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Middlesex
University

SEXUAL VIOLENCE CONFERENCE

8 SEPT 2011

Final Program and Abstracts

This conference is supported by the Middlesex University Department of Psychology and the Business Community Interaction Development Fund

Welcome to Middlesex University and the 2011 Sexual Violence Conference

A few words from the organising committee

First of all, welcome to London and to the inaugural sexual violence conference hosted by Forensic Psychological Services at Middlesex University.

We are so proud that so many researchers, practitioners and policy makers are willing to be with us today. We hope that you will be able to network with many people you may not have encountered before and reconnect with some old friends and colleagues and ultimately develop fruitful working relationships that will lead to exchanges of cutting edge knowledge and innovations in practice and applied research.

Sexual violence is a topic that remains high on the agenda both nationally and internationally and we hope that the keynotes, papers, workshops and posters you will see today will increase your knowledge of recent advancements in the field, enhance your working practices and stimulate discussion and debate that will move us a step closer to a world without sexual violence.

Jackie Gray, Susan Hansen and Miranda Horvath
2011 Conference Co-Chairs

Information

Programme

As you will notice, we have a very full programme and would therefore appreciate your co-operation moving quickly between sessions. If you are speaking, please ensure that you keep to time. It is particularly important that we run on time during the parallel paper sessions to allow delegates to move between rooms in between papers. We ask that if you are moving between rooms during the parallel paper sessions you are as quiet as possible in order to not disturb the speakers. In compliance with our Health and Safety requirements, please do not try to go into a session where the room is already full to capacity (i.e. there are no available seats).

Posters

For those of you presenting posters please put them up on your allocated board during the afternoon coffee break (3.15-3.30). You will find your poster board number in the program, pins are provided for you. Conference helpers will be on hand should you require any assistance.

Practical Information

Badges

Each delegate will receive a name badge upon registration. For security reasons, delegates are requested to wear their badge during the whole day.

Registration and information desk

A registration desk will be staffed until 10am on the ground floor of the Ricketts Quadrangle ('quad') in the College Building. There will be an information desk which will be staffed throughout the day on the mezzanine level of the quad.

Refreshments

Coffee, tea and water will be available upon arrival, between 11.30-11.45 and 3.15-3.30. A light lunch will be provided between 12.30-1.30. Wine and nibbles will be provided from 5.45 onwards. There is a Costa coffee on the ground floor of the College Building should you require any other refreshments.

Prayer Rooms

Prayer rooms are available in the Students Union please ask one of the helpers for directions.

Mobile Phones

Please make sure that your mobile phone is turned off or in silent mode when attending sessions.

Smoking

The entire College Building is no-smoking but you can smoke in front of the building.

Disclaimer

The conference organisers and Middlesex University accept no liability for injuries/losses of whatever nature incurred by participants and/or accompanying persons, nor loss of, or damage to, their luggage and/or personal belongings.

Conference Venue

The conference is being held on the first floor mezzanine level of the College Building at Middlesex University Hendon campus.

All the refreshments will be provided on the first floor mezzanine level of the quad which is in between all of the rooms used for the presentations.

All the Keynote presentations will take place in C115 on the first floor mezzanine level.

Parallel paper sessions 1 and 2 and the parallel debate sessions will take place in rooms C114, C105, C107, C109 all of which are on the first floor mezzanine level.

The poster session and wine reception will be held on the first floor mezzanine level of the quad.

New video work by Alex Brew will be on display in C115 throughout the day.

Sexual Violence Conference 8th September 2011

8.30-9.00	Registration			
9.00-9.15	Room C115 Welcome (Vice Chancellor Professor Michael Driscoll, Dr Jackie Gray, Dr Susan Hansen and Dr Miranda Horvath)			
9.15 -10.00	Room C115 Keynote 1 - <i>Sexual Violence Reduction: Are We on the Right Path?</i> Dr Karen Franklin, forensic psychologist in independent practice and an adjunct professor at Alliant International University, USA (Chair: Dr Miranda Horvath; Helpers: Mackenzie Lambine & Lucy Neville)			
10.00-11.30	Parallel Paper Sessions 1			
	<p>Room C109 International Issues in Sexual Violence (Chair: Dr Joanna Adler; Helper: Jane Healy)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Striking the right balance between prosecution and prevention of female genital mutilation in Europe. A review of legislation. (Els Leye & Alexia Sabbe) Date rape in Turkey. (Şahika Yüksel) Social Perceptions of sexual assaults in college students: A qualitative study using focus groups methodology. (Monica 	<p>Room C114 Linking Sexual Offences and Multiple Perpetrator Rape (Chair: Dr Miranda Horvath; Helper: Mansoor Mir)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The weakest link? An update on linkage analysis of serious sexual assaults. (Jan Winter, Jessica Woodhams & Gina Rossi) New developments in the behavioural linking of serial sex offences. (Jessica Woodhams, Craig Bennell, Gerard Labuschagne & Eric Beauregard) Heterogeneity within multiple perpetrator rapes: A national comparison of single, duo and 3+ 	<p>C105 Experiences of Sexual Violence (Chair: Dr Susan Hansen; Room Helper: Herietta Legge)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The relationships between childhood disclosure of child sexual abuse, ‘betrayal trauma’ and sexual revictimisation in adolescence and adulthood. (Nadia Wager) Dehumanized, humiliated, and frozen: Key aspects of the rape experience that link it to psychological outcome. (Avigail Moor) Seeking to move on after drug assisted sexual assault and rape: 	<p>C107 Improving responses to sexual violence (Chair: Dr Jackie Gray; Room Helper: Lucy Smith)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The curious case of the consistent victim – the vulnerabilities of rape complainants. (Betsy Stanko, Daniela Wunsch & Jenny Norman) The Liverpool Interview Protocol (LIP): The use of LIP with traumatized individuals (Graham Wagstaff & Jacqueline Wheatcroft) Evaluation of formal

	<p><i>Romero-Sánchez & Jesús L. Megias</i>)</p> <p>4. Transcending conflict: Impacts of sexual violence on women seeking asylum in Merseyside. (<i>Vicky Canning</i>)</p>	<p>perpetrator rapes. (<i>Teresa da Silva, Leigh Harkins & Jessica Woodhams</i>)</p> <p>4. A typology of multiple perpetrator rape. (<i>Jemma Chambers, Miranda Horvath & Liz Kelly</i>)</p> <p>5. An integrated model of self-regulation and male peer support in multiple perpetrator rape offences. (<i>Mackenzie Lambine, Miranda Horvath, Jacqueline Gray & Joanna Adler</i>)</p>	<p>The narrative accounts of three women. (<i>Claire Potter, Nancy Kelly, Christine Horrocks & Viv Burr</i>)</p> <p>4. Alcohol and memory for sexual aggression: Encoding failure depends on the emotional salience of the to-be-remembered information. (<i>Heather Flowe & N. Cable</i>)</p>	<p>institutions' reactions on reporting and help-seeking behaviour following sexual violence. (<i>Lena Stadler & Steffen Bieneck</i>)</p> <p>4. Community interventions for supporting survivors of domestic violence: what can we learn for supporting survivors of sexual violence? (<i>Sevasti-Melissa Nolas, Lucy Neville, Erin Sanders, Jo Sharpen & Shadow Walsh</i>)</p> <p>5. An overview of using EMDR within an acute sexual assault referral centre. (<i>Raquel Correia</i>)</p>
11.30-11.45	Coffee (<i>First Floor Mezzanine</i>)			
11.45-12.30	<p>Room C115</p> <p>Keynote 2 – <i>Sexual homicide – a suitable case for treatment?</i></p> <p>Professor Derek Perkins, PhD, Head of Psychological Services, Broadmoor Hospital, and Visiting Professor of Forensic Psychology, University of Surrey</p> <p>(<i>Chair: Dr Joanna Adler; Room C115; Helpers: Shadow Walsh & Mackenzie Lambine</i>)</p>			
12.30-1.30	Lunch (<i>First Floor Mezzanine</i>)			
1.30-2.15	<p>Room C115</p> <p>Keynote 3 - <i>Challenging the normalisation of sexual violence by building ethical relationships</i></p> <p>Professor Moira Carmody, University of Western Sydney, Australia</p> <p>(<i>Chair: Dr Susan Hansen; Room C115; Helpers: Henrietta Legge & Jane Healy</i>)</p>			

2.15-3.15	Parallel Debate Sessions			
	Room C114 Re-visiting the continuum of sexual violence. <i>(Liz Kelly, Jackie Turner & Fiona Elvines)</i> <i>(Chair: Dr Jackie Gray; Helper: Lucy Smith)</i>	Room C109 Growing Against Gangs (GAG) and sexual violence. <i>(Allen Davis & Nick Mason)</i> <i>(Chair: Dr Joanna Adler; Helper: Shadow Walsh)</i>	Room C105 Sexual violence: Prevention or cure? <i>(Jennifer Holly & Shannon Harvey)</i> <i>(Chair: Dr Susan Hansen; Helper: Lucy Neville)</i>	Room C107 Behavioural investigative advice for sexual crimes: Useful or not? <i>(Terri Cole & Pippa Gregory)</i> <i>(Chair: Dr Miranda Horvath; Helper: Mackenzie Lambine)</i>
3.15-3.30	Coffee (Posters should be put up now) <i>(First Floor Mezzanine)</i>			
3.30-4.15	Room C115 Keynote 4 – <i>An evidence base for change?: The challenge of 'what we know' about rape for policy and practice</i> Professor Betsy Stanko, Head, Strategy, Research and Analysis Unit Strategy and Improvement Department Resources Directorate - Metropolitan Police Service and Visiting Professor of Criminology, Royal Holloway, University of London. <i>(Chair: Dr Jackie Gray; Room C115; Helpers: Mansoor Mir & Lucy Smith)</i>			
4.15-5.45	Parallel Paper Sessions 2			
	Room C109 Taking Action <i>(Chair: Dr Miranda Horvath; Helper: Lucy Neville)</i> 1. Not an occupational hazard- sexual violence and street sex work in Liverpool: Ensuring justice, prosecuting offenders and creating cultural change. <i>(Shelly Stoops)</i> 2. Rising to the challenge. <i>(Elizabeth Harrison & Georgina</i>	Room C107 Criminal Justice System Responses to Sexual Violence <i>(Chair: Dr Jackie Gray; Helper: Jane Healy)</i> 1. Taking responsibility for rape – busting a brutalizing environment. <i>(Jacki Tapley & Tina Lowe)</i> 2. 'Real rapes' or 'good cases'? Police officers' perceptions of reported rape cases. <i>(Lesley</i>	Room C105 Offenders <i>(Chair: Dr Joanna Adler; Helper: Mackenzie Lambine)</i> 1. "I'd say she was a sexy person": Person reference and membership categories in police interviews with child sex offenders. <i>(Kelly Benneworth)</i> 2. "I just didn't see myself doing wrong. To me at that point I thought I was having sex with my	

	<p><i>Perry)</i></p> <p>3. Sexualized torture in the domestic/private sphere and ‘body talk’: A human rights and relational feminist paradigm. (<i>Jeanne Sarson & Linda MacDonald</i>)</p> <p>4. Mass rape in Bosnia and Rwanda: Violence silencing and feminist answers. (<i>Sara Valentina Di Palma</i>)</p> <p>5. “I think they have made some very wrong decisions”: Sexual health professionals’ use of rape myth repertoires in accounting for cases of sexual assault (<i>Catherine Butler & Susan Hansen</i>)</p>	<p><i>McMillan)</i></p> <p>3. Some methodological issues in evaluating the significance of rape myths in trial outcomes. (<i>Jacqueline Gray, & Jennifer Temkin</i>)</p> <p>4. “I just wanted him to hear me”: Rape and the possibilities of restorative justice. (<i>Clare McGlynn, Nicole Westmarland & Nikki Godden</i>)</p>	<p>wife”: The use of rape myths by convicted adult rapists when accounting for their offence (<i>Sarah Pemberton & Susan Hansen</i>)</p> <p>3. ‘Through the looking glass’: The role of fantasy in internet sexual offending and implications for assessment and treatment. (<i>Kim Sadique</i>)</p> <p>4. A fantasy modification programme developed to run in a democratic therapeutic community. (<i>Geraldine Akerman</i>)</p>	
5.45 – 6.00	<p>Talk by Alex Brew (C115)</p> <p>‘Not for the faint-hearted’: Video work by Alex Brew, and Wine Reception</p>			
	<p>6.00 – 7.00</p> <p>Poster Session, and Wine Reception (<i>First Floor Mezzanine</i>)</p> <p>1. A systematic review of measures of deviant sexual interest and arousal. (<i>Geraldine Akerman & Antony Beech</i>)</p> <p>2. Facing powerful men vs. sexy women activates different motives for sexual harassment. (<i>Charlotte Diehl, Selina Helmke, Pia Kobusch, Michael Papendick, Jonas Rees, Nina Vanselow & Gerd Bohner</i>)</p> <p>3. An exploratory analysis of the relationship between women’s rape fantasies, rape myth acceptance, rape victim empathy and rape blame attribution. (<i>Amy Grubb & Terri-Anne Tarn</i>)</p> <p>4. Rape and attrition: Findings from a recent study. (<i>Lesley McMillan</i>)</p>			

5. Understanding consent in male rape: a thematic analysis (*Lucy Smith & Jackie Gray*)
6. Correlates of sexual aggression proclivity in male bar patrons: The role of alcohol, individual difference factors and stereotypic cues of a woman's sexual availability. (*Gemma Shipley, Natalie Branley & Heather Flowe*)
7. Effects of rape myth acceptance on memory in a rape case. (*Philipp Süssenbach, Gerd Bohner & Friederike Eysel*)
8. Components underlying sex offender treatment refusal and how treatment refusers and accepters differ in relation to these components. (*Ruth Tully & Sarah Brown*)
9. Researching sexual revictimisation: Respondents' experience of completing a retrospective web-based survey. (*Nadia Wager*)
10. "The land of rape and honey": Racism, regionalism and sexual violence in Queen v. Edmonson, Kindrat and Brown. (*Kathleen Ward*)
11. The influence of rape myth acceptance upon individuals' rape-supportive and victim blaming attributions: Exploring the utility of the IRMA-SF as a possible screening tool for potential jurors on rape cases. (*Sueli Williams & Afroditi Pina*)
12. A discursive psychological study of parents' and non-parents' beliefs about sex offenders (*Henrietta Legge & Susan Hansen*)

Keynote Abstracts and Biographies

Keynote 1

Sexual Violence Reduction: Are We on the Right Path?

Dr Karen Franklin

Forensic psychologist in independent practice and an adjunct professor at Alliant International University, USA

Dr Karen Franklin is a forensic psychologist in independent practice in the San Francisco Bay Area, an adjunct professor at Alliant International University and a member of the Ethics Committee of the California Psychological Association. She has published theoretical work on the link between multiple-perpetrator rape and masculinist culture. Karen's research also covers forensic diagnosis and the motivations of hate crime offenders. For the latter she was awarded a *Monette/ Horwitz Trust Award* and a *Harry Frank Guggenheim Fellowship*. In 1997, she was invited to present her findings at a United States Congressional Briefing. Peer-reviewed publications featuring her work include *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, *American Behavioral Scientist*, the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, and the *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*. A former criminal investigator and legal affairs reporter, she received postdoctoral training in forensic psychology through the University of Washington.

Keynote outline:

Over the past four decades, great progress has been made in calling public attention to the global problem of sexual violence. Intervention programs have been developed and implemented that target sexual violence on multiple fronts, from public education campaigns to victim assistance and advocacy to law enforcement training to sweeping legislative reforms. Presently, however, an increasing proportion of resources is being channeled to tertiary prevention, or identifying and incapacitating dangerous offenders. The argument is made that this shift, paradoxically, hampers the goal of sexual violence reduction. A shift away from penal solutions in favor of invigorated primary and secondary prevention efforts will prove more productive in reducing population levels of sexual violence.

Email: mail@karenfranklin.com

9.15 – 10.00, Room C115

Keynote 2

Sexual homicide – a suitable case for treatment?

Professor Derek Perkins

Head of Psychological Services, Broadmoor Hospital, and Visiting Professor of Forensic Psychology, University of Surrey

Professor Derek Perkins is a Consultant Clinical and Forensic Psychologist and the Head of Psychological Services for the forensic services of West London Mental Health NHS Trust, including Broadmoor Hospital. He has worked with sex offenders in prison, community and forensic mental health services, and was co-founder of the Forensic Psychology course at the University of Surrey. His research interests include sexual offending and personality disorder and the psychophysiological assessment of sexual interests. He has published a number of papers and book chapters on this subject, and was recently part of an international forum on sexual homicide and paraphilias, which is published as a book of the same name by the Correctional Service Canada.

Keynote outline:

The terms sexual homicide, sexual killing or lust murder describe events that are thankfully rare. To what extent though does this extreme end of the sexual violence continuum help our understanding of sexual and violent offending more generally? Public perceptions are that such perpetrators must be either bad or mad, but how different are mentally disordered sexual homicide offenders to those without such diagnoses? Can such individuals ever be successfully treated and how can risk reduction ever be clearly established? This paper considers the importance of developing a dynamic, individualised formulation in each case, in which multiple data sources are used to build and test hypotheses, and also considers the role of 'legal' and 'illegal' paraphilias within sexual homicide. Research evidence on sexual homicides is complemented by case material illustrating the range of assessment and intervention methods used with such individuals. The value of multimodal assessment and intervention methods, spanning biological, psychophysiological, psychometric, cognitive-behavioural and psychodynamic approaches, is highlighted. Within these extreme manifestations of sexual violence lie features that can be present in a wider range of sexual offences and behaviours within society.

Email: Derek.Perkins@wlmht.nhs.uk

11.45 – 12.00, Room C115

Keynote 3

Challenging the normalisation of sexual violence by building ethical relationships

Professor Moira Carmody
University of Western Sydney, Australia

Professor Moira Carmody is a leading expert on building ethical and respectful relationships through violence prevention education and policy development and analysis. She has had 34 years experience in working with Australian state and federal governments and community organisations. Her work has been influenced by a strong and continuing commitment to diversity and social justice and working to bring about cultural change to challenge the normalisation of intimate personal violence. She is an interdisciplinary scholar who is influenced by sociology, philosophy, criminology, gender studies, public health and education. She has published widely internationally on a range of aspects of the prevention of sexual violence. Moira has been involved in shaping both state and federal government policy reform concerning violence against women and girls. In 2008 and 2009 she was a member of the National Council to Reduce Violence against Women and Girls. She has conducted numerous policy and practice reviews for state governments across Australia.

Keynote outline:

The prevention of sexual violence requires an integrated multi-agency approach that is informed by research and professional practice tailored to the specific needs of local communities. Violence prevention education is one strategy that attempts to bring about cultural change and challenge the normalisation of sexual violence. The question facing governments and practitioners in the field of sexual violence prevention is what kind of education is going to change people's behaviours? In the first part of this paper I will trace some of the international concerns and limits of many approaches to violence prevention education. In response to these concerns I will describe the development of *the Sex + Ethics Violence Prevention Education Program* developed in Australia in 2007. I will explain why I consider sexual ethics is a useful approach to the primary prevention of sexual violence, the theories and the empirical evidence from young people that informed its development. This will be followed by a discussion of the research evaluations of the program we have conducted in multiple locations across Australia and New Zealand. Pre and post test results indicate significant changes in young people's ability to care for themselves in sexual encounters and to be more aware of partner needs. These changes are maintained 4-6 months after completing the 6 week program. The paper will conclude by considering how this research may inform government policy and professional practice in sexual violence prevention in the UK.

Email: M.Carmody@uws.edu.au
1.30 – 2.15, Room C115

Keynote 4

An evidence base for change?: The challenge of 'what we know' about rape for policy and practice

Professor Betsy Stanko

*Head, Strategy, Research and Analysis Unit Strategy and Improvement Department
Resources Directorate -Metropolitan Police Service and Visiting Professor of
Criminology, Royal Holloway, University of London*

Professor Stanko was a professor of criminology, teaching and researching at Clark University (USA), Brunel University, Cambridge University and Royal Holloway, University of London (where she remains a visiting Professor). Professor Stanko has published over 70 books and articles over her academic career. The most cited of these works is *Intimate Intrusions: Women's Experiences of Male Violence*, published in 1985. She has been awarded a number of lifetime achievement awards from the American Society of Criminology, most notably the Vollmer Award (1996), recognising outstanding influence of her academic work on criminal justice practice. From 1997-2002 she was the Director of the ESRC Violence Research Programme. In 2002, she joined the Cabinet Office, in the Prime Minister's Office of Public Services Reform. And in September 2003, she joined the MPS as a full time employee. She is a fellow of the Royal Society of the Arts.

Keynote outline:

This presentation follows two tracks for debate. First, it looks at all recorded rape allegations in the Metropolitan Police Service (London) for the past seven years (in the months of April and May). What do these allegations tell us about the intersection of what kinds of rape comes to the attention of the police? Second, the presentation muses on the impact or lack of impact this information has/might have on policy and practice inside one of the largest police services in the world. The presentation will raise a number of questions about the intersection of academic/practitioner knowledge and the justice system.

Email: Betsy.Stanko@met.police.uk

3.30 – 4.15, Room C115

Paper, Debate and Poster Abstracts

Parallel Paper Sessions 1 (10.00-11.30)

International Issues in Sexual Violence

Room C109

Striking the right balance between prosecution and prevention of female genital mutilation in Europe. A review of legislation.

Els Leye (International Centre for Reproductive Health, Ghent University Hospital) & Alexia Sabbe (International Centre for Reproductive Health, Ghent University Hospital)

Background: Laws and policies form an essential aspect of responding to female genital mutilation in Europe. Child protection laws and criminal laws on female genital mutilation are poorly implemented. This project identified barriers to the implementation of criminal and child protection laws on FGM in the EU and reviewed the existing legislative framework on FGM in all EU Member States. **Methods:** Data on criminal law provisions, child protection measures and professional secrecy provisions in the EU was collected using a pretested questionnaire, sent to key stake holders in all EU member states. A series of workshops for professionals from various sectors, to provide country-specific feedback on obstacles for implementation of laws, was provided in 5 Member States (Belgium, France, Spain, Sweden and the UK). **Results:** Ten EU states have adopted a specific criminal law on FGM. Since 2004 there is an increase in court proceedings throughout Europe. Some countries developed specific FGM-child protection protocols. Important differences exist between countries regarding right or duty to report child abuse. Up to seven European countries have experienced specific FGM-related child protection interventions, and eleven countries had reports of (suspected) FGM cases. There is an absence of reported cases in Central and Eastern European member states. Important issues remain regarding the implementation of laws, including the apparent lack of knowledge about FGM and the legal framework, problems with regard to the risk assessment, the mechanisms that are suggested to increase the reports of (suspected) FGM cases, and the lack of coordination among professionals as well as at national level.

Date rape in Turkey

Şahika Yüksel (Istanbul University)

Researchers have documented the problem of date rape particularly in western countries. Women were having hard time in addressing the sexual abuse. Rather than blaming the offender, most of the women to blame themselves. These internalized patriarchal guilt and shame feelings were self-abusive and discouraging for legal pursuits. All these conflictual values and norms are not helping for the therapies as well. In the social environments, where the virginity of a young woman is an asset and a symbol of the family honor, this phenomenon has a double binding effect. On the one hand women suffer from the violation of her body, on the other hand she suffers from humiliation and degradation of the society. Based on our observations in Turkey, the first characteristics of date rape is the woman is has often no physical intimacy with the person, only has a platonic affair where they talk and might have a limited sexual intimacy where they preserved the hymen purposefully out of respect to the women and her reputation in the community and to the prospective suitors. In this way, women who never had a fulfilling intercourse before experience the first

intercourse with a violation of her virginity and her body suffer more. The second issue in this kind of date rapes is the possibility of this intercourse influencing the woman's reputation in the community. When the family would learn her trauma, her status in the family and in the community would be jeopardized. So, usually these events go unreported.

Social perceptions of sexual assaults in college students: A qualitative study using focus groups methodology.

Monica Romero-Sánchez (University of Granada) & Jesús L. Megias (University of Granada)

Sexual assaults perpetrated by acquaintances in social/dating situations (parties, bars, sporadic encounters...) have a significant incidence among university students. With only a few exceptions, studies about this topic have been carried out using quantitative methodologies. However, with the only use of these methodologies is difficult to capture in their complexities the young people perceptions and ideas about this topic. This study explored college student's ideas about nonconsensual sexual encounters. Fourteen Spanish undergraduate students took part in two single-gender focus groups. Ten themes emerged from the analyses: misperception of sexual intentions, token resistance, use of alcohol and drugs to have non-consensual sexual relations, victim blame, "resignation" to have sexual relations, perception of the behaviour of women consuming alcohol in a social/dating context, aggressor responsibility and exoneration, non-consensual sexual relations, prevention programs for sexual assaults, importance attributed to this problem in undergraduate students and explanatory causes of women's sexual assaults. Although the themes were similar across the groups and, in general, female and male agreed, there were also differences among them in several topics, especially in those related to the role of victim and perpetrator. Implications of these findings for reducing sexual assaults against women are discussed along with suggestions for future research directions.

Transcending conflict: Impacts of sexual violence on women seeking asylum in Merseyside.

Vicky Canning (Liverpool John Moores University)

Legislative developments regarding rape in conflict have gradually come into place since the Geneva Convention of 1949, and sexual violence in conflict has now been recognised as a Crime against Humanity. Rape and sexual violence can have profound effects on individual survivors, and common experiences in the aftermath of abuse can range from depression, to sleeplessness, to suicide. In view of this, it would perhaps be expected that preventative strategies against rape in conflict would be a primary concern for security. Furthermore, in consideration of the prevalence of rape in many conflicts, agencies within international communities should recognise the influence sexual violence, and the threat of sexual violence, may have on women's forced migration and claims for asylum in the UK, as well as need for ongoing support. This research focuses on asylum in Merseyside, one of two main areas for screening and dispersal in the UK. This paper reflects on three years of activist research to consider the impacts sexual violence has beyond the realms of conflict. It discusses interpretive accounts of rape as described by practitioners and counsellors working with survivors locally, and incorporates main impacts on one survivor as documented in a three part oral history. Ultimately, I argue that the impacts of sexual violence in (and beyond) conflict are profound, but not thoroughly considered in the asylum process or in localised communities and organisations.

The Weakest link? An update on linkage analysis of serious sexual assaults.

Jan Winter (Vrije Universiteit), Jessica Woodhams (University of Birmingham) & Gina Rossi (Vrije Universiteit)

Repeated instances of prolific rapists have not only caught broad media attention, but also resulted in changes regarding investigative policy. Therefore, effective ways of overcoming 'linkage blindness' are in high demand. The notion of offenders behaving consistently throughout a series is an old one, but only in the last decade, empirical investigations into the underlying patterns have gained pace. With regard to serial sexual offending evidence of behavioural consistency has been mixed, and is confronted with methodological challenges and sampling issues. There is a general agreement that especially stranger rape represents a very volatile and dynamic event, which is influenced by various situational factors, and where any modus operandi is malleable to changes across time. But there is disagreement which conceptual method of analysis is better suited to deal with these factors in order to achieve maximum linkage accuracy. One position favours the use of distinct themes or scales, where relevant offence characteristics are treated as belonging to certain, underlying constructs, such as need for control, need for intimacy, etc. Other researchers have argued to use models of separate variables in order to successfully link a series of offences to the same offender. This presentation will touch upon the underlying principles of linkage analysis, review both approaches and present what we now so far about this issue. The preliminary results of an on-going, empirical study into the effectiveness of an IRT scaling vs. an individual, Bayesian approach in solved serial rapes, and consequences for the field will be discussed.

New developments in the behavioural linking of serial sex offences.

Jessica Woodhams (University of Birmingham), Craig Bennell (Carleton University), Gerard Labuschagne (South African Police Service) & Eric Beauregard (Simon Fraser University)

Identifying rape series has several advantages including effective targeting of limited police resources, amassing evidence from different crime scenes, and supporting prosecutions. The identification of rape series through behavioural similarity is termed comparative case analysis (also known as linkage analysis and case linkage). The last decade has seen real growth in the research literature on the behavioural linking of crimes, including rapes and sexual assaults. This research has found some support for the assumptions underpinning CCA (behavioural consistency and distinctiveness), however, it has a number of limitations. These include testing the assumptions on samples of solved or convicted rape series whereas in practice CCA is used with unsolved crimes. This paper will present two recent studies designed to overcome the limitations of existing research. First, a study of the assumptions of CCA with rape series from South Africa will be presented. The sample in this study comprised solved and unsolved (but linked by DNA) crimes. Further support for the underlying assumptions was found. Second, a study with a sample of adult serial rapists from Canada and juvenile serial rapists from the UK investigated whether serial offenders are different in the way they express behavioural consistency across their offences. This was investigated using iterative classification trees. As was expected, some adult rapists were consistent in how they targeted their victim whereas others were more consistent in the way they controlled their victim, for example. The implications of these findings for future research and for the practice of CCA will be discussed.

Heterogeneity within multiple perpetrator rapes: A national comparison of single, duo and 3+ perpetrator rapes.

Teresa da Silva (University of Birmingham), Leigh Harkins (University of Birmingham) & Jessica Woodhams (University of Birmingham)

The variation in the number of perpetrators involved in multiple perpetrator rapes is an under researched area. Horvath and Kelly (2009), in agreement with previous authors (Groth & Birnbaum, 1979; O'Sullivan, 1991), state that it is necessary to distinguish between rapes committed by duos and those that involve three or more perpetrators. Based on theories in social psychology we could expect the interactions and behaviour of duos and larger groups to be different. It is probable that victim behaviour also differs according to the size of the group. Woodhams (2008) reported that group rapes containing fewer suspects were more violent than those committed by a larger number of suspects. This presentation will report on a study that has compared multiple (duos and 3+ groups) and lone sexual offending based on offence characteristics and victim and offender socio-demographic characteristics. A national sample of 336 sexual offence allegations (completed and attempted rapes) with female victims has been analysed, from a police database that is owned and maintained by the Serious Crime Analysis Section. This sample is composed of 112 sexual offences committed by lone perpetrators, 112 sexual offences committed by duos and 112 sexual offences committed by three or more perpetrators. Socio-demographic characteristics and offence behaviours of the offender(s) and victim (incorporating the approach, maintenance and closure phase) were extracted for each offence. Differences between rapes committed by lone offenders, duos and 3+ groups in terms of the characteristics of victims, offenders and the offences will be presented and their implications discussed.

A typology of multiple perpetrator rape.

Jemma Chambers, Miranda Horvath (Middlesex University) & Liz Kelly (London Metropolitan University)

Some consistency in existing typologies of rape has been found, which have extended from lone to multiple perpetrator offenses. The current study sought to explore the facets of multiple-perpetrator rape (MPR) in a sample representative of one geographical area. Seventy-five victim statements of MPR reported to an urban police force in the United Kingdom were classified into a qualitative model denoting offender actions in MPR. Four types from pathways through the model were produced: violence, criminality, intimacy, and sexuality. Analysis of the crime scene variables provided additional evidence of the four types. Finally, the associations between the four types and offense characteristics, such as victim and perpetrator age, were explored. Implications of these findings for the prevention and investigation of MPR are discussed along with suggestions for future research directions.

An integrated model of self-regulation and male peer support in multiple perpetrator rape offences.

Mackenzie Lambine (Middlesex University), Miranda Horvath (Middlesex University), Jackie Gray (Middlesex University) & Joanna Adler (Middlesex University)

This presentation will outline a model of the multiple perpetrator rape (MPR) (Horvath & Kelly, 2009) offence process focusing upon the role of self regulation and male peer support

on group dynamics and offence characteristics. From the self-regulation and male peer support literature, a cognitive-behavioral model has been formulated focusing on both individual and group dynamic processes involved in MPR. The model also encompasses factors commonly associated with sexual assault (i.e. alcohol, pornography etc.). It will be suggested that individual levels of self-regulation, whether low to begin with or diminished by alcohol/drugs, coupled with misogynistic male peer support which is further facilitated by membership in athletics/fraternities can combine to result in a rape-supportive atmosphere. The model is being tested in a number of ways that will be outlined, and early findings as well as projected outcomes will be presented. The value in such an investigation lies in its ability to capture cognitive dimensions of MPR offenders on an individual level, the interaction of those individual characteristics with those of group members, and finally the group behaviour as a whole.

Experiences of sexual violence

Room C105

The relationships between childhood disclosure of child sexual abuse, 'betrayal trauma' and sexual revictimisation in adolescence and adulthood.

Nadia Wager (Buckinghamshire New University)

The aim of this study was to identify new 'treatment targets' in order to develop more empirically informed initiatives to prevent sexual revictimisation. A retrospective web-based survey employing a mixed-methods design attracted a self-selecting sample of 481 community respondents, 183 of whom indicated a history of childhood sexual abuse (CSA). A snowballing method was utilised to include a diverse population. The majority of participants were female (74%) and their ages ranged from 16 to 69 years, mean age of 31.2 years. Betrayal trauma was indicated in cases where respondents had reported experiencing CSA by a perpetrator whom they had held in high regard (often caregivers). Disclosure experiences in childhood were reported through an open dialogue box and then coded as non-disclosure or negative, neutral or positive reactions from the recipient. Twenty-five percent of the survivors of CSA reported disclosing the abuse and 57% of these reported a negative response to their disclosure. 'Double-betrayal' referred to cases of where both betrayal trauma and a negative response to a disclosure were evident. This group were 1.5 times more likely to report receiving a negative response to a childhood disclosure than those who experienced low betrayal CSA. 'Double-betrayal' was found to be associated a significantly higher incidence of sexual revictimisation in both adolescence and adulthood, in comparison to non-disclosure and disclosures receiving positive or neutral responses. The findings have implications for educating the guardians of children about the prevalence and implications of CSA, and the importance of early recognition and appropriate responding.

Dehumanized, humiliated, and frozen: Key aspects of the rape experience that link it to psychological outcome.

Avigail Moor (Tel Hai College)

Rape has been widely linked to severe psychological consequences. The present study seeks to explain these sequelae by testing a theoretical model of possible pathways linking rape to

symptoms, focused primarily on the origin and outcome of the freeze response. The trauma literature generally ties traumatic freezing to fear and helplessness. However, in the case of rape two additional factors, namely, dehumanization and humiliation are presumed to be key to the development of paralyzing freezing, and consequential severe self-blame and PTSD. Collective victim-blaming is also expected to play a negative role in this process, ensuing in response to the victim's incapacitating freezing and exacerbating the resultant symptoms. Moreover, all elements of this model are expected to be considerably worse among rape survivors in comparison to controls who experienced other forms of trauma. Two hundred and fifty five participants completed self-report questionnaires, confirming all the hypotheses. Implications for rape-specific treatment and social policies are discussed.

Seeking to move on after drug assisted sexual assault and rape: The narrative accounts of three women.

Claire Potter (University of the West of England), Nancy Kelly (University of Bradford), Christine Horrocks (University of Bradford) & Viv Burr (University of Huddersfield)

The Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (2007) has noted the use of drugs to facilitate sexual assault as an issue of serious concern in Britain and elsewhere. Recent evidence suggests that alcohol is the main drug used to facilitate sexual assault (Lovett & Horvath, 2009; Horvath & Brown, 2007). However, professionals have cited anecdotal evidence to suggest that survivors of drug assisted sexual assault face particular difficulties as a result of drugs (other than alcohol) that have been administered by the perpetrator(s) (Abarbanel, 2001). The research therefore aimed to explore the experiences of survivors after being assaulted. In depth narrative interviews were carried out with three women, two of whom had been subjected to drug assisted sexual assault, a voice centred relational method of analysis explored their individual experiences. For the women in this research, the use of drugs by men to facilitate assault presented additional challenges to those faced by many rape survivors. The accounts give insight into the obstacles that each woman faced in what they saw as their ongoing journeys towards moving on and regaining control over their lives. Implications for service provision and education are discussed.

Alcohol and memory for sexual aggression: Encoding failure depends on the emotional salience of the to-be-remembered information.

Heather Flowe (University of Leicester) & N. Cable (University of Leicester)

The legal system is often concerned that sexual assault victims who were intoxicated at the time of crime will not remember forensically relevant information. To date, however, no research has prospectively and systematically examined the extent to which sexual assault is accurately remembered. The present study tested the prediction that memory accuracy will vary depending on whether the information that a person is trying to encode about a sexual assault is emotionally salient. Emotional salience has predictable effects on memory accuracy. Emotional arousal restricts attentional focus to stimuli in the environment that are causing arousal (Easterbrook, 1959). Increased attentional focus facilitates encoding of the information, leading it to be remembered better than more peripheral information. In the case of sexual assault, the perpetrator is the cause of emotional arousal. Therefore, we expected that salient stimuli, such as the perpetrator's physical appearance, actions, and weapons will be remembered better than peripheral stimuli, such as bystanders and the physical surroundings. To test this prediction, female bar patrons (N=100) were recruited to

read a rape scenario and answer questions about it 24 hours later. The association between participant blood alcohol level (BAL) and memory for the perpetrator was small and negative; in contrast, the association was relatively large and negative for other types of scenario details. These results suggest memory accuracy varies depending on whether a person who is under the influence has encoded emotionally salient information. Future directions for this programme of research are outlined and applied implications are discussed.

Improving responses to sexual violence

Room C107

The curious case of the consistent victim – the vulnerabilities of rape complainants.

Betsy Stanko (Metropolitan Police Service), Daniela Wunsch (Metropolitan Police Service) & Jenny Norman (Metropolitan Police Service)

For the past seven years, the Metropolitan Police Service has built up a comprehensive database of rape allegations made by victims in London. Drawing on this unique database - which provides 100% capture of allegations made in the first two months of each financial year - the paper explores the nature of rape allegations made by victims in London and discusses the remarkable consistencies in them over time. It examines the existence of victim vulnerabilities as an important context in understanding the rape itself as well as subsequent outcomes in the criminal justice system. Finally, it discusses the implications the learning from the database has on the wider criminal justice response to rape.

The Liverpool Interview Protocol (LIP): The use of LIP with traumatized individuals

Graham Wagstaff (University of Liverpool) & Jacqueline Wheatcroft (University of Liverpool)

A brief focused meditation procedure with eye-closure technique may potentially provide a practical and reliable alternative protocol when time is at premium or with traumatized individuals (Wagstaff, Wheatcroft *et al.*, 2010; 2011). Studies conducted by the authors indicate that the effects of these procedures are additive, and that they can be used successfully to enhance memory, without increases in errors and false confidence reports (Wagstaff, *et al.* 2007). Hence researchers at Liverpool have developed a brief protocol for use in the field that combines the focused meditation, eye-closure and context reinstatement elements (Wagstaff & Wheatcroft, 2010). Field studies and ongoing research suggest additional benefits for the interviewee. Practical implications are discussed

Evaluation of formal institutions' reactions on reporting and help-seeking behaviour following sexual violence.

Lena Stadler (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony) & Steffen Bieneck (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

Research indicates that child sexual abuse (CSA) has a detrimental impact on the emotional, physical and social health and well-being of victims and can affect individual development across the life span in many ways. This study focuses on CSA as a risk factor for experiences of sexual violence in adult intimate relationship. It was expected that a history of CSA will result in a higher likelihood of sexual victimisation in adulthood. A representative sample of 11.000 German adults aged 16 to 40 was presented with a brief interview and a detailed questionnaire. Each participant was asked about prior experiences of CSA and sexual

partner violence. In addition, detailed information on individual and situational characteristics of both kinds of sexual abuse (i.e., relationship between perpetrator and victim; age at first incident; location of incident) as well as reporting and help-seeking behaviour (i.e., time delay until the incident was reported; reasons for (non-)reporting) related to the abuse situations were assessed. In case that the incident was reported, participants were further asked to evaluate the appropriateness of the actions that were taken by formal and informal institutions. The results can provide a basis for evaluating the enactment of laws by the German government that aimed at protecting victims of sexual violence in close relationships. Findings will be placed within the context of international studies on sexual abuse and discussed in terms of their implications for legal policy making.

Community interventions for supporting survivors of domestic violence: what can we learn for supporting survivors of sexual violence?

Sevasti-Melissa Nolas (Middlesex University), Lucy Neville (Middlesex University), Erin Sanders (Middlesex University), Jo Sharpen (Against Violence & Abuse) & Shadow Walsh (Middlesex University)

This paper presents the preliminary findings from a community intervention that supports children and mothers who have experienced domestic violence and discusses the relevance of these findings for supporting survivors of sexual violence. Domestic violence, which may include sexual violence, is a gendered crime, with overwhelming evidence suggesting that women are much more likely to face violence, sexual assault, or homicide than men. Until recently, recognition of the needs of children living with domestic violence in the UK was mainly confined to refuge services. Many children who have witnessed violence only start to process the emotional distress after they have left the abusive situation. To support their recovery, children need continued help and support once they have left the relatively safe space of the refuge and are back in the community. The Community Group Programme (CGP) presented in this paper is a Canadian-founded psycho-educational group work model for mothers and children who have experienced domestic violence. The programme includes modules on a range of topics (e.g. understanding feelings, blame, self-esteem) including one on sexual abuse prevention. These groups are designed to help children in processing their experiences of witnessing domestic violence in a supportive environment. The groups are unique in their espousal of a community model that works concurrently with children and mothers. In 2004 the CGP was rolled-out across the London borough of Sutton, with very promising results. Following the success of the Sutton programme, CGP was identified for wider implementation in the Mayor of London's second domestic violence strategy. Since then training has been offered to implement the programme across all 32 London boroughs, and in 2010 AVA commissioned Middlesex University to carry out an evaluation of the programme's delivery. The aim of the paper is two-fold: to present preliminary findings from the evaluation of the CGP groups; *and* to discuss what lessons that can be learnt from the programme, in terms of its focus on community and mother-child relationships, that may be of use more generally when supporting survivors of sexual violence and abuse.

An overview of using EMDR within an acute sexual assault referral centre.

Raquel Correia (The Haven-Whitechapel)

Objectives: This paper reviews the pioneering use of Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing (EMDR) with clients attending a Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) and the

common negative cognitions of this client group which are often part of complex trauma. **Description:** EMDR is an effective intervention to help people with the sequelae of trauma. However, special attention should be paid to clients presenting with a history of multiple traumas, as this may require an adaptation of the standard EMDR protocol. EMDR also offers useful resource development approaches, which are helpful in preparing clients to address and reprocess the traumatic memories and can also be considered as interventions in themselves. This paper reflects on the use of EMDR with clients attending a sexual assault referral centre. As such, benefits of using the EMDR approach with complainants of rape and sexual assault and the specificities of sexual trauma in the context of involvement with the criminal justice system are also considered. The clinician provides a personal reflection on the integration of the EMDR approach into her clinical work as the only SARC in the country providing EMDR. **Conclusion:** Recommendations are drawn on the use of EMDR with complainants of acute sexual assault. Consideration is given to how psychologists can incorporate EMDR into their clinical work and improve the experiences of those affected by rape and sexual assault.

Parallel Debate Sessions (2.15–3.15)

Re-visiting the continuum of sexual violence

Room C114

Liz Kelly (London Metropolitan University), Jackie Turner (London Metropolitan University) & Fiona Elvines (Croydon Rape Crisis)

It is almost 25 years since *Surviving Sexual Violence* was published and Liz Kelly's suggestion that sexual violence be conceptualised as a continuum entered into academic and public debates. This panel re-visits the concept, asking whether it still has relevance and how it might be extended.

Prof Liz Kelly will reflect on the ways the continuum has and has not informed debates, ways the concept has been misunderstood and offer an expanded version including 'exploitative sex'. She will also note the challenges of the concept for quantitative measurement of the scale of sexual violence and legal frameworks.

Jackie Turner will discuss trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation as a continuum – extending the concept into an arena the original formulation has been criticised for neglecting. This presentation will draw out the complex challenges this presents for implementation of the UN and Council of Europe conventions on trafficking.

Fiona Elvines will explore the ways the concept has been used by practitioners working with women who have sought support to deal with the aftermaths of sexual victimisation.

Growing Against Gangs (GAG) and Sexual Violence

Room C109

Allen Davis (Metropolitan Police Force) & Nick Mason (Independent Advisor)

Insp Allen Davis has led the project team that has developed the Girls, Gangs and Consequences curriculum. Nick Mason is an independent advisor working both locally and

centrally with the MPS and attends the MPS Corporate Children and Young People Strategy Board. We are the practitioners, who are supported by James Densley, the lead academic to the programme. James Densley has prepared an Academic Paper to support the submission and Debate. He is unlikely to be in the UK at the time, although this may be subject to change.

James Densley: This paper examines the complex gender relations, which help define street gangs. Based on extensive ethnographic fieldwork with gangs in London and qualitative interviews with gang members, police, and practitioners, this paper focuses on the role of women in gangs and their interactions with male gang members. It draws a distinction between female gang associates who perform a supportive or sexual role and bona fide female gang members who employ violence in the defence of the gang and its territory. It further discusses how opportunities for girls within gangs are curtailed by the misogynistic attitudes and practices of the boys and how girls within gangs compete against each other for the affections of gang elders, which in turn helps normalize potentially self-destructive sexual behaviours. The paper highlights why and how gang elders separate their casual "links" from their true romantic partners. The position of Internet pornography, sexual violence, and multi-perpetrator rape in the lives of gang members is also explored. This work is exploratory but provides essential context for understanding the efficacy and effectiveness of a new educational partnership between "Growing Against Gangs and Violence", Victim Support and the Metropolitan Police Service's Sapphire command entitled: "Girls, Gangs, and Consequences".

Inspector Allen Davis: The objective of Girls, Gangs and Consequences (G.G.C.) is to demonstrate the vulnerability of girls to sexual violence by gangs and highlight the exploitative power relationship gangs have with girls. The intention is that girl's question who they glamorize. Boys and Girls are initially split into single gender groups. Real life gang rape scenarios are discussed. Boys are made aware of the consequences of being involved in abusive relationships, of being labelled a sex offender and the realities of prison life. Girls are assisted to identify risks, make safe choices with a view to preventing them becoming victims. The benefits of positive relationships are examined at length to promote said relationships and non gang involved boys. This 2 hour curriculum is universally delivered across Year 10 age groups in Secondary Schools. Key messages of the MPS Sexual Offences command are captured on film to ensure the curriculum is transferable and able to be mass delivered by trained youth workers.

Nick Mason: 'Growing against Gangs and Violence' is unique in as much that, as a universal preventative education curriculum, it works with all young people and not just those already associated with gangs or labelled as 'at risk'. The programme works in close partnership with schools and communities and is delivered across whole age groups to help young people through key transitional life stages. Professional educators and trained youth workers are

supported by specially trained police officers in delivery of the programme to ensure that messages are effective and meaningful. Hard hitting, contemporary and relevant frontline police experience augments academically sound research. Specialist officers from the Sapphire Command (SCD2), Victim Support Services, The Havens and leading academics are now working with the 'Growing against Gangs and Violence' team to deliver gender-specific messages around relationships, sexual offending and the role of girls in gangs, which are often neglected throughout conventional gang and group offending interventions. The programme is closely aligned to the Metropolitan Police Service Children and Young People Strategy where it is positioned as an intelligence-led primary intervention, integrating key central unit messages in a coordinated single partnership curriculum which has measurable academic integrity.

Sexual violence: Prevention or cure?

Room C105

Jennifer Holly (Against Violence and Abuse) & Shannon Harvey (Against Violence and Abuse)

Summary

The Government's recently published action plan for tackling gender-based violence, *Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls*, includes a sizeable number of actions relating to the primary and secondary prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls. The bulk of the funding commitments outlined in the action plan, however, focus on assisting and supporting survivors of gender-based violence. There is a clear argument for funding services to support women to exit situations where they are experiencing, or are at risk of experiencing, sexual violence and to aide recovery from sexual trauma. Theoretically, this should not come at a cost to primary and secondary prevention activities which, in the long-term, would reduce the need for tertiary prevention. Yet in an era of increasingly tight budgets, should we be asking the Government to make further reductions to vital, life-saving support for survivors to fund activities which may, in the long term, stop sexual violence happening in the first place? Where should the focus and money be channelled? Furthermore, how should primary prevention be approached? What implications does the emerging research on the risk factors of becoming a perpetrator of sexual violence have for prevention policy and practice?

1. Secondary and tertiary prevention: supporting young women to reduce sexual victimisation.

The Stella Project's Young Women's Initiative (YWI) is working in two London boroughs to improve responses to young women affected by the overlapping issues of problematic substance use and domestic and/or sexual violence. Preliminary findings from the research will be available by September 2011, allowing for a discussion of how sexual violence overlaps with substance use and/or other risk factors for sexual victimisation in this client group. The Stella Project Coordinator will discuss how the research findings will inform interventions with practitioners across the violence against women and girls, substance misuse and youth offending fields in the two boroughs; and how this intervention is expected to provide effective secondary and tertiary prevention of young women's sexual victimisation. This paper will seek to justify the YWI's focusing of resources exclusively on

secondary and tertiary prevention with young women, over conducting any primary prevention work with young men.

2. Primary and secondary prevention: addressing risk factors for young men's perpetration of sexual violence.

The YWI focuses on young women at risk of sexual victimisation or as survivors of sexual violence. However, the youth offending and substance misuse services the project is engaging see significantly more young men than young women, and substance use is a risk factor for sexual violence perpetration. Primary and secondary prevention work with these young men to address risk factors for sexual violence perpetration, such as educational activities which challenge patriarchal norms, providing substance misuse treatment and interventions for experiences of childhood abuse, may be more cost-effective. A shift from focusing on preventing young women's victimisation towards preventing young men's perpetration may also have a wider societal impact in challenging victim-blaming. To support this argument, recent research on 'bystander behaviour' as well as (if published by September) the results of an EU-wide study on risk factors for violence against women and girls will be presented.

Behavioural investigative advice for sexual crimes: Useful or not?

Room C107

Terri Cole (National Policing Improvement Agency) & Pippa Gregory (National Policing Improvement Agency)

Summary of the context for the debate

There has been significant debate surrounding the provision of behavioural investigative advice to serious crime investigations. The discipline has grown from the provision of inferences surrounding the type of individual likely to be responsible for a crime, into a more holistic, applied integration of different kinds of 'behavioural investigative advice' into investigations. The services offered are now broad, incorporating advice in relation to interviewing of suspects and witnesses, media appeals, behavioural crime scene assessments, linkage analysis and the use of prioritisation matrices for example. The advice provided is now tailored to the specific needs of each investigation, and the aim is for advisers to pragmatically assist investigators by providing concrete suggestions regarding how the behavioural advice can be incorporated and used by an investigation. The current debate focuses on the utility of behavioural investigative advice to serious crimes involving sexual violence. Specific areas (such as investigative interviewing advice) can be opened up for interactive discussion and the methods currently utilised as best practice contested. The arguments raised ponder the value of behavioural investigative advice as a tool in the investigator's armoury in the fight against sexual and violent crime.

The case against the use of behavioural investigative advice. Some academics have criticised the endeavours of 'Offender Profilers', or 'Behavioural Investigative Advisers' (BIAs) as they are now more formally known, as being somewhat of an art or at best a pseudo-science with little empirical backing and no evidential use. The need for scientific rigour, repeated testing of hypotheses and development of theory prior to application is after all the cornerstone of scientific endeavour. The use of exploratory findings, correlational patterns or research which has not yet been replicated and hence is neither sufficiently reliable nor

valid, can unduly mislead investigators. In addition, it is argued that there is no evidence that behavioural investigative advice is accurate, or actually assists in identifying or prosecuting offenders. Moreover, it is felt that police officers themselves have sufficient experience and knowledge regarding potential offenders and policing practice upon which to draw when faced with investigative decision making.

The case for the use of behavioural investigative advice. Within the current climate of increasing accountability, investigators are having to prioritise resources and justify their decision making to an unprecedented degree. BIAs can offer SIOs an additional perspective and decision support throughout a serious crime investigation through the pragmatic application of behavioural science theory, research and experience. Every contribution made from a behavioural science perspective has the single goal of supporting investigative decision making through the provision of objective, empirically grounded intelligence. The approach taken by contemporary BIAs is methodologically rigorous, based upon observations of data, and situated within an understanding of the investigative and behavioural science contexts and limitations. It is not a well established scientific endeavour, nor does it purport to be, as the focus is investigative not evidential. The aim of the BIA is not to “solve” the case but to arm the investigator with a variety of tools to maximise investigative efforts and resources. By way of a tangible example, the contribution of a BIA prioritisation can reduce the forensic budget of an intelligence led or familial DNA screening process by at least 80%.

Parallel Paper Sessions 2 (4.15 – 5.45)

Taking action

Room C109

Not an occupational hazard-sexual violence and street sex work in Liverpool: Ensuring justice, prosecuting offenders and creating cultural change.

Shelly Stoops (Armistead Street Project)

Violence and especially sexual violence against street sex workers has long been perceived as an ‘occupational hazard’. Many laboured under this false assumption but critically, and more importantly, none more so than by street sex workers themselves. They felt there was little point in reporting these offences to the police as they were unlikely to be taken seriously or investigate crimes against them. Men who target sex workers also laboured under this assumption, they knew that by choosing this vulnerable group, they were unlikely to be reported to the police and this left them free to commit offences at will. To complete this ‘vacuum of inaction’, the police also played a part. Their negative stereotyping of sex workers and cultural attitudes of them combined with rhetoric about ‘cleaning up the streets’. These three things created the perfect conditions for this vacuum to exist. 2006, Liverpool had several unsolved sex worker murders, high levels of sexual violence to sex workers and then the tragedy of Ipswich... Home Office funding was granted for the creation of a Specialist Independent Sexual Violence Advisor for sex workers, dedicated police contacts and the model that all crimes against sex workers were to be treated as Hate Crime (the only force in the world to do so). 2010, Liverpool now has an 84% conviction rate for crimes against sex workers, 69% conviction rates for rape.

Rising to the challenge.

Elizabeth Harrison (The Haven Whitechapel) & Georgina Perry (Open Doors)

The British Crime Survey (2001) reported that 5% of women will experience rape in their lifetime. This increases significantly for women selling sex, compounded by a decreased rate of reporting and complex challenges in accessing health and psychosocial care.

Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) figures show that only 59 sexual violence offences against sex workers were reported in 2010, of which 12 were in the boroughs involved in this pilot. Research shows significant barriers for sex workers reporting sexual violence. The first specialist sex worker ISVA role began in Liverpool, leading to extraordinary outcomes in increased conviction rates and improved access to health care. The challenge in London was to replicate this in a city with 31 PCTs, multiple health and third sector agencies engaged with sex workers, and numerous police teams responding to different aspects of sex worker crime. A strategic partnership between the Haven Sexual Assault Referral Centre, the MPS and Open Doors, an NHS based service working across three North East London Boroughs, resulted in funding from the Home Office for a specialist ISVA service, supported at the launch by the attendance of Baroness Stern and senior Home Office, NHS and MPS staff. So far, 24 referrals have led to 82% of those contacted taking up ISVA services. Interventions range from access to health care and financial support, facilitated access to substance misuse treatment to support through court. Service user feedback is positive and health and police staff show greater confidence in supporting this client group.

Sexualized torture in the domestic/private sphere and ‘body talk’: A human rights and relational feminist paradigm.

Jeanne Sarson (PANST - Persons against Non-State Torture) & Linda MacDonald (PANST - Persons against Non-State Torture)

The praxis of 18 years working mainly with women from industrialized countries who report prolonged non-state actor torture (NSAT) victimization inflicted in their earliest of childhood years which commonly extended into their adulthood will be presented. The paradigm of this work fundamentally acknowledges that NSAT victimization is a violation of universal human rights and that the infliction of torture is gravely destructive to the victimized woman’s relationship with/to/for Self. The praxis of assisting a woman so victimized to reclaim her Self-relationship is facilitated from a relational feminist perspective. Included in this work is the evidence-based consistency of women’s voices and what we have witnessed that shows that unexpressed stored torture memories are expressed through ‘body talk’. Meaning, that as experiential torture memory is expressed women’s bodies re-express the sensory harms they endured when being so tortured but had distanced through spontaneous survival dissociative coping responses. Examples of women’s body talk will be shared as well as sharing the composition of formulating one component of a care plan using a trigger table format. Visual images of women’s drawings as well as trigger table can be shared if this is possible.

Mass rape in Bosnia and Rwanda: Violence silencing and feminist answers.

Sara Valentina Di Palma (Università degli Studi di Siena)

This paper examines mass rape in the wars of the Nineties of the Twentieth century in Bosnia and Rwanda – conflicts which are usually known as ‘ethnic wars’. The aim of this work is firstly to show how the ethnic definition is not adequate and hides a deeper

construction of nationalism. This construction is implemented e.g. by using the female body as symbol of the nation, and by the focusing of violence in Bosnia and Rwanda (which is not only sexual and physical but also psychological and symbolic) on women's body with the aim of affecting the future of the enemy group, and thereby interconnecting nationalism, gender, gendered body and sexuality. Secondly, it will be described that in the aftermath of these wars recovery programmes are not sufficient and leave out many women, while rape survivors in the programmes are marginalised and stigmatised. Finally the paper will analyse how women try to find their answer to the problems in the post-war period through their own organisations and associations. This approach questions the post-feminist focus on women's interiority and on the psychology of rape victims, and instead agrees with a feminist approach on gender and sexual violence which calls in question the excessive victimisation of raped women. My study follows this interpretation and use the intersection of gender, sexuality, ethnicity/nationalism and identity/memory to scrutinise the processes developed by those women who survived mass rape and rethought their engagement in post-war societies as citizens more than as victims.

“I think they have made some very wrong decisions”: Sexual health professionals’ use of rape myth repertoires in accounting for cases of sexual assault

Catherine Butler (Barts & The London NHS Hospital Trust) & Susan Hansen (Middlesex University)

Social psychological and feminist accounts of rape highlight the role of social and cultural factors, and critique psychological accounts on the grounds that they often serve, paradoxically, to reinforce pre-existing rape myths – as psychological theories of rape often stress factors internal to both rapists and their victims. In this paper we examine the ways in which sexual health professionals draw upon a range of widely culturally shared accounts, or interpretative repertoires, of rape in discussing cases of sexual assault. We conducted a focus group discussion with 5 sexual health professionals. Three actual cases of sexual assault were discussed. Participants drew variably on commonsensical rape myths, professionalised psychological repertoires and the feminist position that rape is about power, and not sex. Our analysis demonstrates that even when speaking ‘as professionals’ on the topic of sexual assault, the participants employed prescriptive gendered rape myth repertoires in denying any personal vulnerability to sexual assault. This effectively transforms the terms of the discussion from a specific case of sexual assault to the commonsensical ‘rules’ for women in avoiding foreseeable risks. The implications of these findings for professionals working in sexual health clinics, with women who have been raped, are discussed.

Criminal justice system responses to sexual violence

Room C107

Taking responsibility for rape – busting a brutalizing environment.

Jacki Tapley (University of Portsmouth) & Tina Lowe (Hampshire Constabulary)

Concern regarding the exceptionally high attrition rates in cases of rape, compared to other crimes, began to attract increasing academic and political concern in the late 1990s. In conjunction with the expanding politicisation of victims of crime at this time, a number of initiatives, policies and legislation have subsequently been introduced in an attempt to

improve the criminal justice response to victims of rape and improve the number of cases that reach a conviction. These have included specialist trained police officers and prosecutors, the introduction of SARCs, IDVSAs and the strengthening of policies and legislation. Despite these reforms, two decades later, attrition rates remain high and this paper will explore some of the factors which contribute towards this. It will be argued that one of the most influential factors remains the preoccupation by the public, the media and criminal justice professionals as to what constitutes 'real rape', that being brutal rape committed by a complete stranger caused by a surprise attack upon a completely innocent and blameless victim, whilst going about their respectable business. However, research during the last 20 years has attempted to bust the myths that inform these views and official statistics illustrate that only very few rapes actually fit the 'real rape' scenario, and yet these views continue to persist. The authors of this paper will examine some of the barriers which exist to prevent the successful implementation of these reforms. Dr Jacki Tapley will focus upon the academic and theoretical arguments, drawing upon evidence gained from recent case studies and Detective Sergeant Tina Lowe will draw upon the empirical research undertaken for an MSc, which focuses upon the professional practices of police officers in the Hampshire Constabulary.

'Real rapes' or 'good cases'?: Police officers' perceptions of reported rape cases.

Lesley McMillan (Glasgow Caledonian University)

Empirical evidence tells us that the majority of rapes are committed by men known to the victim. Despite this, the idea that 'real rape' involves strangers, high levels of physical injury, and attacks in public places remains a salient one in our society. As a result, those who experience the more common forms of rape, those by known men, are often silenced or treated less favourably by society and the criminal justice process. Previous research conducted in a number of countries around the world, has detailed the prevalence of these views within the criminal justice system, and in particular, the police. This paper will present recent data collected as part of a larger research project funded by the Economic & Social Research Council, UK (ESRC Res-061-23-0138) which explored factors influencing attrition in rape cases. The data that informs this paper comes from in-depth qualitative interviews conducted with 40 serving police officers in the county of Sussex, England. This paper will present findings about police officers' ideas and beliefs about 'real' or 'genuine rape', examine how this category is now constructed by police officers, and the extent to which this still reflects stereotypical and mythical views. It will argue that police officers operate with an understanding of what they believe a 'good case' or 'a runner' to be, and this incorporates features of both the incident and the victim, and that this represents a broader category than 'real rape'.

Some methodological issues in evaluating the significance of rape myths in trial outcomes.

Jacqueline Gray (Middlesex University) & Jennifer Temkin (University of Sussex)

The use of rape myth stereotypes during rape trials has long been noted. However, in order to identify whether there is a systematic impact on trial verdicts it is first necessary to establish how strong the case is, since a weak prosecution case is likely in any case to result in an acquittal. This paper will present the findings of a project funded by the Nuffield Foundation to establish a methodology for ascertaining the strength of the evidence in rape trials. It was also designed to provide a review of the extent and nature of current usage of

rape myths in these trials. Detailed notes were taken of seven full trials, which identified when and where rape myths were used. Nine barristers who appeared in five of the observed trials were also interviewed. They were asked to comment in depth about what they thought were the strengths and weaknesses of each side's case and on the role played by rape myths in each case. They were also asked more generally about their views on the use of rape myths in court. The findings of this study indicate that cases that are particularly strong or weak can be readily identified, but that the majority of cases brought before the courts are less clear-cut, and that these are particularly likely to entail the use of rape myths. The current use of rape myths in court and the implications of the present study for future research will be discussed.

“I just wanted him to hear me”: Rape and the possibilities of restorative justice.

Clare McGlynn (Durham University), Nicole Westmarland (Durham University) & Nikki Godden (Durham University)

There has been a discernable shift in public policy regarding rape, towards greater emphasis on prevention and victim support, away from the criminal justice system and the pursuit of increased conviction rate. At the same time, restorative justice is again at the top of the political agenda. However, as yet, there has been little discussion linking these two developments; yet restorative justice offers the possibility of meeting some of the survival and justice needs of victims in ways not possible in the conventional criminal justice system, thereby enhancing victim support and ‘honouring the experience’ (Stern 2010). Drawing on a case study which investigates the participants’ experiences of a restorative justice conference involving historic child rape and other forms of sexual abuse, we suggest that the time is ripe to consider restorative justice as an additional mechanism by which victims of sexual violence may gain a sense of justice. We draw out the lessons to be learnt from this case study, and other international evaluations, and consider the possibilities of restorative justice in cases of sexual violence.

Offenders

Room C105

“I’d say she was a sexy person”: Person reference and membership categories in police interviews with child sex offenders.

Kelly Benneworth (University of York)

Legal interactions are contests between who can produce a more convincing story about *whether* and *how* a violation of law occurred (Drew, 1990). This is particularly salient in cases of child sexual abuse, where evidence is often limited to the conflicting testimonies of the accuser and the accused. To establish whether a sexual offence against a child has occurred, police must confirm that a) the offence was sexual and b) the victim was under the age of 16 years. For the suspect, the investigative interview is often an opportunity to eliminate the offence through mitigation, justification, and denial. How an alleged victim is described during a police interview could have implications for the likelihood of conviction and the type/length of sentence received. A corpus of 20 police interviews conducted in the UK between 2000-2008 with individuals suspected of sexual offences against children were digitised and transcribed. The suspects were all male, aged between 33-80, and the alleged

victims were male and female, aged between 2-13. A list of direct references to the alleged victim was collated, including *nominal terms* (e.g. first name, nickname), *relationship terms* (e.g. 'my stepdaughter', 'your neighbour's son'), *legal terms* (e.g. 'the complainant', 'the alleged victim'), *age terms* (e.g. 'the six-year-old', 'the child'), and the inclusion of adjectives (e.g. 'little', 'young'), and the incidence of terms spoken by each speaker was quantified. Conversation analysis was then used to explore how these terms were managed interactionally. This paper will consider debates relating to the inclusion of CA in multi-methods analysis and the practical applications of person reference and membership categorisation.

'Through the looking glass': The role of fantasy in internet sexual offending and implications for assessment and treatment.

Kim Sadique (DeMontfort University)

Current models of sexual offending do not fully address the assessment and treatment challenges of those using new technologies in their offending (Internet Sexual Offenders). Much of the current literature on internet sexual offending tends to focus on behavioural characteristics (Taylor, Quayle & Holland, 2001) and motivational typologies (Sullivan & Beech, 2004) of offenders. However, a number of interesting findings have emerged regarding the use of fantasy and fantasy media by Internet Sexual Offenders that warrant further exploration in terms of personality/psychological functioning. This paper will therefore explore the nature of both Internet Sexual Offenders and their offences from a personal construct perspective. It will discuss the role of fantasy & fantasy media in the construction of self & others by Internet Sexual Offenders and the pertinence of this in developing more appropriate and 'specific' assessment & treatment modalities.

"I just didn't see myself doing wrong. To me at that point I thought I was having sex with my wife": The use of rape myths by convicted adult rapists when accounting for their offence

Sarah Pemberton (University of Derby) & Susan Hansen (Middlesex University)

This paper examines the way in which convicted adult rapists draw upon 'rape myths' in order to account for their conduct. This is based upon findings from a qualitative study of eighteen convicted rapists incarcerated at a British prison for sex offenders. All of the participants had been convicted of rape/aggravated rape of a female adult with whom they were acquainted. Approximately 167 women are raped every day in the UK (Amnesty International, 2005) yet rape remains one of the most under reported and least prosecuted of all violent crimes. Low conviction rates can be attributed in part to the failings of the criminal justice system, which are in turn informed by the dominant social discourse of rape myths. Rape myths give people a false sense of security by minimising and/or denying the occurrence of sexual violence, by apportioning some degree of blame to the victim, and by offering excuses to the perpetrator. In effect these myths perpetuate sexual violence because they play a powerful part in defining our responses to rape (Rape Crisis 2007). This research addresses the paucity of in-depth qualitative, empirical work conducted with sex offenders themselves in order to capture a detailed discursive exploration of this phenomena – i.e. the use of rape myths, specifically within the talk of convicted adult rapists. The analysis demonstrates that convicted adult rapists have an already established rape myth vocabulary which they drew upon when accounting for their offending behaviour. This enables them to justify, deny and minimise their actions, which could be

argued to facilitate their offending behaviour. However, the level to which offenders subscribed to rape myths to formulate accounts of their offences was very much dependent upon sentence type and treatment received within the prison. Their subscription to rape myths was often relatively subtle and was based upon offenders' accounts of their mens rea (or lack thereof) or their consumption of drugs and/or alcohol, rather than primarily upon the culpability of the victim as the more historic rape myths might suggest. Finally, rape myths enabled offenders to construct an account of their offence that facilitates the management of a particular identity either as a 'reformed self' or in contrast, through the creation of an identity that is considered to be more positive than that of 'convicted rapist'. These findings not only have implications for the treatment of sex offenders but for the wider rape myth literature and discourse. This research was funded by an ESRC CASE studentship.

A fantasy modification programme developed to run in a democratic therapeutic community. *Geraldine Akerman (HMP Grendon & University of Birmingham)*

The session discusses the Fantasy Modification Programme (FMP; Akerman, 2008), which runs within the context of a Democratic Therapeutic Community - HMP Grendon. HMP Grendon is a prison in the UK (accredited by the Correctional Services Accreditation Panel), which houses adult male offenders while they work through risk factors related to their lifestyle, relationships, and offending using a multi-modal and multi-disciplinary approach. HMP Grendon has been widely reported on since its opening in 1962 (Genders & Player, 1995; Gunn & Robertson, 1982; Shine, 2000; Shine & Morris, 1999; Shuker & Sullivan, 2010). The FMP was devised as a means of giving residents strategies through which to manage inappropriate violent or sexual fantasies, or high levels of sexual preoccupation, all of which are risk factors associated with future offending (Hanson & Bussière, 1998; Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2005). The programme is based on the 'What Works' principles (McGuire & Priestly, 2000), and incorporates the Good Lives Model (Ward & Stewart, 2003). As the programme evolved the need to evaluate its' efficacy became evident and so a review of measures of sexual interest (Akerman & Beech, *in press*) was undertaken leading to the development of a measure of current sexual interest which will be briefly described.

Poster session, Art Exhibition and Wine Reception

5.45pm: Alex Brew talks about her video work 'Not for the faint-hearted' Room C115

Alex Brew's photography has been shown at universities, squats and artist-led galleries including RampART, Kings College, Bethnal Green Working Men's Club and ArtsBar, and published in the academic journals *Feminist Media Studies* and *International Feminist Journal of Politics*. Her work deals with issues around consent and power dynamics focusing on her negotiations with men and masculinity.

The work displayed on the 5 projectors along the side-wall of C115 – 'Not for the faint-hearted' – is one of a series of attempts by Alex Brew to explore and intervene in gendered power relations and dynamics. More information on this work is in the conference pack.

work is shown for the first time today as part of the Sexual Violence Conference at Middlesex University.

6.00pm: Poster Session

First Floor Mezzanine

1. A systematic review of measures of deviant sexual interest and arousal.

Geraldine Akerman (HMP Grendon & University of Birmingham) & Antony Beech (University of Birmingham)

The focus of this poster review (Akerman & Beech in press) is the measurement of deviant sexual arousal in men who have committed sexual offenses, with a view to find the most effective at assessing current sexual interest. Spiering, Everaerd, and Laan (2004) discussed sex as an emotion and suggested attention is attracted and arousal had happens. Sexual memory is related to memories of sexual encounters, fantasies, attitudes towards and knowledge of sex. The *sexual preference hypothesis* suggests that men who abuse children do so because they have a preference for sex with children, and those who rape women have a preference for coerced sex. It is thought that the initial sexual response has been reinforced in a psychological way (through fantasy) or physically (through masturbation) and it becomes a preference. However, Seto (2008) found that in a sample of convicted child sex offenders only 50% could be diagnosed as paedophiles (defined as an enduring sexual preference for children). So it is not clear if having the fantasy is enough evidence of possible offending, and whether masturbating to the fantasy increases the likelihood of offending, but masturbating, and particularly if paired with orgasm increases arousal (Laws & O'Neil, 1981). The review discusses physiological, cognitive and psychometric measures and how combinations have been used to overcome issues of faking responses and to make measures affordable and easier to use. Current research and future plans are discussed.

2. Facing powerful men vs. sexy women activates different motives for sexual harassment.

Charlotte Diehl (University of Bielefeld), Selina Helmke (University of Bielefeld), Pia Kobusch (University of Bielefeld), Michael Papendick (University of Bielefeld), Jonas Rees (University of Bielefeld), Nina Vanselow (University of Bielefeld) & Gerd Bohner (University of Bielefeld)

Socio-cultural and evolutionary approaches suggest two different motives for sexual harassment: hostile degradation in order to maintain male dominance versus initiation of sexual contact. To study personal and situational determinants of those motives, we assessed indices of men's hostility toward women (HTW; measures included hostile and benevolent sexism, acceptance of myths about sexual harassment) and short-term mating orientation (STM) in order to predict different types of sexually harassing behaviour. As part of a computer chat task, male participants could select between sexist (= harassing) and non-sexist jokes as well as between harassing and non-harassing personal remarks to be sent to a (computer-simulated) female target. Additionally, before entering the laboratory participants were exposed to a poster that was designed to activate either a power motive (depicting "powerful men") or a sexual motive (depicting "sexy women" wearing lingerie). We hypothesized a double dissociation of HTW and STM in the prediction of different types of sexually harassing behaviour, with (1) HTW predicting the number of sexist jokes but not the number of harassing personal remarks sent, and (2) STM predicting the number of harassing personal remarks but not the number of sexist jokes sent. (3) The activation of a power motive was hypothesized to strengthen the path between HTW and sexist jokes; whereas the activation of a sexual motive was hypothesized to strengthen the path between STM and harassing remarks. Our results generally supported these predictions.

3. An exploratory analysis of the relationship between women's rape fantasies, rape myth acceptance, rape victim empathy and rape blame attribution.

Amy Grubb (Coventry University) & Terri-Anne Tarn (Coventry University)

One of the most widely recognised Rape Myths is the idea that "*all women secretly desire to be raped*". Recent research has demonstrated that although this statement is far from accurate, some individuals do fantasise about coercive sex and/or rape (Critelli & Bivona, 2008; Bivona & Critelli 2009). The relationship between Rape Myth Acceptance and Rape Fantasy is one which has yet to be empirically or academically explored. Research has consistently demonstrated a link between Rape Myth Acceptance and individual's attributions about the victims of rape. In addition to this, Rape Victim Empathy has also been found to be negatively correlated with rape blame attributions. If attitudes towards rape victims in general influence the way responsibility and blame is attributed to individuals in rape scenarios, it is likely that rape fantasy also plays a role within rape blame culpability attributions. This study explores the existence of both erotic and aversive sexual rape fantasies within a sample of female undergraduate and postgraduate students and examines the potential relationship between rape fantasies, rape myth acceptance, rape victim empathy and rape blame attribution. The findings are discussed with reference to the implications for the legal and criminal justice system response to the victims of rape.

4. Rape and attrition: Findings from a recent study.

Lesley McMillan (Glasgow Caledonian University)

Attrition rates for rape are continuing to increase in the UK and recent figures report a conviction rate of less than 6% in England and Wales. Existing research in England shows the highest proportion of cases are lost at the earliest stages of the justice process and the most significant reasons for early loss are withdrawal by the complainant and the decision that cases are false reports. This paper will present very recent data collected as part of a large research project funded by the Economic & Social Research Council, UK (ESRC Res-061-

23-0138) which explored factors influencing attrition in rape cases. The data that informs this paper comes from quantitative data analysis of a year's worth of reported rape case files in Sussex and is supplemented by qualitative data gathered from in-depth interviews conducted with serving police officers and other criminal justice personnel. The paper will present and discuss the variables that influence the loss of cases at different stages of the criminal justice process, including victim withdrawal.

5. Understanding consent in male rape: a thematic analysis

Lucy Smith (Middlesex University) & Jackie Gray (Middlesex University)

The current study aims to investigate public understandings of consent issues in terms of male rape. Current literature suggests that the very nature of consent is particularly complex as it involves both verbal and non verbal communication (Kitzinger and Frith, 1999). However despite its complex nature it has also been demonstrated that even the most subtle of verbal or non verbal cues can be understood as a refusal of consent (O'Byrne, Rapley and Hansen, 2006). Most research tends to focus on female rape with little attention being paid to male rape. One quantitative study examined the use of verbal and non verbal cues in homosexual relationships (Beres, 2004) but there appears to be little research on public perceptions. The current study used semi-structured interviews with nine participants (7 male, 2 female) with the collected data being subject to a thematic analysis. The main themes identified include the giving or refusal of consent, including behavioural cues and verbal communication, and interpretation of consent which incorporates risk factors and the expectation of consent. Furthermore the overwhelming perception seems to be that both victims and perpetrators of male rape are more likely to be homosexual, an issue which is discussed in terms of jury decision making in particular. Results are discussed in terms of existing literature and the relation to possible impact on jury decision making.

6. Correlates of sexual aggression proclivity in male bar patrons: The role of alcohol, individual difference factors and stereotypic cues of a woman's sexual availability.

Gemma Shipley (University of Leicester), Natalie Branley (University of Leicester) & Heather Flowe (University of Leicester)

Previous research has found that drinking establishments are often antecedent to sexual aggression outcomes. Alcohol is one of the most consistent factors associated with sexual aggression towards women. The aim of the current research is to examine the influence of alcohol on the likelihood of males to engage in sexual aggression in a hypothetical situation as a function of alcohol level, stereotypic cues of female sexual availability, and individual difference factors (rape myth acceptance and promiscuity) reported in the literature as correlates of engagement in sexual aggression. Male participants were randomly selected from public houses (i.e., "pubs"). They imagined themselves in a hypothetical intimate encounter in which the female in the scenario stops consenting to sexual contact. Participants were given the option to continue making sexual advances up to and including sexual intercourse against the woman's will. It was hypothesised based on Alcohol Myopia Theory that participant blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels would be associated with hypothetical sexual aggression when stereotypical cues of a woman's sexual availability (blonde hair colour and flirtatiousness) were present in the scenario. Men's engagement in

hypothetical sexual aggression was associated with hair colour and participant promiscuity and rape myth acceptance. Neither the flirtatiousness of the female actor or BAC was associated with sexual aggression. These results are discussed in relation to the role of alcohol expectancies and stereotypes in sexual assault.

7. Effects of rape myth acceptance on memory in a rape case.

Philipp Süssenbach (University of Bielefeld), Gerd Bohner (University of Bielefeld) & Friederike Eyssel (University of Bielefeld)

Rape myths are prejudiced attitudes that exonerate perpetrators and blame victims of sexual violence. The present paper examines the influence of rape myth acceptance (RMA) on memory in a rape case. Participants ($N = 95$) in an online-study read an extensive story about two people who start dating each other. The story ends with her reporting rape to the police whereas he claims they had consensual intercourse. Aspects of the date prior to the disputed incident were manipulated between conditions. That is, the story either included (RMA-applicable) cues that could be used to blame the plaintiff or not (e.g., alcohol consumption; revealing clothing; the defendant paying at a restaurant for her; she initializing kissing). Participants then provided a verdict. A few days following the first study participants took part in a multiple choice memory test and filled out a RMA scale. Our results suggest that RMA had an indirect influence on memory via the verdicts participants provided: In the cues-present condition more lenient verdicts were related to better memory for RMA-applicable cues, whereas higher RMA was associated with more lenient verdicts (i.e., moderated mediation). In addition, participants in the cues-absent condition exhibited false memory for RMA-applicable (but in fact not presented) cues. The findings are discussed in light of conceptualizations of RMA as a cognitive schema.

8. Components underlying sex offender treatment refusal and how treatment refusers and accepters differ in relation to these components.

Ruth Tully (University of Nottingham & HM Prison Service) & Sarah Brown (Coventry University)

It has been estimated that around half of sex offenders refuse to participate in voluntary sex offender treatment programmes (Offending Behaviour Programmes Unit, 2002; Langevin, 2006), however the reasons for this remain largely unexplored. This study used the Treatment Refusal Scale - Sexual Offender Version (Marshall, Mann & Webster, 2009) in an English prison, with 72 adult males imprisoned for sexual or sexually motivated offences. The sample consisted of treatment accepters ($n=63$) and refusers ($n=9$). Using Principal Components Analysis six factors were identified within the scale, which were labelled as: 'aim unawareness', 'lack of acceptance', 'views of related past experience', 'lack of autonomy', 'fear of negative effects' and 'poor self-belief'. A MANOVA demonstrated that refusers were less aware of treatment aims, less accepting of their offending and had more negative views of treatment related experiences than accepters. The implications for current practice are discussed.

9. Researching sexual revictimisation: Respondents' experience of completing a retrospective web-based survey.

Nadia Wager (Buckinghamshire New University)

The aim of this study was to investigate respondents' experiences in terms of the perceived costs and benefits of completing a retrospective web-based survey exploring sexual revictimisation. The original survey provided a link to a separate mixed-methods survey. Of the original 481 respondents, 234 completed this follow-up survey. 80% were female, 48% had histories free of sexual violence, 16.2% reported only a history of child sexual abuse and 35.5% reported a history of sexual revictimisation. Newman, Willard, Sinclair, and Kaloupek's (2001) questionnaire was adapted to suit this web-based design. Principle components analysis of the 29 closed-questions revealed a six-factor structure accounting for 60.78% of the variance. These factors, in order of contribution to the explained variance were; respect, distress, positive emotions, inconvenience, meaningfulness and insensitivity. A 2X3 way MANOVA comparing the main and interactive effects of gender and victim status upon the six factors was computed. This revealed main effects for victim status indicating that those who experienced revictimisation reported higher levels of distress but simultaneously found the experience more meaningful and personally beneficial. No main effects of gender were observed, however significant and marginal interaction effects were indicated in relation to respect, meaningfulness and insensitivity. The responses to the open-ended questions were subjected to thematic analysis. This clarified the nature of the perceived benefits of both participating in the study and of the particular survey design, and highlighted that whilst the levels of distress were significant, this tended to dissipate quite quickly. Importantly, few respondents regretted their participation.

10. "The land of rape and honey": Racism, regionalism and sexual violence in Queen v. Edmonson, Kindrat and Brown.

Kathleen Ward (University of Edinburgh)

In 2001, three men of Tisdale, Saskatchewan, Canada, picked up a twelve year old girl from the nearby Yellowquill First Nation. "I thought Pocahontas was a movie," one of the men said to her. They plied the girl with alcohol and, in turn, sexually assaulted her off a dirt road. The girl was then dropped off at a nearby friend's house, reportedly hysterical and holding herself. She was hospitalized for several days as a result of her injuries. None of the men succeeded in denying sexual contact with the girl, but maintained that she was the sexual aggressor. Two of the men were acquitted of all charges and the third man was convicted of sexual assault and given a two-year sentence to be served in the community. The 'Tisdale rape case', as it is colloquially known, became the subject of national debate and prompted public discussion about racism in the province and the protection of children against sexual violence. Saskatchewan was called a "national disgrace" and dubbed "the Mississippi of the North." A discourse analysis of the court transcripts and the media surrounding the trials illuminate how Canada covertly maintains itself as a modern colonial state with Saskatchewan as its persistent frontier. My intention is to contribute to broader conversations of decolonization through a nuanced understanding of what sustains colonial relationships in the contemporary period through the example of the Tisdale rape case.

11. The influence of rape myth acceptance upon individuals' rape-supportive and victim blaming attributions: Exploring the utility of the IRMA-SF as a possible screening tool for potential jurors on rape cases.

Sueli Williams (University of Kent) & Afroditi Pina (University of Kent)

The number of reported rapes that result in conviction is as low as 5.3%. Juries' decision making is influenced by the endorsement of rape myths that function to exonerate the perpetrator and blame the victim. It is proposed that employing a screening method to remove individuals with high rape myth acceptance (RMA) from being placed as a juror on a rape trial might be an effective way to increase the conviction rate and bring justice to the victims of rape. Using the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (Short Form; IRMA-SF) 140 students were placed into either a high RMA or low RMA group and their rape-supportive and victim-blaming attitudes were measured in relation to three rape scenarios; stranger rape, marital rape and alcohol-assisted rape. The results indicated that participants with high RMA expressed more rape-supportive attitudes ($p=.003$) and blamed the victim more ($p=.002$) than participants with low RMA, supporting the notion that screening out individuals with high RMA would be an efficient way in removing biasing attitudes from influencing the decisions of juries and gaining fairer trials for victims. Future studies should explore whether using the IRMA-SF as a screening tool in real-life settings would influence the outcome of juries' decisions to an extent that its application can be justified.

12. A discursive psychological study of parents' and non-parents' beliefs about sex offenders

Henrietta Legge (Middlesex University) & Susan Hansen (Middlesex University)

This poster explores the different constructions members of the public make about sexual offenders. It has been found that the general public subscribe to many inaccurate beliefs about sexual offenders, for example beliefs that they have a high rate of reoffending or that strangers represent the greatest danger (Sanghara & Wilson, 2006). Previous research has found that the media plays a large part in the attitude construction of the public (Gavin, 2005). Researchers have also found that different demographics hold different attitudes about sex offenders. For example, parents of young children have been found to show the greatest levels of fear and anger about sex offenders being released into the community (Caputo & Brodsky, 2004). This study uses qualitative means to explore the public's attitudes to sex offenders and how these are co-constructed and used rhetorically, as well as whether attitudes differ when participants are parents or non parents. Two focus groups were conducted, one with parents and one with non parents. Participants were aged between 26-40 years old and were matched demographically. Transcripts were analysed discursively. It was found that participants' constructions of sexual offenders were indeed significantly informed by myths and stereotypes. Participants tended to attribute sexual offenders' behaviour to abuse as children if they were parents or mental health problems if they were non-parents. There was a clear demonstration of participants mis-protecting themselves and their children as a result of stereotypes, namely by almost entirely focusing on the sexual offender being a stranger. Almost unanimously, participants were not in favour of notification laws, stating that they made them feel more anxious rather than safer. Analysis revealed a host of contradictions in attitudes and talk, with less tolerance for sexual offenders being displayed when questions were personalised. While there was some acknowledgement that the media may exaggerate stories about sexual offenders, this was seen as positive and not negatively misleading.

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This would not have happened without you...



School of Health
and Social Sciences

Forthcoming Events

The Psychology of Sexual Violence – Tuesday 15th May 2012, 9:30am - 4pm

This workshop will explore current research and practice on sexual violence. It is designed to provide qualified and in training psychologists with insights into one of the most complex and challenging areas of forensic psychology. The workshop will be facilitated by Dr Jackie Gray, Dr Susan Hansen and Dr Miranda Horvath from Forensic Psychological Services at Middlesex University.

Learning Outcomes and Objectives

Upon successful completion of the workshop, participants should be able to:

- Be knowledgeable about different forms and types of sexual violence.
- Be more familiar with the complexity of psychological issues sexual violence presents for different groups in the UK.
- Understand the current debates in research, policy and practice on sexual violence.
- Know about different statutory and non-statutory interventions (psychological and otherwise) for victims and perpetrators of sexual violence.

Preventing Sexual Violence – Thursday 13th September 2012, 9:30am – 4pm

This workshop will explore current national and international research and practice on preventing sexual violence. It is designed to provide participants with insights into one of the least understood and talked about aspects of sexual violence. The workshop will be facilitated by Dr Jackie Gray, Dr Susan Hansen and Dr Miranda Horvath from Forensic Psychological Services at Middlesex University.

Learning Outcomes and Objectives

Upon successful completion of the workshop, participants should be able to:

- Be knowledgeable about the leading national and international approaches to preventing sexual violence and their effectiveness.
- Understand the psychological underpinnings of different approaches to sexual violence prevention.
- Appreciate the range of risk factors and protective factors for sexual violence.
- Recognise the rich and complicated interplay of "individual, relationship, social, political, cultural, and environmental factors that influence sexual violence" (CDC, 2004, p. 4).
- Be aware of the current challenges, political, economic and cultural, to implementing successful sexual violence prevention programs.

Venue: The British Psychological Society, Tabernacle Street, London

How to book a place:

Register for this event from 1st November 2011 at www.bpsshop.org.uk or for more information on the event including price, visit www.bps.org.uk/findcpd

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