

NEW JERSEY COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT

What is Sexual Violence?

Sexual violence is any type of unwanted sexual contact, ranging from personal attitudes and behaviors to sexual assault and rape.

A person may use force, threats, manipulation, or coercion to commit sexual violence. Social norms like using power over others, traditional gender roles, and silence about violence and abuse contribute to ongoing abuse and sexual violence.

Sexual assault can happen to anyone regardless of age, race, ethnicity, religion, geography, ability, appearance, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Sexual Violence in the U.S.

A recent survey found that nearly 1 in 5 women and 1 in 71 men in the United States have been raped at some time in their lives (Black et al., 2011). In the same national survey,

- 44.6% of women reported experiencing sexual violence other than rape during their lifetime.
- 13% of women reported experiencing sexual coercion.
- 27.2% reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact.
- 33.7% reported experiencing non-contact unwanted sexual experiences during their lifetime.

new jersey coalition against sexual assault



For information on training, resources, or ways you can support a safer New Jersey, email info@njcasa.org, visit us online at www.njcasa.org, or call 609-631-4450.

Learn More. Support Each Other.

These statistics mean that each of us has been impacted by sexual violence—either directly or indirectly. We may know a friend, fellow student, co-worker, or family member that needs our help and support.

I, or someone I know, experienced sexual violence as a child. Does this happen often?

Child sexual abuse occurs when a person exposes a child to sexual acts or behaviors. It is never the child's fault – children rely on the people in their lives for support, safety, and respect. It is estimated that about 1 in 12 children are sexually abused each year (Finkelhor, Ormrod, Turner, & Hamby, 2005) and 1 in 3 girls and 1 in 7 boys will be sexually abused before the age of 17 (Briere & Elliott, 2003).

I've heard a lot about sexual assault on college campuses...

Sexual assaults do happen on college campuses, with more efforts needed to adopt better school policies and practices to hold offenders accountable and give victims a better response. NJCASA has an initiative linking colleges and activists in New Jersey to end sexual assault on campuses.

What can I do?

The crucial first step is to acknowlege that sexual violence is a community problem, not an individual problem. We all share a responsibility to eliminate the threat or experience of being violated. NJCASA provides technical assistance and trainings to organizations and communities that want to end sexual violence.

Begin by Believing

Looking for help?

You can call our 24-hour statewide hotline at 800-601-7200.

Who is NJCASA?

The New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NJCASA) is part of a collective effort that focuses on identifying and supporting state and national trends in sexual violence intervention and prevention. NJCASA also works with the dedicated people at the 22 sexual violence agencies as they serve survivors of sexual assault and engage communities in prevention. We also partner with other professionals committed to addressing sexual violence.

TRAINING

NJCASA offers regular training through our Training Institute; focusing on issues relevant to New Jersey rape crisis centers and community partners.

ADVOCACY

NJCASA supports legislation and state policies that put survivors first and create affirming response systems. We also work with other statewide organizations to create a groundswell of support for pertinent issues.

COLLABORATION

We respect all voices and welcome additional collaborative partners who are seeking justice for survivors and are working to end systems of inequality that promote violence.

Begin by Believing

NJCASA affirms all survivors of sexual violence and their families and encourages communities to create supportive spaces for survivors by:

- Believing that the victim is **never** to blame for an attack.
- Saying "I believe you" when a survivor shares the experience with you.
- Believing that all of us have a role in creating safer communities.

You have the power to create change and empower a survivor of sexual violence.

NJCASA Sexual Violence Agencies

Atlantic County The Women's Center	800-286-4184
Bergen County	000 200 1101
healingSPACE	201-487-2227
Burlington County	
CONTACT of Burlington County	866-234-5006
Camden County SERV of Camden County	866-295-7378
Cape May County Coalition Against Rape and Abuse	877-294-2272
Cumberland County	0,, 2,, 2,,2
SERV of Cumberland County	800-225-0196
Essex County	
S.A.V.E. of Essex County	877-733-2273
Gloucester County SERV of Gloucester County	866-295-7378
Hudson County	
Hudson County Rape Crisis Center	201-795-5757
Hunterdon County SAFE in Hunterdon	888-988-4033
Mercer County Womanspace	609-394-9000
Middlesex County	009-394-9000
Middlesex County Center for Empowerment	877-665-7273
Rutgers University	
Office for Violence Prevention & Victim Assistance	848-932-1181
Monmouth County 180 Turning Lives Around	888-264-7273
Morris County	
Morris CARES (Morris County Sexual Assault Center)	973-829-0587
Ocean County	973-029-0307
St. Francis Counseling Services (Northern)	732-370-4010
(Southern Ocean County)	609-494-1090
Passaic County Passaic County Women's Center	973-881-1450
Salem County Salem County Women's Services	888-632-9511
Somerset County	
Women's Health & Counseling Center	908-526-7444
Sussex County DASI – Sexual Assault Program	973-875-1211
Union County	000 222 7272
Union County Rape Crisis Center Warren County	908-233-7273
Domestic Abuse & Sexual Assault Crisis Center	866-623-7233

References

Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS):* 2010 summary report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/

Briere, J., & Elliott, D. M. (2003). Prevalence and psychological sequelae of self-reported childhood physical and sexual abuse in a general population sample of men and women. Child Abuse & Neglect, 27,1205-1222. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2003.09.008

Finkelhor, D., Ormrod, R., Turner, H., & Hamby, S. L. (2005). The victimization of children and youth: A comprehensive, national survey. *Child Maltreatment*, 10,5-25. doi:10.1177/1077559504271287