

1: Can He Rape Me if We're Married?

The National Center for Victims of Crime: The mission of the National Center for Victims of Crime is to forge a national commitment to help victims of crime rebuild their lives. They are dedicated to serving individuals, families, and communities harmed by crime.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, sexual violence includes any of the following: Completed or attempted rape. The rape may be vaginal, anal, or oral. It may involve the use of a body part or an object. Forcing a victim to penetrate the perpetrator or someone else, whether attempted or completed. Pressuring a victim to submit to being penetrated. The pressure may involve threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors about the victim, or the misuse of authority or influence. ANY unwanted sexual contact. This includes touching the victim on the breast, genitals, inner thigh, anus, butt, or groin on bare skin or through clothing. Making the victim touch the perpetrator by using force or intimidation. Sexual harassment or any unwanted sexual experience that does not involve touching. This includes verbal abuse or sharing unwanted pornography. It may occur without the victim knowing about it. The alcohol or drug use may be willing or unwilling. Regardless, the victim is not at fault. Any sexual contact or activity, physical or non-physical, requires that both people agree to it freely, clearly, and willingly. A person cannot give consent if they: Remember that it is not your fault. You are never obligated to act in a way you do not want to act. The person pressuring you is responsible. It is fine to make excuses or lie so you can exit the situation. You can say you suddenly feel sick, have to attend to a family emergency, or just need to go to the bathroom. If you can, call a friend. Look for a way to escape. Look for the nearest door or window you can get to quickly. If people are nearby, think about how to get their attention. Think about where to go next. Do what you can to stay safe. Plan ahead to have a special code word with a friend or family member. No matter what happens, nothing you did or said caused the assault. No matter what you were wearing, drinking, or doing - even if you were flirting or kissing - it is not your fault. Your behavior before, during, or after the incident does not change the fact that the perpetrator is at fault. If you are sexually assaulted, try to get to a safe place as soon as you are able. If you are in immediate danger or are seriously injured, call or your local emergency number. If you have been raped, the hotline can connect you with hospitals who have staff trained in working with sexual assault victims and collecting evidence. The hotline may be able to send an advocate to help you during this difficult time. You can also get help and support with how to report the crime, should you decide to. It is a good idea to seek medical care to check for and treat any injuries. It may not be easy, but try NOT to shower, take a bath, wash hands, cut fingernails, change clothes, or brush your teeth before receiving medical care. That way, you have the option to have evidence collected. They will explain what will happen and why. You will be asked for your consent before having any procedure or test. Your health care providers will likely discuss the option to have a sexual assault forensic exam rape kit performed by a specially trained nurse. You can decide whether to have the exam. If you do, it will collect DNA and other evidence should you decide to report the crime. Here are some things to consider: Even when working with a trained nurse, the exam may be difficult to go through after an assault. You do not have to have the exam. It is your choice. Having this evidence may make it easier to identify and convict the perpetrator. Having the exam does NOT mean you have to press charges. You also do not have to decide to press charges right away. If you think you have been drugged, be sure to tell your providers so they can test you right away. Your providers will also likely talk with you about: The use of emergency contraception if you were raped and there is a chance you could become pregnant from the rape. This includes immediate use of medicines used to treat HIV. The process is called post-exposure prophylaxis PEP. Getting screened and treated for other sexually-transmitted infections STIs , if needed. Treatment usually means taking a course of antibiotics to reduce the risk of infection. Note that sometimes providers may recommend against testing at the time if there is concern that the results could be used against you. It is normal to react in any number of ways:

2: National Resources for Sexual Assault Survivors and their Loved Ones | RAINN

For more information on how one can help survivors of sexual assault, contact a local rape crisis or sexual assault program, prosecutor's office or sexual assault coalition and ask how to volunteer.

Tangney notes the link of shame and anger. In one study over several years, shame-prone children were also prone to substance abuse, earlier sexual activity, less safe sexual activity, and involvement with the criminal justice system. While the belief that one had control during the assault past control is associated with greater psychological distress, the belief that one has more control during the recovery process present control is associated with less distress, less withdrawal, and more cognitive reprocessing. Cognitive reprocessing is the process of taking the facts and forming a logical conclusion from them that is less influenced by shame or guilt. In most cases, a length of time, and often therapy, is necessary to allow the survivor and people close to the survivor to process and heal. They also feel embarrassed to talk about what had happened to them.

Post-assault treatment of sexual assault victims After a sexual assault, victims are subjected to investigations and, in some cases, mistreatment. Victims undergo medical examinations and are interviewed by police. During the criminal trial, victims suffer a loss of privacy and their credibility may be challenged. Sexual assault victims may also become the target of slut-shaming and cyberbullying. During criminal proceedings, publication bans and rape shield laws operate to protect victims from excessive public scrutiny. Secondary victimization[edit] Rape is especially stigmatizing in cultures with strong customs and taboos regarding sex and sexuality. For example, a rape victim especially one who was previously a virgin may be viewed by society as being "damaged. This phenomenon is known as secondary victimization. Types of secondary victimization include victim blaming and inappropriate post-assault behavior or language by medical personnel or other organizations with which the victim has contact. Victim blaming The term victim blaming refers to holding the victim of a crime to be responsible for that crime, either in whole or in part. In the context of rape, it refers to the attitude that certain victim behaviors such as flirting or wearing sexually provocative clothing may have encouraged the assault. This can cause the victim to believe the crime was indeed their fault. Rapists are known to use victim blaming as their primary psychological disconnect from their crime s and in some cases it has led to their conviction. People who believe that the world is intrinsically fair may find it difficult or impossible to accept a situation in which a person is badly hurt for no reason. This leads to a sense that victims must have done something to deserve their fate. Believers use this as a way to feel safer: If one avoids the behaviours of the past victims, one will be less vulnerable. A global survey of attitudes toward sexual violence by the Global Forum for Health Research shows that victim-blaming concepts are at least partially accepted in many countries. It has also been proposed by Roxane Agnew-Davies, a clinical psychologist and an expert on the effects of sexual violence, that victim-blaming correlates with fear. In predominantly Muslim countries[edit] Rape is forbidden under Islamic law. Local courts in some third world countries regularly punish raped minor girls and women by flogging them. But this is not according to the orthodox Sharia Quran and Sunnah. Under this ordinance, women who report having been raped must prove that the intercourse was without consent. If unable to prove this lack of consent, they can be charged with fornication. As a result, women are less likely to report rape Mainstream Sunni Islamic scholars, like Imam Malik , clearly state that no punishment is applied on the raped women.

3: 21 Amazing Spousal Rape Statistics - HRF

Rape culture is the practice of automatically classifying "unfounded reports" as "false reports," of blaming victims on account of clothing, immodest behavior, alcohol-consumption, failure to.

Anna is a woman in her 40s. She has been in a conflicted marriage for years. Her husband insists on morning sex, even though he knows it will make her late for work. She gives in to get it over with. Tara, newly married, is upset because her husband has been having sex with her while she is asleep. He says she agrees in her sleep. Caren is in her 30s. She feels she has no say about when and where she and her husband will have sex. He often refuses when she initiates. She gives in rather than have yet another fight about it. Kayla, age 18, writes that her husband regularly slaps her around and then forces her to have sex saying that he just knows she loves it. She does love him. These women are all married. Is what their husbands are doing a form of rape? But it is rape nonetheless. Rape is forced sex. He is getting off. She is getting violated. Rape is the word for forced or coerced sex. Her husband is demanding sex despite the fact that it is inconvenient and not welcomed. She wants to be awake, aware and involved when she and her husband have sex. Kayla is being physically hurt by the person who says he loves her. Married sex, like all intimate, loving sex is consensual. It is a way that two people who love each other express love and caring and communicate tenderness. It is not one of the following situations: This should be obvious. But some men have the mistaken idea that marriage changes the rules. Sex when the wife feels threatened. She can only comply rather than risk being harmed either physically or emotionally. Loving sex is genuinely consensual. Sex by taking a woman hostage. Some men keep themselves in a position of superiority by controlling all the money, by making contact with friends and family difficult to impossible, or by making sure there is no way for her to get transportation out of the house. The woman becomes a hostage in her own home. Like many hostages, she gives up and gives in to whatever he wants including sex. Sex when the woman feels she has no choice. Wives do not belong to their husbands. A woman does not give up her right to say yes or no the day she gets married. Sex should be based on respect, equality, consent, caring, and clear communication. A couple can sometimes back away from hurtful sex on their own. But often, anger, disappointments and the emotional hurts that are the result of forced marital sex are so intense that it takes some specialized treatment to heal the relationship. If a couple wants to stay together in spite of an incident or pattern of marital rape, a couples therapist can help partners heal the hurts and develop a healthy way to be sexual with each other. But if the husband refuses to take responsibility for inflicting emotional and physical pain and even feels justified in his actions, it may be that the only way for the wife to stop it is to leave. It may be frightening for the wife to cut loose, especially if she is financially and emotionally dependent on her husband. Marie Hartwell-Walker is licensed as both a psychologist and marriage and family counselor. She specializes in couples and family therapy and parent education. She is author of the insightful parenting e-book, *Tending the Family Heart*. Check out her book, *Unlocking the Secrets of Self-Esteem*. Retrieved on November 15, , from <https://>

4: Dealing with the rape of your spouse or partner -

The notion that the victim must "cooperate" for the rapist to be able to insert his penis makes as much sense as saying that a mugging victim must consent to the transfer of funds for the mugger to remove his wallet.

National Sexual Assault Hotline: It automatically routes the caller to their nearest sexual assault service provider. You can also search your local center here. This site offers a wide variety of information relating to sexual violence including a large legal resource library. National Organization for Victim Assistance: Founded in 1977, NOVA is the oldest national victim assistance organization of its type in the United States as the recognized leader in this noble cause. VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence hosts a resource library home of thousands of materials on violence against women and related issues, with particular attention to its intersections with various forms of oppression. National Sex Offender Public Website: The National Center for Victims of Crime: The mission of the National Center for Victims of Crime is to forge a national commitment to help victims of crime rebuild their lives. They are dedicated to serving individuals, families, and communities harmed by crime. National Street Harassment Hotline: Support is available in English and Spanish: National Child Abuse Hotline: They can provide local referrals for services. A centralized call center provides the caller with the option of talking to a counselor. They are also connected to a language line that can provide service in over 200 languages. They provide crisis intervention and referral services to children or people affected by sexual abuse of children. Hotline calls are automatically routed to a local center. Can be used to communicate information to the authorities about child pornography or child sex trafficking. CACs are a multidisciplinary team of law enforcement, mental and physical health practitioners who investigate instances of child physical and sexual abuse. Their website explains the process and has a directory according to geographic location. The site also has resources for offender treatment as well as information on recognizing the signs of child sexual abuse. Provides a full range of advocacy services for abused and neglected children. Domestic, Dating and Intimate Partner Violence: National Domestic Violence Hotline: Through this hotline an advocate can provide local direct service resources safehouse shelters, transportation, casework assistance and crisis intervention. Interpreter services available in 175 languages. This online helpline assists teens who are, or may be, in abusive relationships. Pathways to Safety International: The center serves abused Americans, mostly women and children, in both civilian and military populations overseas. In addition to providing domestic violence advocacy, safety planning and case management, the center assists victims with relocation, emergency funds for housing and childcare, and funds for payment of legal fees. National Coalition against Domestic Violence: The national coalition of Domestic Violence organizations is dedicated to empowering victims and changing society to a zero tolerance policy. They provide information on how to find incest survivor support groups in your area and empowers individuals to become survivors and thrivers. Stalking Stalking Resource Center: Their website provides statistics on stalking, information on safety planning and other resources. Legal, medical, system advocacy and survivor support services. This organization addresses violence against women, human rights, genocide, and crime victims with disabilities. National Disability Rights Network: NDRN members investigate reports of abuse and neglect, and seek systemic change to prevent further incidents; advocate for basic rights; and ensure accountability in health care, education, employment, housing, transportation, and within the juvenile and criminal justice systems for individuals with disabilities. A government website dedicated to educating students and schools about Title IX and sexual assault. Provides information for students about their Title IX rights in regards to ending sexual violence on campus. End Rape on Campus: An advocacy organization dedicated to assisting students file Title IX complaints. Resources for Male Survivors of Sexual Assault: Join a weekly chat-based online support group, facilitated by a counselor. This site has articles that discuss the effects of child sexual abuse on adult men and their loved ones. This site has information and a therapist search for male survivors of sexual violence. Support available in English and Spanish. Site has a list of local anti-violence programs and publications. Home to the Transgender Sexual Violence Project. Provides services and publishes research for transgender persons experiencing violence and their loved ones. National Human

Trafficking Resource Center: A national multilingual anti-trafficking hotline. Caller can report a tip; connect with anti-trafficking services in their area; or request training and technical assistance, general information, or specific anti-trafficking resources. Call to report suspected instances of human trafficking or worker exploitation or contact the FBI field office nearest you. Offers foreign language translation services in most languages as well as TTY. After business hours, the complaint line has a message service in English, Spanish, Russian, and Mandarin. Department of Defense DoD Safe Helpline is a groundbreaking crisis support service for members of the DoD community affected by sexual assault. Safe Helpline provides live, one-on-one support and information to the worldwide DoD community. Information about restraining orders and other legal protections for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The Laws in Your State: Refers callers to attorneys in their geographic area who can represent them in their pursuit of civil claims and victim restitution. The referral line is not an anonymous service. Their website also gives information about civil lawsuits. Legal support for survivors in every state. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division: Call or email to report sexual harassment in housing. These specialists are registered nurses, who have advanced education in forensic examination of sexual assault victims. This directory lists federally funded health centers that provide a variety of services even if the recipient does not have health insurance. Users pay a co-payment based on their income. These health centers generally provide primary care services. An international membership organization comprised of forensic nurses working around the world and other professionals who support and complement the work of forensic nursing. Sidran Traumatic Stress Foundation: The Sidran Institute provides information on traumatic stress including PTSD, dissociative disorders, and co-occurring issues such as addictions, self-injury, and suicidal behaviors. Find detailed professional listings for treatment centers in the United States and Canada. National Eating Disorder Helpline: Information, crisis and referral hotline for people dealing with eating disorders. Provides information and referral services, not counseling. The mission of Hope Exists After Rape Trauma H-E-A-R-T is to provide HOPE for victims of sexual assault through the provision of essential and therapeutic support, by affecting positive change in laws influencing their lives, and by educating both the public and professionals commissioned to serve victims. National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: Provides crisis suicide intervention, self-harm counseling and assistance, and local mental health referrals. Calls are routed to local centers. TALK and for the Spanish line call Sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, this website to be useful to scientists, practitioners, advocates, grassroots organizations, and any other professional or layperson interested in current topics related to violence against women and its prevention. Project Respect aims to create discussions and share a positive alternative model of relationships for youth. The goal of PreventConnect is to advance the primary prevention of sexual assault and relationship violence by building a community of practice among people who are engaged in such efforts. Offer information and expertise to schools on sexual violence, diversity, sexual harassment, bullying, hate crimes, healthy relationships, assertiveness, eating disorders, suicide, and related risk issues. The Date Safe Project: Speak Up Be Safe: Childhelp Speak Up Be Safe is a newly developed, school-based, child abuse prevention education program that focuses on child safety. It is an evolution of Good Touch Bad Touch. Men Can Stop Rape: Cyber Bullying Research Center: A clearinghouse for information regarding cyberbullying. For International Resources, please click here. For statistics on Sexual Assault, please click here.

5: About Sexual Assault | RAINN

Impact on loved ones. When someone is a victim of sexual violence, it affects not only the survivor, but also all of the people around them. Sexual violence can affect many people in a victim/survivor's life: parents, friends, partners, children, spouses, classmates and/or co-workers.

Even with it being illegal, prosecutors rarely bring a case of marital rape to trial. Statistics About Spousal Rape 1. Only 2 surveys have ever been done in an attempt to determine how prevalent spousal rape is today. One out of every 8 adult women in the US has experienced at least one forcible rape in her lifetime. More than half of women who have reported or spoken about being raped by their husband were forced to have anal sex. About one-third of spousal rape perpetrators use objects of some form to commit their violent act. The percentage of victims who say that their children witnessed the sexual assault: Wife rape survivors are more likely to have experienced unwanted oral and anal intercourse than women who are raped by acquaintances. For many generations, the concept of rape required it to be from a stranger or with someone whom the victim did not have an intimate relationship. Until that time, most laws included an exemption that eliminated spousal rape as a possibility. Although awareness of this issue is being raised and many organizations are providing supports for victims, this form of intimate partner violence is accepted far too often and is rarely reported to law enforcement officials, even when the victim feels like they have been perpetrated against. The Debate and Controversy Over Spousal Rape Some might feel that spousal rape occurs because sex is being withheld from the relationship. What really seems to be happening is that the forced sexual contact is more about having force and control than it is about having sex. This is because the most common times when spousal rape occurs is when the woman is in more control of the sexual relationship than the man. The two most common times when spousal rape occurs is just after a woman has been discharged from the hospital, often after giving birth to a child, and when the woman is feeling ill for some reason. The topic of a divorce in a relationship is also the cause for an increased risk of spousal rape to occur. When a marriage is on its last legs, two-thirds of women in research samples say that they were sexually assaulted by their partner. About 1 out of every 4 incidents occurs just prior to a divorce or a separation occurring. What is the outcome of spousal rape? In one study from , women who killed their husbands were more likely to have been raped by their spouse more than 20 times. When drugs, alcohol, or a history of abuse is involved, the spousal rape incidents can last for several hours, be repeated several times, and lead to full culmination of the sexual act more often than with stranger rape. Until the last vestiges of denial are removed by society, this veil will stay in place. Hopefully today the veil will be lifted, even if just a little bit.

6: Effects and aftermath of rape - Wikipedia

Rape victims will almost always find ways of blaming themselves by listing all the ways they could have fought differently, dressed differently, screamed differently, hit differently, or been somewhere different.

Dealing with the rape of your spouse or partner If your Lover gets Raped Michael Castleman For victims of sexual assault -- and their lovers -- the weeks and months following the crime are often as horrible as the crime itself. Both victims and lovers have great difficulty in dealing with their feelings of shame, rage, hurt, and powerlessness. Many relationships break up in the aftermath of sexual crime. Here are some things you can do to help support yourself and your lover after a sexual assault. The mountain men tie the narrator to a tree and strip the friend naked. The narrator describes the scene: A scream hit me. It was a sound of pain and outrage They kill the rapist with an arrow in the back. The other assailant flees. Bobby, the victim, adamantly opposes reporting the rape: Their lives are permanently scarred. He quits his job, fails at a new business and finally drifts off to Hawaii. The narrator, terrified that the murder will be discovered, is gripped by "a special fear" every time the telephone rings for years afterward. Some people would feel justified in killing the rapist and concealing the rape. They would also probably feel haunted for a long time, trying to forget what could never be forgotten. Fear of rape should not deprive anyone of freedom of movement. Constant fear of rape, in effect, keeps millions of people imprisoned in their homes, particularly after dark. Nuns, grandmothers, and year-olds get raped. According to a Psychology Today survey January, , men fantasize about being sexually overpowered as often as women. Does that mean that men "want" to be raped? It ignores the brutalization and degradation so fundamental to this crime. Convicted rapists freely admit that the "goal" of their rapes was not sex, but the power to intimidate. For this reason, when talking to people whose lovers have been raped, most rape crisis counselors prefer the term "sexual assault" to "rape. Further, "sexual assault" victims of either gender tend to be much less concerned with the "sex" than with the "assault. Both men and women can find themselves in a position of having to deal with the rape of a lover. Many relationships break up in the aftermath of a sexual assault--largely because people have never been advised how to respond supportively. Rape victims need two things: Supportive lovers need to: Many men pride themselves in the ability to "take charge" in emergencies. Ask what your lover would like to do. Ask how you can help. The only time a lover should break this rule is when the person is too seriously injured to think clearly. In this context, anything one does or does not do to survive is the right thing to do. Most victims berate themselves mercilessly with the million "I-should-haves. Then listen some more. Encouraging trauma victims to relive their tragedies is central to all forms of crisis intervention. Most people would gladly forget about the assault if they could. I Failed Her Some partners feel that rape means they "failed" in their imagined duty to protect their lovers. Most partners feel shame, rage, hurt, and powerlessness. Just as victims need a supportive listener, their lovers also need a good listener to help sort out their reactions. This person should not be the victim. She already has her emotional hands full. Try a friend, family member or a professional counselor. Rage and shame are hard to work out alone. Partners who are able to take care of their own needs can provide better support to their lovers. Making Love Again The most difficult aspect of helping a lover recover from rape is the issue of making love again. The survivor may not want to for quite a while. Like all decisions in response to rape, deciding when to make love again should be left up to the survivor, as hard as that might be for some men. Many victims yearn for tenderness and affection--kissing, caressing, massage--but do not feel comfortable with genital sexuality for some time. Partners need to cultivate the sensual and hold off on the sexual until the survivor makes it clear that she is ready. At the end of Deliverance, the narrator returns home to his wife. He has witnessed the rape of a friend and fears he may be wanted for murder. Whenever an odd noise startles him awake, his wife comforts him:

7: As the Husband of a Rape Survivor, Here's What I Say to Other Men

The Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN) provide a toll-free hour hotline for victims of sexual assault at

HELPFUL INFORMATION FOR THE SPOUSE OF A RAPE VICTIM pdf

HOPE as well as an online chat hotline. RAINN also maintains a searchable database of rape crisis centers designed to help you find counseling in your area.

8: Marital / Partner Rape | www.enganchecubano.com

or spouses to learn more about supporting their loved one This booklet was written to help victims of sex- of the feelings and reactions that rape victims may.

9: Sexual violence - overview: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia

(a) Rape of a person who is the spouse of the perpetrator is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances: (1) Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.

Biotechnology for improved foods and flavors Filetype maria semple espa±ol Introduction to flight training In situ NMR Methods in Catalysis (Topics in Current Chemistry) Troy shield of thunder Proclamation adjourning the Parliament to the twenty fifth of July 1706 Space technologies and climate change Entrance to the Governors Yamen Conflict And the Refugee Experience Harry potter books review An employee sues her employer The ethical manager Stories are always winners Hypothesis testing II : the two-sample case Cut by patricia mccormick New York State Appalachian development plan Know Your Magnetic Field Animal courtships. Communities in Economic Crisis Just muse, and other poems V. 1. Academic dress to Eyeglasses Prologue: Longing for passion Module 1, Analysing Recording A Drug Info Request (Clinical Skills Program Drug Informatin Series) Among the moonshiners, or, A drunkards legacy Change theories in nursing From Shadows to Shekinah An honorable peace Software Licensing Great Christian books. Phoenix Park murders Books on writing fiction Reinforced concrete design 7th edition limbrunner Baby Animals Iron-on Transfer Patterns Part 3 : Aftershocks. The secret life of prince charming Mountain Bike! San Francisco and the Bay Area Murder Over the Phone Aboriginal Occupation Of New York Concepts and Regions in Geography (Geodiscoveries) Census in Ireland