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A Quantitative Analysis of the Associated Factors of Sexually Abused Male Children

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DEDICATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Education is that whole system of human training within and without the school house walls, which molds and develops men.

~ W. E. B. Du Bois ~

This thesis is dedicated to the various child abuse victims whom I have encountered throughout my career as a childcare worker. These individuals have encouraged me in this study and have given me a new appreciation for the meaning and importance of live itself. These children have allowed me to recognize my direction in life as a child advocate and have given me the opportunity to contribute to their success in epic proportions.

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THESIS ABSTRACT

Childhood sexual abuse is a national issue of epic proportions. Although child sexual abuse of both boys and girls is common, most studies have focused on the victimization and long-term consequences of childhood sexual abuse on women and have focused less upon the experiences of male victims.

This study examines the public conventions of masculinity in modern society that are relative to male childhood sexual abuse by the manner in which racism and heterosexism influences one another. More specifically, this study examines the relative opportunity that offenders have to commit the crime childhood sexual abuse according to age on black males’ and the influential factors before puberty.

The National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6647) dataset is used for this analysis because at the time of this study, it is the only national probability sample that has combined information on childhood sexual experiences with accounts of the respondent's consequential sexual history and prevalent sexual practices.
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Introduction

While in a group home three young boys snuck off just for a short time and hid in a multi-colored plastic jungle gym in a secluded area between two buildings. All three young boys were around six years old, and portrayed that innocence and loving nature associated with young children. These three little boys wore cartoon character t-shirts, short shorts and tennis shoes on a hot summer afternoon. All three of these boys were victims of childhood sexual abuse and previously exhibited sexual attitudes and behaviors such as public displays of masturbation and flashing. While in the jungle gym they began performing oral sex on each other. By a fluke, another childcare worker and I happened to come across this shocking incident. When we confronted the boys, they shut down emotionally and refused to communicate. We relocated to one of the offices used for family therapy. Eventually, they broke down and started sobbing hysterically. I realized that it was important that I remained strong for the sake of these innocent victims. The other childcare worker and I calmed them down by providing them comforting words and reassuring pats on the back.

By the end of my shift that day I was emotionally drained and still in shock because of what had transpired. I felt that no child should have any knowledge of these types of behaviors. I wondered how young children could know about this type of conduct. The incident was shocking to me because of the reality of child abuse victims that I was not aware of. At the same time, I felt hopeful that I could help children like these somehow and some way in the future.

After firsthand exposure to such an incident I felt it was important for me as a
sociologist to examine how these attitudes, behaviors, and conduct by children are constructed. As a childcare worker for several years, I had always known that in order to contribute to society my calling was to provide disadvantaged children some level of support and encouragement. The incidents that I have encountered involving young sexually abused boys and girls have made me a stronger person and a more focused social scientist.

Picture a nation where children who are sexual abuse victims endure their victimization secretly. Picture a nation where children who are sexual abuse victims do not disclose their experience for fear of becoming labeled and stigmatized when the abuse is discovered. If you can picture such a nation, what you won’t see are children who cope secretly with their trauma. What you also don’t see is how the social construction of masculinity and associated social factors are relative to children’s vulnerability to sexual abuse. Also what you don’t see is how the social construction of masculinity and associated social factors are relative to the opportunity that an offender has to commit the crime of prepubescent male sexual abuse.

Despite policies and programs intended to protect children through prevention and intervention, child sexual abuse cases persist and many remain unreported. According to The National Center for Policy and Research (2007), reports of child abuse more than doubled between 1976 and 1986. By 2001 more than 2.6 million children were sexually abused. The Adoption and Safe Families Act specifies that states are responsible for protecting children vulnerability to abuse through protective
services such as child protective services. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, in 2006, there were 3.6 million reports of child abuse or neglect. Of the reported cases 9 percent of victims of child sexual abuse were males. But what about the unreported cases of male child sexual abuse cases? How do those who don’t report their sexual abuse affect the individual and society?

Public policy makers, social service providers, and scholarly literature suggest particular linkages between childhood sexual abuse of females and their victimization; however, this model and understanding is not focused on the experiences of males (Widom, 2000). Consequently, the problems and symptoms associated with sexually abused male children have gone undetected and unassisted relative to that of female children. This occurs despite literature that suggests boys are highly vulnerable to child sexual abuse, due to their highly sexualized peer group environment, which makes them less likely to report sexual abuse (Briggs and Hawkins, 1996; 221). This proposed study examines the relative opportunity that offenders have to commit the crime of childhood sexual abuse on black males and the influential factors before puberty because males are commonly the offenders of child sexual abuse. This study attempts to answer and examine; “With the social construction of masculinity, what are the social factors associated with prepubescent male sexual abuse?” And, “With the social construction of masculinity, what are the social factors associated with the relative opportunity that offenders has to commit the crime of prepubescent male sexual abuse?”

Statement of the Problem
The limited literature that incorporates both male and female child sexual abuse says the effects are overall devastating and lasting (long-term effects) (Feerick and Snow, 2005). So it is important that factors associated with prepubescent male sexual abuse and the relative opportunity that offenders have to commit the crime be addressed. Consequently, the common long-term effects associated with childhood sexual abuse include a range of issues: types of intimate relationships, types of sexual activity, types of sexual behaviors, types of attitudes towards sex, types of beliefs, views and attitudes towards women, self identity, happiness, mental and physical health, and emotional state (human condition) (Feerick and Snow, 2005; 409). There is limited information available that presents long-term consequences of male childhood sexual abuse from the victim’s perspective (Richardson, 2005). Due to the possible individual and societal impact of childhood sexual abuse victimization, recognizing the social construction of masculinity and the associated social factors that subject males to childhood sexual abuse should be examined further. Furthermore, the social construction of masculinity and the associated social factors relative to an offenders’ opportunity to commit this crime must be examined further as well.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2007), sexual abuse is generally defined as forcing or enticing a child or young person to participate in sexual activities, contact and/or non-contact. The U.S. federal government provides several broad definitions for child abuse and individual states develop their own guidelines for defining and responding to most allegations of
abuse. The majority of states define child sexual abuse in a similar fashion. State’s definition of child sexual abuse centers on how the dominant position of an adult that allows him or her to force or coerce a child into sexual activity.

Studies suggest that the response to child sexual abuse differs among boys and girls (Kendall-Tackett and Simon, 1992; 57) In particular, literature suggests that boys were found to present more externalizing symptoms and girls were found to have more internalizing symptoms (Widom, 2000). The symptom disparity between males and females could be a result of differing coping techniques but could, more importantly, reflect aspects of the social construction of gender roles in society. A study that recognizes and compares gendered response to child sexual abuse suggest, that among women, childhood adversities associated with both physical and mental functioning. Among men, childhood adversities associated with physical functioning (Laaksonen, Laheima, Makinen and Rahkonen, 2006). This study presents not only the differing coping techniques among males and females but also suggests that these varying responses may be reflective of the social construction of gender as well. I would like to suggest that internalized symptoms provide an opportunity for one to directly recognize and possibly cope with sexual abuse. Comparatively, externalized symptoms are more detrimental to the victim because they are not coping with the sexual abuse directly. Externalized recognition can result in normalizing the experience and reduce the opportunity for one to face and deal with the issue directly which may cause more negative short and long-term effects on the individual.

Some researchers have recently begun to suggest that the sexual abuse of boys
is severely underreported and under recognized (Briggs and Hawkins, 1996; pg221). One study found that girls were more likely to report their molestations to law enforcement than boys (Kendall-Tacket and Simon, 1992, pg 58). According to this study boys are less likely to report sexual abuse because they live in a more highly sexualized peer group environment. This begins to explain aspects of masculinity roles in society and the possible power dynamics of male sexuality that exist in our society.

This study investigates the relative opportunity that offenders have to commit the crime of childhood sexual abuse on black males and the influential factors before puberty. In order to further understand the circumstances of male childhood sexual abuse and the circumstances of the opportunity that offenders have to commit this crime on a larger scale, quantitative methods have also been chosen. Quantitative methods have also been chosen due to the emotional and personal difficulties associated with obtaining and administering in-depth interviews within this population. Through quantitative methods an examination and focus on multiple factors concurrently is possible which can assist in understanding the social construction of masculinity while recognizing the associated social factors related to male childhood sexual abuse victims.

The National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6647) dataset has been chosen for this study for several reasons. The National Health and Social Life Survey dataset is the only current in-depth representative survey of childhood and adulthood sexual experiences, attitudes and behaviors in the United
States. This representative survey data examines respondent’s attitudes and behaviors under conditions relative to their social, environmental, cultural, and sexual abuse experiences during childhood with accounts of the respondent's consequential sexual history and prevalent sexual practices. This dataset has also been chosen for this analysis because it can be generalized to larger populations. In this particular case, the National Health and Social Life Survey provides one the liberty to contextualize male childhood sexual experiences based on (race, gender, sexuality, and class) the historical pattern of racial oppression, social class of origin, generational effect, cosmopolitan effect and the age of the offender.

**Literature Review**

This literature review presents an overview of social service infrastructure, how child sexual abuse is recognized in our society and the possible damaging effects associated with child sexual abuse victimization. This literature review also presents the possibilities that surround the adverse effects of male child sexual abuse as well. A dominant theme within the limited child sexual abuse literature frames females as victims and males as offenders of abuse. This research has placed limited attention on the social construction of masculinity as it relates to male childhood sexual abuse. There is also minimal attention on the social construction of masculinity relative to the opportunity that offenders have to commit the crime of childhood sexual abuse on males. In addition, further attention needs to be place on recognizing the long-term consequences of male child sexual abuse and also comparative responses of male and female victims. There has been limited attention on the type and longevity of
molestation male victims has endured and how that experience has affected their sexual attitudes and sexual activity.

Crowder (1993) reports that if male children are abused by a male or a female offender or both, our cultural interpretation of such an event may often be minimized and in return place responsibility for the abuse onto the victim. I would like to suggest that offenders of child sexual abuse must take responsibility for their actions. It is of the utmost importance to investigate if offenders of child sexual abuse are actually survivors of child sexual abuse. Treatment of sex offenders should emphasize the harm they cause to their victims. Without sex offender programs that recognize the damage caused by child sexual abuse, the conditional response of the offenders experience make it very likely they will reoffend (Briggs and Hawkins, 1996 pg 232).

**Child Welfare: The Impact of Ineffective Services**

Child welfare agencies in America have suffered two decades of neglect and underfunding, causing an erosion of major sections of our country's social service infrastructure (Roberts, 2002). There is a growing realization that many areas of child welfare do not adequately enforce or accommodate society in a manner that strengthens families and protects children (Roberts, 2002). Both public and private agencies are overwhelmed with referrals. Cost-effective treatment strategies are ineffective because they have been developed carelessly (Roberts, 2002).

The meaning of child abuse, neglect and maltreatment has shifted from a social model to a medical model and has been constructed to place its focus on poor families (Roberts, 2002). Unfortunately, our system continues to concentrate on the
effects of childhood poverty, and proceeds to treat the damage caused by it as a symptom of parental rather than societal deficits (Roberts, 2002; 33). It is important to recognize that this medical model perspective does not recognize the social, cultural, and institutional influences that may be associated with a child’s vulnerability to sexual abuse. The disparities associated with child sexual abuse from our public institutions perspective places blame solely in the private sector, on the individual and/or family without recognizing the social and cultural influences.

A medical model is limited in determining complex combinations through structural influences associated with child sexual abuse. A medical model recognizes the manner in which for example, a child with disabilities perpetuates child sexual abuse. A medical model also, for example, recognizes a family with mental health problems, disabilities, and/or substance abuse issues as a reason for the perpetuation of child sexual abuse. I would suggest that the medical model may not be effective in determining the societal and cultural influences associated with child sexual abuse. This shift to a medical model is a major social injustice and could actually perpetuate continued child sexual abuse victimization in society.

There is a complexity the surrounds child sexual abuse because it can often associate with gender vulnerability, but also associates with multiple factors or combinations of individual, family, and social factors (Botash, 2006). Recognizing this complexity, in contrast to the medical model, a social model recognizes the social structure as influential factors of child sexual abuse vulnerability. A social model for example, recognizes the characteristics of a child (gender, race, and social class)
and/or the influential factors that make families vulnerable to unhealthy conditions which could be an associated reason for the perpetuation of child sexual abuse. Within a complex society and culture the social model provides a more direct relationship with the perpetuation of child sexual abuse.

The safety and protection of innocent children should remain a high priority within our society. Government programs, policies and laws should continue to develop according to the needs of families and children. An effective method to address the societal needs and discrepancies surrounding our current child welfare programs and policies requires research that is founded on the social model and less on the medical model. In this particular case, research that addresses the effects of ineffective child welfare services, the adverse circumstances that perpetuates ones exposure to childhood sexual abuse, and the effects that childhood sexual abuse has on individuals, families and on society could not only improve policies but also reduce victimization and serve to protect families and innocent children more effectively.

**Typologies of Child Sexual Abuse**

The U.S. federal government provides several broad definitions for abuse and neglect and individual states develop their own guidelines for defining and responding to most allegations of abuse/neglect. The Adoption and Safe Families Act passed in 1997 specifies that states must provide for the safety, permanency, and well-being of children who have been abused or neglected. Botash (2006) reports child sexual abuse is any action perpetuated with a child for sexual gratification by an
adult or another child. However, there is no categorical definition of child sexual abuse that is recognized and accepted by the federal and state government. This begins to construct the difficulty that surrounds understanding its meaning and the possible associated factors in society that are influential in male and female children’s vulnerability to sexual abuse.

With regard to defining child sexual abuse, the reality is that there are multiple forms of abuse, all of which can cause negative impact on the victim. Sexual abuse can be accompanied by physical force, verbal threats or take the form of a game, discovery, and an exchange of secondary gratifications (Forouzan and Gijseghem, 2005; pg 627). Some studies have reported that for boys, oral intercourse and fondling from the waist down are common (Kendall-Tackett and Simon, 1992; pg58). Generally, these studies analyzed cases of child sexual abuse to understand the sex differences in child sexual abuse victimization. Another study suggest that caresses and penetration are likely types of sexual contacts male victims endure and that these actually affect male victims more negatively than oral sex (Forouzan and Gijseghem, 2005; pg 627). Defining child sexual abuse and initially recognizing that there are various forms of sexual acts are critical to further understanding the possible effects on the individual. Recognizing the similarities and differences between male and female victims is also important in order to combat and recognize the severity of the issue more concretely. It is also prudent that we recognize the severity of the long-term effects on the individual and society as well.

**The Damaging Effects of Child Sexual Abuse**
Most of the research literature associates and combines child sexual abuse with the other forms of child abuse such as physical, mental, and verbal abuse. All forms of abuse can cause serious harm to children’s social development (Forde, Mcquaid, Scher and Stein, 2004). Nonetheless, it is important to recognize how childhood sexual abuse can negatively affect child developmental capabilities because of early traumatic experiences. Bremner (1999) suggest that childhood sexual abuse and other high levels of stressors can result in lasting effects on developmental brain areas. The affected developmental brain areas often involve the memory and emotion.

Some researchers have recently begun to suggest that the sexual abuse of boys is severely underreported and under recognized (Briggs and Hawkins, 1996; pg221). One study found that girls were more likely to report their molestations to law enforcement than boys (Kendall-Tacket and Simon, 1992, pg 58). According to this study, boys are less likely to report sexual abuse because they live in a more highly sexualized peer group environment.

According to Munro, there is a common myth about child sexual abuse victims which is that a high proportion of people believe that males cannot be victims. From this perspective, a common misconception is that a male survivor of child sexual abuse must have consented because sexual abuse does not happen to "real" men. This reveals aspects of the social construction of hegemonic masculinity, empowerment, and domination. It is not uncommon that when survivors identify as straight, they are not believed due to a homophobic myth that sexual abuse “causes”
homosexuality (Munro, 2000). Sexuality however, is very complex and there are no studies that suggest that child sexual abuse causes or constructs one's sexuality. Instead, hegemonic masculinity and sexuality in our society has a greater direct influence on how people identify their sexuality. Hegemonic masculinity and child sexual abuse is about power, domination, and sex as an element of force. As a result, it is important that we further acknowledge that males are sexually abused and continue to research this individual and societal problem.

Victims of child sexual abuse can experience psychological damage that can last a lifetime (Newton, 2001). Some studies report that men who are childhood sexual abuse victims may manifest sexual pathologies in adulthood. This may include; pedophilia, adult sexual aggression, or paraphillia, and others (Forouzan and Gijseghem, 2005, pg 626). Another study reports that sexually abused male children can repeat the abuse “in some fashion” later in life (Briggs and Hawkins, 1995, pg222). This perspective suggests child sexual abuse is a learned behavior. However, it is important to note that it is possible that male victims of childhood sexual abuse may not manifest any major behavioral issues in adulthood.

Emotional issues also are important as studies reveal a strong relationship between childhood sexual abuse, social anxiety, and symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (Feerick and Snow, 2005). Generally, victims of childhood sexual abuse reported more symptoms of anxiety, distress in social situations, and posttraumatic stress disorder than those who had not been abused (Feerick and Snow, 2005). Frederick and Snow (2005) believe this may be due to internalized representation of
social situations that have been shaped by the abuse experience. From this perspective, trauma in one's childhood can have a dramatic impact on the livelihood of that individual. During childhood, the mental and emotional development of children is very fragile and often they are not mature enough to deal with traumatic events. In addition, Forde, McQuaid, Scher and Stein (2004) report that there is a link between childhood maltreatment, and health issues such as infectious diseases, pain disorders, cancer and heart disease. From this perspective, childhood maltreatment can be such a stressful event that it can impact a victim’s physical health through internalizing the experience resulting in physical dysfunctions. It is therefore apparent that the effects of child sexual abuse can not only impact the quality of life of the individual but also manifest socially. This may be reflected through socialization issues that sexual abuse victims internalize from one's childhood into adulthood.

Common symptoms of sexually abused victims involve: physical and emotional development, sleeping poorly, fearfulness, irritability, violent behavior, criminal behavior, suicidal tendencies, phobias, and slow language and math development (Botash, 2006). Although there are common symptoms of sexually abused victims there are limited studies that address the common symptoms of boys. Studies that have addressed issues of boys have generally focused solely on male samples. As a result, there are fewer studies that directly compare the experiences of boys and girls (Kendall-Tacket and Simon, 1992; pg 58). So, we have much to discover about how and to what extent we know about female survivor symptoms and how can females be generalized with the understanding of male survivors (Baynyard,
Recent studies that have evaluated and have began to develop an understanding of men who were sexually abused during their childhood, report a wide variety of varied mental, physical and social reactions. Male victims of child sexual abuse experience psychological damage that may include chronic depression, anxiety, behavior problems, social problems, attachment issues, and problems in school (Newton, 2001). Minor types of violence include pushing, slapping and throwing things, while major types include kicking, biting, hitting, beating, choking and threatening with one’s hands or an object (Leventhal, 2001). Research has also linked child sexual contact with critical self-image and weak impulse controls or “acting out,” which are linked with maladaptive behaviors (Curtis, Leung, Sullivan, Eschbach and Stinson, 2000, pg723).

According to Hobfoll, Johnson and Vranceanu, (2007), lack of social support can also influence and heighten symptoms of depression and posttraumatic stress disorder relative to past child sexual abuse. One study reports that children who did not enjoy a reassuring family or social support had been found to be at higher risk of developing behavioral and/or psychological problems in adulthood (Forouman and Gijseghem, 2005, pg 630). It is important to recognize the significance behind family and social support when associated with male children’s vulnerability to sexual abuse. Forouman and Gijseghem (2005) reports that social support resources associates with the impact of adult depression and posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms in women and men that had experienced abuse in general (Hobfoll, Johnson and Vranceanu,
Recognizing the various societal factors that may make males vulnerable to child sexual abuse is important for several reasons. For instance, one study emphasized the importance of the role of family and friends as support in combating the problems that develop from sexual victimization (Forouman and Gijseghem, 2005, pg 630). According to this study, child victims who did not have a structured social support system were found to be at a higher risk of mental and behavioral problems in their adulthood. Another study reports that male role conditioning, homophobia, lack of social encouragement to report, and fears of stigmatization increases men's vulnerability (Briggs and Hawkins, 1995, pg222). Banyard, Williams and Siegel (2004) report male survivors who show negative outcomes can associate their behavior with characteristics of the abuse as well as the method of sexual abuse the offender used on his victim. Certain studies have reported that victims with family or friendship ties with the offender are more likely to present disorders in adulthood compared to strangers (Forouman and Gijseghem, 2005, pg 628).

A victim of childhood sexual abuse as an adult may constructively be able to deal with the adverse effects of an abusive childhood until some overwhelming stress is introduced in their life, for example: a physical illness, birth of a child, or a death of a family member (Newton, 2001). Laaksonen, Laheima, Makinen and Rahkonen (2006) report that among women, childhood adversities are associated with both physical and mental functioning and among men, childhood adversities are associated with physical functioning. Literature suggests that boys were found to present more
externalizing symptoms and girls were found to have more internalizing symptoms which reflect aspects of gender identity (Widom, 2000).

Adult survivors of maltreatment have been found to engage in certain dysfunctional behavioral patterns due to stress, many of which are considered coping mechanisms that are used in an attempt to overcome the emotional distress associated with past trauma (Richardson, 2005). One study links child sexual abuse and associated coping mechanisms with maladaptive behaviors, especially drug and alcohol abuse, sexual risk, sexual attitudes and/or acts that produce incarcerations (Curtis, Leung, Sullivan, Eschbach and Stinson, 2000, pg723).

Theory

William Simon’s and John Gagnon’s (1973; 2000; 2001; 2005) sexual script theory, R. W. Connell’s (1987; 1995; 2005) theory of hegemonic masculinity and the roles of institutional racism and gender identity through Patricia Hill Collin’s, black male sexuality as “hyper-sexuality”, provide the theoretical basis for my study. These sociological perspectives frame my efforts to conceive and understand the social construction of male sexuality and child sexual abuse in relation to prepubescent sexual abuse of males. These perspectives suggest interpretations of this type of behavior, its persistence, and relation to male offenders’ social position of power and dominance in society over females, children, and other men. They also suggest societal factors that contribute to male children’s vulnerability to sexual abuse.

John Gagnon and William Simon: Sexual Script Theory

Using sexual script theory, Gagnon and Simon (1973; 2005) examined the
social construction of human sexualities. From their perspective human sexualities are intensively symbolic which is what fuels their actions. Gagnon and Simon look for meanings of human sexualities and how they are derived from social sources. Human sexuality in the social world intricately involves language, meanings, symbols, and metaphors. From this perspective, human sexual meanings project with, and are pervasive in, all of social life.

Simon and Gagnon developed the metaphor of the script in relation to sexuality to show how sexual behavior is transformed into sexual conduct (Irvine, 2003 pg.489). From this perspective, sexuality can be comprehended in terms of patterned social meanings and learned customs by individuals through interaction with others. In particular, sexuality can be examined by who, what, when, where, and how it exist in culture by recognizing how it is formed and reformed by human activity. This is followed by how current sexual interactions with others are managed and finally, how individual actors use and generate cultural expressions (Whittier and Melendez, 2004 pg.131).

According to Gagnon and Simon, the term “script” in relationship to sexuality operates within two dimensions. One dimension deals with the internal, intrapsychic script that is shaped by culture, but is experienced and originates within the self. The other dimension deals with the external, interpersonal script. This script transforms the self, shapes interactions, and allows us to function in sexual situations (Irvine, 2003 pg. 489). In applying these dimensions, Gagnon and Simon note that sexual fantasy, erotica, and its objective correlative, pornography, have the ability to drive
humans, especially men into overt sexual action (Gagnon and Simon 1973, 2005 pg.197). When we investigate male child sexual abuse it is important that we recognize the primary ways sexuality is organized, historically and cross-culturally.

Gagnon and Simon developed the concept sexual script in effort to explain sexual behavior in American society (Western societies). The sexual script represents roles that can dictate and/or influence how and what one learns about sex and learns about dealing with guilt (Gagnon and Simon 1973, 2005 pg.198). People must not only learn how to manage guilt from actions, they must also learn to manage the guilt from the things they think about (Gagnon and Simon 1973, 2005 pg.198). Gagnon and Simon note high guilt provoking potential permeates the sexual arena requiring the clarification and construction of realistic sexual scripts (1973, 2005).

The world of vicarious acts can be reordered and transformed into deviant practices such as child sexual abuse. Sexual script in society is constructed by a relative normative system in which child sexual abuse is recognized as a crime or a deviant sexual act in society. From this perspective, it is difficult for most people to engage in vicarious deviance, because they do not actually play a role in the act as they would in overt deviance (Gagnon and Simon 1973, 2005 pg.199). More acts of deviance transpire vicariously through fantasy or identification with persons in one or another of the cultural media in contrast to overt behavior.

**R.W. Connell: Hegemonic Masculinity**

It is important to further understand public conventions of masculinity in modern society when applied to sexual abuse of male children in order to confront the
power dynamics, deviancy and violent nature of such an act. In his theory of hegemonic masculinity, R.W. Connell (1987, 1995, and 2005) recognizes the male discourse of power and how it is influenced by the social construction of men, race, gender, social class, and social hierarchy. Connell argues that hegemonic masculinity is a configuration of gender practice that has been constructed to legitimate patriarchy, the domination of men over women, children, and other men. From this perspective, the interplay between different forms of masculinity is an important component to how patriarchal social order functions. Connell has provided a link between popular anxieties about men and boys, feminist accounts of patriarchy, and sociological models of gender (Connell and Messerschmidt, 2005pg, 829-830).

Accordingly, hegemonic masculinity is overtly and covertly understood as the pattern of practice that allows men’s dominance over women, children, and other men to persist. Connell argues that hegemonic masculinity is socially perceived as normal and is distinguished from other masculinities, especially subordinated masculinities, even though only a minority of men might enact it (Connell and Messerschmidt, 2005pg, 832).

Currently, the most recognized way of being a man in today’s society is hegemonic masculinity. According to Connell, hegemony is not violence. Although it is often supported by physical force, it is achieved and sustained through culture, institutions, and persuasion. Hegemonic masculinity is an ideal or set of social norm perspectives, symbolically represented. An essential part of this perspective associates with many ordinary social and disciplinary activities.
Consistent with Connell’s concepts, the “male sex role” and the power relations surrounding patriarchy in our society and culture draw attention to the dynamics of “the male role.” The common associated themes within studies recognizing gender roles and dynamics are: the construction of masculinity in everyday life, the significance of varieties of masculinity, the contradictory and dynamic complexion of gender, the dynamic complexion of sexuality and the importance of institutional and economic structures (R.W. Connell, 1995, 2005 pg.35). From this perspective, like sex role research, there is a continuing concern through masculine studies and critical society members with the public conventions of masculinity (R.W. Connell, 1995, 2005 pg.35).

Within hegemony specific gender relations of dominance and subordination between groups of men there is a direct connection with marginalization. Connell recognizes the interplay of gender with structures such as race and class which create further relationships between masculinities (Connell, 1995, 2005). In a white-supremacist context, black masculinities play symbolic roles for white gender construction (Connell, 1995, 2005). Marginalization is always related to the sanction of the hegemonic masculinity of the dominant group. According to Connell, hegemonic masculinity among whites in the U.S. sustains the institutional oppression and threatening fantasy of black males which have constructed the masculinities in black communities. From this perspective, the roles of institutional racism and gender identity together are important because according to Connell black masculinity has commonly been depicted as a sexual and social threat within dominant white culture.
(Connell, 1995, 2005). Due to the complexity of society, these relationships guarantee that ethnic differences, generational differences, and class patterns will be influential in the continued construction of masculinity (Connell, 1987).

Applying Connell’s theory of hegemonic masculinity to the experiences of sexually abused male children produces a particular understanding of how males’ reactions to sexual abuse may be different from that of females. Gender roles have perpetuated the individual, social, and cultural pursuit of power and control to fulfill the interest of male dominance over females. Hegemonic masculinity illustrates the existence and possible impact of the oppression of woman, children, and other men placing them in a subordinate position that makes them vulnerable to dominance and abuse. Sexual abuse of male children within the context of understandings of hegemonic masculinity directs my research towards a focus of the processes and relationships in which men engage. Because femininity is devalued in society, this devaluation has shaped patterns in childhood. The coexistence of submission and striving for independence in the child’s life sets up a contradiction between masculine and feminine tendencies. The submissive roles of children and the variations of masculinity and femininity perpetuates their uncertainty about sexuality and makes them vulnerability to exploitative sexual experiences.

It is important to recognize social struggles in which subordinated masculinities influence dominant forms in contexts of privilege and power. In its modern concept and usage, masculinity results from one’s behavior and resembles the type of person one is (R.W. Connell, 1995, 2005 pg.67). The concept of
masculinity is relational due to the fact that it does not exist without femininity as a contrast (R.W. Connell, 1995, 2005 pg.68). The interplay between different forms of masculinity is relational as well as an integral part of how patriarchal social order is managed and perpetuated (R.W. Connell, 1987:pg183). Connell’s concept of hegemonic masculinity associates with the constructivist view of “doing gender” with insights which describe the ways gender relations shape social structures.

**Patricia Hill Collins: Black Male Hyper-Sexuality**

Through classical African American social theory, Patricia Hill Collins utilizes an intersectional analysis of the social structure and how black femininity was structured within the institution of slavery. Using this intersectional analysis, heterosexism originates from the wrongdoing of slavery. During slavery, blacks were dominated, forced, used as a commodity, and seen as property. From this perspective, slavery helped construct and perpetuate heterosexism, denies black’s subjectivity and supports the political economy of domination that characterized slavery, colonialism, and neocolonialism (Collins, 2000).

Heterosexism also stems from the condition of fear of the unknown in which that fear assists in explaining homophobia. The fear of the unknown also helps construct the need to further understand black sexuality because according to Collins, much of the literature is inclined to suggest that sexuality means heterosexuality and ignores the manner in which racism and heterosexism influence one another.

Consequently, racism and heterosexism might be better understood in relation to male children’s vulnerability to sexual abuse by recognizing their relationship with history
Racism and heterosexism therefore, have become normalized in society which has perpetuated the appearance of black sexuality and "black hyper-sexuality" to be natural and inevitable, reproducing hegemonic ideologies. According to Collins, this ideology perpetuates oppositional categories and projects race, gender and sexuality through oppositional categories; whites and blacks, males and females, and, heterosexuals and homosexuals. Collins’ black feminist thought sees these distinctive systems of oppression as being associated with a socio-historical context and the overarching structure of domination.

From this perspective, Collins recognizes how images of both overly strong black women and irresponsible black men are pivotal within the notions of hyper-sexuality which are a historical part of racial oppression. For black males, hyper-sexuality is a product of oppression that stems from limited social and economic mobility and the belief in the myth of black sexual superiority (Rossi, 1994). As a result, hyper-sexuality role for black male adolescents is very dynamic. The dominant ideology of hyper-sexuality reinforces overcompensation and proceeds to produce a greater motivation towards hyper-sexuality through culturally conditioned expectations. Sexuality and black male hyper-sexuality are socially conditioned and they become expressed through individual behavior.

Collins argues that equating masculinity with wealth and femininity with submissiveness and financial dependence is harmful to all groups, but especially for
blacks. For instance, black men are in a society where they face institutional barriers to their economic well being. Black men are also disproportionately incarcerated and lack access to quality education. This disposition obscures the dominant vision of masculinity that suggests that to be a man is to be financially successful, which puts a great number of black males at odds (Collins, 2004). Collins proposes several ideas for black liberation, which are to challenge racism, sexism, homophobia, and hyper-sexuality as it manifests itself in society and their own communities (Collins, 2004).

An idea that Collins finds significant is that blacks need to recreate and support avenues of self expression that allow them to tell their own stories about the effects of racism, sexism, classism and homophobia. Collins gives value to this issue by interjecting the idea of blacks sharing their emotional and sexual experiences from their perspective. Collins also argues for a new, more integrated version of success, that includes visions of the importance of personal character apart from economic achievement (Collins, 2004). Collins supports further research on the intersections of race, gender, class and sexuality in order for black masculinity to project a genuine construction.

The sociological perspectives of William Simon’s and John Gagnon’s sexual script theory, R. W. Connell’s hegemonic masculinity and the individual, and social impact of African American social theory, Patricia Hill Collins intersectional analysis of black male hyper-sexuality assist my efforts greatly. These perspectives provide further conceiving and understanding of the social construction male sexuality and how it relates to the vulnerability of male children in relation to prepubescent sexual
abuse. These perspectives also assist in interpreting how hegemonic masculinity and its social construction can be reflective of male offenders’ social position of power and dominance in society over females, children, and other men including specifically black men. Through understanding patriarchy in society and vulnerability I realized that it is important to examine the social construction of black male sexuality and black males’ vulnerability to prepubescent sexual abuse. Looking at gender and race begins to uncover social factors which associate with institutional racism and socially constructed black male sexuality. These perspectives further assist in constructing the impact of male power dynamics in our society and if possibly race and gender increases male children’s’ vulnerability to being sexually abused.

Methods

The National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6647) has been chosen as my database due to the fact that at the time of this study, it is the only national probability sample that has combined information on childhood sexual experiences with accounts of the respondent's consequential sexual history and prevalent sexual practices. The National Health and Social Life Survey is survey data that reflects a probability sample of 3,159 non-institutionalized adults’ ages 18 to 59 residing in the United States. Findings from this study can be generalized to the adult U.S. population. With the use of the National Health and Social Life Survey data along with SPSS version 16.0, I examined the relative opportunity that offenders have to commit the crime of childhood sexual abuse on black males based around influential factors. This study includes an analysis structured around black male
respondents whom have been sexually abused before puberty and their views on sexuality an eight item identified scale (see Appendices pg. 38-43), and sexual enjoyment, a two item scale (see pg. Appendices 38-43).

Quantitative analysis is the primary method utilized in this study to contribute to an understanding of the relative opportunity that offenders have to commit the crime of childhood sexual abuse on black males and the influential factors before puberty. Binary logistics and logistic regression are the primary tools utilized in this study. A conceptual model has been included in order to present an understanding of the data logically from a real world perspective.

Qualitative methods may allow for a more in-depth understanding of individual experiences and meanings associated with male childhood sexual abuse. However, qualitative methods would be centered on smaller and more concentrated samples. Quantitative methods lends to a better understanding of the circumstances of male childhood sexual abuse on a larger scale.

Quantitative methods have also been chosen due to the emotional and personal difficulties associated with obtaining and administering in-depth interviews within this population. Through quantitative methods, logistic regression and linear regression analysis allows an examination and focus on multiple factors concurrently which is necessary because of the complexities associated with male childhood sexual abuse. SPSS version 16.0 as the statistical program used to estimate the conceptual model is beneficial because it can identify direct and indirect affects within a concentrated system of variables through an ordered relationship.
CONCEPTUAL MODEL

Historical Pattern of Racial Oppression - Black - South

Age of Offender - Sexual Toucher 13 - Sexual Toucher 14-17 - Sexual Toucher 18+

Social Class of Origin - Madeg - Padeg

Odds of being Touched by Another - Male before Puberty

Sexual Views and Enjoyment

CONTROL VARIABLES

Generational Effect - Age

Generational Effect - Size of Place R grew up in

Figure 1
Conceptual Model

The number of respondents used in this analysis N = 366, was utilized and represents the number of selected cases. The theoretically based conceptual model along with quantitative methods assisted my efforts with the use of SPSS version 16.0, which allowed me to research the male childhood sexually abused respondents’ and the relative opportunity that offenders have to commit the crime childhood sexual abuse on black males. The conceptual model assisted my focus on understanding the historical pattern of racial oppression, social class of origin, generational effect, cosmopolitan effect and the age of the offender.

In developing the conceptual model (see Figure 1), the associated theoretical views; sexual script theory, theory of hegemonic masculinity, and the construction of black male hyper-sexuality were utilized. Variables were operationalized, and selected for analysis from the National Health and Social Life Survey (ICPSR 6647) dataset. The following variables were used throughout this process; a select only black and white cases ethnic = 1 or ethnic = 2, due to colinearity and south region variable represent the historical pattern of oppression; the age of the offender; 13 years old or under, 14 to 17 years old and 18 years old or older; highest grade mother and father of the respondent completed was combined two item scale into one variable (see Appendices pg.38-43), parents education (Cronbach’s alpha = .757) and represent social class of origin; two control variables urban/rural represents cosmopolitan effect, the size of the place the respondent grew up in and age represents generational effect. The variable sexually touched before puberty was
included from the data set and transformed into males sexually touched before puberty as the dependent variable. With an analysis structured around black male respondents whom have been sexually abused before puberty and their views on sexuality an eight item identified scale (Cronbach’s alpha = .835) and sexual enjoyment, a two item identified scale (Cronbach’s alpha = .798) is also included (see Appendices pg.38-43).

**Results**

The following table, (Table 1) is an estimated logistic model predicting male sexually touched before puberty. This model is significant with a -2 Log likelihood of 398.985. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test presents a Chi-square 12.862 with df = 8. The model suggest that compared to whites, blacks are more likely to report being sexually touched before puberty. The model also suggests that there are more cases in the south. Being sexually touched by all age offenders is significant. Offenders 14 to 17 are less likely to sexually touch a male before puberty than offenders 13 and under. Proxy for social class of origin, the scale parents’ education (see Appendices pg.38-43), the control variables age, generational effect, and urban/rural (XNORCSIZ), cosmopolitan effect, are not significant by prediction. So, odds of age of offender suggest that the younger the offender, and the lower the social class the greater both control variables will be predictive.
Table 1. Variables Used to Estimate the Logistic Model Predicting Male Sexually Touched Before Puberty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1(a)</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>Wald</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Exp(B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>.912</td>
<td>.382</td>
<td>5.694</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.017</td>
<td>2.490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>.535</td>
<td>.271</td>
<td>3.891</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.049</td>
<td>1.708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SexualTouch13</td>
<td>1.078</td>
<td>.301</td>
<td>12.852</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>2.940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SexualTouch14to17</td>
<td>-.690</td>
<td>.331</td>
<td>4.355</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.037</td>
<td>.501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SexualTouch18</td>
<td>-1.410</td>
<td>.287</td>
<td>24.049</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ParentsEd</td>
<td>-.034</td>
<td>.041</td>
<td>.716</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.397</td>
<td>.966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>-.001</td>
<td>.012</td>
<td>.013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.909</td>
<td>.999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XNORCSIZ</td>
<td>.074</td>
<td>.049</td>
<td>2.306</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.129</td>
<td>1.077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>.025</td>
<td>.744</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.973</td>
<td>1.025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Variable(s) entered on step 1: Black, South, SexualTouch13, SexualTouch14to17, SexualTouch18, ParentsEd, AGE, XNORCSIZ.

With the use of the conceptual model and to operationalize the concept, views of sexuality, for the principal components analysis of appeal, eight items are identified. These eight items were scaled at Cronbach’s alpha = .835 (see Appendices pg. 42-47), to serve as one dependent variable that was estimated. Because of colinearity and the primary focus was on offenders 13 and under and due to the positive relationship of the offender. Then the binary logistic model used to predict males sexually touched before puberty was used to predict respondents sexual appeal scale represented in (Table 2).
Table 2. Variables Used to Estimate the Binary Logistic Model Used to Predict Males Sexually Touched Before Puberty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Collinearity Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>20.810</td>
<td>1.436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black Respondent is Black</td>
<td>2.764</td>
<td>.828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Dummy South SA ESC WSC</td>
<td>.307</td>
<td>.578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ParentsEd</td>
<td>-.057</td>
<td>.086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ParentsEd as Proxy for Social Class</td>
<td>KtouchPreMale</td>
<td>Male Sexually Touched Before Puberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XNORCSIZ NORC SIZE OF PLACE</td>
<td>SexualTouch13</td>
<td>Prepubescent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Dependent Variable: SexAppeal Sexual Appeal Scale -- 8 items

According to (Table 2) findings show that males sexually touched before puberty have more sexual acts appeal than other respondents. The same result is present if respondents were touched by an offender 13 or younger. Age and urban/rural (XNORCSIZ) are predictive with sexual act appeal.

To operationalize the concept, sexual enjoyment, a two item scale that ask whether or not respondents’ emotional problems identified with sexual activity and how often stress interfered with sexual activity. The two items were scaled at Cronbach’s alpha = .798 (see Appendices pg. 38-43). The scale is predicted by the same independent variables and model used to predict sexual appeal (Table 3).
Table 3. Variables Used to Estimate the Linear Regression Model Used to Predict Sexual activity and How Often Stress Interfered with Sexual Activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Collinearity Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (Constant)</td>
<td>6.098</td>
<td>.522</td>
<td>11.677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Respondent is Black</td>
<td>.378</td>
<td>.303</td>
<td>.068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dummy South ESCWSC</td>
<td>.167</td>
<td>.212</td>
<td>.042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ParentsEd as Proxy for Social Class</td>
<td>.064</td>
<td>.031</td>
<td>.116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually Touched Before Puberty</td>
<td>.564</td>
<td>.214</td>
<td>.150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE AGE OF R</td>
<td>.027</td>
<td>.010</td>
<td>.152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE OF PLACE</td>
<td>.039</td>
<td>.038</td>
<td>.066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepubescent Toucher 13 or Under</td>
<td>.229</td>
<td>.223</td>
<td>.059</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Dependent Variable: SexEmoProb Emotional Problems Interfere with Sex.

The findings show that being sexually touched means more emotion and stress problems in relation to sexual activity. However, this linear regression model explains only 5% of variance and is plagued by a serious collinearity issue. Given this, this model should be viewed as tentative.


Discussion

This present study was designed to contribute to an understanding of the relative opportunity that offenders have to commit the crime of childhood sexual abuse on black males and the influential factors before puberty. I realized that it is important to recognize the public conventions of masculinity in modern society that are relative to male childhood sexual abuse by the manner in which racism and heterosexism influence one another. According to Collins, much of the literature is inclined to suggest that sexuality means heterosexuality and ignores the manner in which racism and heterosexism influences one another. Consequently, racism and heterosexism might be better understood in relation to male children’s vulnerability to sexual abuse by recognizing their relationship with history and slavery through the effects by race, gender, sexuality, class, and nationality (Collins, 2004). My goal in this study also was to examine the long-term consequences of male childhood sexual abuse. Additional analyses were structured around black male respondents whom have been sexually abused before puberty and their views on sexuality and sexual enjoyment.

My experience as a childcare worker set the stage for this study which incorporated examining the contributing factors of male childhood sexual abuse victimization and further understanding the relative opportunity that offenders have to commit the crime according to age. Following this perspective, this study attempted to answer and examine the following questions: “With the social construction of masculinity, what are the social factors associated with prepubescent male sexual
abuse?" And, "With the social construction of masculinity, what are the social factors associated with the relative opportunity that offenders has to commit the crime of prepubescent male sexual abuse?" Due to my experience as a child care worker my efforts to examine these issues stems from coming across a shocking incident between male children at work.

This study supports aspects of previous research that shows that there are racial, societal, cultural, and male gendered factors that can place children in the vulnerable position of being exposed to sexual abuse. This is supported by utilizing variables relative to the historical pattern of racial oppression, social class of origin, generational effect, cosmopolitan effect and the age of the offender. Due to the fact that contributing factors to childhood sexual abuse are complex a conceptual model is included in order to present an understanding of the data logically from a real world perspective.

This quantitative study strongly supports sexual script theory, hegemonic masculinity theory, and black male hyper-sexuality, in particular because these perspectives provide further conceiving and understanding of the social and historical construction of black male sexuality and child sexual abuse in relation to how this type of behavior persists and can be reflective of male offenders’ social position of power and dominance in society over females, children, and other men.

While studies have consistently found higher prevalence of child sexual abuse victimization among women I felt that this study is important due to the lack of research on male victims of childhood sexual abuse. My effort emphasizes the need
for a further understanding of hegemonic masculinity and the manner in which it is associated with male childhood sexual abuse. The goal of my thesis is to offer a theoretical view of black male childhood sexual abuse victimization by recognizing the vulnerability of black male sexual abuse victimization in relationship to history and slavery through the effects of race, gender, sexuality and class, and possibly alleviate the stigma of male child sexual abuse victimization and increase the awareness of the issue.

There were various findings in this study that were interesting but there were limitations in the quantity of sexually abused black male respondents. The National Health and Social Life Survey dataset at the time of this study is the only national probability sample that has combined information on childhood sexual experiences with accounts of the respondent's consequential sexual history and prevalent sexual practices.

According the findings in this analysis, it is suggested that compared to whites, blacks are more likely to report being sexually touched before puberty. The findings in this analysis also suggest that also suggests that there are more cases in the south. In relation to framing the offender this study suggests that Offenders 14 to 17 are less likely to sexually touch a male before puberty than offenders 13 and under. In addition, the findings in this analysis suggest that males sexually touched before puberty have more sexual acts appeal than other respondents. What is also important in this analysis is that it suggests that being sexually touched means more emotion and stress problems in relation to sexual activity.
By recognizing the influential factors in this study that associate with male childhood sexual abuse victimization, we may begin to further construct social policy through child welfare intervention, preventative strategies, and future policies regarding child sexual abuse victimization. In addition we may begin to construct further studies of offenders of male childhood sexual abuse.

Despite the efforts of policies to protect children, child abuse cases have continued to rise. According to The National Center for Policy and Research (2007), reports of child abuse more than doubled between 1976 and 1986 and by 2001, more than 2.6 million children were allegedly maltreated.

Reports and research suggest that the effects of child abuse are pervasive in our society and continue to increase. I would like to suggest that it is important that definitions of child abuse must be reconstructed and adjusted by social, historical, and cultural male gendered practices in order to alleviate some of the discrepancies of reporting and underreporting. My study may present a clearer recognition and understanding of male child sexual abuse. The goal of my thesis has been to offer a male gendered view of childhood sexual abuse, alleviate the social stigma of male child sexual abuse victimization and increase the awareness of the issue. My efforts may also encourage men to (re)construct race, masculinity, sexuality, and ultimately promote gender and race equity and equality.
Appendices

A. List and Index for Parents Education (pg. 38 & 39)

B. List and Index for Sexual Acts Appeal (pg. 40 & 41)

C. List and Index for Stress Interfered with Sexual Activity (pg. 42 & 43)
**Parent Education**

Cronbach's Alpha = .757

- Grade 8 or Less
- Some High School
- Fin HS or Equiv.
- Voca./Trade/Bus.
- Some / 2Yr Deg.
- Fin 4-5 Yr Deg
- Masters or Equi
- Other Adv. Deg
Parents Education Index

MADEG

Highest Grade Rs Mom Completed
1 = Grade 8 or Less to 8 = Other Adv. Deg

PADEG

Highest Grade Rs Dad Completed
1 = Grade 8 or Less to 8 = Other Adv. Deg
Sexual Acts Appeal
Cronbach’s Alpha = .835

- Appeal of Sex w More Than One P
- Appeal of Watching Others Have Sex
- Appeal of Having Sex w Stranger
- Appeal of Using a Dildo or Vibrator
- Appeal of a P Performing Oral Sex on R
- Appeal of Performing Oral Sex on a P
- Appeal of Anus Stimulated by Ps Fingers
- Appeal of Stimulating Ps Anus w Fingers

Note: “R” represents respondent
Sexual Acts Appeal Index

APPEAL1  Appeal of Sex w More Than One P
          1 = Very Appealing to 4 Not At All Appeal

APPEAL5  Appeal of Watching Others Have Sex
          1 = Very Appealing to 4 Not At All Appeal

APPEAL6  Appeal of Having Sex w Stranger
          1 = Very Appealing to 4 Not At All Appeal

APPEAL9  Appeal of Using a Dildo or Vibrator
          1 = Very Appealing to 4 Not At All Appeal

APPEAL10 Appeal of a P Performing Oral Sex on R
            1 = Very Appealing to 4 Not At All Appeal

APPEAL11 Appeal of Performing Oral Sex on a P
            1 = Very Appealing to 4 Not At All Appeal

APPEAL12 Appeal of Anus Stimulated by Ps Fingers
            1 = Very Appealing to 4 Not At All Appeal

APPEAL13 Appeal of Stimulating Ps Anus w Fingers
            1 = Very Appealing to 4 Not At All Appeal

Note: “R” represents respondent and “P” represents partner
Stress Interfered with Sexual Activity
Cronbach’s Alpha = .798

- How Often Rs Emotions Have Interfered
- How Often Stress Has Interfered w Rs Sex
Stress Interfered with Sexual Activity Index

**EMOPROB**
How Often Rs Emotions Have Interfered
1 = All of the Time to 5 = None of the Time

**STRESS**
How Often Stress Has Interfered w Rs Sex
1 = All of the Time to 5 = None of the Time
Note: “R” represents respondent

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