

Lived Experience of Police Officers in dealing with Male Sexual Victimization Cases

Marc Laurence A. Gatdula

Master of Science in Criminal Justice, CICOSAT Colleges, San Fernando City, La Union, Philippines

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ABSTRACT

The existence of male sexual victimization is a prevailing concern. Although it was already recognized, there is still a need to understand it. It is due to its underrepresentation, insufficiency of conducted research and the unfamiliarity of community towards it. This study aimed to establish an understanding regarding male sexual victimization through the perspective of police officers who have experienced handling such cases, the challenges they have encountered and the proposed program relevant to male sexual victimization. This study made use of the qualitative method. This study was conducted in the Province of Pangasinan, specifically 4th district. The main data-gathering tool is the interview guide, specifically a semi-structured interview. The findings revealed that the handled case of male sexual victimization, mostly those of male who have been sexually coerced by the perpetrator. The officers experienced case withdrawal, systematic gap in handling the case and rarity of case as challenged in dealing with male sexual victimization. Taking measures and proposing a program that focuses on acknowledgement of role limitation and capacity development of the organization. Recommendations are provided; hence, the PNP should establish a non-judgmental environment for male victim. The enhancement of capability of the Organization and their personnel which fosters a victim-centered approach. To policy makers, to ensure that male victims receive the same degree of assistance and legal recourse as their female counterparts. Lastly, this study focused on the experiential perspectives of police officers handling male sexual victimization cases, future research should examine the psychological consequences faced by male survivors.

Keywords: Male Sexual Victimization, Challenges, Proposed Programs

INTRODUCTION

In the present years recognition of male as victim of sexual offense increased. But, although there has been steady increase in acknowledgement of presence of victimization of male in relation to sexual violence, there is still the presence of gap in responding in such cases (Javaid, 2018). In addition, there is still insufficient knowledge in relation to the nature of male-on-male sexual assault (Ioannou et. al., 2017).

To add further, associations between SV victimization of males and physical and psychological health conditions are understudied, and existing studies that document health consequences do not consistently define the different types of SV under investigation (Smith et al., 2023).

Hence, research is still needed in order for us to further understand its concept and therefore will encourage male victims to raise their cases. Also, It is estimated that the help and support for male victims is over 20 years behind that of female victims (Thomas & Kopel, 2023).

Moreover, the prevalence rates of sexual victimization show it is quite common for both men and women. But for care and treatment female victims are more prioritized. For instance, sexual assault referral/care centers are frequently steered by gynecologist and are often located in gynecological or maternity wards, but for men seeking helps remains a limitation, reflecting a striking awareness of sexual assault in male victims. (Hendriks et al., 2018). Similarly, according to Abdullah-Khan (2008), inadequate service to assist male sexual victim still

persist in twenty-first century. To add further, in a study conducted by Walfield et. al. (2020), handling of sexual assault cases reported to law enforcement remains problematic.

In support, there is still a general perspective that men are less affected by sexual victimization. To add further, attention to male sexual victimization was repressed by the attention given to female sexual victimization (Thomas & Kopel, 2023). In addition, some people believe that rape is used to dominate and control women, a view that denies men the right to identify themselves as a sexual victim (Javaid, 2017).

Moreover, in a study conducted by Madjlessi & Loughnan (2024) In their sample, 71% of men experienced some form of sexual victimization by a woman at least once during their lifetime. Sexual victimization was significantly associated with anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder. However, conformity to masculine gender norms was not a significant moderator between victimization and mental disorders. These findings further illuminate the occurrence of male sexual victimization by women. Therefore, it is important to develop and work on policing of male victim which is considered to be under-researched and under-reported to fixed its severe implication (Javaid, 2018).

In support, in the conclusion formulated by Gorris (2015) the visibility of the female victim, leads to Blindness to conflict-related male sexual victimization. Moreover, organizations are far more accustomed to supporting women in this regard (Donne et. al., 2017). In contrast, there is evidence to support the idea that sexual victimization affects male victims mentally just as much as it does female victims and may even be linked to worse results (Thomas & Kopel, 2023).

Furthermore, according to Lowe and Rogers (2017) as cited by Javaid (2018), men will tend to blame themselves for the occurrence of such circumstances. Whereby, there will be a feeling of disappointment, due to the fact that they were not able to defend themselves. Hence, leading to feeling of invalidation, thinking male were not abused. But rather, they unconsciously wanted such to happen (Thomas & Kopel, 2023).

Those aforementioned factors might become a challenge that will be faced by the police officers in dealing with male sexual victimization. In particular, Male and even female victim may decide to hide the occurrence of such unfortunate events in consideration for the safety of their love ones and to avoid judgment (Thomas & Kopel, 2023).

In context, to build an understanding regarding the topic, Sexual victimization encompasses a range of abusive behaviors, including sexual harassment, sexual acts without penetration, and attempted and completed rape (Depraetere et al., 2018).

In connection to the aforementioned statements. In general, police officers plays a vital role in attaining justice for those individuals who have been victimized by sexual assault (Wentz & Keimig, 2019). Moreover, the primary individual that a victim can rely on, in investigating their case and presentation of it in court of justice is the police officers (Spohn & Tellis, 2019). Hence, it is important to identify the challenges to be able to identify possible measures which would help to overcome those which were encountered. To add further they might have built feeling of shame, being afraid of retaliation, and the fear of being blamed from own victimization (Spencer et al., 2017).

To add further, Murphy-Oikonen et al. (2022) explored some of the complexity a police officer faces when dealing with such cases. If police departments emphasize a victim-centered approach, it would significantly decrease the negative experiences that many survivors report when navigating law enforcement. Systematic alterations would only result in more empathetic investigations and would ultimately bring about better outcomes in the survivors' pursuit of justice.

In addition, in a study conducted by Langdridge et al. (2023), there was evidence of a need for greater training and specific support services, particularly one that was more sensitive to the intersection of sexuality and race/ethnicity on sexual assault.

In relation to prevalence of male sexual victimization, Globally, according to UNICEF (2024) among boys and men, between 410 and 530 million (or around 1 in 7) experienced sexual violence in childhood.

In US, 2015 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimated that 2.6% (about 2.8 million) of US men experienced completed or attempted rape during their lifetimes, and 7.1% (about 7.9 million men) were Made to penetrate (MTP) someone else (attempted or completed) (Smith et al., 2023). To add further, In western countries, particularly UK, the US, and the Nordic countries, the prevalence of male-on-male rape or sexual assault is believed to be between 5 and 10% of all sexual assaults each year.

According to the Home Office crime statistics for England and Wales, there were 9901 rapes of victims aged 16 and older in total during the 2010–2011 financial year, 9509 of whom were female (96%) and 392 of whom were male (4%) (Thomas & Kopel, 2023). In a study conducted by Nesvold et al. (2008), in Oslo, Norway, out of 278 victims of sexual assaults that Forensic Medical Examination [FME], 76 individuals were male. Moreover, in 10 European countries (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Spain) using a shared measurement tool (N = 3480 participants, aged between 18 and 27 years). Between 19.7 and 52.2% of female and between 10.1 and 55.8% of male respondents reported having experienced at least one incident of sexual victimisation since the age of consent (Krahe et al., 2015).

In the Philippines, occurrence of male sexual victimization happens, in connection to that one of the recent cases is the Sandro Muhlach's Rape Case (Javier, 2024). Behind that case are different challenges faced by the Police officers in dealing with such cases. In addition, is a case of male child victim of sexual victimization which was sexually assaulted in the back of a mall (Aquino, 2022). Moreover, another local literature by Davis and Miles (2019) explored the vulnerabilities of street-involved boys in Manila in the context of sexual exploitation and abuse. Using structured interviews on the basis of the family dynamics, emotional well-being, and their sexual history with 51 boys between 10 and 19 years of age. It is startling that 65% of the survey respondents answered that they had undergone at least one act of sexual violence-such as being shown pornography (49%), sexual touching (47%), and other forms of severe abuse (27%).

Physical violence was equally widespread and was also most often committed by policemen, parents, and friends. Street-involved boys are at unacceptably high risk for severe exploitation and represent an urgent need for targeted interventions, programs, and research to protect them from this horror. Such research serves to remind us to consider the male vulnerability and the need for social service programs, child protection particularly, in the Philippines, using enhanced well-grounded understanding to guide policy formulation and protection programs for children. The findings underscore the fact that the risk is grave and that comprehensive support systems-integration with social service providers-should be the same to deal with the traumas and challenges associated with boys on the streets.

In support, with the occurrence of such cases in manila, is the case of 16 years-old boy who have been molested by a suspect who claims to be as a talent manager (Baua, 2019).

To add further, is the case of molested 7 years-old male child by 57 years-old male in Quezon City, within the province of Metro Manila (Agustin, 2021). Moreover, there is the occurrence of explicit case, such as rape of a 5 years-old child which has also occurred in Metro Manila (Baua, 2019). But the occurrence of those cases are not only evident to the parts of Metro Manila.

In Paranaque City, a 14 years old male has been molested by two male perpetrator (Dava, 2018). To add further, a rape case occurred in Cagayan, wherein a victim is also a male child (IFM Cauayan, 2022). Lastly, in Santo Tomas, Isabela a male victim was raped three times and killed by a male perpetrator (Santos, 2026).

In the Province of Pangasinan, male sexual victimization also takes place. One of which is within the municipality of Mangaldan, which took place, November 17, 2020. It is in accordance to the statement given by the Police Lieutenant Colonel Police Lieutenant Jun Wacnag, Chief of Police Mangaldan Police Station. To add further, there has been cases of molesting male, it has happened within the Municipality of Sta. Barbara, wherein a 12 years old male student has been molested by a Male Teacher (Simorio, 2024), which proves the occurrence of male-on-male sexual assault.

The reason why cases of male sexual victimization is included within this study is to give reference that male sexual victimization really occurs in the society. Hence, it is also evident that in dealing with such cases

challenges emerges. In connection to that, this study will specifically aim to divulge information regarding perspective of police officers in relation to male sexual victimization. In which, it could possibly advocate the recognition of male sexual victimization and the need of urgency in responding to it. Hence, must lead to normalizing of reporting of such cases. Aligned with this goal, is the proof that there is lack of recent research examines the police responses to male rape victims (Javaid, 2015).

In support, according to Thomas and Kopel (2023), lack of research in male sexual victimization led to uncertainty on how we could deal with it and what we are lacking in terms of knowledge. Consequently, it leads to inaccurate information and attention given to male victims by researchers, theorists, and media outlets has hidden the problem from view (Kubiak et al., 2016).

In support, according to Javaid (2015), figures are largely underestimates of the true reflection of male rape (taking into consideration the evidence demonstrated above), making it seem that male rape is 'less prevalent' than female rape – because many male rape victims are reluctant to report to the police.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to serve a substantial part in understanding concept of male sexual victimization through the perspectives of Police Officers who have experienced in dealing with such cases.

Objectives of the Study:

The research aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To identify the encountered cases of male sexual victimization by a police officer.
2. To determine the challenges faced by police officer while deal with male sexual victimization.
3. To determine proposed program to assist victim of male sexual victimization.

METHODOLOGY

This study is qualitative research, and specifically considered as phenomenological study. It aims to understand shared experiences of people's lives to identify and describe a phenomenon (Mckoy & Boyd, 2023). In addition, the goal of phenomenological study is to be able to describe an experience based on "What?" and "How?" did an individual experienced it (Neubauer et al., 2019). It is in relation with the aim to understand experiences of police officers in encountering challenges in dealing with male sexual victimization cases and the measures they have taken to overcome the challenges.

This study has gained participation of Police Officers who has experienced in dealing with male sexual victimization in 4th district of Pangasinan. They have been chosen through the combination of Purposive Sampling, specifically criterion sampling. Purposive sampling relies on the judgment of the researchers on whom is the most suitable participant of the study (Purposive Sampling 101, 2024).

To add further, the researcher has identified specific criteria which will serve as basis for reliable selection of participants (Moser, A. & Korstjens, I., 2017). It is in connection with the rarity of the case that affects the difficulty of finding individuals who have met the criteria to become participants of this study such as a Police Officer who have encountered male sexual victimization cases.

Specifically, the Women and Children Protection Unit, because they are the one assigned to handle male sexual victimization. It was due to the sensitivity of the nature of the case treated similarly to that of cases involving Women and Children. The main data-gathering tool is the interview guide, specifically a semi-structured interview.

In treatment of data, the researcher used thematic analysis. This type of analysis helps researchers explore underlying patterns in qualitative data, making it valuable for studies focused on understanding perspectives,

experiences, or social constructs. It allows researchers to distill extensive, complex data into themes, revealing insights into the studied subject (Villegas, F., 2024). In support, Thematic analysis is a highly popular technique among qualitative researchers for analyzing qualitative data, which usually comprises thick descriptive data (Naeem, M., 2023).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data gathered. The data pertains to the narratives of participants based on their experiences in dealing with male sexual victimization and the possible measures which can be performed in order to deal with such cases in effective manner.

Encountered cases of male sexual victimization by the Police Officers.

This section highlights the various cases of male sexual victimization encountered by police officers, based on their firsthand experiences.

Sexual Coercion of Victim

The findings of the study based on the responses of the participants mainly focused on the coercion of victim. It is aligned to the study conducted by Ioannou et al. (2017) whom discovered that most sexual assaults involving male victims tend to be violent. But coercion is not limited to force, It also includes emotional coercion, psychological force, or manipulation to force the victim into non-consensual sex or sex acts (RAINN 2019).

While the researcher is conducting analysis of data the researcher also came up with two sub-theme: Adult Male Sexual Coercion & Child Male Sexual Coercion. This is reflected in the organized responses in each of the sub-theme formulated. In which, it strongly highlights that contradicting concepts with regards male is less-likely to become victim of sexual victimization.

Adult Male Sexual Coercion

During the interviews, several cases of male sexual victimization were reported. One of which is about sexual victimization of an Adult Male. It is manifested on the narration of the participants:

According to Participant 1. When I was still the WCPD [Women and Children Protection Desk] Chief Investigator here in Mangaldan. I recorded one incident involving a male member of the LGBTQ+ community who was of legal age. While he was about to sleep, the two men forced him to engage in sexual intercourse. One of them proceeded to penetrate the victim. This particular response showed that male can be placed in a situation whereby there will be vulnerable contradicting the concept of Gender role theory, stating that Men have historically been perceived as powerful, in control, and less likely to become victims, particularly of sexual offenses.

This response shows that cases of male sexual victimization also involve force. Supporting the study of Ioannou et al. (2017) that cases of sexual assaults tend to be violent.

Child Male Sexual Coercion

Relevant to this sub-theme are reflective responses which highlights its concept. First, According to Participant 2. I encountered a case. The case involved a child and an educator, and was categorized as child abuse through other forms of sexual exploitation. The perpetrator instructed the child to perform a sexual act, specifically the insertion of the child's genitalia into the perpetrator's anus. He further claimed that the child willingly engaged in the act. However, the court did not acknowledge this justification, as under the law, a child is not recognized as someone capable of demonstrating free will.

Moreover, as stated by Participant 3. I have encountered a case wayback 2020, it involves a 9 year-old child who was victimized by a 43 year old male. The perpetrator made the child suck his genital.

The narratives offered by police officers serve as compelling empirical foundations for understanding male sexual victimization—an issue often obscured by societal silence and legal ambiguity. Each case challenge dominant cultural and criminological assumptions, pressing the need for a more inclusive and trauma-informed lens in law enforcement and policy design.

Cases involving male children highlight disturbing abuses of power and trust. The reported acts—solicitation, forced oral contact, and psychological manipulation—speak to the multifaceted nature of coercion.

According to Knudsen (1991), children are uniquely susceptible to sexual victimization due to immaturity, ignorance, and dependence. Bloxsoon et al. (2024) extend this by framing coercion as a process of convincing rather than purely forcing, a nuance echoed in Participant 2's account of an educator falsely claiming child consent.

Similarly to the responses of Participant 3, under Curry's (2019) and Walfield's (2018) articles, both researchers mention how numerous male sexual assault victims are forced to penetrate their perpetrators.

Such cases illuminate a persistent gray zone in legal and ethical considerations: while laws recognize the incapacity of children to offer consent, perpetrators still attempt to exploit emotional or behavioral loopholes. The data underscore the importance of child-centered protocols in investigation and prosecution, especially when dealing with male victims who may not receive the same reflexive institutional empathy as females

Finally, these findings contribute to the criminological debate on how sexual violence is constructed, reported, and prosecuted in patriarchal cultures. They challenge hegemonic norms and advocate for a victimology that transcends binary gender distinctions. The narratives become catalysts for shifting paradigms—from treating male sexual victimization as a statistical anomaly to acknowledging it as a systemic concern woven into the fabric of silence and shame.

Thus, men should not be regarded as inherently superior or invulnerable to sexual victimization. The narratives underscore that anyone, regardless of gender, can be subjected to force and coercion. Therefore, male victims deserve the same level of recognition, protection, and support as female and child victims. This challenges traditional gender norms that expect men to always defend themselves or resist sexual violence, which, as noted by Javaid (2017), are rooted in harmful and toxic masculine ideals.

Challenges encountered by the police officers in dealing with male sexual victimization.

This section highlights the different challenges or difficulties that the participants encountered in dealing with male sexual victimization.

Case withdrawal

This theme encompasses cases wherein the male sexual victimization did not prosper the case due to victim non-attendance in confrontation and case retraction by Victim. This is manifested on the narrations of the victim.

Whereas, according to Participant 1. There were cases where male minors reported incidents to the police. Although they initially sought confrontation, they ultimately failed to attend the scheduled sessions due to feelings of shame.

In addition, according to Participant 2 There was a time when someone reached out to raise a complaint. The incident involved a gay individual and the male victim engaging in oral sex. The male became afraid because

the gay individual threatened to leak a video of the act. Fearing the video might be spread, he came to us for help. We told him that if he truly wanted to file a case, we would assist him. However, he later changed his mind and did not pursue the complaint, which led to the case not progressing.

These form of challenges lies on the victim participation. Since, one of the common concerns in dealing with male sexual victimization is the victim's cooperation. In support, rate of men who feel comfortable to report their rape and sexual assault to the police and the voluntary sector is considerably low in comparison to women (Cohen, 2014). To add further, according to Sleath and Bull (2012) argue that male rape victims rarely disclose their experience of rape to the researchers because the victims often hold feelings of self-blame, trepidation, and shame. It is evident based on the narrations that male might opt not to pursue the case.

In addition, face different barriers to reporting than women, including lack of awareness and education, and stigma, often associated with homophobia (Javaid, 2018; Scarce, 1997)

Systemic Gaps in Handling Male Sexual Victimization

This theme emphasizes the challenges faced by the PNP in dealing with male sexual victimization due to institutional and access limitation. It is manifested through the narration of participants.

In connection to that, according to Participant 1 One of the challenges we encountered was securing medical assistance from the Women and Children Protection Unit (WACPU) at Region One Medical Center (R1MC). They do not accommodate male victims of legal age because their services are dedicated solely to women and male children.

Moreover, according to Participant 2 Based on the case I handled, one major challenge was the WACPU at Region One Medical Center not accommodating male perpetrators. In this situation, the male individual was the one who had penetrated the minor boy, which made him the appropriate person from whom to collect biological evidence through medical examination. However, WACPU does not accept male individuals of legal age. This is partly because there is still no clear decision on which agency should handle cases involving male individuals in sexual victimization.

Based on the narration of Participant 1 and Participant 2, the researcher concludes that the PNP has institutionalized limitation in access for medico legal access. It is due to the fact that their unit cannot cater the Male victim or perpetrator of Legal age they are assisting in investigation process. Currently, there are 115 WCPUs and VAWC Desks in 59 Provinces and 10 cities Directory of Women and Children Protection Units and VAWC Desks, according to Child Protection Network (2022). But they are only exclusive for women and children victim of sexual victimization.

Lasty in relation to access limitation, according to Participant 3 For medico-legal procedures, we can't seek assistance from private institutions. Only hospitals with a Women and Children Protection Unit (WACPU) are allowed to conduct them.

Although the PNP coordinates with Government Hospital such as R1MC, they cannot establish coordination with private hospitals. This might vastly affect investigative procedure, especially when the situation needs assistance of private entity. In support, according to Atty. Harold Respicio (2024), A medico-legal certificate is an official document issued by a licensed physician, usually from a government hospital or clinic. Due to this, it might affect the speed of investigation, which was reflective in the responses of participants. Therefore affecting the progress of cases.

Rarity of Case

Theme focuses on the prevalence of male sexual victimization which is considered to be rare, and it is reflected in the lack of experience based on the response of Participant 3, whereby she stated that, The challenge for me

was that it was my first time encountering such a case. Because we're all aware that, usually, males don't report these kinds of incidents.

This highlights that rarity of case may lead to lack of knowledge in properly dealing with such case. In support, in other researchers (Lees, 1997; Rumney, 2008), it can be argued that the police demonstrate a lack of awareness of the realities of male sexual victimization. In addition, in the study conducted by Murphy-Oikonen et al. (2022) found that while officers expressed deep compassion and dedication to justice for survivors, many felt unequipped due to minimal training, vague investigative thresholds, and emotional stress related to such cases.

Proposed Programs to assist victim of male sexual victimization.

This section highlights the different challenges or difficulties that the participants encountered in dealing with male sexual victimization.

Acknowledgment of Role Limitations.

This section presents the theme of recognizing professional limitations and the importance of seeking assistance from specialized units. It highlights how police officers acknowledge their lack of training in addressing the psychological well-being of male sexual victims and the need to coordinate with appropriate agencies or professionals to ensure proper support and intervention.

According to Participant 1 When it comes to psychological assistance, we are not properly trained for that. That's why it's better to refer victims to R1MC (Hospital), since they are more equipped and knowledgeable in helping individuals who may be suffering from psychological trauma.

In addition, as stated by Participant 2 Counseling is conducted by the Municipal Social Welfare Office. Since we are not trained in providing counseling, we rely on the assistance of Social Welfare.

Lastly, according to Participant 3 What's most important is that the victims are given proper counseling by social workers, and referred to a psychologist from the Social Welfare Office, as they are more qualified for that role.

In relation to the aforementioned responses, it is evident that police officers are willing to recognize the limitations of their capacity. This is to avoid compromising both the proper handling of the case and the well-being of the victim. In this way, the process of responding to victimization may be considered more effective.

In support of this, Argyris (1991) discusses how professionals often struggle to acknowledge limitations, but doing so is essential for learning and improvement. Schön (1983) adds that this recognition helps professionals refine their practice. Furthermore, Roycroft (2021) emphasizes that law enforcement officers must recognize when a situation exceeds their individual capacity and seek team input or external expertise.

Hence, the researcher concludes that recognition of professional limitations plays a pivotal role in successfully resolving cases and assisting victims. Forcing a solution without the necessary expertise may compromise outcomes rather than achieve meaningful success.

Capability-development.

This section entails the theme focuses on development of capability of PNP to provide better assistance to male victims such as Personnel Capacity improvement, Post-Case Support Enhancement, and Facility Development for Specialized Care.

In the response of Participant 1 she stated It would probably be better if the PNP itself had an after-care program focused on victims, instead of us having to refer them to the DSWD, which is usually the agency that handles victim assistance. Because currently, the PNP doesn't have an after-care program.

To add further Participant 3 stated that, It would probably be better if the PNP itself had an after-care program focused on victims, instead of us having to refer them to the DSWD, which usually provides victim support. Because the PNP doesn't have an after-care program yet.

Moreover, according to Participant 2. There should be a dedicated hospital where male victims of sexual victimization can be brought.

These responses highlight the need for the PNP to enhance its role in addressing male sexual victimization—not only during investigation and trial but also beyond those stages, through sustained psychological care and the deployment of on-call psychologists trained for such sensitive cases.

In support of these perspectives, Fradkin and Struve (2017) assert that institutional reforms must include hiring male-sensitive therapists and creating safe environments for disclosure. Additionally, a 2022 qualitative study, Sexual Violence against Men and Boys in Conflict and Displacement: Findings from a Qualitative Study in Bangladesh, Italy, and Kenya, recommends continuous training for humanitarian staff and community-based capacity development to support male survivors, particularly in displacement settings.

To add further through capacity-building, If the police consider misrepresentations about the gendering of rape was found in images, content and context in the articles examined, whereby females were viewed as victims; males, as offenders, it could ultimately have an impact on their duties when dealing with male rape victims. To prevent the gendering of rape, the media should use gender-neutral terms without gendered pictures or pronouns (Cohen, 2014). Such neutrality, therefore, will include both male and female rape in the media discussions, giving a chance for all rape victims to seek validation for their experience.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analyzed and the findings of the study, the researcher deduced the following conclusions:

Police Officers may experience cases that involves male victim that experienced being forced or manipulated to engaged in sexual contact.

The challenges faced by police officers is not only limited to victim's unwillingness to cooperate. But also, within themselves and their organization.

Despite recognizing their individual and organizational limitations, police officers perceive the recognition as a means to handle case effective. In addition, an area for professional and institutional development, contributing to more organized, informed, and effective responses to male sexual victimization.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings and conclusions presented herein, the researcher presents the following recommendations:

To foster a more supportive and non-judgmental environment for male victims, barriers to help-seeking must be addressed. Enhancing the implementation of victim confidentiality protections is critical. Ensuring that male survivors can report incidents anonymously and without fear of stigma will encourage disclosures and contribute to a more compassionate and responsive support system.

Police officers must receive enhanced, competency-based training that equips them with the skills and knowledge necessary to address male sexual victimization effectively.

Establishing specialized facilities and hiring professionals capable of providing prompt psychological support—especially prior to inter-agency collaboration—will help mitigate trauma and reinforce a victim-centered approach.

Policymakers must strive to ensure that male victims receive the same degree of assistance and legal recourse as their female counterparts. This entails updating and expanding the Victim Confidentiality Protections Program, and improving the accessibility and visibility of support services specifically designed for male survivors.

While this study focused on the experiential perspectives of police officers handling male sexual victimization cases, future research should examine the psychological consequences faced by male survivors. Such investigations will offer deeper insight into trauma outcomes and inform more effective support strategies.

To adapt the proposed program formulated based on the result this study by different institution offering criminology course.

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