



Male Sexual Assault

Facts About Male Sexual Assault

- Sexual violence can and does happen to men.
- Men and boys are sexually assaulted and molested every day in the United States.
- Male sexual assault has nothing to do with the sexual orientation of either the victim or the offender. Rape is a crime motivated by a need to control, humiliate, and harm. It is not about an expression of sexuality.
- Men and boys who have been sexually assaulted may have the same emotions and feelings as others who have been sexually assaulted but may experience additional challenges because of societal attitudes and beliefs about sexual violence and masculinity.
- Males sexually assaulted or abused by other males does not change a person's sexual orientation.
- Counseling can be helpful with dealing with the emotional effects of sexual assault.
- Victim advocacy can help identify resources and reporting options in a confidential and compassionate manner.
- No matter the situation, the victim of sexual assault is not to be blamed for the choice another person made to commit the violation.

Male sexual assault victims/survivors are often unseen, unheard, forgotten, and underserved. Living in silence, the male sexual assault victim/survivor often feels unable to seek help because of negative stereotypes and views prevalent within society.

Some common stereotypes and myths about male sexual assault include:

- Men cannot be raped.
- Only gay men are raped.
- Men should be able to fight off any attack.
- Only men in prison get raped.
- Men don't rape other men unless they are homosexual. Only gay men sexually abuse boys or rape other men.
- Men are not sexually assaulted by women.
- Men shouldn't express emotions.
- Men enjoy all sex, so any sex (forced or not) is enjoyable.
- Boys and men are less affected than girls and women when sexually abused.
- Boys who have been sexually abused are more likely to become perpetrators of sexual abuse when they grow up.
- When a heterosexual man is raped by another man, he is likely to become homosexual.

Dealing with Emotions

If you are the victim/survivor of sexual violence, you may be experiencing a range of emotions and feelings. Some common feelings and emotions may be, but not limited to, are:

- Denial
- Self-blame
- Shame
- Helplessness
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Anger
- Fear
- Guilt
- Mood Swings
- Loneliness
- Social withdrawal
- Flashbacks
- Nightmares
- Numbness
- Dislike of sex
- Difficulty with intimacy

These feelings and emotions can impact a man's overall well-being. His sense of self may change as his "reality" has been disrupted.

He may withdraw from interpersonal relationships and feel completely alone. He may begin to question his overall identity of masculinity and feel that he is less of a man after the assault. Heterosexual men assaulted by other men may further question their sexual orientation and fear that the assault will somehow affect their sexual orientation and intimate relationships.

Relationships with others may be disrupted as the emotional turmoil unfolds and continues. Anger may lead to hostility toward others. Overwhelming emotions may lead to social isolation.

It is not only important, but it is okay to seek help. Dealing with the array of emotions and feelings experienced after an assault is difficult, but one does not have to deal with this alone.

Getting Help

It can be difficult, but it is okay to ask for help. You do not have to deal with feelings and emotions alone. Sexual assault is a traumatic experience. Getting help and using support systems are important along the path of healing.

Campus Resources

SRVC	479-575-4000
Advocacy email	survivor@uark.edu
Education programs email	respect@uark.edu
CAPS 24 HR Crisis Line	479-575-5276
(Counseling & Psychological Services)	
Pat Walker Health Center	479-575-4451
(University Health Services)	
U of A Cares	479-575-5004
University Police	479-575-2222
Title IX	479-575-7111
	titleIX@uark.edu
Student Accountability	479-575-5170
	judicial@uark.edu
Reports for Any Concern	report.uark.edu

In the event of an emergency, call 911

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Campus Resource Options

If you want to speak on campus with someone **confidentially** about sexual or relationship violence, you may do so with a victim advocate at the SRVC or a mental health counselor. Faculty and staff are required by university policy to report incidents of sexual or relationship violence to the Title IX coordinator for the University to investigate. An advocate is available through the SRVC and may be reached by emailing survivor@uark.edu or calling 479-575-4000.

For more information, visit srvc.uark.edu

Forensic Evidence Collection ("a Rape Kit") is available by appointment at the NWA Center for Sexual Assault, 1670 W. Sunset, Suite B, Springdale, AR 72762. Call 1-800-794-4175 to arrange for an appointment or contact the campus SRVC for assistance with this.