Male Victims & Female
Perpetrators: New Data Challenge
Old Assumptions

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### My background

- Women's reproductive health & rights, including sexual violence
- Sexual violence against prisoners
- Non-stereotypical victimization

#### This talk will explore:



- Understandings & assumptions about gender & victimization
- What new U.S. federal agency data reveal
- Advocacy strategies& framing

#### Definitions of Sex and Gender



- Sex: biological; male and female.
- Gender: social expectations for men and women and the unequal power relationships that can result.

#### Traditional gender stereotypes

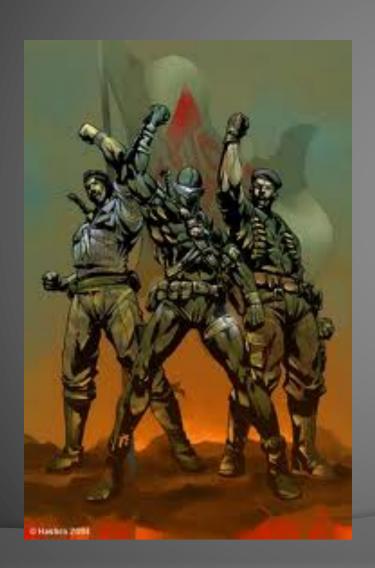
#### Men

- Naturally warlike
- Aggressive
- Strong
- Invulnerable
- Always want sex

#### Women

- Naturally peaceful
- Passive
- Weak
- Sensitive
- Reluctantly agree to sex

# Extreme manifestations of gender are often celebrated





# Gender policing occurs in different ways:

- mockery
- pathologizing



- discrimination
- social pressure
- violence, including sexual violence





Our ideas about gender are so fixed, that flipping them is the story itself.

### Gender stereotypes teach us that men are predators & women are prey.



Can we use facts to challenge gender stereotypes?

• Can feminist analysis / gender theory apply to male victimization? To female perpetration?

Examples from armed conflict; then US data.

## But, lessons from feminist/gender theory

Question gender assumptions:

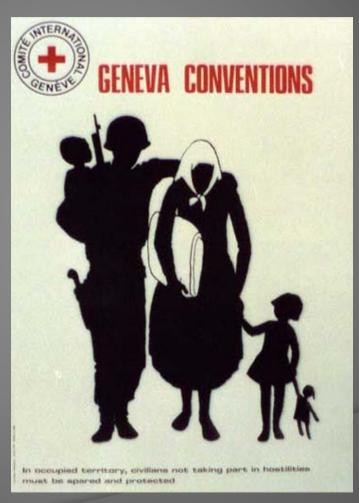
Women are weak

Men are invulnerable



# Lessons from feminist/gender theory:

- Power is everywhere.
- It informs subordination.
- Race, class, age, sexuality & nationality.



### Wartime sexual violence against men found in:

- Syria
- Former Yugoslavia
- Croatia
- Sri Lanka
- Iran
- Iraq
- Greece
- El Salvador
- Chile
- DRC
- CAR
- Sudan
- Rwanda
- and elsewhere



### Conflict-related sexual violence in Liberia (Johnson et al., JAMA, 2008)



- 42% of female and 32% of male combatants
- 9% of female noncombatants and 7% of male noncombatants

### Conflict-related sexual violence in Congo (Johnson et al., JAMA, 2010)

 30% of women and 22% of men reported conflictrelated sexual violence

 Other studies look at men or women

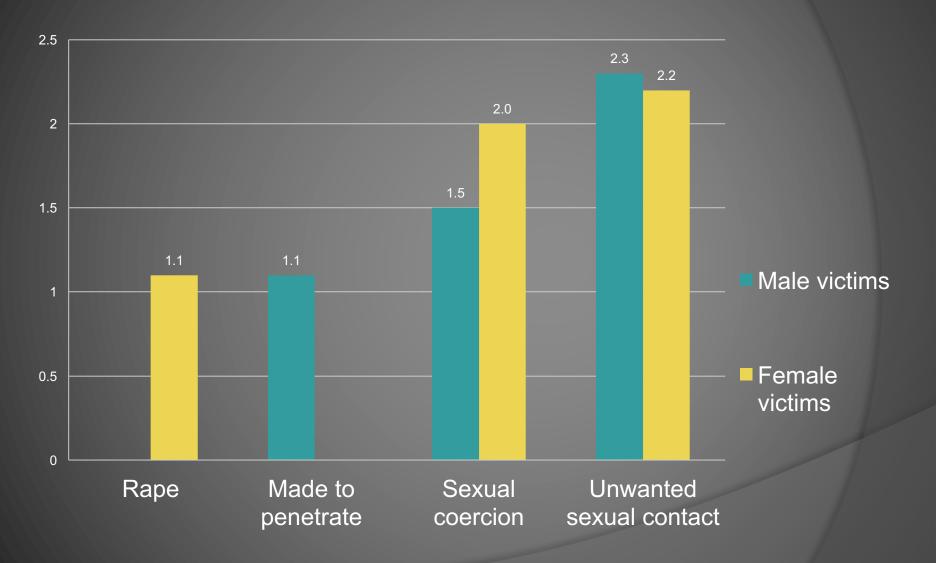


# US Department of Defense Data on Sexual Assault in the Military



- Women are more likely abused.
- Most abuse victims are men.
- Messaging from leadership focuses on women.
- Insufficient attention to prevention: military culture, hyper-masculinity, & warrior mindset.

12-mo. prevalence (%) among adults from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2010: U.S.



### CDC & "made to penetrate"



- New info about what's happening to men.
- Hidden under "other" and distinguished from rape.
- More detail provided about rape.
- CDC press release
  - "Rape/raped" = 7
  - "Made to penetrate" = 0

#### Headlines reflect CDC's bias:

## The New York Times

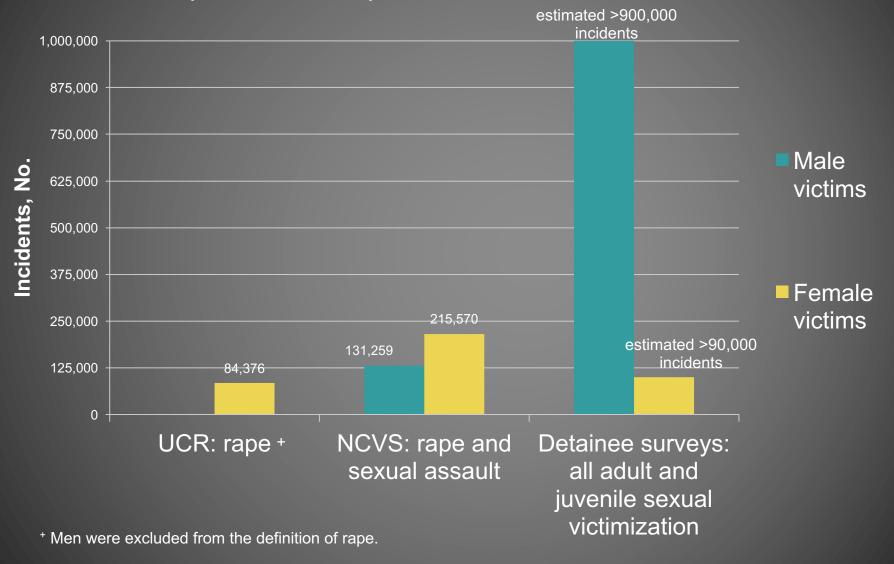
December 14, 2011

"Nearly 1 in 5 Women in U.S. Survey Say They Have Been Sexually Assaulted"

# The FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) redefined rape:

- 1929: "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will."
- 2012: "the penetration, no matter, how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person without the consent of the victim."
- 2012 is better, but is "made to penetrate" included?

Annual incidents of sexual victimization from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) and the National Crime Victim Survey (NCVS), 2012; the National Inmate Survey-2, 2008-2009; and the national Survey of Youth in Custody 2008-2009.



12-mo. prevalence (%) among from the National Inmate Survey 2011-2012 and the National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2012



## Why are male victims missed globally?



- Men aren't asked.
- SV outreach designed for women.
- In conflict, framed as torture.
- Health providers look only for physical trauma.
- Stigma silence victims.
- Laws not inclusive, even persecutory.

#### Four men raped by an attacker, yet:

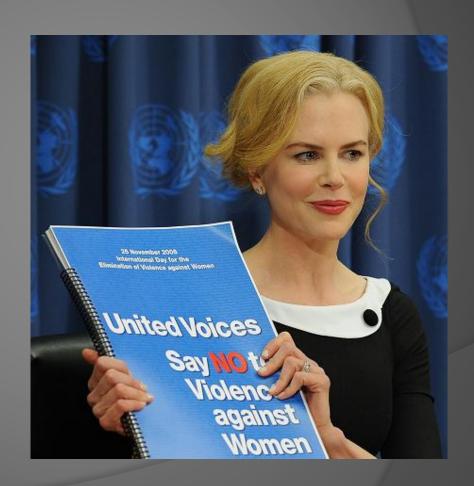


December 26, 2006

"No one has been seriously hurt."

### Gender inclusivity as feminist intervention

- Over-emphasis on victimhood: women are "pure, passive & ignorant."
- Can reinforcing male invincibility exacerbate violence?
- Villains vs. damsels in distress.



### Upending stereotypes



- Women & girls are complex, multidimensional.
- So are men & boys.
- Reductionist, fixed ideas about gender hamper progress.

### Ignoring this is bad for men.

- Is inaccurate & misses victims in need.
- Stigmatizes sexually victimized men.
- Plays on stereotypes: invulnerable & sexually insatiable.

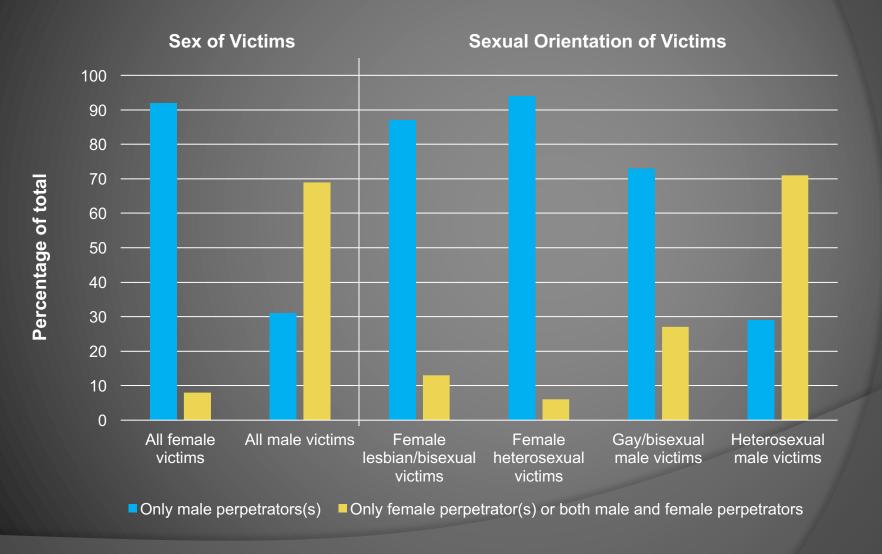


• We've looked at the sex of victims.

• More male victims than expected.

• Let's examine the perpetrators.

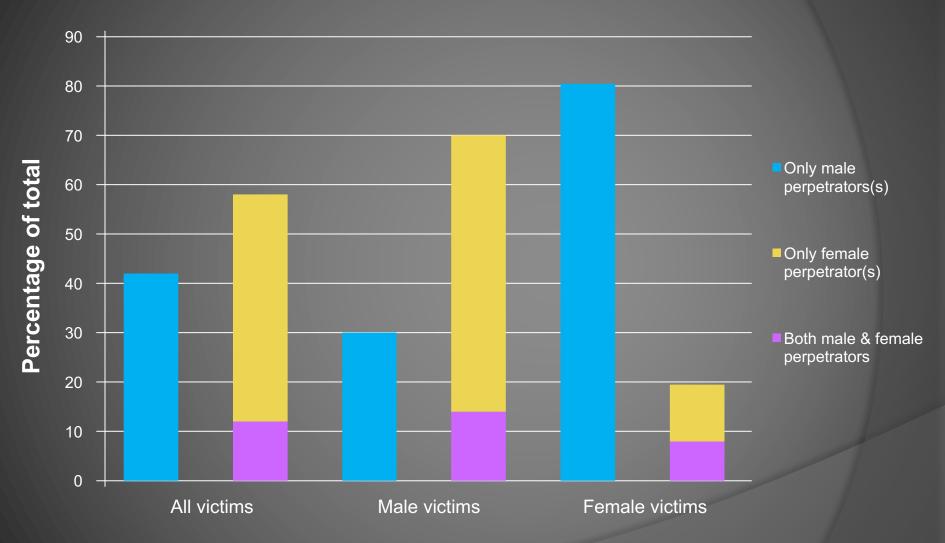
 Huge, state-of-the-art nationally representative samples. Lifetime prevalence reports of "non-rape sexual victimization" from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2010 Summary Report and the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2010 Findings on Victimization by Sexual Orientation.



### NISVS lifetime prevalence (2010) Major take-away:

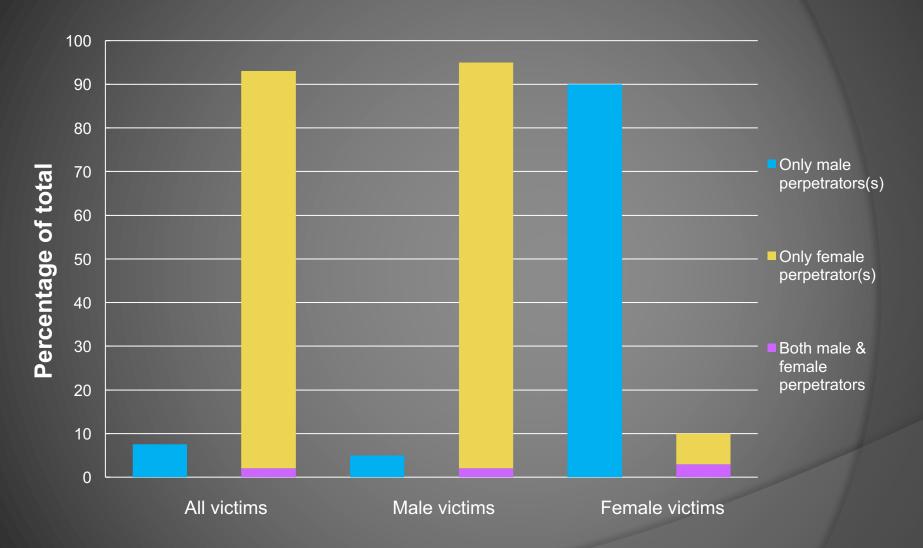
- Men and women experience similar prevalence of abuse.
- Male victims more likely victimized by women.
- Therefore, female perpetration IS NOT FRINGE, RARE, OR AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.
- Add inmates and this can be taken even further.

"Unwilling" sexual misconduct by staff as reported by former state prisoners from the National Former Prisoner Survey (NFPS) 2008.



"Unwilling" Staff Sexual Victimization of Adult Prisoners

Sexual Victimization in Juvenile Facilities Reported by Youth from the National Survey of Youth in Custody (NSYC) 2012.



**Staff Sexual Victimization of Detained Juveniles** 

### Female perpetrators



- Public fixation with Lynddie England, flouted gender roles at Abu Ghraib.
- DRC: 41% of women &10% of men reported female perpetrator.
- US juvenile detention: 94% reported female abuser.
- Thorny yet important for women's rights advocates.

#### Challenges in Research



- Emphasis on victim penetration
- Definitions and cross-population comparison
- Normalization: screen everyone
- Frameworks (crime vs. health)
- Confidentiality / selfadministered
- Numerous Qs, behaviorally specific

### Strategies & framings



- Honor & build upon feminist anti-rape legacy.
- "Us vs. them" is pointless, counter-productive, contrary to equality & inclusion.
- Frame as next step in decades-long fight against SV.
- Don't underestimate it: women's orgs hold power on this topic.



Women still suffer greatly – and have unique needs. Victimized men have massive unmet needs, including gendered concerns.

Can we be **gender-sensitive** and **gender-inclusive**? I believe this is our dual imperative as we move forward.

### All Survivors Project (ASP)

 Sexual violence against men and boys in armed conflict

 UCLA-based human rights reporting & United Nations advocacy

Former Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka, Syria,
 CAR, DRC & elsewhere

#### Compassion is not a finite resource.



#### Relevant Publications:

- Sexual Victimization by Women More Common than Previously Known (2017), Scientific American website. With Ilan Meyer.
- Sexual Victimization Perpetrated by Women: Federal Data Reveal Surprising Prevalence (2016), Aggression and Violent Behavior. With Andrew Flores and Ilan Meyer
- The Sexual Victimization of Men in America: New Data Challenge Old Assumptions (2014), American Journal of Public Health. With Ilan Meyer.
- The Hidden Victims of Wartime Rape (2011), The New York Times.
- Male Rape & Human Rights (2009), Hastings Law Journal.

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