



Act Under Attack

Nationwide, attorneys working to defend people accused of sexual assault are seeking access to the private communications of clients and rape recovery counselors. In Massachusetts, the Lawrence Women's Resource Center was held in contempt of court for refusing to turn over a client's records to lawyers defending her alleged rapist. On January 2nd, the court imposed a fine of \$500 per day on the center until the records are released. As of January 24th, over 2,000 citizens, including Jamee Roberts of the Rape Recovery Center in Salt Lake City, have volunteered to serve a day in jail to satisfy the order.

A similar challenge to privacy occurred in Utah late last year, though with a different result. A rapist claimed his right to a fair trial had been violated because he could not inspect the victim's statements. The Rape Recovery Center worked with the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence and filed a friend-of-the-court brief urging the court to uphold the 1983 Utah Confidential Communications Act. In November, the Utah Supreme Court ruled unanimously that "mental health records of alleged sexual assault victims are largely off-limits to defense attorneys" (Hunt & Neff, 2002, November 27). Roberts explained, "Putting victims on trial continues to be a ploy that defense attorneys have utilized. Because studies show nine of ten victims fail to report sexual assault, it is crucial for us to have this kind of protection" (Hunt & Neff, 2002, November 27).

Assistant Attorney General Chris Ballard argues that the Utah Legislature recognized the importance of confidentiality in rape cases when it passed the 1983 act. "[Rape] is a crime that causes a lot of anxiety, anger, and fear, and the victim needs someplace to go where they can talk in confidentiality and sort through those feelings. The privilege doesn't prevent the defendant from investigating the allegations against him. All it does is prevent him from violating his victim for a second time by examining these records that address deeply emotional and personal issues" (Neff, 2002, March 05).

"Because counseling is geared toward resolving emotions rather than establishing facts, information shared with counselors would not often be helpful to defense attorneys" Ballard said. (Neff, 2002, March 5). "If the high court overturns Utah's 1983 Confidential Communications for Sexual Assaults Act rape victims will be forced to choose between seeking counseling and pressing criminal charges" (Hunt, 2002, September 4).

The professionalism and expertise of rape crisis counselors is essential to maintaining clients' privacy. The Confidential Communications Act requires that rape crisis counselors have forty hours of rape crisis advocacy training. Conversations with victims or alleged victims are privileged only if the advocate or counselor has completed forty hours of training.

UCASA collaborates with local and regional care personnel to provide the state-mandated 40-hour rape crisis advocacy training. The training is available to advocates, law enforcement, health care providers, clergy, and the general public. A UCASA training team including legal, medical, and human services professionals facilitates each topic.

The UCASA training was carefully developed with input from all Rape Crisis Centers in the state. Topics include: Rape and Sexual Assault Overview, Mandatory Reporting, Role of an Advocate, Marital Rape, Rape Culture, Adolescent Survivors, Survivors with Disabilities, Sexual Harassment, and Crisis Intervention. UCASA presents the 40-hour training throughout the state at different times of the year.

Rachel Jenkins-Lloyd, APRN, has worked for UCASA as the training coordinator for over two years.

Volunteer to serve jail time or just learn more about the Massachusetts case at: www.stopfamilyviolence.org

sexual violence prevention

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Sexual assault prevention programs are considered effective if researchers note a reduction in the acceptance of rape-supportive beliefs. Rape-supportive beliefs, attitudes and convictions that may condone rape, are rated in four main areas: acceptance of rape myths, attitudes toward women, comprehension of consent, or behavior indicating attitudes (Davis, 1997). Participants' attitudes are measured at three time intervals: pretest, posttest, and a follow-up evaluation. The follow-up period can vary in timeframe; most commonly it takes place two weeks to two years after the initial training. After preventative education, posttest scores reveal that most participants demonstrate a positive change in the four areas of focus. According to a study that measured attitudinal changes in high school students after a preventative sexual assault education message, most participants subscribed to fewer rape supportive beliefs through post-test surveys. (Mandelblatt, 1999). These attitudinal changes are consistent with other published studies (Duggan, 1998; Davis, 1997; Gillies, 1999; Layman-Guadalupe, 1997; Gidycz, Layman, Rich, Crothers, Gylys, Matorin, & Jacobs, 2001; Breitenbecher, Scarce, 1999; Lonsway, Klaw, Berg, Waldo, Kothari, Mazurek, & Hegeman, 1998; Black, Weisz, Coats, Patterson, 2000)

Our efforts will advance a society in which sexual violence is not tolerated.

These changes, however, do not sustain for an extended period of time (Davis, 1997). In a standard prevention program, participants show a decrease in the rape-myth acceptance in posttest scores. At a seven-week follow-up, the scores rebound to pretest like scores. A similar study indicates that the timeframe to rebound to original attitudes may be as short as four weeks (Gillies, 1999). This suggests that one-time sexual assault prevention program participation is not enough to permanently change the attitudes of participants.

Victim status may be a significant variable in evaluating the effectiveness of prevention programs. Some participants have had an experience that meets the legal definitions of rape or sexual assault yet do not regard themselves as victims. These participants are considered unacknowledged victims. In a study with college students, researchers determine the effectiveness of sexual assault prevention programs for unacknowledged victims of sexual assault (Layman-Guadalupe, 1997). The results from this study suggest that the prevention program does not significantly affect a participant's attitude or perceptions of rape during a follow-up period. Nor does the program reduce the participant's risk of revictimization during the follow-up period. Participants who have had an experience that meets the legal definitions of rape or sexual assault and regard themselves as victims are considered acknowledged victims. Researchers conclude that acknowledged victims have higher rates of posttraumatic stress symptomatology when compared to unacknowledged victims. Increased posttraumatic stress is most likely due to an increased threat of force or greater offender aggressiveness during the assaults as reported by acknowledged victims, as compared to unacknowledged victims. Also, acknowledged victims score the sexual assault prevention program as more applicable and pay more attention, while unacknowledged victims report learning more new information from the program.

The type of program is also a factor in the effectiveness of the prevention. A study by Gillies (1999) evaluates the effectiveness of two different rape prevention programs: Direct Counter-Arguments and Standard Program. The Standard Program intervention is a program designed to provide definitions and statistics on rape, as well as the presentation of a dating sce-

nario. The Direct Counter-Arguments intervention is a program designed to give direct counter-arguments to commonly held rape-supported myths as the primary objective. Rape-myths are presented, and through facilitated discussion and statistics, the myths are proven false. Both programs yield positive changes in rape-supportive beliefs

following the intervention. Those who participated in the Direct Counter-Arguments program, however, held fewer rape-supportive beliefs at the four-week point. This suggests that Direct Counter-Arguments may be more effective at maintaining an attitude change in participants, and thus a more effective program.

Researchers evaluated a university program that offers a semester long class to train peer educators to facilitate rape prevention workshops (Lonsway et al., 2000). At the two-year follow-up point, students who elected this class held less rape supportive beliefs than the participants of the control group who did not take the peer education class. This study suggests that the more participants feel like allies and advocates for the anti-rape movement, the more committed they will be to challenging current beliefs regarding rape and sexual assault.

In another study, college students had more favorable changes in attitudes and beliefs if they had received more than one sexual assault prevention message (Lonsway, et al., 2000). This suggests that repeated interventions are more effective than only one. This also highlights a need for reiterations of educational programs in current and future sexual assault prevention programs.

Some researchers challenge the current dogma that prevention programs that deconstruct rape-supportive beliefs effectively reduce instances of sexual assault. In a study conducted

The literature concerning the evaluation of sexual assault preventative strategies suggests that current methods of prevention are not effective over the long term.

with college men and women (Gidycz et al., 2001), researchers aimed to test if a change in attitude yields a reduction in the rate of sexual victimization and perpetration from participants. The test group consisted of students participating in a prevention program at the beginning of the academic quarter. Researchers noted a decrease in rape-supportive beliefs in posttest scores. Follow-up surveys, given at the end of the academic quarter, indicated that the sexual assault prevention message did not have an effect on the rates of sexual victimization, as compared to the control, which did not receive the preventative message. In the same study, researchers indicated that the participants gave positive scores on questions that asked how much they learned, and how helpful the program was. The participants, however, gave negative scores to questions that asked how the information applied specifically to them and how likely they are to be victimized in the next quarter. These results are consistent with other cited literature (Layman-Guadalupe, 1997).

Results from studies regarding male participation in prevention programs are often conflicting. Men tend to rate the applicability of rape prevention programs effectiveness negatively in posttest analysis (Breitenbecher et al., 1999; Davis, 1997). One

study suggests that the lack of effectiveness in reaching men stems from the roles men are prescribed in prevention programs. Men are often portrayed as perpetrators, potential victims, or protectors. Men often rate a traditional program, which portrays them in this way, very low or not pertaining to them. Based on interviews, men rated prevention programs as more relevant and more appropriate in their lives when men were taught to be a support or ally to rape survivors. This study, however, has not been evaluated empirically (Scheel, Johnson, Schneider, & Smith, 2001).

The literature concerning the evaluation of sexual assault preventative strategies suggests that, with the exception of Direct Counter-Argument and elective peer education programs, current methods of prevention education are not effective over a long-term program. The research also suggests that sexual assault preventative education is not effective at reducing the rates of sexual assault in participants. These conclusions elucidate the discrepancies between the actual versus the intended objectives of sexual assault prevention programs. Preventative education programs must be evaluated for effectiveness on a regular basis to determine how strategies can improve.

This report is part of a 2002 comparative study of five sexual assault prevention programs conducted by Wendy Huebner, UCASA's research coordinator. CD copies of the full report are still available.



UTAH'S RAPE RECOVERY PROGRAMS

Brigham City

Box Elder County YWCA

P.O. Box 756
Brigham City, Utah 84302
tel. 435.723.5600
Serves: Box Elder County
*Services: Crisis Line, Hospital
Response Team, Individual Crisis
Counseling*

Cedar City

Canyon Creek Women's Crisis Center

P.O. Box 2081
Cedar City, Utah 84721
tel. 435.867.6149
Serves: Iron, Beaver, and Garfield
Counties
*Services: Crisis Line, Hospital
Response Team, Individual Crisis
Counseling, Support Groups*

Logan

Community Abuse Prevention Services Agency (CAPSA)

P.O. Box 3617
Logan, Utah 84323
tel. 435.753.2500
<http://www.capsa.org>
Serves: Cache and Rich Counties
*Services: Crisis Line, Hospital
Response Team, Individual Crisis
Counseling, Support Groups*

Moab

Seekhaven

P.O. Box 729
Moab, Utah 84532
tel. 435.259.2229
Serves: San Juan and Grand Counties
*Services: Crisis Line, Individual Crisis
Counseling, Support Groups*

Ogden

Your Community Connection (YCC)

2261 Adams Ave.
Ogden, Utah 84401
801.392.7273
Serves: Weber, Davis, and Morgan
Counties
*Services: Crisis Line, Hospital
Response Team, Individual Crisis
Counseling, Support Groups*

Park City

Summit County Victim Advocate Program

P.O. Box 981535
Park City, Utah 84098
435.615.3850
Serves: Summit County
*Services: Crisis Line, Hospital
Response Team, Court Advocacy*

continued on next page

On November 5, 2002, Utah voters made judicial history by removing 3rd district Judge David S. Young. Historically biased against women, Young provoked an angry and organized call for his ouster when he ruled in a September felony child sodomy case involving a twelve year-old girl. In that case, Young ruled that the two defendants complete 150 hours of community service, counseling, and regis-

and prison guard is illegal. If convicted, Poleate could spend up to life in jail.

Utah County 4th District Court

In January, Judge James Taylor sentenced Joshua Meyer to the maximum allowed by law for first-degree felony of forcible sodomy (up to life) and second-degree forcible sex abuse (one to 15 years) of a fellow BYU student. Meyer abused his vic-

Forcible sexual abuse	2.5 years
Sexual activity with a minor	45 days
Felony child sodomy	150 hours
Removing Judge Young	Priceless

ter with the state sex offender web site. Judge Young showed greater sympathy for the perpetrators than for the victim and, consequently, provided final evidence urging Utah voters remove him.

UCASA has recently implemented a court watch program to draw necessary attention to both excellent and poor judicial decisions. We are especially interested in the decisions of cases involving victims ages fourteen and older. Volunteers around the state are needed to inform us of court decisions affecting victims of sexual violence.

Salt Lake County 3rd District Court

Judge Sheila McCleave ordered Louis Poleate to stand trial on a first-degree felony rape charge. Poleate is a former Utah State Prison guard accused of raping an inmate while he was employed at the prison. The victim testified that she was still shackled at the ankles while she was raped. Consensual sex between inmate

tim from 11:30 p.m. to 8 a.m. the next morning. The jury found Meyer innocent on one first-degree felony count of rape. Meyer's prison term will run concurrently, meaning the time he serves will be credited for both charges.

Salt Lake County 3rd District Court

In December a jury found German Cruz Reyes guilty of two counts of first-degree felony aggravated sexual assault. Judge William Barrett sentenced Reyes to a mandatory term of 6-15 years to life in prison. Reyes claims the sex was consensual and said he does not need sex-offender treatment. Reyes, a husband and father, was linked with two other sexual-related cases; a second-degree felony forcible sex abuse and misdemeanor lewdness.

Wendy Huebner continues to collect statewide court data for this column. Submissions accepted at wheubner@ucasa.org.

strategic plan

Many of you participated in a UCASA strategic planning session last June. What follows is a list of priorities from that meeting that will evolve into a three-year strategic plan for our organization. With continued feedback and input, these priorities will evolve into strategies, goals, and objectives that will ultimately improve the ability of UCASA to support the needs of our community partners and people affected by sexual violence.

Priority One:
Improve the public capacity of UCASA by becoming a true coal-

tion.

Priority Two:
Build community support and allies for the anti-sexual violence movement in Utah.

Priority Three:
Improve access to information and research about rape and sexual violence.

Priority Four:
Strengthen networking between rape recovery programs, victim advocates, and community organizations in Utah.

Priority Five:
Develop standards of best practice for services for victims of sexual assault.

Priority Six:
Develop, adopt, and improve the models used to reduce the impact and risk of sexual violence.

Priority Seven:
Address barriers within the criminal justice system

Priority Eight:
Develop, adopt, and improve the connection to and services for marginalized communities.

technical information

The technical information program is the newest program at UCASA, beginning May 2002. It is designed to provide technical information support to UCASA and sexual violence service providers.

The technical information program has focused primarily on the development of a database to collect consistent, comparable sexual violence data from the entire state. Currently, no mechanism exists to collect this data. This project is expected to take approximately three years to fully implement throughout the state of Utah.

Also, the technical information program has focused on developing UCASA's newsletter and website. The website is currently

...coalitions are tasked with providing more current solutions to standard practices.

under construction in collaboration with bluephish. You can visit the website at www.ucasa.org.

UCASA is committed stay up-to-date on sexual violence research. The technical information program frequently reviews studies that have been conducted on sex-

ual violence. These reviews are available on our website under the *journal club* link. As the anti-sexual violence community develops, coalitions are tasked increasingly with providing more current solutions to standard practices. The technical information program contributes directly to this need.

Bryan Wooldridge developed this innovative UCASA program since May of 2001.



year in review

UTAH'S RAPE RECOVERY PROGRAMS

Provo

Center for Women and Children in Crisis (CWCIC)

P.O. Box 1075
Provo, Utah 84603
801.377.5500
www.cwic.org

Serves: Utah and Juab Counties
*Services: Crisis Line, Hospital
Response Team, Support Groups*

Richfield

New Horizons Crisis Center

P.O. Box 9
Richfield, Utah 84701
435.896.9294

www.newhorizonscrisiscenter.com
Serves: Sevier, Wayne, Piute, and
SanPete Counties
*Services: Crisis Line, Hospital
Response Team, Individual Crisis
Counseling, Support Groups*

St. George

Dove Center

P.O. Box 2972
St. George, Utah 84771
435.628.0458

Serves: Washington County
*Services: Crisis Line, Mobile
Team/Hospital Response Team*

Salt Lake City

Rape Recovery Center

2035 South 1300 East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105
801.467.7273

www.raperecoverycenter.com
Serves: Salt Lake, Summit, Tooele,
and Davis Counties
*Services: Crisis Line, Hospital
Response Team, Individual Crisis
Counseling, Support Groups, Court
Advocacy*

Vernal

Vernal Victim Advocacy

80 E. Center Street
Vernal, Utah 84047
435.789.4250

www.angelfire.com/ut/
victimadvocate/

Serves: Uintah and Daggett Counties
*Services: Crisis Line, Hospital
Response Team*

Statewide toll-free hotline

1.888.421.1100

The Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault was established in 1996 as a response to a critical lack of communication and continuity among sexual violence service providers throughout the state.

Our extensive outreach programs throughout Utah have yielded cooperation and increased awareness regarding sexual violence with both public and private service providers, including law enforce-

ment agencies, prosecutors, medical professionals, teachers, victim advocates (within both county and district attorney offices and law enforcement agencies), therapists, rape crisis programs, domestic violence shelters, and university or college campus programs.

Our ability-and willingness-to collaborate with key agencies and organizations has directly contributed to the expanse and improvement of victim services throughout the state. In collaboration with the Utah Department of Health and the Rape Recovery Center in Salt Lake City, UCASA has more than doubled the number of programs for survivors of sexual violence in Utah (from four to eleven).

Some of UCASA's 2002 accomplishments include :

UCASA relocated to a convenient and completely accessible home downtown and just off I-15. We adopted a new logo and mission statement, began a three-year strategic plan, recruited new board members, improved our organizational capacity, refined our internal control mechanisms, and both created and staffed a new position.

UCASA conducted a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats)

analysis with thirty-nine of our colleagues around the state. Based on the results of this survey, UCASA has improved our programs to better respond to the needs and wants of rape recovery programs and advocates statewide.

Our ability and willingness to collaborate with key agencies and organizations has directly contributed to the expanse and improvement of victim services

As a result of the collaborative efforts of Representative Trisha Beck, the Rape Recovery Center in Salt Lake, the Utah State Office of Education, the Utah Department of Health

and the cooperation of staff members at Community Abuse Prevention and Services Agency (CAPSA), YWCA of Box Elder County, Your Community Connection (YCC), Rape Recovery Center, and the Center for Women and Children in Crisis (CWCIC), UCASA completed a comparative study of five sexual assault prevention and education programs in Utah.

UCASA trained hundreds of teachers and counselors around the state, providing lesson plans and programs to educate students about sexual violence.

UCASA compiled and distributed over 50 lesson plans from education programs around the state to be used as a statewide guide for reaching and teaching youth about sexual violence.

UCASA secured a grant from Utah State University to evaluate a sexual abuse prevention program in Salt Lake County with Arc of Salt Lake and the Rape Recovery Center. The results of this pilot program will be available during two regional trainings in May and June for professionals working with people with disabilities.

UCASA contacted over 360 clergy and religious leaders from around the state to form an anti-violence task force. Phone interviews, interviews, conferences, and other meetings are currently being sched-

continued on next page

uled and taking place with these participants.

In collaboration with community programs throughout Utah, UCASA conducted 40 hour rape crisis advocacy training to over 200 individuals and programs.

UCASA, in collaboration with the Utah County Children's Justice Center, Primary Children's Medical Center, and Safe and Healthy Families, developed a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner training.

UCASA staff members presented to over 4,000 professionals, volunteers, and individuals interested in issues of sexual violence.

UCASA helped develop, design, and conduct or collect results from evaluations for three programs: Salt Lake Sexual Assault Response Team, Arc of Salt Lake, and SWAVO. Additionally, we collected information about CODE R examination processes and protocols statewide.

UCASA added a Technical Information program. This program has resulted fifteen journal reviews, the development of a UCASA website (available spring 2003), and a coordinated effort

with the Rape Recovery Center and the Utah Department of Health to create a statewide database of sexual assault demographics and information in Utah. UCASA staff members have traveled over 20,000 miles throughout the state to support rape recovery and victim advocacy programs.

UCASA drafted an official proclamation and organized the Governor Leavitt's signing ceremony for Sexual Assault Awareness Month in April.

UCASA distributed 50,000 copies of our popular resources, Sexual Violence: Protect Yourself With

2002 was a year of internal work, struggle, multiple accomplishments, and ultimate growth for the UCASA.

The Facts and over 35,000 copies of You Are A Survivor. Our You are a Survivor booklet is included in all Utah Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Kits and is distributed by the FBI to American Indian Reservations in Utah.

UCASA staff members participate on the following committees: Intimate Partner Death Review Committee, SWAVO Steering Committee, Utah Victim

Assistance Academy Planning and Facilitator Committees, VAWA Steering Committee, Annual Victims of Crime Conference Planning Committee, Inter-Faith Council, Utah Sexual Violence Advisory Council and subcommittees, Utah Domestic Violence Advisory Council, UpNet Board, Davis County Sexual Assault Response Team, Utah County Sexual Assault Response Team, Salt Lake City Sexual Assault Response Team, Cache County Sexual Assault Response Team, and the Salt Lake Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners Team.

2002 was a year of internal work, struggle, multiple accomplishments, and ultimate growth for the Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault. We have established a foundation to support great things, not only from UCASA, but the anti-sexual violence movement. Together, we will advance a society in which sexual violence is not tolerated.

Grace Call works as executive director for UCASA.

one hot fundraiser

On Saturday, March 1st, Bikram Yoga in Salt Lake City will donate 100% of the proceeds from its 10:00a.m. class to UCASA. Bikram Yoga is a demanding, 26 pose series conducted in a room heated to 105 degrees, and a favorite pastime to many of UCASA's friends. Be sure to arrive 15 minutes early and bring a large towel, sticky mat, and a bottle of water. The class is \$10 (people with class cards and memberships are welcome to this class). Bikram Yoga is located at 1140 Wilmington Avenue in Sugarhouse. For more information, call 801.488.HOT1 (4681).



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mission

Last year, the UCASA staff began the challenging task of summarizing our vision, goals, and organizational values into four sentences or less. By collecting input from each staff member, analyzing, and discussing mission statements of other organizations, and by re-evaluating what a sexual assault coalition must accomplish, we adopted the following mission:

UCASA advocates for programs that support people affected by sexual violence. We challenge the origin, representation, and practice of sexual violence. Our efforts will advance a society in which sexual violence is not tolerated.

When developing the mission, we deliberately omitted the assertion (quite popular within the anti-sexual violence movement) that we will eliminate sexual violence. Instead, we envision a society that will not tolerate sexual violence. Our mission is both visionary and attainable. One

historical precedent for this kind of societal attitude change is that toward lynching in the U.S. Fifty years ago, lynching was widely regarded as an unfortunate, albeit unavoidable, consequence of the most vulnerable members of society living among the most powerful. Although racially based murder is still perpetrated, it is regarded by the general public and criminal justice system as morally abhorrent. It is our mission that gender based violent crime, if not eradicated, will evoke a similar and unconditional public outrage.

It is UCASA's purpose to support a Utah community willing to embrace the stories of each victim of sexual violence, separate itself from the myths supporting increased sexual violence, create strategies for preventing rape, and provide avenues for justice and respect to victims both in and outside of a courtroom.

Rachel Jenkins-Lloyd works as training coordinator for UCASA.

from the board

Happy New Year!

We are off to a great new start as the UCASA board. We have recruited some great new members to our board, and elected new officers. We are all anxious to start on many new projects.

Vice Chair, Shauna Bona, hosted a great fundraiser by the time you read this and we have many more fun activities in the works.

Funding will be challenge in the new year as state agencies have had cut backs and of course, in these trying economic times private donations, are hard to come by. As

board members, we are working hard to gain recognition for the organization and also look for new approaches to overcome the financial obstacles.

We continue our search for new board members that are up to the challenge and feel they can make a difference. Please contact us if you would like to join the board or have time to serve on a committee. Your contribution will matter.

Within our dreams and aspirations we find our opportunities Sue Atchley Ebaugh

Laura Lynne Navarro-Duncan Chairperson of the Executive Committee of UCASA

primary prevention

advancing a society in which sexual violence is not tolerated

UCASA differs from Rape Recovery Programs in that we do not provide direct service to victims of sexual violence. Our mission is to prevent victimization by preventing the incidence of sexual violence.

behaviors and those who witness such behaviors.

Research completed in 2002 suggests that all sexually aggressive

behaviors. UCASA's primary prevention program will serve the community in the following ways:

(1) change societal attitudes that support/condone sexual violence,

and (2) establish a helpline and access to treatment for people who fear they may be sexually aggressive and

Our goal is to prevent victimization by intervening before people commit sexually violent crimes.

Much of what has been called "sexual violence prevention education," in fact, attempts to train "potential victims" how not to be raped. For example, the good touch/bad touch program, while valuable in helping children establish boundaries, unfortunately perpetuates the myth that the victim, in this case, children, can prevent sexual violence. Regarding the perpetration of adults, scholar Carine Mardorossian observes how responsibility for rape has been misappropriated. She writes "popular discourse is more than ever invested in transforming this social problem into a personal transaction, while psychologists, psychiatrists, and sociologists continue to study the issue of male violence - by studying women" (Mardorossian, 2002, p.753). What is generally absent in traditional prevention education is the imperative to not commit the crime, a direct address to people who are sexually violent.

behavior is premeditated (Canter and Heritage, 2002). Not since Nicolas Groth's 1977 research of perpetrator etiology have the motives and/or behaviors of sexual offenders been given much attention. Groth's characterization of rape as an expression of power, anger, and sadism enhanced the idea of a sexual predator as a person driven by uncontrollable surges of emotion. In 1988 and 1989, research that re-evaluated Groth's characterization were summarily dismissed. Canter's and Heritage's research, however, has attracted considerable acclaim. Their research demystifies the notion that rape is an erratic event that occurs with just the right mix of rage and sexuality. By studying motivations and behaviors, Canter's and Heritage's data conclude that rapes are premeditated because offenders consistently take particular precautions to avoid apprehension. Therefore, if a person consciously decides to rape he or she may also decide not to rape.

for their friends and families
Our goal is to prevent victimization by intervening before people commit sexually violent crimes.

Ironically, the program's goal-to reduce incidences of sexual assault and thereby reduce the number of victims-has kept funders at bay. Funders, typically, want to know which and how many persons their contribution will serve. Our goal is to not give them identities and numbers. Logically, we can't report how many people weren't raped because of this program.

Since UCASA first proposed the primary prevention program last year, our office has received numerous requests for help from individuals who are, or may be, sexually violent. At this writing, the primary prevention program is critically underfunded.

Jocelyn Romano is the Associate Director of UCASA.

If a perpetrator does not act, a crime will not occur. It is the only certain prevention. To reduce instances of sexual violence, prevention must be primary, that is, it must include and effect people who exhibit sexually aggressive

To prevent sexual violence in Utah, UCASA proposes to establish a primary prevention model that includes and appeals to people with sexually aggressive



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Utah State Employees' Charitable Fund

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the cost of rape

The Journal of Interpersonal Violence (2002) reports that the national cost of rape is \$87,000 per incident and \$261 billion annually. Tangible costs include medical care, mental health services, loss of economic productivity, insurance administration cost, police investigation, criminal prosecution, and corrections. The National Institute on Mental Health reports that a typical child sex offender molests an average of 117 children, most of whom do not report the offense. In other words, a tremendous amount of grief and cost can be avoided if one individual is prevented from committing sexual assault.

Sexual violence also creates poverty. The intangible costs of rape, which include feelings of powerlessness, depression, and lowered self-esteem, are difficult to measure but unquestionably result in a reduced quality of life and reduced productivity—such as a victim's inability to work, manage finances effectively, and maintain economic stability. One in eleven rape/sexual assault victims report that they suffered some economic loss as a consequence of the crime.

Jocelyn Romano shares the corner office, and the contents of its trashcan, with her dog, Buddy.

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Percentage of college men who reported their participation in specific acts that met the definition of rape and said that what they did was definitely not rape : 84%

Number of self-identified perpetrators who called the UCASA office the day after The Salt Lake Tribune ran a story about UCASA's proposed offender hotline and treatment program : 2

Ratio of rapes in Utah to those reported : 10:1

Rank of Utah in the nation for per capita forced rape : 15

Rank of New York : 49

Rank of New Mexico : 3

Amount allocated by the State of Utah to prevent sexual violence : \$0

Likelihood that a participant in a UCASA sexual harassment workshop will "trace the problem back" to Britney Spears : 100%

Year in which a teacher in Layton, Utah, wrote an editorial in the school newspaper stating, "Girls are dressing like hookers, and then they wonder why they are being sexually harassed" : 2001

Amount earned at a backyard fashion show by Modest by Design, a retail clothing business whose slogan is "Clothing your father would approve of" : \$2,500

Chance that a victim under the age of 12 knows his or her perpetrator: 90%

Rank of Utah among states with highest populations of youth : 1

Percentage of all rape victims in Utah under age 20 : 75%

Percentage under age 13 : 28%

Number of people arrested last year in Utah for being a run away : 941

Number of reported forcible sex offenses in Utah in 2001 : 1,864

Number of people arrested for forcible sex offenses in Utah in 2001 : 394

Number of people arrested for rape in 2001 who are under age 10 : 1

Percentage of stolen livestock recovered by Utah Law Enforcement in 2001 : 15.9%

Percentage of rape cases tried in Utah that result in conviction : 2%

Year in which Utah legislators made the Dutch Oven the official State Cooking Pot : 1998

Year in which Utah legislators made spousal rape illegal : 1991

Amount needed to sustain UCASA programs through 2003, in U.S. dollars : \$70,000

Amount in Italian Lire : 134.409.622,50

Number of UCASA staff : 5

Number of miles driven throughout Utah by UCASA staff annually : 12,915

Number of committees on which UCASA staff serve : 23

Number of publications circulated : 12,500



announcements

February 14th:

2nd Annual DAY ON THE HILL for professionals working with victims of rape.

This session has already seen legislative precedents that threaten the availability and stability of money for crime victims. Please join UCASA and the Rape Recovery Center of Salt Lake as we host a chance for each of us to meet our representatives and provide vital education about our clients and the state of rape in Utah.

March 1st:

One hot fundraiser:

On Saturday, March 1st, Bikram Yoga in Salt Lake City will donate 100% of the proceeds from its 10:00a.m class to UCASA. Bikram Yoga is a demanding, 26 pose series conducted in a room heated to 105 degrees, and a favorite pastime to many of UCASA's friends. Be sure to arrive 15 minutes early and bring a large towel, sticky mat, and a bottle of water. The class is \$10 (people with class cards and memberships are welcome to this class). Bikram Yoga is located at 1140 Wilmington Avenue in Sugarhouse. For more information, call 801.488.HOT1 (4681).

April 2nd:

Join UCASA in welcoming Cassandra Thomas, Senior Vice President of the Houston Area Women's Center and Immediate Past President of the National Coalition Against Sexual Assault, for a day of activism, clinics, and service awards commencing Sexual Assault Awareness Month 2003.

February and March:

Throughout February and March, members of the UCASA staff will hold regional think-tank sessions about the 40-hour rape crisis advocacy training. Please include your voice as we consider solutions to program funding cuts. Tentative dates are as follows, times and locations to be announced:

Wasatch front region:	Salt Lake City	February 21st
Southeastern region:	Moab	February 21st
Central region:	Richfield	February 28th
Southwestern region:	Cedar City	February 28th
Northern region:	Brigham City	March 7th
Eastern region:	Roosevelt	March 14th

Spring:

Professional Development Series (time & date TBA):

Write winning brochures and newsletters- learn valuable tools to assist you in developing your technical writing skills. Insure that your agency will be heard by funders, clients and whomever you intend to reach through the written materials of your agency. Bring your agency's printed materials to share with the group.

About the guest presenter

Pat Riley is a senior technical writer with over ten years experience. She received her Master of Professional Communication from Westminster College in 2001. Her curriculum emphasis was editing and various types of writing, including newsletters. She teamed with two of her classmates to produce a "Women and Nature" newsletter. Pat believes that well written newsletters are taken more seriously and can bring in a larger readership. She is an advocate for women's issues and has contributed to various women's organizations including the YWCA and the Rape Recovery Center.



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