Did you know  

1 in 4 college females experience some type of attempted or completed sexual assault either before or while in college (Krebs, Lindquist, Warner Fisher & Martin 2009).

Less than 5% of attempted or completed college sexual assaults are ever reported (U.S. Department of Justice, 2000).

Over half of college rape victims are attacked on dates (National Institute of Justice, 2001).

1 in 10 college-aged men admit to using excessive force to gain sex (Koss, Woodruff, and Koss, 1990).

Alcohol is a factor in 96% of college sexual assault claims (United Education, 2011).

Missouri S&T Sexual Misconduct Policy:

Sexual or Racial Harassment Policy
chancellor.mst.edu/documents/policy/I-29.pdf

Standard of Conduct
umsystem.edu/ums/rules/collected_rules/programs/ch200/200.010_standard_of_conduct

Reporting Contact Information
Community Standards & Student Conduct
107 Norwood Hall
Phone: (573) 341-4292
E-mail: values@mst.edu

Campus Title IX Coordinator
Shenethia Manuel, J.D., Assoc. Vice Chanc. for HR, Affirmative Action, Diversity and Inclusion
113 Centennial Hall
Phone: (573) 341-4920
E-mail: manuels@mst.edu

Tips for Supporting a Survivor
If you choose to approach a student you’re concerned about or if a student reaches out to you for help after some form of sexual misconduct, here are some suggestions which might make the opportunity more comfortable for you and more helpful for the student.

TALK to the student in private when both of you have the time and are not rushed or preoccupied.

LISTEN to thoughts and feelings in a sensitive, nonthreatening way. Communicate understanding by repeating back the essence of what the student has told you. Try to include both content and feelings. Let the student share.

GIVE HOPE by assuring the student that things can get better. It is important to help them realize that there are options and that you are there to support them. Recognize that your purpose should be to provide hope and support to enable the student to move forward in consulting with a professional or other appropriate person. Do not feel you have to solve the matter at hand.

MAINTAIN clear and consistent boundaries and expectations. It is important to maintain the professional nature of any faculty/staff and student relationship as well as the consistency of any academic expectations, etc. Also, it is important not to be ‘sworn to secrecy’ as there are University obligations to inform the Title IX Coordinator on campus.

REFER the student to appropriate resources and support. In making a referral it is important to point out that help is available and seeking such help is a sign of strength rather than a sign of weakness. It may be helpful to point out that seeking professional help for other concerns (medical, legal, emotional, etc.) is considered good judgment and an appropriate use of resources. It may be helpful for you to prepare the student for what they might expect if they follow your suggestion.

FOLLOW-UP by arranging a time to meet with the student again to solidify their decision to obtain appropriate help and to demonstrate your commitment to assist them in this process. Follow up with the student to learn how the referral meeting went and to offer further support.
What is sexual discrimination?
Sex discrimination is prohibited by law in educational programs and in every aspect of university life. Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments applies to all students and employees at the University and prohibits unequal treatment as well as sexual harassment and sexual violence which are both forms of sex discrimination.

Sex discrimination occurs when a person has been treated unequally based on her/his sex (but not sexual orientation). Specifically, Title IX prohibits the exclusion of persons from participation in, or denial of, the benefits of any University program or activity because of their sex.

Sexual harassment is a subset of sex discrimination and is therefore prohibited. Sexual harassment involves any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment may occur regardless of the sex or the sexual orientation of the parties.

Sexual violence is a subset of sexual harassment and is thus also prohibited as a kind of sex discrimination. Sexual violence involves any physical sexual act, including sexual assault, which is perpetrated against a person's will or done without valid consent (incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs).

If you experience sexual violence...

- Go to a safe place, and contact someone who can help you; a friend, family member, or a resource listed in the RESOURCES panel.
- Assist in preserving evidence. Do not change clothes, shower, douche, comb hair, brush teeth, eat, or drink. If possible, do not urinate.
- Get a medical examination to ensure proper treatment. There may be hidden physical injuries.
  * Request that a rape examination be performed and any evidence be stored.
  * Inquire about the tests for HIV, pregnancy, and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- Arrange for confidential counseling.
- Write down everything you can remember happening. This will help with your own healing process and in any legal action you might choose to take.

POLICY & PROCEDURES
- UM System Policy on Sexual Harassment umsystem.edu/ums/rules/hrm/hr500/hr510
- Standard of Conduct umsystem.edu/ums/rules/collected_rules/programs/ch200/200_010_standard_of_conduct
- Discrimination Grievance Procedure for Students umsystem.edu/ums/rules/collected_rules/faculty/ch390/grievance_390_010
- Missouri S&T Title IX - titleix.mst.edu

RESOURCES

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<tr>
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<th>Phone Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolla Emergency Rm.</td>
<td>(573) 458-8899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Univ. Police Dept.</td>
<td>(573) 341-4300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rolla Police Dept.</td>
<td>(573) 364-1213</td>
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<td>S&amp;T Counseling Services</td>
<td>(573) 341-4211</td>
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<tr>
<td>S&amp;T Student Affairs</td>
<td>(573) 341-4292</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Hotline</td>
<td>(573) 426-4687</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title IX Coordinator</td>
<td>(573) 431-4920</td>
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Consent Defined
Consent is sexual permission. Consent can be given by word or action, but non-verbal consent is not as clear as talking about what you want sexually and what you don't. Consent to some form of sexual activity cannot be automatically taken as consent to any other form of sexual activity. Silence—without actions demonstrating permission—cannot be assumed to show consent.

When alcohol or other drugs are being used, a person will be considered unable to give valid consent if they cannot fully understand the details of a sexual interaction (who, what, when, where, why, or how) because they lack the capacity to reasonably understand the situation. Individuals who consent to sex must be able to understand what they are doing.

Don't Be a Bystander
Do something when you see risky behavior. If you witness someone trying to lead an intoxicated person into a private room, see someone feeding drinks to another person, or acting sexually aggressive; find a friend to help you and intervene. Likewise, pay attention to your friends so that you can help them if they are being targeted in a vulnerable situation.

Reporting: The Decision is Yours
A variety of resources are available to assist you in moving forward after a sexual assault. While the following courses of action are not mutually exclusive, the information will assist you in making an informed decision about your options.

SUPPORT: If your main objective is to obtain support, S&T Counseling Services and the Emergency Room have trained professionals that are available to help you focus on emotional and physical healing.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSE: If you would like to report the sexual misconduct in order to seek administrative action within the University constructs, Community Standards & Student Conduct are here to assist you in understanding the process.

LEGAL OPTIONS: If you wish to pursue criminal charges, S&T Police and/or Rolla Police Department can assist you.

It’s NOT Your Fault, Even if...
- The other party was an acquaintance or you had some form of relationship with that individual.
- You have been sexually intimate with that person or with others before.
- You were drinking or using drugs.
- You froze and did not or could not respond.
- You were wearing clothes that others may perceive to be seductive.