

# Impact Evaluation of a SANE Unit in Albuquerque, NM

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## Background

- Sexual assault common
- Disconnected service delivery
- Sexual assault nurse examiner programs
  - Began in 1970's
  - Increasingly more common
- Impact of SANE programs is not known

## Typical acute SA response

- Pre-SANE
  - Patient seen in clinic or ED urgently (?)
  - Attended by resident physician in clinic/ED
  - Rape crisis advocate
  - Social work
  - Police?
  - Follow-up
- Post-SANE
  - Patient seen in ED (?)
  - Urgent appointed care at SANE unit
  - Attended by sexual assault nurse examiner at SANE unit
  - Rape crisis advocate
  - Police
  - Follow-up

## Study Goal

- Measure the impact of the Albuquerque SANE Collaborative in four areas
  - Victim services
  - Healthcare
  - Law enforcement
  - Prosecution

## Impact evaluation of SANE

- Population
  - Adult women (18 years and older - 1/1/2000)
  - Sexual assault in Greater Albuquerque area
  - 1994 - 1998
  - Sought care at either
    - University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center  
*or*
    - Albuquerque SANE Collaborative

## Evaluation strategy

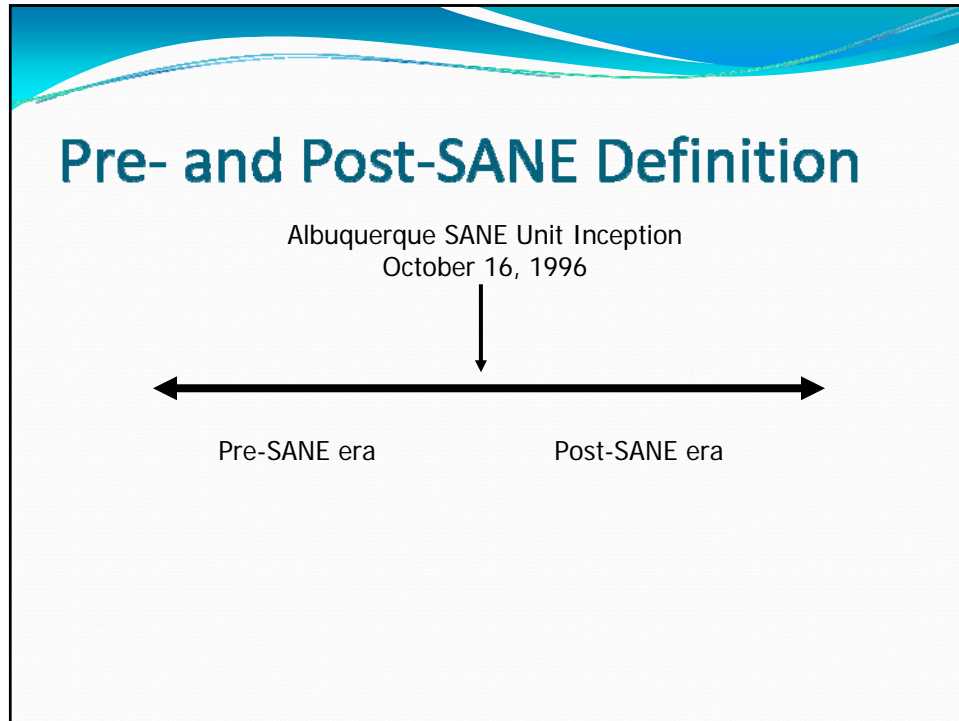


## Community-researcher collaboration

- Community members
  - Provide researchers with evaluation questions based on their interests
  - Facilitate data collection
  - Interpret findings
- Researchers
  - Operationalize evaluation questions
  - Collect, analyze, report data

## Methods (cont.)

- Pre/post comparison
  - Compare the outcomes “pre-SANE” to the outcome “post-SANE”
  - Compare outcomes before October 16, 1996 to after this date
- Quantitative data
- Qualitative data



- ## Methods (cont.)
- Qualitative data collection
    - Key informant interviews with stakeholders
      - Structured interview
      - Individuals who have a broad perspective of sexual assault services in their area of interest
    - Focus groups
      - Structured discussion
      - Survivors, rape crisis advocates

## Methods (cont.)

- Quantitative data collection
  - Pre-collected data/Existing data sources
  - New data collection

## Methods (cont.)

- Pre-collected data
  - SANE records
  - Police data
    - Albuquerque Police Department
    - Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department
  - District attorney data
    - Second Judicial District
  - Court data
    - Second Judicial Court

## Methods (cont.)

- New data collection
  - UNMH medical record abstraction
  - Telephone survey of SA survivors
    - UNMH clients (pre-SANE)
    - SANE clients (post-SANE)

## Data analysis

- Pre/post comparison
  - 'unlinked' data (presented here today)
    - aggregate responses
  - 'linked' data (not presented today)
    - follow individuals through the system

## Evaluation summary

- Victim services
  - Victim telephone survey
  - VS stakeholder interviews
  - SA Survivor focus group
  - ARCC focus group
- Health care
  - Medical chart review\*
  - HC stakeholder interviews

\*Data presented today

## Evaluation summary

- Law enforcement
  - LE SA record review\*
  - LE stakeholder interviews
- Prosecution
  - DA record review\*
  - Court record review\*
  - P stakeholder interviews

\*Data presented today

## Findings

## Survivor characteristics

Pre- and Post-SANE survivors are similar with respect to demographic characteristics.

• Pre-SANE		• Post-SANE	
• Mean age	29.1 yr	• Mean age	30.9 yr
• Anglo	52%	• Anglo	49%
• Hispanic	29%	• Hispanic	36%
• African Am.	6%	• African Am.	4%
• Native Am.	4%	• Native Am.	6%
• Albuquerque	91%	• Albuquerque	85%

Source: UNMH and SANE records, Law enforcement records (ethnicity)

## Offender characteristics

Pre- and Post-SANE offenders are similar with respect to demographic characteristics.

- | • Pre-SANE    |     | • Post-SANE   |     |
|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| • Male        | 99% | • Male        | 99% |
| • Anglo       | 42% | • Anglo       | 39% |
| • Hispanic    | 34% | • Hispanic    | 39% |
| • African Am. | 14% | • African Am. | 9%  |
| • Native Am.  | 3%  | • Native Am.  | 3%  |

Source: Law enforcement records

## Victim-Offender Relationship

Victim-offender relationship was similar in pre-SANE compared to the post-SANE era. Fewer 'unknown' relationships in post-SANE era.

- | • Pre-SANE (n=415) |     | • Post-SANE (n=963) |     |
|--------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| • Acquaintance     | 27% | • Acquaintance      | 30% |
| • Stranger         | 15% | • Stranger          | 21% |
| • Intimate partner | 13% | • Intimate partner  | 10% |
| • Family member    | 15% | • Family member     | 8%  |
| • Known, not spec. | 14% | • Known, not spec.  | 20% |
| • Unknown          | 14% | • Unknown           | 8%  |

Source: Law enforcement records

## Healthcare Services:

### Wait times

Post-SANE era sexual assault survivors were seen more quickly than pre-SANE era survivors.

- Pre-SANE
  - Check-in to discharge time
    - 7 hrs 23 min
  - Check-in to case end time
    - 4 hrs 40 min
- Post-SANE
  - Dispatch to completion time
    - 4 hrs 34 min

Source: UNMH and SANE records

## Statute violated

The statutes violated in the pre-SANE era were similar to the post-SANE era.

- |                    |     |                     |     |
|--------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| • Pre-SANE (n=415) |     | • Post-SANE (n=963) |     |
| • CSP              | 60% | • CSP               | 66% |
| • CSC              | 5%  | • CSC               | 3%  |
| • CSC-Minor        | 35% | • CSC-Minor         | 30% |

Source: Law enforcement records

## Healthcare services

Post-SANE era survivors receive standard medical treatments more consistently compared to pre-SANE era survivors.

- | • Pre-SANE (n=183)           | • Post-SANE (n=715)          |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| • Pregnancy test 72%         | • Pregnancy test 78%         |
| • Pregnancy prophylaxis 48%* | • Pregnancy prophylaxis 76%* |
| • STD treatment 62%*         | • STD treatment 82%*         |

p < .0001

Source: UNMH and SANE records

## Healthcare/LE: Forensic data collection

Post-SANE era survivors were more likely to consent to a forensic exam, to have forensic data collected, and to undergo colposcopy.

- | • Pre-SANE (n=183)  | • Post-SANE (n=715) |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| • Forensic exam 69% | • Forensic exam 98% |
| • 'Rape kit' 65%    | • 'Rape kit' 90%    |
| • Colposcopy 10%    | • Colposcopy ?%     |

Source: UNMH and SANE records

## Victim Services:

### Referrals

Post-SANE era survivors received more referrals to a more comprehensive range of services compared to the pre-SANE era.

- | • Pre-SANE              |     | • Post-SANE             |     |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| • 1.5 referrals/patient |     | • 4.0 referrals/patient |     |
| • Rape Crisis           | 29% | • Rape Crisis           | 74% |
| • Social services       | 18% | • Social services       | 48% |
| • STD                   | 15% | • STD                   | 12% |
| • Other                 | 52% | • Other                 | 52% |

Other referrals included: family doctor, health clinics, primary care provider, student health center

Source: UNMH and SANE records

## Law Enforcement

Survivors in the post-SANE era were more likely to report to the police. Law enforcement officers brought more charges in the post-SANE era compared to the pre-SANE era.

- | • Pre-SANE               |  | • Post-SANE              |  |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| • 50% reported to police |  | • 72% reported to police |  |
| • 1.8 charges/case       |  | • 4.2 charges/case       |  |

Source: Law enforcement records, UNMH and SANE records

## Law Enforcement

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-SANE (415 cases)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unfounded 7%*</li> <li>• Exceptionally Cleared 22%*</li> <li>• Cleared by arrest 2%†</li> <li>• Active 53%*</li> <li>• Inactive 10%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-SANE (963 cases)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unfounded 2%*</li> <li>• Exceptionally Cleared 13%*</li> <li>• Cleared by arrest 3.2%†</li> <li>• Active 72%*</li> <li>• Inactive 10%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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† p < .05  
\* p < .0001

Source: Law enforcement records

## Prosecution: Case disposition

A significantly greater number of cases in the post-SANE era resulted in a guilty plea by the defendant compared to the pre-SANE era. Fewer cases were not prosecuted or dismissed.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-SANE (735 charges)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nolle prosequi 28%*</li> <li>• Dismissed 9%*</li> <li>• Jury acquittal 2%</li> <li>• Guilty plea 18%*</li> <li>• Jury conviction 1%*</li> <li>• Missing 38%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-SANE (1,535 charges)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nolle prosequi 19%*</li> <li>• Dismissed 4%*</li> <li>• Jury acquittal 2%</li> <li>• Guilty plea 27%*</li> <li>• Jury conviction 4%*</li> <li>• Missing 40%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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\* p < .001

Source: Court records

## Prosecution: Judgment and Sentence

- Pre-SANE
  - 32% charges convicted
  - 2.4 years average sentence
- SANE
  - 51% charges convicted
  - 3.8 years average sentence

Source: Court records

## Limitations

- Comparability of records
  - UNM medical charts vs. electronic SANE records
    - Pre-SANE records come from abstraction of charts from patients seen at University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center
    - Post-SANE records come from an electronic chart for all patients seen at the Albuquerque SANE Collaborative
- Pre-/Post- comparison
- Period effects
  - New DA, New Chief of Police
- Unable to link across datasets
  - There is no consistent set of identifying information in the data sets to follow an individual through the system

## Identifiers in the data sets

- Medical records
  - Victim name and DOB
  - Incident date
- SANE records
  - Victim name and DOB
  - Offender name?
  - Incident date
- Police records
  - Victim name
  - Offender name?
  - Incident date
- DA records
  - Victim name
  - Offender name
  - Incident date
- Court records
  - Offender name

## Data linkage

- Neither deterministic nor probabilistic methods were successful in linking data sets
  - SANE and Law Enforcement data
    - 40% have no linking information
  - SANE and Prosecution data
    - 60% have no linking information

## Conclusion

- Quantitative data provide evidence that the Albuquerque SANE unit has positively affected:
  - healthcare
  - victim services
  - law enforcement
  - Prosecution
- Qualitative data (not shown) contextualize the data and highlight programmatic strengths and weaknesses