

**Kansas Sexual & Domestic Violence
Program Numbers
Kansas Crisis Hotline
1-888-END ABUSE**

DV= domestic violence services only
SV= sexual violence services only

Atchison	800-367-7075 or 913-367-0363
Dodge City	866-270-2270 or 620-225-6510
El Dorado	800-870-6967 or 316-321-7104
Emporia	800-825-1295 or 620-342-1870
Garden City	800-275-0535 or 620-275-5911
Great Bend	866-792-1885 or 620-792-1885
Hays	800-794-4624 or 785-625-3055
Hutchinson	800-701-3630 or 620-663-2522
Iola	620-365-7566
KC Metro	
Wyandotte Cnty	Friends of Yates (dv) 913-321-0951
Johnson Cnty	Safehome (dv) 888-432-4300 or 913-262-2868
MOCSA	MOCSA (sv) 913-642-0233 or 816-531-0233
El Centro	El Centro, Inc. ¡Si Se Puede! (dv) 913-677-0100
KCAVP	KCAVP (LGBT services) 816-561-0550
Lawrence	GaDuGi Safe Center (sv) 785-841-2345
	The Willow Domestic Violence Center (dv) 800-770-3030 or 785-843-3333
Leavenworth	800-644-1441 or 913-682-9131
Liberal	620-624-8818
Manhattan	800-727-2785 or 785-539-2785
Mayetta	866-966-0173
Newton	800-487-0510 or 316-283-0350
Pittsburg	800-794-9148 or 620-231-8251
Salina	800-874-1499 or 785-827-5862
Topeka	888-822-2983 or 785-354-7927 evening 785-234-3300
Wichita	Catholic Charities Harbor House (dv) 866-899-5522 or 316-263-6000
	StepStone (dv) 316-265-1611
	Wichita Area Sexual Assault Center (sv) 316-263-3002 por español: 316-263-2044
	YWCA Women's Crisis Center (dv) 316-267-7233
Winfield	800-794-7672 or 620-221-4357

I am afraid to accept a new job due to my abuser's behavior? Can I still receive UI?

While you are receiving UI due to domestic violence, you are allowed to refuse a new position if it does not reasonably accommodate your physical, psychological, safety, and/or legal needs in addressing the abuse. You may have to show why you refused a certain job, but you have the right to consider your safety and other issues when you are trying to decide whether to take a new job.

I think I might qualify under this definition of abuse. What should I do next?

Only the CSR will be able to determine if you qualify. However, if you believe you might qualify for UI once you have read this pamphlet, you should review this information with your sexual assault or domestic violence advocate. That person may be able to help you gather the evidence you will need when you apply. Then, you should contact the regional call center to apply, or you can file a claim via the Internet at www.uibenefits.dol.ks.gov.

What should I do if the CSR does not believe that I was abused?

You will receive a determination notice that will explain whether you are eligible to receive unemployment benefits. If you are not eligible, the notice will explain your right to file an appeal and provide instructions for doing so.

Remember: YOU ARE NOT ALONE.

There are many women who have been abused; many of them have lost their jobs because of the abuse. If you are concerned about your safety and want to talk confidentially with someone who knows about sexual and domestic violence, call your local program (see "Kansas Domestic & Sexual Violence Program Numbers") or the Kansas Crisis Hotline at 1-888-END ABUSE (1-888-363-2283).

This brochure is intended to provide you with a summary of K.S.A. 44-706. If you have specific questions about the law or about your eligibility for UI benefits, you should contact an attorney or talk further with the CSR.

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Did you have to leave your job because of domestic violence?



Unemployment insurance (UI) benefits may be available to you if you can show you had to leave your job because you, your spouse, or your dependent child were victims of domestic violence, as defined by this particular statute. The domestic violence is only one factor in deciding if you qualify for these benefits.

The UI Customer Service Representative (CSR) is the person who makes the initial decision about whether you qualify for UI benefits. You should talk to the CSR at the regional call center in your area if you have specific questions about UI. It is possible that you may not qualify for reasons unrelated to the abuse.

Here are some questions and answers that may help you decide if you should tell the CSR about the abuse and its impact on your job.

What does abuse mean under this law?

Abuse is any one, or a combination, of the following:

- Causing or attempting to cause physical harm;
- Placing you in fear of imminent physical harm;
- Causing you to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threats or duress, or threatening to do so;
- Mentally abusing you, which includes threats, intimidation and acts designed to induce terror;
- Depriving you of health care, housing, food or other necessities of life; or
- Restraining your liberty.

Does the abuse have to have been against me?

No. You may also qualify if your spouse or your dependent child was abused.

Do I have to be married to my abuser?

No. The person who abused you, your spouse, or your dependent child could have been a current or former spouse, a person with whom you have a child in common, a person you live with or have lived with in the past, a person related by blood or marriage, or a person with whom you have or had a dating or engagement relationship.

I was afraid to return to my job. Would I qualify for benefits?

In order to qualify, you must have left your job due to the domestic violence. This could include any of the following circumstances:

- You had a reasonable fear of future domestic violence while you were at work or going to or from your work place;
- You had to relocate to another geographic area in order to avoid more domestic violence;
- You had to leave work because you needed to address the physical, psychological, and legal impacts of domestic violence, such as being hospitalized, having to attend counseling, support groups, or legal hearings and trials that made you unable to continue to work;
- You had to leave work in order to stay in a shelter for victims of domestic violence;
- You reasonably believed that you needed to leave work in order to avoid other situations that may lead to domestic violence and to provide for your safety and that of your family.

Do I have to prove I was abused? How?

You will be asked to prove the existence of domestic violence. You may prove the existence of domestic violence by providing any one of the following:

- A copy of a restraining order, protection from abuse order, or other court order granting you some sort of protective relief; or
- A police report documenting the abuse; or
- A court record showing that your abuser has been convicted of certain crimes where the victim was a family or household member; or
- A doctor's report or some other medical documentation of the abuse; or
- A statement from your counselor, social worker, health care provider, clergy, shelter worker, legal advocate, domestic violence or sexual assault advocate or another professional who has assisted you in dealing with the effects of the abuse on you or your family; or
- Your own sworn statement telling about the abuse.

Will this information be confidential?

The person taking your application is required to keep this evidence of domestic violence confidential. This includes your statements and any additional supporting evidence you provide. You may give consent for this information to be released but it should not be released without your consent. If keeping your address and other personal information confidential is critical to your safety, you should tell the CSR how important this confidentiality is to you.

UI Office Information

Kansas Unemployment Contact Center

Toll Free Number: 800-292-6333

TTY: 877-457-5432

Fax : 785-296-3249

PO Box 3539

Topeka, KS 66601-3539

www.uibenefits.dol.ks.gov

Kansas City U.I. Call Center

Phone: 913-596-3500

Topeka U.I. Call Center

Phone: 785-575-1460

Wichita U.I. Call Center

Phone: 316-383-9947

A 2005 national telephone survey by the Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence, www.caepv.org, found that 21% of full-time employed adults were victims of domestic violence and 64% of victims of domestic violence indicated that their ability to work was affected by the violence. Among key causes for their decline in productivity, victims noted distraction (57%); fear of discovery (45%); harassment by intimate partner at work (either by phone or in person) (40%); fear of intimate partner's unexpected visits (34%); inability to complete assignments on time (24%); and job loss (21%).