

Home Office spring 2021 call for evidence on ‘tackling violence against women and girls’ in England and Wales

Evidence from the Male Survivors Partnership

18th February 2021

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Executive summary

The Male Survivors Partnership represents a network of 45 member organisations providing specialist support to male victims and survivors of sexual violence. We facilitate national and local development for this sector, which plays a key national role in providing support for boys and men who have been raped, sexually assaulted or abused. This includes men who suffered sexual violence as children. Research indicates that at least one in six men suffer sexual violence in their lifetimes.

In this document we make the argument for a separate strategic process focused on addressing 'tackling violence against men and boys', particularly, from our point of view, to address sexual violence against men and boys. We understand that colleagues working on domestic violence against men and boys and others speaking for male interests more widely have made a similar call.

There are two drivers for our call. One is that the current government position that policy on 'violence against women and girls' functions to address concerns about men and boys is not justified. It inevitably biases the evidence-gathering process, hides crimes against men and boys, limits capacity to plan services based on full understanding of need and reduces attention to gender analysis for both females and males. The second driver is that a male-specific policy process would generate much-needed evidence for analysis of prevalence against men and boys, causes, harms and how male engagement and support are best provided.

Further to this call for male-specific strategy, our evidence proposes key building blocks of a vision for men and boys. The strategy should address sexual violence against men and boys as a hidden social harm and develop support services suitable to the needs of male victims and survivors.

Our evidence goes on to propose both specific actions that the Government should commit to now and a set of longer-term objectives. These are grouped around four themes: general policy recommendations, improving support, criminal justice system measures, and an agenda for research and institutional learning.

There are further questions to answer in order to develop an updated Male Victims Position Statement and a Violence Against Men and Boys Strategy. We hope that, following closure of the VAWG call for evidence, Government works with us and other stakeholders to ensure that next steps and longer-term strategy are fully informed by survivors, specialist services, institutional learning in the statutory sector, and academic and specialist research. Key to the value of a Male Victims Position Statement will be commitment to a longer-term process and vision for change for men and boys.

Introduction

This evidence to the Government's 2021 'tackling violence against women and girls' consultation process represents the position of the Male Survivors Partnership board. Our interest is focused on representing the needs of male victims and survivors of sexual violence and of men and boys who are at risk of sexual violence. Nevertheless, we aim to contribute in a way that promotes improvement for women and girls and enables national policy development which is maximally beneficial for people of all sexual and gender-identity positions.

Our evidence is founded on our experience as representatives of services providing specialist support for male victims and survivors, and on our wider policy and improvement work identifying and addressing issues regarding prevalence, trauma, and support provision specific to men and boys. We are a national membership organisation, with 45 member organisations providing specialist support to male survivors of sexual violence. Our operational work includes collaboration with academic researchers studying forms, causes, and effects of sexual violence against males. Our research and development activities include production of the national *Quality Standards for Services Supporting Male Victims/Survivors of Sexual Violence* for commissioners and service providers. We regularly share information with government actors including the Home Office, Ministry of Justice, NHS England and NHS Improvement, the Victim's Commissioner's Office, and contribute to programme and strategy development across these areas of activity.

Production of this document has been informed by discussion with a wide range of actors including male survivors, specialist long-term therapy services working with male survivors of sexual - and domestic – violence and abuse, SARC and ISVA service providers, other specialist services outside our network including those working predominantly with women and girls, and academic and specialist researchers in the fields of child and adult sexual abuse.

Our evidence seeks to inform government policy around current priorities for men and boys but also considers the position of male victims and survivors within a policy framework around violence against women and girls.

Context for our mission

Our partnership is a consortium of male survivor services working together to better support male survivors of sexual abuse, rape and sexual exploitation in the UK. Together we aim to provide a central evidence, standards and support hub for services specific for male survivor of sexual abuse, rape and sexual exploitation, along with those general or mixed gender organisations providing specific project-based services for male survivors, so we can develop improved services and work more effectively with other agencies and statutory institutions.¹

This month Mankind's national poll, funded by the Home Office, to explore non-consensual sexual experiences among men revealed that of the over 1000 men who gave evidence:

- 42% report at least one of the 13 experiences that are legally defined as a sexual crime
- 21% have taken part in sexual activity with an adult while under the legal age of consent
- 9% have been raped or assaulted by penetration
- 10% have had sexual images shared without consent
- 14% have been coerced or pressured into sexual activity

So the need for recognition of men and boys as victims of sexual violence is real and it is significant to our society and communities, not marginal. Yet in politics and much of society sexual violence is

frequently framed as predominantly an issue for women and girls. As the Male Survivors Partnership this is a very real barrier to our effectiveness. When we look for non-governmental funding around sexual violence or gender inequalities, most of it is specifically earmarked for women and girls. Commissioners sustain services designed with women and girls in mind.

There has been progress in some of these areas. A few local commissioners – just a few - have insisted on genuine male inclusion. National funding and support for male service provision has enabled recent growth and innovation. The Lloyds Foundation supported initial development of our work on Quality Standards for services and commissioning. New attitudes to masculinity and gender are being championed.

Our network now includes 45 member organisations, and 31 services in England. We are continuing to expand community-based independent provision based on membership growth and advocacy for improvements in line with the Male Quality Standards. These improvements include: organisational policies towards male inclusion, workforce development including employment of male staff, marketing and engagement focused on male service offers and male visibility; training regarding the effect of trauma on males and regarding effective delivery models.

Improvements bringing benefits to male survivors are developing both within our programme and independently of it. It is now possible via the organisations Safeline and Survivors UK for male victims and survivors seeking support to call a national helpline by phone or to choose to chat online with a trained support worker. These organisations are finding their services taken up by men who might experience additional barriers to accessing local mainstream provision. A range of resources available to survivors are available on our website and sites run by our members. Over 50% of Rape Crisis members in England and Wales now provide specific services for men and boys. Bradford-based Breaking The Silence are offering specific services for male survivors from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds and professional training to other providers. Finally, the Male Survivors Partnership are working to co-produce guidance for Sexual Assault Referral Centre staff about supporting male victims.

Prevalence data is also misleading because it is changing. Over the last 5-6 years, the number of male victims disclosing/being supported throughout England and Wales has increased dramatically. Safeline estimates that since 2014, approximately 25,000 male survivors, their friends and family have been supported because of Ministry of Justice funding. Across specialist services, health and the criminal justice system, the need to respond to the needs of male victims and survivors is part of the conversation, frequently a conversation about the need for specific policy and service improvement.

Introducing an Ending Violence Against Men and Boys Strategy

To directly address sexual violence against men and boys requires a strategy for men and boys. A violence against women and girls strategy is not just sub-optimal, it perpetuates framing that is part of the current problem for men and boys.

We understand the Home Office's call for evidence on 'violence against women and girls crimes' as a unique opportunity to share information about men and boys experience of sexual violence, what's happening in our society, what responses work and don't work, and what the evidence says about how things should change and what more there is to do. But characterising crimes of sexual violence (along with domestic violence and other forms of personal violation) as crimes of 'violence against women and girls' both exemplifies and reinforces a limitation on institutional and public understanding and support for the millions of men and boys who have suffered rape, sexual assault,

and abuse. It is immoral and unethical to exclude the needs of any victim, with consequences including failing to prevent further victimisation and failing to address personal trauma, with significant socio-economic impacts for the state.

It is essential to ensure that national efforts to tackle sexual violence against men and boys are proportionate. Unfortunately, the policy of framing these crimes as violence against women and girls on the basis of disproportionate harm to women and girls has an absolute effect for male victims and survivors: the sexual assaults and abuse against them disappear from political, public and institutional attention.

What works in stopping sexual violence is making it visible to society. Again and again, calling attention to hidden abuse and assault helps to stop perpetrators and enable victims to seek support. It is absolutely essential that we sustain attention around sexual violence against women and girls, but this must not continue to be done to the effective exclusion of male victims. Now is the time to ensure that our society acknowledges and deals with risk and harm to men and boys.

The 2019 Male Victims Position Statement was a hugely welcome initial step, presenting acknowledgement of male survivors and valuable actions, including support to strengthen our own work. An updated position statement could be another important step forward if it sets out a vision for where we need to get to, and ensures we establish real momentum rather than stopping after each step. It can do so if it sets an agenda for social awareness, institutional learning, and equitable action for male victims and survivors.

However, we are concerned that a position statement is inherently less effective than a strategy. Less likely to drive action in Government or civil society, unlikely to embody vision or demand scrutiny, more likely to perpetuate disbelief and marginalisation for male victims and survivors. Our goal is a fully strategic impact framework for men and boys, with associated vision and cross-governmental transformative action, delivery, and accountability mechanisms. Male-specific output from the current consultation process should tackle the disproportionate effect of VAWG framing, implement rapid action on the ground and enable a broader process of development drawing on research, practice and learning across government and civil society. The VAWG call for evidence itself is insufficient to generate the information needed so we would suggest Government engagement with ourselves, other national membership organisations, survivors groups and researchers to identify key research questions and a strategy development process.

Developing a vision for men and boys

As we have stated above, we think Government should develop an additional strategy for men and boys and the development process should be informed by survivors, groups like ours, and researchers. In the sections below we describe key priorities, beginning with two elements that should be incorporated in the Government's vision for impact for men and boys.

These two elements are uncovering hidden harms and improving the support system for men and boys.

Uncovering hidden harms

National statistics show that the majority of sexual violence in the UK goes unreported.² Recent national history – Savile and Operation Hydrant, Rotherham, and the Jay report, the hundreds of

rapes and sexual assaults committed against men by one man in Manchester – indicates that social and institutional structures can enable large scale abuse and keep it hidden from attention and justice. Across the system we should learn that sometimes we don't see what's in front of us even though our eyes are open, so we should form an intention to consider ourselves partially unseeing and an intention to look harder. To prevent assaults and support victims – boys and girls, men and women – we need to invest in investigation. For men and boys we can do this in (at least) three ways:

- 1) Examine how ideas about genders and masculinity construct risk to boys and men and impedes access to provision and delivery of effective support. Note that we have used plural 'genders' to indicate that we need to understand all gender positions and what gendering means. This sort of exploration would appear to require involvement of researchers, civil society, policy-makers, and democratic deliberation. The aim should not be to find one answer but to uncover answers to improve the basis for public and institutional decision-making.
- 2) Seek to understand the risk and impact of unwanted sexual experiences, sexual assault and rape in the diverse lives of boys and men in Britain today, to understand prevalence and how boys and men deal with their experiences. From football clubs to faith institutions to peer groups and social media we should seek to uncover, understand, respond, and prevent male victims and survivors of all characteristics and histories.
- 3) Research the association between sexual violence and other harms against males, including suicide, homelessness, domestic violence, economic exclusion, unwanted sexual behaviour, substance abuse, offending and psychiatric and psycho-social disorders in general. There is a significant gap in male-inclusive gender analysis in research around links between personal and social issues and history of unwanted sexual experiences. Such research would reveal the harms and cost of sexual violence against disadvantaged and excluded boys and men. It would also promote innovation and improved outcomes in criminal justice, health, and social care work.

The structure of sexual violence policy and support services

In recent decades hugely valuable work has been completed in the UK and internationally and a vital transformation has begun to both address inequalities and improve support for female victims and survivors of sexual violence. Aspects of this work form the basis of recognition and support for male victims. Nevertheless, for us, the focus on addressing 'violence against women and girls' operates as a hurdle we always have to work to overcome by presenting the case for male victims. VAWG policy as a fundamental basis for work to tackle sexual violence acts not just as a barrier we have to address but as a producer of a false dichotomy between male and female victims. Justice is served by providing equal access to support for every victim, no matter what their gender, ensuring that the effectiveness of support reflects information about the gender of the victim. It is still too difficult for men and boys to find local specialist services that show them to be welcome, understand their needs and preferences, and offer them equal treatment, and we are still working within a historically-situated delivery model not necessarily designed for male victims and survivors or appropriate to contemporary social circumstances. We should be able to develop opportunities for a better offer to men and boys across England and Wales.

Achieving more effective support for male victims and survivors

If we are to be able to help every boy and every man, whoever they are and wherever they are in England and Wales, we need a system that makes available a complete pathway of support, tailored to meet needs effectively, and sustaining engagement from outreach to closure.

Learning from research with survivors carried out for development of our service standards, noted in the 2019 Male Victims Position Statement, is that adult male survivors who do ask for support have often delayed help-seeking for many years, and we know from experience of service provision that when men do engage it can take time to move from initial repeated hesitant enquiries and short engagements to full participation.

No single pathway

Our suggestion is that thinking in terms of a systemic pathway is helpful for services designing single or multi-agency recovery journeys but restrictive as a description of what boys and men need. Given the need for a social environment that overcomes barriers created by masculinities and the effect of trauma on males, and enables men and boys to access help where and when they need it, it seems we should instead envision a nurturing ecosystem of access points underpinned by social and institutional awareness of male victimisation and of entitlement to belief and support. Certainly this would align with current developments across sectors such as football’s institutional response to sexual abuse of players (still predominantly male), and link with a broad range of public sector services and community-based activities where there are safeguarding responsibilities and/or opportunities to understand, engage, support and secure justice for male victims and survivors.

Key actions for immediate and long-term impact

Here we propose actions that the Government can initiate now and a vision of future improvement for male victims and survivors. The key difference between the two being in the level of developmental work required before implementation.

Action now	Establish within policy vision
General policy recommendations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. State process for development of a distinct strategy and cross-government programme for male victims of sexual violence. ii. In the process of policy-making, ensure intersectional gender-analysis informs all stages of national policy development and implementation, to enable gender-proportionate policy and programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. By 2024, production of a men and boys strategy in line with VAWG, both strategies inclusive of trans and non-binary identities iv. Methodology for official national statistics on sexual violence by gender of victim across social research, health, and CJS indicators, including commitment to fill gaps in gender analysis of prevalence data.
Improving support	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Disseminate national gender breakdown data on victims by crime category and protected characteristics to policy-makers, commissioners and service providers, including guidance on the need to ensure boys and men have equitable access to services, in line with public equality duty. vi. Leading on from the 2021 CSA strategy, initiate a programme of specific service development to support boys, for example based on findings about specific risks to boys and how boys are affected by trauma. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> viii. Publish a target to ensure local specialist support provision for male adult and child victims in all areas of England and Wales. ix. Strategic action to understand and respond to risk to key vulnerable groups, including groups expected to be less likely to disclose offenses to voluntary sector and/or health and/or CJS services. x. Invest in national awareness-raising of male victimisation, and in local community-led

Action now	Establish within policy vision
vii. Embed key tenets of male service quality standards in local and national commissioning and grant-making across health and police and crime services.	awareness and support campaigns aimed at building social support for help-seeking.
Criminal justice system measures	
<p>xi. Ensure gender analysis data collection and reporting across CJS joint action to improve pathways for victims of sexual violence.</p> <p>xii. Develop and implement CPS and police training on awareness of the experiences and needs of male victims, including where male gender intersects with other characteristics such as race.</p> <p>xiii. Cross-CJS engagement with indirectly related national and local initiatives where victims and risks may be identified and innovation explored³.</p>	<p>xiv. In CJS practice, law, and policy thinking, act to recognise as rape the crime of being forced to penetrate⁴ and more broadly, review the Sexual Offences Act 2003 to ensure the experiences of men and boys are adequately represented.</p> <p>xv. Identification in strategy of all modes of sexual violence against men and boys, including male gender perspective of areas of commonality with women and girls.</p> <p>xvi. Ensure that CJS performance measures are designed to illustrate the extent to which male victims can expect to be believed and valued at all points in the justice process. Set related improvement objectives.⁵</p> <p>xvii. Review of systems and structures for definition and development of professional roles working within justice eg review content and use of National Occupational Standards for ISVAs, College of Policing Equality Improvement Model.</p>
Research and institutional learning agenda	
<p>xviii. Due to limits of VAWG framing, additional call for evidence on sexual violence against men and boys.⁶</p> <p>xix. Targeted investigation of prevalence of CSA and ASA in areas of high male vulnerability and/or low levels of male disclosure, eg organised sport and leisure, BAME communities, armed forces, the secure estate, female perpetrators.</p>	<p>xx. Government assessment of overall institutional and social impact of framing sexual violence as ‘violence against women and girls’, including effects for people of all gender identities.</p> <p>xxi. Major research study(ies) to investigate recent levels of prevalence of multiple forms of sexual violence against men and boys, intersectional with protected characteristics, leading to understandings of dynamics and meaning of male disclosure.</p> <p>xxii. Shift gender-neutral national statutory approaches to gender-inclusive approaches, enabling gendered understanding of sexual violence including accounts of male identity and masculinities, female identity, gender inequality and institutional/social gender discrimination.</p>

Relation to work for women and girls, trans and non-binary people

Ours is a network of practitioners and survivors, often practitioner-survivors, valuing male identity as an expression of personal identity, representing individual people harmed by sexual violence rather than an idea of “all men and boys” as a cohesive and distinct group. For us, male as a definition can

include cisgender (cis), transgender (trans), and non-binary identities, individuals and communities. When we talk about male victims and survivors, men and boys, we seek no common defining characteristic other than perhaps the individual who draws on their idea of maleness as an aspect of their past or present personal or social identity.

We recognise concern that a call for an additional strategy focused on men and boys may conflict with prioritisation of tackling violence against women and girls. Our view is that none of the potential outcomes of an equitable approach to responding to the needs of boys and men necessitates a reduction in the value of national policy efforts for women and girls. This approach and discussion around it can, we think, improve policy in general, by demanding attention to underlying questions about sex, gender and sexuality, perpetration and victimisation, prevalence, and barriers to recognition and disclosure. We think addressing these questions is essential to being more effective in preventing sexual violence and supporting all victims and survivors, and we call for them to be considered in the longer-term national policy agenda.

It follows that we think Government should establish clarity about its agenda for trans and non-binary people too and be explicit about trans and non-binary inclusion. It should consult trans and non-binary community organisations and individuals (as well as the whole community of stakeholders in sexual violence support work) about the value of additional strategy for trans and non-binary people, while also ensuring, for example, that trans men and boys and people with a history of male sex or gender are able to benefit from men and boys' strategies and support.

Notes

¹ Quoted from our Terms of Reference, our founding document, signed up to by each new member organisation when they join our network. Available at <http://malesurvivor.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/MSP-Terms-of-Reference-v2-2018.pdf>

² See Office for National Statistics (2018) '*Sexual Offending: victimisation and the path through the criminal justice system*', London: Office for National Statistics, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/sexualoffendingvictimisationandthepaththroughthecriminaljusticesystem/2018-12-13>

³ For example, work with leaders and teams tackling county lines, missing persons and modern slavery to reach and support boys and young men experiencing sexual abuse and exploitation.

⁴ Consider reform of rape law to make it gender neutral or to create an offence of rape by compelled penetration, it means training police and other services on forced to penetrate cases, it means asking male domestic violence victims about sexual offences against them. (See Dr Siobhan Weare, Dr Joanne Hulley, 2019, *Experiences of men forced-to-penetrate women in the UK: Context, consequences, and engagement with the criminal justice system*, Lancaster University.)

⁵ Noting that male victims report fears of being disbelieved but also frequently report that they fear that their experience will not be understood as negative.

⁶ Recognising that for some, boys and men are perceived at best as a lower priority within VAWG framing and that starting with consideration of women and girls may limit scope of ambitions for men and boys.

Appendices

Appendix 1: data from February 2021 national poll commissioned by Mankind UK

Methodology: Savanta ComRes was commissioned by Mankind to explore non-consensual sexual experiences among men. Savanta ComRes interviewed 1,011 UK male adults aged 18+ online from 5-7 February 2021. 1174 men were asked if they were happy to answer the question. 163 declined and 1011 answered.

Data were weighted to be representative of population by age, region, and social grade. Savanta ComRes is a member of the British Polling Council and abides by its rules.

People were asked to read 15 examples of non-consensual sexual experiences and to tick the ones which had happened to them.

THE EXPERIENCES	No who selected it	% of total
Assault by penetration of your mouth or anus with any object	82	8%
Mutilation of your genitals	83	8%
Rape or non-consensual penetration of your mouth or anus with a penis	90	9%
Being coerced into being in sexual photographs or videos	97	10%
Sharing of sexual images of you without your consent	98	10%
Another unwanted sexual experience that is not mentioned	113	11%
Being coerced into watching pornography or other people committing sexual acts	114	11%
Indecent exposure or 'flashing'	110	11%
Sexual assault which includes any other unwanted sexual touching or kissing	133	13%
Being coerced or pressured into sexual activity	137	14%
Sexual harassment in person or online	145	14%
Being watched in an inappropriate sexual way	133	13%
Taking part in any sexual activity with someone over 16, while you were under 16	207	21%
Unwanted sexual innuendo or 'flirting'	283	28%
Teasing or 'body shaming' specific to your genitals	139	14%
Total	1011	100%
Net no of men who selected any unwanted or non-consensual sexual experience	502	50

Appendix 2: a sample of academic research

We have included this list of academic papers as illustrative of the potential for research to describe how men and boys are particularly affected by sexual violence and reveal factors in society's response to sexual violence against males.

Dr Irina Anderson

Dr Anderson is a psychologist who focused her PhD on attributional reasoning about sexual violence and covers both male and female perspectives, amongst adults and children.

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), pp. 225–245.
doi:10.1348/014466606X101780.

Anderson, I. & Quinn, A. (2009). Gender differences in medical students' attitudes toward male and female rape victims. *Psychology, Health & Medicine*, 14(1), 10–110.
doi:10.1080/13548500802241928.

Anderson, I., Lowe, M., Rogers, P. (2009). *Gender's role in attributions about child sexual abuse*. . In J. H. Urlich & B. T. Cosell (Eds.), *Handbook on gender roles: Conflicts, attitudes and behaviours*. New York: Nova Science Publishers.

Anderson, I. (2017). Sexual Violence and Rape. *The Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Social Theory*. Edited by Bryan S. Turner. ©2017 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. Published 2017 by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. DOI:10.1002/9781118430873.est0334.

John Archer

Thornton, A., Graham-Kevan, N. and Archer, J. (2015) *Intimate partner violence: Are the risk factors similar for men and women, and similar to other types of offending?* *Aggression behavior*, 42 (4). pp. 404-412. ISSN 0096-140X.

Dr Elizabeth Bates

Dr Bates research mostly focuses on males as the victims of domestic abuse, in which sexual abuse is relevant in some cases. She has provided MSP with some of her work that she feels is relevant to our aims in the consultation.

Bates, E. A. (2019). "Walking On Egg Shells": A Qualitative Examination of Men's Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence. *Psychology of Men & Masculinities*. Advance online publication.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/men0000203>

Bates, E. A. and Douglas, E. M. (2020). Services for Domestic Violence Victims in the United Kingdom and United States: Where Are We Today? *Partner Abuse*, 11 (3), pp. 349-381.

Bates, E. A. (2019). "No One Would Ever Believe Me": An Exploration of the Impact of Intimate Partner Violence Victimization on Men. *Psychology of Men & Masculinities*. Advance online publication. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/men0000206>

Bates, E. A. and Weare, S. (2020). Sexual Violence as a Form of Abuse in Men's Experiences of Female-Perpetrated Intimate Partner Violence. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 00 (0), pp. 1-14.

Prof Ray Bull

Prof Bull's expertise are around the crime aspects of rape and sexual assault, and focuses on investigating crime.

Sleath E., & BULL, R. (2017). Police perceptions of rape victims and the impact on case decision making: A systematic review. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 34*, 102-112.

Prof Mike Hartill

Professor Hartill has conducted research into child abuse in sport since 2000. His research highlights the sexual abuse of boys within sports contexts and investigates child protection and safeguarding policy within sport.

Hartill, M. (2005) [Sport and the sexually abused male child](#). *Sport, Education and Society* 10 (3): 287-304.

Hartill, M. (2009) [The Sexual Abuse of Boys in Organized Male Sports](#). *Men and Masculinities*, 12(2): 225-249.

Hartill, M. (2012) "I was afraid of looking weak in his eyes": Narratives of male-athleticism and the sexually-abused male child athlete. *Psychology of Women Section Review*, 14(2): 57-62.

Hartill, M. (2013) [Concealment of child sexual abuse in sports](#). *Quest*, 65: 241-254.

Hartill, M. (2014) Exploring narratives of boyhood sexual subjection in sport. *Sociology of Sport Journal* 31: 23-43.

Hartill, M. & Lang, M. (2018) [Reports of child protection and safeguarding concerns in sport and leisure settings: an analysis of English Local Authority data between 2010 and 2015](#). *Leisure Studies*, 37(5): 479-499.

Dr Joanna Jamel

Dr Jamel has worked on different aspects of male rape or sexual violence, such as policing, male sex work and how it is portrayed in theatre and media. She also works on issues relating to transphobia.

Jamel, J. (2014) An exploration of rapists' motivations as illustrated by their crime scene actions: is the gender of the victim an influential factor? *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, 11(3), pp. 276-298. ISSN (print) 1544-4759.

Jamel, J. (2014) Do the print media provide a gender-biased representation of male rape victims? *Internet Journal of Criminology*, pp. 1-13. ISSN (online) 2045-6743.

Jamel, J. (2014) An exploration of rapists' motivations as illustrated by their crime scene actions: is the gender of the victim an influential factor? *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, 11(3), pp. 276-298. ISSN (print) 1544-4759.

Dr Michelle Lowe (work published as Dr Michelle Davies)

Dr Lowe has done extensive research and published work around the attitudes and attributions of rape in all genders.

Mahoney, B., Davies, M., and Scurlock-Evans, L. (2014). *Victimization Among Female and Male Sexual Minority Status Groups: Evidence From the British Crime Survey 2007-2010*. *Journal of Homosexuality*. 61 (10), pp. 1435-1461.

Davies, M., Gilston, J. and Rogers, P. (2012) *Examining the relationship between male rape myth acceptance, female rape myth acceptance, homophobia, gender roles and ambivalent sexism.* Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 27 (14). pp. 2807-2823. ISSN 1552-6518.

Davies, M. and Hudson, J. (2011) *Judgments Toward Male and Transgendered Victims in a Depicted Stranger Rape.* Journal of Homosexuality. 58 (2). pp. 237-247. ISSN 0091-8369.

Davies, M., Walker, J., Archer, J. and Pollard, P. (2013) *The scripting of male and female rape.* Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research. 5 (2). pp. 68-76. ISSN 1759-6599.

Lowe, M. and Rogers, P. (2017). The scope of male rape: A selective review of research, policy and practice *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 35, pp. 38–43.

Prof Gillian Mezey

Prof Mezey specialises in psychological trauma and the effects of sexual and domestic violence.

Coxell, A., King, M. B., Mezey, G. and Kell, P. (2000). *Sexual molestation of men: interviews with 224 men attending a genitourinary medicine service.* International Journal of STD & AIDS 2000. 11, pp. 574-578.

Dr Afroditi Pina

Dr Pina has published work on sexual harassment, the victims, their coping mechanisms and the emotional impact. She is also working on the impacts of sexual harassment online.

Granted research (2012): Front-line care workers' experiences of sexual harassment in secure units and mental health hospitals in the South East of England.

Whitby, K., & Pina, A. (2013). Investigating rape victim and perpetrator empathy in relation to rape myths within the police service. *Forensic Update*, 24-26.

Cameron, L., Pina, A., Calogero, R., & Sutton, R. (2015). Through their eyes and in their voices: The impact of gender on the lives of young people in England. Scoping review and considerations for future research. Report for the Office of the Children's Commissioner, England. Office of the Children's Commissioner (OCC).

Dr Emma Sleath

Dr Sleath has published current work around victims; she looks at both the legal aspect, as well as how modern technology, like social media, can contribute to unwanted sexual activity.

Sleath, E. (2019). Investigating and prosecuting rape: Victims' and criminal justice professionals' perspectives. In R. Bull and I. Blandon-Gitlin (Eds.), *The Routledge International Handbook of Legal and Investigative Psychology*. Routledge.

Walker, K., Sleath, E., Hatcher, R.M., Hine, B., and Crookes, R.L. (2019). Non-consensual sharing of private sexually explicit media amongst university students. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, doi: 10.1177/0886260519853414.

Dr Siobhan Weare

Dr Weare has conducted research and has expert knowledge on sexual assault and rape, particularly where males are the victim. She has communicated with MSP to share her findings as part of this consultation, as well as provided details on articles she agrees would be helpful.

Weare S. (2020) 'The penetrative offence in section 4 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003: Offenders, victims, and outcomes after detection' *The British Journal of Criminology*, 60(4), 930-948.

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Weare, S., (2018) "Oh you're a guy how could you be raped by a woman, that makes no sense' – Towards a case for legally recognising and labelling 'forced to penetrate' cases as rape' *International Journal of Law in Context* 14(1), 110-131.

Weare S. (2017) 'Forced-to-penetrate cases: Lived experiences of men – Baseline research findings' *Survivors Manchester / Lancaster University*.
https://eprints.lancs.ac.uk/id/eprint/87216/7/Forced_to_Penetrate_Cases_Lived_Experiences_of_Men_Project_Report.pdf

Prof Amanda c. De. c. Williams

Prof Williams specialises in research on physical pain, particularly endured during torture. However, a large section of this includes the physical injuries and pain caused by sexual violence in torture survivors.

Williams ACDC., et al. (2020). *Improving the assessment and treatment of pain in torture survivors*. Journal article; 2020; Elsevier BV Links: [IRIS](#); [UCL Discovery](#); [DOI](#).

Williams ACDC., et al. (2010). Persistent Pain in Survivors of Torture: A Cohort Study. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*. 40 (5), pp. 715-722.