



Freedom from Sexual Violence

The purpose of this is to help not only the survivors of sexual violence but also the family, friends and community understand the difference of each type of sexual violence and what the survivor is or has gone through. A way we can stop this epidemic is for everyone to fully understand the effects, causes and reality of how to help those that have been affected by this type of violence. If we address what has happened and vacillate the healing and recovery process together, we can end this crazy cycle of abuse, assault, and rape. The effects of these types of sexual violence affect every nation, race, demographic, religion and social class. Will you stand up to help?

- 1 in 3 girls & 1 in 6 boys will be sexually abused, assaulted or raped prior to turning 18. [6]
- 40-80% of juvenile sex offenders have themselves been victims of sexual abuse. [1]
- It is estimate that men are the abusers in about 86% of boy and 94% of girl reported cases. [2]
- Some perpetrators are female. It is estimated that women are the abusers in about 14% of cases reported among boys and 6% of cases reported among girls. [2]
- Meta-analysis estimates that 14% of sexual offenders commit another sexual offense after five years, 24% after fifteen years [2]
- 60% of children are sexually abused by someone in their social circle. Hence, the phrase “Stranger Danger” is misleading [2]
- More than 90% of sexual assault victims on college campuses do not report the assault. [12]
- Only 12% of child sexual abuse is ever reported to the authorities [10]
- Annually, rape costs the U.S. more than any other crime (\$127 billion), followed by assault (\$93 billion), murder (\$71 billion) and drunk driving (\$61 billion) [9]

Throughout this article you will get to read firsthand what survivors have gone through and how each one found freedom. Join us in understanding what the 1 in 6 males that have experienced some type of sexual violence. We hope this document will help others understand what survivors have experienced and what to look for along with encouraging survivors to start their own path to becoming fully known, accepted and loved. Freedom from the Chains of Silence can be found if you are willing to join us in a road to recovery.

Shawn Buck's Story To Recovery

I grew up in a broken home in a small ranching town in Texas. My mother told me to never come back at the age of 13. My father has been married 9 times to 6 wives. I want you to know that my parents did love me the best way they could, and I don't hold them at fault for their failures or mistakes in how they tried to raise me. I joined the military at age 18 so that I would have the ability to get away and have my college paid for along with traveling the world and serving my country. While I was on leave back home after my first deployment at the age 19, I was woken up in the middle of the night being sexually assaulted. It was the most horrifying thing of my life. I remember getting out of that house asap and running and running as far away as I could. I was barefoot in gym shorts and somehow had my cell phone with me. I sat down on the curb crying, scared and afraid. I called a girl I knew back at my military base. It was 3am or so and she answered. I was a complete mess and somehow, she was able help me gain my composure. I went back to the house after to try and get my things when the wife of the man you assaulted me asked not to go to the police for their kids' sake. I felt like even one of the closest people in my life didn't care about me at this point. I ended up leaving that night back to my permanent duty station. I didn't tell anyone else except the pastor of the church that my assaulter was volunteering at. The church from my perspective tried to handle it the best way they could from inside the confinement of the church. It wasn't until another kid had it happen to them by the same assaulter that drastic measures were taken. I know I tried to call out for help but was so ashamed and afraid of what the rest of my family, friends and military brothers would think of me if I told anyone else.

I've had many ups and downs over the past 14 years, I was so angry, ashamed, scared to death and afraid of the judgement of what others may think of me. The night terrors kept me up for years being afraid to even go to sleep. I asked God why me, who can I trust and where do I turn for help. I ran, hid and tried to drink the pain away for so long. I only ended up hurting so many people by my actions, pushing everyone away and I wouldn't let anyone get close enough to hurt me again. I thought if I chased after women, I would be a man again, if I was successful enough it wouldn't matter anymore or if I drank enough alcohol, I would be able to forget what happened. After 6 years of trying all these methods and it not working, I hit rock bottom. Thanks to a community of men that God put in my life I finally broken down and told someone else for the first time. I finally felt like I was fully known and accepted by a small group of men that didn't judge me or think less of me. I then started biblical based counseling to start processing for the first time everything that happened and the years of self-destruction I caused to myself after the assault. After a few more years of processing and what I didn't know at the time was the Family of God was coming around me as Christ intended it to be. I didn't want anything to do with the church or region whatsoever. Finally, God revealed to me that the love, care and support I wanted my family of origin to give me would never happen and that was ok. It was by His clear design that we need a heavenly father that provides unconditional love, care, support, and grace. We are all broken and suffer from wounds through what life as given us. Its only by the Grace, Freedom, Love and Care that Christ and the family of GOD provides through the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ that we are set free from the sins against us and the sins we have committed against ourselves and others.

The rage, fear, distrust, hurt, pain and nightmares are just a few things sexually assaulted victims like me go through after sexual violence has been committed against us. I know now it wasn't my fault and I want others to know it's not their fault and you don't feel like you are alone in this world. I forgave my assaulter and family member that asked me not to go to the police that horrific night. That doesn't

mean I have forgotten what happened even when I see them at family events each year. My entire family knows what happened now and this was not to bring judgement to them but to be able to be fully known, loved and accepted as God created me to be. Forgiveness is much more for yourself than it is for the people that have wronged you or hurt you. If we just, try to grasp the understanding of the Grace that God the father has given to us through the crucifixion and resurrection of His son Jesus Christ we can begin to realize that sin is sin and that no sin is greater than the other. We have been forgiven so we should forgive those that have sinned against us. Again, I say that does not mean we forgot or condone the sin that has been done to us. We will still suffer the consequences of our actions on this earth. This doesn't not give us or other a free pass to do whatever we or they want.

I'm Shawn Buck and through our organization Chains of Silence you do not have to feel like you are alone. Let us help you start the healing process and know you are fully loved and accepted. We will stand beside you and our organization is here to help you start the process of connecting, recovering, and getting the help you deserve. Join our community as we connect and help the victims of sexual violence. Christ showed me a life worth living. Not a church, denominations, or a pastor and we want to help those who are hurting, don't know what to do or where to turn. Come as you are and let's be fully known, accepted and loved together.

Sexual Violence

What is sexual violence? It is a term where sexual contact or behavior that occurs without explicit consent of the victim.

What is Force?

Force doesn't always refer to physical pressure. Perpetrators may use emotional coercion, psychological force, or manipulation to coerce a victim into non-consensual sex. Some perpetrators will use threats to force a victim to comply, such as threatening to hurt the victim or their family or other intimidation tactics.

Sexual Violence

- Rape or attempted rape
- Fondling or unwanted sexual touching
- Penetration of the victim's body, also known as rape
- Using other items to touch or penetrate the victim without consent
- Forcing a child or adult to watch or act out sexual actions
- Unwanted sexual advances or touching without consent
- Using drugs to alter one's mind or body to perform sexual acts without consent
- Forcing a victim to perform sexual acts, such as oral sex or penetrating the perpetrator's body

Quotes from Survivors

"I stayed silent because I thought no one would believe me." Peter

"I stayed silent because I was afraid of opening up myself to the painful process of healing. By opening up, I learned that I was stronger than this and that it didn't have to define me." Anonymous

How do some male survivors react to sexual assault?

Men have many of the same reactions to sexual assault that people of other gender identities do. For all gender identities survivors, anger, anxiety, fear, confusion, self-blame, shame, depression, and even suicidal thoughts are all common reactions for someone who has experienced a sexual assault. Men, however, are more likely than women to initially respond with anger, or to try to minimize the importance or severity of the assault. Male survivors are also more likely to use or abuse alcohol or other drugs as a means to try and cope with the experience and its after affects.

Male physiological reactions during a sexual assault may also make it more difficult for a male survivor to recognize that he was sexually assaulted. Some men may have an erection or may ejaculate during a sexual assault and may later feel confused that perhaps this means that they enjoyed the experience, or that others will not believe that they were sexually assaulted. In reality, erections and ejaculations may be purely physiological responses, sometimes caused by intense fear or pain. In fact, some perpetrators will deliberately manipulate their victim to orgasm, out of a desire to completely control their victims. The perpetrator can continue this manipulation after the assault to coerce the survivor away from reporting or seeking help. A physical reaction of an erection or ejaculation during a sexual assault in no way indicates that the man enjoyed the experience or that he did something to cause it or permit it. [15]

What ideas in our society prevent male survivors from speaking out about sexual assault?

Because of how men are socialized and expected to behave in our society, a male survivor of a sexual assault may feel as if he is not “a real man.”

Because men in our society are expected to always be ready for sex and to be the aggressors in sexual relationships, it may be difficult for a man to tell people that he has been sexually assaulted, especially if the perpetrator was a woman. Additionally, either the survivor himself or those around him may feel that a “real man” would have been able to protect himself. Our society expects men to be in control, and therefore the survivor and others may have difficulty accepting the image of a man who has been victimized. In the case that the perpetrator is a woman, the survivor may be mocked or feel ashamed that a woman overpowered him. However, it is common for both men and women to “freeze” during a sexual assault, making him or her incapable of physically resisting the perpetrator. Sexual assault is, therefore, no sign of physical weakness in the survivor. Also, there are some beliefs that male survivors, especially if abused as a child, will go on to become offenders themselves. While research demonstrates that the vast majority of men who experience sexual abuse as children do not perpetrate as adults, this stigma may negatively impact a male survivor’s social experiences, and it may also lead male survivors to avoid disclosure (Widom, NIJ, 1995) [15]

Homophobia causes men who have experienced a male-on-male rape to fear telling their stories.

If the perpetrator is a man, the survivor may question his own sexuality, especially if he experienced an erection or ejaculation during the assault. If the survivor identifies as gay, bi, or queer, and in the process of coming out, he may question how others perceive his sexual orientation. He may also fear that he will have to disclose his sexual orientation if he tells others about the assault. Homophobia and gay stereotypes may affect a man’s decision to disclose. Stereotypes on the promiscuity of gay men will often lead to victim blaming from a survivor’s support system - either insisting the encounter was consensual or that the incident occurred merely because of their assumed promiscuity. This is simply not true - sexual assault happens due to the perpetrator exerting power and control - and homophobia is a tool that a perpetrator can use and perpetuate in order to maintain this power. Lastly, it should be noted

that though most of the perpetrators of sexual assault against men are also men, between 96-98% of sexual assaults against all people are heterosexual men, thus conflating gay, bisexual, or queer men with sexual assault is false. [15]

By denying that males can be sexually assaulted, male survivors are made to feel that they are alone or abnormal.

Due to the disproportionate number of women who are survivors of sexual assault, it is often deemed solely a “women’s issue.” This may be because stereotypes and patriarchy cause most people to be more comfortable with the image of a woman being deprived of her power in a sexual assault than a man. Men and people of all genders also experience this form of violence. Many hospitals are not familiar with or prepared to look for signs of male sexual assault, and even some police departments still do not collect statistics on its frequency. National organizations like 1 in 6 (1in6.org) provide important resources for male survivors to normalize their response to trauma, reduce isolation and seek support. [15]

As a society, we must recognize the barriers that men face when choosing whether to speak out about a sexual assault. When these men do choose to come forward, it is important that male survivors, like all survivors, be believed and supported by those around them, and allowed to make their own decisions about what courses of action to take. [15]

Quotes from Survivors

“I stayed silent because my abuser used our friendship to control me and make me think what was happening was normal.” Richard

*“I found the courage to speak up when I learned that I was not alone, and I didn't have to be alone.”
Jeremy*

Sexual Assault In The Military

The number of males sexually assaulted in the military is sobering, the experts said. “[About] 10,800 men are sexually assaulted every year in the military,” Strand said. “[Roughly] 8,000 women are assaulted.” Few military males report being victims of sexual assault, he said. Only 1,134 men reported attacks -- roughly 13 percent of those attacked. With women, 39 percent reported attacks. [16]

Reluctance in Reporting Assaults

So about 87 percent of men attacked are not reporting it and “these are real men in real pain,” Hopper said. The pain is compounded by shame. Being sexually assaulted brings additional feelings of shame to a man because it works against the ideal of what it means to be a man, he said. And it brings fear. “There’s fear of those memories, there’s fear of being violated, there’s fear that someone might know what happened to them,” Hopper said. Men who have been sexually assaulted believe they are not worthy of respect, Strand said. The men who are assaulted are overwhelmingly heterosexual and so are their assailants, the officials said. “Most people who sexually assault adult men are heterosexuals,” Hopper said. “And those same heterosexual men who are assaulting men are often the same men assaulting women.” [16]

Fear of Being Ostracized

Many males won't get help, he said, because they feel they won't be believed, understood or supported. "Part of that is they know most people don't expect men to be assaulted, that this can't really happen to 'a real man,'" Hopper said. They are also afraid of their friends or teammates finding out what happened to them, he said. They believe they will be looked at as less than a man, that they will be ostracized and shunned. And, many victims see the assault as the death-knell to their careers. [16]

Signs That Sexual Violence Has Been Experienced

- Change in temperament
- Lashing out against others
- Excessive drinking, illegal drugs or prescription drugs
- Lack of performance in school or work
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Night terrors

Common Questions from Victims

- Why did this happen to me?
- Why did my parents, family or guardians not protect me?
- What do I do now as a man who was sexually abused or assaulted?
- How can I understand the effects of the sexual violence done to me?
- Is the sexual violence I experienced the cause for my issues now?
- Should I tell my family, friends or partner what happened to me?
- Why do predators prey on children?
- As a male victim of sexual violence will I become an abuser?
- I experienced sexual violence in my past and now have committed sexual violence against another person or person(s). What now?
- Why is the shame I feel so overwhelming?

Question To Ask A Potential Victim / Survivor

- Did something happen that made you feel uncomfortable or scared?
- How does _____ the potential predator make you feel?
- Did _____ try and touch you or have you touch them in the private areas?
- Did _____ give you something for you to take your clothes off?
- Did _____ make you watch them take their clothes off?
- Did _____ ask you to touch them in the private area?
- Did _____ ask you or make you watch people doing things to one another on a tv, tablet, phone or computer?

After Sexual Violence

- Admitting it happened and speaking to someone about it
- Understanding there are people and organizations to help you in recovery process
- Steps you can take after you have experienced sexual violence
- I am a kid, and something happened. Who do I tell or go to?
- I am a college age adult, and something happened now what?
- How can therapy help

Potential Effects of Sexual Violence

- Symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and depression.
- Alcoholism and drug abuse.
- Suicidal thoughts and suicide attempts.
- Problems in intimate relationships.
- Underachievement at school and at work.
- Lashing out or withdrawing from family or friends.

Emotional Effects

Aside from physical traumas, rape and other sexual assault often result in long-term emotional effects, particularly in child victims. These can include denial, learned helplessness, genophobia, anger, self-blame, anxiety, shame, nightmares, fear, depression, flashbacks, guilt, rationalization, mood swings, numbness, promiscuity, loneliness, social anxiety, difficulty trusting oneself or other difficulty concentrating. Being the victim of sexual assault may lead to the development of posttraumatic, addiction, major depressive disorder or other psychopathologies. Family and friend experience emotional scarring including a strong desire for revenge, a desire to “fix” the problem and/or move on, and a rationalization that “wasn’t that bad”. [22]

Physical Effects

While sexual assault, including rape, can result in physical trauma, many people who experience sexual assault will not suffer any physical injury. Rape myths suggest that the stereotypical victim of sexual violence is a bruised and battered young woman. The central issue in many cases of rape or other sexual assault is whether or not both parties consented to the sexual activity or whether or not both parties had the capacity to do so. Thus, physical force resulting in visible physical injury is not always seen. This stereotype can be damaging because people who have experienced sexual assault but have no physical trauma may be less inclined to report to the authorities or to seek health care. However, women who experienced rape or physical violence by a partner were more likely than people who had not experienced this violence to report frequent headaches, chronic pain, difficulty sleeping, activity limitation, poor physical health, and poor mental health. [23] [24] [25]

Physical Indicators

Unexplained genital injury, Recurrent vulvovaginitis, Vaginal or penile discharge, Bedwetting and fecal soiling beyond the usual age, Anal complaints (e.g. fissures, pain, bleeding), Pain on urination, Urinary tract infection, STI, Pregnancy, Presence of sperm. [26]

Behavioral Indicators

Regression in behavior, school performance or attaining developmental milestones, Acute traumatic response such as clingy behavior and irritability in young children, Sleep disturbances, Eating disorders, Problems at school, Social problems, Depression, Poor self-esteem, Inappropriate sexualized behaviors, playing with themselves in public. [26]

Reporting & The Justice System

- Mandatory child reporting
- Mandatory elderly reporting
- Criminal statutes of limitations
- Consent laws
- Laws about private communication

Books

- Rid of my disgrace by Justin S. Holcomb & Lindsey A. Holcomb
- The Wounded Heart: Hope for Adult Victims of Childhood Sexual Abuse by Dan Allende
- Healing the Wounded Heart: The Heartache of Sexual Abuse and the Hope of Transformation by Dan B. Allender
- Caught in the Act of Grace: A Sexual Abuse Recovery Bible Study for Women by Darla Weaver
- Sexual Abuse: Beauty for Ashes by Robert W. Kellerman
- Boundaries by John Townsend and Henry Cloud

Define Types of Sexual Violence & Statistics

Sexual assault of boy and men

Sexual Assault is an act in which a person intentionally sexually touches another person without that person's consent, or coerces or physically forces a person to engage in a sexual act against their will. It is a form of sexual violence which includes rape (forced vaginal, anal or oral penetration or drug facilitated sexual assault), groping, child sexual abuse or the torture of the person in a sexual manner.

Males who have such experiences are less likely to disclose them than are females. [4]

A 2003 national study of U.S. adults reported that 14.2% of men were sexually abused before the age of 18 [5]

Only 16% of men with documented histories of sexual abuse (by social service agencies, which means it was very serious) considered themselves to have been sexually abused, compared to 64% of women with documented histories in the same study [3]

20% - 25% of college women and 15% of college men are victims of forced sex during their time in college [12]

Campus sexual assault

More than 90% of sexual assault victims on college campuses do not report the assault [12]

20% - 25% of college women and 15% of college men are victims of forced sex during their time in college [12]

A 2002 study revealed that 63.3% of men at one university who self-reported acts qualifying as rape or attempted rape admitted to committing repeat rapes [13]

Child sexual abuse

“Child sexual abuse is the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent, or that violates the laws or social taboos of society. Child sexual abuse is evidenced by this activity between a child and an adult or another child who by age or development is in a relationship of responsibility, trust or power, the activity being intended to gratify or satisfy the needs of the other person. This may include but is not limited to: — the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; — the exploitative use of a child in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; — the exploitative use of children in pornographic performance and materials”. [26]

30% of women were between the ages of 11 and 17 at the time of their first completed rape [6]

27.8% of men were age 10 or younger at the time of their first completed rape victimization [6]

96% of people who sexually abuse children are male, and 76.8% of people who sexually abuse children are adults [7]

The average age at which girls first become victims of prostitution is 12-14 years old, and the average age at which boys first become victims of prostitution is 11-13 years old [8]

Only 12% of child sexual abuse is ever reported to the authorities [10]

Rape

”The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.” [21]

For the first time ever, the new definition includes any gender of victim and perpetrator, not just women being raped by men. It also recognizes that rape with an object can be as traumatic as penile/vaginal rape. This definition also includes instances in which the victim is unable to give consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. Furthermore, because many rapes are facilitated by drugs or alcohol, the new definition recognizes that a victim can be incapacitated and thus unable to consent because of ingestion of drugs or alcohol. Similarly, a victim may be legally incapable of consent because of age. The ability of the victim to give consent must be determined in accordance with individual state statutes. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent. We remind all those in need of assistance, or other concerned friends and individuals to call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE or the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 1-800-656-HOPE [21]

27.8% of men were age 10 or younger at the time of their first completed rape victimization [6]

In eight out of 10 cases of rape, the victim knew the perpetrator [9]

The lifetime cost of rape per victim is \$122,461 (11)

81% of women and 35% of men report significant short- or long-term impacts such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) [6]

Rape is the most under-reported crime; 63% of sexual assaults are not reported to police [14]

What is a rape kit

Is a package of items used by medical personnel for gathering and preserving physical evidence following an allegation of sexual violence. The evidence collected from the victim can aid the criminal rape investigation and the prosecution of a suspected assailant. DNA evidence can have tremendous utility for sexual assault investigations and prosecution by identifying offenders, revealing serial offenders through DNA matches across cases, and exonerating those who have been wrongly accused. A rape kit consists of small boxes, microscope slides and plastic bags for collecting and storing evidence such as clothing fibers, hairs, saliva, blood, semen or body fluid.

Drug-facilitated sexual assault

Drug-facilitated sexual assault is a sexual assault carried out on a person after the person has become incapacitated due to being under the influence of any mind-altering substances, such as having consumed alcohol or been intentionally administered another date rape drug.

Intimate partner sexual violence

Intimate partner sexual violence (IPSV) can be defined as any unwanted sexual contact or activity by an intimate partner forced on the other partner through fear, threats, violence, or other forms of control. [17] IPSV may be referred to as marital rape, spousal rape, intimate partner rape, or domestic violence. [18]

IPSV can be committed in heterosexual or lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ) relationships, against citizens and non-citizens, English speakers and non-English speakers, and people from all socioeconomic groups, at any age, by spouses, current or former romantic partners, pimps, traffickers, or gang members.

Data from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) suggests that almost 1 in 10 women residing in the United States have been raped by an intimate partner, and almost 17 percent of women have experienced some form of intimate partner sexual assault other than rape. NISVS found that eight percent of men residing in the United States reported experiencing intimate partner sexual assault. [19]

Human trafficking

Human trafficking is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labor, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. This may encompass providing a spouse in the context of forced marriage, or the extraction of organs or tissues, including for surrogacy and ova removal.

Every year, millions of men, women, and children are trafficked in countries around the world, including the United States. It is estimated that human trafficking generates many billions of dollars of profit per year, second only to drug trafficking as the most profitable form of transnational crime. [20]

Human trafficking is a hidden crime as victims rarely come forward to seek help because of language barriers, fear of the traffickers, and/or fear of law enforcement. [20]

Traffickers use force, fraud, or coercion to lure their victims and force them into labor or commercial sexual exploitation. They look for people who are susceptible for a variety of reasons, including psychological or emotional vulnerability, economic hardship, lack of a social safety net, natural disasters, or political instability. The trauma caused by the traffickers can be so great that many may not identify themselves as victims or ask for help, even in highly public settings. [20]

National Human Trafficking Hotline 1-888-373-7888 SMS: 233733 (Text "HELP" or "INFO") Report suspected human trafficking 1-866-347-2423

Incest

Is human sexual activity between family members or close relatives. This typically includes sexual activity between people in consanguinity (blood relations), and sometimes those related by affinity (marriage or stepfamily), adoption, clan, or lineage.

The crime of sexual intercourse, cohabitation, or marriage between persons within the degrees of consanguinity or affinity wherein marriage is legally forbidden.

Texas Penal Code

Texas: Sexual Assault

- **Definition**

- Intentionally or knowingly causing any of the following:
 - Penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another by any means without that person's consent;
 - Penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor without that person's consent; or
- The sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person including the actor.
- **"Against a child"**
 - Intentionally or knowingly causing any of the following:
 - Penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means;
 - Penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor;
 - The sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor;
 - The anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person including the actor; or
 - The mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person including the actor
 - Unless:
 - The conduct consisted of medical care for the child and did not include any contact between the anus or sexual organ of the child and the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of the actor or a third party;
 - The actor was the spouse of the child; and
 - The child is over 13 years of age and the actor was not more than 3 years older than the child, not a registered sex offender, not a repeat offender, not prohibited from marrying or purporting to marry the child, and not prohibited from living under the appearance of marriage with the child.

- **Crime Definition Statute**

- Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 22.011

Texas: Aggravated Sexual Assault

- **Definition**
 - Intentionally or knowingly causing any of the following or acts in concert with one who intentionally or knowingly causes:
 - Penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another by any means without that person's consent;
 - Penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor without the person's consent; or
 - The sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person including the actor; and
 - The person caused serious bodily injury or attempts to cause the death of the victim or another person;
 - The person threatens that or puts the victim in fear that any person will be forced into prostitution or trafficked, or that death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping will be imminently inflicted on any person;
 - The person uses or exhibits a deadly weapon;
 - The person administers or provides flunitrazepam ("roofies"), gamma hydroxybutyrate or ketamine to the victim;
 - The victim is under 14 years of age; or
 - The victim is an elderly or disabled individual.
 - ***"Against a child"***
 - Intentionally or knowingly causing any of the following:
 - Penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means;
 - Penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor;
 - The sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor;
 - The anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person including the actor; or
 - The mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person including the actor; and
 - The person caused serious bodily injury or attempts to cause the death of the victim or another person;
 - The person threatens that or puts the victim in fear that any person will be forced into prostitution or trafficked, or that death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping will be imminently inflicted on any person;
 - The person uses or exhibits a deadly weapon;
 - The person administers flunitrazepam ("roofies"), gamma hydroxybutyrate or ketamine to the child;
 - The victim is under 14 years of age; or
 - The victim is disabled;
 - Unless:
 - the conduct consisted of medical care for the child and did not include any contact between the anus or sexual organ of the child and the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of the actor or a third party.
- **Crime Definition Statute**
 - Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 22.021

Texas :Statutory Rape

- **Definition**
- “Statutory rape” is commonly used to refer to sexual penetration that is illegal because it involves a youth.
- Texas has no specific statutory rape statute, but this sentiment is captured under § 22.011 (Sexual Assault “*Against a child*”), § 22.021 (Aggravated Sexual Assault “*Against a child*”) and Indecency with a Child § 22.11.
- **Indecency with a Child**
- Engaging in sexual contact with a child younger than 17 or causing the child to engage in sexual contact (second degree felony);
- Exposing the person’s anus or any part of the person’s genitals, knowing a child under 17 is present, with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desires of any person (third degree felony); or
- Causing a child under 17 to expose his or her anus or any part of his or her genitals, with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desires of any person (third degree felony); unless
- the actor is no more than 3 years older than the victim and is of the opposite sex, did not use duress, force, or a threat against the victim and is not a registered sex offender nor a repeat offender; or
- actor was the spouse of the child.
- **Crime Definition Statute**
 - Tex. Penal Code Ann. §§ 21.11

Texas: Sodomy

- **Definition**
- A person commits an offense if he engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another individual of the same sex.
- This law was held unconstitutional in *Lawrence v. Texas* (539 U.S. 588 (2003)) but has not been officially repealed.
- **Crime Definition Statute**
 - Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 21.06.

References

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