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Article Name 1:

Houston-Kolnik, J. D., Odahl-Ruan, C. A., & Greeson, M. R. (2021). Who helps the helpers? Social support for rape crisis advocates. *Journal of interpersonal violence, 36*(1-2), 406-427.

Article Name 2:

Zweig, J., Farrell, L., Walsh, K., & Yu, L. (2021). Community approaches to sexual assault: VAWA's role and survivors' experiences. *Violence against women, 27*(1), 30-51.

Review 1:

The staff who help survivors experienced trauma. Secondary exposure to trauma may have negative effects on rape victim advocates' well-being (Houston-Kolnik et al., 2019). Self-care can help to mitigate these negative effects on advocates' well-being, and prior research suggests that social support is an especially important aspect of advocates' self-care (Houston-Kolnik et al., 2019). Advocates also experienced a variety of barriers to obtaining positive support from informal support providers, including fear of burdening providers and a reluctance or lack of preparedness of their support providers to speak about the issue (Houston-Kolnik et al., 2019). The Highlights the importance of social support systems for advocates and potential barriers that may be addressed to reduce service provider burnout and vicarious trauma (Houston-Kolnik et al., 2019).

Review 2:

Rape and sexual assault have been and remain ubiquitous social problems. The national Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 44% (one in five) of women and 25% of men experience some form of contact sexual violence (Zweig et al., 2021). Over the past five decades the focus on the crime and support of victims has grown (Zweig et al., 2021). A sexual assault victim decide whether to immediately seek medical care, reach out to a hotline, seek services from a sexual assault service provider, or report the incident to the police (Zweig et al., 2021). Most choose not to reach out to any formal sources of help (Zweig et al., 2021). Victims reported to police only 25% of rapes and sexual assaults disclosed during the 2018 National Crime Victimization Survey and only 14% of those cases actually get prosecuted through the court (Zweig et al., 2021). Reporting sexual assault to the police triggers processes that may have both positive and negative impacts on victims' lives, so victims are often reluctant to take this step without serious consideration; in addition, a survivor's doubt that reporting will result in justice may contribute to low reporting rates (Zweig et al., 2021). Over policing communities, especially low-income and/or communities of color, and distrust in the police can prevent people from reporting victimization (Zweig et al., 2021). Advocates and other service providers alike have reported that police bias toward these communities influence their clients' willingness to report assaults to police (Zweig et al., 2021).