


TRUE OR FALSE?

Breaking down the myths of sexual and interpersonal violence.

TRUE

LGBTQIA2S+ community members are at higher risk of becoming a victim-survivor of sexual assault.

23.1% of TGQN (trans, genderqueer, nonconforming) college students have been sexually assaulted. Lesbian, gay, and bisexual people face rates of sexual violence similar to or higher than heterosexual people.



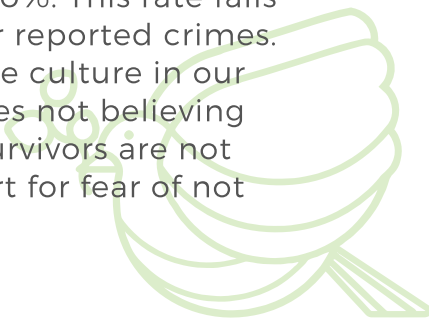
Bystander intervention is an effective method of violence prevention.

Multiple evidence-based studies have shown that training active bystanders reduces incidents of violence at colleges and universities.



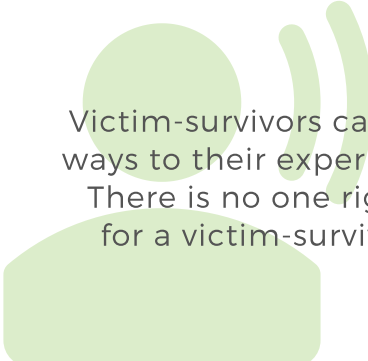
People who report their assaults are most likely telling the truth.

Incidences of false allegations of any of these forms of violence is extremely low, estimated to be between 2 and 10%. This rate falls lower than other reported crimes. Additionally, rape culture in our country reinforces not believing survivors, thus survivors are not inclined to report for fear of not being believed.



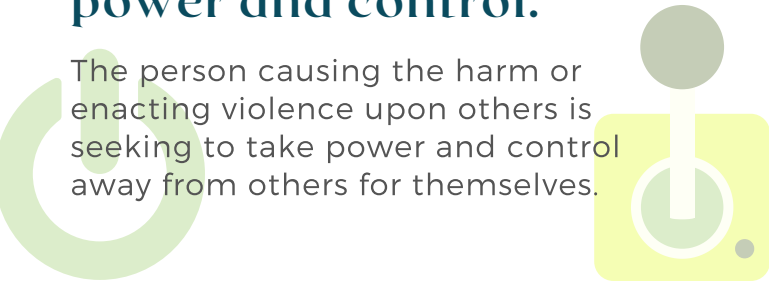
There's no typical way to respond as a victim-survivor of any form of abuse.

Victim-survivors can react in myriad ways to their experience of violence. There is no one right or wrong way for a victim-survivor to act, feel, or appear to others.



Sexual assault, dating and relationship violence, and stalking are all rooted in the person causing harm seeking power and control.

The person causing the harm or enacting violence upon others is seeking to take power and control away from others for themselves.



FALSE

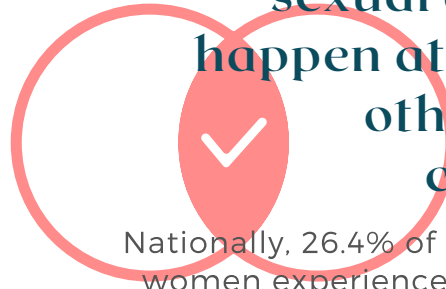
Women don't commit sexual assault or sexual misconduct.

Women can and do perpetrate sexual violence. It is important to upend stereotypes of who we perceive to be victim-survivors, and who we perceive to be perpetrators. People of all identities and lived experiences fit into both of these categories.



It's not common for sexual assault to happen at L&C and other college campuses.

Nationally, 26.4% of undergraduate women experience sexual assault; 6.8% of undergraduate males experience sexual assault. L&C's data reflects national data.



There is no way for students to disclose experiencing violence confidentially.

If you are seeking a confidential, safe space to disclose violence and seek support, there are multiple options available to you on-campus and off-campus.



Most sexual assault is committed by strangers.

The vast majority of victim-survivors know the person who has committed violence against them. This can include current or previous romantic & sexual partners, friends, acquaintances, past or current coworkers, and others.



People who commit sexual assault are mentally ill or have been traumatized themselves.

There is no correlation between experiencing abuse or having a mental illness and perpetrating harm like sexual assault and interpersonal violence later in life.

