Men and Women:

Get involved if you believe someone is at risk. If you see a woman in trouble at a party or a male friend using force or pressuring a woman, don’t be afraid to intervene. You may save the woman from the trauma of sexual assault and your friend from the ordeal of criminal prosecution.

Resources:

Community Safety Office
T: 416-978-1485

Sexual Assault Centres:

Toronto Rape Crisis Centre
T: 416-597-8808

Women's Sexual Assault Help Line
T: 416-213-7499, 1-800-263-6734

Scarborough Hospital, Grace Division
T: 416-495-2555
Website: http://www.sacc.ca

Emergency Contraceptive Pill
T: 1-866-ECP-I-ECP
Website: http://www.womenshealthmatters.ca/ecp/

Mississauga Hospital
T: 905-848-7493

Lakeridge Health - Oshawa
T: 905-576-8711

Scarborough Grace Hospital
T: 416-495-2555

Women's College Campus
T: 416-323-6040

York Central Hospital
T: 1-800-521-6004

Safety on Campus

The University of Toronto Scarborough (UTS) Campus Police Services is dedicated to creating a safe, secure and equitable environment for students, staff, faculty and visitors.
Sexual Assault

What is Sexual Assault?
Sexual assault is any unwanted act of a sexual nature, including rape, touching or any other unwanted contact.

Who can be Sexually Assaulted?
Women or men from every cultural, racial, religious and socio-economic background, regardless of sexual orientation, can be sexually assaulted.

What do I do if I’m Sexually Assaulted?

If You Are Assaulted:
- There is no right or wrong response in a sexual assault situation. You must use your own judgment in deciding what to do.
- Purses and valuables can be replaced. It is not worth risking personal injury for property.
- Remember that surprise and speed can be used in your favour. Run and yell if there is an opportunity.
- Call the police as soon as possible.
- Try to remember points of identification about the suspect and, if possible, write this information down while it is fresh in your memory.
- Consider taking a self defense course that teaches awareness, avoidance and action.

A medical examination is important to detect injury and for possible protection against sexually transmitted disease or pregnancy.

Seriously consider reporting the assault to police. Telling the police does not mean that you have to prosecute (go to trial).
- Call the Sexual Assault Crisis Centre for advice and information, or speak with a counselor you are comfortable with.
- If you believe that you may have been a victim of this or any other criminal offence, contact the University of Toronto Scarborough (UTS) Campus Police at 416-287-7333.
- The Campus Police will act as a liaison with external police agencies. We will also make referrals to University resources that can support and assist you, as well as work with the Community Safety Office to devise a Safety Plan ensuring your safety on campus.

Protecting Yourself Against Being Sexually Assaulted
The following is a list of steps that both men and women can take to prevent themselves becoming involved in unwelcome sexual activity.

Men:

- Listen carefully. Take the time to hear what the woman is saying. If you feel she is not being direct or is giving you a "mixed message", ask for clarification.
- Don’t fall for the common stereotype that when a woman says "No" she really means "Yes." "No" means "No." If a woman says "No" to sexual contact, believe her and stop.
- Remember that date rape is a crime. It is never acceptable to use force in sexual situations.
- Don’t make assumptions about a woman’s behavior, such as assuming that a woman wants to have sex just because she is drinking, dresses provocatively, or agrees to go to your room.
- Don’t assume that just because a woman has had sex with you previously she is willing to have sex with you again, or that just because a woman consents to kissing or other sexual intimacies she is willing to have sexual intercourse.
- Be aware that having sex with someone who is mentally or physically incapable of giving consent is rape. If you have sex with a woman who is drugged, intoxicated, passed out, incapable of saying "No," or unaware of what is happening around her, you may be guilty of rape.
- Be especially careful in group situations. Be prepared to resist pressure from friends to participate in violent or criminal acts.

Women:

- Communicate your limits firmly and directly. If you say "No," say it like you mean it and back up your words with a firm tone of voice and clear body language.
- Don’t assume that your date will automatically know how you feel, or will eventually "get the message" without your having to tell him.
- Remember that some men think that drinking, dressing provocatively, or going to a man’s room indicates a willingness to have sex. Be especially careful to communicate your limits and intentions clearly in such situations.
- Listen to your gut feelings. If you feel uncomfortable or think you may be at risk, leave to a safe place.
- Don’t be afraid to "make waves" if you feel threatened. If you feel you are being pressured or coerced into sexual activity against your will, don’t hesitate to state your feelings and get out of the situation. It is better to suffer a few minutes of social awkwardness or embarrassment than the trauma of sexual assault.

If You Have Been Sexually Assaulted
- Remember IT IS NOT YOUR FAULT! Go to a safe place. Call someone you trust for support.
- Get medical attention as soon as possible.

- Seriously consider reporting the assault to police. Telling the police does not mean that you have to prosecute (go to trial).
- Call the Sexual Assault Crisis Centre for advice and information, or speak with a counselor you are comfortable with.
- If you believe that you may have been a victim of this or any other criminal offence, contact the University of Toronto Scarborough (UTS) Campus Police at 416-287-7333.
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