

Male victims of domestic and partner abuse 30 key facts

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- (1) 13.2% of men state they have been a victim of domestic abuse since they were 16 (27.1% women). For every three victims of domestic abuse, two will be female, one will be male. These figures are the equivalent of 2.2 million male victims and 4.5 million female victims. One in four women and one in six men suffer from domestic abuse in their lifetime.
- (2) 4% of men and 8.2% of women were estimated to have experienced domestic abuse in 2014/15, equivalent to an estimated 600,000 male victims and 1.3 million female victims. **For every three victims of domestic abuse, two will be female, one will be male.**
- (3) 10.3% of men (1.7 million) and 23.7% of women (3.9 million) have experienced partner abuse since the age of 16.
- (4) Partner abuse (non-sexual) was the most commonly experienced type of intimate violence among both men (2.4%) and women (5.8%) in 2014/15 closely followed stalking (2.4% and 4.9% respectively).
- (5) **In 2014/15, 2.8% of men (equivalent to 500,000) and 6.5% of women (equivalent to 1.1 million) experienced partner abuse: For every three victims of partner abuse, two will be female and one will be male.**
- (6) In 2014/15, 2.4% of men (400,000) and 4.9% (800,000) of women experiencing stalking: for every three victims of stalking, two will be female and one will be male. This ratio is the same when accounting for stalking by partners.
- (7) Domestic abuse and partner abuse has fallen significantly between 2004/05 and 2013/14. In 2004/05, 6.5% of men and 11.1% of women were victims of domestic abuse, compared with the 4% and 8.2% in 2014/15. In 2004/05, 5% of men and 8.7% of women were victims of partner abuse - in 2014/15, these figures were 2.8% and 6.5% respectively.
- (8) 1% of men and 1.9% of women were victims of force at the hands of their partner during 2014/15.
- (9) Younger people are more likely to be a victim of domestic and partner abuse than those in older age groups. In 2014/15 6.6% of men aged 16-19 were victims of domestic abuse and 3.4% were victims of partner abuse. The figures were 2% and 1.4% for domestic and partner abuse respectively. For women, the equivalent figures were 5.4% and 3.9%.
- (10) Couples who have separated are more likely to suffer partner abuse than those who are married. 8.7% of separated men and 16.8% of separated women suffered

partner abuse in 2014/15 while only 1.5% of married men and 2.4% of married women did so.

- (11) For men in management - 2.1% said they suffered from partner abuse in 2014/15 as did 2.7% in manual/routine occupations and 4% of men who had never worked/long-term unemployed. The female equivalent statistics were 4.3%, 7.6% and 7.5%.
- (12) Men (5.2%) with a long-term illness or disability were victims of partner abuse in 2013/14 compared to women (11.1%) in the same situation.
- (13) Of those that suffered partner abuse in 2014/15, a higher proportion of men suffered from force (37%) than women (29%). For emotional and psychological abuse the proportions were 61% and 63% respectively.
- (14) 12% of men and 15% of women who were victims of partner abuse suffered three or more incidents in 2014/15. 1% of men had suffered 50 or more incidents as had 2% of female victims.
- (15) Of those that suffered from partner abuse in 2012/13, 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.
- (16) **Male victims (29%) are over twice as likely than women (12%) to not 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.**
- (17) **The number of women convicted of perpetrating domestic abuse has more than quadrupled in the past ten years from 806 (2004/05) to 4,866 (2014/15).**
- (18) 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%).
- (19) **In 2014/15, 19 died at the hands of their partner or ex-partner (26 men in 2003/04) compared with 81 women (96 in 2003/04).**
- (20) One in every five victims of forced marriage is a man (20%). In 2013, 234 (18%) cases of forced marriage in the UK where the victim was a man.
- (21) 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.
- (22) 20 organisations offer refuge or safe house provision for male victims in the UK - a total of 82 spaces, of which 24 are dedicated to male DV victims only (the rest being for victims of either gender). For female victims, there are nearly 400

specialist domestic violence organisations providing refuge accommodation for women in the UK with c4,000 spaces for over 7,000 women and children.

- (23) 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.
- (24) 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).
- (25) In 2013/14, 116,000 men suffered a sexual assault.
- (26) **In 2013/14, on average high-risk victims live with domestic abuse for 2.6 years before getting help. 80% of the men who call the ManKind Initiative helpline have never spoken to anyone before about the abuse they are suffering.**
- (27) Men don't leave abusive relationships for various reasons – the top seven reasons being: concern about the children (89%), marriage for life (81%), love (71%), the fear of never seeing their children again (68%), thinks she'll change (56%), not enough money(53%), nowhere to go (52%), embarrassed (52%), Doesn't want to take kids away from her (46%), She threatened to kill herself (28%) and fears she'll kill him (24%).
- (28) Young women in a student survey are just as likely to be aggressive towards their partners as men, possibly even more.
- (29) In 2015, 109,000 men reported to English and Welsh police forces stating they were a victim of domestic abuse. 23% of all victims who report to the police are male.
- (30) Men are more likely to be a victim of partner abuse in South West 2014/15 (4.1%) than anywhere else in the UK, with London and the South East being the lowest (1.6%).

30 Key Facts: Sources

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

Report: ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2014/15 <http://bit.ly/1p8CGI0>

Data Tables: <http://bit.ly/1M1diC5>

- (1) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2014/15 <http://bit.ly/1p8CGI0> Table 4.01 on <http://bit.ly/1M1diC5>
- (2) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2014/15 <http://bit.ly/1p8CGI0> Table 4.03 on <http://bit.ly/1M1diC5>
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- (7) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2014/15 ;<http://bit.ly/1p8CGI0> Table 4.04 on Appendix Table: <http://bit.ly/1M1diC5>
- (8) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2014/15 ;<http://bit.ly/1p8CGI0> Table 4.04 on Appendix Table: <http://bit.ly/1M1diC5>
- (9) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2014/15 <http://bit.ly/1p8CGI0> Table 4.10 on Appendix Table: <http://bit.ly/1M1diC5>
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- (15) 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>
- (16) 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>
- (17) Parliamentary questions (2004-2008) <http://bit.ly/1zE1ldH> and CPS FOI requests (2008-2015)
- (18) British Crime Survey 2008/09 Table 3.07 (page 76) - <http://tinyurl.com/7u7nvm4>
- (19) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2014/15; <http://bit.ly/1p8CGI0> Table 2.05 on Appendix Table: <http://bit.ly/1M1diC5>
- (20) Source: Department of Children, Society and the Family <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/research/data/uploadfiles/DCSF-RR128.pdf> (page 26)
- (For 2013 data). Source: Forced Marriage Unit, Home Office: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/291855/FMU_2013_statistics.pdf
- (21) The ManKind Initiative help-line survey 2009
- (22) The ManKind Initiative (December 2014) and estimates via Women's Aid/Refuge and government reports
- (23) The ManKind Initiative
- (24) Partner exploitation and violence in teenage intimate relationships 2009: <http://tinyurl.com/n2y2xtj>

- (25) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2013/14 <http://bit.ly/1BNXig1>; Table 4.03 on Appendix Table: <http://bit.ly/1xBrlHG>
- (26) 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 Helpline1 (2015)
- (27) Hines and Douglas in Graham – Kevan. Pp. 14
- (28) 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.
- (29) FOI requests to 43 police forces (Ian McNicholl, The ManKind Initiative)
- (30) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2014/15 <http://bit.ly/1p8CGI0> Table 4.13 on Appendix Table: <http://bit.ly/1M1diC5>

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