

## Facts About Men and Rape

- Men are often raped by other men, but may also be raped by women
- Anyone can be assaulted regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, through LGBTQ men are statistically more vulnerable to sexual assault
- Most men who sexually assault other men identify themselves as heterosexual
- Men are less likely than women to report sexual assault out of fear of being judged or stigmatized; however, this prevents them from learning about and accessing resources on and off campus

## Where Can I Report the Assault?

- Police
- Public Safety Department
- Human Resources
- Crime Victim Advocate\*  
Morris Thompson
- Title IX Coordinator  
Ralph Johnson
- Vice President of Student Life  
Amy Ortiz-Moretta
- Dean of Students  
Dean Nelson
- Dean of Women/Dean of Men  
Dean Etienne/Dean Innocent
- Office of Ministry\*
- Counseling Center\*

\*Confidential resources on campus

## On Campus Resources

Crime Victim Advocate  
Wilkinson Hall Room 336A  
Dr. Morris Thompson  
Phone: 301-891-4052  
E-mail: mjthomps@wau.edu

Title IX Coordinator  
Betty Howard Center  
Dr. Ralph Johnson  
Phone: 301-891-4106  
E-mail: titleixcoordinator@wau.edu

## Off Campus Resources

Victim Assistance and Sexual Assault  
Program (VASAP)  
1301 Piccard Drive  
Rockville, MD 20850  
Phone: 240-777-1355

Maryland Coalition Against Sexual  
Assault (MCASA)  
Phone: 301-328-7023

RAINN National Sexual Assault Hotline  
1-800-656-4673

For additional information, please visit  
[www.wau.edu/security](http://www.wau.edu/security).

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## Can Men be Sexually Assaulted?

Yes. Rape and sexual assault can happen to anyone, including men. Thousands of men are sexually assaulted and raped every year, and it has nothing to do with their race, class, age, religion, sexual orientation, size, appearance, or strength. A man can be sexually assaulted by a stranger, a family member, or someone he knows and trusts. Nearly 1 in 10 of all rape survivors are male. Male college students ages 18-24 are five times more likely to be sexually assaulted than non-students of the same age.

## What should I do if I am raped or sexually assaulted?

Try to get to a safe place. It is important to seek care as soon as possible by going to the nearest hospital with a SAFE program (Shady Grove Adventist Hospital). You may feel the need to shower, urinate, eat or drink, or change your clothes, but this can destroy evidence, so avoid these activities if you can until after you have sought care. Even if you have done these things, you should still seek care. Although you may feel embarrassed about your injuries, it is important to receive medical assistance. Hospital staff are accustomed to dealing with injuries to the penis or anus. Consider talking with a counselor who is trained to assist sexual assault survivors.

## What are some common reactions during or after a rape or sexual assault?

Sexual assault or rape is a traumatic experience. Sometimes a man who is sexually assaulted or raped has an involuntary or forced erection or ejaculation. Also, muscles in the anus often relax when a man is raped. **This does not mean that the survivor wanted to be raped or sexually assaulted.** Involuntary erections and ejaculations are normal reactions to trauma.



Some people grow up thinking that rape happens only to women. As a result, male survivors may feel isolated and alone. But they are not alone. Men usually experience many of the same feelings of as other sexual assault survivors. They may have feelings of:

- Guilt
- Powerlessness
- Shock
- Anger
- Denial
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Concern regarding safety

## Male survivors may also struggle with:

- Concerns about sexuality and/or masculinity
- Medical Procedures
- Reporting to law enforcement
- Telling others
- Finding resources and support

*Strong or weak, outgoing or withdrawn, homosexual or heterosexual, old or young, male or female; NO ONE does anything that justifies sexual assault.*