

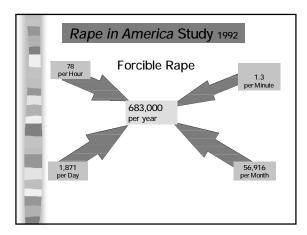
#### The Impact on the Victim in Non-Stranger and Stranger Sexual Assault Cases

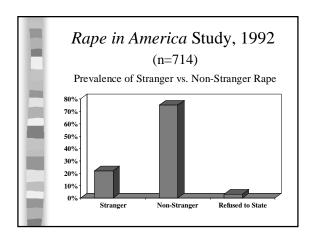
Janine M. D'Anniballe, Ph.D. Moving to End Sexual Assault Boulder, Colorado

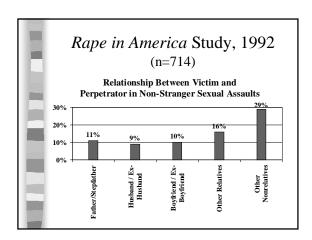
# Sexual Assault Issues and Impact on the Victim

#### **Objectives:**

- Examine prevalence of sexual assault
- Understand the psychological, sociological and neurobiological impact of trauma on the victim
- Learn how to minimize retraumatization of victim while protecting defendant's rights
- Review judges' recommendations on applying material







H	Impact of Non-Stranger Sexual Assault
	Compared to stranger rape, non-stranger rape victims:
	§ Delay disclosure
	§ Have higher levels of guilt and self-blame
	§ Feel less worthy of help and support
	§ Have more difficulty trusting self and others
	§ Have longer psychological recovery times

### Expectations vs. Reality in Victims' Behavior Expectations: Reality: Ø Immediate reporting Ø Delayed reporting Ø Total recall Ø Incomplete recall or dissociation Ø Evidence of resistance Ø Frozen fright or strategic decision to comply to avoid injury/death Ø Preserves evidence Ø Discards evidence **Delayed Reporting** Beth Israel Hospital Rape Crisis Intervention Program Study: 1,000 Victims Stranger rape: 90% reported in less than 24 hours Non-stranger rape: 90% reported in 1 week or more Delayed reporting to hospitals and/or police is much greater in non-stranger rape than stranger rape Why Victims Delay Reporting » Confusion about definition of rape » Denial and suppression of emotions

» Psychogenic amnesia» Fear of retaliation

» Confusion about physical response

## Why Victims Delay Reporting § Fear of being disbelieved or blamed § Fear of loss of privacy § Fear of the criminal justice system § Embarrassment, humiliation & shame § Cultural, racial, ethnic, language factors Factors Influencing Response to Victimization § Prior trauma history § Life situation and other stressors § Cultural issues § Personality style; psychological and biological vulnerability § Coping skills § Support system; responses from others Issues for Male Victims n Greater likelihood of physical injury n Sense of loss of manhood n More likely to "act out" trauma n Shame n Homophobia

## Mental Health Implications of Sexual Assault Compared to women who have never been sexually assaulted, a victim is: ü 3 times as likely to have major depression ü 4 times as likely to contemplate suicide ü 13 times as likely to attempt suicide (13% of sexual assault victims attempt suicide) **ü** More likely to abuse drugs and alcohol The Stress-Trauma Continuum n Normal n Situational n Traumatic **Posttraumatic Stress Disorder** DSM-IV (TR) American Psychiatric Association 1994 **Exposure to Traumatic Event** § Intrusion (re-experiencing trauma) e.g., intrusive thoughts, nightmares

§ Constriction (avoidance) e.g., inability to recall aspects, loss of interest in activities
§ Hyperarousal e.g., trouble sleeping,

irritability

# Counterintuitive Victim Response Psychological Factors: n Delayed reporting or failure to report n Concern for the suspect (cultural factors) n Continuing or reinitiating contact with suspect Counterintuitive Victim Response Neurobiological Factors: n Responses to "triggers" n Flat affect; void of emotion n The "freeze" response n Incomplete memory Victim Fears About the Court **Process** n Influenced by other victims' court experiences and media n Negative responses from police, lawyers,

n Poor conviction rates for rapists

n Trial delays

## Victim Fears About the Court Process n Anxiety about seeing the assailant n Fear of reliving the sexual assault n Confidentiality issues for victims § Related to: medical and psychological records n Fear of emotional stress of trial process n Fear of loss of privacy Recommendations from Past Judicial Training Participants **Pre-Trial** § Minimize number of times a complainant needs to come to court § Setting bail § Motions hearings (especially rape shield) Recommendations from Past **Judicial Training Participants Pre-Trial** § Encourage accelerated trial schedule § Avoid scheduling trial on anniversary date § Create private waiting areas for victims § Respect privilege rules regarding records § Scrutinize subpoenas for complainant for preliminary hearing

#### Recommendations from Past Judicial Training Participants Trial

- n Voir Dire questions
- n Sensitivity to jurors during voir dire
- n Use surnames only
- n Proper use of demonstrations or reenactments
- n Allow victim to leave stand during delays
- n Allow recesses when necessary



# Recommendations from Past Judicial Training Participants

#### Trial

- n Do not permit cameras in the courtroom
- n Permit rape crisis counselors in the courtroom
- n Permit expert witness testimony to educate jury about PTSD and counterintuitive behaviors
- **n** Control treatment of witnesses (e.g., sarcasm, intimidation)

# Recommendations from Past Judicial Training Participants

#### Sentencing

- n Treat non-stranger rape as "real rape" in sentencing
- n Acknowledge the impact of the sexual assault on the victim
- n Set sentences to match the gravity of the crime
- n Invite victims to sentencing
- n Encourage victim impact statements



# Recommendations from Past Judicial Training Participants Sentencing n Sentence adolescent and young-adult rapists with appropriate severity n Allow expert testimony about the victim's psychological injury n Recognize that psychological injuries may actually

cause physical injuries (e.g., neurobiological

## Victim Impact Conclusions

n Every rape is a "real rape"

damage)

- n Understand victim behavior in the context of psychological and neurobiological trauma
- n Non-stranger sexual assault is most common and can be more psychologically injurious than stranger sexual assault

#### **Victim Impact Conclusions**

- n Judicial process can affect victim recovery and willingness to report
- n Judges can play a major role in ameliorating consequences of rape



