



SEX OFFENDERS: **STATISTICS** **AND FACTS**

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SEXUAL ABUSE AND RELIGION

The Center for the Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence estimates that 15 percent of clergy members have been involved in sexual abuse conduct across all religions. Due to the power structure of religion, icons in the church often have the ability to easily manipulate relationships with inappropriate behavior and victims are far less eager to report abuse. The guilt and shame of abuse are powerful deterrents, and offenders know this. About 80 percent of the victims of clergy abuse are male. Male victims are twice as less likely to report abuse than their female counterparts. Often victims are not believed or shamed into staying silent.

Sexual Abuse in the Catholic Church¹

During the 1980s reports of sexual abuse in the Catholic Church began trickling in. Since then there have been numerous investigations, arrests, and convictions. Through the media attention, it was revealed that the church knew about the abuse and attempted to cover it up. Children as young as three years old were affected, but most of the victims were between 11 and 14 years old. Most of the abuse was ongoing, and young victims suffered silently for many years. The Catholic Church discovered that more than 3,000 priests were involved in the abuse covering fifty years.

Sexual Abuse in Other Religious Institutions

Sexual abuse does not just affect the Catholic religion. Reports of abuse in Jewish, Islamic, Baptist and Latter-Day Saints have also surfaced in recent years. The problem is widespread among all religious affiliations, more often in sexually repressive religions. Sexual abuse among religious institutions is prevalent because of the power the clergy are given over their followers. Respect and admiration promote compliance and submission. Churches often feel that the problem is an in-house issue and are reluctant to prosecute legally for fear of bad press, and therefore they choose to deal with it themselves.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

Child sexual abuse is a significant problem with life-long effects. About 40 percent of children who are sexually abused never show any symptoms of signs. Children are often afraid of the reaction of their parents or abuser, so they don't report the abuse. Approximately 1.8 million children in the United States are victims of sexual abuse. Eighty-two percent of juvenile victims are female. In 2012, there were 62,939 cases reported to law enforcement. About 9.3 percent of maltreatment incidents involve sexual abuse of children. Only about 30 percent of total cases are ever reported to the police.

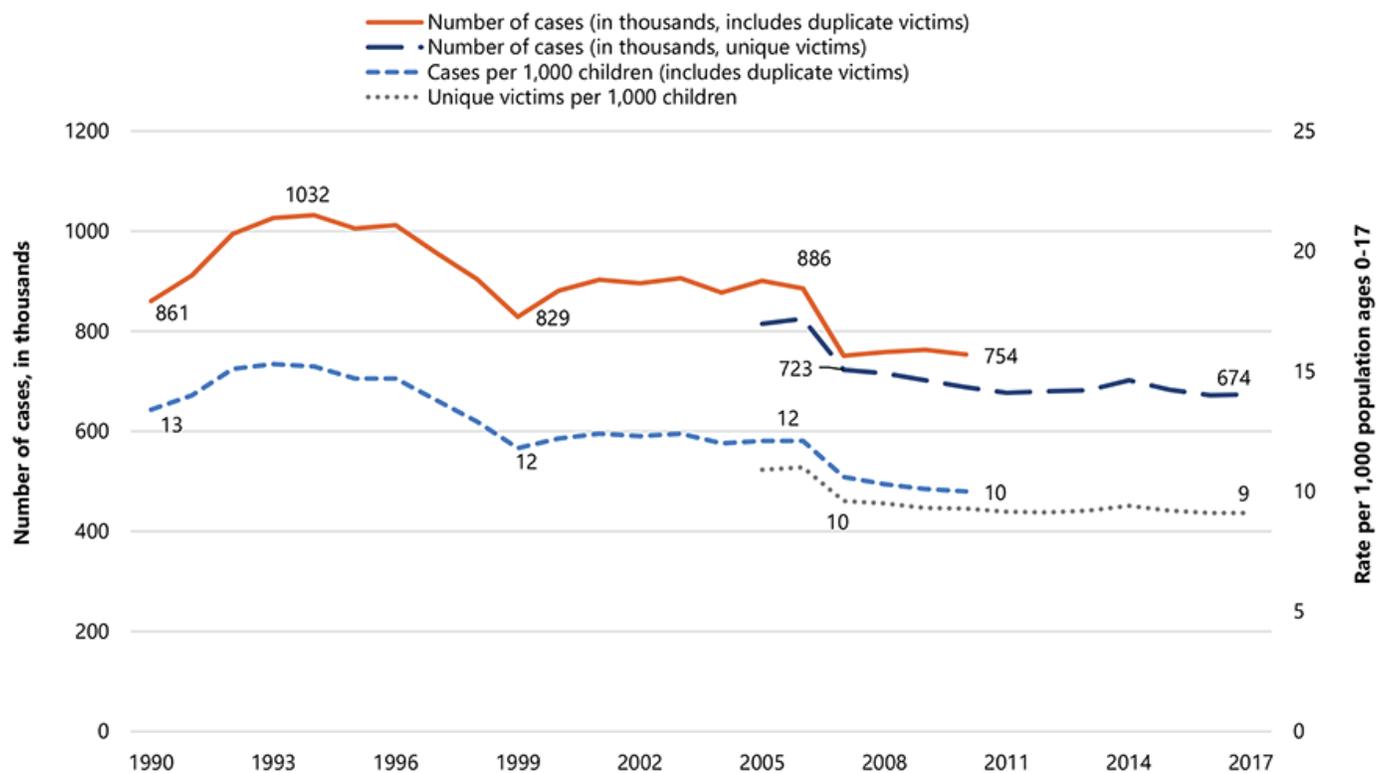
¹<https://www.vox.com/2018/9/4/17767744/catholic-child-clerical-sex-abuse-priest-pope-francis-crisis-explained>

Facts About Child Maltreatment²

Child maltreatment consists of physical, emotional or sexual abuse and neglect. Younger children are at a much higher risk of maltreatment than older kids.

- In 2016 the number of children who suffered maltreatment was 672,000.
- The rate of maltreatment for children in the U.S. remains at 9.1 per 1000.
- Abuse of children age 0-3 totaled 15 per 1000 in 2016.
- Black, American Indian, and Alaskan Native children have much higher rates of maltreatment than any other group.
- Neglect is the most common form of abuse, and in 2016, seven children in 1000 suffered from neglect.

Number and Rate of Child Maltreatment* Cases/Victims: 1990-2017



*Child Maltreatment refers to substantiated victims

Sources: Rate per 1000 for 1990-1999 and number of victims for 1994, 1998, 1999, and 2000: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families. Child Maltreatment 1999. Population estimates for 1999: Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. All other estimates for 1990-1999 except rate per 1000: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001. [Table HC 2.10].; Population estimates for 2000 and 2001: Original analysis by Child Trends of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. (2003). Bridged Race 2000 and 2001 Population Estimates for Calculating Vital Rates. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>. Data for 2000-2016: Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Children's Bureau. (2002-2019). Child Maltreatment 2000-2017.

childtrends.org

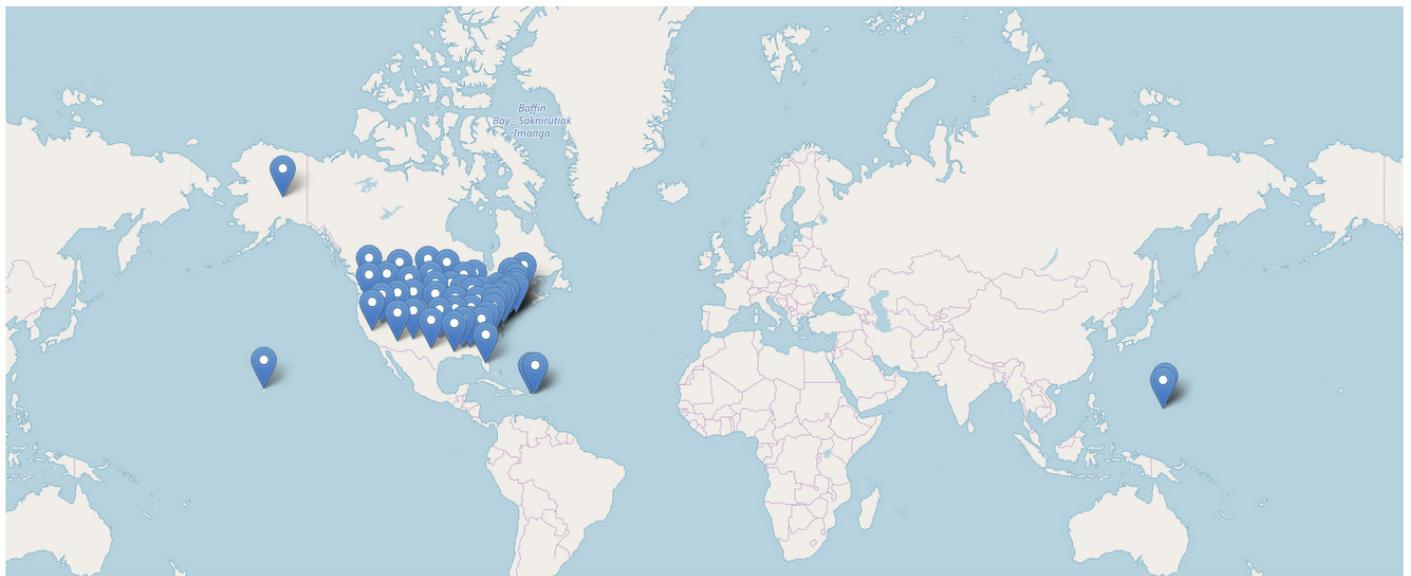
² <https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/child-maltreatment>

How Many Children Died from Abuse?³

Child maltreatment is on the rise and in 2016 children died from abuse (almost 5 per day). This figure equates to a 7 percent increase up from the year before. It is estimated from data gathered by the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) that the figure is higher because many families never reported the abuse or cause of death. From the 4.2 million children involved in child protective service investigations during 2016, 17 percent were found to be victims of maltreatment. The rate of abuse by gender per 1000 is 8.7 for boys and 9.7 for girls.

Sex Offenders: Popular Locations

Oregon is the state with the highest number of sex offenders, totaling 676 registered offenders per 100,000 residents. The state of Oregon is also #12 on the list of the most dangerous states in America. Arkansas also has a high number of sex offenders totaling 544 per 100,000 residents and is considered the third most dangerous state in America. Little Rock has a shocking 79 rapes per capita. Delaware has a sex offender rate of 496 per 100,000 residents and tops the charts for most dangerous state with a violent crime rate of 93.7 out of 100.



³ Page 12 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2017.pdf>

Child Victim: Age, Gender, Location

The statistics on child victims of sexual abuse is based on only those incidents reported. It is estimated that the real figure is much higher due to unreported events.

- 1 in 5 girls is sexually abused.
- 1 in 20 boys is sexually abused.
- Twenty percent of adult females recall being the victim of sexual abuse when they were children.
- 5-10 percent of adult males admit to being the victim of sexual abuse as a child.
- Sixteen percent of children age 14-17 have been sexually abused in one year.
- Twenty-eight percent of children age 14-17 have been sexually abused over their lifetime.
- The children at most risk are between the ages of 7-13.
- 3 out of 4 children are sexually abused by someone they know well and are abused at home.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PUBLIC PLACES⁴

Overall the number of sexual assaults on women dropped more than half between 1995 and 2010. The number of attempted or threatened sexual assaults remained consistent during that period of time. In 2010, 270,000 women reported incidents of sexual violence against them. In 1995 that figure was 556,000. Rape accounted for 50 percent of those incidents. For 2010, about 80 percent of women received medical treatment following a sexual assault, compared to 65 percent during the 1994-1998 period. Only 1 in 4 women (23 percent) received support from victim services. Seventy-eight percent of offenders were someone the women knew well.

TABLE 1

Rape and sexual assault victimizations against females, by victim characteristics, 1994–1998, 1999–2004, and 2005–2010

Victim characteristic	Rate per 1,000 females age 12 or older		
	1994–1998	1999–2004	2005–2010
Total	4.2	3.1	2.1
Age			
12–17	11.3	7.6	4.1
18–34	7.0	5.3	3.7
35–64	2.3	1.8	1.5
65 or older	0.1!	0.2!	0.2!
Race/Hispanic origin			
White ^a	4.3	3.1	2.2
Black ^a	4.2	4.1	2.8
Hispanic/Latina	4.3	1.8	1.4
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	6.4!	4.8!	4.5!
Asian/Pacific Islander ^a	2.5	1.2	0.7!
Two or more races ^a	~	6.6!	5.1!
Marital status ^b			
Never married	8.6	6.6	4.1
Married	1.3	0.7	0.6
Widowed	0.8	0.2!	0.8
Divorced or separated	9.0	6.3	4.4
Household income			
Less than \$25,000	6.1	5.6	3.5
\$25,000–\$49,999	3.3	2.7	1.9
\$50,000 or more	2.9	2.0	1.8
Unknown	3.5	2.1	1.8
Location of residence			
Urban	5.1	4.0	2.2
Suburban	3.9	2.7	1.8
Rural	3.9	2.5	3.0

Note: See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

! Interpret with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

~Not applicable.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bThe NCVS collects information on respondent's marital status at the time of the interview, but it does not obtain marital status at the time of the incident or whether a change in marital status occurred after the incident.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2010.

⁴Overview- you can use info from page 3 <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fvsv9410.pdf>

Sexual Assault Victims by Gender⁵

Eighty-six percent of all sexual assault victims are female. In fact, females are six times more likely to be the victim of sexual assault than males. The proportion of female victims increases with age. For example, only 69 percent of total victims under the age of six were female. Whereas 73 percent of victims under the age of 12 were female, and 82 percent of the victims below the age of 18 were female. By the age of 13, those figures jump to 90 percent and 95 percent at age 19. From the total 98.7 percent of females were the victim of rape. Additionally, 87.4 percent were sexually assaulted with an object, and 81.8 percent were subjected to forcible fondling.

Table 2. Age profile of the victims of sexual assault

Victim age	All sexual assault	Forcible rape	Forcible sodomy	Sexual assault with object	Forcible fondling
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0 to 5	14.0%	4.3%	24.0%	26.5%	20.2%
6 to 11	20.1	8.0	30.8	23.2	29.3
12 to 17	32.8	33.5	24.0	25.5	34.3
18 to 24	14.2	22.6	8.7	9.7	7.7
25 to 34	11.5	19.6	7.5	8.3	5.0
Above 34	7.4	12.0	5.1	6.8	3.5

Sexual Assault Victims by Age⁶

More than two-thirds (67 percent) of sexual assault victims are under the age of 18. Only 1 percent were over the age of 54. Another 7 percent were over the age of 34, and 14 percent were between the ages of 18 and 24. As reported to law enforcement, more than half of all victims are under the age of 12 and shockingly 14 percent were under the age of 6. Minors are most often subject to forcible fondling (84 percent) then sodomy (79 percent) and then sexual assault with an object (75 percent). Less than half of all minor victims were subject to rape (46 percent).

⁵ Page 7 <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/saycrle.pdf>

⁶ Page 5 <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/saycrle.pdf>

Table 3. Female proportion of sexual assault victims

Victim age	All sexual assaults	Forcible rape	Forcible sodomy	Sexual assault with object	Forcible fondling
All ages	86.2%	98.7%	45.5%	87.4%	81.8%
0 to 5	69.4	93.7	36.7	80.0	70.3
6 to 11	74.9	97.1	36.1	83.2	76.0
12 to 17	90.9	98.5	51.1	92.3	88.8
18 to 24	95.4	99.5	55.5	97.1	91.7
25 to 34	96.1	99.4	67.5	94.7	91.9
Above 34	95.3	99.3	68.4	89.5	90.5

Most Common Locations of Sexual Assault⁷

Consistently from 1994 until 2010 the most common location for sexual assault of women (49-55 percent) occurred in or near their home. After that, the most common place (12-17 percent) was at a friend's, relative's or acquaintances' home. Other common areas are commercial places, garages, parking lots, schools, and public transportation. A school has the lowest incident rate that ranges from 5-12 percent. The most common activity while being attacked is visiting someone else's home (46-48 percent). After that, traveling to or from work or school, shopping or running errands is when attacks occur (29-35 percent).

TABLE 4

Activity and location of female victims when rape or sexual assault victimization occurred, 1994–1998, 1999–2004, and 2005–2010

Location and activity	1994–1998	1999–2004	2005–2010
Location where crime occurred	100%	100%	100%
At or near victim's home	49	42	55
At or near home of friend/relative/acquaintance	17	18	12
Commercial place/parking lot or garage	16	15	10
School	5	12	8
Open areas/public transportation/other*	14	14	15
Activity when crime occurred	100%	100%	100%
Working	12	9	12
Attending school	4	9	7
Sleeping/other activities at home	46	41	48
Traveling to or from work, school, other place/shopping or errands/leisure activity away from home	30	35	29
Other/unknown	8	6	5

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

*Includes locations such as an apartment yard; a park, field, or playground not on school property; a location on the street other than that immediately adjacent to home of the victim, a relative, or a friend; on public transportation; in a station or depot for bus or train; on a plane; or in an airport.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2010.

Sexual Assault Reported to Police⁸

The number of sexual assault attacks on women reported to the police has risen from 29 percent in 1994 to 36 percent in 2010; the majority (64-71 percent) are still not reported to law enforcement. Of those that are reported, a little more than half (50-64 percent) are reported by the victim themselves. A family member reports another 10-26 percent. The most common reason for reporting (28 percent) was to protect another household member from the same crime. Fear of reprisal was the most common reason (20 percent) that sexual assaults of females were not reported to the police.

TABLE 5

Rape and sexual assault victimizations against females reported and not reported to police, 1994–1998, 1999–2004, and 2005–2010

Reporting to police	1994–1998	1999–2004	2005–2010
Total	100%	100%	100%
Not reported	71%	59%	64%
Reported	29%	41%	36%
Source of report	100	100	100
Victim	50	57	64
Other household member	26	14	10
An official other than police	4	10	14
Someone else	11	10	10
Police were at crime scene	1!	4!	1!
Other	7	5!	1!

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

! Interpret with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2010.

TABLE 6

Rape and sexual assault victimizations against females reported and not reported to police, by most important reason for reporting or not reporting, 1994–1998, 1999–2004, and 2005–2010

	1994–1998	1999–2004	2005–2010
Total	100%	100%	100%
Reported	29%	41%	36%
Reason reported	100%	100%	100%
To stop incident or prevent recurrence or escalation	17	15	25
To get help or recover loss	2!	2!	3!
To protect respondent and household from further crimes by the offender	18	18	28
To catch/punish/prevent offender from reoffending	14	20	17
To improve police surveillance/duty to tell police/because it was a crime	27	22	21
Other/unknown/not one most important reason	21	22	6!
Not reported	71%	59%	64%
Reason not reported	100%	100%	100%
Reported to different official	10	10	8
Personal matter	23	19	13
Not important enough to respondent	7	7	8
Police could not do anything to help	2	2!	2!
Police would not do anything to help	6	8	13
Did not want to get offender in trouble with law	5	4	7
Advised not to report	1!	--!	--!
Fear of reprisal	17	16	20
Other/unknown/not one most important reason	29	34	30

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Reason for reporting or not reporting represents the reason the victim stated was most important. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

! Interpret with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

--Less than 0.5%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2010.

⁸ Page 7 <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fvsv9410.pdf>

Weapons in Sexual Assault⁹

In approximately 12 percent of sexual assault incidents, the offender uses a weapon. Of that total, 6 percent uses a gun, 4 percent use a knife, and the other 1 percent uses something else as a weapon to force their victim to submit to or perform sexual acts. In two to three cases the victim uses their hands, feet or teeth as weapons to try and stop the abuse. More than 90 percent of sexual assaults are committed by one person, and only 10 percent are perpetrated by more than one assailant. On college campuses, offenders used a weapon in one in ten rapes.

WORKPLACE SEXUAL ASSAULT

Some workplace violence is higher overall in the private sector (25 percent) employment than government industries (15 percent). Other more serious workplace violence is three times more common in government jobs than private sector organizations.

The rate of simple assault was 18.9 per 1000 for government employees and 4.6 per 1000 for private sector jobs. Serious workplace violence like rape was also much higher for government jobs (3.4 per 1000) versus 1.6 per 1000 for private sector industries. Over a ten-year period, government industries experienced about 528,000 non-fatal workplace violence incidents.¹⁰

TABLE 7

Percent of workplace violence and employed persons, by type of employee, 2002–2011

Type of employee	Workplace violence	All employed persons
Total	100%	100%
Government	41.0%	16.0%
Federal	1.6	3.1
State/county/local	39.4	12.9
Private-sector	58.9%	82.5%

Note: Detail may not sum to 100% due to missing data and rounding. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

Sexual Harassment by Occupation

From 2002 until 2011 the rate of workplace violence in government jobs was 22.3 based on 1000 people age 16 or older. The industry with the highest rate of workplace violence was law enforcement/security with a total of 140.3, followed by the mental health industry with a total of 87.1. In the private sector, the rate of workplace violence is considerably lower (6.2). However, the same two industries carry the highest totals with law enforcement comprising 102.5 and mental health 35.6. Retail sales and transportation are also two industries with a high risk of workplace violence.¹¹

¹⁰ Use this info https://www.eeoc.gov/eeoc/task_force/harassment/upload/report.pdf

¹¹ Page 4 <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/wvage9411.pdf>

Sexual Harassment by Type of Employee and Victim¹²

The annual average total of workplace violence incidents for government employees is 528,420 and for the private sector that total jumps to 759,840. Of those totals 448,810 (government) and 566,760 (private sector) were for simple assault. The second most prevalent crime was aggravated assault with 62,940 in government jobs and 140,800 in the private sector. Only 15,200 were for rape or sexual assault in government positions and 28,180 in the private sector. Private companies experienced a much higher rate of robbery (24,090) as compared to the government total of 1,470.

Victim-Offender Relationship in Workplace Violence¹³

In terms of victim-offender relationships in the workplace as it relates to sexual assault and violence, the highest figures were from co-workers. This is the case with both male and female victims. In both government jobs and the private sector, the next highest figures were violence perpetrated by a patient or customer/client. Across the board, women were victimized (11.1 percent) by co-workers, clients, and patients at least twice as much as men (.9 percent) were. Outside of the workplace relationship boundary, most victims of workplace violence are committed by a stranger.

TABLE 8
Victim-offender relationship in workplace violence, by type of employee and sex, 2002–2011

Victim-offender relationship	Government		Private-sector	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Intimate partner	0.5%!	0.2%!	0.6%!	4.3%
Other relatives	0.3%!	0.7%!	0.6%!	0.6%!
Well-known/casual acquaintances	20.2%	32.5%	5.9%	8.3%
Work relationships	6.9%	23.1%	28.1%	39.4%
Customer/client	2.2	5.2	6.0	5.8
Patient	2.0!	11.1	0.9!	11.1
Current/former—				
Supervisor	0.2!	0.3!	1.2	6.6
Employee	0.3!	0.5!	2.7	1.6
Coworker	2.3	6.0	17.3	14.4
Stranger	67.7%	38.4%	59.7%	41.7%
Unknown	4.4%	5.1%	5.2%	5.7%

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

! Interpret with caution; estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

¹² Page 6 <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/wvage9411.pdf>

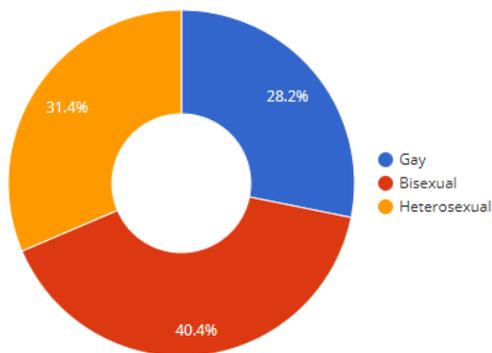
¹³ Page 7 <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/wvage9411.pdf>

Sexual Harassment by Sexual Orientation

Sexual violence by an intimate partner where the victim was a man or woman is strikingly similar based on sexual orientation. For example, 28.2 percent of gay men have been assaulted by an intimate partner and 31.3 percent of lesbian women have experienced the same. As for bisexual men, 40.4 percent have experienced sexual violence from an intimate partner, and 43.7 percent of bisexual women have as well. With heterosexual men, the figure was 31.4 percent and heterosexual women 25 percent. It appears that the rates of sexual abuse from a partner cross gender lines pretty consistently.

Violence by an Intimate Partner for Men

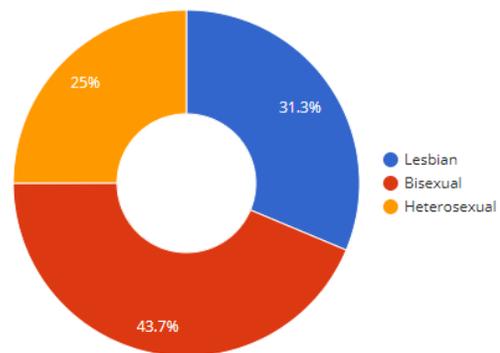
The lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner was:



The lifetime prevalence of severe physical violence by an intimate partner (e.g., hit with fist or something hard, slammed against something, or beaten) was:

Violence by an Intimate Partner for Women

The lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner was:



The lifetime prevalence of severe physical violence by an intimate partner (e.g., hit with fist or something hard, slammed against something, or beaten) was:

HOW TO STAY SAFE

Regardless of whether you are a parent protecting your children, a student at college or an employee, there are things you can do to protect yourself and others from sexual violence. Teaching children what to look for and how to respond is a key tool in preventing abuse with children. There is safety in numbers, and college students can band together and learn how to support others, step in and prevent sexual assault. For both college students and other adults staying alert is critically important. Locking doors and windows and staying away from secluded areas at night are other key safety tips.

¹⁴ Use this info https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_sofindings.pdf, also from here: <https://recordsfinder.com/sex-offenders/>

U.S. Laws and Regulations

Sexual assault is a widespread topic in the news and among victim groups. Therefore the U.S. government has enacted a few laws to deal with the various issues. Here are some of the most important:

The Debbie Smith Act - passed in 2004, this law provides the necessary funding to crime labs to speed up the processing of DNA evidence in sexual assault cases. The law serves to address the issue of “rape kit backlog.”

The Clery Act - was enacted in 1990 and forces colleges that receive federal funding to be transparent about any crimes of sexual violence that occur on the premises. As part of this law, colleges must post their Annual Security Report (ASR) and keep detailed logs of any incidents reported.

Title IX - passed in 1972, Title X prohibits sexual discrimination by any federally funded institution. This law also promotes support to victims and official law enforcement reporting of incidents.

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) - the Victims of Crime Act helps victims of sexual assault or violence pay for medical bills, counseling and lost wages related to the trauma of their attack. The law established the Crime Victim’s Fund (“the fund”) to help survivors cope with the emotional and physical effects from sexual assault.

What to Do If you Became a Victim?

If you are the victim of a sexual assault or sexual violence, it is essential to take these steps quickly.

1. Seek medical attention. Even if you feel fine, you may have physical damage that you are not aware of so go to the ER immediately to get checked out.
2. Do not shower or clean up first. Specially trained medical personnel will need to take DNA samples, and these are critical to making the case against your attacker. Although the term “rape kit” can sound scary it is not, just a few skin, hair and fluid samples to help prepare evidence against your offender.
3. Reach out to a trusted family member or friend for support and comfort. You will also benefit from seeking professional counseling as soon as possible. The doctors and nurses at the ER can help steer you in the proper direction. There are also local and federal hotlines where you can immediately speak to a professional counselor and support person.
4. Report the incident to the police. You do not have to go over every detail, keep it brief but supply information that will help law enforcement catch the offender.
5. Support yourself by not being alone. Stay at a friend’s house or another safe place for a few days until you feel better. Take things slow until you get back on your feet.

VICTIM RESOURCES

If you are victim of sexual violence, use these resources below to help:

National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-(800)-656-HOPE(4673) - a trained counselor can help you deal with the trauma.

National Violence Sexual Resource Center - <https://www.nsvrc.org/> - an organization dedicated to helping prevent sexual violence and support victims.

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network - <https://www.rainn.org/> - the nation's largest anti-sexual violence organization.

Love is Respect - <https://www.loveisrespect.org/> - a text helpline for victims of sexual abuse and violent crime.

The National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-(800)-799-7233 - www.thehotline.org/ - a national organization for support of victims of domestic abuse.

VictimConnect - National Hotline for Crime Victims - 1-855-4-VICTIM (1-855-484-2846) - <http://victimconnect.org/>

1in6 Online Helpline - <http://1in6.org/1on1chat> - helpline for male survivors of childhood sexual abuse.

1in6 Online Support Group - <http://1in6.org/supportgroup> - support groups for male victims of childhood or adult sexual abuse.

Jennifer Ann's Group - <http://jenniferann.org/> - support group for teens and sexual violence.

National Child Abuse Hotline - 1-800-422-4453 - <http://www.childhelp.org/>

National Advocacy for Local LGBT Communities - <http://www.avp.org/ncavp.htm> - national advocacy group protecting the LGBTQ community from sexual violence.

National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline - <http://www.loveisrespect.org/> - 1-866-331-9474 - support for teens and sexual abuse.

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline - 1-800-273-TALK (8255) - <http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org/> - national hotline for suicide prevention. Often victims of sexual abuse suffer from guilt and shame and are at risk for suicide.

VICTIM RESOURCES

Womenshealth.gov - <https://www.womenshealth.gov/relationships-and-safety> - an organization for women's health and safety in relationships and preventing partner sexual abuse.

The Recovery Village - <https://www.therecoveryvillage.com/mental-health/ptsd/> - an organization designed to help victims of violence, sexual abuse, and other traumas.

National Sexual Assault Hotline Outreach Guide - <https://rainn.org/files/uploadedFiles/RAINNEnglishOutreachToolkit2016.pdf>

Campus Sexual Assault Resource Card

- <https://www.rainn.org/files/uploadedFiles/Campus%20Resources%20Card.pdf>

Self Care After Trauma Brochure

- <https://www.rainn.org/sites/default/files/SelfCareOnePageRAINN.pdf>

Online Dating and Safety Tips - <https://www.rainn.org/new-graphics-online-dating-and-dating-app-safety-tips#overlay-context=>