

Help and Resources:

WOU Campus:

Campus Public Safety: 503-838-8481

Counseling Center: 503-838-8396

Abby's House: 503-838-8219

Websites:

www.malesurvivor.org

www.1in6.org

www.aftersilence.org

www.victorsinsurvival.bigboardlive.com

www.wou.edu/student/club/abbyshouse/

Books:

- ◆ *Male on Male Rape: The Hidden Toll of Stigma and Shame* by Michael Scarce
- ◆ *Victims No Longer: The Classic Guide for Men Recovering from Sexual Child Abuse* by Mike Lew
- ◆ *Allies in Healing: When the Person You Love Was Sexually Abused as a Child* by Laura Davis

For more information contact:

abbyshouse@wou.edu

www.wou.edu/abbyshouse

503-838-8219

WUC 106



Center for Women and Families

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Male Sexual Assault



C | A | S | A

Campus Against Sexual Assault

Abby's House
Western Oregon University

Facts and Statistics

Though common held myths say otherwise, males can be sexually assaulted:

- ◆ 1 in 6 males will experience sexual assault before the age of 18.
- ◆ 1 in 33 males will experience a completed or attempted rape in their lifetime.
- ◆ The Department of Justice records that a male's age of greatest risk of sexual assault is age 4.

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- ◆ Males can be assaulted by someone of any gender.
 - ◆ Erection/Ejaculation is not indicative of desire, it is a physiological and uncontrollable response.
 - ◆ Being assaulted does not mean someone is weak.
 - ◆ Being assaulted does not make someone gay.
 - ◆ It is not usually gay men that are assaulting other men. Over 90% of assault perpetrators identify as heterosexual.
 - ◆ If a gay male is assaulted it does not mean he 'enjoyed' or 'wanted' it. No one enjoys or wants to be assaulted.

What to do:

If you have just been assaulted:

- ◆ Remember that it is **not** your fault: even if you knew the attacker, had been intimate with them before, were drinking, or couldn't fight back/say no.
- ◆ Get to a safe place.
- ◆ Get help (call 911, Campus Public Safety, a trusted friend)
- ◆ Don't shower, change clothes, brush your teeth, etc. These things can remove evidence left by your attacker.
- ◆ Get medical attention. Though it is difficult to seek medical help after an assault, it is vital to your health and safety.
- ◆ Write down everything you remember happening in as much detail as possible, this can help you cope and help you if you decide to pursue legal action.

If you were assaulted in the past:

- ◆ Remember that it was **not** your fault.
- ◆ Seek support: talk to a counselor, visit support websites, read support books, talk to a close friend.
- ◆ Be patient with yourself and your healing process.

If a male tells you he has been assaulted:

- ◆ Believe him.
- ◆ Be supportive.
- ◆ Make sure he feels safe and in control.
- ◆ It is best to not interrogate him. Allow him to share only what he wants to share, as he wants to share it.
- ◆ Let him know that you are willing to help him seek counseling, support, and medical attention if necessary, while reminding him that those choices belong to him.
- ◆ Remember that it is **not** the survivor's fault: even if he knew the attacker, had been intimate with them before, was drinking, or couldn't fight back/say no.

