

The Bar Outreach Project

Sexual Trauma Services of the Midlands and the University of South Carolina



Carolina
Community Coalition
University of South Carolina Student Life

OUR VOICE
Victims • Outreach • Intervention • Counseling • Education

Sexual Assault and Violence
Intervention & Prevention
Student Health Services

STSM Services

- 24-Hour Hotline: (803)771-Rape(7273)
- 24-Hour Hospital Accompaniment
- Crisis Intervention
- Individual Counseling
- Group Counseling
- Legal Advocacy/Court Accompaniment
- Personal Advocacy
- Prevention/Community Education
- Bilingual Services
- Services for secondary survivors
- Services for incarcerated survivors



sexual
trauma
services

Richland • Lexington • Newberry • Sumter • Clarendon

Training Objectives

- Promote **safety and awareness** within our local entertainment districts and establishments
- Discuss the nature and impact of **sexual assault**
- Provide information about **Substance Facilitated Sexual Assault (SFSA)**
- Discuss ways to **prevent or respond** to potentially dangerous situations

What is sexual assault?

The term sexual assault refers to sexual contact or behavior that occurs without explicit consent of the victim. Some forms of sexual assault include:

- Penetration of the victim's body, also known as rape
- Attempted rape
- Fondling or unwanted sexual touching
- Forcing a victim to perform sexual acts, such as oral sex or penetrating the perpetrator's body
- Exposing one's genitals or breasts
- Forcing someone to view or pose for pornographic material



Common myths

STRANGER RAPE

82% of sexual assaults perpetrators are known by victim.

47% of rapists are a friend or acquaintance.

25% of rapists are relationship partners.

5% of rapists are a relative of the victim.



“You can tell if someone has really been raped.”

FALSE!

Fact: Victims will not always cry or get angry. Everyone responds differently to trauma.

Myth or fact?

“I DIDN’T FIGHT BACK.”

“I didn’t want it but it didn’t feel bad.”



Fact: This is called a **trauma response**. Our bodies have natural responses that protect it from injury.

- Fear, shock and confusion can cause the body to freeze or go numb.
- Victims may also try to protect themselves from more violence by not fighting back.
- The production of moisture or erection is a form of *self-defense*; **physiological arousal minimizes injury and reduces sensations of pain.**

Substance Facilitated Sexual Assault (SFSA)

What is **SFSA**?

From the Rape Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN):

- SFSA is:

When **drugs or alcohol** are used to **compromise an individual's ability to consent** to sexual activity. In addition, drugs and alcohol are often used in order to **minimize the resistance and memory** of the victim of sexual assault.

Substances include:

- Alcohol
- GHB (Liquid X)
- Benzodiazepines (such as Xanax)
- Ketamine (Special K)
- MDMA (Ecstasy or Molly)
- Zolpidem (Ambien)



Quiz:

What is the **most common** substance used by perpetrators for SFSA?

Answer:

ALCOHOL



Estimated that 30-79% of all sexual assault involves consumption of alcohol

In **1 in 3 sexual assaults**, the perpetrator was **intoxicated** —
30% with alcohol, 4% with other drugs

75% of the men and 55% of the women involved in
acquaintance rapes were drinking or taking drugs before the
attack

Approximately **4/5 of rapes were committed by someone
known to the victim**

*RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network)

Drunk or Incapacitated?

Impaired

Any amount of alcohol ingested

Intoxicated

BAC around .08
Exaggerated emotions
Loud voice
Impairment in balance & reaction time

Incapacitated

Stumbling
Slurred speech
Vomiting
Glassy or unfocused eyes
Confusion
Unconscious



SC Laws on SFSA

- Consent cannot legally be given by someone who is incapacitated, mentally defective, or physically helpless.
- A person can receive up to 30 years in prison for sexually assaulting the victim **after giving** him or her a controlled or intoxicating substance, such as alcohol or a “date rape” drug.
- A person may receive a sentence of up to 10 years in prison for sexually assaulting a victim **despite knowing** that the victim is mentally defective or incapacitated or physically helpless.

Understanding consent

Consent is a *clear, conscious, willing* and *affirmative agreement* to engage in sexual activity.

A person who is incapacitated for any reason is not capable of giving consent.

Prior consent does not guarantee future consent.

The style of a person's clothing does not express consent.

Silence or the absence of a "no" does not mean there is consent.

An unconscious person cannot consent.

Consent for one sexual act does not imply consent for other sexual acts.

Consent can be withdrawn at any time.

Consent is not coerced.

Consent & Alcohol

Research shows that those who commit sexual assault use alcohol to:

- 1) Incapacitate victims
- 2) Excuse their actions

Alcohol and other substances can:

- 1) Affect memory
- 2) Minimize Resistance

.....

Being sexually assaulted should **NEVER**
be a consequence of drinking

Bystander Effect



The 5 steps of bystander intervention

**End violence.
Refuse to
be silent.**

1. Notice the situation.
2. Recognize if the situation **requires** intervention.
3. Assume **personal responsibility** for intervening.
4. Decide the **most effective** way to help.
5. Intervene.

The Ds of Bystander Intervention

DIRECT

- Confront the perpetrator
- Talk to the victim
- Stay nearby

DISTRACT/DISRUPT

- “Go to the bathroom with me!”
- “Your car is getting towed”
- Make a scene

DELEGATE

- Talk to their friends
- Talk to the bouncer/a manager
- Call the police/trusted cab driver

DOCUMENT/DELAY

- Who, what, when, where, any witnesses
- Follow up after the incident

Tips for Bar Owners/Bartenders

- Check on people who seem uncomfortable.
- Have a list of trusted taxi drivers to offer to patrons if needed.
- Pay attention if someone becomes extremely intoxicated.
 - Offer water.
 - Ask if they have a friend or DD.
 - Don't leave them alone.



Tips for Bar Owners/Bartenders

There are options if you feel uncomfortable confronting the perpetrator or involved parties.

- Call the police
- Inform managers, co-workers, owners → come up with plan
- Inform drink owner
- Dump drink
- Holding drugged drinks behind counter
- Document

USE YOUR BEST JUDGEMENT!

What are the benefits of intervention?

- ✓ Keeping patrons safe
- ✓ Good reputation for establishment
- ✓ It's the right thing to do

Reporting

- If assault is *recent*, **within 72 hours**, preserve evidence & go to the ER for a rape kit.
- If more time has passed, medical care is still **recommended**.
- Advocates will be on call for **all sexual assault hospital accompaniments**.
- **18 or older** can choose to report to law enforcement or report **anonymously**.
- Whether they report or not, a kit can be performed at the hospital **free of charge**.



Questions?

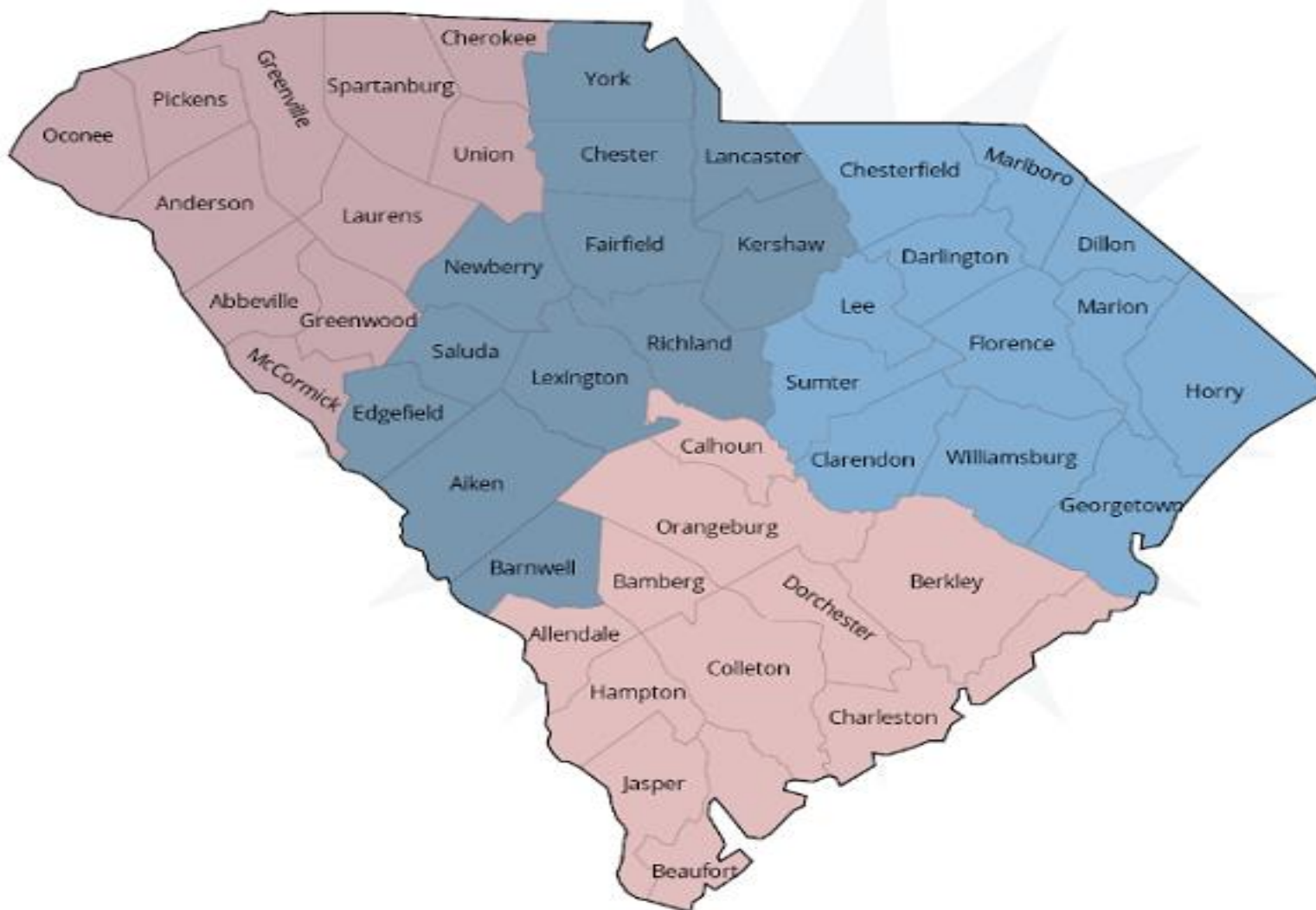


Please Give us Your Feedback

- List 3 things that you learned from this training
- 3 things we could improve about this training
- Name 1 tangible way that the Bar Outreach Project can support you in your work

Member Organizations

SCCADVASA works with non-profit member organizations that provide direct services to survivors of domestic violence and/or sexual assault. Many of the organizations also provide prevention services and education. Click on any of the counties below to see the full member organizations in that county.



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