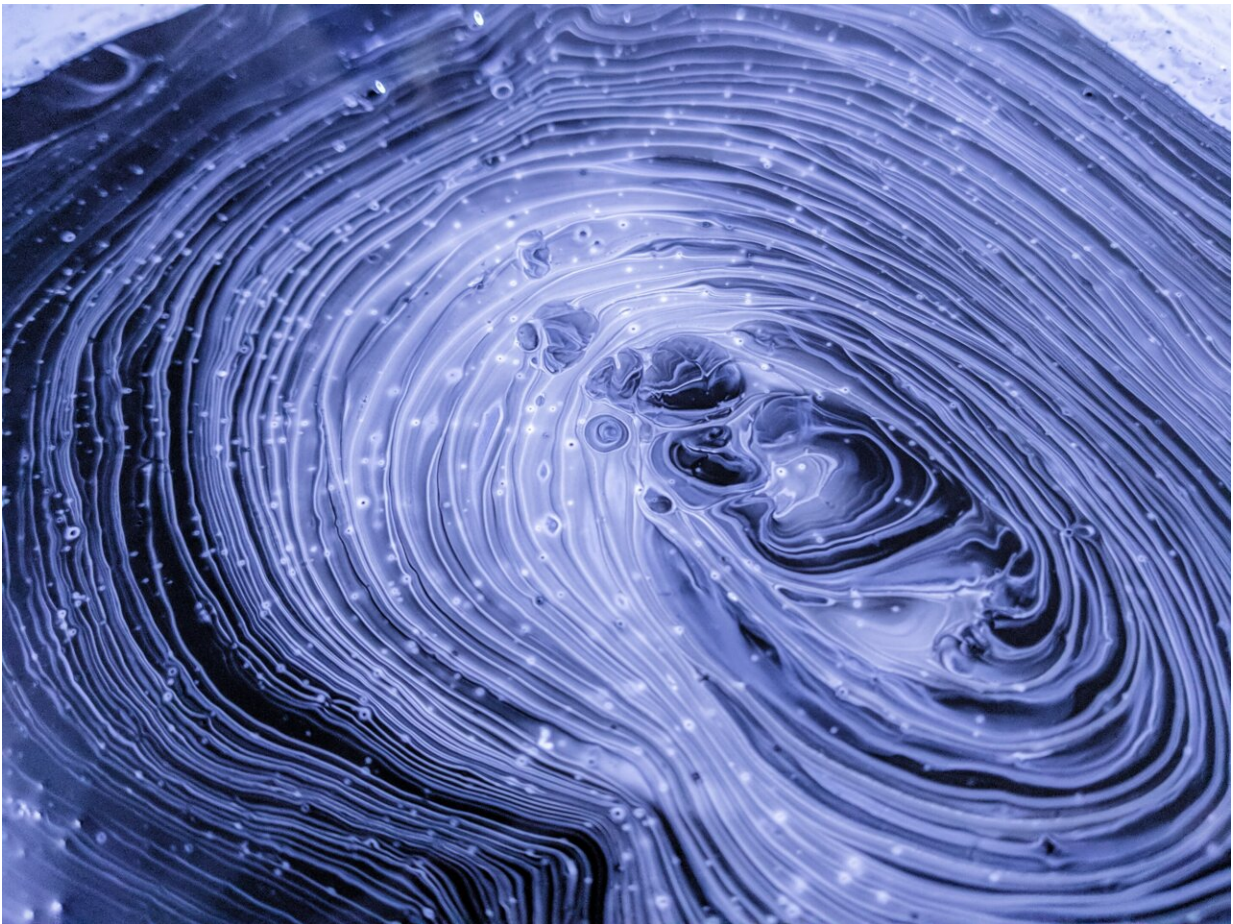


Why it's so hard for sexual assault survivors to come forward, and what happens when they do

March 3 2021, by Neeraja Sanmuhathan



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As a senior sexual assault counselor working with Sydney's Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, I often sit across from people on the worst day of their life.

The trauma of being sexually assaulted is an experience filled with violence. It [transforms a person's sense of safety](#), their worldview and their relationships with others.

When survivors come forward to disclose a [sexual assault](#), they are frequently met with more questions than support in our communities. As a result, silence can be a form of survival.

Victim-blaming is one reason for this. Victim-blaming is a part of rape culture which reinforces the idea a woman is solely responsible for her own safety. One in eight Australians [believe](#) if a woman is raped while she is affected by alcohol or other drugs, she is at least partly responsible.

[Empathy for the perpetrator](#) contributes to victim-blaming. Victim-blaming can also occur when we try to [distance ourselves from the horrific nature of the crime](#). We can't imagine this happening to us, therefore it must have happened to someone who is inherently different to us. It can be hard to accept these violations take place in our very own backyard.

Last month, former Liberal Party staffer Brittany Higgins publicly disclosed she was sexually assaulted, allegedly by a male colleague at Parliament House.

Higgins's brave disclosure is in spite of the social factors that exist to silence survivors.

It's impossible to be 'the model victim'

In Australian society, we often expect [sexual assault survivors](#) to show just enough emotion for us to believe them, but not so much they seem hysterical or attention-seeking.

The timing of the disclosure should be just right or we question why they didn't come forward soon enough. They should be "model citizens" or we question their credibility. If they were intoxicated at the time of the [assault](#), we question their memory. And if sober, we question their choices.

The Goldilocks dilemma of being the perfect victim or [survivor](#) is extraordinarily difficult to navigate. It's little wonder many victims wait decades to come forward, or decide not to report a sexual assault at all.

With [public attention](#) focused on recent allegations of sexual assault, it's the right time to be asking why survivors don't always come forward straight away.

When a disclosure is met with [negative responses](#), it can lead to feelings of shame for survivors. Negative responses to a disclosure have been labeled as the "second rape" incident, a phenomenon known as [secondary victimization](#). Survivors who experience negative social reactions after coming forward are more likely to have [symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder \(PTSD\)](#).

In Australia, sexual assault cases have low conviction rates and the judicial process can be lengthy. Data from criminal courts in 2017-18, published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, found it took [an average of 40 weeks to secure a conviction for a sexual assault](#). The low rates of conviction, combined with the prolonged and complex judicial process, result in reduced reporting.

Indigenous, culturally and linguistically diverse, and LGBTIQ+ women

may face [further reporting barriers](#). These can include greater stigma in their communities, reduced access to services, and previous negative experience with the judicial system.

We need to build a culture of acceptance

In my role as a sexual assault counselor in community health, I practice "[trauma-informed care](#)". This is a [survivor-oriented approach and is underpinned](#) by principles of safety, empowerment, choice, collaboration, and understanding of culture. It places the survivor as the expert on their own life.

It is important for sexual assault survivors [to be heard](#), to be believed, and to be told what happened is not their fault.

Many women feel angry at themselves they'd frozen rather than fighting back during an assault. However, [the act of freezing](#) is the most protective response we have to avoid further injury when in danger.

During the counseling session, we talk about the option to collect evidence, disclose to the police, and how to safely tell loved ones if that's what a survivor wants to do.

Maximizing choices for survivors in every decision allows them to feel empowered and gain back control.

Statistics may shock us, but stories provide a face to suffering. Every survivor who shares a story of sexual assault indirectly speaks to another survivor and gently reminds them they are not alone.

However, every negative response also speaks to a survivor. There is no perfect victim or survivor, and no perfect trauma response. As a society, we have a collective responsibility to create safe spaces that help build a

culture of acceptance rather than a culture of shame.

A survivor's choice to disclose should be solely based on their readiness to share their story.

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