

SURVIVING ACQUAINTANCE RAPE

SAFETY



REPORTING



RECOVERY

Updated December 2017

Message from You Have the Power President

Dear Reader,

You Have the Power...Know How to Use It, Inc., is a non-profit agency founded in 1993 in Nashville, Tennessee. Our mission is to advocate for victims and educate the community to prevent violent crime.

We provide training to professionals and the general public on topics related to domestic and sexual violence. In addition, we have a library of video documentaries that are available for purchase.

This book addresses the issue of acquaintance rape. It is a tool that can help prevent this crime and provide support and resources to those who have been victimized. If you would like more information on this topic or about our organization, please contact us through our website at www.yhtp.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrea Conte". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Andrea Conte
President,
You Have the Power



To You Have the Power: “Thank you for your work. I am a survivor of rape. Please keep up the hard work. It’s worth it. The scars never completely go away. But they do heal.” J.D., Rape Survivor

Rape was once considered a stranger-on-stranger crime, but as women and men spoke out about forced, non-consensual sex by someone they knew and trusted, the crime of acquaintance rape clearly emerged as a significant health and safety problem. Bringing acquaintance rape from the shadows has been a slow and gradual process.

Reporting: Survivors of acquaintance rape are often reluctant to report the crime for fear of judgment and a belief that others will doubt that the sexual act was non- consensual, especially if alcohol or drugs were involved. Acquaintance rape happens to males as well as females, and males are even **less likely** to report than female victims.

Alcohol/Drugs: The setting for acquaintance rape often involves a social situation where the victim may have willingly ingested alcohol or drugs, or was drugged without his/her knowledge, or was unaware a predator intentionally facilitated the targeted victim becoming drunk or high.

Memory: Victims of rape may have gaps in memory and unanswered questions of who was involved or other details. If the victim was unconscious at the time of the rape, he or she may have no memory of details of the actual assault. ***After a traumatic event, memory does not necessarily return in a clear and logical stream.***

Self-Blame: Victims of sexual assault may blame themselves. If the rape occurred in the context of a social event, the victim may have a false sense of being complicit simply because he or she was there or “should have known better”. Rapists loathe taking responsibility for their aggressive and violent behavior and use this as a defense to rationalize or justify the crime.

Sense of futility: A victim may believe law enforcement “won’t do anything” about thoroughly investigating the crime, or doubt that the crime will ever be prosecuted. The rape victim may further believe that if the case is eventually heard, he or she will be subjected to humiliation and re-victimization by the criminal justice system.

The U.S. Department of Justice Criminal Victimization report of 2014 stated that 33.6% of sexual assaults were not reported to the police. A national study by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service concluded in 2007 on drug-facilitated, incapacitated, and forcible rape found approximately 673,000 of nearly 6 million college women were raped in their lifetimes; of those approximately 12 % were reported to law enforcement.

“

During a party, a teen victim with no memory of the rape woke up with pain and bruising and her clothes scattered around her. Her fears were confirmed when a classmate whom she had never dated bragged of his sexual contempt, saying she “was completely out when it happened”

What is consensual sex?

At the heart of preventing, reporting, and prosecuting RAPE is an understanding of the legal definition of “CONSENT”.

CONSENT means both parties are able to understand and agree to the act.

CONSENT is not given if:

One party **threatens** the other.

One party **forces** the other.

One party **exerts the power of his/her position or rank to coerce** the other.

The victim is **unconscious**.



A concise, effective video about consent, entitled “Tea Consent” may be viewed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gp6allALDHA>

Threats include:

Force

Physical force may be used in stranger-on-stranger rape as well as acquaintance rape. The perpetrator may use stature, strength, muscular build or the element of surprise to overpower the victim. Physical **or** verbal threats can generate high levels of fear, helplessness or a sense of being trapped, and may cause the victim to freeze or feel paralyzed and/or unable to cry out or resist.

Emotional, psychological, or verbal force may be used to manipulate the victim into non-consensual sex. For example, if the target victim is lonely, socially awkward, lacks confidence, wants to “fit in”, or perhaps is away from home for the first time, that vulnerability may be exploited. A rapist may initially shower the intended target with excessive attention and compliments to gain trust, and then lure the victim to a more private setting. The rapist may render the victim helpless by providing alcohol or drugs or threaten the victim with reputation-damaging rumors if he/she resists. Emotional force can be as terrifying as physical force, leaving the victim fearing for life and safety.

Imbalance of Power or Rank

Age of the Victim: Those under the age of 13 cannot legally consent to sex, even if the victim believes that he/she is in love and may not resist.

Age of the Victim and Offender: Statutory rape is unlawful sexual penetration of a minor 13-14 years old by a defendant 4-9 years older than the victim, or the victim is 15-17 years old and the defendant is 5-9 years older than the victim. *Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-506*

True or Presumed Authority over Another: Sex cannot be a condition of employment, raises, promotion, good grades, special privileges, favorable judicial ruling or other similar power-imbalance situations. Some examples of authority relationships are Supervisor/Boss-Employee, Teacher-Student, Judge-Supplicant, Minister-Congregant and Higher Military-Lower Military Rank.

Perceived power or authority over another: Perceived power or authority may include a person of elevated status in the community,



Victims may be silenced by the concept of Authority: Comment from an audience member at a YHTP presentation on acquaintance rape: "I am a victim of sexual harassment and sexual assault, but I do not feel I can talk to anyone about it because I am in the military."

such as a local celebrity, elected official, person of wealth, or a star athlete on a college campus, for example.

Cognitive and/or mental impairment

Cognitive impairment: A victim who is intoxicated, drugged or unconscious cannot provide consent. This holds true whether the victim knowingly or unknowingly ingested alcohol or drugs.

Mental Impairment: Those who are cognitively delayed or mentally impaired cannot legally provide consent, regardless of age.

Acquaintance Rapists: Who are they?

An “acquaintance” may be someone the victim knows slightly, such as a classmate, a friend of a friend or a work colleague, etc., or it may be a person the victim knows and trusts, such as a neighbor, friend of the family, family member or a spouse. There is no stereotypical rapist or stereotypical rape victim.

While acquaintance rape occurs in the wider community, as well as on a school campus, the demographic group that is most vulnerable to sexual assault is females ages 16-24.

A perpetrator may be very alert to vulnerable targets, such as incoming college freshmen or less experienced young adults.

A recent campus survey written by the independent Education Advisory Board was conducted at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, TN, and 156 of 1,651 students said they had been victims of sexual assault, such as rape, fondling, or unwanted kissing during the 2014-15 school year. In a separate survey by EverFi, 140 of 1,402 students reported sexual contact or attempted unwanted sexual contact, some of which included physical force.

Jed Rubinfeld, Professor of Criminal Law at Yale Law School, said in the article Mishandling Rape (NYT, 11/16/14), “...research suggests that more than 90% of campus rapes are committed by a small percentage of college men – possibly as few as 4 % - who rape repeatedly, averaging 6 victims each..”.

Rapists may dismiss their actions as conquests or minimize the seriousness of the crime by claiming the victim really meant “yes,” or was too drunk or high to remember, or “deserved” to be raped because of his/her attire or behavior, so “no harm was done”.

Non-consensual sex is rape. The person responsible for the crime of rape is the rapist. The victim is NOT at fault. A perpetrator’s ignorance of the law or his or her casual dismissal of criminal behavior neither justifies nor excuses an intentional criminal act.



“It is important to focus on the language used to describe sexual assault and how that impacts survivors. A narrow definition of rape disenfranchises many survivors.” NN, Male Rape Survivor.

Male Victims:

Society is reluctant to recognize that males can be victims of rape. Males are victimized, and male rape survivors are less likely than females to report the rape. Due to gender stereotypes, males may feel inadequate if they didn't/ couldn't fight off the attacker and may question their sexual identity because of bodily reaction during the assault. Reacting sexually does not mean a male enjoyed the abuse. Rape is about power and control. A male victimized by rape is not at fault.

Is it possible to reduce the risk of acquaintance rape?

It is not a victim's fault if a rape occurs, regardless of what the victim was doing prior to the assault. A victim should **not** be blamed for a rape nor made to feel that his/her behavior somehow made the rape his or her responsibility. **The only person responsible for the rape is the rapist.**

However, because acquaintance rape is often associated with a social setting, there may be some risk-reducing actions you can take.

Guard your drink in social situations. Keep your drink with you at all times, even when you use the restroom. Should you set your drink down and leave it unattended, upon your return you should throw it away or leave it sitting where you placed it.

Personally open cans or bottles, or position yourself where you can observe the person preparing a mixed beverage. Do not accept drinks from a punch bowl or other common containers.

While "date rape" drugs usually lack odor or taste, the amount of alcohol or drug in a drink could have an unusual taste or smell. If you detect odd odor or taste, do not consume the drink.

Attend social events with friends you trust. Agree that one person in your group will remain sober. If you experience unusual symptoms, tell your friends. If you observe a friend behaving in an unusual way, intervene. Do not allow yourself to become separated from friends at a social event. Sexual predators often try to isolate or remove a targeted victim to a more private place.

Avoid being alone with someone you don't know well or someone who makes you feel uncomfortable. An offender may maneuver a victim to a more private space by offering the victim a ride, or accompanying them to a dorm, apartment or home.

Most importantly, trust your instincts. If you have a sense that something is not quite right, trust your instinct. Do everything you can to stay close to friends. Do everything you can to prevent being maneuvered away from the group to a more private setting.

Be there for your true friends. You trust them and they trust you.

What should a bystander do if observing a developing sexual assault?

A person who does not know the potential victim may be less likely to intervene. However, be it friend or stranger, alarming behaviors such as the victim's inability to speak or breathe, stumbling, or blacking out may indicate a medical emergency and help should be summoned.

If you know the victim, talk with him or her, and/or recruit others to help you. If you notice someone adding a substance to a drink, do your best to keep the drink away from the intended victim and from others at the event. If you observe one or more persons with unusual interest in someone high or drunk, try to get him or her to a safer location as this could be a set-up for gang rape.

the three d's



distract
Spill a drink
Ask the time



delegate



Group intervention
Talk to the victim while
someone else distracts



be direct



Staredown
"That's not cool"
"I think you need to leave"



**The presence of a bystander makes
completed rape *44% less likely***

Rules of the Road

No means no whether spoken or indicated by gestures such as pulling away from physical contact, trying to get away, etc.

No means no regardless of the activity leading up to the present encounter and regardless of past consensual sex.

No means no, and a “date” is not entitled to have non-consensual sex regardless of how much money was spent or the length of the relationship.

No means no. It is not permissible to take sexual advantage of someone who is drunk or high, even if the individual did not give his or her intended victim the alcohol or drugs.

No means no, and it is not permissible to intentionally cause a date or partner to become incapacitated from alcohol or drugs for sex.

No means no. Non-consensual sex is a crime and subject to prosecution.

What should a victim do when he or she is raped?

When Rape Occurs, the Rape is NOT your Fault

Victims of sexual assault often experience guilt, shame, confusion, disbelief and embarrassment. Many rape victims choose to first confide in a trusted friend to try and sort out what happened rather than talking to law enforcement.

Survivors of acquaintance rape may lose confidence in their judgment and have doubts about trusting new friends and relationships, thereby causing them to restrict their interaction to a small circle of friends or family. Male victims may question their sexual identity because of their body's reaction during the assault.

Sharing the traumatic experience with professional counselors or trusted friends is a first step to a survivor's Safety, Reporting, and Recovery.

Safety

If the assault occurred in the context of a domestic situation, get to a safe place such as a domestic violence shelter.

“Safe places” may include a friend or trusted family member's home.

If injured, seek medical help immediately.

Seek medical help to rule out pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases.

Reporting

It is important to preserve physical evidence as you may choose to report the crime later.

For example, if it's possible that you were drugged, collect your first urine in a clean container.

As tempting as it may be, do not shower, clean up or change clothes. Instead, go to the nearest hospital emergency room to have a rape kit done.

If you choose to report the crime, contact the local police department.

Recovery

Rape survivors need help to recover from the trauma of assault and especially their lost sense of safety, confidence and trust in the world they know. Immediately following a sexual assault, the victim may have more questions than answers, may be in a state of shock and may not be able to think rationally.

Sharing the traumatic experience with a professional counselor or trusted friends is an essential step on the road to recovery.

Rape survivors may experience embarrassment, shock, denial, guilt, shame, anger, fear, depression, powerlessness, fear of sex or its counterpart, promiscuity, and develop trust issues and body image impairments such as eating disorders, cutting behaviors, or excessive tattooing.

Professional counseling is an essential component of recovery, providing a framework to restore a rape survivor's sense of order, confidence and healing.

Supportive, non-judgmental loved ones play an important role in healing for the rape survivor. Be there for your friend or family member; the survivor may have to repeatedly relate her memories of the event.

Some rape survivors pursue prosecution as a way to heal and to "stop him or her from doing this to anyone else".

Some rape survivors find that speaking out about the traumatic experience has healing benefits.



In the words of one survivor, *"I am thankful for having an outlet to speak openly about my sexual assault....it has helped me develop a deeper passion for helping others find their voice as well."* NN, Rape Survivor

Glossary

Affirmative consent policies: Some colleges and universities establish affirmative (sexual) consent policies as well as policies regarding the college or university's response to sexual assault. These policies may be covered in the school's orientation program. If you are a student in a higher education setting, familiarize yourself with your school's current policy, as well as recovery services offered. Because these policies may be modified over time, keep yourself apprised of any changes.

Mentally incapacitated means a person is rendered temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling the person's conduct due to the influence of a narcotic, anesthetic or other substance administered to that person without the person's consent. *Tenn. Code Ann. 39-13-502*

Physically helpless means a person is unconscious, asleep or, for any other reason, physically or verbally unable to communicate unwillingness to participate in an act. *Tenn. Code Ann. 39-13-502*

Rape means sexual penetration is accomplished without the consent of the victim and the defendant knows, or has reason to know, at the time of the penetration that the victim did not consent; or the defendant knows, or has reason to know, that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless; or the sexual penetration is accomplished by fraud.

Sex offender refers to a person convicted of a sex crime. Depending on the type of sex crime and state where the crime took place, the offender may have to serve time in prison, be listed on the public Sex Offender Registry and be restricted from living in certain areas. Sex offenses are serious crimes, and a convicted sex offender may be on the Sex Offender Registry for life.

Statute of Limitations refers to the length of time charges may be brought following the commission of the crime. Rape is classified as a Class B felony in Tennessee and currently the time limit to bring charges is within 8 years of the offense. Please note that more detailed statute of limitations exist for the rape of a child.

Statutory rape is unlawful sexual penetration of a minor 13-14 years old by a defendant 4-9 years older than the victim, or the victim is 15-17 years old and the defendant is 5-9 years older than the victim. *Tenn. Code Ann.*

Substance Abuse & Rape: ‘Date rape’ drugs tend to be odorless and tasteless when mixed in alcohol, soft drinks, punch, coffee or other beverages. Drugs and alcohol are often used to facilitate acquaintance rape. A victim may or may not be aware that substances were added to food and drink. Some common drugs used in acquaintance rape are:

Rohypnol (‘roofies’, ‘rope’, and other street names), with effects felt within 30 minutes and lasting several hours. A person drugged with Rohypnol may appear inebriated, have trouble standing, slur his or her speech, pass out and have no memory of what happened while drugged.

GHB (‘G’, G-juice, liquid E, or other street names), with effects felt within minutes and lasting 3-4 hours. A very small amount can have a big effect. It is easy to overdose. Most GHB is made in home labs with no control on ingredients. A person drugged with GHB may black out and have no memory of what happened while drugged. GHB can produce seizures, slow heart rate, coma or death.

Ketamine (Bump, K, Special K, or other street names) is fast-acting. A person under its influence may be aware of surroundings but unable to move. Ketamine may produce distorted perception, impaired motor functions, create problems with breathing and memory or cause high blood pressure and convulsions.

Victim means the person alleged to have been subjected to criminal sexual conduct and includes the spouse of the defendant. *Tenn. Code Ann. 39-13-502*

Helpful References

RAINN (Rape Abuse & Incest National Network): <https://RAINN.org>;
1-800-656-4673

“Tea Consent” at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gp6allALDHA..>

This video produced by the Thames Valley Police (United Kingdom) tackles the issue of sex and consent by comparing sex to the well-known British pastime of drinking tea. It goes through all of the situations which can be twisted into ‘blurred lines’ territory by certain people to arrive at the conclusion that the law is very clear: sex without consent is rape.

Current Resources and Information

National Resources

Men Can Stop Rape – 202-265-6530, www.mencanstoprape.org

National Center for Victims of Crime – 1-855-484-2846 ,
www.victimsofcrime.org

National Domestic Violence Hotline - 1-800-799-7233

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network – 1-800-656-HOPE (4673),
www.rainn.org

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services - 1-877-696-6775
www.hhs.gov

Tennessee Resource

Tennessee Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence -
1-800-356-6767

You Have the Power – 1-615-292-7027

Anderson

Safe Haven Crisis Center - 615-681-5863

Bedford

Center Stone - Crisis Line 1-800-681-7444, Intake Line 1-888-291-4357

Benton

WRAP - Hotline 731-668-0411

Bledsoe

Avalon Center - 1-800-641-3434

Blount

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - Hot Line 865-522-7273,
24 Hr. 888-522-5244

Bradley

Family Resource Agency Hotline - 423-472-4823

Campbell

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - Hot Line 865-522-7273,
24 Hr. 888-522-5244

Cannon

Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Program - 615-896-2012

Carroll

WRAP - Hotline 1-800-273-8712

Carter

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - Hot Line 865-522-7273,
24 Hr. 888-522-5244

Cheatham

Child Advocacy Center - 615-333-5832

Chester

Wrap - Hotline 1-800-273-8712

Claiborne

Campbell Co. Children's Center - 1-423-562-4190

Clay

Genesis House - 24 Hour Crisis Line 1-800-707-5197

Cocke

Safe Space - 1-800-244-5968

Coffee

Center Stone - Crisis Line 1-800-681-7444, Intake Line 1-888-291-4357

Crockett

WRAP - Hotline 1-800-273-8712

Cumberland

Avalon Center - 1-800-641-3434

Genesis House - 24 Hour Crisis Line 1-800-707-5197

Davidson

Metro General – 615-341-4100

Metro Sex Crimes Unit - 615-862-7540

Mobile Crisis Response - 1-855-274-7471

Oasis Center - 615-327-4455

Planned Parenthood - 615-321-7216

Sexual Assault Center of Middle Tennessee- 615-259-9055;
24-Hour Crisis Line 1-800-879-1999, www.sacenter.org

Victim Intervention Program - 615-862-7773

You Have the Power – 615-292-7027

TN statewide Crisis Hotline 1-855-CRISIS

Decatur

WRAP - Hotline 1-800-273-8712

DeKalb

Genesis House - 24 Hour Crisis Line 1-800-707-5197

Dickson

23rd Judicial District Children's Advocacy Center - 615-789-3035

Dyer

Wo/Men's Resource and Rape Assistance Program - 1-800-273-8712\

WRAP, Domestic Violence Program 1-800-356-6767,

Fayette

Domestic Violence Services - 901-465-5243

Avalon Center, CEASE - 1-800-303-2220

Fentress

Genesis House - 24 Hour Crisis Line 1-800-707-5197

Franklin

Center Stone - Crisis Line 1-800-681-7444, Intake Line 1-888-291-4357

Gibson

WRAP – Hotline 1-800-273-8712

Giles

Sexual Assault Center of Middle Tennessee - Crisis Line 1-800-879-1999

Grainger

Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-799-7233

Greene

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - Hot Line 865-522-7273,

24 Hr. 888-522-5244

Grundy

Appalachian Women's Guild - 931-592-8558

Hamblen

C.E.A.S.E. - 1-800-581-2220

Safe Haven Crisis Center - 615-681-5863

Hamilton

Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Hotline - 423-755-2700

Hancock

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - 615-681-5863

Hardeman

WRAP - 731-668-0411

Hardin

WRAP - 731-668-0411

Hawkins

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - 615-681-5863

Haywood

WRAP - Hotline 731-668-0411

Henderson

WRAP - Hotline 731-668-0411

Hickman

Women Are Safe - 1-800-470-1117

Houston

23rd Judicial District Children's Advocacy Center - 615-789-3035

Humphreys

23rd Judicial District Children's Advocacy Center - 615-789-3035

Jackson

Genesis House - 24 Hour Crisis Line 1-800-707-5197

Jefferson

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - 615-681-5863

Johnson

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - 865-522-7273

Knox

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - 615-259-9055

Lake

Wo/Men's Resource and Rape Assistance Program - 828-369-5544

Lauderdale

Tina Turner Family Abuse Center - 731-635-8782

Lawrence

The Shelter - 931-762-1115

Lewis

The Shelter- 931-762-1115

Lincoln

Center Stone - Crisis Line 1-800-681-7444, Intake Line 1-888-291-4357

Loudon

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - Hot Line 865-522-7273,
24 Hr. 888-522-5244

Macon

Rape and Sexual Response Center – 1-800-707-5197

Madison

WRAP - Hotline - 731-668-0411

Marion

Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Hotline - 423-755-2700

Marshall

Haven of Hope – 1-800-435-7739

Maury

Center of Hope- 931-381-8580

McMinn

The H.O.P.E Center - 931-507-7800

McNairy

WRAP - Hotline - 731-668-0411

Meigs

Hope Center - Hotline - 423-745-5289

Monroe

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - 931-241-4143

Montgomery

Sexual Assault Center of Middle Tennessee - 1-800-879-1999

Moore

Legal Aid Society/Middle Tennessee – 1-800-238-1443

Morgan

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - Hot Line 865-522-7273,
24 Hr. 888-522-5244

Obion

Northwest Safeline – 1-800-957-0055

Overton

Genesis House - 24 hr Crisis Line 1-800-707-5197

Perry

Women are Safe – 1-800-470-1117

Pickett

Genesis House - 24 hr Crisis Line 1-800-707-5197

Polk

Family Resource Agency - 423-476-3886

Putnam

Genesis House - 24 hr. Crisis Line 1-800-707-5197

Rhea

Avalon Center for Battered Women - 1-800-641-3434

Roane

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - Hot Line 865-522-7273,
24 Hr. 888-522-5244

Robertson

Domestic Violence Intervention Center - 615-255-0711,
HomeSafe - 615-382-0829

Rutherford

DV Program - 615-896-2012

Scott

Women's Shelter - 423-569-3355

Sequatchie

Families in Crisis – 1-800-675-0766

Sevier

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - Hot Line 865-522-7273,
24 Hr. 888-522-5244

Shelby

Sexual Assault Resource Center - 1-901-272-2020

Smith

Genesis House - 24 Hour Crisis Line 1-800-707-5197

Stewart

23rd Judicial District Children's Advocacy Center - 615-789-3035

Sullivan

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - Hot Line 865-522-7273,
24 Hr. 888-522-5244

Sumner

DV Intervention Center - 615-255-0711, Home Safe - 615-452-5439

Tipton

Tipton County Health Department- 901-476-0235

Trousdale

Cumberland Health Services - 615-444-4300

Unicoi

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - Hot Line 865-522-7273,
24 Hr. 888-522-5244

Union

C.E.A.S.E. – 1-800-304-2220

Van Buren

Avalon Center – 1-800-641-3434

Warren

Dept. of Human Services Assistance - 931-473-9633

Washington

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - Hot Line 865-522-7273,
24 Hr. 888-522-5244

Wayne

WRAP - Hotline 1-800-273-8712

Weakley

Pathways Behavioral Health - 1-800-372-0693

White

Genesis House - 24 Hour Crisis Line 1-800-707-5197

Williamson

Bridges - 615-599-5777

Wilson

Cumberland Mental Health Domestic Violence Services - 615-444-4300

Resources On Campus

American Baptist College

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville - 800-879-1999

Aquinas College

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville - 800-879-1999

Art Institute of Tennessee

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville - 800-879-1999

Austin Peay State University

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville - 800-879-1999

Belhaven University

Shelby County Crisis Center - 279-466-2312, 901-272-2020

Belmont University

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville - 800-879-1999

Bethel University

WRAP - 731-668-0411

Carson-Newman University

Sexual Assault Center of East TN - 856-558-9040

Chattanooga State Community College

Partnership 423-755-2700

Cleveland State Community College

Family Resource Agency - 432-476-3886

Columbia State Community College

Center of Hope - 931-381-8580

Cumberland University

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville - 800-879-1999

Dyersburg State Community College

WRAP - 731-668-0411

East Tennessee State University

Oasis Center on Campus - 432-439-4841

Sexual Assault Center of East Tennessee - 856-558-9040

Fisk University

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville 800-879-1999

Hiwassee College

HOPE Center - 432-745-5298

Jackson State Community College

WRAP - 731-668-0411

John A. Gupton College

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville - 800-879-1999

King University

Crisis Center - 276-466-2312

Lane College

WRAP - 731-668-0411

Lipscomb University

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville - 800-879-1999

Martin Methodist College

Center of Hope - 931-381-8580

Maryville College

Sexual Assault Center of East TN - 856-558-9040

Meharry Medical College

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville - 800-879-1999

Milligan College

Sexual Assault Center of East TN - 856-558-9040

Motlow State Community College

Haven of Hope - 800-435-7739

Nashville State Community College

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville - 800-879-1999

Northeast State Community College

Crisis Center - 276-466-2312

Pellissippi State Community College

Sexual Assault Center of East TN - 856-558-9040

Rhodes College

Shelby County Crisis Center - 276-466-2312, 901-272-2020

Roane State Community College

Sexual Assault Center of East TN - 856-558-9040

Sewanee, The University of the South

Haven of Hope - 800-435-7739

Southwest TN Community College

Shelby County Crisis Center - 276-466-2312, 901-272-2020

Tennessee Colleges of Applied Technology

Because TCAT has colleges in multiple locations please contact the Coalition to get more information about the sexual assault centers closest to you.
615-386-9406

Tennessee State University

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville - 800-879-1999

Tennessee Technology University

Genesis House - 800-707-5197

Tennessee Wesleyan College

HOPE Center - 423-745-5298

Trevecca University

Sexual Assault Center of Nashville - 800-879-1999

Tusculum College

Sexual Assault Center of East TN - 856-558-9040

University of Memphis

WRAP - 731-668-0411

University of Chattanooga

Partnership - 423-755-2700

University of Knoxville

Sexual Assault Center of East TN - 856-558-9040

University of Tennessee Martin

WRAP - 731-668-0411

Vanderbilt University

Sexual Assault Center Nashville - 800-879-1999

Project Safe Center on Campus - 615-322-SAFE (7233)

Volunteer State Community College

Sexual Assault Center Nashville - 800-879-1999

Walters State Community College

CEASE - 423-581-2220

Websites

www.loveisnotabuse.org

www.loveisrespect.org

www.sacenter.org

www.tndagc.org

www.tnblue.org

Other Booklets Available from You Have the Power

Our Children: A Resource Guide on Child Sex Abuse

Protecting the Flock: Preventing Child Sex Abuse in the Faith Community

When Violence Hits Home: A Resource Handbook on Domestic Violence

Deliver Us: A Resource Book on Preventing Elder Abuse

Methamphetamine: Big Time Drug in Small Town America

The Crime Survivor's Guide: A Guide on the Tennessee Criminal Justice System

Videos Available for Purchase from You Have the Power

I Never Thought It Was Rape: The Truth About Consent

A View From the Shadows: Exposing the Minds of Child Sex Offenders

The Sacred Secret: Child Sex Abuse in the Faith Community

There's No Place Like Home: Growing Up With Family Violence

Behind the Screens: Child Sex Abuse on the Internet

Please visit our website at www.yhttp.org for a complete list of available resources.

