

Penalties

See chart below.

Definitions

• Misdemeanor

An offense (other than a traffic infraction) for which a sentence for a term of imprisonment in excess of 15 days may be imposed, but for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment in excess of one year cannot be imposed.

• Felony

An offense for which a sentence for a term of imprisonment in excess of one year may be imposed.

PENALTIES			
ACT	CLASS	PENALLAWSECTION	MAXIMUM PENALTY
SexualMisconduct	A-Misdemeanor	130.20	1 year
Forcible Touching	A-Misdemeanor	130.52	1 year
Rape 3rd Degree	E-Felony	130.25	4 year
Rape 2rd Degree	D-Felony	130.30	7 year
Rape 1st Degree	B-Felony	130.35	25 year
Sexual Abuse 3*	B-Misdemeanor	130.55	3 months
Sexual Abuse 2*	A-Misdemeanor	130.60	1 year
Sexual Abuse 1*	D-Felony	130.65	7 years
AggravatedSexual Abuse 4*	E-Felony	130.65-a	4 years
AggravatedSexual Abuse 3*	D-Felony	130.66	7 years
AggravatedSexual Abuse 2*	C-Felony	130.67	15 years
AggravatedSexual Abuse 1*	B-Felony	130.70	25 years

INTRODUCTION

In 1990, the New York State Assembly amended the Education Law on campus security, mandating colleges and universities to form advisory committees on campus security and to distribute assault prevention information. Three years prior, in 1987, Pratt had already formed the Security Concerns Committee, whose responsibility it is to keep the campus community informed about security matters and to heighten security awareness. In order to address the sexual assault aspect of the Education Law amendment, the Committee formed a subcommittee in 1991 to plan and develop programs that focus more attention on sexual assault awareness and prevention. This pamphlet is one way of informing you about sexual assault—for what you don't know can hurt you.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS

Sexual violence happens to males as well as to females and it happens altogether too often. Studies indicate that, nationwide, 1 in 3 females and 1 in 11 males experience some kind of sexual assault before the age of 18. Rape is the most common sexual offense, occurring most frequently against the 16 to 24 age group, by offenders who, most often, are also between the ages of 16 and 24. Given these statistics, one can readily see why rape is the most prevalent sexual assault crime that occurs on college campuses. Since only 1 in 10 rapes is reported, it is difficult to obtain exact figures; however, several research studies indicate that an estimated 1 in 6 to 1 in 4 women have been raped, while an additional 20% to 25% have been the victims of attempted rape. Between 15% and 50% of college women have been the victims of rape or attempted rape. Most rapists are someone the victim knows, not a total stranger. Nationwide, among all age groups, 7 out of 10 rapes are acquaintance rapes (this figure rises to between 70% and 90% among college students). Pratt is not impervious to the problems which beset society at large.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Pratt Campus Pratt Security
Main Gate and
Engineering, First Floor
718-636-3540/3542

Pratt Institute Health
Counseling and Health Services
Willoughby Residence Hall, First Floor
Monday through Friday
718-399-4542/4546

Pratt Institute Campus Ministry
Chapel Hall
718-636-3498

Brooklyn Brooklyn District Attorney's Office
Sex Crimes Division
718-250-3170

New York City Police Department
Special Victims Report Line
212-267-RAPE

Manhattan Safe Horizon Rape Crisis/
Sexual Abuse Hotline
212-227-3000

St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital
Crime Victims Treatment Center
212-274-3210

NYC Alliance Against Sexual Assault
www.nycagainstrape.org/survivors.html

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Pratt Pratt Institute
200 Willoughby Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11205

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Pratt

SEXUAL ASSAULT

SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HARASSMENT

Sexual assault can happen to anyone, male or female, at anytime and anywhere. Rape is the most prevalent sexual assault crime that occurs on college campuses. Rape is a crime of violence, anger, and power. Date/acquaintance rape occurs when you are forced or manipulated into having sex against your will. There are other forms of sexual assault. The New York State Penal Code describes five types of sexual assault with up to three degrees of seriousness for each. The penal code changes from time to time and updated copies are available in several offices, including the Security office and Counseling and Health Services.

An important distinction between sexual assault and sexual harassment should be borne in mind. Sexual harassment is a form of discrimination based on one's gender or sexual orientation. This type of harassment may be blatant or subtle, physical, or verbal. Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or written communications or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is an abuse of power employing coercion, threat, bribery, or unwanted attention.

GETTING IMMEDIATE SUPPORT

Being raped or assaulted is not the victim's fault. No matter what, no one deserves to be raped. If you were a victim of sexual assault, and didn't resist, don't second guess yourself! Any action you took to save your life was the appropriate response.

REPORTING A SEXUAL ASSAULT

If you are a victim of sexual assault:

- Tell someone immediately—a friend, a resident advisor, a security officer. The advantage of telling an RA or security officer is twofold: They can offer immediate support and advice, assist individuals as to where and how to get medical treatment, and assist in the process of reporting the crime.
- While victims are not obligated to report a sexual assault to the police, they are strongly encouraged to do so. Reporting a sexual assault does not necessarily mean that a court appearance will be required.

- Extreme care is taken to protect the privacy and confidentiality of the victim.
- Whether or not a victim chooses to notify campus security or the police, she or he is strongly urged to obtain a medical examination as soon as possible. This action is important not only in case injury or disease is involved but also because medical exams provide evidence needed should the victim decide to report the crime at a later date.
- Whether or not victims report the crime and whether or not they receive medical assistance, they should take advantage of on-campus or off-campus counseling services.

IF YOU CHOOSE TO REPORT AN ASSAULT

(and we strongly suggest that you do)

- Do not bathe, wash, shower, douche, brush your teeth, comb your hair, change clothes, or clean up, as these actions will destroy evidence of the attack.
- Do not touch, move, or destroy any article that may be evidence.
- What to do and expect at the hospital:
 - a. Inform the doctor of the exact acts committed upon you.
 - b. The doctor will examine you in a private examination room. No police personnel will be present during the examination.
 - c. The doctor will note any bruises, injuries, bleeding, lacerations, etc., internal and external.
 - d. With your permission, the doctor will use a sex crimes evidence collection kit, during the examination, to document the attack. The tests in this kit were designed to be as non-invasive as possible.

Note: You are not obligated to press charges just because you consent to this procedure. However, the use of this kit is very important as evidence should you decide to prosecute later.

- Inform the police department investigator of ALL details of the attack, no matter how intimate.

WHERE DO I GO FOR HELP?

The following is a list of local hospitals that provide Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner Services, which are considered the best approach to acute health care for sexual assault patients.

Woodhull Medical Center

760 Broadway
718-963-8000

Kings County Hospital Center

451 Clarkson Avenue
718-245-3131

Beth Israel – Petrie Campus

1st Avenue and 16th Street
212-420-2000

Other Area Medical Centers

Brooklyn Hospital

121 DeKalb Avenue
718-250-8075

Long Island College Hospital

340 Henry Street
718-780-1550

Lutheran Medical Center

150 55th Street
718-630-7185

HOSPITALS CLOSE TO PRATT GETTING SUPPORT



ON-CAMPUS SUPPORT SERVICES

Counselors are available for short-term counseling in Pratt Institute's Office of Health and Counseling Services. Pratt's campus minister is also available to offer support to victims of sexual assault.

These individuals and offices maintain an extensive off-campus referral system—from psychiatrists and psychologists to support groups and advocates.

OFF-CAMPUS SUPPORT SERVICES

A variety of off-campus resource centers and programs are available throughout New York City and Brooklyn, many of which are low cost and some of which are free. Long Island College Hospital maintains its Rape Crisis Intervention Program available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Counselors and trained advocate volunteers provide many services, such as accompanying individuals through the hospital system and explaining options, offering support, and providing transportation home. They provide short-term follow-up counseling, and various support groups are also available through the hospital.

ON-GOING SUPPORT SERVICES

Individuals who have been sexually assaulted experience a variety of feelings with which they have difficulty coping. Feelings such as shame, hurt, guilt, powerlessness, anger and eventually, rage, tend to affect interpersonal relationships as well as the victim's self-esteem. Sometimes the victims are numb immediately following the sexual assault and/or treatment and do not feel that they need further assistance. Many believe that ignoring their feelings, or not thinking about it, will make it go away. This is not the case. Sexual assault is a traumatic event for the victim and significant others. It is in your best interest to seek professional help both on and off campus and in the community, for yourself and the important people in your life.

SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ITS PENALTIES

Sexual assault, including acquaintance rape, is a serious crime under the penal code, and a serious offense against Pratt's Community Standards. When a victim of sexual assault chooses to file a civil or criminal action against the alleged offender, she or he may also file institutional judicial charges. If the perpetrator is a member of the Pratt community, Pratt may initiate proceedings against the offender, which are independent of a civil or criminal action. If a member of the Pratt community is found guilty of a sexual assault through the Institute's judicial process, sanctions up to and including dismissal from Pratt may be applied.

Offenses against the Human Rights Policy, including sexual harassment, are adjudicated through the human rights procedures. The Institute's Community Standards appear in the *Bulletin* and *Student Handbook* and copies of the judicial procedures are available in several offices, including Human Resources, Student Affairs, and Residential Life.