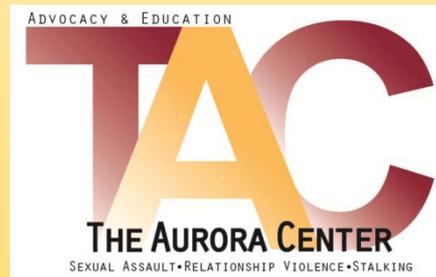


ADVOCATES AND OFFICERS: WORKING TOGETHER TO ADDRESS CAMPUS SEXUAL VIOLENCE



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INTRODUCTIONS

- Kevin Randolph: Investigator, University of Minnesota Police Department
- Becky Redetzke Field: Legal Advocacy Coordinator, The Aurora Center for Advocacy & Education
- Traci Thomas-Card: Prevention Program Coordinator, The Aurora Center for Advocacy & Education/Boynton Health Service



GOALS

- To understand the prevalence of sexual violence on college campuses in MN
- To clarify the role of an advocate and the role of law enforcement when a sexual assault occurs
- To learn about key laws and policies affecting sexual violence on college campuses nationwide
- To identify strategies for collaboration on prevention and direct service



ACTIVITY

TALK IT OUT

NATIONAL STATISTICS

CDC's National intimate Partner & Sexual Violence Survey, 2010.

RAPE:

- 1 in 5 women
- 1 in 71 men

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE – physical:

- 1 in 4 women
- 1 in 7 men

STALKING:

- 1 in 6 women
- 1 in 19 men
- .



OUR STATE

2013 COLLEGE STUDENT HEALTH SURVEY REPORT: HEALTH AND HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIORS MINNESOTA
POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS

24.2% of female students experienced sexual assault.

- 4.6% reported in the survey having been assaulted within last 12 months.

4.6% of male students experienced sexual assault.

- 1.3% reported in the survey having been assaulted in the past 12 months.



OUR STATE

2013 COLLEGE STUDENT HEALTH SURVEY REPORT: HEALTH AND HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIORS MINNESOTA
POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS

27.2% of female students experienced domestic violence.

13.7% of male students experienced domestic violence.



OUR STATE

2013 COLLEGE STUDENT HEALTH SURVEY REPORT: HEALTH AND HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIORS MINNESOTA
POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS

12.8% of students report either sexually assaulting or inflicting domestic violence on another person within their lifetime.



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

OUR STATE

2013 COLLEGE STUDENT HEALTH SURVEY REPORT: HEALTH AND HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIORS MINNESOTA
POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS

Only 34.5% of students who indicated that they were a victim/survivor of sexual assault reported the incident to someone. Individuals that they reported to included: health care providers, hall directors or community advisors, campus sexual violence offices, the police, and “other”.



BARRIERS TO DISCLOSING

- Shame or blame
- Recognition that an assault occurred
- Retaliation
- Not believed/Confidentiality/Public Disclosure
- Ability to make informed choices in process
- Don't "tell on" friend, family member, caregiver
- Isolation
- Financial, physical, or emotional dependency
- Losing custody of children
- Heard about someone who told, received no justice
- Religious and/or cultural barriers



ADVOCACY

- Victim Advocate/Victim-Witness Advocate
 - Most likely to work with prosecutor's office
- Domestic Violence Advocate
 - Most likely working out of a shelter/community agency
- Sexual Assault Advocate
 - Most likely working out of community agency



ADVOCACY

- “Active Support”
 - Supporting survivor, listening without judgment
 - Providing options and resources
 - Offering crisis intervention and safety planning
 - Serving as a liaison between agencies/systems



ADVOCACY



RESPONDING TO REPORTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE: THE ADVOCATE'S ROLE

- Offer survivor option to have advocate present during report to law enforcement
- Explaining to survivor:
 - Advocates are there for support, not to report on behalf of survivor
 - Advocates are “off the record”
 - Law enforcement has a role of being neutral/unbiased and objective



WE ALL HAVE A STORY: LAW ENFORCEMENT



LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Our Goals
- How We Are Similar
- How We Differ
- Recognition Is The Key



RESPONDING TO REPORTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE: THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Initial Response
- Collection of Evidence
- Forensic Interviews
- Packaging The Case



THE FACTS

Sexual violence advocates are beneficial to law enforcement investigations. Campbell (2006) found that:

Victims were more likely to have a police report taken (59% vs. 41%); and

The case was more likely to be investigated further (24% vs. 8%).



WE ALL HAVE A STORY: PROSECUTION



PRACTICAL ADVICE

- Get to know one another
- Know your policies on campus
- Set up “mock” interviews and provide feedback to one another
- Discuss your boundaries and roles ahead of time
- Work together to develop training for students, staff, and faculty. Prevention is key!



JEANNE CLERY ACT

- Jeanne Clery
 - 1986: raped and murdered in dorm
 - Parents lobbied
- 1991:
 - Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act



CAMPUS SAVE ACT

- Part of the VAWA 2013 Reauthorization
 - Training
 - Crime statistic reports
 - Clear definitions
 - Clear investigation procedure and disciplinary process
 - Schools must offer services and options to the victim even if there is no official incident report.



TITLE IX

9. Schools cannot discourage your continuing your education.

8. In cases of sexual violence, schools are prohibited from encouraging or allowing mediation (rather than a formal hearing) of the complaint.

7. Schools can issue a no contact directive under Title IX to prevent the accused student from approaching or interacting with you.

6. Schools may not retaliate against someone filing a complaint and must keep a complainant-victim safe from other retaliatory harassment or behavior.

5. Schools must take immediate action to ensure a complainant-victim can continue his or her education free of ongoing sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual violence.

1. Title IX a landmark federal civil right that prohibits sex discrimination in education.

Title IX

2. Title IX does not apply to female students only.

3. Schools must be proactive in ensuring that your campus is free of sex discrimination.

4. School must have an established procedure for handling complaints of sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual violence.



CASE STUDY

Hannah's Story



CASE STUDY

Brad's Story



ACTIVITY

Advocates & Officers: “4 Points”



THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING!

References

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- http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/cdc_nisvs_ipv_report_2013_v17_single_a.pdf
- www.mncasa.org

