

Male victims of domestic abuse and partner abuse: 70 key facts

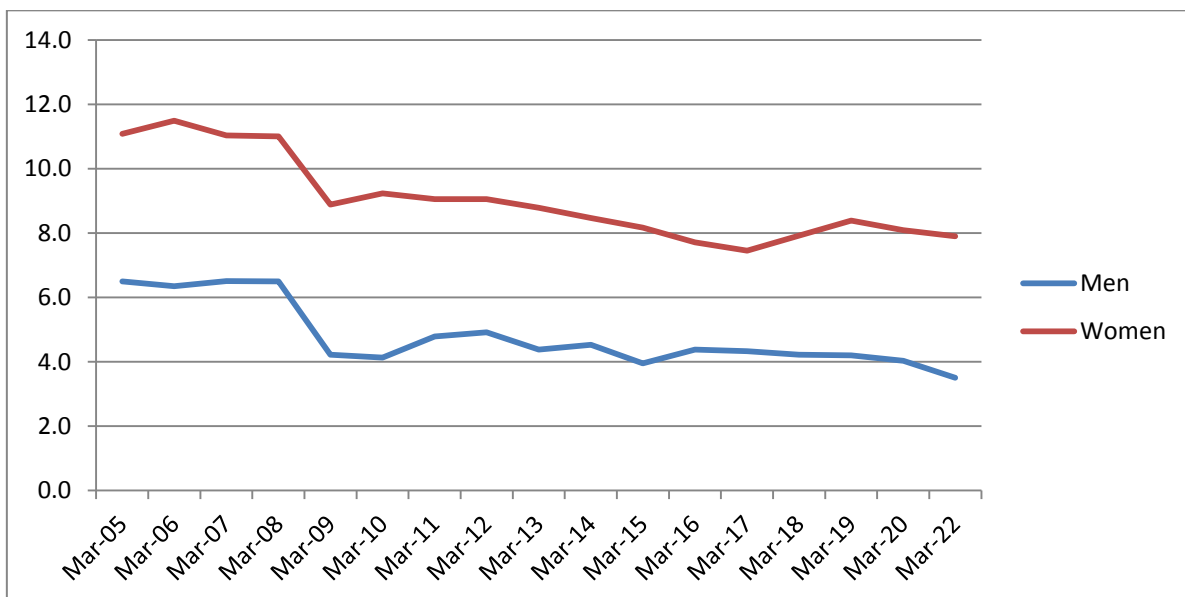
March 2023 - Produced by Mark Brooks OBE, ManKind Initiative

Dates such as 21/22 refer to 1 April 2021 to 31 March 22

- (1) 14.1% of men and 29.3% of women aged 16 and over have experienced some form of domestic abuse since the age of 16 (2021/22) equivalent to an estimated 3.3 million male victims and 7.1 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) 3.0% of men (699,000) and 6.9% of women (1.671 million) aged 16 and over were victims of domestic abuse in 2021/22 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.**

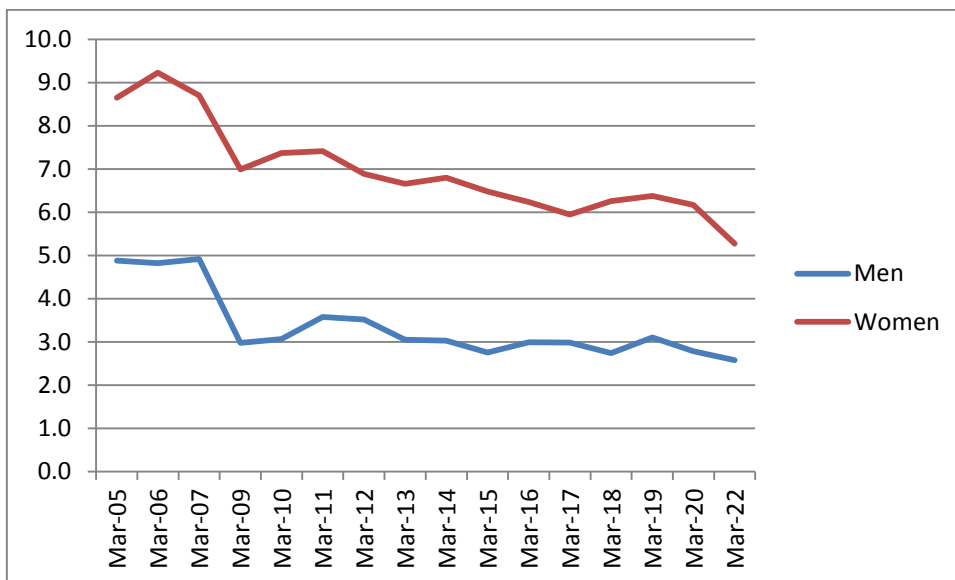
As can be seen, domestic abuse has been falling for both women and men for some years. These trend figures are for adults between 16 and 59 from March 2005. The current figures of 3.5% men and 7.9% women for 2021/22 for that age group and shows a relative narrowing of the gap since they were first measured.



There were no figures for year ending March 2021.

- (3) In 2021/22, 8.7% of men (equivalent to 2.3 million men) and 21% of women (6.1 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 2021/22, 1.7% of men (equivalent to 487,000) and 4% of women (equivalent to 1.156 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 2021/22, it was 2.6%. For women, the fall was from 8.7% to 5.3%.



There were no figures for year ending March 2008 or 2021.

- (6) In 2021/22, domestic stalking by a partner/ex-partner was experienced by 0.6% (133,000) of men and 0.8% of women (230,000) between the ages of 16 and 74. At some point in their life since they were 16, 2.6% of men (598,000) and 9.7% of women (2,342 million) have been victims of domestic stalking. **For every four victims of domestic stalking, three will be female and one will be male. However, the figures for those victims in 2021/22, there was near parity between men and women.**

In terms of callers to the National Stalking Helpline (run by the Suzy Lamplugh Trust) who were being stalked by a current or former partner 10.7% of their callers were male and 74.1% were female (the others did not disclose). In effect, 13% of callers are male where gender has been disclosed.

- (7) **Overall, between one in three to four victims of all types of stalking are male** with one in ten men (9.5%) having been a victim in their lifetime and one in four to five women (23.3%). This is the equivalent of 2.2 million men and 5.6 million women. For male victims of stalking, 27% 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.
- (8) Since they were 16, 3.1% of men (715,000) stated they had been a victim of cyber-stalking as had 8.3% women (2 million). In 2021/22, 295,000 men and 510,000 women stated they had been a victim of cyber stalking.

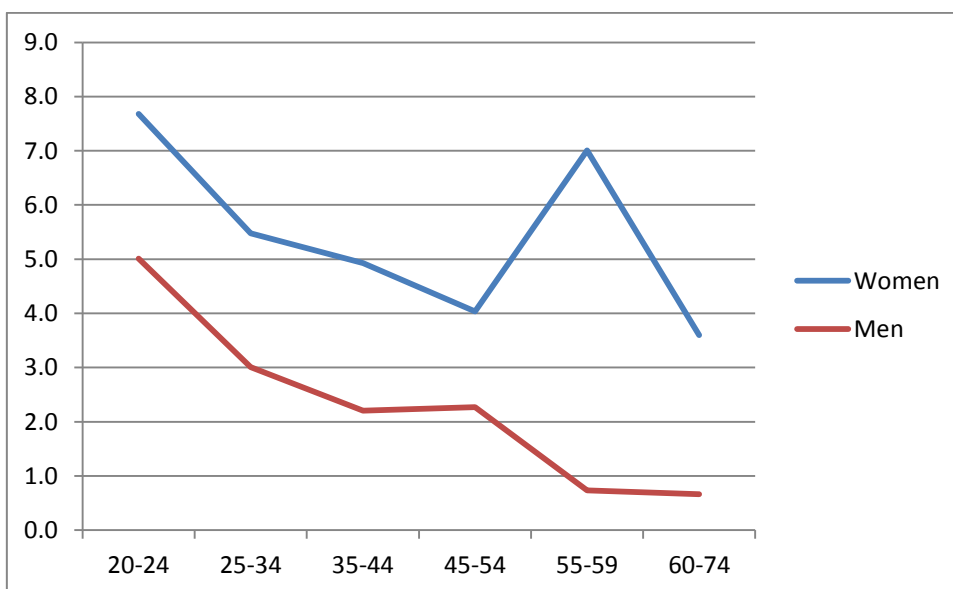
- (9) In 2021/22, 0.3% of men and 0.9% of women were victims of force at the hands of their partner. Since the age of 16, the figures were 5.7% of men and 15.1% of women.
- (10) In 2021/22, since the age of 16, 1% of men (244,000) and 8.7% (2.1 million) of women had been sexually assaulted (including attempts) by a partner. In that year, less than 0.1% (24,000) of men had been sexually assaulted (including attempts) by a partner as had 0.7% women (244,000).

The ONS figure for male victims is an estimate so they should be treated with caution.

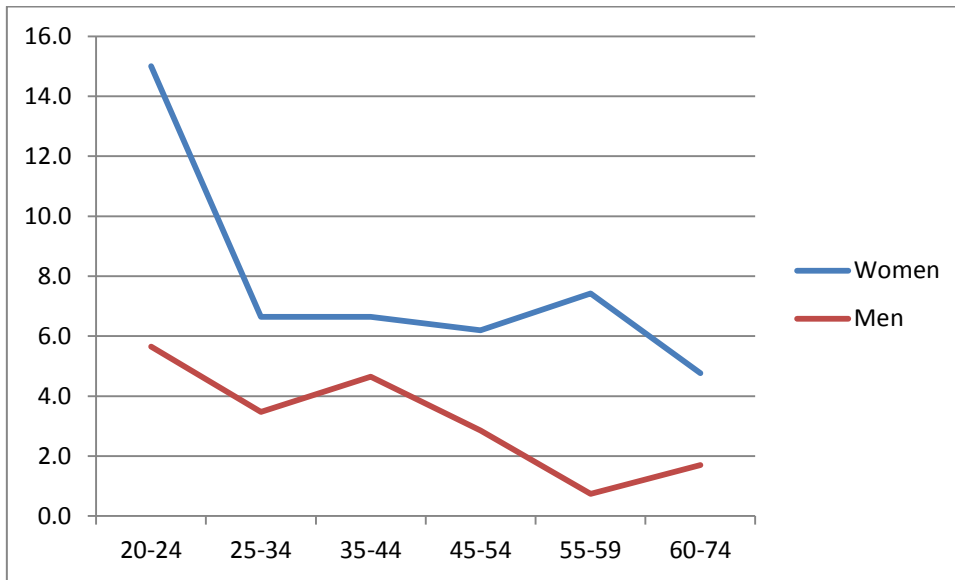
- (11) Since the age of 16, 0.1% of men and 3.7% of women had, according to the ONS 2019/20 survey, said they had been sexually assaulted by rape or penetration (including attempts) by a partner. This was 30,000 men and 852,000 women.

The ONS partner abuse figures for 2021/22 did not have figures for gay men or women so have been excluded.

- (12) Not specifically domestic abuse related but 155,000 men were estimated to have been victims of sexual assault in 2019/20 (618,000 women). 989,000 men in total have been a victim of sexual assault since they were 16. In addition, 7,000 men were raped or victims of attempted rape (132,000 women) in 2019/20. 87,000 men in total have been raped or experienced an attempted rape since they were 16.
- (13) The ONS figures for 2021/22 with respect to age and gender show men and women are more likely to be a victim of partner abuse between 20-24. The figures for women between 16 and 19 were not available. For men aged 20-24, it is 5% for men and 7.7% for women. See below.



The same pattern is in place for domestic abuse more broadly, with 5.6% of men and 15% of women stating they are victims of domestic abuse aged between 20 - 24. See below.



- (14) 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%).

The ONS partner abuse figures for 2021/22 did not have figures for gay men or women so have been excluded.

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%).

The ONS partner abuse figures for 2021/22 did not have figures for gay men or women so have been excluded.

- (15) In 2019/20 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%.

The ONS partner abuse figures for 2021/22 do not have figures for men so have been excluded.

- (16) There is a small distinct pattern regarding male victims and their occupation. For men in management, 2.1% said they suffered from partner abuse in 2021/22 (3.8% women) as did 2.4% of men (5.6% women) in manual roles. In 2019/20, 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 in 2019/20, 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).

- (17) Men and women who are disabled are more likely to be a victim of partner abuse than those who are not disabled. 4.4% of men (9.2% women) who stated they were disabled were victims of partner abuse in 2021/22. Compared to those with no disabilities, the figures are 1.7% men (3.8% women).

In terms of domestic abuse, 6.7% men who stated they were disabled were victims 2021/22 (13.1% women) compared to those with no disabilities, the figures are 2.4% (5.6% women).

- (18) 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%. For 2021/22, not all data is available but Wales looks the highest figure for men again (5.3%)
- (19) 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.

ONS have not produced any figures since.

- (20) 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).

The ONS partner abuse figures for 2021/22 did not have figures for men.

- (21) 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). The ONS partner abuse figures for 2021/22 do not have figures for men.
- (22) In 2017/18, 41% of men who suffer partner abuse have emotional and mental problems (52% women). The ONS partner abuse figures for 2021/22 do not have figures for men.
- (23) In 2017/18, 11% of male victims of partner abuse (7.2% women) had tried to take their own lives.

See also Fact 63-64

The ONS partner abuse figures for 2021/22 did not have figures for men so have been excluded.

England and Wales	Adults aged 16 to 59		
	Men	Women	All
	Percentage		
Any physical injury	31.8	22.7	25.5
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
Other effects	47.5	55.8	53.3
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 ²	122	319	441

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

The ONS partner abuse figures for 2021/22 do not have figures for men so this has not been updated.

(25) Nearly half of male victims fail to tell anyone they are a victim of partner 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).

The ONS partner abuse figures for 2021/22 do not have figures for men so this has not been updated.

See also fact 55.

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)

England and Wales	Adults aged 16 to 59		
	Men	Women	All
	Percentage		
Told anyone	50.8 (61)	81.3 (88%)	72.4 (81)
Told someone known personally	43.7 (55)	73.5 (80)	64.8 (73)
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)

Told someone in an official position	26.1 (23)	33.4 (43)	31.2 (37)
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)
Told other support professional or organisation	24.1 (14)	34.2 (32)	31.1 (27)
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)
Told somebody else or another organisation	3.2 (5)	5.1 (5)	4.5 (5)

- (26) In 2021/22, 18 men died at the hands of their partner or ex-partner compared to 60 women. For men, it is the highest figure since 2008/09 and doubles that from 2019/20. It is one man every three weeks.

England and Wales	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
	Number														
Male victims															
Victim acquainted with suspect															
Partner/ex-partner ⁷	25	23	11	15	10	13	16	11	17	13	8	15	9	10	18
Female victims															
Victim acquainted with suspect															
Partner/ex-partner ⁷	80	101	93	97	88	77	84	83	76	81	66	90	67	59	60

- (27) Of the 35 men killed by a partner or ex-partner between April 2019 and March 21, 29 of the suspects were female and 6 were male.
- (28) According to Crisis, 13% of men (61% women) who are rough sleepers is due to partner abuse (83% 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.
- (29) According to DLUHC, in 2020, two thirds of women (36%) and one tenth (11%) of men who were rough sleeping reported being a victim of domestic abuse within the last year.

- (30) 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)
- (31) One in every four victims of forced marriage is a man (26%) based on calls to the Forced Marriage Unit in 2021
- (32) Men who call the ManKind Initiative helpline have suffered for an average of 6 years).
- (33) From previous helpline surveys, the average male victim calling the ManKind Initiative helpline is 42, is 5ft 9in tall and weighs 13st. The average female perpetrator is 41, is 5ft 4in tall and weighs 10st 7lb.

Young people

- (34) 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 and arguably what they admit to.

Cardiff University research in 2019 showed that of those 75,000 surveyed, 17% of boys (3,369) and 12% of girls (2,469) said they had experienced physical violence by a romantic partner at least once. More girls reported emotional victimisation (28%) and perpetration (18%) than boys (20% and 16%, respectively). More girls (8%) than boys (7%) reported physical perpetration. However, boys (17%) reported more physical victimisation than girls (12%).

Themes and barriers

- (35) 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,
 - the invisibility perception of services.
- (36) 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%).

(37) 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.

Revenge Porn

(38) Between 2015 and 2020, two in five (38%) of victims of intimate image abuse are male (the Revenge Porn helpline prefer the term “intimate image abuse” than “revenge porn”). 22% of men (55% women) report that intimate image abuse is carried out by a partner or ex-partner. This is based on calls to the Revenge Porn Helpline.

In addition, in 2021, the Revenge Porn Helpline reported that both for images actually being shared, and, the threat of being shared, 25% of these cases were male. Men are far more likely to be a victim of “sextortion” than women and men make up 88% of that category.

ManKind Helpline

(39) 66% of the men who call the ManKind Initiative helpline have never spoken to anyone before about the abuse they are suffering and 54% have children in their household (2021/22). 26% of calls are from those calling on behalf of men. In addition, 64% of men would not have called the helpline if they could not remain anonymous.

(40) Callers to the ManKind Initiative helpline in 2021/22 state they are suffering from the following types of abuse:

Psychological/Emotional	92.6%
Coercive control	79.4%
Physical	68.6%
Financial	32.6%
Sexual	1.2%

(41) During the year and a half of Covid lockdowns, 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 as an excuse for breaches in agreed child contact agreements.

Services

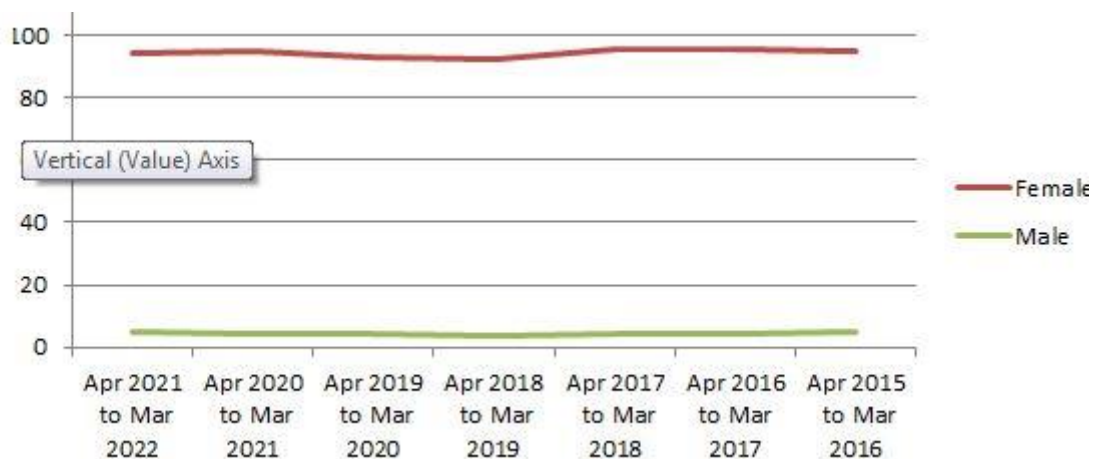
(42) Currently (1 March 2023) there are 43 organisations with 275 spaces available for men (92 dedicated for men and 183 for men or women). These figures are hugely skewed by one organisation with 54 spaces. If these were removed, the spaces would be 42 organisations with 221 places.

In March 2022, the situation was 38 organisations with 253 places (81 dedicated for men and 172 for men or women). It means there has been a growth in spaces over one year.

For women, according to Women’s Aid, there were 4,289 bed spaces in 2021 across the UK and they provided support to 10,809 women 11,890 children.

See also Fact 52

- (43) In terms of spaces, on 14/4/23 only 5 organisations had spaces for men.
- (44) There are 235 services for male victims of domestic abuse in England and Wales at March 2022 which are primarily community-based commissioned services supporting female and male victims. In 2012, the figure was c70.
- (45) Only 4.7% of domestic abuse victims accessing IDVA services are men, in the year ending March 2022. This is despite the fact that one in three of victims of domestic abuse are men, showing on a ratio basis far more male victims are not accessing IDVA services than female victims. The figure in 2021/22 is the highest it has been since year ending March 2016.



- (46) Only 6.3% (7,186) of the 114,067 people discussed at multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARACs) are male victims. This is for the year ending March 2022. This is despite the fact that one in three of victims of domestic abuse are male. However, this is the highest percentage it has ever been.
- (47) According to the Victim Support though, 13.5% of victims accessing their IDVA services are male for the year ending March 2022-and that men make up 21.4% of valid multi-crime service cases flagged as domestic abuse
- (48) 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 being applied should actually be assessed as being at a higher level.
- (49) 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, it is acknowledged

that the above may be a result of the fact that many of these services are specifically designed for women.

- (50) There are currently 30 domestic abuse organisations in the UK, who have a dedicated “male” IDVAs or support workers who specifically support male victims. They could be male or female.

Service Provision: Domestic Abuse Commissioner Report (2022)

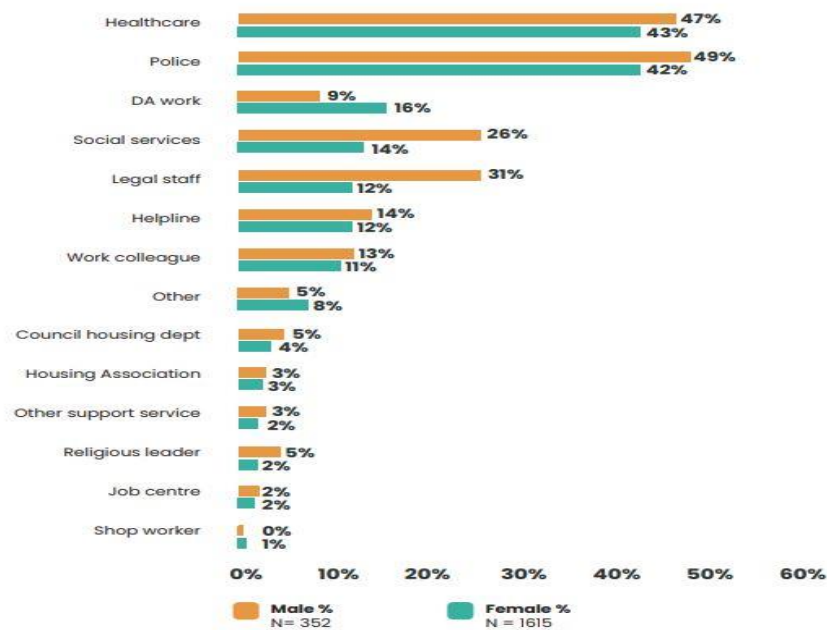
- (51) With respect to why male and female victims wanted support, the greatest variation was a desire for men to access support for their abuser to change their behaviour – with 74% of men wanting this compared to 47% of women, a difference of 27 percentage points.
- (52) Four in five male victims (83%) wanted support with respect to the family courts which suggests that these men are subjected to partner abuse by their (ex-partner) through contact issues with their children.
- (53) The refuge figures are the same for men and women, and given the lack of refuges/safe accommodation for men this shows this lack of supply is an issue to be resolved. It also shows the “myth” that men do not want this type of support is untrue.

Table 2: Percentage of respondents wanting different types of support, by sex/gender

Intervention	Women	Men
Counselling	86%	83%
Mental Health	77%	85%
One-to-one support	77%	73%
Family Court	66%	83%
Behaviour change	47%	74%
Criminal court	43%	45%
Refuge	28%	29%

- (54) 82% men told the Commissioner that accessing help was “quite or very difficult”, compared to 43% of women and 73% of non-binary people.
- (55) 13% of men stated that services which were meant to be for men were “lacking or discriminatory.”
- (56) In terms of who do men tell, healthcare and police were the most common for men, which is interesting and is different to figures from the ONS (see fact 25)

Figure 24: Professions and organisations that survivors of domestic abuse said that they told first, according to survivor's sex/gender



Police

- (57) In 2021/22, of the men who were victims of acts of violence against the person, 23.8% of these acts were domestic abuse-related offences.

The proportion of all domestic abuse-related crimes recorded by the police by sex of victim showed 25.9% were against men and that 26.7% of violence against the person offences were against men .(193,000 offences)

- (58) 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 514,801 women (311,000 in 2012). 25% of all victims who report to the police are male.
- (59) According to police forces that 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

- (60) For 2017/18 and of those that gave an answer, 92% of men said the perpetrator was female, 1.5% was another male, and, 6.5% said it was both a man and a woman. For women, 93% said the perpetrator was male, 3.6% said it was another female and 3.6% said it was both a man and a woman.

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 disingenuously stating that the majority is carried out by men).

The ONS partner abuse figures for 2021/22 do not have figures for men so this has not been updated

Table 2: Sex of perpetrator(s) of partner abuse experienced in the last year, by sex of victim, year ending March 2018 CSEW¹

England and Wales	Adults aged 16-59		
	Men	Women	All
	Victim		
	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, according to Police Scotland, 89% of male victims of partner abuse state that the perpetrator was female

	Male Victim	Female Victim
Male Accused	2%	81%
Female Accused	15%	2%

Again, this shows far more male victims of partner abuse in Scotland are victims at the hands of females.

Coercive Control

(61) 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.

(62) In joint research conducted by the University of Central Lancashire and the ManKind Initiative in 2020 which focussed on men's experiences of coercive control from intimate partners, the findings were:

We uncovered men's experiences of specific types of abuse:

- **Threats** - such as threats to harm (66%), threats to harm self (49%) and threats to disclose damaging information (66%).
- **Intimidation** - such as being nasty to friends or family (74%), smashing property (57%), forcing the person to do things they didn't want to do (84%).
- **Isolation** - such as restricting time spent with family and friends (84%), limiting activities or movement (80%), and checking up on movements (76%).
- **Economic abuse** - such as controlling money (71%), refusing to share expenses (75%), or making it difficult to work or study (87%).
- **Emotional abuse** - such as putting the person down (79%), showing them up in public (77%), or gaslighting (84%).
- **Using children** - such as threatening to take the children away (84%), arguing in front of the children (85%) and making the person feel bad about the children (88%).

(63) There were 439 convictions for controlling or coercive behaviour in 2021 (calendar year), 429 of whom were men and 9 women (1 were unknown gender). Of those men convicted, 280 were given immediate custody (65%) but only 1 woman was (11.5%). The average length of sentence for men was 23.8 months and was 0 (presume very small) for the one woman. 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 and they are given weaker sentences.

Suicide (see also fact 23)

(64) Research from Dads Unlimited, who run the Save Dave Domestic Abuse service in Kent, stated that suicide prevention has become a key feature of their work, with around 40% of clients having faced suicidal ideation, rising to 55% of clients if they have been a victim of domestic abuse.

(65) The research from The National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Safety in Mental Health (NCISH) showed that 7% of middle-aged men who took their own life in 2017 had been victims of domestic abuse/intimate partner violence - for 12 (5%) this had been recent victimisation.

Economic Abuse

(66) 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 (and 89% of women) 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 that 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

- (67) The number of women convicted of perpetrating domestic abuse has increased since 2004/05. It has increased from 806 in 2004/05 to 3,246 in 2021/22 (73% conviction rate). However, this is lower than the peak of 5,641 in 2015/16. In 2021/22, 37,325 men were convicted (77% conviction rate) in England and Wales. The highest figures for convicted men was also 2015/16 with 69,675 men convicted.
- (68) Of those 2,927 people convicted of breaching non-molestation orders in 2021, 2,730 were men and 150 women. Of those given immediate custodial sentences, 446 were men (16%) and 8 were women. The average custodial sentence was for a woman was 8.1 months and a man was 6.4 months.
- (69) In 2021/22, through the family courts, 3,048 men (31,057 women) were granted non-molestation orders (9%) and 340 men (2,111 women) were granted occupation orders (14%).

Number of domestic violence orders in Family Courts in England & Wales by gender of applicant, year ending March 2012 to the year ending March 2022¹

E&W	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Non-molestation orders											
Male	994	1,055	1,292	1,458	1,548	1,530	1,828	2,004	2,473	3,194	3,048
Female	17,701	17,801	21,035	21,469	21,131	21,426	23,398	24,637	28,052	33,810	31,057
Unkn	812	670	813	903	950	1,132	1,155	1,268	1,365	1,516	1,751
Occupation orders											
Male	296	285	283	221	261	251	288	294	340	321	261
Female	2,698	2,357	2,377	2,249	2,027	1,964	1,960	1,988	2,111	2,003	1,836
Unkn	74	62	60	62	71	76	65	64	54	74	89

- (70) 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	76%	81%
Male P and Male V	56%	73%
Female P and Female P	47%	65%
Female P and Male V	45%	67%

The researchers at the Universities 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.”

70 Key Facts: Sources

The key ONS reports can be found on this page called: Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales: year ending March 2022 - <https://bit.ly/3Rya4Q5>

These reports include:

- Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales: year ending March 2022: Report <https://bit.ly/3wTnehg> - and Data - <https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>
- Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview: November 2022: <https://bit.ly/3Y6VrFS> and Data - <https://bit.ly/3jCcoJh>
- Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales: year ending March 2022: Report <https://bit.ly/40vIVkX> and Data - <https://bit.ly/3DH0qxB>
- Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales: year ending March 2018: Report - <https://bit.ly/38epe4X> and Data - <https://bit.ly/3RwaYwB>

Both partner abuse reports are included as due to small sample sizes not all the male figures were highlighted. Where there is no male equivalent figure, we have used the 2018 report as this can be contextualised/compared to the equivalent female figure at the time

- (1) ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Tables 1 and 2
- (2) ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Tables 1 and 2
Date for 16-59 is from the above source – Table 3
- (3) ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Tables 1 and 2
- (4) ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Tables 1 and 2

- (5) ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Table 3
- (6) ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Tables 1 and 2
- Suzy Lamplugh Trust figures are ONS: Domestic abuse victim services, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 - <https://bit.ly/3XI2vIj> (Table 24)
- (7) ONS: Stalking: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/2CyuxMK>) – Tables 1 and 2
- (8) ONS: Stalking: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/2CyuxMK>) – Tables 1 and 2
- (9) ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Tables 1 and 2
- (10) ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Tables 1 and 2
- (11) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Tables 1 and 2
- (12) ONS: Sexual offences prevalence and trends, England and Wales, year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3X0g3hX>)
- (13) ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Table 6
- (14) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) - Table 6
- (15) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) – Table 6
- (16) ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Table 6
- ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) – Table 6
- (17) ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Table 6
- (18) ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3sQLIJT>) – Table 7
- ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Table 7
- (19) 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>)

- (20) ONS: Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales: year ending March 2018 (<https://bit.ly/38faSRL>) – Table 1
- ONS: Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3DH0gxB>) – Table 9
- (21) ONS: Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales: year ending March 2018 – (<https://bit.ly/3RwaYwB>) - Table 9.
- ONS: Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 – (<https://bit.ly/3DH0gxB>) – Table 6
- (22) ONS: Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales: year ending March 2018 (<https://bit.ly/3RwaYwB>) - Table 9.
- ONS: Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3DH0gxB>) – Table 6
- (23) ONS Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales: year ending March 2018- (<https://bit.ly/3RwaYwB>) - Table 9
- ONS Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 - (<https://bit.ly/3DH0gxB>) – Table 6
- (24) ONS Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales: year ending March 2018 – (<https://bit.ly/3RwaYwB>) - Table 9.
- ONS: Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 - (<https://bit.ly/3DH0gxB>) – Table 6
- (25) ONS: Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales: year ending March 2018 – (<https://bit.ly/3RwaYwB>) - Table 9.
- ONS: Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 - (<https://bit.ly/3DH0gxB>) – Table 6
- (26) ONS Homicide in England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/40Us6jX>) - Table 14
- (27) ONS Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Table 23
- (28) Crisis – A Nation Apart? (published December 2014) and Homeless percentages from Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (<https://bit.ly/3sXlpu>)
- (29) DLUHC - Understanding the Multiple Vulnerabilities, Support Needs and Experiences of People who Sleep Rough in England (<https://bit.ly/3jUYjXC>)
- (30) 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>)
- (31) Forced Marriage Unit: 2021 report: (<https://bit.ly/3HTElo0>)
- (32) ManKind Initiative helpline survey (2021)
- (33) ManKind Initiative helpline survey (2015).

- (34) NSPCC: 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>
- Cardiff University: Dating and relationship violence victimization and perpetration among 11–16 year olds in Wales: a cross-sectional analysis of the School Health Research Network (SHRN) survey, Honor Young et al (published 2019). <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31504698/> - BBC article: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-50390689>
- (35) BMJ: Help-seeking by male victims of domestic violence and abuse (DVA): a systematic review and qualitative evidence synthesis: Alyson L Huntley, Lucy Potter, Emma Williamson, Alice Malpass, Eszter Szilassy, Gene Feder (British Medical Journal) (<https://bit.ly/3b5b1ZY>)
- (36) Hines and Douglas in Graham – Kevan. Pp. 14
- (37) Bates, Elizabeth, 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.
- (38) Revenge Porn Helpline: Intimate image abuse, an evolving landscape, 2015 – 2020 (<https://bit.ly/3XHeQw4>)
- Revenge Porn Helpline: Revenge Porn Helpline Cases and Trends of 2021 (<https://bit.ly/3S7Ni1Y>)
- (39) ONS: Domestic abuse victim services, England and Wales: September 2022: (<https://bit.ly/3XI2vIj>) - Tables 7a and 7b
- ManKind Initiative helpline (2021)
- (40) ONS: Domestic abuse victim services, England and Wales, year ending March 2022- (<https://bit.ly/3XI2vIj>) - Table 9b
- (41) ManKind Initiative helpline (2019-2021)
- (42) Male figures - The ManKind Initiative (refuge numbers as at March 2022 and March 2023) and female figures from Women’s Aid Annual Audit 2022: <https://bit.ly/414OeYY>
- (43) ManKind Initiative helpline survey.
- (44) ONS: Domestic abuse victim services, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3XI2vIj>) - Table 6
- (45) ONS: Domestic abuse victim services, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3XI2vIj>) - Table 15a
- (46) ONS: Domestic abuse victim services, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3XI2vIj>) - Table 22
- (47) ONS: Domestic abuse victim services, England and Wales (<https://bit.ly/3XI2vIj>) - Tables 27 and 29
- (48) .Hine, B. A., Bates, E. A., Mackay, J., & Graham-Kevan, N. (2022). Comparing the demographic characteristics, and reported abuse type, contexts and outcomes of help-seeking heterosexual male and female victims of domestic violence: Part I – Who presents to specialist services? Partner Abuse. <https://doi.org/10.1891/PA-2021-0009>
- (49) .Hine, B. A., Bates, E. A., Graham-Kevan, N., & Mackay, J. (2022). Comparing the demographic characteristics, and reported abuse type, contexts and outcomes of help-seeking heterosexual male and female victims of domestic violence: Part II – Exit from specialist services. Partner Abuse. <http://repository.uwl.ac.uk/id/eprint/7943/>
- (50) ManKind Initiative (February 2023)
- (51-56) Domestic Abuse Commissioner, National Mapping of Domestic Abuse Services ‘Patchwork of Provision’ (<https://bit.ly/3YW69yY>)

- (57) ONS: Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales, year ending March 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3lchVXH>) – Tables 11 and 15
- (58) FOI requests to 43 police forces conducted by the ManKind Initiative (<https://bit.ly/2vy9jBc>)
- (59) FOI requests to the ManKind Initiative
- (60) ONS: Partner abuse in detail, England and Wales: year ending March 2018, Report (<https://bit.ly/3cWUMSd>) - Table 2
Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2021/22 (<https://bit.ly/3EeOefi>), Table 6
- (61) IBB Solicitors: Making Legislation Work More Effectively For Victims : <https://www.ibblaw.co.uk/insights/publications/controlling-or-coercive-behaviour-making-legislation-work-more-effectively?view=microsite>
- (62) UCLAN and ManKind Initiative, Male Victims of Coercive Control: Experiences and Impact (2020): Full report (<https://bit.ly/3XHRbM3>) and summary report (<https://bit.ly/3YEXcdZ>)
- (63) ONS: Domestic abuse in the criminal justice system (<https://bit.ly/3YGI0gl>) – Table 16
- (64) Dads Unlimited, “Dads Unlimited wins GSK Impact Award” (<https://bit.ly/3LXpKs4>)
- (65) The National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Safety in Mental Health (NCISH), “Suicide by middle-aged men” (<https://bit.ly/3leMrrJ>) - page 18 (page 19 on pdf)
- (66) Co-op and Refuge: Know-Economic-Abuse-Report, published 2020 <https://bit.ly/3fWDQxh> and the Report by Co-op and Refuge entitled Money Matters, published 2015: <http://repository.londonmet.ac.uk/1481/>
- (67) Parliamentary questions (2004-2008) <http://bit.ly/1zE1ldH> CPS FOI requests (2008-2015) and Parliamentary question (2016), CPS VAWG Report (page 39) in 2017/18 and Page 47 CPS VAWG Report (18-19) and CPS 19/20 figures (Table AR11) - <https://bit.ly/3wtMRUo> and Parliamentary Question <https://bit.ly/3IPNy19>
- (68) ONS: Domestic abuse in the criminal justice system (<https://bit.ly/3YGI0gl>) – Table 17
- (69) ONS: Domestic abuse in the criminal justice system (<https://bit.ly/3YGI0gl>) – Table 19
- (70) The Training Needs of Magistrates in relation to Domestic Abuse (2018) published by the Magistrates Association: <https://www.magistrates-association.org.uk/News-and-Comments/research-report-into-training-needs-relating-to-domestic-abuse>

Produced by Mark Brooks (March 2023)
© The ManKind Initiative

This is open source but please quote the “ManKind Initiative 70 Key Facts about Male Victims of Domestic Abuse.”