Sexual assault is a crime.
Sexual assault is a crime. It includes unwanted touching, kissing, grabbing and rape.
A victim is a person who has been hurt by another person.
Sexual abuse is not about love. It’s about violence.
In a healthy relationship, you trust each other.
In a healthy relationship, you like to spend time together.
In a healthy relationship, you respect each other.
In a healthy relationship, you are both free to make choices about your lives.
In a healthy relationship, you consider the other person’s feelings when making decisions.
In a healthy relationship, you show affection in ways that make both of you comfortable.
Dating violence is threats
Dating violence is physical abuse
Dating violence is emotional abuse.
Dating violence is sexual abuse.
Dating violence is stalking.
I have the right to say YES!

Stay safe. Trust your instincts.
Stay safe. Use a buddy system.
Stay safe. Keep your drink with you at all times. If you leave it unattended, get a new one.
Stay safe. If someone is treating you badly, leave.
Stay safe. Call the police if someone hurts you.
Whose fault is it when someone is sexually assaulted?
It is NEVER the victim’s fault.
It is ALWAYS the violent person’s fault.
Sexual assault is against the law, even if:
you agreed to have sex with the person in the past.
Sexual assault is against the law, even if:

you love the person who assaulted you.
Sexual assault is against the law, even if:
you agreed to some sexual acts, but not others.
Sexual assault is against the law, even if:

the person who assaulted you is your common-law or married partner.
Sexual abuse is not the victim's fault. The abuser has done something wrong and is responsible for his actions.
Can I give consent if I’m drunk or high?
No.
Can I give consent if I'm threatened or bullied?
No.
Can I give consent if the other person is an older family member, like a relative or part of my foster family?
No.
People under the age of 12 cannot consent to sex.
People who are 12 or 13 can only consent to sex with a partner who is less than 2 years older.
People who are 14 or 15 can only consent to sex with a partner who is less than 5 years older.
Many victims who are assaulted are confused about what to do.
You might love the person who assaulted you.
You might not want the person who assaulted you to get into trouble.
It is normal to be confused and not be ready to talk about sexual abuse right away.
After a sexual assault, it is normal to feel embarrassed.

“I don’t want anyone to know.”
After a sexual assault, it is normal to feel angry.

“I just want to kill him.”
After a sexual assault, it is normal to feel scared.
“I don’t want to be alone.”
After a sexual assault, it is normal to feel shocked.

“I don’t feel anything.”
After a sexual assault, it is normal to feel confused.

“I really like him. How could he do this to me?”
After a sexual assault, it is normal to feel guilty.

“I shouldn’t have been there. This must be my fault.”
After a sexual assault, it is normal to be in denial.

“It wasn’t that big of a deal.”
As time passes, your feelings about the assault may change.
Who can you talk to about sexual assault?
Talk to someone you know and trust.
There may be a lot of reasons you don’t want to tell. Whatever you decide is your choice.
You are not alone. A lot of other kids have been abused.
When violent people are not held responsible, they keep hurting people.
What can you do if your friend is being abused?
Listen to your friend.
Believe your friend.
What your friend has told you is private. It is not for everyone in your community to know. Only people who can help should know.
If someone is threatening to hurt your friend, call the RCMP.
If someone has forced himself on you sexually in any way, call the RCMP or social services as soon as possible.
If someone has forced himself on you sexually in any way, do not take a bath or shower. It will wash away evidence.
If someone has forced himself on you sexually in any way, do not throw away your clothes or wash the sheets or anything the RCMP might need for an investigation.
If someone has forced himself on you sexually in any way, find a friend to help you.
If someone has forced himself on you sexually in any way, go to the hospital or health centre.
The RCMP will want to know:
Who assaulted you?
The RCMP will want to know:
What was said?
The RCMP will want to know:
Were you threatened?
The RCMP will want to know:
What happened?
What is evidence in a sexual assault?
Blood stains, clothes, sheets, marks on your body, what people saw, what people say.
Sometimes there is very little evidence, or the evidence has been lost, destroyed or washed away.
Even if you think there is no physical evidence, you can still report the assault.
If there is not enough evidence to go to court, it does not mean that no one believes you.
Your victim services worker can help you for as long as you need help.
If you are going to testify in court, your victim services worker can help you to be less nervous.
There are things that can help you to testify.
You can testify from behind a screen, or a friend can sit with you while you tell your story.
Even if you don’t want to report the assault, your victim services worker can still help you.
Sexual offences include sexual assault: any sexual contact with another person without that person’s consent.
Sexual offences include sexual assault with a weapon:
This is a serious offence.
Sexual offences include aggravated sexual assault: This means that the victim is wounded or seriously hurt, or her life is in danger.
Sexual offences include incest: Sexual intercourse with a blood relative.
Sexual offences include sexual interference: touching the body of a person under the age of 16, directly or indirectly, for a sexual purpose.
Sexual offences include indecent acts/exposing genitals
Sexual offences include invitation to sexual touching: encouraging a child under 16 to touch his/her own body or someone else’s body for a sexual purpose.
If I tell the police I was raped, shouldn’t they know what I am talking about?
The police will know what you mean. But they will ask you questions. When you talk about what happened, give as many details as possible.
If I make out with my partner, does that mean I consented to sex?
No. Consent to one thing does not mean you consent to everything. You don’t have to do anything you aren’t comfortable doing.
If I was sexually assaulted but wasn’t able to fight back, does that mean I consented?
No. Consent means you decide freely what to do. If you had no choice or were too afraid or felt too threatened to fight back, your consent was not freely given.
If I was assaulted in Edmonton, are the laws the same?
Yes. The laws about sexual assault are the same everywhere in Canada.
What if someone tried to sexually assault me and I was able to get away?
You should still report it. A person who tries to assault you can be charged with attempted assault.
If I consented to sex before, can I change my mind?
You can always change your mind. You have to consent every time you have sex.

I have the right to say NO!