

SEXUAL ASSAULT & SEXUAL VIOLENCE POLICY & PROTOCOL

1. Policy

All members of Hanson Language School (hereinafter called 'HLS') have a right to work and study in an environment that is free from any form of sexual violence. This policy and its related protocol set out the way in which we address sexual violence. It ensures that those who experience sexual violence are believed, and appropriately accommodated and ensures HSL has a process of investigation that protects the rights of individuals and holds individuals who have committed an act of sexual violence accountable.

2. Application/Scope

This Policy applies to all members of HLS including all employees, students, contractors, and suppliers of services, individuals who are directly connected to any HLS initiatives, volunteers, and visitors.

This policy applies to all members of the Hanson Language School, including:

- Students
- Staff and faculty members
- Contractors and their employees
- Visitors and guests
- Committee members

This policy is always in full effect on any Hanson International Educational and Employment Services Ltd premises and events in which any HLS business may be taking place or in which members of the HLS are present and engaged in activities relating to HLS (ex. student outings, off-site conferences, etc.).

3. Definitions

Acquaintance sexual assault: Sexual contact that is forced, manipulated, or coerced by a partner, friend, or acquaintance.

Age of consent for sexual activity: The age at which a person can legally consent to sexual activity. In Canada, children under 12 can never legally consent to sexual acts. Sixteen is the legal age of consent for sexual acts. There are variations on the age of consent for adolescents who are close in age between the ages of 12 and 16. Twelve and 13-year-olds can consent to have sex with other youth who are less than two years older than themselves. Youth who are 14 and 15 years old may consent to sexual involvement that is mutual with a person who is less than five years older. Youths 16 and 17 years old may legally consent to sexual acts with someone who is not in a position of trust or authority.

Coercion: In the context of sexual violence, coercion is an unreasonable and persistent pressure for sexual activity. Coercion is the use of emotional manipulation, blackmail, threats to family or friends, or the promise of rewards or special treatment, to persuade someone to do something he/she does not wish to do, such as being sexual or performing particular sexual acts.

Consent: The voluntary and explicit agreement to engage in the sexual activity in question. It is the act of willingly agreeing to engage in specific sexual behaviour, and requires that a person is able to freely choose between two

options: yes and no. This means that there must be an understandable exchange of affirmative words, which indicates a willingness to participate in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. It is also imperative that everyone understands the following:

- Silence or non-communication must never be interpreted as consent and a person in a state of diminished judgment cannot consent.
- A person is incapable of giving consent if he/she is asleep, unconscious, or otherwise unable to communicate.
- A person who has been threatened or coerced (i.e. is not agreeing voluntarily) into engaging in the sexual activity is not consenting to it.
- A person who is incapacitated due to the consumption of drugs or alcohol cannot give consent.
- A person may be unable to give consent if he/she has a mental disability preventing them from fully understanding sexual acts.

The fact that consent was given in the past to a sexual or dating relationship does not mean that consent is deemed to exist for all future sexual activity.

A person can withdraw consent at any time during the course of a sexual encounter.

A person is incapable of giving consent to a person in a position of trust, power, or authority, such as:

- a faculty member initiating a relationship with a student who he or she teaches;
- an administrator initiating a relationship with anyone who reports to that position or is in a direct line of authority to that position.

Consent cannot be given on behalf of another person.

It is the responsibility of the initiator of sexual activity to ensure clear and affirmative responses are communicated at all stages of sexual engagement. It is also the initiator's responsibility to know if the person he/she is engaging with sexually is a minor.

The Criminal Code defines "consent" as follows:

Consent: The voluntary agreement to engage in the sexual activity in question. No consent is obtained where:

- the agreement is expressed by the words or conduct of a person other than the complainant;
- the complainant is incapable of consenting to the activity;
- the accused induces the complainant to engage in the activity by abusing a position of trust, power or authority;
- the complainant expresses, by words or conduct, a lack of agreement to engage in the activity; or
- the complainant, having consented to engage in sexual activity, expresses, by words or conduct, a lack of agreement to continue to engage in the activity.

Disclosure: a disclosure or to disclose refers to when someone informs or tells their lived sexual violence experience to a member of the Hanson Language School. A disclosure does not constitute a report/complaint.

Drug-facilitated sexual assault: The use of alcohol and/or drugs (prescription or non-prescription) by a perpetrator to control, overpower, or subdue a victim for purposes of sexual assault.

Respondent: refers to an individual against whom a complaint has been made under this Policy.

Sexual assault: A criminal offence under the Criminal Code of Canada. Sexual assault is any type of unwanted physical contact with a sexual connotation done by one person to another, that violates the sexual integrity of the victim, and involves a range of behaviours from any unwanted touching to penetration. Sexual assault is characterized by a broad range of behaviours that involve the use of force, threats, or control towards a person, which makes that person feel uncomfortable, distressed, frightened, threatened, or that is carried out in circumstances in which the person has not freely agreed, consented to, or is incapable of consenting to.

Sexual violence: Any sexual act or act targeting a person’s sexuality, gender identity, or gender expression, whether the act is physical or psychological in nature, that is committed, threatened, or attempted against a person without the person’s consent, and includes sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, indecent exposure, voyeurism and sexual exploitation.

Stalking: A form of criminal harassment prohibited by the Criminal Code of Canada. It involves behaviours that instill fear in the victim or threaten the victim/target’s safety or mental health. Stalking can include following, communicating with, or watching over one’s dwelling or home, and threats of harm to the target’s friends and/or family. These behaviours include but are not limited to non-consensual communications (face to face, phone, email, social media); threatening or obscene gestures; surveillance; sending unsolicited gifts; “creeping” via social media/cyber-stalking; and uttering threats.

Survivor: Someone who has experienced sexual violence may choose to identify as a survivor. Others may prefer the term “victim”. This document uses “survivor” because some who have experienced sexual assault believe they have overcome the violent experiences and do not wish to self-identify as victims. However, persons who have experienced sexual violence have the prerogative to self-identify as they wish.

*More definitions in *Appendix A*

4. Policy Statements

Sexual assault and sexual violence are unacceptable and will not be tolerated. HLS is committed to challenging and preventing sexual violence and creating a safe space for anyone in our HSL who has experienced or been affected by sexual violence. HLS is expected to be a safe and positive space where members of HLS feel able to work, learn, and express themselves in an environment free from sexual violence.

All reported incidents of sexual violence will be investigated and will be investigated in a manner that ensures due process. This policy intends to make individuals feel comfortable about making a report in good faith about sexual violence that they have experienced or witnessed.

We recognize that sexual violence can occur between individuals regardless of sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, gender expression, or relationship status as articulated in the Ontario Human Rights Code. We also recognize that individuals who have experienced sexual violence may experience emotional, academic, or other difficulties.

4.1 We are committed to:

- 4.1.1 Assisting those who have experienced or been affected by sexual violence by providing choices, including detailed information and support, such as the provision of and/or referral to counseling and medical care, information about legal options, and appropriate academic and other accommodations.
- 4.1.2 Ensuring that those who disclose that they have been sexually assaulted are treated with dignity and respect throughout the process of disclosure, investigation, and institutional response.
- 4.1.3 Addressing harmful attitudes and behaviors (e.g., adhering to myths of sexual violence) that reinforce that the person who experienced sexual violence is somehow to blame for what happened.
- 4.1.4 Treating individuals who disclose sexual violence with compassion, recognizing that they are the final decision-makers about their own best interests while being aware and

informing the individual, if necessary, that some disclosures are mandatory (e.g. CAS reporting for individuals 16 or 17 years of age is mandatory only in cases where the complaint of sexual violence is against a parent or the person having charge of the child which could include but is not limited to parent, guardian, HSL staff and faculty).

- 4.1.5 Ensuring that on-campus (internal) investigation procedures are available in the case of sexual violence, even when the individual chooses not to make a report to the police.
- 4.1.6 Engaging in appropriate procedures for investigation and adjudication of a complaint which are in accordance with HLS policies, standards, and applicable collective agreements, and that ensure fairness and due process.
- 4.1.7 Ensuring coordination and communication among the various departments that are most likely to be involved in the response to sexual violence on campus.
- 4.1.8 Engaging in public education and prevention activities.
- 4.1.9 Providing information to HLS about our sexual violence policies and protocols.
- 4.1.10 Providing appropriate education and training to HLS about responding to the disclosure of sexual violence
- 4.1.11 Contributing to the creation of a campus atmosphere in which sexual violence is not tolerated.
- 4.1.12 Monitoring and updating our policies and protocols to ensure that they remain effective and in line with other existing policies and best practices.

4.2 Reporting and Responding to Sexual Violence

- 4.2.1 Members of HLS shall immediately report sexual violence incidents they witness or have knowledge of, or where they have reason to believe that sexual violence has occurred or may occur. Members who have experienced sexual violence are encouraged to come forward to report as soon as they are able to do so.
- 4.2.2 Staff members with certain credentials may be legally bound by an authority to maintain confidentiality.
- 4.2.3 Persons in a position of authority, including persons directing the activities of others, shall take immediate action to respond to or to prevent sexual violence from occurring.
- 4.2.4 When the school becomes aware of incidents of sexual violence involving a member of the Hanson community, whether occurring on or off Hanson property and posing a risk to the safety of its members, the HLS shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the Hanson community.

5. Complaint Process and Investigation

A complaint of sexual assault or any other kind of sexual violence can be filed under this Policy by any member of the Hanson Language School.

The HLS will seek, provide, and respect the principles of procedural fairness in dealing with all complaints. As such, no sanction and/or disciplinary action will be taken against persons or groups without their knowledge where there is an alleged breach of this Policy. Respondents will be given reasonable notice, with full details of the allegations, and provided with an opportunity to answer the allegations made against them.

A complainant acting in good faith, who discloses or reports sexual violence, will not be subject to actions for violations of the institution's policies related to drug and alcohol use at the time the sexual violence took place.

During the institution's investigative process, students who share their experience of sexual violence through disclosing, accessing support, and/or reporting to the school, will not be asked irrelevant questions from the institution's staff or investigators, such as those relating to past sexual history or sexual expression.

5.1 Right to Withdraw a Complaint:

A complainant has the right to withdraw a complaint at any stage of the process. However, HLS may continue to act on the issue identified in the complaint in order to comply with its obligation under this Policy and/or its legal obligations.

5.2 Protection from Reprisals, Retaliation or Threats

It is contrary to this Policy for anyone to retaliate, engage in reprisals, or threaten to retaliate against a complainant or other individual for:

- having pursued rights under this Policy or the Ontario Human Rights Code;
- having participated or co-operated in an investigation under this Policy or the Ontario Human Rights Code; or
- having been associated with someone who has pursued rights under this Policy or the Ontario Human Rights Code.

HLS will take all reasonable steps to protect persons from reprisals, retaliation, and threats. This may entail, for example, advising individuals in writing of their duty to refrain from committing reprisal and sanctioning individuals for a breach of this duty. HSL may also address the potential for reprisals by providing accommodation appropriate to the circumstances.

5.8 Disciplinary Measures

5.8.1 Individuals found guilty of Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and/or misconduct will be subject to disciplinary actions, these may include but are not limited to; immediate termination, suspension or criminal charges.

5.8.2 Where an employee is discharged or disciplined for committing an act of sexual misconduct against a student,

- the discharge or disciplinary measure will be deemed to be for just cause for all purposes;
- the employee will not be entitled to notice of termination or termination pay or any other compensation or restitution as a result of the discharge or disciplinary measure; and
- no arbitrator, arbitration board or other adjudicator shall substitute any other penalty for the discharge or disciplinary measure imposed by HSL.

5.8.3 Where an employee is discharged or resigns for committing an act of sexual misconduct against a student, they will not be eligible for re-employment with HLS. Should HLS determine that it has later reemployed an individual contrary to the above, HLS shall discharge the employee, and clause 5.8.2 shall apply to the discharge.

5.8.4 No agreements prohibiting HLS, or any person related to HLS, from disclosing that an allegation or complaint has been made about an employee of HLS committing an act of sexual misconduct toward a student of HLS shall be allowed. Notwithstanding this, where the student requests that HLS enter into such an agreement, the parties may do so provided that:

- the student has had a reasonable opportunity to receive independent legal advice;
- there have been no undue attempts to influence the student with respect to the request;
- the agreement includes an opportunity for the student to decide to waive their own confidentiality in the future and the process for doing so; and
- the agreement is of a set and limited duration.

5.9 Unsubstantiated or Vexatious Complaints

If a person, in good faith, discloses or files a sexual violence complaint that is not supported by evidence gathered during an investigation, that complaint will be dismissed. HLS may wish to reference their own policies regarding recordkeeping.

Disclosures or complaints that are found following an investigation to be frivolous, vexatious, or bad faith complaints, that are made to purposely annoy, embarrass, or harm the respondent, may result in sanctions and/or discipline against the complainant.

6. Confidentiality

Confidentiality is particularly important to those who have disclosed sexual violence. The confidentiality of all persons involved in a report of sexual violence must be strictly observed, and HLS does its best to respect the confidentiality of all persons, including the complainant, respondent, and witnesses, by restricting routine access to information to individuals with a need for such access and by providing education and training to those who are regularly involved in the administration of reports and complaints.

However, confidentiality cannot be assured in the following circumstances:

- Where an individual is under the age of 18 and has disclosed sexual violence by a parent, a person in a position of authority, or the person having charge of the child (which could include, but is not limited to parent, guardian, HLS staff or faculty);
- an individual is at imminent risk of self-harm;
- an individual is at imminent risk of harming another; and/or
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that others in HLS or wider community may be at risk of harm.

In such circumstances, information would be shared with necessary services to prevent harm, and the name of the survivor would not be released to the public.

Where HLS becomes aware of an allegation of sexual violence by a member of HLS against another member of HLS, the school may also have an obligation to take steps to ensure that the matter is dealt with in order to comply with HLS's legal obligation and/or its policies to investigate such allegations. In such cases, certain administrators will be informed about the reported incident on a "need to know" and confidential basis, but not necessarily of the identities of the persons involved.

7. Related Policies/Directives/Regulations

Code of Conduct
Respect and Workplace Policy (for employees)
Appendix A, B, C, D (found below)

Appendix A: Definitions

| | |
|--|---|
| Incident of Sexual Violence Member(s) of the Hanson community | Includes students, staff, contractors, visitors, guests, and committee members that represent Hanson International Education and Employment Services Limited, whether they are on- site or off-site Hanson premises. |
| Complainant | A Member of HLS who has Disclosed or Reported an Incident of Sexual Violence. |
| Respondent | Someone against whom an allegation of Sexual Violence has been made. |
| "Jurisdiction to Investigate" | Refers to the legal authority of HLS to investigate under this policy. |
| Sexual Harassment | Includes (but is not limited to) engaging in a course of vexatious comments or conduct that is known or ought to be known to be unwelcome. Sexual Harassment also includes any sexual solicitation or advance made by a person in a position to confer, grant, or deny a benefit or advancement to the person where the person making the solicitation or advance knows or ought reasonably to know that it is unwelcome. Sexual Harassment also includes a reprisal for the rejection of a sexual solicitation or advance, where the reprisal is made or threatened by a person in a position to confer, grant, or deny a benefit or advancement to the person. For the purposes of this policy, Sexual Harassment includes Cyber Sexual Harassment. |
| Indecent Exposure | Exposing one's body to another individual for a sexual purpose or coercing another individual to remove their clothing in order to expose their body, without their consent. |
| Voyeurism | Non-consensual viewing, photographing, or otherwise recording another individual in a location where there is an expectation of privacy (ex. Looking into someone's bedroom window) and where |

Appendix B: SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE PROTOCOL

HLS's Commitment to Survivors of Sexual Assault is as follows.

Anyone who has experienced or who has been affected by sexual violence has the right to:

- be treated with dignity and respect;
- be believed;
- be informed about on and off-campus services and resources;
- decide whether or not to access available services and to choose those services he/she feel will be most beneficial;
- decide whether to report to campus security and/or local police;
- have a safety plan, and
- have reasonable and necessary actions taken to prevent further unwanted contact with the alleged perpetrator(s).

We strongly encourage you to disclose and report incidents of sexual violence; however, it is entirely up to you if you choose to do so. Survivors or anyone affected by sexual violence are not required to report an incident or make a complaint about sexual violence, in order to obtain support and services or to receive accommodation.

1. If You Have Experienced or been Affected by Sexual Violence

Survivors or anyone affected by sexual violence may seek out any number of the services listed below at any time; however, **immediately** after a sexual assault, they may wish to consider the following steps:

A. Go to a safe place and seek out help.

- If you are on or off campus, call or go to a trusted individual or friend; or
- If you are on campus:
 - For the Toronto campus, go to North York General Hospital's Charlotte & Lewis Steinberg Emergency at 4001 Leslie Street, Toronto M2K 1E1, open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The hospital is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Assessment is confidential.
 - If you need advice about where best to go to treat your symptoms? Call Telehealth Ontario at 1-(866)-797-0000 TTY: 1-(866)-797-000 and a nurse will assess and advise you.
- If you are elsewhere, you can call Emergency Services at 911.

B. Consider Reporting

If you want to report the assault, you have several options that you can proceed with as soon as you are ready. The following areas can help you file reports:

- Front Desk, Mondays to Saturdays from 8:30 am to 8:30 pm
- Campus Security Service
- Principal or designate if you are an employee of HLS, or
- Local Police Services

- Counseling Services
- Women can call the Assaulted Women's Helpline 24/7 at 1-866-863-0511
- Men can call the Support Services for Male Survivors of Sexual Abuse 24/7 at 1-866-887-0015

c. If You Would like to File a Formal Complaint

Survivors of sexual assault may choose a criminal and/or non-criminal option for reporting:

- **Criminal Complaint**
Any community members may pursue criminal charges under the *Criminal Code* of Canada by contacting the local police service.
- **Non-criminal Complaint**
If survivors would like to make a non-criminal complaint to Hanson Language School, an advisor can explain the processes available through the Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence Policy and Protocol.

Appendix C: Myth and Fact Sheet

Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence – Supporting Information MYTH AND FACT SHEET

Use of the term “Rape” in the context of Sexual Violence

This policy refers to the offence of sexual assault to align with the current offence contained in the *Criminal Code*. The word “rape” is no longer used in criminal statutes in Canada. The term was replaced many years ago to acknowledge that sexual violence is not about sex but is about acts of psychological and physical violence. The term “sexual assault” provides a much broader definition and criminalizes unwanted behaviour such as touching and kissing as well as unwanted oral sex and vaginal and anal intercourse. Although the term no longer has a legal meaning in Canada, the term rape is still commonly used.

DISPELLING THE MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ASSAULT

| Myth | Fact |
|--|---|
| It wasn't rape, so it wasn't sexual violence. | Sexual assault and sexual violence encompass a broad range of sexual activity. Any unwanted sexual contact is considered to be sexual violence. A survivor can be severely affected by all forms of sexual violence, including unwanted fondling, rubbing, kissing, or other sexual acts. Many forms of sexual violence involve no physical contact such as stalking or distributing intimate visual recordings. All of these acts are serious and can be damaging. |
| Sexual assault can't happen to me or anyone I know. | Sexual assault can and does happen to anyone. People of all socioeconomic and ethnic backgrounds are victims of sexual assault, but the vast majority of sexual assaults happen to women and girls. Young women, Aboriginal women and women with disabilities are at greater risk of experiencing sexual assault. |
| Sexual assault is most often committed by strangers. | Someone known to the victim, including acquaintances, dating partners, and common-law or married partners, commit approximately 75 per cent of sexual assaults. |

**Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence – Supporting Information
MYTH AND FACT SHEET**

| Myth | Fact |
|--|--|
| Sexual assault is most likely to happen outside in dark, dangerous places. | The majority of sexual assaults happen in private spaces like a residence or private home. |
| If an individual doesn't report to the police, it wasn't sexual assault. | Just because a victim doesn't report the assault doesn't mean it didn't happen. Fewer than one in ten victims report the crime to the police. |
| It's not a big deal to have sex with someone while they are drunk, stoned or passed out. | If a person is unconscious or incapable of consenting due to the use of alcohol or drugs, they cannot legally give consent. Without consent, it is sexual assault. |
| If the person chose to drink or use drugs, then it isn't considered sexual assault. | This is a prominent misconception about sexual assault. No one can consent while drunk or incapacitated. |
| If the victim didn't scream or fight back, it probably wasn't sexual assault. | A person being sexually assaulted may not fight back for many reasons, it is never the survivor's fault. |
| If the victim does not fight back, the sexual assault is their fault. | |
| If you didn't say no, it must be your fault. | People who commit sexual assault/abuse are trying to gain power and control over their victim. They want to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for their victim to say no. A person does not need to actually say the word "no" to make it clear that they did not want to participate. The focus in consent is on hearing a "yes". |
| If a person isn't crying or visibly upset, it probably wasn't a serious sexual assault. | Every person responds to the trauma of sexual assault differently. They may cry or may be calm. They may be silent or very angry. Their behaviour is not an indicator of their experience. It is important not to judge people by how they respond to the assault. |
| If someone does not have obvious physical injuries, like cuts or bruises, they probably were not sexually assaulted. | Lack of physical injury does not mean that a person wasn't sexually assaulted. An offender may use threats, weapons, or other coercive actions that do not leave physical marks. The person may have been unconscious or been otherwise incapacitated. |

**Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence – Supporting Information
MYTH AND FACT SHEET**

| Myth | Fact |
|--|---|
| If it really happened, the victim would be able to easily recount all the facts in the proper order. | Shock, fear, embarrassment, and distress can all impair memory. Many survivors attempt to minimize or forget the details of the assault as a way of coping with trauma. Memory loss is common when alcohol and/or drugs are involved. |
| Individuals lie and make up stories about being sexually assaulted; and most reports of sexual assault turn out to be false. | According to Statistics Canada, fewer than one in 10 sexual assault victims report the crime to the police. Approximately 2% of sexual assault reports are false. The number of false reports for sexual assault is very low. Sexual assault carries such a stigma that many people prefer not to report. |
| Persons with disabilities don't get sexually assaulted. | Individuals with disabilities are at a high risk of experiencing sexual violence or assault. Those who live with activity limitations are over two times more likely to be victims of sexual assault than those who are able-bodied. |
| A spouse or significant other cannot sexually assault their partner. | Sexual assault can occur in a married or other intimate partner relationship. The truth is sexual assault occurs ANY TIME there is not consent for sexual activity of any kind. Being in a relationship does not exclude the possibility of, or justify, sexual assault. A person has the right to say "no" at ANY point. |
| People who are sexually assaulted "ask for it" by their provocative behaviour or dress. | This statement couldn't be more hurtful or wrong. Nobody deserves to be sexually assaulted. Someone has deliberately chosen to be violent toward someone else to not get consent. Nobody asks to be assaulted. Ever. No mode of dress, no amount of alcohol or drugs ingested, no matter what the relationship is between the survivor and the perpetrator, or what the survivor's occupation is, sexual assault is always wrong. |
| Sexual assault only happens to women | Not true. The majority of sexual assaults are committed against women by men, but people of all genders, from all backgrounds have been/can be assaulted. |

**Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence – Supporting Information
MYTH AND FACT SHEET**

| Myth | Fact |
|--|---|
| Sexual abuse of males is rare. | According to Statistics Canada, six per cent of males 15 or older reported that they had experienced sexual victimization. Sexual assault/abuse occurs in every economic, ethnic, age and social group. |
| If you got aroused or got an erection or ejaculated, you must have enjoyed it. | It is normal for your body to react to physical stimulation. Just because you became physically aroused does not mean that you liked it or wanted it or consented to it in any way. If you experienced some physical pleasure, this does not take away the fact that sexual abuse happened or the effects or feelings of abuse. |

Acknowledgements:

A number of resources contributed to the development of this document, including the sexual assault policies and procedures from several colleges and universities in Ontario, notably, Durham College, University of Guelph and Lakehead University, as well as the Metrac discussion paper on sexual assault policies on campuses and “Developing a Response to Sexual Violence: A Resource Guide for Ontario’s Colleges and Universities”, by the Ontario Women’s Directorate. The “Dispelling Myths and Misconceptions About Sexual Assault” chart is from the Women’s Directorate guide.

Appendix D: Sexual Assault Centers

Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence – Supporting Information SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTRES (Ontario)

For English services, please refer to the table below.

| <i>Region in Ontario</i> | <i>Sexual Assault Centre</i> | <i>24-hr Crisis Line</i> | <i>Office Phone</i> |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Algoma (Sault Ste. Marie) | Women In Crisis Algoma | 1-877-759-1230 | 705-759-1230 |
| Belleville-Quinte | Sexual Assault Centre for Quinte & District | 1-877-544-6424 | 613-967-6300 |
| Brant | Sexual Assault Centre of Brant | 519-751-3471 | 519-751-1164 |
| Bruce County | Women's House Serving Bruce and Grey: Sexual Assault Services | 1-866-578-5566 | |
| Chatham-Kent | Chatham-Kent Sexual Assault Crisis Centre | 519-354-8688 | 519-354-8908 |
| Cornwall | Sexual Assault Support Services for Women, Cornwall | English: 1-877-544-6424 French: 1-877-336-2433 | 613-932-1755 |
| East Algoma (Elliot Lake) | Counselling Centre of East Algoma | 1-800-721-0077 | 705-848-2585 |
| Guelph-Wellington | Guelph-Wellington Women in Crisis | 519-836-5710 1-800-265-7233 | 519-836-1110 |
| Halton (Oakville) | Sexual Assault & Violence Intervention Services of Halton | 905-875-1555 | 905-825-3622 |
| Hamilton | Sexual Assault Centre Hamilton & Area (SACHA) | 905-525-4162 | 905-525-4573 |
| Kawartha (Peterborough & Area) | Kawartha Sexual Assault Centre | 1-866-298-7778 705-741-0260 | 705-748-5901 |
| Kenora | Kenora Sexual Assault Centre | 807-468-7233 1-800-565-6161 | 807-468-7958 |
| Kingston | Sexual Assault Centre Kingston | 613-544-6424 1-877-544-6424 | 613-545-0762 |
| London-Middlesex | Sexual Assault Centre London | 519-642-3000 1-800-265-1576 | 519-642-3003 |
| Muskoka | Athena's Sexual Assault Counselling & Advocacy Centre | 705-737-2008 1-800-987-0799 | 705-737-2884 |
| Niagara | Niagara Region Sexual Assault Centre | 905-682-4584 | 905-682-7258 |
| Nipissing | Amelia Rising Sexual Assault Centre of Nipissing | 705-476-3355 | 705-840-2403 |
| Oshawa-Durham | Oshawa-Durham Rape Crisis Centre | 905-668-9200 | 905-444-9672 |
| Ottawa SASC | Sexual Assault Support Centre of Ottawa | 613-234-2266 | 613-725-2160 |
| Ottawa RCC | Ottawa Rape Crisis Centre | 613-562-2333 | 613-562-2334 |

Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence – Supporting Information
SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTRES (Ontario)

| <i>Region in Ontario</i> | <i>Sexual Assault Centre</i> | <i>24-hr Crisis Line</i> | <i>Office Phone</i> |
|--------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Peel | Hope 24/7: Sexual Assault Centre of Peel | 1-800-810-0180 | 905-792-0821 |
| Renfrew | Women's Sexual Assault Centre of Renfrew County | 1-800-663-3060 | 613-735-5551 |
| Sarnia-Lambton | Sexual Assault Survivors' Centre Sarnia-Lambton | 519-337-3320 | 519-337-3154 |
| Sudbury | Voices for Women Sexual Assault Centre Assaulted Women's Hotline /Fem'aide | English: 1-866-863-0511 French: 1-877-336-2433 | 705-671-5495 |
| Thunder Bay | Thunder Bay Sexual Abuse & Sexual Assault Counselling & Crisis Centre | 807-344-4502 | 807-345-0894 |
| Timmins | Timmins and Area Women in Crisis | 1-877-268-8380 | 705-268-8381 |
| Toronto | Multicultural Women Against Rape/Toronto Rape Crisis Centre | (416) 597-8808 | 416-597-1171 |
| Waterloo | Sexual Assault Support Centre of Waterloo Region | 519-741-8633 | 519-571-0121 |
| Windsor-Essex | Sexual Assault Crisis Centre of Essex County | 519-253-9667 | 519-253-3100 |
| York | Women's Support Network of York Region | 1-800-263-6734 905-895-7313 | 905-895-3646 |

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