

Domestic Violence

The Male Perspective

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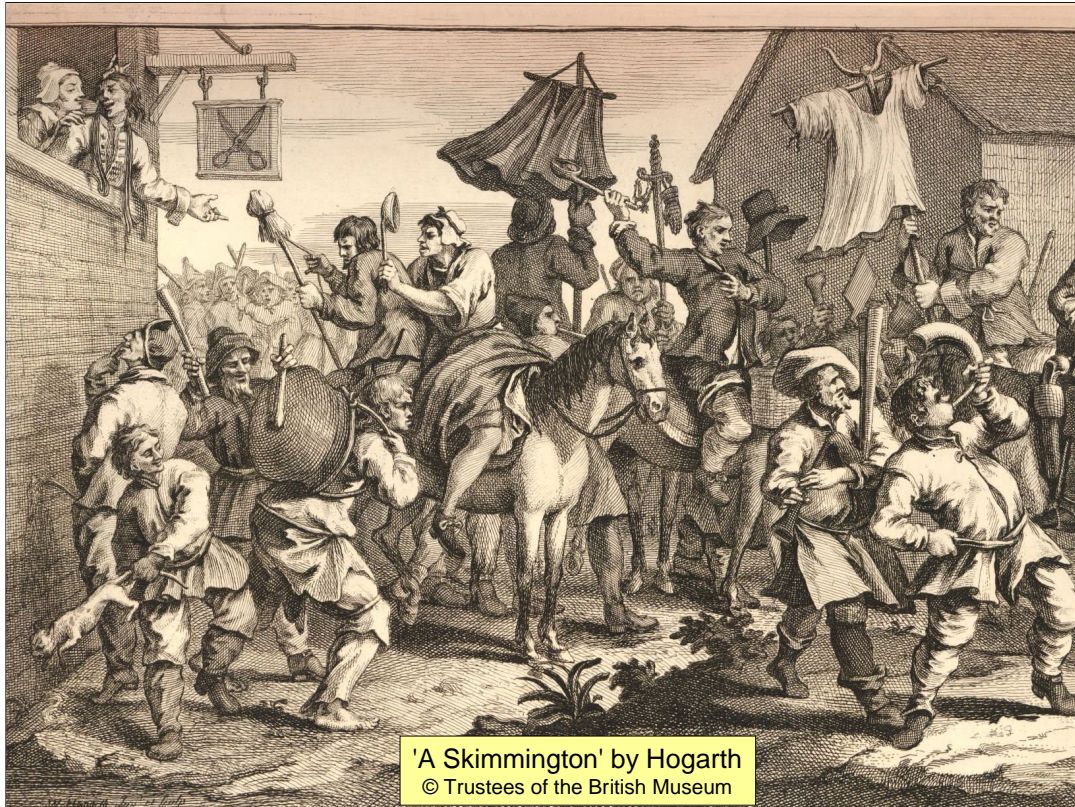
Domestic Violence is often seen purely as a female victim/male perpetrator problem but the evidence demonstrates that this is a false picture.

We will look at...

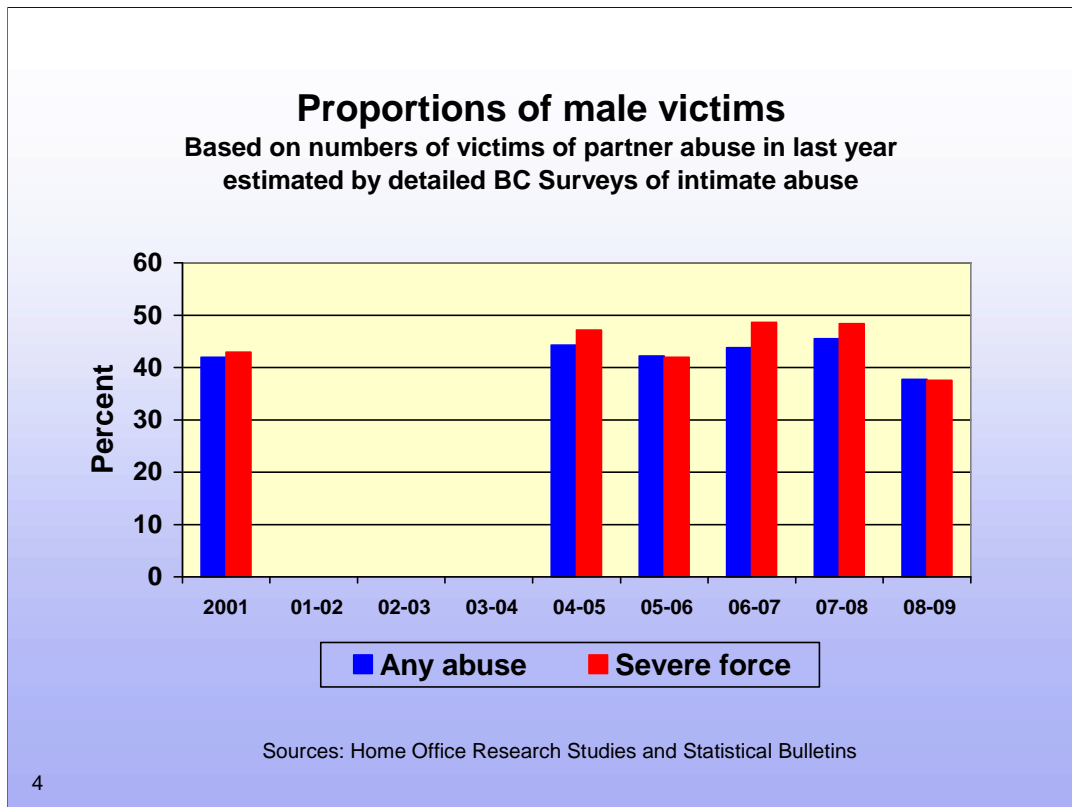
- What the statistics show
- What support services there are for men
- Academic studies relating to male victims

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The statistics and other evidence show that the male victim/female perpetrator scenario accounts for a substantial minority of incidents.



The picture (an etching by Hogarth) demonstrates that the male victim was a recognized stereotype in the 17th/18th centuries.



This slide shows the number of male victims as a percentage of the total number of victims in the years under review – broadly speaking, since 2008, just under 40% of Domestic Violence incidents relate to male victimization.

References/Sources.

Year 2001: Home Office Research Study 276, March 2004, Table 2.2

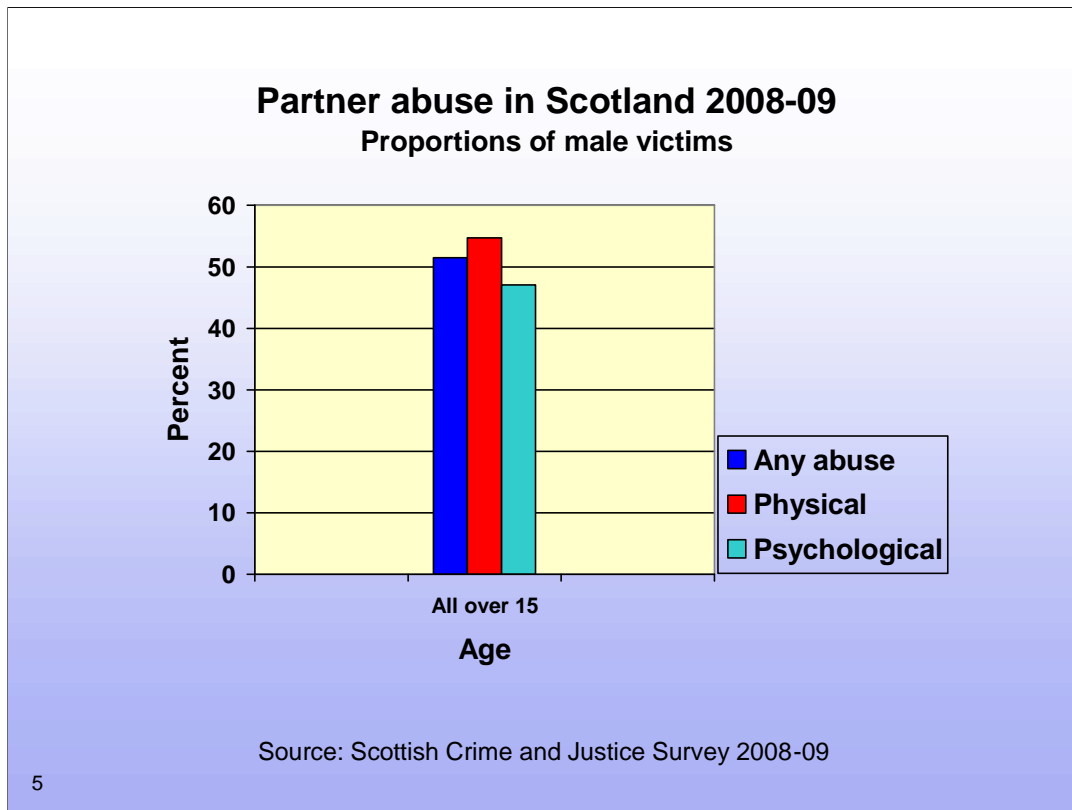
Year 2004/05: Home Office On-line Report 12/06, 2006, Table A.1

Year 2005/06: Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/07, 25 January 2007 Table 3.1

Year 2006/07: Home Office Statistical Bulletin 03/08, 31 January 2008, Table 3.01

Year 2007/08: Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/09, 22 January 2009, Table 3.01

Year 2008/09: Home Office Statistical Bulletin 01/10, 21 January 2010, Table 3.01



Slightly higher figures are shown for Scotland for the year 2008/09

References/Sources

Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2008-09, Partner Abuse, Annex 1, Table A1.2

Prevalence of partner abuse among adults (age 16 to 59) in last 12 months

England and Wales

Percentages

BCS Study	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Sample size	23,838	23,426	23,467
Any partner abuse (incl sexual)			
Women	5.6	4.9	4.8
Men	4.3	4.1	2.9
% men	43.4	45.5	37.7
Severe force (non-sexual)			
Women	1.8	1.5	1.5
Men	1.7	1.4	0.9
% men	48.6	48.3	37.5

Source: Home Office Statistical Bulletins

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This slide shows the degree of prevalence as between female and male averaging out since 2008 at just under 40% male victims.

Reference/Sources

Year 2006/07: Home Office Statistical Bulletin 03/08, 31 January 2008. Table 3.01

Year 2007/08: Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/09, 22 January 2009, Table 3.01

Year 2008/09: Home Office Statistical Bulletin 01/10, 21 January 2010, Table 3.01

Studies of police responses to male victims England and Wales, and S. Ireland

Percentages

	Dewar 2001		MKI 08-09
	E&W	S.I.	E&W
Believed man's partner that she was victim	44	36	[42]
Totally ignored what man had to say	35	36	-
Pressurised man to leave home	35	24	30
Ignored evidence that man had been assaulted	29	21	-
Identified man as victim but did nothing and left	24	6	33
Identified man as victim, gave sympathetic advice	15	6	25
Arrested man	21	18	35
Arrested man's partner	3	3	16

Sources: Dewar Research 2004. ManKind Initiative 2009

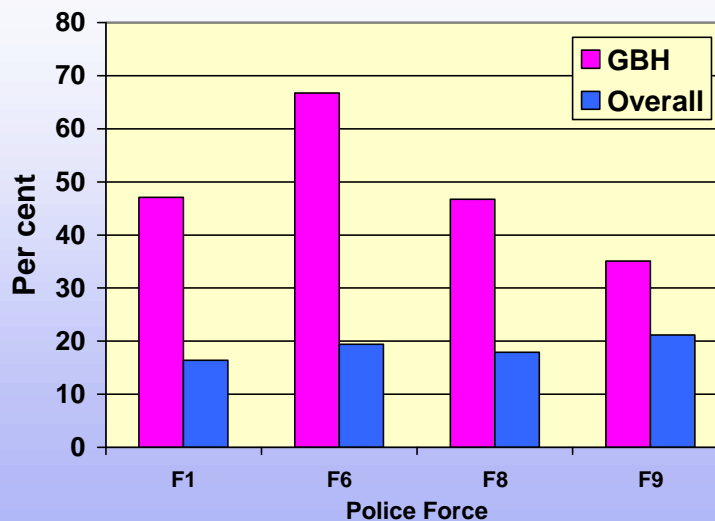
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One of the problems is that the police often ignore male victims and this slide shows that often the police take action against the male involved whatever the circumstances.

References/Sources

- (1) George, Malcolm J. and Yarwood, David J.(2004) Male Domestic Violence Victims Survey 2001 – Main Findings, Dewar Research, October 2004
- (2) Mankind Initiative, Taunton: Helpline survey results Sept 08 – Aug 09

Proportions of male victims of domestic related abuse by severity of abuse



Source: Dewar Research 2009 - Pilot Study (unpublished)

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In terms of severity this slide demonstrates that, the more severe the form of assault, the higher the proportion of male victims affected, eg. the proportion is higher for grievous bodily harm than for abuse overall. The figures are taken from responses submitted from individual police authorities in a pilot study of nine forces.

References/Sources

Pilot Study of domestic-related violence against the person recorded by 9 Police Forces in England and Wales 2008/09. Dewar Research 2009 (unpublished)

Crown Prosecution Service prosecutions in 2008/09 for domestic violence

England and Wales

	Men	Women	Total	% women
Offences against the Person				
Total prosecutions	41,223	2,702	43,925	6.2
Total convictions	28,563	1,759	29,302	6.0
Homicide				
Total prosecutions	206	46	252	22.3
Total convictions	170	43	213	20.2

Source: Dewar Research FOI Request, March 2010

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This slide shows that despite the evidence that there are substantial numbers of female perpetrators, prosecutions are overwhelmingly against men (41,000 against less than 3,000 and in terms of convictions just under 29,000 as against about 1,800).

References/Sources

Dewar Research FOI Request, CPS 4 March 2010

**Estimated numbers of victims of intimate
violence in 2008/09, age 15 to 59**
England and Wales

1000's

	Men	Women	Total	% men
Any domestic abuse (inc sexual)	692	1,015	1,641	38.3
Any partner abuse (excl sexual)	430	708	1,138	37.8

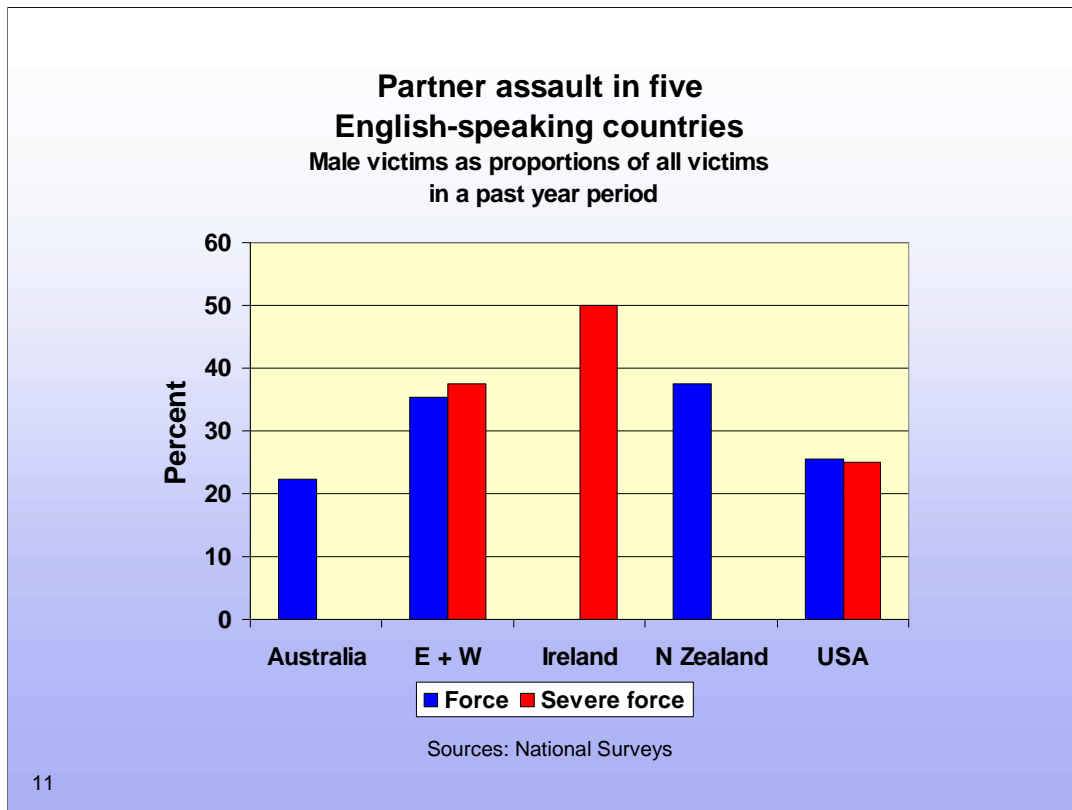
Source: Home Office Statistical Bulletin

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This slide bears out the earlier statistic, i.e. in 2008/09 just under 40% of the total numbers of victims were men.

References/Sources

HOSB 01/10, 21 January 2010, Table 3.04



The pattern of partner assault is replicated in other English speaking countries e.g. Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and The United States.

References/Sources

Australia: Personal Safety Survey, Australia 2005. Age 18 and over

E + Wales: Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2008/2009, England and Wales. Age 16 to 59

Ireland: Domestic Abuse of Women and Men in Ireland: Report on the National Study for Domestic Abuse, July 2005. Age 18 and over

N Zealand: New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001. Age 15 and over

USA: Intimate Partner Violence in the United States 1993-2004. Age 12 and over

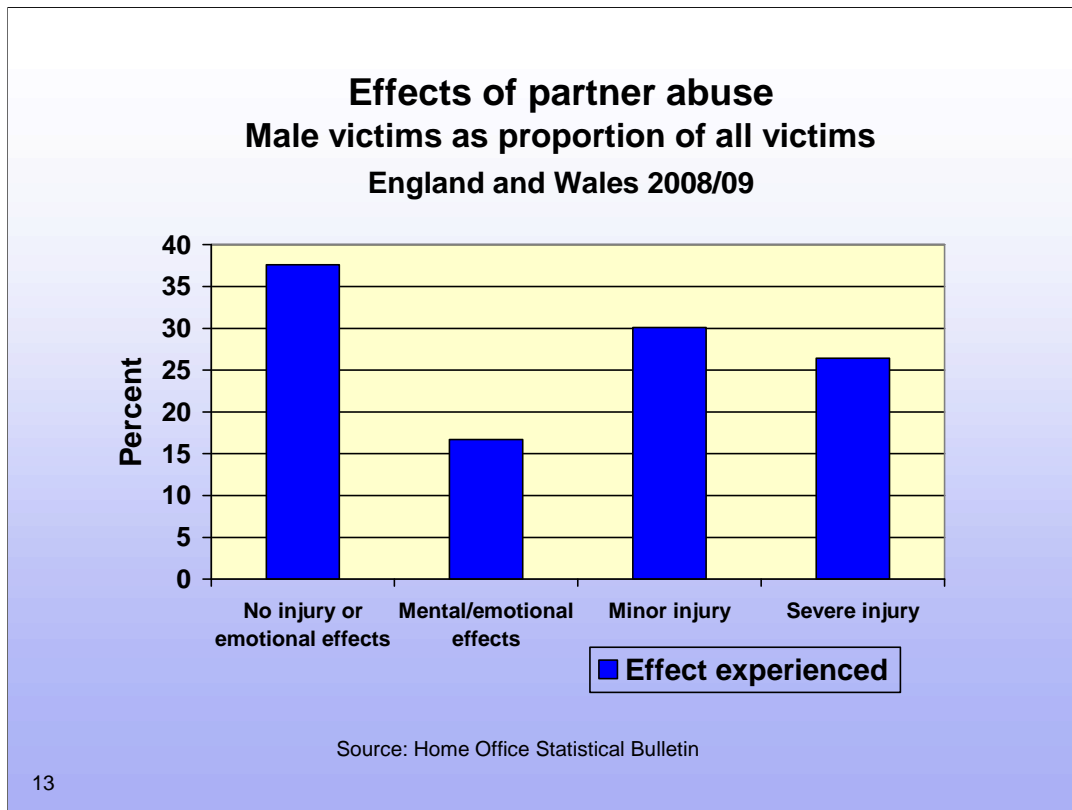


It is sometimes suggested that male victims are not generally subject to repeated partner abuse but this slide refutes that argument, eg., 25% of victims have been abused between six and twenty times.

References/Sources

HOSB 01/10, 21 January 2010. Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2008/09: (Supplementary Volume 2 to Crime in England and Wales 2008/09), Table 3.11

Note: Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, and sexual assault.



The effects on male victims can be severe and include severe injury and mental/emotional effects.

References/Sources

HOSB 01/10 Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2008/09: Supplementary Volume 2 Crime in England and Wales 2008/09, 31 January 2008, Table 3.13

Refuge support for female and male victims in England and Wales

	Spaces in Refuges	Spaces in Safe houses	Total
For female victims			
Dedicated	7,500	?	> 7,500

Sources: Women's Aid/Refuge.

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One of the great injustices is that there is little or no support for male victims (nor indeed their children). For female victims, the number of refuge spaces in England and Wales is estimated at 7,500.

References/Sources

For female victims: Women's Aid/Refuge

Refuge support for female and male victims in England and Wales

	Spaces in Refuges	Spaces in Safe houses	Total
For female victims			
Dedicated	7,500	?	> 7,500
For male victims			
Dedicated	23	---	23
Available*	---	60 (max)	60 (max)
Total spaces	23	60 (max)	83 (max)

* (Available to males if not being used by females)

Note: In Scotland and Northern Ireland, no refuges or safe houses exist specifically for male victims.

Sources: Women's Aid/Refuge. ManKind Initiative.

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In contrast, for males, it is maximum of 83 places, in other words a gross under provision.

References/Sources

For female victims: Women's Aid/Refuge

For male victims: Mankind Initiative

Academic studies of intimate abuse

271 reputable academic studies of intimate abuse were listed in November 2009 as being published world-wide.

An annotated bibliography of these studies, compiled by Dr Martin Fiebert, is published at:

www.csulb.edu/~mfiebert/assault.htm

The results of the studies demonstrate consistently that women, by their own admission, can be as physically aggressive, or more aggressive, than men in intimate relationships.

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Apart from the official statistical evidence, there are a large number of academic studies published worldwide showing consistently that women, **by their own admission**, can be as aggressive as their male counterparts in partner relationships.

Summary

The evidence shows

- Approx 40% of the victims of domestic violence are men
- Many of the victims are severely affected
- Support services are virtually non-existent
- Academic studies support this view

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