

RESOURCES

Hopi Resource Enforcement Services
Sex Offender Registry & Tracking Service
928-734-7340

Hopi BIA Law Enforcement
928-738-2233
928-738-2234
911

Hopi Domestic Violence Program
928-738-1115/ 1116 Mon - Fri, 8am - 5pm
928-814-7095 (Afterhours)

Hopi Prosecutors Office
928-738-2245

Hopi Tewa Women's Coalition to End Abuse
928-225-7029
928-225-6494

Hopi Social Services
928-737-6187
928-737-6188

Hopi Behavioral Health Services
928-737-6300

Hopi Silent Witness
928-738-8477
928-607-0811

National Sexual Assault Hotline
1-800-656-4673 - 24 hours/ 7 days a week

Hopi Health Care Center Sexual Assault
Nurse Examiner
928-737-6000

Hopi Health Care Center Emergency Room
928-737-6240

Hopi Silent Witness
928-738-8477

StrongHearts Native Help Line
1-844-762-8483 - M-F: 9am - 530pm CST

Tuba City Regional Health Care Corp Sexual Assault
Nurse Examiner
928-283-2934
928-607-9089

Tuba City Regional Health Sexual Assault Advocate
928-283-2900/ 928-607-0811

COALITION STAFF

928-225-7029
928-225-6494
info@htwcea.org
kyapsti@htwcea.org



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Hopi Tewa Women's Coalition to
End Abuse

SEXUAL ASSAULT Information

"Weaving a web of support for victims and survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault."



What is Sexual Assault?

Sexual assault is defined as any sort of sexual activity between two or more people in which one does not give consent or cannot give consent. Sexual activity includes unwanted touching, grabbing, anal sex, oral sex, sexual penetration with an object, and/or sexual intercourse.

Victims can also be involved in a sexual activity against their will, and that force can either be non-physical or physical. Non-physical force can include bribery, threats, manipulation, pressure by someone of authority, and someone unable to give consent if they are under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Finally, some assaults can include violence or physical force.

Movies and media often depict that sexual assault or rape is committed by a “stranger” or “drifter”. But The U.S Department of Justice found that 76% of sexually assaulted women were attacked by someone they knew. This included: boyfriends, current / former spouses, dating partners, friends, and even family members.

SEXUAL ASSAULT STATISTICS

- Nearly 1 in 2 American Indian/ Alaskan Native (AI/AN) women and 1 in 5 AI/AN men have been a victim of sexual violence, other than rape. - Center for Disease Control and Prevention.
- American Indian & Alaskan Native women are more than 2.5 times more likely to be raped or sexually assaulted than other women in the U.S. - US Dept. of Justice
- 1 in 3 Native American Women will be raped during their lifetime, whereas the risk for all other women is less than 1 in 5.
- National Institute of Justice and the Center for Disease Control & Prevention



- In 2006, AI/AN Mental Health Research study found that 96% of American Indian respondents who had been a victim of rape or sexual assault had experienced other physical abuse as well.
- Alcohol and drugs appear to play a larger role in the sexual attacks of American Indian & Alaskan Native women compared to other women. - US Dept. of Justice
- Over two-thirds, 68% of AI/AN sexual assault victims believed their attackers had been drinking and/ or taking drugs before the offense. - US Dept. of Justice
- 27.5% of AI/AN men experience sexual violence in their lifetime
- National Institute of Justice and the Center for Disease Control & Prevention

Sexual Violence Facts and Myths

Myth: If a victim of sexual assault does not physically fight back or scream for help, then they wanted the act to happen.

FACT: Many survivors experience a “freeze” response during an assault, where they physically cannot move. Its a physiological process that happens in their body that doesn't allow mobility.

Myth: People who have experienced sexual assault will be hysterical or cry uncontrollably.

FACT: Everyone will experience sexual assault trauma or rape trauma differently. Some may laugh, some may cry, and others will exhibit symptoms of shock, and not show any emotion at all. Victims' experiences are not the same.

Myth: A person cannot sexually assault their spouse or partner because they are in a relationship.

FACT: Nearly 1 in 10 women have experienced rape by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

Myth: Indian Country does not have high rates of sexual assault or rape.

FACT: Indian Country may not show high statistics of rape, because in many cases victims of sexual assault in Indian Country do not report the crime. Studies have shown that 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetime.