

## What To Do If You Are a Victim Of Rape

**G**o to a safe place and call the police. The sooner you make the report, the greater the chances the attacker will be caught.

Do not shower, bathe, douche, or destroy any of the clothing you were wearing at the time of the assault.

Do not disturb anything in the area where the assault occurred. It is important to preserve all physical evidence for court use.

Go to a hospital emergency room for medical care.

Ask the examining doctor to make a note of all injuries received as a result of the rape. Make sure you are evaluated for the risks of pregnancy and venereal disease.

Call someone to be with you. You should not be alone. Contact a rape treatment or crisis center to help you deal with the consequences of the assault.



The first step is to find a safe place and call the police.

## Community Resources

University Police.....	568-8999
Campus And Employee Assistance Program .....	568-8888
YWCA Rape Crisis Line.....	483-8888
YWCA Battered Women Program.....	486-0377
New Orleans Police, Reporting.....	821-2222
Rape Investigation Unit.....	826-1523
Jefferson Parish Personal Violence Unit.....	363-5501
St. Bernard Sheriff's Office.....	271-2501
St. Tammany Sheriff's Office.....	892-4141

### Emergency Medical Numbers

Orleans.....	821-3232
Jefferson.....	363-1496
St. Bernard.....	271-2501
St. Tammany.....	892-4141
West Bank / Plaquemine.....	368-8375
Emergency Number.....	911

University Police  
Crime Prevention Division

433 Bolivar Street  
New Orleans, LA  
70112

Phone: 504-568-4880 or 504-568-8999  
Fax: 504-568-5243

**LSU**  
Health Sciences  
Center

**University Police  
Crime Prevention  
Division**

## The Facts About Date Rape



*Promoting Awareness While Eliminating Fear*

## The Facts and Myths of Rape



55% of rapes where the perpetrator is a stranger are reported to the police, while only 19% of acquaintance rapes are reported.

One in every ten women will be a victim of rape in her lifetime. The myths about sexual violence are dangerous to everyone. They allow us to believe we are safe. It is important to remember that everyone is a potential victim.

### Rape: Myths & Facts

**Myth:** Women are raped by strange men in dark alleys.

**Fact:** Only 17% of rapists are strangers. Over 50% of assaults occur during the day.

**Myth:** When a date says no she doesn't mean no.

**Fact:** If a woman says "No", believe her. NO MEANS NO.

**Myth:** Women falsely accuse men of rape.

**Fact:** The FBI has stated that false reports of rape are no higher than false reports for other crimes. False reports only account for 2% of reported rapes.

**Myth:** Rapists are impulsive and motivated by uncontrollable desires.

**Fact:** Both victim and place are often decided on before hand.

**Myth:** I bought her dinner- she owes me sex.

**Fact:** Your date may owe you a thanks for a nice evening, but that is it.

**Myth:** The victim must fight back for it to be called rape.

**Fact:** Even a threat of force that prevents an individual from resisting is defined as rape. Fighting back is not a criterion for rape.

## The Facts About Date Rape

Date rape is a controversial crime. Sex through violence is clearly seen as rape. Date rape, however, may not involve physical violence. Even if no violence is involved, the fear of violence, detention, intoxication with alcohol or a drug and deception can all be relevant to whether the woman has consented.

- 22% of college women have been forced to engage in sexual intercourse on a date.
- Women ranging in age from 15-24 are primary acquaintance rape victims.
- Date rape occurs on virtually all college campuses, large or small, private or public, rural or urban.
- Date rape can occur when others are relatively close by; an example, in an upstairs bedroom while others attend a party on the 1st floor.
- Female students stand a better than 3 times chance of becoming a victim of date rape than anyone else.
- Acquaintance rape often occurs when seduction fails and the offender proceeds without consent.
- One in four college women has been raped. A 1985 study showed that 95% of college rape survivors knew their attacker before the incident.
- In the same study one in fifteen college men admitted to having forced a woman into sex.

The Decision to press charges is difficult but important. As more women force the courts and their communities to deal with rape, the awareness of rape increases.

## Preventative Measures

There are no sure-fire means of preventing a rape. However, there are a number of ways that you can gain an edge in the prevention of an attack. The following suggestions are just a few of many to raise your awareness to what you can do to avoid becoming a victim of rape.

- Enlist in a Self-Defense class such as R.A.D., (Rape Aggression Defense). LSUHSC offers this class throughout the year at no charge to students, faculty and staff. Contact the University Police at 568-4880 for information on the next available class.
- Go out in numbers, (with friends), whenever possible. Ride to your destination in one vehicle and leave together as a group. Do not leave with anyone you have just met or do not feel comfortable with.
- If you must leave with someone you are unfamiliar with. Agree to meet your date at a populated place until you feel comfortable enough to ride with him.
- Do not allow your date to persuade you into leaving your car behind to proceed to another destination. You cannot allow "guilt" to over-ride your sense of safety. Take your car and follow him.
- If you are out on a date, never leave your drink unattended. Date rape drugs are often slipped into drinks when the victim is unaware. If you must leave your drink unattended, discard the drink and order a fresh one when you return.
- If you are made a victim of sexual assault/date rape, report the incident. The most important Preventative Measure is to stop the assailant from repeating his actions.