IN 2022

1,377 primary victims

323 secondary victims

WERE SERVED BY 19 SEXUAL ASSAULT CRISIS CENTERS ACROSS NORTH DAKOTA.

- at least 1,104 victims were female
- 56% of cases were male assailant, female victim
- at least 57 assailants were female
- at least 870 assailants were male
- 5% of cases were male assailant, male victim

A CLOSER LOOK

- At least 383 of primary victims were under the age of 18 years old at the time of the assault(s).
- In adult cases, 9% of the assailants were strangers. In child cases, 7% of the assailants were strangers.
- In at least 28% of all cases, the assailant was a friend/acquaintance/date of the victim.
- At least 38% of the assaults occurred in the victim’s or the assailant’s home.
- 19% of new victims were people with disabilities. Of those, 11% were people with developmental disabilities, 25% had physical disabilities, and 64% were people with mental health disabilities.

ADVOCACY

- 45% of the crimes were reported to law enforcement.
- 28% of adult victims contacted the sexual assault crisis and advocacy center about the crime within 2 days of the assault. 15% of adult victims contacted a sexual assault center within 3-30 days after the assault.
- At least 17,587 services were provided to primary victims by crisis center advocates from January to December 2022.
- At least 26% of the victims were referred to sexual assault service providers by themselves, friends, or family members.

March 2023. Sexual Assault Statistics are compiled by CAWS North Dakota. CAWS North Dakota 521 E Main Ave, Suite 320, Bismarck, ND, 58501 | 701.255.6240 | www.cawsnorthdakota.org

Statistics represent new victims served in 2022. New = unduplicated for calendar year. Primary victims refers to the victim/survivor whom the sexual assault and/or child sexual abuse was directed at. Secondary victims refers to those who are indirectly affected by the sexual assault—i.e., children, siblings, spouses or intimate partners, grandparents, other affected relatives, friends, neighbors, etc.

This project was supported by Grant No. 19JOVW-22-CC-00097-MUMU awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Justice.