





68% of victims turn to pastor first

"I find this hard to believe. I have never seen any evidence of that in him. All the times I've ever been with him, he never even said a curse word or anything, so it's hard for me to believe."

- Survivor testimonies
- Faith-based Research
- Family Justice Center Reports
- Adventist Risk Management
- Deposition testimony
- Bullying
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Secondary Victimization
- Double Abuse
- Spiritual Abuse
- Abuse & Pornography



QUESTION	PERCENTAGE
Have you thought about or attempted suicide	49
Is there anything you deeply regret	74
Have you been physically abused	40
Have you been physically abusive	29
Have you been sexually abused	30
Have you been sexually abusive	16
Have you used pornography	68
Have you been sexual with someone who wasn't spouse	66
Is there anything you feel unable to stop doing	51
Have you abused drugs, alcohol or food	46
Have you lied to hide actions or addictions	77
Do you secretly doubt that God is pleased with you	40

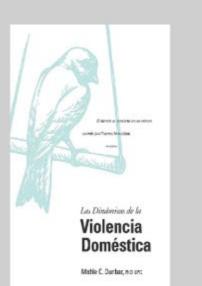






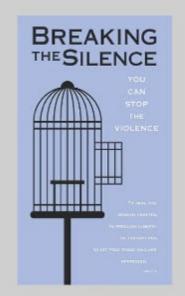


Decision Tree



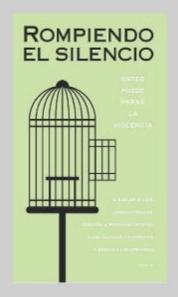
Las Dinamicas de la Violencia Break Domestica

There's No Excuse for Abuse



Breaking the Silence

Love Doesn't Hurt/El Amor No Lastima



Rompiendo el silencio

The Dynamics of Domestic Violence



Abuse Brochure for Teens

starthere



Inform the person

of the "Jane Doe"

rape kit.

ARE THERE CHILDREN INVOLVED?

If children are involved, you are mandated to report to local child protective services.

RESPECT

Believe the victim.

Do not ask for proof of violence.

Assure the victim it is not their fault.

Re-assure that confidentiality will be maintained but explain its boundaries.

USE THIS DECISION TREE TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE INITIAL PROCESS.

With each NO resolve the situation, then return to the last YES to proceed.

Accompany

the person to the police or hospital.



ACTION

Outline available realistic optionse.g. police, Domestic Violence agency, shelter, court for restraining order.

Supply appropriate information, leaflets and contact numbers.

Make a referral on the victim's behalf (with their permission) if that is wanted.

Document the incidents and actions and keep safely.



HEALTH AND SAFETY

Immediate needs come first. Make sure the person is safe from the perpetrator and any physical injuries are treated. Escort them to the hospital if there are any injuries that need medical attention.

EMOTIONAL



Paraphrasing is simply repeating a thought back to the person in your own words.

I statements are subjective responses, such as. "I'm so angry at the person who did this to you. I want to help you in any way I can."

Emotional labeling involves identifying something for what it is. If the person says, "I feel so ugly and stupid," you can say, "It's normal to feel badly when someone violates your dignity."

Summarizing is also repeating back, but generally after the person has told the entire story.

Assure the person that the sexual assault was not their fault and that they can, and will, feel better in time.

LEGAL

Share their legal options. If the survivor is a minor, reporting the assault is mandatory. If the survivor is over 18, they may choose. Does the survivor want to report the assault? If so, they must collaborate with legal services, local police, and forensic services. Crime scenes must be processed immediately while evidence remains viable. The survivor should avoid showering or bathing, and even urinating if possible. Do not clean the room, change clothes, or comb their hair.

In some states, individuals can access treatment and courseling free of charge when they report an assault. Reporting can contribute to a survivor's regaining of a sense of agency; but it doesn't guarantee prosecution of the perpetrator. A 2016 CNN report states that of nearly 300,000 USA victims reported from 2005-2010, only about 12% ended in arrest.2

In most states, survivors of sexual assault incur no cost for a forersic exam, but check to be sure. If they will be charged, tell the survivor so they can make an informed decision. A sexual assault exam is performed by a trained professional. Go to https://www.rainn.org/articles/rape-kit for details on what to espect.

Some survivors don't want to report. Fear of retaliation, social condemnation, fear of getting the perpetrator in trouble, fear of illegal activity being discovered in the reporting process, cultural beliefs, religious beliefs, and financial dependency upon the perpetrator are just some possible reasons. The survivor may need time to consider his or her options. Never pressure or force a survivor into reporting (after all, they've already been forced once).

But make sure the survivor knows that she may be able to obtain a "lane Doe rape kit," meaning she can anonymously undergo a forensic exam, receive a code, and report later if she chooses. Accompany her to the hospital and request this if she chooses it.

PSYCHOLOGICAL

Depending upon the person's support group, natural resilience, and other factors, long-term psychological help may be needed. Assure the survivor this is not weakness on his or her part, Encourage the survivor to take advantage of free counseling that may be available through state funding. The RAINN website has a database of trained professionals at https://centers.rainn.org.







YES

Assess:

Does the person wish

to report the assault?

(Always report if

underaged.)





from misconduct.



10 percent of Protestant churchgoers under 35 have previously left a church because they felt sexual misconduct was not taken seriously. That's twice as many as the 5 percent of all churchgoers who have done the same.

Among the younger demographic, 9 percent said they have stopped attending a former congregation because they personally did not feel safe

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