending sexual violence.

Join the **Gender Violence Awareness and Prevention Network**

The College of Charleston Committee on Sexual Misconduct identifies strategies for effectively communicating the College’s student sexual misconduct policy and the basic message that the College of Charleston abhors and prohibits sexual discrimination, including sexual harassment and sexual violence.

For more information or to join:
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