

Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention

Office of Title IX, Diversity and Inclusion

Presented by Jaynie Ishikawa, ECC Title IX Coordinator

Office of Title IX, Diversity and Inclusion

MAJOR SERVICES AND PROGRAMS OFFERED AND COORDINATED

- Assist in the planning, coordination and monitoring of recruitment, selection and hiring processes to ensure equity and consistency in the recruitment of diverse faculty and staff.
- Maintain relationships with various community resources to promote equity and diversity within our college community.
- Monitor programs and activities to ensure compliance with state and federal laws and District policies regarding equal employment, sexual harassment, unlawful discrimination, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Conduct investigations regarding complaints of unlawful discrimination (including sexual harassment)
- Facilitate training for administration, faculty and staff regarding hiring procedures, equal employment opportunity, prevention of unlawful discrimination and sexual harassment in the academic setting/work environment.
- Support and promote diversity events and programs on campus
- Provide resources for District students and employees

What is Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct?

Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct* includes (but is not limited to):

- Rape
- Sexual violence
- Sexual harassment
- Stalking
- Dating violence
- Domestic violence

*Defined in ECC Board Policy 3540

Consent (in reference to sexual activity)

- Consent is the ongoing, affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement for the act in which the participants are involved. Consent is active, not passive.
- Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in sexual activity.
- Lack of protest or resistance does not mean Consent, nor does silence mean Consent.
- Consent cannot be given under duress, force, or coercion including where threats, physical aggression, or intimidation is used to produce consent.

What to do if you are a survivor

- Get yourself to a safe place – If you are in fear of your safety call 9-1-1
- Seek immediate medical treatment
 - Assess and treat physical injuries
 - Evidence preservation, protective order
 - Local SART (Sexual Assault Response Team) Hospitals
- Seek counseling, support and advocacy services
 - Do not need to deal with situation alone
 - On Campus: Title IX Office, ECCPD, Student Health Services, Student Support Services
 - Off Campus
- Consider reporting the incident
 - Report to Title IX Coordinator and/or Campus Police or local area law enforcement

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention is the process of direct and/or indirect intervening in a situation where another individual is being threatened by the following means:

- Harassment/Sexual Harassment
- Physical violence
- Sexual Violence
- Emotional Abuse
- Bullying/Cyber Bullying

Direct vs. Indirect Interventions

- Direct intervention: the process of safely intervening in a situation physically where another individual or group's safety is being threatened by someone.
 - e.g. Physically getting in between two people to end a dispute or altercation
- Indirect intervention: the process of intervening in a situation to promote the safety of another without physically involving oneself.
 - e.g. Making a call to someone in authority who can follow up on the situation

ECC Title IX Coordinator

Jaynie Ishikawa is your Title IX coordinator at El Camino College.

The Title IX Coordinator can help you with:

- Filing a report with supportive measures
- Academic and living accommodations
- Information on grievance processes
- Formal complaint process

Contact:

- 310-660-3813
- titleixcoordinator@elcamino.edu
- Administration Building Room 140 (when campus reopens)

All persons affected by sexual and gender-based misconduct are encouraged to contact law enforcement to file a criminal complaint

Title IX during COVID

- The Title IX office is still open (remotely) and is serving students and employees during the pandemic.
- Incidents of sexual harassment may increase via online platforms used during remote learning and social distancing. These types of incidents are unacceptable and reportable under Title IX. Individuals who experience this type of misconduct are able to receive help and assistance by reaching out to the Title IX Office.
- Incidents of domestic violence and dating violence may increase with students living at home, with family or friends, or with their partners. These incidents — regardless of who committed the act of violence and where it occurred — are all reportable via Title IX. Students who have experienced these types of incidents are encouraged to report and get assistance from the Title IX Office.



Domestic Violence and Calling 9-1-1

Presented by Hannah Finley, ECC Police Dispatcher

Domestic Violence Statistics

Statistics

Male

- ▶ Approximately 1 in 10 men in the U.S. experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and reported some form of IPV-related impact.
- ▶ Nearly 56% of men who were victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner first experienced these or other forms of violence by that partner before age 25.
- ▶ Commonly reported IPV-related impacts among male victims were fear, concern for safety, and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, among others.

Source:


<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/men-ipvsvandstalking.html>

Female

- ▶ Domestic violence is responsible for more injuries to women than any other reason, exceeding injuries due to rape, mugging, and traffic accidents combined.
- ▶ In some cases, battering escalates to homicide and suicide.
- ▶ The FBI reports that a woman is battered every 12 seconds in this country.
- ▶ Some reports indicate that more than half of all American women will experience some form of violence from their spouses during marriage.

Source:

<https://www.njpdresources.org/dom-violence/dv-dispatcher-instr.pdf>



What Are the "Warning Signs" of an Abuser?

COMMON TRAITS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF AN ABUSER

TRAITS

- ▶ An abuser often denies the existence or minimizes the seriousness of the violence and its effect on the victim and other family members.
- ▶ An abuser has low self-esteem and feels powerless and ineffective in the world. They may appear successful, but internally, they feel inadequate.
- ▶ An abuser may be pleasant and charming between periods of violence and is often seen as a "nice person" to others outside the relationship.

Source: <https://ncadv.org/signs-of-abuse>

Red flags and warning signs of an abuser include but are not limited to:

- ▶ Extreme jealousy
- ▶ Possessiveness
- ▶ Unpredictability
- ▶ A bad temper
- ▶ Verbal abuse
- ▶ Antiquated beliefs about roles of women and men in relationships
- ▶ Forced sex or disregard of their partner's unwillingness to have sex
- ▶ Sabotage of birth control methods or refusal to honor agreed upon methods
- ▶ Controls all the finances
- ▶ Accusations of the victim flirting with others or having an affair
- ▶ Control of what the victim wears and how they act
- ▶ Demeaning the victim either privately or publicly
- ▶ Harassment of the victim at work

Source: <https://ncadv.org/signs-of-abuse>



CALLING 911

WHAT TO EXPECT WHEN CALLING 911 FOR A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENT.

The Call

- ▶ Be prepared to answer questions.
- ▶ Your location is essentially the most important information that we can receive from you.

An enhanced 911 address may not be accurate because it is based on the telephone billing address. Cellular telephones will not show an address.

- ▶ If you cannot talk, text 911 if in Los Angeles. Please send location first incase you are unable to respond. Most Los Angeles County dispatch centers are now equipped to receive and respond to mobile phone SMS Text to 9-1-1 messages.
- ▶ The questions asked are to help the officers and possible medical team responding.
- ▶ Even though we are asking questions it does not mean officers have not been dispatched.
- ▶ Try not hanging up on the dispatcher until directed to.
- ▶ If you are trying to hide the call from your abuser hide your phone but do not hang up, we need to hear what is happening to apprise the officers of the situation as it occurs.
- ▶ Try to be as honest as possible relating to questions of weapons, children, drug and alcohol use.
- ▶ We do not ask these questions to get you in trouble, but to help the officers be prepared for what they are about to be involved in.

Questions to ask yourself in a relationship

- ▶ Do you worry about your partner's temper?
- ▶ Have you ever feared for your safety around your partner?
- ▶ Do you worry excessively about keeping your partner happy?
- ▶ Do you change things about your appearance or personality to please your partner?
- ▶ Are you worried that your partner could seriously injure or kill you?
- ▶ Does your partner ever become verbally abusive?
- ▶ Has your partner ever coerced you into sexual activity that you didn't wish to engage in?

For anonymous, confidential help available 24/7, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233 (SAFE) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY) now.

SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE AND PREVENTION

Presented by Erika Solorzano, ECC Police Officer

Sexual Assault Response Information

- If you have been sexually assaulted, it is important that you seek help immediately. The District has provided a number of ways for you to get assistance, and you can choose the one(s) that you feel most comfortable with.
- If you choose to contact ECC Police:
 - A uniformed officer will be dispatched to take the report. You may request a male or female officer to take the report and this request will be accommodated whenever possible.
 - With your consent, a full police report will be taken by a campus police officer who accompanies you to the hospital.
 - The officer will advise you regarding hospital procedures and the availability of assistance through the Campus Health Center and the Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center. An El Camino Police Officer will be assigned to further investigate the criminal allegations and explain the legal process.
 - The officer shall present a completed written investigation to the District Attorney's office for review and filing of criminal charges.
- Reporting is your choice. If you do not report it, try to write down the details of the assault and save them in case you change your mind. Whether you report it or not, get medical attention for treatment of external and/or internal injuries and test for sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy. Take time to recover. Get counseling.

STOP SV (from CDC) – Prevention Strategies

- **S** – Promote **social norms** that protect against violence
 - Bystander approaches
 - Mobilizing men and boys as allies
- **T** – **Teach** skills to prevent sexual violence
 - Social emotional learning
 - Teaching healthy and safe dating and intimate relationship skills
 - Promoting healthy sexuality
 - Empowerment based training
- **O** – Provide **opportunities** to empower and support girls and women
 - Strengthening economic support for women and families
 - Strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls
- **P** – Create **protective** environments
 - Improving safety and monitoring in schools
 - Establishing and consistently applying workplace policies
 - Addressing community level risks through environmental approaches
- **SV** – **Support Victims/Survivors** to lessen harm
 - Victim centered services
 - Treatment for victims of sexual violence
 - Treatment for at risk children and families to prevent problem behavior including sex offending

Restraining Orders

What is a Restraining Order?

- A restraining order is one way to protect yourself from physical, emotional or financial abuse, and property destruction.
- There are differently kinds of restraining orders available through the court system. Each has different eligibility requirements, and some are limited in the relief that they can provide.
- The on-line portal – Will walk you through a series of question and answers to determine which type of following restraining order best for your situation

Process for Filing a Restraining Order

1. How to file – <http://www.lacourt.org/> - <https://california.tylerhost.net/SRL/Account/Login>
2. Where to file - <http://www.lacourt.org/courthouse>
3. File in court you live in
4. Carry a copy of Restraining Order
5. Give a copy to employer / school / etc.
6. Who needs it – Elder / Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Civil Harassment & Workplace Violence
7. FAQ - <https://selfhelp.lacourt.org/service-catalog/Co4>

Safety Tips for Sexual Assault Prevention

- Trust your gut instinct. If a situation doesn't feel right, don't worry about offending someone, just leave.
- Notice when someone doesn't respect your boundaries. Don't be afraid to assert your right to have your boundaries respected.
- Most perpetrators of sexual violence will look for vulnerable targets: appear to not be aware of their surroundings, under the influence of alcohol or drugs, isolated from their friends, etc.
- Control access to your home or car by locking your doors and closing windows if they provide easy access
- Travel in groups when possible
- Don't be afraid to ask for help in situations where you feel unsafe: ask for an escort to your car, tell your friends you want to leave the party, ask a friend to stay with you, etc.