

RESOURCES

Hopi Domestic Violence Program

928-738-1115

928-738-1116

BIA Hopi Police Department

928-738-2233

928-738-2234

Hopi Silent Witness

928-738-8477

Hopi Health Care Center

928-737-6000

Hopi Health Care Center ER

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner SANE

928-737-6240

Hopi Prosecutors Office

928-738-2245

Hopi Resource Enforcement Services

928-734-7340

Hopi Social Services

928-737-6187

928-737-6188

Hopi Behavioral Health Services

928-737-6300

Hopi Tewa Women's Coalition to End Abuse

928-225-7029

928-225-6494

National Sexual Assault Hotline

1-800-656-4673 Available 24 hours

StrongHearts Native Help Line

1-844-762-8483 M-F: 9am - 530pm CST

844-7NATIVE

Tuba City Regional Health Care Corp

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner SANE

928-283-2934

928-607-9089

Tuba City Regional Health Care Corp

Sexual Assault Victim Advocate

928-283-2900

928-607-0811

COALITION STAFF

928-225-7029

928-225-6494

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"This publication is supported by Grant/Cooperative Agreement number CE-001128 from the Arizona Department of Health Services, Sexual Violence Prevention and Education Program. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official view of the Centers of Disease Control"

Hopi Tewa Women's Coalition to
End Abuse

Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault



*"Weaving a web of support for victims
and survivors of domestic violence and
sexual assault."*



What is Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault?

Sexual assault carried out by a perpetrator on a victim, after the victim has become incapacitated (prevented from functioning in a normal way) by alcohol.

The victim is subjected to a sexual act while they are passed out (unconscious), unable to fight back, or unable to resist.

The effects of the alcohol keep the victim unable to give consent or unable to resist.

This still holds true even:

- (1) if the alcohol was ingested voluntarily by the victim.
- (2) if alcohol was ingested voluntarily then, the victim ingested a drink that was “spiked” or was purposefully drugged.
- (3) the victim unknowingly drank a “spiked” drink or was purposefully drugged.

**ALCOHOL IS THE # 1
RAPE DRUG
IN INDIAN COUNTRY
& THE UNITED STATES.**

Sexual Violence & Alcohol Facts and Myths

Myth: If the attacker, or the victim, or both were drunk, the attacker cannot be charged with rape.

FACT: Rape is a crime. The presence of alcohol does not erase the crime. Forcing sex on someone that is too drunk to say no, is rape. Having sex with someone who is unconscious or not able to give consent is rape.

Myth: She didn't report being raped to Law Enforcement, so therefore, it is not rape.

FACT: Many women do not report rape for a number of reasons, especially if alcohol is illegal on the reservation, but that does not mean it was not rape. Just because a rape or sexual assault wasn't reported does not mean that a crime wasn't committed.

Myth: Our women need to stop dressing up inappropriately, and stop putting themselves in situations where they can get raped.

FACT: It is never a victim's fault if she is raped or sexually assaulted. Even if alcohol is present, that does not excuse criminal behavior. Being drunk does not give consent. Being unconscious or unable to say no or fight back is not consent. **ALCOHOL DOES NOT HAVE TO POWER TO GRANT CONSENT FOR A VICTIM.**

Myth: We need to teach them methods where they can prevent themselves from being raped like self defense, or staying with a group of friends.

FACT: Instead of teaching our women how not to get raped, we need to teach our men simply **NOT TO RAPE**. Our people must learn about consent. and harming a woman in any way is **KA' HOPI**.

Perpetrators: Characteristics of Using Alcohol as a Rape Drug

- Perpetrators are observant. They target the vulnerable and in this case those who have never drunk before; those more likely to get drunk. They easily notice physical signs of extreme intoxication.
- Perpetrators are attracted to places where alcohol is likely to be present: parties, bootlegger residences, bars, or people or groups who consume alcohol regularly.
- Perpetrators are more likely to groom their victims. They gain their trust and encourage them to drink more, therefore the victim becoming more incapacitated, and less able to fight back or unable to give consent.
- Perpetrators will try to isolate the victim or make excuses to get them alone like: “It’s too loud in here, lets go talk somewhere,” or, “We can take her home.”
- Perpetrators may be working with a partner, and they may or may not be consuming alcohol.
- Perpetrators will also target the vulnerable, like children or teens. They may wait for others to pass out, leaving families unsupervised.

*Alcohol
and drugs appear to play
a larger role in the sexual attacks
of American Indian & Alaskan Native
women compared to other women.
Almost two-thirds, 68% of AI/AN sexual
assault victims believed their attackers
had been drinking and/ or taking
drugs before the offense.*