
DATA SUMMARY REPORT

SUMMER, 1982

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PROGRAM FOR BATTERED WOMEN

DATA SUMMARY REPORT
Summer, 1982

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OBTAINED FROM MEDICAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND HUMAN
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Minnesota Department of Corrections Program for Battered Women

Summary Data

The following information is based on reports on incidents of battering received by the Minnesota Department of Corrections from medical, law enforcement, and human service professionals from 1978 through 1981 and from shelter programs during 1981. For more information, call the Program for Battered Women at (612) 296-8626.

- Medical, law enforcement, and human service professionals submitted 18,546 unduplicated reports on incidents of woman battering in Minnesota from 1978 through 1981. Based on research estimating the proportion of battered women reporting to professionals and the proportion of professionals reporting to the Department of Corrections, the Department estimates that about 139,100 incidents of woman battering actually occurred in Minnesota during this four-year period. This is equivalent to an average of about 34,800 incidents a year.
- Statewide during 1981, approximately 2,360 women and 3,160 children were housed in the 16 Minnesota shelters. About 1,400 of the women (51%) and 1,400 (44%) of the children were housed in the six metropolitan shelters.
- Statewide during 1981, about 65 percent of the 4,360 requests for shelter were not able to be accommodated.
- Women housed in Minnesota shelters during 1981 stayed an average of 11.3 days. Actual lengths of stay ranged from 1 to 126 days; about half of the women stayed six or fewer days and about one-quarter stayed only one or two days.
- Of the women sheltered, 79 percent were white, 11 percent were American Indian, 7 percent were Afro-American/Black; 1 percent were Chicana/Hispanic/Latina, 1 percent were Oriental/Asian and 1 percent were other women of color.
- About 42 percent of the women sheltered in 1981 did not have sufficient skills to obtain a job to support themselves and their children. Only 53 percent were employed outside of the home during the year prior to their shelter stay.
- Approximately 66 percent of the women sheltered during 1981 were married to and living with their assailants at the time of the assault.
- Ages of the battered women served by professionals and in shelter programs ranged from 13 to 96 years. The average age was 29.
- The average age of the assailants were 33 years with ages ranging from 15 to 76 years.
- According to human service professionals, in 1981 only 13 percent of the assailants were seeking help for their violent behavior.
- According to human service professionals, needs most frequently mentioned by battered women included support groups, legal assistance, and safe housing.
- Statewide, from 1978 through 1981, 190 unduplicated reports were received on battered men from human service professionals. The greatest need expressed by battered men was for support groups.

PART I: 1978-1981 SUMMARY DATA PRESENTATION ON INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM MEDICAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS

A. INTRODUCTION

A data collection system designed to provide information on battered women was established by legislative mandate in 1977 in the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC). This system was designed to provide information on the incidence of battering in Minnesota, to identify patterns of service usage and referrals, and to provide summary information on victims, assailants and assaults to add to our current knowledge of the dynamics of battering. In addition, the legislature mandated collection of data to determine the need for programming for battered men; an instrument for this purpose was designed early in 1978. Data collection thus far has proven useful in making policy decisions regarding the direction of statewide programming for battered women and of related services.

This report will provide summary information on information received from all professionals from the beginning of mandated reporting through calendar year 1981. Comparisons to relevant battered women shelter program summary information will be made where appropriate data are available. A complete presentation of shelter program summary information is contained in Part II of this report.

B. METHODOLOGY

Minnesota Statutes require all hospitals, physicians, public health nurses, law enforcement agencies, social workers and community health workers to report assaults or threats of assaults on women by husbands, male relatives or males with whom they are residing or have resided in the past. In addition, all human service professionals must report assaults or threats of assault on men by wives, female relatives, or females with whom they are residing or have resided in the past. The statutory definition of assault is employed in reporting. Assault, according to this definition, is an act with intent to cause fear in another or immediate bodily harm or death; or intentionally inflicting or attempting to inflict bodily harm upon another.

Data collection forms for each of the three types of professionals (i.e., medical, law enforcement, and human service) were designed. See Appendix I for reproductions of these forms. Forms were reviewed by various groups directly involved with reporting and were pretested. A number of factors are common to all reporting forms. Information includes, but is not limited to, date of assault, location, nature of the abuse and characteristics of the victim such as age, race, number of children and status of the relationship with the assailant. The victim's identity is not revealed on any of the forms.

Forms for medical and law enforcement agencies were distributed in January, 1978 to approximately 6,000 physicians, 186 hospitals, 74 public health agencies and 286 sheriffs and police departments.

Forms for human service agencies were distributed in May and June, 1978 to several thousand counseling, chemical dependency and mental health agencies as well as counselors and therapists in private practice.

Upon receipt by DOC, forms are routinely reviewed for completeness and accuracy and the information is keypunched. Data thus recorded are processed, reports which are probable duplicates are removed, and results are summarized and distributed free of charge upon request.

C. NUMBER OF REPORTS ON AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF WOMAN BATTERING IN MINNESOTA

Due to expected underreporting and non-reporting by agencies and individual professionals, it is conservatively estimated that the DOC receives reports on only two of three incidents of battering with which medical, law enforcement, and human service personnel come into contact. In addition, it is reasonable to assume that not all abused women seek assistance from professionals. Studies have indicated that only about one of five abused women seeks assistance.*

Since reporting began in 1978 through calendar year 1981, 18,546 unduplicated reports have been received from professionals.** Actual numbers and estimated numbers received by year by professional group are included in Table 1. The number of reports received from law enforcement professionals decreased over the four year period. As little or no follow-up was done concerning reporting obligations, this is as might be expected. However, no such trend was apparent for medical and human service professionals. In fact, during one year, the number of reports received from medical professionals increased by 780; in another year, the number received from human service professionals increased by about 350. These increases with little or no follow-up having been done were probably due to the fact that programs focusing primarily on battered women more commonly exist within these two professionals groups. It seems reasonable to assume that professionals dealing extensively or, in some instances, nearly exclusively with battered women will be more inclined to report in the absence of follow-up. In some instances, the establishment of a program for battered women in a given area could be linked with an increase in the number of reports received from that area.

* Hilberman, Elaine and Munson, Kit, "Sixty Battered Women," Victimology, Volume 2, 1977-8.

**Reports between and among medical and law enforcement groups with zip code, race of woman, and date of incident identical to that on another report and with time of incident within one hour in either direction of that on the other report are considered duplicate reports and are removed. Human service reports are considered duplicates and are removed if sex, age, zip code, race, and relationship are identical to that on another human service report.

TABLE 1

ACTUAL NUMBER OF REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FROM MEDICAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS AND TOTAL ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WOMAN BATTERING INCIDENTS SEEN BY PROFESSIONALS, BY YEAR

| | 1981 | 1980 | 1979 | 1978 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>ACTUAL NUMBER OF REPORTS:</u> | | | | |
| Medical | 1,955 | 1,964 | 1,180 | 1,455 |
| Law Enforcement | 1,219 | 1,562 | 1,780 | 1,949 |
| Human Service | <u>1,487</u> | <u>1,298</u> | <u>1,526</u> | <u>1,171</u> |
| TOTAL: | 4,661 | 4,824 | 4,486 | 4,575 |
| <u>TOTAL ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF BATTERING SEEN BY PROFESSIONALS*</u> | | | | |
| | 6,992 | 7,236 | 6,729 | 6,838 |

* Numbers are based on the Department of Corrections estimate that reports are received on only two of three incidents of battering seen by professionals.

During the period of approximately four years since reporting was instituted through 1981, it is estimated that about 139,100 incidents of battering of women by males with whom they were living or had lived occurred in Minnesota. This is equivalent to an average of about 34,800 incidents a year. Yearly estimates of incidents varied somewhat from this average as shown in Table 2.

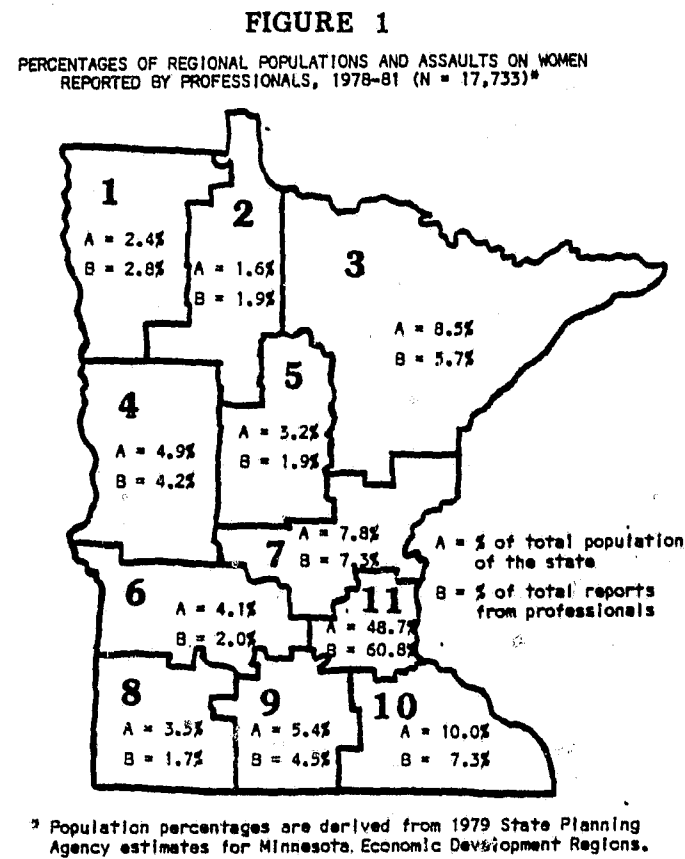
TABLE 2

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF WOMAN BATTERING IN MINNESOTA, BY YEAR

| | |
|--------|---------------|
| 1981: | 34,960 |
| 1980: | 36,180 |
| 1979: | 33,645 |
| 1978: | <u>34,313</u> |
| TOTAL: | 139,098 |

D. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

From 1978 through 1981, 17,733 of the 18,546 reports on incidents of battering that were received from professionals were able to be identified as to economic development region of origin. Professionals reported in percentages higher than expected in 3 of the 11 economic development regions.* The highest percentage of reports, about 61%, was received from professionals in Region 11, the metropolitan area, which has a population of about 49% of that of the state. See Figure 1.



The number of reports received from professionals from each of the regions as well as counties varied by professional group and over time. In most cases, the numbers were too small for significant trends to have emerged. See Table 3 and Figures 2, 3 and 4.

* Higher than expected reporting means that the percentage of the number of reports received from the region with respect to the total number of reports received was higher than the percentage of the population of that region with respect to the total population of the state.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF REPORTS ON BATTERED WOMEN BY PROFESSIONALS BY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGION BY YEAR

| | | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGION | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | INDETERMINATE | GRAND TOTAL |
|-------------------------|------|-----------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|--------|---------------|-------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | |
| MEDICAL REPORTS | 1981 | 11 | 16 | 95 | 32 | 23 | 11 | 83 | 13 | 15 | 106 | 1,419 | 1,824 | 131 |
| | 1980 | 7 | 9 | 120 | 20 | 44 | 16 | 85 | 7 | 23 | 121 | 1,431 | 1,883 | |
| | 1979 | 7 | 6 | 82 | 20 | 37 | 12 | 37 | 9 | 16 | 84 | 823 | 1,133 | |
| | 1978 | 7 | 45 | 118 | 27 | 27 | 8 | 55 | 9 | 28 | 93 | 933 | 1,350 | |
| TOTAL | | 32 | 76 | 415 | 99 | 131 | 47 | 260 | 38 | 82 | 404 | 4,606 | 6,190 | 364 |
| LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTS | 1981 | 41 | 11 | 22 | 82 | 10 | 22 | 74 | 17 | 63 | 72 | 776 | 1,190 | 29 |
| | 1980 | 61 | 50 | 54 | 133 | 23 | 37 | 145 | 31 | 52 | 130 | 818 | 1,534 | |
| | 1979 | 54 | 57 | 62 | 85 | 36 | 43 | 118 | 55 | 78 | 94 | 1,088 | 1,770 | |
| | 1978 | 48 | 36 | 95 | 55 | 19 | 27 | 99 | 32 | 86 | 134 | 1,263 | 1,894 | |
| TOTAL | | 204 | 154 | 233 | 355 | 88 | 129 | 436 | 135 | 279 | 430 | 3,945 | 6,388 | 122 |
| HUMAN SERVICE REPORTS | 1981 | 109 | 38 | 105 | 13 | 22 | 24 | 108 | 30 | 232 | 179 | 467 | 1,327 | 160 |
| | 1980 | 87 | 23 | 97 | 104 | 35 | 46 | 162 | 52 | 40 | 123 | 452 | 1,221 | |
| | 1979 | 40 | 33 | 102 | 106 | 36 | 45 | 241 | 27 | 91 | 76 | 691 | 1,488 | |
| | 1978 | 17 | 20 | 61 | 68 | 22 | 55 | 95 | 14 | 68 | 82 | 617 | 1,119 | |
| TOTAL | | 253 | 114 | 365 | 291 | 115 | 170 | 606 | 123 | 431 | 460 | 2,227 | 5,155 | 327 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 489 | 344 | 1,013 | 745 | 334 | 346 | 1,302 | 296 | 792 | 1,294 | 10,778 | 17,733 | 813 |

FIGURE 2

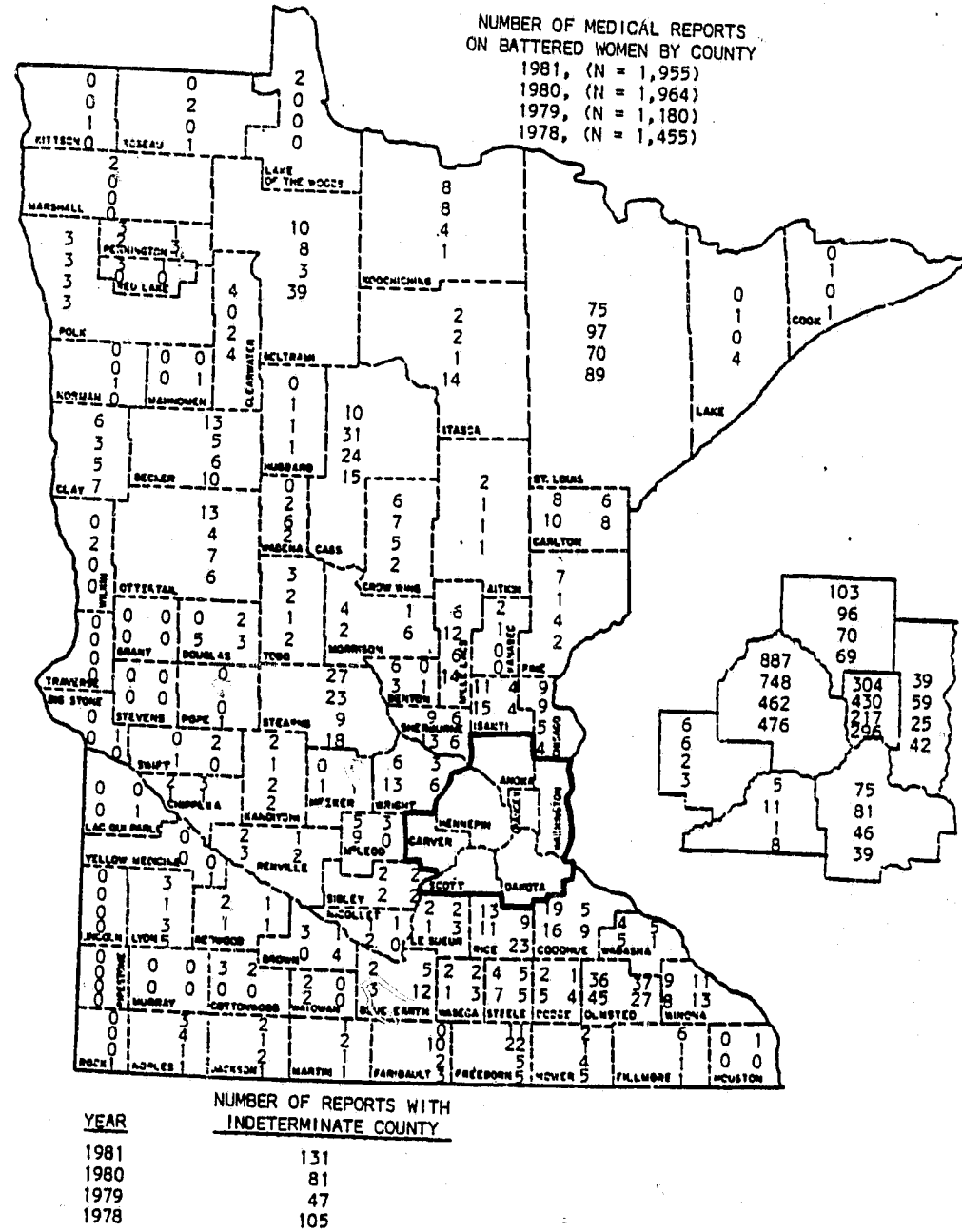


FIGURE 3

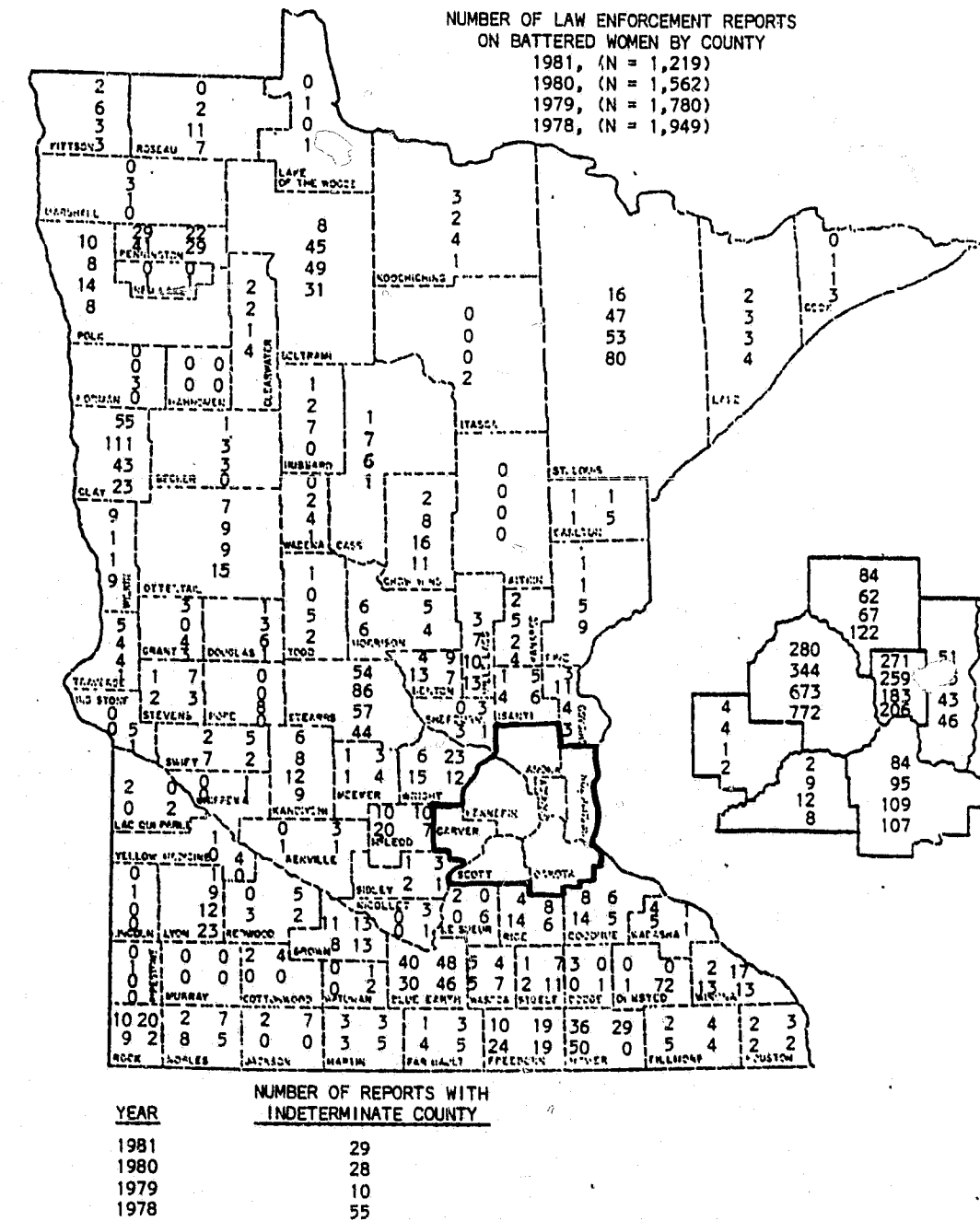
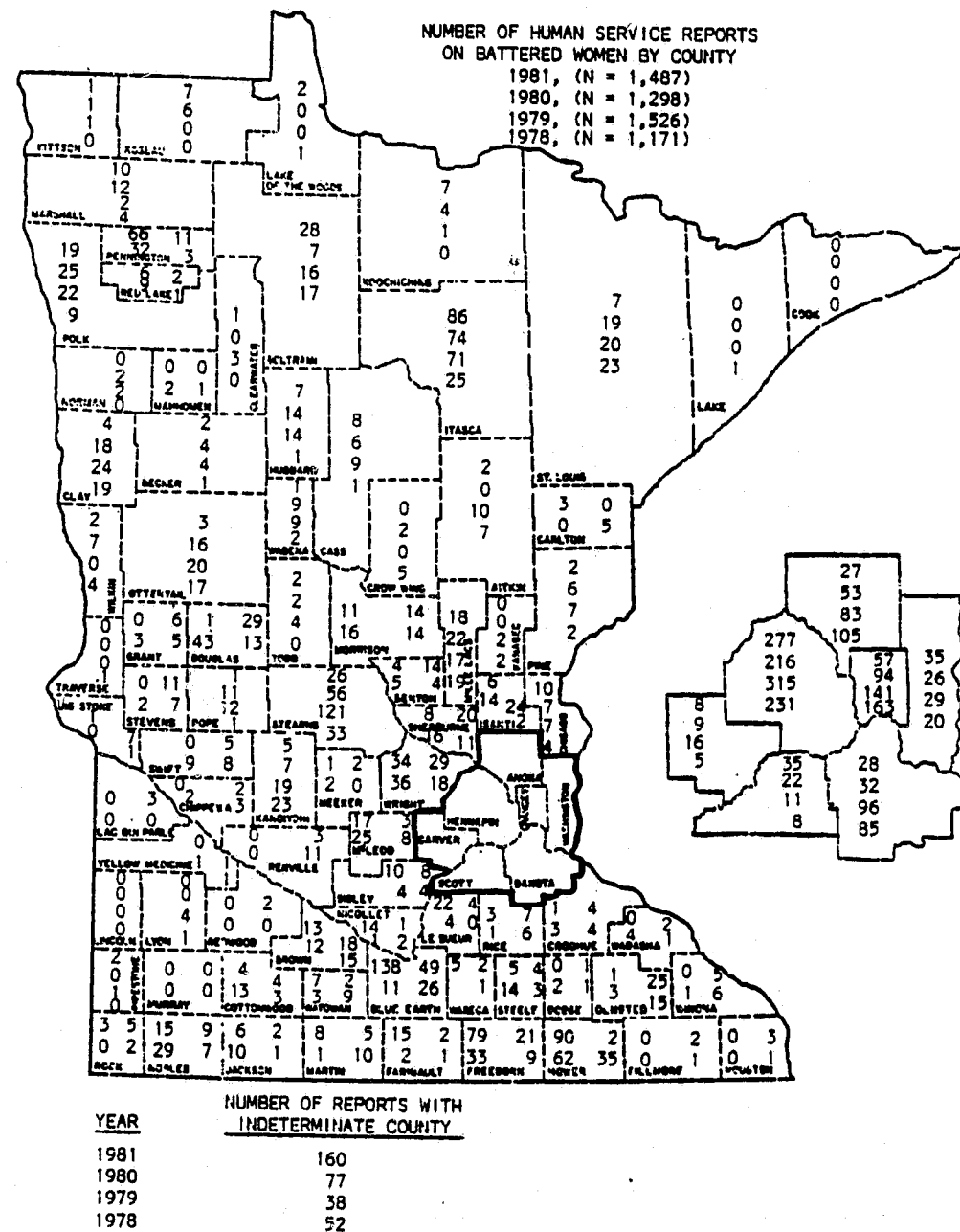


FIGURE 4



E. PROFILE OF BATTERED WOMEN SERVED BY PROFESSIONALS AS COMPARED
WITH WOMEN SHELTERED DURING 1981

1. AGE

The age of battered women served is recorded by medical and human service professionals. Ages of women served ranged from 13 to 96 years with the average age being 29. About half of the women served by medical professionals were 26 years old or younger; about half of those served by human service professionals were 28 or younger. There was little variation in age data over time and between professional groups. See Table 4.

TABLE 4

DATA ON AGE OF BATTERED WOMEN SERVED BY PROFESSIONALS, BY YEAR

(1981: N = 1,930 medical reports, 1,298 human service reports;
1980: N = 1,951 medical reports, 1,189 human service reports;
1979: N = 1,171 medical reports, 1,403 human service reports;
1978: N = 1,433 medical reports, 1,099 human service reports)

| | | 1981 | 1980 | 1979 | 1978 | OVERALL |
|------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| MEDICAL | Range | 14-83 | 13-82 | 15-95 | 16-81 | 13-95 |
| | Average | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| | Median | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| HUMAN SERVICE | Range | 14-79 | 14-88 | 15-96 | 15-81 | 14-96 |
| | Average | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 29 |
| | Median | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |

Overall, the distribution of ages of women served by professionals was very similar to that of women housed in Minnesota shelters during 1981. The average age of women sheltered was 29 years, the same as that of women served by professionals. About half of the women sheltered were 27 or younger. The range in ages of women sheltered was 16 to 75 years.

2. NUMBER OF CHILDREN

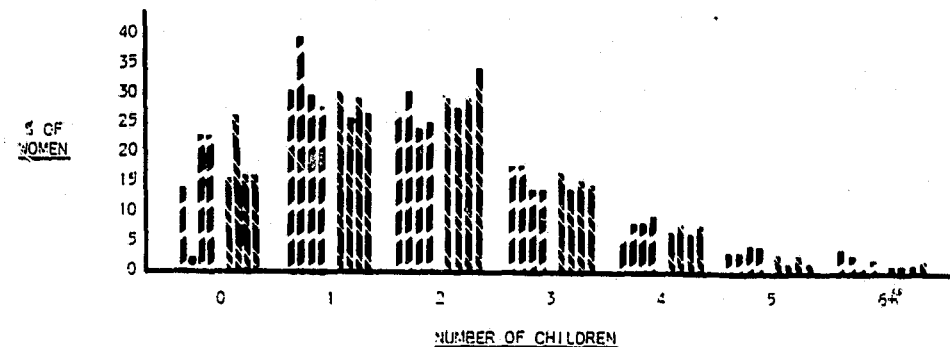
Number of children of battered women served is recorded by medical and human service professionals. There was little variation in the distribution of numbers of children of women served between the two professional groups and over time. Numbers of children of women served ranged from 0 to 14 with nearly half of the women having had 2 or more children. About 1/4 of the women had 3 or more children. See Figure 5.

FIGURE 5

BATTERED WOMEN SERVED BY PROFESSIONALS:
NUMBER OF CHILDREN, BY YEAR

(1981: N = 1,466 medical reports, 1,270 human service reports;
1980: N = 1,199 medical reports, 977 human service reports;
1979: N = 934 medical reports, 1,339 human service reports;
1978: N = 1,162 medical reports, 1,071 human service reports)

— = medical, 1981/1980/1979/1978.
— = human service, 1981/1980/1979/1978.



NOTE: For 1980, no women served were recorded as having no children. It is supposed that, in this year, '0 children' was recorded the same as 'missing data.'

3. RELATIONSHIP WITH ASSAILANTS

Relationship of battered women with their assailants is recorded by all three professional groups. For simplicity, relationships are grouped into six categories for this report even though categories are slightly different and/or more detailed on certain forms. The six categories to be used here are: husband living together, husband or ex-husband not living together, male friend living together, male friend not living together, male relative, and other.

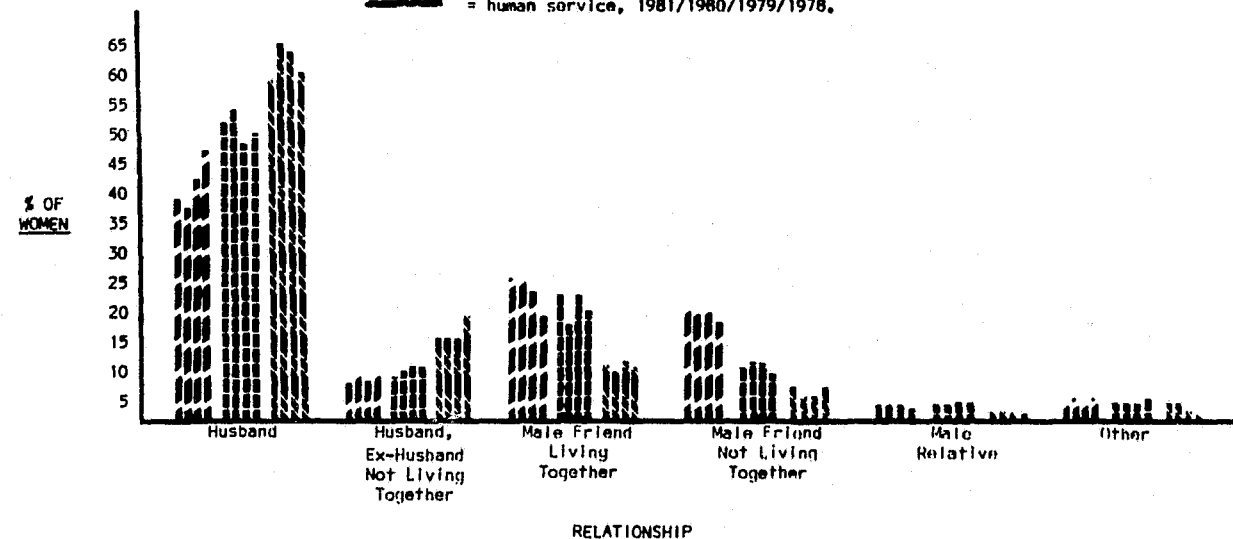
There appeared to be little variation in relationship data within professional groups. Significant variation was present, though, among groups. See Figure 6.

FIGURE 6

BATTERED WOMEN SERVED BY PROFESSIONALS:
RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR ASSAILANTS, BY YEAR

(1981: N = 1,921 medical reports, 1,217 law enforcement reports, 1,448 human service reports;
1980: N = 1,928 medical reports, 1,557 law enforcement reports, 1,284 human service reports;
1979: N = 1,161 medical reports, 1,777 law enforcement reports, 1,489 human service reports;
1978: N = 1,431 medical reports, 1,941 law enforcement reports, 1,116 human service reports)

— = medical, 1981/1980/1979/1978.
— = law enforcement, 1981/1980/1979/1978.
— = human service, 1981/1980/1979/1978.



Human service professionals as compared with other professionals served the highest percentage of battered women who were married to and living with their assailants; 57 to 64% of the battered women served were in this category. Of the total number of battered women served by law enforcement professionals, 47 to 53% were in this category. Medical professionals served the lowest percentage with 37 to 47% of the battered women served being in this category. In contrast, 66% of the women sheltered in Minnesota during 1981 were married to and living with their assailants at the time of the assault.

Human service professionals, as compared with other professionals, also served the highest percentage of battered women whose assailants were husbands or ex-husbands with whom they were not living; 16 to 19% of battered women served were in this category. Of the total number of battered women served by law enforcement as well as medical professionals, about 8 to 11% were in this category as compared to a very minimal 3% of the women sheltered.

Medical professionals, as compared with other professionals, served the highest percentage of battered women whose assailants were male friends with whom they were living; 20 to 26% were in this category. The percentage served by law enforcement professionals was 18 to 23% and by human service professionals was 10 to 12%. Comparably, about 22% of women sheltered were in this category.

Medical professionals also served the highest percentage of battered women whose assailants were male friends with whom they were not living; 18 to 20% were in this category. The percentage served by law enforcement professionals was 10 to 12% and by human service professionals was 5 to 7%. The percentage of those sheltered in this category was comparably low at about 5%.

Of the number of battered women served by professionals, those assaulted by male relatives comprised from 1 to 4% of the total. The percentage was similar for women sheltered.

In conclusion, women who were living with their assailants at the time of the assault generally made up a higher percentage of those served in shelter programs as compared with those served by professionals. Shelter programs served the highest percentage of women married to and living with their assailants as compared with all professional groups. And conversely, women who were not living with their assailants at the time of the assault generally made up a higher percentage of those served by professionals overall as compared with those served in shelter programs.

4. RACE

Race of battered women is recorded by all three professional groups. Race is broken down into the following five categories: American Indian, Black, Chicana, White and Other.

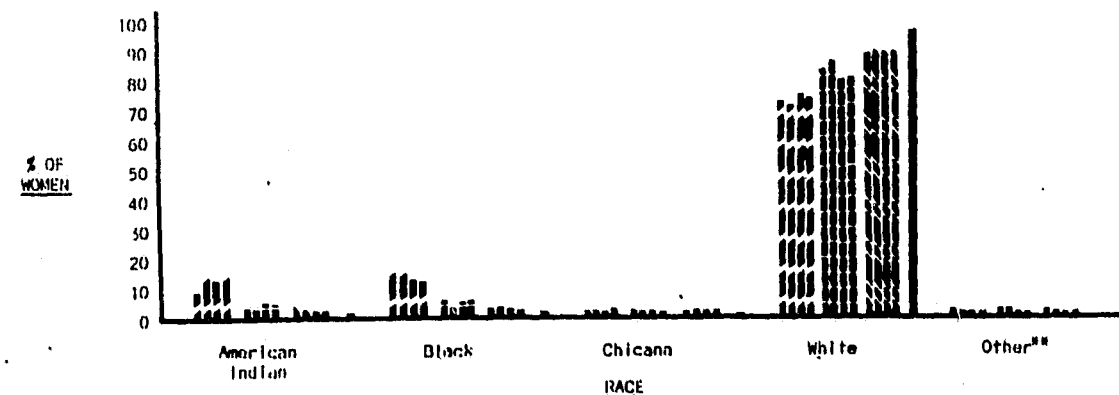
Women of color constituted from 24 to 28% of those served by medical professionals, from 12 to 17% of those served by law enforcement professionals, and from 9 to 11% of those served by human service professionals as compared with 21% of women sheltered during 1981. Percentages of women of specific races served by professionals were fairly consistent within professional groups and over time. See Figure 7.

FIGURE 7

BATTERED WOMEN SERVED BY PROFESSIONALS: RACE, BY YEAR

(1981: N = 1,844 medical reports, 1,214 law enforcement reports, 1,363 human service reports;
1980: N = 1,811 medical reports, 1,549 law enforcement reports, 1,261 human service reports;
1979: N = 1,053 medical reports, 1,763 law enforcement reports, 1,458 human service reports;
1978: N = 1,291 medical reports, 1,887 law enforcement reports, 1,089 human service reports)

— = medical, 1981/1980/1979/1978.
— = law enforcement, 1981/1980/1979/1978.
— = human service, 1981/1980/1979/1978.
— = percent in Minnesota population*



* Population estimates for 1980 gotten from Council on Black Minnesotans, Indian Affairs Intertribal Board, and Spanish Speaking Affairs Council; percentages were calculated using 1980 total population estimate from the office of State Demographer.

** Unknown percentage in Minnesota population.

Medical professionals served the largest percentage of American Indian and Black women, having served from 9 to 12% and from 11 to 14% respectively. Of the total number of women served by each of the three professional groups, 1 to 2% were Chicanas. Of women housed in shelters, 11% were American Indian, 7% were Black, 1% were Chicana and 2% were other women of color.

On the whole, a higher percentage of white women used the services of law enforcement and human service professionals than used shelter services; a slightly lower percentage used the services of medical professionals than used shelter services. In contrast, the percentages of women of color using the services of professionals were generally about the same but, in some cases, were much lower than the percentage of those using shelter services. The one exception is that the percentage of Black women using the services of medical professionals was higher than that of those using shelter services.

It is estimated that approximately 3% of the population of Minnesota is people of color whereas the percentages of women of color served by each of the professional groups over the four year reporting period was significantly higher as shown in Figure 7.* This does not necessarily mean that significantly greater numbers of women of color were abused. It may mean that women of color who were abused were more likely to use, or that greater numbers had to use, the more public of the helping services where their abuse was objectively observed and reported rather than having discretely used the services of a private family doctor or counselor who was less likely to have suspected abuse or to have reported abuse if it was suspected.

F. PROFILE OF WOMAN ABUSE

1. DAY OF WEEK

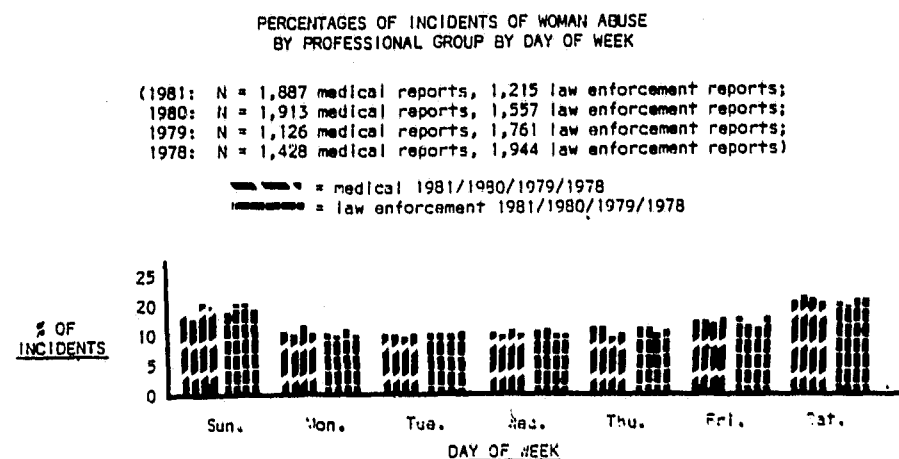
The day of week on which an incident of battering occurs is recorded by medical and law enforcement professionals.** The percentages of the total incidents of abuse by day were consistent between the two professional groups but varied somewhat by day.

If equal percentages of the incidents of abuse had taken place each day, it would be expected that approximately 14% of the incidents would have taken place on any given day. A slightly higher than expected percentage of incidents took place on weekend days with from 17 to 20% having occurred on Saturday and from 19 to 22% on Sunday. From 13 to 16% of the incidents took place on Friday. From 9 to 14% of the incidents took place on the other days with little variation among days. See Figure 8.

* As of 1980 in Minnesota, there were an estimated 55,000 Blacks according to the Council on Black Minnesotans, 45,000 American Indians according to the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board, and 32,000 Chicanos/Hispanics/Latinos according to the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council. These groups constituted respectively 1.2%, 0.9%, and 0.7% of the population of the state; the 1980 estimated population of Minnesota according to the Office of State Demographer was 4,750,970. It is likely that people of color constitute a measurably greater percentage of the population than indicated here since other peoples of color, such as East Asians, were not included in the calculation of this figure.

** Human service forms also provide for the recording of date of occurrence of abuse. However, many human service professionals either did not record the date because the abuse did not take place recently, or the date of initial contact with the professional was recorded instead. For these reasons, information on date of abuse from human service reports was not used here.

FIGURE 8

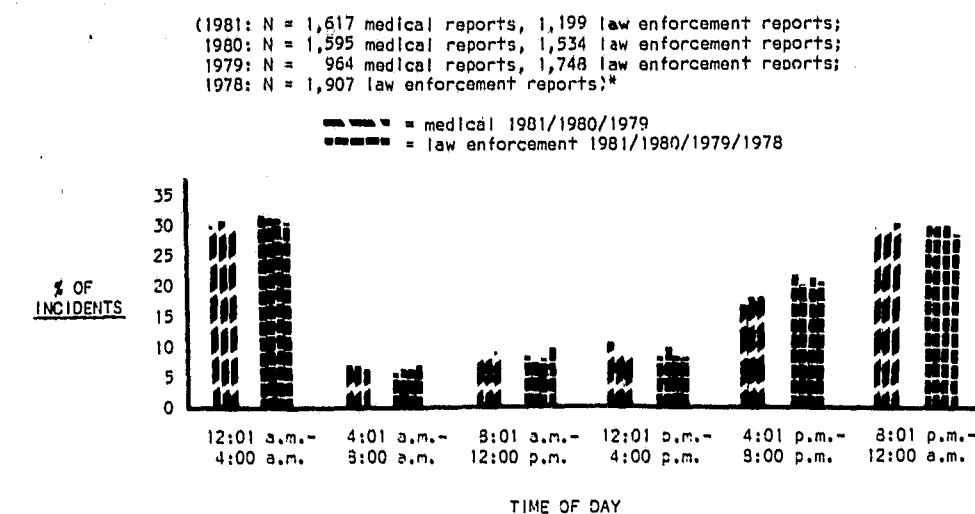


2. TIME OF DAY

The time of day at which an incident of battering occurs is recorded by medical and law enforcement professionals. For this report, the hours of the day are broken down into six four-hour intervals beginning at midnight. The percentages of the number of incidents which occurred during each of the various time intervals during the day were consistent between the two professional groups but varied by time interval.

If equal percentages of incidents of abuse had taken place during each of the six time intervals, it would be expected that approximately 17% of the incidents would have taken place within any given interval. A higher than expected percentage of the incidents took place from midnight to 4:00 A.M. with from 29 to 31% having occurred during this interval. Lower percentages of incidents, but still somewhat higher than expected, took place between 8:00 P.M. and midnight, from 25 to 28%, and between 4:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M., from 16 to 21%. During the other intervals, encompassing times from 4:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., lower than expected percentages of incidents occurred with the lowest percentage, from 5 to 8%, having occurred between 4:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. See Figure 9.

FIGURE 9
PERCENTAGE OF INCIDENTS OF ABUSE
BY PROFESSIONAL GROUP BY TIME INTERVAL



* Time of day data from 1978 medical forms were not included here. It appeared that on a substantial portion of the 1978 forms submitted, time of day was not recorded properly, i.e., in military time, and was not corrected by DOC. Following that year, the problem was corrected.

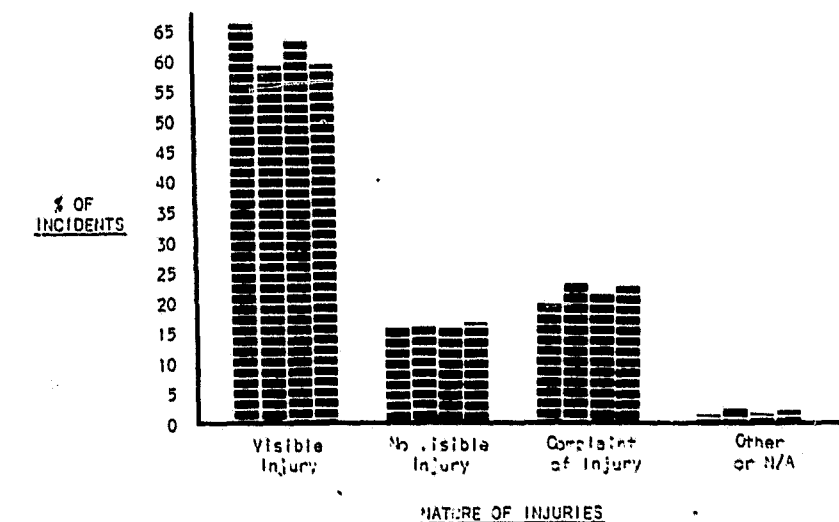
3. NATURE OF INJURIES

Various types of information regarding the nature of injuries sustained during an incident of battering are recorded by medical, law enforcement, and human service professionals. Information recorded includes the type of injuries sustained and whether the injuries required medical attention or hospitalization.

In about 3/5ths of the incidents of battering to which law enforcement professionals responded, there were visible signs of injury. In slightly more than 1/5th of the incidents, there were no visible signs of injury. In slightly less than 1/5th of the incidents, there were complaints of injury though no signs of injury were visible. These proportions were fairly consistent over time. See Figure 10.

FIGURE 10
NATURE OF INJURIES IN INCIDENTS OF BATTERING TO WHICH
LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONALS RESPONDED, BY YEAR

(1981: N = 1,219; 1980: N = 1,562; 1979: N = 1,780; 1978: N = 1,949)

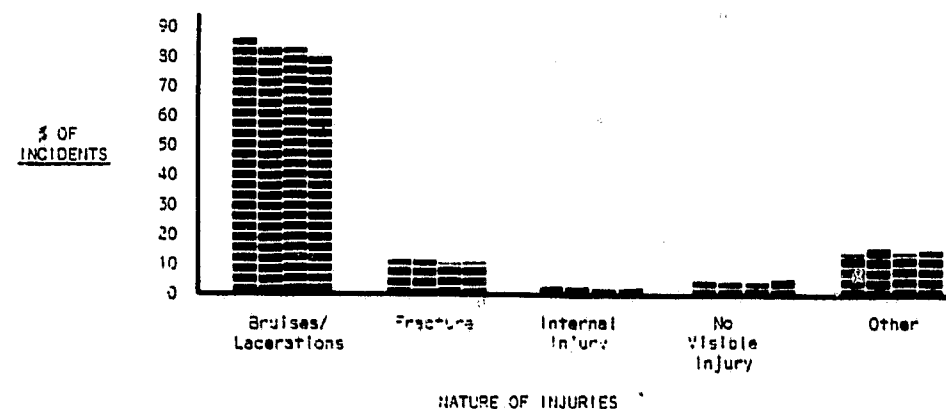


In 79 to 84% of the incidents of battering to which medical professionals responded, injuries sustained included bruises or lacerations; in from 9 to 10% of the incidents, injuries sustained included fractures; and in from 1 to 2%, internal injuries were present. In from 5 to 7% of the incidents, no visible signs of injury were present. Other injuries included, for example, burns, eye injuries, hair pulled out, and injuries suspected but not diagnosed at the time the report was completed. The percentages of the various types of injuries were consistent over time. See Figure 11.

FIGURE 11

NATURE OF INJURIES SUSTAINED IN INCIDENTS OF BATTERING TO WHICH MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS RESPONDED, BY YEAR*

(1981: N = 1,955; 1980: N = 1,964; 1979: N = 1,180; 1978: N = 1,455)



* Percentages for each year add to more than 100% since the categories are not mutually exclusive.

In from 83 to 90% of the incidents of battering to which medical professionals responded, injuries sustained required medical attention. In from 10 to 13% of the incidents, injuries sustained required hospitalization. These percentages were also consistent over time. See Table 5.

TABLE 5

ACTION REQUIRED FOR TREATMENT OF INJURIES SUSTAINED IN INCIDENTS OF WOMAN BATTERING TO WHICH MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS RESPONDED, BY YEAR

(1981: N = 1,955; 1980: N = 1,964; 1979: N = 1,180; 1978: N = 1,455)

| MEDICAL ATTENTION REQUIRED (%): | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1981 | 1980 | 1979 | 1978 |
| Yes | 90 | 90 | 89 | 83 |
| No | 10 | 10 | 11 | 17 |

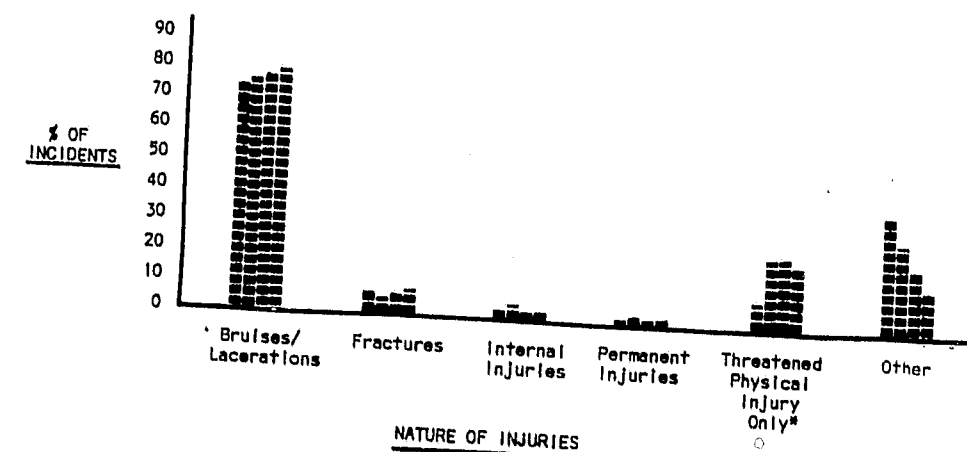
| HOSPITALIZATION REQUIRED (%): | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1981 | 1980 | 1979 | 1978 |
| Yes | 12 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| No | 88 | 90 | 90 | 87 |

Of all incidents of battering reported by human service professionals in which the woman served was the victim, from 73 to 79% involved bruises or lacerations being sustained; from 6 to 9% involved fractures being sustained; and from 3 to 5% involved internal injuries. Permanent injuries were the result of from 2 to 3% of the incidents. Threats of physical injury only with no accompanying physical injury in about 9% of the incidents. The percentages of types of injuries were consistent over time. See Figure 12.

FIGURE 12

NATURE OF INJURIES SUSTAINED IN INCIDENTS OF WOMAN BATTERING TO WHICH HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS RESPONDED, BY YEAR

(1981: N = 1,487; 1980: N = 1,298; 1979: N = 1,526; 1978: N = 1,171)



* On 1981 forms, an effort was made to consistently delete checks from the 'threatened physical injury only' box when a box indicating an injury was also checked. In these cases, 'other' was checked to indicate a threat of injury in addition to an actual injury. This was not done on forms submitted from 1978 through 1980.

Percentages of types of injuries sustained in incidents of battering involving women served by human service professionals were consistent with percentages of comparable injuries sustained in incidents involving women served by medical professionals. Bruises or lacerations made up the greatest proportion of injuries sustained in all incidents involving women served by both groups of professionals; bruises or lacerations were present in roughly 3/4ths of these incidents. Incidents which involved fractures made up about 10% of all incidents involving women served by medical professionals and very slightly less of those involving women served by human service professionals. Incidents which involved internal injuries made up from 1 to 3% of all incidents involving women served by both professional groups. Other categories of injuries included on medical and human service forms are not similar and therefore results cannot be compared.

4. PREVIOUS ABUSE

Whether a woman was abused previously and, if so, whether by the same or another assailant is recorded by medical professionals. Results were fairly consistent over time.

Between 2/3rds and 3/4ths of the women served by medical professionals were abused previously and, of these, over 90% were abused by the same person and less than 10% were abused by a person other than the present assailant. Nearly 1/5th of the women served by medical professionals were not abused previously. For the remaining women served, i.e., about 1/10th of the total number served, it was not known whether there was prior abuse. See Tables 6 and 7.

TABLE 6

PERCENTAGES OF BATTERED WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED ABUSE PREVIOUSLY AS REPORTED BY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS, BY YEAR

| | 1981 (N = 1,955) | 1980 (N = 1,964) | 1979 (N = 1,180) | 1978 (N = 1,455) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| EXPERIENCED ABUSE PREVIOUSLY | 73% | 73% | 68% | 68% |
| DID NOT EXPERIENCE ABUSE PREVIOUSLY | 18% | 19% | 19% | 17% |
| DON'T KNOW | 9% | 8% | 12% | 15% |

TABLE 7

PERCENTAGES OF BATTERED WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED ABUSE PREVIOUSLY BY THE SAME OR ANOTHER ASSAILANT AS REPORTED BY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS, BY YEAR

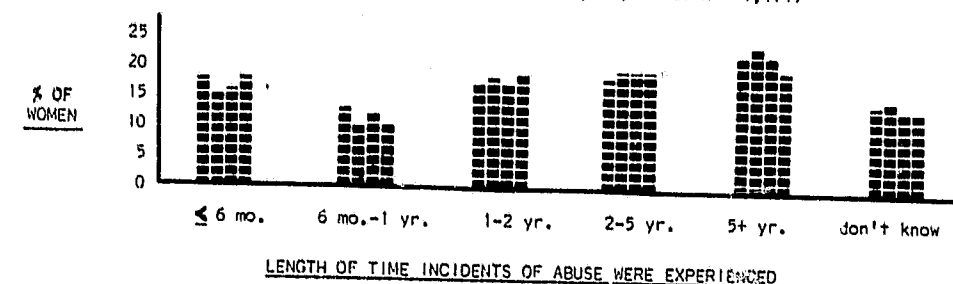
| | 1981 (N = 1,955) | 1980 (N = 1,964) | 1979 (N = 1,180) | 1978 (N = 1,455) |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ASSAULTED PREVIOUSLY BY SAME ASSAILANT | 91% | 93% | 92% | 97% |
| ASSAULTED PREVIOUSLY BY OTHER ASSAILANT | 8% | 7% | 8% | 3% |

5. LENGTH OF TIME

The length of time over which previous incidents of abuse were experienced by a battered woman is recorded by human service professionals. Results were consistent over the reporting years. Slightly over 1/4th of the women experienced abuse for one year or less. About 1/3rd experienced abuse from 1 to 5 years and slightly less than 1/4th for five or more years. For the remaining battered women served by human service professionals, i.e., about 1/7th of the total number of women served, the length of time during which abuse was experienced was not known. See Figure 13.

FIGURE 13

LENGTH OF TIME OVER WHICH INCIDENTS OF ABUSE WERE EXPERIENCED AS REPORTED BY BATTERED WOMEN SERVED BY HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS, BY YEAR
(1981: N = 1,487; 1980: N = 1,298; 1979: N = 1,526; 1978: N = 1,171)



6. ASSAILANT SEEKING HELP

Whether the assailant is seeking help for his violent behavior is recorded with respect to each battered woman served by human service professionals. Also, the availability of certain types of programs for assailants in the community is noted by human service professionals. Results varied over time.

The percentage of assailants who sought help for their violent behavior decreased during the four year period from 22% in 1978 to 13% in 1981. Conversely, the percentage of those not seeking help rose during each of the four years from 65% in 1978 to 76% in 1981. This information was not available on from 8 to 13% of the assailants. See Table 8.

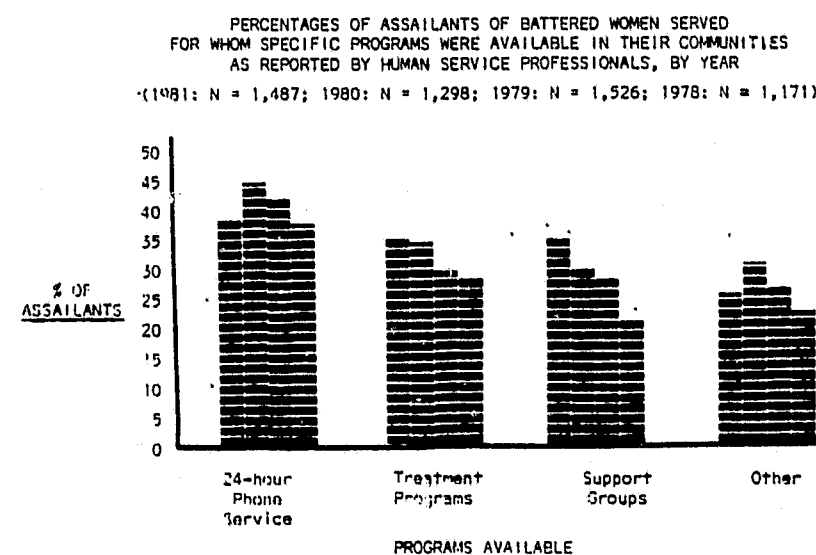
TABLE 8

PERCENTAGES OF ASSAILANTS OF BATTERED WOMEN SERVED WHO SOUGHT HELP FOR THEIR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AS REPORTED BY HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS, BY YEAR

| | 1981 (N = 1,487) | 1980 (N = 1,298) | 1979 (N = 1,526) | 1978 (N = 1,171) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ASSAILANT SEEKING ASSISTANCE | 13% | 21% | 21% | 22% |
| ASSAILANT NOT SEEKING ASSISTANCE | 76% | 71% | 69% | 65% |
| NO RESPONSE | 11% | 8% | 10% | 13% |

The percentage of assailants for which treatment programs and support groups were available in their communities rose during each of the four years from 29 and 21% respectively in 1978 to 35% in 1981. The percentage for which a 24-hour telephone service was available changed without pattern over time, from 37 to 44%. Other programs or services were available to 23 to 31% of the assailants. Other programs or services available included, for example, trained counselors to do one-to-one counseling with assaultive persons; this percentage also varied without pattern over time. See Figure 14.

FIGURE 14



G. NEEDS OF BATTERED WOMEN

The needs of each battered woman served are recorded by human service professionals as is whether the services to meet these needs are not available at affordable cost in her community. This is done by means of a standard checklist provided on the human service form. Some results varied somewhat over time.

The most frequently mentioned need, with from 60 to 64% of the battered women served having expressed it, was for support groups or counseling. These services were not available at affordable cost in from 5 to 11% of the communities of the women who said they needed these services.

Over 1/3rd of the women served expressed the need for legal assistance and for safe housing. Legal assistance was not available at affordable cost in from 5 to 18% of their communities and safe housing was not available in from 11 to 26% of their communities.

The need expressed for economic assistance decreased during each of the four years declining from 36% in 1978 to 22% in 1981. The percentages of communities that did not have services to meet these needs varied little and without pattern over time from 3 to 9%.

Nearly 1/5th of the women served expressed the need for medical assistance. The assistance necessary was not readily available at affordable cost in from 3 to 7% of their communities.

From 9 to 15% of the women expressed the need for child care. The needed service was not available at affordable cost in from 5 to 10% of their communities.

Other needs were expressed by from 9 to 14% of the battered women served and services to meet these needs were not available at affordable cost in from 1 to 6% of their communities. Needs frequently specified under this category were for transportation and chemical dependency treatment. See Figures 15 and 16.

FIGURE 15

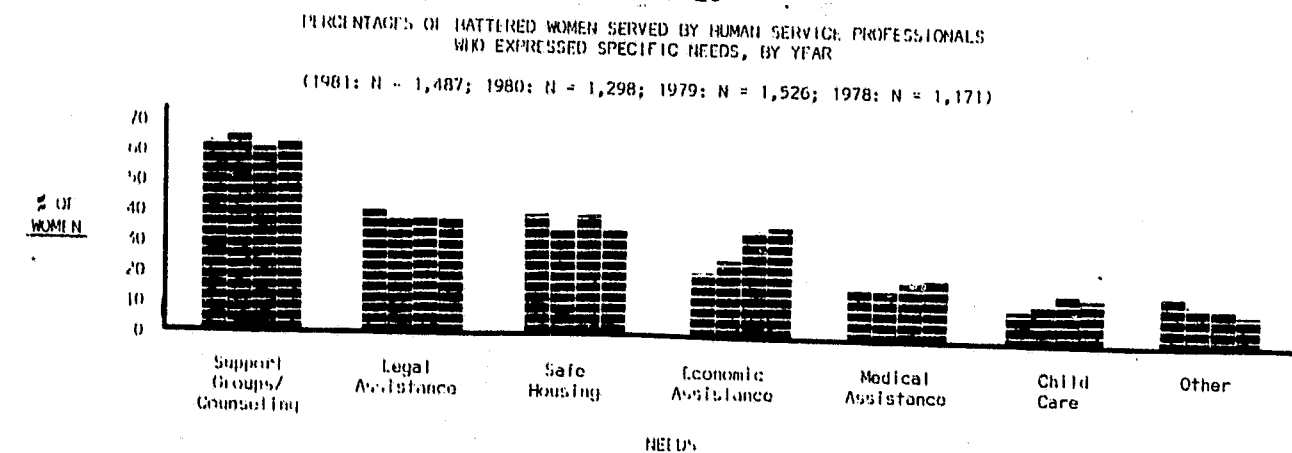
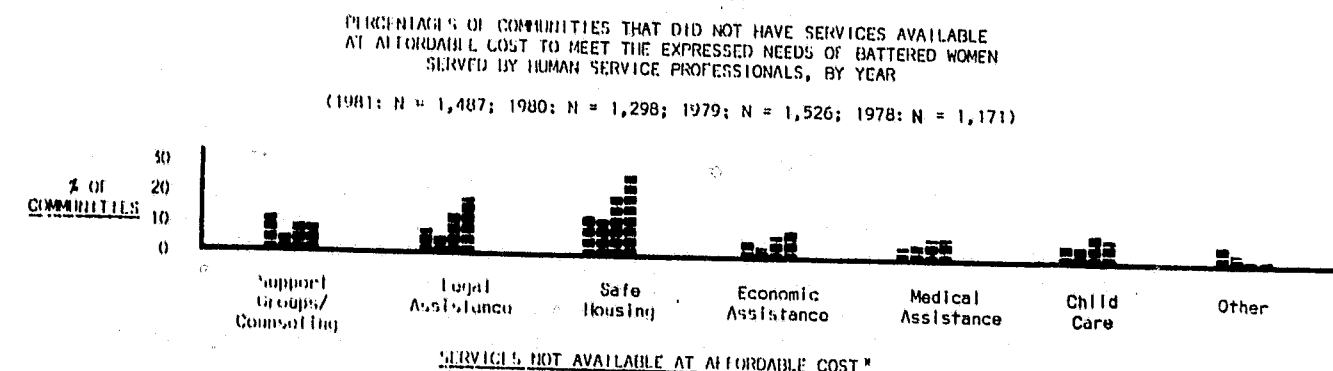


FIGURE 16



* The percentages of communities where services were not available were determined from checks made on a checklist. The percentages of communities in which the services were available cannot be determined from this information since the percentages of 'no response' are not known.

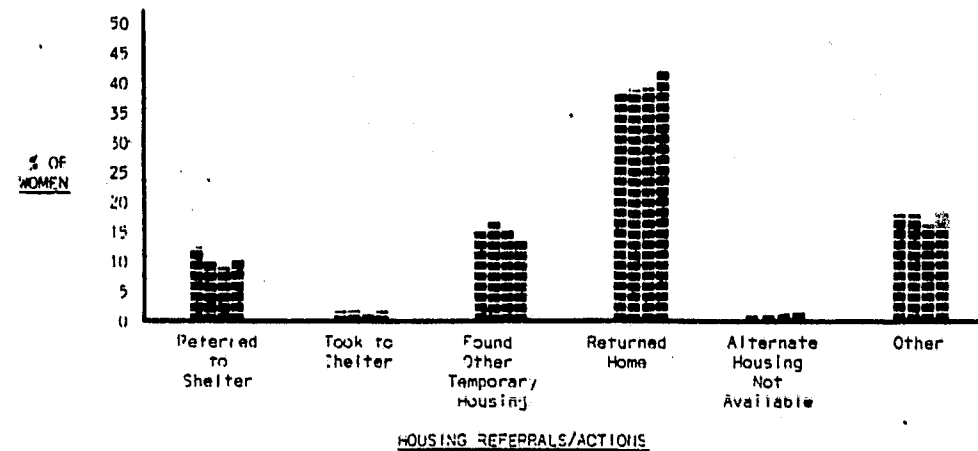
H. INFORMATION GIVEN BY PROFESSIONALS/ACTIONS TAKEN BY BATTERED WOMEN

Medical and law enforcement professionals record information that is given to each battered woman served. Medical professionals also record action that is taken by each battered woman served with respect to her housing situation. This recording is done by means of a standard checklist provided on each of the forms.

Of the total number of battered women served by medical professionals, from 9 to 12% were referred to a shelter for battered women and from 1 to 2% were taken to the shelter at that time. From 14 to 17% of the women found alternate temporary housing and, for about 1% of the women who wanted temporary housing, none acceptable was available. From 38 to 42% of the women returned home, though, in a number of instances, the assailant was not present in the home. Other housing arrangements were made or the situation was unknown for from 14 to 16% of the women. These results were consistent over time. See Figure 17.

FIGURE 17

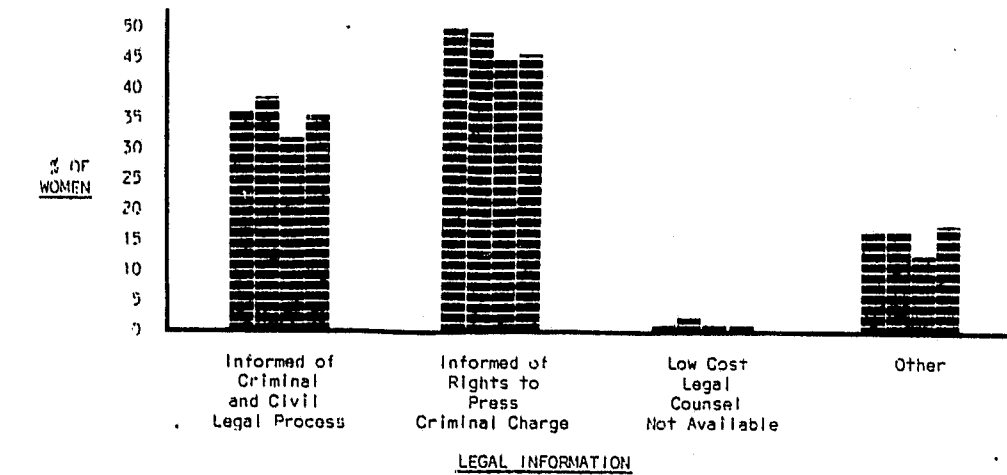
HOUSING REFERRALS MADE BY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS/
ACTIONS TAKEN BY BATTERED WOMEN, BY YEAR
(1981: N = 1,955; 1980: N = 1,964; 1979: N = 1,180; 1978: N = 1,455)



Of the total number of battered women served by medical professionals, from 45 to 50% were informed of their rights to press criminal charges against the assailant and from 32 to 38% were generally informed of the criminal and civil legal process. From 2 to 3% of the women did not have low cost legal assistance available in their communities to meet their needs. Other action was taken by medical professionals regarding legal needs for from 12 to 16% of the total number of battered women served. In many instances, this action was to refer the woman to a battered women's advocate in order to receive the necessary information. See Figure 18.

FIGURE 18

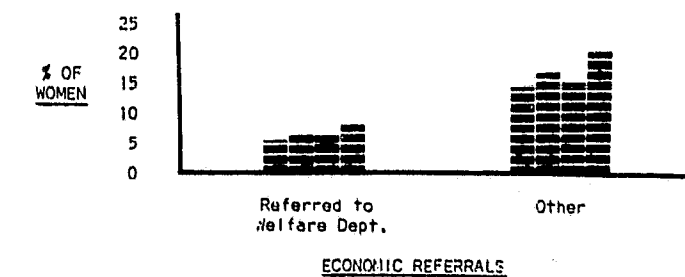
LEGAL INFORMATION GIVEN TO BATTERED WOMEN
SERVED BY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS, BY YEAR
(1981: N = 1,955; 1980: N = 1,964; 1979: N = 1,180; 1978: N = 1,455)



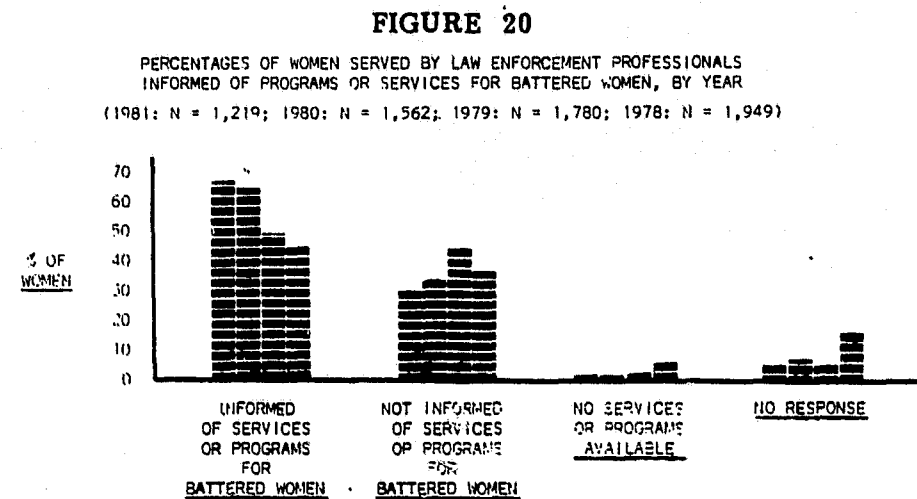
Of the total number of battered women served by medical professionals, from 5 to 8% were referred to the Welfare Department for economic assistance. For from 14 to 19% of the women served, other actions were taken or referrals given regarding economic assistance. See Figure 19.

FIGURE 19

ECONOMIC REFERRALS GIVEN TO BATTERED WOMEN
SERVED BY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS, BY YEAR
(1981: N = 1,955; 1980: N = 1,964; 1979: N = 1,180; 1978: N = 1,455)



Of the women served by law enforcement professionals, the percentage informed of programs or services for battered women increased during each of the four years from 44% in 1978 to 65% in 1981. From 30 to 44% were not informed of programs or services available. This percentage varied over time without pattern. In 1978, law enforcement professionals reported that 5% of the communities of the women that they served had no services available for battered women. This percentage decreased to 2% in 1979 and to 1% in 1980 and remained at 1% in 1981. See Figure 20.



I. BATTERED MEN SERVED BY HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS

1. NUMBER OF REPORTS ON BATTERED MEN/DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Since reporting began in 1978 through 1981, 190 unduplicated reports on incidents of men being battered by women with whom they were residing or have resided in the past have been received by the Department of Corrections from human service professionals. Because no studies are available on the numbers of men who are battered who contact professionals for assistance, no reliable estimate on the actual number of men battered in Minnesota during this period can be formulated. Trends over the four-year period will not be examined due to the small numbers involved.

During this interval, reports on battered men were received from professionals in 37 of the 87 counties in Minnesota. The majority of the reports, approximately 2/3rds, were submitted by professionals in the seven-county metropolitan area. See Table 9.

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF REPORTS ON BATTERED MEN FROM HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS
BY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGION/COUNTY BY YEAR

| | 1981 | 1980 | 1979 | 1978 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| REGION 1 | | | | |
| *TOTAL: 0 | | | | |
| REGION 2 | | | | |
| Lake of the Woods | 1 | | | |
| Hubbard | | 1 | | |
| Beltrami | | | | 1 |
| *TOTAL: 3 | | | | |
| REGION 3 | | | | |
| Carlton | | | | 1 |
| St. Louis | | | | 2 |
| *TOTAL: 3 | | | | |
| REGION 4 | | | | |
| Clay | | | 1 | |
| Douglas | | | 1 | |
| Pope | | | 1 | |
| Grant | | | | 2 |
| *TOTAL: 5 | | | | |
| REGION 5 | | | | |
| Wadena | | | 1 | |
| *TOTAL: 1 | | | | |
| REGION 6 | | | | |
| Meeker | | 1 | | |
| Big Stone | | | 1 | 1 |
| Lac Qui Parle | | | | 1 |
| McLeod | | | | 1 |
| Renville | | | | 1 |
| *TOTAL: 6 | | | | |
| REGION 7 | | | | |
| Sherburne | 1 | | | 1 |
| Stearns | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| Chisago | | 1 | | |
| Pine | | 1 | | |
| Wright | | 1 | | |
| Mille Lacs | | | | 2 |
| *TOTAL: 14 | | | | |
| REGION 8 | | | | |
| Jackson | 2 | | | |
| Nobles | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Rock | | 1 | | |
| *TOTAL: 7 | | | | |
| REGION 9 | | | | |
| Blue Earth | 1 | | | |
| Faribault | | 2 | | 1 |
| Martin | | | 1 | |
| Brown | | | | 2 |
| *TOTAL: 7 | | | | |
| REGION 10 | | | | |
| Mower | 1 | 1 | | |
| Olmsted | | 1 | | |
| Freeborn | | | 1 | 1 |
| *TOTAL: 5 | | | | |
| REGION 11 | | | | |
| Anoka | 1 | | 1 | 5 |
| Hennepin | 12 | 19 | 14 | 11 |
| Ramsey | 3 | 17 | 11 | 12 |
| Washington | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Carver | | 1 | | 1 |
| Dakota | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| *TOTAL: 127 | | | | |
| TOTALS BY YEAR: | 27 | 57 | 41 | 53 |
| TOTAL FROM INDETERMINATE COUNTY: | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| GRAND TOTALS BY YEAR: | 32 | 58 | 46 | 54 |
| GRAND TOTAL: 190 | | | | |

2. PROFILE OF BATTERED MEN

a. Age

Ages of battered men served by human service professionals ranged from 15 to 88 years with the overall average age being 33. About half of the men were 29 years of age or younger. See Table 10.

TABLE 10

DATA ON AGE OF BATTERED MEN SERVED BY HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS, BY YEAR
(1981: N = 30; 1980: N = 54; 1979: N = 43; 1978: N = 51)

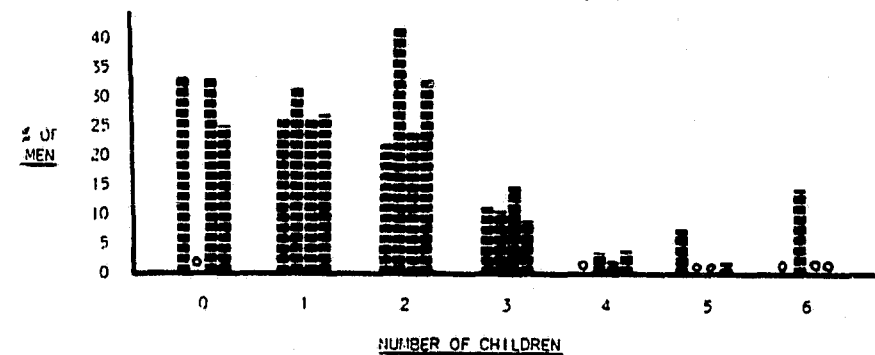
| | 1981 | 1980 | 1979 | 1978 | OVERALL |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Range | 15-88 | 15-65 | 18-83 | 19-87 | 15-88 |
| Average | 32 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 33 |
| Median | 28 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 29 |

b. Number of Children

Numbers of children of battered men served ranged from 0 to 6 with nearly half of the men having 2 or more children. About 1/6th of the men had 3 or more children. See Figure 21.

FIGURE 21

BATTERED MEN SERVED BY HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS:
NUMBER OF CHILDREN, BY YEAR
(1981: N = 27; 1980: N = 36; 1979: N = 42; 1978: N = 48)



NOTE: For 1980, no men served were recorded as having no children. It is supposed that, in this year, '0 children' was recorded the same as 'missing data.'

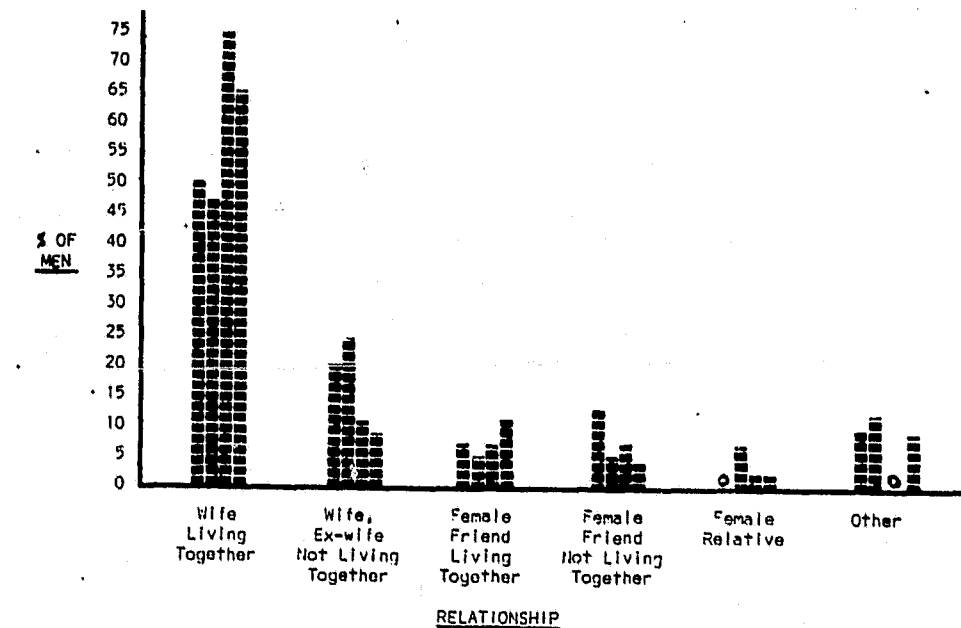
c. Relationship with Assailants

To be consistent with those reported for battered women, relationships of battered men with their assailants are grouped into the same six categories as detailed below. Actual categories on the human service form are slightly different and more detailed.

An average of 59% of the men were married to and living with their assailants at the time of the assault; an average of 16% were married to, or divorced from, their assailants and not living with them. An average of 8% of the men were not married to and living with their assailants at the time of the assault; an average of 6% were not married to and not living with their assailants. An average of 3% of the men were battered by female relatives. See Figure 22.

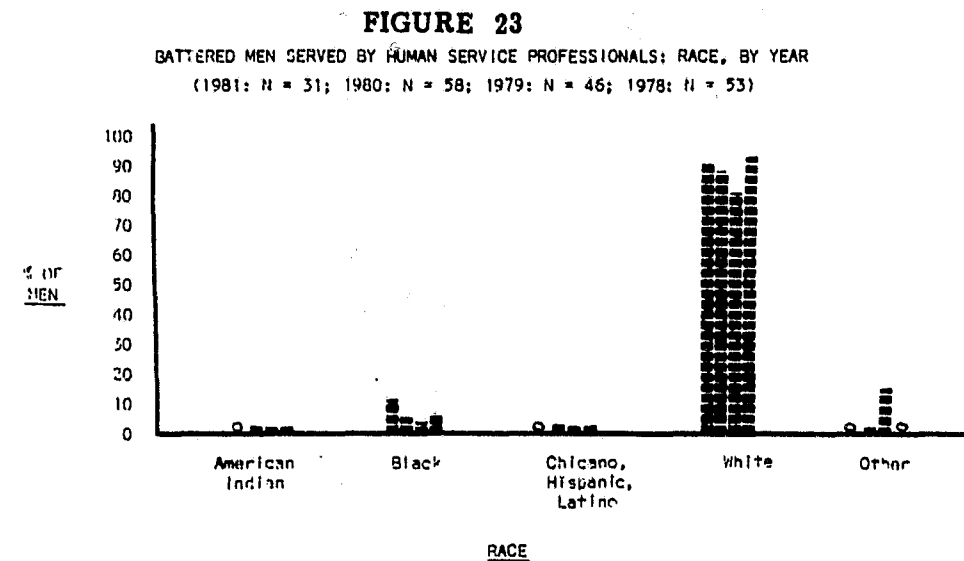
FIGURE 22

BATTERED MEN SERVED BY HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS:
RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR ASSAILANTS, BY YEAR
(1981: N = 30; 1980: N = 58; 1979: N = 46; 1978: N = 54)



d. Race

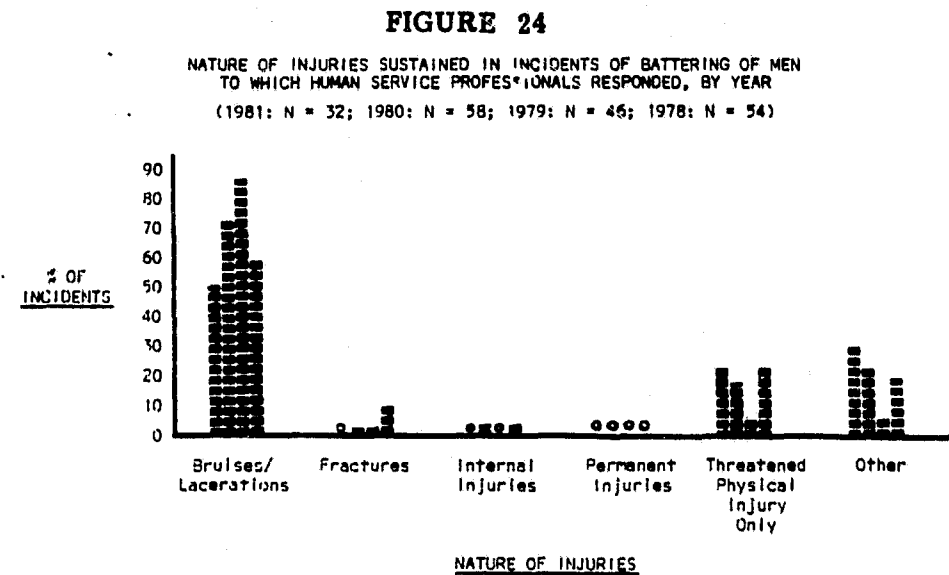
Men of color constituted on the average 14% of the battered men served by human service professionals. American Indian men constituted on the average 2% of those served; Black men, 6% of those served; Chicano/Hispanic/Latino men, 2%; and other men of color 4%. White men constituted on the average 87% of the men served. See Figure 23.



3. PROFILE OF ABUSE OF MEN

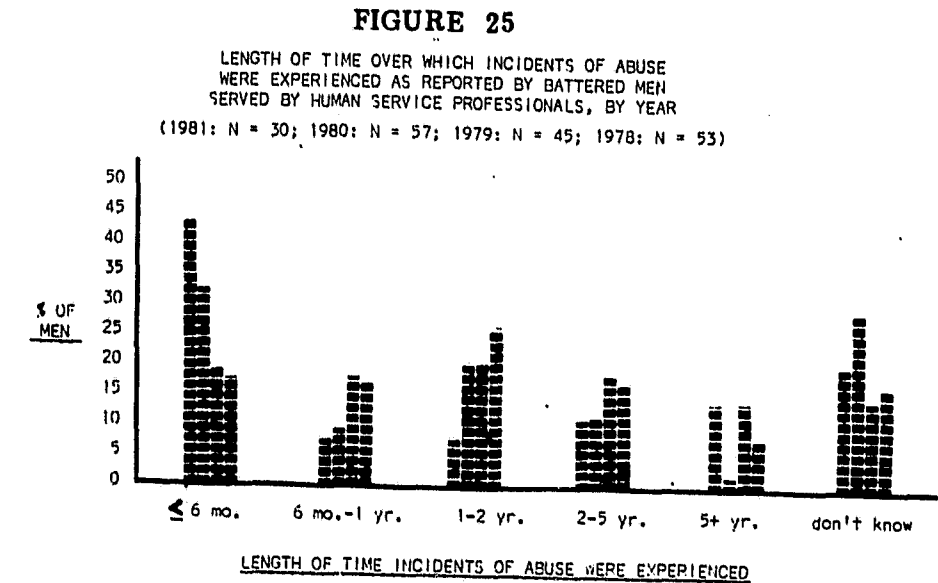
a. Nature of Injuries

In about 2/3rds of the incidents of battering of men to which human service professionals responded, injuries sustained included bruises or lacerations. In about 4% of the incidents, injuries sustained included fractures; in about 1%, internal injuries were sustained. None of the men sustained permanent injuries. About 17% were not injured, but were threatened with injury. See Figure 24.



b. Length of Time Abuse Experienced

About 1/4th of the battered men served by human service professionals experienced abuse for 6 months or less. Slightly less than 1/2 experienced abuse for from 6 months to 5 years. Less than 1/10th had experienced abuse for more than 5 years. For the remaining battered men served, i.e., about 1/5th of the total, the length of time during which abuse was experienced was not known. See Figure 25.



c. Assailant Seeking Help

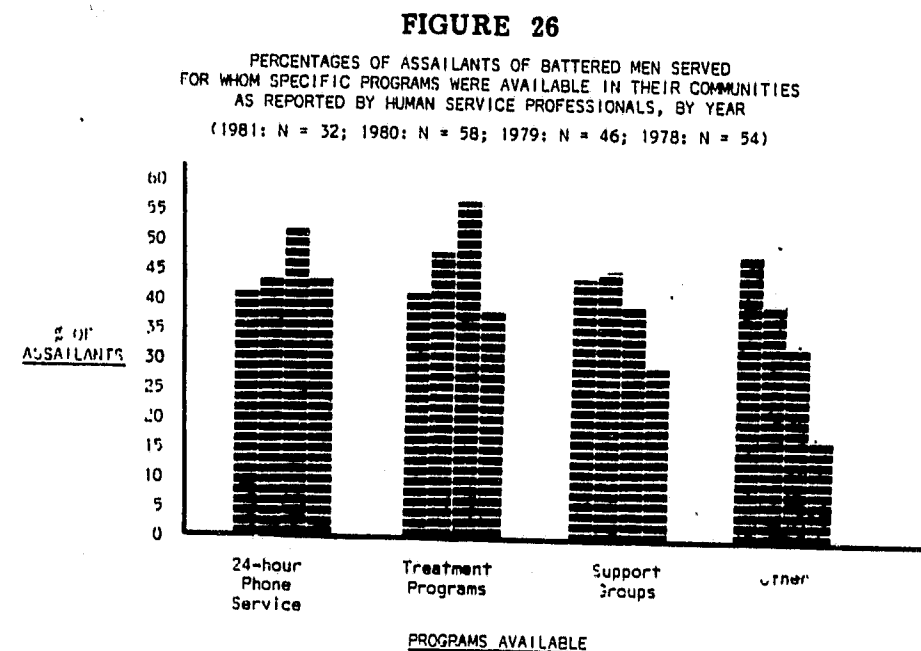
Whether the assailant is seeking help for her violent behavior is recorded with respect to each battered man served by human service professionals. Also, availability of certain types of programs for female assailants in the community is noted.

On the average, the percentage of assailants who sought help for their violent behavior was 64%. The remaining 36% were not seeking help. See Table 11.

TABLE 11
PERCENTAGES OF ASSAILANTS OF BATTERED MEN SERVED WHO SOUGHT HELP FOR
THEIR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AS REPORTED BY HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS, BY YEAR

| | 1981 (N = 27) | 1980 (N = 56) | 1979 (N = 43) | 1978 (N = 53) | OVERALL AVERAGE (N = 181) |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| ASSAILANT SEEKING ASSISTANCE | 37% | 70% | 82% | 54% | 65% |
| ASSAILANT NOT SEEKING ASSISTANCE | 63% | 30% | 18% | 46% | 36% |
| NO RESPONSE | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

The percentage of female assailants for which treatment programs were available in their communities was, on the average, 46%; the percentage for which 24-hour telephone services were available was 45%; the percentage for which support groups were available was 39%; and, the percentage for which other services were available was 33%. See Figure 26.



4. NEEDS OF BATTERED MEN

The needs of each battered man served are recorded by human service professionals as is whether the services to meet these needs are not available at affordable cost in his community. This is done by means of a standard checklist provided on the human service form.

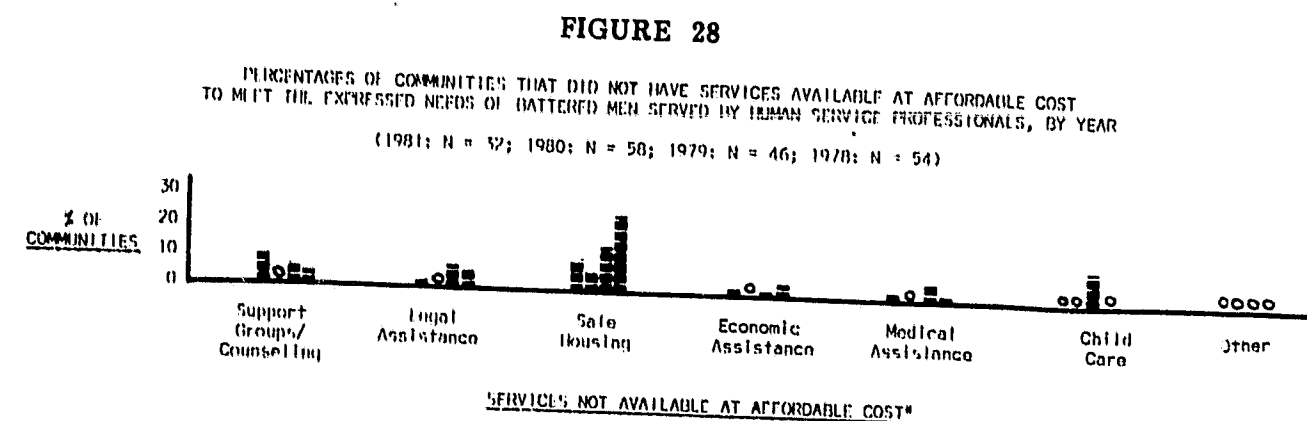
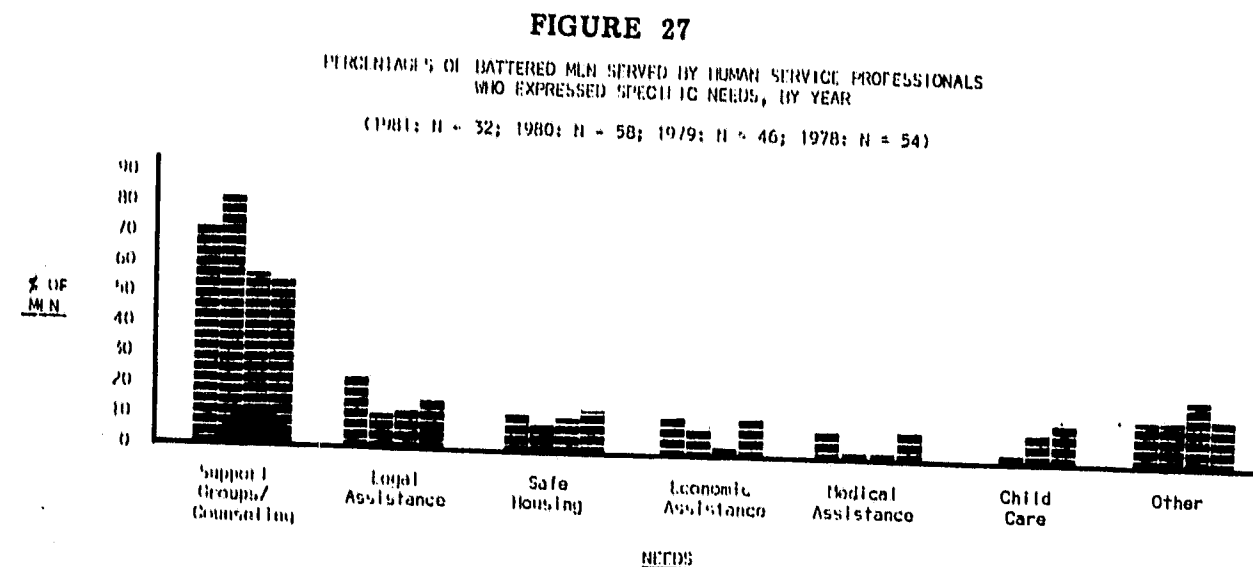
The most frequently mentioned need, with an average of about 2/3rds of the battered men served having expressed it, was for support groups or counseling. These services were not available at affordable cost in about 1/20th of their communities.

On the average, slightly over 1/10th of the men served expressed the need for legal assistance and for safe housing. Legal assistance was not available at affordable cost in about 1/25th of their communities and safe housing was not available in about 1/8th of their communities.

On the average, slightly less than 1/10th of the men served expressed the need for economic assistance and for child care. Economic assistance and child care were not available in about 1/50th of their communities.

About 1/20th of the men served expressed the need for medical assistance. The assistance necessary was not readily available at affordable cost in about 1/30th of their communities.

Other needs were expressed by about 1/6th of the battered men served. Services to meet these needs were not available at affordable cost in none of their communities. See Figures 27 and 28.



* The percentages of communities where services were not available were determined from checks made on a checklist. The percentages of communities in which the services were available cannot be determined from this information since the percentages of 'no response' are not known.

J. COMPARISON OF PROFILES AND NEEDS OF BATTERED WOMEN AND MEN*

1. COMPARISON OF PROFILES

Ages of battered women served by human service professionals ranged from 14 to 96 years and ages of battered men ranged from 15 to 88. The average age of battered women was 29 and of men was 33. Nearly half of both battered women and men had two or more children.

From 57 to 64% of the battered women served by human service professionals were married to their assailants as compared with 59% of the battered men. From 16 to 19% of the women were married to, or divorced from, and not living with their assailants as compared with 16% of the men. From 10 to 12% of the women were battered by male friends with whom they were living as compared with 8% of the men who were battered by female friends with whom they were living. From 5 to 7% of the women were battered by male friends with whom they were not living as compared with 6% of the men who were battered by female friends with whom they were not living. From 1 to 4% of women were battered by male relatives as compared with 3% of men who were battered by female relatives.

Women of color constituted from 9 to 11% of the battered women served by human service professionals and men of color constituted 14% of the battered men served. American Indian women constituted from 3 to 5% of battered women of color served by human service professionals, American Indian men 2%; Black women constituted 3% of this group, Black men 6%; Chicana/Hispanic/Latina women constituted from 1 to 2% of this group, Chicano/Hispanic/Latino men 2%; and other women of color constituted 1 to 2% of this group, and other men of color 4%. White women were 90 to 91% of the total number of battered women served by human service professionals, white men were 87% of the battered men served.

There appears to be little, if any, significant difference in the profiles of battered women and battered men as drawn from information obtained from human service professionals.

* Information compared on battered women and men was limited to that received from human service professionals as this was the only source of information on battered men. There was some variation in certain elements of the profile of battered women as drawn from information submitted by the different professional groups and shelter organizations.

2. COMPARISON OF PROFILES OF ABUSE

Of the incidents of woman battering on which human service professionals reported, about 3/4ths included bruises or lacerations; of incidents of man battering, about 2/3rds included bruises or lacerations. This was the most frequently occurring injury in incidents of battering involving women as well as men. About 1/10th of the incidents of woman battering and 1/25th of the incidents of man battering included fractures. About 1/20th incidents of woman battering and 1/100ths of man battering included internal injuries. Battered women sustained permanent injuries in about 1/50th of the incidents and no men sustained permanent injury. About 1/5th of the women and 1/6th of the men were threatened with injury. Of the total numbers for which lengths of abuse was recorded, about 2/3rds of the battered women and 1/2 of the battered men had experienced abuse for 1 year or more.

It appears that incidents of women battering commonly involved more serious injuries being sustained than incidents of man battering. Also, it appears that women were more frequently battered over longer periods of time than were men.

3. COMPARISON OF NEEDS

The most frequently stated need of both battered women and men served by human service professionals was for support groups or counseling with about 2/3rds of the men and slightly less than 2/3rds of the women expressing it. Slightly over 1/3rd of the women and 1/10th of the men expressed the need for legal assistance and for safe housing. The need for economic assistance was expressed by about 1/3rd of the women and 1/10th of the men. About 1/5th of the women and 1/20th of the men expressed the need for medical assistance.

Overall, more needs were expressed by battered women served by human service professionals than were expressed by men. At most, 1/10th of the men expressed any given need, except for support groups/counseling, whereas about double to triple this proportion of the women commonly expressed each need.

APPENDIX

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN

MEDICAL DATA COLLECTION FORM FOR BATTERED WOMEN

NOTE: According to Chapter 48B Laws of Minnesota 1977, all physicians, hospitals, public health nurses, and law enforcement agencies are required to collect data on women who have been assaulted and/or threatened with assault by their spouses, male relatives, or males with whom they are residing or have resided in the past.

The purpose of this form is to document the incidence of assaults on women. This information will be summarized in reports. These reports on your respective county and the entire State will be mailed to you. We hope that these reports will be helpful in planning needed services in your area. We thank you for your cooperation.

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be used when seeing women (18 and over) who have admitted to being threatened with assault or who you suspect have been assaulted (though it is not verified by the woman). Please check all relevant boxes. Fold form in half. Remove protective strip and seal ends together. Mail to return address printed on reverse of form.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Age: (1-2) <input type="text"/> | | Number of Children: (3-4) <input type="text"/> | | Woman's Zip Code: (5-9) <input type="text"/> | |
| Date of Incident: (10-15) Month <input type="text"/> Day <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> | | Time of Incident: (16-19) <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> A.M. <input type="checkbox"/> P.M. (20) | | Race: (21) <input type="checkbox"/> Am. Indian (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Chicana (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Black (4) <input type="checkbox"/> White | |
| Is Assault: (22) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Verified by Woman (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Suspected | | Has Woman Been Assaulted Previously: (23) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | | If so, by whom: (24) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> This Person (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ | |
| Relationship to Assailant: (25) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Husband (living together) (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Friend (living together) | | (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or Ex-Husband (not living together) (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Friend (not living together) | | (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Male Relative (6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ | |
| Injury Sustained: (26) <input type="checkbox"/> Bruises or Lacerations (30) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ | | (27) <input type="checkbox"/> Fracture (28) <input type="checkbox"/> Internal Injury | | (29) <input type="checkbox"/> No Visible Injury | |
| Did injuries require medical attention: (31) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No | | Did injuries require hospitalization: (32) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No | | | |
| WHAT ACTION DID YOU OR YOUR AGENCY TAKE: MEDICAL: (33) <input type="checkbox"/> Gave medical attention (34) <input type="checkbox"/> Sent or took to hospital (35) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | | | |
| LEGAL: (36) <input type="checkbox"/> Informed of criminal and civil legal process (37) <input type="checkbox"/> Informed of rights to press criminal charge (38) <input type="checkbox"/> Low cost legal counsel not available (39) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | | | |
| HOUSING: (40) <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to shelter (41) <input type="checkbox"/> Took to shelter (42) <input type="checkbox"/> Found other temp. housing (43) <input type="checkbox"/> Returned Home (44) <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative housing not available (45) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | | | |
| ECONOMIC: (46) <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to Welfare Department (47) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | | | |
| SOURCE OF REPORT: (48) <input type="checkbox"/> Private Physician (49) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health Nurse (50) <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital (physician, nurse, etc.) (51) <input type="checkbox"/> Patient Advocate (52) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ | | | | | |
| Name of Reporter: | | Hospital/Clinic or Agency | | | |
| Do not write in this space: (57) <input type="checkbox"/> (58-62) <input type="text"/> | | City: <input type="text"/> | | Agency Zip Code (63-67) <input type="text"/> | |
| Comments: <input type="text"/> | | | | | |

CR-00138-02

APPENDIX (CONT.)

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN

LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA COLLECTION FORM FOR BATTERED WOMEN

INSTRUCTIONS: According to Chapter 428 Laws of Minnesota 1977, all law enforcement agencies are required to collect data on women who have been assaulted and/or threatened with assault by their spouses, male relatives, or males with whom they are residing or have resided in the past. This form is to be used for women 18 and over. Fold form in half. Remove protective strip and seal ends together. Mail to return address printed on reverse of form.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Woman's Home Census Tract or Zip Code (1-5) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | Race: (6) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Am. Indian (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Chicana (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Black (4) <input type="checkbox"/> White | | | |
| Date of Incident: (7-12) Month Day Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | Time of Incident: (13-16) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (17) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> A.M. (2) <input type="checkbox"/> P.M. | | Injury Sustained: (18) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Visible Injury (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint of Injury (3) <input type="checkbox"/> No Visible Physical Injury | | |
| Relationship to Assailant (19): (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Husband (living together) (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or Ex-Husband (not living together) (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Male Relative (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Friend (living together) (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Friend (not living together) (6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ | | | | | | | |
| Did you inform the woman of services and programs for battered women: (20) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (3) <input type="checkbox"/> None Available | | | | | | | |
| (25) ____ (26-30) ____ / ____ / ____ | | | Was an arrest made: (31) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No By Whom (32) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Officer (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Woman (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ | | | | |
| Officers Badge Number: | | | City: <div style="float: right;"> Agency Zip Code (33-37) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | | | | |
| Comments: | | | | | | | |

CR-00145-02

APPENDIX (CONT.)

| HUMAN SERVICE DATA COLLECTION FORM | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>NOTE: Minnesota State Statutes 241.62, Subdivision 5, specifies that all physicians, hospitals, public health nurses, law enforcement agencies, social workers, and community health workers are required to collect information on women who have been assaulted and/or threatened with assault by a spouse, a male relative, or a person with whom they are residing or have resided in the past. In addition, the Department of Corrections is requesting that you report on <u>men</u> who are assaulted by a spouse, a female relative, or a woman they are living with or have lived with in the past.</p> <p>INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be filled out when seeing men and women who are 18 and over or who are 'emancipated' minors (married, pregnant or have a child, or living on their own) who have been assaulted or threatened with assault. It is to be filled out for each incident of assault or threat of assault on all adults beginning July 1, 1978. Circle the appropriate answers or fill in the appropriate boxes. Please send all forms the beginning of each month to: Battered Women's Program, Minnesota Department of Corrections, 430 Metro Square Building, 7th and Robert Streets, St. Paul, MN 55101</p> | | | |
| Client's Sex (1) 1 Male 2 Female | Client's Age: (2-3) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Number of children in household: (4-5) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Client's zip code: (6-10) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| Client's race: (11) 1 Am. Indian 2 Black 3 Chicana/Hispanic/Latina 4 White 5 Other (Specify) _____ | Relationship of assailant to client: (12-13) 1 Spouse (living together) 7 Male friend (separated) 2 Spouse (separated) 8 Male relative 3 Spouse (divorced) 9 Female relative 4 Female friend (living together) 0 Other (Specify) _____ 5 Female friend (separated) 6 Male friend (living together) | | |
| <p>What injuries have been sustained from assaults by this assailant: (Please check all relevant ones)</p> <p>14 <input type="checkbox"/> Bruises or lacerations 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened physical injury only (when accompanied by activities such as punching a wall, waving a knife, etc.)</p> <p>15 <input type="checkbox"/> Fractures</p> <p>16 <input type="checkbox"/> Internal injuries 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</p> <p>17 <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent injuries</p> | | | |
| <p>How long has this person experienced physical abuse from this assailant: (20)</p> <p>1 6 mos. or less 4 2-5 years 2 6 mos. to a year 5 5 years or more 3 1-2 years 6 Don't know</p> | | <p>Is assailant seeking assistance for his/her assaultive behavior: 1 Yes 2 No (21)</p> <p>What specific programs are available in your community to service assaultive persons:</p> <p>(22) <input type="checkbox"/> 24-hour telephone service (23) <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment programs for assaultive persons (24) <input type="checkbox"/> Support groups for assaultive persons (25) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</p> | |
| <p>In the client's opinion, what services or programs does she/he need: (check all relevant ones)</p> <p>(26) <input type="checkbox"/> Safe and secure housing with 24-hr. protection (27) <input type="checkbox"/> Support groups or counseling (28) <input type="checkbox"/> Legal assistance (29) <input type="checkbox"/> Medical assistance (30) <input type="checkbox"/> Economic assistance (31) <input type="checkbox"/> Child care (32) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</p> | | <p>Please check all not available (at affordable cost to client):</p> <p>(33) <input type="checkbox"/> Safe and secure housing with 24-hour protection (34) <input type="checkbox"/> Support groups or counseling (35) <input type="checkbox"/> Legal assistance (36) <input type="checkbox"/> Economic assistance (37) <input type="checkbox"/> Medical assistance (38) <input type="checkbox"/> Child care (39) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</p> | |
| NAME OF REPORTER: | | AGENCY: | |
| COMMENTS: | | CITY: | |
| DATE REPORT COMPLETED: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | DATE OF INCIDENT: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |

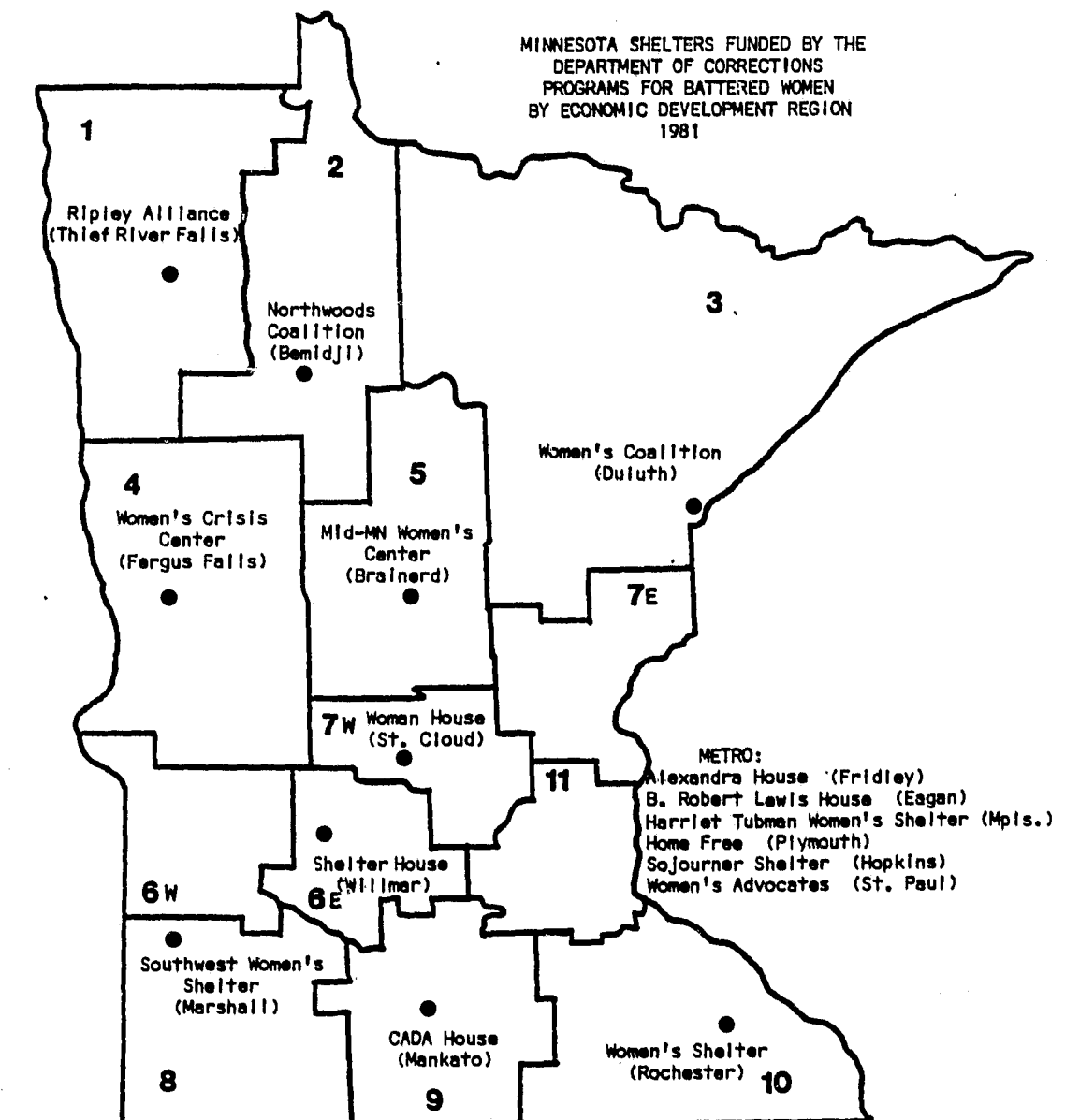
PART II: 1981 DATA PRESENTATION: MINNESOTA SHELTER PROGRAMS

A. OVERVIEW

All shelter programs funded by the Minnesota Department of Corrections, Program for Battered Women are required to submit data on each woman housed as well as summary program information. The standard data collection forms used for this purpose by shelter programs are included in Appendix I.

Fifteen shelter programs were funded and were operational during the entire year of 1981; one additional shelter opened in August. See Figure 1 for the names and locations of the sixteen shelters.

FIGURE 1

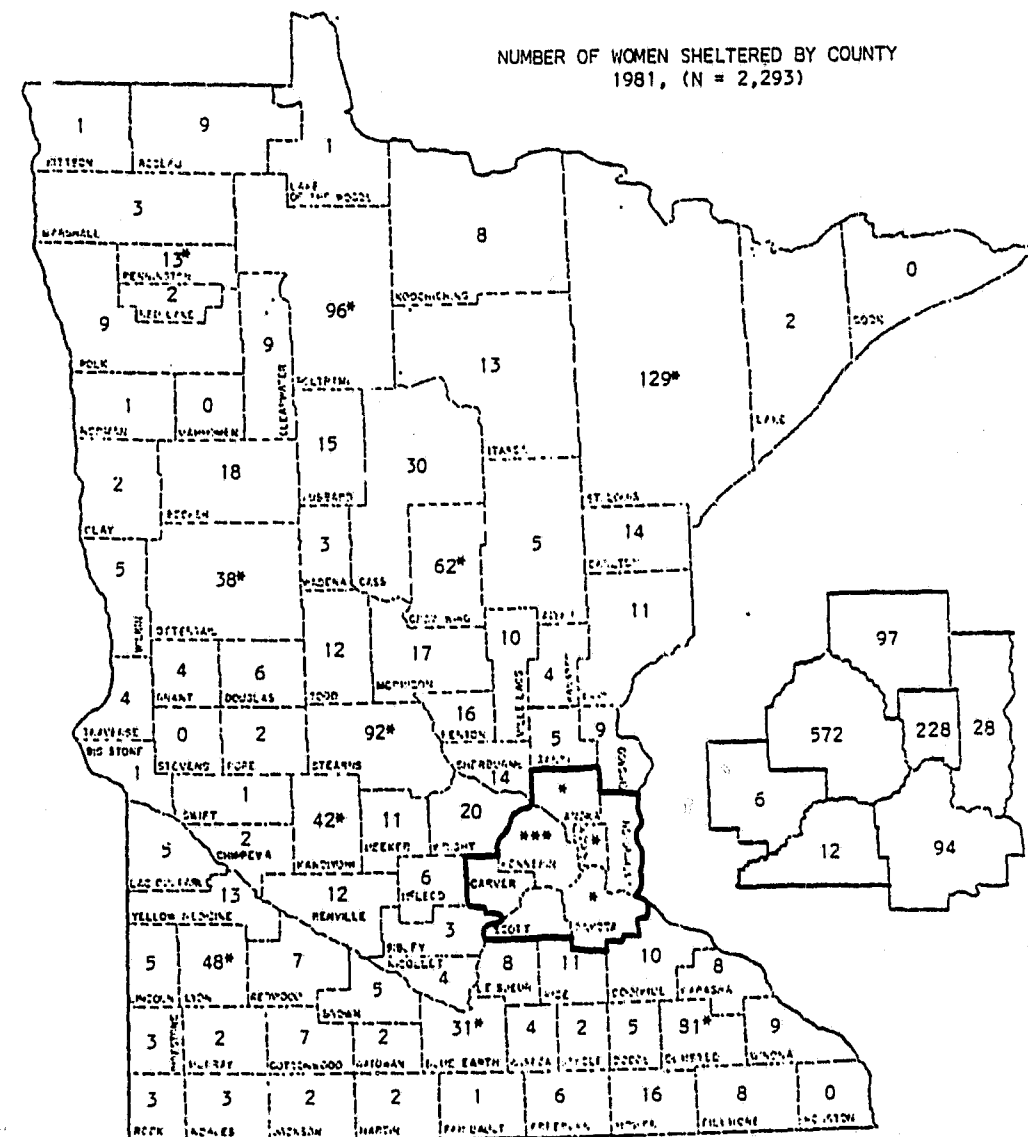


This report cumulatively summarizes information collected from the sixteen shelter programs during calendar year 1981. Similar information obtained from each individual shelter program during 1981 is included in Appendices II and III. Summary information on each shelter program by year from date of opening through 1981 is included in Appendix IV.

B. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS AND CAPACITIES OF MINNESOTA SHELTER PROGRAMS

During calendar year 1981, the sixteen shelters in Minnesota cumulatively housed approximately 2,360 women and 3,160 children. Women sheltered came from 83 of the 87 counties in the state. See Figure 2. About 1,200 of the women (51%) and 1,400 of the children (44%) were housed in the six metropolitan shelters. The remaining 1,160 women (49%) and 1,760 children (56%) were housed in the ten non-metropolitan shelters.

FIGURE 2



During the same period, approximately 4,360 requests for shelter statewide were not able to be accommodated.* Of these requests, about 4,300 (99%) were from the metropolitan area. Statewide, about 65% of the requests for shelter could not be accommodated. Approximately 78% of the requests from the metropolitan area and 5% from non-metropolitan areas could not be accommodated.

Overall, shelters housed an average of 154 women and 206 children during the year.** Actual numbers of persons housed ranged from 126 (43 women and 83 children) for a shelter located in a small rural town to 537 (282 women and 255 children) for a major metropolitan shelter. Shelters housed, on the average, 1.4 children for each woman.

The average number of women housed during the year in metropolitan shelters was 199 and in non-metropolitan shelters 125. Shelters located in outstate cities with populations of 25,000 or more housed an average of 175 women; those in outstate cities with populations less than 25,000 housed an average of 100 women.

The average number of children housed during the year in metropolitan shelters was 237 and the average number of children housed per woman equaled 1.2. And, in non-metropolitan shelters, the average number of children housed was 185 and the average number of children housed per woman equaled 1.5. Shelters located in outstate cities with populations of 25,000 or more housed an average of 235 children and the average number of children housed per woman equaled 1.3. Those located in outstate cities with populations less than 25,000 housed an average of 160 children and the average number of children housed per woman equaled 1.6.

The average licensed capacity of Minnesota shelters is 15 persons with actual capacities ranging from 8 to 30. The average capacity of metropolitan shelters is 18 with actual capacities ranging from 10 to 30. Non-metropolitan shelters have an average capacity of 13 persons with capacities ranging from 8 to 26.

* Requests unable to be accommodated are higher than the actual number of women unable to be sheltered since duplicate requests among, and in some cases within, shelter programs were not removed. The effect of not removing duplicate requests is primarily evident with respect to metropolitan shelters. This should be kept in mind when interpreting turnaway data.

**Figures from the shelter program located in Mankato were not included in calculating averages of numbers served since the program did not become fully operational as a shelter until August of 1981.

Shelters located in outstate cities with populations of 25,000 or more have an average capacity of 17 persons with actual capacities ranging from 9 to 26. Those located in outstate cities with populations of less than 25,000 have an average capacity of 10 with capacities ranging from 8 to 15.

Metropolitan shelters housed on the average 24 more women and 2 more children than shelters in larger non-metropolitan cities, and 99 more women and 77 more children than shelters located in small rural towns. The average capacity of metropolitan shelters exceeds that of larger non-metropolitan city shelters by 1 person and of smaller rural town shelters by 8 persons. And, shelters located in larger non-metropolitan cities housed on the average 75 more women and 75 more children and have capacities larger by 7 persons than those in small rural towns.

Overall, shelters in the metropolitan area housed an average of 74 more women and 52 more children and have capacities larger by 5 persons than other shelters. And, on the average, the number of children housed per woman was lowest for metropolitan shelters and highest for small rural town shelters. See Table 1.

TABLE 1

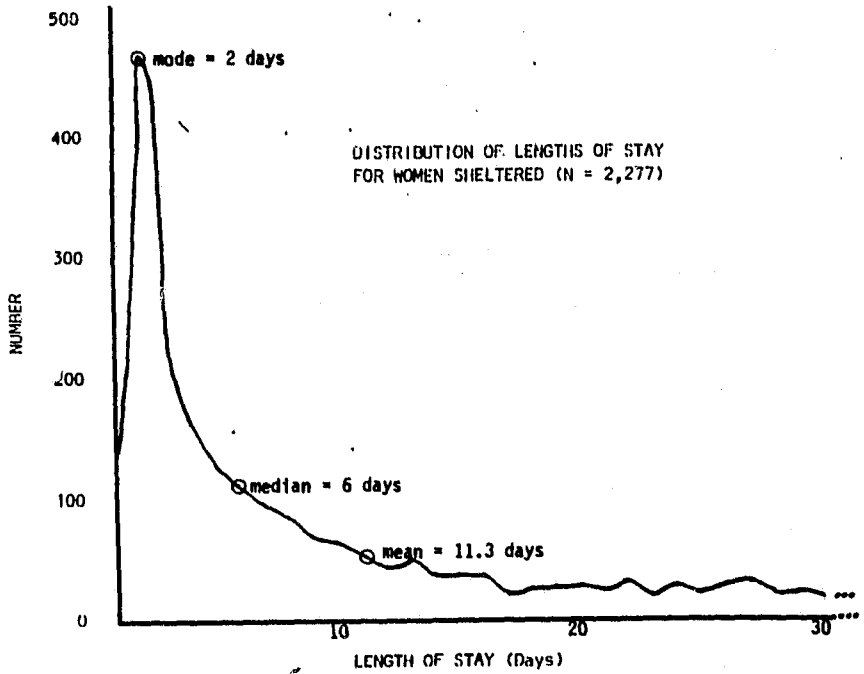
MINNESOTA SHELTER PROGRAMS:
POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS AND CAPACITIES SUMMARY

| | AVERAGE CAPACITY | AVERAGE NUMBERS HOUSED Women | AVERAGE NUMBERS HOUSED Children | AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN HOUSED PER WOMAN |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| ALL SHELTERS (N = 15) | 15 | 154 | 206 | 1.4 |
| A. METROPOLITAN SHELTERS (N = 6) | 18 | 199 | 237 | 1.2 |
| B. NONMETROPOLITAN SHELTERS (N = 9) | 13 | 125 | 185 | 1.5 |
| 1. Outstate city shelters (N = 3) | 17 | 175 | 235 | 1.3 |
| 2. Rural town shelters (N = 6) | 10 | 100 | 160 | 1.6 |

C. LENGTH OF STAY INFORMATION ON WOMEN SHELTERED

Women housed in Minnesota shelters during 1981 stayed an average of 11.3 days. Average lengths of stay for individual shelter programs ranged from 8.2 to 18 days. Actual lengths of stay ranged from 1 to 126 days. Approximately 90% of the women stayed 29 or fewer days, 75% stayed 14 or fewer days, 50% stayed 6 or fewer days, and 25% stayed only 1 or 2 days. The most frequent length of stay was 2 days. See Figure 3.

FIGURE 3



The average length of stay for women housed in metropolitan shelters was 13.2 days with actual lengths of stay ranging from 1 to 126 days. For non-metropolitan shelters, the average length of stay was 9.6 days with actual stays ranging from 1 to 103 days. Shelters located in outstate cities with populations of 25,000 or more had an average length of stay of 9.8 days with actual stays ranging from 1 to 90 days. Those located in outstate cities with populations of less than 25,000 had an average length of stay of 9.5 days with actual stays ranging from 1 to 103 days. Average length of stay was highest for metropolitan shelters exceeding that of larger non-metropolitan cities by 3.4 days and that of smaller rural town shelters by 3.7 days. See Table 2.

TABLE 2

AVERAGE AND RANGE OF LENGTHS OF STAY
OF WOMEN HOUSED IN MINNESOTA SHELTERS

| | AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days) | RANGE OF LENGTHS OF STAY (days) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ALL SHELTERS (N = 16) | 11.3 | 1-126 |
| A. METROPOLITAN SHELTERS (N = 6) | 13.2 | 1-126 |
| B. NONMETROPOLITAN SHELTERS (N = 10) | 9.6 | 1-103 |
| 1. Outstate city shelters (N = 4) | 9.8 | 1-90 |
| 2. Rural town shelters (N = 6) | 9.5 | 1-103 |

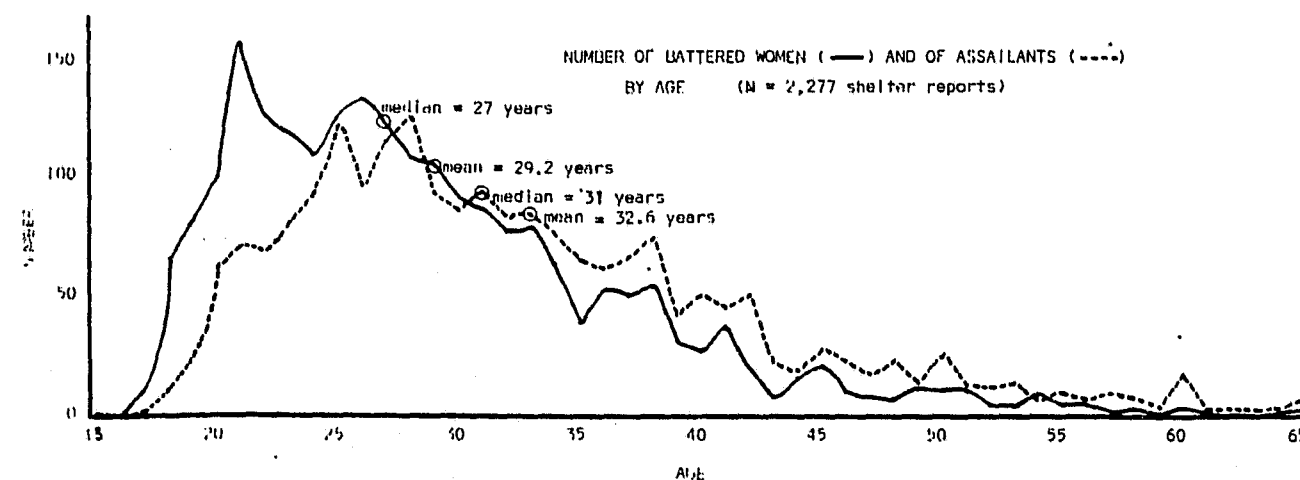
D. PROFILE OF WOMEN SHELTERED

1. AGE OF WOMEN AND OF THEIR ASSAILANTS

Women housed in Minnesota shelters during 1981 ranged in age from 16 to 75 years with the average age being 29 years. About 99% were 57 or younger, 75% were 33 or younger, and half were 27 or younger. The most frequently occurring age of women housed was 21 years; approximately 7%, or 160, of the women were 21.

The average age of the assailants of women sheltered was 33 years with ages ranging from 15 to 76 years. Approximately 99% of the assailants were 65 or younger, 75% were 38 or younger, and half were 31 or younger. The most frequently occurring age of assailants was 28 years with about 5%, or 130, being 28. See Figure 4.

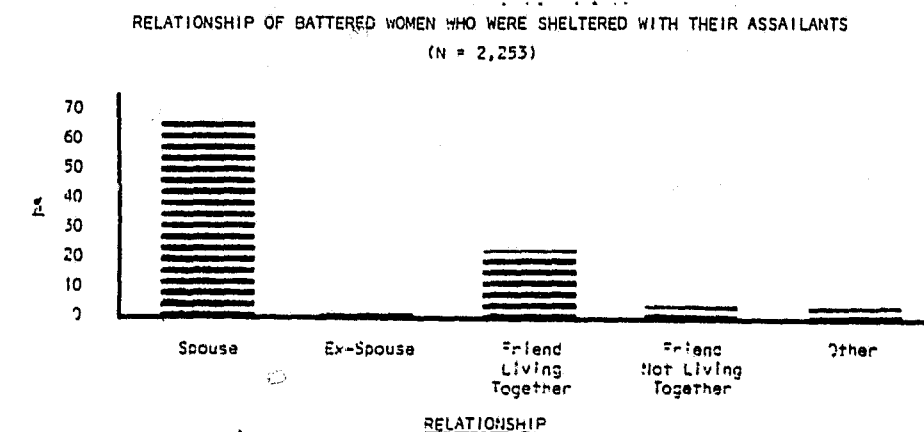
FIGURE 4



2. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WOMEN AND THEIR ASSAILANTS

Approximately 66% of the women sheltered during 1981 were married to and living with their assailants at the time of the assault. Another 3% were either separated or divorced. About 27% of the women were assaulted by a friend; 22% were living with the friend at the time of the assault and 5% were not. Of the remaining 4%, a large number were women assaulted by male relatives. See Figure 5.

FIGURE 5



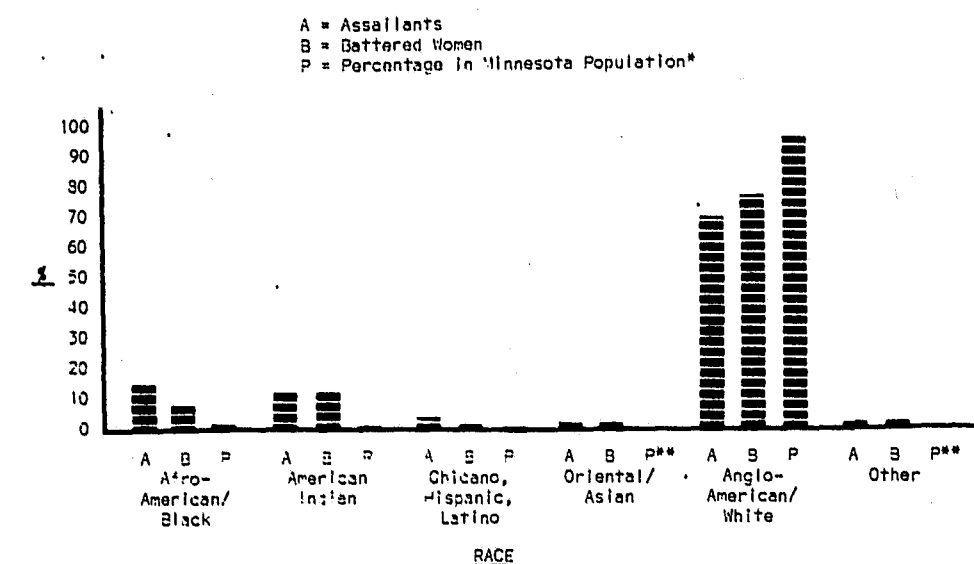
3. RACE OF WOMEN AND OF THEIR ASSAILANTS

Women of color constituted about 21% of those sheltered during 1981; 7% were Afro-American/Black; 11% were American Indian; 1% were Chicana, Hispanic, or Latina; 1% were Oriental/Asian; and 1% were other women of color. About 79% of the women sheltered were white. It is estimated that approximately 3% of the population of Minnesota is people of color whereas the percentage of women of color housed in shelters during 1981 was significantly higher, about 21% as stated above.* This does not necessarily mean that significantly greater numbers of women of color were abused. It may mean that, during a time of crisis, fewer numbers of women of color were able to afford, and support themselves and their children in, a living situation away from their partners.

Approximately 30% of the assailants of women sheltered were men of color: 14% were Afro-American/Black; 11% were American Indian; 3% were Chicano, Hispanic, or Latino; 1% were Oriental/Asian; and 1% were other men of color. About 70% of the assailants were white men. See Figure 6.

FIGURE 6

RACE OF BATTERED WOMEN WHO WERE SHELTERED AND OF THEIR ASSAILANTS
(N = 2,281)



* Population estimates for 1980 gotten from Council on Black Minnesotans, Indian Affairs Intertribal Board, and Spanish Speaking Affairs Council; percentages were calculated using 1980 total population estimate from the office of State Demographer.

** Unknown

* As of 1980 in Minnesota, there were an estimated 55,000 Blacks according to the Council on Black Minnesotans, 45,000 American Indians according to the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board, and 32,000 Chicanos/Hispanics/Latinos according to the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council. These groups constituted respectively 1.2%, 0.9%, and 0.7% of the population of the state; the 1980 estimated population of Minnesota according to the Office of State Demographer was 4,750,970. It is likely that people of color constitute a measurably greater percentage of the population than indicated here since other peoples of color, such as East Asians, were not included in the calculation of this figure.

Approximately 83% of all battered women/assailant couples were of the same race though some interracial couplings were highly represented. And, some interracial couplings were not represented. See Tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGES OF SHELTERED WOMEN, BY RACE,
WHO WERE ABUSED BY THE CORRESPONDING ASSAILANTS, BY RACE*
(N = 2,232 shelter reports)

| | PERCENTAGES OF SHELTERED WOMEN | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | AFRO-AMERICAN/ BLACK | AMERICAN INDIAN | ANGLO-AMERICAN/ WHITE | CHICANA, HISPANIC, LATINA | ORIENTAL ASIAN |
| ASSAILANTS | | | | | |
| AFRO-AMERICAN/ BLACK | 93 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 0 |
| AMERICAN INDIAN | 0 | 71 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| ANGLO-AMERICAN/ WHITE | 5 | 16 | 85 | 41 | 44 |
| CHICANA, HISPANIC, LATINA | 1 | 5 | 2 | 44 | 0 |
| ORIENTAL/ASIAN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 |
| OTHER | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 100 |

* It is not possible to determine if the rate of interracial violence deviates from what is to be expected because the rate of occurrence of the types of interracial coupling included here (i.e., spouses, unmarried partners, friends, etc.) in society at large is not available.

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGES OF ASSAILANTS, BY RACE,
WHO ABUSED THE CORRESPONDING SHELTERED WOMEN, BY RACE*
(N = 2,232 shelter reports)

| | PERCENTAGES OF ASSAILANTS | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | AFRO-AMERICAN/ BLACK | AMERICAN INDIAN | ANGLO-AMERICAN/ WHITE | CHICANA, HISPANIC, LATINA | ORIENTAL ASIAN |
| SHELTERED WOMEN | | | | | |
| AFRO-AMERICAN/ BLACK | 47 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| AMERICAN INDIAN | 5 | 71 | 3 | 17 | 0 |
| ANGLO-AMERICAN/ WHITE | 45 | 28 | 95 | 55 | 33 |
| CHICANA, HISPANIC, LATINA | 2 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 0 |
| ORIENTAL/ASIAN | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 57 |
| OTHER | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 101 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 100 |

* It is not possible to determine if the rate of interracial violence deviates from what is to be expected because the rate of occurrence of the types of interracial coupling included here (i.e., spouses, unmarried partners, friends, etc.) in society at large is not available.

Hispanic women who were sheltered were most likely to be involved in interracial battering relationships. Approximately 56% of these Hispanic women were involved with non-Hispanic men; 72% of these relationships involved white men. Black women who were sheltered were least likely to be involved in interracial battering relationships. Only about 7% of their assailants were non-Black; the majority of these assailants were white.

Hispanic men who assaulted women who were sheltered were most likely to be involved in interracial battering relationships. Approximately 78% of these Hispanic men were involved with non-Hispanic women; 71% of these relationships involved white women. White men who assaulted sheltered women were least likely to be involved in interracial battering relationships. Only about 5% of the women battered by white men were women of color with the majority being American Indian women.

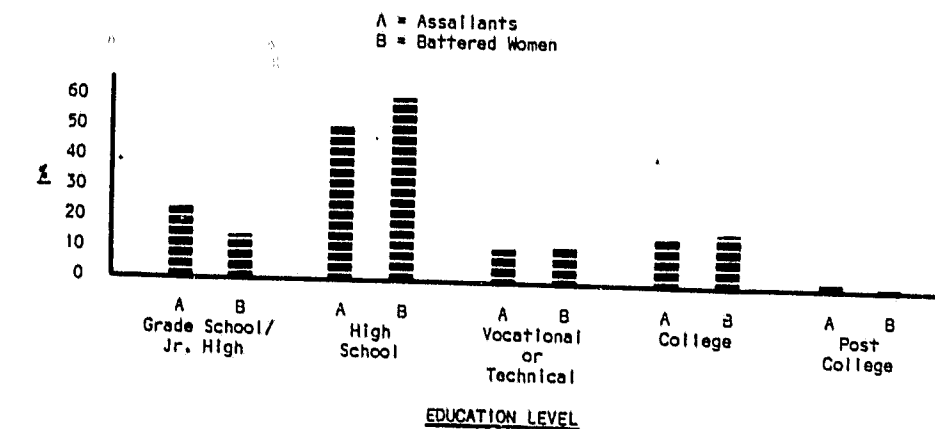
As noted in Tables 3 and 4, it is important to keep in mind that it is not possible from what is presented to determine if the rate of interracial violence deviates from what is to be expected. This is because the rate of occurrence of the types of interracial coupling included here (i.e., spouses, unmarried partners, friends, etc.) in society at large with which to compare the rates of occurrence of interracial battering is not available.

4. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF WOMEN AND OF THEIR ASSAILANTS

Approximately 86% of the women sheltered during 1981 had at least some high school education as compared with 80% of their assailants. And, about 17% of the women as well as their assailants had at least some college. See Figure 7.

FIGURE 7

EDUCATION LEVEL OF BATTERED WOMEN WHO WERE SHELTERED AND OF THEIR ASSAILANTS
(N = 1,975)



Overall, in about 51% of the battered women/assailant couples, both had the same level of education. In about 28% of the couples, the woman had a higher level of education than her assailant; in about 21%, the assailant had a higher level of education. The most common level of education of the women who were more educated than their assailants was high school whereas the most common level of education of the assailants who were more educated was college.

5. JOB SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

About 42% of the women sheltered said they did not have sufficient skills to obtain a job to support themselves and their children. Only 53% were employed outside of the home during the year prior to their shelter stay.

E. PROFILE OF ABUSE

Approximately 93% of the assailants had abused the same woman previously. And, 92% had abused her more than once before.

Of those women married to and living with their assailants, about 69% were previously abused more than once; of the women divorced from their assailants, about 3% were previously abused more than once. About 21% of the women living with, but not married to, their assailants were abused before as were 4% of the women not living with their assailants.

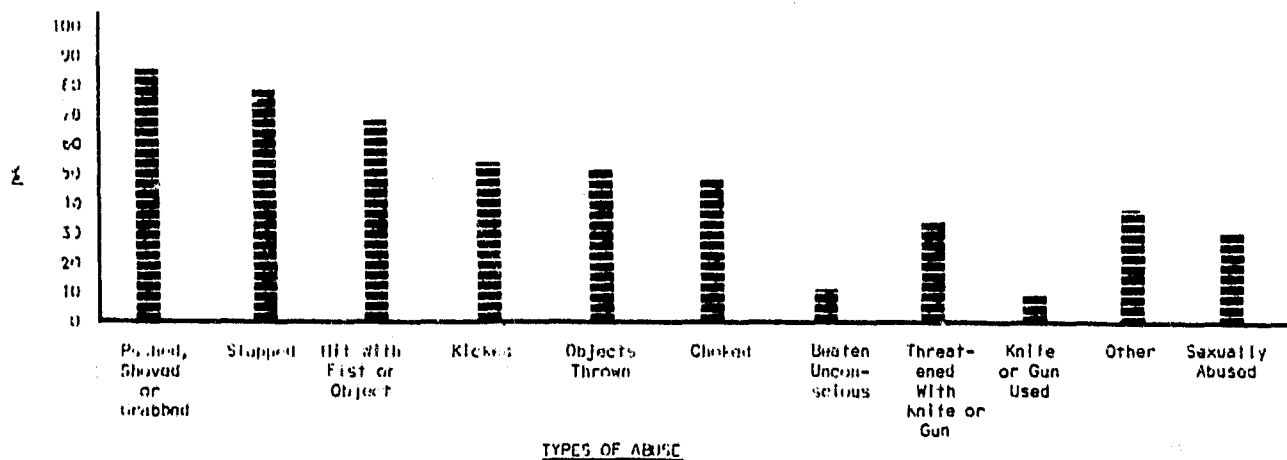
Of those women married to and living with their assailants, about 69% had been sexually abused by their assailants; of the women divorced from their assailants, about 3% were sexually abused. About 18% of the women living with, but not married to, their assailants were sexually abused as were about 5% of the women not living with their assailants.

The most frequent type of abuse was pushing, shoving, or grabbing with about 86% of the women sheltered having experienced this. Over half of the women had objects thrown at them, were slapped, hit, and kicked. About half were choked. One in 10 was beaten unconscious. One in 3 was threatened with a knife or gun. About 7%, or 170 women, had a knife or gun used against them. About 30% of the women were sexually abused by their assailants. See Figure 8. Other types of abuse perpetrated included verbal and emotional abuse and, in some instances, such unusual treatment as attempting to run over the woman with a car and cutting her with glass.

FIGURE 8

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN SHELTERED WHO EXPERIENCED THE TYPES OF ABUSE LISTED*

(N = 2,294 shelter reports; N = 2,138 shelter reports - sexual abuse)



* Percentages add to more than 100 since many women experienced more than one type of abuse.

APPENDIX I

CR-00153-02

EXHIBIT C - Page 1

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Shelter Form: For Battered Women

INSTRUCTIONS: Please complete this form for every woman and accompanying children who come to the shelter. Ensure that the responses reflect the woman's viewpoint. Circle the appropriate answer or fill in the appropriate boxes. Please attach these forms to your requests for payment from the Department of Corrections.

PART A PROFILE OF THE WOMAN

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Age: (1-2) | Last place of residence Zip Code: (3-7) | Race: (8) | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 Afro-American/Black | 4 Chicana, Hispanic, Latina |
| | | 2 American Indian | 5 Oriental/Asian |
| | | 3 Anglo-American/White | 6 Other (Specify) _____ |
| Highest level of education: (9) | Relationship to abuser: (10) | Has this woman been employed outside the home within the past year? (11) | |
| 1 Grade School or Jr. High | 1 Husband, living together | 1 Yes | |
| 2 High School | 2 Husband, not living together | 2 No | |
| 3 Vocational or Technical | 3 Ex-husband, living together | | |
| 4 College | 4 Ex-husband, not living together | According to the woman, does she have sufficient job skills to enable her to obtain a job which will support herself and her children? (12) | |
| 5 Post College | 5 Friend, living together | 1 Yes | |
| | 6 Friend, not living together | 2 No | |
| | 7 Other (Specify) _____ | | |

PART B PROFILE OF THE ABUSER

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Age: (13-14) | Has the abuser served in the military? (15) | Race: (16) | Highest level of education: (17) |
| <input type="text"/> | 1 Yes | 1 Afro-American/Black | 1 Grade School or Jr. High |
| | 2 No | 2 American Indian | 2 High School |
| | 3 Don't Know | 3 Anglo-American/White | 3 Vocational or Technical |
| | | 4 Chicana, Hispanic, Latina | 4 College |
| | | 5 Oriental/Asian | 5 Post College |
| | | 6 Other (Specify) _____ | |

PART C PROFILE OF THE ABUSE

| | | | |
|---|--------------|---|--|
| Has this woman been previously abused by this person? (18) | 1 Yes | Types of abuse the woman has experienced from this assailant: | |
| | 2 No | (21) <input type="checkbox"/> Objects thrown | (26) <input type="checkbox"/> Choked |
| If yes, has abuse occurred more than one other time? (19) | 1 Yes | (22) <input type="checkbox"/> Pushed, shoved, or grabbed | (27) <input type="checkbox"/> Beaten unconscious |
| | 2 No | (23) <input type="checkbox"/> Slapped | (28) <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened with knife or gun |
| Does the woman feel she was ever sexually abused by the assailant? (20) | 1 Yes | (24) <input type="checkbox"/> Hit with fist or object | (29) <input type="checkbox"/> Knife or gun used |
| | 2 No | (25) <input type="checkbox"/> Kicked | (30) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| | 3 Don't Know | | |

PART D PROFILE OF THE CHILDREN

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Total number of children (31-32) | Number of children with the woman at the shelter by age of the child: | Have any of the children been physically assaulted (mark or injury intentionally inflicted) by the assailant? (42) |
| Number of female children with the woman at the shelter (33-34) | (37) <input type="checkbox"/> Woman is pregnant | 1 Yes |
| Number of male children with the woman at the shelter (35-36) | (38) <input type="checkbox"/> 0 - 2 years | 2 No |
| | (39) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 5 years | 3 Don't Know |
| | (40) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - 10 years | |
| | (41) <input type="checkbox"/> 11 - 18 years | |

PART E SERVICES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Check once for every service used by the woman while at the shelter: | | Check once for each service used by the children: |
| (43) <input type="checkbox"/> Information & Referral | (49) <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative emergency housing | (55) <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy: medical |
| (44) <input type="checkbox"/> Counseling | (50) <input type="checkbox"/> Basic personal needs | (56) <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy: legal |
| (45) <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy: medical | (51) <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | (57) <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy: welfare |
| (46) <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy: legal | (52) <input type="checkbox"/> Grief setting | (58) <input type="checkbox"/> Childcare |
| (47) <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy: welfare | (53) <input type="checkbox"/> Support Groups | (59) <input type="checkbox"/> Counseling |
| (48) <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy: permanent housing | (54) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ | (60) <input type="checkbox"/> Needs assessment |
| Check once for every service needed by the woman and her children but not readily available to her: | | (61) <input type="checkbox"/> Educational placement |
| (66) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency law enforcement support | (71) <input type="checkbox"/> Employment opportunity | (62) <input type="checkbox"/> Basic personal needs |
| (67) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency financial assistance | (72) <input type="checkbox"/> Childcare | (63) <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| (68) <input type="checkbox"/> Legal services | (73) <input type="checkbox"/> Programs for the abuser | (64) <input type="checkbox"/> Child Protection |
| (69) <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate housing | (74) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ | (65) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| (70) <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate home furnishings | | |

ARRIVAL DATE
(75-80)

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| MO | DAY | YR |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

DEPARTURE DATE
(81-86)

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| MO | DAY | YR |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

PLEASE DO NOT FILL IN THESE BOXES
(87-95)

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| SHLTR | CTY | REG | DAYS | SERVED |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

APPENDIX I (CONT.)

EXHIBIT C - Page 2

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Services Form: Shelters for Battered Women

INSTRUCTIONS: Please fill out this form for every three-month period. Attach this form to requests for payment from the Department of Corrections.

Shelter completing form: _____ (1-2)

| Shelter Code | Shelter Code |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 01 Coalition for Battered Women | 09 Woman House - St. Cloud |
| 02 Southwest Women's Shelter | 10 Ripley Alliance - Thief River Falls |
| 03 Harriet Tubman | 11 Region IV Council on Domestic Violence - Fergus Falls |
| 04 Women's Advocates | 12 Northwoods Coalition - Bemidji |
| 05 Mid-Minnesota | 13 Hopkins Project |
| 06 Marilyn Brodie House-Rochester | 14 Alexandra House - Fridley |
| 07 B. Robert Lewis House | 15 Region IX - Committee Against D.A. |
| 08 Shelter House - Willmar | 16 Home Free |

Three-month period:

FROM (3-8)

MONTH DAY YEAR

TO (9-14)

MONTH DAY YEAR

PART A HOUSING

Total number of women housed: (15-17)

Total number of children housed: (18-20)

Total number of women requesting housing unable to accommodate: (21-23)

Number of days shelter was closed during reporting period: (24-25)

If so, why? (Check relevant ones)

- (26) ☐ House maintenance and repair
- (27) ☐ Staff training
- (28) ☐ Health reasons
- (29) ☐ Funding
- (30) ☐ Other (Specify) _____

PART B PUBLIC INFORMATION AND REFERRAL

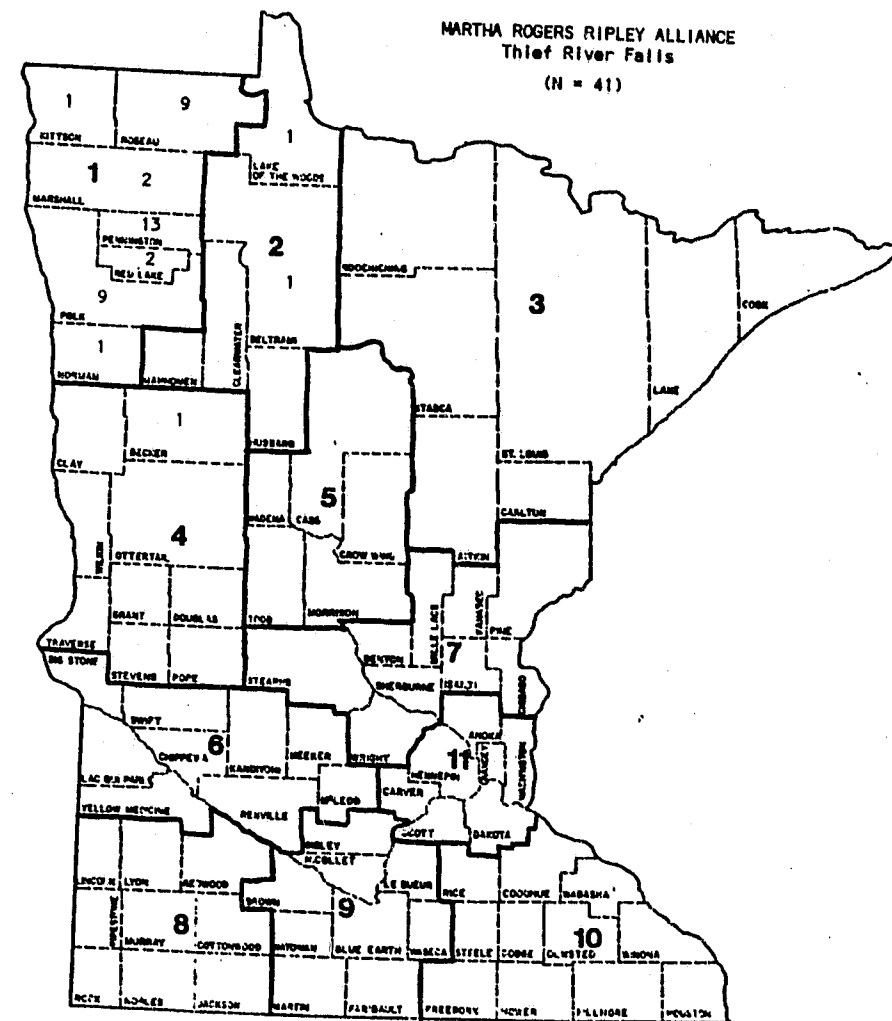
Number of phone calls received on crisis line requesting information: (31-34)

Speaking engagements and training: (38-39)

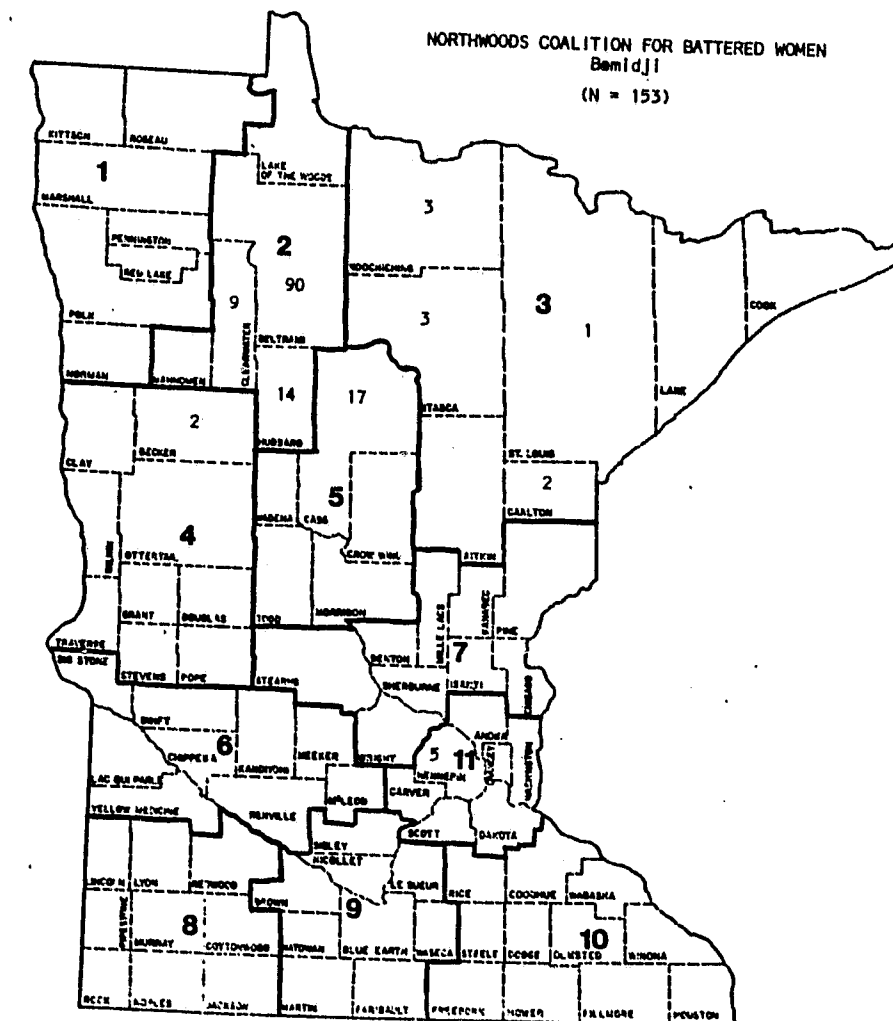
Number of events:

Number of people in attendance for all events: (40-43)

APPENDIX II
NUMBER OF WOMEN HOUSED BY COUNTY/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGION
ACCORDING TO SHELTER PROGRAM, 1981, (N = 2,293)
 (Number of reports unable to be identified according to shelter program: 1/Meeker County)

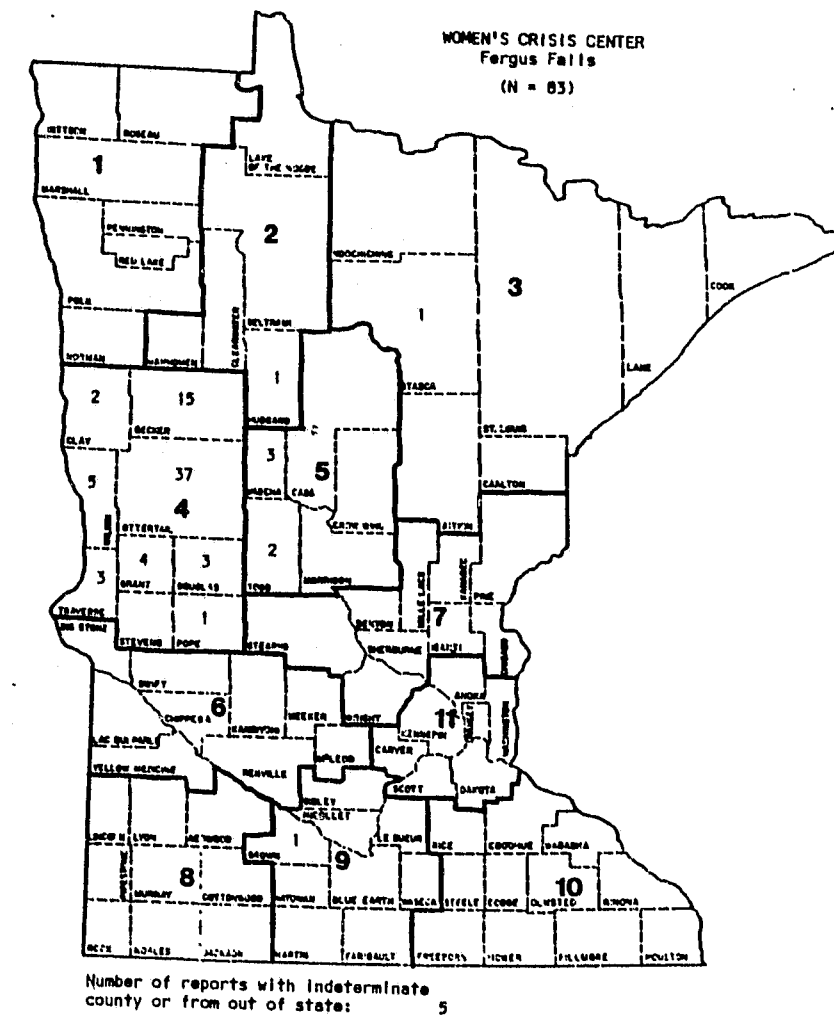
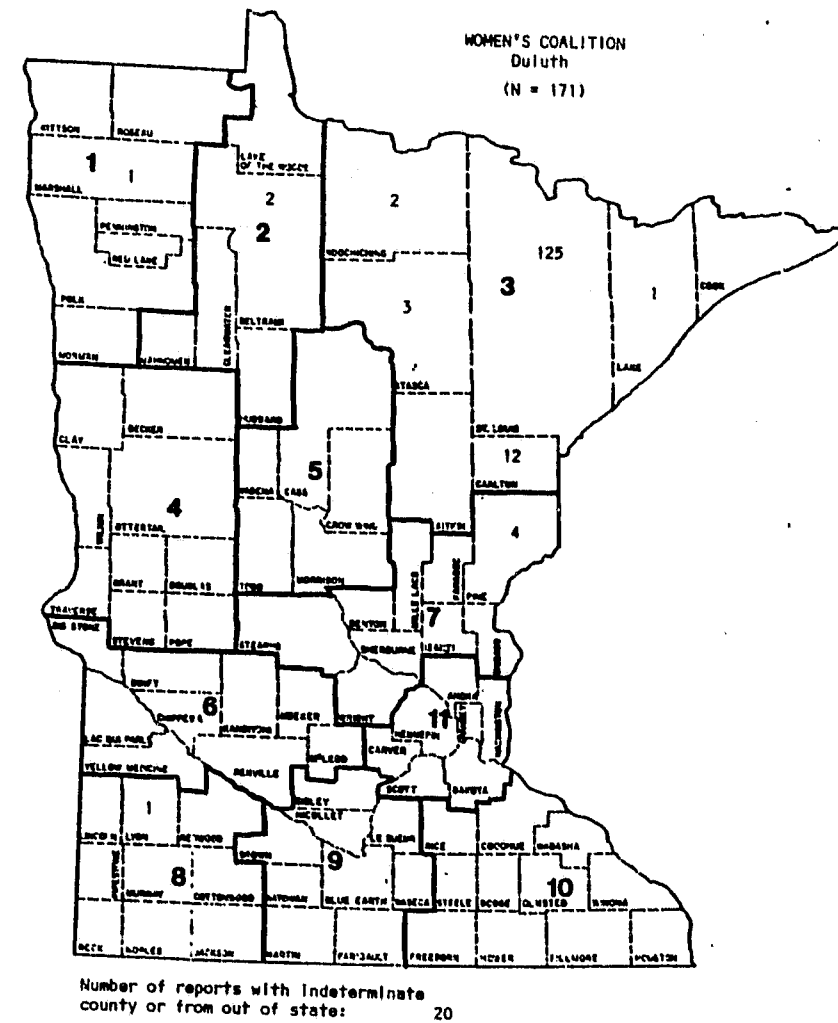


Number of reports with indeterminate county or from out of state: 1

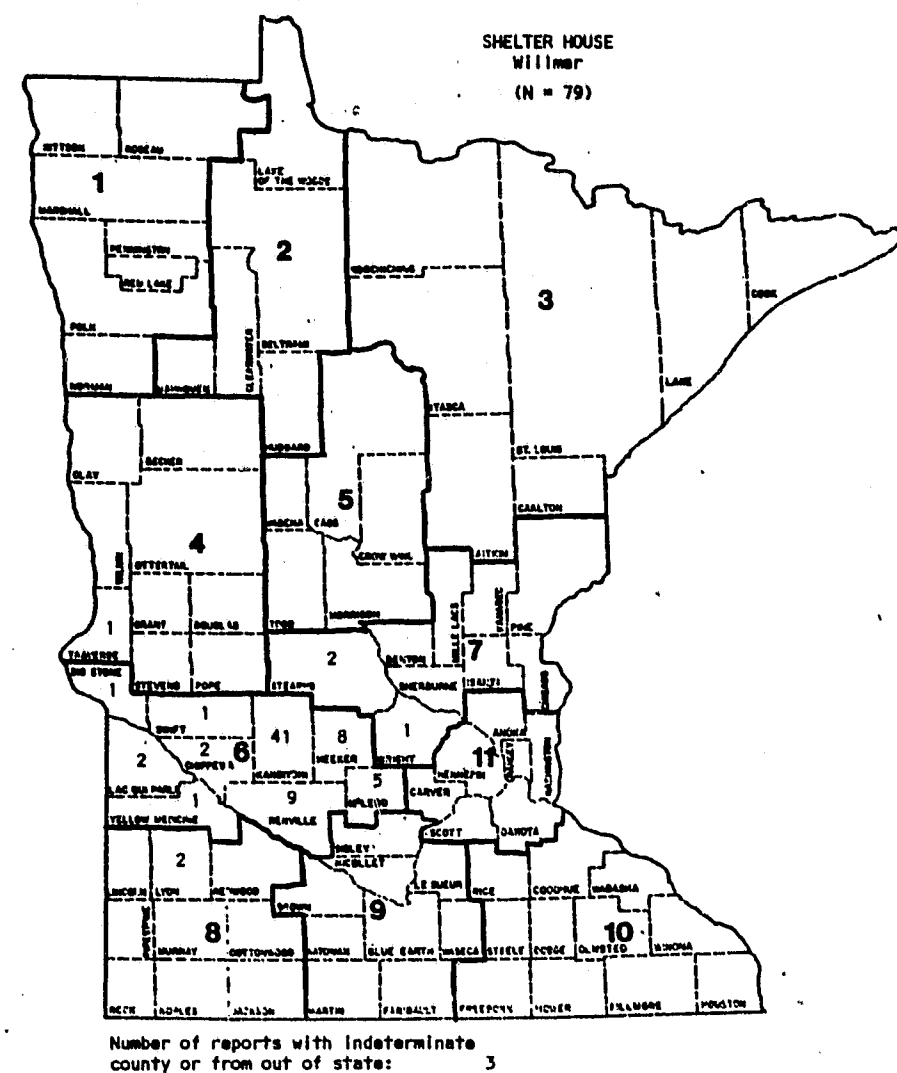
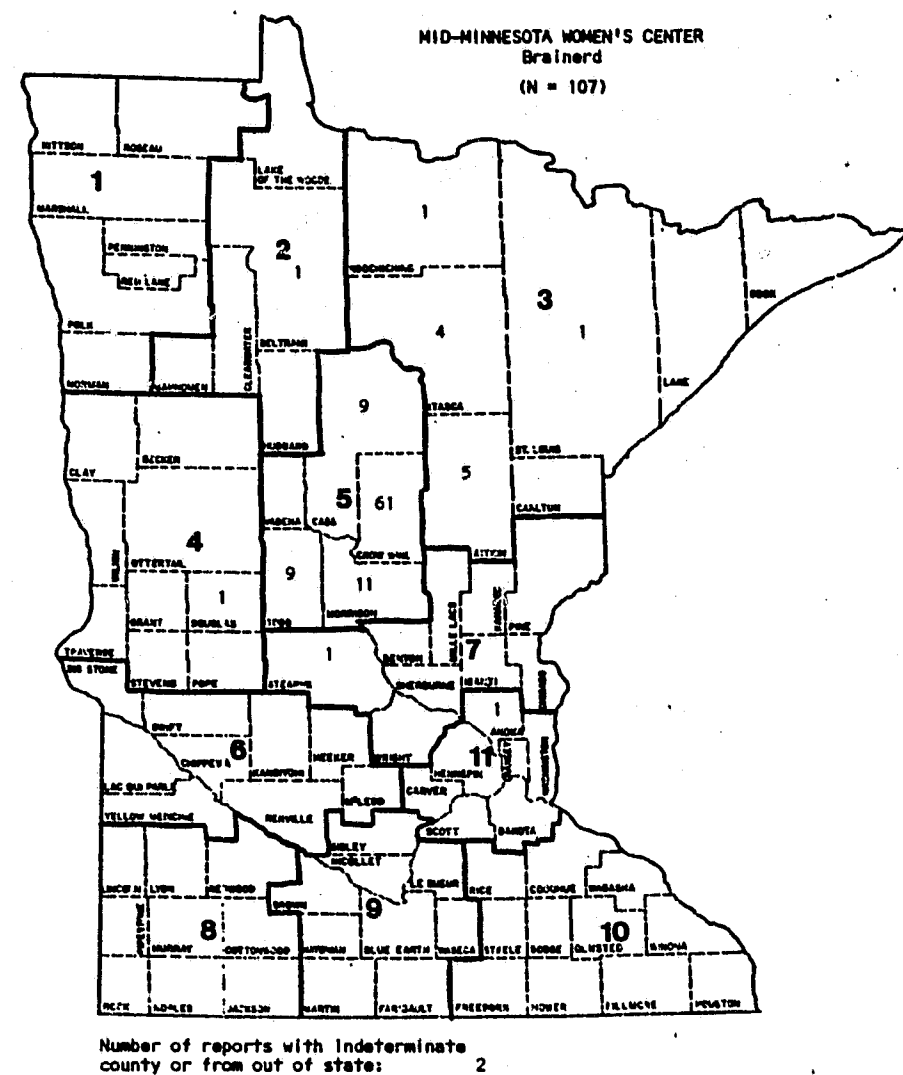


Number of reports with indeterminate county or from out of state: 7

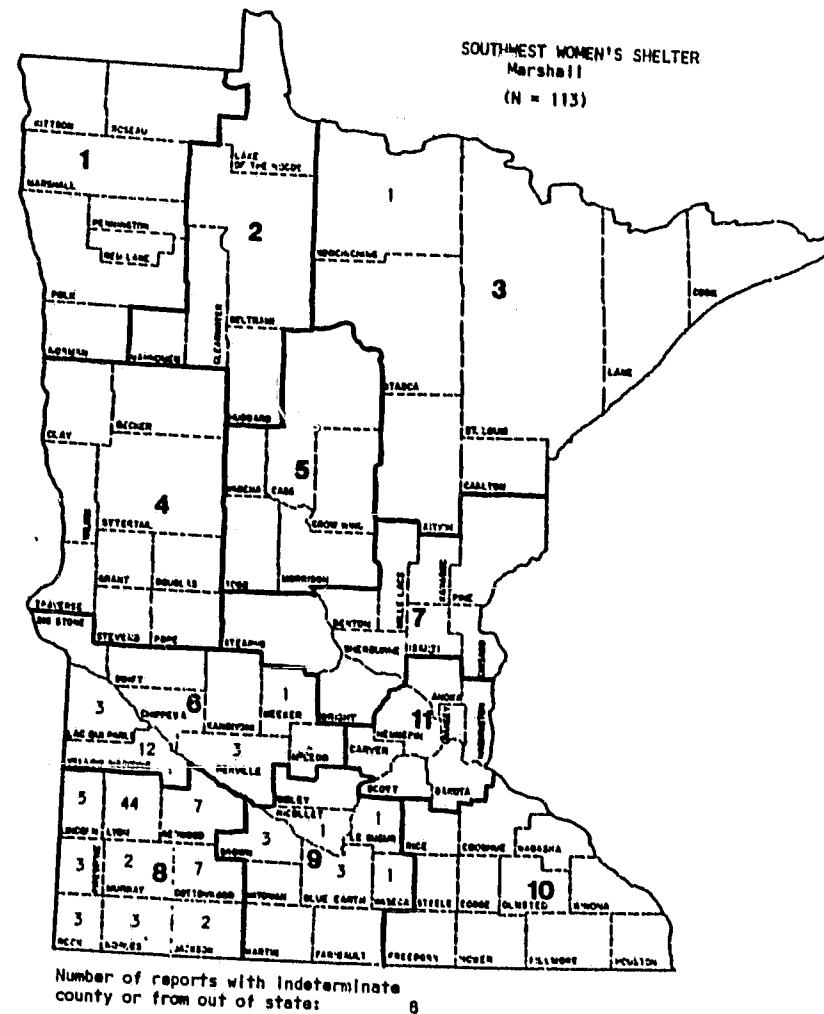
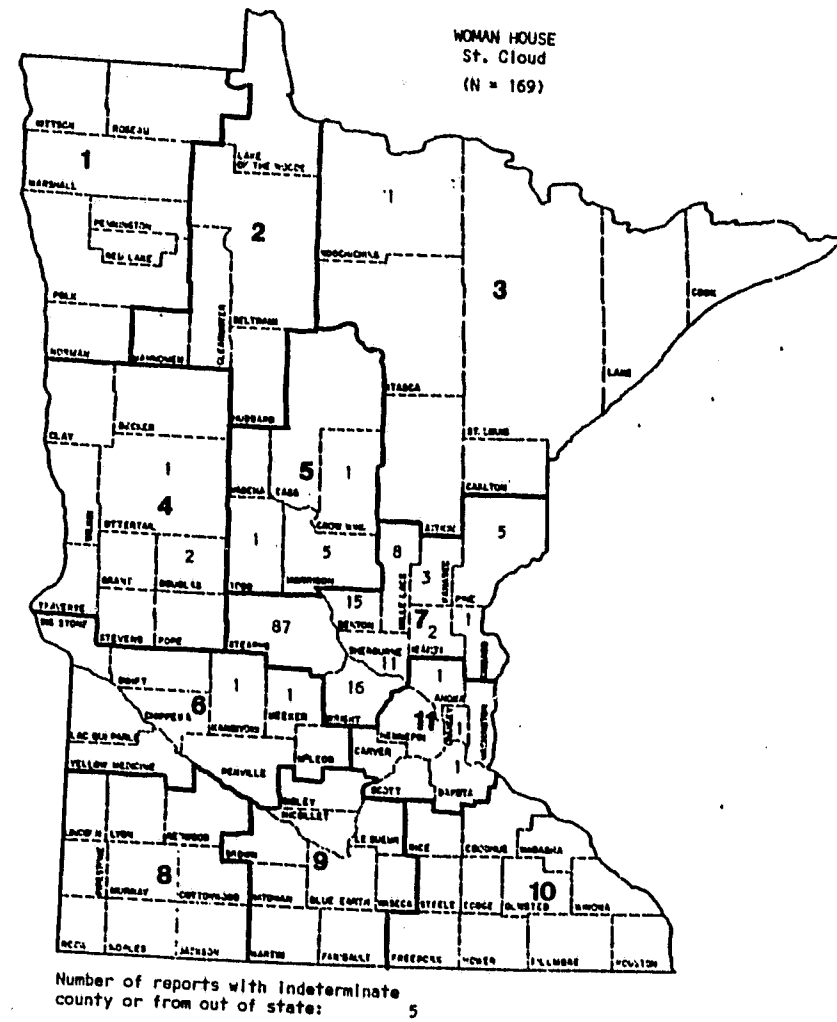
APPENDIX II (CONT.)



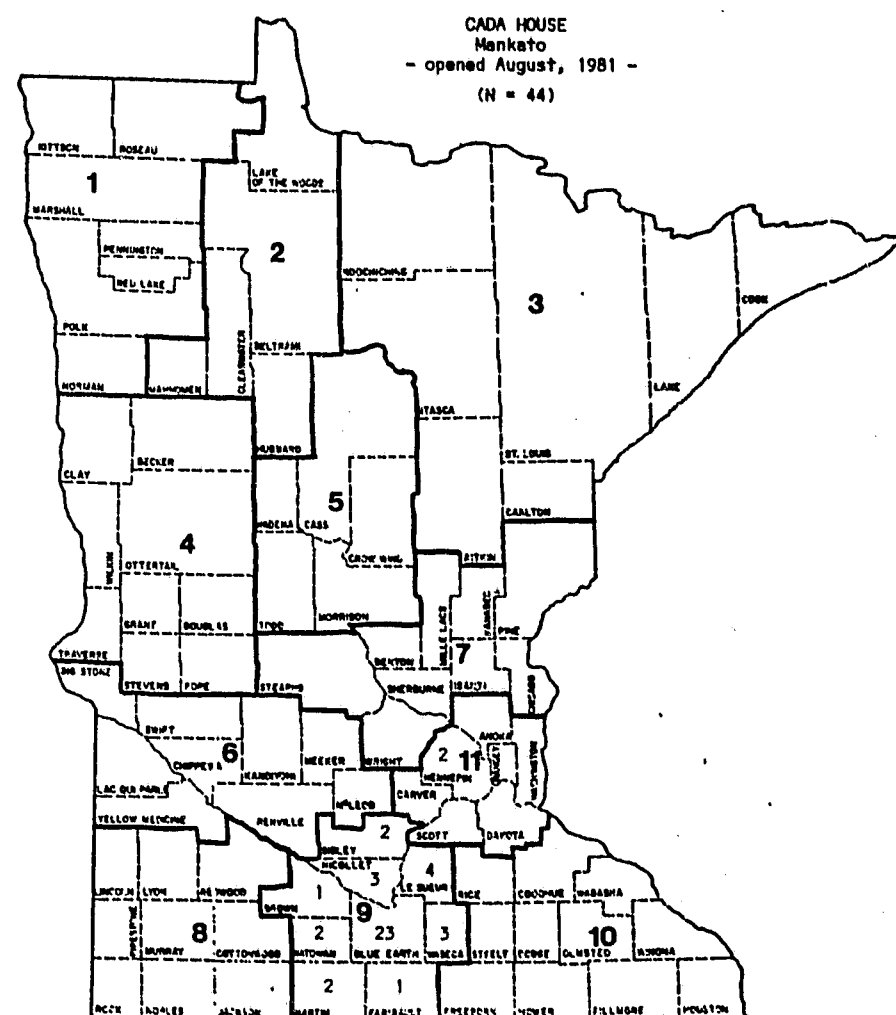
APPENDIX II (CONT.)



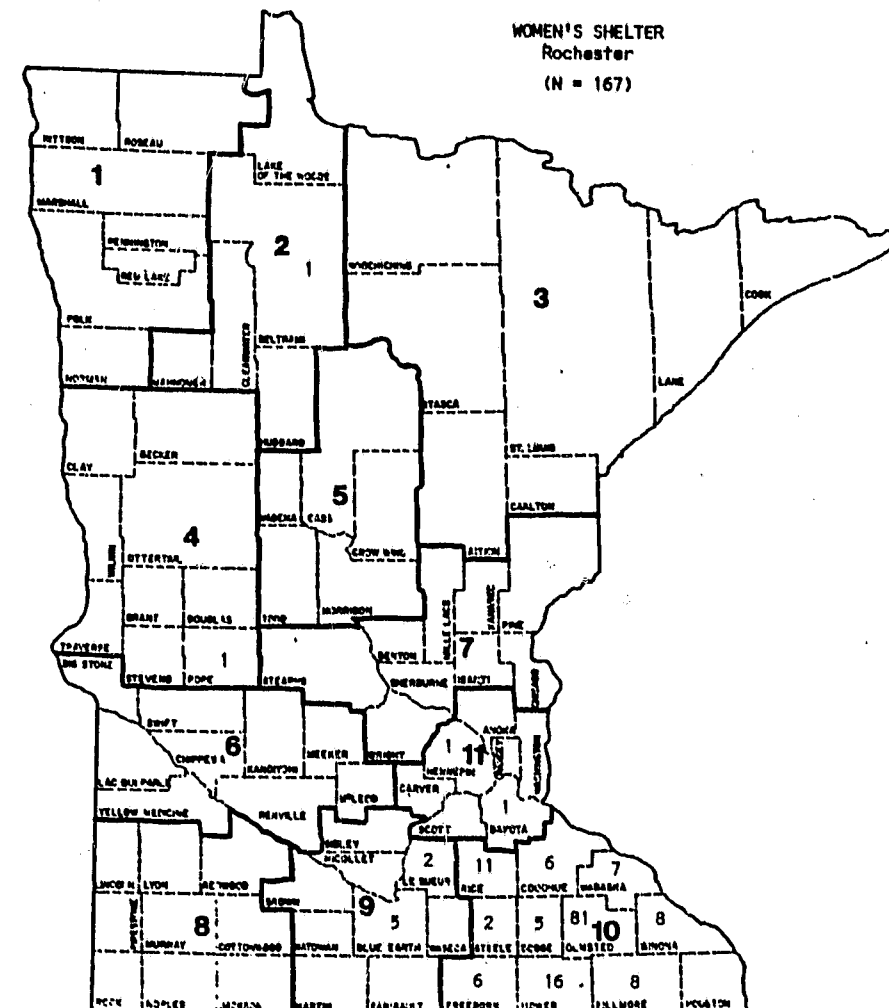
APPENDIX II (CONT.)



APPENDIX II (CONT.)

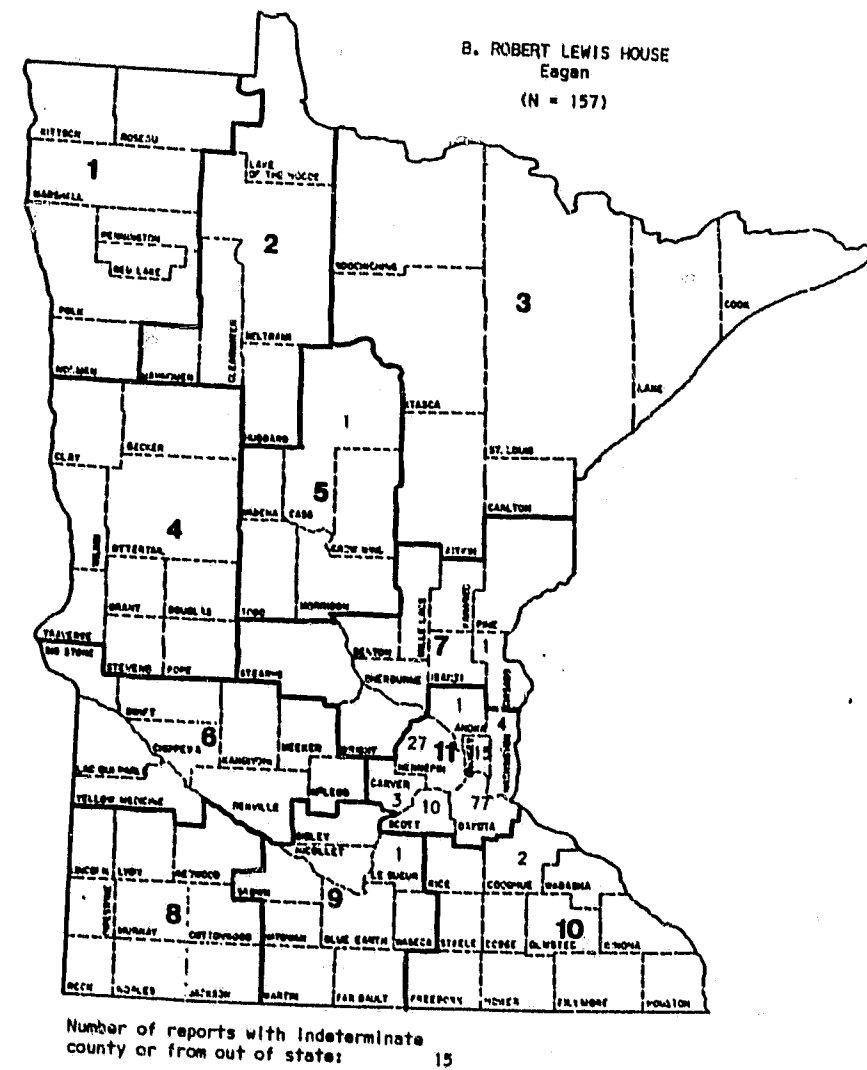
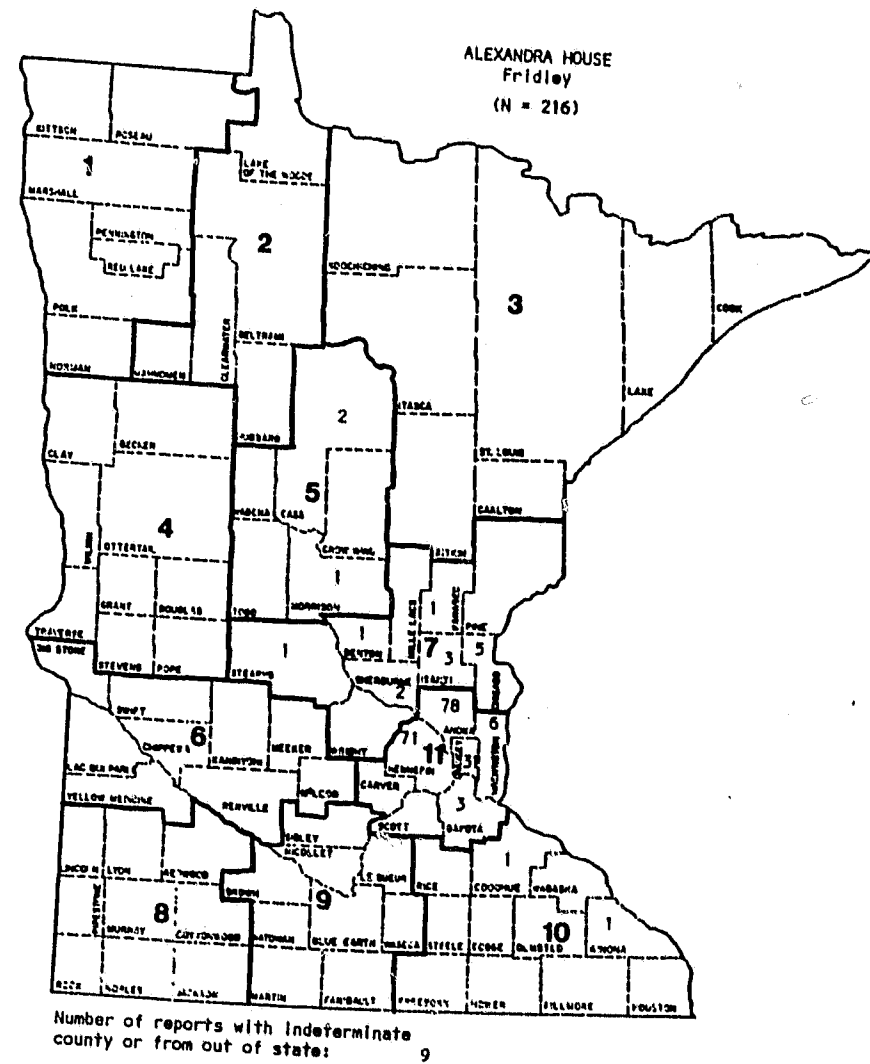


Number of reports with indeterminate
county or from out of state: 1

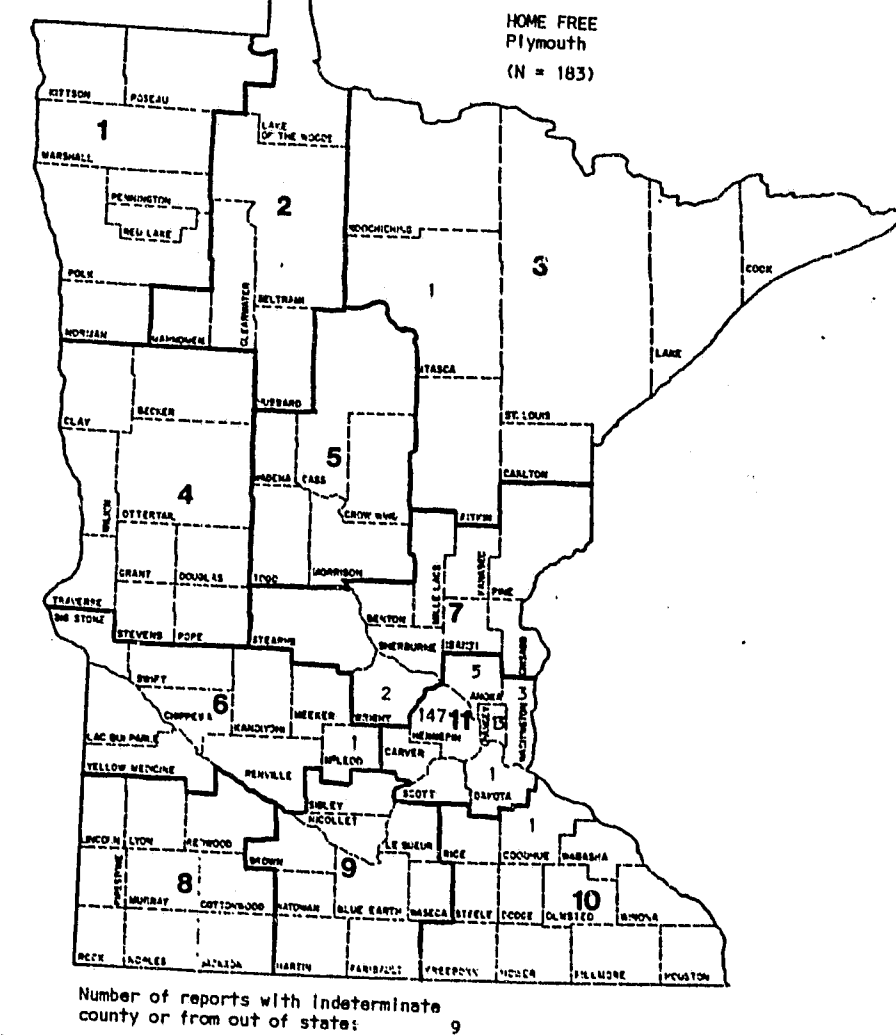
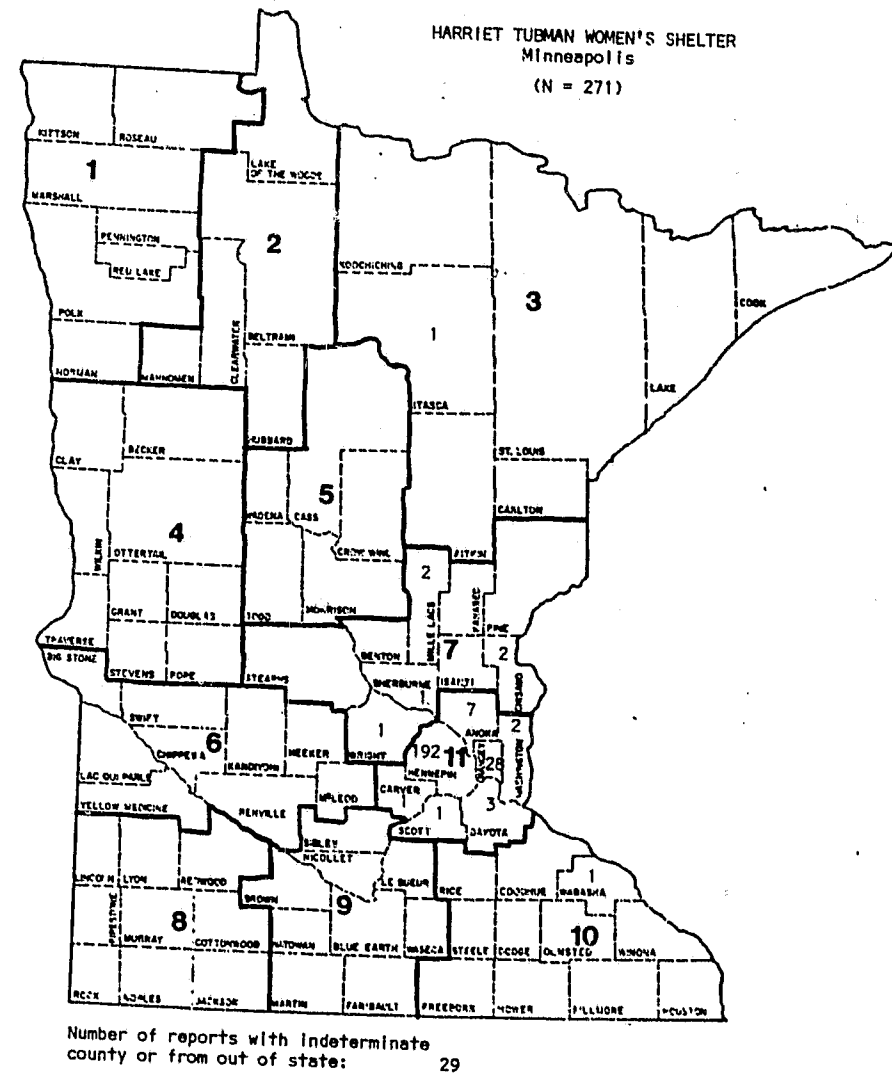


Number of reports with indeterminate
county or from out of state: 6

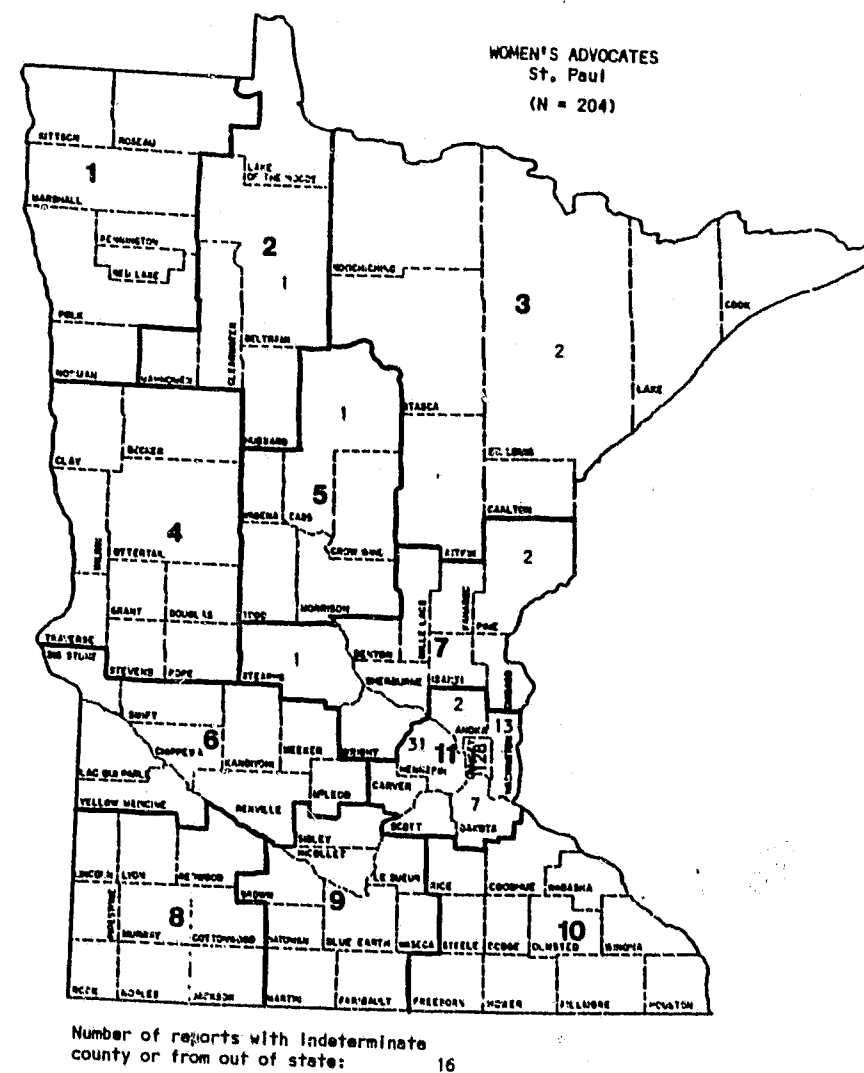
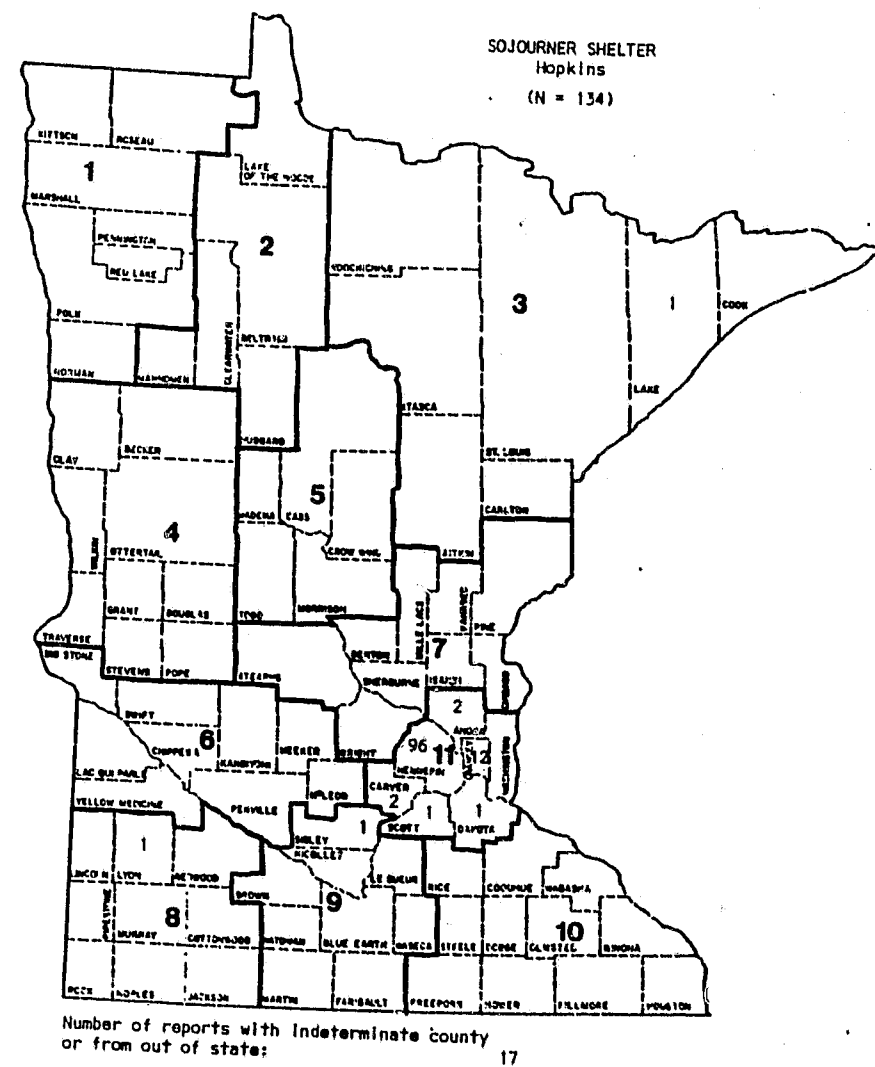
APPENDIX II (CONT.)



APPENDIX II (CONT.)



APPENDIX II (CONT.)



APPENDIX III

SUMMARY INFORMATION ON EACH INDIVIDUAL SHELTER PROGRAM, 1981*

KEY: MRRA = Martha Rogers Ripley Alliance, Thief River Falls
 NCBW = Northwoods Coalition for Battered Women, Bemidji
 WC = Women's Coalition, Duluth
 WCC = Women's Crisis Center/Region IV Council on Domestic Violence, Fergus Falls
 MMWC = Mid-Minnesota Women's Center, Brainerd
 SH = Shelter House/West Central Community Services Center, Willmar
 WH = Woman House/Central Minnesota Task Force on Battered Women, St. Cloud
 SWWS = Southwest Women's Shelter, Marshall
 CADA = CADA House/Committee Against Domestic Abuse, Mankato
 WS = Women's Shelter, Rochester
 AH = Alexandra House, Fridley
 BRLH = B. Robert Lewis House/Community Action Council, Eagan
 HTWS = Harriet Tubman Women's Shelter, Minneapolis
 HF = Home Free/Union City Mission, Plymouth
 SS = Sojourner Shelter/Hopkins Project, Hopkins
 WA = Women's Advocates, St. Paul

| | MRRA | NCBW | WC | WCC | MMWC | SH | WH | SWWS | CADA | WS | AH | BRLH | HTWS | HF | SS | WA | SUMMARY |
|---|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-------|---------|
| I. NUMBERS HOUSED: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Women | 43 | 167 | 172 | 86 | 111 | 80 | 177 | 113 | 44 | 175 | 212 | 165 | 282 | 190 | 133 | 210 | 154** |
| B. Children | 83 | 243 | 183 | 135 | 190 | 123 | 281 | 186 | 70 | 240 | 282 | 229 | 255 | 252 | 174 | 232 | 206** |
| C. TOTAL HOUSED | 126 | 410 | 355 | 221 | 301 | 203 | 458 | 299 | 114 | 415 | 494 | 394 | 537 | 442 | 307 | 442 | 360** |
| II. AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN HOUSED PER WOMAN: | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| III. CAPACITY: | 10 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 26 | 15 | 9 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 10 | 16*** | 15 |

* All shelter programs, except CADA House in Mankato, were operational during the entire year of 1981. CADA House opened in August.

** CADA House figures were not included in calculating these averages since women and children were sheltered for only five months during 1981.

*** Women's Advocates increased their licensed capacity to 35 in late 1981.

APPENDIX III (CONT.)

| | MRRA | NCBW | WC | WCC | MMWC | SH | WH | SWWS | CADA | WS | AH | BRLH | HTWS | HF | SS | WA | SUMMARY |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| IV. LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Average | 9.0 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 8.2 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 10.5 | 18.0 | 14.6 | 12.1 | 11.3 |
| B. Median | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| C. Mode | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| D. Range | 2-62 | 1-77 | 1-65 | 1-43 | 1-103 | 1-55 | 1-53 | 1-42 | 1-49 | 1-90 | 1-59 | 1-57 | 1-81 | 1-126 | 1-100 | 1-99 | 1-126 |
| V. PROFILE OF WOMEN HOUSED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. AGE OF WOMEN (YEARS): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Average | 29.0 | 28.0 | 30.9 | 30.4 | 29.2 | 28.4 | 29.8 | 28.5 | 27.9 | 28.9 | 28.5 | 31.1 | 27.6 | 30.2 | 28.8 | 30.1 | 29.2 |
| 2. Median | 29 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 27 |
| 3. Mode | 26 | 21 | 26 | 24 | 21/25 | 21 | 28 | 27 | 20/22/25/35 | 21/23 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 22/29 | 21 | 22/28 | 21 |
| 4. Range | 17-42 | 18-49 | 18-75 | 17-65 | 17-52 | 17-51 | 16-61 | 18-65 | 17-73 | 18-55 | 18-68 | 17-68 | 17-58 | 17-58 | 18-60 | 16-68 | 16-75 |
| B. AGE OF ASSAILANTS (YEARS): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Average | 32.9 | 32.0 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 34.2 | 31.2 | 33.1 | 31.9 | 33.2 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 34.1 | 31.7 | 33.6 | 32.6 | 31.9 | 32.6 |
| 2. Median | 30 | 29 | 30 | 33 | 32 | 27 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 31 |
| 3. Mode | 27/28 | 27 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 26 | 33 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 25 | 31 | 28 | 27 | 28 |
| 4. Range | 21-53 | 17-64 | 19-70 | 18-69 | 17-74 | 18-66 | 17-67 | 19-72 | 21-73 | 18-63 | 18-67 | 19-70 | 15-76 | 17-61 | 18-65 | 18-76 | 15-76 |
| C. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WOMEN AND THEIR ASSAILANTS (%): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Spouse | 90 | 59 | 63 | 83 | 71 | 84 | 83 | 78 | 74 | 81 | 68 | 77 | 44 | 57 | 59 | 48 | 66 |
| 2. Ex-spouse | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 3. Friend, living together | 3 | 27 | 28 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 38 | 31 | 30 | 34 | 22 |
| 4. Friend, not living together | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| 5. Other | 5 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 5 |

APPENDIX III (CONT.)

| | MRRA | NCBW | WC | WCC | MMWC | SH | WH | SWWS | CADA | WS | AH | BRLH | HTWS | HF | SS | WA | SUMMARY |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|----|-----|------|----|----|------|------|----|----|------|------|----|----|----|---------|
| D. RACE OF WOMEN (%): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Afro-American/Black | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 20 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 7 |
| 2. American Indian | 10 | 55 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 11 |
| 3. Anglo-American/White | 90 | 43 | 87 | 93 | 94 | 92 | 95 | 96 | 91 | 95 | 82 | 86 | 55 | 69 | 72 | 77 | 79 |
| 4. Chicana, Hispanic, Latina | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 5. Oriental/Asian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6. Other | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| E. RACE OF ASSAILANTS (%): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Afro-American/Black | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 11 | 35 | 34 | 22 | 27 | 14 |
| 2. American Indian | 7 | 57 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 11 |
| 3. Anglo-American/White | 93 | 42 | 78 | 89 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 91 | 70 | 79 | 43 | 50 | 62 | 55 | 71 |
| 4. Chicano, Hispanic, Latino | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| 5. Oriental/Asian | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 6. Other | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| F. EDUCATION LEVEL OF WOMEN (%): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Grade School or Jr. High | 24 | 24 | 15 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 13 |
| 2. High School | 58 | 44 | 57 | 69 | 64 | 77 | 59 | 70 | 71 | 62 | 63 | 53 | 50 | 57 | 67 | 54 | 58 |
| 3. Vocational or Technical School | 5 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 11 |
| 4. College | 13 | 25 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 14 | 22 | 17 |
| 5. Post College | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

APPENDIX III (CONT.)

| | MRRA | NCBW | WC | WCC | MMWC | SH | WH | SWWS | CADA | WS | AH | BRLH | HTWS | HF | SS | WA | SUMMARY |
|---|------|------|----|-----|------|----|----|------|------|----|----|------|------|----|----|----|---------|
| G. EDUCATION LEVEL OF ASSAILANTS (%): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Grade School or Jr. High | 27 | 21 | 17 | 13 | 33 | 14 | 21 | 33 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 28 | 17 | 23 | 19 | 21 |
| 2. High School | 57 | 49 | 58 | 66 | 51 | 78 | 57 | 49 | 66 | 59 | 55 | 51 | 40 | 48 | 38 | 57 | 53 |
| 3. Vocational or Technical School | 3 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 8 | 10 |
| 4. College | 13 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 22 | 19 | 23 | 21 | 15 | 15 |
| 5. Post College | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| H. SUFFICIENT JOB SKILLS TO SUPPORT HERSELF/HER CHILDREN (%): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 44 | 63 | 57 | 23 | 60 | 70 | 55 | 43 | 54 | 59 | 64 | 61 | 63 | 62 | 60 | 63 | 58 |
| No | 56 | 37 | 43 | 77 | 40 | 30 | 45 | 57 | 47 | 41 | 37 | 39 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 37 | 42 |
| I. EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF HOME WITHIN LAST YEAR PRECEDING STAY AT SHELTER (%): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 43 | 41 | 47 | 39 | 38 | 54 | 48 | 61 | 51 | 64 | 55 | 60 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 58 | 53 |
| No | 58 | 59 | 53 | 61 | 62 | 46 | 52 | 39 | 49 | 36 | 45 | 40 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 42 | 47 |

APPENDIX III (CONT.)

| | MRRA | NCBW | WC | WCC | MMWC | SH | WH | SWWS | CADA | WS | AH | BRLH | HTWS | HF | SS | WA | SUMMARY |
|---|------|------|----|-----|------|----|----|------|------|----|----|------|------|----|----|----|---------|
| G. EDUCATION LEVEL OF ASSAILANTS (%): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Grade School or Jr. High | 27 | 21 | 17 | 13 | 33 | 14 | 21 | 33 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 28 | 17 | 23 | 19 | 21 |
| 2. High School | 57 | 49 | 58 | 66 | 51 | 78 | 57 | 49 | 66 | 59 | 55 | 51 | 40 | 48 | 38 | 57 | 53 |
| 3. Vocational or Technical School | 3 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 8 | 10 |
| 4. College | 13 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 22 | 19 | 23 | 21 | 15 | 15 |
| 5. Post College | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| H. SUFFICIENT JOB SKILLS TO SUPPORT HERSELF/HER CHILDREN (%): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 44 | 63 | 57 | 23 | 60 | 70 | 55 | 43 | 54 | 59 | 64 | 61 | 63 | 62 | 60 | 63 | 58 |
| No | 56 | 37 | 43 | 77 | 40 | 30 | 45 | 57 | 47 | 41 | 37 | 39 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 37 | 42 |
| I. EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF HOME WITHIN LAST YEAR PRECEDING STAY AT SHELTER (%): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 43 | 41 | 47 | 39 | 38 | 54 | 48 | 61 | 51 | 64 | 55 | 60 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 58 | 53 |
| No | 58 | 59 | 53 | 61 | 62 | 46 | 52 | 39 | 49 | 36 | 45 | 40 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 42 | 47 |

APPENDIX IV

SHELTER PROGRAM SUMMARY INFORMATION 1981

| SHELTER | MONTH OPENED | TOTAL NUMBER WOMEN HOUSED | TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN HOUSED | TOTAL NO. OF WOMEN REQUESTING HOUSING UNABLE TO BE ACCOMMODATED | NO. OF PHONE CALLS (ON CRISIS LINE) REQUESTING INFORMATION | NO. OF SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AND TRAININGS | NO. OF PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE FOR ALL EVENTS |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| MARTHA ROGERS RIPLEY ALLIANCE Thief River Falls | N/A | 43 | 83 | 0 | 136 | 61 | 1,311 |
| NORTHWOODS COALITION FOR B.W. Bemidji | N/A | 167 | 243 | 12 | 692 | 83 | 1,388 |
| WOMEN'S COALITION Duluth | N/A | 172 | 183 | 22 | 1,608 | 59 | 1,168 |
| WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTER Fergus Falls | N/A | 86 | 135 | 0 | 345 | 111 | 2,623 |
| MID-MINNESOTA WOMEN'S CENTER Brainerd | N/A | 111 | 190 | 3 | 1,932 | 38 | 875 |
| SHELTER HOUSE Willmar | N/A | 80 | 123 | 3 | 2,787 | 20 | 781 |
| WOMAN HOUSE St. Cloud | N/A | 177 | 281 | 0 | 339 | 77 | 2,082 |
| SOUTHWEST WOMEN'S SHELTER Marshall | N/A | 113 | 186 | 3 | 586 | 59 | 2,569 |
| CADA HOUSE Mankato | August | 44 | 70 | 5 | 784 | 38 | 1,197 |
| WOMEN'S SHELTER Rochester | N/A | 175 | 240 | 13 | 1,476 | 67 | 2,314 |
| ALEXANDRA HOUSE Fridley | N/A | 212 | 282 | 266 | 934 | 44 | 1,145 |
| B. ROBERT LEWIS HOUSE Eagan | N/A | 165 | 229 | 127 | 2,879 | 73 | 2,508 |
| HARRIET TUBMAN WOMEN'S SHELTER Minneapolis | N/A | 282 | 255 | 1,562 | 2,094 | 67 | 1,499 |
| HOPKINS PROJECT, Hopkins | N/A | 133 | 174 | 626 | 1,803 | 66 | 2,294 |
| WOMEN'S ADVOCATES, St. Paul | N/A | 210 | 232 | 1,087 | 6,006 | 33 | 2,291 |
| HOME FREE, Plymouth | N/A | 190 | 252 | 633 | 3,185 | 74 | 3,568 |
| TOTALS | | <u>2,360</u> | <u>3,158</u> | <u>4,362</u> | <u>27,586</u> | <u>970</u> | <u>29,613</u> |

APPENDIX IV (CONT.)

SHELTER PROGRAM SUMMARY INFORMATION 1980

| SHELTER | MONTH OPENED | TOTAL NUMBER WOMEN HOUSED | TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN HOUSED | TOTAL NO. OF WOMEN REQUESTING HOUSING UNABLE TO BE ACCOMMODATED | NO. OF PHONE CALLS (ON CRISIS LINE) REQUESTING INFORMATION | NO. OF SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AND TRAININGS | NO. OF PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE FOR ALL EVENTS |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| MARTHA ROGERS RIPLEY ALLIANCE Thief River Falls | March | 37 | 53 | 0 | 119 | 59 | 1,428 |
| NORTHWOODS COALITION FOR B.W. Bemidji | N/A | 124 | 178 | 1 | 654 | 55 | 1,104 |
| WOMEN'S COALITION Duluth | N/A | 187 | 259 | 47 | 888 | 48 | 1,075 |
| WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTER Fergus Falls | N/A | 73 | 111 | 0 | 154 | 85 | 1,990 |
| MID-MINNESOTA WOMEN'S CENTER Brainerd | N/A | 118 | 175 | 5 | 1,035 | 30 | 687 |
| SHELTER HOUSE Willmar | N/A | 101 | 162 | 0 | 2,401 | 28 | 645 |
| WOMAN HOUSE St. Cloud | N/A | 163 | 239 | 0 | 353 | 45 | 1,471 |
| SOUTHWEST WOMEN'S SHELTER Marshall | N/A | 102 | 167 | 0 | 527 | 52 | 1,218 |
| WOMEN'S SHELTER Rochester | N/A | 163 | 180 | 16 | 710 | 85 | 2,730 |
| ALEXANDRA HOUSE Fridley | May | 107 | 156 | 308 | 1,049 | 19* | 788* |
| B. ROBERT LEWIS HOUSE Eagan | N/A | 192 | 242 | 275 | 3,950 | 36 | 975 |
| HARRIET TUBMAN WOMEN'S SHELTER Minneapolis | N/A | 228 | 167 | 1,405 | 1,340 | 84 | 3,611 |
| HOPKINS PROJECT, Hopkins | N/A | 97 | 110 | 593 | 1,530 | 28 | 954 |
| WOMEN'S ADVOCATES, St. Paul | N/A | 215 | 254 | 1,252 | 4,831 | 53 | 1,560 |
| HOME FREE, Plymouth | September | 29 | 45 | 198 | 430 | 26 | 472 |
| TOTALS | | <u>1,936</u> | <u>2,498</u> | <u>4,100</u> | <u>19,971</u> | <u>733</u> | <u>20,708</u> |

*Shelter program began providing speakers and trainings in January prior to opening a facility.

APPENDIX IV (CONT.)

SHELTER PROGRAM SUMMARY INFORMATION 1979

| SHELTER | MONTH OPENED | TOTAL NUMBER WOMEN HOUSED | TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN HOUSED | TOTAL NO. OF WOMEN REQUESTING HOUSING UNABLE TO BE ACCOMMODATED | NO. OF PHONE CALLS (ON CRISIS LINE) REQUESTING INFORMATION | NO. OF SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AND TRAININGS | NO. OF PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE FOR ALL EVENTS |
|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| NORTHWOODS COALITION FOR B.W. Bemidji | December | 4 | 5 | 0 | 70* | 23* | 415* |
| WOMEN'S COALITION Duluth | N/A | 190 | 271 | 42 | 1,227 | 46 | 953 |
| WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTER Fergus Falls | December | 6 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 50 |
| MID-MINNESOTA WOMEN'S CENTER Brainerd | N/A | 130 | 185 | 8 | 640 | 57 | 1,119 |
| SHELTER HOUSE Willmar | N/A | 72 | 101 | 0 | 800 | 51 | 1,570 |
| WOMAN HOUSE St. Cloud | July | 87 | 116 | 20 | 265 | 39 | 851 |
| SOUTHWEST WOMEN'S SHELTER Marshall | N/A | 78 | 115 | 0 | 175 | 59 | 1,261 |
| WOMEN'S SHELTER Rochester | N/A | 145 | 194 | 22 | 2,422 | 94 | 2,411 |
| B. ROBERT LEWIS HOUSE Eagan | August | 36 | 57 | 97 | 1,509** | 25** | 702** |
| HARRIET TUBMAN WOMEN'S SHELTER Minneapolis | N/A | 265 | 241 | 1,579 | 1,253 | 136 | 11,522 |
| HOPKINS PROJECT, Hopkins | May | 53 | 70 | 193 | 478 | 24 | 1,041 |
| WOMEN'S ADVOCATES, St. Paul | N/A | 248 | 324 | 1,042 | 6,029 | 118 | 3,422 |
| TOTALS | | <u>1,314</u> | <u>1,687</u> | <u>3,003</u> | <u>14,873</u> | <u>681</u> | <u>25,317</u> |

*Shelter program began operating a crisis line and providing speakers and trainings in September, 1979 prior to opening a facility.

**Shelter program operated a crisis line and provided speakers and trainings through Community Action Council from October, 1978-August, 1979, until the opening of the shelter facility.

APPENDIX IV (CONT.)

SHELTER PROGRAM SUMMARY INFORMATION 1978

| SHELTER | MONTH OPENED | TOTAL NUMBER WOMEN HOUSED | TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN HOUSED | TOTAL NO. OF WOMEN REQUESTING HOUSING UNABLE TO BE ACCOMMODATED | NO. OF PHONE CALLS (ON CRISIS LINE) REQUESTING INFORMATION | NO. OF SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AND TRAININGS | NO. OF PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE FOR ALL EVENTS |
|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| WOMEN'S COALITION Duluth | March | 188 | 356 | 30 | 888 | 102 | 2,461 |
| MID-MINNESOTA WOMEN'S CENTER Brainerd | September | 42 | 54 | 0 | 256 | 20 | 439 |
| SHELTER HOUSE Willmar | November | 6 | 10 | 0 | 32 | 15 | 390 |
| SOUTHWEST WOMEN'S SHELTER Marshall | July | 35 | 57 | 0 | 148 | 30 | 600 |
| WOMEN'S SHELTER Rochester | October | 31 | 34 | 0 | 878 | 28 | 630 |
| COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL Eagan | N/A* | N/A | N/A | N/A | 39 | 7 | 310 |
| HARRIET TUBMAN WOMEN'S SHELTER Minneapolis | November** | 40 | 47 | 185 | 98 | 19 | 680 |
| WOMEN'S ADVOCATES St. Paul | October*** | 25 | 30 | 106 | 1,400 | 15 | 900 |
| TOTALS | | <u>367</u> | <u>588</u> | <u>321</u> | <u>3,739</u> | <u>236</u> | <u>6,410</u> |

* Community Action Council received a small shelter program grant, but did not operate a shelter facility during 1978.

** Reporting began in November 1978, but Harriet Tubman Women's Shelter opened in March 1977.

*** Reporting began in October 1978, but Women's Advocates opened in October 1974.

END