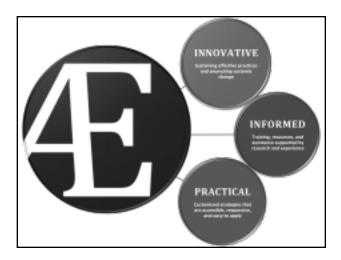
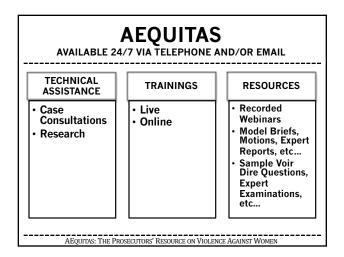
HIGHER EDUCATION

Dispelling Myths to More Effectively Prosecute Campus Rape









SUPPORT

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FAIR USE

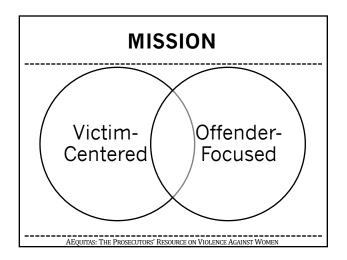
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OBJECTIVES

 Identify predatory behavior and other characteristics of sex offenders.

- Confront realities of sexual assault and the traumatic effects of offender's criminal acts.
- Identify specific challenges that exist where sexual assaults occur on college campuses or involve college students.



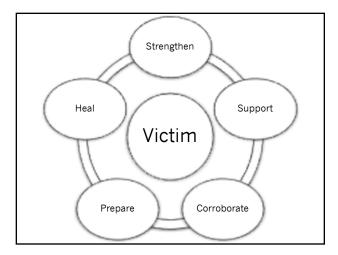


VICTIM-CENTERED

- Victim/survivors are central to the criminal justice system
- Consideration of the victim's safety, privacy, and well-being must be paramount throughout the process

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Ensure access to services and information



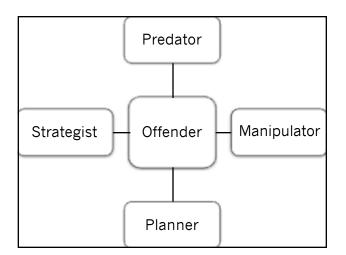


OFFENDER-FOCUSED

- Keep the focus on the actions, behaviors, characteristics, and intent of the offender
- Offenders target victims whom they believe they can assault without consequence

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 Myths about sexual assault help offenders avoid accountability





THE UNDETECTED RAPIST

Dr. David Lisak

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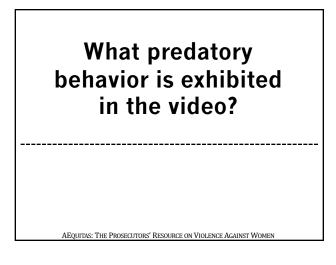
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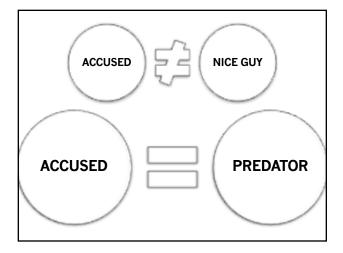
120 of 1,882 men self-reported sexual acts met legal definitions of rape or attempted rape but were never prosecutor

97 out of 120 admitted to drug or alcoholfacilitated sexual assault

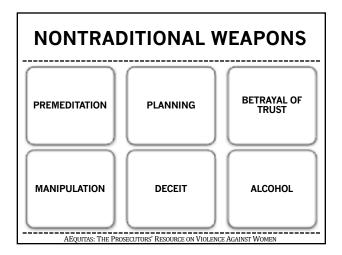
76 of the 120 averaged 5.8 rapes each

Lisak & Miller, Repeat Rape and Multiple Offending Among Undetected Rapists, 17 (1) VIOLENCE AND VICTIMS (2002)











THE TRUTH ABOUT RAPE

- Most are nonstrangers
- Rapists don't usually use deadly weapons or cause physical injury
- Victims behave in many different ways
- False reports are a small minority of cases

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It is not the victim's fault

REALITY: VICTIMS MAY...

- •Freeze during the assault
- •Not resist "fiercely"
- Delay reporting
- Disclose partially
- Decide not to cooperate
- Maintain contact with assailant

OVERCOMING MYTHS

Sexual violence is NOT a result of:

- "Low self-esteem"
- One's own victimization
- "Boys will be boys"
- "Curiosity"
- Sexual identity problems
- Drinking or drugs

OFFENDERS

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Create in victims the symptoms later used against them:

- Deception
- Emotional instability
- Memory problems
- Substance abuse

OFFENDER COUNTS ON SOCIETY BELIEVING

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- •She was dressed "provocatively"
- •She is promiscuous
- She wants attention
- •She's a gold-digger
- •She made it up to "cover" for cheating on her boyfriend
- "Buyer's remorse"
- •Mad at offender's lack of interest

MYTHS IMPACT VICTIMS TOO

Almost ¹/₂ of the women who were characterized as victims of a completed rape by the National College Women Sexual Victimization Survey did not consider themselves to be victims of rape.

BONNIE S. FISHER, FRANCIS T. CULLEN & MICHAEL G. TURNER, THE SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN (2000)

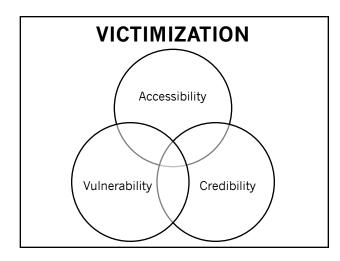
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"...you're waking up to a guy whom you met in person for the first time the night before and found likable and drank at least moderately with... and whom you're now looking at smiling at you across the pillow, contemplating that he might also have just raped you. I mean, for most of us this does not fit the profile: good-looking [guys] who live in fancy high-rises are not rapists.."

Moe, Can Rapists Get You Off? Our Questions About How Serial Rapist Jeffrey Marsalis Got Away With It, Answered, JEZEBEL (Oct. 15, 2007), http://jezebel.com/311016/can-rapists-get-you-off-our-questions-abouthow-serial-rapist-jeffrey-marsalis-got-away-with-it-answered ...So I think it's possible to understand pretty easily how in the cloud of the next morning her intellectual self might overtake her instinct. And since he for the most part did not really betray any overt violence after the initial night, for those who allowed him into their lives subsequently one can see how these women might convince themselves they were initially wrong, that the memory was flawed."

Moe, Can Rapists Get You Off? Our Questions About How Serial Rapist Jeffrey Marsalis Got Away With It, Answered, JEZEBEL (Oct. 15, 2007), http://jezebel.com/311016/can-rapists-get-you-off-our-questions-abouthow-serial-rapist-jeffrey-marsalis-got-away-with-it-answered





VULNERABILITY

•No vulnerability without danger

- Offender uses vulnerability to facilitate rape
- Offender may have knowledge or sense of victim's vulnerability
- •Offender can create the vulnerability with drugs and / or alcohol

COMBATTING THE MYTHS

Educate yourself and others

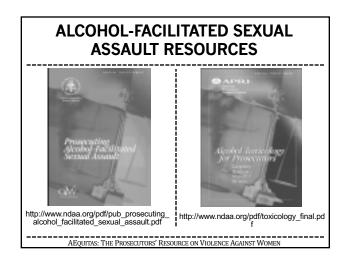
- Speak to allied professionals, including advocates providing support for victims of sexual assault
- Do not let myths and misconceptions impact the investigation
- Prosecutors can use expert testimony at trial

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DISCLOSURE
Is difficult
Most victims never report to authorities
Confusing options
Sets in motion a daunting process

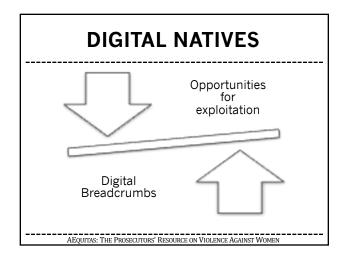
CAMPUS-SPECIFIC ISSUES	
 Prevalence of alcohol and drug use Privacy issues Greek life Scholarship status Residential life 	 Microcosm of society Athletics Cultural/ diversity issues Disciplinary process Social media



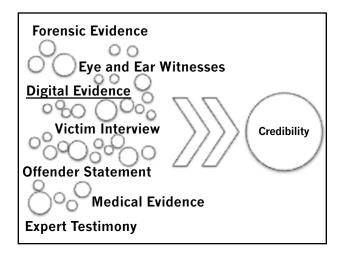




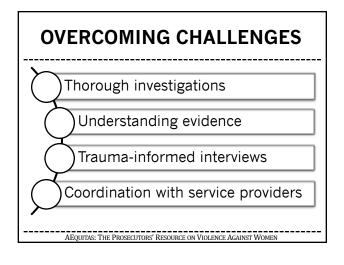












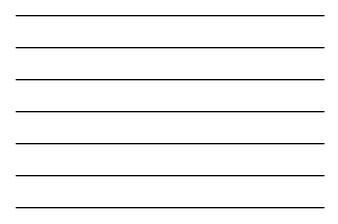


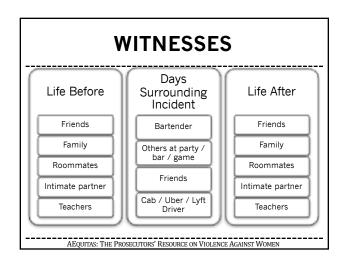
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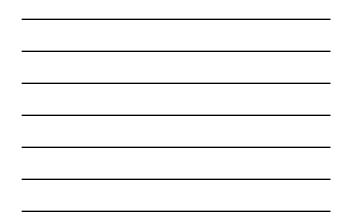
IDENTIFY SOURCES OF EVIDENCE

|--|

EVIDENCE COLLECTION		
CRIME SCENE	OTHER PHYSICAL EVIDENCE	
●Blood ●Hair	● Surveillance tapes ● Social media, cell	
●Urine ●Vomit	phones Glasses, punch bowls Receipts or credit card charges	
●Semen ●Sheets ●Clothing		
•Condom	Medical exam Resource on Violence Against Women	







SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINER

(SANE)

- Incapacitated patients are statistically significantly less likely to have genital and non-genital trauma than patients who were not incapacitated at the time of the assault
- Most common non-genital injury = bruising to the arms and legs

ANDRE ROSAY & TARA HENRY, FINAL REPORT: ALASKA SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINER STUDY (Oct. 2008)

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VICTIM STATEMENTS

Expect inconsistencies

- Victim may fear getting in trouble
- Different (types of) interviews by different interviewers
- Alcohol can impair victim's memory and ability to perceive
- Memory will be affected by trauma Victim may be embarrassed

Inconsistencies can be evidence of sexual assault

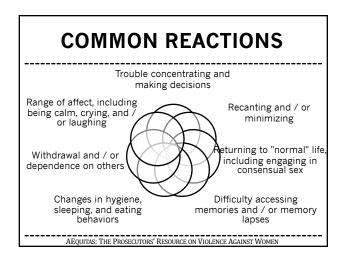
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EFFECTS OF TRAUMA

- There is no "blue print" on how trauma impacts an individual
- Cognition and behavior are affected by trauma
- Recognizing some common reactions to trauma can assist us in responding to victims of sexual assault

"Traumatic events are extraordinary, not because they occur rarely but rather because they overwhelm the ordinary human adaptation to life."

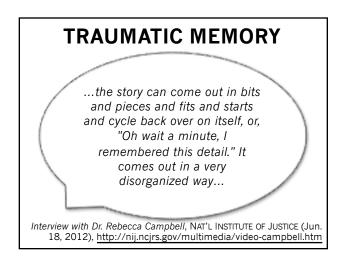
Judith Herman, Center for Nonviolence and Social Justice



REMINDER

 Offender inflicted trauma on victim

Offender is responsible for the victim's reaction to that trauma



INTERVIEW BASICS

- Disclosure is a process
- Avoid asking for specific details or timelines during initial conversation
- Consider impact of questions on the victim
- Don't force details
- •Ask directed, open-ended questions

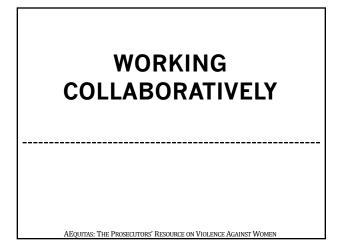
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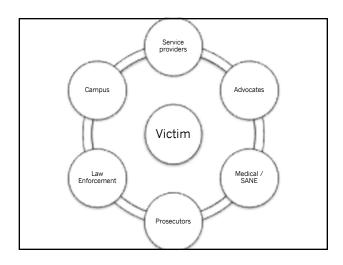
●Don't interrupt

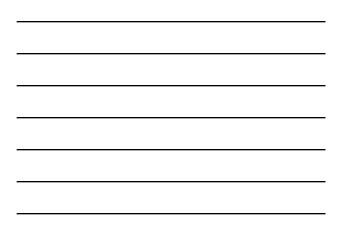
TIPS

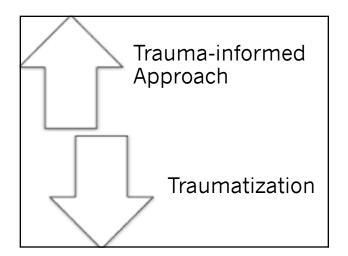
•Magic word = "able"

- Sensory memories are stronger than other memories after a traumatic event
- Ask about when the victim knew he or she was in danger











TRUE COLLABORATION

- Provides victim with holistic support, including safety planning
- Demonstrates systematic engagement
- Improves communication
- Identifies gaps
- Enhances participation
- Educates each partner about each others' expertise
- Encourages mutual respect

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GOING FORWARD

- Keep victims at the center of campus sexual assault cases
- Focus on the offender's predatory actions
- Coordinate with allied professionals, on campus and off, to identify and preserve all corroborating evidence, provide services to victims, and educate others

