

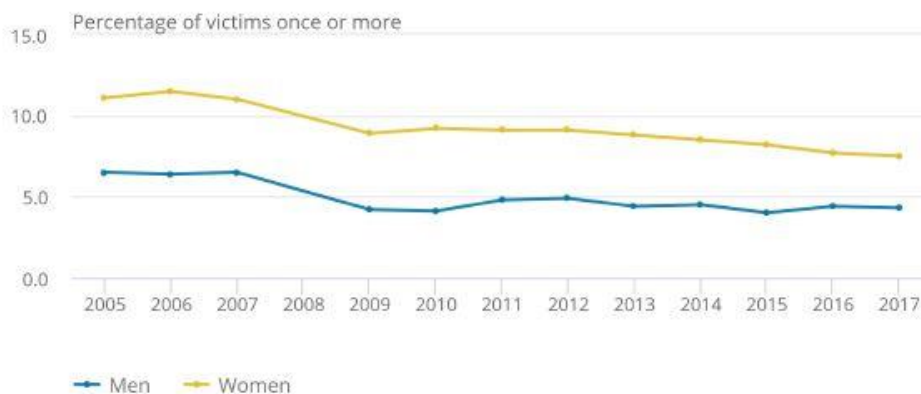
Male victims of domestic and partner abuse 35 key facts

March 2018 - Produced by Mark Brooks, ManKind Initiative
(Sources can be found at the end of the document)

- (1) 15% of men and 26% of women and aged 16 to 59 had experienced some form of domestic abuse since the age of 16, equivalent to an estimated 2.4 million male victims and 4.3 million female. **For every three victims of domestic abuse, two will be female, one will be male.** One in four women and one in six to seven men suffer from domestic abuse in their lifetime.
- (2) 4.3% of men and 7.5% of women stated that they have experienced domestic abuse in 2016/17, equivalent to an estimated 713,000 male victims and 1.2 million female victims. **For every three victims of domestic abuse, two will be female, one will be male.**

The difference between the prevalence of domestic abuse for men and women is at its lowest since the year ending March 2005. The 3.2 percentage point difference between men and women in the year ending March 2017 compares with a peak difference of 5.1 percentage points in the year ending March 2010.

Year ending March 2005 to year ending March 2017 Crime Survey for England and Wales



- (3) In 16/17, 9.6% of men (equivalent to 1.6 million men) and 19.9% of women (3.3 million women) said they had experienced partner abuse (non sexual) since the age of 16.
- (4) In 16/17, 2.7% of men (equivalent to 450,000) and 5.2% of women (equivalent to 862,000 million) experienced partner abuse (non sexual). **For every three victims of partner abuse, two will be female and one will be male.**
- (5) **There has been a significant fall in partner abuse for both men and women over the past 13 years.** The percentage of men stating they experienced partner

abuse in 04/05 was 4.6% (752,000) and in 16/17, it was 2.7% (450,000). For women, the fall was from 8.6% (1.333 million) to 5.2% (862,000). There has also been a fall in domestic abuse with 6.5% of men (1 million) and 11.1% of women (1.7 million) being victims of domestic abuse in 2004/05 and 4.3% (713,000) and 7.5% women (1.2 million) in 2016/17.

- (6) In 16/17, 0.5% of men (88,000) and 1.3% of women (219,000) experienced stalking by a partner. Since the age of 16, the figures were 2.9% men (474,000) and 8.2% women (1.27 million). **For every four victims of stalking, three will be female and one will be male.**
- (7) In 16/17, 0.9% of men and 1.5% of women were victims of force at the hands of their partner. **For every three victims of partner abuse where force is involved, two will be female and one will be male.** Since the age of 16, the figures were 6% of men and 14.3% of women.
- (8) Since the age of 16, 0.1% of men (23,000) and 3.5% (583,000) of women had been sexually assaulted by rape or penetration (including attempts) by a partner. In 16/17, the figures were 5,000 men and 49,000 women (0.3%).
- (9) Since the age of 16, 0.6% of men (101,000) and 4.6% (767,000) of women had been subjected to indecent exposure or unwanted sexual touching by a partner. In 16/17, the figures were 0.1 men (9,000) and 0.3% women (43,000).
- (10) Generally, younger people are more likely to be a victim of partner abuse and stalking than those in older age groups. In 16/17, 4% of men (5.7% women) aged 16-19, and, 4.3% of men aged 20-24 (7.3% women) were victims of partner abuse. 1.7% of men aged 16-19 (2.0% women) and 0.5% aged 20-24 (2.7% women) respectively were victims of domestic stalking.
- (11) Men who are separated or divorced are more likely to suffer partner abuse than those who are married. 10.2% of separated men (18.7% women) and 7.6% (13.6% women) of divorced men, suffered partner abuse in 16/17 while only 1.2% of married men and 2.0% of married women did so.
- (12) For men in management, 2.4% said they suffered from partner abuse in 16/17 as did 2.9% in manual/routine occupations, 2.2% of men who had never worked/long-term unemployed and 3.2% students. The female equivalent statistics were 3.7%, 7.3%, 6.1% and 5.9%.
- (13) Men (5.4%) with a long-term illness or disability were victims of partner abuse in 16/17 compared to women (11.2%) in the same situation. For those with no long-term illness or disabilities, the figures are 2.3% (4.1% women).
- (14) In 2016/17, 26% of male victims (22% women) of partner abuse live in a household with children and 5% of male victims (36% women) in a household with a single adult with children.
- (15) 12% of men and 15% of women who were victims of partner abuse suffered three or more incidents in 14/15. 1% of men had suffered 50 or more incidents as had 2% of female victims.

- (16) Of those that suffered from partner abuse in 14/15, 29% of men and 23% of women suffered a physical injury, a higher proportion of men suffering severe bruising or bleeding (6%) and internal injuries or broken bones/teeth (2%) than women (4% and 1% respectively). 30% of men who suffer partner abuse have emotional and mental problems (47% women). Only 27% of men sought medical advice whilst 73% of women did.
- (17) **Male victims (39%) are over three times as likely as women (12%) not to tell anyone about the partner abuse they are suffering from.** Only 10% of male victims will tell the police (26% women), only 23% will tell a person in an official position (43% women) and only 11% (23% women) will tell a health professional.
- (18) The number of women convicted of perpetrating domestic abuse has increased seven fold since 04/05. From 806 in 04/05 to 5,641 in 15/16 (663,675 men in 2014/15)
- (19) The percentage of gay or bi-sexual men (6.2%) who suffered partner abuse in 2008/09 is nearly double the number for heterosexual men (3.3%). Lesbian women (12.4%) as a percentage also suffered far more partner abuse compared to heterosexual women (4.3%).
- (20) **In 16/17, 13 men died at the hands of their partner or ex-partner compared to 82 women**

Number of offences currently recorded as homicide for all victims, by relationship of victim to principal suspect and sex of victim, year ending March 2007 to year ending March 2017¹

England and Wales

	Apr '06 to Mar '07	Apr '07 to Mar '08	Apr '08 to Mar '09	Apr '09 to Mar '10	Apr '10 to Mar '11	Apr '11 to Mar '12	Apr '12 to Mar '13	Apr '13 to Mar '14	Apr '14 to Mar '15	Apr '15 to Mar '16	Apr '16 to Mar '17
	Numbers										
Male victims											
Victim acquainted with suspect											
Partner/ex-partner	23	25	25	13	15	14	14	17	12	20	13
Female victims											
Victim acquainted with suspect											
Partner/ex-partner	91	80	103	95	99	89	79	87	84	75	82

- (21) One in every five victims of forced marriage is a man (20%).
- (22) The average male victim calling the ManKind Initiative helpline is 43, is 5ft 9in tall and weighs 13st. The average female perpetrator is 40, is 5ft 4in tall and weighs 10st 7lb.

- (23) 27 organisations offer refuge or safe house provision for male victims in the UK - a total of 105 spaces, of which 31 are dedicated to male victims only (the rest being for victims of either gender). There has been an increase as in February 2016, the figures were 18 organisations with c70 spaces, of which 24 were dedicated to male DV victims only. There are no refuge or safe houses in London for male victims.

There are 269 refuge service providers in England, providing 3,649 bed spaces across the country and sanctuary for many of the 12,000 women and 12,000 children who are forced to flee their homes each year due to domestic violence.

- (24) 13% of men who are rough sleepers is due to partner abuse (86% of all rough sleepers are male) and 61% of women are rough sleepers due to partner abuse. Due to the gender proportions of rough sleepers, as many men (in volume terms) sleep rough due to partner abuse as do women.
- (25) On at least 120 occasions in 2010 a caller decided not to consider a refuge or safe house because they were too far away and would mean having to completely uproot their lives, often having to leave their children and their job behind.
- (26) The NSPCC reported that 18% of boys and 25% of girls had been victims of physical violence at the hands of their girlfriend or boyfriend. 4% of boys had been victims of severe physical violence (11% of girls).
- (27) In 13/14, on average high-risk victims live with domestic abuse for 2.6 years before getting help (men who call the ManKind Initiative have suffered for 6 years).
- (28) Men don't leave abusive relationships for various reasons – the top reasons being: concern about the children (89%), marriage for life (81%), love (71%), the fear of never seeing their children again (68%), a belief she will change (56%), not enough money (53%), nowhere to go (52%), embarrassment (52%), not wanting to take kids away from their mother (46%), threats that she will kill herself (28%) and fears she will kill him (24%).
- (29) Young women in a student survey are just as likely to be aggressive towards their partners as men, possibly even more.
- (30) In 2016, 135,005 men reported to English and Welsh police forces stating they were a victim of domestic abuse. 24% of all victims who report to the police are male. In 2012, 73,524 men did.
- (31) One in four victims of revenge pxrn are male
- (32) As reported by the Scottish Government, 6.6% of male victims of partner abuse are victims at the hands of men as they are in a same-sex relationship. In terms of reporting to Scottish police, one in ten men who report as being a victim of domestic abuse state that the perpetrator is also a man. In Scotland, 20% of victims who report to the police in Scotland are male, 2% of victims are men who are victims at the hands of other men.
- (33) There are c200 organisations providing services to male victims in March 2018. In 2012, the figure was c70.

- (34) 50% of the men who call the ManKind Initiative helpline have never spoken to anyone before about the abuse they are suffering and 71% would not have called if the helpline was not anonymous.
- (35) Callers to the ManKind Initiative helpline state they are suffering from these forms of domestic abuse:

Emotional	91%
Physical	61%
Financial	17%
Sexual	3%
Psychological	38%
Coercive control	13%

35 Key Facts: Sources

ONS figures are for men and women aged 16-59 in England and Wales

The key report is: Office for National Statistics (British Crime Survey) - Focus on violent crime and sexual offences, England and Wales: year ending Mar 2017: <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY> - the data tables can be found here: <http://bit.ly/2GNVLmm>

- (1) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY>
- (2) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY>
- (3) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY>
Table 1 on : <http://bit.ly/2GNVLmm>
- (4) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY> Table 1
on : <http://bit.ly/2GNVLmm>
- (5) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY> Table 1
and Table 4 on : <http://bit.ly/2GNVLmm>
- (6) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY> Table 1
on : <http://bit.ly/2GNVLmm>
- (7) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY> Table 1 on
: <http://bit.ly/2GNVLmm>
- (8) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY> Table 1
on : <http://bit.ly/2GNVLmm>
- (9) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY> Table 1
on : <http://bit.ly/2GNVLmm>
- (10) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY> Table 8
on : <http://bit.ly/2GNVLmm>
- (11) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY> Table 8
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- (12) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY> Table 8 on : <http://bit.ly/2GNVLmm>
- (13) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY> Table 8 on : <http://bit.ly/2GNVLmm>
- (14) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY> Table 8 on : <http://bit.ly/2GNVLmm>
- (15) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2015/16 <http://bit.ly/2kqolyb> Table 4.15 on <http://bit.ly/2l4azUK>
- (16) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2014/15 <http://bit.ly/1p8CGI0> Table 4.17 on Appendix Table: <http://bit.ly/1M1diC5>
- (17) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2014/15 <http://bit.ly/1p8CGI0> Table 4.28 on Appendix Table: <http://bit.ly/1M1diC5>
- (18) Parliamentary questions (2004-2008) <http://bit.ly/1zE1ldH> , CPS FOI requests (2008-2015) and Parliamentary question (2016)
- (19) British Crime Survey 2008/09 Table 3.07 (page 76) - <http://tinyurl.com/7u7nvm4>
- (20) ONS Homicide in England and Wales (year ending March 2017): <https://bit.ly/2pzO8lw>
- (21) Source: Forced Marriage Unit, Home Office: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/505827/Forced_Marriage_Unit_statistics_2015.pdf
- (22) The ManKind Initiative help-line survey 2009
- (23) Male figures - The ManKind Initiative (March 2018) and female figures via Parliamentary Select Committee report 2017 <https://bit.ly/2II3KBO>
- (24) Homelessness reasons: Crisis – A Nation Apart? (published December 2014) and Homeless percentages from Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government: <https://bit.ly/2FebdcP>
- (25) The ManKind Initiative
- (26) Partner exploitation and violence in teenage intimate relationships 2009: <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/globalassets/documents/research-reports/partner-exploitation-violence-teenage-intimate-relationships-report.pdf>
- (27) Safe Lives. 2015. *Getting it right first time: Ending Domestic Violence*. 24th February. Available at: <http://www.safelives.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/Getting%20it%20right%20first%20time%20-%20complete%20report.pdf> and ManKind Initiative Helpline
- (28) Hines and Douglas in Graham – Kevan. Pp. 14
- (29) Bates, Elisabeth, A; Graham – Kevan, Dr Nicola; Archer, John. 2013. *Testing Predictions From the Male Control Theory of Men's Partner Violence*. Aggressive Behaviour. Vol. 9999. Pp. 1 – 14.
- (30) FOI requests to 43 police forces (Ian McNicholl, The ManKind Initiative): <http://www.mankind.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/SUMMARY-FOI-RESPONSE-AT-31-DECEMBER-2016-MANKIND-WEBSITE-VERSION-LIVE-01-SEPTEMBER-2017-GENDER.xlsx>
- (31) <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/hundreds-of-victims-of-revenge-porn-seek-support-from-helpline>

- (32) Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2014/15: Partner Abuse (Figure 3.3 page 38) - <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/05/2505/downloads> and Domestic Abuse recorded by the police in Scotland, 2015-16 (page 3) <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/10/2442/downloads>
- (33) The ManKind Initiative – Oak Book Directory
- (34) The ManKind Initiative helpline (2017)
- (35) The ManKind Initiative helpline (2017)

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