

Intersections between violence against women and violence against sexual minorities

Stephanie Miedema¹, Kathryn M. Yount^{1,2}, Esnat Chirwa³, Kristin Dunkle³, Emma Fulu⁴

¹Department of Sociology, Emory University ²Hubert Department of Global Health, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University

³Medical Research Council, South Africa ⁴The Equality Institute



INTRODUCTION

- Men's perpetration of violence against women remains a global problem (Abrahams et al. 2014; Devries et al. 2013)
- Violence against women is fundamentally about gender inequality (Jewkes, Flood and Lang 2015)
- A key violence prevention strategy is the engagement of boys and men
- Yet, men do not comprise a homogenous category (Flood 2015)
- Sexuality-based discrimination (homophobia) is central to the maintenance of gender inequality and stratifies groups of men (Fleming et al. 2015)
- If we shift our conceptual angle to include both gender inequality and homophobia, what is the implication for violence prevention?

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

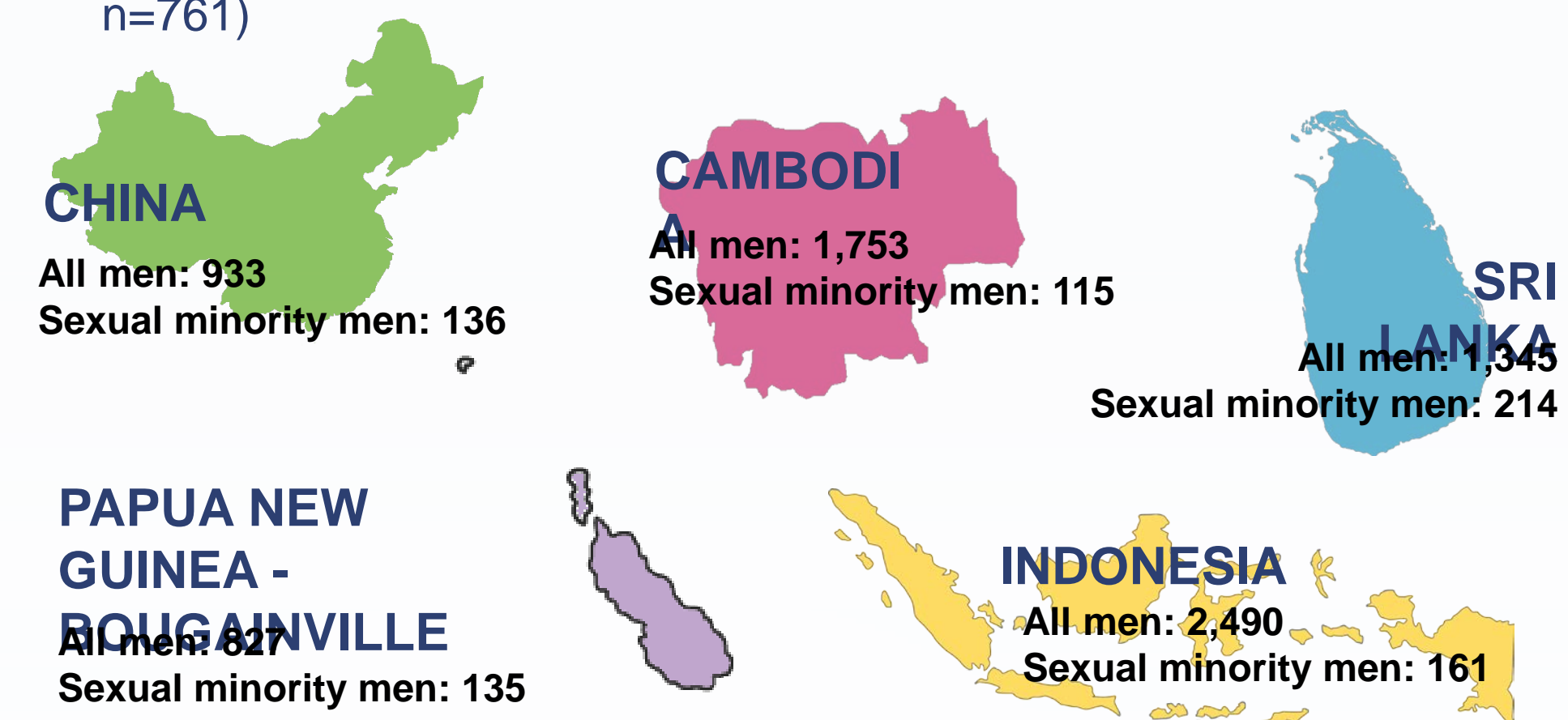
Is there a difference between sexual minority men & heterosexual men in their exposure to lifetime violence?

Is the group with greater exposure to adversity more likely to perpetrate violence against women or other men?

What are the implications for violence prevention?

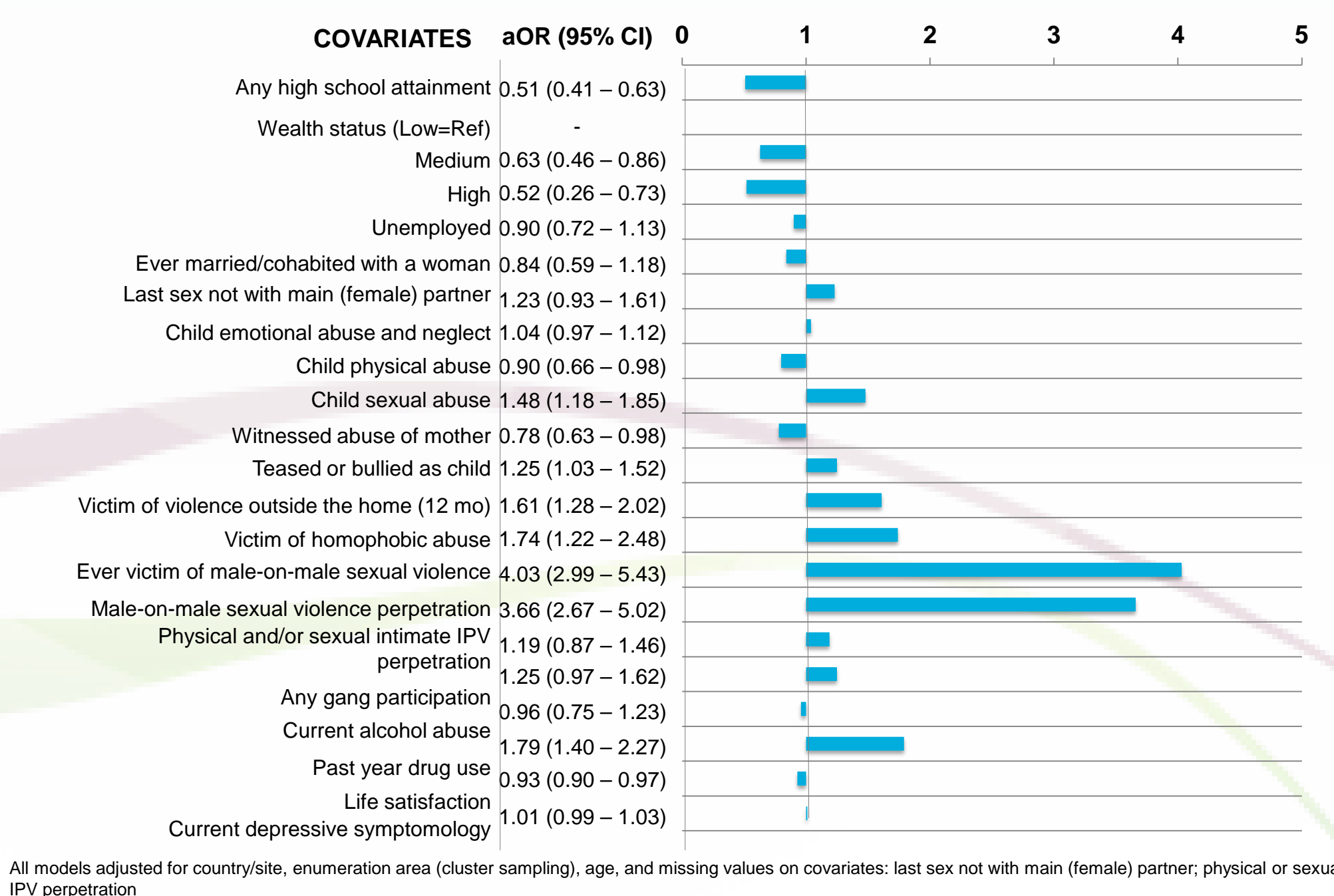
METHODS

- UN Multi-country Study on Men and Violence conducted from 2012-2013 in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea – Bougainville, and Sri Lanka (all men, all countries n=7,641)
- Multi-stage cluster sampled probability-based samples of men aged 18-49
- Comparable survey design in all countries
- Sexual minority men defined as men who reported sex with another man and/or attraction to other men (sexual minority men, all countries n=761)



RESULTS

Table 1. Multivariable logistic regression models of consensual same-sex sexual practices or reported same-sex preferences regressed on socio-demographic characteristics and adverse life experiences



CONCLUSIONS

- Sexual is a central axis of differentiation among men in Asia-Pacific
- Sexual minority men are disproportionately more likely to experience most measured forms of violence across the life course
- Implications for violence prevention include:
 - Greater attention to sexuality in gender-based violence prevention interventions
 - Integration of intervention efforts among sexual minority men (often related to HIV-related health work) and the broader population
 - Future research on the effects of sexuality (e.g. meaning making) for men's experiences and perpetration of violence

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