

The *PEACC* Program
Prevention, Education, & Advocacy on Campus & in the Community



V i s u a l i z e
PEACC

In October 1999, the University of Louisville was awarded a grant from the Department of Justice, Violence Against Women on Campus Program "to support the creation of a [proactive], comprehensive program" to address violence against women issues. With these funds, the Prevention, Education, and Advocacy on Campus and in the Community (PEACC) Program was created with the specific goals to:

- Develop a network of organizations, faculty, staff, departments, extracurricular groups, academic clubs and classes, both on and off campus, to address, prevent and respond to violence against women.
- Provide advocacy and assistance to university students, staff and faculty who are affected by sexual assault/rape, domestic violence and stalking.
- Coordinate and facilitate training and education programs about issues of violence against women at all levels of the university.

Eliminating violence against women is a community effort. Violence will not end until every man and woman become part of the solution. Please join us in working to eliminate violence against women through volunteering with public awareness events or educational trainings, or by joining our **Men of PEACC** group.

Visualize a community of PEACC.

For more information please contact us at 502-852-7014.

Special Thanks To:

The PEACC Program Community Partners

- **The Center for Women & Families**
- **The Louisville Metro Office for Women**
- **The Louisville Metro Police Department**
- **The County Attorney's Office**
- **The Commonwealth Attorney's Office**

The PEACC Program Campus Partners

- **The Provost Office (Administration)**
- **The Women's Center**
- **The Kent School of Social Work**
- **The School of Justice Administration**
- **The Department of Public Safety / University Police**
- **Campus Life**
- **The Commission on the Status of Women**
- **Student Activities Board**

The PEACC Program's Oversight Committee and The Campus Coordinated Response Team

**Many many thanks to all of the PEACC Program Student Workers
& Volunteers. You make a difference!**

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Intimate Partner Violence

DEFINITION

Intimate partner violence or domestic violence is a pattern of behaviors utilized by one partner (the abuser or batterer) to exert and maintain control over another person (the survivor/victim) where there exists an intimate and dependent relationship.

Dating violence refers to physical, emotional/psychological or sexual abuse in a dating relationship. Dating violence involves the same tactics used in domestic violence but occurs between people who are not yet married — some couples live together and others do not. Dating violence can be found in all age, racial, socioeconomic, educational, occupational, religious groups as well as in heterosexual & homosexual relationships.

EXAMPLES

Physical Abuse pushing, hitting, kicking, shoving, shaking, choking, biting, burning, pulling hair, shooting etc.

Sexual Abuse / Rape making your partner do sexual things against their will, physically attacking the sexual parts of their body, treating them like a sex object

Psychological Abuse includes any of the following:

Verbal Abuse name calling, threats, cursing, insulting comments

Emotional Abuse putting your partner down, making them feel bad about themselves, playing mind games, making them think they are crazy, intimidation, constant neglect of partner's wants and needs, threats of harassment or harm to victim's family, controlling what your partner does, who they see and talk to, and where they go

Abuse through Children making partner feel guilty about the children, using the children to give messages, using visitation as a way to harass partner.

STATISTICS

- By the most conservative estimate, each year 1 million women suffer nonfatal violence by an intimate. *(Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey (NCJ-154348), p.3. August 1995.)*
- Domestic violence is statistically consistent across racial and ethnic boundaries. *(Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey. August 1995.) (NCJ-154348.)*
- The prevalence of domestic violence among Gay and Lesbian couples is approximately 25-33%. *(Barnes. "It's Just a Quarrel." American Bar Association Journal, 1998: 25.)*
- 28% of all annual violence against women is perpetrated by intimates. 3.5% of all annual violence against men is perpetrated by intimates. *(Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: National Crime Victimization Survey, Violence Against Women (NCJ-145325), January 1994.)*
- Of all victims of intimate violence, 1.6% suffered knife or gun shot wounds, 6.3% were threatened with a gun or knife, 7.7% were raped, 8.5% were beaten, and 39.6% were slapped, grabbed, or kicked. *(Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, U.S. Department of Justice, Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. 1998.)*



Intimate Partner Violence - Evaluating Your Relationships

Being in a HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP means...

Loving and taking care of yourself, before and while in a relationship.

Respecting individuality, embracing differences, and allowing each person to "be themselves."

Doing things with friends and family and having activities independent of each other.

Discussing things, allowing for differences of opinion, and compromising equally.

Expressing and listening to each other's feelings, needs, and desires.

Trusting and being honest with yourself and each other.

Respecting each other's need for privacy.

Sharing sexual histories and sexual health status with a partner.

Practicing safer sex methods.

Respecting sexual boundaries and being able to say no to sex.

Resolving conflicts in a rational peaceful, and mutually agreed upon way.

There is room for positive growth and you learn more about each other as you develop and mature.

If you are in an UNHEALTHY RELATIONSHIP...

You care for and focus on another person only and neglect yourself or you focus only on yourself and neglect the other person.

You feel pressure to change to meet the other person's standards, you are afraid to disagree, and your ideas are criticized. Or, you pressure the other person to meet your standards and criticize his/her ideas.

One of you has to justify what you do, where you go, and who you see.

One of you makes all the decisions and controls everything without listening to the other's input.

One of you feels unheard and is unable to communicate what you want.

You lie to each other and find yourself making excuses for the other person.

You don't have any personal space and have to share everything with the other person.

Your partner keeps his/her sexual history a secret or hides a sexually transmitted infection from you or you do not disclose your history to your partner.

You feel scared of asking your partner to use protection or he/she has refused your requests for safer sex. Or, you refuse to use safer sex methods after your partner has requested or you make your partner feel scared.

Your partner has forced you to have sex or you have had sex when you don't really want to. Or, you have forced or coerced your partner to have sex.

One of you yells and hits, shoves or throws things at the other in an argument.

You feel stifled, trapped and stagnant. You are unable to escape the pressures of the relationship.

Intimate Partner Violence - Evaluating Your Relationships

VIOLENT RELATIONSHIP CHECKLIST

YES	NO	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I feel that my partner is trying to run my life.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I feel like my opinions or emotions don't matter in our relationship.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	My partner cuts me down and calls me names.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I find myself asking my partner's permission to spend time alone with friends or to engage in activities that don't include him/her.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I am often accused of flirting when I talk to friends of the opposite sex; my partner is very suspicious and jealous of me.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I try to please my partner, only to be criticized again.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When we argue, my partner always has to "win" the argument, and won't really listen to my side of the story.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I am afraid of my partner.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I feel nervous or afraid to refuse my partner's sexual advances.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I have been threatened by my partner (with a break-up, with physical harm, with suicide, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	My partner has destroyed or stolen my property to "punish" me.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	My partner has hit, kicked, or otherwise struck me during an argument.

If you answer "yes" to more than one of these questions, you may be in an abusive relationship. You are not to blame for your partner's abusive behavior. Your only responsibility is to seek help for yourself. You can do this by calling PEACC at 852-7014 or the Center for Women and Families, 24 hrs a day / 7 days a week, at (502) 581-7273 or (877) 803-7577 (toll free)

Taken partially from: Nancy N. Rue. Coping with Dating Violence. New York: Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 1989, pp. 27-28.



Evaluating Your Relationships

VERBAL ABUSE CHECKLIST

YES NO

When you feel hurt and try to discuss your upset feelings with him/her, you don't feel as if the issue has been fully resolved, so you don't feel happy and relieved, nor do you have a feeling that you've "kissed and made up" (He/she says, "You're just trying to start an argument!" or in some other way expresses his/her refusal to discuss the situation.).

You frequently feel perplexed and frustrated by his/her responses because you can't get him/her to understand your intentions.

You are upset not so much by concrete issues – how much time you spend with each other, where to go on vacation, etc. – as about the communication in the relationship: what he/she thinks you said and what you heard him/her say.

You sometimes wonder, "What's wrong with me? I shouldn't feel so bad?"

He/she rarely, if ever, seems to want to share his/her thoughts or plans with you.

He/she seems to take the opposite view from you on almost everything you mention and his/her view is not qualified by "I think" or "I feel" – as if your views were wrong and his/hers were right.

You sometimes wonder if he/she perceives you as a separate person.

You can't recall saying to him/her, "Cut it out!" or, "Stop it!"

He/she is either angry or has "no idea what you're talking about" when you try to discuss an issue with him/her.

If you answer "yes" to more than one of these questions, you may be in an abusive relationship. You are not to blame for your partner's abusive behavior. Your only responsibility is to seek help for yourself. You can do this by calling PEACC at 852-7014 or the Center for Women and Families, 24 hrs a day / 7 days a week, at (502) 581-7273 or (877) 803-7577 (toll free)

Taken partially from: Nancy N. Rue. Coping with Dating Violence. New York: Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 1989, pp. 27-28.

Developing a Safety Plan

Once a violent act occurs in a relationship, the violence almost always reoccurs, often becoming more frequent and severe, even though the abuser is likely to apologize and promise to change. Therefore, it is extremely important that you have a plan and think ahead about what should be done in case of an attack, or repeated attacks from your abuser. Remember, leaving your abuser is the most dangerous time in an abusive relationship.

- _____ During arguments, try to stay in an area with access to an exit, away from anywhere weapons might be available (kitchen, bedroom, bathroom).
- _____ Devise a code word to use with family, friends, and neighbors you can trust when you need the police.
- _____ If you have been threatened or assaulted, request a protective order from your county District Court Clerk, or the Police Department after business hours. Keep the protective order on you at all times.
- _____ If the abuser moves out, immediately change door locks and buy additional safety devices to secure windows. Inform neighbors and landlord that your partner no longer lives there and they should call the police if they see him/her near your home.
- _____ Decide and plan for where you will go if you have to leave home
- _____ Keep the shelter or hotline phone number close at hand at all times or memorize the number.
- _____ Decide who to inform of your situation at work, especially office/building security, and provide a picture if possible.
- _____ Open a savings account and/or credit card in your own name to start to establish or increase your independence.
- _____ Get your own post office box or have information mailed to a safe address.
- _____ Leave money, an extra set of keys, copies of important documents, extra medicines, and clothes with someone you trust or in a safe place so you can leave quickly.
- _____ Collect as many of the following items as possible to take with you when you leave:
 - YOUR PROTECTIVE ORDER (Keep this with you at all times)
 - Driver's License
 - Social Security Cards
 - House and Car Keys
 - Medications
 - Welfare Identification
 - Your Birth Certificate
 - Jewelry
 - Address Book
 - Divorce /marriage license
 - Money and/or credit cards
 - Bank Books
 - Checkbooks
 - Lease, rental agreement, house deed
 - Car registration and insurance papers
 - Health and life insurance papers
 - Picture of you and picture of abuser
 - Changes of clothing
 - Your medical records
 - Work permits/Green card/VISA
 - Passport

Adapted from The Kentucky Domestic Violence Association, www.kdva.org, 2006

Intimate Partner Violence Kentucky Law and Definitions

LEGAL OPTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF INTIMATE VIOLENCE

Criminal Options for Victims

Warrantless Arrest

Any peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant when the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person has intentionally or wantonly caused physical injury to a family member or member of an unmarried couple, who are living together or have formerly lived together. (KRS 431.005 -2a)*

Filing a Criminal Complaint*

A victim files in the District Court. The victim is required to present a valid ID, a complete address on the abuser, and the victim must sign a detailed sworn complaint describing the abusive incident and injuries sustained. The victim must file in the county where the incident occurred. There are four possible outcomes after being reviewed by prosecutor/Judge:

1. Arrest/Warrant
2. Summons
3. Mediation
4. Rejection

Grand Jury Indictment*

The Commonwealth's Attorney's Office can ask the Grand Jury for a direct indictment if felony charges resulted from an abusive incident.

Arrest/Release*

The abuser may be held for only a few hours after an arrest. A bond may be posted or the alleged offender may be released on his/her promise to reappear in court at the arraignment hearing. Most abusers are admonished to have no contact with the victim between court dates.

Pre-Trial Hearing*

Most cases are settled with plea bargain agreements at this hearing. A bench or jury trial will be scheduled at a later date if no agreement can be reached.

Possible Outcomes*

The defendant (alleged perpetrator) may be found to be innocent.
The defendant can plead or be found guilty.

Usual sentences:

- Jail/Fine
- Suspended jail/fine under conditions for 2 years
- No Contact Order
- No Illegal Contact Order
- Restitution
- Court ordered counseling/treatment
- Substance/Alcohol evaluation & treatment if found necessary

Typical charges for domestic violence cases include, but are not limited to:

Misdemeanor Charges*

Terroristic Threatening – threats to do bodily harm
Assault IV – physical injury

Felony Charges*

Assault II – serious physical injury
Assault I – serious physical injury using a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument

DEFINITIONS

“Domestic Violence and Abuse” is defined in Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) 403.720* as physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual abuse, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual abuse, or assault between family members or members of an unmarried couple;

“Family member” is defined in KRS 403.720* as a spouse, including a former spouse, a parent, a child, a stepchild, or any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree; and

“Member of an unmarried couple” is defined in KRS 403.720* as a member of an unmarried couple which allegedly has a child in common, any children of that couple, or a member of an unmarried couple who are living together or have formerly lived together.

“Physical injury” is defined in KRS 500.080 (13)* as physical pain or any impairment of physical condition.

Intimate Partner Violence Kentucky Law and Definitions

LEGAL OPTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF INTIMATE VIOLENCE

Civil Options for Victims

Emergency Protective Order (EPO)*

This option is only available to blood family members or couples that fall into Kentucky's definition of a domestic partnership: married, have been married, living together, have lived together and/or have a child in common.

A victim files in the District Courts or the prosecutor's office. The victim must sign a detailed sworn complaint describing the abusive incident and injuries sustained.

This is a temporary order and can be issued by a Judge without the presence of the alleged perpetrator. A hearing is scheduled within 14 days of the issuance of the EPO. The order can be extended up to 3 years at the time of the hearing.

The judge can order the abuser to:

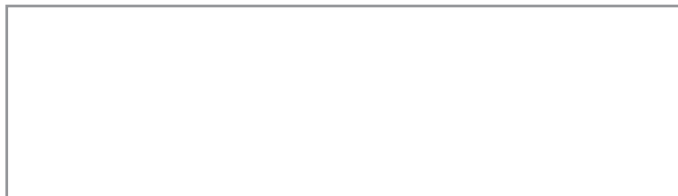
- Have no contact or communication and remain so many feet away from the victim
- Restrain from any further abuse
- Refrain from disposing of or damaging any property
- Vacate the shared residence.

The judge has the additional options of ordering temporary child custody, child support, child visitation, and counseling at the time of the hearing.

There is no cost to the victim for filing an EPO*

Mandatory Reporting of Domestic Violence

Anyone who suspects adult abuse, neglect or exploitation must report this to the Department of Social Services. A social worker will contact the victim to investigate and will offer services. A victim may refuse services.



DEFINITIONS

“Domestic Violence and Abuse” is defined in Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) 403.720* as physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual abuse, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual abuse, or assault between family members or members of an unmarried couple;

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“Physical injury” is defined in KRS 500.080 (13)* as physical pain or any impairment of physical condition.



Intimate Partner Violence Test Your Knowledge

State whether you think the following statement is a myth or a fact.

1. Domestic violence usually only happens in adult married couples. M or F
2. While females can be abusive and abuse happens in same-sex couples too, it is much more common for males to abuse their female partners. M or F
3. If a mother is abused by her children's father; the children are also likely to be abused M or F
4. People abuse their partners because they can't control their anger. M or F
5. If a person is really being abused, it is easy to just leave. M or F
6. Relationship abuse happens more often among Blacks and Hispanics. M or F

Multiple Choice (Please Circle)

7. Domestic violence is a major social problem, estimated to cost our nation between
A. 1.187 billion to 5.302 billion dollars per year
B. 100,000 to 500,000 dollars per year
C. 1.85 million to 1.62 million per year.
8. Men assaulting their women partners comprise between _____ and _____ of family violence-related arrests
A. 10% and 15% B. 50% and 60% C. 86% and 98%
9. Recent studies found that _____ of men reported physically assaulting their partners.
A. 35% B. 15% C. 60%
10. In a study of 1,000 battered women, _____ of the children were also abused.
A. 30% B. 50% C. 70%
11. _____ of females injured during a violent crime are injured by an intimate partner.
A. 37% B. 50% C. 10%
12. Domestic Violence is about _____ and _____.
A. sex, intimidation
B. anger, manipulation
C. power, control
13. In the United States, there are three times as many animal shelters as there are battered women's shelters
A. True B. False

Intimate Partner Violence

Test Your Knowledge (answers)

MYTH OR FACT

1. Myth

As many as one-third of all high school and college-age young people experience violence in an intimate or dating relationship. (Levy, B., *Dating Violence: Young Women in Danger*, The Seal Press, Seattle, WA, 1990.) Physical abuse is as common among high school and college-age couples as married couples. (Jezel, Molidor, and Wright and the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, *Teen Dating Violence Resource Manual*, NCADV, Denver, CO, 1996.)

2. Fact

About 95% of known victims of relationship violence are females abused by their male partners. (Straus, M.A., and Gelles, R.J. (eds), *Physical Violence in American Families*, Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, NJ, 1990.)

3. Fact

50% of men who frequently abuse their wives also frequently abuse their children. (Stacy, W. and Schupe, A., *The Family Secret*, Beacon Press, Boston, MA, 1983.) A child who lives in a family where there is violence between parents is 15 times more likely to be abused. (L. Bergman, "Dating violence among high school students," *Social Work* 37 (1), 1992.)

4. Myth

People who abuse are usually not out of control. they act to gain power and control over the other person. They often use a series of tactics besides violence including threats, intimidation, psychological abuse and isolation to control their partners. (Straus, M.A., Gelles R.J. & Steinmetz, S., *Behind Closed Doors*, Anchor Books, NY, 1980.)

5. Myth

There are many very complicated reasons why it's difficult for a person to leave an abusive partner. One very common reason is fear - women who leave abusers are at a 75% greater chance of being killed by the abuser than those who stay. (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' *National Crime Victimization Survey*, 1995.)

6. Myth

Women of all races are equally likely to be abused by a partner. (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violence by Intimates*, March 1998.)

MULTIPLE CHOICE

7. (A) 1.187 billion to 5.302 billion dollars per year
8. (C) 86% and 98%
9. (A) 35%
10. (C) 70%
11. (A) 37%
12. (C) power, control
13. True



Sexual Assault

DEFINITIONS

Rape is sexual intercourse with another person by means of forcible compulsion, or sexual intercourse with a person incapable of consent by reason of age, mental, or physical inability.

Non-Stranger Rape is forced sexual contact or intercourse between people who know each other. The rapist may be the victim's girlfriend, boyfriend, lover, partner, date, family member, neighbor, teacher, employer, doctor, classmate, etc. Though frequently as premeditated and as violent as stranger rapes, acquaintance rapes are rarely reported. They are often trivialized as "not so bad" or not "real rapes".

Other Sexual Offenses include: unwanted anal or oral intercourse (sodomy), object penetration, and touching for sexual gratification.

Force can include anything from emotional and economic coercion, to physical restraint, to beating, to the threat of harm, with or without a weapon.

STATISTICS

- During 1999, almost seven in ten rape or sexual assault victims stated the offender was an intimate partner, other relative, a friend, or an acquaintance. *(U.S. Department of Justice, 1999 National Crime Victimization Survey, September 2000.)*
- Of the women who reported being raped at some time in their lives, 22% were under 12 years old, and 32% were 12 to 17 years old when they were first raped. *(Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Health Survey, National Institute of Justice, 1998.)*
- 54% of all violent crime victims in 1999 knew their attackers, almost 70% of all rape and sexual assault victims knew their offender as an acquaintance, friend, relative, or intimate partner. *(U.S. Department of Justice, 1999 National Crime Victimization Survey, September 2000.)*
- In Kentucky, one rape occurred every 7 hours and 55 minutes in 1998. *(Crime in Kentucky 1998, Kentucky State Police)*
- 68% of rapes occur between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. *(Violence against Women, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1994.)*

Evaluating Your Relationships

RED FLAGS FOR DATE & ACQUAINTANCE RAPE

The four most important factors in detecting pre-rape behavior among dates and acquaintances are:

1. Sexual Entitlement

- Touching someone with no regard for that person's wishes
- Sexualizing relationships that are appropriately not sexual
- Using conversation that is inappropriately intimate
- Telling sexual jokes at inappropriate times or places
- Making inappropriate comments about others' bodies and sexuality

2. Power and Control

- Being a 'bad loser'
- Exhibiting inappropriate competitiveness
- Using intimidating body language
- Game playing

3. Hostility and Anger

- Blaming others when things go wrong
- Tending to transform other emotions to anger

4. Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence

- Approving observed violence
- Justifying violence

Sexual Assault - Reducing Your Risk

WHAT MEN NEED TO KNOW

- Avoid excessive use of alcohol and drugs; they interfere with clear thinking and effective communication.
- You don't always have to initiate, be "in charge" or make all of the decisions.
- Be aware of stereotypes; don't play into harmful ones. Aggression does not equal masculinity!
- It is never OK to force yourself on someone else –even if you think your partner is teasing or leading you on, even if you've heard that women say "no" but mean "yes," even if you think it's "manly" to use force.
- If you sense any hesitancy in your partner, STOP what you are doing and talk about it
- "No" always means "no". Ask if you are uncertain about what your partner wants you to do. Don't continue after "NO"
- Someone saying "no" to sexual activity does not mean a rejection of you; most often it is just the activity causing the discomfort.
- Physical affection doesn't always have to lead to sex.
- Be honest: It is OK to communicate what you want honestly, assertively, and respectfully.
- Know your sexual desires and limits. Communicate them clearly. Be aware of social pressures
- Don't assume that previous permission for sexual contact applies to the current situation.
- Don't believe that a past certain point you "just can't stop" – if your mother walked in the room, you would be able to stop! If your partner says "no" and you don't stop it's because you decided your gratification was more important than respecting that other person.
- Forced sexual intercourse is rape – a 2nd degree felony. Oral, anal, or vaginal penetration is all legally sexual assault; so is getting someone so drunk they can't say yes or no. The penalty for sexual assault is 2-20 years and/or a \$10,000 fine.

Sexual Assault

Reducing Your Risk

WHAT WOMEN NEED TO KNOW

- If someone, even someone you thought cared about you, forces his/her wants on you it's OK to defend yourself. Don't be afraid to use violence to get out of a bad situation.
- Know that it's OK to initiate and be in charge.
- It's never OK to force someone else to have sex – by putting them down, threatening them, or any other means. It's not OK for them to do it to you, and it's not OK for you to do it to them.
- Say no when you mean no and yes when you mean yes. Communicate your limits clearly.
- Be alert to what is going on around you.
- Avoid excessive use of alcohol and drugs; they interfere with clear thinking and effective communication. Also, it is hard to be in tune with your instincts if your senses are dulled.
- Be aware of stereotypes; don't play into harmful ones. Compliance does not equal femininity!
- Be honest: communicate your feelings and what you want honestly, assertively, and respectfully.
- Know your sexual desires and limits. Believe in your right to set those limits. It is important to give some thought to the limits before you get involved in an intimate situation. This will help you to set limits in an unambiguous way.
- Trust your instincts. If you are in a situation that makes you uncomfortable, trust your intuition. Either leave or confront the person immediately and directly – if you don't like it, let the person know. Communicate discomfort immediately. The further things go, the harder it gets to get out of it.
- Be willing to inconvenience others to ensure your own well-being.
- Have a buddy or friend who knows where you are.
- Don't be afraid to leave, run for it, fight back, or scream.

Information For Victims

WHAT TO DO IF YOU'VE BEEN FORCED TO HAVE SEX WITHOUT YOUR CONSENT

- Go someplace safe immediately
- Do not change your clothes, shower, rinse your mouth or use the bathroom
- Do not wash or destroy clothing or other physical evidence
- Go to the police station or the University of Louisville hospital right away. Making a police report assures that the rape evidence collection kit will be paid for but it does not mean that you must file charges against a perpetrator.
- If you think you may have been given a "date rape drug" or any drug that has made you unconscious for a period of time – try to hold your urine until you have received medical attention. Many such drugs are only detected through urinalysis.
- You can call the Center for Women and Families Rape Crisis Program, 24 hours a day / 7 days a week to speak to an advocate
(502) 581-7200 or (877) 803-7577 (toll free)
- If the assault took place on the University of Louisville Campus, you can call the Department of Public Safety, 852-6111. (For more about reporting, see the section in this booklet on "Reporting")
- If the assault took place off campus, you can call 911 and you will be asked if the crime occurred in Louisville or Jefferson County. (For more about reporting, see the section in this booklet on "Reporting")
- Go to University of Louisville Hospital for a physical exam immediately, so that you can be examined for physical injury, possible contact with sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy. At this time, evidence can be retrieved from your body and/or clothing. (Even if the assault was not recent, it is important for all victims of sexual assault to be examined by a medical professional.)
- If you have changed the clothes you were wearing at the time, bring them to the hospital in a paper, not plastic bag. If you are still wearing the clothes, bring a change of clothing to the hospital with you.
- Evidence from a sexual assault can be held for up to 30 days by law enforcement, while you decide whether to prosecute.
- Seeking medical attention does not mean you will be forced to talk to police or cooperate with criminal prosecution.
- Write down all details of the incident soon afterward and store in a safe place.

Sexual Assault - Kentucky Law and Definitions

STATUTES

KRS 510.040 Rape in the first degree*

- (1) A person is guilty of rape in the first degree when:
- He/she engages in sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion; or
 - He/she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent because he/she:
 - Is physically helpless; or
 - Is less than twelve (12) years old.
- (2) Rape in the first degree is a Class B felony unless the victim is under twelve (12) years old or receives a serious physical injury in which case it is a Class A felony.

KRS 510.050 Rape in the second degree*

- (1) A person is guilty of rape in the second degree when, being eighteen (18) years old or more, he/she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fourteen (14) years old.
- (2) Rape in the second degree is a Class C felony.

KRS 510.060 Rape in the third degree*

- (1) A person is guilty of rape in the third degree when:
- He/she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent because he is mentally retarded or mentally incapacitated; or
 - Being twenty-one (21) years old or more, he/she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than sixteen (16) years old; or
 - Being twenty-one (21) years old or more, he/she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than eighteen (18) years old and for whom he/she provides a foster family home.
- (2) Rape in the third degree is a Class D felony.

KRS 510.070 Sodomy in the first degree*

- (1) A person is guilty of sodomy in the first degree when:
- He/she engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion; or
 - He/she engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent because he/she:
 - Is physically helpless; or
 - Is less than twelve (12) years old.
- (2) Sodomy in the first degree is a Class B felony unless the victim is under twelve (12) years old or receives a serious physical injury in which case it is a Class A felony.

KRS 510.080 Sodomy in the second degree*

- (1) A person is guilty of sodomy in the second degree when, being eighteen (18) years old or more, he/she engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person less than fourteen (14) years old.
- (2) Sodomy in the second degree is a Class C felony.

KRS 510.090 Sodomy in the third degree*

- (1) A person is guilty of sodomy in the third degree when:
- Incapable of consent because he/she is mentally retarded or mentally incapacitated; or
 - Being twenty-one (21) years old or more, he/she engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person less than sixteen (16) years old.
- (2) Sodomy in the third degree is a Class D felony.

DEFINITIONS

According to Kentucky Revised Statute 510.010*:

“Forcible compulsion”

means physical force or threat of physical force, express or implied, which places a person in fear of immediate death, physical injury to self or another person, fear of the immediate kidnap of self or another person, or fear of any offense under this chapter. Physical resistance on the part of the victim shall not be necessary to meet this definition;

“Mental illness” means a diagnostic term that covers many clinical categories, typically including behavioral or psychological symptoms, or both, along with impairment of personal and social function, and specifically defined and clinically interpreted through reference to criteria contained in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Third Edition) and any subsequent revision thereto, of the American Psychiatric Association;

“Mentally retarded person”

means a person with significantly sub average general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period, as defined in KRS Chapter 202B*;

“Mentally incapacitated”

means that a person is rendered temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling his conduct as a result of the influence of a controlled or intoxicating substance administered to him/her without his/her consent or as a result of any other act committed upon him/her without his/her consent*;

“Physically helpless”

means that a person is unconscious or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act*;

“Sexual contact” means any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a person done for the purpose of gratifying the sexual desire of either party*;

“Sexual intercourse”

means sexual intercourse in its ordinary sense and includes penetration of the sex organs of one person by a foreign object manipulated by another person. Sexual intercourse occurs upon any penetration, however slight; emission is not required. “Sexual intercourse” does not include penetration of the sex organ by a foreign object in the course of the performance of generally recognized health-care practices*; and

“Foreign object”

means anything used in commission of a sexual act other than the person of the actor*.

Sexual Assault Test Your Knowledge

State whether you think the following statement is a myth or a fact.

1. A woman is nonverbally consenting to sexual activity if she agrees to go to a man's house, dorm room or park in a car. M or F
2. Women who don't fight back haven't been raped. M or F
3. A spouse cannot be charged with the rape of his or her spouse. M or F
4. 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. M or F
5. Sexual assault is a broader term used to describe the crimes of: sodomy; oral copulation; rape by a foreign object and sexual battery. M or F

Multiple Choice (Please Circle)

6. Nearly ___ of women and ___ of men said they were raped and/or physically assaulted by a current or former spouse, cohabiting partner, or date at some time in their life.
A. 25%, 7.6% B. 10%, 2% C. 18%, 5.2%
7. In sexual assaults of adults, the offender was a stranger in ___ of incidents, a family member in ___ of incidents, and an acquaintance in ___ of incidents.
A. 70%, 2%, 28% B. 53%, 5%, 42% C. 25%, 12%, 63%
8. Rape is both a _____ violation and a violation of _____. It is an act of violence.
A. physical, trust B. sexual, respect C. emotional, trust D. All of the above
9. ___ of rapes occur under the influence.
A. 23% B. 51% C. 87%
10. The average rape offender has about ___ victims.
A. 5 B. 65 C. 34

Sexual Assault - Test Your Knowledge (answers)

MYTH OR FACT

- MYTH 1. A woman is nonverbally consenting to sexual activity if she agrees to go to a man's house, dorm room or park in a car.
- MYTH 2. Women who don't fight back haven't been raped.
- MYTH 3. A spouse cannot be charged with the rape of his or her spouse.
- FACT 4. 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.
- FACT 5. Sexual assault is a broader term used to describe the crimes of: sodomy; oral copulation; rape by a foreign object and sexual battery.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

6. (A) 25%, 7.6%
7. (C) 25%, 12%, 63%
8. (D) All of the above
9. (A) 87%
10. (B) 65

Stalking

DEFINITIONS

Stalking is a broad term used to describe unwelcome pursuit. There are many different behaviors that can be called stalking, but all share two common features: they involve actions **not wanted** by the victim and they **threaten or cause fear** to the victim. New ways of stalking emerge frequently and no list can encompass them all, but stalking often includes:

- Following or surveillance
- Inappropriate approaches and confrontations
- Appearing at a place of work or residence
- Unwanted telephone calls, letters, pages or e-mails
- Post messages in chat rooms, on websites or on electronic bulletin boards
- Threats
- Threats to family and friends
- Unwanted or threatening gifts
- Damage to property
- Physical assault
- Sexual assault

STATISTICS

- Approximately 1 million women and 371,000 men are stalked annually in the United States. According to these estimates, 503,485 women and 185,496 men are stalked by an intimate partner annually in the United States. (Tjaden, P., 2000. "Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence, Consequences of Violence Against Women" Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice)
- 78% of stalking victims are female and 87% of stalking perpetrators are male. (Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. U.S. Department of Justice)
- Adults between 18 and 29 years old are the primary targets of stalking, comprising 52% of all victims. (Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. U.S. Department of Justice)
- Predatory violence (that which is planned, purposeful, emotionless and without autonomic arousal) by stalkers is most likely to occur when the stalking victim is a stranger or public figure. (Fein, R. and Vossekuil, B., 1998. "Preventing Attacks on Public Officials and Public Figures: A Secret Service Perspective." In Meloy, J.R. (Ed.) The Psychology of Stalking: Clinical and Forensic Perspectives. pp. 176-191. San Diego: Academic Press.)

Stalking Prevention and Protection

Personal Safety Techniques

Listed below are several preventative measures one can take to possibly deter unwanted attention or discourage ongoing stalking or harassment events.

Increase Your Awareness:

- Do not overlook the signs of unwanted attention.
- Heed internal “red flags” (i.e., Intuition) alerting you to danger.
- Harassment/stalking/rape often begin as minor annoying encounters, be attentive to early warning signs prior to escalation.

Responding:

- Although “Letting someone down easy” may seem conscientious, it can inadvertently provide a “mixed message”.
- Give a firm and definite “No,” to communicate that you are not interested in sexual activity &/or a relationship of any kind.
- When receiving unwanted attention, you shouldn’t respond at all. If it is too late or unavoidable, don’t use statements that can be misconstrued.
- If the situation is very dangerous, consider giving the perpetrator what he wants temporarily, until you are safe to act otherwise.

Making Reports:

- Any suspicious activities should be reported to the police.
- Threats (from minor or vague to severe or specific) should be treated seriously and immediately reported to the law enforcement.
- Tell neighbors, landlord, family members, security, supervisors, co-workers, classmates, professors, etc. about your situation if you fear the perpetrator may try something in front of them.

Protect Your Privacy:

- Identifying or personal information should not be entered into online profiles/directories.
- Encourage others to keep your personal information confidential.
- Never give out your Social Security number over the phone or enter it online.
- Use a private post office box, do not put your whole name on the mailbox.
- Keep your phone number unlisted.

Target Hardening / Personal protection:

- Lock all your doors and windows.
- Install motion detectors and/or a home security system.
- Practice how to get out of your home, office &/or classroom safely.
- Avoid walking/exercising alone.
- Having a mobile phone and/or beeper can be a great investment.
- Be more vigilant with your children and keep your pets inside at night and when you’re away.
- Tell you children’s school &/or childcare provider who is allowed to pick them up. Make them ask for ID every time.

If You Are Being Stalked

Personal Safety Techniques

- Tell the stalker “no” once and only once, and then never give a reaction again. The more you respond, the more you teach him/her that his actions will elicit a response. This only serves to reinforce the stalking.
- Block your address at DMV and Voter Registration. If you don’t, anyone can get it for the asking.
- Never give out your home address or telephone number. Get a post office box and use it on all correspondence. Put this address on your checks.
- Document everything. Even if you have decided not to go the legal route, you may change your mind. Keep answering machine tapes, letters, gifts, etc. Keep a log of drive-bys or any suspicious occurrences.
- Take a self-defense class that teaches you how to become more aware of your surroundings and avoid confrontations.
- Have co-workers screen all calls and visitors.
- Tell everyone you trust, from neighbors to co-workers, that you are being stalked, so that when the stalker approaches them for information about you, they will be alerted not to divulge anything and will let you know he’s been around.
- Don’t accept packages unless they were personally ordered.
- Destroy discarded mail.
- Equip your gas tank with a locking gas cap that can be unlocked only from inside the car.
- Get a cell phone and keep it with you at all times, even inside your home, in case the stalker cuts your phone lines.
- If you think you are being followed while in your car, make four left- or right-hand turns in succession. If the car continues to follow you, drive to the nearest police station, never home or to a friend’s house.
- Sound your car horn to attract attention.
- Acquaint yourself with all-night stores and other public, highly populated places in your area.
- Consider moving. If you stay and fight through the legal system, you might get some justice, but you almost certainly won’t get safety: There is no possibility of life imprisonment for stalkers. Research how to keep your destination secret. Stalking and victims’ organizations can help.

Stalking Kentucky Law and Definitions

STATUTES

KRS 508.140 Stalking in the first degree*

(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree,

(a) When he/she intentionally:

1. Stalks another person; and
2. Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of:
 - a. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010*;
 - b. Serious physical injury; or
 - c. Death; and

- (b) 1. A protective order has been issued by the court to protect the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with the summons or order or has been given actual notice; or
2. A criminal complaint is currently pending with a court, law enforcement agency, or prosecutor by the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with a summons or warrant or has been given actual notice; or
3. The defendant has been convicted of or pled guilty within the previous five (5) years to a felony or to a Class A misdemeanor against the same victim or victims; or
4. The act or acts were committed while the defendant had a deadly weapon on or about his person.

(2) Stalking in the first degree is a Class D felony.

KRS 508.150 Stalking in the second degree*

(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he/she intentionally:

(a) Stalks another person; and

(b) Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of:

1. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010*;
2. Physical injury;
3. Death

(2) Stalking in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.



Stalking Test Your Knowledge

State whether you think the following statement is a myth or a fact.

1. Stalking involves actions not wanted by the victim and threatens or causes fear to the victim. M or F
2. Only a small percentage of Americans are victims of stalking. M or F
3. Stalking can escalate to a physical or sexual assault. M or F
4. Cyber stalking is very common at "edu" sites (educational institutions). M or F
5. On average, stalking incidents last 1.8 years. M or F

Multiple Choice (Please Circle)

6. Stalking can include:
 - A. Following or surveillance
 - B. Threats to a person, family, or friends
 - C. Web page about the victim & messages posted to web bulletin boards
 - D. In extreme circumstances, death
 - E. All of the above
7. Stalking can also include:
 - A. Appearing at a place of work, school or residence
 - B. Unwanted or threatening gifts
 - C. Defamation of character
 - D. Damage to property or theft or injury of pet(s)
 - E. All of the above
8. ___ of college women are victims of stalking on a yearly basis.
 - A. 5%
 - B. 2%
 - C. 24%
 - D. 13%
9. What main types of stalking perpetrators are there:
 - A. Obsessional Stalkers
 - B. Love Obsessional Stalkers
 - C. Erotomaniac Stalkers
 - D. All of the above
 - E. Only one type, just Stalkers

Stalking - Test Your Knowledge (answers)

MYTH OR FACT

- FACT 1. Stalking involves actions not wanted by the victim and threatens or causes fear to the victim.
- MYTH 2. Only a small percentage of Americans are victims of stalking.
- FACT 3. Stalking can escalate to a physical or sexual assault.
- FACT 4. Cyber stalking is very common at “edu” sites (educational institutions). You can search anyone at an educational site and find their email address easily.
- FACT 5. On average, stalking incidents last 1.8 years.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

6. (e) All of the above
7. (e) All of the above
8. (d) 13%
9. (d) All of the above
- A. *Obsessional Stalkers* — Obsessional stalkers have had a prior relationship with their victim, such as an ex-boyfriend or an ex-girlfriend, or former spouse. This is the most common type of stalkers.
 - B. *Love Obsessional Stalkers* — Love obsessional stalkers are those that become fixated with a person they have never had a relationship with.
 - C. *Erotomaniac Stalkers* — This is the rarest type of stalkers. These offenders delusionally believe that are loved by the victim. They believe that they are destined to be with someone, and that if they only pursue them hard enough and long enough, this person will come to love them too. These stalkers know they are not having a relationship with their victims, but firmly believe that they will some day.

Sexual Harassment

DEFINITION

Sexual Harassment is unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal and physical conduct of a sexual nature

Types of Sexual Harassment

Quid pro quo – offering a benefit in exchange for sexual activity, i.e. a better grade in a class, an employment promotion, or a good reference for employment or graduate school*.

Hostile environment – in an employment or educational setting, the language, activities, discussions or creates an atmosphere is such that a reasonable person would find working or studying there offensive, intimidating, or threatening*.

EXAMPLES

- Pressure for sexual activity
- Asking about a person's sexual fantasies, sexual preferences or sexual activities
- Unwelcome patting, hugging, or touching of a person's body, hair or clothing
- Repeatedly asking for a date after the person has expressed disinterest
- Sexual innuendos, jokes, or comments
- Making sexual gestures with hands or through body movements
- Disparaging remarks to a person about his/her gender or body
- Making suggestive facial expressions such as licking lips or wiggling tongue
- Sexual graffiti or visuals

STATISTICS

- In Fiscal Year 2003, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) received 13,566 new charges of sexual harassment. Almost 15% of these charges were filed by males. (*Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. 2004. Sexual Harassment Charges Statistics FY93-03. Washington, D.C.: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. <http://www.eeoc.gov/stats/harass.html>*)
- 81 weeknight prime time television shows were recorded for forty-eight hours and analyzed for sexual harassment content from September 19, 1991 to November 4, 1991. Programs were randomly selected from those aired on the three major networks (ABC, CBS, NBC). 84% of those shows studied contained at least one incident of sexual harassment. (*Grauerholz, E. and King, A. "Prime Time Sexual Harassment," Violence Against Women, Volume 3, Number 2, April 1997*)

Continuum of Sexual Harassment

VERBAL and NON-VERBAL ADVANCES		PHYSICAL HARASSMENT		EXPLICIT SEXUAL HARASSMENT	
Appreciation of physical or sexual features	Undressing with eyes	Friendly vs. sensual touch	Behavior pushes against acceptable boundaries of touch	Kissing	Stalking behavior
Jokes of a sexual nature	Verbal harassment	Brushing the body	Hugging or direct touching	Grabbing	Sexual bribery
Sexist comments	Body language	Pats on the back	Body massage	Biting	Put out or else...
Whistling	Undue attention	Neck massage	Pinching	Sexual proposition	Attempted rape or sexual assault
Suggestive comments	Verbal sexual advances				Completed rape or sexual assault
Suggestive pictures or objects	Obscene gestures				
	Graphic commentaries				

From: Angie Taylor, Gender Equity Coordinator – Northern Kentucky Re Entry Center

If You Are Being Sexually Harassed

Tips and Techniques

Step 1: Research

Find the sexual harassment policy of your school or workplace, most likely located in the student/employee code(s) of conduct, to determine how to proceed according to the policy.

Step 2: Communication

If no policy/procedure exists—Communicate to the person harassing you what your feelings are, and that you expect the behavior to stop. May do so verbally or with a letter.

Seek assistance from a co-worker, supervisor, human resources or student life professional to serve as witnesses to verbal communication.

Step 3: Documentation

If the behavior is repeated, write a formal complaint to the harasser.

Document exactly what happened, and keep a copy of any communication, including:

- what happened
- what you said/did
- when it happened
- how you felt
- where it happened
- how harasser responded
- who harassed
- verbatim quotations*
- any witnesses

**(word-for-word what was said)*

Step 4: Reporting

Go to a higher authority with the complaint—supervisor, human resources, student life, advisor, chair, etc.

Step 5: Secondary Reporting

If behavior is again repeated: document in writing again. Send letter to yet a higher authority than those in Step 4 – sexual harassment officer, dean, your supervisors “boss”, etc.

Send the letter by registered mail; keep the receipt and a copy of this letter.

Step 6: Initiate Investigation

If behavior still persists: initiate a formal investigation process by going to human resource or student life.

Sexual Harassment Kentucky Law and Definitions

STATUTES

KRS 525.070 Harassment*

- (1) A person is guilty of harassment when he/she intentionally:
- (a) With intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person, And
 - (b) Strikes, shoves, kicks, or otherwise subjects a person to physical contact
 - (c) Is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor
- (2) A person is guilty of harassment when he/she intentionally:
- (a) With intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person, and
 - (b) Attempts or threatens to strike, shove, kick, or otherwise subject the person to physical contact, Or
 - (c) In a public place, makes an offensively coarse utterance, gesture, or display, or addresses abusive language to any person present, Or
 - (d) Follows a person in or about a public place or places, or
 - (e) Engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts which alarm or seriously annoy another person and serve no legitimate purpose.
 - (f) Is guilty of a violation.

KRS 525.080 Harassing Communication*

- (1) A person is guilty of harassing communication when he/she intentionally:
- (a) With intent to harass, annoy or alarm another person, and
 - (b) Communications with a person, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, telegraphy, mail or other form of written communication in a manner which causes annoyance or alarm and serves no purpose of legitimate communication Or, (c) Makes a telephone call, where or not conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication.
 - (d) Is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor



Sexual Harassment

Test Your Knowledge

State whether you think the following statement is a myth or a fact.

1. People who sexually harass others are usually motivated by attraction and desire. M or F
2. Sexual conduct becomes unlawful only when it is unwelcome. The challenged conduct must be unwelcome in the sense that the employee did not solicit or incite it, and in the sense that the employee regarded the conduct as undesirable or offensive. M or F
3. Verbal remarks can constitute sexual harassment. M or F

Multiple Choice

4. **What is sexual harassment?**
 - A. Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. It can include verbal, nonverbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature
 - B. A policy or a program that seeks to redress past discrimination through active measures to ensure equal opportunity, as in education and employment.
 - C. A hug from a teacher
 - D. A funny joke of a sexual nature
5. **What is "hostile environment" sexual harassment?**
 - A. A fight between coworkers
 - B. In an employment or educational setting; the language, activities, or discussions creates an atmosphere is such that a reasonable person would find working or studying there offensive, intimidating, or threatening.
 - C. An environment where no one can get along
 - D. Offering a benefit in exchange for sexual activity, i.e. a better grade in a class, answers to an upcoming test, or a good reference for employment or graduate school. Also implying or informing that such activity is a condition of the benefit.
6. **Who can be a victim of sexual harassment?**
 - A. A heterosexual woman
 - B. A heterosexual man.
 - C. A lesbian, gay, bisexual, or trans-gendered person.
 - D. All of the Above
7. **Who can be a sexual harasser?**
 - A. A work supervisor
 - B. A peer
 - C. A professor
 - D. All of the above
8. **The characteristics of "quid pro quo" harassment include which of the following?**
 - A. the behavior is linked to a granting or denial of benefits
 - B. it occurs only when similar items are exchanged
 - C. a reasonable person would not be offended
 - D. a request for sexual favors is explicitly stated
9. **It is important to understand that _____ is not relevant in determining whether or not a behavior is sexual harassment. All that matters is the _____ of the behavior on the school or work environment.**
 - A. relationship; offensiveness
 - B. gender; seriousness
 - C. Intent; impact
 - D. None of the above

Test Your Knowledge (answers)

MYTH OR FACT

1. **MYTH**
Sexual harassment is about power, not sex. A harasser's actions are often meant to humiliate or intimidate the victim.
2. **FACT**
Sexual conduct becomes unlawful only when it is unwelcome. The challenged conduct must be unwelcome in the sense that the employee did not solicit or incite it, and in the sense that the employee regarded the conduct as undesirable or offensive.
3. **FACT**
Verbal remarks can be a form of sexual harassment

MULTIPLE CHOICE

4. A. Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. It can include verbal, nonverbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature
5. B. In an employment or educational setting; the language, activities, or discussions creates an atmosphere is such that a reasonable person would find working or studying there offensive, intimidating, or threatening.
A and C are incorrect. Neither answer aptly defines the term "hostile environment". D is incorrect. This is the definition for "quid pro quo".
6. D. All of the Above
7. D. All of the above
8. A. the behavior is linked to a granting or denial of benefits.
B, C, D, are incorrect. None of these behaviors are linked to an exchange of benefits.
9. C. Intent; impact

Helping Victims of Violence

RECOGNIZING VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

1. Repeated bruises or injuries, often attributed to "falls," "being clumsy," or "accidents." Inappropriate clothing with long sleeves or turtlenecks worn in the heat of summer, scarves, hats, sunglasses, and unusually heavy makeup.
2. High rate of absenteeism, lateness, missed class/appointments, and leaving work early.
3. Signs of being frightened and anxious, lack of concentration, startles easily, and confuses easily.
4. Changes in job/school performance: difficulty remembering instructions, repetition of errors, slow work pace, etc.
5. Unusually quiet, reluctant to join the work group for informal activities, withdrawn and depressed, eats lunch alone, has been seen crying.
6. Unusual number of phone calls from family member, strong reaction to these calls, reluctance to converse or respond to phone messages.
7. Sensitive about home life or hints that there is trouble at home. Comments may include references to bad moods, anger, temper, alcohol or drug abuse.
8. Disruptive personal visits to the workplace/residence hall from present or former relationship partner or spouse. She/he asks you not to talk about certain things if individual shows up at work.
9. You rarely get to see him/her alone. You observe his/her partner criticizing, making demands, and making him/her account for his/her time and activities.
10. Expresses fears about losing her job, getting kicked out of school.

Communicating With Victims

Specifically When Dealing With Issues of Sexual Assault, Harassment, Stalking & Intimate Abuse

- Plan what you want to say, determine a good time and place to talk; stay focused on the problem.
- Ask questions like “How can I help you?” and “What do you want to do about the situation?”
- Don’t say, “Get out” when addressing victims of domestic violence or intimate partner abuse. It is not a safe piece of advice.
- Emphasize that you are concerned. Let him/her know that you support him/her and he/she is not responsible for what is happening or did happen.
- Let him/her know that you and the company believe that verbal, emotional, sexual or physical abuse in a relationship is never acceptable and that rape and stalking are never acceptable. There are no excuses.
- Let him/her know that domestic violence, stalking, sexual harassment and rape are crimes and that he/she can seek protection from the courts. It is very helpful if someone in the company can assist him/her in this process or assist him/her in connecting with a victim advocate.
- Let him/her know that he/she can seek help and assistance from Human Resources and the employee assistance program.
- Emphasize that when he/she is ready, he/she can make a number of choices with the support of you and the company. Allow him/her to make decisions for him/herself. Do not try to diagnose or treat the problem yourself. Offer to contact referral agencies for &/or with him/her.
- Provide information. Accept that a victim’s opinions and solutions may change over time. When a victim gets new information about domestic & intimate partner violence, sexual assault & rape, sexual harassment and stalking he/she may change his/her mind about what he/she wants to do. Some victims of domestic violence and intimate partner violence leave and return to their partners several times. Let him/her know this is not a failure.
- Suggest that he/she fill out a safety plan; let him/her know you or someone else can help him/her do this. When there is a restraining or protection order, a safety plan is a necessity.

Adapted from Intermedia Materials designed by Liz Claiborne

Five simple things to say when addressing victims of intimate/ domestic partner violence:

1. You are not alone.
2. I am afraid for your safety (and for the safety of your children).
3. The violence will only get worse.
4. You don’t deserve to be abused.
5. You have the right to live free of violence.
6. You are not alone.

Five simple things to say when addressing victims of sexual assault / rape:

1. I believe you.
2. I am afraid for your health and feelings of safety and security.
3. You didn’t deserve to be raped.
4. You have the right to live free of violence.

Helping Victims of Violence

Handling Disclosures

IF SOMEONE DISCLOSES

Feel honored.

If someone has disclosed an incident as personal and traumatic as a sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking &/or harassment, you must be a person who exhibits much trust and understanding.

Believe.

There are others (police, juries, and judges) that must scrutinize the victim's story, your role is to believe and act in a non-judgmental manner. Don't ask for details. Instead, ask "Are you in a place that you feel safe?"; "Do you want to talk about it?"; "What can I do to help you?".

Ask.

Before you touch the victim in any way – a hug, pat or to hold their hand – ask if that is all right. Victims of violence, because they have been touched without their consent, may feel threatened by physical closeness at this point.

Empathize.

"I'm sorry that you had to experience something so terrible." "You must have been very frightened." "You are very brave to tell me about this."

Support.

"You did everything right, because you survived the attack." If they want to make a police report, offer to go with them or stay with them as they make the call.

Encourage medical treatment.

If there has been violence, it is very possible there are injuries, even if you cannot see them at this time. Medical professionals can document current and past injuries. It is important to let the victim know that Kentucky has a mandatory reporting law on domestic violence and the medical professional is legally obligated to report suspected domestic violence to Adult Protective Services. Offer to go to the hospital, clinic or doctor's office with them.

Inform.

Let the victim know, that while you are very concerned, there are professionals available who are trained to work with victims and know more about helping than you can. Encourage the victim to contact one or more of the resources listed in this booklet. Offer to take the victim to the location and stay in the waiting room with them.

Follow-up.

Ask if it is all right if you contact them in a few days to see how they are doing and if they need anything.

Be honest.

Do not promise confidentially if your position with the University dictates that you must report the incident to anyone. Do not tell them that everything will be all right. Do not promise to help or do things that you won't be able to do.

Helping Victims of Violence - How Men Can Help

- **Be aware of language.** Words are very powerful, especially when spoken by people with power over others. We live in a society in which words are often used to put women down, where calling a girl or woman a “bitch,” “freak,” “whore,” “baby,” or “dog” is common. Such language sends a message that females are less than fully human. When we see women as inferior, it becomes easier to treat them with less respect, disregard their rights, and ignore their well-being.
- **Communicate.** Sexual violence often goes hand in hand with poor communication. Our discomfort with talking honestly and openly about sex dramatically raises the risk of rape. By learning effective sexual communication -- stating your desires clearly, listening to your partner, and asking when the situation is unclear -- men make sex safer for themselves and others.
- **Speak up.** You may never see violence against women in progress, but you will see and hear attitudes and behaviors that degrade women and promote this violence. When your best friend tells a joke about rape, say you don't find it funny. When you read an article that blames a rape survivor for being assaulted, write a letter to the editor. When laws are proposed that limit women's rights, let politicians know that you won't support them. Do anything but remain silent.
- **Support survivors of rape.** Rape will not be taken seriously until everyone knows how common it is. In the U.S. alone, more than one million women and girls are raped each year (Rape in America, 1992). By learning to sensitively support survivors in their lives, men can help both women and other men feel safer to speak out about being raped and let the world know how serious a problem rape is.
- **Contribute your time and money.** Join or donate to an organization working to prevent violence against women. Rape crisis centers, Domestic Violence agencies, and men's anti-rape groups count on donations for their survival and always need volunteers to share the workload.
- **Talk with women...** about how the risk of being raped affects their daily lives; about how they want to be supported if it has happened to them; about what they think men can do to prevent sexual violence. If you're willing to listen, you can learn a lot from women about the impact of rape and how to stop it.
- **Talk with men...** about how it feels to be seen as a potential rapist; about the fact that 10-20% of all males will be sexually abused in their lifetimes; about whether they know someone who's been raped. Learn about how sexual violence touches the lives of men and what we can do to stop it.
- **Organize.** Form your own organization of men focused on stopping sexual violence. Men's anti-rape groups are becoming more and more common around the country, especially on college campuses. If you have the time and the drive, it is a wonderful way to make a difference in your community.
- **Work against other oppressions.** Rape feeds off many other forms of prejudice -- including racism, homophobia, and religious discrimination. By speaking out against any beliefs and behaviors, including rape, that promote one group of people as superior to another and deny other groups their full humanity, you support everyone's equality.
- **Don't ever have sex with anyone against their will** — No matter what. Although statistics show most men never rape, the overwhelming majority of rapists are male. Make a promise to yourself to be a different kind of man -- one who values equality and whose strength is not used for hurting.
- **Join MEN of PEACC** Join other men at the University of Louisville in speaking out against violence in the campus community.

Helping Victims of Violence

Supporting LGBT Victims

It is estimated that one out of three same sex relationships includes some form of violence or abuse. However, when individuals who are abused by their partners reach out for help they often have difficulty accessing and receiving services. Here are several ways you can effectively provide services to members of the Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, and Transgendered (LGBT) community who are victims or survivors of violence at the hands of their partners.

- **Recognize homophobia**

Many individuals who are victims of violence at the hands of their partner do not seek help because they are afraid of homophobic reactions from service providers. Whether conscious or unconscious, homophobia is a significant barrier to these victims.

- **Effective outreach**

Outreach is important for individuals in abusive relationships. To be sure lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and transgendered individuals know that your services extend to them; it is important to conduct outreach efforts that target them. These may include visiting lesbian and gay bars, social events, and restaurants, and advertising in newspapers or magazines that target LGBT readership.

- **Training for staff and volunteers**

All volunteers and staff should be knowledgeable and well informed with regard to the issues surrounding same sex partner violence. In-service training should be held frequently to educate new staff members and volunteers and to keep all staff apprised of new research, changes and current issues.

- **Use gender-neutral language in publications**

It is important for battered women's shelters and service providers to use gender-neutral language when describing domestic violence, providing referrals, or answering hotline calls. People are more likely to seek help when they see themselves reflected in the services offered and feel recognized and included. Language used in outreach materials can either make a woman more likely to access services or convince her further that no one understands what she is experiencing. Assuming the batterer is male can cause a lesbian to shut down or disregard the information as not relevant to her. This is especially difficult for lesbian and bisexual women since they are more likely to have fewer people among their family, friends, and coworkers who will understand and be supportive of them.

- **Ally yourself with organizations that provide services to gay, lesbian, bi-sexual, and transgendered individuals**

Building alliances and

collaborating on projects is a great way to get to know the LGBT community and to do outreach in the community. By working closely with organizations that provide community services to LGBTs, you can effectively shape your policies on homophobia and same sex violence. This is another way that members of this community can get the message that your organization is open and receptive to helping all people in abusive relationships.

- **Evaluate programs and services currently offered by your organization**

Before you can do effective outreach and train volunteers and staff, you must evaluate the services and programs you currently offer. An evaluation of your program can help you to decide what outreach efforts do not work; then you can begin to strategize about new ways to reach your target population. The only way to improve the services you offer is to evaluate them honestly and objectively.

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For more information, see page 49 of this manual.

Helping Victims with Disabilities

Intimate violence, sexual assault and harassment are experienced by individuals of all demographics. However, individuals with disabilities may experience abuse in different ways and may also face additional forms of abuse when reliant on a caregiver. It is important to be aware of the issues facing victims of violence with disabilities.

EXAMPLES OF DISABILITY RELATED ABUSE

Sexual Abuse

Demanding or expecting sexual activities in return for assistance, being left exposed or naked.

Physical Abuse: Being handled roughly during a transfer, being asked to stand for an intolerable length of time, being restrained.

Emotional Abuse

Threats of abandonment, belittling, accusations of faking disabilities, refusing to speak and ignoring requests.

Financial Abuse: Personal assistance providers who don't work the expected hours, stealing money or personal items, misuse of debit or credit cards, limiting access to financial information and resources.

Caregiver Abuse

Intimidation - Raising a hand or using other looks, actions, gestures to create fear; mistreating service animals; destroying property and abusing pets; displaying weapons.

Isolation - Controlling access to friends, family and neighbors; controlling access to phone, TV, news; limiting employment possibilities because of caregiver schedule; discouraging contact with the case manager or advocate.

Denying or making light of abuse - Denying physical and emotional pain of people with disabilities; justifying rules that limit autonomy, dignity, and relationships for a program's operational efficiency; excusing abuse as behavior management or caregiver stress; blaming the disability for abuse; Saying the person is not a "good reporter" of abuse.

Caregiver Privilege - Treating person as a child, servant; providing care in a way to accentuate dependence/vulnerability; making unilateral decisions; defining narrow, limiting roles and responsibilities; denying the right to privacy; ignoring, discouraging or prohibiting the exercise of full capabilities

Withhold, Misuse, or Delay Needed Supports - Using medication to sedate the person for convenience; ignoring equipment safety requirements; breaking or not fixing adaptive equipment; refusing to use or destroying communication devices; withdrawing care or equipment to immobilize the person; using equipment to torture the person.

Developed From: Curry, M. A., and Navarro, F. (2003) Responding to Abuse Against Women with Disabilities: Broadening the Definition of Domestic Violence. End Abuse Health Alert. 8 (1)

Resource Agencies & Contact Information

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND REPORTING

On Campus:

Department of Public Safety (University Police)

(502) 852-6111 / (502) 852-7719 (FAX) / www.louisville.edu/admmin/dps

- Hours of Operation: 24 hours / 7 days a week
- 2126 South Floyd Street, Suite 100, Louisville, Kentucky 40208-2768
- Anonymous Reporting: www.louisville.edu/admin/dps/police/witness.htm
- Victim Assistance Program www.louisville.edu/admin/dps/classes/victim_assistance.html
- Escorts: www.louisville.edu/admin/dps/services/excorts.htm
- Crime Alert Reports: www.louisville.edu/admin/dps/crime_alert.htm
- Services: provide police escorts 24 hrs / 7 days a week, RAD (self defense classes), duress alarms, crime reports, criminal records checks, crime stopper program, emergency medical services, CETED & security surveys, event security and motorist assistance 852-PARK (7275).

Human Resources

Employee Relations (502) 852-6538

Sexual Harassment Officer (502) 852-6536

- Hours of Operation: 8:30 am – 4:30 pm, Monday - Friday
- 1980 Arthur Street, Suite 100, Louisville, Kentucky 40208
- General: www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/index.htm
- Policies & Procedures: www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/policies/index.htm
- Sexual Harassment: www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/current_employee/affirmative/action/harassment_home.htm
- Workplace Violence Program: www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/policies/violence.doc
- Affirmative Action: www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/current_employee/affirmative_action/affirmative_home.htm

Campus Life

(502) 852-5787 / (502) 852-1429 (FAX)

- Hours of Operation: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday
- W302 Swain Student Activity Center, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- General: <http://campuslife.louisville.edu>
- Student Life policies: <http://campuslife.louisville.edu/cloffice/policies>

Residence Life

(502) 852-6636 / (502) 852-5427 (FAX)

- Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday
- 124 Stevenson Hall, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- e-mail address: housing@gwise.louisville.edu
- www.louisville.edu/student/life/housing/index.html

In the Community:

Louisville Metro Police Department

Emergency – 911

- Domestic Violence/Sex Crimes & Investigation Support Unit: (502) 574-2430
- Crimes Against Children Unit: (502) 575-2465 / (502) 574-7111
- Hours of Operation: 24 hours, 7 days a week
- 435 South Third Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40203
- www.lmpdky.org

Adult Protective Services

(800) 752-6200 Adult Abuse Hotline

- <http://chfs.ky.gov/dcb/dpp/facs.htm>

Resource Agencies & Contact Information

Prosecution and/or Compensation

On Campus:

Human Resources

- Employee Relations (502) 852-6538
- Sexual Harassment Officer (502) 852-6536
- Hours of Operation: 8:30 am – 4:30 pm, Monday - Friday
- 1980 Arthur Street, Suite 100, Louisville, Kentucky 40208
- General: www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/index.htm
- Policies & Procedures: www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/policies/index.htm
- Sexual Harassment: www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/current_employee/affirmative/action/harassment_home.htm
- Workplace Violence Program: www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/policies/violence.doc
- Affirmative Action: www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/current_employee/affirmative_action/affirmative_home.htm

Campus Life

- (502) 852-5787 / (502) 852-1429 (FAX)
- Hours of Operation: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday
- W302 Swain Student Activity Center, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- General: <http://campuslife.louisville.edu>
- Student Life policies: <http://campuslife.louisville.edu/cloffice/policies>

In the Community:

CRIMINAL CASES

Jefferson County Attorney's Office

- (502) 574-6336 / (502) 574-5366 (FAX)
- Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday - Friday
- 600 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40202
- Prosecutes criminal cases in District Court, provides victim advocates
- www.loukymetro.org/Department/countyattorney/default.asp

Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney, 30th Judicial Circuit (Jefferson County)

- (502) 595-2300 / (502) 595-4650 (FAX)
- Hours of Operation: 8:00 am - 4:30 pm, Monday - Friday
- 514 West Liberty Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40202-2887
- Prosecutes criminal cases in Circuit Court & provides victim advocates
- www.louisvilleprosecuter.com

Kentucky Crime Victim Compensation Board

- (502) 573-2290/ (800)469-2120/ (502)573-4817 (FAX)
- Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- 130 Brighten Park Boulevard, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
- <http://cvcb.ppr.ky.gov.htm>

CIVIL CASES

Legal Aid Society

- (502) 584-1254 / (502) 584-8014 (FAX)
- (800) 292-1862 (TOLL FREE)
- Hours of Operation: 8:30 am – 5:00 pm, Monday - Friday
- 425 W. Muhammad Ali Blvd, Louisville, KY 40202
- www.laslou.org

Louisville Bar Association

- (502) 583-5314 / (502) 583-4113
- Hours of Operation: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm (closed 1 pm – 2 pm), Monday - Friday
- 600 West Main Street, Louisville, KY 40202-2633
- Provides free telephone information and referral services for individuals in need of legal help.
- <http://loubar.org/>

Resource Agencies & Contact Information - Victim Services

Kentucky Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Programs:

Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs

P.O. Box 602, Frankfort, KY 40602

Toll Free Hotline (To Local Shelter): 800/656-HOPE

Phone: 502/226-2704

Website: www.kasap.org

Rape Crisis Centers

Provides a 24 hour crisis line, counseling, casework services, hospital/legal advocacy (some centers), information, referrals and support to women who have been sexually assaulted / raped and their families. Community education and professional training programs are available.

RAPE CRISIS CENTERS:

Location	Program Name	Crisis Lines
• Ashland	Pathways, Inc.	800/562-8909 or 606/784-4161 (Morehead Office)
• Bowling Green	Hope Harbor	800/656-HOPE or 270/846-1100
• Corbin	Cumberland River Comprehensive Care Center	606/528-7010 or 606/523-9386
• Covington	Women's Crisis Center	800/928-3335 or 859/491-3335
• Elizabethtown	Advocacy & Support Center	877/672-2124
• Hazard	Kentucky River Community Care	800/375-7273 or 606/435-0849
• Hopkinsville	Sanctuary, Inc.	800/766-0000 or 270/887-6200
• Lexington	Bluegrass Rape Crisis Center	859/253-2511
• Louisville	Center for Women and Families	877/803-7577 or 502/581-7273
• Owensboro	New Beginnings	800/226-7273 or 270/826-7273 (Henderson Office)
• Paducah	Rape Crisis Center	800/928-7273 or 270/534-4422
• Prestonsburg	Rape Victim Services	800/422-1060 or 606/886-8572
• Somerset	Adanta Regional Victim Services	800/633-5599

Kentucky Domestic Violence Association

PO Box 356, Frankfort, KY 40602

Toll Free Hotline: 800/799-SAFE

Phone: 502/695-2444

Website: www.KDVA.org

Spouse Abuse Centers

Provides a 24 hour crisis line, temporary shelter, counseling, casework services, children's services, hospital/legal advocacy (some centers), information, referrals and support to battered women and their children. Male victims are served; although referred for alternate shelter. Community education and professional training programs are available.

SPOUSE ABUSE CENTERS:

Location	Program Name	Crisis Lines
• Ashland	Safe Harbor	800/926-2150 or 606/329-9304
• Beattyville	Resurrection Home	800/928-4638 or 606/464-8481
• Bowling Green	BRASS, Inc.	800/928-1183 or 207/843-1183
• Elizabethtown	Lincoln Trail Domestic Violence Program	800/767-5838 or 270/765-4057
• Hazard	LKLP Safe House	800/928-3131 or 606/439-5129
• Hopkinsville	Sanctuary, Inc.	800/766-0000 or 270/886-8174
• Lebanon	The Caring Place, Inc.	800/692-9394 or 270/692-9300
• Lexington	Bluegrass Domestic Violence Center	800/544-2022 or 859/233-0657
• Louisville	Center for Women & Families	877/803-7577 or 502/581-7222
• Maysville	Women's Crisis Center	800/928-6708 or 606/564-6708
• Morehead	D.O.V.E.S.	800/221-4361 or 606/784-6880
• Covington	Women's Crisis Center	800/928-3335 or 859/491-3335
• Owensboro	O.A.S.I.S.	800/882-2873 or 270/685-0260
• Paducah	Women Aware, Inc.	800/585-2686 or 270/443-6282
• Prestonburg	Big Sandy Family Abuse Center	800/649-3203 or 606/886-6025
• Mt. Vernon	Family Life Abuse Center	800/755-5348 or 606/256-2724
• Somerset	Bethany House Abuse Shelter	800/755-2017 or 606/679-8852

Resource Agencies & Contact Information - Help on Other Campuses

Bellarmine University:

- Bellarmine University
- Counseling Center, Ground floor of Bonaventure Hall
 - Phone: 502/452-848
 - Website: <http://www1.bellarmine.edu/studentaffairs/counselingcenter/index.asp>

Eastern Kentucky University:

- Eastern Kentucky University
- Counseling Center
 - 521 Lancaster Avenue
 - Phone: 859/622-1303
 - Website: <http://www.counseling.eku.edu>
 - Health Education Action Team
 - Rowlett room 103
 - Website: <http://www.healthservices.eku.edu/HEAT/menulinks/sexualassault1.php>

Morehead University:

- Morehead State University
- Counseling and Health Service
 - 12 Allie Young Hall
 - Phone: 606/783-2024
 - Website: <http://www.morehead-st.edu>

Murray State University:

- Murray State University
- Counseling and Testing Center
 - 101 Ordway Hall
 - Phone: 270/762-6851
 - Website: <http://www.murraystate.edu/secsv/coun.htm>
 - The Women's Center
 - 100 Ordway Hall, Suite 201
 - Phone: 270-/762-3140,
 - Website: <http://campus.murraystate.edu/services/women.center/services.htm>

University of Kentucky:

- University of Kentucky
- Counseling and Testing Center,
 - 201 Frazee Hall,
 - Phone: 859/257-8701
 - Website: <http://www.uky.edu/StudentAffairs/Counseling/index.html>
 - Women's Place,
 - 106 Frazee Hall
 - Phone: 859/257-3564
 - Website: <http://www.uky.edu/StudentAffairs/WomensPlace/index.html>

Western Kentucky University:

- Western Kentucky University
- Counseling and Testing Center
 - 409 Potter Hall
 - Phone: 270-745-3159/Crisis Line: 800/223-8913
 - Website: <http://www.wku.edu/Dept/Support/StuAffairs/COUNS/counsserv/htm>

Resource Agencies & Contact Information - Medical Attention

On Campus:

University of Louisville Hospital
(502) 562-3000 / (800) 891-0947 (TOLL FREE)
• 530 South Jackson Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40202
• www.uoflhealthcare.org/UniversityHospital/default.htm

Student Health Services
(502) 852-6479
• Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday
• Student Health/Counseling Center, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
• <http://www.louisville.edu/clinical/studenthealth/HSOHome.htm>

In the Community:

Baptist Hospital East
(502) 897-8100
• Hours of Operation: 24 hours, 7 days a week
• 4000 Kresge Way, Louisville, Kentucky 40207
• www.baptisteast.com

Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital
(502) 361-6000
• Hours of operation: 24 hours, 7 days a week
• 1850 Bluegrass Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky 40215-1199
• www.caritas.com/

Jewish Hospital
(502) 587-4011
• Hours of operation: 24 hours, 7 days a week
• 300 Abraham Flexner Way, Louisville, Kentucky 40202
• <http://www.jewishhospital.org/>

Norton Hospitals
• www.nortonhealthcare.com

Norton Audubon Hospital
(502) 636-7111
• 1 Audubon Plaza Drive, Louisville, KY 40217-1397

Norton Hospital
(502) 629-8000
• 200 East Chestnut Street, Louisville, KY 40202

Norton Southwest Hospital
(502) 933-8100
• 9820 Third Street Road, Louisville, KY 40272-2802

Norton Suburban Hospital
(502) 893-1000
• 4001 Dutchmans Lane Louisville, KY 40207-4714

Kosair Children's Hospital
(502) 629-6000
• 231 E Chestnut St, Louisville, KY 40202

Health Kentucky, Inc.
(502) 254-4214 / (502) 254-4209 (FAX)
(800) 633-8100 toll free / E-mail Address: healthky@pop.net
• Hours of operation: 8:30 am – 4:30 pm, Monday - Friday
• 12700 Shelbyville Road, Louisville, KY 40243
• Provides a variety of medical services for indigent Kentuckians who are not eligible for Medicaid or other governmental assistance.

Resource Agencies & Contact Information - Advocacy

On Campus:

PEACC (Prevention, Education, Advocacy on Campus and in the Community)

(502) 852-2663 / (502) 852-7014

- 100 Student Health, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- www.louisville.edu/org/peacc
- Program: A violence prevention program that specifically focuses on sexual assault, intimate partner violence and stalking. Staff is available for one-on-one sessions to discuss options and resources with students, staff & faculty.
- Provides education and training programs, conduct awareness programming and act as a liaison between students, faculty & staff and the University.

Women's Center

(502) 852-8976 / (502) 852-4389 (FAX)

- Hours of Operation: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- Administrative Annex, Basement
- Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- www.louisville.edu/provost/womenctr/

In the Community:

The Center for Women and Families

(502) 581-7200 business line / 877) 803-7577 (TOLL FREE)

- Hours of Operation: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- 927 South 2nd Street, P.O. Box 2048, Louisville, Kentucky 40201
- Services: Rape Crisis Program, Domestic Violence Program, Immigrant Outreach Advocacy, Family and Community support Programs. Providing counseling, hospital and legal advocacy and educational programming in both the surrounding Louisville area and Southern Indiana.
- www.thecenteronline.org

Jewish Family and Vocational Services

(502) 452-6341 – Domestic Violence Hotline

- 3587 Dutchmans Lane, Louisville, KY 40207
- www.jfvs.com/

Kentucky Domestic Violence Association

(502) 209-5382

- PO Box 356, Frankfort, Kentucky 40602
- www.KDVA.org

Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs

(866) 375-2727 / (502) 226-2725 (FAX)

- PO Box 40208, Frankfort, Kentucky 40602
- www.kasap.org/

The Clothesline Project

(502) 456-5654

- PO Box 4002, Louisville, Kentucky 40204
- National web site: <http://www.clotheslineproject.org>
- Services: Offers support and information to victims of violence, especially sexual assault, child sexual abuse and sexual assault victims of medical professionals.

Louisville Metro Office for Women

(502) 574-5360

- Hours of operation: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday - Friday
- 527 West Jefferson Street, Suite 600, Louisville, Kentucky 40202
- www.loukymetro.org/Department/HumanServices/OFW/default.asp
- Services: Provides self-defense classes for women around the greater Louisville area as well as other resources and programs on issues related to women.

National:

RAINN – Rape Abuse and Incest National Network

(800) 656-HOPE (4673)

- Hours of Operation: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- www.rainn.org/

Resource Agencies & Contact Information - Therapy

On Campus:

Student Counseling Center (502) 852-6585

- Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday
- 2207 South Brook Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- <http://campuslife.louisville.edu/counseling>

Medical Campus Student Counseling Services (502) 852-0996 / (502) 852-6849 (FAX)

- Hours of Operation: 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday – Friday
- 312 Abell Administration Building, Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Psychological Services Center (502) 852-6782 / (502) 852-8271 (FAX)

- Hours of Operation: 9:00 am – 8:00 pm, Mondays Tuesdays, & Thursdays
- 9:00 am – 12:00 pm, 4:30 pm – 8:30 pm, Wednesdays
- Davidson Hall (Number 61), Suite 210, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- <http://www.louisville.edu/org/psc/main.html>
- Services: Serves as a non-medical psychology clinic offering testing and therapy services provided by graduate students in U of L's Department of Psychology. Offers clinics on anxiety, interpersonal relations and stress reduction. Sliding scale fee.

Psychiatric Services (502) 852-5866 / (502) 852-5098 (FAX)

- Hours of Operation: 8:00 am – 5:00 pm, Monday - Friday
- Ambulatory Care Building, 550 S. Jackson Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40202
- Services: Provides general adult psychiatric services including individual and group psychotherapy, marital therapy, psychopharmacological treatment and light therapy.

Employee Assistance Program - Human Resources Employee Relations (502) 852-6538

- Sexual Harassment Officer (502) 852-6536
- 1980 Arthur Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/index.htm

In the Community:

The Center for Women and Families (502) 581-7200 business line / (877) 803-7577 (TOLL FREE)

- Hours of Operation: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- 927 South 2nd Street, P.O. Box 2048, Louisville, Kentucky 40201
- Services: Rape Crisis Program, Domestic Violence Program, Immigrant Outreach Advocacy, Family and Community support Programs. Providing counseling, hospital and legal advocacy and educational programming in both the surrounding Louisville area and Southern Indiana.
- www.thecenteronline.org

Jewish Family and Vocational Services (502) 452-6341 – Domestic Violence Hotline

- 3587 Dutchmans Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40207
- www.jfvs.com/

Seven Counties Services (502) 589-8600

- 901 West Muhammad Ali Boulevard, Louisville, Kentucky 40202
- <http://www.sevencounties.org/>

Family & Children's Counseling Center (502) 893-3900 / (502) 893-9646 (FAX)

- Hours of Operation: 8:30 am – 5:00 pm, Monday – Friday
- 2303 River Road, Suite 200, P. O. Box 3784, Louisville, Kentucky 40201
- Services: Offers individual, group, family and sexual abuse treatment and counseling to perpetrators and victims.

The Family Place (502) 636-2801 / (502) 636-2857 (FAX)

- 982 Eastern Parkway, Louisville, Kentucky 40217
- <http://www.familyplaceky.org>

Drawbridges (502) 225-9199

- 313 West Madison Street, LaGrange, Kentucky
- Services: Provides counseling, expressive therapy and play therapy on issues such as sexual abuse, post traumatic stress disorder and relationship problems.

Resource Agencies & Contact Information - Support Groups & Services

On Campus:

Student Counseling Center
(502) 852-6585

- Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday
- 2207 South Brook Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- <http://campuslife.louisville.edu/counseling>

Medical Campus Student Counseling Services
(502) 852-0996 / (502) 852-6849 (FAX)

- Hours of Operation: 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday – Friday
- 312 Abell Administration Building, Louisville, Kentucky 40202

In the Community:

The Center for Women and Families

(502) 581-7200 business line / (877) 803-7577 (TOLL FREE)

- Hours of Operation: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- 927 South 2nd Street, P.O. Box 2048, Louisville, Kentucky 40201
- Services: Rape Crisis Program, Domestic Violence Program, Immigrant Outreach Advocacy, Family and Community support Programs. Providing counseling, hospital and legal advocacy and educational programming in both the surrounding Louisville area and Southern Indiana.
- www.thecenteronline.org

Crisis & Information Center

(502) 589-4313 / (800) 221-0446 (TOLL FREE)

- Hours of Operation: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- 101 West Muhammad Ali Boulevard, Louisville, Kentucky 40202
- Services: Provides 24-hour telephone crisis counseling dealing with suicide, mental health, chemical dependency and mental health information & referral.

V.I.N.E. (Victim Information & Notification Everyday)

(800) 511-1670

- Hours of Operation: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- www.vinelink.com
- Service: Provides a 24-hour computerized telephone information line offering information about an inmate's status to victims of violent crimes. The information includes where an inmate is incarcerated, the date and location of the inmate's next court appearance, visiting hours, and any change in the inmate's status.

Resource Agencies & Contact Information - Offender Services

On Campus:

Student Counseling Center (502) 852-6585

- Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday
- 2207 South Brook Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- <http://campuslife.louisville.edu/counseling>

Medical Campus Student Counseling Services (502) 852-0996 / (502) 852-6849 (FAX)

- Hours of Operation: 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday – Friday
- 312 Abell Administration Building, Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Psychological Services Center (502) 852-6782 / (502) 852-8271 (FAX)

- Hours of Operation: 9:00 am – 8:00 pm, Mondays Tuesdays, & Thursdays
9:00 am – 12:00 pm, 4:30 pm – 8:30 pm, Wednesdays
- Davidson Hall (Number 61), Suite 210, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- www.louisville.edu/org/psc/main.html
- Services: Serves as a non-medical psychology clinic offering testing and therapy services provided by graduate students in U of L's Department of Psychology. Offers clinics on anxiety, interpersonal relations and stress reduction. Sliding scale fee.

Employee Assistance Program - Human Resources Office Employee Relations (502) 852-6538

- Sexual Harassment Officer (502) 852-6536
- 1980 Arthur Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/index.htm

Seven Counties Services – Transitions (502) 589-8600 / (502) 589-8758 (FAX)

- 101 West Muhammad Ali Boulevard, Louisville, Kentucky 40202
- www.sevencounties.org/

In the Community:

Family & Children's Counseling Center (502) 893-3900, ext. 273 / (502) 893-9646 (FAX)

- Hours of Operation: 8:30 am – 5:00 pm, Monday – Friday
- 2303 River Road, Suite 200, P. O. Box 3784, Louisville, KY 40201
- Services: Offers individual, group, family and sexual abuse treatment and counseling to perpetrators and victims.

Office of Child Abuse and Domestic Violence Services – Certified Court-ordered Domestic Violence Offender Treatment Providers (502) 564-9433

- Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
- <http://chfs.ky.gov/dhss/cadv/>

Resource Agencies & Contact Information - Educational Programs

PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS **On Campus:**

PEACC (Prevention, Education, Advocacy on Campus and in the Community)

- (502) 852-2663 / (502) 852-7014
- 100 Student Health, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- www.louisville.edu/org/peacc
- Program: A violence prevention program that specifically focuses on sexual assault, intimate partner violence and stalking. Staff is available for one-on-one sessions to discuss options and resources with students, staff & faculty.
- Provides education and training programs, conduct awareness programming and act as a liaison between students, faculty & staff and the University

Staff Wellness & Development

- (502) 852-7591 / (502) 852-4674 (FAX)
- Hours of Operation: 9:00 am – 4:30 pm, Monday – Friday
- 1980 Arthur Street, Suite 100, Louisville, Kentucky 40208-2770
- www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/index.htm

RAD (Rape Aggression Defense) Self defense classes for women

- Department of Public Safety (502) 852-6111
- www.louisville.edu/admin/dps/classes/self_defense.htm

Sexual Assault Prevention Committee

- www.louisville.edu/president/rpc/

In the Community:

The Center for Women and Families

- (502) 581-7200 business line / (877) 803-7577 (TOLL FREE)
- Hours of Operation: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- 927 South 2nd Street, P.O. Box 2048, Louisville, Kentucky 40201
- Services: Rape Crisis Program, Domestic Violence Program, Immigrant Outreach Advocacy, Family and Community support Programs. Providing counseling, hospital and legal advocacy and educational programming in both the surrounding Louisville area and Southern Indiana.
- www.thecenteronline.org

The Louisville-Jefferson County Human Relations Commission

Sexual Harassment Programming

- (502) 574-3631 / (502) 574-3190 (FAX)
- 410 West Chestnut Street, Suite 300A
- Louisville, Kentucky 40202
- www.louisvilleky.gov/Department/HumanRelationsCommission/default.asp

Kentucky Domestic Violence Association

- (502) 209-5382
- PO Box 356, Frankfort, Kentucky 40602
- www.KDVA.org

Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs

- (502) 226-2704 / (866) 375-2727 / (502) 226-2725 (FAX)
- PO Box 40208, Frankfort, Kentucky 40602
- www.kasap.org/

Resource Agencies & Contact Information - Educational Services

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

On Campus:

PEACC (Prevention, Education, Advocacy on Campus and in the Community)

(502) 852-2663 / (502) 852-7014

- 100 Student Health, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- www.louisville.edu/org/peacc/
- Program: A violence prevention program that specifically focuses on sexual assault, intimate partner violence and stalking. Staff is available for one-on-one sessions to discuss options and resources with students, staff & faculty.
- Provides education and training programs, conduct awareness programming and act as a liaison between students, faculty & staff and the University

Staff Wellness & Development

(502) 852-7591 / (502) 852-4674 (FAX)

- Hours of Operation: 9:00 am – 4:30 pm, Monday – Friday
- 1980 Arthur Street, Suite 100, Louisville, Kentucky 40208-2770
- www.louisville.edu/admin/humanr/index.htm

In the Community:

The Center for Women and Families

(502) 581-7200 business line / 877) 803-7577 (TOLL FREE)

- Hours of Operation: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- 927 South 2nd Street, P.O. Box 2048, Louisville, Kentucky 40201
- Services: Rape Crisis Program, Domestic Violence Program, Immigrant Outreach Advocacy, Family and Community support Programs. Providing counseling, hospital and legal advocacy and educational programming in both the surrounding Louisville area and Southern Indiana.
- www.thecenteronline.org

Resource Agencies & Contact Information - Educational Programs

AWARENESS RAISING GROUPS

On Campus:

PEACC (Prevention, Education, Advocacy on Campus and in the Community)

- (502) 852-2663 / (502) 852-7014
- 100 Student Health, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- www.louisville.edu/org/peacc/
- Program: A violence prevention program that specifically focuses on sexual assault, intimate partner violence and stalking. Staff is available for one-on-one sessions to discuss options and resources with students, staff & faculty.
- Provides education and training programs, conduct awareness programming and act as a liaison between students, faculty & staff and the University

Sexual Assault Prevention Committee

- www.louisville.edu/president/rpc/

Women's Center

- (502) 852-8976 / (502) 852-4389 (FAX)
- Hours of Operation: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 pm, Monday - Friday
- Administrative Annex, Basement, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- www.louisville.edu/provost/womenctr/

Commission on the Status of Women

- (502) 852-2029
- Hours of Operation: 8:30 am - 5:00 pm, Monday - Friday
- Administrative Annex, 2nd Floor, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
- General: www.louisville.edu/president/cosw
- Sexual Harassment: <http://www.louisville.edu/kent/harassment>

The Center for Women and Families

- (502) 581-7200 business line / (877) 803-7577 (TOLL FREE)
- Hours of Operation: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- 927 South 2nd Street, P.O. Box 2048, Louisville, Kentucky 40201
- Services: Rape Crisis Program, Domestic Violence Program, Immigrant Outreach Advocacy, Family and Community support Programs. Providing counseling, hospital and legal advocacy and educational programming in both the surrounding Louisville area and Southern Indiana.
- www.thecenteronline.org

Jewish Family and Vocational Services

- (502) 452-6341 – Domestic Violence Hotline
- 3587 Dutchmans Lane, Louisville, KY 40207
- www.jfvs.com/

Louisville Metro Office for Women

- (502) 574-5360 / www.loukymetro.org/ofw
- Hours of operation: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday
- 527 West Jefferson Street, Suite 600, Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Kentucky Domestic Violence Association

- (502) 209-5382
- PO Box 356, Frankfort, Kentucky 40602
- www.KDVA.org

Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs

- (502) 226-2704 / (866) 375-2727 / (502) 226-2725 (FAX)
- PO Box 40208, Frankfort, Kentucky 40602
- www.kasap.org/

RAINN – Rape Abuse and Incest National Network

- (800) 656-HOPE (4673)
- Hours of Operation: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- www.rainn.org/

The Clothesline Project

- (502) 456-5654
- PO Box 4002, Louisville, Kentucky 40204
- National web site: www.clotheslineproject.org
- Topics: Designed to raise awareness about child sexual abuse, sexual assault, domestic violence, sexual harassment, medical professional's & sexual assault and intimate homicide. The project hosts shirt-making sessions designed to aid survivors in their healing process. The shirts then go on display around the state to educate and raise awareness among the general population.

In the Community:



Related Websites

INTIMATE/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Kentucky

- - *U of L's PEACC Program*
<http://louisville.edu/org/peacc>
- - *The Center for Women and Families, Louisville*
<http://www.thecenteronline.org>
- - *Kentucky Domestic Violence Association*
<http://www.kdva.org>

Indiana

- - *Clark County Indiana Prosecutor's Office*
<http://www.clarkprosecutor.org>

National

- - *Abuse Free*
<http://blainn.cc/abuse-free/>
- - *Family Violence Prevention Fund*
<http://endabuse.org>
- - *National Coalition Against Domestic Violence*
<http://www.ncadv.org>
- - *National Council of Jewish Women*
<http://www.ncjw.org/programs/stop>
- - *Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence*
<http://www.caepv.org/>
- - *S.A.F.E. (Stop Abuse for Everyone)*
<http://www.safe4all.org>

RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT

Kentucky

- - *U of L's PEACC Program*
<http://louisville.edu/org/peacc>
- - *U of L's R.A.D. (Rape Aggression Defense)*
<http://www.louisville.edu/president/rpc/sexviol.htm>
- - *The Center for Women and Families, Louisville*
<http://www.thecenteronline.org>
- - *Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs*
<http://www.kasap.org>

Indiana

- - *Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault*
<http://www.incasa.org>

National

- - *National Sexual Violence Resource Center*
<http://www.nsvrc.org>
- - *Campus Outreach Services*
www.campusoutreachservices.com
- - *RAINN (Rape, Abuse, Incest National Network)*
<http://www.RAINN.org>
- - *Feminist Majority Foundation's Sexual Assault Page*
<http://www.feminist.org/911/resources.html>
- - *Wife Rape Information Page*
<http://www.wellesley.edu/WCW/projects/mrape.html>

STALKING

Kentucky

- - *U of L's PEACC Program*
<http://louisville.edu/org/peacc>

National

- - *Love me not*
<http://www.lovemenot.org/>
- - *Stalking Behavior*
<http://www.stalkingbehavior.com/>
- - *Stalking and Other Forms of Intrusive Contact*
<http://www.human.cornell.edu/che/HD/stalking/index.cfm>

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Kentucky

- - *Louisville Metro Human Relations Commission*
<http://www.louisvilleky.gov/departments/humanrelations/default.htm>
- - *Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*
<http://www.eeoc.gov>

National

- - *Violence Against Women and Sexual Harassment*
<http://www.feminist.org/911/harass.html>
- - *Sexual Harassment in the Schools*
<http://www.wugky.org/edu/flirt/fhmain.html>
- - *Facts About Sexual Harassment*
<http://www.eeoc.gov/facts/fs-sex.html>
- - *Sexual Harassment Issues*
<http://www.vix.com/pub/men/harass/harass.html>

Related Websites

Other Resources

RESOURCES FOR MEN

- Men and Domestic Violence
<http://www.vix.com/men/domestic-index.html>
- Menweb (Mostly About Battered Men)
<http://www.batteredmen.com>
- Men Against Domestic Violence
<http://www.silcom.com/~paladin/madv/>
- Men Stopping Violence
<http://www.menstoppingviolence.org/>
- Men for Change
<http://www.chebucto.ns.ca/CommunitySupport/men4change>
- White Ribbon Campaign
<http://www.whiteribbon.ca/>
- Men Can Stop Rape
<http://www.mencanstoprape.org>
- Men's Bibliography
<http://mensbiblio.xyonline.net>
- Male Survivors of Rape
<http://www.malesurvivor.org>
- Coaching Boys Into Men
<http://endabuse.org/programs/display.php3?DocID=9916>

LESBIAN, GAY, BI-SEXUAL, TRANSGENDERED RESOURCES

- U of L's Office for Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender Services
http://www.louisville.edu/provost/diversity/LGBT_services.htm
- U of L's Common Ground
<http://www.louisville.edu/rso/commonground>
- Campus Pride Network
<http://www.campuspride.net/biasandhatecrimechannell.asp>
- National Gay and Lesbian Task Force
<http://www.thetaskforce.org>
- LLEGO (The National Latina/o GLBT Organization)
<http://www.llego.org>
- LAMBDA's GLBT Community Services Anti-Violence Project
<http://www.lambda.org>
- Gay, Lesbian, Bi and Transgender Survivors
<http://www.nwnetwork.org>

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES

- Maitri
<http://www.maitri.org>
- Narika
<http://www.narika.org>
- Ayuda
<http://www.incacorp.com>
- Apnar Ghar
<http://www.apnagar.org>
- Sakhi for South Asian Women
<http://www.sakhi.com>
- National Immigration Law Center
<http://www.nilc.org>
- Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence
<http://www.atask.org>
- National Network for Immigrant & Refugee Rights
<http://www.nnirr.org>
- FVPF-Resources for Immigrant Women
<http://endabuse.org/programs/immigrant>
- Coalition Puertorriquena Conto La Violencia Domestica
<http://www.pazparalamujer.org>
- The Asian Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence
http://www.apiahf.org/apidvinstitute/PDF/Fact_Sheet.pdf
- National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence
<http://www.dvalianza.org>
- The Institute on Domestic Violence in African American Community
<http://www.dvinstitute.org>
- Teen Dating Violence in the Spanish Speaking Population
http://www.justicewomen.com/tean_domestic_violence/tv_index.html
- Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Resources in Korean, Polish, and Spanish
<http://www.icasa.org/publications.asp?parentid=9>

Related Websites - Other Resources

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
<http://www.eeoc.gov>
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
<http://www.osha.gov>
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/homicide.html>
- Additional Workplace Violence Links and Literature
<http://www.growing.com/nonviolent/research/dvlinks.htm>

ART/MEDIA RESOURCES

- "University of Colorado Theatre Project" link:
<http://www.colorado.edu/healthcenter/studenthealth/theatre.html>
- Suggested Movies:
The Burning Bed, The Color Purple, Fried Green Tomatoes, Once We Were Warriors, What's Love Got to Do with It?, Enough, Searching for Angela Shelton, Sleeping with Enemy, The Accused.
- "Movie Resources/Suggestions" link:
<http://research.umbc.edu/~korenman/wmst/dv1.html>

MISCELLANEOUS RESOURCES

Kentucky:

- U of L's PEACC Program
<http://louisville.edu/org/peacc>
- U of L's Women's Center
<http://louisville.edu/provost/womenctr>
- Governor Ernie Fletcher's Home Page
<http://governor.ky.gov>
- Kentucky Commission on Human Rights
<http://www.state.ky.us/agencies2/kchr/>
- Kentucky State Police
<http://kentuckystatepolice.org>
- Kentucky State Police Sex Offender Registry
<http://kentuckystatepolice.org/sor.htm>
- The Fairness Campaign
<http://www.fairness.org>

Indiana:

- Indiana Resources & Training Institute on Violence Against Women
<http://www.violenceresource.org>

National:

- Clothesline Project
<http://www.clotheslineproject.org>
- National Organization for Victim Assistance
<http://www.try-nova.org/>
- National Center for Victims of Crime
<http://www.ncvc.org>
- National Crime Victim Bar Association
<http://www.victimbar.org>
- National Violence Against Women Research Center
<http://www.vawprevention.org>
- Security on Campus, Inc.
<http://campussafety.org/>
- Violence Against Women Office
<http://www.usdoj.gov/ovw>
- Women Halting On-line Abuse
<http://www.haltabuse.org>
- Justice Information Center
<http://www.ncjrs.org/homepage.htm>
- Planned Parenthood
<http://www.plannedparenthood.org/>
- National Organization for Women
<http://www.now.org/issues/violence/index.html>
- Gender Issues
<http://www.inform.umd.edu/edres/topic/womensstudies/genderissues/>
- The Logic Model
<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/pdande/evaluation/evallogicmodel.html>
- Stop the Hate (specifically for college campuses)
<http://www.stophate.org>
- Statistics from the National Center for Victims of Crime (includes statistics on same sex violence)
http://www.ncvc.org/ncvc/main.aspx?dbID=DB_Statistics584
- Arte-Sana, Healing Hearts through the Arts link
http://www.arte-sana.com/arte_sana.htm



PEACC

PREVENTION, EDUCATION & ADVOCACY on CAMPUS and in the
COMMUNITY
University of Louisville

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Points of view in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.