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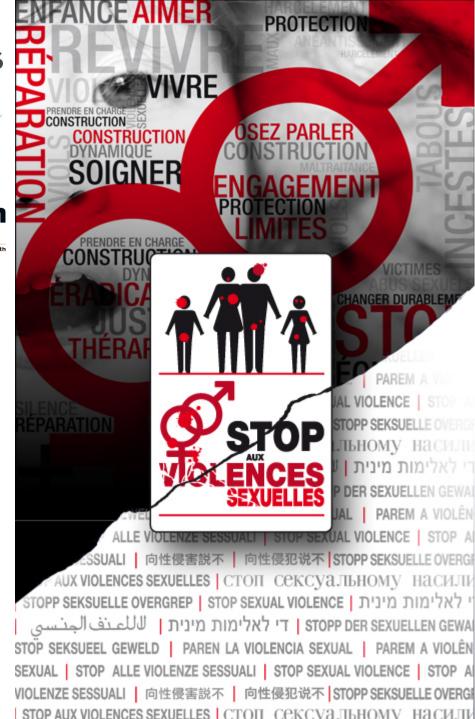












06.01.2020

#### THE SILENCE

#### Why don't victims of sexual violence speak out?

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THE DIFFICULTIES FOR RAPE VICTIMS

#### LES DIFFICULTÉS DES VICTIMES DE VIOLS



### Obvious reasons

Because victims are terrorised

Because they are not taken seriously

Because a big majority of complaints are closed without follow-up

Because they are not treated well by police stations

Because only a small minority of accused end up in court

## SILENCE

**20%** of women are victims of physical violence within their family

**33%** are victims of sexual violence

Who do they talk to?

**42%** someone close, friend

**19%** professional

And speaking to the **POLICE**?

**12%** of victims of physical violence

**8%** of victims of sexual violences

#### I was raped!

The first person I spoke to didnt believe me! Worse, he said it was my fault... Worse still, he also raped me!

I was in a state of shock! My mind left my defenceless body!

I drove these fragments of horror from my memory in total denial!

I dídn't speak about it any more!
Until my body experienced intense and unexplained pains.

Laura Fischer https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= -Q8uFzyc0s



## What are the factors behind the SILENCE of victims?



#### Sexual violence, trauma unlike any other cases

**NO SILENCE** if we have an accident, or natural disaster, or war, or unexpected grief!

But, **SILENCE** when we suffer autruistic violence!

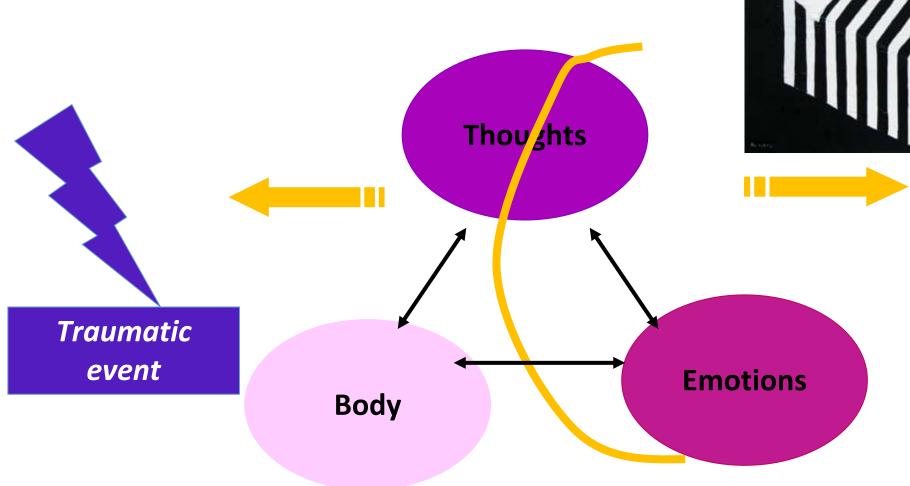


## How do victims feel after a traumatic event?





#### Shock







#### Factors behind the SILENCE of victims?

#### Shame

Shock



**Trauma** 

Proximity of the agressor

Myth of forgetting

Lack of resources

Guilt

Societal perceptions

# I am ashamed!

#### Shame & Guilt

- **Shame** is an emotion that arises when we evaluate ourselves or judge ourselves in a negative way!
  - For example, we feel shame when we perceive ourselves as weak, uninteresting, bad or useless
- Guilt arises when we consider behaviour or an act to be negative
  - For example, if you borrow money from someone and don't manage to pay it back, you can feel guilty because you have done something you perceive as unfair or inappropriate.

#### Guilt

- Can be a motivator to repare damage or apologise, or correct your behaviour
- Reparing damage lightens guilt and enables you to feel positive about yourself
- In that way, guilt is a useful emotion

#### **Shame**

- Rarely useful
- Leads to auto-punishment (deliberate self harm)
- Keeps itselfgoing! Shame doesn't lighten shame in the long term, but makes it grow.

#### Shame & post-traumatic stress

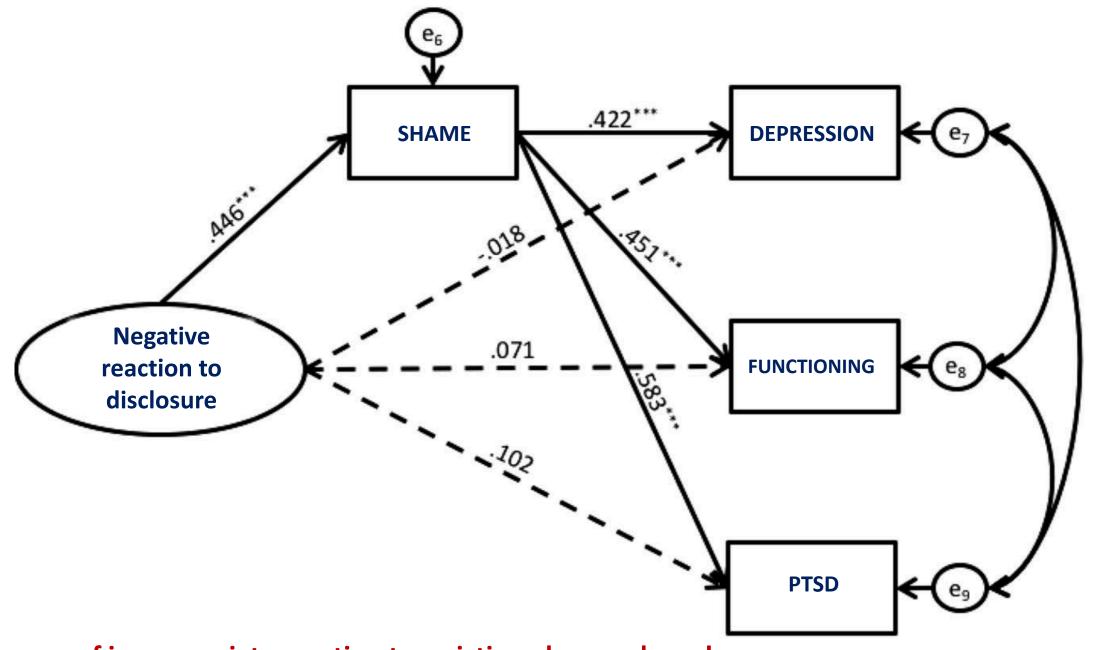
- Shame increases the risk of developing PTSD
  - For example, a link between shame and the severity of PTSD has been found in war veterans who were prisoners of war
  - For example, a link has been found between shame and the severity of PTSD in female victims of interpersonal violence
- These studies show a stronger link between shame and PTSD than between guilt and PTSD

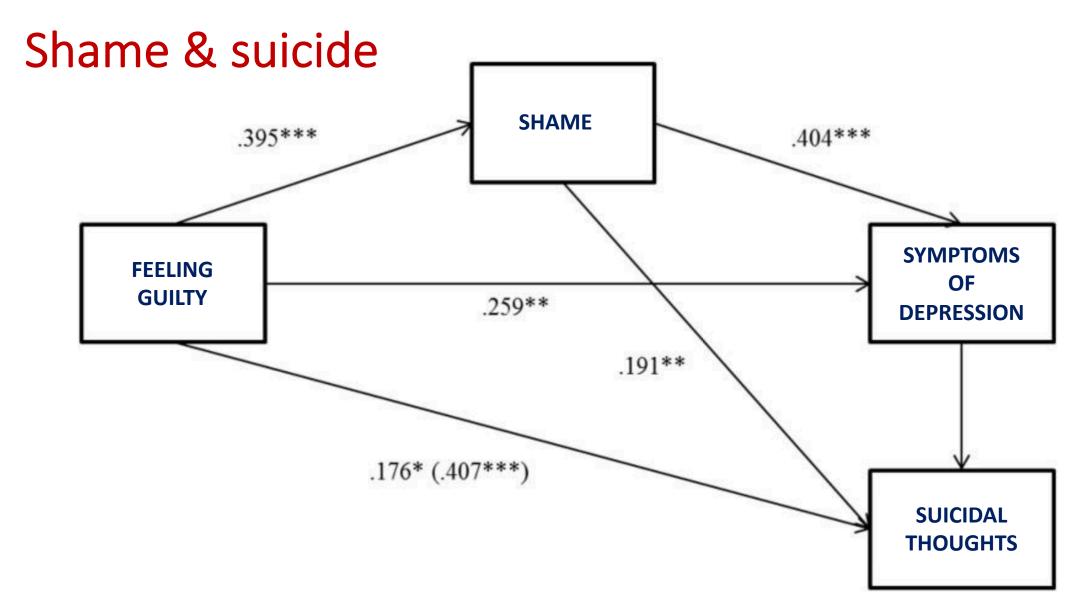
#### Shame & other problems

- Experiencing shame as a result of an incident can lead to unsuitable coping strategies, such as turning to alcohol, pathological avoidance, self destructive behaviour.
- A person experiencing shame will find it hard to manage emotions linked to trauma, which will induce or aggravate symptoms of post traumatic stress, i.e. avoidance, isolation etc.

#### Shame & silence

- Given that experiencing shame can be associated with judgments of weakness or value, victims can feel even more stigmatised by having suffered a traumatic event
- This feeling of being stigmatised will prevent victims from seeking appropriate medical care and will prevent them from talking about it





Alix et al. PTSD and suicidal ideation among sexually abused adolescent girls: the mediating role of shame. J Child Sex Abus 2017

#### Reduce feelings of shame!

#### Dealing with shame!

- SHAME = difficult emotion to confront and deal with!
- When you feel shame, you have to create an opposite action, such as doing something to counter the emotion of shame
  - For example, if shame induces the need to self harm, a self-destructive behaviour, at that moment, you need to do someting to look after yourself instead!
  - Look to self-relaxation and self-compassion strategies

#### Dealing with shame!

- SHAME = difficult emotion to confront and deal with!
- Another strategy is **DISTRACTION**, doing something to distract attention that was focussed on the negative emotion
  - Focussing on a negative emotion keeps it going or makes it worse
  - Distracting yourself temporarily can allow you the time for your emotion to diminish, make it less intense and easier to manage

#### Fear of not being believed!

- Are you sure?
- No, it's not possible!
- How can you prove it!?
- Lack of preparation for this type of situation!
  - At least say to children: if something happens to you, you CAN speak about it!
  - The message should be: if something happens to you, you MUST talk about it!

EXPRESS YOURSELF \*\*

"Battue par ma nounou, j'avais peur de ne pas être crue"

Article édité et mis en une par la rédaction 7

Propos recueillis par Emilie Tôn, publié le 12/12/2016 à 16:46



#### Forgetting!

#### **Dissociative amnesia**

- Forgetting an event that carries a heavy negative burden
- Suffering makes a strong impact, with the aim of self protection
- Localised, continued, generalised, selective, ou systematic

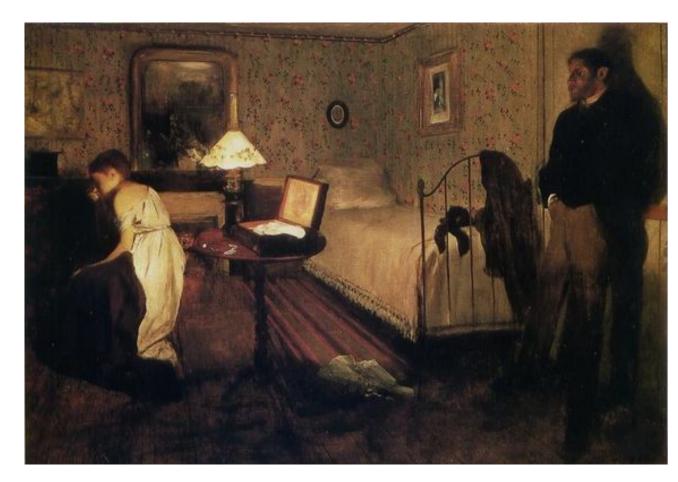
#### Forgetting as a social injunction



#### Proximity of the aggressor!

- How to report someone in authority?
- Lover of someone close?
- Making the aggressor responsible!!
- Threats of the aggressor!

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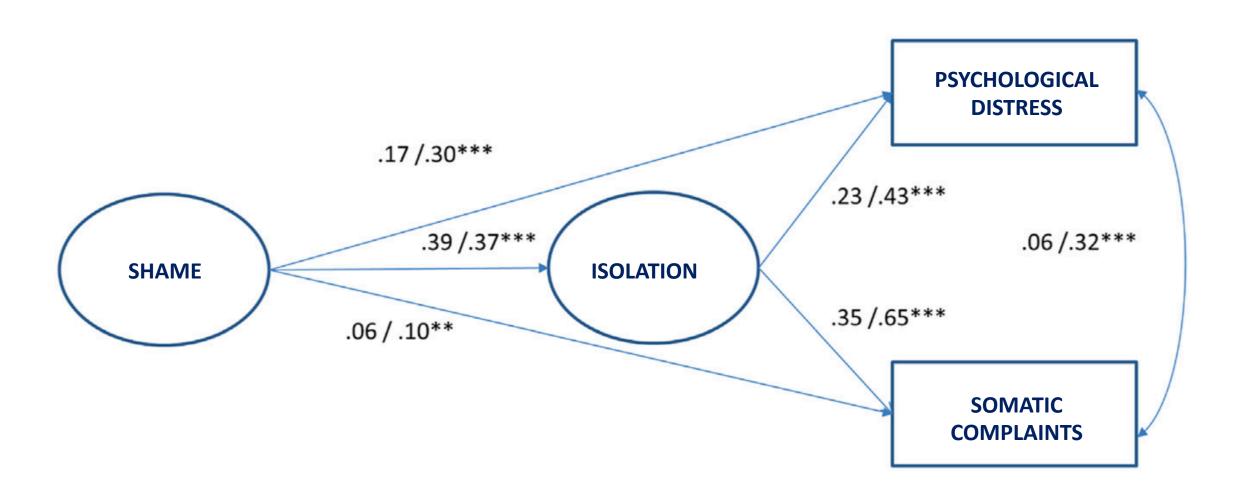
#### Isolation

 How to talk about intimate matters?

 How to talk about a trauma that attacks self esteem, produces anxiety and hostility

Societal culture is at fault!





#### Making society responsible!

- Stigma!? Culture of rape?
- 27% of French people asked said they thought that the perpertrator of rape is less responsable if the victim is dressed in a sexy way



## Barriers to speaking to the police!

**Table 2.** Percent Endorsement of Each Barrier to Police Reporting by Rape Tactic (DAFR/IR vs FR) and for the Total Sample of 441 Women Who Did Not Report the Rape to Police

Reasons for Not Reporting		DAFR/IR (n = 119)	FR (n = 376)	Total Sample
I.	Did not want your family to know	54% (n = 63)	62% (n = 231)	59% (n = 261)
2.	Did not want other people to know	57% (n = 67)	61% (n = 221)	57% (n = 253)
3.	Lack of proof that the incident happened	64% (n = 73)	53% (n = 193)	51% (n = 225)
4.	Fear of being treated badly by police, lawyers, or other parts of the justice system	39% (n = 46)	46% (n = 166)	43% (n = 188)
5.	Not clear it was a crime or that harm was intended	87% (n = 73)	49% (n = 177)	51% (n =226)
6.	Did not know how to report	36% (n = 42)	48% (n = 176)	44% (n = 194)
7.	Afraid of reprisal by that person or others	56% (n = 66)	73% (n = 273)	68% (n = 300)
8.	Did not think it was serious enough to report	63% (n = 74)	38% (n = 137)	42% (n = 186)

Note: Frequencies for last column (Total Sample) do not add up to 100 because cases were nonmutually exclusive.



#### ACT: as a person of confidence...

- Don't banalise, jolt, or hasten the victim
- Let the victim talk about the event as many times as they want to
- Encourage the free expression of emotions and sentiments
- Don't try to rationalise or counter emotions that are expressed
- It is not advisable to force someone to talk about a trauma
- Promote specialised help



BREAK THE SILENCE!



Thank you for your attention