



SEXUAL VIOLENCE AWARENESS

The Ohio State University at Mansfield is committed to providing a learning, working and living environment that promotes personal integrity, civility and mutual respect in an environment free of sexual misconduct and discrimination of any type. Sexual discrimination violates an individual's fundamental rights and personal dignity. This resource refers to all forms of sexual discrimination, including: sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual violence by employees, students, or third parties. (Title 20 U.S.C. Sections 1681-1688). The Ohio State University at Mansfield will not tolerate behavior defined in this policy, which may also be violations of state and federal laws. Individuals who are determined to be in violation of these policies are subject to penalties including dismissal from Ohio State, regardless of whether they are also facing criminal or civil charges in a court of law.

What is Sexual Violence?

A continuum of behaviors including intimate partner abuse, stalking, sexual harassment, and those behaviors commonly called "rape" or "sexual assault." Sexually violent behavior can be physical, emotional, verbal, or a combination; without the consent of the victim. Sexual violence has no bias. Both the survivors and perpetrators come from all genders, cultures, races, ethnicities, sexual orientations, socio-economic status, and religions.

Who Addresses Sexual Violence?

In addition to criminal charges, students have the right to file a complaint through the campus judicial system. Also, Ohio State Mansfield will change necessary elements of the victim's academic situation if a change is requested and is reasonably available. For students, the Ohio State Code of Student Conduct is available at studentaffairs.osu.edu/csc.

- The disciplinary proceedings on campus shall provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution.
- The accuser and accused are entitled to have others present during the hearing and related meetings, and to access, review, and present witnesses and other evidence.
- Both parties will be informed in writing at the same time about the decision, changes to the decision, when the decision becomes final, and how to appeal a decision.

The Ohio Code Chapter 2907 on sex offenses (<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2907>) outlines sex crimes statutes for the State of Ohio. For a detailed description of specific sex crimes and associated terms, review this site. Students are strongly encouraged to contact law enforcement officials as soon as any alleged illegal behavior occurs, in order to preserve evidence. The University will work with local law enforcement agencies, as appropriate, to also respond to these reports. The Sexual Abuse Services Program (a county-wide service) provides counseling and support services. For 24-hour assistance, call 419-522-HELP (4357).

For the information of those involved in these processes, the standard of evidence in criminal proceedings is beyond a reasonable doubt. The standard of evidence in campus disciplinary proceedings is more likely than not. A student can be in both simultaneously having the matter heard.

Reporting an Incident

The Ohio State University at Mansfield encourages prompt, accurate reporting of crimes or suspicious incidents. Crimes or suspicious incidents should be reported immediately to security by dialing 5-4346 from an OSU phone or 419-755-4346 from an outside phone. Emergencies should be reported by dialing 9-911 from an OSU phone, or 911 from an outside line.

To file a complaint, contact Housing at 419-747-8500 and ask for the Housing Director; Student Life at 419-755-4317 and ask for an appointment with the Chief Student Life and Retention Officer; Human Resources at 419-755-4047 and ask for an appointment with the Chief Human Resources Officer; or Campus Safety at 419-755-4346 and ask for someone to take a complaint (this phone line is not secure and goes to radio so ask for them to call you on a secure line or come to you to give the complaint in person). You should contact 911, if the assault just occurred, and report to the local authorities; if the incident occurs off campus, you may also want to report to campus authorities so we are also aware of the incident and can respond if it involves other members of the campus community.

You may also contact New Directions Student Assistance Program, 419-529-9941 or Human Resources for Employee Assistance Program at 614-292-4472 or 1-800-678-6265. Another helpful resource is the Domestic Violence Shelter. Housing staff and Campus Safety can provide immediate referral information, immediate access to emergency services, and/or investigation assistance.

Written Notification of Rights and Options

Any student or employee, who reports an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, whether the incident occurred on or off campus, shall receive a written explanation of their rights and options as required by this policy.

These rights and options include the right(s) of a survivor to:

- A. Go to court, and to file a domestic abuse complaint requesting an order restraining your attacker from abusing you, and/or an order directing your attacker to leave your household, building, school, college, or workplace (a copy should also be provided to the campus police);
- B. Seek a criminal complaint for threats, assault and battery, or other related offenses;
- C. Seek medical treatment (the police will arrange transportation for you to the nearest hospital or otherwise assist you in obtaining medical treatment if you wish);
- D. Request the police remain at the scene until your safety is otherwise ensured;
- E. Request that a police officer assist you by arranging transportation or by taking you to a safe place, such as a shelter or a family or friend's residence; and
- F. Obtain a copy of the police incident report from the police department at no cost.

Procedures Survivors Should Follow

If an incident of sexual assault, domestic assault, dating violence, or stalking occurs, it is important to preserve evidence so that successful criminal prosecution remains an option.

The survivor of a sexual assault should not wash, shower or bathe, douche, brush teeth, comb hair, or change clothes prior to a medical exam or treatment. If a survivor has removed the clothing he or she was wearing during the assault prior to seeking medical treatment, that clothing should be placed in a brown paper, not plastic, bag and brought to the hospital when treatment is sought. If the survivor is still wearing the clothes that he or she was wearing during an assault, he or she should bring a change of clothes with him or her to the hospital so that the clothes containing possible evidence can be preserved and examined for evidence of the crime.

Evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries, following an incident of sexual assault, or domestic or dating violence, should be documented by taking a photograph. Evidence of stalking, including any communications such as written notes, email, voice mail, or other electronic communications sent by the stalker, should be saved and not altered in any way.

What is Rape?

The unlawful conduct between persons where any of the following activities take place: vaginal intercourse between a male and female, anal intercourse, fellatio, and cunnilingus between persons regardless of sex; and without privilege to do so, the insertion, however slight of any part of the body or any instrument, apparatus or other object into the vaginal or anal opening of another. Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete vaginal or anal intercourse.

What is Stalking?

A person commits the crime of "menacing by stalking" by engaging in a pattern of conduct that the stalker knows will cause another person mental distress or cause that person to believe that the stalker will cause physical harm to her or him. **See R.C. 2903.211.**

What is Intimate Partner Violence?

Intimate partner violence (IPV) can be defined as a pattern of actual or threatened physical or sexual violence, or psychological/emotional abuse by a spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend, or date. Most IPV involves a pattern of coercive and/or violent behavior resulting from a desire to have power and control over an intimate partner. Domestic violence is the legal term used in Ohio and specifically concerns adults who are or were married, are or were cohabiting, or share a child in common.

What is Dating Violence?

Ohio law includes under domestic violence, "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "violence within a dating relationship."

What is Sexual Harassment?

Sexual harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. There are two types of sexual harassment recognized by federal law: quid pro quo and hostile environment. Quid pro quo refers to situations where important decisions such as grades, hiring, firing, or promotions are contingent upon someone providing sexual favors. Hostile environment sexual harassment refers to situations where the student's work environment is made intimidating, hostile, or offensive due to the unwelcome sexual conduct and the conduct unreasonably interferes with the student's performance. Examples of hostile environment sexual harassment include making offensive sexual comments or jokes, discussions about sex, and the display of sexually oriented materials.

Signs that You are in an Abusive Relationship

Signs that one's partner is an abusive individual include:

- You live in constant fear of your partner.
- It feels impossible to do anything right in your partner's opinion.
- You have this increasing feeling of being at fault always.
- You start justifying being ill-treated or hurt.
- You can't think right and emotionally you feel blank.

Read more at Buzzle: buzzle.com/articles/abusive-behavior-signs.html

What are Important Definitions?

Coercion: Used in an attempt to pressure a person to do something they might not want to do. Flattery, guilt trips, intimidation, or threats are used to manipulate a person's choices. Even if someone gives into coercion, it is not consent. See Ohio Revised Code 2905.12

Consent: The act of knowingly and voluntarily agreeing explicitly to engage in sexual activity. Consent must be freely given and can be withdrawn at any time. Consent cannot be given by a minor, a person who is substantially impaired, under threat or force, a person with a physical or mental impairment, or a person of advanced age.

10 Things Anyone Can Do To Help Prevent Sexual Violence

1. **Be aware of language.** Words are very powerful, especially when spoken by people with power over others.
2. **Communicate.** Sexual violence often goes hand in hand with poor communication. Our discomfort with talking honestly and openly about sex dramatically raises the risk of rape. By learning effective sexual communication -- stating your desires clearly, listening to your partner, and asking when the situation is unclear -- you can make sex safer for yourself and others.
3. **Speak up.** You will probably never see a rape in progress, but you will see and hear attitudes and behaviors that degrade women and promote rape. When your best friend tells a joke about rape, say you don't think it's funny.
4. **Support survivors of rape.** Rape will not be taken seriously until everyone knows how common it is.
5. **Talk with women...** about how the risk of being raped affects their daily lives; about how they want to be supported if it has happened to them; about what they think men can do to prevent sexual violence. If you're willing to listen, you can learn a lot from women about the impact of rape and how to stop it.
6. **Talk with men...** about how it feels to be seen as a potential rapist; about the fact that 10-20% of all males will be sexually abused in their lifetimes; about whether they know someone who's been raped. Learn about how sexual violence touches the lives of men and what we can do to stop it.
7. **Work to end ALL oppressions.** Rape feeds off many other forms of prejudice -- including racism, homophobia, and religious discrimination. By speaking out against any beliefs and behaviors, including rape, that promote one group of people as superior to another and deny other groups their full humanity, you support everyone's equality.
8. **Always make sure it's consensual.** If you're going to have sex, make sure that it's consensual. Consensual sex is when both partners are freely and willingly agreeing to whatever sexual activity is occurring. Consent is an active process, you cannot assume you have consent -- you need to ask. Consent cannot be given legally when an individual is intoxicated.

Being a Responsible Friend and Community Member

As individuals we can:

- Make arrangements to travel with friends to minimize vulnerability. Stay together in new settings.
- Don't let people leave with people they just met.
- Monitor the use of alcohol and other drugs.
- Utilize the local police. They are available 24 hours a day.
- Trust our intuition and don't hesitate to call for help if feeling uneasy. Assume personal responsibility for the safety of others.

As bystanders witnessing a dangerous situation we can:

- Call police or someone else in authority.
- Tell another person. Being with others is a good idea when a situation looks dangerous.
- Yell for help.
- Ask a friend in a potentially dangerous situation if he/she wants to leave; then make sure that he/she gets home safely.
- Ask a victim if he/she is okay. Provide options and a listening ear.
- Call the local crisis center for support and options.

On Campus and Off Campus Resources

Student Life	419-755-4317
Campus Safety	419-755-4346
Human Resources	419-755-4047
New Directions SAP	419-529-9941
Domestic Violence Shelter	419-774-5840
Housing	419-747-8500

For other resources, see mansfield.osu.edu/life-on-campus/health-a-wellness

Accommodations

Regardless of whether a student or employee reports an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to law enforcement or pursues any formal action, if they report such an incident, Ohio State Mansfield is committed to providing them as safe a learning or working environment as possible. Upon request, Ohio State Mansfield will make any reasonably available change to a survivor's academic, living, transportation, and working situation. We will also work with students and employees on no contact and restraining orders.

Survivor Confidentiality

Ohio State Mansfield recognizes the sensitive nature of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking incidents. We are committed to protecting the privacy of individuals who report incidents of abuse, to the extent that doing so is permitted by law and consistent with the need to protect the safety of the community. Different officials and personnel are able to offer varying levels of privacy protections to survivors.

All employees, with the exception of licensed mental health counselors and licensed medical professionals are to share with a Title IX Coordinator information they learn concerning a report of sexual assault, or an incident of domestic or dating violence, or stalking, so that the Title IX Coordinator can investigate the incidents, track trends (including possible multiple reports involving the same assailant) and determine whether steps are needed to ensure the safety of the community. It is the survivor's choice whether he or she wishes to participate in the investigation; however we may proceed with an investigation without the survivor's participation if there is a concern for the safety of other members of the community.

Reports made to campus safety will be shared with the Title IX Coordinator in all cases, and may also be made public (maintaining the survivor's anonymity) and shared with the accused in cases where criminal prosecution is pursued. Reports received concerning the abuse of a minor or juvenile must be reported to state officials in compliance with state law requiring mandatory reporting of child abuse.

Reports of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, or stalking, which are shared with the Title IX Coordinator or other officials, will be treated with the greatest degree of respect and privacy possible while still fulfilling our obligation to investigate and effectively respond to the report. Every effort will be made to limit the scope of information shared to keep it to a minimum of detail, and only when absolutely necessary. It is the survivor's choice whether to participate in the investigation; however we may proceed with the investigation without the survivor's participation if there is a potential threat to other members of the community.

While federal law requires us to include certain reported incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking among its annual campus crime statistics, such information will be reported in a manner that does not permit identification of survivors.