

**CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS: A  
NATIONAL CONVERSATION ON EFFECTIVE PREVENTION  
PRACTICES**

**Findings From a Critical Issues Forum of International Student  
Administrators, College and University Police Chiefs, and  
Federal Agency Representatives**

**Sponsored by the  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR CAMPUS PUBLIC SAFETY**

**April 2018**



**Criminal Victimization of International Students: Findings  
From a Critical Issues Forum of International Student  
Administrators, College and University Police Chiefs, and  
Federal Agency Representatives**

**A Report for the**

**NATIONAL CENTER FOR CAMPUS PUBLIC SAFETY**

**April 2018**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On May 23, 2017, the National Center for Campus Public Safety (NCCPS) convened a daylong forum at Wichita State University to facilitate thoughtful conversations about preventing criminal victimization of international students attending U.S. institutions of higher education. Participants represented campuses across the country and included university and college chiefs of police and international student administrators. Representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) also participated in the conversations, giving guidance on resources, funding, and training available at a federal level.

Forum participants agreed that while reducing criminal victimization of international students is a top priority, several unique challenges are keeping more effective prevention practices from taking root on campuses across the country. They recognized that many of these challenges could be overcome by increasing engagement with international students, improving coordination between officials on and off campus, and by deploying more proactive measures to address fundamental environmental conditions that may lead to an elevated risk of victimization.

In the course of the forum, participants identified five potential practices for U.S. campuses to consider while developing or enhancing their own victimization prevention strategies:

### **Build Partnerships On and Off Campus**

Participants suggested building strong working relationships among international students and key stakeholders on and off campus. Part of this effort includes formalizing the scope and nature of coordination between campus departments, particularly between campus safety officials (which includes both sworn and non-sworn campus safety officers) and international student organizations. Forum participants recognized that much of student life occurs off campus, and suggested that campus officials also coordinate with outside stakeholders, including local law enforcement, cultural and religious institutions, and victim support groups.

## **Increase Engagement and Training**

Creating more opportunities for building mutual trust and understanding between campus safety officials and international students can help reduce criminal victimization. Participants suggested a variety of formal and informal activities – from ice cream socials and barbecues to citizen police academies and cultural awareness training for campus safety officials. These opportunities have dual goals: first to provide campus safety officials with a deeper understanding of international student perspectives and needs, and second to familiarize international students with police and safety procedures and personnel.

## **Collect Detailed, Nationwide Data on Victimization**

A key barrier to developing effective prevention strategies is a lack of detailed, national-level data and statistics focused on international student victimization. While state- and federally-mandated crime data is being collected across campuses and captured on a variety of national crime databases, participants suggested greater focus on separating out the crime data that specifically impacts international students. In addition, victimization data needs to be fully reconciled across jurisdictions – as are uniform crime reports (UCR) – so that crime data in each state is meaningful for other states.

## **Pool Resources for Effective Multilingual Communications**

Campuses should be able to deliver print and online safety and alert information in multiple languages to help keep international students informed along with the rest of the campus community. However, participants recognized the resource and funding constraints many campuses face in translating safety and alert information into multiple languages. They suggested sharing on-campus resources such as individual professors and language departments, as well as off-campus resources such as language-specific radio programs and translations services used by healthcare providers.

Participants also suggested utilizing existing repositories for prevention and safety education, such as the NCCPS, to make multilingual safety and alert information accessible online and available to campuses nationwide. This information should include downloadable, ready-to-use print and online media in multiple languages that is focused on a wide range of safety-related subjects.

## **Use Social Media Platforms Popular with Students**

Recognizing the power and popularity of social media among students, participants suggested that campus safety officials deliver victimization prevention messaging on the social media platforms that students use most often. For international students, certain platforms are particularly popular based

on the student's home country, such as WeChat's popularity with Chinese students. In addition, campus officials should tailor messages to the specific social media platform, such as messaging in a captioned GIF for Instagram or a video for YouTube.

**Important Note: Focus More on Reducing Opportunities for Perpetration**

It is important to note that while participants focused on the five areas above, they recognized that international students can be victimized despite all best efforts to reduce risk. They acknowledged the need to not only focus on victim risk reduction, but to also tackle the environmental and cultural factors that allow for victimization in the first place. To help alleviate the overall conditions that can increase victimization risk, participants suggested more educational efforts with the entire campus community and strong partnerships with community stakeholders off campus.

## BACKGROUND

Since the end of the Second World War, international student enrollment in colleges and universities across the U.S. has grown steadily.<sup>1</sup> In fact, enrollment exceeded 1 million international students for the first time in the 2015/16 school year, representing a 7.1% increase over the previous school year<sup>2</sup> and the highest percentage ever of total U.S. student enrollment at 5.2%.<sup>3</sup>

While 60% of the international students enrolled in the 2015/16 school year come from China, India, Saudi Arabia, and South Korea, virtually every country around the world is represented on U.S. campuses.<sup>4</sup> Though these students arrive with a wide variety of perspectives, traditions, and values, they share a common desire: to take advantage of the tremendous educational and cultural opportunities the U.S. has to offer.

International students enrich campus communities by sharing ideas and perspectives, forging new friendships, and strengthening international bonds. Because international students are a growing, integral part of campuses across the U.S., it is imperative that campus professionals gain a deeper understanding of the safety risks that uniquely confront this diverse community. This is particularly true in cases of criminal victimization of international students.

While the risk of criminal victimization for college students has been widely explored in general, the risk has not been explored specifically for international students.<sup>5</sup> And although some research suggests that international students may be less at risk for violent victimization than domestic students,<sup>6</sup> more research and data is necessary to develop a fully accurate picture of international students' experience with criminal victimization.

The May 23, 2017 forum facilitated by the NCCPS was an effort to get a more accurate picture of criminal victimization of international students. In addition, by bringing together a diverse group of campus safety officials and student administrators, the forum identified potential prevention practices that may help reduce incidents of criminal victimization on campuses across the country.

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<sup>1</sup> Enrollment Trends, Open Doors Report 2016, Institute of International Education, Inc.

<https://www.iie.org/en/Research-and-Insights/Open-Doors/Data/International-Students/Enrollment-Trends>

<sup>2</sup> All Places of Origin, Open Doors Report 2016, Institute of International Education, Inc.

<https://www.iie.org/Research-and-Insights/Open-Doors/Data/International-Students/All-Places-of-Origin>

<sup>3</sup> Enrollment Trends, Open Doors Report 2016, Institute of International Education, Inc.

<https://www.iie.org/en/Research-and-Insights/Open-Doors/Data/International-Students/Enrollment-Trends>

<sup>4</sup> Leading Places of Origin, Open Doors Report 2016, Institute of International Education, Inc.

<https://www.iie.org/Research-and-Insights/Open-Doors/Data/International-Students/Leading-Places-of-Origin>

<sup>5</sup> The Extent and Risk of Violent Victimization Among International College Students Enrolled in the United States: A Gendered Analysis, 2016, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/labs/articles/26940346/>

<sup>6</sup> Georgia State University. "International college students are less likely to experience violent crimes." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, April 12, 2016, [www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160412134952.htm](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160412134952.htm)

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***Observations shared by forum participants on current patterns and practices around the prevention of criminal victimization:***

- Domestic violence, fraud (mostly online), hate crimes, and burglary constitute the most common forms of criminal victimization affecting international students
  - Few campuses are able to separate the crime data that specifically impacts international students from the federal- and state-mandated crime data collected for the larger campus population
  - Criminal victimization of international students often occurs off campus, making it more challenging for campus safety and other support organizations to reach affected students
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## INTRODUCTION

Forum participants gathered at Wichita State University for a daylong interactive discussion facilitated by NCCPS Program and Training Manager Andrea Young. Young began by sharing the forum purpose, to “identify and disseminate effective practices for preventing the criminal victimization of international students.”

Young also shared the day's agenda with the group:

- Identify challenges in preventing the criminal victimization of international students
- Understand the impacts of these challenges in establishing effective prevention practices
- Explore possible strategies for preventing victimization
- Develop potential recommendations for consideration by campuses nationwide

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***Forum Purpose:***  
Identify and disseminate effective practices for preventing the criminal victimization of international students.

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For each stage in the agenda, the process required all forum participants to break out into smaller discussion groups to exchange insights, and then reconvene as one group to determine the key takeaways for that stage. Each stage built on the previous stage's discussion and conclusions.

Key takeaways and conclusions from each agenda stage are presented in the sections that follow and constitute the principal findings of this report.

# CHALLENGES IN PREVENTING CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

As participants shared their experiences in working to prevent criminal victimization of international students, several challenges emerged.

## Reluctance to Report Victimization

For some victims, reporting crimes to campus safety or other law enforcement officials can be particularly difficult:

- International students may believe that reporting their own victimization could affect their student visa status
- Depending on their previous experience, students may fear further victimization by involving law enforcement
- Students may fear the stigma of reporting victimization that may be created among friends, family, or the community at large.

A clear challenge exists to help victimized international students address these fears and reservations, and to encourage them to report crimes and feel confident in the process moving forward.

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## Guidance to Implement Immigration & Visa Information for Victims of Sexual & Interpersonal Violence

The State University of New York has created a [guidance resource](#) available in multiple languages that can be used by any U.S. college or university to inform international students who are victimized by sexual and interpersonal violence. The guidance explains certain aspects of the law regarding the visa and immigration status of international students and available options in the course of reporting victimization.

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## Gap in Crime Data Specific to International Student Victimization

Recognizing the hesitancy of some international students in reporting victimization, as well as the chilling effect on reporting that may occur if campus safety officials ask about a student's immigration status, forum participants recognized a lack of broad, nationwide data and statistical information on criminal victimization of international students.

Participants also noted that while campuses do collect federal- and state-mandated criminal victimization data for the campus population as a whole, most campuses have difficulty separating and collating data that is specifically related to international student victimization.

Actionable, national statistics on criminal victimization of international students are critical for effective policymaking, but several factors are preventing collection including:

- Inconsistent data collection across reporting universities
- Decentralized data collection and sharing
- No data reconciliation across states to make it more meaningful nationwide

The result is an inability to draw up a discrete, data-driven picture of what criminal victimization of international students looks like, which makes it difficult to develop and measure effective prevention policies and programs.

### **The Need for Further Outreach and Coordination**

Participants noted the need for improved communication channels that help ensure international students understand and can take advantage of the support services available to them. They also noted that language barriers and a lack of cultural literacy across campus communities are inhibiting outreach and coordination with international students.

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"We **collect** information on [international student] victimization, but that does not mean it's **well-collated** data. We just collect the information."

– *Forum Participant*

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## **IMPACTS OF THESE CHALLENGES IN ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE PREVENTION PRACTICES**

In moving toward potential strategies and recommendations, participants first evaluated the impacts of the above challenges in establishing effective prevention strategies. Through group discussions, they evaluated the impacts along three key questions:

1. What are the implications of these challenges in preventing criminal victimization?
2. What common patterns and themes are emerging based on participant discussion of these challenges?
3. Why it matters - what are the risks if no action is taken?

Takeaways are presented below.

### **WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE CHALLENGES?**

#### **Avoid treating international students as a homogenous group**

Participants acknowledged that looking at international students as a homogenous, monolithic group leads to counterproductive misunderstandings. Instead, campus safety officials and administrators should remember that international students represent a diverse variety of national and ethnic backgrounds. This will help ensure that the practices developed will effectively address the unique needs of this complex group.

#### **Build trust between campus organizations**

Participants identified the need to build greater trust and well-defined communication paths between campus safety officials and international student support organizations. Improving these partnerships is a necessary precursor to effective policymaking.

#### **Improve data collection on international student criminal victimization**

Participants recognized the need for consistent and clear data that is meaningful and actionable across different states, similar to the UCR. It was noted that these data collection efforts should occur without imposing new compliance mandates, and it should include a review of current national crime statistics and victimizations surveys to identify specific data pertaining to international student victimization.

## WHAT PATTERNS AND THEMES ARE EMERGING?

### Reactionary response versus proactive prevention

Participants recognized that too often, campus responses to international student victimization are in reaction to specific events or incidents, leading to hastily developed practices and policies that may be less effective in preventing victimization. To reduce prevent future incidents of victimization; campuses need more proactive prevention approaches that address a wider range of factors that can lead to victimization.

### Coordination between campus safety and municipal counterparts

Although the percentage of international students living on or off campus varies across colleges and universities, all participants agreed that increasing awareness of criminal victimization occurring off campus was crucial. They see greater collaboration between on-campus and off-campus safety officials as an important factor in improving the awareness, as well as the safety, of international students regardless of their location.

### The gap between the perception and reality of victimization reporting

Participants reported a relatively high degree of fear felt by many international students when reporting crimes perpetrated against them. Raising awareness of the reporting process is critical to encourage reporting in the first place. Important questions to answer for international students include:

- What reporting steps are required?
- What happens to my information once it's reported?
- How is my safety and confidentiality protected after I report?

## WHAT ARE THE RISKS IF NO ACTION IS TAKEN?

### Negative impacts on student safety and quality of education

Participants were concerned about the massive downstream effects for international students if additional actions are not taken to improve prevention practices and to maintain a safe and welcoming environment. Without these efforts, international students may continue to feel unsafe or vulnerable to criminal victimization. This can have long-term negative impacts including poor academic performance and nonparticipation in campus life.

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"Because they [international students] are **our** students – we are responsible for them and they matter. They are the reason we are in this business."

– *Forum Participant*

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### Failure to support all students in their success and well-being

As with their domestic students, forum participants expressed an obligation to also support the success and well-being of their international students. This commitment

includes providing a safe environment on and off campus and maximizing educational opportunities. Participants also noted that they should recognize international students as equal and valued members of the campus community and should never encourage a sense of isolation or separation from domestic students on campus.

### **International student populations could continue to be an invisible victim group that lacks a voice and support**

Participants believed that improved data collection around criminal victimization of international students can be an effective tool in helping to prevent victimization from occurring. Detailed, accurate data and insights on criminal victimization can reveal trends and patterns to help campus authorities recognize potential victimization scenarios, stop ongoing criminal victimization among different international student communities, and craft more effective messaging and outreach efforts to international students.

### **Prevention strategies for international students may also apply to domestic students**

Participants noted that many of the challenges in preventing victimization of international students may also impact prevention strategies for domestic students. For example, one forum participant observed that achieving a deeper understanding of how international students experience crime in the U.S. might help domestic students reduce their own risks of victimization.

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## **Fraudulent Immigration Scheme Targeting International Students**

One concern for participants was a variety of online and other types of fraud schemes that often target international students. A forum participant reported on a fraud scheme that impacted students on the day before graduation. Several graduating international students received calls from an individual posing as a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) official advising these students that they would be out of status upon graduation. The caller warned the students to make a payment or face arrest by ICE officials.

In order to help campus officials and international students better respond to this kind of fraud scheme, forum participant David Hampton, policy analyst in the Office of State and Local Law Enforcement at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) provided a statement from the DHS Office of Academic Engagement. The statement urges individuals who receive messages that appear fraudulent from those claiming to be ICE officials to contact the DHS Office of Inspector General at 1-800-232-8603 (see Appendix 1 for the full statement).

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## **EXPLORING STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTING VICTIMIZATION**

After reviewing different challenges and how they may impact effective measures to prevent criminal victimization of international students, participants discussed possible strategies to better address the issue. Participants organized into groups to discuss strategies in each of the categories below, as well as prioritize these strategies for further discussion in the next exercise:

- Prevention
- Information Gathering
- Tools
- International Student Communication
- Partnerships

The sections that follow summarize the strategies participants developed under each category.

### **Possible Prevention Strategies**

- Increase involvement of the campus international student office in crime prevention activities
- Include campus safety officials as part of orientation programs for international students
- Facilitate more informal interactions between campus safety officials and international students
- Involve campus IT experts to provide more training and increase awareness of phishing and other online scams that often target international students
- Provide more personal safety and awareness training and tools such as active shooter training, personal safety apps, etc.
- Increase cultural diversity training for campus safety officials

### **Possible Information Gathering and Sharing Strategies**

- Encourage anonymous submission of international student concerns and surveys
- Train international student advisors on providing enhanced safety awareness and counseling to students
- Convene town hall-style meetings with international students to share information, exchange perspectives, and develop policies
- Coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies to receive and disseminate the latest information on online scams, fraud, and other potential scenarios that can lead to criminal victimization of students
- Follow social media to help get an early warning of potential victimization scenarios

- Increase coordination between campus safety officials and IT to be more proactive in preventing technology-related victimization scenarios (phishing scams, ransomware attacks, etc.)

### **Possible Tools Currently Available to Help Prevent Criminal Victimization**

- Grants and other external funding sources to support efforts to reduce criminal victimization of international students
- Mentor programs for international students
- Social media websites and apps that are popular with international students to improve outreach and interaction
- Central repository of crime prevention and safety education resources available online and in multiple languages for use by campuses nationwide
- Expert translation services leveraged from on-campus resources (e.g. professors and language departments) and off-campus resources (e.g. health insurance and medical providers)

### **Possible Student Communication Strategies**

- Create safety awareness videos featuring testimonials from international students who have experienced criminal victimization, or use campus theater groups to dramatize key messages
- Conduct train-the-trainer programs for student peer training focused on preventing criminal victimization
- Host meet-and-greet events between international students and campus safety officials
- Increase diversity and inclusion programming across the entire student body
- Utilize victim advocates to encourage reporting by international students
- Create focus groups among key stakeholders to develop and deploy communication plans

### **Possible Partnership Strategies**

- Establish a dedicated point of contact across key departments, student organizations, advocacy groups, campus safety, and local law enforcement to improve policy coordination and emergency response
- Build neighborhood coalitions – including partnerships between campus safety and local law enforcement – to strengthen communities around campus and improve safety and quality of life for both students and local residents
- Create service partnerships (cadet programs, etc.) between campus safety officials and international students to demystify police roles and functions and to bridge cultural gaps
- Integrate international student office personnel with campus safety officials, faculty resources (particularly language experts), CSAs (Campus Security



Authorities), and BITs (Behavioral Intervention Teams) to improve support for international student safety

- Connect campus safety officials and international student organizations with local cultural and religious organizations that serve the international student community to strengthen outreach and understanding
- Leverage federal partnerships with agencies like DHS and FBI to deliver training and education in conjunction with campus safety international student organizations

## **POTENTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTING CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION**

After reviewing the possible strategies developed above, participants identified which strategies in each category they thought were particularly important for further discussion during the session. Participants recognized the validity of each of the possible strategies but wanted to focus on a select few in the available time. They then split into five groups (one for each category) to develop potential recommendations based on the prioritized strategies.

### **Prevention Recommendations**

In considering the possible recommendations, participants wanted to focus on a key prevention strategy – relationship building. Participants recognized the critical role that the relationships of the campus community play in preventing criminal victimization. These relationships include police and public safety and the student body, including international students, in addition to other administrative offices on campus. Well-developed relationships engage all parties to allow students to be seen as people vs. potential targets. Additionally, a pre-established relationship will maximize the potential for students who have been victimized to come forward and seek support from the campus community. Some strategies to build these relationships include:

- Engage campus safety officials in cultural diversity training that includes direct participation by international students. It is important to present training in a way that it does not become white noise
- Focus training programs and other events on forging strong, ongoing relationships between individual campus safety officials and members of the international student community, including events like BBQs, coffee/tea with a cop and additional items listed under Information Gathering Recommendations (below)
- Utilize formal tools to help ensure training has measurable and verifiable outcomes

### **Information Gathering Recommendations**

Similarly to the prevention group, the participants who discussed information gathering recognized the importance of relationship building. It is difficult to gather information from parties with which you do not have a pre-existing relationship. In addition to the relationship building strategies listed within Prevention, the group identified the following:

- Bring international students together with key stakeholders and decision makers across the campus community (provosts, administrators, chiefs of police, student

government leaders, residential life staff, etc.) to exchange perspectives and forge policy

- Convene regularly-scheduled town hall meetings to include critical experts (e.g. head of IT discussing online fraud scams) and vulnerable international and domestic students in order to educate on the latest victimization risks
- Conduct programming to build relationships between police and the student body. Programming can include formal and informal activities such as BBQs, ice cream socials, first responder safety weeks, citizen police academies, ride-alongs, and other events that demystify police roles to foster communication between campus safety officials and the international student community

### **Tools Recommendations**

Campuses can work together to create a central repository within NCCPS for crime prevention and safety education resources available online and in multiple languages for use by campus administrators and public safety officials nationwide:

- Compile informational resources for the repository from recognized professional organizations and government agencies such as the National Association of Foreign Student Advisors (NAFSA), the Federal Trade Commission (for scam alert information), or the DHS Study in the States website (<https://studyinthestates.dhs.gov/>)
- Bring information together in a series of pamphlets covering a variety of scenarios (resources for reporting and stopping domestic abuse, avoiding theft or online scams, etc.)
- Select languages based on international student enrollment statistics in the most current *Open Doors® Report on International Educational Exchange* published by the Institute of International Education (IIE) (<https://www.iie.org/>)

Campuses can also train faculty and staff to share safety and victimization prevention information on social media websites and apps that are particularly popular with international student communities:

- Determine the social media tools that are most popular with different international students, such as WeChat for Chinese students, along with tools that are popular across the entire student community, such as Snapchat and WhatsApp
- Tailor topics and deliver messages to each social media platform – for example, a two-minute crime prevention video for YouTube or a two-second GIF depicting a safety tip for Snapchat or Instagram

### **Student Communication Recommendations**

The groups discussing student communications recognized the importance of meeting the students where they are at vs. where the administrators are. Building on the

considerations in the Tool recommendations, some considerations for student communications include:

- Engage on-campus marketing and media teams to create and disseminate safety and crime prevention messaging to international students using traditional print media as well as social media
- Ensure emergency communication services are optimized across social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, etc.) so that the entire student body (including international students) is instantly notified and continuously updated on emergency situations
- Create training programs that allow interactions between campus safety officials and international students to create channels for dialogue and trust-building such as international students training campus safety officials in cultural awareness or citizen police academies that expose students to campus safety practices

### **Partnership Recommendations**

The participants continued to identify relationships as a key component of the potential recommendations process, and this is clearly seen with the theme of partnerships. Administrators and campus safety officials can establish designated resources for key offices and organizations on and off campus including:

- On-campus liaisons from the international student office, residential life, student advocates and judicial affairs offices, student health services, and campus safety
- Off-campus liaisons from local law enforcement, victim support centers, religious institutions, local government, and other support resources

Additionally, campuses can strengthen and formalize relationships between campus safety and international student organizations to ensure faster communication, better coordination, and more collaborative working relationships. Campuses could:

- Review mission statements and identify areas of mutual assistance
- Establish communication protocols that include notification of the international student office by campus safety whenever an incident involving an international student occurs
- Understand mutual perspectives and resolve misconceptions to help ensure both organizations are serving the best interests of international students

## CONCLUSION

Participants closed the forum by revisiting the forum purpose: identifying and disseminating effective practices for preventing the criminal victimization of international students. Toward that purpose, participants developed potential recommendations that focused on three key areas: relationship building, victimization information collection and dissemination, and improved training of campus safety officials and international student support staff.

Although participants recognized that criminal victimization of international students takes a variety of forms – from online scams and burglary to hate crimes and domestic violence – participants also recognized that greater outreach directly to international students by campus safety officials can have a tremendous impact in preventing victimization. This is why participants urged campus safety officials to use a variety of formal and informal events and programs to engage more directly with international students. Additionally, they acknowledged the need to not only focus on victim risk reduction, but to also tackle the environmental and cultural factors that allow for victimization in the first place.

Participants also believed that any new prevention practices and policies must be based on reliable data and statistics about international student victimization, and that this information is not yet available at a national level. They suggested that initial efforts should focus on collecting data from existing victimization surveys and national crime databases like the UCR and advised against creating a separate compliance mandate or reporting body for collecting information specifically for international students.

Participants agreed that strong, formalized relationships between campus safety officials, student administrators, and key stakeholders on and off campus could greatly improve the overall support and safety of international students. These relationships would also address the environmental and cultural conditions on and off campus that can lead to victimization of international students.

## APPENDIX I: FRAUDULENT IMMIGRATION SCHEMES

Letter from Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) Office of Academic Engagement in response to fraudulent immigration schemes targeting international students:

“During the forum, a campus law enforcement official mentioned a fraudulent scheme involving individuals posing as U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) deportation officers.

If a student receives a message from ICE that he or she suspects is fraudulent, he or she should contact the DHS's Office of the Inspector General (DHS OIG) at 1-800-232-8603. Campus police departments also may contact DHS OIG if they receive similar reports from students.

If the reporting party (i.e., the student or police officer) leaves his or her contact information, DHS OIG, ICE, or an appropriate government official will follow up accordingly. Questions may be directed to the DHS Office for State and Local Law Enforcement at [OSLLE@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:OSLLE@hq.dhs.gov). Thank you.”

## APPENDIX II: FORUM PARTICIPANTS

Forum participants included a mix of campus safety officials and student administration professionals from across the country representing both large and small campus populations:

Chris Bartolomei  
Assistant Chief of Police  
University of Buffalo

Shawn Bascom  
Assistant Director of International  
Programs  
Idaho State University

Corey Bowman  
Assistant Vice President of Student  
Experience and Engagement  
University of Central Missouri

Christine Collins  
Director of International Student Services  
Purdue University

John Cox  
Chief of Police  
Purdue University

Sue Dougherty  
Director, International Student Office  
University of Maryland – College Park

Ellen Dussourd  
Assistant Vice Provost, International  
Student & Scholar Services  
University of Buffalo

Lewis Eakins  
Director of Public Safety  
Idaho State University

Laura Ferguson  
Special Agent, Campus Liaison Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

David Hampton  
Policy Analyst, Office of State and Local  
Law Enforcement  
Department of Homeland Security

Ed Howell  
Chief of Police  
Fort Hays State University

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