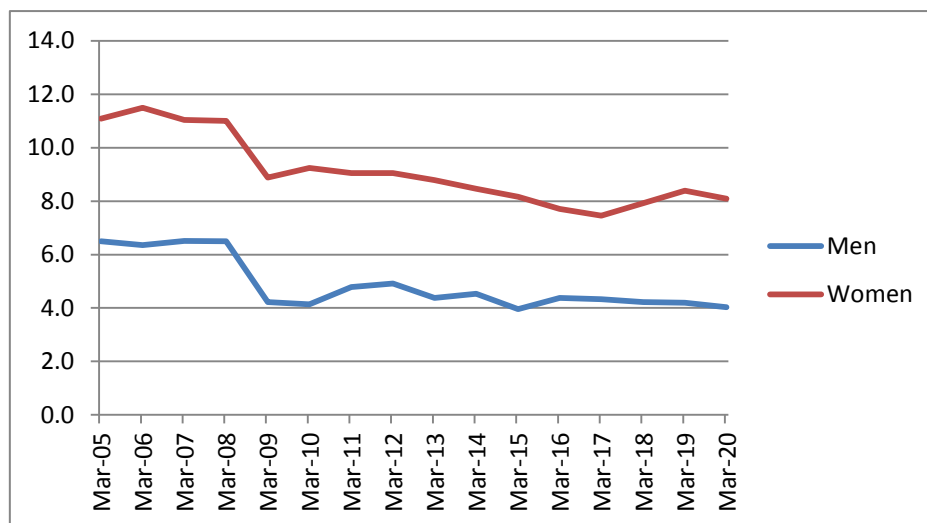


## Male victims of domestic abuse and partner abuse: 55 key facts

April 2021 - Produced by Mark Brooks OBE, ManKind Initiative

- (1) 13.8% of men and 27.4% of women aged 16 to 74 have experienced some form of domestic abuse since the age of 16 (2019/20), equivalent to an estimated 2.9 million male victims and 5.9 million female victims. **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) 3.6% of men (757,000) and 7.3% of women (1.561 million) were victims of domestic abuse in 2019/20 equating to a ratio of two female victims to every one male victim. **For every three victims of domestic abuse, two will be female, one will be male.**

As can be seen domestic abuse has been falling for both women and men. These trend figures are for adults between 16 and 59 from March 2005. The current figures of 4% men and 8.1% women for that age groups and shows a relative narrowing of the gap since they were first measured.



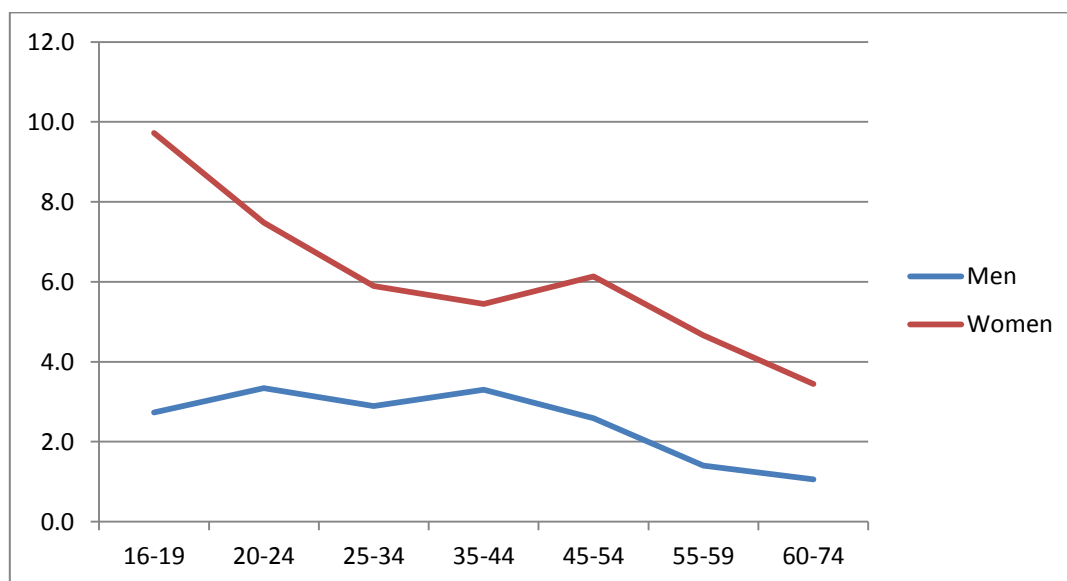
- (3) In 2019/20, 9.3% of men (equivalent to 2.2 million men) and 20.8% of women (5.1 million women) said they had experienced partner abuse (non-sexual) since the age of 16. **For every three victims of partner abuse, two will be female, one will be male.**
  
- (4) In 2019/20, 2.1% of men (equivalent to 513,000) and 4.9% of women (equivalent to 1.195 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 15 years for victims between 16 and 59.** The percentage of men

stating they experienced partner abuse in 2004/05 was 4.9% and in 2019/20, it was 2.8%. For women, the fall was from 8.7% to 6.2%.

- (6) In 2019/20, domestic stalking by a partner/ex-partner was experienced by 0.5% (107,000) of men and 1.0% of women (207,000) between the ages of 16 and 74. At some point in their life since they were 16, 2.7% of men (561,000) and 8.2% of women (1.752 million) have been victims of domestic stalking. **For every four victims of domestic stalking, three will be female and one will be male.**

**Overall, one in three victims of all types of stalking are male** with one in ten men (9.6%) having been a victim in their lifetime and one in five women (19.9%). For male victims of stalking, 28% of the perpetrators have been current or ex partners (since the age of 16). For women, 42% of the perpetrators have been current or ex partners.

- (7) In 2019/20, 0.8% of men and 1.4% of women were victims of force at the hands of their partner. Since the age of 16, the figures were 6.3% of men and 14.7% of women.
- (8) In 2019/20, since the age of 16, 0.6% of men (128,000) and 6.4% (1.356 million) of women had been sexually assaulted (including attempts) by a partner. In that year, 0.1% (16,000) of men had been sexually assaulted (including attempts) by a partner as had 0.5% women (115,000).
- (9) With respect to age and gender younger women are more likely to be a victim of partner abuse whilst the peak is in the 20-24 and 35-44 age brackets for men.



- (10) The percentage of gay men (6.0%) or bi-sexual men (7.3%) who suffered domestic abuse in 2019/20 is more than for heterosexual men (3.5%). Lesbian women (12.2%) and bisexual women (19.6%) as a percentage are more likely to be a victim of domestic abuse compared to heterosexual women (6.9%).

In terms of partner abuse, the percentage of gay men (2.8%) or bi-sexual men (5.0%) who suffered domestic abuse in 2019/20 is more than for heterosexual men (2.4%). Lesbian women (10.1%) and bisexual women (13.7%) as a percentage are

more likely to be a victim of domestic abuse compared to heterosexual women (5.3%).

(11) Men who are separated or divorced are more likely to suffer partner abuse than those who are married. 6.7% of divorced men (11.5% women) and 11.3% separated men (16.7% women) suffered partner abuse in 2019/20 while only 1.3% of married men (2.5% married women) did. For cohabiting men, the figure was 3.1% and for women 5.5%.

(12) There is a small distinct pattern regarding male victims and their occupation. For men in management, 2.2% said they suffered from partner abuse in 2019/20 (5.1% women) as did 3.1% of men (6.2% women) in manual roles. 1% of men who never worked/long-term unemployed said they were victims (5.9% women) and 2.3% of male students (7.2% women).

In terms of qualifications, there is no pattern though with 2.5% of men with degrees stating they were a victim of partner abuse (5.1% women) as did 2.6% men with only O-levels/GSCEs (6.9% women).

(13) Men and women who are disabled are more likely to be a victim of partner abuse than those who not disabled. 5.1% of men (11.5% women) who stated they were disabled were victims of partner abuse in 2019/20 (11.5%). Compared to those with no disabilities, the figures are 2.1% men (4.6% women).

In terms of domestic abuse, 7.5% men who stated they were disabled were victims 2019/20 (14.7%) compared to those with no disabilities, the figures are 3.2% (6.0%).

(14) The highest region for male victims of partner abuse in 2019/20 was Wales (3.3%) and West Midlands/Yorkshire and Humber both on 2.9%). The lowest was London on 1.4%.

(15) 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.

(16) Of those that suffered from partner abuse once or more in 2017/18, 45.7% of male victims had suffered from force (28% of women), 2.9% of male victims had suffered from sexual assault (6.2% women) and 18.1% suffered from stalking (23.4% women).

(17) In 2017/18, of those that suffered from partner abuse 32% men and 23% of women suffered a physical injury, 2.1% of men (3.4% women) suffered from severe bruising or bleeding, whilst more men (4.3%) suffered from internal injuries or broken bones/teeth (0.4% women).

(18) In 2017/18, 41% of men who suffer partner abuse have emotional and mental problems (52% women).

(19) In 2017/18, 11% of male victims of partner abuse (7.2% women) had tried to take their own lives.

**England and Wales**

**Adults aged 16 to 59**

	Men	Women	All
	Percentage		
<b>Any physical injury</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>25.5</b>
Minor bruising or black eye	19.4	17.3	18.0
Scratches	17.1	8.7	11.3
Severe bruising or bleeding from cuts	2.1	3.4	3.0
Internal injuries or broken bones/teeth	4.3	0.4	1.6
Any other physical injury (including poisoning)	1.1	4.0	3.1
<b>Other effects</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>53.3</b>
Mental or emotional problems	41.2	52.4	48.9
Stopped trusting people/difficulty in other relationships	20.8	26.1	24.5
Tried to kill self	11.0	7.2	8.4
Other effect (including becoming pregnant or contracting a disease)	0.5	1.0	0.9
Unweighted base - number of adults <sup>2</sup>	122	319	441

(20) Of those seeking medical attention because of partner abuse in 2017/18, 26.4% were male (73.6% female).

(21) Nearly half of male victims fail to tell anyone they are a victim of domestic abuse (only 51% tell anyone). They are nearly three times less likely to tell anyone than a female victim (49% of men tell no one as opposed to 19% women). This has worsened since 2015/16 where the figures were 61% for men (88% women).

What has changed is that men and women are less likely to tell someone they know personally, falling from 55% in 2014/15 for men to 43.7%. Over the same time period an increasing number of men were likely to tell the police (14.7% from 10%). There was a big drop in the numbers of women telling the police, from 26% in 2014-15 to 18.4% in 2017-18. It still means though that only 1 in 6 men (14.7%) will tell the police they are a victim.

Only 10.7% of men will tell a health professional (20.8% women).

**Who victim had told personally about the partner abuse experienced in the last 12 months, by sex, year ending March 2018 (figures in brackets are 2014/15)**

**Adults aged 16 to 59**

<b>England and Wales</b>	Men	Women	All
	Percentage		
<b>Told anyone</b>	<b>50.8 (61)</b>	<b>81.3 (88%)</b>	<b>72.4 (81)</b>
<b>Told someone known personally</b>	<b>43.7 (55)</b>	<b>73.5 (80)</b>	<b>64.8 (73)</b>
Family or a relative	25.3 (44)	46.2 (59)	40.1 (55)
Friend or a neighbour	31.6 (28)	53.3 (43)	47.0 (39)
Work colleague	13.6 (17)	11.0 (17)	11.8 (17)
<b>Told someone in an official position</b>	<b>26.1 (23)</b>	<b>33.4 (43)</b>	<b>31.2 (37)</b>
Police	14.7 (10)	18.4 (26)	17.3 (21)
Health professionals	10.7 (11)	20.8 (23)	17.7 (19)
Lawyer, solicitor or other legal professional	5.5 (4)	6.9 (6)	6.5 (5)
Local council department	6.6(0)	4.7 (1)	5.3 (1)
Other government agency	0.6 (6%)	1.8 (9)	1.5 (8)
<b>Told other support professional or organisation</b>	<b>24.1 (14)</b>	<b>34.2 (32)</b>	<b>31.1 (27)</b>
Counsellor or therapist	19.6 (11)	24.2 (22)	22.8 (19)
Victim support	2.5 (3)	10.8 (7)	8.3 (6)
Helpline	4.7 (2)	5.9 (4)	5.5 (3)
Specialist support service	1.2 (1)	7.3 (6)	5.5 (4)
<b>Told somebody else or another organisation</b>	<b>3.2 (5)</b>	<b>5.1 (5)</b>	<b>4.5 (5)</b>

(22) In 2019/20, 9 men died at the hands of their partner or ex-partner compared to 61 women (certainly not two women per week, albeit 61 too many).

<b>England and Wales</b>	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 <sup>3</sup>	Apr '15 to Mar '16	Apr '16 to Mar '17	Apr '17 to Mar '18	Apr '18 to Mar '19	Apr' 19 to Mar 20
	Number												
<b>Male victims</b>													
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>													
Partner/ex-partner <sup>7</sup>	25	23	11	15	9	13	16	11	16	13	9	15	9
<b>Female victims</b>													
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>													
Partner/ex-partner <sup>7</sup>	80	101	93	97	88	77	84	82	76	79	66	87	61

- (23) 13% of men (61% women) who are rough sleepers is due to partner abuse (85% of all rough sleepers are male). Due to the gender proportions of rough sleepers, this means more men (in volume terms) sleep rough due to partner abuse than women – far too many of any gender. Extrapolating the Government figures on the number of rough sleepers, this equates to 300 men in the Autumn of 2020.
- (24) The Office of National Statistics (ONS) reports that male victims (59%) of partner abuse are far more likely (female victims 40%) to perceive what happened to them as **not being** domestic abuse (2014/15)
- (25) One in every five victims of forced marriage is a man (19%) based on calls to the Forced Marriage Unit.
- (26) In 2013/14, on average high-risk victims live with domestic abuse for 2.6 years before getting help (men who call the ManKind Initiative helpline have suffered for an average of 6 years).
- (27) The average male victim calling the ManKind Initiative helpline is 42, is 5ft 9in tall and weighs 13st. The average female perpetrator is 40, is 5ft 4in tall and weighs 10st 7lb.
- (28) 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. A quarter of girls compared to 8% of boys stated that they had used some form of physical violence against their partner. More girls reported using severe violence, 5% compared to 2% of boys. 4% of boys had been victims of severe physical violence (11% of girls). The differential in perceptions from teenage female perpetrators and teenage male victims leaves question unanswered about how those male teenagers view or minimise what they suffer from.
- (29) British Medical Journal research published in 2019 on the barriers to initial disclosure and help-seeking by male victims of DVA found five key themes: *fear of disclosure, challenge to masculinity, commitment to relationship, diminished confidence/despondency and the invisibility perception of services.*
- (30) Men don't leave abusive relationships for various reasons – the top 10 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%)
  - he fears she will kill him (24%).

- (31) Young women in a student survey conducted by Dr Elizabeth Bates showed they are just as likely to be aggressive towards their partners as men, possibly even more.
- (32) One in four victims (27%) of revenge porn are male (one in three of these men are victims of intimate image abuse, the rest is due to sextortion).

ManKind Helpline

- (33) 61% of the men who call the ManKind Initiative helpline have never spoken to anyone before about the abuse they are suffering and 57% have children in their household (2019/20). In addition, 64% of men would not have called the helpline if they could not remain anonymous.
- (34) Callers to the ManKind Initiative helpline state they are suffering from the following types of abuse:

Emotional	77%
Physical	64%
Financial	27%
Sexual	2%
Psychological	19%
Coercive control	43%

- (35) Since Covid, the charity saw an increase of calls to its helpline by one quarter and visits to its website by 75%. Victims have reported being more isolated than ever, the intensity of the abuse (psychological and physical has increased), less able to leave because of lack of money (furlough and redundancy) and lockdown has been used an excuse for breaches in agreed child contact agreements.

Services

- (36) Currently, there are 39 organisations with 238 spaces in refuges or safe houses for men - with only 58 of those places are dedicated for men. Many parts of the UK have no or limited places at all – for instance London, Home Counties or East Anglia have no spaces at all. There has been an increase, since in February 2016 the figures were 18 organisations with c70 spaces, of which 24 were dedicated to male DV victims only. At a snap shot review on 6 April 2021, 10 of these organisations had a space(s).

For women, the last seen figures were that there were 269 refuge service providers in England providing 3,649 bed spaces across the country and sanctuary for many of the “12,000 women and their 12,000 children” who are forced to flee their homes each year due to domestic violence.

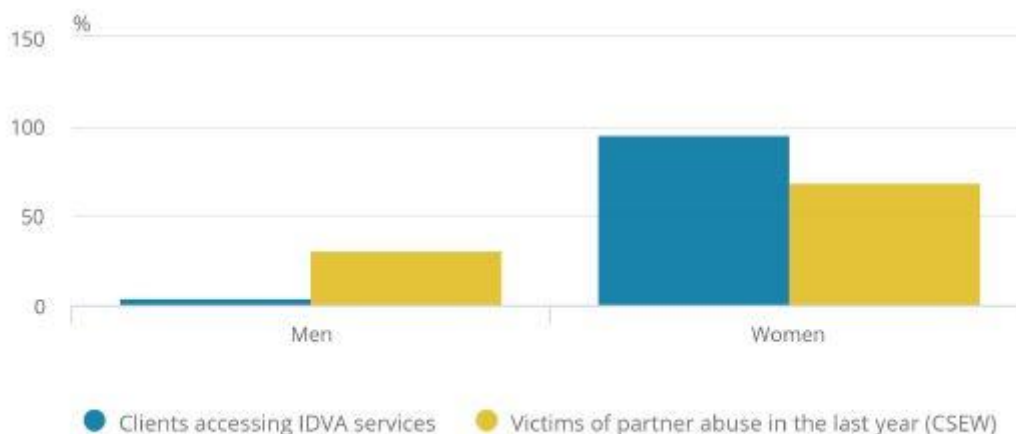
- (37) On at least 120 occasions in 2010, a caller decided not to accept refuge or safe house accommodation because they were too far away and would mean having to completely uproot their lives, often having to leave their children and their job behind.

- (38) There are 220 services for male victims of domestic abuse in England and Wales which are primarily community-based commissioned services supporting female and male victims. In 2012, the figure was c70.
- (39) Only 4.4% of domestic abuse victims accessing IDVA services are men, in the year ending March 2020. This is despite the fact that one in three of victims of domestic abuse are men, showing more male victims are not accessing IDVA services than female victims. In addition, a similar pattern was found in 2018 and this can be seen in the SafeLives graph below

Year ending March 2018, Insights IDVA data and Crime Survey for England and Wales

Figure 18: Sex of clients accessing Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) services and sex of victims of partner abuse in the last year

Year ending March 2018, Insights IDVA data and Crime Survey for England and Wales



- (40) Only 5.3% of cases (5,270) discussed at multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARACs) are male victims. This is despite the fact that one in three of victims of domestic abuse are male.

Cases discussed at multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARACs), by police force area, region and sex of victim, year ending March 2020<sup>1</sup>

England and Wales

Area Name	Number of cases discussed	Male victims		Female victims	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	99,447	5,270	5.3	94,177	94.7

- (41) According to the Victims Support, in just over one-fifth of valid cases flagged as domestic abuse-related, the victim was male (21%).
- (42) Only 2.5% of all clients who are assessed as being high risk are men, according to SafeLives data. This is just 858 from 34,815 clients between 2010 and 2017. This highlights how few men are being assessed and suggests whether the lower levels of risk and harm are applied when they are.



- (43) Across a sample of 27,876 clients (734 men and 27,142 women) upon exit from domestic abuse services, women were found to have significantly higher reported rates of improved quality of life and overall safety. For this fact and fact (54), it is acknowledged in both papers that the above may be a result of the fact that many of these services are specifically designed for women.

### Police

- (44) In 2019/20, the police recorded 595,895 violence against the person domestic abuse-related offences, of which 27% were against men (160,891). The proportion of all domestic abuse-related crimes recorded by the police by sex of victim showed 26% were against men (155,000).
- (45) In 2018, 174,733 men reported to English and Welsh police forces stating they were a victim of domestic abuse (73,000 in 2012) as did 514,081 women (311,000 in 2012). 25% of all victims who report to the police are male.
- (46) According to police forces who provided information, the last figures available show that in 2017, only 3% of those who used the Domestic Abuse Disclosure Scheme (“Clare’s Law”) were men.

### Perpetrator Gender

- (47) For 2017/18, nearly all men (98%) who were victims of partner abuse (and referred to a single gender as the perpetrator) said they were a victim from a female. Whilst the ONS cautions against a full interpretation, it does show the overwhelming perpetrators of partner abuse against men are women (the charity continues to hear some organisations and people stating that the majority is carried out by men).

**Table 2: Sex of perpetrator(s) of partner abuse experienced in the last year, by sex of victim, year ending March 2018 CSEW<sup>1</sup>**

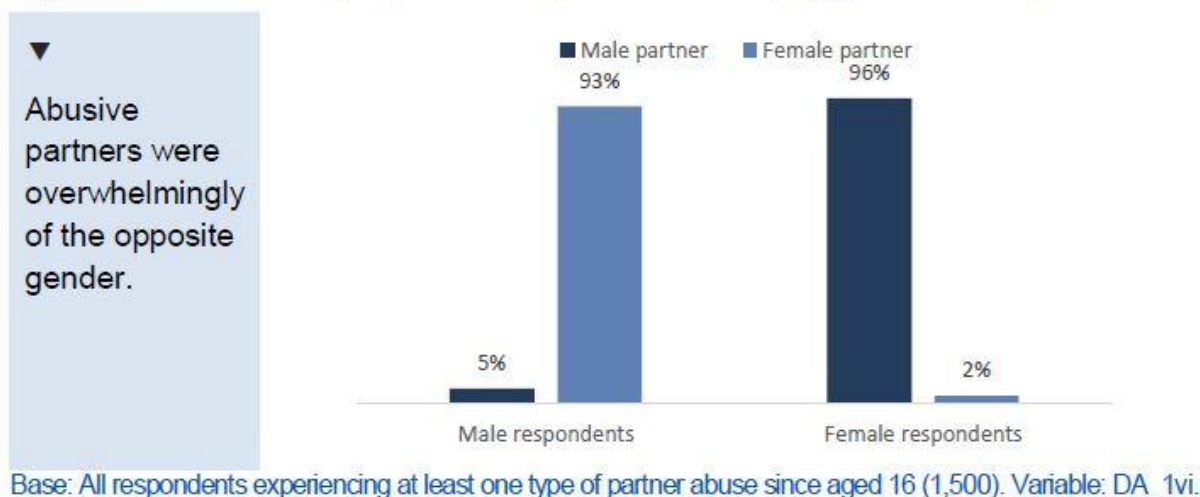
England and Wales	Adults aged 16-59		
	Victim		
	Men	Women	All
	Percentage		
Men	1.0	56.2	39.3
Women	61.0	2.2	20.2
Both men and women	4.4	2.2	2.9
Don't know/can't remember	11.8	6.2	7.9
Don't wish to answer	21.8	33.2	29.7
Unweighted base - number of adults	146	400	546

Source: Office for National Statistics - Crime Survey for England and Wales

1. Caution should be taken interpreting these figures due to the relatively large proportion of “don't know” or “don't wish to answer” responses for these questions.

In Scotland (19/20), only 5% of male victims of partner abuse in Scotland are victims at the hands of a male perpetrator.

**Figure 9.9: Gender of perpetrator of partner abuse, by gender of respondent**



	Male Victim	Female Victim
Male Perpetrator	5%	96%
Female Perpetrator	93%	2%

(48) In 2014/15, according to the ONS only 7% of male victims of partner abuse identified a male partner as the perpetrator of their abuse, and of those who provided an answer, 83% (45/54) reported a lone female perpetrator as against 13% (7/54) a lone male perpetrator.

**Sex of perpetrator of partner abuse, by sex of victim, year ending March 2015 CSEW**

England and Wales	Adults aged 16-59		
	Male	Female	All
	Percentage		
Male	7	59	43
Female	45	2	15
Both male and female	2	1	1
Don't know/can't remember	15	6	9
Don't wish to answer	32	32	32
Unweighted base - number of adults	283	834	1117

**Coercive Control**

(49) In a report called: Making Legislation Work More Effectively for Victims produced by IBB Solicitors, the following information was found:

- 34% of men (the same % for women) stated they had experienced being in a coercive /controlling relationship.

When asked about bullying behaviours, men were just as likely to experience most of the issues asked about. There are a few exceptions where men were more likely to experience the issue than women.

- Monitored or controlled spending, 29% of men vs. 22% of women.
- Suspected partner of spying on you / your activity, 30% of men vs. 23% of women.
- Partner deprived you of or limited your food, 24% of men vs. 11% of women.
- Partner intentionally destroyed possessions or deleted important emails or texts, 27% of men vs. 20% of women.
- Partner hid / took away a phone / tablet / computer, experienced by 24% of men vs. 14% of women
- Amongst those who said they had experienced bullying or abusive behaviour, nearly half of men (48%) said they did nothing about it, significantly higher than the figure for women (33%). By contrast, women were much more likely to say they had ended the relationship (37%) compared with only 1 in 6 (16%) of men experiencing issues.

- (50) There were 293 offenders convicted of and sentenced for controlling or coercive behaviour in 2019 (calendar year), 288 of whom were men and five women (three of whom were placed in immediate custody). This is an increase from 2018 where only one woman was convicted of coercive and controlling behaviour in 2018 (305 men). Given the numbers of men who are victims of partner abuse this shows that the police/CPS are not seeking convictions for this crime regarding female perpetrators.

### Economic Abuse

- (51) In the important, Refuge/Co-Op “Know Economic Abuse 2020” report, in terms of people experiencing economic abuse, one in six men (16%) and one in six women (17%) have done so. 80% of those men who had experienced economic abuse had also suffered from other abuse such as physical, sexual and emotional abuse. 54% of women and 29% of men who were victims and took part in the survey were still paying off their debts.

The economic abuse includes: restricting access to their income, misuse of joint or personal funds, control of spending and incurring debts on a person’s behalf without consent or under duress.

Their 2015 report also found: A larger proportion reported financial abuse post-separation: one in five men (21%) and one in four women (25%) within the full survey. This might be explained by the fact that financial settlements are often contested when relationships end. Some respondents reported that post-separation their partner kept taking them to court resulting in additional financial costs. Men were more likely to report this (61%) than women (39%).

### Justice System

- (52) The number of women convicted of perpetrating domestic abuse has increased six fold since 2004/05. It has increased from 806 in 2004/05 to 4,948 in 2019/20. In 2019/20, 56,144 men were convicted. The highest figures were in 2015/16 with 5,641 women and 69,675 men convicted.

- (53) Of those sentenced for breaching non-molestation orders to the year ending December 2019, only 7% of women received an immediate custodial sentence (7/97) whilst 16.5% of men did (392/2366). The average sentence for a woman was 5.2 months and a man was 5.3 months. This is an increase in custodial sentences as for 2018/19 the figures were 2.9 months (women) and 4.4 months (men).
- (54) In 2019/20, through the family courts, 2,473 men (28,052 women) were granted non-molestation orders and 340 men (2,111 women) were granted occupation orders.

**Number of domestic violence orders in Family Courts in England & Wales by gender of applicant, year ending March 2012 to the year ending March 2020<sup>1</sup>**

England and Wales	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	Apr '17 to Mar '18	Apr '18 to Mar '19	Apr '19 to Mar '20
<b>Non-molestation orders</b>									
Male	994	1,055	1,292	1,458	1,548	1,530	1,828	2,004	2,473
Female	17,701	17,801	21,035	21,469	21,131	21,426	23,398	24,637	28,052
Unknown	812	670	813	903	950	1,132	1,155	1,268	1,365
<b>Occupation orders</b>									
Male	296	285	283	221	261	251	288	294	340
Female	2,698	2,357	2,377	2,249	2,027	1,964	1,960	1,988	2,111
Unknown	74	62	60	62	71	76	65	64	54

Source: Ministry of Justice (MoJ)

1. Totals in this table may not match other tables on non-molestation orders and occupation orders (and those available in the [Family Court Statistics Quarterly publication](#)). This is because some older domestic violence cases have more than one applicant.

2. Figures may differ to the figures published in previous releases. This is because data on domestic violence orders by gender of applicant are extracted from a live administrative database where data may be amended or received late.

- (55) In research on the Training Needs of Magistrates in relation to Domestic Abuse (2018), published (Sept 2020), it showed that local magistrates believe innately that female victims of domestic abuse as being at high risk and higher harm than men.

Level of risk and harm if violence occurs	% recognised as high risk	% recognised as high harm
Male P and Female V	<b>76%</b>	<b>81%</b>
Male P and Male V	56%	73%
Female P and Female P	47%	65%
Female P and Male V	<b>45%</b>	<b>67%</b>

The researchers at the University's of Durham and Sunderland, stated: "An unintended consequence of the success of feminist activism and scholarship has

been the existence of a public story about domestic abuse that says this is a problem of abuse by heterosexual men towards heterosexual women...”

“Such a story is associated with other gendered assumptions that can have an adverse impact on practitioners across a range of settings about the perceived risk and harm that is seen to arise from DA when the couple is not a heterosexual one in which the man is being violent towards the woman.”

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## 55 Key Facts: Sources

The key ONS reports can be found on this page called Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview: November 2020: <https://bit.ly/3ura1su>

These reports include:

- Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales: year ending March 2020: Report - <https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT> and Data - <https://bit.ly/31MnWgH>
  - Domestic abuse victim characteristics, England and Wales: year ending March 2020: Report <https://bit.ly/3cSANEx> - and Data - <https://bit.ly/31MnWgH> (same as above)
  - Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales: year ending March 2018: Report - <https://bit.ly/38epe4X> and Data - <https://bit.ly/38faSRL>
- (1) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 1 and 2
  - (2) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 1 and 2
  - (3) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 1 and 2
  - (4) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 1 and 2
  - (5) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 3b
  - (6) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 1 and 2. Stalking: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (year ending March 2019) <https://bit.ly/2TYNYtT> - Table 8
  - (7) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 1
  - (8) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 1 and 2
  - (9) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 6
  - (10) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 6
  - (11) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 6
  - (12) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 6

- (13) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 6
- (14) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 7
- (15) ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2014/15 <http://bit.ly/1p8CGI0> Table 4.15 on Appendix Table: <http://bit.ly/1M1diC5>
- (16) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2018 <https://bit.ly/2FY8UYc> Table 13
- (17) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2018 (<https://bit.ly/2FY8UYc>) - Table 14-15
- (18) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2018 (<https://bit.ly/2FY8UYc>) - Table 14-15
- (19) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2018 (<https://bit.ly/2FY8UYc>) - Table 14-15
- (20) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2018 (<https://bit.ly/2FY8UYc>) - Table 16
- (21) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2018 (<https://bit.ly/2FY8UYc>) - Table 24 and 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>
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