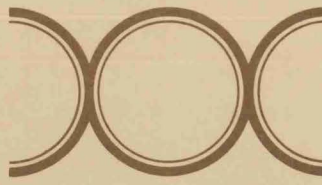


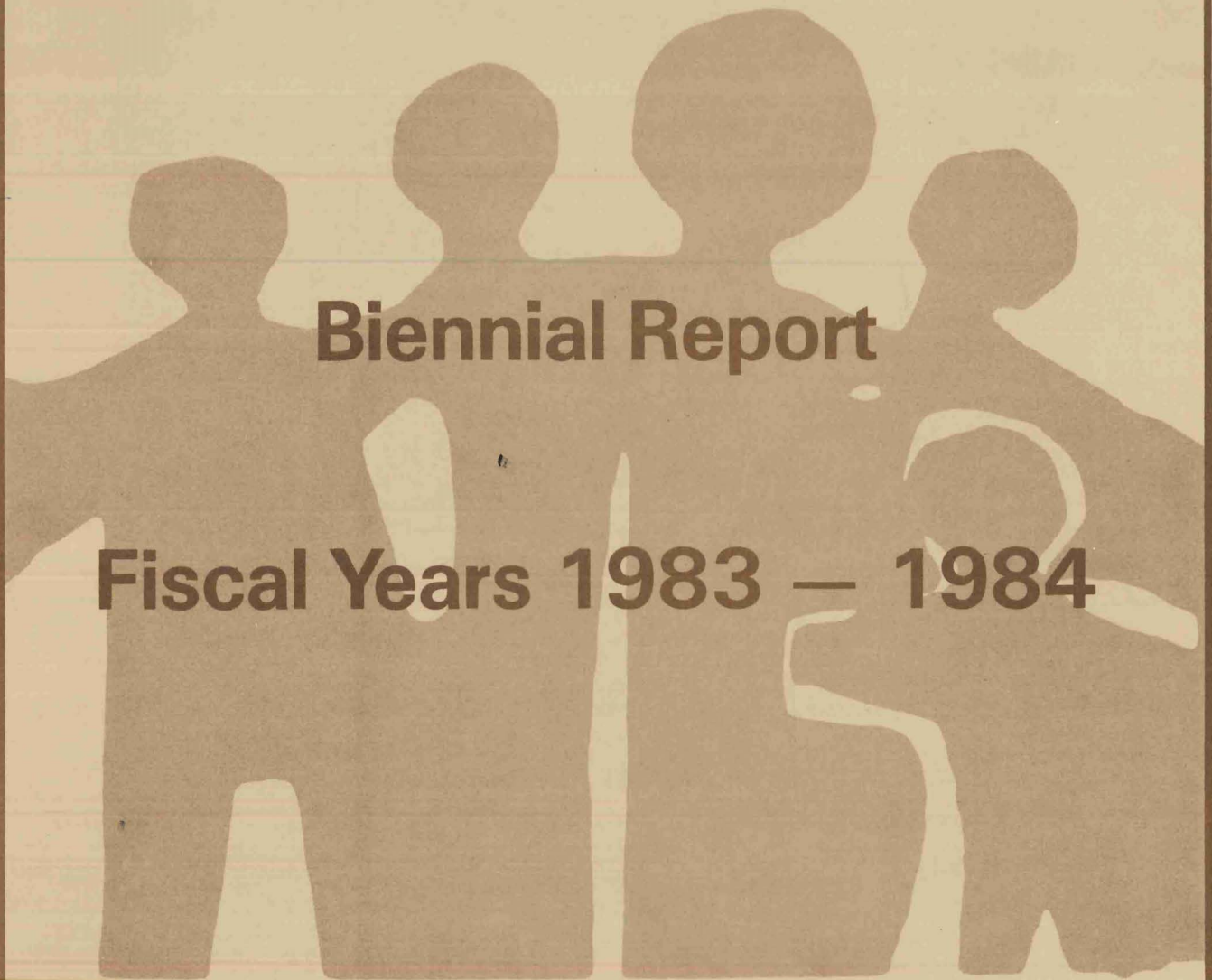
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Biennial Report

Fiscal Years 1983 — 1984

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Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault

BIENNIAL REPORT: FISCAL YEARS 1983 AND 1984

MINNESOTA PROGRAM FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Published by:

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SECTION I

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sexual assault is a humiliating and terrifying crime which violates a person's innermost physical and psychological being. It is a violent crime which is primarily an act of aggression and coercion rather than a sexual act. It is any sexual activity that a person is forced into without her/his consent. It includes forcible rape, acquaintance rape, incest, same-sex assault and child molestation.

The FBI reports that forcible rape (only one form of sexual assault) is the fastest growing violent crime in the United States. Nationally, reported rapes have increased 94% since 1970. In the same decade, reported rapes increased 138% in Minnesota. And yet researchers continue to find that rape and all forms of sexual assault are the most underreported of all violent crimes. The FBI estimates that as few as one out of ten sexual assaults are ever reported to law enforcement personnel.

In 1974 because of growing community awareness of the problem of sexual assault, the Minnesota legislature directed the Commissioner of Corrections to establish a community-based statewide program to provide services to sexual assault victims. The Department of Corrections then established the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault to implement these services, with the assistance of a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

Upon expiration of the LEAA grant in 1978, the Department of Corrections assumed responsibility for most statewide components of the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault. However, no monies for local services were available.

In 1979 the legislature began appropriating additional funds for grants to cities, counties and private agencies that provide services to victims of sexual assault. This grant program ensured that victim services would be community based in order to meet specific local needs. The legislature continued to appropriate funds to the Department of Corrections for this grant program during the 1982-83 and 1984-85 bienniums. This report, which covers fiscal years 1983 and 1984, reflects activities at both the state and local levels.

The total budget for the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault for fiscal year 1983 was \$502,699: \$418,633 in state funds, \$53,166 in federal funds, and \$30,900 in foundation grants. During fiscal year 1984 the program's total budget was \$568,553: \$443,652 in state funds, \$88,341 in federal funds, and \$36,560 in foundation grants.

Statewide Program Components

The Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault completed the following major activities during fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

Administration of Grant Program

- Awarded \$358,672 in grants to 26 community-based sexual assault centers throughout Minnesota during F.Y. 1983: \$315,722 in state funds and \$42,950 in federal health services block grant monies;
- Awarded \$375,585 in grants to 27 community-based sexual assault centers during F.Y. 1984: \$327,016 in state funds and \$48,569 in federal health and health services block grant monies;
- Monitored progress and provided technical assistance to grantees;

Development of Specialized Training Programs

- Cosponsored Rural Perspectives on Sexual Assault, a two-day training program for over 200 service providers from rural communities;
- Sponsored Preventing Adolescent Sexual Abuse: No Easy Answers, a one-day training seminar attended by 300 persons from throughout Minnesota;
- Cosponsored the 5th Annual Conference of the National Coalition of Sexual Assault, which was held in July, 1983 in Minneapolis and was attended by 600 persons from over 30 states;
- Sponsored Providing Services to Victims of Sexual Assault: An Inservice Training Program, for over 200 staff and volunteers of local sexual assault centers.

Implementation of Special Projects

The Sexual Abuse Education for Disabled Adolescents Project:

- Received a \$30,900 grant from the Northwest Area Foundation which funded the following activities:
- Developed and distributed two brochures, "Say No, Get Away and Tell Someone," a brochure for children with limited reading ability, and "Are Children With Disabilities Vulnerable to Sexual Abuse," a pamphlet for parents;
- Developed, prepared and distributed a curriculum entitled Preventing Sexual Abuse of Persons With Disabilities: A Curriculum for Hearing Impaired, Physically Disabled, Blind and Mentally Retarded Students;
- Conducted statewide training for special education teachers, other professionals who work with persons with disabilities, and staff and volunteers of the sexual assault centers.

Sexual Assault Training for Ethnic Minority Human Service Providers:

- Received a \$30,860 grant from the Northwest Area Foundation that funded an intensive nine-month, three days a month, training program for thirty Black, American Indian and Hispanic human service providers.

Regional Training Program--Sexual Abuse and Disabled Persons:

- Received \$33,500 from the Department of Education to provide consultation and regional training programs on the sexual abuse of disabled persons to over 700 persons, including staff from over 105 school districts;
- Contracted with seven local sexual assault programs to coordinate regional training programs in Brainerd, Coon Rapids, Eveleth, Montevideo, Moorhead, Rochester and Thief River Falls.

Distribution of Materials

- Continued to distribute Sexual Assault: A Statewide Problem, Incest: Confronting the Silent Crime, "Sexual Assault: A Statewide Problem," Child Sexual Abuse ... It Is Happening, Sexual Assault Against Men, Same-Sex Assault: A Handbook for Intervention Training, and evidentiary collection kits;
- Distributed additional resource and media materials, and maintained a resource library;
- Filled over 500 requests for information on sexual assault from professionals, students, parents and concerned persons.

Provision of Public Education

- Published a quarterly statewide newsletter, The MN Exchange, which has a circulation of 1,500;
- Sponsored information booths at professional statewide conferences, and presented educational programs to professional, civic and church groups.

Coordination With Other Agencies

- Established new and maintained existing contacts with other state agencies and concerned groups to provide leadership in encouraging public and professional awareness of the issue, and in developing effective system responses to sexual assault victimization.

Participation in the National Network of Sexual Assault Service Providers

- Provided information to programs throughout the country regarding law reform, program and material development, and outreach to special populations;

- Active member in the National Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCASA);
- Represented Minnesota at the Symposium on Sexual Assault, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Community-Based Sexual Assault Services

A total of 27 programs received grants from the Department of Corrections to provide victim services, professional training, coordination of services and community education during fiscal years 1983 and 1984. The following is a summary of the data received from the grantees.

Victim Services

- Services were provided to 3,509 victims of sexual assault in 1983 and 4,633 victims in 1984. Of those victims seen in 1984, 55% were in the seven-county metropolitan area and 45% of the victims were outside the metro area.
- The number of victims receiving services represents a 55% increase over the two year period (from 1982 to 1984) and a 120% increase over the past four years (1980 to 1984).
- The range of services included crisis intervention, information and referral, advocacy, support groups and assistance in life-sustaining needs such as housing, transportation and child care.
- 89% of the victims served were female and 11% were male.
- The proportion of nonwhite victims served increased slightly over the two year period, from 9% in 1982 to 10% in 1984. Nonwhite victims served included American Indian, Black, Hispanic/Latino and Southeast Asian people.
- The proportion of child victims increased over the two year period. By 1984 nearly half (47%) of all victims were under the age of 18 and nearly 10 percent were under the age of six years.
- In 1983, 47% of victims seeking services were rape or attempted rape victims, 26% were victims of family sexual abuse, and the remaining reported child molestation, sexual harassment or some other sexual offense. In 1984, 44% were victims of rape or attempted rape, and 27% were victims of family sexual abuse.
- 8% of victims were assaulted by someone of the same sex.
- The vast majority of victims knew their assailant. In 1983, 81%, and in 1984, 85% of assailants were relatives, friends, acquaintances or coworkers.

Professional Training

- During fiscal year 1983, grantees provided 646 training programs to 18,070 participants. This was an 87% increase over the previous year. In 1984 these figures decreased slightly, with 603 training programs provided to 17,308 professionals.
- Training was provided to five groups of professionals: law enforcement, medical, legal, human service personnel, and teachers.

Public Education

- Local sexual assault programs utilized the media and distributed brochures and posters and sponsored local and regional public awareness events.
- Grantees provided 2,655 public education presentations reaching 85,412 persons in 1983, a 38% increase over fiscal year 1982. The number of community education participants increased another 15% in 1984, with 2,546 programs provided to 97,903 participants.
- Presentations were made to civic, social and church groups and elementary, secondary and college students.

Coordination of Services

- The grantees not only participated in the interagency network, but in many instances provided leadership for the development of interagency communication and coordination.
- The number of interagency coordinating meetings that grantees participated in increased by 59% over the two year period, from 1,177 in 1982 to 1,872 in 1984.
- The grantees provided information and referrals for professionals in need of technical information and case consultation.

Staffing Patterns

- Local sexual assault centers employed 33 salaried full time and 22 salaried part-time staff persons;
- Volunteers contributed 999,940 hours of on-call and active service time in F.Y. 1984, an increase of 850% over the two year period. Computed at the minimum wage of \$3.65/hour, these services were worth \$3,649,781.

Discussion and Conclusions

The information provided in this report demonstrates that the Department of Corrections is actively addressing the issue of sexual assault at the state level by providing funding to local community-based sexual assault programs.

The data obtained from the quarterly reports from the local sexual assault programs shows that a significant number of victims, professionals and community groups utilized the services provided by the grantees; that local community-based programming is an effective method of service delivery for sexual assault victims; that the legislative appropriation was utilized effectively and as intended; and that this method of service delivery for sexual assault victims provides a comprehensive model which can be replicated in other states.

Additionally, this report demonstrates that there are components of sexual assault programming that can effectively be accomplished at the state level. This includes specialized training, statewide community education, the development of new materials, the development of techniques to address the needs of special populations and the implementation of special projects.

The data does identify additional program activities necessary to thoroughly address the problem of sexual assault. The present level of funding will minimally provide for current services to be maintained. The current funding level will not, however, make it possible to provide the additional services that are needed. The data below substantiates programming needs outlined in the recommendations and needs statements.

- Some geographic areas of the state are not served.
- The demand for services from the existing sexual assault programs has increased dramatically in the areas of victim services, professional training and public education. This demand shows no sign of decreasing in the future; rather, the upward trend appears to be accelerating.
- There is a lack of treatment resources for both victims and offenders. In particular, there is a need for additional treatment resources in rural areas, for low income persons, and for residential treatment programs.
- The needs of disabled victims, elderly victims, and gay and lesbian victims are being identified. Techniques must be developed to reach out to these groups and to provide services that are sensitive to their needs.
- While the percentage of racial minority victims seeking services from sexual assault centers has increased to 10%, there continues to be a need for services and programs that are sensitive to cultural differences.
- A significant number of males (11%) are utilizing the services of sexual assault centers. Professional training and educational efforts must be expanded to encompass the needs of male victims.
- Nearly one-half of the victims served were under the age of 18. All components of the sexual assault network must continue to increase their knowledge of the needs of child victims and their families as well as expand referral resources to meet these needs.

- Eighty-five percent of the victims were acquainted with the offender. The myths surrounding sexual assault make it particularly difficult for victims to report this type of sexual assault and to receive effective support and services. Professional training and educational efforts that address this sensitive issue are essential.
- Professional training and public education are reaching significant numbers of persons (over 115,000 people in 1984). These efforts are an effective way to dispel the myths surrounding sexual assault, acquaint the public with services available to victims, educate professional personnel on methods to meet the needs of all victims and must be continued.
- There is no reliable data available on the legal system's response to sexual assault. The third most prevalent category of services sought by victims is in the legal area. Although the amount of professional training provided to legal personnel has increased dramatically over the past two years, only a small percentage of legal personnel are availing themselves of training opportunities offered by the grantees. These indicators point to the likelihood that sexual assault victims are continuing to encounter difficulties in their interaction with the legal system.

Over the past several years, information has regularly been communicated to the Department of Corrections from the local sexual assault program staff, professionals who interact with victims, and agencies and organizations concerned with this issue. This information illustrates the necessity for attention to broader issues affecting prevention, intervention and treatment in the area of sexual assault.

- Systemic changes are necessary at a statewide level within educational institutions, the criminal justice system, academic training facilities and licensing agencies to sensitize professionals and to develop policies and procedures that provide a more effective response to sexual abuse.
- Because the number of sexual assault victims seeking services continues to increase at a dramatic rate, it is imperative that efforts be directed toward creating a climate that fosters primary prevention, i.e., a reduction in the incidence of sexual assault. Societal attitudes about sexual assault foster a cultural climate where sexual assault can continue to flourish. Since prevention can only occur when there is a change in these attitudes, emphasis must be given to the development of techniques and programs that foster these changes.
- Many victims do not seek assistance because they have not identified an experience as abusive, although they suffer from its ill effects. Educational efforts must be directed at both victims and service providers to help them identify abusive experiences and thereby become able to seek assistance in recovering from the abuse.

- Recently there has been the recognition of an emerging group of victims who are especially vulnerable to sexual abuse, specifically, persons who are institutionalized and outpatient clients of psychotherapists and counselors. These victims are often afraid to speak out about the abuse and are frequently not believed when they do so. Additional educational, prevention and service efforts must be directed at these populations and those professionals who work with them.
- Existing laws that impact on victims of sexual assault have been in effect for several years. Experience in utilizing these laws have demonstrated the need to review and revise some of the current laws in order to better meet the needs of victims.

Recommendations

The Department of Corrections recommends that:

1. The legislature continue to appropriate funds for:
 - a. A statewide sexual assault program that administers grants, provides specialized training, develops and distributes materials and provides public education;
 - b. Grants to local community based sexual assault programs to provide victim services, professional training and public education.
2. Additional funding for data collection, program evaluation and administration be appropriated to the Department of Corrections.

Additional Needs

The following needs have been identified as program areas necessary to address the issue of sexual assault comprehensively. However, many of these areas of concern will require additional funding from a variety of sources in order to be satisfactorily addressed.

1. Sexual Assault Centers
 - a. Establishment of programs to provide services to geographic areas of the state not presently served.
 - b. Development of policies and procedures that address the internal needs of sexual assault programs, including: adequate staffing for community based sexual assault programs, adequate compensation of program staff, and training in the prevention of staff burnout.
2. Victim Services

Development of methods to better meet the service needs of sexual assault victims, offenders, and family members, including:

- a. Increased availability of appropriate and safe emergency housing for sexual assault victims;
- b. Increased availability of treatment programs and other services for juvenile and female offenders;
- c. Development of residential treatment programs for child, adolescent and adult sexual abuse victims;
- d. Assessment of attitudes, practices and skills of service providers.

3. Special Populations

- a. Expansion of techniques, services and training programs designed to meet the needs of the following populations: gay and lesbian victims, male victims, elderly victims, and disabled victims.
- b. Expansion of methods to meet the needs of racial minority victims and their families that includes training for traditional service providers on how to work with minorities, and the development of services sensitive to the needs of minority victims in all regions of the state.

4. Systemic Changes

- a. Development of statewide policies and procedures for educational institutions relating to mandatory reporting, student education, professional training, and personnel attitudes.
- b. Development of curriculum and training for preparation programs in relevant academic fields.
- c. Development and coordination of statewide policies and procedures for licensing agencies regarding investigation and followup of sexual abuse cases.

5. Public Education

- a. Expansion of awareness programs and services that address sexual abuse by acquaintances, including sexual assault by friends, coworkers, dates, persons in positions of authority, spouses, and other relatives.
- b. Implementation of programs for parents that address intimacy, the use of children for gratification, communication skills, touching, signs of abuse, and prevention.
- c. Development of additional media resources and innovative techniques for public education on sexual assault.
- d. Development of techniques to reach persons not affiliated with formal groups.

- e. Development of updated materials on such topics as: child victims, parenting of abused children, danger signs in parents, adults victimized as children, and spousal sexual assault.

6. Prevention

Development of methods designed to prevent sexual assault and integration of these methods into public education and intervention programming.

7. Professional Training

- a. Training for lawyers that addresses attitudes toward sexual abuse, preparation of witnesses, and the impact of court process on victims.
- b. Training for medical personnel that addresses attitudes toward sexual abuse, signs of abuse, reporting requirements, treatment of the victim, and feelings about discovering abuse.
- c. Development of outreach methods to clergy and training that sensitizes members of the clergy to the needs of sexual assault victims and their families, and that clarifies their roles and responsibilities in the area of sexual abuse.
- d. Development of educational programs on the mandatory reporting law for all mandated reporters.

8. Improvements in the Criminal Justice System

- a. The development of courtroom procedures for cases involving child witnesses that take into account the child's developmental level.
- b. The development of training programs and internal policies and procedures that are more responsive to victim needs, and that facilitate prosecution, adjudication and sentencing in sexual abuse cases.
- c. The development and implementation of systematic data collection regarding the legal system's response to sexual abuse.
- d. Review and revision of existing laws relating to victims of sexual assault to better meet victim needs, with specific attention to: Reporting of Maltreatment of Minors, Crime Victims Reparations, and the Vulnerable Adults Act.

9. Emerging Issues

- a. Development of services and training programs that address the issue of institutional sexual abuse, including increased accessibility to current service providers for victims, and standardized investigations of sexual abuse cases within the institution.

- b. Development of resources for intervention, assessment and treatment of low income families. Also, the evaluation of the impact of existing financial assistance programs on low income victims and their families.
- c. Development of services, training and educational programs that address the issue of sexual exploitation by counselors and therapists and the improvement of criminal, civil and administrative remedies.
- d. Development of techniques to utilize the concept of environmental assessment and intervention in addressing the issue of sexual assault.

10. Research

Development of research in the following areas: the impact of intervention on sexual abuse victims and their families, long-term effects of crisis intervention counseling on victims, impact of prevention programming, and the effectiveness of different treatment modalities.

The present level of funding will minimally provide for current services but additional service needs identified in this report cannot be met without additional funding.

SECTION II

BACKGROUND

Problem Statement

Sexual assault is a humiliating and terrifying crime which violates a person's innermost physical and psychological being. It is a violent crime which is primarily an act of aggression and coercion rather than a sexual act. It is any sexual activity that a person is forced into without her/his consent. It includes forcible rape, acquaintance rape, incest, same-sex assault and child molestation.

The FBI reports that forcible rape (only one form of sexual assault) is the fastest growing violent crime in the United States. Nationally, reported rapes have increased 94% since 1970. In the same decade, reported rapes in Minnesota increased 138%. In one year alone (1981), reported rapes in the city of St. Paul increased 40%.

Recently the issue of child sexual abuse has received increasing attention as the public has become aware that this form of sexual assault is also all too prevalent. The number of cases of child sexual abuse reported to the Minnesota Department of Human Services increased from 659 in 1980 to 2462 cases in 1983. Sexual assault programs throughout Minnesota provided assistance to 4,633 victims in F.Y. 1984. For those victims whose age was known, 47% were under age 18, and nearly 10% were under 6 years of age. During the spring of 1984, the reported number of cases in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties jumped nearly 200% in one month after a series of educational programs appeared on a local television station.

And yet researchers continue to find that rape, child sexual abuse, and other forms of sexual assault are the most underreported of all violent crimes. The FBI estimates that as few as one out of ten sexual assaults are ever reported to law enforcement personnel. While statistics on total number of reported sexual assaults are not available in Minnesota, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension does show that over 5421 rapes, attempted rapes, and other sex offenses were reported to law enforcement authorities in 1983. Based on these figures and the FBI estimate, there may have been over 54,000 sexual offenses committed against children and adults in Minnesota during 1983.

Victims have stated that they do not report the assault at the time it occurs because they, like much of the general public, believe the many myths and misconceptions about sexual assault. Many victims believe that they are responsible for or somehow provoked the sexual assault. They believe that only women who are out alone at night are sexually assaulted, and that strangers are the only assailants. Men may be reluctant to report because they believe that males are not sexually assaulted except perhaps in prison.

Children may not report or tell anyone because they may fear that no one would believe them, or that reporting may cause serious family problems if the offender is the father, brother, or other relative.

Even when victims do choose to make a report to the police, many of them drop out of the criminal justice system at progressive stages. Although this phenomenon has been noted by many researchers, there is no reliable data available to estimate the proportion of victims who either leave the system on their own or who can go no further due to the operation of the system in its successive stages. Some data available in Minnesota comes from the sexual assault centers funded by the Department of Corrections throughout the state. In F.Y. 1984, sexual assault programs provided services to 4633 victims of sexual assault and abuse. Of these, 2009 were known to have reported the assault to a law enforcement agency. Of the 778 cases that were known to be submitted to the county attorney's office, 470 were charged, and there were 193 known convictions.

Unfortunately, many professionals who provide services to sexual assault victims also believe many of these myths concerning sexual assault. In the past this has led to insensitive treatment of victims by some law enforcement officials as well as medical and legal personnel. Since 1970 efforts have been made throughout the country to educate professionals and the general public concerning the realities of sexual assault. Initially volunteer women's groups were established to assist victims and to organize their local communities to address the problem.

These victim assistance groups found that, as victims become aware of the facts regarding sexual assault, their sense of guilt diminishes, and they may be more willing to seek assistance or report the crime. They begin to realize that they are not to blame - that rape can happen to anyone, anywhere.

Some of the facts that many victims have found helpful are that over 50% of all sexual assaults occur in the victim's home, and the majority of the assailants are known to the victim; such as relatives, friends, acquaintances, and co-workers. Males as well as females are victims; any vulnerable male or female is a potential victim of sexual assault. Children are often the targets of sexual abuse; one study estimates that one out of every four children will be sexually assaulted by the time they reach 18 years of age. The facts dispel the myth that children lie about sexual contact when in fact they speak from their own experience. Even children who have access to sexual information are not aware of explicit sexual details as compared to those children who have been sexually abused.

Presently there are hundreds of programs throughout the United States that provide a wide range of services designed to meet the needs of sexual assault victims. An important part of these programs' services continues to be the education of professionals and the public about common myths that have previously prevented an effective community response to this problem.

History of Sexual Assault Services in Minnesota

In 1974, because of a growing community awareness of the extent and ramifications of sexual assault, the Minnesota Legislature mandated the Commissioner of Corrections to establish a community-based statewide program to provide services to victims of sexual assault. A task force appointed by the Commissioner designed a statewide sexual assault program. The Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, in August of 1975, awarded a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant to the Department of Corrections, which established the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault (MPVSA) to implement this project.

The Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault had as its primary aim the delivery of comprehensive services to victims of sexual assault through a coordinated statewide network. The program's initial objectives were to:

- establish a statewide referral service for victims of sexual assault;
- provide direct victim assistance in the two pilot-project areas, Hennepin and Ramsey counties;
- schedule training programs for criminal justice personnel, health care professionals, social service agencies, and others in contact with victims of sexual assault;
- increase public understanding and sensitivity to the problems of sexual assault and its victims through the media, literature and community education programs; and
- provide a statewide clearinghouse regarding programs, materials, services and resources for and about victims of sexual assault.

During this time volunteer groups throughout Minnesota began organizing to address the issues of sexual assault in their communities. LEAA grant monies funded pilot programs in Hennepin and Ramsey county as well as part-time staff persons to coordinate the development of services in four rural communities. The majority of the local programs, however, relied on the volunteer time of committed professionals and concerned persons to develop community based sexual assault services.

Upon expiration of the LEAA grant in 1978, many of the components of the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault were assumed by the Department of Corrections (DOC) and incorporated into its biennial budget. However, no monies for local services were included in the Department of Corrections' appropriation.

Without funds for local community-based projects, the services mandated in 1974, such as direct victim assistance, local training and community education programs, were in jeopardy. Recognizing this need, the 1979 Legislature appropriated \$500,000 for the biennium to enable the commissioner to award grants to cities, counties and private nonprofit agencies that

provide services to victims of sexual assault. This grant program was designed to fulfill the original legislative intent that the services to victims be community-based, ensuring that they meet the specific needs within differing communities. The legislature has appropriated funds to continue this grant program during subsequent bienniums.

Since 1979 services to victims of sexual assault in Minnesota have been occurring simultaneously on both the state and local levels. This annual report for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 reflects the activities of both levels of service.

The budget for the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault for fiscal year 1983 was \$502,699: \$418,633 in state funds; \$53,166 in federal funds and \$30,900 in foundation grants. During fiscal year 1984 the program's budget was \$568,553: \$443,652 in state funds; \$88,341 in federal funds; and \$36,560 in foundation grants.

**Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault
Budget**

	<u>Fiscal Year 1983</u>			<u>Fiscal Year 1984</u>		
	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Foundation Grants</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Foundation Grants</u>
Salaries & Fringes	\$ 92,056	\$2,241	\$ -	\$ 105,033	\$ -	\$ -
Printing	4,524	1,289	-	1,172	4,262	600
Communications	351	-	-	929	-	-
Professional and Technical Services	1,605	1,995	-	5,127	-	5,100
Supplies & Materials	1,664	900	-	1,168	-	-
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair Services	349	-	-	33	-	-
Travel (in-state)	2,101	-	-	3,174	-	-
Travel (out-state)	261	1,291	-	-	335	-
Grant Administration	-	2,500	-	-	1,675	-
Disabled Adolescents Education Project			30,900	-	-	-
Training Program for Minority Service Providers	-	-	-	-	-	30,860
Dept. of Education Regional Training Grant	-	-	-	-	33,500	-
Grants & Aids to Local Programs	<u>315,722</u>	<u>42,950</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>327,016</u>	<u>48,569</u>	<u>-</u>
	\$418,633	\$53,166	\$30,900	\$443,652	\$88,341	\$36,560

SECTION III

STATEWIDE PROGRAM COMPONENTS

Administration of Grant Program

During fiscal year 1983, \$315,722 in state grant funds were awarded to 26 sexual assault programs throughout Minnesota. For fiscal year 1984, 27 programs received \$327,016 in state grant awards.

A primary activity of the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault (MPVSA) was the administration of this grant program. A request for proposals was distributed to previous grantees as well as to agencies in counties where no services were currently available. A committee was established to review these proposals and interview prospective grantees. Following approval by the commissioner, contracts were then prepared and administered by the program.

Additionally, congress set aside \$3.1 million for rape services and prevention through the Preventive Health and Health Services block grant. For federal fiscal years 1983 and 1984, \$53,166 was allocated for use in Minnesota for each fiscal year. An interagency agreement between the Department of Health and the Department of Corrections designated the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault as administrator of the federal block grant funds in Minnesota.

The federal funds were designated to supplement existing rape crisis services, and were made available to existing local programs throughout the state. Requests for proposals were distributed, proposals were reviewed, and contracts were administered. Twenty-one grants in federal year 1983 and 25 grants in federal fiscal year 1984 were awarded. The average grant award was approximately \$2,000.

Grants were monitored quarterly to ensure compliance with the grant agreement. Grantees submitted statistical and descriptive data on a quarterly basis, with some on-site visits conducted by the MPVSA. Statewide statistical data was tabulated and made available upon request.

The MPVSA provided various types of technical assistance to its grantees as well as to professionals throughout Minnesota. The program worked with grantees to develop outreach programs to underserved populations. The staff assisted grantees in the development of volunteer and professional training programs. This included consultation on training formats, publicity, and the recruitment of volunteers and training personnel. Training materials were also provided. In addition, the MPVSA assisted local programs in developing plans to establish task forces and interagency committees, and upon request participated in these groups. The state program also frequently provided consultation regarding specific assault cases to the grantees.

The staff provided information that assisted the grantees with program planning and future funding. This included assistance regarding strategies to enable centers to work effectively with policy bodies such as county boards and funding sources. It also included instructions on grant preparation, financial management and recordkeeping.

Program staff provided technical assistance to medical and law enforcement professionals to establish policies and procedures for the care of victims. County attorneys also sought assistance from the program in the preparation of prosecution strategies.

The Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault serves as a connecting link between the local programs. For example, the state program distributes a summary of the news of the quarter to all grantees. It includes information on the activities of the grantees as well as listing any new materials which have been developed.

Specialized Training Programs

Each year the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault identifies training needs which could best be accomplished on a statewide level. During fiscal years 1983 and 1984 the following specific needs were addressed through training programs developed and sponsored by the MPVSA.

Rural Perspectives on Sexual Assault

Professionals providing services to sexual assault victims and their families in rural communities are faced with unique problems. They constantly battle the belief that sexual assault doesn't happen in hard working, religious, farming families. Distance is also an obstacle facing rural service providers. Denial and lack of knowledge, plus the isolation of remote areas and tight family structures, often keep victims from seeking help.

In order to address these issues the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault and the State Department of Public Welfare cosponsored a two-day training seminar entitled, "Rural Perspectives on Sexual Assault," in November, 1982, in Brainerd, Minnesota. Nearly 200 law enforcement, human service, medical, legal and sexual assault center personnel from rural areas attended in order to discuss the complexities of providing services to victims and their families in rural communities. During this working conference participants had the opportunity to learn techniques and to practice these skills. The conference was focused in two areas: community education and prevention; and intervention and treatment.

Preventing Adolescent Sexual Abuse: No Easy Answers

Three hundred persons attended a one-day conference on November 15, 1982 entitled, "Preventing Adolescent Sexual Abuse: No Easy Answers," sponsored by the MPVSA. This program introduced to the statewide audience the Illusion

Theater's production of No Easy Answers, which explores teenage sexuality and the problem of sexual abuse. Included in the program was an overview of healthy sexual development during adolescence, the needs and behavior responses of the adolescent victim, and information relating to male victims and adolescent sex offenders. The Illusion Theater's prevention program for high school students was also presented.

National Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 5th Annual Conference

The Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault, in cooperation with the Minnesota Coalition of Sexual Assault Services, cosponsored the annual conference of the National Coalition Against Sexual Assault, which was held in Minneapolis in July, 1983. The four-day conference, consisting of general sessions, institutes and workshops, explored a variety of issues relating to sexual assault and the provision of services. Six hundred persons from more than 30 states attended.

Providing Services to Victims of Sexual Assault: An In-Service Training Program

Each spring the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault plans and sponsors a three-day training program for staff, volunteers, and board members of the local sexual assault programs. The purpose of the program is to provide a forum to exchange knowledge and techniques for service delivery as well as discuss topical issues surrounding sexual assault. In 1984 the program was entitled "Surviving the 80's," and was held near Onamia. The training conference included two keynote addresses and 30 workshops on a variety of topics. More than 200 persons attended this inservice training program.

Special Projects

Sexual Abuse Education for Disabled Adolescents

During Fiscal Year 1982, the MPVSA established a task force to examine the problem of sexual abuse of disabled persons. A \$30,900 grant for the sexual abuse education for disabled adolescents project was received from the Northwest Area Foundation in June, 1982.

During the year long project, the state program developed and piloted a model educational program on sexual abuse for hearing impaired, blind, mentally retarded and physically disabled adolescents. A curriculum entitled, Preventing Sexual Abuse of Persons with Disabilities: A Curriculum for Hearing Impaired, Physically Disabled, Blind and Mentally Retarded Students, was written and prepared for distribution. Two brochures, Say No, Get Away and Tell Someone, a brochure for children with limited reading ability, and, Are Children with Disabilities Vulnerable to Sexual Abuse, a pamphlet for parents, were developed and distributed. A Resource Guide of Signs of Sexual Assault, which provides suggested sign language for the vocabulary words relating to sexual abuse, was also prepared and distributed to persons who work with hearing impaired individuals.

Two training programs were conducted as a part of this project. A statewide training program for special education teachers and other service providers who work closely with those who have disabilities was held in May, 1983 and was attended by 200 persons. The purpose of this one day seminar was to provide information about the issue of sexual assault, to provide specific information about sexual abuse of persons with disabilities, and to preview materials to educate persons with disabilities about sexual abuse prevention. In order to ensure the availability and use of this curriculum in local communities throughout Minnesota, another inservice training was provided for the staff and volunteers of local sexual assault centers to assist them in utilizing the project materials.

Sexual Assault Training for Racial Minority Human Service Providers

Addressing sexual abuse as it relates to minority victims and their communities as a whole presents a unique set of problems for effective service delivery. There are very few trained personnel available to provide service to racial minority victims and their families. The realities and fear of institutional racism inhibit many minorities from reporting sexual assault and seeking supportive services. The fear of community rejection for betraying "one's own kind" also inhibits the reporting of sexual assault among minority populations.

Additionally, myths and misconceptions about sexuality and violence as well as a lack of information regarding historical and cultural factors such as family roles, sexual attitudes and the impact of religion, result in inadequate treatment of minority victims and their families.

The Northwest Area Foundation awarded a \$30,900 grant to the MPVSA to implement an intensive training program for racial minority human service providers during Fiscal Year 1984. Thirty Black, American Indian and Hispanic human service providers were selected to participate in this training program. Participants met three days a month for nine months in order to explore existing models and techniques of sexual assault service delivery to enhance their skills in the identification, intervention and treatment of sexual assault victims and their families who are of racial minority heritage; and to discuss methods to culturally adapt the existing treatment models and techniques.

The format of training sessions included presentations by guest faculty, small group discussion, large group discussion, and skill development exercises. The training program included discussion of the following topics: The Historical, Cultural and Political Factors That Impact on Sexual Abuse in American Indian, Black and Hispanic Communities; Victimization of Children Outside the Family; Incest-Family Sexual Abuse; Models for Treatment; Adult Sexual Assault Victims; The Perpetrators; Networking and Prevention. Skill development sessions revolved around intervention strategies; interviewing techniques; crisis intervention techniques; and treatment techniques for children, adolescents, adults victimized as children, and adult victims.

Regional Training Programs

The response to the materials developed to educate persons with disabilities on the issue of sexual abuse was excellent. As a result, local school districts began requesting training and assistance for their personnel in order to utilize these materials more effectively. In December, 1983, the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault received a grant from the State Department of Education to provide seven regional training programs for special education teachers and other professionals regarding sexual abuse and the utilization of the model curriculum, Preventing Sexual Abuse of Persons with Disabilities, in locations throughout the state. The grant also included funds to provide consultations to individual school districts in order to assist with the implementation of the curriculum.

This project was administered by the MPVSA, who contracted with seven local sexual assault centers to coordinate the regional training programs. A total of 693 persons participated in the training programs, which were held in Brainerd, Coon Rapids, Eveleth, Montevideo, Moorhead, Rochester, and Thief River Falls during March and April, 1984. Over 100 school districts in the state were able to send representatives to the seminars, largely because the seminars were offered in regional locations.

Development and Distribution of Materials

The Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault develops and distributes materials to educate the general public and professionals regarding the problems of sexual assault. During fiscal years 1983 and 1984, the program published materials related to the disabled education project discussed above. Additional materials which were previously developed and continue to be distributed are:

- Sexual Assault: A Statewide Problem - A Procedural Manual for Law Enforcement, Medical, Human Service and Legal Personnel.
- Incest: Confronting the Silent Crime - A Manual for Educators, Law Enforcement, Medical, Human Services and Legal Personnel. The manual covers identification of the victim and the family, an analysis of the reporting statute, use of the judicial system, and prevention of abuse. Information gathering and assessment techniques for professionals are discussed. The manual also explains service options for victims and their families.
- Sexual Assault: A Statewide Problem. This public information brochure contains the basic facts concerning sexual assault as well as prevention techniques, information on what to do if someone is assaulted, and legal information.
- Child Sexual Abuse...It Is Happening. This brochure for parents and professionals who work with children discusses the myths and facts surrounding child sexual abuse and provides information which will assist in the identification of sexually abused children.

- Evidentiary Collection Kit. This kit was developed in conjunction with the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) to assist in the collection of medical-legal evidence in sexual assault cases. It continues to be distributed by the BCA to local law enforcement agencies and medical facilities.
- Sexual Assault Against Men, and, Same-Sex Assault: A Handbook for Intervention Training. These brochures are resources for professionals who may be providing services to male victims of sexual assault. These materials were developed by a fiscal year 1980 grantee and continue to be distributed by the MPVSA.

Other written materials are also distributed including: resource and film lists, bibliographies, articles, legislative information and information on sexual assault services throughout Minnesota. A resource library is maintained which contains numerous books, articles and periodicals. The state program also serves as a clearinghouse for new materials and research regarding sexual assault.

The MPVSA also provides audiovisual materials free of charge to organizations and residents of Minnesota for the purposes of public education and professional training. The audiovisual library contains over 25 materials ranging in topics from general sexual assault information to professional procedures for medical, law enforcement and legal personnel.

The Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault maintains a statewide referral list of services that are available to, and frequently requested by, victims of sexual assault. Numerous victims and members of their families contacted the program to request information and referral resources. In addition, many professionals such as psychologists, counselors, lawyers and probation officers have requested referral information regarding sexual assault services.

During fiscal years 1983 and 1984, requests for information came from teachers, social workers, students, counselors, medical, law enforcement and criminal justice personnel, as well as parents and other concerned persons. The state program filled thousands of requests for written materials and almost 900 requests for audiovisual materials.

Coordination With Other Agencies

The Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault coordinates with other agencies on a variety of projects of mutual concern. During F.Y. 1983 and F.Y. 1984, program staff participated in several groups including the Incest Consortium, the Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Committee, and the Minnesota Coalition of Sexual Assault Services. Additionally, program staff worked with representatives from the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Education, and the Office of the Attorney General to formulate an interagency child abuse team. Staff members also worked with many state and local community agencies and organizations as advisory board members and consultants on the development of educational programs, prevention projects for children and training for professionals.

National Network of Sexual Assault Service Providers

The Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault is recognized nationally for its innovative approaches in providing statewide victim services. The program receives frequent requests from throughout the country for information as well as sample materials. Types of information which were frequently exchanged during the past two years has included: law reform, funding sources, program and material development, and outreach techniques to special populations including minorities and the disabled.

The program continued to be an active member of the National Coalition Against Sexual Assault. Additionally, the MPVSA represented Minnesota at the national "Symposium on Sexual Assault," sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice.

SECTION IV

COMMUNITY BASED SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES

Disbursement of Funds

In fiscal years 1983 and 1984 a total of twenty-seven programs providing sexual assault services received grants from the Department of Corrections funded by state monies. The process to determine these grants began in May of each year when a request for proposals was sent to current service providers throughout the state. All were asked to submit plans to continue implementing programs which provided one or more of the following services:

- * Direct intervention to victims of sexual assault;
- * Support services to victims of sexual assault to be provided by trained volunteers during the hospital exam, police investigation and court proceedings;
- * Referral of victims of sexual assault to public and private agencies offering services;
- * Establishment of volunteer support groups for victims;
- * Development of training programs and the standardization of procedures for law enforcement, hospital, legal and social service personnel to enable them to respond appropriately to the needs of the victim;
- * Coordination of services which are being provided by existing agencies;
- * Public education concerning the nature and scope of sexual assault and the services which are available; and
- * Development of services to meet the needs of special populations; for example, children, racial minorities, male victims, the mentally and physically disabled, and the elderly.

Proposals were evaluated by a committee appointed by the commissioner for the purpose of selecting the contractors who could best implement programs to meet the legislative intent. The following factors were considered in making the selections:

- * Ability of the contractor to meet the terms of the contract as well as the contractor's approach to the program including work plans, schedules and techniques to be used;

- * Nature and type of services to be delivered;
- * Competence of personnel assigned to the program by the contractor;
- * Determination of the reasonableness of line item budget and the total budget as well as the relevance of all costs to the program's objectives; and
- * Relationship with existing agencies; that is, the ways in which potential service providers solicited support and cooperation from relevant community agencies or groups such as law enforcement agencies, courts, social service agencies and schools.

The committee made recommendations to the commissioner in accordance with the legislative intent that these funds be disbursed statewide. During fiscal year 1983, \$418,633 were disbursed to 26 programs for local services. During fiscal 1984, \$443,652 in continuing funding was disbursed to the same programs. Grants ranged from \$3,783 to \$26,220, with an average cost of living increase of 5% in 1984 funding over 1983 levels.

Victim Services

Victims served

Direct victim service is a primary program activity for 25 of the grantees. In 1983 grantees provided services to victims in 3509 new cases* of sexual assault. In 1984 victims in 4633 new cases received services, an increase of 32% over 1983.

In 1984, a total of 2562 victims sought services from programs in the seven county metropolitan area; the remaining 1,124 victims contacted 19 programs located outside the metro area. This represented an increase in the proportion of victims served in rural areas of the state over the two year period, from 38% to 45% of the total.

* "New cases" are defined as persons who sought services from a sexual assault program concerning one or more assaults for the first time. The assault/s may have occurred recently or some time before the victim contacted the sexual assault program.

TABLE I

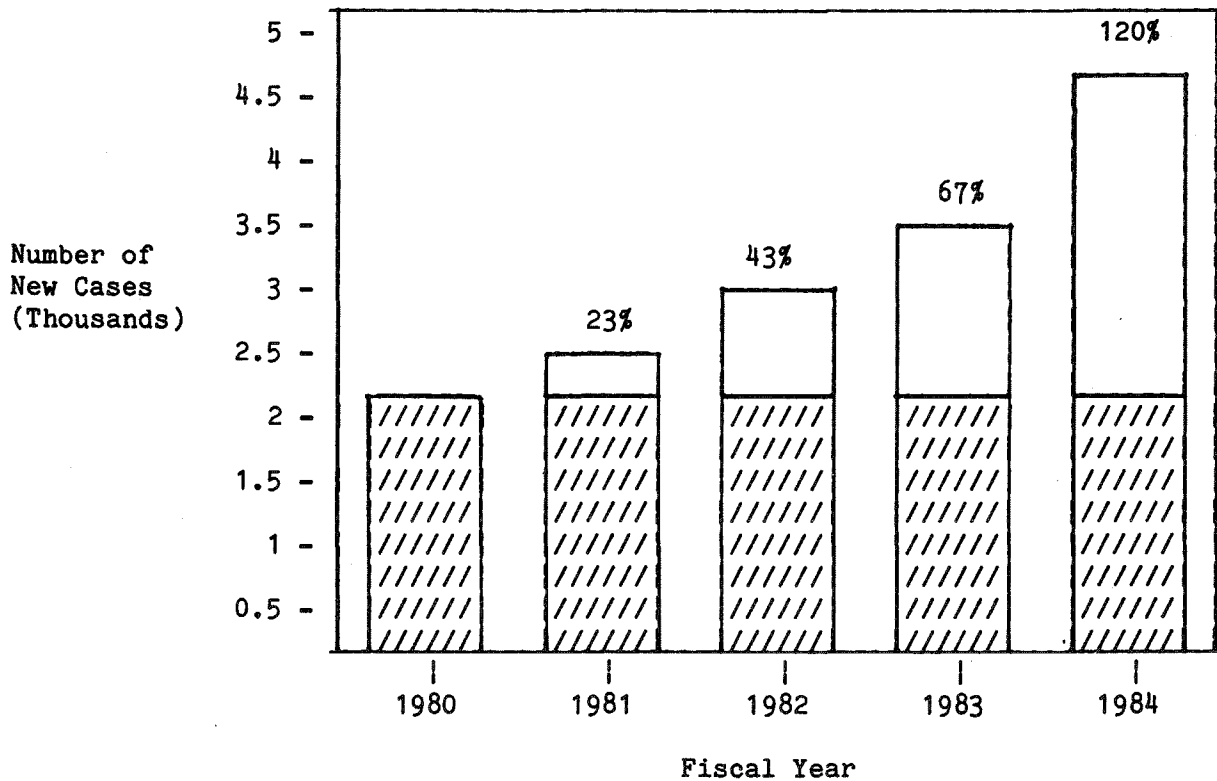
Victims Contacting Sexual Assault Programs
Receiving Funds from DOC

	<u>Victims Served</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u>	<u>Increase From 1982</u>
F.Y. 1982	2,998	-	-
F.Y. 1983	3,509	17%	17%
F.Y. 1984	4,633	32%	55%

Graph I shows the consistent upward trend in number of victims served by the community sexual assault centers over a five year period. Over twice as many victims were served in fiscal year 1984 as were served during the fiscal year 1980 base period. This upward trend appears to be accelerating.

GRAPH I

Yearly Increases in Number of New Cases Receiving
Services from Sexual Assault Programs Funded by DOC,
Using F.Y. 1980 as Base Year



Secondary victims also sought services from these programs. Secondary victims are persons who were not directly victimized but who are affected by the abuse because of their relationship to the victim. They may be spouses, close friends, parents or other relatives of the victim. During 1984, 1539 secondary victims contacted the local centers, an increase of 30% over the two year period.

Types of Victim Services

The range of services reflects the varying needs which confront the sexual assault victim. The services available within each local center vary and are dependent upon the needs of the local community, the services presently available in other agencies, and the resources within the center. The range of available services is illustrated below:

1. Crisis Intervention: Frequently family and friends who are normally available to a person during a crisis will be unable to help the victim cope with a sexual assault. For this reason other assistance is necessary. Crisis intervention may include providing factual information and providing support from someone who can help the victim deal with the intense feelings about the sexual assault. Many of the programs have established 24-hour crisis lines.
2. Advocacy: If the victims choose to report to the police, seek medical attention, and/or prosecute the offender, an advocate is available to accompany the victim through these systems. Advocates are persons highly trained and knowledgeable about sexual assault processes and procedures within the system. They not only provide information, but act as a support person to the victim. This service is offered to make the process less confusing and frightening to the victim and is not designed to duplicate the roles of other professionals.
3. Medical and Legal Information: Many victims are in need of some basic information regarding medical and legal procedures. The centers provide a wealth of information which is used by victims in their decision-making process.
4. Referral: The centers coordinate services to victims of sexual assault through a comprehensive network of available local resources. Limited staff resources preclude most of the centers from providing long-term counseling, but if these services are desired by the victim or family an appropriate referral is made.
5. Peer Support Group: Some centers offer support groups for victims. The peer support groups provide victims with an opportunity to discuss their own feelings with other victims of sexual assault. This group activity may also provide the opportunity for the victim to realize that other persons have experienced similar reactions, attitudes and responses. The ability to share these feelings may enhance the victim's recovery from sexual assault.

6. Individual Long-Term Counseling: Reactions to a sexual assault may suggest that intensive, long-term counseling is needed. Most of the centers refer the victims to appropriate resources within their service areas; some have trained counselors to provide the services directly.

7. Assistance in Life Sustaining Needs: Housing, Transportation, Child Care and Financial Aid: Many sexual assaults occur in the home of the victim. Victims that have been assaulted are frequently afraid to be alone in their home or to travel by themselves. Many times offenders will threaten to return if the victim calls the police. Victims of sexual assault may have a variety of needs such as:
 - transportation to and from the hospital, police station or homes;
 - temporary housing;
 - child care while the victim is at the hospital or with the police; and
 - financial assistance for improved home security such as repairing windows or changing locks.

Table II depicts the rate at which these sexual assault services were sought by victims. The greatest demand for services was in the areas of crisis and support counseling followed by requests for legal advocacy and support groups. These figures exceed the total number of victims because many victims sought more than one type of service or had more than one contact for each type of service received.

TABLE II
 Services Provided by Sexual Assault Programs
 Receiving Funds from DOC

<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>F.Y. 1983 Contacts</u>	<u>F.Y. 1984 Contacts</u>
Support Counseling	6,726	9,798
Crisis Intervention	3,949	5,017
Legal Advocacy	2,898	3,638
Support Groups *	2,816	3,352
Referral	1,691	2,648
Legal Information	1,536	2,212
Family Support	1,047	1,481
Police Information	1,084	1,276
Medical Information	835	948
Police Advocacy	538	619
Medical Advocacy	244	490
Transportation	237	367
Financial	160	350
Emergency Housing	117	225
Child Care	59	136
Total Contacts:	23,937	32,557

* Based on an estimated average attendance of four people at each group meeting.

Profile of the Victim

The profile of the victim provides demographic information on persons contacting the local sexual assault programs funded by the Department of Corrections during fiscal years 1983 and 1984. It does not provide a profile of persons who were actually sexually assaulted in Minnesota during this time period.

Women continue to be the primary users of these services. However, the number of male victims seeking services has increased from 7.4% in F.Y. 1982 to 10.7% in F.Y. 1984.

White victims seek services at a substantially higher rate (89.9%) than racial minority victims. The proportion of nonwhite victims has increased slightly over the past two fiscal years. During fiscal year 1984, American Indians represented 4% of the total; Blacks, 3.3%; Hispanics, 2%; and Southeast Asians, .8%.

The tables that follow do not include those victims whose characteristics in each category were not recorded or made available.

TABLE III

Sex and Race of Victims Contacting Sexual Assault Programs
Funded by the DOC

	<u>F.Y. 1982</u>		<u>F.Y. 1983</u>		<u>F.Y. 1984</u>		<u>Change in % from 1982 to 1984</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	
Female	2,766	92.6	3,158	90.0	4,106	89.3	-3.3
Male	221	7.4	350	10.0	493	10.7	+3.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	2,987	100.0	3,508	100.0	4,599	100.0	
American Indian	64	3.3	101	4.5	130	4.0	+0.7
Black	72	3.8	112	4.9	108	3.3	-0.5
Hispanic	28	1.5	59	2.6	65	2.0	+0.5
Southeast Asian	7	.3	24	1.1	25	.8	+0.5
White	1,745	91.1	1,971	86.9	2,945	89.9	-1.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1,916	100.0	2,267	100.0	3,273	100.0	

The greatest percentage of victims utilizing the services were between 18 and 25 years old (32.5% in 1983 and 24% in 1984). However, 43.4% of victims in 1983 and 47% of those in 1984 were under age 18; nearly 10% were under the age of six.

TABLE IV
Age of Victims Contacting Sexual Assault
Programs Receiving Funds from DOC

<u>Age Range</u>	<u>F.Y. 1983</u>		<u>F.Y. 1984</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Known Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Known Total</u>
0-5	287	9.0	390	9.9
6-12	410	12.9	560	14.2
13-17	684	21.5	903	22.9
18-25	1,035	32.5	945	24.0
26-30	369	11.6	528	13.4
31-40	271	8.5	430	10.9
41-50	80	2.5	128	3.2
51-65	34	1.1	46	1.2
65+	<u>13</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>.3</u>
	3,183	100.0	3,942	100.0

Sexual assault programs provided assistance to victims of the full range of sexual attacks. The most common type of attack was rape. Table V shows the distribution of types of sexual assault. The total number of assaults shown in the table is greater than the total number of victims seeking services because some victims had experienced more than one type of sexual assault.

TABLE V

Type of Assault Reported to Sexual Assault
Programs Receiving Funds from DOC

	<u>F.Y. 1983</u>		<u>F.Y. 1984</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Rape	1,431	40.5	1,850	39.0
Attempted Rape	213	6.0	250	5.3
Family Sexual Abuse	921	26.0	1,300	27.4
Child Molestation	380	10.7	518	10.9
Sexual Harassment	143	4.0	143	3.0
Other	451	12.8	686	14.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,539	100.0	4,747	100.0

Information About Assailants

An increasing number of victims contacting sexual assault centers had been attacked by someone of the same sex. Table VI depicts the number of assaults committed by same-sex and opposite sex assailants. Note that, because some victims had been attacked by more than one assailant, the total number of assailants in the table is greater than the total number of victims seeking services.

TABLE VI

Victims of Opposite and Same-Sex Assaults
Contacting Sexual Assault Programs
Receiving Funds from DOC

	<u>F.Y. 1982</u>		<u>F.Y. 1983</u>		<u>F.Y. 1984</u>		<u>Change in Percent: 1982-1984</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	
Same-Sex Assault							
Male/Male	74	2.5	258	7.3	355	7.4	+4.9
Female/Female	8	.3	20	.5	51	1.1	+ .8
Opposite Sex Assault							
	2,916	97.2	3,264	92.2	4,365	91.5	-5.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	2,998	100.0	3,542	100.0	4,771	100.0	

The vast majority of assailants were known to the victim, either as friends, relatives, acquaintances or coworkers (80.8% in 1983 and 85.3% in 1984). Over the two year period, there was a 12.7% increase in the proportion of assailants who were related to the victim as parents, siblings or other relatives.

TABLE VII

Relationship of Assailants to Victims Contacting
Sexual Assault Programs Receiving Funds from DOC

	<u>F.Y. 1982</u>		<u>F.Y. 1983</u>		<u>F.Y. 1984</u>		Change in Percent: <u>1982-1984</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	
Parent/Cohabiting Adult in Parental Role	611	25.2	639	22.0	1,157	26.8	+1.6
Acquaintance	653	26.9	873	30.0	1,010	23.4	-3.5
Other Relative	132	5.4	241	8.3	659	15.2	+9.8
Unknown to Victim	612	25.2	559	19.2	635	14.7	-10.5
Friend	162	6.6	232	8.0	290	6.7	+0.1
Sibling	118	4.9	164	5.6	268	6.2	+1.3
Spouse/Cohabiting Adult	102	4.2	144	5.0	216	5.0	+0.8
Co-worker	<u>38</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>2.0</u>	+0.4
	2,428	100.0	2,909	100.0	4,320	100.0	

Professional Training

The sexual assault programs seek to ensure the highest quality of technical services by providing educational opportunities to professionals in each service area. The goal of professional training is to develop standardized procedures and sensitivity to the needs of the victim throughout the sexual assault delivery system. The training programs seek to acquaint the professionals with the full range of options available to the victim as well as to clarify the role of each professional group in response to sexual assault victims.

Five professional groups have been targeted for training: law enforcement, medical, legal and human service personnel and teachers. During fiscal year 1983, 646 training programs were held reaching 18,070 professionals throughout the state. This represented an 87% increase in professionals trained over the previous year. In 1984 these figures decreased slightly, with 603 training programs provided to 17,308 professionals. This slight decrease may be due to the dramatic increase in demand for other services in the areas of victim assistance and public education, without a corresponding increase in staff or funding for the local sexual assault programs.

TABLE VIII

Number of Professional Training Programs and Participants
in Training Programs Provided by Sexual Assault Programs
Receiving Funds from DOC

	<u>F.Y. 1982</u>		<u>F.Y. 1983</u>		<u>F.Y. 1984</u>		<u>Change in % in Participants: 1982-1984</u>
	<u>Prog.</u>	<u>Part.</u>	<u>Prog.</u>	<u>Part.</u>	<u>Prog.</u>	<u>Part.</u>	
Teachers	141	3,327	137	3,804	172	6,188	+85.9
Human Services	134	2,586	177	4,073	196	5,105	+97.4
Medical	47	1,076	91	2,360	70	1,867	+73.5
Law Enforcement	19	367	88	2,049	42	675	+75.7
Legal	9	83	19	830	12	592	+613.3
Clergy	25	495	33	528	25	555	+12.1
Other *	<u>81</u>	<u>1,746</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>4,426</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>2,326</u>	<u>+33.2</u>
TOTALS	456	9,680	646	18,070	603	17,308	+78.8

* Includes multidisciplinary groups.

Public Education

The myths surrounding sexual assault which are commonly believed by much of the general public are an obstacle to successful delivery of services to victims and their families. These myths discourage many victims from seeking help and prohibit many family members from offering the support needed. The grantees have developed public education programs within their service areas in an effort to dispel these myths as well as to acquaint the public with the services available to the victims.

The grantees have identified five major groups to be targeted for public education programs. These groups are: civic and church groups, and elementary, secondary and college audiences. During fiscal year 1983, grantees conducted 2,655 programs which reached 85,412 persons, a 38% increase in participants over fiscal year 1982. The number of community education participants continued to increase in fiscal year 1984, with 2,546 programs provided to 97,903 participants. This represents a 15% increase in the number of persons reached through community education over the previous year (F.Y. 1983) and a 58% increase over the two-year period (from F.Y. 1982 to F.Y. 1984).

TABLE IX

Number of Programs & Participants in Public Education Programs
 Provided by Local Sexual Assault Programs
 Receiving Funds from DOC

	<u>F.Y. 1982</u>		<u>F.Y. 1983</u>		<u>F.Y. 1984</u>		Change in % in Participants: <u>1982-1984</u>
	<u>Prog.</u>	<u>Part.</u>	<u>Prog.</u>	<u>Part.</u>	<u>Prog.</u>	<u>Part.</u>	
Elementary Schools	415	13,050	971	25,642	893	37,246	+185.4
Secondary Schools	625	17,981	498	19,435	519	20,105	+ 11.8
General Audiences	377	11,362	456	16,078	464	18,535	+ 63.1
Post Secondary Schools	214	7,995	274	9,541	200	6,862	- 16.5
Religious Groups	129	3,927	116	3,649	111	4,416	+ 12.5
Other*	<u>238</u>	<u>7,496</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>11,067</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>10,739</u>	+ <u>43.3</u>
TOTALS	1,998	61,811	2,655	85,412	2,546	97,903	+ 58.4

* Includes parents groups, group homes, chemical dependency programs and offenders groups.

To aid them in their educational efforts, the local centers have developed a variety of educational materials. These materials are frequently shared between centers to avoid duplication of efforts. Among those materials developed during fiscal years 1983 and 1984 were: a slide show on sexual abuse in rural areas entitled, "Sexual Assault: A Rural Reality;" training materials for volunteers and staff, speakers manuals, curricula and booklets on prevention of child sexual abuse, public service announcements, Spanish translations of educational materials, and adaptation of materials for use in racial minority communities.

Many centers also have newsletters and work effectively with their local media to educate the general public.

Coordination of Services

Coordination between agency personnel within a service area is important to the efficient delivery of services to sexual assault victims. An active interagency network ensures that: 1) communication barriers between agencies are alleviated; 2) duplication of services is avoided; 3) an understanding of the roles and responsibilities of each professional group in the care of the victim is developed; 4) procedures between agencies are standardized; 5) available resources are advertised; and 6) support and feedback are offered.

The local programs not only participate in interagency networks, but in many instances they also provide the leadership for the development of interagency communication and coordination. Many have developed advisory boards or task forces composed of representatives of agencies which have contact with sexual assault victims including the county attorney, hospital, law enforcement, social service, school and court service personnel. During fiscal year 1984, the programs collectively participated in 1,872 interagency coordinating meetings.

The programs are information and referral sources in their communities. They gather and distribute up-to-date information and materials regarding the care of sexual assault victims. They provide referrals not only to victims, but also to professionals in need of technical information.

Staffing Patterns of Local Programs

The activities of the local sexual assault programs are carried out by 33 salaried full-time, and 22 salaried part-time staff persons. Appendix A illustrates the varied staff complement of the individual programs. The coordinators' tasks vary from program to program, but in all cases the responsibilities are extensive. They include providing victim services, presenting public and professional educational programs, and coordinating services in their area. They supervise and train paid staff or volunteers, and in many cases they manage the financial aspects of the program.

Programs operate with limited funds which provide only a small core group of paid staff persons. Consequently, the programs are required to rely extensively on volunteers. These volunteers play a crucial role within the programs. During fiscal year 1984, volunteers provided crisis intervention and advocacy services to victims as well as provided educational programs, served on boards and advisory committees, and performed clerical tasks. A majority of these programs could not continue to provide services to victims if it were not for a dedicated core group of volunteers. These volunteers contributed a total of 999,940 hours of on-call and active service time in fiscal year 1984. When computed at a minimum rate of \$3.65 per hour, volunteer services were valued at \$3,649,781 for 1984 alone.

Cost Analysis

A thorough review of the services provided by the grantees indicates that on the average, approximately 1/3 of the funds were expended for direct victim services, 1/3 for professional training and coordination, and 1/3 for community education programs. Table X illustrates the expenditures for fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

TABLE X

Cost Analysis of Services Provided by
Sexual Assault Programs Receiving Funds from DOC

Victim Services

	<u>Victims Served</u>	<u>Victims Served Per \$1,000</u>	<u>Cost Per Victim Served</u>
F.Y. 1983	3,509	33	\$29.99
F.Y. 1984	4,633	42	\$23.53

Professional Training

	<u>Professionals Trained</u>	<u>Professionals Trained Per \$1,000</u>	<u>Cost Per Professional Trained</u>
F.Y. 1983	18,070	171	\$5.82
F.Y. 1984	17,308	158	6.30

Community Education Programs

	<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>Persons Educated Per \$1,000</u>	<u>Cost Per Participant</u>
F.Y. 1983	85,412	808	\$1.24
F.Y. 1984	97,903	898	\$1.11

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX A

PROFILE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS FUNDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS: JUNE 30, 1984

<u>Counties Served</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>Sexual Assault Program Staff</u>	<u>Program Components</u>
Anoka	Anoka County Victim/Witness Assistance	Anoka County Commissioners	2 full-time 1 part-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard	Sexual Assault Program	Same Nonprofit Corporation	1 full-time	Crisis Intervention Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Blue Earth	Victim Assistance Program	Blue Earth County Human Services	1 full-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Carver	Carver County Program for Victims of Sexual Assault	Carver County Court Services	1 part-time	Crisis Intervention Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Clay	Rape and Abuse Crisis Center	Same Nonprofit Corporation	2 full-time 1 part-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Clay	Center for Parents and Children	Same Nonprofit Corporation	1 full-time 1 part-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations

<u>Counties Served</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>Sexual Assault Program Staff</u>	<u>Program Components</u>
Crow Wing	Sexual Assault Program	Mid-Minnesota Women's Center	1 full-time 1 part-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education
Dakota	Dakota Sexual Assault Services	Community Action Council	1 part-time	Crisis Intervention Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Douglas	Listening Ear Crisis Center	Douglas County Hospital	2 full-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Hennepin	Rape and Sexual Assault Center	Neighborhood Involvement Program	7 full-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Hennepin	Sexual Assault Program	Upper Midwest American Indian Center	1 part-time	Education to American Indian Community
Houston	Houston County Women's Resources	Same Nonprofit Corporation	1 part-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Public Education
Itasca	Advocacy Program	Adult Protection Council	2 part-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations

<u>Counties Served</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>Sexual Assault Program Staff</u>	<u>Program Components</u>
Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Swift, Chippewa, Neeker, Renville	Sexual Assault Program	West Central Community Services Center, Inc.	1 full-time 1 part-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Lyon, Redwood	Southwest Minnesota Sexual Assault Program	Same Nonprofit Corporation	3 part-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, Cottonwood	Region VIII Sexual Assault Program	Southwestern Mental Health Center, Inc.	1 part-time	Crisis Intervention Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Olmsted, Dodge, Fillmore	Rapeline	Olmsted County	2 full-time 1 part-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Ottertail, Becker, Wilkin, Grant, Traverse, Pope, Stevens	Sexual Assault Program	Region IV Council on Domestic Violence	1 full-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Referral Professional Training Public Education
Polk, Pennington, Red Lake	Sexual Assault Program	Project Safe, Inc.	1 full-time 2 half-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Ramsey	Sexual Offense Services (SOS)	Ramsey County Community Human Services	4 full-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations

<u>Counties Served</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>Sexual Assault Program Staff</u>	<u>Program Components</u>
Northern St. Louis	Sexual Assault Program of Northern St. Louis County *	Same Nonprofit Corporation	3 part-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
St. Louis, Carlton, Lake	Aid to Victims of Sexual Assault	Same Nonprofit Corporation	4 full-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Stearns, Benton Sherburne, Wright	Central MN Rape and Sexual Assault Center	Same Nonprofit Corporation	1 full-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Washington	Sexual Assault Services	Washington County Human Services, Inc.	1 full-time 1 part-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Winona	Sexual Assault Crisis Aid	Women's Resource Center, Inc.	3 part-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Statewide	Services for Sexual Abuse	Minnesota Migrant Council	1 full-time	Crisis Intervention Counseling/Support Groups Coordination of Services Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations
Statewide	Minnesota Institute on Black Chemical Abuse	Same Nonprofit Corporation	1 part-time	Referral Professional Training Public Education Special Populations

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS SEXUAL ASSAULT GRANTEE'S FUNDING SOURCES

F.Y. 1983

<u>Counties Served</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>Program Budget</u>	<u>State Grant</u>	<u>Federal Grant</u>	<u>Other Sources of Funds</u>
Anoka	Anoka County Victim/Witness Assistance	Anoka County Commissioners	\$16,825	\$ 8,102	None	County
Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard	Sexual Assault Program	Same	\$17,116	\$12,546	\$1,872	County Private Contributions
Blue Earth	Victim Assistance Program	Blue Earth County Human Services	\$39,362	\$ 9,800	\$1,801	County
Carver	Carver County Program for Victims of Sexual Assault	Carver County Court Services	\$15,240	\$10,910	\$ 522	County School District
Clay	Rape and Abuse Crisis Center	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$91,723	\$11,495	\$1,835	CETA Foundation United Way Sales of Material County Private Contributions
Clay	Center for Parents and Children	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$20,300*	\$ 5,000	\$2,022	Private Contributions United Way
Crow Wing	Sexual Assault Program	Mid-Minnesota Women's Center	\$26,508	\$14,988	\$1,966	Private Contributions County United Way
Dakota	Dakota Sexual Assault Services	Community Action Council	\$12,407	\$ 9,819	\$1,942	Private Contributions Local
Douglas	Listening Ear Crisis Center	Douglas County Hospital	\$35,572	\$ 8,982	\$1,872	County Private Contributions United Way
Hennepin	Rape and Sexual Assault Center	Neighborhood Involvement Program	\$173,585	\$24,656	None	County Private Contributions Foundation United Way
Hennepin	Sexual Assault Program	Upper Midwest American Indian Center	\$20,490	\$13,000	\$ 522	Local

*Estimate

<u>Counties Served</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>Program Budget</u>	<u>State Grant</u>	<u>Federal Grant</u>	<u>Other Sources of Funds</u>
Houston	Houston County Women's Resources	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$ 6,373	\$ 3,783	\$2,003	Private Contributions Services Funds
Itasca	Advocacy Program	Adult Protection Council	\$22,930	\$ 5,000	\$1,910	United Way Foundation Donations
Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Swift, Chippewa, Meeker, Renville	Sexual Assault Program	West Central Community Services Center, Inc.	\$33,462	\$16,365	\$2,022	Local
Lyon, Redwood	Southwest Minnesota Sexual Assault Program	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$33,202	\$14,183	\$1,947	Donations United Way County United Fund
Morrison	Sexual Assault Task Force of Morrison County	Northern Pines Mental Health Center, Inc.	-	-	\$1,567	
Nobles, Pipe- stone, Rock, Cottonwood	Region VIII Sexual Assault Program	Southwestern Mental Health Center, Inc.	\$16,765	\$ 6,500	\$1,801	Local
Olmsted, Dodge, Fillmore	Rapeline	Olmsted County	\$62,858	\$15,274	\$1,872	County
Ottertail, Becker, Wilkin, Grant, Traverse, Pope, Stevens	Region IV Council on Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault Program	Women's Crisis Center	\$13,647	\$10,000	\$1,872	Donations
Polk, Penning- ton, Red Lake	Sexual Assault Program	Project Safe, Inc.	\$23,034	\$14,072	\$1,872	United Way Private Contributions Foundation
Ramsey	Sexual Offense Services (SOS)	Ramsey County Community Human Services	\$89,950	\$15,051	\$2,022	County Information Unavailable
St. Louis, Carlton, Lake	Aid to Victims of Sexual Assault	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$121,674	\$25,020	\$1,787	County Private Contributions

<u>Counties Served</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>Program Budget</u>	<u>State Grant</u>	<u>Federal Grant</u>	<u>Other Sources of Funds</u>
Stearns, Benton Sherburne, Wright	Central MN Rape and Sexual Assault Center	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$22,860	\$16,365	\$2,017	Foundation Private Contributions
Washington	Sexual Assault Services	Washington County Human Services, Inc.	\$24,740	\$10,910	\$1,872	Local
Winona	Sexual Assault Crisis Aid	Women's Resource Center, Inc.	\$27,090	\$12,001	\$1,872	County Private Contributions United Way
Statewide	Services for Sexual Abuse	Minnesota Migrant Council	\$31,125	\$12,000	\$1,910	Foundation
Statewide	Minnesota Institute on Black Chemical Abuse	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$10,480	\$10,480	-	-

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS SEXUAL ASSAULT GRANTEE'S FUNDING SOURCES

F.Y. 1984

<u>Counties Served</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>Program Budget</u>	<u>State Grant</u>	<u>Federal Grant</u>	<u>Other Sources of Funds</u>
Anoka	Anoka County Victim/ Witness Assistance	Anoka County Commissioners	\$18,205	\$ 8,490	None	County
Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard	Sexual Assault Program	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$27,009	\$13,150	\$1,950	County Private Contributions
Blue Earth	Victim Assistance Program		\$38,361	\$10,270	\$1,950	County
Carver	Carver County Program for Victims of Sexual Assault	Carver County Court Services	\$15,734	\$11,434	\$1,500	County School District
Clay	Rape and Abuse Crisis Center	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$148,716	\$12,049	\$1,937	CETA Foundation United Way Sales of Material County Private Contributions
Clay	Center for Parents and Children	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$25,544	\$ 5,240	\$2,000	Private Contributions United Way
Crow Wing	Sexual Assault Program	Mid-Minnesota Women's Center	\$27,207	\$15,706	\$1,981	Private Contributions County United Way
Dakota	Dakota Sexual Assault Services	Community Action Council	\$17,737	\$10,290	\$1,975	Private Contributions Local
Douglas	Listening Ear Crisis Center	Douglas County Hospital	\$38,332	\$ 9,412	\$1,807	County Private Contributions United Way
Freeborn	Victim's Crisis Center	Freeborn County Mental Health Center, Inc.	-	-	\$1,455	
Hennepin	Rape and Sexual Assault Center	Neighborhood Involvement Program	\$187,796	\$25,838	\$1,500	County Private Contributions Foundation United Way
Hennepin	Sexual Assault Program	Upper Midwest American Indian Center	\$21,114	\$13,624	\$1,500	Local

<u>Counties Served</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>Program Budget</u>	<u>State Grant</u>	<u>Federal Grant</u>	<u>Other Sources of Funds</u>
Houston	Houston County Women's Resources	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$ 5,655	\$ 3,860	\$1,975	Private Contributions Services Funds
Itasca	Advocacy Program	Adult Protection Council	\$40,655	\$ 5,276	\$1,962	United Way Foundation Donations
Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Swift, Chippewa, Meeker, Renville	Sexual Assault Program	West Central Community Services Center, Inc.	\$69,320	\$17,150	\$2,000	Local
Lyon, Redwood	Southwest Minnesota Sexual Assault Program	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$24,910	\$14,183	\$1,975	Donations United Way County United Fund
Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, Cottonwood	Region VIII Sexual Assault Program	Southwestern Mental Health Center, Inc.	\$17,632	\$ 6,811	\$1,950	Local
Olmsted, Dodge, Fillmore	Rapeline	Olmsted County	\$71,583	\$16,006	\$1,950	County
Ottertail, Becker, Wilkin, Grant, Traverse, Pope, Stevens	Region IV Council on Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Program	Women's Crisis Center	\$ 7,626	\$ 5,000	\$1,950	Donations
Polk, Pennington, Red Lake	Sexual Assault Program	Project Safe, Inc.	\$22,779	\$14,073	\$1,950	United Way Private Contributions Foundation
Ramsey	Sexual Offense Services (SOS)	Ramsey County Community Human Services	\$92,000	\$15,774	\$2,000	County Information Unavailable
Northern St. Louis	Sexual Assault Program of Northern St. Louis County *	Same Nonprofit Corporation	-	\$ 2,622	-	
St. Louis, Carlton, Lake	Aid to Victims of Sexual Assault	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$154,881	\$23,598	\$1,937	County Private Contributions

* This program became operational during the final quarter of F.Y. 1984.

<u>Counties Served</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>Program Budget</u>	<u>State Grant</u>	<u>Federal Grant</u>	<u>Other Sources of Funds</u>
Stearns, Benton Sherburne, Wright	Central MN Rape and Sexual Assault Center	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$25,800	\$17,150	\$2,000	Foundation Private Contributions
Washington	Sexual Assault Services	Washington County Human Services, Inc.	\$35,209	\$11,434	\$1,950	Local
Winona	Sexual Assault Crisis Aid	Women's Resource Center, Inc.	\$26,122	\$12,576	\$1,950	County Private Contributions United Way
Statewide	Services for Sexual Abuse	Minnesota Migrant Council	\$24,732	\$12,575	\$1,962	Foundation
Statewide	Minnesota Institute on Black Chemical Abuse	Same Nonprofit Corporation	\$10,480	\$10,480	-	-

APPENDIX C

MYTHS AND FACTS ABOUT SEXUAL ASSAULT

- MYTH: The victim is responsible for or somehow provokes the sexual assault.
- FACT: No one asks to be or deserves to be sexually assaulted. Precipitative behavior on the part of the victim can be a mere gesture interpreted as provocative by the offender.
- MYTH: Only women who walk alone at night are sexually assaulted.
- FACT: Studies show that 1/3 to 1/2 of sexual assaults are committed in the victim's home.
- MYTH: Sexual assault occurs only among strangers.
- FACT: In nearly 65% of sexual assault cases the victim and offender know each other in some way.
- MYTH: No person can be sexually assaulted against their will.
- FACT: Studies indicate that in 75% of sexual assault cases the victim is faced with a weapon or threat of death or great bodily harm.
- MYTH: Only women are victims.
- FACT: Although most victims are female, there is an increase in number of children and men reporting. Any vulnerable man, woman or child is a potential victim.
- MYTH: Sexual assault is an impulsive, uncontrollable act.
- FACT: Fifty-eight percent of sexual assaults are planned in advance by the offender.
- MYTH: Sexual assault is primarily a sex act.
- FACT: Sexual assault is primarily an act of violence. Eighty-five percent of offenders use some form of overt violence or force.
- MYTH: Children are most likely to be sexually abused by a stranger.
- FACT: Seventy-five percent to ninety-five percent of the offenders are known -- and may be related -- to the child.

MYTH: Children often lie or fantasize about sexual activity with adults.

FACT: Children cannot make up sexual information unless they have been exposed to it. They speak from their own experience.

MYTH: Non-violent sexual behavior between a child and an adult is not damaging to the child.

FACT: Nearly all victims will experience confusion, shame, guilt, anger and a poor self-image, though they may reveal no obvious outward signs.

MYTH: A discussion of sexual abuse will just frighten or be damaging to children.

FACT: It is important for children to receive information about sexual assault for their own protection. Inaccurate or no information is more damaging to children.

MYTH: Family sexual abuse is an isolated, one-time incident.

FACT: For many victims, the abuse continues for years. In most cases the offender will not stop until there is intervention.

MYTH: Children provoke sexual abuse by their seductive behavior.

FACT: Seductive behavior is not the cause. Responsibility lies with the offender.

MYTH: If the children did not want it, they could say, "stop".

FACT: Children generally do not question the behavior of adults. They are often coerced by bribes, threats and use of a position of authority.

MYTH: All abuse victims are girls.

FACT: While the majority of reported victims are female, evidence shows increasing reports of male victims.

MYTH: In family sexual abuse the "non-offending" parent always knows.

FACT: While some "non-offending" parents know and even collude with the offender, many because of their lack of awareness, may suspect something is wrong but are unclear as to what it is.

APPENDIX D

MAP OF SERVICE AREAS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS
THAT RECEIVE FUNDS FROM DOC: JUNE 30, 1984

