Illinois Central College is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy educational and employment environment free from discrimination, harassment, and misconduct on the basis of sex, including sexual orientation and gender-related identity and expression. This applies to students, employees, and others when the behavior occurs on campus, occurs off campus at College activities, or has the effect of creating a hostile environment for a member of the College community. Prohibited behaviors include:

- Sexual harassment, including hostile environment and discrimination
- Non-consensual sexual contact
- Non-consensual sexual intercourse
- Intimate relationship violence, including dating and domestic violence
- Stalking
- Other gender-based misconduct, such as exploitation, bullying, or hazing.

Additional information is available at [icc.edu/title-ix](http://icc.edu/title-ix)
Chronic psychological consequences include the following:
- Strained relationships with family, friends, and intimate partners
- Less emotional support from friends and family
- Less frequent contact with friends and relatives
- Lower likelihood of marriage
- Isolation or ostracism from family or community

Immediate psychological consequences include the following:
- Chronic pain
- Gastrointestinal disorders
- Gynecological complications
- Migraines and other frequent headaches
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Cervical cancer
- Genital injuries

Psychological Effects: Victims of sexual violence face both immediate and chronic psychological consequences.

Physical Effects: More than 32,000 pregnancies result from rape every year with the highest rates of rape-induced pregnancy reported by women in abusive relationships. Some long-term consequences of sexual violence include:
- Chronic pain
- Gastrointestinal disorders
- Gynecological complications
- Migraines and other frequent headaches
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Cervical cancer
- Genital injuries

Effects of Trauma

Sexual violence can have harmful and lasting consequences for victims, families, and communities. The following list describes some of those consequences.

Health Risk Behaviors: Sexual violence victimization is associated with several health risk behaviors. Some researchers view the following health behaviors as both consequences of sexual violence and factors that increase a person’s vulnerability to being victimized again in the future.

Engaging in high-risk sexual behavior
- Unprotected sex
- Early sexual initiation
- Choosing unhealthy sex partners
- Having multiple sex partners
- Trading sex for food, money, or other items

Using harmful substances
- Smoking cigarettes
- Drinking alcohol
- Drinking alcohol and driving
- Taking drugs

Unhealthy diet-related behaviors
- Fasting
- Vomiting
- Abusing diet pills
- Overeating

Delinquency and criminal behavior
- Failure to engage in healthy behaviors, such as motor vehicle seat belt use

Social Effects: Sexual violence also has social impacts on its victims, such as the following:

Learn more at cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/consequences.html

Role of Drugs and Alcohol

What is drug-facilitated sexual assault?
Drug-facilitated sexual assault occurs when alcohol or drugs are used to compromise an individual’s ability to consent to sexual activity. These substances make it easier for a perpetrator to commit sexual assault because they inhibit a person’s ability to resist and can prevent them from remembering the assault. Drugs and alcohol can cause diminished capacity.

You may have heard the term “date-rape drugs” to refer to substances that can aid a perpetrator in committing sexual assault. Drug-facilitated sexual assault can happen to anyone, by anyone, whether the perpetrator is a date, a stranger, or someone you’ve known for a while.

How does a perpetrator use drugs and alcohol?
Drug-facilitated sexual assault occurs in two ways: when the perpetrator takes advantage of a victim’s voluntary use of drugs or alcohol or when the perpetrator intentionally forces a victim to consume drugs without their knowledge.

It’s important to remember that if a sexual assault occurs under these circumstances, it is still not your fault. The blame falls on the perpetrator who took advantage of you.

A perpetrator may intentionally drug a victim, resulting in a situation where it is easy to manipulate the circumstances and commit an assault. Perpetrators use a variety of substances to incapacitate a victim.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in drug-facilitated sexual assault. Prescription drugs, like sleep aids, anxiety medication, and muscle relaxers, may also be used by perpetrators.

Street drugs such as GHB, rohypnol, ecstasy, and ketamine can be added to drinks without changing the color, flavor, or odor of the beverage.

Learn more at rainn.org/get-information/types-of-sexual-assault/drug-facilitated-assault