



Domestic Violence Association of Central Kansas

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www.DVACK.org

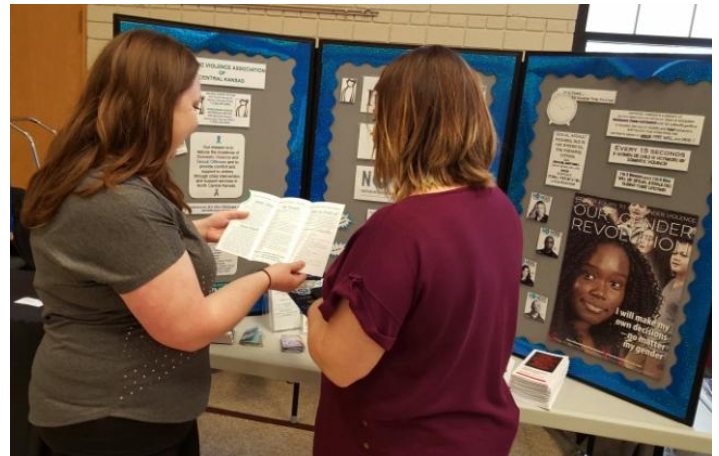
NO MORE

TOGETHER WE CAN END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT

March 6-12, 2016 marks the third annual **NO MORE Week of Action!** NO MORE is a unifying symbol and campaign to raise public awareness and engage bystanders around ending domestic violence and sexual assault. Launched in March 2013 by a coalition of leading advocacy groups, service providers, the U.S. Department of Justice, and major corporations, NO MORE is supported by hundreds of national and local groups and by thousands of individuals, organizations, universities, and communities who are using its signature blue symbol to increase visibility for domestic violence and sexual assault. NO MORE was conceived to amplify the power of the domestic violence and sexual assault movement using a unifying symbol to drive awareness and break down the barriers of stigma, silence and shame that keep people from talking about these issues and taking action to prevent them. Co-founded as a public/private partnership, NO MORE was created as a platform for those working to end domestic violence/sexual assault, in the belief that greater dialogue will fuel enhanced funding for direct service, advocacy and prevention. Learn more about this campaign at www.NoMore.org.



DVACK held a booth at Plug In Salina's Community Involvement Fair March 7. Advocates Jolene Martinez and Erin Langley pose with signs demanding NO MORE to Violence and Victim Blaming.



Teen Dating Violence Coordinator, Sheila Beeson, explains DVACK services at the USD 305 Community Resource Fair for educators, school counselors, administrators and nurses.

Take Back the Mic!

Join survivors and allies in shining a limelight on abuse in our community during National Sexual Assault Awareness and Child Abuse Prevention Month. DVACK, CAPS, and Ad Astra Books & Coffee House will host an Open Mic Night at Ad Astra on April 29 from 7:00-9:00 P.M. Community members are welcome to "Take Back the Mic" to share stories, songs, and poetry. This awareness and empowerment event is free and open to all.

Charity Golf Classic

Mark your calendar for DVACK's 21st Annual Charity Golf Classic on May 13! Featuring raffle prizes, a lunch buffet, and course beverages, this fundraiser is both fun and benefiting! Cost is \$125 per player or \$500 for a 4-person team. Registration begins 8:30 A.M. with a Shotgun Start at 9:30 A.M. Businesses are welcome to advertise at the charity event. Become a Gold Sponsor, which includes a 4-person team, for \$750. A Hole Sponsorship is \$175, and a Cart Sponsorship is \$100. Payment and entry is due May 9, 2016. Call DVACK at 785-827-5862 for more information. Thank you for your support!

Sexual Assault Awareness Month

Sexual Violence is any type of **unwanted sexual contact**. This includes words and actions of a sexual nature against a person's will and without their consent. **Consent** is voluntary, mutual, and can be withdrawn at any time. Reasons someone might not consent include fear, age, illness, disability, and/or influence of alcohol or other drugs. A person may use force, threats, manipulation, or coercion to commit sexual violence. Anyone can experience sexual violence, including children, teens, adults, and elders. Those who sexually abuse can be acquaintances, family members, trusted individuals, or strangers.

April is Sexual Assault Awareness Month, a time everyone can increase efforts to prevent sexual violence and promote safety, respect, and equality.

We can all:

- ✓ Intervene to stop concerning behavior
- ✓ Promote and model healthy attitudes and relationships
- ✓ Believe survivors and help them in finding support

Businesses and corporations can:

- ✓ Promote prevention and show support for survivors through policies and education
- ✓ Model healthy attitudes and relationships in their engagement with clients and consumers
- ✓ Promote positive messages and behaviors through marketing campaigns and advertising content
- ✓ Invest time and funds in programs and organizations working to end sexual

Communities and organizations should serve as leaders in prevention by:

- ✓ Creating and strengthening policies to promote safety
- ✓ Assessing the risks in their environment
- ✓ Promoting respect
- ✓ Providing support for survivors
- ✓ Holding those who harm others accountable, and ensuring that they get appropriate help

Sexual Assault Awareness Month information provided by the National Sexual Violence Resource Center

Sexual Violence Statistics

Sexual violence affects people of all genders, ages, races, religions, incomes, abilities, professions, ethnicities, and sexual orientations. There is a social context that surrounds sexual violence—oppression and social norms that allow sexism, racism, and other forms of inequality are all contributing factors.

- Nearly **1 in 5** women in the United States have experienced rape or attempted rape some time in their lives (Black, 2011).
- In the United States, **1 in 71** men have experienced rape or attempted rape (Black, 2011).
- An estimated **32.3%** of multiracial women, **27.5%** of American Indian/Alaska Native women, **21.2%** of non-Hispanic black women, **20.5%** of non-Hispanic white women, and **13.6%** of Hispanic women were raped during their lifetimes (Black, 2011).
- Nearly **1 in 2** women and **1 in 5** men have experienced sexual violence victimization other than rape at some point in their lifetime (Black, 2011).

Victims often know the person who sexually assaulted them. People who sexually abuse usually target someone they know — a friend, classmate, neighbor, coworker, or relative.

- Nearly **3 out of 4** adolescents (**74%**) who have been sexually assaulted were victimized by someone they knew well. **One-fifth (21.1%)** were committed by a family member (Kilpatrick, 2003).
- In 2005, about **55%** of rape or sexual assault victimizations occurred at or near the victim's home, and another **12%** occurred at or near the home of a friend, relative, or acquaintance (Planty, 2013).

Rape is often not reported or convicted. Many victims who do report a rape or sexual assault find that there is no arrest or conviction.

- The majority of sexual assaults, an estimated **63%**, are never reported to the police (Rennison, 2002).
- The prevalence of false reporting cases of sexual violence is low (Lisak, 2010), yet when survivors come forward, many face scrutiny or encounter barriers.

There are many reasons why someone may choose not to report to law enforcement or tell anyone about an experience. Some include:

- Concern about not being believed
- Fear of the attackers getting back at them
- Shame or fear of being blamed
- Pressure from others not to tell
- Distrust of law enforcement
- Belief that there is not enough evidence
- Desire to protect the attacker

References

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- Kilpatrick, D. G., Saunders, B. E., & Smith, D. W. (2003). Youth victimization: Prevalence and implications (NIJ Research Brief NCJ 194972). Retrieved from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.
- Lisak, D., Gardinier, L., Nicksa, S. C., & Cote, A. M. (2010). False allegations of sexual assault: An analysis of ten years of reported cases. *Violence Against Women*, 16, 1318-1334.
- Rennison, C. A. (2002). Rape and sexual assault: Reporting to police and medical attention, 1992-2000 [NCJ 194530]. Retrieved from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.