

# For the Inmate that Sexually Assaults Other Inmates

**You will be issued a Disciplinary Report. If found guilty, sanctions will be harsh. You can be criminally charged under Florida law.**

Your supervision level will be reviewed and likely increased, which could mean a transfer to a higher security prison or unit with significantly less freedom of movement and limited privileges.

If you have family, how will this affect them and/or how will it affect their ability to visit you?

*If you have trouble controlling your actions...*  
Seek help from mental health staff. Consider participating in programs designed to control anger or reduce stress.

To reduce immediate feelings of anger or aggression...

- ✓ Try talking to or writing a friend.
- ✓ Meditate or do breathing exercises to relax.
- ✓ Work on a hobby, or engage in some type of exercise.

# CONSEQUENCES

## SEXUAL ASSAULT

Sexual Battery as defined by FSS 794.011 means **oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object; however, sexual battery does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose.**

Sexual assault affects everyone, either directly or through the experiences of those we care about. It is not only a women's issue as it can affect persons of any gender, age, race, ethnic group, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, or disability.

The statistics are proof of this problem: According to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), in 2002 there were 247,730 victims of rape (this number does not include victims 12 or younger), 7 out of every 8 rape victims was male. A 1998 study indicates that about 2.78 million American men have experienced an attempted or a completed rape and one out of every 6 American women have experienced an attempted or completed rape.

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# DID YOU KNOW?

- » Rape and sexual assault happens to females and males of all ages, from infancy to the senior years.
- » 98% of males who have raped boys reported they are heterosexual. Most males who assault men or women are married or report having girlfriends.
- » Sexual assault has nothing to do with the victim's present or future sexual orientation. Victims may be either heterosexual or homosexual.
- » A survivor is not at fault for the rape, even if she/he was in a secluded area, or had previous consensual sex with the attacker.
- » The fact a male victim of sexual assault ejaculated or became sexually aroused does not mean they were not raped or that they gave consent. These are normal, involuntary physiological reactions.
- » It is common for survivors of sexual assault to have feelings of embarrassment, anger, guilt, panic, depression, and fear even several months or years after the attack. Other common reactions include loss of appetite, nausea or stomachaches, headaches, loss of memory and/or trouble concentrating and changes in sleep patterns.

# PREVENTING RAPE

The only way rape can be prevented is when a potential rapist chooses NOT to rape. However, you may avoid an attack by keeping the following safety guidelines in mind:

Be aware of situations that make you feel uncomfortable. Trust your instincts. If it feels wrong, LEAVE.

✓ Don't let your manners get in the way of keeping yourself safe. Don't be afraid to say "NO" or "STOP IT NOW".

✓ Walk and stand with confidence. Many rapists choose victims who look like they won't fight back or are emotionally weak.

✓ Avoid talking about sex, and casual nudity. These things may be considered a come on, or make another inmate believe that you have an interest in a sexual relationship.

✓ Do not accept commissary items or other gifts from other inmates. Placing yourself in debt to another inmate can leave to the expectation of repaying the debt with sexual favors.

✓ Avoid secluded areas. Position yourself in plain view of staff members. If you are being pressured for sex, report it to a supervisor immediately.

# IF YOU ARE ASSAULTED

## If the attack has just happened

**1** Get to a safe place. **REPORT THE ATTACK TO A STAFF MEMBER IMMEDIATELY.** The longer you wait to report the attack the more difficult it is to obtain the evidence necessary for a criminal and/or administrative investigation.

**2** Request immediate medical attention. You may have serious injuries that you are not aware of, and any sexual contact can expose you to sexually transmitted diseases.

**3** Do not shower, brush your teeth, use the restroom, or change your clothes. You may destroy important evidence.

**4** If you are a victim or witnessed an attack, but you yourself are unwilling to report it to a staff member, you can fill out an inmate request to the Facility Supervisor.

*Later on...* Seek the support of a trusted friend, family member or staff member, such as the Chaplain. The days ahead can be traumatic and it helps to have people who care about you supported you. Seek professional help. Mental Health staff is available for crises care 365 days a year, to listen and offer support.

**You can also call the Rape Crisis Hotline at (888) 956-RAPE (7273)**