

Preventing and responding to sexual violence against women and girls through access to community services

Needs Assessment Report-2015

Sexual Assault Services of Saskatchewan

-Project funded by Status of Women Canada

A comprehensive needs assessment to identify strengths, challenges, and opportunities in the area of preventing and responding to sexual violence in rural and remote communities in northern Saskatchewan

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Executive Summary

Sexual Assault Services of Saskatchewan (SASS) is a non-profit provincial association of community-based organizations that provide direct support and services to survivors of sexual assault and abuse, secondary victims and communities. SASS provides consultation and support services to both member and non-member agencies, which include networking opportunities, training, facilitation, presentations and advocacy. SASS also promotes awareness of sexual assault and abuse through awareness campaigns and education and is a resource for information pertaining to all sexual violence issues.

Based on available literature, data and community agency feedback, SASS understands that there is a need for better services and support for women and girls who have experienced violence or are at risk and acknowledges that this need may be higher in rural and remote areas of Saskatchewan. To better understand the unique needs of northern communities in Saskatchewan, SASS engaged the RCMP, Victim Services and the Ministry of Justice to help identify ten remote communities that would benefit from further consultation regarding support services for sexual violence. Once the communities were identified and consulted, focus groups were conducted in each community to evaluate existing capacity of support services in place to prevent and respond to sexual assault. Furthermore, and perhaps most importantly, the focus groups allowed an opportunity to identify community driven solutions that can contribute to the establishment of more supportive and responsive support services for those experiencing or at risk of sexual violence.

The information presented in this report will be used to inform the selection and implementation of an adapted or promising new practice(s) to prevent or respond to sexual violence in the participating communities.

Intent of Project

Sexual violence is a significant issue in Canada with 460 000 sexual assaults occurring every year (Johnson, 2012). Presently, Saskatchewan has one of the highest rates of sexual victimization in Canada (Statistics Canada). This project will provide an opportunity to engage both community members and service providers to help identify service areas that have been successful, as well as areas that require improvement. It is our hope that we can provide a platform by which community members' voices can be represented, as well as, to work collaboratively with them to identify community driven solutions that will help to establish more supportive and responsive services for those experiencing or at risk of sexual violence.

The aim of the project is to engage as many community members and service providers as possible to begin the process of gaining a better understanding of the existing strengths as well as the potential gaps in service provision as it relates to sexual violence. Furthermore, through this dialogue we hope to generate an implementation plan that will help to support improved services and awareness in these communities.

Methodology

Focus Groups

How was data collected?

The data for this needs assessment was collected through focus groups. Focus groups are a form of qualitative research methodology that seek to understand the experiences of participants. Participants are brought together in a small group setting and led through a series of relevant questions by a facilitator/moderator. In this case participants were community service providers from a variety of agencies including law enforcement, victim services, health, education and community organizations. Participants were asked 4 questions: Tell us about your community; what is working to prevent and respond to sexual violence in your community; what is not working; and what is needed? The sessions were audio recorded and transcribed for analysis.

How was data analyzed?

Thematic analysis is a qualitative mode of analysis and was used to collate the data collected from the focus groups. In qualitative research, themes are usually expressed as statements. These statements highlight explicit or implied meaning that is represented throughout the data that involves deep and profound emotional or factual impact (Ely, Anzul, Friedman, Garner, & Steinmetz, 1991). One of Van Maden's (1990) approaches to isolating themes in text, the selective or highlighting approach, was used to assist with reflective analysis. The text was listened to and read several times, asking "What statement(s) or phrase(s) seem particularly essential or revealing about the phenomenon or experience?" (p. 93). These statements were then highlighted and arranged into working themes.

Survey

How was data collected?

An on-line survey was developed and disseminated to community members across Northern Saskatchewan, obtaining a sample of 31 participants. Paper copies of the survey were also made available through local service agencies. A sample survey has been included in this report as Appendix A.

How was data analyzed?

Data was analyzed for overall responses as well as weighted comparisons between male and female respondents. It should be noted that one of the respondents identified gender as 'other'. Gender based analysis, an analytical tool for examining the potential impacts of policies, programs, and initiatives, was used to highlight the differences in the way men and women view and experience sexual violence. Tables containing the complete results of the community needs assessment survey broken down by gender, are presented in Appendix B.

Key Findings

Focus groups

The data from the focus groups revealed the following themes, which have broken down into categories based on the focus group questions and listed in order of significance.

Describing Sexual Violence in Northern Communities

Normalized

By far the most common response when participants were asked to describe sexual violence in northern communities was that sexual violence is normalized; a social process in which ideas and actions come to be seen as natural in everyday life.

Within the context of sexual violence this means that many of the types of behaviors that constitute a sexual assault under the law in Canada were under-recognized, under-reported and accepted within the communities. Included under this theme are participant comments related to the multi-generational nature of sexual violence; sexual violence being under-recognized and under-reported; the hidden nature of sexual violence and the silence and secrecy that surrounds it; as well as the shame, victim blaming and lack of community support experienced by survivors. Despite this, survey results indicated that respondents understood what sexual violence was and what appropriate and inappropriate behavior was. The survey results also revealed that 27 of the 31 respondents were 'moderately' to 'extremely concerned' about sexual abuse in their community. However, when asked via survey if they thought sexual violence was higher in their community compared to others in Saskatchewan, only 13 of 31 individuals reported 'higher' in their northern community, 11 were 'uncertain' and five thought it was about 'the same'. Additionally when survey respondents were asked if during the past five years they thought sexual violence had increased, decreased or stayed the

same in their community, again, more than 50% of respondents reported they 'don't know'; seven individuals reported that sexual violence has increased, and seven reported that it was about the same.

Related to alcohol use

The next most common theme identified by the focus group participants with respect to describing sexual violence in the north was that sexual violence is often connected to alcohol/substance use. Participants referred to alcohol/substance use by both the perpetrator and the victim. Alcohol use by offenders was identified as a high risk behaviour in the community that contributed to the predominance of sexual violence. However, participants also strongly noted that alcohol use by the victim was a common high risk behavior in the community that unfortunately contributes to the difficulty sometimes experienced when attempting to investigate and prosecute an alleged sexual assault.

Increasing

This theme was only identified twice. Participants were uncertain as to whether the increase was related to an increase in reporting or an overall increase of sexual assaults in the community.

Disproportionate representation of First Nations people

Again this theme was only identified twice; however, it is important to note as it reflects current statistics, which suggest that First Nations women may be particularly at risk of experiencing sexual assault and violence in general.

What is working to address sexual violence?

Participants generally had a harder time identifying what is working in comparison to what is not working or what is needed. In all but one community, respondents identified two broad themes that included Services and Education/Awareness. In one community, participants were unable to identify any positive areas in the community's current response to sexual violence.

Services

Responses included under this category referred to services currently being provided in the community such as victim services, counselling and medical care as well as services such as crisis lines that could be accessed by community members without leaving the community. Participants primarily identified services for survivors; however, services for offender management such as probation and law enforcement were also mentioned.

Additionally, services that were deemed to be “collaborative” or “culturally relevant” were perceived by respondents as having a positive impact on the prevention and response to sexual violence. Demographically, the communities that participated in the needs assessment all have a high representation of First Nations people in the community (greater than 90%). Culturally relevant/safe services that included traditional pathways of healing, the inclusion of Elders as well as services available in Indigenous language were consistently identified as critical to successful service provision in the north.

Education/Awareness

Participants identified education as a means to increase awareness and integrate more formalized learning in the community. Information on sexual wellness and healthy relationships that was part of the curriculum in schools as well as workshops delivered to parents and community members were deemed helpful, as were various public service announcements on the local radio. Awareness infers that sexual assault and abuse are being talked about, that people are becoming more aware of what it is and that it is in fact occurring in their communities. In some communities it was mentioned that survivors are coming forward to share their stories. One community felt that there was an increase in reporting related to the increased awareness.

What is not working to address sexual violence?

Lack of services

The most common theme identified by participants was lack of services. When participants referred to a lack of services they spoke of services that were simply not being offered in the north; however, lack of services also encompassed those services which are being offered but are not being utilized due to accessibility, cultural appropriateness, hours, location, perceived lack of anonymity and reluctance of victims to use existing services or report the assault.

Justice System

Participants felt strongly that there were many gaps in the justice system with regards to how victims and perpetrators are handled following an alleged sexual assault or act of violence. Most often participants referred to the courts and the court process but criticized the law in general and the way in which law enforcement investigations take place. Participants expressed concerns that the justice system re-victimizes survivors; does not use a trauma informed approach and is not sensitive to the needs of survivors. Concerns were also expressed related to the amount of time it takes for a case to proceed through the justice system as well as wait times to access services such as legal aid and justice professionals. Participants felt that rates of prosecution and conviction were low and that when there was a conviction, sentences were too lenient and not reflective of the severity of the crime. Also included under this heading are comments related to a lack of understanding of the law and the fear that service provider respondents expressed about interfering or disrupting the court process, particularly with regards to working with children who have experience sexual abuse and exploitation.

Lack of education and awareness

This theme represents the general lack of knowledge and awareness of community members in terms of what sexual assault is and what type of behaviour constitutes an assault. Many participants indicated that assaultive behaviours were normalized in their communities and not recognized as being

wrong. Participants identified a lack of understanding regarding consent; specifically how consent is defined and when consent can be given. This theme also includes comments related to the lack of sexual education in some schools. Sexual education in the school system appeared to vary greatly across communities, with some communities identifying a well-established curriculum that had been in place for a long time and others indicating that sexual education and healthy relationships were not taught at all.

Lack of training/Lack of trained professionals

Respondents identified that although there were services available in many communities, there were concerns that individuals filling those positions lacked specialized training to address the needs of sexual assault survivors. The services most often mentioned were counselling and medical forensic examinations. It was noted that most communities do not have trained sexual assault nurse examiners and that while most communities have counselling services available the qualifications of counsellors varied greatly and most had no training specific to sexual assault. Staff turnover was also identified as contributing factor to a lack of trained staff as new staff are constantly needing to be trained.

Jurisdictional concerns

This theme was mostly mentioned in focus groups held in border towns and referred to the different levels of services available to those living on either side on the Saskatchewan-Manitoba border. Service providers specifically expressed their frustration regarding their inability to refer to the nearest service available, rather and being constrained to refer to a service in their own province. Jurisdictional concerns were also expressed in some communities with regards to the differing services available on-reserve as compared to off-reserve.

Residential School

According to participants, the inter-generational effects of residential schools has contributed to many of the difficulties currently being experienced in the north. Participants felt that not enough is

being done to address the trauma of residential school and that services specific to residential school needed to be established. Survey respondents identified that services for residential school survivors were 'not working' (7), were 'working a little' (10), and were 'somewhat working' (6). Additionally six respondents thought that the services were 'mostly working' and one respondent felt that the services were 'working perfectly'.

What is needed/ what are the gaps?

Services for survivors

Respondents identified a significant need for specialized services for survivors, noting that these services would be holistic, culturally appropriate services staffed by professionals with training specific to sexual assault. These professionals would provide timely access to services in the community with a focus on confidentiality for survivors and would include better crisis support, follow up and longer term counselling and support. Focus group participants identified collaboration amongst professionals and agencies to be a key feature of the needed services. Likewise, survey respondents identified that one of the most important supports needed for survivors is a community that is equipped with service providers who can better prevent and respond to sexual assault.

Education/Awareness

Education refers to formal education in a classroom setting or workshop on topics such as sexual health, healthy relationships, consent and other topics relevant to sexual assault. Awareness for the purpose of this assessment is more broadly defined as a general understanding amongst community members of sexual assault and a consent culture that supports survivors and does not condone acts of violence. Survey respondents also noted that education and awareness related to sexual assault was 'not working' (3), 'working a little' (7), or 'somewhat working' (12). Seven (7) respondents stated that the current level of education and awareness was 'mostly working' and only two thought it was 'working perfectly'.

Training for professionals

Service providers indicated that they want more training in the area of sexual assault and trauma informed practice, preferably offered locally as travel was identified as a barrier to accessing training. Staff that have specialized training in sexual assault is key, particularly in medical or hospital settings, particularly because the majority of survey respondents identified that these were the main places they would seek immediate support.

Programming for sex offenders

While this theme was not present in every focus group, many communities also identified programming for sex offenders as needed to address sexual violence and break the cycle of violence that has been present for multiple generations in many communities. Likewise, survey respondents reported that services for offenders (probation, parole, counseling and rehabilitation services) were 'not working at all' (3), 'working a little' (13), or were 'somewhat working' (6). Five (5) individuals reported that these services were 'mostly working' and one believed services were 'working perfectly'.

Strategic plan/protocols

Many participants expressed a desire to have a plan or set of protocols which would outline the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies and service providers in addressing sexual violence.

Social determinants of health

Many needs related to housing, employment, poverty and addictions were identified by participants. Alcohol and substance use in particular has been shown to be a factor in many sexual assaults. Addiction, transience and unemployment are also shown to be accurate predictors of increased recidivism in generalized criminal risk assessment tools.

Resources

Some participants expressed a desire to have a list of services available to them to use as a resource when making referrals. One very specific request was made to have a workbook created that would be approved by the courts for providers to work with child victims without fear of compromising the investigation or court process. Workbooks that were culturally, contextually and linguistically appropriate to rural and remote northern communities were also requested.

Self-care for professionals

This theme was identified only once; however, based on the discussions with providers the focus group facilitators felt that more needed to be offered to service providers in the area of self-care. Most service providers identified that they did not have an opportunity for debriefing and were isolated in the work they do.

Survey Results

Survey responses (N = 31) are divided by the self-identified gender of respondents (female, male, other).

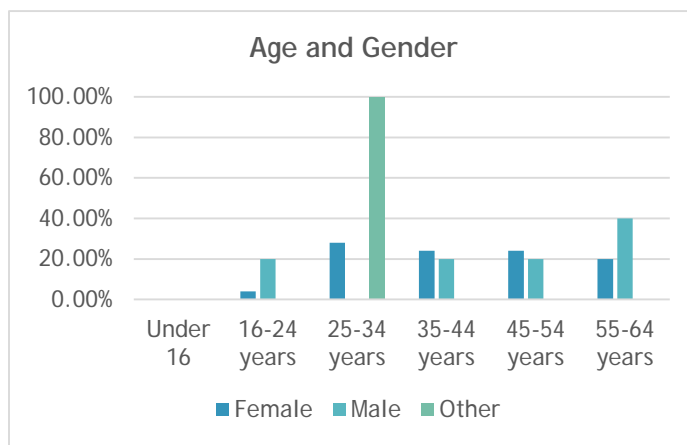
Notes.

Percentages do not always sum to 100 due to rounding and/or respondent omissions.

All percentages are calculated as a function of respondents to each individual question. Where useful for interpretation, the number of respondents (N) is provided in parentheses.

Demographic Information

Respondent Age and Gender:



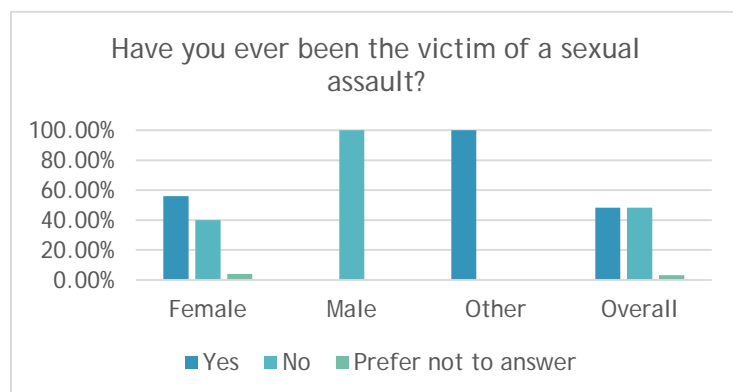
The majority of survey respondents (25) self-identified as female; five (5) identified as male and one (1) identified as other.

Survey respondents ranged in age from 16-64 years old. Respondents identified their race/ethnicity as First Nations (12), Metis (8), Caucasian (10) and one (1) respondent preferred not to answer. Finally, two (2)

respondents self-identified as having a disability while the remaining respondents (29) reported no disability.

Responses

Have you ever been the victim of sexual assault?



Overall, approximately half of the respondents (15) had been the victim of sexual assault. The other half (15) reported that they had never been victims, and one (1) respondent preferred not to answer.

Female respondents were significantly more likely than their male counterparts (14 compared to 0) to report having been the victim of a sexual assault. No male respondents reported having been the victims of sexual assault.

There was only one respondent in the "other" category. This respondent self-identified as having been the victim of a sexual assault; however, there were insufficient responses to the survey to know if people who identify with a gender other than male or female are more likely to be victims of sexual violence.

Have you ever been charged with or convicted of sexual assault?

No participants self-identified as having ever been charged with or convicted of a sexual assault.

Please rate your level of agreement with the following statements.

In this section of the survey respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement with a series of statements regarding sexual assault and abuse on a scale from "Completely Disagree" to "Completely Agree".

Overall, respondents agreed that sexual assault can happen to anyone and disagreed that: rapist are almost always strangers; once a man is sexually excited he cannot stop; a person is able to

give consent to any sexual act even if they are drunk or high; and it's not sexual assault if the people involved are dating, in a relationship or married. It's not sexual assault if the person does not try to fight or run away to stop the assault; It's not sexual assault if the perpetrator is drunk or high and doesn't realize what they are doing ; a woman who dresses in reveling clothing is asking to get sexually assaulted; a woman who goes into an unsafe area such as a bar or who walks alone at night deserves to be sexually assaulted; women say no when they mean yes; men cannot be sexually assaulted; a person under 12 can consent to sex if they are mature because age isn't important; It is okay to kiss or touch a person sexually who is under the age of 12, if the person enjoys it; It is okay to kiss or touch a person sexually who is under the age of 12, as long as the people are family or related; and It is normal for children to be sexually touched by family or relatives.

In general, the level of agreement with each statement was similar between all genders with the following exceptions. The respondent in the other category completely disagreed with the statement that sexual assault can happen to anyone which was markedly different from female and male respondents whose responses indicated a high level of agreement with the statement.

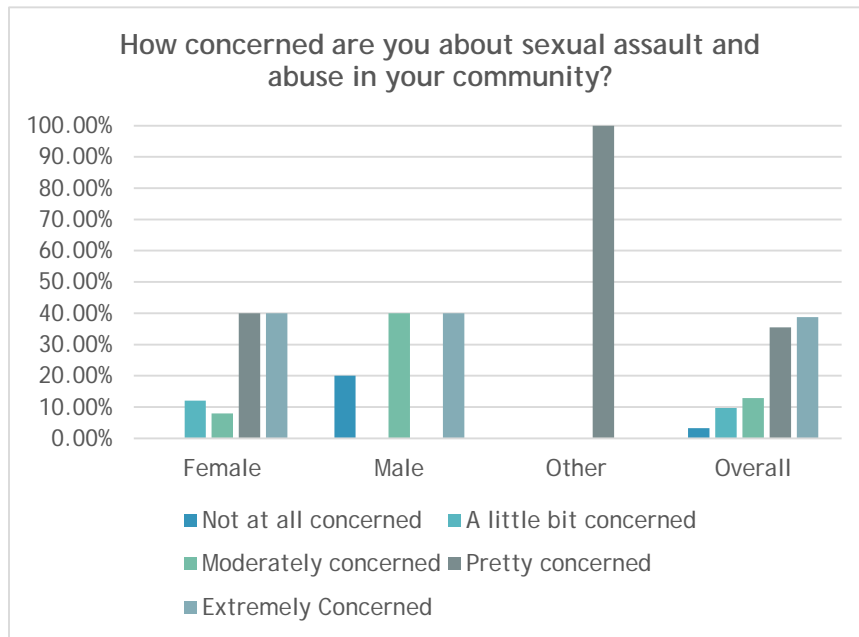
Table 1 summarizes the overall responses to each statement. Please see Appendix B for a complete breakdown of responses to each statement by gender.

Table 1.

| | Completely Disagree | Somewhat Disagree | Neither Agree or Disagree | Somewhat Agree | Completely Agree |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1) Sexual assault can happen to anyone. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 26 |
| 2) Rapists are almost always strangers. | 15 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 3) A person is able to give consent to any sexual act even if they are drunk or high. | 23 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 4) It's not sexual assault if the person does not try to fight or run away to stop the assault. | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----|---|---|---|---|
| 5) It's not sexual assault if the people involved are dating, in a relationship or married. | 24 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| 6) It's not sexual assault if the perpetrator is drunk or high and doesn't realize what they are doing. | 29 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7) A woman who dresses in revealing clothing is asking to get sexually assaulted. | 26 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 8) A woman who goes into an unsafe area, such as a bar or who walks alone at night deserves to be sexually assaulted. | 29 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 9) Once a man is sexually excited, he cannot stop. | 22 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 10) Women say 'no' when they mean 'yes'. | 28 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 11) Men cannot be sexually assaulted. | 29 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 12) A person under 12 can consent to sex if they are mature because age isn't important. | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 13) It is okay to kiss or touch a person sexually who is under the age of 12, if the person enjoys it. | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14) It is okay to kiss or touch a person sexually who is under the age of 12, as long as the people are family or related. | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15) It is normal for children to be sexually touched by family or relatives. | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

How concerned are you about sexual assault and sexual abuse in your community?



Overall, most respondents (27) were concerned about sexual assault and sexual abuse in their communities. Responses to this question indicate that female respondents are more likely to be concerned about sexual assault and sexual abuse in their community than are male respondents. Table 2 summarizes the responses by gender and reported level of concern.

Table 2.

| | Not at all concerned | A little bit concerned | Moderately concerned | Pretty concerned | Extremely concerned |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Female Respondents (N=25) | 0 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| Male Respondents (N=5) | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Other Respondents (N=1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Overall (N=31) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 12 |

Do you feel there are enough supports in your community to prevent and respond to sexual assault?

Responses to this question indicate that female respondents (68%) were more likely than males (40%) to feel that there are not enough supports in their community to prevent and respond to sexual assault. There were a significant number of participants (9) that stated they did not know if there are enough supports which supports the focus groups findings that there is a lack of education and awareness around sexual assault in general but also a lack of knowledge of what services are available and how to access service. Overall respondents felt that services in their communities to prevent and respond to sexual assault were lacking.

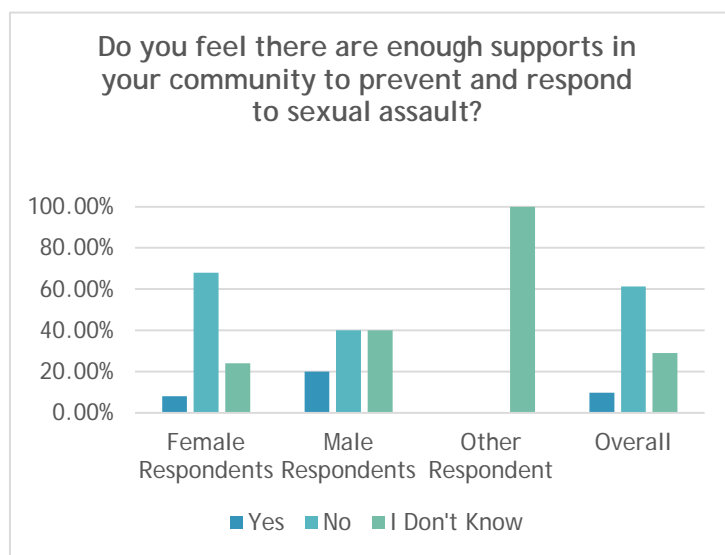


Table 3.

| | Yes | No | I Don't Know |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Female Respondents (N=25) | 8.00% (2) | 68.00% (17) | 24.00% (6) |
| Male Respondents (N=5) | 20.00% (1) | 40.00% (2) | 40.00% (2) |
| Other Respondents (N=1) | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% (1) |
| Overall (N=31) | 9.68% (3) | 61.29% (19) | 29.03 (9) |

Compared to other places in Saskatchewan do you think your area has a higher amount of sexual violence, about the same or a lower amount?

This question is taken from the General Social Survey on Victimization 2014. Of the 31 respondents, 11 indicated that they did not know. This supports the theme identified in earlier focus groups indicating that there is a lack of awareness in communities around sexual assault.

Overall, of those who responded most (13) felt that their area had a higher rate of sexual violence than other places in Saskatchewan. The majority of female respondents (16) believed that rates of sexual assault were the same or higher in their area whereas the majority of male respondents(2) indicated that they believed rates were the same or lower in their area as compared to other places in Saskatchewan. The other respondent believed that rates of sexual assault were about the same.

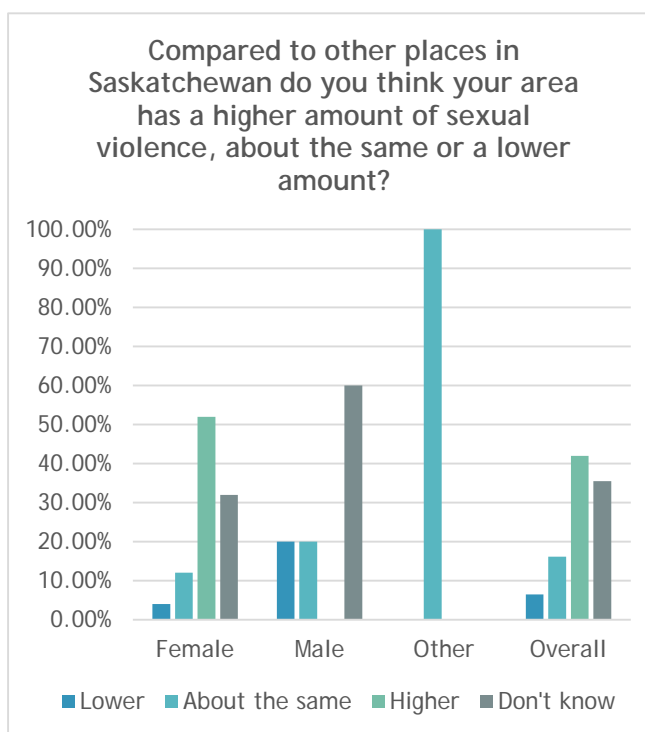
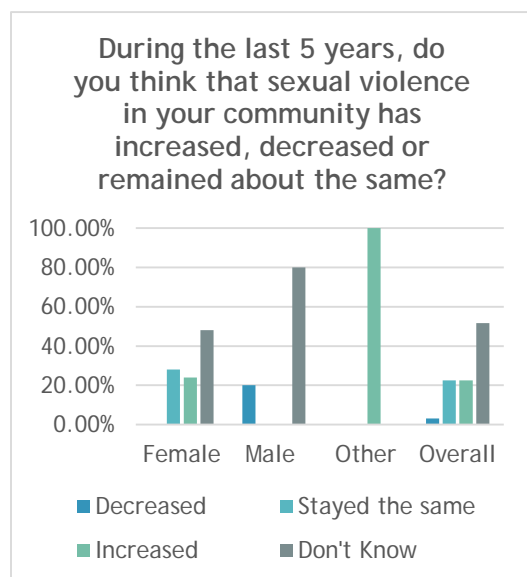


Table 4.

| | Lower | About the same | Higher | Don't know |
|---------------------------|-------|----------------|--------|------------|
| Female Respondents (N=25) | 1 | 3 | 13 | 8 |
| Male Respondents (N=5) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Other Respondents (N=1) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Overall (N=31) | 2 | 5 | 13 | 11 |

During the last 5 years, do you think that sexual violence in your community has increased, decreased or remained about the same?



This question was also taken from the General Social Survey on Victimization 2014. Approximately half of the participants (16) responded “don’t know”, which supports the focus group theme of a lack of awareness of sexual assault. Of those who responded; female respondents believed that rates of sexual violence in their communities had either stayed the same (7) or increased (6) whereas the male respondent (1) believed sexual violence had decreased. The other respondent (1) also believed that sexual violence had increased.

Table 5.

| | Decreased | Stayed about the same | Increased | Don't know |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Female Respondents (N=25) | 0 | 7 | 6 | 12 |
| Male Respondents (N=5) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Other Respondents (N=1) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Overall (N=31) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 16 |

Do you think sexual assault is seen as normal in your community?

While some participants thought sexual assault was normalized in their communities the majority felt that nobody (12) or only a few people (7) think sexual assault is normal. There was no significant difference in responses between genders. A detailed breakdown of responses is presented in the table below.

Table 6.

| | Nobody thinks sexual assault is normal. | A few people think sexual assault is normal | About half the community thinks sexual normal | Most people think sexual assault is normal | Sexual assault is normal. It happens to everybody. |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Female Respondents (N=25) | 40.00% 10 | 20.00% 5 | 24.00% 6 | 12.00% 3 | 4.00% 1 |
| Male Respondents (N=5) | 40.00% 2 | 40.00% 2 | 20.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 |
| Other Respondents (N=1) | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 100.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 |
| Overall (N=31) | 38.71% 12 | 22.58% 7 | 25.81% 8 | 9.68% 3 | 3.23% 1 |

What do you think is working or not working to address sexual assault in your community?

In this section of the survey respondents were asked to rate of variety of services in their community on a scale from “Not Working at All” to “Working Perfectly” .

Overall, respondents felt that most services were working. The exceptions were “services for offenders including probation, parole, counseling and rehabilitation services” which respondents felt were only working a little (13) or not working at all (6). The other exception was “services for survivors of residential schools” which respondents felt were working a little (10) or not working at all (7). Many respondents also felt that services were not accessible to everyone (16) and lacked cultural sensitivity (17).

Table 7 summarizes the overall responses to each statement. Please see Appendix B for a complete breakdown of responses to each statement by gender.

Table 7.

| | Not working at all | Working a little | Somewhat working | Mostly working | Working perfectly |
|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Services for victims of sexual violence. This may include counseling, advocacy and support services. | 3 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 1 |
| Services for offenders including probation, parole, counseling and rehabilitation services. | 6 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Services for survivors of residential schools. | 7 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| RCMP services | 3 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 3 |
| Courts/Criminal Justice System | 5 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 2 |
| Health Care Services (ie. hospitals etc.) | 1 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 4 |
| Education and awareness related to sexual assault | 3 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 2 |
| Trained professionals to provide services | 5 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 2 |
| Services are accessible to everyone. | 8 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Culturally Sensitive Services | 9 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 1 |

What are the 2 most important things your community needs to better prevent and respond to sexual assault?

Respondents were asked to select the two most important things they felt were needed to better prevent and respond to sexual assault from a list. The list was developed from information gathered during focus groups.

Based on the number of votes each statement received The most important things in order of most to least are: more education and awareness around sexual assault(22); more/better services for survivors of sexual assault(13); a community plan to address sexual assault(8); better training for professionals (6); and more/better programming for sex offender rehabilitation (5). Several respondents (8) also selected "other" and were given to opportunity to specify what "other" things they felt were needed to better prevent and respond to sexual assault; however, none chose to do so. Detailed responses for each gender are presented below in *Table 8*.

Table 8.

| | Female Respondents | Male Respondents | Other Respondent | Overall |
|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| More education and awareness around sexual assault | 18 | 3 | 1 | 22 |
| More/better services for survivors of sexual assault | 10 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| A community plan to address sexual assault | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Better training for professionals | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| More/better programing for sex offender rehabilitation | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Other (please specify) | 5 | 3 | 0 | 8 |

Do you prefer to access services in your home community or away from your community?

Some respondents did not answer this question (6). Of those who responded (25), eleven preferred services in their own community, eight preferred services away from their community and six expressed no preference.

Table 9.

| | Female Respondents | Male Respondents | Other Respondent | Overall |
|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| I prefer to receive services in my community. | 9 | 2 | N/A | 11 |
| I prefer to receive services away from my community. | 8 | 0 | N/A | 8 |
| I have no preference. | 4 | 2 | N/A | 6 |

*** 6 participants did not answer this question.

The following is a list of potential things a person who has experience a sexual assault might do. If you had been sexually assaulted, how likely would you be to do the following things?

Table 10.

| | Never | I probably would not do this | Maybe | I probably would do this | Definitely |
|--|-------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------------|
| Report the sexual assault to Police/RCMP | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 12 |
| Seek medical attention/ go to the hospital | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 14 |
| Get help from a family member | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 11 |
| Get help from a friend | 0 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 11 |
| Call a crisis line | 1 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Contact victim services | 3 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 7 |
| Not tell anyone | 10 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Talk to a counselor | 2 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 8 |
| Access online support groups | 6 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 |

Limitations

Limitations of the Needs Assessment were primarily associated with the survey component of the inquiry. Despite linking with service providers and local community agencies to promote and encourage community members to anonymously share their experience, very few felt comfortable participating. The apprehension of the community to participate in the survey resulted in a lower number of respondents than initially expected, hence limiting the representation of Northern Saskatchewan residents that may have been impacted by sexual violence.

Recommendations

Based on the data collected over the past seven months through focus groups, and the community member survey as well as available literature, data and community agency feedback, Sexual Assault Services of Saskatchewan has the following recommendations to prevent and respond to sexual violence, thereby improving outcomes for women and girls:

- Build capacity in existing community organizations to prevent and respond to sexual violence
- Implement community driven solutions, taking into account the uniqueness of each community and its population
- Consult with the community on the development of a strategic plan which outlines the roles of each agency and person in preventing and responding to sexual assault and abuse
- Provide training to service providers specific to preventing and responding to sexual violence
- Promote community education and awareness related to sexual violence
- Develop a victim centered coordinated community response to sexual violence
- Gather comprehensive data provincially and nationally on prevalence and risk factors associated with sexual violence.

References

Statistics Canada (2013) taken from <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85f0033m/2008019/findings-resultats/trends-tendances-eng.htm>

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Appendix A

Appendix B

Demographic Information:

Respondent Age and Gender:

| | Female | Male | Other |
|--------------------|--------|------|-------|
| Under 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16-24 years | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 25-34 years | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| 35-44 years | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 45-54 years | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 55-64 years | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| 65 years and older | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 25 | 5 | 1 |

Do you live on a First Nations Reserve?

| | Female | Male | Other | Overall |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Yes I live on reserve | 20.00% (5) | 0.00% | 100.00% (1) | 19.35% (6) |
| No, I do not live on a reserve | 80.00% (20) | 100.00% (5) | 0.00% | 80.65% (25) |

What is your race/ethnicity?

| | Female | Male | Other | Overall |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| First Nation | 40.00% (10) | 20.00% (1) | 100.00% (1) | 38.71% (12) |
| Metis | 24.00% (6) | 40.00% (2) | 0.00% | 25.81% (8) |
| White/Caucasian | 32.00% (8) | 40.00% (2) | 0.00% | 32.26% (10) |
| Prefer not to answer | 4.00% (1) | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Other(please specify) | 0.00% | 0.0% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

Do you have a disability?

| | Female | Male | Other | Overall |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Yes | 8.00% (2) | 0.00% | 0.00% | 6.45% (2) |
| No | 92.00% (23) | 100.00% (5) | 100.00% (1) | 93.55% (29) |
| Prefer not to Answer | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00% |

Have you ever been the victim of sexual assault?

| | Female | Male | Other | Overall |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Yes | 56.00% (14) | 0.00% | 100.00% (1) | 48.39% (15) |
| No | 40.00% (10) | 100.00% (5) | 0.00% | 48.39% (15) |
| Prefer not to answer | 4.00% (1) | 0.00% | 0.00% | 3.23% (1) |

Have you ever been charged with or convicted of sexual assault?

No participants self-identified as having ever been charged with or convicted of a sexual assault.

Please rate your level of agreement with the following statements.

Female Respondents (N=25)

| | Completely Disagree | Somewhat Disagree | Neither Agree or Disagree | Somewhat agree | Completely Agree |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1) Sexual assault can happen to anyone. | 8.00% (2) | 0.00% | 0.00% | 4.00% (1) | 88.00% (22) |
| 2) Rapists are almost always strangers. | 40.00% (10) | 36.00% (9) | 4.00% (1) | 16.00% (4) | 4.00% (1) |
| 3) A person is able to give consent to any sexual act even if they are drunk or high. | 72.00% (18) | 12.00% (3) | 4.00% (1) | 0.00% | 12.00% (3) |
| 4) It's not sexual assault if the person does not try to fight or run away to stop the assault. | 84.00% (21) | 0.00% | 4.00% (1) | 4.00% (1) | 8.00% (2) |
| 5) It's not sexual assault if the people involved are dating, in a relationship or married. | 76.00% 19 | 12.00% 3 | 0.00% 0 | 8.00% 2 | 4.00% 1 |
| 6) It's not sexual assault if the perpetrator is drunk or high and doesn't realize what they are doing. | 92.00% 23 | 0.00% 0 | 4.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 4.00% 1 |
| 7) A woman who dresses in revealing clothing is asking to get sexually assaulted. | 80.00% 20 | 4.00% 1 | 4.00% 1 | 12.00% 3 | 0.00% 0 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 8) A woman who goes into an unsafe area, such as a bar or who walks alone at night deserves to be sexually assaulted. | 92.00% 23 | 0.00% 0 | 4.00% 1 | 4.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 |
| 9) Once a man is sexually excited, he cannot stop. | 68.00% 17 | 16.00% 4 | 4.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 12.00% 3 |
| 10) Women say 'no' when they mean 'yes'. | 88.00% 22 | 4.00% 1 | 4.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 4.00% 1 |
| 11) Men cannot be sexually assaulted. | 96.00% 24 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 4.00% 1 |
| 12) A person under 12 can consent to sex if they are mature because age isn't important. | 96.00% 24 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 4.00% 1 |
| 13) It is okay to kiss or touch a person sexually who is under the age of 12, if the person enjoys it. | 96.00% 24 | 4.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 |
| 14) It is okay to kiss or touch a person sexually who is under the age of 12, as long as the people are family or related. | 100.00% 25 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 |
| 15) It is normal for children to be sexually touched by family or relatives. | 100.00% 25 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 |

Male Respondents (N=5):

| | Completely Disagree | Somewhat Disagree | Neither Agree or Disagree | Somewhat agree | Completely Agree |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1) Sexual assault can happen to anyone. | 0.00% 0.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 80.00% 4.00 |
| 2) Rapists are almost always strangers. | 80.00% 4.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 3) A person is able to give consent to any sexual act even if they are drunk or high. | 80.00% 4.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 4) It's not sexual assault if the person does not try to fight or run away to stop the assault. | 80.00% 4.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 5) It's not sexual assault if the people involved are | 80.00% 4.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| dating, in a relationship or married. | | | | | |
| 6) It's not sexual assault if the perpetrator is drunk or high and doesn't realize what they are doing. | 100.00% 5.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 7) A woman who dresses in revealing clothing is asking to get sexually assaulted. | 100.00% 5.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 8) A woman who goes into an unsafe area, such as a bar or who walks alone at night deserves to be sexually assaulted. | 100.00% 5.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 9) Once a man is sexually excited, he cannot stop. | 80.00% 4.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 10) Women say 'no' when they mean 'yes'. | 100.00% 5.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 11) Men cannot be sexually assaulted. | 80.00% 4.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 12) A person under 12 can consent to sex if they are mature because age isn't important. | 100.00% 5.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 13) It is okay to kiss or touch a person sexually who is under the age of 12, if the person enjoys it. | 100.00% 4.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 14) It is okay to kiss or touch a person sexually who is under the age of 12, as long as the people are family or related. | 100.00% 5.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 15) It is normal for children to be sexually touched by family or relatives. | 100.00% 5.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |

Other Respondent (N=1):

| | Completely Disagree | Somewhat Disagree | Neither Agree or Disagree | Somewhat Agree | Completely Agree |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1) Sexual assault can happen to anyone. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 2) Rapists are almost always strangers. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 3) A person is able to give consent to any sexual act even if they are drunk or high. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 4) It's not sexual assault if the person does not try to fight or run away to stop the assault. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 5) It's not sexual assault if the people involved are dating, in a relationship or married. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 6) It's not sexual assault if the perpetrator is drunk or high and doesn't realize what they are doing. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 7) A woman who dresses in revealing clothing is asking to get sexually assaulted. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 8) A woman who goes into an unsafe area, such as a bar or who walks alone at night deserves to be sexually assaulted. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 9) Once a man is sexually excited, he cannot stop. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 10) Women say 'no' when they mean 'yes'. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 11) Men cannot be sexually assaulted. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 12) A person under 12 can consent to sex if they are mature because age isn't important. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 13) It is okay to kiss or touch a person sexually who is under the age of 12, if the person enjoys it. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 14) It is okay to kiss or touch a person sexually who is under the age of 12, as long as the people are family or related. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |
| 15) It is normal for children to be sexually touched by family or relatives. | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 |

What do you think is working or not working to address sexual assault in your community?

Female Respondents (N=25):

| | Not working at all | Working a little | Somewhat working | Mostly working | Working perfectly | Weighted Average |
|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Services for victims of sexual violence. This may include counseling, advocacy and support services. | 12.00% 3.00 | 32.00% 8.00 | 32.00% 8.00 | 20.00% 5.00 | 4.00% 1.00 | 2.72 |
| Services for offenders including probation, parole, counseling and rehabilitation services. | 24.00% 6.00 | 36.00% 9.00 | 20.00% 5.00 | 16.00% 4.00 | 4.00% 1.00 | 2.40 |
| Services for survivors of residential schools. | 24.00% 6.00 | 36.00% 9.00 | 20.00% 5.00 | 16.00% 4.00 | 4.00% 1.00 | 2.40 |
| RCMP services | 12.00% 3.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 40.00% 10.00 | 40.00% 10.00 | 8.00% 2.00 | 3.32 |
| Courts/Criminal Justice System | 12.00% 3.00 | 8.00% 2.00 | 48.00% 12.00 | 24.00% 6.00 | 8.00% 2.00 | 3.08 |
| Health Care Services (ie. hospitals etc.) | 4.00% 1.00 | 16.00% 4.00 | 32.00% 8.00 | 36.00% 9.00 | 12.00% 3.00 | 3.36 |
| Education and awareness related to sexual assault | 12.00% 3.00 | 20.00% 5.00 | 36.00% 9.00 | 28.00% 7.00 | 4.00% 1.00 | 2.92 |
| Trained professionals to provide services | 20.00% 5.00 | 16.00% 4.00 | 36.00% 9.00 | 24.00% 6.00 | 4.00% 1.00 | 2.76 |
| Services are accessible to everyone. | 32.00% 8.00 | 20.00% 5.00 | 16.00% 4.00 | 24.00% 6.00 | 8.00% 2.00 | 2.56 |
| Culturally Sensitive Services | 28.00% 7.00 | 24.00% 6.00 | 20.00% 5.00 | 24.00% 6.00 | 4.00% 1.00 | 2.52 |

Male Respondents (N=5):

| | Not working at all | Working a little | Somewhat working | Mostly working | Working perfectly | Weighted Average |
|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Services for victims of sexual violence. This may include counseling, advocacy and support services. | 0.00% 0.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 60.00% 3.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 3.00 |
| Services for offenders including probation, | 0.00% 0.00 | 60.00% 3.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 2.60 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|
| parole, counseling and rehabilitation services. | | | | | | |
| Services for survivors of residential schools. | 20.00% 1.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 3.00 |
| RCMP services | 0.00% 0.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 40.00% 2.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 3.40 |
| Courts/Criminal Justice System | 20.00% 1.00 | 60.00% 3.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 2.00 |
| Health Care Services (ie. hospitals etc.) | 0.00% 0.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 40.00% 2.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 3.40 |
| Education and awareness related to sexual assault | 0.00% 0.00 | 40.00% 2.00 | 40.00% 2.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 3.00 |
| Trained professionals to provide services | 0.00% 0.00 | 40.00% 2.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 3.20 |
| Services are accessible to everyone. | 0.00% 0.00 | 60.00% 3.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 3.00 |
| Culturally Sensitive Services | 20.00% 1.00 | 40.00% 2.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 20.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 2.40 |

Other Respondents (N=1):

| | Not working at all | Working a little | Somewhat working | Mostly working | Working perfectly | Weighted Average |
|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Services for victims of sexual violence. This may include counseling, advocacy and support services. | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 3.00 |
| Services for offenders including probation, parole, counseling and rehabilitation services. | 0.00% 0.00 | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 2.00 |
| Services for survivors of residential schools. | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 4.00 |
| RCMP services | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 3.00 |
| Courts/Criminal Justice System | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Health Care Services (ie. hospitals etc.) | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 4.00 |
| Education and awareness related to sexual assault | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 3.00 |
| Trained professionals to provide services | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 3.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------|
| Services are accessible to everyone. | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 3.00 |
| Culturally Sensitive Services | 100.00% 1.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 0.00% 0.00 | 3.00 |

The following is a list of potential things a person who has experience a sexual assault might do. If you had been sexually assaulted, how likely would you be to do the following things?

Female Respondents:

| | Never | I probably would not do this | Maybe | I probably would do this | Definitely | Weighted Average |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Report the sexual assault to Police/RCMP | 4.17% 1 | 20.83% 5 | 16.67% 4 | 20.83% 5 | 37.50% 9 | 3.67 |
| Seek medical attention/ go to the hospital | 0.00% 0 | 16.67% 4 | 20.83% 5 | 16.67% 4 | 45.83% 11 | 3.92 |
| Get help from a family member | 4.17% 1 | 25.00% 6 | 16.67% 4 | 16.67% 4 | 37.50% 9 | 3.58 |
| Get help from a friend | 0.00% 0 | 8.33% 2 | 25.00% 6 | 25.00% 6 | 41.67% 10 | 4.00 |
| Call a crisis line | 0.00% 0 | 25.00% 6 | 29.17% 7 | 25.00% 6 | 20.83% 5 | 3.42 |
| Contact victim services | 4.17% 1 | 20.83% 5 | 33.33% 8 | 20.83% 5 | 20.83% 5 | 3.33 |
| Not tell anyone | 33.33% 8 | 25.00% 6 | 12.50% 3 | 25.00% 6 | 4.17% 1 | 2.42 |
| Talk to a counselor | 4.17% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 41.67% 10 | 29.17% 7 | 25.00% 6 | 3.71 |
| Access online support groups | 16.67% 4 | 33.33% 8 | 20.83% 5 | 20.83% 5 | 8.33% 2 | 2.71 |

Male Respondents:

| | Never | I probably would not do this | Maybe | I probably would do this | Definitely | Weighted Average |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Report the sexual assault to Police/RCMP | 20.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 40.00% 2 | 40.00% 2 | 3.80 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| Seek medical attention/ go to the hospital | 20.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 40.00% 2 | 40.00% 2 | 3.80 |
| Get help from a family member | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 40.00% 2 | 40.00% 2 | 20.00% 1 | 3.80 |
| Get help from a friend | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 20.00% 1 | 80.00% 4 | 0.00% 0 | 3.80 |
| Call a crisis line | 20.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 20.00% 1 | 40.00% 2 | 20.00% 1 | 3.40 |
| Contact victim services | 40.00% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 40.00% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 20.00% 1 | 2.60 |
| Not tell anyone | 20.00% 1 | 40.00% 2 | 20.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 20.00% 1 | 2.60 |
| Talk to a counselor | 20.00% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 20.00% 1 | 40.00% 2 | 20.00% 1 | 3.40 |
| Access online support groups | 40.00% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 20.00% 1 | 20.00% 1 | 20.00% 1 | 2.80 |

Other Respondent:

There was only one respondent who identified their gender as "Other". This respondent did not complete this question. There is therefore no data available.