

PREVENTING SEXUAL & INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN NEBRASKA.

Prevention efforts must start early and continue throughout adolescence. Schools can play a critical role in preventing violence.

7.0%
OF NEBRASKAN WOMEN

EXPERIENCE UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (KISSING, GROPPING, FONDLING) BEFORE TURNING 10 YEARS OLD.

14.3%
OF NEBRASKAN WOMEN

HAVE BEEN RAPED THROUGH FORCE OR THREAT OF FORCE BEFORE BECOMING AN ADULT.

ADOLESCENCE IS THE MOST DANGEROUS TIME FOR WOMEN.

This is when they are at peak likelihood for first experiencing all forms of violence.

In childhood and adolescence, women experience unwanted sexual contact or rape through family or trusted people. As women age and develop relationships outside of the family, it transitions to intimate partner violence. The likelihood for violence does not change, but who perpetrates the violence does.



44.2%

FACE PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION FROM AN INTIMATE PARTNER FOR THE FIRST TIME.



THE MOST COMMON AGE FOR A WOMAN'S INITIAL EXPERIENCE OF RAPE WHILE DRUNK, DRUGGED, OR PASSED OUT.

10



Adolescence is when men first experience psychological aggression from an intimate partner.

17.1%
OF NEBRASKAN WOMEN

& 11.6%
OF NEBRASKAN MEN

MISS SCHOOL OR WORK AS A RESULT OF SEXUAL OR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE.

Source: 2020 Statewide Intimate Partner & Sexual Violence Survey

LEARN MORE:

To learn more about intimate partner & sexual violence in Nebraska, view the full report at: nebraskacoalition.org/get_informed/publications/research-reports.html



HOW TO HELP →

HOW YOU CAN HELP



We ALL play a role in prevention. There are many ways you can help prevent sexual and intimate partner violence: creating safe environments, promoting healthy relationships, modeling open communication, and becoming a safe and trusted support for youth.

Since **sexual and intimate partner violence peak between the ages of 15 and 18**, it is important to introduce prevention strategies to Nebraska youth before adolescence. Offering prevention strategies to youth at an early age allows them to build a foundation for bodily autonomy, boundaries, consent, and healthy relationships.

Conduct a survey on school climate to help determine how to build a safe and trauma-informed learning environment in your school.

Incorporate social emotional learning and violence prevention curricula that teaches youth healthy relationships and consent in age appropriate, medically accurate, and inclusive ways.

Promote social norms that protect against violence. An ongoing bystander engagement program teaching students skills to identify and interrupt unhealthy behavior in safe ways is one example.

Launch a school-wide awareness campaign, developed by and for students.

Create opportunities for students to learn outside of the classroom, such as offering support groups for students or developing a mentoring program.

Inform and find creative ways to include parents and caregivers in your programming.

Consider making environmental changes to increase school safety, such as improving monitoring in hallways.

Develop clear policies and procedures to prevent and respond to bullying, harassment, or violence. Share these policies with students, staff, parents, and caregivers and train accordingly.

Become familiar with mandatory reporting laws and communicate openly with students about limits to confidentiality up front.

Partner with a local domestic violence and sexual assault program in your efforts.

Resources:

National Center of Safe Supportive Learning Environments: safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/safe-place-to-learn-k12

National Sexual Violence Resource Center's Sexual Violence on Campus: Strategies for Prevention: [cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/campusvprevention.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/campusvprevention.pdf)

Stop Sexual Assault in Schools: stopsexualassaultinschools.org

Women's Fund of Omaha's Sexual Violence Prevention Educator's Guide: omahawomensfund.org/svp-educators-guide