

# Improve Reporting of Sexual Violence and Public Safety

## Don't let alcohol be the reason someone doesn't report a rape.

- Sex crimes are chronically underreported, with only 21.4% of victims reporting to law enforcement<sup>1</sup>. More than 90% of college campus sexual assaults are unreported<sup>2</sup>
- As high as 84% of sexual assaults involved the use of drugs or alcohol by the victim. For college-age victims, 72% involve alcohol<sup>3</sup>
- Young women are most at risk for sexual violence, with the most risk age demographic being 18-24<sup>4</sup>

### About RAINN

Over the last 30 years, RAINN has served over 3 million survivors and their loved ones through the National Sexual Assault Hotline.

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- Survivors are scared of getting in trouble for alcohol and drug misdemeanors.
- The fear prevents survivors from reporting a serious violent crime.
- This fear also incentivizes perpetrators to harm individuals who are under the influence of drugs or alcohol since they are less likely to go to the authorities.
- Because they don't report, law enforcement cannot investigate these violent crimes.
- This lets rapists get away to assault again, endangers public safety, and prevents needed medical care for survivors.
- Currently, Florida allows immunity for those needing medical assistance from drugs/alcohol, but it does not support those seeking to report a sexual offense.
- Florida also requires higher educational institutions to have an immunity policy for reporting sexual offenses. This means college student have the privilege to report without fear, but everyone else doesn't.
- Providing sexual assault survivors and witnesses immunity for misdemeanor drug and alcohol crimes encourages them to come forward and promotes public safety.
- Other states with similar laws include Tennessee, Minnesota, and Indiana.