If you are experiencing Sexual Assault, you are not alone.
There is help available to you.

If you are in immediate danger, call 911.

CAMPUS RESOURCES

The Wellness Center*

(Counseling and Health Services)
Located on the Third Floor of the Elliot Center
603-358-2200 | Afterhours: 603-358-2436

Campus Safety 603-358-2228

Title IX Coordinator
Located at 48 Butler Ct.
603-358-2010

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

MCVP Crisis and Prevention Center* 24-Hour Confidential Hotline: 1-888-511-6287 or 603-352-3782

Keene Police Department 911 | 24-Hour Dispatch: 603-357-9813

NATIONAL RESOURCES

National Sexual Assault Hotline* 1-800-656-4673

National Domestic Violence Hotline* 1-800-799-7233

The Network La Red*
(LGTBQIA+ relationship violence hotline)
1-800-832-1901

Love is Respect* 1-866-331-9474

SOURCES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

MCVP: Crisis and Prevention Center www.mcvprevention.org

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) www.rainn.org

National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC)

www.nsvrc.org

Keene State's Sexual Violence Prevention Virtual Resource Center (SVPRC)

www.keene.edu/svprc

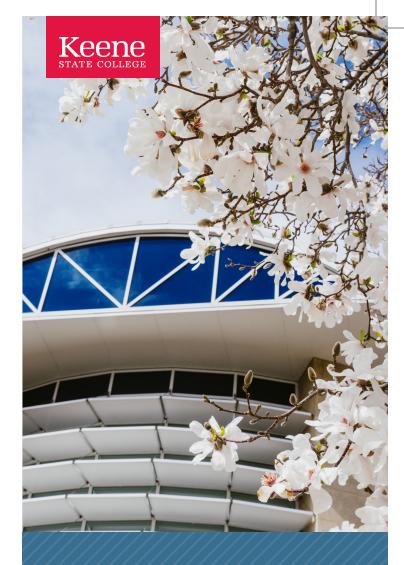


The Wellness Center

3rd Floor, Elliot Center 603-358-2200 ksc-wellnesscenter@keene.edu

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Sexual Assault

Information, Supports, and Resources

^{*} Indicates a confidential resource



WHAT IS SEXUAL ASSAULT?

The term sexual assault refers to sexual contact or behavior that occurs without explicit consent of the victim/survivor. Sexual assault can happen to anyone, no matter your age, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Some forms of sexual assault include:

- Attempted rape
- Fondling or unwanted sexual touching
- Forcing another person to perform sexual acts, such as oral sex or penetrating someone else's body
- Penetrating someone's body without their consent, also known as rape

Rape is a form of sexual assault, but not all sexual assault is rape. The term rape is often used as a legal definition to specifically include sexual penetration without consent.

A person who sexually assaults someone can have any relationship to the person they assaulted—long term dating, casual dating, hook up, acquaintance, family member.

Approximately 8 out of 10 sexual assaults are committed by someone known to the victim/survivor, such as in the case of intimate partner sexual violence or acquaintance rape.

Victims/survivors often blame themselves.

Remember, you are not to blame. You are the only one allowed to make choices for your body. This is also true in cases of drug-facilitated sexual assault. Using drugs or alcohol is never an excuse for assault and does not mean that it was your fault.

WHAT IS CONSENT?

Consent is the voluntary, informed, knowing, unambiguous agreement to engage in mutually acceptable sexual activity through clearly communicated actions or words. It is important not to make assumptions. When in doubt, stop and ask.

Consent can be withdrawn at any time and cannot be assumed because of relationship status or based on past interactions. Consent is more than a yes or no. It is a dialogue about desires, needs, and level of comfort with different sexual interactions.



While sexual assault can happen to anyone, the majority of sexual assault victims/survivors are under the age of 30.

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)



WHAT IS FORCE?

Force doesn't always refer to physical pressure. A person who sexually assaults someone may use emotional coercion, psychological force, or manipulation to coerce that other person into non-consensual sex.

Some people will use threats to force a victim/ survivor to comply, such as threatening to hurt the victim/survivor or their family or other intimidation tactics.

SEEKING SUPPORT AFTER SEXUAL ASSAULT

After sexual assault, it's hard to know how to react. You may be physically hurt, emotionally drained, or unsure what to do next. You may be considering working with the criminal justice system, but are unsure of where to start.

A person may choose not to report or tell anyone about a victimization they experienced for many reasons.

Some of the most common include:

- A fear of not being believed
- Being afraid of retaliation
- Shame or fear of being blamed
- Pressure from others
- Distrust towards law enforcement
- A desire to protect the attacker for other reasons

Learning more about what steps you can take following sexual violence can help ground you in a difficult time. Review the supports and resources listed on the back of this brochure to learn about help available to you.



Sexual assault can take many different forms, but one thing remains the same: it's never the victim/survivor's fault.

National Sexual Violence Resource Center