

Script:

Start of video (music clip 1) and show slide one for 6 secs

Sharon (audio): Hello, we're the PEACC Program. PEACC stands for Prevention, Education, and Advocacy on Campus & in the Community.

Our mission is to develop a proactive approach to addressing violence against women at the University of Louisville with a specific emphasis on the issues of sexual assault/rape, intimate partner violence, and stalking.

Our goals are to

- Develop a network of organizations, both on and off campus, to address, prevent and respond to violence against women.
- Provide advocacy and assistance to university students, staff and faculty
- Facilitate training and educational programs
- Raise campus awareness of the issue of violence against women

Jason (audio): You may have seen the following PEACC Program Collaborative Events on campus:
Take Back the Night
The Vagina Monologues
International Women's Day
Circle of Healing
Men of PEACC events – Sex Signals & Don McPherson
Self Defense trainings

As well as many educational presentations to residence halls, sorority/fraternities and classrooms on the topics of sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking.

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Angela (video): Today, we are going to be talking about ...Rape and sexual assault.

Rape is generally defined as engaging in sexual intercourse by force, or engaging in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of giving consent due to a disability or intoxication.

Rape is both a physical violation and a violation of trust. It is an act of violence.

Sexual assault is a broader term used to describe the crimes of: sodomy; oral copulation; rape by a foreign object and sexual battery.

Jason (video): Rape and sexual assault are a problem among college students. Statistically speaking:

- **1 in 4** college women is a survivor of rape or attempted rape.
- **50 %** of females murdered are killed by a boyfriend or spouse.
- **87 %** of rapes occur under the influence.
- The average rape offender has about **65** victims.
- **71 %** of all sexual assaults are planned.
- **85 %** of rape involves friends or acquaintances.
- **1 in 10** men will be raped in their lifetime.
- **1 out of 33** men have attempted rape throughout their lifetime.

****Note: STATS NUMBER EMPHASIS

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Jason (audio): According to national statistics, 98% of rapes or sexual assaults are perpetrated by men. Approximately 2% are perpetrated by women.

Angela (audio): When you hear the word “rape”, what do you think of?

If you imagine a stranger jumping out of the bushes on a dark night and attacking someone, you are only partly right - - because most rapes (85%) are not committed by strangers. Most rape victims state that the offender was a boyfriend, girlfriend, other relative, a friend or acquaintance.

This is an example of a *myth*, or idea, that our culture perpetuates about people who are victims of sexual assault or people who are perpetrators.

Additional *myths* include:

Angela (audio): Sexual assault is a crime of passion.

Jason (audio): Rape is an act of violence. It is using sex as a weapon to gain power and control over a victim.

Angela (audio): Only the young and attractive, provocative, or careless are sexual assaulted.

Jason (audio): Sexual assault can happen to anybody—children, grandmothers, students, working women, mothers, sisters, your closest friend, you...Offenders tend to target those who look vulnerable and easily intimidated, regardless of their age, physical attributes, or dress.

Angela (audio): Men cannot be sexually assaulted.

Jason (audio): Sexual assault, no matter the gender of the perpetrator or victim, is a form of violence where sex is used to demean and humiliate another person. Sexual assault is not a woman’s issue.

One in 33 men have been victims of sexual assault in their lifetime. Most often the perpetrator is a heterosexual male.

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Angela (audio): If a victim changes his/her story then the accusation was a lie.

Jason (audio): Inconsistent statements are more often related to:

- * Trauma and disorganization
- * Discomfort with sexual details
- * Fear of doubt or blame
- * Attempt to fill in the gaps

Angela (video): Additional myths are listed in the link to your right.

Jason (video): Why Do These Myths Matter?
Because when our culture perpetuates these myths, victims are not believed, cases are not investigated to the fullest extent, and offenders may repeat their crime.

Angela (audio):

The emotional trauma caused by a sexual assault can be severe and long-lasting.

Although each person is unique, there are some feelings and reactions that most sexual assault victims experience. Even though many victims experience similar reactions, there are still individual differences in how people respond to the trauma of rape.

Physical symptoms, such as sleep disturbances, headaches, and stomachaches are common as well as feelings of powerlessness, self-blame, shame, and fears for personal safety.

For more specific information on how to help someone after a sexual assault please check the links to your right.

Angela (audio) There are steps that you can take to reduce your risk of sexual assault. First,

- Trust your instincts. Listen to your inner voice and act on it.
- Ask yourself, "Am I able to say 'no'?" and "Am I comfortable with what is happening?"
- If you don't like what someone is doing, you can reject the activity without rejecting the person.
- Take care of yourself on a date - be prepared to pay your own way, have access to a phone, arrange for transportation, and dress so you can move easily, freely and quickly.

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Jason (video):

In mentioning risk reduction, we are in no way insuring that students will not be sexually assaulted if they always employ these techniques. Also, we are not saying that if you or someone you know has been sexually assaulted, you should have been more assertive or done something else and thereby avoided the attack. Every situation, perpetrator, and victim is different, and we would never presume to say what should or should not have been done. There are many times that passivity is the best tactic to ensure survival. If a person survives a sexual assault, she/he did exactly the right thing because survival is the bottom line.

Angela (audio): Another area of growing concern is drug facilitated sexual assault. The most common drugs used include:

- Gamma Hydroxybutyrate (GHB)
 - Liquid Ecstasy, Liquid X, Grievous Bodily Harm
- Rohypnol
 - Roofies or Roaches
- Ketamine
 - Special K
 -

The most common date rape drug is
ALCOHOL.

Some tips for date rape drug prevention include:

- Never leave a beverage unattended.
- Do not accept a drink from someone you do not know well and trust.
- At a bar or club, accept drinks only from the bartender or server.
- Be alert to a friend's behavior. Anyone appearing disproportionately drunk in relation to the amount of alcohol they consumed may be in danger.

Jason (audio): The PEACC Program is available *on campus* to offer assistance. You *can make a difference* by getting involved:

- Volunteer with PEACC or Men of PEACC
- Speak out against violence.
- Challenge the images of violence in advertising.
- Never blame victims for the violence perpetrated against them.