

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2005, the Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention obtained funds to conduct a statewide violence victimization survey. The purpose of the survey was to obtain state estimates of the prevalence and nature of victimization among adults in New Mexico.

Preliminary findings from the Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico (SVV) were published in the report *Sex Crimes In New Mexico V*, January 2007. A summary of these findings is found in Appendix A of the *Sex Crimes in New Mexico IX*, October 2011 full report. It offers statewide rates of the incidence and prevalence of rape and attempted rape, together with a discussion of the findings on the experience of rape among males and females.

Similarly, further findings from the SVV on the prevalence and nature of rape victimizations among children and adolescents in New Mexico were published in the *Sex Crimes In New Mexico VI*, October 2007 report. A summary of these findings is found in Appendix B of *Sex Crimes in New Mexico IX*, October 2011 full report. Additionally, selected findings from the SVV can be found in the *Fact Sheet* of the full report, as well.

This report summary includes an analysis of 2010 sex crimes data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository, which includes findings from law enforcement, service providers and statewide Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner [SANE] units.

II. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

A. **More Sexual Assaults In New Mexico Came To The Attention Of Law Enforcement And Service Providers Than In 2009; The Number Of Rapes Reported To Law Enforcement Represent One-Fifth Of The Estimated Rapes In The State**

There were 101 law enforcement agencies that submitted sexual assault data to the Central Repository during 2010. Presently, these agencies represent 95% of the New Mexico population. There were 4,083 sex crimes reported by participating law enforcement agencies. During the same calendar year, service providers from rape crisis centers and mental health centers served 1,963 victims of sexual assault (as reported on the standardized *Sexual Assault History Form*). SANE Programs served 1,072 sexual assault victims/patients.

In 2010, law enforcement responded to 1,546 criminal sexual penetration crimes and 2,537 non-penetration crimes including criminal sexual contract, criminal sexual contact of a minor, child enticement, sexual exploitation, and indecent exposure. The number of non-penetration sex crimes increased 12% from the 2,266 reported in 2009. Similarly, the number of criminal sexual penetration crimes increased 10% over the 1,408 reported in 2009. The rate of rapes reported to statewide law enforcement agencies in 2010, is .77 per 1000.

The Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico was conducted in 2005 to obtain a baseline rate of all rape: reported and unreported. The SVV found that the rate of reported and unreported rape in New Mexico was 6 per 1000 females and 2 per 1000 males in the previous 12 month period. This rate applied to the 2010 population (1,540,507: 753,092 males; 787,415 females) would mean that a closer estimate of adult completed rapes in New Mexico for 2010 is 6,230: 1,506 males and 4,724 females. This

means that the number of adult rapes that came to the attention of law enforcement (408) represent approximately 6.5% of the estimated rapes that occurred in 2010.

B. More Sexually Abused Males Than Females Are Abused As Children

In 2010, children (<13 years) comprised almost one-third (32%) of the sexual assault victims assisted by service providers, an average 27% (24% rape victims and 29% victims of non-penetration sex crimes) that came to the attention of statewide law enforcement agencies, and 21% of those patients served at statewide SANE units.

Service provider records in 2010 demonstrate that when examined by gender, twice as many males (65%) than females (27%) were children at the time of their sexual assault. There is significant disparity between the rates of victimized male children and female children in criminal sexual penetration and non-penetration crimes. In 2010, of the males that were raped, 55% were children, compared to 18% of females. Similarly, of the males that were victims of non-penetration crimes, 66% were children compared to 58% of females.

C. More Females Seek Therapeutic Services Sooner Than Males

An examination of data in 2010 demonstrates that more females (57%) than males (41%) obtained therapeutic services in the year of the victimization. Further, after a delay of one year, 19% of males and 14% of females were more likely to wait over 20 years to seek services. The average delay for males was 8.6 years compared to 6.7 years for females.

D. Rape Is A Crime Of Opportunity

1. Offenders are older than their victims

It is clear that rape is a crime of opportunity and that opportunity presents itself most often among the vulnerable. In 2010, while 54% of rape victims in law enforcement cases were children and adolescents, three-quarters (79%) of offenders were adults (18 and older). To emphasize this point, in 2010, service providers reported that 56% of their clients experienced a sexual victimization prior to the one for which they presented for services. Two-thirds (66%) of the victims that experienced a prior sexual assault were victims of on-going abuse, 88% of which occurred by age 12. Likewise, 34% were victims of a prior isolated sexual assault, and half (57%) of these occurred by age 12.

2. Offenders take advantage of those with disabilities

Approximately one-quarter (27%) of the victims of sexual assault that sought services in 2010 had a mental and/or physical disability before the victimization. More *adult* (36%) and *adolescent* (21%) victims had a disability than *child* victims (18%); Victims of *mixed race/ethnicity* (32%) and *White (non-Hispanic)* victims (31%) reported more cases of disability compared to other races.

3. Offenders are overwhelmingly male

Overwhelmingly, offenders of sexual offenses are males. In 2010, the offender in 95% of law enforcement rape cases, 98% of service provider rape cases, and 97% of SANE cases were male. Additionally, data from the SVV found that 85% of reported and unreported rapes in New Mexico had a male offender.

E. Most Survivors Are Sexually Assaulted By Someone Of The Same Race

In 2010, service providers reported in 85% of their cases, the offender was the same race/ethnicity as the client. When examined by race/ethnic group, more Native American victims (93%) were victimized by someone of their own race, than victims of any other race/ethnicity. As reported by law enforcement and service providers, Hispanics (48% and 49%, respectively), Native Americans (10% and 13%, respectively) and Blacks (8% and 4%, respectively) had a greater representation among offenders than their representation in the New Mexico general population: Hispanics (46%), Native Americans (9%) and Blacks (2%).

F. Sexual Assault And The Probability of Domestic Violence

In 2010, 49% of survivors and three-quarters (75%) of offenders had a history of domestic violence. Among service provider cases with family offenders, 62% involved domestic violence. Among service provider cases with non-family current or former intimate partner offenders, 56% involved domestic violence. Additionally, a survivor with a *history of domestic violence* was significantly more likely to be offended by someone with a *history of domestic violence* (86%), as a survivor with no history of domestic violence (52%).

G. Survivors Of Rape Are More Likely To Seek Therapeutic Services Than Survivors Of Non-Penetration Sex Crimes

It is evident that sexual assault victims that are raped are more likely to seek therapeutic services than victims of other non-penetration sex crimes. Of those that sought therapeutic services in 2010, three-quarters (76%) were rape victims. Another 20% of victims seeking services were victims of criminal sexual contact (20%). An examination of 2010 service provider data, found that significantly more females (80%) than males (66%) that presented for services were rape victims.

H. Most Survivors Who Seek Services Are Victims Of Incest

Overwhelmingly, victims that seek services are incest victims, as an average 64% of those that went for therapy in 2010 were incest victims. This is not surprising given the earlier discussion on the rate of clients that had experienced a prior victimization before age 12, the rate victimized by someone of the same race/ethnicity and the rate victimized by a family member.

I. Most Sexual Assault Survivors Know Their Offenders

In law enforcement reported rapes in 2010, the offender was known to the victim in an average of 72% of the rapes perpetrated. Of the known offenders, an average 24% were family members. Similarly, of the victims that sought therapeutic services, 89% of the victims of rape were victimized by someone known to them, 38% of which were family members.

J. More Sexually Assaulted Females, Than Males Are Assaulted By A Stranger

When stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by gender, 15% of the cases with female survivors were perpetrated by a stranger compared to 7% of cases with a male survivor. When stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by race/ethnicity, survivors of mixed race and White (non-Hispanic) survivors comprised more of the *stranger-perpetrated* sexual offenses (15%, respectively) than Native American survivors (13%), Black survivors (11%), Hispanic survivors (9%).

K. Alcohol/Drug Use Is Greater Among Female Victims And Increases Vulnerability To Stranger-Rape, Multiple-Offender Victimizations, and Contraction of STDs

In 2010, law enforcement reported that over one-third (34%) of the rape cases involved the use of alcohol or drugs. Similarly, service providers reported that 33% of their cases involved alcohol or drug use. When alcohol/drug use was examined by gender, more (37%) female survivors than male (14%) survivors used alcohol or drugs. When examined by survivor age, 61% of adult survivors, 37% of adolescent survivors, and 3% of child survivors used alcohol or drugs during the reported sexual assault.

An examination of service provider data in 2010 demonstrates that alcohol/drug use increases ones vulnerability to being raped by a stranger. Of those clients that sought services, three times as many survivors that used alcohol or drugs (23%) were victimized by a *stranger* compared to survivors that did not use alcohol or drugs (8%).

Survivors using alcohol/drugs were more than two times (29%) as likely for their assault to involve multiple offenders as survivors not using alcohol/drugs (13%). Furthermore, survivors using alcohol/drugs were five times more likely to contract a sexually transmitted disease.

L. Types of Coercion Used In Sexual Assaults, Such As Physical Force, Verbal Threat, Weapons, Manipulation, And Intentional Drugging Differ By Victim Age

Service providers document the type of coercion that was involved in the sexual offenses experienced by their clients. Physical force (38%) was the type of coercion reported most in 2010, followed by manipulation (24%) and verbal threat (17%). Weapons were involved in 5% of cases. Similarly, physical force (60%) and verbal threat (26%) were involved in most SANE cases. However, weapons were involved in a greater proportion of SANE cases (11%) and *authority over the victim* was used as often as other types of manipulation (5%).

When examined by age, service providers reported that adults and adolescents experienced more physical force (39%, respectively) and intentional drugging (12% and 11%, respectively) than children. While one-third (33%) of children were victims of physical force, they were most coerced by manipulation (41%), very frequently coerced by *verbal threat* (20%) and rarely coerced by intentional drugging (2%).

Similarly, most adult (60%) and adolescent SANE patients (50%) experienced physical force, while most children were coerced by someone in authority (80%).

M. SANE Programs Best Capture Survivor Injuries

In 2010, law enforcement reported that 28% of rapes involved an *injury*. The SVV found that 27% of female rape victims and 16% of male rape victims reported being injured. In 2010, statewide SANE programs reported that an average 65% of their patients incurred injury from their assault. When examined by gender, over two-thirds (80%) of females and 40% of males were injured during their sexual assault.

By far, more SANE patients of all ages experienced *vaginal* injuries, with adolescents (70%) experiencing vaginal injury significantly more than children (60%) or adults (59%). *Rectal* injuries were experienced more by children (31%) than adolescents or adults (11%, respectively). *Strangulation* was experienced significantly more *by adults* (13%) than adolescents (4%) and children (0%).

N. The Rate Of Seeking Medical Treatment Differs Significantly By Survivor Gender, Age, And Race

In 2010, service providers reported that 52% of their clients sought medical treatment as a result of their sexual assault. Significantly more female survivors (54%) than male survivors (32%) sought medical treatment. Similarly, significantly more child survivors (57%), (<6 years old) sought medical treatment compared to children 6-12 years old (13%). More adults (69%) than adolescents (45%) sought medical treatment.

Of survivors who sought therapeutic services, significantly more Native American survivors (74%) than survivors from all other races sought medical treatment: Black survivors (51%), Hispanic survivors (49%), White (non-Hispanic) survivors (48%) and survivors of mixed race/ethnicity (43%).

O. The Rate Of Obtaining Rape Kit Evidence Differs Significantly By Survivor Gender, Age, And Race

Over one-quarter (27%) of survivors seeking therapeutic services in 2010 had rape kit evidence collected. Significantly more *female* survivors (28%) than *male* survivors (16%) had rape kit evidence collected.

There is great disparity in the rate of males and females obtaining rape kit evidence among adolescent and adult survivors. More than twice as many *female* adolescent survivors (24%) had rape kit evidence collected compared to an average 12% of *male* adolescent survivors. Similarly, 40% of *female* adult survivors had rape kit evidence collected compared to one-third (33%) of *male* adult survivors.

In 2010, Native American survivors (63%) were more than twice as likely to obtain rape kit evidence collection than survivors of mixed race/ethnicity (28%), almost three times as likely as White (non-Hispanic) survivors (23%) and Hispanic survivors (22%), and five times as likely as Black survivors (12%).

P. Reporting Sexual Assault Differs Significantly By Gender And Race

In 2010, approximately one-quarter (27%) of survivors seeking therapeutic services did not report their victimization to anyone. Of those that did report their victimization, 33% reported to *law enforcement*, 32% to a *rape crisis center* and 24% to an *emergency department or SANE unit*. Another 6% of survivors reported to *social service agencies*. The SVV found that three times more females (19%) than males (6%) reported their victimization to law enforcement.

When examined by race/ethnicity, only 11% of Native American survivors did not report their victimization to law enforcement compared to 43% of Black survivors, 36% of White (non-Hispanic) survivors, 27% of survivors of mixed race/ethnicity and 27% of Hispanic survivors.

Q. The Rate Of Suspect Arrests In Sexual Assault Cases Have Increased Slightly Since 2009 and Differ Significantly by Victim Gender

In 2010, law enforcement reported that 15% of rape cases had a suspect arrest. This represents a 4% increase over that reported in 2009. The SVV found that 3% of all male rapes and 47% of female rapes reported to law enforcement resulted in a suspect arrest.

R. Sexual Assault Survivors Get Help When Encouraged By Others And To Address Mental Health Concerns And PTSD Symptoms

There were 1,091 survivors that provided one or more reasons why they decided to seek help. Of all the reasons for seeking assistance, most survivors, 48% were *encouraged to get help by others*. Over one-third (37%) sought help for *mental health problems/concerns* (8%) or *symptoms from the assault, such as nightmares* (29%).

III. SECTION TWO: IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

Findings from the SVV on the rate of rape in the previous 12 months would estimate the number of reported and unreported rapes in New Mexico in 2010 to be 8,279. This is five times the number of rapes actually reported to law enforcement in the same year, 1,546. This suggests greater outreach is needed to identify rape victims and refer them to appropriate services.

The rape of children and adolescents in New Mexico must be a primary focus of sexual assault prevention, identification, investigation, and prosecution efforts. Findings from the SVV, law enforcement, service providers, and SANE Programs demonstrate that victims of sex crimes are overwhelmingly female; and a significant proportion of males and females are victimized by age 12. When one considers that parents and step-parents, and other family members are responsible for much of this abuse of males and females, it is imperative that parents, guardians and extended family be targeted for prevention education and outreach, to compliment the training of other professionals (teachers, clergy, law enforcement, and judges) who must respond to a suspected sexual assault of a child or a child's disclosure.

The negative effects of sexual violation during childhood cannot be overstated. To be sure, sexual assault during childhood is a precursor to experiencing a sexual assault in the future. Over half (56%) of all those who sought assistance for a sexual assault in the year 2010, had experienced a prior sexual assault. Further, while sexual abuse prevention instruction is recommended for students throughout elementary school, when developmentally appropriate, a necessary component of such education must address the shocking reality that children who are sexually abused are at greater risk of becoming pregnant as a teen, than children who are not sexually abused. Education on self-esteem, self-respect, components for healthy relationships, and normal sexual developmental must be addressed to reduce the likelihood of early pregnancy among sexually violated children.

While only 11% of service provider sexual assault cases were perpetrated by a stranger, 19% of sexual assault cases reported to SANE programs to collect forensic evidence, and 28% of the cases reported to law enforcement were perpetrated by a stranger. These findings suggest that sexual assault victims who are victimized by a *stranger* are more likely to report to law enforcement and seek medical services and forensic documentation of their victimizations; and that victims who are victimized by a *relative* are less likely to seek medical services and forensic documentation regarding their victimization. By extension, this means that successful prosecution of sexual assaults perpetrated by family members is less likely, and victims of these sex crimes are less likely to access needed services. Since family members comprise a significant number of all perpetrators of reported sexual assaults in our state, it is imperative to provide education and outreach in schools and communities to inform those at risk about services available to them.

Sexual victimizations of adolescents and adults more often involved a gun, knife and intentional drugging than victims of other ages. Adolescents and young adults are vulnerable to date rape and rape by new and/or social acquaintances. Further, alcohol and/or drug use is associated with a greater vulnerability to stranger rape, multiple offender rape, and the contraction of a sexually transmitted

disease. These findings have implications for personal safety instruction and alcohol and drug prevention education programs for high school students.

In 2010, one-quarter (27%) of victims who sought assistance for a sexual assault had some type of disability before the sexual assault. Most of these victims were mentally/ emotionally disabled. This speaks to the need for education programs to promote greater awareness among families and communities regarding the vulnerability of their residents with disabilities to being sexually assaulted; and the need for sexuality education and personal safety for individuals with disabilities.

Only one-third (33%) of sex crimes that came to the attention of service providers were reported to law enforcement. Additionally, over 16% of adult victims, 15% of adolescent victims, and 9% of child victims in the SVV reported their victimizations to law enforcement. Further, the SVV found that females report to law enforcement (19%) three times the rate of males (6%). There are several implications: 1) training for healthcare providers to effectively respond to patient disclosures of sexual assault; 2) training of law enforcement officers to respond with sensitivity to the needs of sexual assault victims and initiate advocacy for the victim; and 3) accessible legal advocacy to assist victims through the legal process.

Survivors with a history of domestic violence were two times more likely to be sexually assaulted by someone with a history of domestic violence than survivors who were not exposed to domestic violence in their past. Experiencing domestic violence as a child increases one's vulnerability to abuse and sexual assault as an adult. This finding implies that greater efforts should be made by those in law enforcement and in collaboration with those in the helping professions to identify children from violent homes and provide appropriate counseling services.

Law enforcement reported that 28% of criminal sexual penetration cases and 29% of non-CSP sex crimes involved injury to the victim. Conversely, SANE practitioners found that 65% of their sexual assault patients incurred one or more injuries during their assault. The reasons for the great disparity in injury reporting between law enforcement and SANE practitioners can be explained in part, by the fact that SANE practitioners are specifically trained to identify and document sexual assault injuries; and beyond observable injuries to the head/neck or extremities of the victim, law enforcement officers are not likely to detect injury. Secondly, sexual assault victims who believe they are injured may be more likely to seek SANE services than sexual assault victims who do not believe they are injured. Therefore, SANE Programs would naturally have a higher rate of victims who experienced injury. All this said, there may be an implication for officer training regarding victim injury in sexual assaults and a more accurate way to report injury on law enforcement offense incident reports.

Most survivors of sexual assault seek treatment within the first year of the assault. However, many survivors delay seeking treatment for many years (the average delay for females and males is 6.7 and 8.6 years, respectively). While many survivors sought treatment to address PTSD symptoms (29%) and mental health concerns (8%), most simply did so because they were *encouraged to do so by others* (48%). This finding has implications for greater outreach, community training, and the training of professionals to understand the importance of seizing all opportunities to encourage survivors to get help.

FACT SHEET: SEXUAL ASSAULT IN NEW MEXICO

I. Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Assault Among New Mexicans 18 and Older

▶ Completed Rapes and Attempted Rapes	15%
Women	24% 1 in 4
Men	5% 1 in 20
▶ Completed Rapes	13%
Women	21% 1 in 5
Men	4% 1 in 25
▶ Incapacitated Rape (Subset of Completed Rapes)	5.5%
Women	8.5% 1 in 12
Men	2.5% 1 in 40

II. Rape and/or Attempted Rape Incidence Previous 12 Months (Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico, 2005)

▶ Completed Rape and Attempted Rape Victims	
Adult Women (18 and Older)	7 per 1000
Adult Men (18 and Older)	4 per 1000
▶ Completed Rape Victims Only	
Adult Women	6 per 1000
Adult Men	2 per 1000
Total Rape Incidents	
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Rape Incidents 2010	1,546
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Non-Penetration Sex Crimes, 2010	2,537
▶ Service Provider Sexual Assault Victims Served, 2010	1,963
▶ SANE Sexual Assault Patients, 2010	1,072

III. Selected Rape Findings by Data Source

Rape: Victim Gender, 2010

	Survey	Law Enforcement	Service Providers	SANE
Females	78%	88%	88%	91%
Males	22%	12%	12%	9%

Rape: Victim Ages, 2010

	Adults	Adolescents	Children
Law Enforcement 2010	45%	30%	24%
Service Providers 2010	52%	26%	21%
Survey Lifetime	33%	23%	44%
SANE 2010	59%	21%	21%

Rape: Victim Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	White (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	Native American	Black	Asian	Other	Mixed
Law Enforcement 2009	40%	46%	10%	4%	0%	-	-
Service Providers 2009	35%	46%	11%	2%	0%	-	6%
SANE 2010	33%	43%	16%	3%	-	1%	4%
Survey Lifetime	53%	33%	5%	2%	1%	2%	

Rape: Offender Gender, 2010

Gender	Survey Lifetime	Law Enforcement 2010	Service Providers 2010	SANE 2010
Males	85%	95%	98%	97%

Rape: Offender Ages, 2010

	Adults	Adolescents	Children
Law Enforcement 2010	77%	18%	5%
Service Providers 2010	83%	14%	3%
SANE 2010	83%	13%	4%
Survey Lifetime	78%	20%	<1%

Rape: Offender Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	White (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	Native American	Black	Asian	Mixed
Law Enforcement	40%	46%	10%	4%	0%	-
Service Providers	41%	46%	13%	4%	0%	3%

Rape: Victim/Offender Relationship, 2010

	Survey	2010	2010	2010
	Lifetime	Law Enforcement	Service Providers	SANE
Stranger	13%	28%	11%	19%
Known Offender	87%	72%	89%	81%
Family	17%	24%	38%	21%
Current or Former Intimate Partner	24%	11%	12%	13%

Rape: Victim Injury, 2010

	Survey	2010	2010
	Lifetime	Law Enforcement	SANE
Percent Rape Incidents with Victim Injury	25%	28%	65%

Rape: Alcohol/Drug Use, 2010

	Survey Lifetime	Law Enforcement 2010	Service Providers 2010
Percent of Rape Cases Involving Alcohol/Drugs		34%	
Victim	23.5%	-	33%
Offender	45.5%	-	76%

Rape: Medical Care Sought for Victim Injuries , 2010

	Percent Rape Victims That Sought Medical Treatment
Survey Lifetime	33%
Service Providers 2010	54%

Rape: Suspect Arrests, 2010

	Percent Rapes with a Suspect Arrest
Survey Lifetime	3% males (47% of those reported to police) 7% females (37% of those reported to police)
Law Enforcement 2010	15%

IV. Selected Survey Findings on Rape in New Mexico

- ▶ Percent Rapes Reported to Police 17%
- ▶ Percent Rape Victims Filing Criminal Charges 6%
- ▶ Percent Rape Victims Obtaining a Restraining Order 10% (3% males; 11% females)
- ▶ Percent Rape Offenders Violating a Restraining Order 49% (52% males; 49% females)

Dispositions for Offenders of Survey Victims:

- ▶ Percent Charges Dropped 25%
- ▶ Percent Acquitted 6%
- ▶ Percent Convicted 45%
- ▶ Percent Pled Guilty 11%
- ▶ Percent Convicted/Guilty Sentenced to Prison/Jail 88%
- ▶ Average Length Sentence for Rape Conviction 62.5 months
- ▶ Percent Rape Offenders Serving 48 Months or Less 54%

V. Selected Sexual Assault Findings

- ▶ Percent Sexual Assault Victims with a Prior Assault:
Service Providers, 2010: 56%

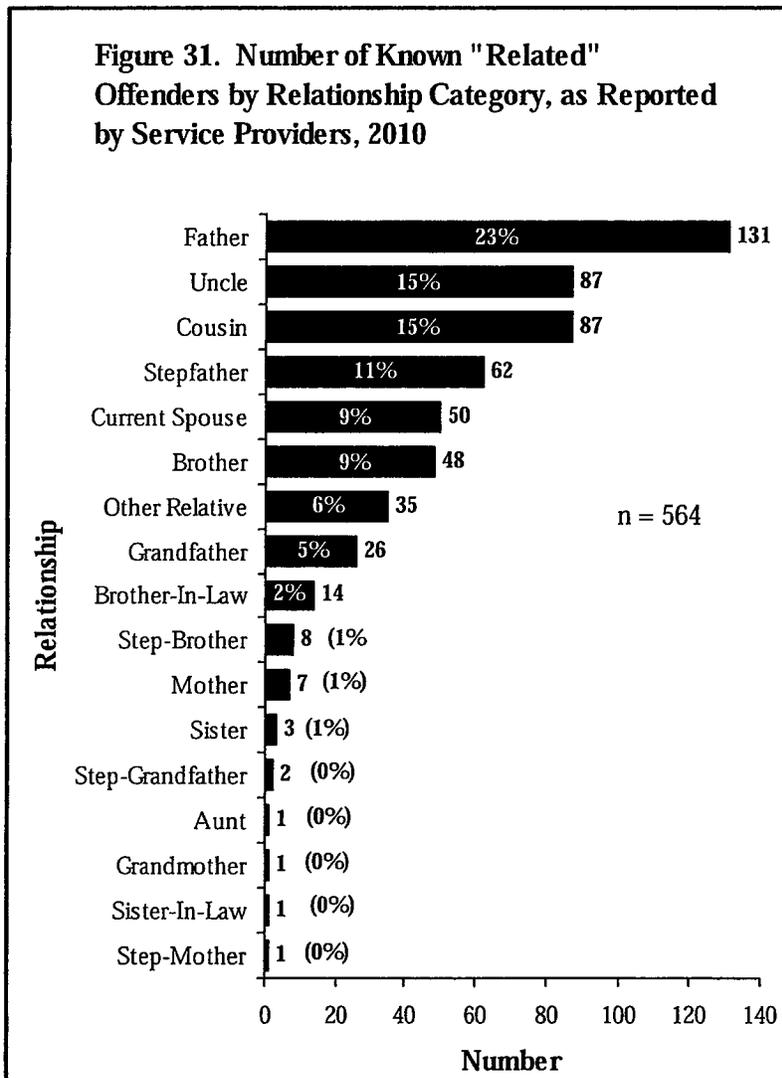
Sexual Assault Survivors with a Disability:

	Percent Sexual Assault Survivors with a Disability
Service Providers 2010	27 %
SANE 2010	23%

There were 1,340 cases that documented both *stranger-perpetrated* sexual offenses and *survivor gender*. Of these documented cases, 210 were *male* survivors and 1,330 *female* survivors. Of the cases with *male* survivors, 7% (15) were *stranger-perpetrated*, compared to 14% (162) of the cases of with *female* survivors.

Of the sexual offenses reported to service providers, 89% (1,473) were committed by someone known to the survivor. Of those offenders *known to the survivor*, 38% (564) were *family members/relatives*.

Of the sexual offenses committed by *family members/relatives*, *fathers* was the group with the greatest number of reported offenders, committing 131 (23%) of all *family member* sexual offenses followed by *cousins*, 87 and *uncles*, 87 (15%, respectively) and *step-fathers*, 62 (11%). *Brothers*, 48 and *spouses*, 50 (9%, respectively) represented the relatives next most likely to offend. See **Figure 31**.



Of the 909 *non-family offenders known to the survivor*, friends 100 (11%), therapists 151 (17%), new acquaintances 88 (10%), social acquaintances 123 (14%) and boyfriends 89 (10%) comprised almost two-thirds (62%) of these offenders. See **Figure 32**.

