Understanding Men	
Sexually Abused in Childhood	
INFO OPTIONS HOPE	
© 2014 Ind. Inc. All Rights Reserved   www.fin6.org   training@fin6.org	
MISSION	
IVIISSIUM	
The mission of line is to help man who have had	
The mission of 1in6 is to help men who have had unwanted or abusive sexual experiences in childhood live healthier, happier lives.	
© 2014 find, Inc. All Rights Reserved   www.frd.org   training@find.org	
3	
THE NUMBERS	
1 in 3 Girls, 1 in 6 Boys	
50/200 Children	
© 2014 lin6. Inc. All Rights Reserved   www.lin6.org   training@lin6.org	

## LIMITED DISCLOSURE

- A majority of men who have experienced childhood sexual abuse have not told anyone (Holmes and Slap, 1998)
- · Boys are less likely to disclose at the time sexual abuse occurs, than girls (Paine and Hansen, 2002; O'Leary and Barber, 2008).
- Men typically discuss being sexually abused in childhood 10 years later than women on average 22 years after the assault (O'Leary and Barber, 2008; O'Leary and Gould, 2009).

## LIMITED DISCLOSURE

Comparison of Men and Women: Disclosure at the time of the abuse and discussion of the abuse.

Disclosure at the time:	122 - Men	151- Women
Disclosed	26.2%	63.8%
No disclosure	73.8%	36.4%
Time taken to discuss:	145- Men	138- Women
Less than 1 year	9.7%	14.5%
Less than 10 years	17.2%	36.2%
Less than 20 years	28.3%	23.9%
More than 20 years	44.9%	25.4%
	O'Leary & Gou	ld 2009

## TRAUMA-INFORMED PRINCIPLES

- So common for men, assume it's universalLikely central and pervasive in men's lives
- (whether they realize it or not.)
- · Difficult-to-understand behaviors are likely trauma-driven. (a man's attempt to cope)
- Men's healing involves establishing a sense of empowerment, safety w/out hurting others

© 2014 tin6, Inc. All Rights Reserved | www.tin6.org | training@tin6.org

## In order to be safe in the world, (from physical and emotional pain as well as safe from social stigma) boys are taught to be and to not be...

THE LE	ENS: Boys are	e taught	. to be
Tough/Strong	Fearsome		Protective
Kno	wledgeable	Domir	nant
Provider	Angry	Helpful	Fixer
Always Want He	terosexual Se	x	
In Charge	Independ		otional/Unfeeling
Fearless/Brave			Confident
© 2014 1in6, Inc. All Rights Reserved	www.1in6.org   training@1in6	.org	1

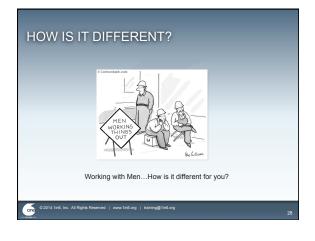
THE LEN	S: Boys are ta	ught	NOT to be	
Uninformed	Weak	Timid	Insecure	
Unsure	Unsteady		Emotional	
Submissive	Victimized		Needy	
Teary		Afraid		
Н	elpless		Dependent	
one © 2014 lin6, Inc. All Rights Reserved	www.1in6.org   training@1in6.o	wg		11

## **CULTURAL LENS EXERCISE** Racial IdentityAge/Generation Identity Socio-Economic Background Ethnic/Language Identity Religious Identity Sexual Orientation & Gender Expression **Racial Identity** What lessons did you learn about race as you grew up? How did race affect expectations for the men in your family or community or about men from another racial group? • Were you conscious of/worried about being judged based on your race? What are some ways those expectations could impact your work with male survivors? Age/Generation Identity · What generation do you identify with? • How do your attitudes, values and behaviors differ from people who belong to younger or older generational groups? • What are some positive and negative qualities you see in men in those different age groups? How might those differences impact your ability to work with male survivors from those age groups?

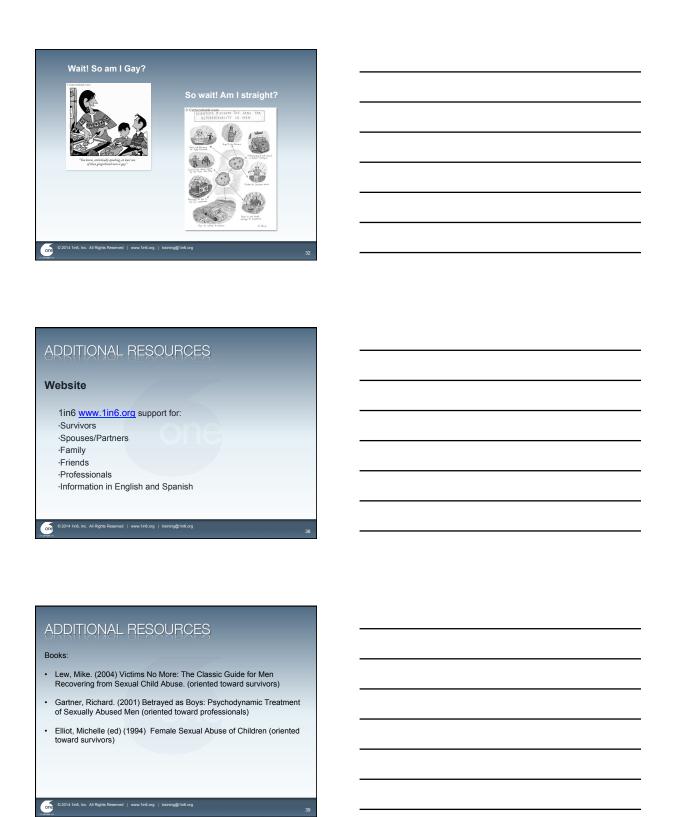
## **CULTURAL LENS EXERCISE** Socio-Economic Background •Think about how you might classify your family (as you grew up) in economic terms (e.g. Upper middle class, middle class, working class etc.) • How might that identity have influenced your expectations about how men should behave? •What are some ways those expectations could impact your work with male survivors? **CULTURAL LENS EXERCISE** Ethnic/Language Identity • What is your ethnic identity? (Remember to include blended ethnic groups, where applicable.) · Identify key values of your ethnic culture and how they may have positively and negatively affected your views and expectations about how men should behave. • How important do you think it is to understand someone's ethnic culture to better understand them. $\bullet$ Has anyone ever expressed frustration with you because they couldn 't understand you? If yes, what did you feel about them? • What are some ways those expectations could impact your work with male survivors? **CULTURAL LENS EXERCISE Religious Identity** • How do you define your relationship to Faith, Religion or Spirituality? What are your feelings about someone who is much more or much less spiritually involved than you? In what ways have your spiritual beliefs and training shaped your views about how men should behave; what causes men to engage in "bad" behavior; and what are the most effective ways to change negative hehaviors? What are some ways those expectations could impact your work with male survivors?

# CULTURAL LENS EXERCISE Sexual Orientation/Gender Expression • What did you learn growing up about sexual orientation and men - their mannerisms, dress, how they should express themselves • What were you taught about people who express their gender outside the norms. • How has your understanding changed over time? • What are some ways those understandings (old and new) could impact one's work with male survivors?

# LANGUAGE Words Shape, Define, and Categorize an Experience "Unwanted or Abusive" "Male Survivor" "Abuse" "Victim" "Predator" Choice of words, humor, anger

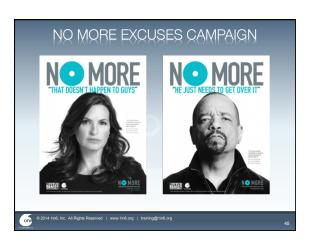


MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT TRAUMA	
MISSSIASEL HAMS OBAST TOOSING & GENDER	
_	
0 2014 finit, Inc. All Rights Reserved   www.linit.org   training@finit.org	
Sex, Gender & Sexual orientation	
Sex is defined by the biological organs that we're born with, most often male or female	
Gender (or Gender Identity) is a person's understanding of	
themselves as a man, a woman or another gender identity  Gender Expression is the gender characteristics one chooses to	
express through dress, mannerism, etc. (can vary depending on the individual perception of gender roles)	
Sexual Orientation is who someone is attracted to, often described in	
terms of gay, lesbian, bisexual, or straight	
C 2014 find, Inc. All Rights Reserved   www.tind.org   training@tind.org	
Myths About Boys, Men, and Sexual Abuse	
Wyths About Boys, Well, and Sexual Abuse	
The Myth that survivors will grow up to be sexual offenders The Myth that arousal = consent	
The Myth that men/boys always consent	
The Myth that boys cannot be sexually abused     The Myth that masculine boys cannot be sexually abused	
The Myth that sexual abuse makes someone homosexual or heterosexual	
The Myth that boys do not experience the same amount of trauma as girls	
The Myth that women do not sexually offend boys	











CONTACT INFORMATION
Steve LePore Executive Director Steve@tin6.org
Martha Lucia Marin Managing Director Martha@1in6.org
Peter Pollard Communications & Professional Relations Director Peter@1in6.org
George Pritzker Creative Projects Manager george@1in6.org
george@mio.org