

making sense of numbers

Sexual violence statistics on a local and statewide level are a challenge to discern because rape and sexual assaults are oftentimes not reported. Therefore, it is critical that sexual assault statistics are recorded responsibly in order for the statistics to have a positive influence. Statistic sources differ in a variety of ways including the definition and measurement of rape, population group included in the study, time frame and units of analysis. Understanding the limitations of studies can actually help estimate how much rape occurs at the local and state level.

It is important to understand the methodology of each statistical study, as a statistician's lifetime ambition is to be wrong five percent of the time! One of the first things to understand is the researcher's definition of different sexual assault terms. For instance, the Federal Criminal Code defines not rape, but aggravated sexual abuse, which includes rape, sodomy, statutory rape and drug or alcohol-facilitated rape among other things. Many times studies include only adult male perpetrator and female victim cases.

The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) only includes information from participating law enforcement agencies. The report includes "carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded. UCR does not include forcible rapes involving oral sex, anal sex or penetration with fingers or objects, rape of men or boys, rapes committed by blood relatives, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, statutory rape or the rapes that occur outside of the participating law enforcement jurisdictions. Only "relevant" cases are included. Unfounded cases, cases that have been moved, or charges included as part of

another, higher offenses, are not included in UCR totals. The UCR is a yearly report, which is published late in the year and is used by the FBI and the Utah Department of Public Safety in their reporting of rape and sexual assault.

The National Crime Victim Survey (NCVS) includes population samples. Information is obtained when interview-screening questions in these samples detect a history of crime. The NCVS is a nationwide survey and includes those who agree to participate and are 12 or older. Two interviews are conducted in a six-month period, so only crimes occurring between the

Rape, as defined by federal code, excludes the following: forcible rapes involving oral sex, anal sex or penetration with fingers or objects, rape of men or boys, rapes committed by blood relatives, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, and statutory rape

two interviews are included. NCVS defines rape as: "forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender."

Interview questions are asked both in person and on the telephone, though not necessarily in private. The questions are open-ended and therefore left to interpretation. Other limitations include the exclusion of child rapes, drug and alcohol-facilitated rapes, statutory rapes, and sexual violence of those who do not reside in households. Lastly, the screening questions were developed in the late 1960's and are outdated and insensitive, and may therefore fail to detect many rape cases.

The National Women's Study (NWS) identifies adult female survivor/victims nationally via private telephone interviews. The scope of sexual assault measured includes forcible rapes, other forcible sexual assaults involving some form of sexual contact, and attempts of forcible sexual contact. Information included in the study includes cases of rape that occurred throughout the victim's lifetime. A total of three interviews per interviewee are conducted in English by female interviewers. Men, women under

from the director

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UCASA STAFF

Grace Call
executive director
gcall@ucasa.org

Wendy Huebner
research coordinator
whuebner@ucasa.org

Rachel Jenkins-Lloyd
training coordinator
rjenkins-lloyd@ucasa.org

Jocelyn Romano
associate director
jromano@ucasa.org

Val Shaffer
accountant
vshaffer@ucasa.org

Bryan Wooldridge
technical information coordinator
bwooldridge@ucasa.org

UCASA

284 West 400 North
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103
telephone 801.746.0404
fax 801.746.2929
www.ucasa.org
info@ucasa.org

The theme of this newsletter is "By the Numbers." Each article reveals how numbers, for better or for worse, affect the work of the anti-sexual violence movement. If you attended our open house late last year or our fundraiser in January of 2002, you may have seen a slide show we ran on a continuous loop. The slides are statements, black type on a white background, that tell of sexual violence in Utah and nationwide. People who have seen the presentation remember it and what they remember most is the numbers. The numbers explain the frequency, rate, and degree of sexual violence. They are memorable because they are so high.

If I have only four seconds to explain to someone why the work of the anti-sexual violence movement is so important I say, "Utah has the 13th highest rape rate, per capita, in the country." Numbers are easy to remember, they are concise, credible, and spare those who haven't the interest or the endurance to know (or tell) the personal stories. Still, when the numbers are

so high they can't help but have an emotional effect.

We use numbers to measure time and to assign value. In this issue you'll read a story, reprinted from NPR, about time limits on civil lawsuits alleging sexual assault, training hours, money, fundraising, and sexual assault awareness month awards. It would seem as if what we do can be reduced to an equation.

And yet it cannot possibly be that simple. Numbers can also veil the heinousness of crime and annihilate the humanity of its victims. We can fail to see that each "indicator" is an individual affected. More than just a number. This issue explores many of the complexities of sustaining ourselves within this difficult and joyful work, finding a balance and exploring innovative methods for supporting individual experiences and truths.

Grace Call celebrated her fourth year at UCASA.

cents and sustainability

On May 21, the Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault will hold its annual fundraiser at the Rose Sachs Garden in Salt Lake City. The funds raised by this event will support our programs and operations. We expect 250 people to attend the event. There will be swing dancing with the Joe Muscolino Band, fine food and spirits, and a silent auction. All are welcome and many will have received a formal invitation by this time.

Why a fundraiser? We joke regularly in our office that if we could feature puppies and kittens on our marketing materials and grant applications we'd have no problem getting the majority's attention and raising money. Rape, though, doesn't have the same appeal. Few people will deny that rape is a terrible crime, though many prefer that a crime so intimate remain "unspeakable." In this country, we vote, we act, and we speak with our checkbooks. We can silence an issue by not giving it financial support. If the organizations and individuals who educate, inves-

tigate, and advocate in response to rape are silenced, some people will be relieved and others will assume sexual violence is, really, not a big deal. Denial is our greatest obstacle to fundraising.

We cannot depend on government assistance. The amount of federal funding to UCASA in 2003 is 31% less than in 2002, 11% less than in 2001, and 17% less than in 2000. Our goal is to be financially self-sufficient, that is, to provide services and products in which the community will invest its support. We need funds now to market ourselves - to let the community know who we are and what we have to offer. Our fundraiser this May is an excellent opportunity to get to know us or to re-familiarize yourself with us (and see how we've grown!) and to support a movement that you already know is crucial and worthy. Knowledge is our greatest strength and our best security.

Jocelyn Romano is the UCASA associate director.

preventing the second rape

A growing body of sexual violence research has focused on the communities that support victims of rape. Since rape is present in all societies, this variable, the society, must be analyzed for its effect on the healing process. Society's reaction to rape can largely determine the impact this traumatic effect can have on a survivor's well-being. Communities have established agencies that survivors can go to for help, such as police, hospitals, rape recovery centers, prosecutors, and others. Research suggests that these systems, the very systems that are set up for healing, often leave the victim feeling blamed, doubted, and even revictimized. These negative experiences within these systems have been termed the second rape (Madigan & Gamble, 1991) or secondary victimization. More specifically, secondary this secondary victimization is defined as 'victim-blaming attitudes, behaviors and practices engaged in by community service providers, which further the rape event, resulting in additional trauma for rape survivors' (Campbell et al., 2001, 1240). Research also suggests that it can be even more damaging when these systems fail because there is such an expectation for them to be healing.

Campbell et al. (2001) suggest that secondary victimization stems from three main sources: treating the victim in an insensitive manner, not providing enough or adequate services, and providing ineffective services.

Treating the victim in an insensitive manner is most closely related with victim-blaming and ascribing to rape myths. While these two are not mutually exclusive, often victims are told that they are not believable or credi-

ble. This works to undermine the experience of the survivor. Even if it is not specifically stated, victims often feel doubted during their interaction with system personnel.

In a recent study, researchers examined if survivors found services healing or hurtful. The researchers analyzed five systems: legal, medical, mental health, rape crisis centers, and religious communities. These are often the most common communities a survivor of rape will encounter.

The legal community, which includes law enforcement, was the professional community more rape victims found hurtful (52%) rather than healing (35%). The most common reason a victim defined her experience as hurtful was not having her case prosecuted. Some other interesting findings were White women were more likely to have their cases prosecuted than ethnic minority women, women with assailants who are strangers were more likely to have their cases prosecuted than nonstranger, and cases involving weapons and bodily injury were more likely to be prosecuted.

Survivors in the study tended to rate the medical system as healing (47%) as compared to hurtful (29%). Precipitating factors that made survivors rate the medical system as hurtful were: if the survivor was unable to get the morning-after pill, and if the survivor did not receive information on HIV.

A large percentage (70%) rated the mental health care system as healing for providing short term therapy, long term therapy, counseling for significant others, and providing referrals. 25% percent

of survivors found the mental health care system hurtful. Rape crisis centers, also, indicate high levels of healing (75%), for the advocacy they received, and the fewest people rated this system as hurtful (12%). The system that survivors found the most healing was the religious community (85%) for the pastoral counseling they received.

Campbell et al. state that '[w]hen women go public with their stories of rape, they place a great deal of trust in our social systems as they risk disbelief, scorn, shame, and refusals of help. How these interactions with system personnel unfold can have profound implications for victims' recovery' (p. 1253). It is our job as victim advocates to be cognizant of these perceptions of the various systems so we can provide the advocacy on which survivors depend.

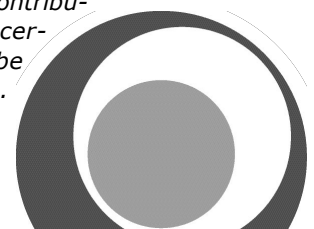
Bryan Wooldridge is UCASA's technical coordinator. His final day at UCASA is May 2nd.

On May 3rd, Bryan will receive his commission from Congress as a Naval Officer. Bryan will begin Naval Nuclear Power School in Charleston, South Carolina this summer.

Bryan came to UCASA one year ago and his contribution to our agency and to the anti-sexual violence movement has been extraordinary. Bryan has been instrumental in the development of this newsletter and the UCASA website. His research and system expertise have contributed immensely to the knowledge base and professionalism of this movement in Utah.

He will contribute now to an area of public service where compassion, respect, and responsibility are essential. His contribution will certainly be remarkable.

Thank you.



advancing a society in which sexual violence is not tolerated

the right price

Today our children are not brought up by parents, they are brought up by the mass media.
--Margaret Mead

Dr. Jean Kilbourne, author and lecturer, spoke at the University of Utah on March 27, 2003. Dr. Kilbourne has written several books on the subject of the media and how it influences our lives. She speaks specif-

Number of advertisements the average person is subjected to on a daily basis: 3,000

ically of a "toxic cultural environment" in which people are negatively influenced by an inundation of ads that are sexist or promote unhealthy addictions. Some of the major points highlighted were:

- The average person is subjected to over 3,000 ads per day and will spend three hours of their life watching commercials
- Six corporations control 90% of the information Americans receive through newspapers, television, movies, the radio, etc
- Three thousand children need to start smoking every day to replace the 2,000 adults that quit and the 1,000 each day that die from smoking related diseases
- Companies spend over 2 billion dollars every year on advertising
- A researcher at Brigham and Women's hospital in Boston found that the more frequently young girls read magazines, the more likely they were to diet and to feel the magazines influence their ideal body shape. Nearly half reported wanting to lose weight because of a magazine picture.
- Studies at Stanford University and the University of Massachusetts found that about 70 percent of college women say they feel worse about their own looks after reading women's magazines.

Other topics that Dr. Kilbourne covered were how the media influences the body images of young girls by only ever showing an unattainable physical ideal. Also addressed was the objectification of women in the media and how that leads to depersonalization and violence. Dr. Kilbourne also spoke of how alcohol and tobacco are marketed as replacements for

food, love, and human relationships. Dr. Kilbourne ended her speech with the inspiring message that consumers have power; they have the power to boycott products, write letters, join groups of other people committed to responsible buying, and educate others around us as to the often dangerous messages given in the

media.

Dr. Kilbourne's concepts are the basis for UCASA's presentation entitled "Rape Culture". The staff at UCASA have elaborated on Dr. Kilbourne's idea of examining how the media influences our thinking and specifically tailored it to issues around sexual assault. UCASA's presentation consists of various advertisements that explore how both boys and girls are socialized into a rape culture, or a culture that perpetuates rape supportive beliefs. Other topics covered in the "Rape Culture" lecture include examples of rape supportive beliefs, a look at the promotion of competition among women, depictions of violence against women, and the sexualization of violence.

UCASA's "Rape Culture" is consistently taught in the 40-hour Rape Crisis Victim Advocacy Training. The next 40-hour training begins May 12th, 2003 in Sandy. One can also specially request a presentation of "Rape Culture" as an individual lecture for a group or agency. If you are interested in the "Rape Culture" presentation or the 40-hour training, please contact Rachel at (801) 746-0404 or (801) 598-7565 for more information.

For more information on the subject of influence of the media on our society, please see Dr. Kilbourne's Book Can't Buy My Love or try her website at www.jeankilbourne.com.

Rachel Jenkins-Lloyd works as training coordinator for UCASA. Her daughter, Teagan, when given a compliment flips her hair and responds, "Yeah. I know."

THANK YOU

UCASA would like to thank the following for their contribution to our Sexual Assault Awareness Month opening event on April 2, 2003

Cassandra Thomas
The Salt Lake Public Library
Urban Bistro

ADDITIONAL THANKS

Bikram Yoga generously hosted one hot fundraiser for UCASA on March 1, 2003.

Flower Power provides monthly thank you's to UCASA volunteers, board members, and guest speakers.

CONGRATULATIONS

UCASA congratulates Ned Searle on his recent promotion to Utah Domestic Violence Coordinator, a position on the Governor's Cabinet Council. We are confident in his ability to prioritize collaboration between domestic and sexual violence issues in Utah. The way we figure it's not really like losing a son, but gaining a cabinet. Thank you, Ned.

CORRECTION

In the Winter 2003 newsletter, we mistakenly identified our Training Coordinator, Rachel Jenkins-Lloyd, as an APRN. Rachel is an RN. The editors sincerely apologize for this error.

out of time

In the past 15 months, hundreds of people have brought civil lawsuits accusing Catholic clergy of sexually abusing minors. Many cases have been thrown out of court-not because they have not merit-but because the statute of limitations has run out. Several states are now considering extending the time.

Chuck Spawn's allegations are painfully familiar. When he was a nine-year old alter boy in Onamia, Minnesota, he says, Father Greg Maddigan took an interest in him; not just spiritually, but physically. Spawn says the abuse went on for five or six years and he connects his later problems-drugs, alcohol, a six-month stint in jail-to the abuse. But only now is the 43-year-old Spawn bringing suit.

"When I hear people say 'Well, it was 30 years ago. Let's move on.' I think 'Okay, it was 30 years ago, but you know what? I will never forget what happened.' This lawsuit is basically to help me move on. It's the only way that I can hold them accountable."

Spawn has a problem, however. The statute of limitations has long expired. His lawyer, Jeffery Anderson, says the church exploits the statute of limitations. Anderson says church officials persuade would-be plaintiffs to refrain from suing when they still can, promising to fix the problem. In Chuck Spawn's case, he says, the church promised that Father Maddigan would never be placed near young people. But it later moved him to a facility near a junior high school and day care. "The only way to hold the church accountable, as in Boston or in L.A. or in Minnesota, is to allow these survivors to come forward

and assert these cases years after they occur and let a jury decide" Anderson says to do that, states must change their laws, something eight states are considering. The bill before Minnesota's legislature is modeled after a new law in California. Among other things, it provides for a one year window in which any case, no matter how old, can be brought to court.

This open-ended liability worries Karen Backlemen, at the Minnesota Religious Council, a

Utah statute of limitations for child sexual abuse applicable to civil claims: within 4 years of age 18 or 4 years of discovery

consortium of Catholic and Protestant churches.

"You can end up with cases forty, fifty, even sixty years old. And the people that you need to talk to may have moved, they may be available, they may have died, documents may have been lost, evidence may be difficult to come by, memories can be faulty."

Backleman adds that the current scandal ridden climate, churches and other organizations will feel compelled to settle with the plaintiff rather than try to defend themselves in court and, she says, that could encourage people to file frivolous lawsuits; a point that Attorney Jeffery Anderson disputes.

"The burden of coming forward with the evidence is still on the plaintiff and our court system has a whole bunch of protections in place that protect the accused and so our system is very capable of weeding out those very few false claims or un-provable claims:

Patrick Shiltz, the Associate Dean of St. Thomas School of Law, who has defended churches in these kinds of cases says plaintiffs are seizing on a political window of opportunity to push through these proposals; proposals that have repeatedly failed in the past. But, he says, the states have to move cautiously before opening the door to old cases.

"School districts, which are already strapped, have to defend forty-year old lawsuits. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts have to defend them. Day care centers have to defend them. People who babysat have to defend them. I mean, it isn't just . . . these

statutes aren't written to say 'You can sue the Catholic Church' or even 'You can sue churches,' they're written to say 'You can sue anybody.'

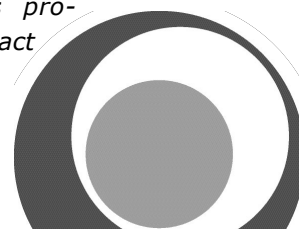
He says insurance costs would skyrocket and many organizations that the public never associated with pedophile priests could simply shut down.

Barbara Bradley Hagerty, National Public Radio.

While driving home from work, Jocelyn Romano heard this piece broadcast on NPR.

HELP US!

UCASA seeks attorneys to provide pro bono services for victims of sexual violence who wish to pursue civil litigation. Please call UCASA at 801.746-0404 to have your name and contact information added to our pro bono services list. For more information about this program, contact Grace.



**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

Kaysville

Safe Harbor

P.O. Box 77284037

Kaysville, Utah 84037

tel. 801.444.3191

www.womensdvshelter.org

Serves: Davis County

Services: Crisis Line, Individual Crisis Counseling

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

40 hours: what's in a number?

Almost since the organization's beginning, UCASA has offered forty hours of training for individuals interested in working with victims of rape. The training provides professional development, prepares volunteers, and expands one understanding of sexual violence. Many of the rape recovery/crisis programs partner collaborate with UCASA to provide this essential service.

For many rape crisis advocates and interveners, the issue of confidential communications with rape victims has been a frustrating and ongoing challenge. Without the protection of client/professional confidentiality granted to licensed mental health professionals such as psychologists or social workers, some rape crisis workers have faced subpoenas and have even been jailed on contempt charges for refusing to divulge the details of their conversations with rape victims.

In Utah, the Confidential Communications Act (78-3c) of 1994 was developed to "enhance and promote the mental, physical, and emotional recovery of victims of sexual assault and to protect the informa-

tion given by victims to sexual assault counselors from being disclosed." This portion of Utah Code can online at: http://www.le.state.ut.us/~code/TITLE78/hm/78_06002.htm. UCASA's forty hour training satisfies this mandate.

In collaboration with the Victim Advocate Program at the Sandy police department, the Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault hosts a 40 hour Sexual Assault Advocate Training

When: First class begins Monday, May 12th at 5:30 and runs through Thursday, May 29th.

Where: Sandy Police Department, 10000 Centennial Parkway, Sandy

To register, call Rachel at 801.746.0404 or email rjenkins-lloyd@ucasa.org

More information about confidential communications is available in the Winter 2003 Newsletter. Extra copies are available at the UCASA office.

new resources

UCASA recently received training materials developed by the Institute on Disabilities at Temple University. The curriculum includes Sexual Abuse Awareness Training for Self-Advocates, a guide to Supporting Victims Who Want to Tell Their Stories, and Assisting Victims and Witnesses with Disabilities in the Criminal Justice System (developed for law enforcement personnel). UCASA thanks the Disability Law Center for sharing these training materials with us. If you would like to view these materials or schedule a presentation for your group, please contact UCASA at 801-746-0404

Another great resource is the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) through the U. S. Department of Justice. OVC offers free videos and handbooks specifically for first responders working with victims of crime who have a disability. For more information, see the Office of Justice Programs

website at www.ojp.usdoj.gov or the Office of Victims of Crime website at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojc. UCASA also has copies of OVC's two videos and two handbooks in their lending library, please feel free to contact them to view these materials.

UCASA serves the disability community by training health care providers, law enforcement, direct service providers, victim advocates, therapists, clergy and the general public to reduce the risk of victimization and to recognize and provide resources for victims of sexual violence.

Rachel Jenkins-Lloyd recently returned from a training in Southern California on violence within disability communities. In our last newsletter, we featured an article about clients with disabilities. Since the publication of that newsletter, these resources are now available in our office.

i am not a number

On a good day I consider myself extremely blessed. Although permanently disabled by my once husband, I have my life back. My self-esteem has rebounded, the resulting PTSD is manageable, and I love and am loved. I no longer am a "victim", but rather the "victor".

On a bad day I am back to feeling not only as a rather typical Domestic Violence victim does, but also as the ultimate "victim", one who was revictimized by the system that is supposed to ensure justice and protect me.

It took me almost two years to be able to say to myself "Sometimes judges make bad calls, but it was a fluke". Then I became a court watcher and I realized that these flukes were the norm. It became increasingly difficult for me to support and encourage victims who I knew would be revictimized by the system. I did not want to be a part of leading lambs to the slaughter.

Fast forward to 2003 when, after

Essentially, the court condoned and facilitated my revictimization.

As a Domestic Violence victim, I endured horrific verbal, emotional, and financial abuse that diminished my self-esteem to where I was very easy prey for the physical torture abusers thrive on inflicting. I had bones fractured, disks ruptured, was stabbed, raped, and sodomized. Then I REALLY became a victim as I entered the maze of the criminal justice system.

Not unlike an innocent lamb, the first time I appeared in court I felt I was finally "safe". However, I was stunned as I listened as the judge traded golf quips with my handcuffed soon-to-be-ex-husband who wanted to be allowed to continue to live across the street from me and go in my yard for errant golf balls (even though doing so violated the existing Restraining Order). I felt my mouth gape open as the judge ordered him released from custody and issued a ruling that he could, in fact, live a couple of hundred feet from me and freely go in my yard.

interminable years of delays - a legally sanctioned continuation of the abuse - the final trial in my divorce action took place. "Mr. DV" had failed to pay the decreed settlement not because he couldn't, he just wouldn't. After all, even though he had bled all of the bank accounts, at which point the judge finally ordered the accounts "frozen", the judge had released all of the funds to him when the divorce was granted years ago. Everyone considered this trial to be a "slam dunk".

Instead, I was, essentially, put on trial. My mental health was questioned, the abuse was justified as either something I wanted and/or something that could be "explained", and a monumental argument was launched as to why he should now be allowed to be, essentially, within striking distance of me.

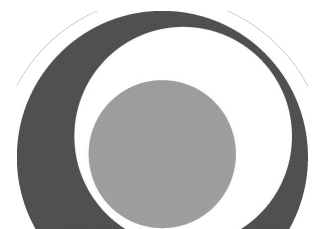
The final outcome: The judge amazingly found no contempt on his part, did not order that he pay any interest or even any of the

\$72,000 in attorney's fees I had incurred. Essentially, the court condoned and facilitated my revictimization.

Perhaps the most outrageous blow was the judge's ruling that boundaries between us would no longer be defined. "Mr. D.V." could, with the court's blessing, telephone me and even come to my home. I suppose I should be grateful that he was ordered not to commit Domestic Violence against me. Call me "stupid", but I thought I already had that protection simply being a citizen!

If I could corner that judge for a little chat, I would ask him "How would YOU feel if a judge ruled that someone who had permanently disabled you, assaulted and terrorized your child and pets, raped and sodomized you could now be in contact with you?" A divorce does not end the violence. It is something that the victim, at best, merely learns to cope with. I would ask that judge "How can you call this justice?"

Originally from the Chicago area, Jan has been a resident of Washington County for 6 years. She has a Doctorate in Medical Education, is a former college dean and university professor, and author of several medical textbooks and numerous journal articles. Jan is a UCASA trainer, court watcher, co-facilitator of the Washington County DCFS Domestic Violence Support Group, and a victim's advocate.



**UTAH'S
RAPE RECOVERY PROGRAMS**

Provo

**Center for Women and
Children in Crisis Sexual
Assault Services (CWCIC)**

2483 North Canyon Rd.
Provo, Utah 84604
801.356.2511
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

I am writing this letter on April 3, 2003 after attending an inspiring awards presentation: Speak Out About Sexual Assault at the Sexual Assault Awareness event. This presentation provided me with the opportunity to listen to a compelling keynote speaker, as well as many speeches from wise, impassioned people in our community who are determined to let their voices be heard. I walked away from the Sexual Assault Awareness event with a renewed focus on finding ways to increase our board and subcommittee membership at UCASA and educate those around us so we can achieve our organization's mission: advance a society in which sexual violence is not tolerated. It is only when we speak out, gaining strength in numbers, that we can make this happen.

The statistics are shocking: one of four women and one of seven men will be sexually abused in their lifetime. You will be affected by this crime; you know or will meet someone who has been sexually abused. Our voices must be heard to end the violence. We must find funding for prevention and education; we must work at protecting victims and their rights. The bureaucrats can sit behind their desks and tell us it's not really a problem-until it gets personal and one of their family members is affected.

I have young children, and we are all particularly fond of Dr. Seuss' "Horton Hears a Who." This profound tale describes a very small world that exists on a dust speck. Horton is the only one who can hear the small people who live on this world. The people know that they must make as much noise as possible, or they will be destroyed. The story explains that everyone makes noise except one small child who doesn't think his voice will matter. When he finally speaks out, the people are heard and their world is saved. Please make sure your voice is heard, since it is the one that could save us.

Speak up. Volunteer your time. Whether you serve on the board, stuff envelopes, send letters to our government leaders,

or give generously to the cause, there is a way for you to help. Last night, I was moved by the words of those individuals who have changed our community and the perception of sexual abuse. There is more work to do, and we need your help. Call UCASA and see how your voice can make the difference in this fight.

This year, it was our pleasure to recognize eight individuals who contribute to the anti-sexual violence movement. The following people, nominated by the community-at-large, were recognized on April 2nd:

Christie Ackmann

Christie Ackmann works at the Office of Crime Victims Reparations. Her case management and client service record within this office has consistently improved the accessibility and appropriateness of CVR services to victims of rape submitting restitution claims. Our community is deeply entrenched in myths about sexual violence. From the initial disclosure, to the reporting process, examination, and trial, rape supportive beliefs impede the healing of sexual violence victims. Since Christie returned to the CVR office two years ago, after receiving her Masters in Social Work at the University of Utah, she has been instrumental at re-evaluating denied claims and suggesting improvements for internal systems to enhance the ability of claims officers to manage unnecessary bias that unfairly burdens rape victims. Systemic work is arduous and exhausting. Christie's efforts have, without question, begun an imperative process to manage the inherent obstacles, and bias, when someone is raped.

Susan Chasson

Susan Chasson attended her first training for sexual assault crisis intervention at the H.A.V.E.N. in Pontiac, MI in 1987. From there she moved from volunteering at the Center for Women and Children in Crisis, to starting the first program in Utah using nurse-midwives performing sexual assault examinations. Additionally, she organized first program using an advanced practice nurse for child sexual abuse examinations in Utah at the Utah County Children's

Justice Center. She has conducted statewide trainings about the medical process and sexual assault victims and organized both a Northern and Southern Utah County Sexual Assault Task Force in 1994. Susan also supported the development of the Salt Lake team of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners. Most recently, Susan was recognized by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Community Health Leadership Program and awarded a significant amount of money to enhance the Utah County Children's Justice Center and hosted a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner training. The standard of care provided victims of rape while undergoing a forensic examination is improved because of Susan's involvement in this movement.

Betsy Franchina

It is hard to verbalize just what it is that Betsy Franchina has brought to the anti-sexual violence movement in Utah. She has been unyielding and compassionate, thoughtful and direct, visionary and devoted. Betsy's vision of services for those affected by sexual violence expanded the capacity and depth of advocacy in Utah. Betsy's participation in multi-disciplinary teams and task groups, both locally and statewide, created models after which most, if not all, Sexual Assault Response Teams are based. Cache County's high prosecution rate of sexual crimes, vision of a community without sexual assault, and inventive spirit and commitment to a criminal justice system that is victim-centered and victim-focused are all deeply rooted in seeds planted by Betsy Franchina. Betsy was one of the original organizers behind a statewide coalition. Indeed, the anti-sexual violence movement has benefited because of her lifetime of contributions.

Dorothy Durtschi-Alfaro and Jon McCartney

Dottie and Jon, both residents of Toole County, were instrumental in organizing a grass roots, citizen's movement to "Say No" to 3rd District Judge David Young. Largely due to their tireless educational campaign, citizens of Utah voted on November 5th, 2002, to remove Judge Young. Historically biased against women and gays, Young enraged many people when he ruled in a September 2002 felony child sodomy case involving a twelve-year-old girl. The court found the two defendants guilty, but Judge Young imposed a paltry sentence of community service hours, counseling, and registration with the sex offender registry.

Margaret Rose

As the Health Education Specialist at the Utah State Office of Education, Margaret Rose connected teachers throughout the state with resources, lesson plans, and potential collaborative partners. Through semi-annual teacher trainings and teacher tool kits, Margaret supported dissemination of current material sexual harassment, bullying, and rape. She linked community agencies to the mandatory health core curriculum as a practical reference guide for constructing presentations in classrooms. This essential collaboration between sexual violence prevention and health class requirements met the needs of teachers, victim service agencies, and most importantly, students. Margaret's efforts at the Utah State Office of Education were discrete, however they enhanced local efforts to connect to Utah's classrooms and remain one of the most significant contributions to education, awareness, and prevention work with youth.

Heather Stringfellow

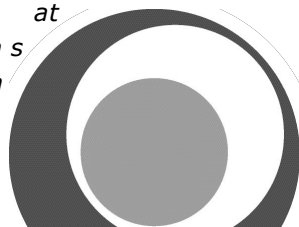
Detective Heather Stringfellow worked sex crimes at the Salt Lake Police Department until last

year when she transferred to the domestic violence unit. As a champion of victim rights, Heather participates on numerous boards, committees, and councils working to improve the accessibility and appropriateness of law enforcement investigations. Adult Justice Center models, club drugs, and legislative action for sexual victims and offenders are some of the issues addressed on these boards. Heather also served as the Chair of the Board of UCASA. She respects the dignity of each client, works within existing systems, and tenaciously opposes antiquated policies and procedures. Heather co-authored the Guide for Utah Law Enforcement to Crimes of Sexual Assault and developed the Sex Crimes Investigator curriculum with the Office of the Attorney General.

Christine Watters

Christine Watters' contributions to the anti-sexual violence movement extend over 25 years ago when she served as the Executive Director of the then Rape Crisis Center in Salt Lake City. Since her arrival at the Office of Crime Victim's Reparations, over 32 million dollars in federal aid from the Violence Against Women Act and Victims of Crime Act have been distributed locally. Under her administration, these monies that originally supported 20 programs, has expanded to fund 59 different projects and services for victims of crime. Based on this increased capacity for serving crime victims, CVR has grown from receiving 10 claims a month, to over 6,000 a year. Christine was instrumental in the Utah Constitutional Amendment to include a Victims Rights Statute.

Laura Lynne Navarro-Duncan works at Simmons Medina group.



one of many concerns

VICTIM ADVOCACY AGENCIES IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS

- Weber Co Sheriff's Office
801-399-8065
- Midvale City Police Department
801-256-2506
- Murray City Police Department
801-284-4203
- Salt Lake County Sheriff
801-535-5441
- SLC Police Department
801-799-3473
- Sandy City Police Department
801-568-7283
- South Jordan Police Department
801-254-4708
- South Salt Lake Victim Assistance
801-483-6009
- West Jordan Department
of Public Safety
801-566-6511
- Orem Department
of Public Safety
801-229-7128
- Pleasant Grove Police Department
801-785-3506
- Provo City Police Department
801-852-6375
- San Juan Co Sheriff's Office
435-587-2237
- Carbon Co Sheriff's Office
435-636-3250
- St. George Police Department
435-628-2408
- Kane County Victim Services
435-644-4989
Springville/Mapleton
Victim Advocate Program
801-489-4463 x 126
- Vernal City Police Department
435-789-4250
Beaver Co Sheriff Office
435-438-2862

VICTIM ADVOCACY AGENCIES IN PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES

- Cache County Victim Services
435-716-8361
- Davis County Attorney's Office
801-451-4301
- Layton City Attorney's Office
801.546.8539
Weber County Attorney's Office
801-399-8377

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Concern or fear about HIV is inherently coupled with sexual victimization. As advocates, it is our job to identify and help with these concerns. Advocates should know the basic facts of HIV transmission and treatments to help inform and support the survivor in her or his decisions.

HIV can be transmitted by one of four bodily fluids: blood, semen, vaginal secretions, and breast milk. Any open contact with these infected fluids can possibly transmit HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Sexual violence can put survivors at risk for contracting HIV.

In a recent study, researchers found that more than 90% of victims reported some fear during rape or post rape about HIV (Resnick et al., 2002). HIV is a topic that requires specific attention both in the hospital and in the office. According to the same study, researchers found three situation factors of the rape tend to exacerbate fears about HIV. Self-reported reasons for fear or concern included (1) the assailant may have raped others, and HIV is so common; (2) the assailant was a stranger; and (3) physical appearance of the assailant. In the latter situations, victims rate concern or fear of HIV highest. As victim advocates, we should recognize these concerns and provide appropriate support and information.

To help alleviate this concern or fear of HIV, physicians can prescribe HIV Postexposure Prophylaxis (HIV PEP). This is a combination of HIV medications that, if taken within 72 hours of the sexual assault and for 28 days, may reduce the chances of contracting HIV from an infected perpetrator. No data exist, however, regarding the effectiveness of HIV PEP therapy for sexual assault victims (CDC, 1998).

There are many considerations for using HIV PEP. Decisions to provide HIV PEP must balance the potential benefits and risks. The Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention (CDC, 1998) recognizes five main factors when considering HIV PEP:

First, consider the probability that the perpetrator is HIV-infected. Utah has a very low rate of HIV infection as compared to other states. In Utah, there are 1,529 men and women known to be living with HIV

infection or AIDS (Utah Department of Health, 2002). This makes up about .38% of the total cases in the United States. Since the majority of reporting victims' perpetrators are male it is important to consider the rates of HIV infection within the male population. About 16 in 100,000 Utah men are known to be infected with the HIV virus (CDC, 2001). This translates to a very low risk of transmission as compared to other states with higher rates of HIV infection.

Second, consider the likelihood of transmission by the particular exposure. Risk of contracting HIV due to penile-vaginal transmission from a male who is HIV positive is estimated at approximately 1 in 500, or .2% (Gostin et al., 1994). Risk of contracting HIV due to penile-anal transmission from a male who is HIV positive is estimated at approximately 15 in 500, or 3% (Mastro et al., 1996). No published estimates of the risk for transmission from receptive oral exposure exist, but instances of transmission have been reported (Berry et al., 1997). The risk, however, increases if the HIV status and sexual history of the assailant is unknown.

Third, consider the interval between exposure and initiation of therapy. Animal studies suggest that HIV PEP is most effective if administered within the first two hours and probably not effective when started later than 24-36 hours after exposure (CDC, 1998).

Fourth, consider the efficacy of the drug(s) used to prevent infection. Even with perfect use of HIV PEP, the effectiveness of the medication to decrease the

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one of many concerns

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risk of HIV infection is 81% (CDC, 1998).

Finally, consider the patient's adherence to the drug(s) prescribed. Taking the medication for the full 28 days is vital. If the medications are not taken fully, it greatly decreases the efficacy of the treatment. Patients who do not complete the regimen have the theoretical risk that they could become infected with a strain of HIV that is resistant to current HIV treatments if HIV PEP fails to prevent infection. Current studies indicate over half of the patients taking HIV PEP stop treatment early (CDC, 1998; Merchant, 2001).

Many HIV PEP medications are associated with many side effects

and toxicity, which include: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, lipid abnormalities, development of diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia, diabetic ketoacidosis, nephrolithiasis, hepatitis, and pancytopenia. Studies indicate that 50%-90% of patients report side effects of HIV PEP and 24%-50% reported side effects severe enough to discontinue therapy (CDC, 1998; Merchant, 2001).

Recent studies have used mathematical modeling to estimate benefit for this treatment.

Results conclude that HIV PEP can be beneficial for rapes that involve behaviors with high per-act infectivity (e.g. receptive anal intercourse) with persons known or likely to be HIV-positive. However, drugs might not be beneficial for treating exposures with

low per-act infectivity or involving assailants at low risk for HIV infection.

Currently, the Public Health Service cannot definitively recommend for or against HIV PEP for victims of sexual assault due to lack of efficacy data. More studies are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of HIV PEP given to victims of sexual assault (CDC, 1998). As advocates, we have a duty to provide this information to our clients to help them make informed and rational decisions regarding risk and treatment for HIV exposure.

Before employment in the anti-sexual violence movement, Bryan Wooldridge worked for Planned Parenthood of Utah. Bryan graduates on April 30th with a Bachelor's of Science in Biology.

making sense of numbers

(continued from page 1)

18, people who do not reside in homes, and those without telephones are excluded from the study. Sexual violence not measured in the study includes attempted rape, drug or alcohol-facilitated rape, and statutory rapes.

The National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) studies the victimization of adult (over 18) men and women in the United States. The information is collected through telephone interviews. Forcible rapes and attempted forcible rapes throughout the victim's lifetime are included in the study. Child rape, drug or alcohol-facilitated rape and statutory rapes are excluded. Furthermore, adults who do not reside in telephone households are excluded.

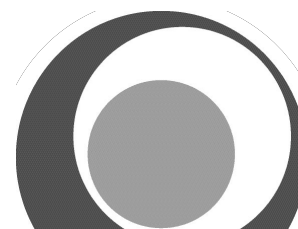
The participation rate of NVAWS is less than in NWS and NCWSVS.

The National College Women's Sexual Victimization Study (NCWSVS) measures rapes and attempted rapes that occurred since the beginning of the fall semester and rapes that occurred prior to the start of the school year. Female interviewers conduct phone interviews with survivor/victims. The limitations in the NCWSVS are the lack of information collected on drug or alcohol-facilitated rape, statutory rape, non-college women, and those under 18.

In Conclusion, the FBI, UCR, and the NCVS provide a significantly underestimated number of rape cases each year. There is merit to using the same measurement tools each year to produce a

trend provided that the collection methods are sensitive and not outdated. The surveys discussed only provide data about forcible rape. There is a critical lack of information on the incidence of other sexually violent crimes, drug and alcohol-facilitated rapes in particular. Similarities between studies give value to statistics. The trends that are found in multiple reports are: most rape cases are never reported to the authorities, the occurrence of rape of youth is high, and the majority of rapes are acquaintance in nature.

Wendy Huebner works as Research Coordinator at UCASA. Her review of five prevention programs accepted for presentation at the national conference sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta on May 14th.



the good, the bad, and the ugly

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Tooele City Attorney's Office
435-882-8900

Salt Lake County District Attorney's
Office
801-363-7911

Washington County Attorney's Offices
435-634-2488

West Valley Attorney's Office
801-963-3460

Millard County Attorney's Office
435-743-6522

Wasatch County Attorney's Office
435-938-1654

Northern Utah County Victim
Assistance Program
801-768-7117

Grand Co Attorney's Office
435-259-1384

Southern Utah County Victim
Assistance Program
801-465-5224

Utah County Attorney's Office
801-370-8015

Iron County Victim Services
435-865-6368

Duchesne County Attorney's Office
435-722-0828

VICTIM ADVOCACY AGENCIES

Colleen Quigley Women's Center
(Price)
435-636-2375-bus

Gentle Ironhawk (San Juan County)
435-678-2445-bus

Women's Crisis Shelter (Vernal)
435-781-4250-bus

Peace House (Summit)
435-647-9161

Department of Corrections Victim
Services
801-264-4343

FBI Victim Advocate
801-579-4605

YWCA of Salt Lake
801-537-8600

Tooele County Women's Shelter
435-833-7350

South Valley Sanctuary (Salt Lake
County)
801-255-1095

Ute Indian Tribe
435-722-3941x42

Washington County 5th District Court

Patrick A. Baker of Hurricane was found guilty of forcible sex abuse and sodomy; both first-degree felonies. The jury also found him guilty of intoxication and simple assault. The defense criticized the victim's (Baker's wife) decision not to seek medical care for her injuries, yet Mr. Baker was convicted of spousal abuse nonetheless. Their children, one of the child's friends, and the responding officers testified in the case. A letter Mr. Baker wrote to his father-in-law that read: "she wanted sex and she said no" was used as evidence. *The Spectrum*, February 7, 2003.

Salt Lake County 3rd District Court

District Judge Robin Reese has set June 3-5 for Javier W. Sickler's trial. Sickler is charged with two counts of rape, one count of forcible sodomy, aggravated kidnapping, and two counts of forcible sex abuse. He is currently in prison for nearly beating an 11-year old to death just 16 days after he allegedly kidnapped and raped the adult victim in this case. *Deseret News*, February 9, 2003.

Salt Lake County 3rd District Court

Judge Anthony Quinn sentenced Josh Yates, 23, to two counts of second-degree felony forcible sex abuse. Yates plead guilty to the two charges as a plea bargain and has been sentenced to spend 261 days in jail, pay restitution, attend sex-offender counseling, and spend three years on probation. Yates, then a teacher at Evergreen Junior-High School committed these crimes against a female student in November and December of 2001. He was placed on leave from the school in May of 2002 and terminated two weeks later. The victim says that her experience with the principal was revictimizing. She was asked to not have her school picture taken and was told to not wear her athletic team's sweatshirt. In addition, she was informed that a legal defense fund had been set up for the perpetrator. *The Salt Lake Tribune*, February 4, 2003, *Deseret News*, February 4, 2003.

Salt Lake County 3rd District Court

Phillip Thomas Braga Stonehart was charged with two counts of forcible sexu-

al abuse after pleading guilty to a lesser class (misdemeanor) of sexual battery. He was sentenced to two years in jail for fondling two female patients at a health clinic. *The Salt Lake Tribune*, March 9, 2003.

Davis County 2nd District Court

Randall Noble, 24, from Syracuse was initially charged with six first-degree felonies including rape of a child, forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual assault, and rape. He assaulted three victims in about a month's time. His victims are 17- years old or younger. Noble has confessed and faces up to life in prison. Noble received two additional sexual assault charges after media coverage exposed three victim's initial sex crime charges. Noble plead guilty in 2nd district court to four rape-related charges in exchange for the dropping of four other charges. Police are investigating additional charges that may bring the victim total of this perpetrator to more than eleven. Sentencing for Noble is set for May 21, 2003. He could be sentenced up to life in prison. *Deseret News*, March 21, 2003, *The Salt Lake Tribune*, March 22, 2003.

U.S. District Court-Salt Lake City

Frantz Dieudonne was charged with six counts of interstate travel with intent to engage in sex with a juvenile. The victim is a 15-year-old from Utah whom Dieudonne met on the Internet. The victim told the perpetrator her age before they met. Dieudonne was originally charged in Chicago federal court, where Dieudonne was arrested and the victim was taken into protective custody. Each charge against Dieudonne carries a possible sentence of 20 years in Federal prison. *The Salt Lake Tribune*, February 28, 2003, *Deseret News*, February 28, 2003.

Washington County 5th District Court

Judge James Shumate sentenced Timothy Wayne Dennis to two counts of forcible sex abuse of a child and one count forcible sex abuse for abusing a relative for seven years, until the victim was 15 years old. Judge Shumate suggested each term is to be 15 years served consecutively. The Judge was so impacted by the victim's statement he ordered the statement to be

part of Dennis's file. The Spectrum, 2003.

Davis County 2nd District Court

A DNA test linked Robert Lee Sales to the rape and murder of a 17-year old Ogden woman in 1972. He is currently serving life in prison for the rape and murder of a 19-year old woman from Box Elder county and the rape and attempted murder of a Montana woman. Based on his current convictions, the Utah Board of Pardons has already ruled that Sales never be released from prison. Second District Judge Darwin Hansen has set May 2nd as the deadline for prosecutors to file motions if they are to seek the death penalty. Sales is set to stand trial on January 26th, 2004. Salt Lake Tribune, February 22, 2003, April 12, 2003.

Sandy 3rd District Court

Judge William Barrett sentenced Andrew James Gwilliam to 10 years to life in prison. Gwilliam was charged with seven first-degree felonies; he plead guilty to two counts of aggravated kidnapping and third-degree felony attempted forcible sexual abuse. Victims of Gwilliam's ranged in age from 12 to 20 and totaled six in number. Gwilliam threatened all six of these female victims with a gun or by a knife; two victims were coerced with the use of a weapon to get into his vehicle. The attacks took place between August 2001 and January 2002. Deseret News, March 26, 2003, The Salt Lake Tribune, March 26, 2003.

Murray 3rd District Court

Sharon Nathail Osteen, 36 is charged with four counts of unlawful sex, a third-degree felony, and a class B misdemeanor for lewdness against a 16-or 17-year-old boy. Deseret News, March 22, 2003, The Salt Lake Tribune, March 23, 2003.

Sandy 3rd District Court

Luis Alejandro Guzman, 18 is charged with aggravated sexual assault, aggravated assault, and aggravated burglary charges by the Third District court. He could face up to life in prison for the crimes he committed against a 14 year-old victim. Guzman broke into the victim's home. Police found him at the crime scene hiding in a closet with a blanket over his head. The Salt Lake Tribune, March 18, 2003.

Salt Lake County 3rd District Court

According to charging documents, Lynn Hill was charged with two counts of second-degree felony forcible sexual abuse against a cognitively disabled 17 year-old, who functions at an 8-to-10-year-old level. Forty-year-old Hill is a neighbor, former LDS bishop, and a scoutmaster in his community. The Salt Lake Tribune, March 23, 2003, April 2, 2003.

Salt Lake County 3rd District Court

Kevin Ray Berry, 32, was charged in 3rd District Court with third-degree felony attempted forcible sexual abuse, class B misdemeanor lewdness, and class B misdemeanor failure to stop at the scene of an accident. Berry rear-ended a woman's car, exposed himself, held the woman's car door open so she could not leave, and then fled the scene. The Salt Lake Tribune, April 4, 2003.

West Jordan 3rd District Court

Tohi Koula Angilau, 54, received 36 months probation and 50 hours of community service for pushing open a door and kissing a 17-year old girl. Angilau was soliciting for yard work door-to-door. He is charged with second-degree felony burglary and class B misdemeanor assault. Angilau plead guilty to the assault charge. Angilau must also submit to a psychosexual evaluation and is

banned from door-to-door soliciting. The Salt Lake Tribune, April 8, 2003.

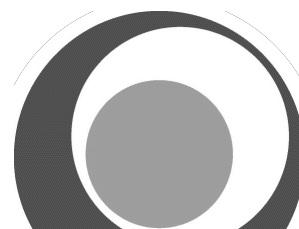
Salt Lake County 3rd District Court

Judge Timothy Hanson sentenced Lawrence McGowan, 47, to a year in jail and seven years of probation (or face up to five years in prison) and completion of a program for mentally ill defendants. While McGowan is on probation he is banned from being within a half block of the library and cannot have contact with anyone 18 years of age or younger. McGowan plead guilty to third-degree felony attempted forcible sexual abuse for assaulting a 15-year-old boy he met at the library, followed home, pulled into an alley and assaulted. The Salt Lake Tribune, April 8, 2003.

Salt Lake County 3rd District Court

Brian David Mitchell and Wanda Barzee are charged with the felony kidnapping, sexual assault of a 14- year old girl, who was not found until she was 15-years old. Mitchell and Barzee are also charged with felony burglary. Court hearings are postponed until both perpetrators undergo mental health evaluations. Bail is set at \$10 million apiece. Deseret News, April 2, 2003.

Wendy Huebner, research coordinator at UCASA, collects statewide court data for this column. Submissions accepted at whuebner@ucasa.org.



UCASA index

Year in which the United Nations Hague war crimes tribunal first identified rape as a crime against humanity : 2001

Number of victim advocacy programs in law enforcement agencies in Utah : 20

Number of law enforcement agencies in Utah : 47

Ratio of victims who report to law enforcement to rape recovery program : 1:3

Likelihood that a victim of sexual assault will rate the legal system as hurtful : 52%

Chances that a victim will rate mental health professionals, rape crisis centers, or religious communities as healing, respectively : 70%, 75%, 85%

Number of categories in the Utah Sex Offender Registry : 18

Number that involves offenses with a minor : 12

Number of academic studies that correlate sex offender registries and safety : 0

Ratio of sexual violence charges in Utah that result in a determination of guilt to those that are dismissed : 1:1

Estimated cost of rape per incident : \$87,000

Estimated cost of larceny per incident : \$350

Amount Utah legislators moved from funds earmarked for victims of crime to perpetrators of crime : \$2.15 billion

Amount of that money that came from Utah general funds : \$0

Percent of victims who report some fear of HIV infection : 90%

Average duration, in hours, of a sexual assault forensic examination : 4

Number of hospitals, nationwide, that have a trained sexual assault nurse examiner on staff : 600

Number of hospitals, nationwide : 5,000

Number of courses offered at the University of Utah College of Nursing in sexual or domestic violence evaluation and care : 0

Amount, per hour, a Salt Lake Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) is paid to be on call : \$1.50

Number of forensic examinations (Code Rs) performed by the Salt Lake SANE team since January of 2002 : 48

Number of those Code R kits in refrigerated storage at the SLC Police Department awaiting further action by the legal system : 30

Percentage of Code R kits, nationwide, rendered unusable in a prosecution due to errors in evidence collection and handling : 50%

Number of times the Utah State Legislature has considered extending the statute of limitations on sexual crimes committed against children: 0

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I I I

Please join the
Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault
for a fundraising event at
Rose Sachs Gardens

"Swingin' in the Trees"

Wednesday, May 21st
6:30 pm

Swing Music by the Joe Muscolino Band
Silent Auction
Fine Food & Spirits

\$40.00 per individual
\$350.00 per table

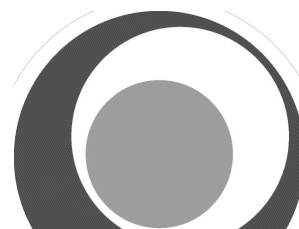
Rain or Shine
Sponsorships Available

Yes, I will attend.

Kindly reserve ___ ticket(s) or ___ table(s)
for the following individual(s) or group(s):

I will pay at the door.

I I I



To reserve your ticket or table, please complete the form on this page and fax it to: 801.746.0404.

Professional Development Series

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 your agency's written materials. Please bring your agency's printed materials to share with the group.

When: Thursday, May 15th, 12:00 noon to 2:00pm

Where: UCASA office.

Other: Brown Bag

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.

Please RSVP to Wendy at 801.746.0404 or via e-mail wendy@ucasa.org by May 12, 2003.

Reading and Reception

Michelle Tea will read from her recently published work, Chelsea Whistle, a memoir of childhood and early adolescence in Chelsea, Massachusetts. The New York Times describes this latest effort as, a ". . . girl's voice unexpurgated: this book's prose is all flung out elbows and steel boot kicks, and it is full of burning intensity and the feral longing . . ."

When: Friday, June 5th, 9pm

Where: UCASA office

Cost: \$10.00

Michelle Tea's first novel, The Passionate Mistakes and Intricate Corruption of One Girl in America, which was praised by The Village Voice as "rolicking and blistering, pained and hilarious, wild and wide-eyed and smashingly good." Tea's second novel, Valencia, gar-

nered a Lambda Literary Award. Tea also received a Cable Car Award for Best Critic in 1996, based on writing which appeared in the San Francisco Bay Times and was one of seven women selected to receive a 1999 Rona Jaffe Award, presented to promising female writers at the beginnings of their careers. Not to be missed!

To register, call Jocelyn at 801.746.0404

Writing Workshop

The Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault will offer a free, two-day workshop on violence and poetry. The workshop will guide participants through the process of writing the experience of violence in the form of a poem. All are welcome. Reading materials for the workshop will be available at the UCASA office in May.

When: Saturday, June 7th and June 14th

10:30am to 12:30pm

Where: UCASA office.

About the guest presenter:

Hope Miller has taught composition at the University of Utah and children's theater in New Haven and San Francisco. She has published poetry and nonfiction. She received an M.A. in British and American Literature at the University of Utah.

To register, call Jocelyn at 801.746.0404

Think our Event Calendar Needs More?

Sponsor Your Own UCASA Event. Plan an awareness event at your home or office. Simply gather five or more people, for lunch or for a weekend brunch, and a UCASA staff person will join you to either make a brief presentation or facilitate a discussion about a specific topic. Please give a least two weeks notice. Awareness events are a free service of UCASA.

For more information, call Grace at 801.746.0404



284 West 400 North | Salt Lake City, UT 84103

