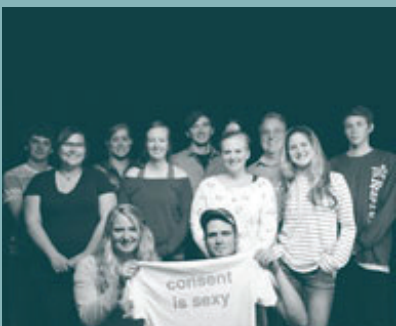




PACT5

Documentaries Guide



As an organization dedicated to preventing violence, substance abuse, and other crimes on campus, as well as supporting and advocating for victims of campus crime, we continually see the devastating impact of sexual violence on college campuses. One in five women is the victim of a sexual assault or attempted sexual assault during her time at college and only five percent of sexual assaults are reported.

In order to see a change in the statistics, we need to change the way we look at and discuss sexual assault. We need to look at the campus climate at our colleges and universities. Do our institutions promote respect and accountability? Do we create safe spaces where survivors of sexual violence are able to report because they are confident in the response they will receive? Are we informed about the nature of sexual violence, its impact on survivors, and how we as a community can be active bystanders and work together to prevent these assaults from occurring?

The seven documentary teachers and over 100 students that worked on the PACT5 campaign committed to learning more about sexual violence and to creating documentaries that could tackle the very difficult subject of sexual assault.

These student-produced documentaries bring just that – the voices of students – to the table. They demonstrate how students perceive sexual assault and create an opportunity for conversation about this topic. **These documentaries start the discussion, but it is up to colleges and universities to continue it.**

Within these documentaries you will see and hear both student and adult perspectives about sexual assault. The talking points included within this guide will allow you to address the topics raised within the documentaries – such as victim-blaming, reporting, and bystander intervention – and in some cases counter perceptions from individuals who may be well-meaning but misinformed about the true nature of sexual violence.

We encourage you to preview the documentaries before screening, review the talking points, and use the documentaries that are most suited for, and will have the most impact on, your own campus communities. Within the guide we have offered suggestions for which audiences may be most appropriate for each documentary.

If you would like some additional feedback or guidance as you use the documentaries at your own institution, please feel free to call us at (484) 580-8754 or e-mail Abigail Boyer at ABoyer@clerycenter.org.

Thank you for all that you do to create safer campus communities.

Clery Center for Security On Campus

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY.....PAGE 1

RED-BLOODED MEN

Red-Blooded Men looks at multiple aspects of college life through a male's perspective. Through various interviews the documentarians enlighten audiences about notions of masculinity and femininity on campuses across America and raise awareness about sexual assault.

IN MOTION

After a sexual assault, a college aged woman is faced with difficult decisions regarding her health and future. This short narrative addresses issues of consent, the response of friends, and finding healing after victimization.

ROWAN UNIVERSITY.....PAGE 8

\$5 FOR GUYS, GIRLS FREE

A reenactment of the impact of sexual assault on campus, this docudrama is enhanced by a performance by a spoken word artist and interviews with a sexual assault psychologist.

SLUTWALK: A DAY IN HER HEELS

After a local police chief accused college women of dressing like sluts, activists in Toronto created a demonstration movement called Slutwalk. Slutwalk: A Day in Her Heels takes a look at this global phenomenon.

KATALYST

This story follows Katya, an amateur artist and survivor of sexual assault, as she goes on a journey of healing.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY: NORTHRIDGE.....PAGE 14

1000 TIMES NO: STUDENTS GIVING VOICE TO A SILENT EPIDEMIC

1000 Times No follows a group of college students taking action against the prevalence of sexual assault on college campuses by educating and raising awareness. This short documentary helps students understand the role of alcohol in sexual assault, the importance of gaining consent before engaging in a sexual activity, and how students can work together to raise awareness and create safer campuses.

WESTERN STATE COLORADO UNIVERSITY.....PAGE 16

INVISIBLE FIGHT

Part documentary and part fiction, Invisible Fight highlights the injustice of victim-blaming. First-person testimonials of actual sexual assault survivors are combined with vignettes depicting real-world scenarios of assault where fictional victims speak out.

FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY.....PAGE 19

LEADING A NEW RESPONSE

Leading a New Response profiles the Victim Rights Law Center (VRLC) of Boston. Using one-on-one interviews and archival footage, this film provides insight on how VRLC helps survivors seek justice following victimization.

PERSPECTIVES

Using "man-on-the-street" interviews, Perspectives examines student knowledge and opinions related to sexual assault.

SHATTER THE SILENCE

*Shatter the Silence focuses on processes that occur following a sexual assault. *Note: This documentary should only be used with sexual violence professionals.*



AUDIENCE:

This video is geared for college students but is suitable for higher education professionals, mental health professionals, and those doing violence prevention work. With discretion and appropriate discussion, this video can be used for high school students entering college.

DISCLAIMER:

Inform the audience in advance that this documentary discusses rape and sexual assault, which can be difficult for some viewers. Remind participants to take care of themselves and leave the room or shut off the video if it is too difficult to watch. If additional support is needed, the RAINN hotline is available at 1-800-656-HOPE or online at www.RAINN.org.

TALKING POINTS:

These questions were designed to be used throughout the documentary (by pausing for discussion) or after the documentary is over to facilitate a discussion around sexual assault. For further information, please contact the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network or your local rape crisis or victim service organization.

HOW MANY WOMEN ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED DURING THEIR TIME AT COLLEGE?

1 in 5 women is the victim of a sexual assault or attempted sexual assault during her time at college. It is almost guaranteed that you will know a survivor. There is not any one type of person who is victimized; sexual assault can happen to anyone.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A MAN? HOW MIGHT SOCIETY'S PERCEPTION OF WHAT DEFINES A MAN PLAY A ROLE IN SEXUAL VIOLENCE?

As the video shows, there are many ways people describe men. Our culture tends to define men in terms of dominance and aggression. By defining men by these standards, we are therefore encouraging dominant, aggressive behavior. Some men may use sexual assault to assert their power, control, and dominance.

WHAT IS SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RAPE?

Legally, these terms are defined differently in each state. However, rape is often defined as penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth against someone's will (without consent.) Sexual assault is often defined as every other sexual act short of penetration that occurs against someone's will.

WHAT DOES POWER HAVE TO DO WITH SEXUAL ASSAULT?

Sexual assault is about the perpetrator exhibiting power and control over the victim. It is not about sex. While it may look like a sexual act, sex requires consent while rape is about control.

HAVE YOU SEEN SITUATIONS WHERE SOMEONE HAS NOT RESPECTED THE WORD "NO"? WHAT IS CONSENT AND WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE? HOW MIGHT SOMEONE SHOW THAT HE/SHE IS NOT INTERESTED IN HAVING SEX?

Consent is not always comfortable and convenient to talk about, but it is crucial to ask for and receive consent

before sexual activity occurs. If you do not have consent, you are committing a sexual assault. Consent is not always just a verbal “yes”. If someone is not interested in having sex, he/she may do a number of things that show they are not interested in sexual activity, even if they do not say “no.” Your partner may freeze, may become quiet, may push away, may look away, or may be hesitant. A person who is intoxicated cannot give consent.

WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON THE STATEMENT “IF FEMALES WANT TO ENJOY SOME OF THE BENEFITS OF BEING FEMALE THEN THEY SHOULD BE MORE SUBMISSIVE IN CERTAIN RESPECTS”?

Views about females acting submissive in order to gain things like gifts, money, drinks, or dinner contribute to a rape supportive culture, as do those that presume that men should be aggressive and domineering. Viewing both men and women as individuals deserving of respect with the right to define who they are is an important step in positively impacting and changing rape culture.

IS THERE AN IN-BETWEEN FROM BEING SUBMISSIVE AND BEING AGGRESSIVE?

Being *assertive* is a way of showing others that you are the only person who defines who you are and that you are in control of your body and your life. Being assertive does **not** mean that you step on other people’s boundaries in order to fulfill your own wants and needs, nor does it mean you have to comply with others’ demands.

ARE THERE DIFFERENT STANDARDS FOR MEN AND WOMEN REGARDING DRINKING? SEX? WHY DO YOU THINK THAT IS?

As shown in the video, people often feel that men can drink as much as they want and are excused from negative behavior; yet when women drink the same amount, they are “asking for it.” If women engage in sexual activity, they are seen as “slutty” or “hoes” while men often gain status from having many sexual partners. Everyone has the right to dress as they want, have responsible consensual sex, and to drink - *without being sexually assaulted*. Regardless of whether someone made the choice to drink and no matter what he or she is wearing, no one asks to be sexually assaulted. To say that women who dress provocatively are provoking men to assault them is discrediting men and their self-control.

WHAT IS THE NUMBER ONE DRUG USED TO FACILITATE RAPE?

Alcohol is the number one drug used to facilitate rape. People often neglect to identify alcohol as a drug because it is readily available and legal to drink once a person is 21.

IF A PERSON IS INTOXICATED AND LEAVING A PARTY, WHAT ARE SOME WORDS YOU COULD USE TO ASK IF HE/SHE IS OKAY OR NEEDS HELP? WHAT ABOUT IF HE/SHE IS BEING PRESSURED BY AN AGGRESSIVE PERSON? WHAT ARE SOME REALISTIC WAYS TO STEP IN IF SOMEONE MAY BE IN DANGER?

- “Are you okay? Would you like me to walk you out?”
- “Do you need help getting home?”
- “Let me help you find your friends.”
- “Are you sure you want to leave with this person?”
- “Let’s go. I will help you back to your dorm.”
- “Let’s go somewhere else.”
- “What can I do to help?”
- “Why don’t you give her some space?”

- “She looks really drunk. I think you better leave now.”
- “She looks uncomfortable.”

You could also get other friends to help you or pull him/her aside to assure he/she is okay. It isn't always easy to step in, but you can make a big difference if you do.

WHY DO YOU THINK MANY OF THE MEN SAID THEY WOULD BEAT UP THE PERPETRATOR IF THEY FOUND OUT SOMEONE THEY KNEW WAS SEXUALLY ASSAULTED?

Our culture supports an aggressive response; however, the young man who discussed providing resources and offering support is doing the right thing. The most important thing to do is believe and support someone if he/she discloses a sexual assault. You can ask, “How can I help?” Give resources, offer to go with him or her to the hospital, police, campus administration, or counseling center, and support his/her choices for handling the sexual assault.

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE STATEMENT, “SEX IS DANGEROUS”?

Rape is dangerous. It takes away someone's security and trust. It has lasting effects on the survivor. Sex and rape are two different things because sex is consensual while rape is an act of aggression, control, and violence. Rape is a serious crime.

WHAT IS THE NUMBER ONE CAUSE OF RAPE?

Rapists are the only reason rape happens. Rape is not caused by what someone is wearing, how the person is acting, or what he or she is drinking. It is often easier to blame the victim so we feel as though rape could never happen to us or someone we love. In truth, anyone can be sexually assaulted and it is never, ever the victim's fault.

HOW MANY MEN ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED DURING THEIR TIME AT COLLEGE?

Three percent of men are sexually assaulted during their time at college. One in six men will be the victim of a sexual assault over the course of his lifetime. Men can be sexually assaulted by women or by other men. Men who commit sexual assault against other men overwhelmingly define themselves as straight.

WHAT MIGHT PREVENT MEN WHO ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED FROM SHARING OR REPORTING THEIR VICTIMIZATION?

As mentioned earlier, we live in a culture of heightened masculinity that puts value on men who are dominant and aggressive. When a male is sexually assaulted, he may fear the reaction of others, worry his sexuality might be questioned, or blame himself for not doing more to stop the perpetrator. The reaction of a male victim can be very similar to that of a female victim, but reactions can be complicated further by the culture of masculinity in which we live.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO POSITIVELY IMPACT HOW OUR CULTURE VIEWS SEXUAL ASSAULT?

- When someone discloses a sexual assault, believe him/her.
- Support survivors and give resources.
- Step in when someone is being aggressive.
- Speak up when someone makes a joke about rape or uses the word to describe anything other than rape.

- Allow both men and women to define who they are without falling into the trap of defining masculinity as dominant and aggressive and femininity as submissive and weak.
- Talk to others about sexual assault.
- *Take additional suggestions from participants.*



AUDIENCE:

This video is geared for college students but is suitable for higher education professionals, mental health professionals, and those doing violence prevention work. With discretion and appropriate discussion, this video can be used for high school students entering college.

DISCLAIMER

This video is meant to be used for educational purposes to raise awareness of the effect sexual assault has on victims. **A rape is depicted on screen and may be triggering for survivors of sexual assault and their loved ones.** Please use caution when screening or viewing In Motion and remind participants to take care of themselves and leave the room or shut off the video if it is too difficult to watch. If additional support is needed, the RAINN hotline is available at 1-800-656-HOPE or online at www.RAINN.org.

TALKING POINTS:

These questions were designed to be used throughout the documentary or after the documentary is over to facilitate a discussion around sexual assault. For further information, please contact the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network or your local rape crisis or victim service organization.

HOW MANY FEMALES WILL BE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED DURING THEIR TIME AT COLLEGE?

1 in 5 women will be the victim of a sexual assault or attempted sexual assault during her time at college and 1 in 3 over her lifetime. It is almost guaranteed that you will know a survivor of sexual assault.

WHO CAN BECOME A VICTIM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT?

Sexual assault can happen to anyone, regardless of his or her background, race, or religion. Men can be victims of sexual assault, as well. It is estimated that one in six men will be a victim of sexual assault over his lifetime and 3% of men will be victims of attempted or completed rape.

RAPE IS A CRIME OF OPPORTUNITY. RAPISTS LOOK FOR ACCESS TO THEIR VICTIMS AND CREATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO VICTIMIZE. IN THE VIDEO, HOW DOES TRAVIS CREATE AN OPPORTUNITY TO RAPE SANDRA?

Travis invites Sandra to a party at his place. He offers her alcohol. He walks her home and goes inside her house. He acts interested in her dancing and tells her she is playing hard to get.

Rapists may use drugs or alcohol to facilitate rape. They may also use pressure, threats, or a position of power to have control over their victims.

WHAT DOES A RAPIST LOOK LIKE? DOES TRAVIS FIT A STEREOTYPE OF A RAPIST?

The only thing that can help define a rapist is that they rape. Rape is an act of power and control. Rapists ignore any signs that they do not have consent; they choose to do whatever they want. Travis was a seemingly nice young man on campus who had many friends. Many people think that rapists will look dirty, ugly, and mean, and this belief can make it difficult to believe a victim.

WAS THERE ANYTHING SANDRA COULD HAVE DONE TO PREVENT BEING SEXUALLY ASSAULTED?

It is easy to think that by saying or doing something differently a sexual assault can be prevented. The hard reality is that the only way to prevent rape is for *the rapist not to rape*. A victim must trust her instincts; a victim does whatever she needs to do in order to survive the assault. Many times, this could mean that a victim complies with her perpetrator. This does not mean that she “wanted it” or asked to be sexually assaulted.

SANDRA KEPT REPLAYING THE RAPE IN HER MIND AND FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO CONCENTRATE ON HER DANCING. HOW MIGHT SEXUAL ASSAULT AFFECT A VICTIM?

A victim may find it difficult to continue going to class for fear she may see her attacker. Her grades may drop and she may drop out of activities she once loved. She may become depressed or struggle with panic and anxiety. She may attempt to numb her pain with alcohol, drugs, food, or lack of food. She may withdraw from friends, blame herself, and struggle with what to do next.

It could also appear that the sexual assault has not affected her in any way. She may laugh it off, make jokes about it, or still have contact with the perpetrator. For many it may be difficult to understand why a victim would respond this way. Sometimes it may feel too overwhelming to face the reality of a sexual assault. It may feel easier in the moment to pretend it never happened. There is a range of methods individuals use to cope with a sexual assault. Regardless of the person’s reaction, it is important to believe the victim.

MANY VICTIMS DO NOT REPORT THEIR ASSAULT AND DO NOT GO TO THE HOSPITAL FOLLOWING A VICTIMIZATION. WHY DO YOU THINK THIS IS SO?

As we saw in the video, Sandra kept replaying the rape in her mind during the hospital exam. A sexual assault forensic exam can feel intrusive and may be difficult for the victim to undergo following a sexual assault. Victims may not report because of fear of not being believed or because they just want to forget what happened. They may have made the choice to drink or use drugs and may be afraid of getting in trouble. Since over 90% of rapes on campus are committed by someone the victim knows, the victim may be reluctant to report because she is afraid of getting the perpetrator in trouble.

You can best support someone who has been sexually assaulted by standing by her, whether or not she chooses to report. It is not helpful to “make” the survivor report or go to the hospital; that is a choice only the survivor can make. Knowing she has your support regardless of her decision may make it easier to think clearly about what choices are best for her.

HOW DID SANDRA’S FRIEND SUPPORT SANDRA AFTER FINDING OUT SHE WAS RAPED?

She went to the hospital with Sandra and stayed with her during her exam, since that’s what Sandra wanted. She also encouraged her to continue dancing. She took the blame off Sandra and put it back where it belongs, on Travis. She believed her without question.

IN THE SCENE WHERE TRAVIS IS LEAVING SCHOOL AND WE SEE HIS DISMISSAL LETTER, IT CAN BE INTIMATED THAT SANDRA CHOSE TO REPORT THE RAPE TO HER COLLEGE. WHAT ARE SOME OPTIONS FOR RECOURSE AFTER A SEXUAL ASSAULT?

- A victim can report to campus police (if applicable) or local or state police in the hopes of filing criminal charges against the perpetrator. If charges are filed, the local prosecutor’s office may push the case forward

to trial or make a plea deal before that point. The perpetrator could face jail time and fines.

- A victim could file a civil suit against the perpetrator by hiring an attorney (some are willing to work on contingency fees.) The perpetrator could have to pay for the victim's physical and/or emotional injury.
- A college victim of sexual assault may report to her campus and may have a campus judiciary hearing. A perpetrator who is found responsible may face a number of different sanctions, including expulsion. A campus sexual assault survivor also has rights through the Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights and through Title IX that include academic and living accommodations, the right to have her claim investigated, to have others present during a judiciary hearing, to be informed of the outcome, the right to speak about what happened to her, and the right to live and study free from a hostile environment.
- Even if a victim chooses not to report, she can still seek support through her local rape crisis or victim service organization, campus sexual assault services, or through a counselor or therapist.



AUDIENCE:

This video is geared for college students but is suitable for higher education professionals, mental health professionals, and those doing violence prevention work. With discretion and appropriate discussion, this video can be used for high school students entering college.

DISCLAIMER

This video is meant to be used for educational purposes to raise awareness of the effect sexual assault has on victim. **The video depicts a situation where someone is sexually assaulted at a campus party and may be triggering to survivors of sexual assault and their loved ones.** Please use caution when screening or viewing this video and remind participants to take care of themselves and leave the room or shut off the video if it is too difficult to watch. If additional support is needed, the RAINN hotline is available at 1-800-656-HOPE or online at www.RAINN.org.

TALKING POINTS

These questions were designed to be used throughout the documentary or after the documentary is over to facilitate a discussion around sexual assault. For further information, please contact the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network or your local rape crisis or victim service organization.

IN THE VIDEO, THE FRATERNITY BROTHERS CHARGE MEN TO GET INTO THE PARTY TO DRINK WHILE WOMEN ARE ADMITTED AFTER TAKING A SHOT OF ALCOHOL. WHAT MESSAGE DOES THIS SEND?

It sends the message that women are there to get drunk and for men to have easier access to them. Rape is a crime of opportunity and alcohol lowers the ability of individuals to make clear choices about what they want, which creates opportunities for rape. When someone is intoxicated, he or she cannot give consent to sexual activity.

WHAT IS CONSENT AND HOW DO YOU KNOW WHEN SOMEONE IS GIVING CONSENT?

Consent is an enthusiastic yes, permission given verbally and non-verbally to move forward with sexual activity. If it is unclear as to whether you have someone's consent, you should not move forward. A person who is under the influence of drugs or alcohol cannot give consent. You do not have consent if you have to push, pressure, or threaten someone for it.

WHAT IS THE NUMBER ONE DRUG USED TO FACILITATE SEXUAL ASSAULT?

Alcohol is involved in a majority of sexual assaults on college campuses. Many people do not think of alcohol as a drug because it is readily available and legal once you are 21. If someone is intoxicated, he or she cannot give consent to sexual activity; therefore, as protection for both parties involved, it is important to wait to engage in sexual activity if someone has been drinking.

THE PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE VIDEO STATES THAT ONE IN FIVE WOMEN WILL BE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED DURING HER TIME AT COLLEGE. MEN CAN BE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AS WELL. ONE IN 6 MEN WILL BE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED DURING HIS LIFETIME. WHAT MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR SURVIVORS TO

REPORT? WHAT MAY MAKE IT ADDITIONALLY DIFFICULT FOR MALE SURVIVORS?

A survivor of sexual assault may be afraid that others will blame her for the rape. Since over 90% of rapes are facilitated by someone known to the victim, she may fear getting the perpetrator in trouble or that her friends may side with him. She may have been threatened, may not want to think about it anymore, or may fear getting in trouble if she willingly used alcohol or drugs.

Males may also fear others questioning their sexuality or strength. Men can be sexually assaulted by women or men, and men who rape overwhelmingly identify as straight. There are many reasons that go into a survivor's decision to report or not report. It is important to support a survivor no matter her choices, give resources and options, and offer to go with the survivor to report if that is what he or she chooses.

WHAT ARE SOME WAYS YOU CAN POSITIVELY IMPACT YOUR CAMPUS TO BE MORE AWARE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SENSITIVE TO SURVIVORS?

Step in when you see something wrong or if someone is aggressive with another person. Intervene if someone is trying to leave with a person who is intoxicated. Refuse to laugh at jokes about rape and speak up when you hear them. Unconditionally believe and support survivors of sexual assault. Provide resources and offer to go with someone who chooses to report or obtain medical help following a sexual assault. Be aware of other resources for survivors. Attend or organize an awareness-raising event on your campus. Work towards equality for men and women on your campus and beyond.

FINAL NOTE:

Some of the messages at the end of this video are geared toward "risk reduction." While it can be helpful to keep these in mind in order to help protect yourself and others, it is important to remember that the only way to stop rape from happening is for rapists to stop perpetrating. Education focused on risk reduction can make survivors feel they did something wrong or they did not do enough to prevent sexual assault. No matter what choices were made by the victim or bystanders, only one person is at fault for rape - the rapist. No one asks to be victimized.



AUDIENCE:

This video is geared for college students but is suitable for higher education professionals, mental health professionals, and those doing violence prevention work. With discretion and appropriate discussion, this video can be used for high school students entering college.

DISCLAIMER

This video discusses sexual assault and violence against men, women, boys, and girls. Please use caution when screening or viewing this video and remind participants to take care of themselves and leave the room or shut off the video if it is too difficult to watch. If additional support is needed, the RAINN hotline is available at 1-800-656-HOPE or online at www.RAINN.org.

TALKING POINTS

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WHAT IS THE PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT?

1 in 5 women will be the victim of a sexual assault or attempted sexual assault during her time at college. 1 in 6 men will be the victim of a sexual assault over his lifetime.

WHY DO SO MANY PEOPLE FEEL SHAME AND SELF-BLAME WHEN THEY ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED?

We live in a culture that often directly and indirectly blames victims for sexual assault. It is easier and more comfortable to imagine we would do things differently if in a similar situation and therefore would not be sexually assaulted. Blaming someone for what she was wearing, how much she drank, or what she did or did not do during the attack helps some people avoid facing the reality that sexual assault can happen to anyone.

By blaming the way women dress or how much they drank, it is also assuming that men do not have any self-control. Victim-blaming is counterproductive and disrespectful to all people.

THE MAJORITY OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS ARE COMMITTED BY SOMEONE KNOWN TO THE VICTIM. HOW MIGHT THIS IMPACT A VICTIM'S CHOICES MOVING FORWARD?

Female survivors of sexual assault are less likely to report when they know the perpetrator. She may worry about getting the person in trouble or fear her friends will side with him. She may worry that no one will believe her or that the perpetrator will retaliate against her.

WHAT ARE SOME RESPONSES A VICTIM MAY HAVE DURING A SEXUAL ASSAULT?

A victim may fight, flee, or freeze. She may comply with her attacker. She may physically fight back, try to run away, or feel as though she is leaving her body. Everyone responds differently to sexual assault. The survivor does whatever she needs to do to survive the attack.

THE CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVOR IN THE VIDEO CHOOSES TO REPORT THE ASSAULT TO HER

UNIVERSITY. WHAT HAPPENS WHEN SOMEONE REPORTS AN ASSAULT THROUGH A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY? THROUGH LOCAL STATE POLICE? CIVILLY?

If a survivor chooses to report a sexual assault to her university, there will be an investigation and may be a campus disciplinary procedure. If the perpetrator is found responsible, he may be suspended, expelled, or a number of other sanctions may be put into place. The survivor has rights under both the Clery Act and Title IX.

If a survivor chooses to report to campus, local, or state police in her jurisdiction, there will be an investigation and the case may go to trial or reach a plea beforehand. If the perpetrator is found guilty, he may face jail time, probation, fines, or a combination.

If a survivor chooses to use the civil process, she will obtain an attorney who typically works under contingency fees. If the perpetrator is found responsible, he may have to pay money to the survivor.

A survivor may choose all or none of these options.

WHAT ARE RESOURCES FOR HEALING AVAILABLE TO SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE?

A survivor can choose to report the sexual assault to local or campus police. She can choose to obtain a forensic exam at the hospital or receive medical care elsewhere. She can see a counselor or therapist or receive counseling and attend support groups on-campus (if available) or at a local rape crisis/crime victims' center. She can call a local or national hotline. She can stay connected with her religious community or social group, speak out about the violence that has happened to her, or become an activist for awareness of sexual violence. A survivor can obtain an advocate from a local rape crisis/crime victims' center who can attend hospital, police, and legal appointments with her to assure she is being treated with respect. Everyone heals from trauma differently. It is important to respect a survivor's choices and support her along the way.

HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT A SURVIVOR OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE?

Believe and support her unconditionally. Give resources. Support her choice to report or not report. Speak up if people are unsupportive or victim-blaming. Assure the survivor the assault was not her fault. Be there for her if she wants to speak about her experience but do not pressure her to talk. Say something if someone makes a joke about rape and share your knowledge about sexual violence.



AUDIENCE:

This video is geared for college students, especially freshmen, but can be suitable for higher education professionals, mental health professionals, and those doing violence prevention work. With discretion and appropriate discussion, this video can be used for high school students entering college.

DISCLAIMER

This video discusses sexual assault and focuses on survivors' healing after victimization. **There are explicit descriptions of sexual assault.** Please use caution when screening or viewing this video and remind participants to take care of themselves and leave the room or shut off the video if it is too difficult to watch. If additional support is needed, the RAINN hotline is available at 1-800-656-HOPE or online at www.RAINN.org.

TALKING POINTS

These questions were designed to be used throughout the documentary (by pausing for discussion) or after the documentary is over to facilitate a discussion around sexual assault. For further information, please contact the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network or your local rape crisis or victim service organization.

WHAT IS SEXUAL ASSAULT?

Sexual assault is any form of sexual activity without a person's consent, including situations in which a person is unable to give consent.

HOW IS RAPE A CRIME OF OPPORTUNITY?

Perpetrators create opportunity to rape by plying a victim with alcohol, trying to gain her trust, getting her alone, etc. In every case, rape is planned, whether by weeks and months of preparing an opportunity to rape, or in a short time by creating a situation where it is easier to commit the crime. No matter what, if a person has sex with someone who does not or cannot consent, it is rape.

EACH OF THE SURVIVORS IN THIS DOCUMENTARY SPOKE ABOUT BLAMING AND SHAMING THEMSELVES. WHY DO YOU THINK SO MANY SURVIVORS BLAME THEMSELVES FOR THEIR ASSAULTS?

We live in a culture of victim-blaming, where people look to find things the survivor did or did not do that contributed to her sexual assault. By blaming the victim for doing things such as drinking, dressing a certain way, or going out alone, they feel somehow protected, as though sexual assault could not happen to them or their loved ones. Survivors who blame themselves may wish they had done things differently. In truth, no victim is ever to blame for sexual assault, and the responsibility lies entirely with the rapist. No one asks to be raped. The survivor does whatever she needs to do to survive and that is exactly the right response.

WHY DO YOU THINK IT MAY BE DIFFICULT FOR SURVIVORS TO TELL OTHERS ABOUT THEIR VICTIMIZATION?

They may be afraid of being blamed or not believed. They may not want to think about it any longer. They may fear retaliation from the perpetrator. They may blame themselves for what they did or did not do. They may fear punishment if they were doing something illegal at the time of their victimization. They may be embarrassed or find the experience intensely personal to talk about.

WHAT IS CONSENT? HOW DO YOU KNOW YOU HAVE CONSENT?

Consent is not always comfortable and convenient to talk about, but it is crucial to ask for and receive consent before sexual activity occurs. If you do not have consent, you are committing a sexual assault. Consent is not always just a verbal “yes.” If someone is not interested in having sex, he/she may do a number of things that show that he/she is not interested in sexual activity, even if they do not say “no.” Your partner may freeze, may become quiet, may push away, may look away, or may be hesitant. A person who is intoxicated cannot give consent.

WHAT ARE SOME AVENUES FOR RECOURSE AND HEALING AFTER A SEXUAL ASSAULT?

A survivor may choose to report the rape to campus or local/state police. She may retain a crime victim attorney and file civil charges against her rapist for the emotional and physical damage done. She may get medical help or a sexual assault forensic exam. She may go through the campus disciplinary process at her university if her perpetrator is a student. She may do all, some, or none of the above. She may seek counseling through the campus sexual assault services, counseling center, a private therapist or local rape crisis and crime victims’ center. She may join a support group. She may find healing through a religious or social community; yoga, meditation or art; through speaking out; and through helping others. Each survivor’s healing journey is unique, and however she chooses to find healing is the right response.

BOTH KATYA AND LESLIE SPEAK ABOUT HOW MUCH BETTER THEY FEEL AFTER SPEAKING OUT. HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT A SURVIVOR WHO DISCLOSES SEXUAL ASSAULT?

Believe the survivor unconditionally. Think about what you might say ahead of time and assure it is supportive. Thank her for sharing her story.



AUDIENCE:

This video is geared for college students, especially freshmen, but can be suitable for higher education professionals, mental health professionals, and those doing violence prevention work. With discretion and appropriate discussion, this video can be used for high school students entering college.

DISCLAIMER

This video discusses sexual assault and violence against men, women, boys, and girls. Please use caution when screening or viewing this video and remind participants to take care of themselves and leave the room or shut off the video if it is too difficult to watch. If additional support is needed, the RAINN hotline is available at 1-800-656-HOPE or online at www.RAINN.org.

TALKING POINTS

These questions were designed to be used throughout the documentary (by pausing for discussion) or after the documentary is over to facilitate a discussion around sexual assault. For further information, please contact the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network or your local rape crisis or victim service organization.

HOW WOULD YOU DEFINE SEXUAL ASSAULT?

Sexual assault is any form of sexual activity without a person's consent, including situations in which a person is unable to give consent.

WHAT IS CONSENT? HOW DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU HAVE SOMEONE'S CONSENT?

The professor in the video suggests that you must have the capacity (ability, capability, and fitness) to do something. You must have the comprehension to understand the nature and consequence of the act throughout. Consent should be an enthusiastic and mutual yes. If you have any question as to whether you have someone's consent, you do not.

WHAT IS THE PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT?

1 in 5 women will be the victim of a sexual assault or an attempted sexual assault during her time at college. 1 in 6 men will be the victim of a sexual assault over his lifetime.

THE NUMBER ONE DRUG USED TO FACILITATE SEXUAL ASSAULTS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES IS ALCOHOL.

WHAT ARE SOME WAYS TO INTERVENE IF YOU SEE A PERSON TRYING TO LEAVE WITH OR ISOLATE SOMEONE WHO IS INTOXICATED?

Text the person to see if she needs help. Make a pact to stay together and leave the party together at the end of the night. Try to change the situation by diverting their attention or by stepping in and helping the intoxicated person get home safely.

WHAT MIGHT MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR SOMEONE TO REPORT SEXUAL ASSAULT?

Approximately 80-90% of sexual assaults are completed by someone known to the victim. The victim may

fear getting the perpetrator in trouble or that her friends will side with the perpetrator. The victim may fear retaliation from the perpetrator if she reports. She may feel ashamed or fear others will blame her. She may be embarrassed or may not want to think about it any longer.

WHAT ARE SOME THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP A FRIEND WHO HAS BEEN VICTIMIZED?

Believe her. Offer resources. Support her choices for handling the sexual assault. Remember that it is up to the survivor to choose whether or not to report. If she does choose to report or go to the hospital, offer to go with her. Be there if she wants to talk about the experience, but don't pressure her to do so.

THE CLOTHESLINE PROJECT AND WALK A MILE IN HER SHOES ARE PROJECTS MEANT TO RAISE AWARENESS OF SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. WHAT ARE SOME OTHER WAYS TO RAISE AWARENESS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND OTHERWISE POSITIVELY IMPACT THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY AND BEYOND?

Talk about it. Spread awareness of sexual assault and resources available to survivors. Host educational events on campus. Speak up if someone makes a joke about rape. Step in if you see a person leaving with someone who is intoxicated or is being aggressive with another person.



AUDIENCE:

This video is geared for college students but is suitable for higher education professionals, mental health professionals, and those doing violence prevention work. With discretion and appropriate discussion, this video can be used for high school students entering college.

DISCLAIMER

This video provides education about sexual assault and rape culture. **The video shows brief scenes that may be triggering to survivors of sexual assault and their loved ones.** Please use caution when screening or viewing this video and remind participants to take care of themselves and leave the room or shut off the video if it is too difficult to watch. If additional support is needed, the RAINN hotline is available at 1-800-656-HOPE or online at www.RAINN.org.

TALKING POINTS

These questions were designed to be used throughout the documentary (by pausing for discussion) or after the documentary is over to facilitate a discussion around sexual assault. For further information, please contact the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network or your local rape crisis or victim service organization.

THROUGHOUT THE VIDEO, WE SEE VARIOUS SITUATIONS WHERE SOMEONE VIOLATES THE BOUNDARIES OF ANOTHER PERSON. IN EACH CASE, THE PERPETRATOR DOES NOT HAVE CONSENT TO MOVE FORWARD. WHAT DOES CONSENT LOOK LIKE?

Consent is when someone is enthusiastic about what is happening and gives the “okay” to move forward, both verbally and non-verbally. If you have any question as to whether or not you have someone’s consent, you do not. If someone is intoxicated, he/she cannot consent to sexual activity and it is best to wait, as that person’s boundaries are blurred and it cannot be clear as to what he/she truly wants.

THE VIDEO SHOWS MANY MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED. HOW MANY WOMEN ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED DURING THEIR TIME AT COLLEGE?

1 in 5 women will be the victim of a sexual assault or attempted sexual assault during her time at college. It is almost certain that at some point, you will know someone who has been sexually assaulted.

1 IN 6 MEN WILL BE THE VICTIM OF A SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING HIS LIFETIME. WHAT ARE COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN WHO ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED?

There is no single characteristic that makes a male more likely to be assaulted. Sexual orientation and gender identity and expression do not make someone more or less likely to be assaulted. Males can be victimized by women or other men. Men who perpetrate against other men overwhelmingly identify as straight.

WHAT IS THE TYPICAL MOTIVATION FOR SOMEONE TO COMMIT SEXUAL ASSAULT OR RAPE?

A rapist seeks power and control over his victim. He uses sex as a weapon to hurt another person and gain what he wants. A rapist may be someone who is popular on campus, a strong athlete, or a fraternity member. He may be the lead in a theater production or the lead singer in a band. He may be attractive or not. He may have had

many girlfriends, or he may not. There is not one characteristic that makes a rapist except that he makes the choice to rape.

IN THE VIDEO, WE SEE TWO SURVIVORS SPEAK ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCES SURVIVING SEXUAL ASSAULT. HOW MIGHT A SURVIVOR BE IMPACTED BY A SEXUAL ASSAULT?

After someone is sexually assaulted, she may struggle to go to class and keep up her grades or drop out of activities she once enjoyed. She may not want to be touched or she may seek out many sexual partners. She may use alcohol, drugs, food, or lack of food to numb her pain. She may drop out of school altogether. She may not want to talk about what happened or she may want to press charges. She may be frightened and struggle with anxiety, depression, and intrusive thoughts, or she may seemingly laugh it off. Everyone responds differently; however, it is always important to believe and support a survivor in the aftermath of sexual assault.

WHY DO YOU THINK THE VIDEO IS TITLED, "INVISIBLE FIGHT?"

Survivors often feel alone in the aftermath of sexual violence. There may be an internal struggle of self-blame and shame and they may receive negative reactions from those around them. During the sexual assault, a survivor may kick and scream and say "no", or she may comply with her attacker for her own safety. Some people have a freeze response when they are attacked. A victim does whatever he or she needs to do in order to survive and it is never the victim's fault if he/she is assaulted.

ONE OF THE SURVIVORS IN THE VIDEO SAYS, "SEXUAL ASSAULT IS THE ONLY CRIME WHERE THE VICTIM HAS TO PROVE HER INNOCENCE." WHAT DO YOU THINK THIS MEANS?

Sometimes people find it easy to blame the victim because when we do so, we don't have to imagine that victimization could happen to us or our loved ones. Blaming someone for what she was wearing, how much she had to drink, or other choices helps us feel safe, as though we would never make those choices. The reality is that anyone can be sexually assaulted and sexual assault is never the victim's fault. Men may blame the victim because they are afraid that they themselves could someday be accused of rape. Only about 2% of accusations of rape are false reports, which is about the same percentage as false reports for other major crimes.

WHAT ARE SOME RESOURCES FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS?

- Local or campus police if it is the survivor's choice to report
- Hospital if the survivor chooses to undergo a sexual assault forensic exam or wants an exam to be sure he or she is physically okay
- Campus counseling or sexual assault services or a local rape crisis and victim service center to talk to a counselor or therapist or join a support group for survivors
- National Sexual Assault Hotline or online hotline through RAINN
- Clery Center for Security On Campus to better understand her rights as a campus sexual assault survivor
- *Remember, a survivor's method of healing is unique to the individual. He or she may choose none of the above, but may find healing in other ways such as a religious community, yoga and meditation, speaking out about what happened, or through other means. There is no one right way to find healing.*

HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT SOMEONE WHO IS SEXUALLY ASSAULTED? HOW CAN YOU POSITIVELY IMPACT YOUR CAMPUS COMMUNITY?

Believe the person unconditionally. Support her choices. Give her resources such as a local or campus sexual

assault center, national hotline, hospitals, or police. Help her understand her choices and offer to go with her if she chooses to report the assault. Confront others who blame the victim or make jokes about rape. Stand up for what you know is right. Be confident in your knowledge and beliefs about rape and sexual assault. Step in when you see a person who is being aggressive or trying to leave with someone who is intoxicated. Help someone who is struggling to cope with the aftermath of sexual violence.



AUDIENCE:

This video is geared for college students, especially freshmen, but can be suitable for higher education professionals, mental health professionals, and those doing violence prevention work. With discretion and appropriate discussion, this video can be used for high school students entering college.

DISCLAIMER

This video discusses sexual assault. It focuses on two women in the victims' law field and their experiences working with sexual assault survivors. Please use caution when screening or viewing this video and remind participants to take care of themselves and leave the room or shut off the video if it is too difficult to watch. If additional support is needed, the RAINN hotline is available at 1-800-656-HOPE or online at www.RAINN.org.

TALKING POINTS

These questions were designed to be used throughout the documentary (by pausing for discussion) or after the documentary is over to facilitate a discussion around sexual assault. For further information, please contact the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network or your local rape crisis or victim service organization.

WHAT IS SEXUAL ASSAULT?

Sexual assault is any form of sexual activity without a person's consent, including situations in which a person is unable to give consent.

WHAT IS THE PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT?

1 in 5 women will be the victim of a sexual assault or attempted sexual assault during her time at college. 1 in 6 men will be the victim of a sexual assault over his lifetime.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CAMPUS DISCIPLINARY PROCESS AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN REGARDS TO SEXUAL ASSAULT?

The campus disciplinary process may look different from campus to campus and may have different sanctions for perpetrators who are found responsible. The perpetrator will not get jail time or fines through the disciplinary process; however, he or she may be suspended, expelled, or have a number of other sanctions put into place. The criminal justice system seeks to put perpetrators behind bars. A perpetrator who is found guilty may receive jail time and fines. A survivor of campus sexual assault may choose to pursue the criminal justice process, the campus judicial process, both, or neither.

WHAT ARE SOME AVENUES OF RECOURSE FOR A VICTIM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT?

In addition to the above (campus disciplinary process and criminal justice process), a survivor may choose to sue the perpetrator civilly. In this case, she would seek a crime victim attorney who typically works on contingency fees. A perpetrator who is found responsible may have to pay money to the victim for emotional and physical harm done. Other than these processes, a survivor may find recourse through her own personal healing, such as speaking out about sexual violence, becoming an activist, or working or volunteering in the field to help others. These are personal choices for the survivor to make.

WHAT ARE SOME RESPONSES A VICTIM MAY HAVE DURING A SEXUAL ASSAULT?

A victim may fight, flee, or freeze. She may comply with her attacker. She may physically fight back, try to run away, or feel as though she is leaving her body. Everyone responds differently to sexual assault. The survivor does whatever she needs to do to survive the attack.

STACY SPEAKS ABOUT HER SURVIVAL AND HOW SHE IS NOW ABLE TO HELP OTHERS WHO HAVE BEEN HURT. SHE ALSO TALKS ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING BELIEVED WHEN AN ASSAULT OCCURS. HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT A SURVIVOR WHO HAS BEEN SEXUALLY ASSAULTED?

Believe and support her unconditionally. Give resources and options, but allow her to make the choices that work best for her survival. Support her in her healing. Be available to talk, but don't pressure. Offer to go with her if she chooses to report or go to the hospital or access other services. Seek support yourself—being the loved one of a survivor can be emotionally difficult and you deserve support, too. Stand up when other make unsupportive, shaming or blaming comments, or make jokes about rape.

WHY IS THERE AN INCREASE IN SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING THE FIRST MONTH OF COLLEGE?

Perpetrators know that freshmen are new to campus, may not have a large support system in place, and may be more vulnerable to aggressive advances. Alcohol is involved in most campus sexual assaults and there are often parties during the first few weeks of school where perpetrators seek individuals to victimize. Rape is a crime of opportunity and perpetrators create opportunities to hurt individuals. While perpetrators may seek to get a potential victim intoxicated and/or alone, sexual assault is never ever the victim's fault.

WHY ARE "RAPE WHISTLES" NOT HELPFUL IN PREVENTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE?

The majority of sexual assaults are committed by someone known to the victim. How likely is it that a victim would have access to the whistle and blow the whistle when the attack occurs? Additionally, the victim must do whatever she needs to do to survive the assault. For some survivors, a whistle could be more dangerous than helpful. It is also not likely that passersby would pay attention to a whistle or know what it means.

WHY DOES BLAMING THE VICTIM HELP OTHERS FEEL SAFE?

People do not want to believe that sexual assault occurs. More so, they do not want to believe that it can happen to them or to their loved ones. By blaming the victim for what she was wearing, how much she had to drink, or for other choices she may have made, people are able to imagine that they would not have made those choices, and therefore would not have been assaulted. The truth is that anyone can be sexually assaulted and sexual assault is never the victim's fault.

HOW MIGHT A SURVIVOR BE IMPACTED BY A SEXUAL ASSAULT?

After someone is sexually assaulted, she may struggle to go to class and keep up her grades or drop out of activities she once enjoyed. She may not want to be touched or she may seek out many sexual partners. She may use alcohol, drugs, food, or lack of food to numb her pain. She may drop out of school altogether. She may not want to talk about what happened or she may want to press charges. She may be frightened and struggle with anxiety, depression, and intrusive thoughts, or she may seemingly laugh it off. Everyone responds differently; however, it is always important to believe and support a survivor in the aftermath of sexual assault.

HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT SOMEONE WHO IS SEXUALLY ASSAULTED? HOW CAN YOU POSITIVELY IMPACT

YOUR CAMPUS COMMUNITY?

Believe the person unconditionally. Support her choices. Give her resources such as a local or campus sexual assault center, national hotline, hospitals, or police. Help her understand her choices and offer to go with her if she chooses to report the assault. Confront others who blame the victim or make jokes about rape. Stand up for what you know is right. Be confident in your knowledge and beliefs about rape and sexual assault. Step in when you see a person who is being aggressive or trying to leave with someone who is intoxicated. Help someone who is struggling to cope with the aftermath of sexual violence.



AUDIENCE:

This video is geared for college students but is suitable for higher education professionals, mental health professionals, and those doing violence prevention work. With discretion and appropriate discussion, this video can be used for high school students entering college.

DISCLAIMER

This video is meant to raise awareness of sexual assault and varying perspectives of college students on issues related to consent and assault. Some of these opinions may be difficult to hear. Please use caution when screening or viewing this video and remind participants to take care of themselves and leave the room or shut off the video if it is too difficult to watch. If additional support is needed, the RAINN hotline is available at 1-800-656-HOPE or online at www.RAINN.org.

TALKING POINTS

These questions were designed to be used throughout the documentary (by pausing for discussion) or after the documentary is over to facilitate a discussion around sexual assault. It is important to discuss each point in full so viewers can walk away with fact rather than just student opinions. For further information, please contact the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network or your local rape crisis or victim service organization.

WHAT IS RAPE?

Rape is penetration without consent. Sexual assault is a term used to describe all other forms of sexual activity without consent.

HOW DOES SOMEONE GIVE CONSENT?

Consent is a verbal and non-verbal yes. Consent should be enthusiastic. If you are unsure if you have consent, you do not.

IF SOMEONE IS INTOXICATED, IS IT OKAY TO HAVE SEX WITH HER?

If someone is intoxicated, she or he cannot consent to sexual activity. Alcohol is the number one drug used to facilitate sexual assault on college campuses. If you are wondering if someone is “too intoxicated” to have sex, he or she is.

IF A GIRL IS “DRESSED SEXY”, IS SHE LOOKING TO HOOK UP?

Every individual has the right to dress how he or she wants. In order for sex to be consensual, both people must want to have sex and express consent. Regardless of how someone is dressed, no one ever asks to be sexually assaulted.

IS THERE EVER A SITUATION WHERE A VICTIM WAS “ASKING FOR IT”?

Regardless of how a person dresses or whether she chooses to drink or goes to a party alone, it is never a victim’s fault if she is sexually assaulted. The only person responsible for rape is the person who chooses to rape. By placing blame on what someone is wearing or how much she has had to drink, we are also saying that men do not have control over their actions, which is untrue and unfair to the majority of men who do not

commit these offenses.

ARE MEN RESPONSIBLE TO LOOK AFTER WOMEN?

As a community, we should look out for one another, regardless of a person's gender. Individually, we each have the responsibility to make choices that do not hurt the people around us.

WHO ARE RAPISTS?

A rapist can be the person in your class, the person you are dating, the man who works at the campus coffee shop, the woman who teaches piano, the guy who coaches little league, your uncle, your friend's older brother, or your ex-girlfriend. There is not one type of person who rapes. The one thing all rapists have in common is that they make the choice to exhibit power over someone by having sex without consent. Rapists are usually serial rapists, meaning they typically offend more than once.

WHO ARE RAPE VICTIMS?

1 in 5 women will be the victim of a sexual assault or an attempted sexual assault during her time at college. Over a lifetime, 1 in 6 men will be sexually assaulted. Anyone can be sexually assaulted. It is almost guaranteed that you will know someone who is a survivor. Rape deeply affects a survivor's life. It is important to be compassionate and supportive of survivors.

THE VIDEO ENDS BY STATING THAT YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE. FOR WHAT? HOW CAN YOU TAKE RESPONSIBILITY IN SITUATIONS WHERE SOMEONE IS GETTING HURT?

You are responsible for making choices that are respectful and considerate. It is important for everyone to get involved in making a difference on and off campus. Step in if someone is being aggressive with another person or leaving with someone who is intoxicated. Say something when a friend or classmate says something unsupportive or victim-blaming or makes a joke about rape. Get involved in raising awareness about sexual assault. If someone you know is sexually assaulted, believe and support her unconditionally.



AUDIENCE:

This video is to be used strictly with professionals in the sexual violence field. Use with populations with little to no knowledge of sexual violence, rape myths, and trauma is **not recommended** as they may accept misinformation as fact.

DISCLAIMER

This video discusses sexual assault and its aftermath and includes interviews with a student, a police officer, and a lawyer. Opinions about false reporting, victim-blaming, and how sexual assaults are or should be handled may be very triggering for survivors, loved ones, and others. Use this video with discretion and **only** with audiences with a professional level knowledge of sexual assault. Remind participants to take care of themselves and leave the room or shut off the video if it is too difficult to watch. If additional support is needed, the RAINN hotline is available at 1-800-656-HOPE or online at www.RAINN.org.

TALKING POINTS

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THE BU STUDENT INTERVIEWED IN THIS VIDEO USES SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT INTERCHANGEABLY. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT?

Sexual harassment is unwelcome, unwanted sexual advances or requests, and verbal or physical advances that create a hostile environment for the victim. Sexual assault is sexual activity performed on the victim's body without the consent of the victim. While the student uses the phrase sexual harassment, sexual assault may be more appropriate. Her use of language is especially interesting in that it further suggests the difficulty in speaking about sexual assault and rape.

ATTORNEY WENDY MURPHY SPEAKS OF A STUDENT WHO WAS SUSPENDED AFTER HIS SECOND SEXUAL OFFENSE ON CAMPUS. HOW MIGHT THIS TYPE OF OUTCOME NEGATIVELY IMPACT THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY?

Survivors may be reluctant to report if they believe that campus administration will not respond appropriately to sexual assault and that perpetrators will remain on campus. Perpetrators will recognize that the school does not hold people responsible for committing sexual offenses. If a school does not take sexual offenses seriously, the entire community is affected and students will also be less likely to take these offenses seriously.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CAMPUS JUDICIARY SYSTEM AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM?

If a survivor reports to her campus administration, there would be an investigation and possibly a campus judiciary hearing. If the perpetrator is found responsible, he may be suspended, expelled or a number of other sanctions may be put into place. A survivor who reports through the criminal justice system reports to campus, local, or state police. A survivor may receive medical care and a sexual assault forensic exam, which collects evidence. After the investigation, the case may be passed through to the local prosecutor's office, who may seek

a plea or bring the case to trial. A perpetrator who is found guilty in the criminal justice system may receive jail time and have to pay fines. In each of these situations, a survivor is entitled to obtaining a crime victim's advocate from the local rape crisis center to support her through the processes and assure her rights are being upheld.

WHAT IS CONSENT?

Consent is permission for sexual activity. It is a verbal and non-verbal yes. Consent must be enthusiastic. If you have any doubt that you have consent, you do not.

WHY IS IT OFTEN DIFFICULT TO CORROBORATE A VICTIM'S STATEMENT ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED DURING A SEXUAL ASSAULT?

Rape is a crime of opportunity. Rapists typically do not rape in a public space with witnesses. A rapist will work to gain trust of a victim and will sometimes ply the victim with alcohol. Most rapes are committed in the residence of the victim or perpetrator. The vast majority of rape defenses are consent defenses. Both parties agree that the act happened, but the victim states there was no consent.

HOW DOES THE STUDENT'S STATEMENT, "BY PLEADING THE WE'RE NEVER GUILTY CARD, WE'RE ALLOWING GIRLS TO MAKE POOR DECISIONS," AND HER FURTHER DISCUSSION OF DRINKING AND SEXUAL ASSAULT CREATE AN ENVIRONMENT OF VICTIM-BLAMING?

She is suggesting that people who drink and go to parties where others are heavily drinking are setting themselves up for sexual assault. By placing blame on a victim and looking at things she did or did not do, it allows others to feel that sexual assault may not happen to them or their loved ones—and that they would somehow make choices that would prevent sexual assault.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU THINK FALSE REPORTING OCCURS?

Approximately 2% of rape reports are false, the same or less than any other major crime. False reporting is rare, and yet so often false reports are given as examples when talking about rape. Reporting rape is difficult and painful, and it is rare that someone would put herself into a position to be harmed by the system without reason.

WHY IS IT DIFFICULT TO REPORT RAPE?

A victim may be afraid of not being believed. She may fear retaliation from the perpetrator or friends. The attitudes expressed by the officer and student in the video make it clear why a victim may feel uneasy, uncomfortable, or reluctant to report or even disclose a rape.

WHAT CAN SCHOOLS DO TO PROMOTE A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT WHERE SEXUAL ASSAULT IS UNACCEPTABLE?

Schools can support survivors and offer avenues for healing and recourse. They can make clear the rights a victim has on campus, and all of the options from which she can choose. They can unconditionally uphold victim rights under the Clery Act, the Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights, and Title IX. They can have clear standards in regards to sex offenses and hold perpetrators responsible with appropriate sanctions. They can create an overall supportive community that raises awareness of sexual violence and helps survivors heal. Survivors should feel as comfortable as possible reporting sexual assault, knowing that they will be supported and protected.



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