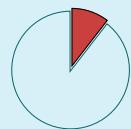


### Stats Shot

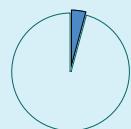
*When looking at forced sexual intercourse by any perpetrator only national-level data is available:*

**10.5%**



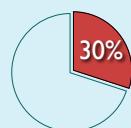
*10.5% of female youth have been physically forced to have sexual intercourse*

**4.2%**



*4.2% of male youth have been physically forced to have sexual intercourse*

**30%**



*About 30% of women experienced their first rape between the ages of 11 and 17*

*Women who were raped before the age of 18 were more likely to be victimized again as adults*

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), 2013*

## Teen Sexual Violence

Sexual violence refers to an actual or attempted act that is sexual in nature where consent is not freely obtained or given. It is a forced, coerced, or manipulated act that is sexual in nature, breaks a person's trust and safety, and is primarily motivated out of a need to feel powerful by controlling, dominating, or humiliating the victim. This can include rape, sexual assault, incest, child sexual abuse, sex trafficking, sexual contact, or sexual harassment. Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences are also forms of sexual violence and include exposure, voyeurism, making a victim look at or participate in sexual photos or movies, or verbal sexual harassment. Sexual violence is one of the most personal and invasive expressions of violence deeply affecting all genders, ages, races, ethnicities, ability levels, socioeconomic statuses, and sexual orientations.

### Youth are at particular risk for sexual violence.

Youth may be exposed to many types of sexual violence. They can be victims of sexual assault, sexual harassment, unwanted sexting (the sending of explicit messages and/or photographs), sexual and reproductive coercion, and sexual exploitation (Cook-Craig, 2012). Perpetrators of the violence may be peers or adults.

Although not inclusive of all forms of sexual violence which youth may experience outside of dating relationships, the data below provides a snapshot of sexual violence happening within dating relationships in Wisconsin.

## PREVENTING YOUTH SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence is preventable. There are many things that individuals and communities can do to prevent sexual violence before it happens. Below are some examples.

- Promote healthy relationship skills: Teach and model healthy norms and behaviors in relationships and challenge gender stereotypes.
- Engage bystanders: Increase abilities and skills for youth to take action to prevent sexual violence.
- Youth Development: Empower youth to create solutions and engage in language and behavior strategies. Youth can design and lead community-based campaigns and activities
- Policy development: Support or advocate for policies and environments that promote respect and equality.

Adapted from *Youth Sexual Violence Prevention*, Patricia Cook-Craig, 2012

## Youth Who Have Experienced Sexual Dating Violence 2013 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

(one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)

Sex	Wisconsin 2013	United States 2013
Female	15.7%	14.4%
Male	4.0%	6.2%
Total	9.6%	10.4%

The numbers above and on the previous page (see Stats Shot) together comprise low estimates of youth sexual violence, since they do not include coerced sexual intercourse or any other form of sexual violence outside of a dating relationship

Teens who experience sexual violence are at a higher risk for various physical, emotional, and social impacts than those who do not. Youth victims may be at higher risk for the following:

- high-risk drinking
- tobacco use
- contemplated or attempted suicide
- sexually transmitted infections
- high-risk sexual behaviors
- unintended pregnancy
- feelings of sadness or hopelessness
- unhealthy weight control
- dating violence victimization

[Howard, Wang, & Yan, 2007]

### Sources:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2011). National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report.*
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2011). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2011.*
- Cook-Craig, Patricia. (2012). Youth sexual violence prevention. VAWnet Applied Research Series.*
- Howard, D. E., Wang, M. Q., & Yan, F. (2007). Prevalence and psychosocial correlates of forced sexual intercourse among U.S. high school students. Adolescence, 42, 629-643.*
- Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. (2011). Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011: Executive Summary.*