#### SAFESTAR SAFESTAR



# Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Support Training Access and Resources

Empowering Women in Tribal Communities to Combat Sexual Violence through SAFESTAR

# 14th National Indian Nations Conference: Justice for Victims of Crime Coachella Valley, California

December 11 - 13, 2014

Presented by:
Southwest Center for Law & Policy
In collaboration with the International Association of Forensic Nurses with funding by OVW and USDOJ



#### **Workshop Objectives:**

- Increase knowledge of how sexual assault against women affects the Tribal Communities
- Learn the SAFESTAR strategies to encourage a strong, effective, criminal justice response to sexual assault against American Indian/Alaska Native women
- Provide a better understanding of the role communities have in their response to sexual assault
- Increase knowledge of why American Indian/Alaska Native women suffer the highest rates of sexual assault of any population in the United States



#### Why do we need SAFESTAR'S?

- When someone is sexually assaulted on Tribal lands, access of a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) who perform healthcare exams to collect evidence from a victim's body is not available in most of the Tribal communities.
- "A 2005 survey of IHS facilities found that in areas served by facilities that do not provide emergency services for rape victims, women can face a round trip of up to 150 miles in order to reach a facility where the forensic examination can be performed." Maze of Injustice, Amnesty International, 2007



# According to the United States Bureau of Justice 2010

- American Indian/Alaska Native women are more than 2.5 times more likely to be raped or sexually assaulted than women in the USA in general
- 34.1 per cent of American Indian/Alaska
   Native women or more than 1 in 3 will be raped during their lifetime; the comparable figure for the USA as a whole is less than 1 in 5

#### REPORTED Crime Against Native Women

Native women have the highest rate of:

- Violent crime victimization
- Sexual assault  $(2 \frac{1}{2} x)$ ,
- Stalking  $(2 \frac{1}{2} x)$ ,
- Domestic violence (2 ½ x),
- More likely to suffer a sexual assault
  - by multiple perpetrators,
  - with a weapon,
  - result in injuries
  - assaulted in a public place

# Average annual rates of rape and sexual assault victimization by race (Dr. Ronette Bachman-University of Delaware)

#### Average Annual Rate per 1,000 persons

All races	1.9
White	1.9
African American	3.1
Asian American	1.2
American Indian	7.2

# Percent in Which Victim was Hit All races White 73% African American Asian American American Indian 74% 93%

resulted in	nal percent that injury that nedical care	
Percent in Which Injuries  Programmed Medical Correct		
Required Medical Care:		
All races	32%	
White	30%	
African American	36%	
Asian American	32%	
American Indian	$44^{0}/_{0}$	



#### **Low Reporting**

Less than half of all rapes and sexual assaults committed against American Indian women are reported to law enforcement.

U.S. Dep't of Justice, Reporting Crime to the Police 1992-2000 (March 2003).

# Why are AI/AN women the victim of rape at such alarming rates?

- Some believe that there are rapists who specifically target AI/AN women for sexual assault because the victim is Native.
- Sexual assault against AI/AN women can be both a crime of sexual violence as well as a hate crime.
- Historically, sexual violence against AI/AN women has been used as a tool of colonialism.

# Why are AI/AN women the victim of rape at such alarming rates?

AI/ AN women throughout the history of the Americas have been raped, kidnapped, mutilated, and murdered by the colonizers as a means to gain Native lands and to destroy Native peoples.

The perception and experience of many AI/AN women today is that they continue to be dehumanized, devalued, and marginalized by the dominant culture





#### **Issues Unique to Alaska**

- Vastness
- Remoteness of most of the communities
- Extreme temperature range than anywhere in the world
- Isolated villages, where there are no roads in or out, and where people are further cut off by undependable telephone, electrical and internet services



# How did Alaska become a dangerous place for women?

- Two possible causes are its high population of Native Americans — nearly 15% compared to the 1.2% national average
- And its remoteness. South Dakota is also a rural state with a high Native American population of <u>nearly 9%</u>
- Native Alaskans make up 61% of rape victims in the state of Alaska
- And Native Americans make up 40% of sex assault victims in South Dakota



#### **Lack of Police Response**

- In very rural areas, like Alaska, women simply can't rely on police to come help them if they're raped. One 19year-old Native Alaska woman who lived in a village of 800 called the police after a stranger broke into her home and raped her in the middle of the night, the Times reported in 2012. The police didn't answer, so she left a message. They never returned her call.
- One study found that just 11% of rapes reported to the Anchorage Police Department between 2000 and 2003 led to a conviction. This lack of culpability could be another reason for the prevalence of sexual assault in Alaska.



#### Statistics from the DOJ

- Nationwide, an arrest is made in just 13 percent of the sexual assaults reported by American Indian/ Alaska Native women
- Compared with 35 percent for African American women
- And 32 percent for Caucasian women



## Health Issues of Sexual Violence

- Increased suicides and suicide attempts (Indian Country statistics)
- Increased alcohol abuse
- Increased abuse of substances (tranquilizers, sedatives, pain killers, antidepressants, recreational drugs)
- Anxiety
- Depression
- Injury
- STD/STI and Pregnancy
- Chronic Disease (osteoarthritis, chronic pain)
- Gastrointestinal disease processes



#### **U.S. News and World Report**

"The health status of the more than 2.5 million tribal members is worse than that of any other U.S. minority or majority group."

- Shortage of IHS doctors, nurses, SANEs, pharmacists & dentists
- Long waits
- Antiquated equipment
- Historical mistrust (forced sterilizations, etc.)
- Long distances & lack of transportation



#### **SAFESTAR:** The Project

Designed by experts in Indian Country criminal justice, advocacy, and health care.
 SAFESTAR is a unique model of healthcare that trains community-based, lay healthcare providers (such as midwives, traditional healers, community health representatives, etc.) to provide medical/forensic examinations for Indian victims of sexual assault.



#### **SAFESTAR** is:

- CommunityDeveloped
- Community Implemented
- Community Integrated
- Public Health Supported
- Individual and Community Focus



#### **SAFESTAR: Our Mission**

■ To avoid further trauma to all AI/AN sexual assault survivors





#### Who is a SAFESTAR?

A person (currently all women):

Trained in a 40-hour course approved
by USDOJ, FBI, and IAFN to provide evidence
collection to sexual assault survivors
demonstrating competency and
respect when conducting the
evidentiary exam



#### **SAFESTAR Curricula**

- 40 hour (1 week) course taught by Indian
   Country SANEs, criminal justice professionals
   advocacy experts based on model of SANE
   course & taught in your community
- 16 hour Multi-disciplinary "meeting"/training with federal and tribal healthcare, criminal justice and advocacy professionals
- The SAFESTAR "rolling exam kit"



#### **SAFESTAR's are Independent**

- Do NOT work for prosecutors, law enforcement, or advocates
- Serve without compensation
- Primary purpose = emergency sexual assault first aid
- Secondary = provide referrals
- Tertiary = community outreach
- Last = collect forensic evidence
- SAFESTARs do NOT have prior felonies or convictions for crimes of moral turpitude
- SAFESTARs are persons well-respected in their communities



# What is the Role of a SAFESTAR?

- Provide a compassionate and sensitive approach to sexual assault healthcare
- Provide timely healthcare examination with evidence collection, as appropriate
- Provide referral for follow-up care and counseling
- Provide testimony in court as eye witness/percipient witness as needed (NOT as expert witness)



#### **Eye Witness Evidence**

SAFESTARs can testify in court as to what they:

**DID** (took photos, buccal swabs, etc.)

**SAW** (abrasions, bleeding, torn shirt, etc.)

**HEARD** (excited utterances, etc.)

SMELLED (urine on garments, etc.)

**FELT** (large bump on victim's head, etc.)

CAN NOT testify as an expert witness





#### **SAFESTAR 40 Hour Training**

- Culturally appropriate
- Cognizant that each AI/AN Nation has different laws, customs, traditions, language, policies, procedures & resources
- Establishes or enhances the attitudes, knowledge and skills of AI/AN women to perform a medical/forensic exam
- Delivered by IAFN and SWCLAP on-site
- No pelvic exams, blood, hair or urine

#### **SAFESTAR** Training

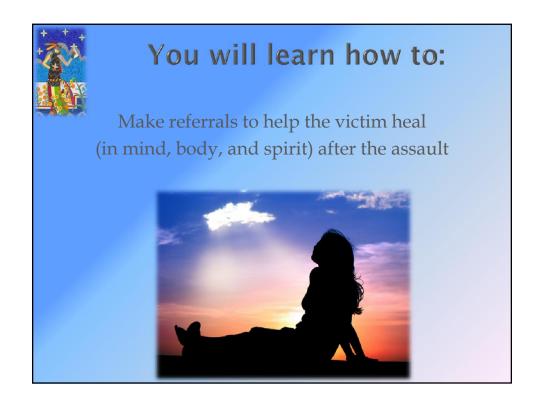
This training will teach you how to:

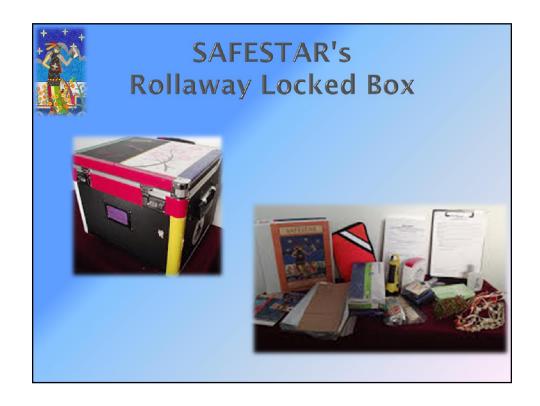
Determine if a victim of sexual assault needs to be sent to a hospital or clinic for immediate treatment



Create a written report (document) describing a victim's sexual assault	SAFESTAR SEXUAL ASSAULT MEDICAL/FORENSIC RECORD  Location of Evanination

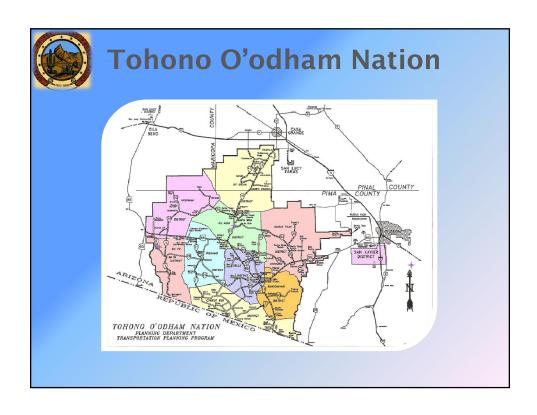








- Selected as "pilot project site"
- SAFESTAR now being rolled out nationally to AI/AN communities lacking access to SANEs
- US Attorney, FBI, BIA, IHS are fully supportive of the SAFESTAR project
- Each SAFESTAR site requires cross-training state, federal, tribal law enforcement, prosecutors, health providers and advocates





#### Why SAFESTAR is needed:

On the **Tohono O'odham Nation**, there is NO SANE and the Nation DOES NOT HAVE THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT TO DO RAPE EXAMS

**Indian Health Service,** the primary source of medical care for most of our AI/AN women,

SAFESTAR captures those who would otherwise not seek care

lacks SANEs



### Purpose of the Tohono O'odham SAFESTAR's:

- Address the lack of sexual
   assault nurse examiners in Indian
   Country
- Improve community education
- Address the relatively low number
   of tribal and federal prosecutions of
   sexual assault crimes committed
   against Native women by increasing
   the availability of evidence



# SUFFER IN SILENCE Pelayed Reporting or NO Report

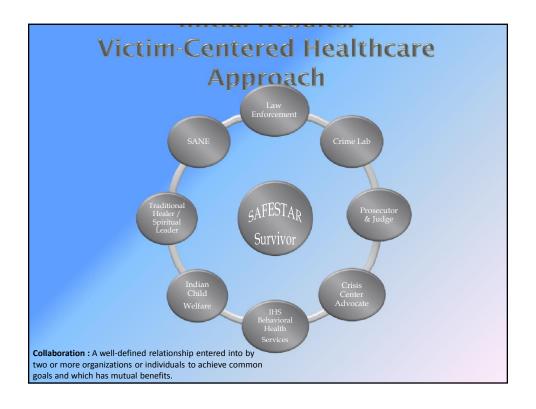
- Shame and Blame
- Cause of disharmony among family and community
- Confidentiality concerns in tight knit tribal communities
- No Confidence in the criminal justice & healthcare systems (re-victimized/no consequences for perpetrators the norm)
- Incest issues
- Difficulty discussing sexual contact or attempted sexual contact with others



#### **SAFESTAR**

Revitalizes Tohono O'odham Culture and Traditions

- We are all related to one another and need to take care of one another
- Provides support and resources at the village and community level
- Provides traditional options and choices for the sexual assault survivor
- Re-captures the important and positive role that women have in our community





#### Initial Results of Pilot Program: First 6 Months

- Cross-training of SANEs and local hospital in Tucson on working effectively with Tohono O'odham = improved
   SANE exams & overall medical treatment for all Tohono O'odham and AI/AN
- SANEs in town now referring victims back to SAFESTARs for traditional medicine & to link victim with advocates/resources
- Increase in disclosure of sexual assault (especially historical rapes) in 6 months project in effect
- Increase in referrals & access to services (health, mental health, services, etc.) on Nation



#### **Initial Results**

- Open discussions now occurring with elders on traditional responses to sexual violence & historical trauma
- Opened up widespread discussion of traditional and non-traditional responses to sexual violence & effects on parenting over generations
- Tribal jail inmates addressing their own victimization & assisting SAFESTAR with community sexual violence awareness (creating shawls and banners for SAFESTARs and events, etc.)











