

FINAL REPORT
of
Kansas Community Rape Prevention and Victim Support Project

Grant Number
75-A-2791-1-A

February 1, 1976 through January 31, 1977

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Funded by
Kansas Governor's Committee
on Criminal Administration
and
Douglas County
Board of Commissioners

I. History and Goals of the Project

The Kansas Community Rape Prevention and Victim Support Project was conceived and implemented by members of the Douglas County Kansas Rape Victim Support Service. The Douglas County program, known as RVSS, had been operating on a volunteer basis since 1972. It served the University of Kansas, the city of Lawrence, and the Douglas County area by presenting rape prevention education programs and offering confidential, peer support to victims of sexual assault or those close to them. The members of this program felt that through this service and through cooperation among local agencies dealing with victims of sexual assault, more victims were reporting and prosecuting assaults, and the trauma of an assault and the reporting process were being lessened; thus such victim support services should be encouraged in other areas around the state. It was also felt that communities could benefit from public awareness programs about sexual assault and its prevention. A grant proposal was written with these purposes in mind.

The goals of the proposal were both short-range and long-range. During a year-long period the project aimed to establish several rape victim assistance services in small Kansas communities and also to establish several educational preventative programs in communities around the state. The long-range goals were the aid and support of victims of sexual assault and the increase in public awareness of the crime and its prevention.

The Rape Prevention and Victim Support Project was funded from February 1, 1976 to January 31, 1977 by the Kansas Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration and the Douglas County Board of Commissioners. It was approved under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act as Grant Award Number 75-A-2791-1-A.

II. Evaluation of Results Anticipated

Six communities are establishing victim assistance programs as a result of this project. Representatives of communities undertaking such programs signed a Victim Assistance Questionnaire (see this section) outlining their plans for implementation.

These programs and a summary of their action is as follows:

Hays, Ellis County

A victim support service has been established through The House, a community 24-hour hotline. The volunteer staff of the service has been working with medical, law enforcement, legal, University, and psychological personnel. They also conducted a survey of the perceptions of sexual assault of 1,048 students at Fort Hays State College last September and used the Citizen Assessment Survey designed by this Project as a model.

Hutchinson, Reno County

Victim assistance volunteers are available through Crash Hotline. They maintain contact with law enforcement, hospital and professional counseling agencies, and they attend periodic training sessions. Their efforts in this area had begun prior to the Conference in Lawrence.

Larned, Pawnee County

The Rape Awareness Committee decided on January 15, 1977 to organize a volunteer support service for victims of sexual assault as well as victims of other personal crises. Rev. Russell Burck has agreed to take charge of recruiting and training volunteers. A group has been meeting since before the Conference in October, 1976. The group includes hospital staff, sheriff, and undersheriff, hospital clergy, county health personnel, County Attorney, and two interested citizens.

McPherson, McPherson County

It was the consensus of the participants of the Sexual Assault Conference in McPherson, January 14, 1977, that a community hotline should be organized to support victims of sexual assault and other crises. People interested in helping to organize such a service signed up after the conference. Efforts to improve services to rape victims began after the Conference in Lawrence, last October and took place at the same time and with some of the same initiators as the Newton program, namely Mary Jane Baxter, Rachel Goering, and Harris Terry. Staff support for the workshops and consultations in both Newton and McPherson was provided by Jane Hershberger of Prairie View Mental Health Center.

(McPherson continued)

Participants in McPherson's program include staff from court services, Prairie View Mental Health Center, the school district, county attorney's office, county health department, and three area colleges.

Newton, Harvey County

The Sexual Assault Task Force, a group of interested citizens and agency representatives, has been meeting to decide objectives for a sexual assault group. They held a public workshop on January 13, 1976 which the Co-Directors attended as consultants. Dr. Frances Campbell of Prairie View has agreed to help screen and train volunteers. Efforts to organize such a service began after the Kansas Community Conference in Lawrence. Their meetings have been publicized for public attendance and their participants and cooperating agencies include staff from the hospital, mental health professionals, county health department, County Attorney, police departments in the area, sheriff, area college staff, school staff and interested citizens.

Olathe

Cheryl Tucker, psychologist at Johnson County Mental Health Center is organizing a citizen based service to provide peer support to sexual assault victims. Her facility will be a resource and possibly a telephone connection for the service.

Twelve communities are now presenting educational preventive programs on sexual assault. All of these communities agreed to use the film, "Rape Prevention: No Pat Answer" as part of a discussion and educational presentation for groups of people in their communities. (See this section for Preventative Education Agreement Form.) The remaining three prints of the film which were paid for by the Project are available for use through the Law Enforcement Film Library on the Washburn University campus. Communities or counties now presenting educational/preventive programs and the contact person for requesting a presentation are:

Chanute- Allen, Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Labete, Montgomery, Neosho, Wilson,
and Woodson counties -- Roland Vogle

Southeast Kansas Regional Planning Commission
313 East Main, Box 664
Chanute, Kansas 66720

Emporia, Lyon County

Patricia McClenny, Sexual Assault Service
1128 W. 11th
Emporia, Kansas 66801

Ft. Riley

CPT Ronald S. Briggs,
Community Mental Health Activity
Irwin Army Hospital
Ft. Riley, Kansas 66442

Hays, Ellis County

Carol Kubancik
The House
321 W. 8th
Hays, Kansas 67601

Hutchinson, Reno County

Gina Pulliam
Rape Crisis
2900 Acres Road #106
Hutchinson, Kansas 67501

Larned, Pawnee County

Barbara Hammond, member
Rape Awareness Committee
Pawnee County Health Department
Pawnee County Courthouse
Larned, Kansas 67550

Lawrence, Douglas County

Polly Pettit or Casey Eike
Douglas County Rape Victim Support Service
2104 W. 15th
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

McPherson, McPherson County

Peggy Lurenz
McPherson Court Services
Box 543
McPherson, Kansas 67460

Newton, Harvey County

Rachel Goering
Harvey County Health Nurse
Harvey County Health Department
Newton, Kansas 67114

Olathe

Cheryl Tucker
Johnson County Mental Health Center
539 East Santa Fe
Olathe, Kansas 66061

Topeka

Jett Carkhuff Elmer, Chairman
Speaker's Bureau
Topekans Against Crime
722 Kansas Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66603

Wichita

Charles Hastings
Crime Prevention Unit
Wichita Police Department
125 N. Berniece
Wichita, Kansas 67206

All of the communities which established either victim assistance or preventive education programs have agreed to send us by March 15, 1977 a report of their activities, organizational methods, number of programs or calls for assistance, problem areas, and plans for the future. Several of the programs, those in Larned, Newton, and McPherson have sent us minutes of organizational meetings held since our consultations.

A preliminary examination of the Project's long-range goals, increased support for victims of sexual assault and increased preventative measures, reveals the following: as of this year, victim assistance is now available to six counties, representing 172,849 people. Added to the populations of Douglas County, Lyon County, Topeka and Wichita, which had victim support services already operating prior to this project, the total population covered by such programs is 657,952 people. Estimating a state population of 2,270,000, 28.9% of the population of Kansas now has some form of victim assistance available in its locale.

This year sexual assault prevention programs which are using the resources of this Project, became available to 820,096 people representing 16 counties, 2 cities (Topeka and Wichita) and one military installation. Added to Douglas County, which had a preventative program prior to this year, the population increases to 874,119. Thus, with a statewide population estimate of 2,270,000, 38.5% of the population of Kansas has access to a sexual assault prevention program. (Population statistics are those contained in the Kansas Bureau of Investigation report, Crime in Kansas, 1974.)

These figures do not mean that the long range goals of the Project have been satisfied. The figures would indicate that the problem of sexual assault has come to the attention of many communities in the state, and that these areas are mobilizing to confront the problem in some way. Almost all of these programs are fledgling organizations, however, which need continuing support, education and resources. If the long-range goals of this Project are to be achieved, these programs will have to establish a smoothly running, efficient and accessible organization which is known and utilized by the community. It is the feeling of the Co-Directors that the new programs are off to an energetic start, but will need continued support

in order to thrive. Finally, although the Co-Directors feel that much has been accomplished by this project, there is still a great need for service to other populations in the state who are without either educational or support programs. Judging from the inquiries we have had for future consultations, there is still a demand for educational and organizational help in providing services. We would hope that we, and the state of Kansas, can provide this.

Section III. METHODS

In order to achieve the Project's desired goals of establishing sexual assault victim assistance programs and assault prevention education programs in small Kansas communities, several methods were employed by the Co-Directors. Major efforts were the production of the 16mm color film, "Rape Prevention: No Pat Answer," the researching, writing, and publishing of the three Project handbooks, and the implementation of the Kansas Community Conference on Sexual Assault. A more detailed account of the various methods used to achieve the Project's goals follows:

I. Sexual Assault Library and Resource Center.

An early effort and one vital to the entire Project was the collecting, compiling, and categorizing of the many many resource materials on sexual assault. The resources contained in this Center include state and federal statutes and regulations, government reports and documents, newsletters, unpublished studies, books, manuals, magazine and newspaper articles, bibliographies, and a compilation of most, if not all, of the rape crisis centers in the country. The establishment of this Resource Center not only enabled the Co-Directors to provide the most up to date and extensive information in the three community handbooks, but provides a source of information on sexual assault for the State of Kansas, and as indicated by the requests for information, the country as well.

II. The Project Handbooks.

Three handbooks were written and published for this Project:

Sexual Assault Handbook - Kansas Community Conference. 63pp. 1976. This handbook provides a complete and detailed guide for the response of police, hospitals, and county attorneys to victims of sexual assault, as well as sections on Statistics, Myths and Facts, Agency Cooperation, and Bibliography. (See attached Table of Contents-Sexual Assault Handbook.)

Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Handbook. 41pp. 1976. This handbook is designed to provide communities with a step by step guide to establishing a sexual assault victim assistance program. Sections include Definition of Sexual Assault, Role of the Victim Support Person, Emotional Support

for Victims, and Organizing Your Own Victim Assistance Program. (See attached Table of Contents - Victim Assistance Handbook.)

Sexual Assault Preventative Education Handbook. 41pp. 1976. This handbook is designed to provide communities with step by step guidelines for establishing a community educational program on sexual assault and its prevention. Sections include Questions and Answers, Implementing the Program, Use of the Film, "Rape Prevention: No Pat Answer," Preventative Measures, and Self-Defense. (See attached Table of Contents - Preventative Education Handbook.)

III. The Film, "Rape Prevention: No Pat Answer."

A 16mm color film entitled, "Rape Prevention: No Pat Answer," was produced with the expressed purpose of providing Kansas communities with a media vehicle for educational programs on sexual assault. The film focuses on myth-breaking and education, as well as preventative techniques. Three victim moderators provide information on the nature of sexual assault, date-rapes, physical self-defense, non-physical resistance, and child victims of sexual assault. Several audience evaluations have been done. The response to this film has been overwhelmingly positive. Inquiries regarding the use of this film have been received from groups and organizations all over the state. Twelve Kansas communities now have this film in use for community educational programs.

IV. Publicity and Participation.

A major effort was made to compile lists of interested individuals, including public officials and professionals who might come into contact with rape victims. A series of mailings was devised in order to generate these names. Each was designed to interest that person in the project, as well as to request additional names. The following is an outline of the major mailings:

Mailing I - To major Kansas women's and special interest organizations.

Mailing II - To initial contacts and names generated from Mailing I.

Mailing III - To all previous contacts, new contacts, and police chiefs, sheriffs, county attorneys, hospital emergency room personnel, mental health associations, county health departments, public health clinics, Social Rehabilitation Services, student personnel administrators in Kansas colleges, universities, technical and junior colleges, and private social agencies in our Target Cities or Counties.

Mailing IV. - A mailing of our Conference brochure to all previous contacts and those generated by Mailing III, a total of about 550. (See attached Conference Brochure.)

Target cities were chosen on the basis of population (5000 or above) and location (to provide distribution over sparsely populated areas, particularly in western Kansas). Any city/county was added for which we had received an interested reply as a result of Mailings I and II. (See attached lists entitled Target Cities and Target Counties.)

Press releases were also sent to the Kansas Peace Officers Association, the Kansas County and District Attorney's Association, the Continuing Education Committee of the Kansas County and District Attorney's Association, the Kansas Association of Women Deans, Administrators, and Counselors, and the Kansas Chapter of the American Association of University Women. All of these organizations assured us of their cooperation in publicizing the Project.

In order to evaluate the need for and interest in rape victim support services and sexual assault prevention education programs in Kansas communities, a Citizen Assessment Survey was included in the Mailing III sent to all those except County Attorneys, Sheriffs, Police Chiefs, and hospital emergency personnel. (See attached two page Citizen Assessment Survey.) The response to this survey was excellent in terms of the number of returned questionnaires. A vast majority of those individuals returning the questionnaire reported that rape and sexual assault is a problem in their community. An equally large percentage reported that they had knowledge of cases of exhibitionism, window-peeking, incest, and sexual abuse of children. 41 out of 53 responses indicated that there was definitely a need for an organization which provides support for victims of sexual assault in the community. 50 out of 59 responses indicated that there was a need for a rape prevention/self-protection educational program in the community. (See attached Citizen Assessment for complete results of this Survey.)

An Attitude Survey, developed by Dr. Carl Baty of the Institute of Community Studies, University of Missouri at Kansas City, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault, was included in the Mailing III sent to County Attorneys, Sheriffs, Police Chiefs, and hospital emergency room personnel. The questionnaire is designed to measure attitudes as they

relate to victims of rape and to act as a yardstick in comparing individuals or groups to standards developed by aid of a computer. The higher the score, the more positive the response toward the victim. (See attached Scores for Citizen Assessment Survey-Officials for complete results of this Survey.)

V. The Kansas Community Conference on Sexual Assault. This Conference was designed to bring together people in Kansas who work in or are interested in different areas related to sexual assault, its prevention, or its victims. The exchange of information, ideas, and experience relating to the crime of sexual assault was a vital aspect of this Conference, as was the establishment of a foundation of cooperation among community citizens and officials upon which community action can be based. The overall goal of the Conference was to facilitate the implementation of programs which reduce the incidence of sexual assault and provide support to victims. Major speakers were Jan BenDor of the Southeast Michigan Anti-Rape Network, Asa Steen, Past Director of the Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault, Kansas City, Dr. Martin Wollman, Director of Watkins Memorial Hospital, Lawrence, and Margaret Jordan, Former District Attorney, 10th Judicial District, Kansas City, Kansas. Small group discussions were facilitated by members of the Douglas County Rape Victim Support Service.

The approximately 150 Conference participants included police officers, detectives, county attorneys, hospital administrators, emergency room personnel, public health nurses, social service and education personnel, ministers, mental health professionals, and interested citizens. Immediate verbal feedback regarding the success of the Conference was excellent. (For written Conference evaluations, see section on Evaluation of Results Anticipated.) During the Conference, the three Community Handbooks were distributed and the film, "Rape Prevention: No Pat Answer," was previewed. (For Conference agenda and further description, see the attached Conference Brochure.)

VI. Consultations. An important method employed by the Co-Directors was personal consultations with community groups organized to implement sexual assault programs. Recognizing the diverse needs of individual communities, consultation sessions were specifically designed for each community. The Co-Directors held consultation sessions with the following communities:

1. Hays. The Co-Directors travelled to Hays on January 3, 1977 to meet with a group of people who had already done much preliminary work towards the establishment of both a victim assistance program and a preventative education program. This group was mainly interested in counseling techniques and inter-agency cooperation, as well as volunteer training methods.

2. Newton. On January 13, 1977 the Co-Directors travelled to Newton to give the presentation, "A Model Way of Responding To A Rape Victim," The Prairieview Mental Health Center sponsored this afternoon and evening program. (See attached brochure and Revised Process for Sexual Assault Workshop, Newton, Kansas.) The Co-Directors discussed statistics, myths, victim's reactions, hospital procedures, police procedures, court procedures, and cooperation among agencies. Several question and answer sessions were held throughout the day in which the Co-Directors answered specific questions from the 62 participants.

3. McPherson. On January 14, 1977 the Co-Directors gave a presentation to the 73 participants of the Sexual Assault Conference in McPherson. This day-long Conference, like Newton's Conference, was sponsored by the Prairieview Mental Health Center. (See attached Process Schedule Sexual Assault Conference, McPherson, Kansas.) The Co-Director's presentation and discussions were very similar to those given at the Newton Conference.

4. Larned. On January 15, 1977 the Co-Directors travelled to Larned to meet with a group of community representatives, including the County Attorney, the County Sheriff, county health officials, hospital personnel, representatives from the religious community, and interested citizens. This group had previously decided to organize both a preventative program and a victim assistance program, and wanted advice and recommendations as to the implementation of these programs. Discussions included the feasibility of a "hot-line" phone service for victims, the training of volunteers for the victim assistance program, preparation for the educational program, and the application and screening process for volunteers.

5. Olathe. On November 30, 1976 the Co-Directors travelled to Olathe to meet with a representative of the Johnson County Mental Health Association. This agency was interested in sexual assault programs in general, and wanted some

recommendations as to the feasibility of establishing such programs through the Johnson County Mental Health Association.

FUTURE CONSULTATIONS

The Co-Directors have been contacted in regard to future consultations with the following agencies and communities: the Kansas Jaycee Jaynes, the Kansas Human Resources Development Program, the North Central Kansas Regional Planning Commission, the Ladies Division of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce, and the Southeast Kansas Regional Planning Commission. The communities and/or agencies desire specific recommendations for and help with the implementation of either a sexual assault victim assistance program or a preventative educational program, or both.

VII. The Maintenance of the Model Program. The Douglas County Rape Victim Support Service has been recognized as a model program for the State of Kansas. Thus, the maintenance and development of this program served as an important method of achieving the Project's goals. Through the experience and expertise of the members of the model program, valuable information was available for those groups just beginning to implement a program.

During the life of the Project, the Douglas County Rape Victim Support Service helped 47 victims of sexual assault or significant others. Weekly two hour meetings were held at which developmental goals were set and implemented.

41 community educational programs were presented by members of the model program. The selection of three new members took place, as well as a yearly training session. Much time and effort was devoted to the maintenance of the confidence relationships with the police detectives and the county attorney. RVSS members worked with the area hospitals in establishing correct hospital procedures for sexual assault cases. RVSS arranged counseling coordination with Haskell Indian Junior College and met with Penal Reform leaders about the Kansas Penal System. Members attended the National Conference on Sexual Assault, September 8-9, 1976 in Kansas City, Mo. Finally, RVSS members participated in two radio programs on rape, and recorded several public service radio spots about the organization's services.

CITIZEN ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Please check only those statements that you agree with. Do not evaluate the question, but mark your first response. Your responses to the following questions will greatly enhance our research efforts. Thank you for taking time to help us.

Occupation: _____

- (-) People are more likely to believe a woman has been raped if she has also been beaten. C-21 P-30 H-24
- (+) A rape victim should never feel guilty afterward. C-15 P-26 H-15
- (-) Rape should not be considered a crime. C-0 P-1 H-2
- (+) Women should be able to live alone without fear. C-19 P-37 H-24
- (-) Women who wear short skirts or tight clothing invite rape. C-6 P-16 H-9
- (-) Police officers often don't believe a woman who says she has been raped. C-14 P-23 H-18
- (-) A woman reports a rape to get even with someone. C-8 P-9 H-4
- (+) Communities should do everything possible to prevent rape. C-18 P-37 H-25
- (-) Some women find pleasure in being forced to have sexual relations. C-7 P-16 H-7
- (+) The victim's past sexual activity should never be brought up in court. C-6 P-26 H-14
- (-) Victims of rape sometimes ask for it. C-10 P-21 H-13
- (+) Being raped doesn't damage a woman's reputation. C-2 P-7 H-6
- (-) Men rape only women who seem to want sexual relations. C-0 P-0 H-0
- (-) Many women fail to report a rape because they feel partly guilty. C-14 P-25 H-13
- (+) Women should be able to go anywhere they want without fear of rape. C-18 P-37 H-22

This questionnaire was prepared by the Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault, Inc.

Please return to: Kansas Community Rape Prevention and Victim Support Project
2104 W. 15th St.
Lawrence, KS 66044

Thank you. We will appreciate your immediate response.

CITIZEN ASSESSMENT - 65 responses

The following is a series of questions designed to help us assess the needs of your community. You need not substantiate your answers with statistics or factual material. We only desire your opinion after thoughtful consideration.

Thank you for taking this time to help us.

1. Do you think rape and sexual assault is a problem in your community? Explain.

yes-50 no-12 could be-5

2. Do you think a victim of rape would be hesitant to report the crime in your community? Please check the appropriate reasons and elaborate, if you wish.

34 Attitude of the police

41 Attitude of the community

41 Attitude of family and friends

10 Other

3. Have you ever known someone who was sexually assaulted in your community?

yes-38 no-27

Was this crime reported to the police? yes-24 no-10 both-3 DK-1

How would you describe her emotional reaction?

See Sheet #2

4. Do you know of cases of exhibitionism, window-peeking, incest, or sexual abuse of children in your community?

yes-53 no-9 DK-2

5. Give your definition of rape.

See Sheet #3

6. Do you feel that some women by their clothing, activities, or behavior ask to be raped?

yes-12 no-43 qualified-8

Sub:qualify why women dress or behave in sexual way-8

7. Do you feel that the emotional after-effects of rape are more serious than those of other traumatic events? Explain.

yes-37 no-3 DK-4

qualified agreement-16

qualified disagreement-5

explanations why more traumatic-31

8. Is there a resource in your area which can provide emotional support to a victim of sexual assault? If so, specify.
9. Do you think there is a need for an organization which provides support for victims of sexual assault in your area?
10. Do you think there is a need for a rape prevention/self-protection educational program in your community?
11. If there are no such programs in your area, would you be interested in helping to develop them?
Which one(s)?
12. Which of the following officials do you think might be cooperative or resistant in supporting such programs:
- | | <u>supportive</u> | <u>resistant</u> | <u>don't know</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Police Chief | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Detectives | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| County Attorney | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Sheriff | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Hospital Director | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Mayor | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| City or County Council | _____ | _____ | _____ |
13. To which hospital facility in your area is a rape victim most likely to go for treatment?
14. Is there a community "hot line" or referral agency which takes calls from people in distress?
Explain.

Please return to: Kansas Community Rape Prevention and Victim Support
Project
2104 W. 15th St.
Lawrence, KS 66044

Thank you. We will appreciate your immediate response.

CITIZEN ASSESSMENT SHEET #2

3. How would you describe her emotional reaction?

"very traumatic"
"disturbed"
"devastated"
"stunned, shoked for at least a week"
"...putting it mildly the emotional reaction is quite traumatic"
"Withdrawn, ashamed, embarassed--never forgotten"
"extreme trauma"
"scared and very shaken by the incident"
"extremely troubled..."
"feeling of intense rage, frustration, helplessness and guilt"
"Frightened"
"run-away"
"For a period she totally changed, personality-wise"
"ashamed, guilty, very frightened" (2)
"Fright, shame" (2)
"...very afraid, upset..."
"fear of being alone, distrust of men in general, and revulsion"
"It was very hard on her emotionally."
"Withdrawal from family."
"traumatic--for a long time (2 yrs.) she suffered extreme fears..."
"traumatic--her sense of security & feelings about sexuality (in general) are impaired."
"Fear of bodily harm to small children in home; shock and shame."
"very emotionally upset, angry, guilty, fearful, with decreased self-esteem"
"The child is in therapy due to an assault by her step-father."
"The newspapers wrote it up and person felt upset and lowly."
"fear, humiliation, loss of self-confidence"
"The rape didn't occur; however, she was afraid and confused by the attitude of the police."
"She still carries emotional scars from the incident."
"gave accurate account of sexual assault,--has been able to function well in school, job, & travel since then--had support of friends & community"
"In one case, severe phobic reaction."
"Afraid of what people would think--scared!"

CITIZEN ASSESSMENT SHEET #3

5. Give your definition of rape.

Crime of man vs. women (& children)-7

Crime of man vs. woman not his wife-1

Include only genital-genital contact or "sexual intercourse" in definition-10

"Without consent" as opposed to overcoming resistance-4

Specifically add to or contradict the legal definition-4

Emphasizes attack not sexual encounter-1

Crime of people vs. people-18

Forced relations, either physical or mental force-10

Forced sexual intercourse vs. people-7

No definition-13

IV. EVALUATION OF METHODS

Evaluation of the film, "Rape Prevention: No Pat Answer"

At the Kansas Community Conference on Sexual Assault on October 22 and 23, 1976 the keynote speaker was Ms. Jan BenDor, one of the founders of the Rape Crisis Center in Ann Arbor, Michigan and a coordinator of a federally-funded project evaluating all available audio-visual materials on sexual assault. Ms. BenDor brought to the Conference seven copies of an evaluation form for determining the response to the film. There were 39 questions on the form, which prohibits including the entire compilation of responses in this report. Answers to several of the more important questions were:

"Please rate the overall quality of this A-V"

5 excellent, 2 good

"Did this A-V give enough advice about handling the problem of sexual assault?"

7 yes, 0 no

"Do you feel that the instruction given was good instruction?"

6 very good instruction, 1 mostly good instruction

"Did this A-V give enough advice about handling the problem of sexual assault?"

7 yes, 0 no

"If you were ever in a situation like the one presented in this A-V, would you try out the recommendation or instructions given?"

6 yes, definitely would try, 1 yes, probably would try

"Would you recommend this A-V to a friend or to a group you belong to?"

7 definitely yes, 0 no

The film has received an excellent response from participants in group discussions and programs given around the state. In the evaluation of the workshops given in Newton and McPherson it was mentioned several times among the "things I like best about the workshop."

Evaluation of the Kansas Community Conference on Sexual Assault

Approximately 150 people attended the Conference. 28 of the 58 communities targeted for participation in the Conference were represented. They were:

Leavenworth	Fort Scott	Salina	McPherson	Garden City
Pittsburg	El Dorado	Newton	Eureka	Chanute
Coffeyville	Emporia	Manhattan	Ft. Leavenworth	Kansas City
Junction City	Topeka	Atchison	Wakefield	Lawrence
Hays	Ft. Riley	Effingham	Wellington	
Larned	Wichita	Hutchinson	Great Bend	

At the conclusion of the Conference a form called "Preliminary Interest Survey" was distributed to participants. It was designed to record the interest of people or agencies in establishing either victim assistance or preventative educational programs. (See sample Preliminary Interest Survey in this section.) Surveys were returned by six communities, indicating that six potential participants in the Project resulted from the Conference.

A conference Evaluation Form was distributed during the Conference and participants were urged to fill one out and return it to the Co-Directors. (See this section for a sample.) Several of the questions were:

"Do you feel that the information presented will be helpful to you in your profession?"

22 yes

"Do you feel that this Conference was an effective vehicle for stimulating community action?"

16 yes, 2 dont know, 3 NA

"How would you rate this Conference overall?"

11 excellent, 5 very good, 4 good, 1 very helpful, 1 pretty good

A copy of the complete ConferenceEvaluation compilation is attached. The Co-Directors received many favorable comments about the Conference and one letter received from a participant is attached.

Evaluation of Consultations

Personal consultations for five communities were undertaken by the Co-Directors. The format, size, location and participants were determined by each community in order to satisfy individual needs of that area population. Since consultations were geared to the specific concerns of each community a formula for evaluating the success of the consultations as a whole was impossible.

Communication from these communities indicates that organization of programs has made progress since our visit. Questions and requests for additional information have also been forthcoming. Newton and McPherson evaluated their own workshops and sent a copy of the compilation, which is attached.

CONFERENCE EVALUATION

Responses: 22
No. Attendees: 150
Percentage: 14.66%

1. How did you learn of this Conference?

Conference brochure: 9
Word of mouth: 2
Administrative circular: 2
Rape Awareness Committee: 1
Wichita Area Rape Crisis: 2
No Answer: 6

2. We would appreciate your comments on the following:

A. Police Procedures Workshop

Responses (Total)	Police only (8)
Very impressed/excellent: 6	1
Good/helpful: 7	3
Too short: 1	1
Informative: 2	
Very thorough: 1	
Very good: 3	3
No answer: 1	

Comments:

"(could be)expanded, more detail"
"Something that has been proven (info)"
"Very sensitive person"
"Very specific & practiced"
"Well documented"
"Excellent choice of resource people" (All 3 categories)
"This varies widely and must be established by each department..."
"Informative but hard to apply to a smaller community."
"Want him to come talk w/our police!"
"...should be more detailed."

B. Hospital Procedures Workshop

Responses (Total)	Hospital only (4)
Good: 9	1
Excellent: 4	1
Very good: 3	
Very helpful/beneficial: 3	2
Interesting: 1	
Informative: 1	
Too short: 1	

Comments:

"Dr. Wollmann was very precise in description & explanation."
"I want to check to see if our hospital uses them or would like to consider doing so."

"Sensitive speaker"

"Clear, positive presentation but overemphasized the importance of the doctor and sperm evidence. Didn't tell why MD's have such bad attitudes toward women, victims."

"Well researched, good ideas."

"...also having 'rape kit' for demonstration was appropriate."

"...we perhaps now can work closer with Hospital staff in gathering evidence."

C. Legal Procedures Workshop

Responses (Total)

Court only (1)

Good: 6

Excellent: 7

Very good: 3

Interesting: 1

Very informative: 1

1

Great: 1

Helpful: 1

Too short: 1

Comments:

"Excellent speaker"

"Dynamic presentation from Ms. Jordan."

"...wish there had been some discussion on getting Kansas rape law changed."

"Wish we had the speaker practicing law in Hutchinson."

"Liked the ideas but wished for discussion of how to operate with limited staff, etc."

"...well presented, very well documented."

"She knew what was what & was very firm in procedures. A very 'down to heart--common sense' person."

"...forceful dynamic realistic legal approach."

"...again hard to apply in relationship to my community."

"...more discussion may be better."

D. Community Workshop

Responses (Total)

Excellent: 1

Good: 1

Helpful: 1

?: 2

Didn't go: 2

NA: 11

Comments:

"Seemed somewhat unorganized."

"Materials reflect accurate realistic approach and interest in the program."

"List of questions to be asked or points to discuss would have been helpful--also would have liked to met with other community close by."

"Am interested in checking it out in my community. Do you ever go else where to hold workshops?"

3. Do you feel that the small groups were helpful?

Yes: 20

No: 2

Comments:

"...was able to get insight from others who had similar experiences."

"Definately."

"Better chance to talk on a (1) on (1) bases."

"Too short. Active guidance."

"Very definately--I liked that the different areas Police-Medical etc. were represented."

"...received good suggestions on individual problems."

"Gave individuals chance to express viewpoints--also gave me a chance to discuss different viewpoints with people working in other professions."

"Not as helpful as I had hoped."

"The 2 I went to were useful--some good sharing and clarifications."

"Allowed interactions."

"...when people opened up & talked. By stay(ing) with same group--people open up more as the day went on. You can always learn from shared experiences & cases."

"They were interesting. It was good to know there are more communities without any system maybe if we can some way join forces we can do something positive."

"It gave insight into personal related experiences of diversified interests."

"Definately--should even be expanded."

"People speak more frequently in small groups."

"Gave a chance to talk over certain problems."

"It opened a lot of interesting avenues of thought."

4. Do you feel that the information presented will be helpful to you in your profession?

Yes: 22

Comments:

"Using in any investigation I may have & use in public programs our office presents."

"Would like follow-up now to help develop our Rape Service more."

"Any seminar is valuable--It stimulates & causes new interests."

"Especially activities & responsibilities of RVSS."

"It will help us establish a procedure for victim investigation and reporting which heretofore was non-existent."

"...working with Public Health I will hopefully be able to get an education program at least initiated."

- "I know more in the proper referral procedure which in my job would be basically what I would be involved with; also being more aware of the victim's feelings & picking up on those if she desires to discuss them."
- "I learned about medical evidence & other tactics."
- "Lots of ideas to communicate, whays around problems."
- "Working as a student advisor leaves me in a position to someday possibly work w/a victim."
- "Rape and support groups are both subjects that will be discussed in my women's studies' class."
- "I believe that the infor will be especially helpful in my work w/rape victims."
- "I'll teach my students about rape myths, about crisis intervention as related to rape, about death & dying as experienced in rape & assault."
- "It gives me more direction on my own continuing education and to help us set up our own program."
- "Any additional expertise in communication & function is helpful."
- "I can give more informative information in my talks, I understand the needs better than before."
- "Very supportive & innovative."
- "Indirectly--to help associates develop cooperative effort to help rape victims."

5. Do you feel that this Conference was an effective vehicle for stimulating community action?

Yes: 16
 Don't know: 2
 NA: 3

Comments:

- "...could be more effective if communication & practical politics were covered."
- "I think for us from Larned it did stimulate us. Gave us good ideas."
- "We shall see----"
- "It was complete enough to touch on all aspects of rape prevention and therefore should have stimulated interest on some level."
- "Showing how others overcame problems."
- "I'm not sure. In dealing with other community agencies you often find those who could initiate programs are not always readily to do so."
- "It could be if the people who can really get the ball rolling was here."
- "More organization needed in this area however."
- "Especially for the ocmunities starting Rape Support."

6. How would you rate this Conference overall?

Good: 4
 Very good: 5
 Excellent: 11
 Very helpful: 1
 Pretty good: 1

Comments:

- "On a scale from 1 to 10--10 being excellent about 9--needed more time."
- "Would be interested in spending some time in your center and seeing how you work."
- "Excellent, very informative and encouraging."
- "Need possible victim to relate fears to persons."
- "One of the best I have attended. Very good speakers."
- "Generally pretty good--too short--need to do it again."
- "Extremely informative--stimulating--well done."
- "9 out of 10--excellent job."
- "I was discourage to not find representatives (at least one!) from our community--in the law enforcement field. So many times I want to be involved but there is no cooperation from agencies."
- "Very beneficial. Very informative."
- "It was an excellent conference. The infor received was beneficial to each aspect represented."

END