



**VICTIM
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coconino county

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Supporting Rural, Remote, and
Underserved Survivors:
The Need for Mobile Victim Advocacy Units
A Research-to Practice Fellowship Project

Brooke de Heer, Northern Arizona University (NAU)

Lynn Jones, Northern Arizona University (NAU)

Jennifer Runge, Victim Witness Services of Coconino County (VWS)

Sarah Young Patton, Victim Witness Services of Coconino County (VWS)

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Center for Victim Research

The [Center for Victim Research](#) (CVR) is a one-stop resource center for victim service providers and researchers to connect and share knowledge. Its goals are to increase 1) access to victim research and data and 2) the utility of research and data collection to crime victim services nationwide. CVR's vision is to foster a community of victim service providers and researchers who routinely collaborate to improve practice through effective use of research and data.

Accordingly, CVR engages in a number of training and technical assistance activities to support victim research-and-practice collaborations. Specifically, CVR:

- Hosts a library of open-access and subscription-based victim research;
- Provides light-touch research-focused technical assistance to victim service providers;
- Translates research findings for the field in fact sheets, reports, and webinars; and
- Highlights useful research-and-practice tools and training resources for the field.

CVR also supports two types of [researcher-practitioner collaborations](#): interagency VOCA-SAC partnerships and local-level Research-and-Practice (R/P) Fellowships. In 2018, CVR's R/P Fellowship program supported nine teams of researchers and practitioners engaging in a variety of victim-focused research projects. Fellows were engaged in emerging, ongoing, or advanced research-and-practice partnerships. This report describes activities by one of CVR's 2018 R/P Fellowship teams.

R2P Fellows: Organizational Descriptions

Northern Arizona University, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice

Northern Arizona University (NAU) is a mid-sized, primarily rural, public research university located in Flagstaff, Arizona that has a commitment to civic engagement and serving Native Americans. The Flagstaff campus is located in close proximity to the Hopi, Navajo, Hualapai, and Havasupai Nations. Our geographic location facilitates our commitment to serving Native American communities and to educating Native American students through increasing enrollment improving retention, developing collaborative service and outreach programs, and promoting engagement. The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice (CCJ) seeks to inform students, practitioners, and the discipline of issues of diversity and social justice within the criminal justice arena. The CCJ department consists of experts in the field in the areas of victimology, Native justice, and critical criminology, to name a few. Dr. Brooke de Heer and Dr. Lynn Jones are two faculty members in the department who specialize in victimization research with an emphasis on vulnerable populations. Both are published authors in the field of victimology and work in various capacities with victim service agencies and providers on campus and in the Flagstaff area.

Victim Witness Services for Coconino County

Victim Witness Services (VWS) offers compassionate, free, wrap-around support and resources to victims and witnesses of any crime type and crisis without discrimination. Highly trained and qualified staff and volunteers deliver effective response and community outreach throughout Coconino County. Maintaining a highly trained team and providing evidence-based services is vital to providing effective victim advocacy because our community is diverse geographically and demographically. It is a part of our mission to provide assistance to underserved and often times remotely located populations, like that of Native American and rural victims of crime. Victim Advocates must be extremely knowledgeable about the impact

of various crime types (e.g., domestic violence, sexual assault, homicides, etc.) and local resources, be able to act independently, find creative solutions for crisis situations, and be able to work with traumatized victims who may have other complicated attributes (e.g., mental illness, poverty, isolated/remote location, etc.).

Description of the Problem

Rural, remote areas in the U.S. often do not have victim related services readily accessible or available. Researchers and practitioners identify the rural population, and more specifically Native Americans living on and off tribal lands, as an underserved population in terms of resources for those who have been involved in a crime, yet victim services to these communities are still lacking or at some time/distance away. Research details the severity of victimization experiences in rural parts of the United States and the need for accessible services to aide and support victims. According to the 2015 Federal Crime Statistics, violent crime in rural locations (including rural cities and towns) is higher than the national average, with rape being reported at significantly higher rates in rural areas (52.5 out of every 100,000 inhabitants compared to 38.6 out of 100,000 inhabitants)¹. Additionally, in counties that include tribal lands, murder rates for Native American women are ten times that of the national average and over half of Native American females report being sexually assaulted¹.

Victim related services that respond to these rural areas face a number of challenges including limited contact methods (cellular service issues), transportation issues, and lack of resources or services to address the needs of this population. Research has identified that rural survivors have greater social service needs compared to urban survivors, in part because of their geographic location². Additionally, the 2017 Office on Violence Against Women Tribal Consultation highlighted the need for increased victim services in the form of advocates, shelters, and emergency transportation expressed by various tribal nations across the United States.

While lands officially designated as Indian Country fall under their own jurisdiction and have their own crime-related response services, Victim Witness Services of Coconino County regularly provides services to the Native American population outside the reservation. According to data for 2017-2018, 31% of clients served by Victim Witness were Native American, which is dramatically higher than the 4.6% of the state population that is Native American³. Native Americans who are served by Victim Witness have a high likelihood of residing in remote locations throughout Coconino County and are likely a population with substantial victimization needs.

VWS has "satellite" victim advocates located around the county due to the geographical expansiveness of the area (geographically the second largest county in the U.S. and includes the Navajo, Hopi, Hualapai, and Havasupai tribal nations). Specifically, VWS created a new victim advocate position located in the very remote area of Tusayan/Grand Canyon (about 16% Native American population) because of the lack of resources available

¹ Rosay, André B., "Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men," NIJ Journal 277 (2016): 38-45, available at <http://nij.gov/journals/277/Pages/violence-against-american-indians-alaska-natives.aspx>.

² Grossman, S. F., Hinkley, S., Kawalski, A., & Margrave, C. (2005). Rural versus urban victims of violence: The interplay of race and region. *Journal of Family Violence*, 20(2), 71-81.

³ Tribal consultation annual report. (2017). *United States Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women* available at <http://files.constantcontact.com/5212f69f401/54330ca7-eff9-4c9d-b5ec-bdb60c8964f8.pdf?ver=1520348013000>.

in that area, but there has been no data collected verifying the victimization issues and unique service needs that are facing that community. Anecdotally, VWS recognizes that there are barriers to reporting related to special housing and employment contracts in this location, along with the common rural experience of privacy concerns. Similarly, the remote geographic locations in other areas of the county (served by the Page advocate) mean some victims must travel just to access cellular phone or Internet service to call for help when victimized, as well as the long travel often needed for emergency medical or advocate support. VWS expressed a clear need for data driven approaches to understand the victimization needs in these remote locations within Arizona.

Addressing the Problem

The NAU-VWS partnership (referred to hereafter as 'the partnership') worked together to develop and employ a needs assessment in the remote locations of Grand Canyon and Page that captured the scope of victimization issues, populations needing services, and what those services are (see Appendix A and B). NAU and VWS have a longstanding relationship partnering previously on a variety of research and educational efforts: e.g., NAU students intern at VWS, faculty invite VWS advocates into their classrooms, and these two researchers have personally collaborated with VWS staff on prevention programming and victim service delivery on campus and in the community. For this project, researchers worked closely with the advocates who serve these remote areas to develop a culturally appropriate and relevant survey of questions regarding victim service needs for those communities. This work supports VWS's expansion of their satellite locations and mobile advocacy that support underserved rural and Native American populations. The results of this project and dissemination of findings will strengthen the relevant literature on access to victim services and provide insights into ways that research can inform practice in an effort to bridge the gap between victim research and victim services. VWS and NAU, through the CVR partnership which fostered collaboration and cross-learning, were able to use data driven methods and outcomes to address the problem of victimization needs in rural/remote locations.

Data Sources

The partnership worked together to develop and implement a victim services needs assessment for Page and Grand Canyon areas. The NAU research team started data collection by interviewing the victim advocates using open ended questions about the populations they serve, available services in the areas, their daily work responsibilities, and where they would like to see improvements in their work. Notes were taken in these interviews and the data was qualitative in nature. The second source of data was derived from the needs assessment, which utilized a wide variety of question formats including open ended and scenario-based questions. Particular to Native American victim service needs, the needs assessment incorporated specific questions for those that identify as Native American, which were pilot tested on Native American community members. Additionally, the research team utilized a variety of platforms to implement the needs assessment survey including hard copy pen and paper surveys, and online surveys (via Qualtrics survey software) available via an electronic link and a scannable QR code.

As is expected with community-based research, there were some challenges with response rates on the survey. Page had a unique set of issues due to how spread out and rather isolated the community is. Grand Canyon, on the other hand, is a much smaller more

accessible community, thus response rates were slightly higher there even though the population is smaller. We foresaw some of the issues with Page response rates and made every attempt to mitigate those issues early by having ample time for the survey to be distributed and returned, and utilizing multiple formats for the survey to increase accessibility and participation. Additionally, individuals from the partnership physically went to Page four times over a two-month period to facilitate the gathering of survey data. This included attending community meetings, outreach events, Native American Chapter House meetings, and highly populated locations within Page such as the emergency room, public library, and urgent care facilities.

Data was accumulated across survey formats and entered into excel spreadsheets (one for Page and one for Grand Canyon) for cleaning, then the data was transferred to SPSS for further coding and analyses. Qualitative data will be coded for further detail before conference and county presentations in the fall of 2019.

Results

Data was analyzed in SPSS using descriptive and frequency statistics to understand trends in the data. The research team utilized a convenience sampling method; thus, all results should be interpreted cautiously to not overstate generalizability of the findings. Only respondents that identified as being residents of the location, either permanently or temporarily, were included in analyses. To not confound results across the two locations, results will be discussed separately with any commonalities across sites highlighted in the end.

Grand Canyon/Tusayan: Sixty-seven people completed the Grand Canyon needs assessment survey (31 hardcopy, 36 online). The majority finished the survey in its entirety with only a few having large chunks of missing data (3 hard copy, 1 online). For those that had missing data, we included the data that was available in analyses where possible. Nine people were excluded from analysis because they were not residents of the Grand Canyon area (visitors) leaving a total N= 58. For those included in analyses, 88% lived in Grand Canyon Village, 59% identified as female, 41% as male, 77% as heterosexual with the other 23% identifying as LGBTQ+, and 77% identifying as Caucasian/White with the next highest race/ethnicity being Native American at 13.5%. The age range of respondents was between 18-70 years with an average age of 42. There was significant variability in types of employment and annual income (ranging from \$18,000 to \$100,000+).

Approximately 54% of Grand Canyon/Tusayan respondents said that resources for crime victims were available in their community, and 60% said they knew how to go about contacting those resources. Conversely, 37% said they did not know if their community had resources for crime victims and 40% said they did not know or were unsure of how to contact those resources. Table I describes what resources respondents thought needed to be added or improved and what kind of issues would prevent them from seeking out help if they were victimized. Of particular note is that 65% or more of respondents expressed that mental health, grief, and alcohol/substance abuse counseling needed to be improved. The two most common reasons for not seeking help were lack of resources in the community and not enough time. Additionally, a number of respondents made comments about isolation, small-town gossip, and not wanting others to know of victimization, as barriers to seeking help.

Further, undocumented and foreign workers described unique barriers to seeking help, noting that they either avoid interactions with government officials to prevent detection, or that they need additional help to maintain their visa status in the U.S.

Page: A total of 50 people completed the Page needs assessment survey (29 hardcopy, 21 online). The majority finished the survey in its entirety with only a few having missing data (2 hard copy, 2 online). For those that had missing data, we included the data that was available in analyses where possible. Eight people were excluded from analysis because they did not indicate they were residents of the Page area (visitors or did not answer) leaving a total N= 42. For those included in analyses, 80% identified as female, 20% as male, 95% as heterosexual with the other 5% identifying as LGBTQ+, and 62% identifying as Caucasian/White with the next highest race/ethnicity being Native American at 31%. The age range of respondents was between 20-90 years with an average age of 43. There was significant variability in types of employment and annual income (ranging from 2k to 100+k).

Approximately 54% of Page respondents said that resources for crime victims were available in their community, and 46% said they knew how to go about contacting those resources. Conversely, 39% said they did not know if their community had resources for crime victims and 54% said they did not know or were unsure of how to contact the resources. Table II describes what resources respondents thought needed to be added or improved and what kind of issues would prevent them from seeking out help if they were victimized. Of particular note is that over 60% of respondents expressed that an emergency shelter and affordable childcare needed to be improved. The two most common reasons for not seeking help were lack of resources in the community and money-related issues. Additionally, a number of respondents made comments about there being nowhere to go if you experience victimization (housing/shelter) and concerns about law enforcement's limited ability to deal with or lack of understanding of reservation/Native American issues, including the lack of Navajo speaking professionals.

Overall Findings:

1. Both locations' proximity to Native American land/reservations provided much needed data on victim service needs of those communities. Tribal affiliation was not included as tribe specification requires tribal approval of data collection which can take a significant amount of time⁴. Information from Native American identifying individuals in Grand Canyon was quite sparse, therefore the majority of detailed responses included in this report came from the Page needs assessment. Table III provides a summary of the data collected on Native American victim service needs. It is important to highlight that open-ended response questions elicited the most meaningful data from our Native American respondents such that when given a Likert scale to rate how much Native American traditions are included in victim services there was an array of responses (from not at all to very much to unsure) which required an additional follow-up open-ended response to fully understand the Likert rating.

Overall, respondents would like to see more Native teachings by Native practitioners who

⁴ Various Native American tribes reside in the areas where data was collected. Each tribe is unique in its culture, traditions, teachings, and lifestyle. We want to stress that generalization of our findings concerning the Native American respondents is limited and findings may be vastly different across different tribes with different needs.

speaking the native language included in victim services and a more in-depth understanding of the Native American way of life.

2. Across both Grand Canyon and Page there were some common victim services needs or issues expressed by respondents. There seems to be consensus that while there are services and resources available to crime victims, there needs to be more and/or they need to be improved. **Both locations identified a lack of resources as a primary reason for why they don't or would not seek help.** It is important to note that the data indicates that a possible source of this may be that people are unaware of what specific services are available and/or what they do. In other words, they know resources exist but may not actually understand how to use those resources. **Respondents across both locations also cited that they did not know where to begin or what questions to ask which again lends support to the idea that they don't understand the services that are available.** Issues with law enforcement ranging from needing more police to inappropriate behavior to more community policing initiatives were also mentioned across both locations. Stigma associated with victimization is also a substantial problem in these rural towns and respondents from both areas mentioned female victimization (sexual assault and domestic violence) as being particularly problematic in regard to lack of safe housing.

3. While the above information highlights the findings from the needs assessment surveys, another piece of data collection was the interviews with the advocates in both Grand Canyon and Page. Both advocates stressed the need for a vehicle to be able to transport victims in crisis. **Work vehicles for advocates located in remote/rural locations are extremely important to assist victims of crime, particularly when many people do not have access to personal vehicles or services are located far away.**

Implications for Policy and Practice

The partnership has identified four primary implications related to this project:

1. Customized local survey for meaningful culturally appropriate and rural measurement

One of the goals of CVR's Research/Practitioner fellowships is to foster a community of victim service providers and researchers who routinely collaborate to improve practice through effective use of research and data. Our NAU-VWS research project and collaboration illustrates the ways in which such an approach can be uniquely valuable in accessing both remote/rural and Native American victims who may otherwise remain underserved and misunderstood. Our victim advocates and VWS partners provided an important bridge and first step toward inclusion of community members in the questions we asked and the instrument design. Our academic partners provided expertise in culturally appropriate and victim-centered research, such as implementing via targeted sampling approaches, wording and order of survey questions, and understanding barriers to response or reporting by victims. We use this finding to suggest that future victim research should consider their specific communities and individuals within, so they are best measuring and sampling appropriately rather than just adopting a more generic needs assessment survey used elsewhere. While a survey designed specifically for implementation in a smaller community may not produce results that can be compared to standardized instruments distributed in a larger scale, a more customized survey and interview approach may be more impactful to improve the response to victims and to improve services locally. VWS and its mobile/satellite victim advocacy approach provides a model for both measurement of victim awareness and service needs;

this approach demonstrates a potential model for other smaller communities within or adjacent to national parks and bordering tribal lands.

2. Outreach to raise awareness of victim services in community and build rapport with first responders

VWS has had tremendous insight into the county needs by placing mobile/satellite advocates in these two locations as one way to remove a barrier for remote victims. Since findings indicate that further education might raise awareness about available victim services and how to use them, a suggestion might be to support a VWS outreach blitz into the community to enhance community members' understanding. For instance, using the advocate to host a monthly informational class at the community college or library in Page could work like a town hall to re-introduce the advocates, answer questions, describe the available services, and perhaps over time offer more programming in areas noted in our results (mental health, alcohol). While such programming may be available already, VWS might partner with other agencies to host monthly workshops to strengthen connections between the victimization needs and the broader community context.

The fact that our research in Page had such relatively high percentage of respondents who identified as Native American (31%) indicates that our targeted sampling of particular community locations and repeated outreach were successful research strategies. The responses regarding limited understanding of or barriers to victim help-seeking indicate that further efforts to raise awareness in the community and build trust and rapport with law enforcement and advocates might be a fruitful strategy toward further improving the response to victims in this community. Similarly, in GC, further education about available services and some targeted programming related to rural/remote culture of this national park community would support victims there. Given the unique employment-related housing at the GC which may further complicate victim safe housing, any ways in which the county might financially support a "housing first" approach is another way to disrupt the common barriers to victim help-seeking associated with intimate partner violence or sexual assault. The GC may be the only national park with such a housing-tied-to-employment policy, so it may be possible to change local policy or practice to assist those who might feel stuck in crisis victimization scenarios due to housing needs.

3. Transportation needs and creative solutions/collaborations with other county entities

One of the overall findings highlighted the necessity of a vehicle (and driver) to transport victims in crisis to needed services. Due to the rural and often times isolated locations of these communities, transportation can be a huge barrier to accessing resources. Medical transport and employment ride shares often are in place in these locations; perhaps the county could work toward considering a formalization of a crisis response transport service. While the advocates are quite creative in finding ways to get their clients what they need, whether that be transportation or crisis housing for example, perhaps other county entities or individuals might collaborate to offer creative solutions that are considerate of victim privacy so as to not highlight the victim status of the individual. For instance, partnering advocacy with medical or tourist transport during the daytime hours, and exploring similar for later nighttime transportation needs of victims, might offer additional options for these victims.

4. Native American victims: Culturally specific needs and request for specific services

While one of the overall findings regarding Native American victim service needs was the request for service providers who speak the native language, the needs of this community

expand beyond an interpreter. The first step to understanding this was asking the right questions. A critical piece to the current project was Native American community involvement during measurement/design of the survey instrument. This assisted the partnership in asking the right questions in the right way. Additionally, rapport and trust with the community is of vital importance. The partnership was lucky to have access to advocates who have long-standing relationships with the Native American communities that are based on respect. The advocates helped initiate contact and explain the survey which went a long way in increasing participation.

As is often the case with victims of crime, there can be resistance to reporting and individuals must summon the strength to explain their own victimization and to overcome others' cultural insensitivity. This can be particularly prominent in Native American communities, as was revealed by some of the responses in the survey. When a victim knows that law enforcement, victim advocates or other service providers are not Native American/American Indian and they may encounter a language barrier or lack of cultural understanding, it creates a more complex challenge for victims who want to seek help. Utilizing providers who are from the Native community or are trained in the language and culture could strengthen the resiliency and help seeking experience of victims. Additionally, while the location of the advocate in an office at the police station is a great resource (as in Page), a further practical implication of the findings might suggest that an alternate location of the VWS advocate could offer a more neutral and culturally appropriate support for victims. Similarly, at the GC, further training and culturally appropriate outreach into the community might support victims who are not aware that advocates are available to them. Such outreach and workshops might include local tribal leaders in design and presentation to ensure culture competency and full community support.

Sustaining the Partnership

The collaborative partnership between NAU and VWS was a critical component to the success of this project. The NAU CCJ department has a long-standing relationship with VWS, with plans to sustain that valuable relationship through a variety of ways. Relevant to the current project, the partnership plans to present the findings of the project at two different conferences: American Society of Criminology (November 2019) and the International Conference on Sexual Assault, Intimate Partner Violence, and Increasing Access (April 2020). NAU is also willing to assist VWS with any future grant applications related to increasing accessibility to victim services that uses the needs assessment data. Additionally, VWS regularly works with undergraduate and graduate students from NAU through internships and class projects that create a strong victim-centered community. The partnership also plans to further disseminate the findings locally by making a presentation to the County Board of Supervisors to inform the decision-makers of the outcomes and to garner their support to improve services to rural/remote victims of crime.

Table I: **Grand Canyon** Victim Services Needs Assessment Responses

Question	Sub-Question	Yes (%)	No (%)	Unsure (%)
Does the area where you live have resources for those who have been the victim of a crime?	N/A	53.7	9.3	37.0
Do you know how to go about contacting those resources?	N/A	59.6	23.1	17.3
Do the following resources in your community need to be improved or added?	Emergency Shelter	61.4	8.8	29.8
	Legal Service	58.6	10.3	31.0
	Victim Advocate	50.9	23.6	25.5
	Emergency Medical Treatment	30.4	62.5	7.1
	Primary Care Medical Services	42.9	46.4	10.7
	Mental Health Counseling	74.1*	12.1	13.8
	Grief Counseling	64.9*	17.5	17.5
	Alcohol/Substance Abuse Counseling	75.9*	13.8	10.3
	Crisis Response Team	42.9	30.4	26.8
	Affordable Childcare	59.6	12.3	28.1
Support Groups	63.6	14.5	21.8	
Faith-based Services	26.8	57.1	16.1	
		Yes (N)		
If you were the victim of a crime, would any of the following prevent you from getting the help you need?	Lack of transportation	14		
	Lack of phone/internet	9		
	Money-related issues	19		
	Physical issues (injury/illness)	3		
	Limitations surrounding housing allocation/availability	8		
	Not enough time	25*		
	English is not your first language	3		
Lack of resources in your community	25*			

The situation was not serious enough to need help	15
Shame or embarrassment associated with seeking help	16
Shame or embarrassment associated with being a victim	21*
Lack of emotional support	18
Your culture/family expect you to keep these things private	6
Men in your life make decisions for you	1
Other people in your life make decisions for you	3
Your culture/family does not understand what being a victim means	2
Not wanting others to know you were victimized	21*
Don't know where to begin or what questions to ask	23*
Have never been informed of what resources are available	17
You have good health insurance and others may need the help more than you	20
The police can't or won't help you	10
People don't know your sexual orientation and seeking help would reveal that	1
You were to blame for the victimization	1
Other	2

* Bolded items indicate the most common responses

Table II: **Page** Victim Services Needs Assessment Responses

Question	Sub-Question	Yes (%)	No (%)	Unsure (%)
Does the area where you live have resources for those who have been the victim of a crime?	N/A	53.7	7.3	39.0
Do you know how to go about contacting those resources?	N/A	46.3	24.4	29.3
Do the following resources in your community need to be improved or added?	Emergency Shelter	70.7*	2.4	26.8
	Legal Service	54.8	7.1	38.1
	Victim Advocate	45.0	20.0	35.0
	Emergency Medical Treatment	36.6	43.9	19.5
	Primary Care Medical Services	53.7	31.7	14.6
	Mental Health Counseling	47.6	38.1	14.3
	Grief Counseling	36.6	36.6	26.8
	Alcohol/Substance Abuse Counseling	46.3	31.7	22.0
	Crisis Response Team	40.5	23.8	35.7
	Affordable Childcare	69.0*	7.1	23.8
Support Groups	42.9	16.7	40.5	
Faith-based Services	22.0	53.7	24.4	
		Yes (N)		
If you were the victim of a crime, would any of the following prevent you from getting the help you need?	Lack of transportation	12		
	Lack of phone/internet	6		
	Money-related issues	24*		
	Physical issues (injury/illness)	5		
	Limitations surrounding housing allocation/availability	8		
	Not enough time	6		
	English is not your first language	2		
	Lack of resources in your community	16*		

The situation was not serious enough to need help	9
Shame or embarrassment associated with seeking help	14*
Shame or embarrassment associated with being a victim	12
Lack of emotional support	7
Your culture/family expect you to keep these things private	3
Men in your life make decisions for you	2
Other people in your life make decisions for you	2
Your culture/family does not understand what being a victim means	2
Not wanting others to know you were victimized	11
Don't know where to begin or what questions to ask	17*
Have never been informed of what resources are available	13*
You have good health insurance and others may need the help more than you	6
The police can't or won't help you	4
People don't know your sexual orientation and seeking help would reveal that	3
You were to blame for the victimization	5
Other	2

* Bolded items indicate the most common responses

Table III: Native American Victim Service Needs

Question	Response Options	Grand Canyon (N) %	Page (N) %
How much are Native American traditions included in victim services?	Not very much Somewhat Very much Unsure	(0) 0.0 (0) 0.0 (0) 0.0 (0) 100	(2) 14.2 (2) 14.2 (4) 28.6 (6) 42.9
Please explain your answer	Open ended response examples	I don't believe any traditional support is available to victims. No indication of service other than in Tuba City	Will need to bring more native teachings I have not heard of any traditional services being offered Most of the community is made up of Native Americans and they support culturally
How could Native American cultural practices be brought into victim services?	Open ended response examples	Locations could be identified within the park for ceremonial purposes. Local traditional medicine people could be used to assist in holistic treatment of trauma and other healing practices. Would be nice to see a local branch of the Tuba City Regional Health services here or affordable transportation to Tuba City	An understanding of what life is like here is and how it is much different than urban living. Families raise children very uniquely and some are neglected due to lack of education, income, and inexperienced care givers(parents) Possibly through victim adv. training or the local hospitals traditional practitioner Native Interpreters Protection prayers Ask traditional native practitioners

