



Klas Hyllander Independent Consultant klas @hyllander.se

## The role of men...

- o All men can make a difference
- Men that are leaders have a special responsibility & opportunities in promoting change among other men and boys and in social gender norms
- o Fathers have key roles
- o As do men that do care work in general

# What about men and violence?

- o Strong gender pattern in violence
- Violence is primarily perpetrated by men, while most men don't use violence
- o Gender-based violence: not restricted to men's violence against women and girls
- Many men are victims of violence from other men - in the name of gender

## Gender? VAW?



What about men?

# Power makes men and masculinities invisible

This happened: John beat Mary

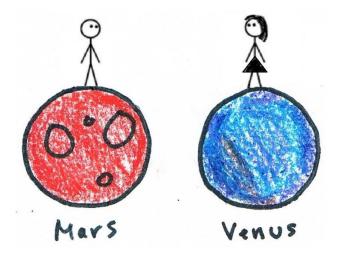
- Mary was beaten by John
- Mary was battered by John
- Mary was battered

This is how it is commonly described and thought about:

## Mary is a battered woman

The invisibility of the man/abuser is a consequence of power and privilege... It leaves power relations and social norms of masculinity unchallenged.

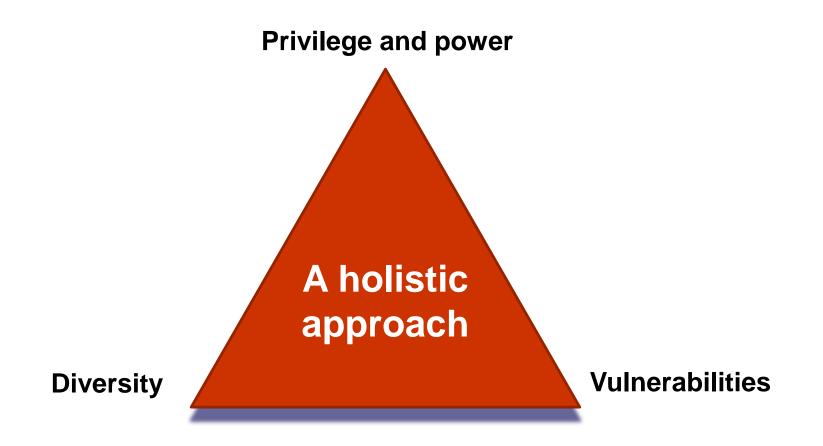
## Men are in fact also gendered



Gender is relational in a gender unequal society, i.e. masculinities and femininities are defined in relation to eachother.

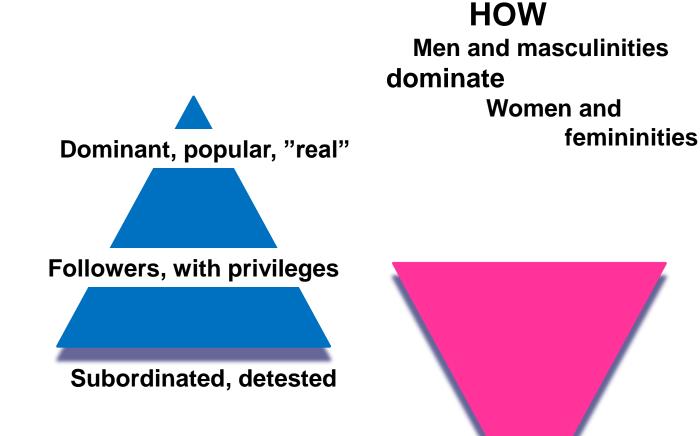
The relation is based on incorrect notions and stereotypes that men and women are essentially different.

## Men & Masculinities



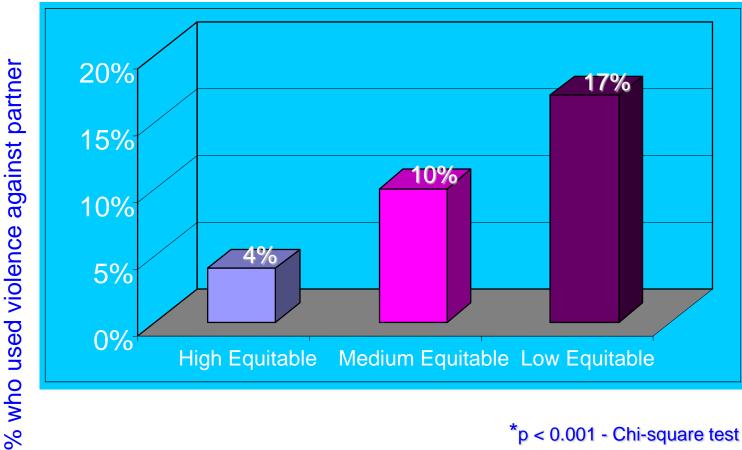
Mike Messner, professor sociology

## Connell's Masculinities



Illustrating hierarchy, power relations and violences also between men and groups of men

#### Social gender norms drive the behavior of men and boys: GBV and norms about manhood

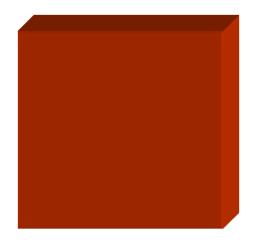


\*p < 0.001 - Chi-square test

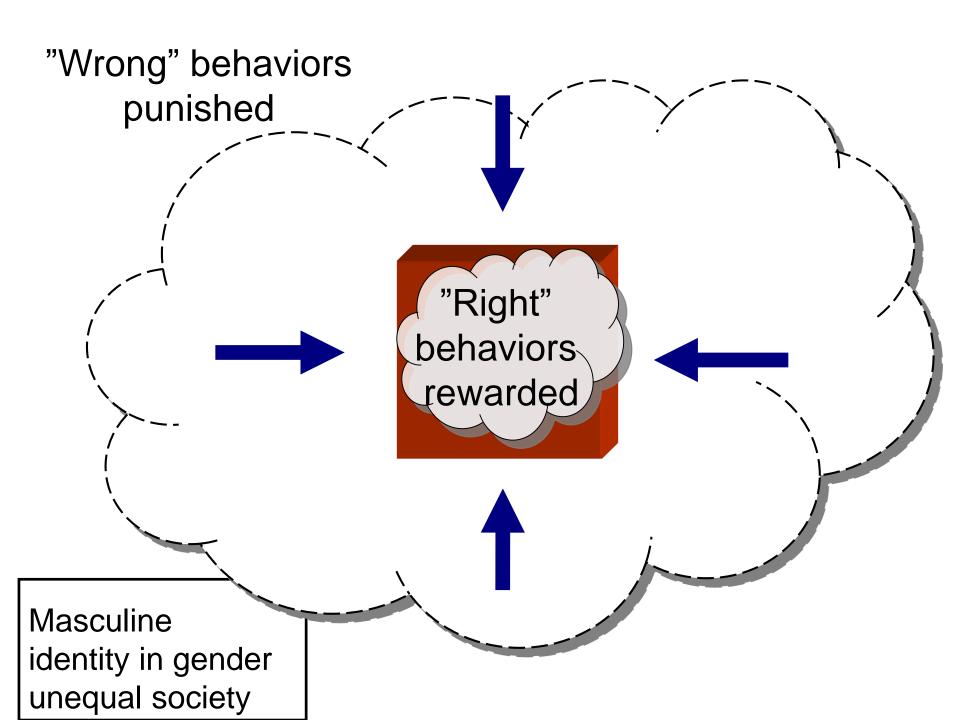
Results from IMAGES study in Brazil

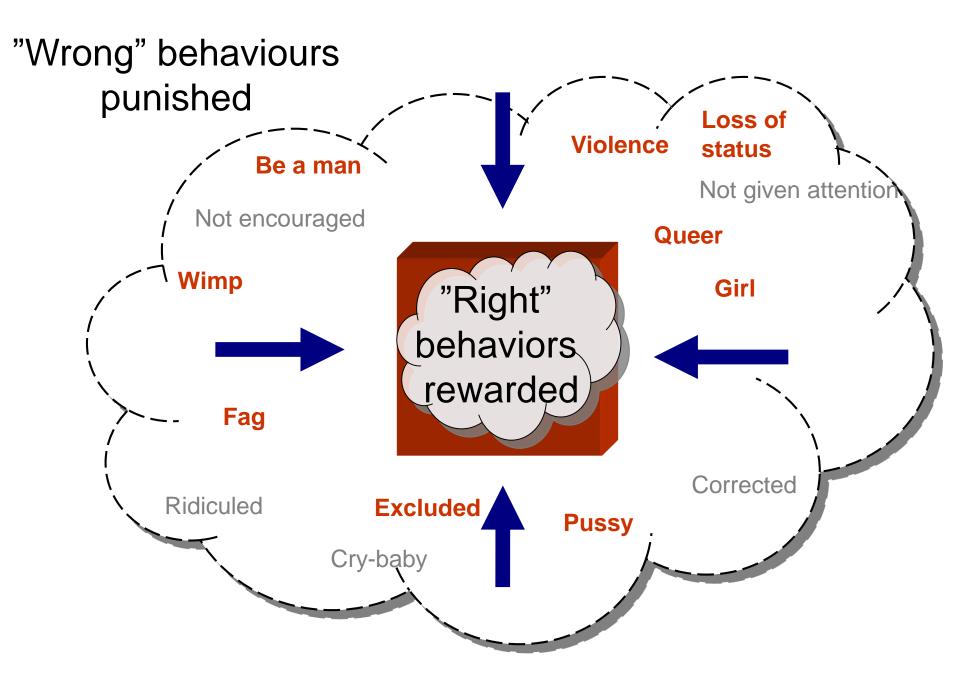
## The Man Box

Making visible social notions/norms on dominant masculinity



http://www.ted.com/talks/tony\_porter\_a\_call\_to\_ men?language=en





## Pyramid of abuse

#### MURDER

#### **RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT**

PHYSICAL ABUSE hitting, punching, slapping, burning, pushing, pinching

VERBAL ABUSE name calling, yelling, threats, verbal intimidation

VICTIMIZATION

she deserved it, it was her fault, victim blaming, she should have known better, why was she walking alone at night?

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lower salaries

GLASS CEILING females as workers/secretaries/managers, not CEO's

#### **TITLE IX/EDUCATION**

lesser facilities/equipment, unequal media coverage, double standards, no equal access to sports or education

#### TRADITIONAL ROLES

woman as secretary/man as boss, man at work/woman at home, woman as domestic/nurse/teacher, man as manual laborer, CEO

#### OBJECTIFICATION magazines, TV, showing body parts only, scantily dressed

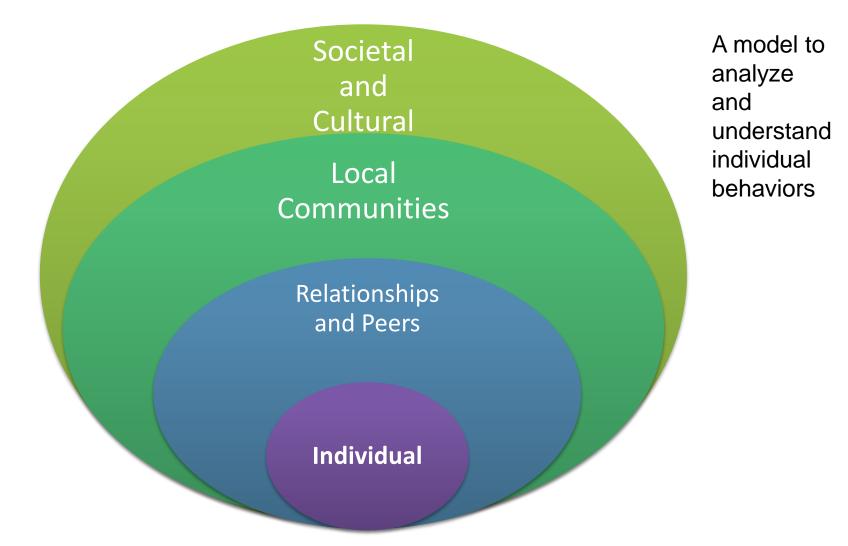
LANGUAGE bitch, ho, slut, stupid, over-emotional, chick, broad

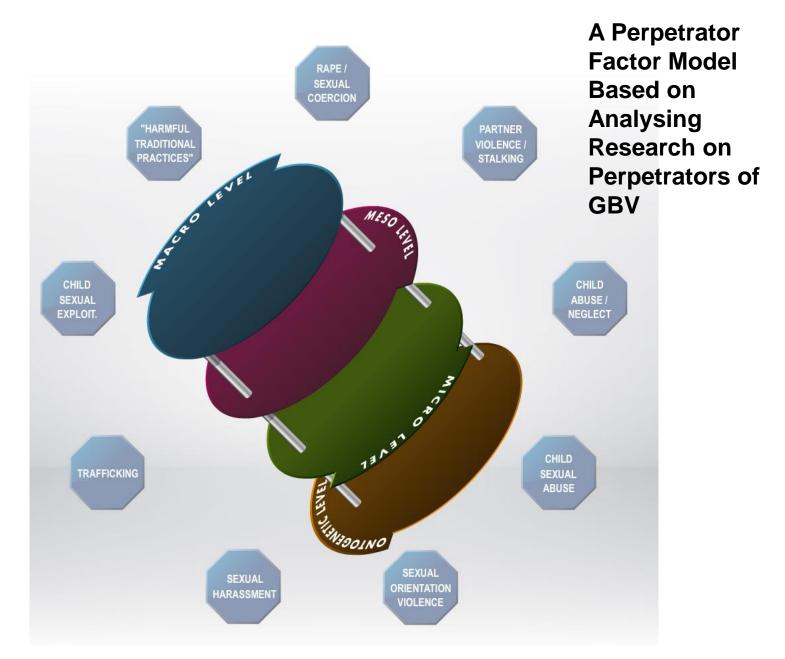
> JOKES Saturday Night Live, dumb blondes, etc.

Serious forms of GBV is always preceded by degrading language, lighter forms of verbal and physical violence etc.

Everyone can contribute in undermining GBV by intervening constructively against lighter forms of violence. A prevention model: The prosocial bystander approach

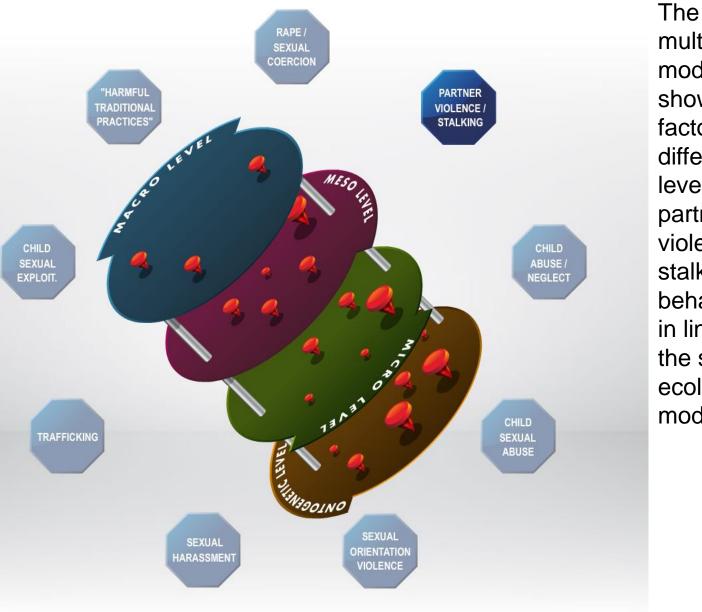
### Socio-Ecological Model





#### Hagemann-White et al

http://ec.europa.eu/justice/funding/daphne3/multi-level\_interactive\_model/understanding\_perpetration\_start\_uinix.html

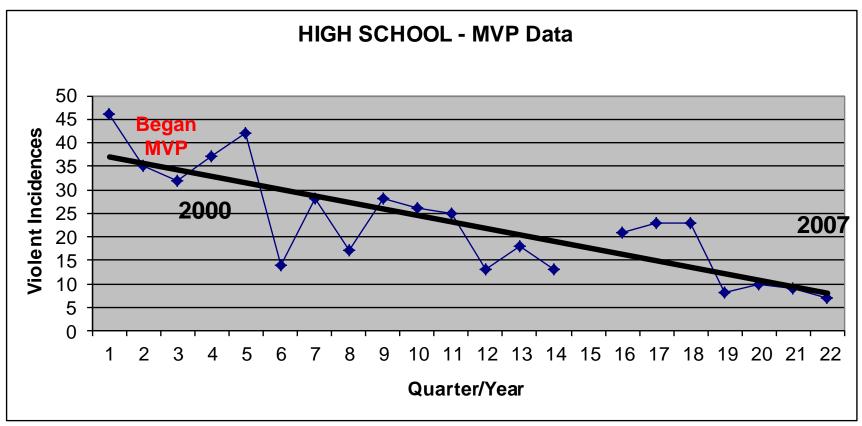


multilevel model here showing risk factors at different levels for partner violence and stalking behaviors, in line with the socioecological model

# Promising work in GBV prevention with men&boys

- Multi-level interventions addressing risk factors at different levels
  - Ex Whole School Approach or Spectrum of prevention
- Gender-Transformative approaches, i.e."gender boxes" are challenged
- Primary prevention: Mentors in Violence Prevention, Bringing in the Bystander, Know Your Power, MenCare, Program H, Program P etc.
- Secondary, Tertiary: new methods being developed in social work, police, treatment

#### School Data, 1999-2007



Data from a high school using Mentors in Violence Prevention and more

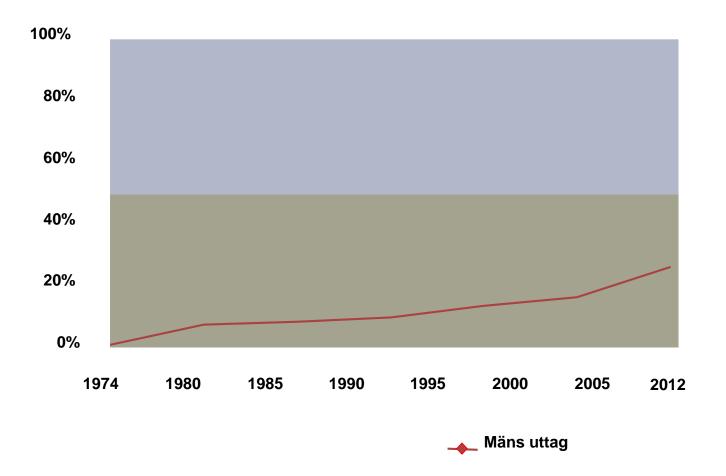
### o Care is the antidote to violence

(requires empathy, humanizing those involved, active communication etc.)

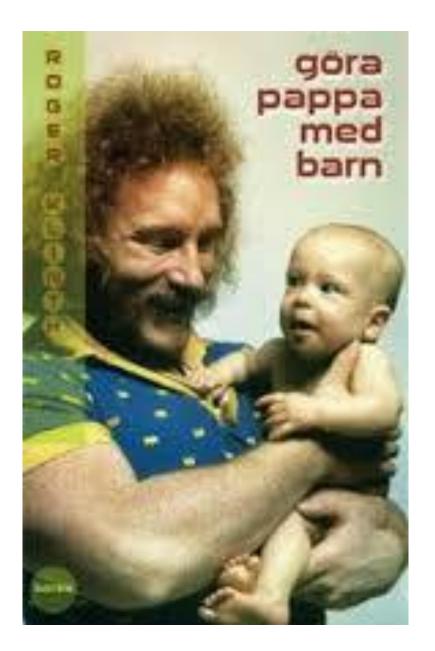
 Promoting men's care work in parenthood as well as professionally is a key strategy to combat GBV



## **Paternal leave in Sweden**



Change created through a multi-level approach: national policy, campaigns, parent education etc.



A campaign poster from the 1970's

# The role of men in leadership

- Leaders have a special and critical role in changing social norms – leaders operate at the societal and local community levels, as well as higher up in the hierarchies of masculinities
- Men in leadership need to learn about GBV, understand the costs it has for everyone and their organizations/communities, and: lead!
- o Collaborate with women in leadership
- Initiate and publically support GBV prevention and Gender Equality measures in their organizations/communities











Common comtemporary media representations / stereotypes of men and masculinities





In contrast...







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