

If you or someone you know has experienced sexual assault and would like information on your options, referrals for services, and support, contact the crisis center nearest you by calling 1-800-277-5570.

You need not be in crisis to call.

ONE WEEK

*A Snapshot of Sexual Assault
in New Hampshire*

February 11 to February 17, 2007



*Produced by the Public Education Committee of the
New Hampshire Governor's Commission
on Domestic and Sexual Violence*

PLYMOUTH
Voices Against Violence
P. O. Box 53
Plymouth, NH 03264
536-1659 crisis line
536-5999 office

PORTSMOUTH, ROCHESTER, SALEM
Sexual Assault Support Services
7 Junkins Ave.
Portsmouth, NH 03801
1-888-747-7070 crisis line
436-4107 Portsmouth office

PORTSMOUTH, ROCHESTER
A Safe Place (Domestic Violence Crisis Center)
6 Greenleaf Woods, Suite 101
Portsmouth, NH 03801
1-800-854-3552 crisis line
436-4619 Portsmouth office

Sources:

Bridges: Domestic & Sexual Violence Support
NH Division for Children, Youth & Families
Monadnock Center for Violence Prevention
New Beginnings
Rape and Domestic Violence Crisis Center (RDVCC)
RESPONSE to Domestic & Sexual Violence
Sexual Assault Support Services
Sexual Harassment & Rape Prevention Program (SHARPP)
Starting Point: Services for Victims of Domestic & Sexual Violence
State Police Troop B
State Police Troop F
Women's Information Service (WISE)
Women's Supportive Services
YWCA Crisis Service

For information regarding this document contact the Public Education Committee
Chair Meg Dugan at 603-224-6466 or meg@avap1.org

*This project was supported by Grant No. 2006WEAX0074 awarded by the Violence
Against Women Grants Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice
and administered by the New Hampshire Department of Justice.*

This monograph is an effort by the Public Education Committee of the
Governor's Commission on Domestic and Sexual Violence to present a
picture of sexual assault in New Hampshire over the course of one week,
February 11 to February 17, 2007.

It is an incomplete picture. Sexual assault is one of the most often
unreported crimes in our state, country and around the world. There are
many reasons why survivors of sexual assault may be reluctant to report this
crime. They may fear that no one will believe them. They may be concerned
that people will think they were "asking for it" because of what they were
wearing, where they were, who they were with, or what they had to drink.
They may be concerned that the legal system will subject them to an ordeal
nearly as horrifying as the sexual assault itself. The reasons for not reporting
sexual assault are many and complex. In the public's perception,
perpetrators are blamed for crimes like robbery, car theft or murder. Sexual
assault is the exception where far too often people place blame on the victim
rather than on the person who perpetrated the crime. Survivors of sexual
assault will not feel fully free to raise their voices and report this crime until
they can be sure that the legal system will treat them with dignity and
compassion and that we, as a society, fully acknowledge that sexual assault
is NEVER the victim's fault. Until that time, the incidents in this
monograph represent only the "tip of the iceberg."

In addition to the fact that sexual assaults often go unreported, compiling
this monograph was a challenge because there is no single agency that
collects data on sexual assault in New Hampshire. Survivors of sexual assault
who do choose to tell someone about the crime take many routes to seek
help. They may contact the police, a crisis center, an emergency room or
other health care facility, a school guidance counselor, a state agency, or a
friend. The producers of this monograph contacted police departments,
sexual assault crisis centers, social service agencies, and state agencies across
New Hampshire in an effort to get as complete a picture as possible of sexual
assault in New Hampshire during the focus week. We were not able to reach
every service provider who might have contact with survivors of sexual
assault and our efforts have highlighted the need for creating a means of
collecting this data.

The Public Education Committee is deeply grateful to the law enforcement agencies, crisis centers and other agencies that contributed information for this monograph. It would not be possible without their help.

In addition to the sexual assaults that took place during the week of February 11th to the 17th, we gathered information on the many other interactions survivors of sexual assault must go through on their journey to recovery. By looking at interactions with the legal system, the medical system and crisis center services, we can get a more accurate glimpse of the far-reaching impact of the crime of sexual assault on survivors.

Sexual Assault

Anyone can be a victim of sexual assault – adult women and men, children, teenagers, people who are mentally and physically disabled, and the elderly - regardless of race, sexual orientation or economic status. The assailant uses sex to inflict violence and humiliation on the victim, or to exert power and control over the victim. Sexual offenses can include several kinds of crimes: sexual assault, incest, sexual harassment, child molestation, marital rape, indecent exposure, pornography, and voyeurism. Offenders may be strangers to their victims; but in the vast majority of cases, the offender is known to the victim and may be an acquaintance, a partner, a spouse, or other family member.

What is Sexual Assault?

Under RSA 632-A, there are three levels of sexual assault which are summarized here:

- **Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault** is defined as sexual penetration, however slight, into any opening (vagina, mouth or anus) against a person's will (without consent) or when the victim is physically helpless to resist. It is considered to be a felony punishable by up to 10 to 20 years in state prison. A person is also guilty of Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault without penetration when he or she touches the genitalia of a person under the age of 13 for the purpose of sexual gratification.

KEENE

Monadnock Center for Violence Prevention

12 Court St.
Keene, NH 03431-3402
888-511-6287 crisis line
352-3844 Keene office

LACONIA

New Beginnings Women's Crisis Center

P. O. Box 622
Laconia, NH 03246
1-800-227-5570 crisis line
528-6511 office

LEBANON

Women's Information Service (WISE)

79 Hanover St. Suite 1
Lebanon, NH 03766
866-348-WISE crisis line
448-5922 office

LITTLETON, WOODSVILLE

The Support Center at Burch House

P. O. Box 965
Littleton, NH 03561
1-800-774-0544 crisis line
444-0624 Littleton office

MANCHESTER, DERRY

YWCA Crisis Service

72 Concord St.
Manchester, NH 03101
668-2299 crisis line
625-5785 Manchester office

NASHUA, MILFORD

Bridges: Domestic & Sexual Violence Support

P. O. Box 217
Nashua, NH 03061-0217
883-3044 crisis line
889-0858 Nashua office

Sexual Assault Crisis Centers in New Hampshire

The following crisis centers are member organizations of the New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence. You can reach them at the numbers below, or call our statewide sexual assault line at 1-800-277-5570 to be connected to the crisis center nearest you.

BERLIN, COLEBROOK, LANCASTER RESPONSE to Sexual and Domestic Violence

c/o Coos County Family Health Services
54 Willow St.
Berlin, NH 03570
1-800-277-5570 crisis line
752-5679 Berlin office

CLAREMONT, NEWPORT Women's Supportive Services

11 School St.
Claremont, NH 03743
1-800-639-3130 crisis line
543-0155 Claremont office

CONCORD Rape and Domestic Violence Crisis Center

P. O. Box 1344
Concord, NH 03302-1344
1-800-227-5570 crisis line
225-7376 office

CONWAY, OSSIPEE Starting Point: Services for Victims of Domestic & Sexual Violence

P. O. Box 1972
Conway, NH 03818
1-800-336-3795 crisis line
356-7993 Conway office

DURHAM Sexual Harassment and Rape Prevention Program (SHARPP)

University of New Hampshire
Verette House
6 Garrison Avenue
Durham, NH 03824
862-SAFE (7233) crisis line
862-3494 office

- **Felonious Sexual Assault** is often referred to as the “statutory rape law” involving relations with someone between the ages of 13 and 16. The legal age of consent in New Hampshire is 16. Felonious Sexual Assault also includes sexual contact, short of penetration, with a person under 13 years old. It is a Class B felony and is punishable by from 3.5 to 7 years in state prison.
- **Sexual Assault** is sexual contact with a person 13 years old or older for the purpose of sexual gratification. It is a misdemeanor punishable by up to one year in the house of corrections.

SEXUAL ASSAULT IS A CRIME

Sexual assault is forced, manipulated, or coerced sexual activity in which the assailant uses sex to inflict humiliation upon or to exert power and control over the victim. In New Hampshire, the legal age of sexual consent is sixteen (16). It is always a crime for a person to have sexual relations with:

- Any person under the age of sixteen (16); Another person who does not consent; or Any family member under eighteen (18), other than a spouse.

Additionally, sexual assault may include:

- Coercion for sexual activity with threats of physical violence; Threats to retaliate; Using a position of authority or power to gain sexual activity; Providing intoxicating substances, alcohol and drugs to gain sexual activity

For the complete text of New Hampshire's laws regarding sexual assault, see RSA 632-A. It can be accessed on the state's website at <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/RSA/html/NHTOC/NHTOC-LXII-632-A.htm>

Sexual and physical abuse of children under 18 is also considered child abuse. Anyone suspecting or knowing of such abuse is required by law to report it to the Division for Children, Youth and Families at 1-800-894-5533 in New Hampshire or 603-271-6562 from out of state. Also, physical or sexual abuse of incapacitated adults 18 years old or older should be reported to the Division of Elderly and Adult Services at 1-800-949-0470.

If you have been sexually assaulted, see the back of this booklet for information on your options for assistance.

Sunday, February 11

A woman called the crisis line for help dealing with memories of incest at age 9, perpetrated by her brother and a male cousin.

A woman called the hotline to talk about options concerning her situation. A friend of her brothers has been sexually assaulting her for a period of time now.

Monday, February 12

A woman called and updated an advocate on her treatment and to let her know she was doing better this week. She will be doing outpatient services for at least 2 hours, probably longer and therapy following a multiple stranger sexual assault.

A crisis line volunteer received a call from a woman whose teenage daughter was raped and is now in need of financial assistance due to the resulting pregnancy.

An advocate responded to a sexual assault call from a hospital. The victim was sexually assaulted by a registered sex offender who was a neighbor of hers. She wants justice but at the same time she is traumatized and very fearful to prosecute.

Twin 12-year-old girls were interviewed at a Child Advocacy Center. They reported they were sexually assaulted by their older, mentally disabled brother. An advocate provided support for the family during the interview as well as resources for counseling.

A child advocate provided support to the mother of a 3-year-old boy who was sexually abused by a male acquaintance.

An advocate worked with a client on victim's compensation paperwork for an incident involving the client's 3-year-old daughter who was sexually abused by a male relative. The client is hoping to get some financial assistance for counseling for the daughter and herself.

Taking Care of Yourself

- ◆ Know that you have done nothing to provoke or cause the attack. Sexual assault is ALWAYS the perpetrator's fault, NOT the victim's.
- ◆ Join a support group. Your local crisis center can refer you to a support group for sexual assault survivors or a qualified therapist in your area. Talking with someone who can relate to your experiences can be a great help.
- ◆ Develop a support system. Keep in touch with friends who are understanding and supportive. Know that you can speak to someone at a sexual assault crisis center anytime, day or night, 365 days a year.
- ◆ You may experience symptoms of stress and trauma such as rage, terror, an inability to trust anyone, depression, changes in sleeping and eating patterns, substance abuse, exhaustion, or frequent crying spells. You are not going crazy! Your mind and body are simply reacting to the tremendous stress caused by the sexual assault. Talking to a counselor or an advocate at a crisis center who is trained to work with survivors of sexual assault may help ease these symptoms and help you find ways to move ahead.



FOR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION AND SUPPORT,
CALL THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC
AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE'S
STATEWIDE SEXUAL ASSAULT HOTLINE AT 1-800-277-5570
YOU WILL BE CONNECTED WITH THE CRISIS CENTER NEAREST YOU

YOU NEED NOT BE IN CRISIS TO CALL
ADVOCATES ARE READY TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, OFFER SUPPORT, AND
PROVIDE REFERRALS ANYTIME, DAY OR NIGHT, 365 DAYS A YEAR

- ◆ Bring a change of clothes with you. Any clothes worn at the time of the assault may be collected as evidence.
- ◆ If, for any reason, you choose not to contact police or go to an emergency room, do seek the help and support of your local crisis center. Confidential support and information are available 24 hours a day from crisis centers across New Hampshire. Advocates are available to talk to anyone who has been affected by sexual violence and abuse whether it happened today or many years ago. Your local crisis center can provide emotional support and explain options and services available to sexual assault survivors or their parents, partners or friends. Information you give to a crisis center is confidential and will never be given out without your written permission.

Effects of Sexual Violence

Sexual assault is a crime. Being sexually assaulted by someone you know does not make the crime any less serious or traumatic and may have a longer lasting negative effect. In fact, there may be additional trauma associated with sexual assault by an acquaintance due to the violation of trust, shared social space, and common friends. The vast majority of sexual assaults are perpetrated by someone known to the victim.

Common fears among sexual assault survivors include worrying that the attacker will come back, fear of being alone or of crowds, and concerns about family and friends finding out about the attack. Gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered victims may also fear seeking help after an assault out of concern that the report will be taken less seriously or ignored because of their sexual orientation. Male victims of sexual assault may worry that they will be considered less “manly” if they report the assault. Anger, frustration, and feelings of powerlessness and helplessness are common feelings among survivors of any age, gender or sexual orientation. Reactions to the assault can also include embarrassment, guilt, numbness, suspicion, denial, obsessions with the assault, aversion to touch, and the disruption of a normal sex life.

Healing from sexual assault begins when the survivor is able to deal with what happened and with his or her feelings about it. It is helpful to talk about the assault with someone you trust – a friend, family member, counselor, or an advocate from a crisis center.

A first year college student called the local crisis center for help in finding a therapist.

A detective interviewed two teen girls regarding possible sexual assault.

An advocate provided peer counseling with an adult survivor whose perpetrator was her mother.

An adult female reported she was chemically sedated, sexually assaulted and then forced to withdraw cash from her bank account by the perpetrator.

An adult female sought medical assistance following a repeated sexual assault. A suspect was arrested.

Two convicted sex offenders were located and registered pursuant to new state laws.

Education advocates delivered a personal body safety program to 71 elementary students and 11 teachers. This workshop uses fun stories and puppets to teach children how to identify exploitive touches, potentially avoid abuse and how to get help if they are abused.

Education advocates presented the program “images in the media” to 84 middle school students and their teachers. This program focuses on helping teenagers identify objectifying images and helps them understand the link between objectification and sexual violence.

A young woman called the crisis line to report that her elderly male roommate was inappropriately touching her. She and her infant child found other temporary housing.

A child advocate worked with two boys, ages 8 and 5, both victims of sexual abuse.

Concerns were expressed for a 10-year-old child who threatened an 8-year-old girl. He threatened to follow her home and rape her. The 10-year-old reports an 11-year-old girl in his old neighborhood wanted to have sex with him.

A call was received regarding two middle school aged girls disclosing sexual advances/abuse by an uncle several years ago.

A call was received expressing sexual abuse concerns for a 15-year-old by her grandfather.

An 8-year-old child reported her 10-year-old brother threatens her if she does not let him touch her sexually.

A report was faxed from State Police regarding concerns of possible sexual abuse of a 4-year-old by her father.

A victim reported to police that while visiting her neighbor she attempted to leave but the suspect kissed and fondled the victim and would not let her leave.

A 45-year-old woman, sexually assaulted by her partner last year, started a peer support group. She reports being sexually assaulted by her uncle and father as a child.

A 25-year-old woman who was sexually assaulted when she was a freshman in college, as part of a fraternity initiation, started attending a support group. She has not told anyone about the assault until now and has just begun treatment with a therapist.

An 89-year-old woman who was sexually assaulted by her stepfather and his friends from age 8-18 began attending a support group. Through therapy and the support group she continues to recover memories of the abuse.

A 42-year-old woman with two children, the youngest child resulted from a rape, started attending a support group. She is currently living with an abusive boyfriend but does not know how to leave yet. The abuse reminds her of the sexual assault and she feels paralyzed. She feels hyper vigilant and disassociates.

If You Have Been Sexually Assaulted...

- ◆ First, get to a safe place. Call the police, a sexual assault crisis center, or a friend.
- ◆ Do not change your clothes, bathe, douche or wash away any evidence.
- ◆ Go to the nearest hospital emergency room to be examined and have necessary medical and legal evidence collected. A Forensic Sexual Assault Medical Exam is available at any New Hampshire emergency room within five days of the assault. If you are afraid to go to the hospital alone, an advocate from your local crisis center can meet you there. The hospital will also contact a crisis center to have an advocate meet you at the hospital, if you haven't already done so. The hospital will also contact the police, but you are not required to talk to an officer unless you want to.
- ◆ At many hospitals, you will be examined by a **Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)**, a Registered Nurse who has been specially trained to provide comprehensive care to sexual assault survivors, who demonstrates competency in conducting forensic examinations and who has the ability to be an expert witness. The SANE program mission is to avoid further trauma to all sexual assault survivors entering the health care environment by providing a compassionate and sensitive approach, timely medical/forensic examination with complete evidence collection, appropriate referral for follow-up care and counseling, and testimony in court when necessary. More than 50 Registered Nurses and advanced practice providers have completed the required training to become SANEs, and most New Hampshire hospitals now have SANEs on staff.
- ◆ If you suspect you were assaulted with the aid of drugs which can render you unconscious and leave you with no memory of the attack or the perpetrator, be sure to tell the emergency room staff. They can test your blood and urine for traces of these drugs, which can be slipped into a drink and are generally tasteless, odorless and colorless. Symptoms of these drugs include feeling more intoxicated than you normally do when drinking the same amount of alcohol, waking up with memory lapses and feeling as though someone had sexual contact with you, but not being able to remember any or all of the incident.

Sexual assault is a widespread, devastating problem. Reading accounts of sexual assaults like those in this monograph and seeing reports in the media of horrific sexual assaults can leave us feeling overwhelmed and hopeless. The good news is that much work is being done to address the needs of sexual assault survivors, the importance of fully prosecuting this crime, the necessity of holding perpetrators accountable and providing them with meaningful treatment, and the goal of a society free of sexual violence. During the week of February 11th to the 17th, the countless people and scores of agencies that offer assistance to sexual assault survivors continued their vital work.

If reading this monograph makes you want to do something to help end sexual violence, you can:

- ◆ Volunteer at your local crisis center. They are listed at the back of this booklet.
- ◆ Donate to your local crisis center. Contact their office number to see how you can best assist them.
- ◆ Contact your state and federal representatives and urge them to support legislation that strengthens the laws on sexual assault, funds programs to help survivors of sexual assault, and raises awareness about the scope and severity of the crime.
- ◆ Speak up when you hear someone make sexually derogatory, abusive or harassing remarks.
- ◆ Contact media outlets and complain when they use sexually exploitive imagery in the name of selling us products or providing “entertainment.”
- ◆ Attend Sexual Assault Awareness Month events to voice your support for survivors and for efforts to end sexual violence in our society.
- ◆ Invite an advocate from your local crisis center to your business and train your employees on the effects of workplace sexual harassment and how you can address it.

If you think a friend or family member has been sexually assaulted talk to them, listen to them, believe them, and offer them your full support.

A 28-year-old mother of two started attending a support group. She was repeatedly raped by her stepfather for two years when she was 12. She reports feeling depressed, angry and feels disconnected from others.

Tuesday, February 13

A 59-year-old woman filling out a domestic violence petition disclosed that her brother, on many occasions, has approached her about having a sexual relationship with him.

A 16-year-old reported she was inappropriately touched by her stepfather. This last happened three years ago.

A report came in concerning a family that was not keeping siblings separated after reports on inappropriate sexual contact. There are concerns of past incest and sexual abuse in the family.

A support group was held at a crisis center where a member disclosed past sexual assault and the ongoing effect this has had on her life.

A woman called the support line to inquire about support groups for male survivors of childhood sexual abuse. Her boyfriend has been in individual counseling for several years and is now ready to talk with male peers who have been in similar situations.

A school reported ongoing concerns that a 6-year-old child is inappropriately touching another child.

A 4-year-old girl disclosed possible sexual abuse by acting out through play with dolls.

A 13-year-old went to school and said that her older brother was sexually assaulting her about a month or two months ago and may also be drugging her. The child has mental health concerns including suicidal ideation.

A very distraught woman called the support line to talk about the abuse she's endured in her marriage. Her husband is physically violent and also sexually abuses her. She doesn't want to leave her husband because she doesn't have a job.

A support group was held for adult women survivors of childhood sexual abuse.

An office call was received from an adult survivor who had good news to share with her advocate.

The mother of a woman, who was drugged and assaulted on a date, talked about how to get support and services.

Ongoing support was given to a survivor whose husband beat and raped her.

A male sex offender was located and registered pursuant to new state laws.

A woman reported to police she was the victim of a sexual assault in the northern part of the state.

Education advocates presented the personal body safety program to 76 students and nine teachers.

At the middle school level 103 students and two teachers participated in a "healthy relationships" presentation. This presentation helps teenagers to identify the components of healthy relationship as well as signs of an abusive relationship and what to do if a relationship is unhealthy.

A mother of a survivor of stranger rape, reported to the crisis center that her daughter was drugged and raped over the weekend. Her daughter was diagnosed with clinical depression and has been unable to get out of bed.

A professor called the local crisis center to ask for assistance in how to support a student. The student has not been attending the class sessions.

A survivor requested assistance from a university crisis center to gain academic relief.

showering as soon as he left, in shock, traumatized and trying to figure out what I had done to deserve this. I considered going to the university police but I had washed away all of the proof of my having been victimized. My word against his. Not worth it. Not worth the shame and public finger pointing that was sure to happen.

So, what's the point of my "airing dirty laundry" like this? To blame my family for some really bad decisions? No. To play victim to the world? No. To vindicate myself as some sort of martyr? No. I want to make this real for all of you. This is my truth. It's the truth for women and girls in my life, in your life, and it will be the truth for women and girls in our children's lives as long as we ignore the reality of sexual violence against children and women in our culture, and indeed, around the world. It's time to step up and face the truth head on. Figure out what's allowing this to be true, and change it! TV specials on sexual predators isn't enough. New legislation for tougher sentencing on sex crimes isn't enough. Certainly creating more movies, books, TV shows, porn, etc., where sexual violence by men perpetrated on women and/or children as a form of entertainment isn't... well, isn't helping anybody at all. Sexual violence isn't entertaining. It's a true tragedy for everyone. It changes who we all are. Men. Women. Children. Spouses. Best friends. Mothers and fathers. Our societal willingness to turn the other cheek destroys lives – with every generation. There's something really, really wrong with our collective attitudes about sexual violence and our collective willingness to be complacent about it. My truth, my reality, is a life filled with sexual violence. If you look, eyes wide open, you will find that my reality is all of ours.



A Surviving Story by Alicia Pipkin

You may not recognize my name, but I'm pretty sure you know me. My story is the story of hundreds - thousands - *millions* of women and girls. The first time I remember being raped I was a very small, blond-haired little girl. I was three; he was sixteen, a babysitter. He raped me as part of a little "game" he came to play with me often. He was careful not to injure my body, raping me with his fingers and tongue, a way of protecting himself, not me. He taught me everything about sex that a girl should never know. He taught me shame. He taught me how to use my body to ejaculate him. He taught me to be a tool for his sexual pleasure. He taught me to close my eyes and be somewhere else while he used me. He used me. Again and again, he used me. He taught me to be used.

I remember him telling me that I could never tell my mother - that she would hate me for being so bad. He was right. When I finally did summon up the courage, years later and because two men in my family were molesting me, she did hate me for it. She hated me for bringing this big, complicated, ugly, embarrassing mess to her with the expectation that she would do something about it. She didn't. It was easier for her to tell me to just forget that it had ever happened. Now, I'm not trying to demonize my mom. I feel strongly that she didn't know what to do, and even if she did, she wasn't in a place within herself to do it. She had been abused throughout her life, too.

Alice Walker wrote in her movement inspiring book *The Color Purple* that "a girl child ain't safe in a family of men" (*The Color Purple*, 42). I could close my eyes and pray to be somewhere else all that I wanted to, but that's a truth I couldn't escape. My father molested me for years. Then my brother took his place. I finally got out of the house and had to deal with date rape. My best friend raped me. A college boyfriend raped me after he tied me to a burning hot radiator. Another good male friend in college, after falling asleep from watching movies and chatting all night (like good friends do), woke me with his legs around my neck and proceeded to sexually assault me. I remember

A woman called to share her recovery progress from her sexual assault two years ago. She has her own apartment and is living on her own. She calls it a miracle and will attend workshop series for sexual assault survivors this spring.

A female survivor of sexual assault came into the office to meet with a crisis center advocate for emotional support and referral services around a multiple perpetrator assault.

A 14-year-old girl called for emotional support regarding a sexual assault. She called two more times for further emotional support and options.

A crisis center advocate met a teenaged female and her mother at the child advocacy center. The advocate provided information on crisis services to the teen's mother. Emotional support was given to both mother and survivor regarding the sexual assault of this teenager.

A medical provider called the crisis line to gather information on crisis center services.

A parent of a child who was assaulted by a family member met with a crisis center advocate to be screened for a parent support group. The mother was accepted into the support group.

An adult female survivor of domestic violence called a crisis line for emotional support and to find out about resources.

Education advocates provided training, "Got Respect: Healthy Relationships" to college campus Wellness Educators.

The Executive Director of a crisis center participated in a campus "Violence Against Women" committee.

A woman called a crisis center to ask about her legal options following a sexual assault by an intimate partner. The woman and the advocate discussed the intersection of domestic and sexual violence as well as resources for support.

Wednesday, February 14

An education presentation was given at a local high school on teen dating violence and unhealthy relationships.

A report was received from police that a grandmother is concerned about possible sexual abuse of an 11-year-old by her uncle.

Two girls, ages nine and ten, reported to a school counselor that their biological father sexually assaulted them. Their disclosure came one month after the father was absent from the home and they felt safe enough to discuss it.

A call was received expressing concerns for possible sexual abuse of a 7-year-old deaf child.

Police faxed a report about an aggravated felonious sexual assault incest. The two victims are aged 13. The incidents occurred in the past.

A report was received stating that a 14-year-old was sexually abused by her stepfather.

An adult female survivor called the hotline during early morning hours for emotional support, regarding a sexual assault by an acquaintance.

A teen girl called for emotional support regarding a recent assault by a family member.

Advocacy was provided to a victim of domestic violence. Part of the abuse of this female adult included frequent unwanted sexual advances and derogatory sexual criticism and verbal abuse.

A woman in her mid-30's attended a final restraining order hearing to request protection from her ex-husband who was charged with domestic assault. While on bail condition he broke into the home and raped her at gun point.

Emotional support was provided to a teen girl who had been assaulted

Ongoing support was given to a survivor whose husband beat and raped her.

Support was given to a woman whose husband has sexually assaulted her. She is scared to get a divorce.

A 3-year-old boy's foster mother reported concerns that he had been assaulted by an adult male with whom he had contact. A forensic interview was conducted at a child advocacy center.

Saturday, February 17

An advocate was called to the hospital. A female student passed out and is not sure what happened.

Ongoing support was given to a survivor whose husband beat and raped her.

Crisis center support services were provided to a male survivor of sexual assault who called the hotline.

A female college student called her local crisis center to talk about her recent sexual assault on campus that it is causing her to feel suicidal.



A professor called the local rape crisis center to seek advice in how to respond to a survivor within her class.

An advocate spoke with a woman about her concerns regarding an upcoming out of state trial. The serial rapist who attacked her several years ago had been caught and was now facing a trial.

A woman made a request for an advocate to support her during a police interview. She was the victim of a drug facilitated rape; there were at least two perpetrators.

A 4-year-old reported that her mother's boyfriend sexually assaulted her while the mother was at work.

A sex offender was located and registered pursuant to new state laws.

A State Trooper conducted follow up interviews regarding a report of sexual assault of 17-year-old girl.

Crisis center staff had a table at a family outreach event. About fifty children and adults came to the table for information and outreach materials.

An annual Beatle Juice concert to benefit a crisis center education program was held. Over 700 people attended the concert to enjoy a great show and help out a wonderful cause. Sexual assault outreach material was distributed to all.

Crisis services were provided to a father whose son was sexually assaulted and information on therapy and other services were provided by an advocate. The father called back and further support was provided.

Two applications for support group services were received. One application was for a male survivor group and one was for a female group.

An advocate met with a client who is recovering from a stranger sexual assault.

An eight-year-old girl was assaulted by a boy at day care. The girl had been previously victimized two years prior.

Thursday, February 15

A friend of a woman called to get more information about services and how she could better support her friend who has been sexually assaulted within her relationship for several years.

A young woman living out-of-state called a NH crisis center about shelter options. She has been experiencing ongoing rape by her step-dad for several years. In addition to the possibility of coming to shelter, she is protecting herself by obtaining a restraining order and temporarily staying with a friend.

A woman in her late 30's who is in a confidential shelter fleeing from domestic and sexual violence came to the crisis service for an update on the criminal charges against her ex-partner for felony sexual assault. She met with the criminal justice advocate to discuss the follow-up police interviews.

A call was received regarding concerns about sexual abuse due to inappropriate sexual contact between 4-year-old boys.

A 12-year-old girl disclosed to her mother that her step-father had sexually abused her. The step-father is also reportedly abusive to the mother.

A female survivor called the hotline for emotional support and spoke with an advocate until she was able to go back to sleep.

A teenaged survivor called the hotline to speak with an advocate about resources and options and to get emotional support.

An adult survivor of childhood sexual assault called the hotline. She called for emotional support during the middle of the night.

An adult female survivor of childhood sexual assault spoke with an advocate on the hotline about support options.

An advocate met with a female teenager and her father at the child advocacy center. Both received emotional support as well as information on the legal process and services offered for the teen survivor and her parent.

A female survivor of childhood assault called the hotline regarding group services.

A presentation involving images in the media was presented to forty five students and one teacher at a local school.

A high school program for 5 students and 2 teachers on sexual assault awareness was presented. This program focused on consent, victim blaming and how to support someone who has been assaulted.

Support group services were provided to four female survivors of childhood sexual assault.

Advocacy was provided for an adult victim of sexual assault who was mistakenly charged for a sexual assault examination kit.

A referral was made regarding a college-aged man who was sodomized by a group of other men at a party. He refused medical treatment and is very weary of police involvement.

A man called the crisis center for information on how to support his wife who had been drugged and raped at work the night before.

A university administrator contacted the local crisis center looking for a suggestion on how to help a survivor of rape. The survivor has been unable to attend her classes.

Education advocates provided training, "Got Respect: Healthy Relationships" to students in a college residential hall.

Friday, February 16

A foster mother called the support line seeking information for her 9-year-old daughter who had been sexually abused.

An 18-year-old woman reported sexual abuse that happened to her as a young child. She chose to report the abuse in order to support her sister, who was abused by the same relative.

A crisis center followed-up with a young woman who had recently received support at the hospital for sexual assault. The woman believes she had been drugged by a friend, and although she has no memory of the assault, remains too afraid to stay in her own apartment.

A crisis center provided support to a woman who has been repeatedly sexually assaulted by her husband, before and after their separation. The police are investigating the sexual assaults.

A crisis center followed-up with a teen who had received support for sexual assault at the hospital earlier in the month. The girl had been raped by an acquaintance and had continuing concerns regarding sexually transmitted infections.

A crisis center advocate spoke with a long-time client who is in a domestic violence relationship. The woman disclosed for the first time that she is also a survivor of child sexual abuse by several male family members. The abuse was never reported for fear of further harm.

A call was received about a concern of lack of supervision due to ongoing sexual contact between siblings (all between the ages of 8 and 10).

A hospital emergency room referred a one year old child for an exam. There were concerns of possible sexual abuse and neglect.

A 14-year-old girl disclosed that her stepfather raped her (vaginal penetration) in the past.

A teacher reported that a 5-year-old child disclosed sexual abuse by his father

A teacher stated concern for possible sexual abuse of a child, age 9.

A call was received regarding concerns for inappropriate sexual activity between a 12-year-old and a 6-year-old.

A 14-year-old reported his mother watches pornographic movies with him.