What do you think?

Circle Agree, Disagree or Don't Know.

1. Rape is caused by uncontrollable sex drives.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
2. Women provoke rape. Most women who are raped ask for it, want it, or deserve it.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
3. a. Most rape victims are raped by strangers.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
3. b. Most stalking victims are stalked by strangers.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
4. Most rapes are reported to the police.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
5. Men cannot be raped, so they do not have to be concerned about it.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
6. Most people are raped by someone from a different “race”/ culture/ethnicity than their own.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
7. a. It is OK for a husband to rape his wife.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
7. b. Since sex workers perform sex for money, they cannot be raped.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
8. People always know if they have been raped.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
9. A woman will often say "no" to sex when she means "yes."  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
10. Anyone who first agrees to sex and then tells a partner to stop is partially responsible if the partner does not stop and so commits rape.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
11. People in same sex relationships do not have to worry about battery or rape in their dating relationships.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know
12. A person who is beaten or abused must like it or need it; otherwise, that person would leave the relationship.  Agree  Disagree  Don't Know

PLEASE DON’T TURN THE PAGE OVER UNTIL THE PEER EDUCATOR LETS YOU KNOW IT’S OKAY.

THANKS FOR TAKING THIS SURVEY!

rev 8/16
All of the statements represent myths and stereotypes associated with sexual violence. We disagree with them and offer the following facts and statistics to support our argument.

1. Rapists force sex as an act of physical and emotional violence. A person rapes in order to dominate, humiliate, control, degrade, terrify, and/or violate. Power and anger are the primary motivating factors. Although, in an acquaintance rape situation, a person may start out by feeling sexually turned on, if that person persists after the person’s partner says "no," the person is acting out of hurt and anger—not love or desire.

2. Rape is a crime. Nothing in a victim's appearance or actions justifies forced sexual contact. The rapist may use the excuse "she was asking for it by the way she was dressed." No one asks, wants, or deserves to be raped.

3. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005, 73-75% of all victims knew their assailants. According to the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2010, 66% of female victims and 41% of male victims of stalking are stalked by a current or former intimate partner. One in four women and one in 13 men reported being a victim of stalking during their lifetime.

4. Nationally, rape is the most underreported crime. Only 36% of rapes are reported to law enforcement (National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006-2010). In fact, many people who are raped never tell anyone about it.

5. The San Francisco Rape Treatment Center reports that men, both straight and gay, comprise more than 10% of the rape victims they see each year. A man can be raped in a gay male relationship, in prison, in a gay bashing incident, or even by a woman, although that is rare. Instead, men will often say yes to sex even if they don’t want it because they have been socialized not to refuse sex. It’s not a legal rape but an unhealthy dynamic. Also, men have wives, friends, mothers and daughters who may someday need help coping with the aftermath of sexual assault. Finally, men listen to other men, so they can become allies in stopping rape.

6. As a national average, 80-90% of all sexual assaults occur between people of the same race, although attacks by men of color—especially African Americans and Latinos—against white women receive more publicity (See Rape and Society: Readings on the Problem of Sexual Assault edited by Patricia Searles and Ronald J. Berger and "Sexual Violence Facts and Statistics"—Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 1993). According to DNA evidence in exoneration studies, “black men accused of raping white women face a greater risk of false conviction than other rape defendants” (NY Times, 7/23/07; Columbia Law Review, Jan. 2008). Note: In at least 86 per cent of the reported cases of rape or sexual assault against American Indian and Alaska Native women, survivors report that the perpetrators are non-Native men (Amnesty International Report, 2009).

7. It is never okay to force sex on someone, no matter if that person is a friend, lover, spouse, or sex worker. Please note the legal definition of rape: If someone says "no" to a sexual act, and the other person persists, it is rape. If someone is under the influence of drugs or alcohol, under age, or in any other way not able to give consent, “sex,” with that person is rape. When a person has reason to fear for physical safety or the safety of someone else for refusing sex and so submits, it is rape. The sexual acts included in this definition are forced oral copulation and forced anal or vaginal penetration. Other sexual violations may be classified as sexual battery. At California colleges and universities receiving state funding, a person not receiving an enthusiastic “yes,” could be sanctioned (Affirmative Consent Law 2015).

8. Many people who have been raped by an acquaintance blame themselves. They know something went wrong, but they don't know what to call it. Also, many people don’t know the legal definition of rape (SEE #7).

9. If a woman says "no" to sex, a man should believe her. If she really did not mean "no," she will let the man know. If he feels he's getting a mixed message, he should ask for clarification. The assumption that "no" means "talk me into it" or "yes" is often how many situations develop into acquaintance rape. We also know that it’s important that all of us say “yes” when we mean “yes” AND say “no” when we mean “no.”

10. The rapist, not the victim, is at fault. All of us have the right to change our minds and set limits.

11. Battery and rape exist in same sex dating relationships as well as in heterosexual relationships.

12. No one likes to be beaten. In BDSM sex play, consenting partners negotiate their roles, and the partner who might be getting slapped or tied up, for example, has total control to stop the play at any time. In abusive relationships, a battery victim does not like being beaten and has a hard time leaving for complex reasons: fear, shame, economic dependence, children, cultural and religious pressures, love or concern for batterer, history of family abuse, no emotional or physical support from friends or relatives, lack of knowledge of resources.