

The rape and sexual assault of men – a review of the literature

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1. Introduction

1.1 What is this document for?

This report provides a brief overview of all the literature on male rape and sexual assault that was published between 1990 and 2012. The report illustrates which topics are being researched and what the latest evidence-based practice is. The amount of information provided on each piece of literature is necessarily brief. This report is therefore a catalogue of the research and should be used to browse the published work and identify articles or chapters to read in full.

1.2 Which bits should I read?

The report has been designed for you to pick and choose sections to read based on the topics that you are interested in. Below you will find information on how to find copies of the articles.

1.3 What do I need to know before I start reading this report?

There are a few things to bear in mind when reading this report:

- This report is designed to be a starting place for further research. The report will point you in the right direction but you will need to track down the original article and read it in full before using it in your work.
- The databases searched are ones that focus on psychology and criminology. Research that has a more sociological, political or anthropological focus is not likely to be included in this review.
- It has not been possible to summarise every piece of literature (257 articles in total). Instead all of the studies that used ‘empirically robust’ methods (see the section below) are summarised, all of the studies that were conducted in the UK are listed, and a bibliography of all relevant papers is included.
- The language used throughout the report reflects the language used by the different authors of the various studies. Different researchers have used different terminology to discuss male rape and sexual assault.
- This report covers the literature to male rape and sexual assault only – the literature on childhood sexual abuse is not included in this review.

1.4 How do I know if the research is any good?

Throughout this review each piece of published work has been given a score out of 5 for its ‘empirical robustness’. Studies that have high scores will have used research methods that result in a more solid evidence base. These studies are likely to have used larger sample sizes and tested their hypotheses using stronger research designs. If your question is ‘*Should we change our practice based on this research?*’ the answer is a more confident ‘Yes’ as the empirical score goes up. Every paper that scored 5 out of 5 for empirical robustness is summarised in this report.

Whilst empirical robustness is important if you want to answer the question ‘*Does this work?*’ empirically robust research is not the only type of useful research. Sometimes we need research to answer other types of questions such as ‘*Why does this happen?*’ or ‘*What is it like to experience this?*’ In these cases less empirically robust methods such as qualitative research are much more useful. So whilst the research in this review has been scored based on empirical robustness I would not dismiss the lower-scoring studies as ‘bad research’. If you are interested in a particular topic area I would recommend checking out all of the papers that are listed in the relevant bibliography.

1.5 Will this review have missed anything?

Yes. Whilst we have done everything we can to do a thorough review in a short amount of time it is inevitable that this review will have missed some research on male rape and sexual assault. We are most likely to have missed anything with a sociological or political focus (rather than a psychological focus); anything that has not been published in the academic literature (for example, any in-house research that agencies may have conducted themselves); and any research conducted in non-English language speaking countries. We have also not had time to systematically search government department websites, or conduct similar non-academic searching of the literature (such as a Google search). So please do not read this review and think you have read everything. However, the review should have captured the main research conducted in this area. If you are aware of any research that we have missed please feel free to contact us so that we can add it to our database for any future reviews.

1.6 If I see a piece of research that I'm interested in how do I find out more about it?

The best thing to do is to read the original article in full. There are lots of ways to get copies of the articles and chapters that are mentioned in this report. One of the best options is to try an internet search using the article or chapter title as your search terms. Occasionally you will find links to free copies of the articles online. When free copies are not available you will find links to buy the articles online. Prices tend to range from around £8 to £30 per article.

An alternative source for all publications is the British Library. You can access everything for free through the library provided you are a member, you have ordered the article, and you can visit the library in person. You can also buy many copies of articles online through the British Library website. For more information about joining the library and ordering books or articles visit their website (<http://www.bl.uk>).

Finally, one of the best ways to find out more about an article is to contact the author directly. This not only gives you a chance to ask the author about their research but sometimes authors are able to provide you with a free copy of their research. Researchers get many requests for help. My advice is to keep your email brief, be very clear about which article you are interested in and what it is that you want. Most researchers are more than happy to talk about their work but are often very busy with other projects. You can track down an email address for most authors by entering their name and the title of their paper in a search engine.

2. Methodology for this review

What type of search did we do? Our process of searching for this review has been systematic. In that sense if someone else was to repeat the methodology below they should come up with very similar results as the ones presented in this report. This method of searching reduces the level of bias in a review as the researcher is required to be transparent about where they searched, how they decided to include studies into their review, and how they assessed the quality of the research.

Databases: For this review we have searched two databases: Psychinfo and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). These databases were chosen both because they are the most relevant databases to use for the topic area and because they are databases that organisations could get easy access to as they are either available freely online (in the case of NCJRS) or you can access them by paying a low-cost daily fee (Psychinfo).

Search terms: The search terms used for searching were: "men or man or mascul*" and "rape or sexual violation or sexual assault". These terms could appear in the abstract, title, or keyword for any article.

Time period: The time period for the searching was 1st January 1990 to 5th December 2012.

Exclusion criteria: Articles were excluded if they *exclusively* focused on the following: perpetrators, prevention programmes, childhood sexual abuse, adolescents, school based sexual assault, child soldiers, gender differences between people who hold rape myths. Types of articles that were excluded included book reviews, corrections, anything not written in the English language and undergraduate dissertations.

Inclusion criteria: Reports from any country were included. Reports on domestic violence were included as long as they referred to sexual violence, sexual coercion, sexual assault or rape.

In order to give each article a score out of 5 for empirical robustness I used the following criteria:

Score	Randomised control trial or closely matched comparison group	Comparison group experimental design (not closely matched)	Experiment comparing pre and post scores	Survey or correlational study	Systematic review or meta-analysis	Qualitative study	Narrative literature review, essay, opinion piece
5	Sample size above 200	Sample size above 500	Sample size above 750	Sample size above 1000	All were scored 5*		
4	Sample size 0-199	Sample size 200-499	Sample size 500-749	Sample size 500-999			
3		Sample size 0-199	Sample size 100-499	Sample size 200-499			
2			Sample size 0-99	Sample size 0-199		All were scored 2*	
1							All were scored 1*

3. Description of the literature

Before looking at the specific topics relating to male rape and sexual assault this section provides information on the literature as a whole. This review found 257 articles, chapters, and reports that were published between 1990 and 2012 on male rape and sexual assault. The tables below present an overview of the type of research that was conducted. Looking at Table 1 we can see that most research is conducted in the USA (62% of the total) with the UK being the second largest publisher of research in this field (19%).

Table 1: Where was the research conducted?

Australia	6	Japan	1
Canada	7	Netherlands	1
Croatia	1	New Zealand	5
Czech Republic	1	South Africa	5
Denmark	1	Thailand	1
France	1	United Kingdom	49
Germany	2	United States of America	160
Ireland	1	Information not provided	13
Israel	2		

The table above shows which countries the research was carried out in. This is based on the information provided in the abstract of the article, or where this is missing, the country the article was published in. Some countries will be under-represented because the search was conducted using papers published in the English language or because the authors have chosen to publish their work in an American or British journal rather than one from their own country.

Table 2: What topics were researched?

Topic area	Total studies
The prevalence of male rape and sexual assault	44
The impact of rape and sexual assault on men	40
Protective factors and risk factors for male rape	20
Therapeutic work with male survivors	28
Attitudes towards male victims	41
The disclosure of male rape	19
Rape and disability	6
Rape and ethnicity	6
Rape and sexual orientation	27
Rape and university students	25
Male rape in prisons	57
Male rape in the military	18
The use of male rape in war	4

Table 2 gives an overview of the topics that were researched and how many studies were conducted on each topic. Some studies fall into more than one topic area, for example, a study that explored therapeutic work with male prisoners would be included in the 'Therapeutic work with male survivors' section and the 'Male rape in prisons' section. The most widely researched topics were 'Male rape in prisons', 'The prevalence of male rape and sexual assault', 'Attitudes towards male victims of rape and sexual assault', and 'The Impact of rape

and sexual assault on men'. Research topics that received less attention were 'The use of male rape in war', 'Rape and disability', and 'Rape and ethnicity'.

Table 3 illustrates the sample sizes and quality of the research undertaken for each topic area. Studies conducted on 'The prevalence of male rape and sexual assault' and 'Male rape in the military' tend to use very large sample sizes whereas research on 'The use of male rape in war', 'Rape and disability', and 'Attitudes towards male victims of rape and sexual assault' tend to use small sample sizes.

Topic area	Total studies	Average sample size*	Number of 5* studies
The prevalence of male rape and sexual assault	44	13165	16
The impact of rape and sexual assault on men	40	6956	8
Protective factors and risk factors for male rape	20	1750	5
Therapeutic work with male survivors	28	2126	3
Attitudes towards male victims	41	244	0
The disclosure of male rape	19	1624	4
Rape and disability	6	71	2
Rape and ethnicity	6	6389	3
Rape and sexual orientation	27	343	2
Rape and university students	25	808	6
Male rape in prisons	57	2613	6
Male rape in the military	18	10068	6
The use of male rape in war	4	60	0

*average sample size for studies that reported this number in the abstract

In general Table 3 illustrates that the research on 'The prevalence of male rape and sexual assault', 'The impact of rape and sexual assault on men', 'Male rape in the military', and 'Male rape in prisons' have a relatively solid evidence base with large sample sizes and a moderately large number of 5* studies. In comparison, relatively little good quality research has been conducted on the rape and sexual assault of men from minority groups (gay and bisexual men, men with disabilities, and men from ethnic minorities). Perhaps the most concerning statistic in Table 3 relates to 'Therapeutic work with male survivors'. Whilst a relatively large number of studies have been conducted in this area the number of 5* studies is small considering how important it is to evidence the impact of services that are provided to survivors. This emphasises the need for services to collaborate with one another in order to generate sample sizes sufficient enough to provide empirical evidence that this type of work is effective.

Topic area	Total studies	5*
The prevalence of male rape and sexual assault	11	2
The impact of rape and sexual assault on men	7	0
Protective factors and risk factors for male rape	2	0
Therapeutic work with male survivors	8	0
Attitudes towards male victims	19	0
The disclosure of male rape	6	0
Rape and disability	0	0
Rape and ethnicity	0	0
Rape and sexual orientation	6	0
Rape and university students	0	0
Male rape in prisons	2	0
Male rape in the military	0	0
The use of male rape in war	0	0

Table 4 illustrates the nature of the research that has been conducted on male rape within the UK. As we can see from the table, whilst a relatively large amount of research has been conducted this work is disproportionately focused on studies assessing the prevalence of male rape and attitudes towards male victims. In contrast the review found no studies that explored rape amongst disabled or ethnic minority men; rape amongst male university students, or rape within the British military.

The following sections will address each topic area in turn, reporting on the size and quality of the research evidence and summarising the main findings.

4. The prevalence of male rape and sexual assault

Forty four papers explored the prevalence of male rape and sexual assault. Included amongst these papers are studies exploring the prevalence of domestic violence, general policy documents, and narrative reviews of the area.

Where was the research on prevalence conducted?

Canada	1	Thailand	1
Czech Republic	1	United Kingdom	11
Denmark	1	United States of America	23
South Africa	3	Not stated	3

16 studies were rated as 5* studies (36% of the total studies). Of those studies that reported a sample size the average was 13165. All of the 5* studies are presented below in chronological order, followed by all of the studies that were conducted in the UK.

4.1 5 star studies

Choudhary, E., Gunzler, D., Tu, X., & Bossarte, R. M. (2012). Epidemiological characteristics of male sexual assault in a criminological database. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 27(3), 523-546.

Prevalence and nature of male rape and sexual assault in the USA

This study explores the prevalence of male sexual assault using four years' worth of data from a national criminological database in the USA. The results suggest that approximately 90% of sexual assaults are experienced by males under the age of 19. Forcible fondling and sodomy were the most prevalent forms of sexual assault. Information is also provided on age, race, severity of injury, time of day and location of incidents.

Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at: www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf

Prevalence of domestic violence and sexual assault in the USA

This report gives a summary from the American 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey. The report has information on the prevalence and impact of sexual violence for men and women across the USA.

Peterson, Z. D., Voller, E. K., Polusny, M. A., & Murdoch, M. (2011). Prevalence and consequences of adult sexual assault of men: Review of empirical findings and state of the literature. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 31(1), 1-24.

Systematic review of studies reporting the prevalence of male rape and sexual assault

A comprehensive literature review exploring the literature on male victims of sexual assault and rape. The paper reviews the myths surrounding male rape, the quality of the literature available, and the gaps in our knowledge. The review finds that the rate of reported male rape varies depending on how the information is collected. The number of reported male rape appears to be higher amongst military personnel, prison inmates, and the gay and bisexual community.

Choudhary, E., Coben, J., & Bossarte, R. M. (2010). Adverse health outcomes, perpetrator characteristics, and sexual violence victimization among U.S. adult males. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(8), 1523-1541

Prevalence and impact of male sexual assault in the USA

This study explores health outcomes and risk behaviours among men who have experienced sexual assault or attempted sexual assault. 59,551 men provided data for the study. Men who experienced sexual assault or attempted sexual assault were more likely to report mental ill health, poor life satisfaction, activity limitations, and lower emotional and social support.

Grossman, S. P., Lundy, M., Bertrand, C., Ortiz, C., Tomas-Tolentino, G., Ritzema, K., & Matson, J. (2009). Service patterns of adult survivors of childhood versus adult sexual assault/abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 18(6), 655-672.

Study comparing the differences in characteristics and service use and between survivors of childhood sexual abuse and adult sexual assault.

This study explores the characteristics, referral sources, and use of services of adult sexual assault survivors. 13381 survivors provided data for this study alongside information provided by 32 crisis centres. The majority of survivors of sexual assault were white females. The study found that adult survivors of abuse received less service time and contact than survivors of child abuse. Survivors of adult abuse were more likely to access services if they reported to police or hospitals.

Beck, C. J. A., Walsh, M. E., & Weston, R. (2009). Analysis of mediation agreements of families reporting specific types of intimate partner abuse. *Family Court Review*, 47(3), 401-415.

The nature and prevalence of domestic violence experienced by men

This study explores the nature of domestic violence in couples who attended divorce mediation. It identified which types of domestic violence were experienced by men and women, which cases were removed from mediation and whether custody of children was related to domestic violence. Men who had experienced domestic violence most frequently reported psychological abuse (97%), followed by physical abuse (54%), escalated physical abuse (50%), sexual coercion and rape (29%).

Sundaram, V., Laursen, B., & Helweg-Larsen, K. (2008). Is sexual victimization gender specific?: The prevalence of forced sexual activity among men and women in Denmark, and self-reported well-being among survivors. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 10, 1414-1440.

Prevalence of sexual victimisation of men in Denmark

This study explores the prevalence of sexual victimisation and correlations between poor health and sexual victimisation in Denmark. 5,829 adolescents and 3,932 adults provided data for the study. Poor health was associated with sexual victimisation for both men and women.

Basile, K. C., Chen, J., Black, M., & Saltzman, L. E. (2007). Prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence victimization among U.S. adults, 2001-2003. *Violence and Victims*, 22(4), 437-448.

Prevalence of male rape and sexual assault in the USA

This study explores the prevalence of sexual violence in the U.S.A. The survey found that 2.7 million women and 978,000 men experienced sexual assault in the 12 months preceding the study. 11.7 million women and 2.1 million men experienced rape in their lifetime.

Finney, A. (2006). Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey. Home Office Online Report 12/06. [Online] Available: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110220105210/rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/rdsolr1206.pdf>

Prevalence and nature of domestic violence and sexual assault among men in the UK

This report presents findings on domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey. 24,498 men and women aged 16 to 59 provided data for the survey. The survey found that half of women and one third of men experienced more than one form of violence in a relationship. Partner abuse was experienced by 28% of women and 18% of men. 9% of women and 9% of men had experienced stalking in the last year. Offenders of serious sexual assault against men and women were more likely to have been known to their victims than offenders of less serious sexual assaults.

Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. (2006). Extent, nature, and consequences of rape victimization: Findings from the national violence against women survey. A report for the US Department of Justice. [Online.] Available: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/210346.pdf>

Prevalence of male rape and sexual assault in the USA

This report explores the extent, nature and consequences of rape in the U.S.A using data from a national survey. The survey found that around 18 million women and almost 3 million men had been raped in their lifetime. Over a 12 month period 300,000 women and 93,000 men were raped. The study also found a strong association with experiencing rape and poor mental health

Davidson, J., Perrone, P., Haro, F., Yanagida, E., & Choi-Misailidis, S. (2004). Sexual assault victims in Honolulu: A statistical profile. A report for the Attorney General Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division. [Online]. Available: http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/rs/sp_reports_0306/SATC.pdf

Prevalence and nature of male rape and sexual assault in Hawaii.

This report presents an analysis of 5,095 sexual assault victims who received treatment or services through a sexual abuse treatment centre in Hawaii. 10% of the clients were male. The average age for male victims using the service was 10 years old. Females were more likely than males to have been assaulted by an intimate partner. Males were more likely than females to have been assaulted by a relative. The two most common places for the assault were in the victim's or perpetrator's home. Generally victims sought emergency treatment less than 1 day after the assault and sought counselling on average 20 days afterwards, however male victims and younger victims waited longer to seek treatment. Various factors influenced the likelihood of different groups of victims reporting the assault. Male victims were more likely to report if the assailant used physical force or if the victim was widowed.

Walby, S., & Allen, J. (2004). Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey. Home Office Research Stud 276 [Online.] Available: <http://www.avaproject.org.uk/media/28384/hors276.pdf>

Prevalence and nature of domestic violence and sexual assault in the UK

This report presents findings from the 2001 British Crime Survey on domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. 22,463 women and men aged 16-59 provided data for the survey. 45% of women and 26% of men reported experiencing domestic violence, sexual victimization, or stalking at least once in their lives. In cases of stalking and violence experienced by men, 8% were committed by a partner, 70% by other known persons, and 30% by strangers. Men living in a household with an income of £10,000 were one and half times more likely to suffer domestic violence than men living in a household with an income of over £20,000. The report also provides information on victims' seeking help from the police and other agencies.

Rennison, C. M. [D.]. (2003). Intimate partner violence, 1993-2001. A report for the US Department of Justice. [Online.] Available: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/ipvo1.pdf>

Prevalence of domestic violence experienced by men in the USA

This report presents trends in domestic violence in the U.S.A using data from a national survey and FBI homicide reports. Amongst other findings the data revealed that 1,247 women and 440 men were killed by an intimate partner in 2000.

Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. (2000). Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence: Findings from the national violence against women survey. A report for the US Department of Justice. [Online.] Available: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/181867.pdf>

Prevalence and nature of domestic violence experienced by men in the USA

This report explores the extent, nature and consequences of domestic violence in the U.S.A using data from a national survey. 8,000 men and 8,000 women provided data for the study. 25% of women and 7.6% of men reported that they were raped and/or physically assaulted by an intimate partner in their lifetime. 1.5% of women and 0.9% of men reported being raped and/or physically assaulted in the previous 12 months. Based on these estimates 1.5 million women and 834,732 men are raped and/or physically assaulted by an intimate partner annually in the United States.

Spitzberg, B. H. (1999). Analysis of empirical estimates of sexual aggression victimization and perpetration. *Violence and Victims*, 14(3), 241-260.

Systematic review of studies reporting the prevalence of male rape and sexual assault

This article collates and analyses data from 120 studies on the prevalence of sexual aggression victimisation and perpetration. Data from over 100,000 participants was collated and analysed. The analysis found that 13% of women and more than 3% of men had experienced rape. Approximately 25% of women and men reported being sexually coerced.

Isely, P. J., & Gehrenbeck-Shim, D. (1997). Sexual assault of men in the community. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 25(2), 159-166

Prevalence of male rape and sexual assault in the USA

This study attempts to estimate the prevalence of male sexual assault in the USA using data from victim agencies. 172 agencies reported contact with 3635 men who had been sexual assaulted during adulthood. Most men had been assaulted between the ages of 16 and 30. Most victims experienced symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder.

4.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

Eleven studies were conducted in the UK. Two of these studies were 5* studies. All of the studies that were conducted in the UK are listed below (in chronological order).

Fisher, N.L., & Pina, A., (2012). An overview of the literature on female-perpetrated adult male sexual victimization, Aggression and Violent Behavior (2012), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2012.10.001>

A narrative review of female perpetrators of sexual offences and their male victims (Rated 1*)

Jamel, J. (2011). An investigation of the incidence of client-perpetrated sexual violence against male sex workers. *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 23(1), 63-78.

A study exploring the prevalence of rape amongst male sex workers (Rated 2*)

Coxell, A. W., & King, M. B. (2010). Male victims of rape and sexual abuse. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 25(4), 380-391.

A narrative review of international prevalence data (Rated 1*)

Mandal, D., Maw, R. D., Carne, C. A., Opaneye, A., & Thirunavukarasu, T. (2010). Availability of services for subjects of sexual assault in genitourinary medicine ethics. *International Journal of STD & AIDS*, 21(5), 317-319.

A study mapping services for survivors in GU clinics (Rated 3*)

Coxell, A. W., & King, M. B. (2010). Adult male rape and sexual assault: Prevalence, re-victimisation and the tonic immobility response. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 25(4), 372-379.

A narrative review on male rape and sexual assault (Rated 1*)

Finney, A. (2006). Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey. Home Office Online Report 12/06. [Online] Available: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110220105210/rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/rdsolr1206.pdf>

A survey on the prevalence of sexual assault and domestic violence in the UK (Rated 5* see the section 3.1 for more details)

Walby, S., & Allen, J. (2004). Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey. Home Office Research Stud 276 [Online.] Available: <http://www.avaproject.org.uk/media/28384/hors276.pdf>

A survey on the prevalence of sexual assault and domestic violence in the UK (Rated 5* see the section 3.1 for more details)

Davies, M. (2002). Male sexual assault victims: A selective review of the literature and implications for support services. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 7(3), 203-213.

A narrative review of male rape in the UK (Rated 1*)

Coxell, A. W., & King, M. B. (1996). Male victims of rape and sexual abuse. *Sexual & Marital Therapy*, 11(3), 297-308.

A narrative review of male rape in the UK (Rated 1*)

Keating, S. M., & Higgs, D. F. (1992). Oral sex -- further information from sexual assault cases. *Journal of Forensic Science Society*, 32(4), 327-331.

Survey exploring the prevalence of oral sex in sexual assault (Rated 2*)

Mezey, G. C. & King, M.B. (1992). *Male victims of sexual assault*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Book on male sexual assault (Rated 1*)

Summary

- There is a relatively large volume of up to date, good quality research, using large sample sizes that assess the prevalence of male rape and sexual assault in the USA.
- A key paper on international data is Peterson, Voller, Polusny, and Murdoch (2011) who provide a synthesis of prevalence data along with a critique of how data is collected.
- The research conducted in the UK tends to focus on the prevalence of domestic violence, or is of poorer quality.

4.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

Basile, K. C., Chen, J., Black, M., & Saltzman, L. E. (2007). Prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence victimization among U.S. adults, 2001-2003. *Violence and Victims*, 22(4), 437-448.

Beck, C. J. A., Walsh, M. E., & Weston, R. (2009). Analysis of mediation agreements of families reporting specific types of intimate partner abuse. *Family Court Review*, 47(3), 401-415.

Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at: www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf

Buntin, J. T., Lechtman, Z., & Laumann, E. O. (2004). Violence and sexuality: Examining intimate-partner violence and forced sexual activity. In E. Laumann, S. Ellingson, J. Mahay, A. Paik, and Y. Youm (Eds.) *The Sexual Organization of the City* (pp. 226-263). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Choudhary, E., Coben, J., & Bossarte, R. M. (2010). Adverse health outcomes, perpetrator characteristics, and sexual violence victimization among U.S. adult males. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(8), 1523-1541

Choudhary, E., Gunzler, D., Tu, X., & Bossarte, R. M. (2012). Epidemiological characteristics of male sexual assault in a criminological database. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 27(3), 523-546.

Coxell, A. W., & King, M. B. (1996). Male victims of rape and sexual abuse. *Sexual & Marital Therapy*, 11(3), 297-308.

Coxell, A. W., & King, M. B. (2010). Adult male rape and sexual assault: Prevalence, re-victimisation and the tonic immobility response. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 25(4), 372-379.

Coxell, A. W., & King, M. B. (2010). Male victims of rape and sexual abuse. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 25(4), 380-391.

Davidson, J., Perrone, P., Haro, F., Yanagida, E., & Choi-Misailidis, S. (2004). Sexual assault victims in Honolulu: A statistical profile. A report for the Attorney General Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division. [Online]. Available: http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/rs/sp_reports_0306/SATC.pdf

Davies, M. (2002). Male sexual assault victims: A selective review of the literature and implications for support services. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 7(3), 203-213.

Elliott, D. M., Mok, D. S., & Briere, J. (2004). Adult sexual assault: Prevalence, symptomatology, and sex differences in the general population. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 17(3), 203-211.

Finney, A. (2006). Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey. Home Office Online Report 12/06. [Online] Available: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110220105210/rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/rdsolr1206.pdf>

Fisher, N.L., & Pina, A., (2012). An overview of the literature on female-perpetrated adult male sexual victimization, *Aggression and Violent Behavior* (2012), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2012.10.001>

Grossman, S. P., Lundy, M., Bertrand, C., Ortiz, C., Tomas-Tolentino, G., Ritzema, K., & Matson, J. (2009). Service patterns of adult survivors of childhood versus adult sexual assault/abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 18(6), 655-672.

Isely, P. J., & Gehrenbeck-Shim, D. (1997). Sexual assault of men in the community. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 25(2), 159-166.

Jamel, J. (2011). An investigation of the incidence of client-perpetrated sexual violence against male sex workers, *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 23(1), 63-78.

- Jones, I. H. (1992). Cultural and historical aspects of male sexual assault. In G. Mezey & M. King (Eds.), *Male victims of sexual assault* (pp. 104-115). New York, NY, US: Oxford University Press, New York, NY.
- Keating, S. M., & Higgs, D. F. (1992). Oral sex -- further information from sexual assault cases. *Journal of Forensic Science Society*, 32(4), 327-331.
- Kimerling, R., Rellini, A., Kelly, V., Judson, P. L., & Learman, L. A. (2002). Gender differences in victim and crime characteristics of sexual assaults. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17(5), 526-532.
- Light, D., & Monk-Turner, E. (2009). Circumstances surrounding male sexual assault and rape: Findings from the national violence against women survey. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 24(11), 1849-1858.
- Mandal, D., Maw, R. D., Carne, C. A., Opaneye, A., & Thirunavukarasu, T. (2010). Availability of services for subjects of sexual assault in genitourinary medicine ethics. *International Journal of STD & AIDS*, 21(5), 317-319.
- Masho, S. W., & Anderson, L. (2009). Sexual assault in men: A population-based study of Virginia. *Violence and Victims*, 24(1), 98-110.
- Mezey, G. C. & King, M.B. (1992). *Male victims of sexual assault*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- O'Brien, D. (2011). *Understanding male sexual abuse: why male victims remain silent*. Bloomington: iUniverse
- Pretorius, G. (2009). The male rape survivor: Possible meanings in the context of feminism and patriarchy. *Journal of Psychology in Africa*, 19(4), 575-580.
- Peterson, Z. D., Voller, E. K., Polusny, M. A., & Murdoch, M. (2011). Prevalence and consequences of adult sexual assault of men: Review of empirical findings and state of the literature. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 31(1), 1-24.
- Rennison, C. M. [D.]. (2003). *Intimate partner violence, 1993-2001. A report for the US Department of Justice*. [Online.] Available: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/ipv01.pdf>
- Rye, B. J., Greatrix, S. A., & Enright, C. S. (2006). The case of the guilty victim: The effects of gender of victim and gender perpetrator on attributions of blame and responsibility. *Sex Roles*, 54(9-10), 639-649.
- Scarce, M. (1997). *Male on male rape: The hidden toll of stigma and shame*. New York: Insight Books/Plenum Press.
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- Spitzberg, B. H. (1999). Analysis of empirical estimates of sexual aggression victimization and perpetration. *Violence and Victims*, 14(3), 241-260.
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- Sundaram, V., Laursen, B., & Helweg-Larsen, K. (2008). Is sexual victimization gender specific?: The prevalence of forced sexual activity among men and women in Denmark, and self-reported well-being among survivors. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 10, 1414-1440.
- Teaster, P. B., Ramsey-Klawnsnik, H., Mendiondo, M. S., Abner, E. M., Cecil, K. B. S., & Tooms, M. B. S. (2007). From behind the shadows: A profile of the sexual abuse of older men residing in nursing homes. *Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect*, 19, 29-45.
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West, D. (1994). *Sex crimes*. Brookfield: Dartmouth Publishing Co.

Whitbeck, L. B., Hoyt, D. R., Johnson, K. D., & Chen, X. (2007). Victimization and posttraumatic stress disorder among runaway and homeless adolescents. *Violence and Victims*, 22(6), 721-734.

Willis, D. G. (2009). Male-on-male rape of an adult man: A case review and implications for interventions. *Journal of the American Psychiatric Nurses Association*, 14(6), 454-461.

Wiwanitkit, V. (2005). Male rape, some notes on the laboratory investigation. *Sexuality and Disability*, 23(1), 41-46.

5. The impact of rape and sexual assault on men

Forty papers explored the impact of rape and sexual assault on men. These papers tended to focus on the physical and mental health impact of rape and sexual assault.

Where was the research on impact conducted?

Australia	2	New Zealand	1
Canada	2	United Kingdom	7
Denmark	1	United States of America	23
Netherlands	1	Not stated	3

8 studies were rated as 5* studies (20% of the total studies). Of those studies that reported a sample size the average was 6956. All of the 5* studies are presented below in chronological order, followed by all of the studies that were conducted in the UK.

5.1 5 star studies

Smith, S. G., & Breiding, M. J. (2011). Chronic disease and health behaviours linked to experiences of non-consensual sex among women and men. *Public Health*, 125(9), 653-659.

The impact of rape and sexual assault on physical health

A large scale study exploring the relationship between rape and health. 115000 people provided data for this study. The study found that people who had experienced rape were more likely to have higher cholesterol, stroke, heart disease, problems with their immune system, and report that they smoked or drank excessively in comparison to people who had not been raped. Whilst this study cannot conclude that rape causes these health problems it highlights the health problems that people who have been raped are at higher risk of experiencing.

Choudhary, E., Coben, J., & Bossarte, R. M. (2010). Adverse health outcomes, perpetrator characteristics, and sexual violence victimization among U.S. adult males. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(8), 1523-1541

The impact of rape and sexual assault on physical and mental health

This study explores health outcomes and risk behaviours among men who have experienced sexual assault or attempted sexual assault. 59,551 men provided data for the study. Men who experienced sexual assault or attempted sexual assault were more likely to report mental ill health, poor life satisfaction, activity limitations, and lower emotional and social support.

Belik, S., Stein, M. B., Asmundson, G. J. G., & Sareen, J. (2009). Relation between traumatic events and suicide attempts in Canadian military personnel. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue Canadienne De Psychiatrie*, 54(2), 93-104.

The relationship between sexual assault and suicide attempts amongst military personnel

This study explores whether there is an association between traumatic events, including rape and sexual assault, and suicide attempts within the Canadian military. 8441 men and women, active in the Canadian military, provided data for this study. Sexual and other interpersonal traumas (for example, rape, sexual assault, spousal abuse, child abuse) were significantly associated with suicide attempts in both men and women. The greater the number of traumatic events experienced the more likely a suicide attempt was reported.

Sundaram, V., Laursen, B., & Helweg-Larsen, K. (2008). Is sexual victimization gender specific?: The prevalence of forced sexual activity among men and women in Denmark, and self-reported well-being among survivors. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 10, 1414-1440.

The impact of rape and sexual assault on wellbeing

This study explores correlations between poor health and sexual victimisation. 5,829 adolescents and 3,932 adults provided data for the study. Poor health was associated with sexual victimisation for both men and women.

Creamer, M., Burgess, P., & McFarlane, A. C. (2001). Post-traumatic stress disorder: Findings from the Australian national survey of mental health and well-being. *Psychological Medicine*, 31(7), 1237-1247

The relationship between rape and post-traumatic stress disorder

This study explores the prevalence and possible causes of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in Australia. 10,641 men and women provided data for the study. The results suggest that women are at greater risk of experiencing trauma than men, but the difference was not large. For both men and women rape and sexual assault were the traumatic events most likely to be associated with PTSD.

Stein, M. B., & Barrett-Connor, E. (2000). Sexual assault and physical health: Findings from a population-based study of older adults. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 62(6), 838-843.

The impact of sexual assault on physical health for older men

This study explores whether there is a relationship between having a history of sexual assault and physical health conditions in older men and women. 1,359 white, middle to upper class, older men and women provided data for the study. In men the only significant association identified was between sexual assault and thyroid disease.

Isely, P. J., & Gehrenbeck-Shim, D. (1997). Sexual assault of men in the community. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 25(2), 159-166

The relationship between sexual assault and post-traumatic stress disorder

This study attempts to estimate the prevalence of male sexual assault in the USA using data from victim agencies. 172 agencies reported contact with 3635 men who had been sexual assaulted during adulthood. Most men had been assaulted between the ages of 16 and 30. Most victims experienced symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder.

Sorenson, S. B., & Siegel, J. M. (1992). Gender, ethnicity, and sexual assault: Findings from a Los Angeles study. *Journal of Social Issues*, 48(1), 93-104.

The impact of rape and sexual assault on mental and physical health

This study explores whether gender or ethnicity had an impact on the probability of being sexually assaulted, or the impact of being assaulted. 3000 members of the public provided data for the study. Gender: The rate of sexual assault was lower for men in comparison to women. Amongst people who had been sexually assaulted men were just as likely to be re-assaulted as women. Male victims were just as likely to have a mental disorder as female victims. Both men and women who have been assaulted report greater use of mental and physical health services than individuals who have not been assaulted. Race: The rate of sexual assault was lower for Hispanics in comparison to non-Hispanics. Amongst people who had been sexually assaulted ethnicity had no impact on the likelihood of being re-assaulted, the likelihood of having a mental health disorder, or the use of mental and physical health services.

5.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

Seven studies were conducted in the UK. None of these studies were 5* studies. All of the studies that were conducted in the UK are listed below (in chronological order).

Davies, M., Walker, J., Archer, J., & Pollard, P. (2010). A comparative study of long-term psychological functioning in male survivors of stranger and acquaintance rape. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 2(4), 25-33.

A study comparing the impact of stranger versus acquaintance rape and the impact on gay versus heterosexual victims (Rated 3*)

Williams, d. C., Peña, C. R., & Rice, A. S. C. (2010). Persistent pain in survivors of torture: A cohort study. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 40(5), 715-722.

A study exploring the impact of rape and sexual assault on asylum seekers (Rated 2*)

Walker, J., Archer, J., & Davies, M. (2005). Effects of rape on men: A descriptive analysis. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 34(1), 69-80.

A qualitative study exploring the impact of rape on male survivors (Rated 2*)

Walker, J., Archer, J., & Davies, M. (2005). Effects of male rape on psychological functioning. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 44(3), 445-451.

A qualitative study exploring the impact of rape on male survivors (Rated 2*)

Vearnals, S., & Campbell, T. (2001). Male victims of male sexual assault: A review of psychological consequences and treatment. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 16(3), 279-286

A narrative review on the impact and treatment of male sexual assault (Rated 1*)

Mezey, G., & King, M. (1998). The effects of sexual assault on men: A survey of twenty-two victims. *Psychological Medicine*, 19(1), 205-206.

A book chapter exploring the impact of male rape (Rated 1*)

Rogers, P. (1997). Post-traumatic stress disorder following male rape. *Journal of Mental Health*, 6(1), 5-9.

A narrative review of male rape and Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (Rated 1*)

Summary

- There is a relatively large volume of up to date, good quality research, using large sample sizes that assess the impact of male rape and sexual assault in the USA.
- A key paper on international data is Choudhary, Coben, and Bossarte, (2010), who specifically assess the impact on physical and mental health for male survivors using a large sample size.
- The evidence suggests that male victims of rape and sexual assault are likely to experience physical and mental health problems including post-traumatic stress disorder and increased risk of suicide.
- Research has been conducted in the UK but these studies tend to use less empirically robust methodology.
- This review did not find any papers that documented the non-health related impact of male rape and sexual assault such as social impact, employment, and income.

5.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

Ahrens, C. E., & Aldana, E. (2012). The ties that bind: Understanding the impact of sexual assault disclosure on survivors' relationships with friends, family, and partners. *Journal of Trauma & Dissociation*, 13(2), 226-243.

Balsam, K. F., Lehavot, K., & Beadnell, B. (2011). Sexual revictimization and mental health: A comparison of lesbians, gay men, and heterosexual women. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 26(9), 1798-1814.

Belik, S., Stein, M. B., Asmundson, G. J. G., & Sareen, J. (2009). Relation between traumatic events and suicide attempts in Canadian military personnel. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue Canadienne De Psychiatrie*, 54(2), 93-104.

Campbell, J. C., Baty, M. L., Laughon, K., & Woods, A. (2009). Health effects of partner violence: Aiming toward prevention. In D. Whitaker and J. Lutzker (Eds.) *Preventing partner violence: Research and evidence-based intervention strategies*. (pp. 113-138). Washington: APA.

Choudhary, E., Coben, J., & Bossarte, R. M. (2010). Adverse health outcomes, perpetrator characteristics, and sexual violence victimization among U.S. adult males. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(8), 1523-1541.

Creamer, M., Burgess, P., & McFarlane, A. C. (2001). Post-traumatic stress disorder: Findings from the Australian national survey of mental health and well-being. *Psychological Medicine*, 31(7), 1237-1247.

Crisp, B. R., Williams, M., Ross, M. W., & Timpson, S. (2006). Correlates of sexual assault in a sample of male African American crack cocaine users. *Health Sociology Review*, 15(3), 258-268.

Crome, S. A., & McCabe, M. P. (2001). Adult rape scripting within a victimological perspective. *Aggression and Violent Behaviour*, 6(4), 395-413.

Crome, S., & McCabe, M. P. (1995). The impact of rape on individual, interpersonal, and family functioning. *Journal of Family Studies*, 1(1), 58-70.

Davies, M., Walker, J., Archer, J., & Pollard, P. (2010). A comparative study of long-term psychological functioning in male survivors of stranger and acquaintance rape. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 2(4), 25-33.

Draucker, C., & Martsof, D. (2010). Life-course typology of adults who experienced sexual violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(7), 1155-1182.

Elliott, D. M., Mok, D. S., & Briere, J. (2004). Adult sexual assault: Prevalence, symptomatology, and sex differences in the general population. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 17(3), 203-211.

Feehan, M., Nada-Raja, S., Martin, J. A., & Langley, J. D. (2001). The prevalence and correlates of psychological distress following physical and sexual assault in a young adult cohort. *Violence and Victims*, 16(1), 49-63.

Frazier, P. A. (1993). Comparative study of male and female rape victims seen at a hospital-based rape crisis program. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 8(1), 64-76.

Hart-Johnson, T., & Green, C. R. (2012). The impact of sexual or physical abuse history on pain-related outcomes among blacks and whites with chronic pain: Gender influence. *Pain Medicine*, 13(2), 229-242.

- Harvey, J. H., Orbuch, T. L., Chwalisz, K. D., & Garwood, G. (1991). Coping with sexual assault: The roles of account-making and confiding. *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 4*(4), 515-531.
- Hutchings, P., & Dutton, M. A. (1997). Symptom severity and diagnoses related to sexual assault history. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders, 11*(6), 607-618.
- Isely, P. J., & Gehrenbeck-Shim, D. (1997). Sexual assault of men in the community. *Journal of Community Psychology, 25*(2), 159-166.
- Kalichman, S. C., Sikkema, K. J., DiFonzo, K., Luke, W., & Austin, J. (2002). Emotional adjustment in survivors of sexual assault living with HIV-AIDS. *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 15*(4), 289-296.
- Kernsmith, P. D., & Kernsmith, R. M. (2009). Gender differences in responses to sexual coercion. *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, 19*(7), 902-914.
- Kilpatrick, D. G., & Acierno, R. (2003). Mental health needs of crime victims: Epidemiology and outcomes. *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 16*(2), 119-132.
- Larimer, M. E., Lydum, A. R., Anderson, B. K., & Turner, A. P. (1999). Male and female recipients of unwanted sexual contact in a college student sample: Prevalence rates, alcohol use, and depression symptoms. *Sex Roles, 40*(3-4), 295-308.
- Laws, A., & Golding, J. M. (1996). Sexual assault history and eating disorder symptoms among White, Hispanic, and African-American women and men. *American Journal of Public Health, 86*(4), 579-582.
- Masho, S. W., & Anderson, L. (2009). Sexual assault in men: A population-based study of Virginia. *Violence and Victims, 24*(1), 98-110.
- Mezey, G., & King, M. (1998). The effects of sexual assault on men: A survey of twenty-two victims. *Psychological Medicine, 19*(1), 205-206.
- Parks, C. W., & Woodson, K. M. (2002). Anxiety symptoms among sexually abused ethnic minority male survivors of racially motivated hate crimes: An exploratory study. *Family Violence & Sexual Assault Bulletin, 18*(2), 13-19.
- Pelka, F. (1997). Raped: A male survivor breaks his silence. In L. O'Toole, J. Schiffman, & M. Edwards (Eds.) *Gender Violence* (pp.209-214) New York University Press: New York.
- Rogers, P. (1997). Post-traumatic stress disorder following male rape. *Journal of Mental Health, 6*(1), 5-9.
- Rye, B. J., Greatrix, S. A., & Enright, C. S. (2006). The case of the guilty victim: The effects of gender of victim and gender perpetrator on attributions of blame and responsibility. *Sex Roles, 54*(9-10), 639-649.
- Smith, S. G., & Breiding, M. J. (2011). Chronic disease and health behaviours linked to experiences of non-consensual sex among women and men. *Public Health, 125*(9), 653-659.
- Sorenson, S. B., & Siegel, J. M. (1992). Gender, ethnicity, and sexual assault: Findings from a Los Angeles study. *Journal of Social Issues, 48*(1), 93-104.
- Stein, M. B., & Barrett-Connor, E. (2000). Sexual assault and physical health: Findings from a population-based study of older adults. *Psychosomatic Medicine, 62*(6), 838-843.
- Sundaram, V., Laursen, B., & Helweg-Larsen, K. (2008). Is sexual victimization gender specific?: The prevalence of forced sexual activity among men and women in Denmark, and self-reported well-being among survivors. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 10*, 1414-1440.
- Tewksbury, R. (2007). Effects of sexual assaults on men: Physical, mental and sexual consequences. *International Journal of Men's Health, 6*(1), 22-35.
- Vearnals, S., & Campbell, T. (2001). Male victims of male sexual assault: A review of psychological consequences and treatment. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy, 16*(3), 279-286.
- Walker, J., Archer, J., & Davies, M. (2005). Effects of rape on men: A descriptive analysis. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 34*(1), 69-80.
- Walker, J., Archer, J., & Davies, M. (2005). Effects of male rape on psychological functioning. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology, 44*(3), 445-451.
- Weiss, K. G. (2010). Male sexual victimization: Examining men's experiences of rape and sexual assault. *Men and Masculinities, 12*(3), 275-298.

Williams, d. C., Peña, C. R., & Rice, A. S. C. (2010). Persistent pain in survivors of torture: A cohort study. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 40(5), 715-722.

Zinzow, H. M., Grubaugh, A. L., Frueh, B. C., & Magruder, K. M. (2008). Sexual assault, mental health, and service use among male and female veterans seen in veterans' affairs primary care clinics: A multi-site study. *Psychiatry Research*, 159(1-2), 226-236.

6. *Protective factors and risk factors for male rape*

Twenty papers explored protective and risk factors for male rape. These papers examine the characteristics that are associated with a reduced or increased risk of experiencing male rape or sexual assault. The information from these studies is useful for identifying individuals who may be at increased risk of experiencing male rape, or contexts in which sexual assault may be more prevalent.

Where was the research on therapeutic work conducted?

Canada	1	United Kingdom	2
Germany	1	United States of America	13
New Zealand	1	Not stated	2

Five studies were rated as 5* studies (25% of the total studies). Of those studies that reported a sample size the average was 1750. All of the 5* studies are presented below in chronological order, followed by all of the studies that were conducted in the UK.

6.1 5 star studies

Aosved, A. C., Long, P. J., & Voller, E. K. (2011). Sexual revictimization and adjustment in college men. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity*, 12(3), 285-296

Are men who are abused as boys more likely to be abused again in adulthood?

A study exploring re-victimisation (experiencing sexual abuse in childhood and also sexual assault in adulthood) for male victims of sexual abuse. Using data from 1002 male university students the research found that men who were sexually abused in childhood were more likely to be sexually assaulted in adulthood. Individuals who had been re-victimised were more likely to have problems with post-traumatic stress, hostility, depression and distress.

Davidson, J., Perrone, P., Haro, F., Yanagida, E., & Choi-Misailidis, S. (2004). Sexual assault victims in Honolulu: A statistical profile. A report for the Attorney General Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division. [Online]. Available: http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/rs/sp_reports_0306/SATC.pdf

Demographic factors and other contextual factors associated with male rape and sexual assault

This report presents an analysis of 5,095 sexual assault victims who received treatment or services through a sexual abuse treatment centre in Hawaii. 10% of the clients were male. The average age for male victims using the service was 10 years old. Females were more likely than males to have been assaulted by an intimate partner. Males were more likely than females to have been assaulted by a relative. The two most common places for the assault were in the victim's or perpetrator's home. Generally victims sought emergency treatment less than 1 day after the assault and sought counselling on average 20 days afterwards, however male victims and younger victims waited longer to seek treatment. Various factors influenced the likelihood of different groups of victims reporting the assault. Male victims were more likely to report if the assailant used physical force or if the victim was widowed.

Felson, R. B., & Burchfield, K. B. (2004). Alcohol and the risk of physical and sexual assault victimization. *Criminology*, 42(4), 837-860.

The relationship between alcohol consumption and risk of experiencing sexual assault

This study explores the effect of alcohol consumption on the risk of victimisation for physical and sexual assault. 8,000 women and 8,000 men provided data for the study. Results suggested that frequent and heavy drinkers are at a significantly higher risk of assault when they are drinking, but that drinking is not related to their victimization risk while sober. The study also found that males who were assaulted by female partners were also more likely to have been drinking.

Tewksbury, R., & Mustaine, E. E. (2001). Lifestyle factors associated with the sexual assault of men: A routine activity theory analysis. *The Journal of Men's Studies*, 9(2), 153-182

The relationship between lifestyle and demographic factors and sexual assault

This study explores the relationship between various lifestyle and routine activities and sexual assault. 1,215 male students aged 17 - 21 provided data for the study. The results suggest that certain demographic characteristics, drug use, high school experience, and athletic participation in college are associated with risk of serious sexual assault victimisation.

Sorenson, S. B., & Siegel, J. M. (1992). Gender, ethnicity, and sexual assault: Findings from a Los Angeles study. *Journal of Social Issues*, 48(1), 93-104.

The relationship between gender, ethnicity, history of abuse, health and sexual assault

This study explored whether gender or ethnicity had an impact on the probability of being sexually assaulted, or the impact of being assaulted. 3000 members of the public provided data for the study. Gender: The rate of sexual assault was lower for men in comparison to women. Amongst people who had been sexually assaulted men were just as likely to be re-assaulted as women. Male victims were just as likely to have a mental disorder as women victims. Both men and women who have been assaulted report greater use of mental and physical health services than individuals who have not been assaulted. Race: The rate of sexual assault was lower for Hispanics in comparison to non-Hispanics. Amongst people who had been sexually assaulted ethnicity had no impact on the likelihood of being re-assaulted, the likelihood of having a mental health disorder, and the use of mental and physical health services.

6.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

Two studies were conducted in the UK. None of these studies were 5* studies. Both of the studies that were conducted in the UK are listed below (in chronological order).

Jamel, J. (2011). An investigation of the incidence of client-perpetrated sexual violence against male sex workers. *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 23(1), 63-78.

A study exploring the incidence of rape amongst male sex workers (Rated 2*)

King, M., & Woollett, E. (1997). Sexually assaulted males: 115 men consulting a counseling service. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 26(6), 579-588

A survey about the nature of sexual offences in the UK (Rated 2*)

Summary

- The evidence base for the protective and risk factors associated with male rape and sexual assault is of moderate size and quality.
- The evidence suggests that younger men, men who have experienced abuse before, men with mental or physical health problems, and men who abuse drugs or alcohol are at a greater risk of experiencing rape or sexual assault.
- A very small body of research has been conducted in the UK but more work is needed to identify the specific risk factors within the UK.

6.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

Aosved, A. C., Long, P. J., & Voller, E. K. (2011). Sexual revictimization and adjustment in college men. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity, 12*(3), 285-296.

Braun, V., Terry, G., Gavey, N., & Fenaughty, J. (2009). 'Risk' and sexual coercion among gay and bisexual men in Aotearoa/New Zealand—key informant accounts. *Culture, Health & Sexuality, 11*(2), 111-124.

Chuang, C. H., Liebschutz, J. M., Cheng, D., Raj, A., & Samet, J. H. (2007). Substance use during sexual and physical assault in HIV-infected persons. *Violence and Victims, 22*(2), 216-225.

Cucciare, M. A., Ghaus, S., Weingardt, K. R., & Frayne, S. M. (2011). Sexual assault and substance use in male veterans receiving a brief alcohol intervention. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 72*(5), 693-700.

Davidson, J., Perrone, P., Haro, F., Yanagida, E., & Choi-Misailidis, S. (2004). Sexual assault victims in Honolulu: A statistical profile. A report for the Attorney General Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division. [Online]. Available: http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/rs/sp_reports_0306/SATC.pdf

Felson, R. B., & Burchfield, K. B. (2004). Alcohol and the risk of physical and sexual assault victimization. *Criminology, 42*(4), 837-860.

Howard, D. E., Griffin, M. A., & Boekeloo, B. O. (2008). Prevalence and psychosocial correlates of alcohol-related sexual assault among university students. *Adolescence, 43*(172), 733-750.

Jamel, J. (2011). An investigation of the incidence of client-perpetrated sexual violence against male sex workers. *International Journal of Sexual Health, 23*(1), 63-78.

King, M., & Woollett, E. (1997). Sexually assaulted males: 115 men consulting a counseling service. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 26*(6), 579-588

Krahé, B., Scheinberger-Olwig, R., & Schütze, S. (2001). Risk factors of sexual aggression and victimization among homosexual men. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 31*(7), 1385-1408

Larimer, M. E., Lydum, A. R., Anderson, B. K., & Turner, A. P. (1999). Male and female recipients of unwanted sexual contact in a college student sample: Prevalence rates, alcohol use, and depression symptoms. *Sex Roles, 40*(3-4), 295-308

Palmer, R. S., McMahon, T. J., Rounsaville, B. J., & Ball, S. A. (2010). Coercive sexual experiences, protective behavioral strategies, alcohol expectancies and consumption among male and female college students. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 25*(9), 1563-1578.

Rye, B. J., Greatrix, S. A., & Enright, C. S. (2006). The case of the guilty victim: The effects of gender of victim and gender perpetrator on attributions of blame and responsibility. *Sex Roles, 54*(9-10), 639-649.

Sorenson, S. B., & Siegel, J. M. (1992). Gender, ethnicity, and sexual assault: Findings from a Los Angeles study. *Journal of Social Issues, 48*(1), 93-104.

Stermac, L., Del Bove, G., & Addison, M. (2004). Stranger and acquaintance sexual assault of adult males. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 19*(8), 901-915

Stermac, L., Sheridan, P. M., Davidson, A., & Dunn, S. (1996). Sexual assault of adult males. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 11*(1), 52-64.

Tewksbury, R., & Mustaine, E. E. (2001). Lifestyle factors associated with the sexual assault of men: A routine activity theory analysis. *The Journal of Men's Studies, 9*(2), 153-182

Turchik, J. A. (2012). Sexual victimization among male college students: Assault severity, sexual functioning, and health risk behaviors. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity, 13*(3), 243-255.

Tyler, K. A., Whitbeck, L. B., Hoyt, D. R., & Cauce, A. M. (2004). Risk factors for sexual victimization among male and female homeless and runaway youth. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 19(5), 503-520

Waldner, L. K., & Berg, J. (2008). Explaining antigay violence using target congruence: An application of revised routine activities theory. *Violence and Victims*, 23(3), 267-287.

7. Therapeutic work with male survivors

Twenty eight papers explored therapeutic work with male survivors. Included amongst these papers were free downloadable self-help guides.

Where was the research on therapeutic work conducted?

Canada	2	United States of America	13
France	1	Not stated	4
United Kingdom	8		

Three studies were rated as 5* studies (10% of the total studies). Of those studies that reported a sample size the average was 2126. All of the 5* studies are presented below in chronological order, followed by all of the studies that were conducted in the UK.

7.1 5 star studies

Walsh, W. A., Banyard, V. L., Moynihan, M. M., Ward, S., & Cohn, E. S. (2010). Disclosure and service use on a college campus after an unwanted sexual experience. *Journal of Trauma & Dissociation*, 11(2), 134-151.

The use of support services by university students who have experienced rape or sexual assault

This study explores the extent to which survivors of sexual assault report using college campus support services. 1230 students completed a questionnaire for this study. The study found that in general students were reluctant to use services. Comparison of men's and women's experiences found that men were significantly less likely to know where the sexual assault centre was located, to report that they would use the centre, and to report that sexual assault was a problem on campus.

Grossman, S. P., Lundy, M., Bertrand, C., Ortiz, C., Tomas-Tolentino, G., Ritzema, K., & Matson, J. (2009). Service patterns of adult survivors of childhood versus adult sexual assault/abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 18(6), 655-672.

Study comparing the differences in service use between survivors of childhood sexual abuse and adult sexual assault.

This study explores the characteristics, referral sources, and use of services of adult sexual assault. 13381 survivors provided data for this study alongside information provided by 32 crisis centres. The majority of survivors of sexual assault were white females. The study found that adult survivors of abuse received less service time and contact than survivors of child abuse. Survivors of adult abuse were more likely to access services if they reported to police or hospitals.

Stermac, L. & Bainbridge, D. R. N. (2004). Urgent care services for sexually assaulted adult males. *Family Violence & Sexual Assault Bulletin*, 20(4), 5-10.

The use of hospital-based services by male victims of sexual assault

This study explores the characteristics of a hospital based service used by sexually assaulted men and women in Canada. The study found that services given to men and women were similar, forensic kits were used at a similar rate for men and women, and clients did not differ by gender in terms of the treatment received for sexually transmitted infections.

7.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

Eight studies were conducted in the UK. None of these studies were 5* studies. All of the studies that were conducted in the UK are listed below (in chronological order).

Mandal, D., Maw, R. D., Carne, C. A., Opaneye, A., & Thirunavukarasu, T. (2010). Availability of services for subjects of sexual assault in genitourinary medicine ethics. *International Journal of STD & AIDS*, 21(5), 317-319.

A study mapping services for survivors in GU clinics (Rated 3*)

Davies, M., Walker, J., Archer, J., & Pollard, P. (2010). A comparative study of long-term psychological functioning in male survivors of stranger and acquaintance rape. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 2(4), 25-33.

A study comparing the impact of stranger versus acquaintance rape and the impact on gay versus heterosexual victims (Rated 3*)

Sullivan, M. (2011). An Exploration of Service Delivery to Male Survivors of Sexual Abuse. A report produced for Mankind, Brighton.

An evaluation of service delivered at male survivor centre (Rated 2*)

Craig, D. (2010). Virtually Helping? An exploration of the use of the Internet and online resources by adult male survivors of childhood sexual abuse. A dissertation submitted to The University of Manchester for the degree of MA in Counselling Studies in the Faculty of Humanities

An evaluation of using online services to support survivors (Rated 2*)

Sullivan, M.T. (2007) What do male survivors of sexual violence find effective in short term therapy? A dissertation submitted to The University of Brighton for the degree of MA in Counselling Studies

An evaluation of service delivered at male survivor centre (Rated 2*)

Vearnals, S., & Campbell, T. (2001). Male victims of male sexual assault: A review of psychological consequences and treatment. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 16(3), 279-286

Narrative review of the treatment of male survivors (Rated 1*)

Tomlinson, D. R., & Harrison, J. (1998). The management of adult male victims of sexual assault in the GUM clinic: A practical guide. *International Journal of STD & AIDS*, 9(12), 720-724

Guidance on working with male clients in a GUM clinic (Rated 1*)

Mezey, G. C. & King, M.B.(1992). *Male victims of sexual assault*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

A book on working with male survivors of sexual assault (Rated 1*)

Summary

- The evidence base for therapeutic work with survivors of male rape and sexual assault is small and generally uses small sample sizes and less empirically robust methods.
- The majority of the empirically robust evidence focuses on service-uptake rather than service quality.
- A small body of research has been conducted in the UK. This research includes studies that evaluate services provided to survivors but the sample sizes and methods used are not robust enough to provide empirical evidence for the effectiveness of therapeutic treatments.

7.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

Bell, M. E., & Reardon, A. (2012). Working with survivors of sexual harassment and sexual assault in the military. In *Advances in social work practice with the military*. (pp. 72-91). New York, NY, US: Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group, New York, NY.

Craig, D. (2010). *Virtually Helping? An exploration of the use of the Internet and online resources by adult male survivors of childhood sexual abuse*. A dissertation submitted to The University of Manchester for the degree of MA in Counselling Studies in the Faculty of Humanities.

Crome, S. A., & McCabe, M. P. (2001). Adult rape scripting within a victimological perspective. *Aggression and Violent Behaviour*, 6(4), 395-413.

Darves-Bornoz, J., Degiovanni, A., & Gaillard, P. (1999). Validation of a French version of the dissociative experiences scale in a rape-victim population. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue Canadienne De Psychiatrie*, 44(3), 271-275.

Davies, M., Walker, J., Archer, J., & Pollard, P. (2010). A comparative study of long-term psychological functioning in male survivors of stranger and acquaintance rape. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 2(4), 25-33.

Draucker, C., & Martsof, D. (2010). Life-course typology of adults who experienced sexual violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(7), 1155-1182.

Evans, M. C. (1990). The needs of a blue-eyed Arab: Crisis intervention with male sexual assault survivors. In M. Hunter (Ed.) *The Sexually Abused Male: Prevalence, Impact, and Treatment* (pp. 193-225). Lexington, MA, England: Lexington Books/D. C. Heath and Com, Lexington, MA.

Gold, S. D., Marx, B. P., & Lexington, J. M. (2007). Gay male sexual assault survivors: The relations among internalized homophobia, experiential avoidance, and psychological symptom severity. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 45(3), 549-562.

Grossman, S. P., Lundy, M., Bertrand, C., Ortiz, C., Tomas-Tolentino, G., Ritzema, K., & Matson, J. (2009). Service patterns of adult survivors of childhood versus adult sexual assault/abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 18(6), 655-672.

Kassing, L. R., & Prieto, L. R. (2003). The rape myth and blame-based beliefs of counselors-in-training toward male victims of rape. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 81(4), 455-461.

Kupers, T. A. (2001). Psychotherapy with men in prison. In G. Brooks and G. Good (Eds.) *The new Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling with Men*. Jossey-Bass: San Francisco.

Leskela, J., Dieperink, M., & Kok, C. J. (2001). Group treatment with sexually assaulted male veterans: A year in review. *Group*, 25(4), 303-319.

Mandal, D., Maw, R. D., Carne, C. A., Opaneye, A., & Thirunavukarasu, T. (2010). Availability of services for subjects of sexual assault in genitourinary medicine ethics. *International Journal of STD & AIDS*, 21(5), 317-319.

McEvoy, A., Rollo, D., & Brookings, J. (1999). If he is raped: A guidebook for parents, partners, spouses, and friends. [Online] Available: <http://www.justdetention.org/pdf/ifheisraped.pdf>

Mezey, G. C. & King, M.B.(1992). *Male victims of sexual assault*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Mezey, G. C. (1992). Treatment for male victims of rape. In G. Mezey & M. King (Eds.), *Male victims of sexual assault* (pp. 131-144). New York, NY, US: Oxford University Press, New York, NY.

Monk-Turner, E., & Light, D. (2010). Male sexual assault and rape: Who seeks counseling? *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research and Treatment*, 22(3), 255-265.

Mulkey, M. (2004). Recreating masculinity: Drama therapy with male survivors of sexual assault. *The Arts in Psychotherapy*, 31(1), 19-28.

Rye, B. J., Greatrix, S. A., & Enright, C. S. (2006). The case of the guilty victim: The effects of gender of victim and gender perpetrator on attributions of blame and responsibility. *Sex Roles*, 54(9-10), 639-649.

Spahr Nelson, T. (2008). Coping with military sexual trauma: A resource for veterans, their loved ones and professionals who work with victims. [Online] Available: http://www.sugati.org/files/2009_Product_10_Vets.pdf

Stermac, L. & Bainbridge, D. R. N. (2004). Urgent care services for sexually assaulted adult males. *Family Violence & Sexual Assault Bulletin*, 20(4), 5-10.

Sullivan, M. (2011). *An Exploration of Service Delivery to Male Survivors of Sexual Abuse*. A report produced for Mankind, Brighton.

Sullivan, M.T. (2007) *What do male survivors of sexual violence find effective in short term therapy?* A dissertation submitted to The University of Brighton for the degree of MA in Counselling Studies.

Tomlinson, D. R., & Harrison, J. (1998). The management of adult male victims of sexual assault in the GUM clinic: A practical guide. *International Journal of STD & AIDS*, 9(12), 720-724.

Vearnals, S., & Campbell, T. (2001). Male victims of male sexual assault: A review of psychological consequences and treatment. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 16(3), 279-286.

Walsh, W. A., Banyard, V. L., Moynihan, M. M., Ward, S., & Cohn, E. S. (2010). Disclosure and service use on a college campus after an unwanted sexual experience. *Journal of Trauma & Dissociation*, 11(2), 134-151.

Weiss, K. G. (2010). Male sexual victimization: Examining men's experiences of rape and sexual assault. *Men and Masculinities*, 12(3), 275-298.

Weiss, K. G. (2010). Too ashamed to report: Deconstructing the shame of sexual victimization. *Feminist Criminology*, 5(3), 286-310.

8. Attitudes towards male victims

Forty one papers explored attitudes towards male victims of rape and sexual assault. Most of these papers explored the impact of ‘rape myth’ on attitudes. A ‘rape myth’ is an inaccurate assumption about rape. For example, a commonly held rape myth about male victims is that most male rapes are perpetrated by homosexual men on homosexual men, whereas in reality we know that both victims and perpetrators tend to be heterosexual.

Where was the research on attitudes towards male victims conducted?

Australia	1	United States of America	19
Canada	1	Not stated	1
United Kingdom	19		

None of the studies were rated as 5* studies. Of those studies that reported a sample size the average sample size was 244.

8.1 5 star studies

None of the studies were rated as 5* studies

8.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

Nineteen studies were conducted in the UK. None of these studies were 5* studies. All of the studies that were conducted in the UK are listed below (in chronological order).

Davies, M., Gilston, J., & Rogers, P. (2012). Examining the relationship between male rape myth acceptance, female rape myth acceptance, victim blame, homophobia, gender roles, and ambivalent sexism. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 27(14), 2807-2823.

Explored differences in attitude based on the gender and sexual orientation of the victim (Rated 3*)

Davies, M., & Boden, S. J. (2012). Examining the sexual preference effect in depicted male sexual assault. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 4(3), 136-143.

Explored differences in attitude based on the sexual orientation of the victim (Rated 2*)

Fisher, N.L., & Pina, A., (2012). An overview of the literature on female-perpetrated adult male sexual victimization, *Aggression and Violent Behavior* (2012), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2012.10.001>

Narrative review of rape myths relating to the perpetration of sexual assault by females (Rated 1*)

Sleath, E., & Bull, R. (2010). Male rape victim and perpetrator blaming. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(6), 969-988.

Explores the impact of male rape myths (not rated as sample size not provided)

Rumney, P. (2009). Gay male rape victims: Law enforcement, social attitudes and barriers to recognition. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 13(2-3), 233-250.

Narrative review on attitudes to gay male victims of rape (Rated 1*)

Anderson, I., & Quinn, A. (2009). Gender differences in medical students' attitudes towards male and female rape victims. *Psychology, Health & Medicine*, 14(1), 105-110.

Explores medical students' attitudes to male rape victims (Rated 3*)

Davies, M., Rogers, P., & Bates, J. (2008). Blame toward male rape victims in a hypothetical sexual assault as a function of victim sexuality and degree of resistance. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 55(3), 533-544.

Explores attitudes to gay male victims (Rated 2*)

Anderson, I. (2007). What is a typical rape? effects of victim and participant gender in female and male rape perception. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 46(1), 225-245

Study exploring the impact of male rape myths (not rated as sample size not provided)

Davies, M., Pollard, P., & Archer, J. (2006). Effects of perpetrator gender and victim sexuality on blame toward male victims of sexual assault. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 146(3), 275-291

Explores the impact of perpetrator gender and victim sexual orientation on attitudes towards victims (Rated 2*)

Davies, M., & Rogers, P. (2006). Perceptions of male victims in depicted sexual assaults: A review of the literature. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, Vol.11, no.4, Pp.367 – 377.

Narrative review on male rape myths (Rated 1*)

Anderson, I., & Lyons, A. (2005). The effect of victims' social support on attributions of blame in female and male rape. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 35(7), 1400-1417.

Explores the impact of perceived social support on attitudes towards victims (Rated 2*)

Anderson, I. (2004). Explaining negative rape victim perception: Homophobia and the male rape victim. *Current Research in Social Psychology*, 10(4)

Explores the relationship between homophobia and attitudes towards victims of male rape (not rated as sample size not provided)

Doherty, K., & Anderson, I. (2004). Making sense of male rape: Constructions of gender, sexuality and experience of rape victims. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 14(2), 85-103.

Qualitative study on attitudes towards male rape victims (Rated 2*)

Wakelin, A., & Long, K. M. (2003). Effects of victim gender and sexuality on attributions of blame to rape victims. *Sex Roles*, 49(9-10), 477-487

Study exploring the impact of victim gender and sexual orientation on attitudes towards victims of male rape (not rated as sample size not provided)

Davies, M., & McCartney, S. (2003). Effects of gender and sexuality on judgements of victim blame and rape myth acceptance in a depicted male rape. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 13(5), 391-398

Study exploring the impact of victim gender and sexual orientation on attitudes towards victims of male rape (Rated 2*)

Anderson, I., & Swainson, V. (2001). Perceived motivation for rape: Gender differences in beliefs about female and male rape. *Current Research in Social Psychology*, 6(8)

Study exploring attitudes towards male victims of rape (Rated 2*)

Anderson, I. (1999). Characterological and behavioral blame in conversations about female and male rape. *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*, 18(4), 377-394.

Qualitative study exploring the impact of gender on victim blame (Rated 2*)

Rumney, P & Hanley, N. (2010) The mythology of male rape. Social attitudes and law enforcement. In C. McGlynn & V. Munro (eds). *Rethinking rape law: National, International, and European perspectives* (pp294-307). Routledge-Cavendish.

Book chapter on male rape myths (Rated 1*)

Davies, M., Pollard, P., & Archer, J. (2001). The influence of victim gender and sexual orientation on judgments of the victim in a depicted stranger rape. *Violence and Victims*, 16(6), 607-619.

Study exploring the impact of victim gender and sexual orientation on attitudes towards victims of male rape (Rated 2*)

Summary

- Whilst the evidence base exploring attitudes towards male victims of rape and sexual assault is large in size the studies tend to use relatively small sample sizes and less robust methodology.
- A relatively large body of research has been conducted in the UK, however this also suffers from the same empirical weaknesses.
- More research is needed that uses larger sample sizes, robust empirical design, and non-student populations. A systematic review or meta-analysis of previous research may be able to provide empirical evidence by combining the data from all of the previous studies.

8.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

Anderson, I. (1999). Characterological and behavioral blame in conversations about female and male rape. *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*, 18(4), 377-394.

Anderson, I. (2004). Explaining negative rape victim perception: Homophobia and the male rape victim. *Current Research in Social Psychology*, 10(4).

Anderson, I. (2007). What is a typical rape? effects of victim and participant gender in female and male rape perception. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 46(1), 225-245.

Anderson, I., & Lyons, A. (2005). The effect of victims' social support on attributions of blame in female and male rape. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 35(7), 1400-1417.

Anderson, I., & Quinn, A. (2009). Gender differences in medical students' attitudes towards male and female rape victims. *Psychology, Health & Medicine*, 14(1), 105-110.

Anderson, I., & Swainson, V. (2001). Perceived motivation for rape: Gender differences in beliefs about female and male rape. *Current Research in Social Psychology*, 6(8) .

Bullock, C. M., & Beckson, M. (2011). Male victims of sexual assault: Phenomenology psychology, physiology. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, 39(2), 197-205.

Burt, D. L., & DeMello, L. R. (2002). Attribution of rape blame as a function of victim gender and sexuality, and perceived similarity to the victim. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 43(2), 39-58.

Chapleau, K. M., Oswald, D. L., & Russell, B. L. (2008). Male rape myths: The role of gender, violence, and sexism. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 23(5), 600-615.

Davies, M., & Boden, S. J. (2012). Examining the sexual preference effect in depicted male sexual assault. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 4(3), 136-143.

Davies, M., & McCartney, S. (2003). Effects of gender and sexuality on judgements of victim blame and rape myth acceptance in a depicted male rape. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 13(5), 391-398.

Davies, M., & Rogers, P. (2006). Perceptions of male victims in depicted sexual assaults: A review of the literature. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 11(4), 367 – 377.

Davies, M., Gilston, J., & Rogers, P. (2012). Examining the relationship between male rape myth acceptance, female rape myth acceptance, victim blame, homophobia, gender roles, and ambivalent sexism. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 27(14), 2807-2823.

Davies, M., Pollard, P., & Archer, J. (2001). The influence of victim gender and sexual orientation on judgments of the victim in a depicted stranger rape. *Violence and Victims*, 16(6), 607-619.

Davies, M., Pollard, P., & Archer, J. (2006). Effects of perpetrator gender and victim sexuality on blame toward male victims of sexual assault. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 146(3), 275-291.

- Davies, M., Rogers, P., & Bates, J. (2008). Blame toward male rape victims in a hypothetical sexual assault as a function of victim sexuality and degree of resistance. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 55(3), 533-544.
- Doherty, K., & Anderson, I. (2004). Making sense of male rape: Constructions of gender, sexuality and experience of rape victims. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 14(2), 85-103.
- Fisher, N.L., & Pina, A., (2012). An overview of the literature on female-perpetrated adult male sexual victimization, Aggression and Violent Behavior (2012), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2012.10.001>
- Ford, T. M., Liwag-McLamb, M., & Foley, L. A. (1998). Perceptions of rape based on sex and sexual orientation of victim. *Journal of Social Behavior & Personality*, 13(2), 253-262.
- Gerber, G. L., Cronin, J. M., & Steigman, H. (2004). Attributions of blame in sexual assault to perpetrators and victims of both genders. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 34(10), 2149-2165.
- Hannon, R., Hall, D. S., Nash, H., Formati, J., & Hopson, T. (2000). Judgments regarding sexual aggression as a function of sex of aggressor and victim. *Sex Roles*, 43(5-6), 311-322.
- Hill, J. M. (2000). The effects of sexual orientation in the courtroom: A double standard. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 39(2), 93-111.
- Kassing, L. R., & Prieto, L. R. (2003). The rape myth and blame-based beliefs of counselors-in-training toward male victims of rape. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 81(4), 455-461.
- Kassing, L. R., Beesley, D., & Frey, L. L. (2005). Gender role conflict, homophobia, age, and education as predictors of male rape myth acceptance. *Journal of Mental Health Counseling*, 27(4), 311-328.
- Katz, J., Moore, J. A., & Tkachuk, S. (2007). Verbal sexual coercion and perceived victim responsibility: Mediating effects of perceived control. *Sex Roles*, 57(3-4), 235-247.
- Mitchell, D., Angelone, D. J., Kohlberger, B., & Hirschman, R. (2009). Effects of offender motivation, victim gender, and participant gender on perceptions of rape victims and offenders. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 24(9), 1564-1578.
- Mitchell, D., Hirschman, R., & Hall, G. C. N. (1999). Attributions of victim responsibility, pleasure, and trauma in male rape. *Journal of Sex Research*, 36(4), 369-373.
- Osman, S. L. (2011). Predicting rape empathy based on victim, perpetrator, and participant gender, and history of sexual aggression. *Sex Roles*, 64(7-8), 506-515.
- Perrott, S. B., & Webber, N. (1996). Attitudes toward male and female victims of sexual assault: Implications for services to the male victim. *Journal of Psychology & Human Sexuality*, 8(4), 19-38.
- Rumney, P & Hanley, N. (2010) The mythology of male rape. Social attitudes and law enforcement. In C. McGlynn & V. Munro (Eds). *Rethinking rape law: National, International, and European perspectives* (pp294-307). Routledge-Cavendish.
- Rumney, P. (2009). Gay male rape victims: Law enforcement, social attitudes and barriers to recognition. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 13(2-3), 233-250.
- Schneider, L. J., Ee, J. S., & Aronson, H. (1994). Effects of victim gender and physical vs. psychological trauma/injury on observers' perceptions of sexual assault and its aftereffects. *Sex Roles*, 30(11-12), 793-808
- Sleath, E., & Bull, R. (2010). Male rape victim and perpetrator blaming. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(6), 969-988.
- Spencer, T. D., & Tan, J. C. H. (1999). Undergraduate students' reactions to analogue male disclosure of sexual abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 8(4), 73-90.
- Struckman-Johnson, C., & Struckman-Johnson, D. (1992). Acceptance of male rape myths among college men and women. *Sex Roles*, 27(3-4), 85-100.
- Turchik, J. A., & Edwards, K. M. (2011). Myths about male rape: A literature review. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity*, 13(2), 211-226.
- Wakelin, A., & Long, K. M. (2003). Effects of victim gender and sexuality on attributions of blame to rape victims. *Sex Roles*, 49(9-10), 477-487
- Whatley, M. A., & Riggio, R. E. (1993). Gender differences in attributions of blame for male rape victims. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 8(4), 502-511.

White, B. H., & Kurpius, S. E. R. (2002). Effects of victim sex and sexual orientation on perceptions of rape. *Sex Roles, 46*(5-6), 191-200.

White, S., & Yamawaki, N. (2009). The moderating influence of homophobia and gender-role traditionality on perceptions of male rape victims. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 39*(5), 1116-1136.

9. The disclosure of male rape

Nineteen papers explored the disclosure of male rape and sexual assault. Included amongst these papers were disclosures to a therapist, a friend or family member, or the police. Also included were any papers on the legal context of reporting, investigating or prosecuting male rape.

Where was the research on therapeutic work conducted?

Canada	1	United Kingdom	6
Israel	1	United States of America	11

Four studies were rated as 5* studies (21% of the total studies). Of those studies that reported a sample size the average was 1624. All of the 5* studies are presented below in chronological order, followed by all of the studies that were conducted in the UK.

9.1 5 star studies

Walsh, W. A., Banyard, V. L., Moynihan, M. M., Ward, S., & Cohn, E. S. (2010). Disclosure and service use on a college campus after an unwanted sexual experience. *Journal of Trauma & Dissociation*, 11(2), 134-151.

Disclosure and use of university-based support services

This study explores the extent to which survivors of sexual assault report using college campus support services. 1230 students completed a questionnaire for this study. The study found that in general students were reluctant to use services. Comparison of men's and women's experiences found that men were significantly less likely to know where the sexual assault centre was located, to report that they would use the centre, and to report that sexual assault was a problem on campus.

Felson, R. B., & Paré, P. (2005). The reporting of domestic violence and sexual assault by nonstrangers to the police. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 67(3), 597-610

Are men less likely to report sexual assault or domestic violence to the police?

This study explores whether the gender of victims and perpetrators of physical and sexual assaults affects reporting rates to the police. 1,787 cases of sexual assault were analysed for the study. The study found that male victims were particularly reluctant to report assault by an intimate partner. For both men and women, sexual assaults were less likely to be reported than physical assaults.

Davidson, J., Perrone, P., Haro, F., Yanagida, E., & Choi-Misailidis, S. (2004). Sexual assault victims in Honolulu: A statistical profile. A report for the Attorney General Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division. [Online]. Available: http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/rs/sp_reports_0306/SATC.pdf

Factors that affect likelihood of reporting male rape or sexual assault to the specialist treatment services in Honolulu

This report presents an analysis of 5,095 sexual assault victims who received treatment or services through a sexual abuse treatment centre in Hawaii. 10% of the clients were male. The average age for male victims using the service was 10 years old. Females were more likely than males to have been assaulted by an intimate partner. Males were more likely than females to have been assaulted by a relative. The two most common places for the assault were in the victim's or perpetrator's home. Generally victims sought emergency treatment less than 1 day after the assault and sought counselling on average 20 days afterwards, however male victims and younger victims waited longer to seek treatment. Various factors influenced the likelihood of different groups of victims reporting the assault. Male victims were more likely to report if the assailant used physical force or if the victim was widowed.

Pino, N. W., & Meier, R. F. (1999). Gender differences in rape reporting. *Sex Roles*, 40(11-12), 979-990.

Factors that influence the likelihood of men reporting rape or sexual abuse

This study explores the differences between reporting rape by male and female victims. The study found that the situations in which rape takes place and the factors that influence a rape reporting decision differ for men and women. In general, men decided not to report where it jeopardised their masculine self-identity and women decided not to report if the rape did not fit with stereotypical rape scenarios.

9.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

Six studies were conducted in the UK. None of these studies were 5* studies. All of the studies that were conducted in the UK are listed below (in chronological order).

Rumney, P. (2009). Gay male rape victims: Law enforcement, social attitudes and barriers to recognition. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 13(2-3), 233-250.

An essay on attitudes to gay male victims of rape and law enforcement (Rated 1*)

Jamel, J., Bull, R., & Sheridan, L. (2008). Investigation of the specialist police service provided to male rape survivors. *International Journal of Police Science and Management*, 10(4), 486-508.

Exploration of specialist police services for male victims of rape (Rated 3*)

Rumney, P. (2008) Policing male rape and sexual assault. *The Journal of Criminal Law*, 72, 67-86.

Qualitative study on the police and male rape (Rated 2*)

Lea, Susan J.; Lanvers, Ursula and Shaw, Steve (2003). Attrition in rape cases: Developing a profile and identifying relevant factors. *British Journal of Criminology*, 43(3), pp. 583-599. [Online] Available: <http://oro.open.ac.uk/15302/2/44F845E5.pdf>

Study on the attrition of rape cases in the UK (Rated 3*)

Adler, Z. (2000). Male victims of sexual assault - legal issues. In G. Mezey, & M. King (Eds.), *Male victims of sexual assault* (2nd ed.) pp 125-140. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Book chapter on the legal issues surrounding male rape (Rated 1*)

Tomlinson, D. R., & Harrison, J. (1998). The management of adult male victims of sexual assault in the GUM clinic: A practical guide. *International Journal of STD & AIDS*, 9(12), 720-724

Essay on good practice when working with male victims in a GUM clinic (Rated 1*)

Summary

- The evidence base regarding the disclosure of male rape and sexual assault is moderate in size and quality.
- The evidence suggests that male survivors of rape and sexual assault may be less likely to tell anyone about the offence if they are attacked by a person known to them or if there was limited physical force.
- A small number of studies have been conducted in the UK, however these studies tend to have smaller sample sizes and use less empirically robust methodology.

9.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

Adler, Z. (2000). Male victims of sexual assault - legal issues. In G. Mezey, & M. King (Eds.), *Male victims of sexual assault* (2nd ed.) pp 125-140. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Ahrens, C. E., & Aldana, E. (2012). The ties that bind: Understanding the impact of sexual assault disclosure on survivors' relationships with friends, family, and partners. *Journal of Trauma & Dissociation*, 13(2), 226-243.

Ben-David, S., & Silfen, P. (1993). Rape death and resurrection: Male reaction after disclosure of the secret of being a rape victim. *Medicine & Law*, 12(1-2), 181-189.

Davidson, J., Perrone, P., Haro, F., Yanagida, E., & Choi-Misailidis, S. (2004). Sexual assault victims in Honolulu: A statistical profile. A report for the Attorney General Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division. [Online]. Available: http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/rs/sp_reports_0306/SATC.pdf

Felson, R. B., & Paré, P. (2005). The reporting of domestic violence and sexual assault by nonstrangers to the police. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 67(3), 597-610.

Fowler, S. K., Blackburn, A. G., Marquart, J. W., & Mullings, J. L. (2010). Would they officially report an in-prison sexual assault?: An examination of inmate perceptions. *The Prison Journal*, 90(2), 220-243.

Jamel, J., Bull, R., & Sheridan, L. (2008). Investigation of the specialist police service provided to male rape survivors. *International Journal of Police Science and Management*, 10(4), 486-508.

Lea, Susan J.; Lanvers, Ursula and Shaw, Steve (2003). Attrition in rape cases: Developing a profile and identifying relevant factors. *British Journal of Criminology*, 43(3), pp. 583-599. [Online] Available: <http://oro.open.ac.uk/15302/2/44F845E5.pdf>

Pelka, F. (1997). Raped: A male survivor breaks his silence. In L. O'Toole, J. Schiffman, & M. Edwards (Eds.) *Gender Violence* (pp.209-214) New York University Press: New York.

Pino, N. W., & Meier, R. F. (1999). Gender differences in rape reporting. *Sex Roles*, 40(11-12), 979-990.

Rumney, P. (2008) Policing male rape and sexual assault. *The Journal of Criminal Law*, 72, 67-86.

Rumney, P. (2009). Gay male rape victims: Law enforcement, social attitudes and barriers to recognition. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 13(2-3), 233-250.

Rye, B. J., Greatrix, S. A., & Enright, C. S. (2006). The case of the guilty victim: The effects of gender of victim and gender perpetrator on attributions of blame and responsibility. *Sex Roles*, 54(9-10), 639-649.

Sable, M. R., Danis, F., Mauzy, D. L., & Gallagher, S. K. (2006). Barriers to reporting sexual assault for women and men: Perspectives of college students. *Journal of American College Health*, 55(3), 157-162.

Tomlinson, D. R., & Harrison, J. (1998). The management of adult male victims of sexual assault in the GUM clinic: A practical guide. *International Journal of STD & AIDS*, 9(12), 720-724.

Walsh, W. A., Banyard, V. L., Moynihan, M. M., Ward, S., & Cohn, E. S. (2010). Disclosure and service use on a college campus after an unwanted sexual experience. *Journal of Trauma & Dissociation*, 11(2), 134-151.

Washington, P. A. (1999). Second assault of male survivors of sexual violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 14(7), 713-730.

Weiss, K. G. (2010). Male sexual victimization: Examining men's experiences of rape and sexual assault. *Men and Masculinities*, 12(3), 275-298.

Weiss, K. G. (2010). Too ashamed to report: Deconstructing the shame of sexual victimization. *Feminist Criminology*, 5(3), 286-310.

10. Male rape and disability

Six papers explored the rape and sexual assault of men with a physical or mental disability.

Where was the research on therapeutic work conducted?

Canada		1	Not stated	1
United States of America		4		

Two studies were rated as 5* studies (33% of the total studies). Of those studies that reported a sample size the average was 71. Both of the 5* studies are presented below in chronological order.

10.1 5 star studies

Rand, M., & Harrell, E. (2009). Crime against people with disabilities, 2007. A report for the US Department of Justice [Online.] Available: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd07.pdf>

The prevalence of rape and sexual assault against people with disabilities in the USA

This report presents findings from the National Crime Victimization Survey which explored various forms of victimization, including rape and sexual assault, against people with disabilities. The study found that people with disabilities were victims of approximately 47,000 rapes over a one year period.

Goodman, L. A., Salyers, M. P., Mueser, K. T., Rosenberg, S. D., Swartz, M., Essock, S. M., & Swanson, J. (2001). Recent victimization in women and men with severe mental illness: Prevalence and correlates. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 14(4), 615-632.

The prevalence of rape and sexual assault against people with severe mental illness in the USA

This study explores the prevalence of sexual assault amongst individuals with severe mental illness in the USA. The results found a high prevalence of victimisation, with women experiencing more sexual abuse than men. Information is given on demographic factors, living circumstances, history of abuse, substance use and severity of psychiatric illness.

10.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

No studies were found that explored the rape or sexual assault of men with a physical or mental disability in the UK.

Summary

- The evidence base regarding the rape and sexual assault of men with a disability is very small. The most empirically robust studies report on the prevalence of abuse amongst men with disabilities.
- The evidence suggests that men with disabilities (physical or mental) experience high levels of rape and sexual assault.
- No studies were found exploring this issue in the UK
- Given the risk of rape and sexual assault amongst this population more research is needed to establish the prevalence in the UK and to evaluate ways of providing effective support services for these groups.

10.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

Goodman, L. A., Salyers, M. P., Mueser, K. T., Rosenberg, S. D., Swartz, M., Essock, S. M., & Swanson, J. (2001). Recent victimization in women and men with severe mental illness: Prevalence and correlates. *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 14*(4), 615-632.

Hutchings, P. S., & Dutton, M. A. (1993). Sexual assault history in a community mental health center clinical population. *Community Mental Health Journal, 29*(1), 59-63.

Lundberg, P., Johansson, E., Okello, E., Allebeck, P., & Thorson, A. (2012). Sexual risk behaviours and sexual abuse in persons with severe mental illness in uganda: A qualitative study. *PLoS ONE, 7*(1).

Rand, M., & Harrell, E. (2009). Crime against people with disabilities, 2007. A report for the US Department of Justice [Online.] Available: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd07.pdf>

Rye, B. J., Greatrix, S. A., & Enright, C. S. (2006). The case of the guilty victim: The effects of gender of victim and gender perpetrator on attributions of blame and responsibility. *Sex Roles, 54*(9-10), 639-649.

Teaster, P. B., Ramsey-Klawnsnik, H., Mendiondo, M. S., Abner, E. M., Cecil, K. B. S., & Tooms, M. B. S. (2007). From behind the shadows: A profile of the sexual abuse of older men residing in nursing homes. *Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, 19*, 29-45.

11. Male rape and ethnicity

Six papers explored the relationship between male rape and ethnicity.

Where was the research on therapeutic work conducted?

Canada	1	United States of America	4
New Zealand	1		

Three studies were rated as 5* studies (50% of the total studies). Of those studies that reported a sample size the average was 6389. All of the 5* studies are presented below in chronological order.

11.1 5 star studies

Grossman, S. P., Lundy, M., Bertrand, C., Ortiz, C., Tomas-Tolentino, G., Ritzema, K., & Matson, J. (2009). Service patterns of adult survivors of childhood versus adult sexual assault/abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 18(6), 655-672.

Differences between survivors of child sexual abuse and adult rape based on ethnicity

This study explores the characteristics, referral sources, and use of services of adult sexual assault. 13381 survivors provided data for this study alongside information provided by 32 crisis centres. The results indicated that there were differences between the two groups based on ethnicity. The majority of survivors of sexual assault were white females. Male survivors of adult sexual assault were slightly more likely to be from an ethnic minority than male survivors of childhood sexual abuse.

Yuan, N. P., Koss, M. P., Polacca, M., & Goldman, D. (2006). Risk factors for physical assault and rape among six native american tribes. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 21(12), 1566-1590.

The prevalence of sexual assault amongst Native American men.

This study explores prevalence and factors which may predict sexual assault amongst Native American communities. 1,368 men and women from 6 Native American tribes provided data for the study. 2% of men had experienced sexual assault since age 18. For men, childhood maltreatment and lifetime alcohol dependence were associated with experiencing sexual assault.

Sorenson, S. B., & Siegel, J. M. (1992). Gender, ethnicity, and sexual assault: Findings from a Los Angeles study. *Journal of Social Issues*, 48(1), 93-104.

The relationship between ethnicity, prevalence and impact of male rape

This study explores whether gender or ethnicity had an impact on the probability of being sexually assaulted, or the impact of being assaulted. 3000 members of the public provided data for the study. The rate of sexual assault was lower for Hispanics in comparison to non-Hispanics. Amongst people who had been sexually assaulted ethnicity had no impact on the likelihood of being re-assaulted, the likelihood of having a mental health disorder, or the use of mental and physical health services.

11.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

No studies were found that explored the relationship between male rape and ethnicity in the United Kingdom.

Summary

- The evidence base regarding the relationship between male rape and ethnicity is very small. The most empirically robust studies report on the prevalence of abuse amongst men of different ethnicities.
- No studies were found exploring this issue in the UK
- Given the small size and low robustness of the research no firm conclusions can be drawn.

11.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

Aspin, C., Reynolds, P., Lehavot, K., & Taiapa, J. (2009). An investigation of the phenomenon of non-consensual sex among Maori men who have sex with men. *Culture, Health & Sexuality*, 11(1), 35-49.

Grossman, S. P., Lundy, M., Bertrand, C., Ortiz, C., Tomas-Tolentino, G., Ritzema, K., & Matson, J. (2009). Service patterns of adult survivors of childhood versus adult sexual assault/abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 18(6), 655-672.

Parks, C. W., & Woodson, K. M. (2002). Anxiety symptoms among sexually abused ethnic minority male survivors of racially motivated hate crimes: An exploratory study. *Family Violence & Sexual Assault Bulletin*, 18(2), 13-19.

Rye, B. J., Greatrix, S. A., & Enright, C. S. (2006). The case of the guilty victim: The effects of gender of victim and gender perpetrator on attributions of blame and responsibility. *Sex Roles*, 54(9-10), 639-649.

Sorenson, S. B., & Siegel, J. M. (1992). Gender, ethnicity, and sexual assault: Findings from a Los Angeles study. *Journal of Social Issues*, 48(1), 93-104.

Yuan, N. P., Koss, M. P., Polacca, M., & Goldman, D. (2006). Risk factors for physical assault and rape among six Native American tribes. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 21(12), 1566-1590.

12. Male rape and sexual orientation

Twenty seven papers explored the rape and sexual assault of gay and bisexual men.

Where was the research on the rape and sexual assault of gay and bisexual men conducted?

Australia	1	South Africa	1
Canada	2	United Kingdom	6
Germany	1	United States of America	13
New Zealand	3	Not stated	0

Two studies were rated as 5* study (7% of the total studies). Of those studies that reported a sample size the average was 343. The 5* studies are presented below, followed by all of the studies that were conducted in the UK.

12.1 5 star studies

Porter, J., & Williams, L. M. (2011). Intimate violence among underrepresented groups on a college campus. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 26(16), 3210-3224

The prevalence of sexual violence amongst minority groups of university students

A study exploring the prevalence of sexual violence and physical or psychological abuse amongst minority groups within an American university. 1028 students provided data for this study. Students who were from ethnic minorities or were gay, lesbian, or bisexual were more likely to have experienced sexual abuse than other students. Students who were most likely to have experienced rape were either gay, from an ethnic minority, or were female. Students who were most likely to have experienced attempted rape were heterosexual females.

Balsam, K. F., Rothblum, E. D., & Beauchaine, T. P. (2005). Victimization over the life span: A comparison of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual siblings. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 73(3), 477-487.

Are gay or bisexual men more likely to experience sexual violation than heterosexual men?

This study explored the difference in prevalence of lifetime victimisation amongst people with different sexual orientation. 1245 people provided data for the study. Lesbian, gay and bisexual participants reported more partner psychological and physical victimisation, and more sexual assault experiences in adulthood than heterosexual participants.

12.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

Six studies were conducted in the UK. None of these studies were 5* studies. All of the studies that were conducted in the UK are listed below (in chronological order).

Davies, M., Walker, J., Archer, J., & Pollard, P. (2010). A comparative study of long-term psychological functioning in male survivors of stranger and acquaintance rape. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 2(4), 25-33.

A study comparing the impact of stranger versus acquaintance rape and the impact on gay versus heterosexual victims (Rated 3*)

Rumney, P. (2009). Gay male rape victims: Law enforcement, social attitudes and barriers to recognition. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 13(2-3), 233-250.

A narrative review on male rape in the UK (Rated 1*)

Davies, M., Rogers, P., & Bates, J. (2008). Blame toward male rape victims in a hypothetical sexual assault as a function of victim sexuality and degree of resistance. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 55(3), 533-544.

A study exploring attitudes towards gay victims of sexual assault (Rated 2*)

Wakelin, A., & Long, K. M. (2003). Effects of victim gender and sexuality on attributions of blame to rape victims. *Sex Roles*, 49(9-10), 477-487

A study exploring attitudes towards victims based on gender and sexuality (Rated 2*)

Hickson, F. C. I., Davies, P. M., Hunt, A. J., & Weatherburn, P. (1994). Gay men as victims of nonconsensual sex. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 23(3), 281-294.

A study exploring the prevalence of non-consensual sex amongst gay men (Rated 4*)

Davies, M., Pollard, P., & Archer, J. (2001). The influence of victim gender and sexual orientation on judgments of the victim in a depicted stranger rape. *Violence and Victims*, 16(6), 607-619.

A study exploring attitudes towards victims based on gender and sexuality (Rated 2*)

Summary

- The evidence base regarding the relationship between sexual orientation and male rape is too small to draw any firm conclusions.
- The available evidence tentatively suggests that gay and bisexual men may be more likely to experience rape or sexual assault than heterosexual men.

12.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

Aspin, C., Reynolds, P., Lehavot, K., & Taiapa, J. (2009). An investigation of the phenomenon of non-consensual sex among maori men who have sex with men. *Culture, Health & Sexuality*, 11(1), 35-49.

Balsam, K. F., Lehavot, K., & Beadnell, B. (2011). Sexual revictimization and mental health: A comparison of lesbians, gay men, and heterosexual women. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 26(9), 1798-1814.

Balsam, K. F., Rothblum, E. D., & Beauchaine, T. P. (2005). Victimization over the life span: A comparison of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual siblings. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 73(3), 477-487.

Braun, V., Schmidt, J., Gavey, N., & Fenaughty, J. (2009). Sexual coercion among gay and bisexual men in Aotearoa/New Zealand. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 56(3), 336-360.

Braun, V., Terry, G., Gavey, N., & Fenaughty, J. (2009). 'Risk' and sexual coercion among gay and bisexual men in Aotearoa/New Zealand-key informant accounts. *Culture, Health & Sexuality*, 11(2), 111-124.

Burt, D. L., & DeMello, L. R. (2002). Attribution of rape blame as a function of victim gender and sexuality, and perceived similarity to the victim. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 43(2), 39-58.

Davies, M., Pollard, P., & Archer, J. (2001). The influence of victim gender and sexual orientation on judgments of the victim in a depicted stranger rape. *Violence and Victims*, 16(6), 607-619.

Davies, M., Rogers, P., & Bates, J. (2008). Blame toward male rape victims in a hypothetical sexual assault as a function of victim sexuality and degree of resistance. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 55(3), 533-544.

Davies, M., Walker, J., Archer, J., & Pollard, P. (2010). A comparative study of long-term psychological functioning in male survivors of stranger and acquaintance rape. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 2(4), 25-33.

Ford, T. M., Liwag-McLamb, M., & Foley, L. A. (1998). Perceptions of rape based on sex and sexual orientation of victim. *Journal of Social Behavior & Personality*, 13(2), 253-262.

- Garnets, L., Herek, G. M., & Levy, B. (1990). Violence and victimization of lesbians and gay men: Mental health consequences. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 5*(3), 366-383.
- Gold, S. D., Marx, B. P., & Lexington, J. M. (2007). Gay male sexual assault survivors: The relations among internalized homophobia, experiential avoidance, and psychological symptom severity. *Behaviour Research and Therapy, 45*(3), 549-562.
- Hickson, F. C. I., Davies, P. M., Hunt, A. J., & Weatherburn, P. (1994). Gay men as victims of nonconsensual sex. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 23*(3), 281-294.
- Hill, J. M. (2000). The effects of sexual orientation in the courtroom: A double standard. *Journal of Homosexuality, 39*(2), 93-111.
- Krahé, B., Scheinberger-Olwig, R., & Schütze, S. (2001). Risk factors of sexual aggression and victimization among homosexual men. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 31*(7), 1385-1408.
- Mitchell, D., Hirschman, R., & Hall, G. C. N. (1999). Attributions of victim responsibility, pleasure, and trauma in male rape. *Journal of Sex Research, 36*(4), 369-373.
- Porter, J., & Williams, L. M. (2011). Intimate violence among underrepresented groups on a college campus. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 26*(16), 3210-3224
- Ratner, P. A., Johnson, J. L., Shoveller, J. A., Chan, K., Martindale, S. L., Schilder, A. J. & Hogg, R. S. (2003). Non-consensual sex experienced by men who have sex with men: Prevalence and association with mental health. *Patient Education and Counseling, 49*(1), 67-74.
- Rumney, P. (2009). Gay male rape victims: Law enforcement, social attitudes and barriers to recognition. *The International Journal of Human Rights, 13*(2-3), 233-250.
- Rye, B. J., Greatrix, S. A., & Enright, C. S. (2006). The case of the guilty victim: The effects of gender of victim and gender perpetrator on attributions of blame and responsibility. *Sex Roles, 54*(9-10), 639-649.
- Sikweyiya, Y., & Jewkes, R. (2009). Force and temptation: Contrasting South African men's accounts of coercion into sex by men and women. *Culture, Health & Sexuality, 11*(5), 529-541.
- Todahl, J. L., Linville, D., Bustin, A., Wheeler, J., & Gau, J. (2009). Sexual assault support services and community systems: Understanding critical issues and needs in the LGBTQ community. *Violence Against Women, 15*(8), 952-976.
- Wakelin, A., & Long, K. M. (2003). Effects of victim gender and sexuality on attributions of blame to rape victims. *Sex Roles, 49*(9-10), 477-487.
- Waldner, L. K., & Berg, J. (2008). Explaining antigay violence using target congruence: An application of revised routine activities theory. *Violence and Victims, 23*(3), 267-287.
- White, B. H., & Kurpius, S. E. R. (2002). Effects of victim sex and sexual orientation on perceptions of rape. *Sex Roles, 46*(5-6), 191-200.
- White, S., & Yamawaki, N. (2009). The moderating influence of homophobia and gender-role traditionality on perceptions of male rape victims. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 39*(5), 1116-1136.
- Willis, D. G. (2004). Hate crimes against gay males: An overview. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing, 25*(2), 115-132.

13. Male rape and university students

Twenty five papers explored the issue of rape and sexual assault amongst university students. Some of these papers specifically explored the issue of sexual assault in university settings; others explored the issue of sexual assault using university students as participants. Studies that explored attitudes towards survivors of sexual violation using university students as participants were not included in this section.

Where was the research on therapeutic work conducted?

Canada	2	United States of America	19
Japan	1	Not stated	1
New Zealand	2		

Six studies were rated as 5* studies (24% of the total studies). Of those studies that reported a sample size the average was 808. All of the 5* studies are presented below in chronological order, followed by all of the studies that were conducted in the UK.

13.1 5 star studies

Porter, J., & Williams, L. M. (2011). Intimate violence among underrepresented groups on a college campus. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 26*(16), 3210-3224

The prevalence of sexual violence amongst minority groups of university students

A study exploring the prevalence of sexual violence and physical or psychological abuse amongst minority groups within an American university. 1028 students provided data for this study. Students who were from ethnic minorities or were gay, lesbian, or bisexual were more likely to have experienced sexual abuse than other students. Students who were most likely to have experienced rape were either gay, from an ethnic minority, or were female. Students who were most likely to have experienced attempted rape were heterosexual females.

Walsh, W. A., Banyard, V. L., Moynihan, M. M., Ward, S., & Cohn, E. S. (2010). Disclosure and service use on a college campus after an unwanted sexual experience. *Journal of Trauma & Dissociation, 11*(2), 134-151.

The use of sexual assault support services by university students

This study explores the extent to which survivors of sexual assault report using college campus support services. 1230 students completed a questionnaire for this study. The study found that in general students were reluctant to use services. Comparison of men's and women's experiences found that men were significantly less likely to know where the sexual assault centre was located, to report that they would use the centre, and to report that sexual assault was a problem on campus.

Fasting, K., Brackenridge, C. H., Miller, K. E., & Sabo, D. (2008). Participation in college sports and protection from sexual victimization. *International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 6(4), 427-441.

Does participation in sports reduce the likelihood of experiencing rape or sexual assault at university?

This study explores whether participation in sports can protect male athletes from sexual victimisation through mechanisms such as team membership, physical strength, and self-confidence. 2903 undergraduate students provided data for the study. In general females reported more sexual victimisation than males but no significant gender gap was found amongst athletes.

Cashell-Smith, M., Connor, J. L., & Kypri, K. (2007). Harmful effects of alcohol on sexual behaviour in a New Zealand university community. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 26(6), 645-651.

The relationship between alcohol and male sexual assault

This study explores the relationship between drinking alcohol and risky and unwanted sexual experiences. 1,564 students provided data on their experiences over the preceding 3 months for the study. 15% of the male students reported having unprotected sex. 7% reported experiencing sex that they were not happy with at the time. 25% reported experiencing an unwanted sexual advance as a result of others drinking alcohol. 0.5% reported sexual assault in the past 4 weeks.

Tewksbury, R., & Mustaine, E. E. (2001). Lifestyle factors associated with the sexual assault of men: A routine activity theory analysis. *The Journal of Men's Studies*, 9(2), 153-182

Identifying male students who may be at increased risk of sexual assault

This study explores the relationship between various lifestyle and routine activities and sexual assault. 1,215 male students aged 17 - 21 provided data for the study. The results suggest that certain demographic characteristics, drug use, high school experience, and athletic participation in college are associated with risk of serious sexual assault victimisation.

Zweig, J. M., Barber, B. L., & Eccles, J. S. (1997). Sexual coercion and well-being in young adulthood: Comparisons by gender and college status. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 12(2), 291-308.

The impact of sexual coercion on the wellbeing of male students

This study explores the relationship between sexual coercion and well-being for men and women. 872 women and 527 men, aged 19 – 22, provided data for the study. Three types of sexual coercion were explored: no coercion, pressure, and violent coercion. Women who were pressured had lower levels of well-being than women who were not coerced or who were violently coerced. In contrast, men who were violently coerced had lower levels of well-being compared with men who were either pressured or men who were not coerced.

13.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

None of the studies exploring the issue of rape and sexual assault within universities were conducted in the United Kingdom.

Summary

- The evidence base regarding rape and sexual assault amongst male university students is moderate in size and empirical robustness.
- The evidence suggests that male students from minority groups and the consumption of alcohol may increase the risk of experiencing sexual assault. The evidence also tentatively suggests that male victims may be less willing to disclose the assault and use support services than female victims.
- This review did not find any studies that explored this issue in British universities.

13.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

- Banyard, V. L., Moynihan, M. M., Walsh, W. A., Cohn, E. S., & Ward, S. (2010). Friends of survivors: The community impact of unwanted sexual experiences. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 25*(2), 242-256.
- Banyard, V. L., Ward, S., Cohn, E. S., Plante, E. G., Moorhead, C., & Walsh, W. (2007). Unwanted sexual contact on campus: A comparison of women's and men's experiences. *Violence and Victims, 22*(1), 57-70.
- Bridgeland, W. M., Duane, E. A., & Stewart, C. S. (1995). Sexual victimization among undergraduates. *College Student Journal, 29*(1), 16-25.
- Cairns, K. V. (1994). A narrative study of qualitative data on sexual assault, coercion and harassment. *Canadian Journal of Counselling, 28*(3), 193-205.
- Canterbury, R. J., Grossman, S. J., & Lloyd, E. (1993). Drinking behaviors and lifetime incidents of date rape among high school graduates upon entering college. *College Student Journal, 27*(1), 75-84.
- Cashell-Smith, M., Connor, J. L., & Kypri, K. (2007). Harmful effects of alcohol on sexual behaviour in a New Zealand university community. *Drug and Alcohol Review, 26*(6), 645-651.
- Fasting, K., Brackenridge, C. H., Miller, K. E., & Sabo, D. (2008). Participation in college sports and protection from sexual victimization. *International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology, 6*(4), 427-441.
- Feehan, M., Nada-Raja, S., Martin, J. A., & Langley, J. D. (2001). The prevalence and correlates of psychological distress following physical and sexual assault in a young adult cohort. *Violence and Victims, 16*(1), 49-63.
- Finley, C., & Corty, E. (1993). Rape on campus: The prevalence of sexual assault while enrolled in college. *Journal of College Student Development, 34*(2), 113-117.
- Flack, W. F., Jr, Caron, M. L., Asadorian, J. A., D'Aureli, N., R., Gigliotti, S. N., Hall, A. T., Kiser, S., Stine, E., & Daubman, K. A. (2007). Risk factors and consequences of unwanted sex among university students: Hooking up, alcohol, and stress response. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 22*(2), 139-157.
- Fossos, N., Kaysen, D., Neighbors, C., Lindgren, K. P., & Hove, M. C. (2011). Coping motives as a mediator of the relationship between sexual coercion and problem drinking in college students. *Addictive Behaviors, 36*(10), 1001-1007.
- Howard, D. E., Griffin, M. A., & Boekeloo, B. O. (2008). Prevalence and psychosocial correlates of alcohol-related sexual assault among university students. *Adolescence, 43*(172), 733-750.
- Kernsmith, P. D., & Kernsmith, R. M. (2009). Gender differences in responses to sexual coercion. *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, 19*(7), 902-914.
- Larimer, M. E., Lydum, A. R., Anderson, B. K., & Turner, A. P. (1999). Male and female recipients of unwanted sexual contact in a college student sample: Prevalence rates, alcohol use, and depression symptoms. *Sex Roles, 40*(3-4), 295-308.
- Palmer, R. S., McMahon, T. J., Rounsaville, B. J., & Ball, S. A. (2010). Coercive sexual experiences, protective behavioral strategies, alcohol expectancies and consumption among male and female college students. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 25*(9), 1563-1578.
- Porter, J., & Williams, L. M. (2011). Intimate violence among underrepresented groups on a college campus. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 26*(16), 3210-3224.
- Rye, B. J., Greatrix, S. A., & Enright, C. S. (2006). The case of the guilty victim: The effects of gender of victim and gender perpetrator on attributions of blame and responsibility. *Sex Roles, 54*(9-10), 639-649.
- Sable, M. R., Danis, F., Mauzy, D. L., & Gallagher, S. K. (2006). Barriers to reporting sexual assault for women and men: Perspectives of college students. *Journal of American College Health, 55*(3), 157-162.
- Scarce, M. (1997). Same-sex rape of male college students. *Journal of American College Health, 45*(4), 171-173.
- Spencer, T. D., & Tan, J. C. H. (1999). Undergraduate students' reactions to analogue male disclosure of sexual abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 8*(4), 73-90.
- Tewksbury, R., & Mustaine, E. E. (2001). Lifestyle factors associated with the sexual assault of men: A routine activity theory analysis. *The Journal of Men's Studies, 9*(2), 153-182.
- Turchik, J. A. (2012). Sexual victimization among male college students: Assault severity, sexual functioning, and health risk behaviors. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity, 13*(3), 243-255.

Walsh, W. A., Banyard, V. L., Moynihan, M. M., Ward, S., & Cohn, E. S. (2010). Disclosure and service use on a college campus after an unwanted sexual experience. *Journal of Trauma & Dissociation*, 11(2), 134-151.

Xie, L., Meng, X., & Yamagami, A. (1995). Chinese student victims of sexual assault in japan. *International Medical Journal*, 2(3), 214-217.

Zweig, J. M., Barber, B. L., & Eccles, J. S. (1997). Sexual coercion and well-being in young adulthood: Comparisons by gender and college status. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 12(2), 291-308.

14. Male rape in prisons

Fifty seven papers explored male rape within prison. These studies included rape and sexual assault amongst prisoners and between staff and prisoners.

Where was the research on rape within prison conducted?

Australia	3	Israel	1
Canada	2	South Africa	2
Germany	1	United Kingdom	2
Ireland	1	United States of America	45

Six studies were rated as 5* studies (11% of the total studies). Of those studies that reported a sample size the average was 2613. All of the 5* studies are presented below in chronological order, followed by all of the studies that were conducted in the UK.

14.1 5 star studies

Richters, J., Butler, T., Schneider, K., Yap, L., Kirkwood, K., Grant, L., & Donovan, B. (2012). Consensual sex between men and sexual violence in Australian prisons. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 41(2), 517-524.

The prevalence of sexual coercion in Australian prisons

This study explores the prevalence of sexual coercion in Australian male prisons. Over 2000 inmates provided data for the study. 13.5% of participants reported sexual contact with males in their lifetime, 2.7% reported sexual contact only inside prison. In follow up interviews with 144 men most reported having sexual contact for pleasure, but some for protection. 6.9% reported being sexually threatened in prison and 2.6% sexually coerced.

Wolff, N., & Shi, J. (2009). Contextualization of physical and sexual assault in male prisons: Incidents and their aftermath. *Journal of Correctional Health Care*, 15(1), 58-77.

The nature and impact of rape and sexual assault in male prisons

This study explores the circumstances and impacts of physical and sexual assault experienced by men in prison. Data from 2200 physical and 200 sexual assaults reported by 6964 male inmates were used in this study. Physical injury occurred in 40% of physical assaults; 70% of sexual assaults were between inmates; 50% of assaults were perpetrated by staff. Emotional reactions to assaults were experienced by virtually all victims. The study concluded that information on the circumstances and impacts of sexual assault is essential for the development and implementation of prevention and therapeutic interventions.

Beck, A. J., & Harrison, P. M. (2008). Sexual victimization in local jails reported by inmates, 2007. A report for the US Department of Justice [Online] Available: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/svljrio7.pdf>

The prevalence of male sexual victimisation in American prisons

This study explores the rate of sexual abuse and victimisation between inmates and between staff and inmates in prisons in the USA. 40419 inmates and 282 local jails provided data for this study. 2.9% of male inmates reported one or more incidents of sexual victimisation. 1.6% of inmates reported an incident involving another inmate, and 2% reported an incident involving staff.

Kaufman, P. (2008). Prison rape: Research explores prevalence, prevention. *NIJ Journal*, 259, 25-29 [Online] Available: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/221505.pdf>

Identifying prisoners who are most at risk from sexual assault and good practice at reducing prison rape

This article provides an overview of three U.S. research studies on prison rape. The first study explores what types of prisoners are at increased risk of being a victim of prison rape. The study found that victims were most likely to be white and younger than their assailant. Mentally ill inmates were especially at risk. The second study explores behaviour and attitudes in relation to sexual violence and found that inmates form protective relationships with each other to protect themselves from sexual violence. The third study examines good practice at tackling prison rape including staff training and inmate education initiatives.

McFarland, S. T., & Ellis, C. A. (2008). Report on rape in federal and state prisons in the U.S. [Online] available: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reviewpanel/pdfs/prea_finalreport_o80924.pdf

Identifying prisoners who are most at risk from sexual assault and good practice at reducing prison rape.

This study explores the common characteristics of victims and perpetrators of prison rape and factors that may influence the prevalence of sexual violence in prisons. 10 prisons that reported high rates of sexual violence and 6 that reported low rates took part in the study. Inmates who were more vulnerable to sexual assault included inmates of small stature, young inmates, non-violent offenders, mentally ill or physically impaired inmates, gay inmates, inmates not connected to a gang, inmates with a history of assault and inmates with low self-confidence. Prisons with low rates of sexual violence were fully staffed, had low staff turnover rates, prohibited pornography and tracked sexual assault complaints. Prisons that did not have these characteristics had higher prevalence rates.

Beck, A. J. & Hughes, T. A. (2005). Sexual violence reported by Correctional Authorities, 2004. [Online]. Available: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/svrao4.pdf>

The prevalence and nature of prison rape

This study explores the extent of different types of sexual violence in prisons. 2,730 prisons provided data for the study. The study found that 0.315% of inmates reported experiencing sexual assault. 90% of victims and perpetrators of inmate-on-inmate sexual assault were male. 69% of victims of staff sexual misconduct were male and 67% of perpetrators were female.

14.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

Two studies were conducted in the UK. Neither of these studies were 5* studies. Both of the studies that were conducted in the UK are listed below (in chronological order).

Banbury, S. (2004). Coercive sexual behaviour in British prisons as reported by adult ex-prisoners. *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, 43(2), 113-130

Explores the prevalence of rape in UK prison (Rated 3*)

Knowles, G. J. (1999). Male prison rape: A search for causation and prevention. *The Howard Journal*, 38(3), 267-282.

An essay on prison rape (Rated 1*)

Summary

- The evidence base regarding male rape and sexual assault in prisons is relatively large and of good quality.
- The vast majority of studies have been conducted in the USA. Most studies focus on establishing the prevalence of prison rape. A few papers discuss the prevention of prison rape.
- Only 2 studies were found that reported on prison rape in the UK.

14.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

Banbury, S. (2004). Coercive sexual behaviour in British prisons as reported by adult ex-prisoners. *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, 43(2), 113-130.

Beck, A. J. & Hughes, T. A. (2005). Sexual violence reported by Correctional Authorities, 2004. [Online]. Available: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/svrc04.pdf>

Beck, A. J., & Harrison, P. M. (2008). Sexual victimization in local jails reported by inmates, 2007. A report for the US Department of Justice [Online] Available: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/svljrio7.pdf>

Bellatty, P., & Grossnickle, D. (2004). Survey of high risk inmate behaviors in the Oregon prison system. [Online] Available: <http://www.oregon.gov/DOC/PUBAFF/docs/highrisk5-20-04.doc>

Booyens, K., Hesselink-Louw, A., & Mashabela, P. (2004). Male rape in prison: An overview. *Acta Criminologica*, 17(3), 1-13.

Cook, C. L., & Lane, J. (2012). Examining differences in attitudes about sexual victimization among a sample of jail officers: The importance of officer gender and perceived inmate characteristics. *Criminal Justice Review*, 37(2), 191-213.

Cooley, D. (1993). Criminal victimization in male federal prisons. *Canadian Journal of Criminology*, 35, 479-495.
Dallao, M. (1996). Fighting prison rape: How to make your facility safer. *Corrections Today*, 58(7). [Online] Available: <http://www.prearesourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/library/fightingprisonrape.pdf>

Donnelly, D. A., & Kenyon, S. (1996). "Honey, we don't do men": Gender stereotypes and the provision of services to sexually assaulted males. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 11(3), 441-448.

Dumond, R. W. (1992). Sexual assault of male inmates in incarcerated settings. *The International Journal of the Sociology of Law*, 20(2), 135-157
<http://www.justdetention.org/pdf/SexualAssultofMaleInmatesInIncarceratedSettings.pdf>

Dumond, R. W., & Dumond, D. A. (2002). Treatment of sexual assault victims. In C. Hensley (Ed.) *Prison Sex: Practice and Policy* (pp.67-87) Lynne Rienner Publishing: USA.

Eigenberg, H. M. (2000). Correctional officers' definitions of rape in male prisons. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 28, 435-449 [Online] Available: <http://www.justdetention.org/pdf/soc/correctional%20officersdefinitionsrape.pdf>

Eigenberg, H. M. (2002). Prison staff and male rape. In C. Hensley (Ed.) *Prison Sex: Practice and Policy* (pp.49-65) Lynne Rienner Publishing: USA.

Einat, T. (2009). Inmate harassment and rape: An exploratory study of seven maximum- and medium-security male prisons in Israel. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 53(6), 648-664.

Fleisher, M. S., & Krienert, J. L. (2006). The culture of prison sexual violence. [Online]. Available: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/216515.pdf>

Fowler, S. K., Blackburn, A. G., Marquart, J. W., & Mullings, J. L. (2010). Would they officially report an in-prison sexual assault?: An examination of inmate perceptions. *The Prison Journal*, 90(2), 220-243.

Gear, S. (2007). Behind the bars of masculinity: Male rape and homophobia in and about South African men's prisons. *Sexualities*, 10(2), 209-227.

Gerlicher, C., & Shorba, J. (2007). PREA and the investigative process. *Corrections Today*, 69(5), 70-75.

Gonsalves, V. M., Walsh, K., & Scalora, M. J. (2012). Staff perceptions of risk for prison rape perpetration and victimization. *The Prison Journal*, 92(2), 253-273.

Heilpern, D. M. (1998). *Fear or favour: Sexual assault of young prisoners*. Southern Cross University: Australia

- Hensley, C. (2002). *Prison sex: Practice and policy*. Lynne Rienner Publishers: USA.
- Hensley, C., & Tewksbury, R. (2002). Inmate-to-inmate prison sexuality: A review of empirical studies. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, Vol.3, no.3, Pp.226 - 243, July 2002, 3(3), 18-18.
- Hensley, C., & Tewksbury, R. (2005). Wardens' perceptions of inmate fear of sexual assault: A research note. *The Prison Journal*, 85(2), 198-203.
- Hensley, C., & Tewksbury, R. (2005). Wardens' perceptions of prison sex. *The Prison Journal*, 85(2), 186-197.
- Hensley, C., Koscheski, M., & Tewksbury, R. (2005). Examining the characteristics of male sexual assault targets in a southern maximum-security prison. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 20(6), 667-679.
- Hensley, C., Tewksbury, R., & Castle, T. (2003). Characteristics of prison sexual assault targets in male Oklahoma correctional facilities. [Online] Available: <http://www.justdetention.org/pdf/soc/CharacteristicsofPrisonOklahoma.pdf>
- Kaufman, P. (2008). Prison rape: Research explores prevalence, prevention. *NIJ Journal*, 259, 25-29 [Online] Available: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/221505.pdf>
- Knowles, G. J. (1999). Male prison rape: A search for causation and prevention. *The Howard Journal*, 38(3), 267-282.
- Krienert, J. L., & Fleisher, M. S. (2005). It ain't happening here: Working to understand prison rape. *The Criminologist*, 30(6), 1-6.
- Kunselman, J., Tewksbury, R., Dumond, R. W., & Dumond, D. A. (2002). Nonconsensual sexual behavior. In C. Hensley (Ed.) *Prison Sex: Practice and Policy* (pp.27-47) Lynne Rienner Publishing: USA.
- Kupers, T. A. (2001). Psychotherapy with men in prison. In G. Brooks and G. Good (Eds.) *The new Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling with Men*. Jossey-Bass: San Francisco.
- Kury, H., & Smartt, U. (2002). Prisoner-on-prisoner violence: Victimization of young offenders in prison. some German findings. *Criminal Justice: International Journal of Policy and Practice*, 2(4), 411-437.
- Levan Miller, K. (2010). Darkest figure of crime: Perceptions of reasons for male inmates to not report sexual assault. *Justice Quarterly*, 27(5) [Online] Available: <http://www.wcl.american.edu/endsilence/documents/PerceptionsofReasonsforMaleInmatestoNotReportSexualAssault.pdf>
- Man, C. D., & Cronan, J. P. (2001). Forecasting sexual abuse in prison: The prison subculture of masculinity as a backdrop for "deliberate indifference". *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 91(1), 127-186.
- Mariner, J. (2001). No escape: Male rape in U.S. prisons. [Online] Available: <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/prison/report.html>
- McFarland, S. T., & Ellis, C. A. (2008). Report on rape in federal and state prisons in the U.S. [Online] available: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reviewpanel/pdfs/prea_finalreport_080924.pdf
- Morash, M., Jeong, S., Bohmert, M. N., & Bush, D. R. (2012). Men's vulnerability to prisoner-on-prisoner sexual violence: A state correctional system case study. *The Prison Journal*, 92(2), 290-311.
- National prison rape elimination commission report. (2009) [Online] Available: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/226680.pdf>
- Neal, T. M. S., & Clements, C. B. (2010). Prison rape and psychological sequelae: A call for research. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 16(3), 284-299.
- NIJ's response to the prison rape elimination act (2006). [Online] Available: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/213137.pdf>
- O'Donnell, I. (2004). Prison rape in context. *British Journal of Criminology*, 44(2), 241-255.
- Pinkerton, S. D., Galletly, C. L., & Seal, D. W. (2007). Model-based estimates of HIV acquisition due to prison rape. *Prison Journal*, 87(3), 295-310.
- Report on sexual victimization in prisons and jails (2012). [Online] Available: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reviewpanel/pdfs/prea_finalreport_2012.pdf
- Richters, J., Butler, T., Schneider, K., Yap, L., Kirkwood, K., Grant, L., . . . Donovan, B. (2012). Consensual sex between men and sexual violence in Australian prisons. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 41(2), 517-524.

- Robertson, J. E. (1999). Cruel and unusual punishment in united states prisons: Sexual harassment among male inmates. *American Criminal Law Review*, 36(1), 1-51.
- Robertson, J. E. (2003). Rape among incarcerated men: Sex, coercion and STDs. *AIDS Patient Care and STDs*, 17(8), 423-430.
- Rye, B. J., Greatrix, S. A., & Enright, C. S. (2006). The case of the guilty victim: The effects of gender of victim and gender perpetrator on attributions of blame and responsibility. *Sex Roles*, 54(9-10), 639-649.
- Stemple, L. (2003). Lifting the curtain of silence: Survivors speak about rape behind bars. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, 31(3), 361-363.
- Struckman-Johnson, C., & Struckman-Johnson, D. (2006). Comparison of sexual coercion experiences reported by men and women in prison. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 21(12), 1591-1615.
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- Trammell, R. (2012). *Enforcing the convict code: Violence and prison culture*. Lynne Rienner Publishers: Boulder, USA.
- Warren, J. I., Jackson, S. L., Booker Loper, A., & Burnette, M. L. (2009). Risk markers for sexual predation and victimization in prison. [Online] Available: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/230522.pdf>
- Wolff, N., & Shi, J. (2009). Contextualization of physical and sexual assault in male prisons: Incidents and their aftermath. *Journal of Correctional Health Care*, 15(1), 58-77.
- Wolff, N., Shi, J., & Bachman, R. (2008). Measuring victimization inside prisons: Questioning the questions. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 23(10), 1343-1362.
- Wolff, N., Shi, J., Blitz, C. L., & Siegel, J. (2007). Understanding sexual victimization inside prisons: Factors that predict risk. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 6(3) 535 – 564.
- Wyatt, R. (2006). Male rape in U.S. prisons: Are conjugal visits the answer? *Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law*, 37, 579-614.
- Yap, L., Richters, J., Butler, T., Schneider, K., Grant, L., & Donovan, B. (2011). The decline in sexual assaults in men's prisons in New South Wales: A "systems" approach. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 26(15), 3157-3181.

15. Male rape in the military

Eighteen papers were published that discussed the issue of rape or sexual assault amongst military personnel. Many of these papers covered the issue of 'Military Sexual Trauma' (MST) which is defined by the Department of Veterans Affairs as "sexual harassment that is threatening in character or physical assault of a sexual nature that occurred while the victim was in the military, regardless of geographic location of the trauma, gender of victim, or the relationship to the perpetrator."

Where was the research on rape within the military conducted?

Canada	2	United States of America	16
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Six studies were rated as 5* studies (33% of the total studies). Of those studies that reported a sample size the average was 10068. All of the 5* studies are presented below in chronological order, followed by all of the studies that were conducted in the UK.

15.1 5 star studies

Hoyt, T., Rielage, J. K., & Williams, L. F. (2011). Military sexual trauma in men: A review of reported rates. *Journal of Trauma & Dissociation*, 12(3), 244-260.

What is the prevalence of rape related trauma for men in the military?

This review of the literature uses 29 previous research studies to estimate the prevalence of military sexual trauma (MST) amongst men serving in the American military. On average 0.09% of male military personnel report MST each year. This figure ranges from 0.02-6% across different studies. Looking at the prevalence of MST across the course of a military career the average prevalence is 1.1% with a range from 0.03-12.4% reported across the different studies. The authors of the paper identify a number of methodological problems in collating this data and make recommendations for future studies in this area.

Belik, S., Stein, M. B., Asmundson, G. J. G., & Sareen, J. (2009). Relation between traumatic events and suicide attempts in Canadian military personnel. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue Canadienne De Psychiatrie*, 54(2), 93-104.

The relationship between rape and suicide for military service personnel.

This study explores whether there is an association between traumatic events, including rape and sexual assault, and suicide attempts within the Canadian military. 8441 men and women, active in the Canadian military, provided data for this study. Sexual and other interpersonal traumas (for example, rape, sexual assault, spousal abuse, child abuse) were significantly associated with suicide attempts in both men and women. The greater the number of traumatic events experienced the more likely a suicide attempt was reported.

Murdoch, M., Polusny, M. A., Hodges, J., & O'Brien, N. (2004). Prevalence of in-service and post-service sexual assault among combat and noncombat veterans applying for Department of Veterans' Affairs posttraumatic stress disorder disability benefits. *Military Medicine*, 169(5), 392-395.

The prevalence of sexual assault amongst military veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder

This study explores the extent of sexual assault among both combat and noncombat military veterans who seek disability benefits for post-traumatic stress disorder. 3,337 veterans provided data for the study. Among men, 6.5% of combat veterans and 16.5% of noncombat veterans reported experiencing sexual assault either during military service or after service. For both men and women, reported rates of sexual assault were considerably higher than reported rates for the general population.

Chang, B., Skinner, K. M., Zhou, C., & Kazis, L. E. (2003). The relationship between sexual assault, religiosity and mental health among male veterans. *International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine*, 33(3), 223-239.

The impact of sexual assault on military personnel.

This study explores the relationship between sexual assault, religion and mental health among male military veterans. 2,427 male veterans provided data for the study. 4% of the participants reported experiencing sexual assault. These men had significantly lower levels of mental health and higher levels of depression. Men who experienced sexual assault but attended religious services had better mental health than those who did not.

Hay, M. S., & Elig, T. W. (1999). The 1995 Department of Defense Sexual Harassment Survey: Overview and methodology. *Military Psychology*, 11(3), 233-242

The prevalence of sexual harassment within the American military.

This study explores the attitudes, opinions and experiences of Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard personnel towards sexual harassment, drawing comparisons with a survey undertaken 10 years previously. Over 90,000 men and women provided data for the study, 28,296 responses are analysed for this paper. 78% of women and 38% of men reported experiencing one or more incident of sexual harassment. This most commonly took the form of crude and offensive behaviours such as jokes, remarks or gestures. 6% of women and less than 1% of men reported experiencing rape or attempted rape.

Martin, L., Stretch, R. H., Rosen, L. N., Knudson, K. H., & Durand, D. B. (1998). Prevalence and timing of sexual assaults in a sample of male and female U. S. army soldiers. *Military Medicine*, 163(4), 213-216.

The prevalence of sexual assault within the American military.

This study explores the experience of sexual assault for men and women serving in the US military. 555 men and 573 women provided data for the study. 50.9% of females and 6.7% of males reported sexual assault. The majority of assaults happened before the soldiers entered the military. 25% of women and 1% of men reported child sexual abuse. The study concludes that health care assessments should include details of a soldier's sexual assault history.

15.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

No studies were found that explored the issue of rape or sexual assault within the British military.

Summary

- The evidence base regarding male rape and sexual assault within the military is relatively large and of good quality.
- Nearly all of the studies have been conducted in the USA. Most studies focus on establishing the prevalence of rape within the military. One of the best papers for establishing the prevalence of rape within the military is Hoyt et al. (2011) who systematically review previous studies on prevalence rates.
- There is a lack of studies that explore the impact of support services for men who have experienced MST.
- No studies were found that explored the issue of rape or sexual assault within the British military.

15.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

Belik, S., Stein, M. B., Asmundson, G. J. G., & Sareen, J. (2009). Relation between traumatic events and suicide attempts in Canadian military personnel. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue Canadienne De Psychiatrie*, 54(2), 93-104.

Bell, M. E., & Reardon, A. (2012). Working with survivors of sexual harassment and sexual assault in the military. In *Advances in social work practice with the military*. (pp. 72-91). New York, NY, US: Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group, New York, NY.

Chang, B., Skinner, K. M., Zhou, C., & Kazis, L. E. (2003). The relationship between sexual assault, religiosity and mental health among male veterans. *International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine*, 33(3), 223-239.

Cucciare, M. A., Ghaus, S., Weingardt, K. R., & Frayne, S. M. (2011). Sexual assault and substance use in male veterans receiving a brief alcohol intervention. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 72(5), 693-700.

Hay, M. S., & Elig, T. W. (1999). The 1995 Department of Defense sexual harassment survey: Overview and methodology. *Military Psychology*, 11(3), 233-242.

Hoyt, T., Rielage, J. K., & Williams, L. F. (2011). Military sexual trauma in men: A review of reported rates. *Journal of Trauma & Dissociation*, 12(3), 244-260.

Iverson, K. M., Monson, C. M., & Street, A. E. (2012). Dual combat and sexual trauma during military service. In *Retraumatization: Assessment, treatment, and prevention*. (pp. 253-281). New York, NY, US: Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group, New York, NY.

Kirz, J. L., Drescher, K. D., Klein, J. L., Gusman, F. D., & Schwartz, M. F. (2001). MMPI-2 assessment of differential post-traumatic stress disorder patterns in combat veterans and sexual assault victims. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16(7), 619-639.

Leskela, J., Dieperink, M., & Kok, C. J. (2001). Group treatment with sexually assaulted male veterans: A year in review. *Group*, 25(4), 303-319.

Martin, L., Stretch, R. H., Rosen, L. N., Knudson, K. H., & Durand, D. B. (1998). Prevalence and timing of sexual assaults in a sample of male and female U. S. army soldiers. *Military Medicine*, 163(4), 213-216.

Murdoch, M., Polusny, M. A., Hodges, J., & O'Brien, N. (2004). Prevalence of in-service and post-service sexual assault among combat and noncombat veterans applying for department of veterans affairs posttraumatic stress disorder disability benefits. *Military Medicine*, 169(5), 392-395.

Murdoch, M., Pryor, J. B., Polusny, M. A., & Gackstetter, G. D. (2007). Functioning and psychiatric symptoms among military men and women exposed to sexual stressors. *Military Medicine*, 172(7), 718-725.

Murdoch, M., Pryor, J. B., Polusny, M. A., Wall, M. M., Ripley, D. C., & Gackstetter, G. D. (2010). The association between military sexual stress and psychiatric symptoms after controlling for other stressors. *Journal of Psychiatric Research*, 44(16), 1129-1136.

Nelson, T. S. (2003). Lessons learned from military sexual trauma survivors. *Sexual Assault Report*, 6(5), 65-78.

Rye, B. J., Greatrix, S. A., & Enright, C. S. (2006). The case of the guilty victim: The effects of gender of victim and gender perpetrator on attributions of blame and responsibility. *Sex Roles*, 54(9-10), 639-649.

Sandberg, A. A., Murdoch, M., Polusny, M. A., & Grill, J. (2012). Reactions to a survey among those who were and were not sexually assaulted while serving in the military. *Psychological Reports*, 110(2), 461-468.

Spahr Nelson, T. (2008). Coping with military sexual trauma: A resource for veterans, their loved ones and professionals who work with victims.[Online] Available: http://www.sugati.org/files/2009_Product_10_Vets.pdf

Zinzow, H. M., Grubaugh, A. L., Frueh, B. C., & Magruder, K. M. (2008). Sexual assault, mental health, and service use among male and female veterans seen in veterans' affairs primary care clinics: A multi-site study. *Psychiatry Research*, 159(1-2), 226-236.

16. *The use of male rape in war*

Four papers explored the use of male rape in war. This low number is likely to reflect the nature of the literature databases used for this review. Databases for sociological research may identify many more research studies.

Where was the research on therapeutic work conducted?

Canada	1	Not stated	2
Croatia and Bosnia	1		

None of the studies were rated as 5* studies. Of those studies that reported a sample size the average sample size was 60.

16.1 5 star studies

None of the studies were rated as 5*

16.2 Studies from the United Kingdom

None of the studies were conducted in the UK

16.3 A list of all studies found for this topic area

Carlson, E. S. (2006). The hidden prevalence of male sexual assault during war: Observations on blunt trauma to the male genitals. *British Journal of Criminology*, 46(1), 16-25.

Loncar, M., Henigsberg, N., & Hrabac, P. (2010). Mental health consequences in men exposed to sexual abuse during the war in Croatia and Bosnia. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(2), 191-203.

Marchbank, J. (2008). War and sex crime. In G. Letherby, K. Williams, P. Birch, and M. Cain (Eds.) *Sex as Crime* (pp238-252). Wilan Publishing: New York.

Rye, B. J., Greatrix, S. A., & Enright, C. S. (2006). The case of the guilty victim: The effects of gender of victim and gender perpetrator on attributions of blame and responsibility. *Sex Roles*, 54(9-10), 639-649.

17. Summary and conclusions

17.1 Summary of findings

- There is a large and robust evidence base establishing the prevalence of male rape and sexual assault in the USA. This review found much less data relating to prevalence rates in the UK with the best studies focusing on sexual violation by an intimate partner. More research is needed to establish the prevalence of male rape and sexual assault in the UK.
- There is a good level of research documenting the psychological and physical impact of male rape and sexual assault. The research suggests that survivors experience many complex psychological impacts including post-traumatic stress disorder and greater levels of drug and alcohol abuse. Less research has been conducted on the social impact of male rape including impact on relationships, family, work, and income.
- This review found a good level of research documenting which groups are at increased risk of experiencing male rape and sexual assault. Research suggests that younger men, men who have experienced sexual abuse in the past, men with a physical or mental disability, and men who are abusing drugs or alcohol are at increased risk of being raped or sexually assaulted. This information can help agencies who work with survivors to target their work both in terms of prevention and supporting survivors.
- This review found a lack of good quality research evaluating the effectiveness of therapeutic work with survivors. Most studies that evaluated services used small sample sizes and less empirically strong methodology.
- There is a large evidence base exploring attitudes towards male survivors of rape and sexual assault but studies in this area tend to use relatively small sample sizes. Larger scale studies, or studies that combine data from a number of sources (e.g. a meta-analysis) are needed to firmly establish the impact of different attitudes.
- This review found that more research is needed to help us understand how and why men may choose to disclose the sexual violation that they have experienced. This research will help both statutory and non-statutory agencies ensure that they are doing everything that they can to facilitate this process.
- Whilst research demonstrates that men with a physical or mental disability are at greater risk of experiencing rape or sexual assault this review found a lack of research in this area, especially from within the UK. Research is needed to establishing the prevalence, effective methods for prevention, and effective delivery of support services to these men.
- This review found a lack of studies that explored the relationship between ethnicity and male rape and sexual assault. More research is needed to help agencies who work with survivors appropriately target men from minority groups and tailor their services to meet their needs.
- Research found during this review suggests that gay and bisexual men may be at increased risk of experiencing rape or sexual assault, however, the evidence base is not currently sufficient to draw any firm conclusions. More research is needed to establish the prevalence and needs of gay or bisexual survivors of male rape or sexual assault.
- This review found a lack of research that explored the prevalence of male rape and sexual assault within British universities. Data from the USA suggests that some male students (for example, students from minority groups) may be at increased risk of rape or sexual assault. More research is needed to establish the prevalence of male rape and sexual assault within British universities and to explore good practice in terms of education, prevention and support services.

- There is a large and robust evidence base exploring the prevalence of rape within American prisons. In contrast this review found very little research exploring the prevalence within prisons in the UK. There is an urgent need to work with HM Prison Service to establish whether male (and female) rape and sexual assault is prevalent within prisons in England and Wales.
- There is a large and robust evidence base exploring the prevalence of rape within the American military. In contrast this review found no research evidence regarding the prevalence within the British military. There is an urgent need to work with the British military to establish whether male (and female) rape and sexual assault is prevalent with the British armed forces.

17.2 Recommendations

The research evidence in the UK contains a lot to make us proud. However, there are of course many areas for improvement and many challenges ahead if we are to improve the good work that has already been done. The main challenges appear to be:

- To supplement this review with a review that focuses on childhood sexual abuse.
- To establish the impact of therapeutic work with survivors
- To work with HM Prison Service and the British Military to establish the prevalence of male rape within these services.
- To better meet the needs of those individuals who are at increased risk of male rape and sexual assault including: younger men, those with a history of sexual abuse, those who abuse drugs or alcohol, and men with a physical or mental disability.

None of these are small challenges and no male-survivor agency within the UK is big enough, or sufficiently resourced to undertake any one of these challenges on their own. It is therefore our recommendation that agencies with an interest in male rape and sexual abuse (whether they be statutory agencies, third-sector support agencies, or academic departments) work together to improve the evidence base within the UK. Collaboration on projects will bring independent academic rigour to our research (as the research will be supervised by university academics), increase the sample size of studies (as studies across multiple agencies will be able to pool their data), and is more likely to be effective in both attracting research funding and ensuring government agency (such as the Home Office, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Defence) support.

17.3 An invitation

Survivors UK would like to play its part in making this collaboration happen. If you have any interest in the area of male rape and sexual assault – we would like to invite you to collaborate with us in shaping future research projects.

Please contact us via info@survivorsuk.org

Thank you