

Intimate Partner Violence: The Gender Bias Against Men in England & Wales

The Truth About Intimate Partner Violence

Worldwide, there is a massive body of research literature about Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). If this substantial database is analysed, it emphatically demonstrates that domestic partner violence against men is as common as it is against women. Women are as physically aggressive as men, or more aggressive, in their relationships with their spouses or partners. This is not a new finding; it is one of the best-established facts in social science. Nor is it a recent finding. Informed workers have known this for 40 years. Yet, judging from the literature that emanates from women's groups, from many public bodies, and even government, the issue of men as victims of IPV simply isn't addressed. The impression is given that domestic violence against men either does not exist, or is so rare as not to warrant discussion. This is in such stark contrast to the truth, that this paper reviews what hard data are available and examines their provenance and interpretation. By this means the claim that domestic violence against men is extremely widespread can be justified.

Justice for men
& boys (and the
women who
love them)

For over 30 years, men's and boys' human rights have been assaulted by politicians pandering to the demands of women driven by misandry (the hatred of men) – feminist MPs, as well as feminists in key positions in state institutions have consistently furthered the demands of women over the needs of men.

The hostile, poisonous, undemocratic, anti-meritocratic, anti-male culture which has developed over 30+ years must be challenged and defeated for the sakes of men, women, and children, and for the sake of Britain as a civilised society.

Mike Buchanan, Leader

Justice for men & boys
(and the women who
love them)

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1st October 2014

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Foreword

The continuing failure of public bodies to recognize the suffering of male victims of partner violence, and their failure to support these men at times of crisis, are long-standing scandals.

One of the most solidly established facts in the social sciences is that the incidence and severity of domestic violence inflicted on men is comparable to that inflicted on women. This is not a recent finding. Researchers have known it for 40 years. Yet the narrative to which the public is exposed paints a very different picture, one in which domestic violence overwhelmingly involves female victims and male perpetrators. These contrasting perspectives are examined at length in this report.

The Home Office recently published a highly flawed consultation document on strengthening the law on domestic abuse, drafted with the input of Women's Aid, and associated it with an equally flawed consultation process.^[i] In a letter to Theresa May, Home Secretary, we explained why the consultation is a charade – an exercise in manipulation, with one direction of travel. We fear the legislation will be used, in practice, to advantage women over their male partners in a situation fraught with difficulty, as a result of ignoring the overwhelmingly large body of evidence that shows beyond any doubt that domestic violence and domestic abuse are broadly reciprocal. We publicly challenged Mrs May to hold a public inquiry into strengthening the law on domestic abuse,^[ii] and we await her response.

In our view, it is an egregious failure of the Home Office not to have invited a wide range of researchers to contribute to the consultation exercise, given that it is known that the feminist 'male coercion theory' of domestic violence (also known as the 'Duluth Model') is flatly contradicted by a substantial body of evidence, most recently by a study at the University of Cumbria.^[iii]

This report is part of our submission to the consultation process, along with the aforementioned letter to Theresa May. It outlines irrefutable evidence about the level of partner violence suffered by men and women, and details the anti-male bias of public bodies and key politicians, most notably:

Home Office	Crown Prosecution Service
Theresa May, Home Secretary	Equalities & Human Rights Commission
Yvette Cooper, Shadow Home Secretary	Ministry of Justice
The police	The judiciary
Probation Service	State schools

ⁱ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/strengthening-the-law-on-domestic-abuse>

ⁱⁱ <http://j4mb.wordpress.com/2014/09/11/our-public-challenge-of-theresa-may-home-secretary/>

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://j4mb.wordpress.com/2014/07/29/a-study-on-the-male-control-theory-of-intimate-partner-violence/>

The institutional anti-male bias of public bodies results in virtually no recognition of the suffering of male victims of partner violence, and leads to a corresponding lack of concern or support for them.

94% of British men who are being abused by partners are being abused by female partners. On behalf of these men, we present this body of evidence to the Home Secretary, and ask her for a meeting at the earliest opportunity. In the meantime, we'll be posting a link to this document on our party's website.^[iv]

Mike Buchanan

PARTY LEADER

Justice for men and boys (and the women who love them)

^{iv} <http://j4mb.org.uk>

Executive summary

This report addresses the extent and seriousness of partner violence against male victims in England and Wales. Data from surveys and elsewhere for both male and female victims are presented and compared. Data for England and Wales are augmented by data from other countries, including extremely large international studies.

A consistent picture emerges of a level of male victimisation by partners, which is, on the crudest level of approximation, comparable to the level of female victimisation by partners. The consistency of this picture over time, between countries, and between studies, and the sheer volume of data and case studies available, mean that the reported extent of male victimisation by female partners is undeniable.

Martin Fiebert has been a psychology professor at California State University since 1978. In 2013 he published *References examining assaults by women on their spouses or male partners: an updated annotated bibliography*.^[v]

The full Abstract:

‘This annotated bibliography describes 343 scholarly investigations (270 empirical studies and 73 reviews) demonstrating that **women are as physically aggressive as men (or more) in their relationships with their spouses or opposite-sex partners**. The aggregate sample size in the reviewed studies exceeds 440,850 people.’ [Our emphasis]

Appendix B of this document outlines details of some of the studies covered by the Fiebert review.

In 2013 the journal *Partner Abuse* published an account of the ‘Partner Abuse State of Knowledge Project’ (PASK),^[vi, vii] the most comprehensive review of domestic violence research literature ever conducted. 42 scholars at 20 universities and research centres conducted this unparalleled three-year research project. John Hamel, PASK Director, said

‘The purpose of this project is to bring together, in a rigorously evidence-based, transparent and methodical manner, existing knowledge about partner abuse, with reliable, up-to-date research that can easily be accessed by anyone. PASK is grounded in the premise that everyone is entitled to their opinion, but not to their own facts; that these facts should be available to everyone, and that **domestic violence intervention and policy ought to be based upon these facts rather than ideology and special interests**’. [Our emphasis]

The headline finding of the review was that:

^v <http://j4mb.wordpress.com/domestic-violence-women-are-as-physically-aggressive-as-or-more-aggressive-than-men-in-their-relationships-with-intimate-partners/>

^{vi} <http://www.prweb.com/releases/2013/5/prweb10741752.htm>

^{vii} http://domesticviolenceresearch.org/pages/12_page_findings.htm

‘Women perpetrate physical and emotional abuse, as well as engage in controlling behaviours, at comparable rates to men’.

And yet this factual position is not matched by public perception, nor by provision of support for male victims, nor by the policies and practices of public bodies, as we’ll outline. On the contrary, as we expose, women’s refuge organisations minimise concern over male victims. As a result, the publicly funded provisions for male victims are vanishingly slight compared with those for female victims.

This one-sided view of partner violence is then taken up by the Home Office, the Crown Prosecution Service, the Ministry of Justice, the Probation Service and (astonishingly) the Equality and Human Rights Commission. All these bodies have produced documentary guidance which focuses solely on violence against women and girls, effectively air-brushing away male victimisation. This review has failed to identify any rational reasons for the neglect of male victims.

Two possible reasons for this neglect may be postulated. The first is simply a reluctance to increase the number of victims, since this would suggest a need to increase funding for their assistance. But the second possible cause is more pernicious. Women’s refuge websites are quite open about espousing the feminist theory of partner abuse. This ‘patriarchy theory’ – sometimes referred to as the ‘male coercion theory’ – is intrinsically sexist, since it attributes partner violence to ‘male power’ and ‘male privilege’, and hence asserts that it is always men who are the abusers.

The evidence of widespread male victimisation challenges the foundations of feminism. The feminist establishment therefore has a powerful vested interest in keeping male victimisation hidden. Though these issues are more speculative than the factual evidence presented in this report, we make some remarks in support of this interpretation of the origin of abused men’s current disadvantage with respect to access to support.

At the end of this report, we make some recommendations on what the state should do about the problem of male victims of partner violence.

The authors of this report have considerable faith in the good sense of British people, who are undoubtedly being kept in ignorance of the extent to which a biased gender-political ideology has infiltrated almost every governmental and influential body within the UK.

Most people are unaware of the scale of violent abuse suffered by men at the hands of their female partners, and also unaware of the extreme gender bias of the policies put forward in their name by the Home Office, the Crown Prosecution Service, the Ministry of Justice, the Probation Service, the Equality and Human Rights Commission and (most) refuge organisations.

Our purpose is to expose the truth about these matters.

Key points about partner violence against men

All conclusions refer to England & Wales.

- Every five minutes, the police receive a call from a man who alleges abuse by his partner
- Currently, the police receive ~100,000 calls from abused men per year
- Crime surveys indicate that ~3% of men are the victims of partner abuse per year, compared with ~5% of women. More than a third of all PV victims are men
- Only ~10% of male victims report abuse to the police (compared to 29% of female victims). Police reports cannot be taken as indicative of the extent to which men are victims of PV
- Partner violence against men accounts for between 20% and 26% of all PV reported to the police, but only 6.5% of all prosecutions for PV are taken against female perpetrators
- Prosecutions of male perpetrators of PV, however, are ~24% of the cases so reported. This disparity seems likely to be a consequence of all the involved public bodies regarding their objective being to bring as many men to justice as possible whilst having no such objective for women
- In 2010/11 there were 5,844 prosecutions of women for PV, of which roughly 70% were found guilty
- 17% of the people killed by PV in 2011/12 were men (22% averaged over the last 11 years).
- The above data suggest that the number of women perpetrators of PV who *should* be prosecuted is far greater than this. The real figure should be at least one-quarter of the number of men prosecuted for partner violence, and perhaps even approaching parity therewith (i.e. at least 19,000 and possibly as high as 76,323 prosecutions using 2010/11 data). Women are under-prosecuted for PV by a factor of between 3 and 13
- These facts notwithstanding, the Crown Prosecution Service, the Equality and Human Rights Commission, the Ministry of Justice, and the Home Office all have very active campaigns to protect women and girls from domestic violence in general and PV in particular. Yet all of them ignore domestic violence against men. Since these public bodies must be well aware of the facts regarding partner violence against men, their neglect of men can only be a consequence of institutionalised gender bias.

Purpose of this report

This report attempts to deduce the true picture of domestic violence in the UK from the data and other factual evidence that are available. This will include men as victims, as well as women.

One of the most solidly established facts in the social sciences is that the incidence of domestic violence against men is comparable to that against women. Nor is this a recent finding. Researchers have known it for 40 years.

And yet the narrative to which the public is exposed paints a very different picture, one in which domestic violence overwhelmingly involves female victims and male perpetrators. These contrasting perspectives will be examined.

The purpose of this document is to contrast the factual position with the stance on partner violence taken by public bodies in the UK. It will be seen that there is widespread concern to end violence against women and girls, but no evidence of any concern for men or boys as the victims of violence.

In view of the prevalence of men as victims of violence generally, and partner violence in particular, this is extraordinary. Elucidation of the reasons for this flagrant gender bias in concern for victims of partner violence is beyond the scope of this document. It seeks only to expose the demonstrable fact that male suffering in the domestic context is being hidden as a matter of deliberate policy within the UK.

Amongst the powerful public bodies contributing to this injustice are the Home Office, the Crown Prosecution Service, the Ministry of Justice, the Probation Service and (astonishingly) the Equality and Human Rights Commission. The UK is not unique in this respect. On the contrary, the same one-sided concern is repeated in all developed nations.

This document concentrates on partner violence (PV). This includes non-physical partner abuse (PA), but excludes abuse involving individuals other than partners (children, siblings, parents, etc.). The inclusion of behaviours that are not physical violence within the umbrella term 'partner violence' is to maintain consistency with the surveys from which most evidence is obtained.

The precise definition the surveys use will be given below. Whether it is helpful or misleading to include such issues as 'preventing you from having your fair share of the household money' within the definition of PV is a debate for another time. For the purpose of this document, we shall maintain consistency with the surveys.

However, it is certainly the case that non-physical abuse, such as isolation from friends and family and being made to feel worthless, can be of crushing import to the victim. The issue of different severities of physical violence will also be discussed.

The knee-jerk reaction of some people when the prevalence and seriousness of PV against men is raised is to cry misogyny, as if concern for male victims somehow implies a lack of

concern for female victims. This is as irrational as saying that being against cruelty to dogs somehow implies being in favour of cruelty to cats. It is not the purpose of this document to deny or minimise the extent or seriousness of PV against women, nor to suggest any reduction of the services provided to them.

Throughout this document, where no geographical area is mentioned, it may be taken to be England & Wales. Where data pertains to other countries, this will be stated explicitly.

Prevailing beliefs about partner violence

If you Google ‘domestic violence’, with the exception of sites dedicated to men’s human rights, the vast majority of sites will quote broadly similar key facts about domestic violence.

Some examples:

In a speech given by Keir Starmer QC, then the Director of Public Prosecutions, on 12/04/2011, entitled *Domestic Violence: the facts, the issues, the future*,^[1] the key points (relating to England & Wales) were:

- Nearly one million women experience at least one incident of domestic abuse each year;
- Two women are killed each week by partners or ex-partners;
- These statistics are shocking and demonstrate that women are more at risk of violent crime in the home than anywhere else.

These statements are broadly true in the sense that they are consistent with the surveys upon which they claim to be based (although the latest official statistic on women’s deaths from PV is less than 1.5 per week, as we show). These surveys will be examined in more detail shortly. For now, just note that the definition of domestic abuse used in these surveys is very broad. In particular it does not necessarily imply any physical violence.

The last bullet point requires clarification because it gives the impression that domestic violence against women is unusually prevalent. Actually the statement that ‘women are more at risk of violent crime at home than anywhere else’ is true largely because women are subject to relatively low levels of violent crime outside the home. This is in contrast to the position for men who are subject to high levels of violent crime outside the home (and, as we shall see, inside the home as well).

The organisation Women’s Aid^[2] is one of the organisations to which a government website^[3] refers victims of domestic violence. It helps only women and children, not men; at least that is the impression given by their website, which states that they ‘work to end violence against women and children’.

The Women’s Aid website includes the following description of domestic violence:

- I. At least 1 in 4 women experience domestic violence in their lifetime;
- II. Between 6% and 10% of women experience it annually;
- III. Less than 40% of all incidents are reported to the police, but they still receive one domestic violence call every minute in the UK;
- IV. The vast majority of the victims of domestic violence are women and children;
- V. The majority of abusers are men;

- VI. Apart from being predominantly men, the abusers vary, coming from all walks of life, from any ethnic group, religion, class or neighbourhood, and of any age;
- VII. Domestic violence against women by men is caused by the misuse of power and control within a context of male privilege. Male privilege operates on an individual and societal level to maintain a situation of male dominance, where men have power over women and children... domestic violence by men against women can be seen as a consequence of the inequalities between men and women, rooted in patriarchal traditions that encourage men to believe they are entitled to power and control over their partners;
- VIII. One misleading statistic that is often repeated is that while one in four women experiences domestic violence, so does one in six men. These figures are, however, based on single incidents of a criminal nature, and without regard to (a) severity of violence; (b) whether or not it was repeated – and if so, how often; (c) the complex pattern of overlapping abuse of various kinds; and (d) the context in which it took place.

We will make some brief comments on these claims now, and full justification will follow when we examine the data in detail. The overall position is that they give a grossly false picture of partner violence, namely that it is gendered when it is not.

(i) and **(iii)** are **correct** inasmuch as they are consistent with the available data and the existing definitions of domestic violence.

(ii) Is **untrue** the actual figure is under 6%, as we will see.

(iv) It is **untrue** that ‘The vast majority of the victims of domestic violence are women and children’ is untrue.

Worse, the person writing this must have known the true position. As we shall see, the surveys and reports from which all the data quoted by Women’s Aid (and other organizations) derives also include data for violence against men.

Those surveys and reports indicate very high levels of domestic violence against men, and have been doing so for decades. Thus the phrase ‘vast majority’ is not justified. The number of female victims may be larger than that of male victims (depending upon how you measure it) but male victims certainly account for a large percentage of the total (as the data we shall present proves).

However, the most pernicious aspect of (iv) is that, by lumping ‘women and children’ together as victims, the impression is given that men are ‘the vast majority’ of abusers of children. This is a wicked untruth.

Abuse of children is beyond the scope of this report, but suffice to say that women commit at least as much, if not more, child abuse than do men (see for example this massive survey^[4] of all USA states, which indicates that 54% of child abusers in 2011 were women, the situation in the UK is broadly similar, as reviewed here.^[5] See also^[6]).

(v) It is **mathematically true** that ‘The majority of abusers are men’, but **the statement is grossly misleading**.

Female abusers account for around 40% of total domestic abusers whilst men account for about 60%. So, yes, the majority of abusers are men – but this bald statement is misleading as to the degree of violence committed by women. The evidence outside the UK is that women are the majority of abusers of partners, as we shall see.

(vi) Is again **misleading**. It gives the impression that there is no relation between domestic violence and demographics. This is untrue.

The evidence that domestic violence is related to socioeconomic status and age is very clear, and presented in this report. PV is more common in the lowest socioeconomic classes, and far more common amongst the young.

The statement in (vi) is promulgating the myth that ‘all men are equally likely to be abusers’ which is a key part of the orthodox feminist narrative. Ironically, the demographic link is actually strongest for male abusers. It would be closer to the truth to say that ‘all women are equally likely to be abusers’ (see Figures 5a,b).

(vii) Is a statement of the feminist patriarchy theory of domestic violence. It shows clearly that the women’s refuge movement is wedded to this theory.

Patriarchy Theory holds that ‘male privilege’ and ‘male power’, concepts central to feminism, are the causes of domestic violence. This approach points to the reason why the refuge movement, and feminists generally, find it essential to pretend that partner violence by female perpetrators is rare. But it is not – female perpetrators are as common as male perpetrators.

This is shown clearly by the evidence we shall present below, evidence which emphatically disproves the feminist patriarchy theory of domestic violence, since according to that theory only women would be victims, and only men the perpetrators.

To insist on the reality of male victimisation is anathema and heresy to feminists. They must deny the truth about men as victims of partner abuse. To admit the truth would be to risk having the entire edifice of feminist theory crash down.

Not only does a stupendous amount of UK and worldwide data demolish the feminist position, it has also been roundly refuted by numerous academics and experts in the field, of which^{[7],[8],[9],[10],[11],[12],[13],[14],[15]} are a small selection. To have one group of people clinging stubbornly to a theory, which has been definitively discredited, is one thing, but to have the whole UK establishment actively prop up this deceit is unconscionable.

(viii) is a disgraceful attempt to discredit the survey data on PV against men.

The figure quoted for the incidence of PV against men, i.e. that 1 in 6 men will experience PV in their lifetime, is broadly consistent with the data from surveys which we shall review below (although 1 in 7 would be a better rule of thumb).

These data come from the very same datasets, the same surveys, and the same methodology upon which the 1 in 4 women abused is derived. Women's Aid acknowledges that they are aware of these data, but they do so only to attempt to discredit it. Given that the reliability of the claims about abuse of men is the same as that for abuse of women, it is at least inconsistent, and at worst, intellectually fraudulent to choose to believe the data for female victimisation but to disbelieve the data for male victimisation.

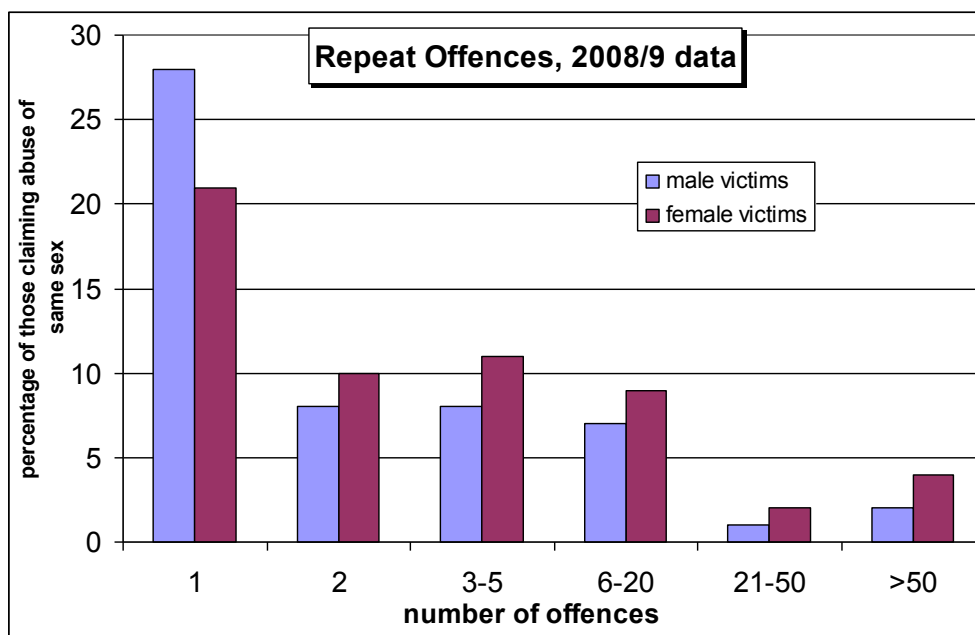
Nevertheless, we turn to the four arguments offered by Women's Aid in its attempt to discredit the prevalence of PV against men:

- a) The **'severity of violence'**: The claim here is that women's violence against men is generally less severe than men's violence against women. This is untrue, as we shall see in more detail below, including in Appendices C and D. Perhaps what Women's Aid mean is that the severity of the *injuries* that women inflict on men is less severe than when the violence is in the opposite direction. This is true, of course, at least on average. For a given level of violence, women will tend to suffer greater injury than men, and we examine the prevalence of PV on the basis of injury in this report. However, this should not be used to disguise the fact that women cause injuries at all levels of severity, including the most serious, up to and including death. In fact men suffer a comparable number of injuries, including the most severe category short of death – although fewer men are killed.
- b) **'Single Incidents'**: The attempt is being made here to claim that domestic violence against men tends to be a one-off event, whereas domestic violence against women tends to be repeated i.e. a long-standing behaviour pattern on behalf of the male perpetrator. In fact the difference between the genders in respect of the number of repeat offences is not sizeable. This is illustrated by the histograms of Figures 1(a) and 1(b). These relate to data from the Crime Surveys for England and Wales (CSEW) for 2008/9 and 2012/13 respectively. They show essentially consistent results.
- c) **'Complex Pattern of Overlapping Abuse'**: It is unclear what this means, but it is clearly intended to minimise the seriousness of female-perpetrated violence. No reason emerges from the data analysed below to justify regarding women's violence differently from men's violence. A claim that is constantly made to excuse women's violence to their partners is that they are acting in self-defence. In fact, in fewer than 4% of cases, according to the testimony of abusive women themselves, is self-defence given as the motivation for their violence (Dr Nicola Graham-Kevan^[16]).
- d) **'The Context'**: Again it is unclear what this means, but it is another obvious attempt to excuse women's violence. Clearly it is an appeal to the almost universal prejudice that if a woman hits a man, he must have deserved it; that the woman must have been suffering years of abuse, and this is her fighting back. 'Good for her!' is an almost automatic sentiment when people witness a woman being violent to a man (as many experiments have shown, for example^[17, 18, 19]).

Unfortunately this near-universal prejudice is just that – prejudice. The worldwide data show that whilst roughly half of partner violence is reciprocal, where there is a clear abuser and a clear victim, the abuser is more likely to be a woman than a man, as we shall see.

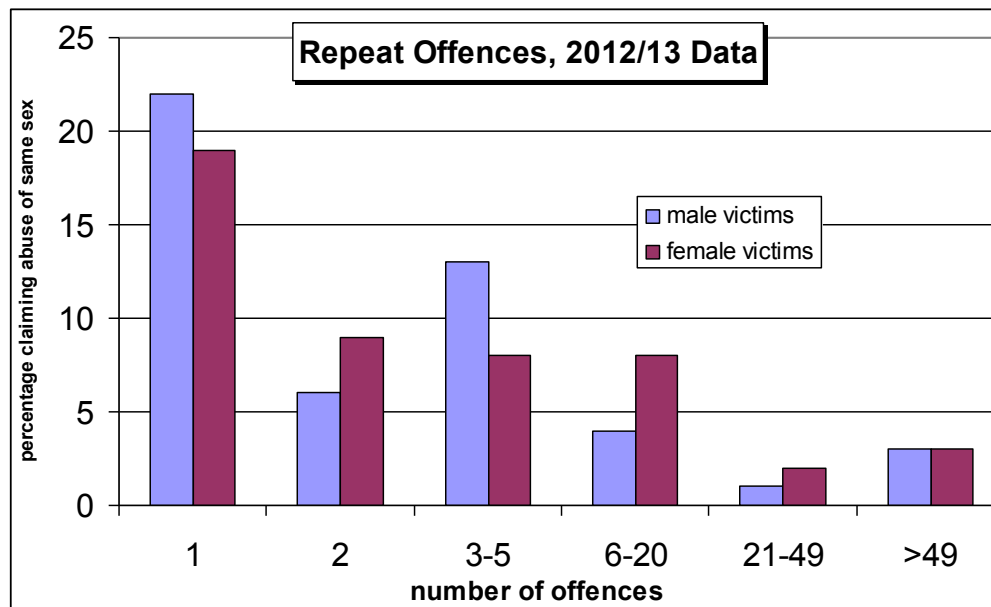
A study in Quebec^[20] showed that 74% of women who killed their male partners had not themselves suffered domestic abuse. As for the UK, the same people, using the same methods and analysis, have gathered the data for both male and female perpetrated violence, and the attempt made by Women's Aid to dismiss an unwelcome part of the data is both spurious and scientifically invalid.

Figure 1(a): Proportion of those claiming abuse that suffered multiple events of abuse, comparison of male and female adult victims.



2008/9 data.^[21] Note that 45% of those claiming abuse declined to answer the question on the number of incidents ('don't know' or 'don't want to say'). The sum of all the histograms plus 45% gives 100%.

Figure 1(b): Proportion of those claiming abuse that suffered multiple events of abuse, comparison of same sex adult victims.



Data from 2012/13.^[22] Note that 51% of each sex declined to answer the question or responded 'don't know' so the columns add to 49%.

It is clear that others, apart from the author, have been making these observations, since the Women's Aid website now includes a further attempt to discredit the facts:

'Prevalence and administrative data based on single incidents fail to capture the pattern of violence women experience and have resulted in the numbers of female and male victims increasingly seen as almost on a par by policy makers, commissioners of services at local level, the police and other professionals who come into contact with victims. However the figures of 1 in 4 women and 1 in 6 men experiencing domestic violence fail to identify patterns of abuse over time and the coercive control which typifies intimate partner violence. Using these statistics to establish a picture of the prevalence of intimate partner violence is therefore not recommended.'

That the 'commissioners of services at local level' are increasingly seeing male and female victims 'as almost on a par' will undoubtedly cause women's refuge services concern, because these commissioners provide their funding. The implication is clear: women's refuge organisations are providing services for only half the victims of PV. In these financially straitened times, that funding must be under challenge.

So the continuing determination to hide the extent of male victimisation by their partners is crucial to the refuge industry, both to protect patriarchy theory, and to protect their underpinning ideological foundations, feminism. The clear implication of all this is that the vast amounts of money pumped into refuge work are being misappropriated to fund the feminist political agenda.^[23] Evidence for this could be obtained by agencies charged with holding organisations such as this to account – most notably the Charities Commission.

We have concentrated on the impression of partner violence given by Women's Aid (main source, their website) but this organisation is representative of a huge number of feminist-leaning women's organisations doing the same thing. Indeed Women's Aid is not a monolithic organisation, but comprises a central hub with a large number of satellite organisations, each, it appears, at least semi-autonomous legal entities, all of which rely on broadly the same misleading statistics as found at the centre.

There is a remarkable piece of nonsense on the website of *Domestic Violence London – A Resource for Healthcare Professionals*,^[24] where we find this claim:

'Domestic violence is the leading cause of morbidity for women aged 19-44, greater than cancer, war and motor vehicle accidents.'

It is not clear if this is supposed to refer to the UK or the world, but it is immediately obvious that, as it appears in the UK, if applied to the UK, it is a preposterous claim.

The number of women killed by PV in 2012/13 was 76, compared, for example, to around 11,000 deaths of women from breast cancer alone. Since the statement is not just wrong, but utterly ludicrous when applied to the UK, can it possibly be true if applied to the whole

world? The answer, of course, is 'no'. It cannot. (The data proving these statistics is presented in [Appendix A](#).)

The degree to which women's organisations recklessly and unthinkingly disseminate such blatant nonsense can be seen in similar statements that appear all over the web, particularly on sites for women's services. Such gross misrepresentation of reality has become commonplace.

Here is another example, taken from the website of *Prospect*, a trade union:^[25]

'Acts of violence cause more death and disability among women aged between 15 and 44 years than cancer, malaria, traffic accidents and war combined.'

When the evidence of [Appendix A](#) is evaluated, these cannot be just honest mistakes. They are so wildly untrue that no reasonable person could reasonably authorise their use. What can one conclude from such behaviour?

Crime surveys' definition of partner violence

We shall see shortly that the annual Crime Surveys for England & Wales (CSEW) – previously known as the British Crime Surveys (BCS) – are the sources of the figures quoted by virtually everybody regarding partner violence in these countries. (Unless otherwise stated, all such data refer to England & Wales, not to the UK as a whole.)

Although the precise definition of PV used by these surveys has changed over time, in the recent years for which we will quote results, the definition has been broadly consistent. These surveys refer to domestic violence (DV) as 'intimate personal violence'. Partner violence (PV) is a sub-set of DV, defined as:

Emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force carried out by a current or former partner*:

- a) Emotional or financial abuse includes being prevented from having a fair share of household money, stopped from seeing friends or relatives or repeatedly belittled;
- b) Threats are classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'frightened you by threatening to hurt you/someone close';
- c) Minor force is classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'pushed you, held you down or slapped you';
- d) Severe force involves being kicked, hit, bitten, choked, strangled, threatened with a weapon, threats to kill, use of a weapon or some other kind of force.

*Add 'or other family member' to define domestic violence (DV). PV is thus a special case of DV.

The use of this definition is illustrated in practice by a typical question from the surveys, see Table 1.

It will readily be appreciated that PV is defined much more broadly than actual physical violence. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the reported prevalence of PV. (A better term might be Partner Abuse (PA) for this all-inclusive list, but we shall continue to use PV to be consistent with the surveys.)

Table 1: An example question from the CSEW self-completion surveys

Thinking about ANY relationships you have had since you were 16, has any PARTNER ever done any of the following things to you? By partner, we mean any boyfriend or girlfriend, as well as a husband or wife.

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. Prevented you from having your fair share of the household money
2. Stopped you from seeing friends and relatives
3. Repeatedly belittled you to the extent that you felt worthless
4. Frightened you, by threatening to hurt you or someone close to you
5. Pushed you, held you down or slapped you
6. Kicked, bit, or hit you with a fist or something else, or threw something at you
7. Choked or tried to strangle you
8. Threatened you with a weapon, for example a stick or a knife
9. Threatened to kill you
10. Used a weapon against you, for example a stick or a knife
11. Used some other kind of force against you
12. None of these
13. Have never had a partner / been in a relationship
14. Don't know/can't remember
15. Don't wish to answer

The provenance and interpretation of partner violence data

Most of the data you will see quoted about PV in England & Wales derives from the annual British Crime Survey (BCS) – specifically the part that deals with England and Wales, now known as the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW).

The BCS/CSEW surveys are face-to-face victimisation surveys in which people resident in households in England and Wales are asked about their experiences of a range of crimes in the 12 months prior to the interview, as well as over their lives. An interviewer conducts the face-to-face survey by asking the questions and then enters the respondent's answers into a laptop computer. The number of individuals surveyed annually is typically ~46,000 adults (plus a few thousand children, which will not concern us here), and there are roughly equal numbers of men and women in the survey.

We will refer to these as the BCS or CSEW reports. The first thing to note, however, is this:

Most of the data quoted relating to PV used in the BCS and CSEW reports are based on *surveys*, not on actual crime data.

The data for DV (and sexual assault) not only rely on the face-to-face survey, an additional survey is carried out for these particular areas of the survey. Because of concerns that the intimate nature of DV and sexual assault might lead to under-reporting if the individual had to respond to an interviewer, this is a self-completion survey in which the laptop is handed over to the individual to input answers directly without having to tell the interviewer.

The sample size for these self-completion surveys is smaller than for the main survey. For example, in 2010/11 it was 23,618, about half the main survey. The concern over under-reporting of DV has proved valid, the 2009/10 BCS report states:

'Prevalence rates for domestic violence from the self-completion module are around five times higher than rates obtained from face-to-face interviews on the main BCS (see Walby and Allen, 2004^[26]).'

Walby & Allen reported that the first time a self-completion questionnaire was used, there was a difference factor of five in reporting rates. The key extract is:

'Comparing the main face-to-face BCS measure of domestic violence and the 2001 BCS self-completion module, the self-completion module of the 2001 BCS produces substantially higher estimates than does the main face-to-face BCS. It is not appropriate to compare the number of incidents determined from the main BCS and the self-completion, because of the different methods of calculation and the restrictions to the main measure noted above.'

However, a broad comparison between the prevalence measures (percent victims once or more) is possible. The 2001/02 BCS (most comparable period) showed that 0.6 per cent of the population (male and female) were a victim of domestic violence in the year prior to interview (this measure excludes frightening threats). The 2001 self-completion shows that overall 2.8 per cent of people (3.4 per cent of women and 2.2 per cent of men) aged 16-59 were a victim of domestic violence (force) in the year prior to interview. Therefore, the self-completion finds a prevalence of approximately five times that of the face-to-face BCS.'

The Walby & Allen report also contains the following revealing, and rather disconcerting, paragraph on how the self-completion survey was developed and tested:

'The survey was piloted with the help of four women's refuges and a rape crisis centre. This involved around 20 interviews. A researcher sat with each respondent while they were keying in their answers to observe how they coped with and interpreted questions and to answer any queries. In addition they were asked if they felt that any aspect of the questionnaire was problematic.'

'This piloting was particularly helpful in refining the wording of some of the questions and for presenting the time periods to respondents in the best possible way.'

'Unfortunately it did not prove possible within the time frame to pilot the questionnaire on men in parallel settings.' [Our emphasis]

Time didn't permit any consultation with men, allegedly, so the questions were modified in line with the wishes of a group of women who would almost certainly be hostile to men, given that they were in women's refuges. There is clearly some cause for concern that the questionnaire and the methodology for its deployment may therefore not be strictly gender-unbiased. This is significant because it is known that the results of surveys on intimate subjects such as this can vary radically with quite subtle changes of question wording. This is apparent from the methodology upon which Walby and Allen report.

What may not always be clear to the casual reader of the BCS reports is whether the data on PV or DV given in any particular paragraph or Table are those obtained directly from the self-completion surveys, or whether they derive from the main face-to-face surveys.

Caution is needed over this, because we will see below that **applying the x5 factor to the main BCS survey data does reproduce the oft-quoted headline figures** and appears consistent with results quoted from the smaller self-completion survey. For illustration, consider the 2010/11 BCS report. The relevant extract is:

'The 2010/11 BCS estimates that there were 392,000 incidents of domestic violence (Table 2.01). The small number of domestic violence victims identified in the BCS (around 200 in any one year) means that estimates are prone to fluctuation from one year to the next. The estimated number of domestic violence incidents is 35 per

cent higher than the 2009/10 estimate but broadly in line with those seen in earlier years.'

'In the BCS, domestic violence victims frequently report experience of repeat victimisation. In the 2010/11 BCS, three-quarters (73%) of all incidents of domestic violence were experienced by repeat victims (Table 2.10 and see Chapter 2, Extent and Trends for further information on repeat victimisation).'

'However, figures from the main BCS are known to be affected by under-reporting. The BCS therefore also contains a self-completion module covering violent and non-violent abuse by a partner or family member (domestic abuse), which provides more reliable estimates for these types of incidents. Based on the 2010/11 BCS self-completion module, **seven per cent of women aged 16 to 59 were victims of domestic abuse in the past year compared with five per cent of men** (Table 3.01). BCS estimates for the proportion of people who were victims of domestic abuse have decreased compared with 2004/05 for both male and female victims, but there have been no statistically significant changes in recent years (Tables 3.02 and 3.03).'

[Our emphasis]

Many sources have interpreted the above to mean that the figures for 2010/11 are: domestic violence offences against women ~1.2 million, domestic violence cases against men ~800,000. **This is dubious practice. Figures approximating these can only be derived from the above quoted extract if the multiplier of x5 is assumed for under-reporting.** Hence the figure for women becomes $392,000 \times 5 \times 7 / (7+5) = 1.14$ million and the figure for men is $392,000 \times 5 \times 5 / (7+5) = 816,000$ (both figures being close enough to make the point).

A significant question to ask is this, are these absolute figures consistent with the self-completion survey result of 7% of women and 5% of men? For them to be consistent they must be related to the actual population of England and Wales aged between 16 and 60 (the age range used in the survey). For the claims to be accurate, the actual figures would need to be around 33 million $((1.14 + 0.816) / 0.06 = 32.6$ million), which is within 5% of the figure given for 2010.

Amid all these huge figures, which run into millions, one is apt to lose sight of the actual number of survey respondents who have claimed abuse. Take the main BCS survey, for example, which reports 392,000 incidents of domestic violence. This is ~1.2% of the adult population (between 16 and 60 years old). Since the survey size is ~46,000 this implies ~550 people reported abuse, of which ~58%, or ~320, are women and 230 are men.

Consequently, if we take the main BCS survey as the basis, the widely quoted figure of 1.2 million women suffering DV last year, and the claim that 1-in-4 women suffer DV in their lifetime, are based on extrapolation from the responses of just ~320 women.

[Incidentally, the BCS quote 'The small number of domestic violence victims identified in the BCS (around 200 in any one year)' does not, in any case, seem right. Based on their own estimates, the figure would be 550 not 200.)]

So, if the self-completion survey is used as the basis for the claim that 7% of women report abuse from a sample size of 0.5 x 23,618 (i.e. working on the assumption that half the number of people who completed the self-completion survey were women) this implies about 827 women reported abuse.

This is not a criticism of the BCS reports. Clearly there must be practical limits to the number of people who can be surveyed. No doubt, what the BCS has done is the best that could be done given these constraints. However, the extrapolation from a few hundred responses to the prediction of ~2 million instances of DV per year needs to be treated with caution. The key issue is this – is the sample representative of the population at large, especially in view of the strong dependence of PV on age and economic status?

A final concern regarding the reliability of the survey data relates to the factor of 5 difference found between the two survey types. The tacit assumption in the BCS / CSEW reports is that the larger figure is the correct one. Either the self-completion data are used per se or, if the main face-to-face survey data are used, the factor of x5 is applied to it. It is not clear that a compelling case has been presented that the use of the larger figure is valid, even given the argument that the relative privacy of the self-completion survey will lead to greater openness – and that this can be associated with greater honesty.

The User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics (October 2011) states:

'The increased privacy afforded by this method leads to a greater level of disclosure by respondents and makes the BCS a particularly important source of information on domestic abuse, sexual assault and stalking, which are all liable to under-reporting to the police.'

It has merely been assumed that a larger number of claims must be a more accurate reflection of reality, but without any justification.

There is another possibility: that privacy might make exaggeration more tempting, since the respondent might feel there is no one to challenge him/her. Or there might be other causes for the larger number being less reliable. We just don't know.

Consequently,

It is possible that all DV/PV extrapolated data from the BCS / CSEW reports are too large by a factor of ~5. This would apply to both male and female victims.

British Crime Survey data on partner violence by gender

The data given in Table 2 (below) have been taken from the Crime Surveys for England and Wales, 2009/10 (table 3.14),^[27] 2010/11 (table 3.01),^[28] 2011/12 (Table D15)^[29] and 2012/13 (Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.6).^[30] The last is the most recent survey for which PV data have been reported at the time of writing (October 2014).

Table 2: Key partner abuse data from the most recent BCS survey reports

The four figures in each cell refer to years 09/10, 10/11, 11/12 and 12/13 respectively.

Category of Abuse ⁱ (data is for victims)	Since age 16		Last Year	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All partner abuse	12.7%	26.0%	3.1%	5.8%
	14.0%	26.6%	3.7%	5.8%
	14.2%	27.1%	3.6%	5.4%
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
All partner abuse excluding sexual assault and stalking	11.2%	22.6%	2.6%	4.6%
	12.1%	23.6%	2.8%	4.6%
	12.7%	24.3%	3.0%	4.2%
	11.1%	23.8%	2.8%	4.0%
Non-physical partner abuse (emotional / financial ⁱⁱ) INCLUSIVE	7.4%	15.4%	1.9%	2.9%
	7.3%	16.8%	1.7%	3.1%
	8.4%	16.6%	2.0%	3.0%
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Non-physical partner abuse (emotional / financial ⁱⁱⁱ) EXCLUSIVE	5.0%	5.2%	1.5%	1.8%
	4.8%	5.8%	1.4%	1.9%
	5.3%	5.6%	1.6%	2.0%
	(a)	(a)	1.6% ^(b)	2.0% ^(b)
Partner Severe Force	5.0%	11.7%	0.8%	1.5%
	5.9%	12.0%	1.0%	1.5%
	6.1%	13.2%	1.1%	1.3%
	(a)	(a)	1.0% ^(b)	1.1% ^(b)

i) Not all the sub-categories given in the BCS tables are listed here.

ii) This is interpreted to mean affirmative answers to one of options 1 to 4 in the list given in Table 1. Threats of violence are not counted in this category. Note that a response in this

category does not exclude the possibility that a more severe category also applies (hence the label 'INCLUSIVE')

iii) These data have been obtained by subtracting the data for all threats and force categories from the total non-sexual partner abuse data. Hence, this category can be interpreted as an affirmative answer to one or more of options 1 to 4 in the list given in Table 1, but a negative answer to the other questions, i.e., when abuse consists solely of the emotional/financial categories with no threats or force applying (hence the label 'EXCLUSIVE').

(a) The 2012/13 report did not provide directly comparable data.

(b) 2012/13 data derived by factoring the 'partner abuse (non-sexual)' victimisation rates of Table 4.2^[30] by the percentages in Table 4.6.

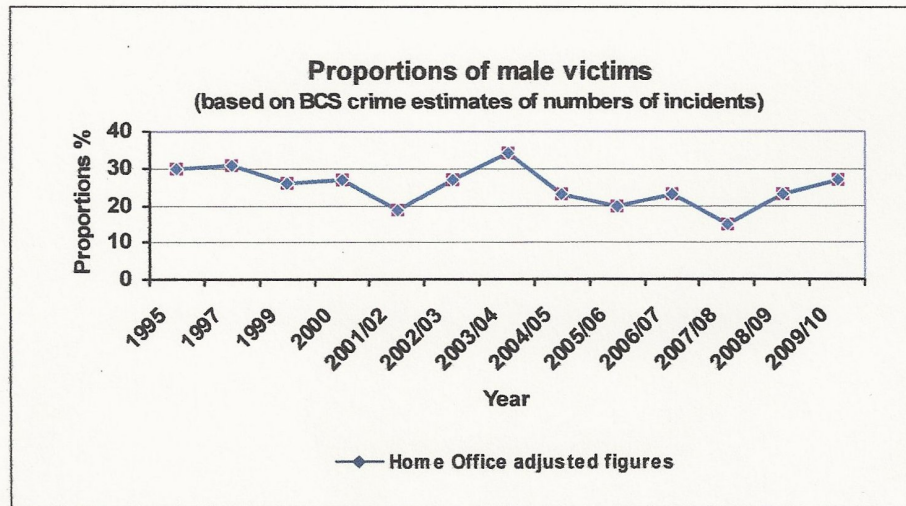
Salient features of the data in Table 2 are:

- The data for all lifetime partner abuse of women (around 25%) is the source of the oft-repeated claims that 1-in-4 women will report being abused by their partner in their lifetime. The data support this claim
- The data for all lifetime partner abuse of men (around 12-14%) is equivalent to 1-in-7 or 1-in-8 men being abused by their partner in their lifetime. The figure that is often quoted is 1-in-6 (~17%), which seems slightly exaggerated
- Over life, PV against men accounts for 33% of the total (and hence that against women is 67% of the total)
- From the 'last year' data, cases where the abuse is solely in the emotional / financial category (with no threats or physical violence applying) account for about half of all reported cases. This applies to both men and women. (This is significant when interpreting the above headline figures)
- From the 'last year' data, PV against men is roughly 40% of the total (and hence that against women roughly 60%)
- The men-to-women victim ratio for 'last year' data is about 2:3, compared with the ratio for the 'since aged 16' data, which is about half. It is not clear if this can be interpreted as an increasing incidence of PV against men relative to that against women, however
- Most strikingly, the 'last year' data in the most severe violence category appear to indicate a converging trend towards parity (1.0% against men and 1.1% against women) but, again, the statistical significance of this is unclear

Domestic violence against men, therefore, is comparable in frequency to that against women, and this is not a new finding. Table 1 only gives data for 2009-2013, but the BCS data has been indicating a fairly constant ~40% figure for the proportion of all PV which is against men, at least since 1995.

The diagram below, taken from a Dewar research report^[31] shows this.

Figure 2: Dewar Research, BCS data on proportion of male PV incidents since 1995

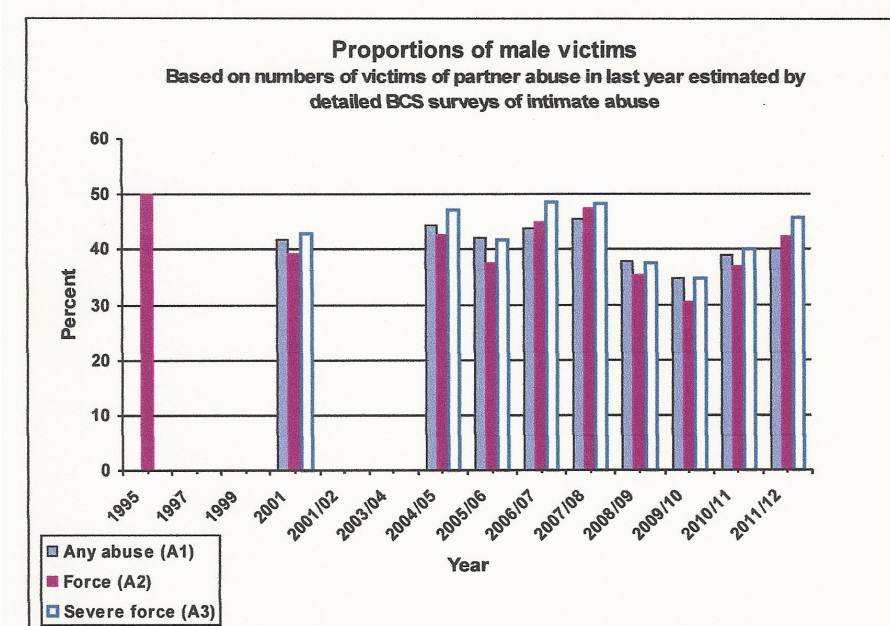


These data reflect the number of PV incidents, as opposed to the number of victims.

The Dewar report attempts to correct for the fact that men experience rather fewer repeat incidents than women (though they still typically experience repeat incidents, see Fig.1).

This results in Fig. 3 for the estimated proportion of PV victims who are male, where we find the proportion is around 40%. This is also confirmed by the CSEW data for 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13, which put the proportion of male victims at 38%, 39%, 40% and 38% respectively – a very consistent picture.

Figure 3: Dewar Research, estimate of proportion of male PV victims



These survey data led Dewar Research to a simple (and to some, surprising) conclusion:

The frequency of partner abuse of men by women is comparable to that of women by men. The proportion of all incidents in which the man is the victim is in the range one-third to one-half, with the latter being more indicative in recent years in the most severe category of physical violence.

We will see shortly that this observation is in stark contrast to the authorities' response to PV, which is to encourage and promote action to protect women and girls whilst doing nothing to protect men and boys – not even mentioning that PV against men exists. Men and boys are mentioned only in the context of being 'treated' to stop them being violent to women, yet there is no promotion by UK public bodies of 'treatments' for abusive women. The popular narrative, reinforced by government bodies and NGOs, is that women are only ever victims, never perpetrators – while men are never victims, only perpetrators.

Other surveys and research worldwide

Could the BCS surveys be misleading? Let's consider other evidence on the prevalence of PV against men, independent of the BCS surveys, to answer the question.

England

We turn to a report titled **Incidence and prevalence of domestic violence in a UK emergency department**.^[32] In this report, adult patients attending the emergency department of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, were interviewed in randomly allocated time blocks using validated questions from a US study. 256 completed interviews were returned out of a possible 307 (84.8%) and these showed:

1. The incidence of domestic violence was 1.2%
2. The lifetime prevalence of domestic violence was 22.4% among men and 22.1% among women

These survey data align with the CSEW's 1.2% from 'last year' in the 'most severe' category in their Table 2, however, without close examination of the questions it is not possible to compare the incidence with that reported.

What is striking is the gender balance in point 2.

Scotland

The reader is referred to an excellent 2013 review by Dempsey.^[33] The broad pattern of abusive behaviour is similar to that depicted above for England & Wales. Drawing on the 2010/11 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, some key findings are:

10% of men reported they had experienced psychological abuse from at least one partner during their adult life, compared to 17% of women reporting such abuse;

- Physical forms of abuse were reported by 10% of men since the age of 16 compared to 14% of women;
- The risk of experiencing partner abuse in the previous 12 months was the same for men and for women at 3% of persons surveyed;
- In 2011/12 the number of female victims reporting to the police was just under five times larger than the number of male victims. Hence the gender ratio of reports to the Scottish police appears to be trending towards a similar ratio as for England & Wales (20-23%).

- Of particular interest is the steeply rising number of men reporting partner abuse to the Scottish police, Table 3. No reason for this is obvious, although it is likely to be due to an increase in the willingness of men to report such abuse rather than an increase in the underlying prevalence of the abuse – though the latter cannot be ruled out.

Table 3: Reports to the Scottish police of partner abuse against male victims

	MALE victim - FEMALE perpetrator	MALE victim - MALE perpetrator
2000-01	2,696	173
2001-02	2,976	231
2002-03	3,243	287
2003-04	3,695	328
2004-05	4,532	380
2005-06	4,932	400
2006-07	5,482	455
2007-08	6,199	530
2008-09	7,361	548
2009-10	7,938	666
2010-11	8,889	693
2011-12	9,569	659

Another important implication of Table 3 is that, contrary to the claims made in some quarters, ~94% of partner abuse of men is committed by women, i.e. in heterosexual relationships, not by male homosexual partners.

This is almost precisely the same demographic split of perpetrators as that found in England and Wales, as we shall see.

Ireland

On Tuesday 5th July 2005 the Irish National Crime Council (NCC), in association with the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI), published the first ever large scale study undertaken in Ireland to give an overview of the nature, extent, and impact of domestic abuse against women and men in intimate partner relationships.

Among the most notable findings were:

- 13% of women and 13% of men suffer physical abuse.

- 29% of women but only 5% of men report to the Gardaí (police).

This seems to indicate a broadly similar picture of PV across all four nations of the United Kingdom, in particular the gender balance in victimisation.

Worldwide

The Partner Abuse State of Knowledge Project (PASK)

In May 2013 the journal *Partner Abuse* published an account of PASK,^[34,35] the most comprehensive review of domestic violence research literature ever conducted. 42 scholars at 20 universities and research centres conducted this unparalleled three-year research project.

John Hamel, PASK Director, said:

‘The purpose of this project is to bring together, in a rigorously evidence-based, transparent and methodical manner, existing knowledge about partner abuse, with reliable, up-to-date research that can easily be accessed by anyone. PASK is grounded in the premise that **everyone is entitled to their opinion, but not to their own facts**; that these facts should be available to everyone, and that domestic violence intervention and policy ought to be based upon these facts rather than ideology and special interests.’

The headline finding of the review was that ‘women perpetrate physical and emotional abuse, as well as engage in controlling behaviours, at comparable rates to men’.

Key numerical results have been summarised.^[35] They include the following:

- Among large population samples, 57.9% of intimate partner violence (IPV) reported was bi-directional, 42.1% uni-directional of which,
 - 13.8% of the uni-directional violence was male to female (MFPV) and 28.3% was female to male (FMPV)
- Among school and college samples, the percentage of bi-directional violence was 51.9%; of which 16.2% was MFPV and 31.9% was FMPV
- Male and female IPV was perpetrated for similar motives:
 - Primarily to get back at a partner for emotional hurt caused by stress or jealousy;
 - to express anger and other feelings that they could not put into words or communicate;
 - and to get their partner’s attention.
- Eight studies directly compared men and women in the power/control motive and subjected their findings to statistical analyses. Three reported no significant gender differences and one had mixed findings

- One paper found that women were more motivated to perpetrate violence in order to gain power or control than were men, and three papers found that men were so motivated; however, the differences between the genders in this area were not pronounced
- None of the studies reported that anger/retaliation was significantly more of a motive for men than for women; instead, two papers indicated that anger was more likely to be a motive for women's violence as compared to men's violence
- Jealousy/partner cheating seems to be a common motive for violence for both men and women

Martin Fiebert Review

Martin Fiebert has been a psychology professor at California State University since 1978. In 2013 he published *References examining assaults by women on their spouses or male partners: an updated annotated bibliography*.^[36] The full Abstract:

'This annotated bibliography describes 343 scholarly investigations (270 empirical studies and 73 reviews) demonstrating that women are as physically aggressive as men (or more) in their relationships with their spouses or opposite-sex partners. The aggregate sample size in the reviewed studies exceeds 440,850 people.'

The research reports reviewed by Fiebert relate primarily to the USA, but the review also includes 6 papers that refer to the UK, 5 to Australia, 6 to New Zealand, 14 to Canada, and a smattering of other countries (Finland, India, Russia, Ukraine etc.)

The Fiebert bibliography is the most comprehensive guide to the literature on the subject, and is well worthy of detailed study. However, for a more concise summary, see [Appendix B - Examples from the Martin Fiebert Review](#).

Like the PASK studies, this massive database demonstrated emphatically that women are as physically aggressive as, or more aggressive than, men in their relationships with their spouses or male partners.

The demographic relationship with partner violence

Domestic violence against women is correlated with both age and social/financial status, with such violence being far more common amongst the young. For example, Figures 4.1 and 4.3 from a 1999 Home Office Research Study^[37] are reproduced below as Figures 4 and 5a. Figure 4 shows a very clear correlation of domestic violence with age, against either men or women, especially amongst the young. (The relative immaturity of the young in handling relationships is most likely to be the predominant factor at play here.)

Furthermore Figure 5a shows that it was only in those households where the income was *far* below the average (i.e., < £5,000) that the prevalence of assaults against women was in excess of assaults against men. (When interpreting Figure 5a, be aware that the average household income in 1995 – the year to which the data relate – was £19,000.)

The prevalence of domestic violence against women in this lowest financial demographic is about three times that in the two higher socioeconomic groups. Interestingly, therefore, domestic violence against men does not appear to be influenced by the household finances.

(These demographical trends are confirmed by a 2007 Home Office Statistical Bulletin,^[38] which gives the data reproduced in Figure 5b.)

In 2004 a report by HM Inspectorate of Probation^[39] confirmed the link between domestic violence against women and socio-economic status, thus:

‘There are inter-linkages between several factors relating to a woman’s socio-economic status and an increased risk of abuse, such as poverty, inequality between partners, relative isolation and unemployment (Walby & Myhill 2001b). Higher socio-economic status has generally been found to offer some protection against the risk of domestic violence.* Internationally, studies indicate that women living in poverty are disproportionately affected (WHO 2002). In the UK, women in lower income households and/or living in council properties were found to be at significantly greater risk in both the 1996 and 2001 BCS. The low income-abuse link is confirmed in other national surveys and reviews (Hotaling & Sugarman 1986, Rodgers 1994, Bunge & Locke 2000). In a Finnish national study (Piispa 2002) unemployed women on low incomes were found to be disproportionately represented amongst those who had experienced the fiercest, long-standing violence.’

* Note that this applies to women only.

The Brinkerhoff & Lupri (1988) paper quoted in Appendix B reports similar findings, i.e., that male-perpetrated PV reduces with increasing educational status whilst female-perpetrated PV increases with increasing educational status.

These findings demonstrate that the frequently made claim that all men are equally likely to abuse their partners is untrue. Actually, poor, ill-educated men are more likely to abuse than men who are better off and better educated.

Ironically, however, the claim about uniformity of behaviour for men is more applicable to female perpetrators of PV: women of different socioeconomic classes differ relatively little as regards their propensity to abuse their partners (though the incidence varies considerably with age).

Figure 4: Partner violence incidence versus age, 1999

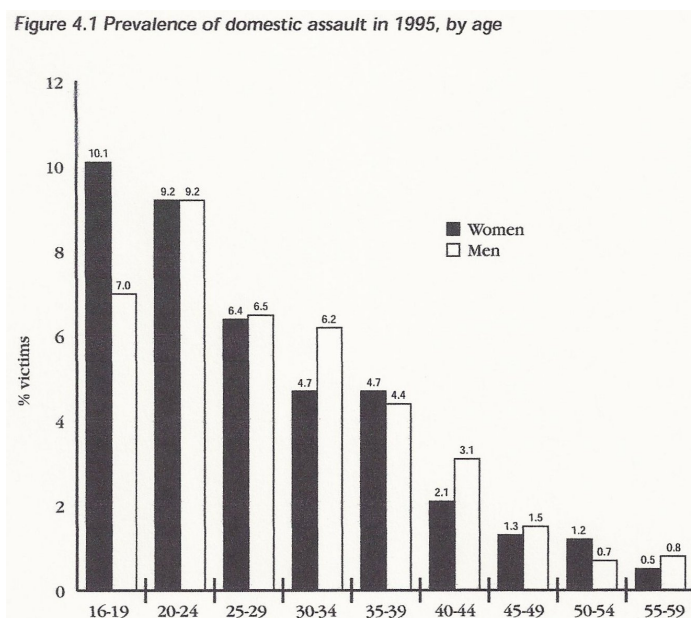


Figure 5a: Risks of domestic assault in 1995 by household income,^[37] Figure 4.3 in the Brinkerhoff & Lupri paper

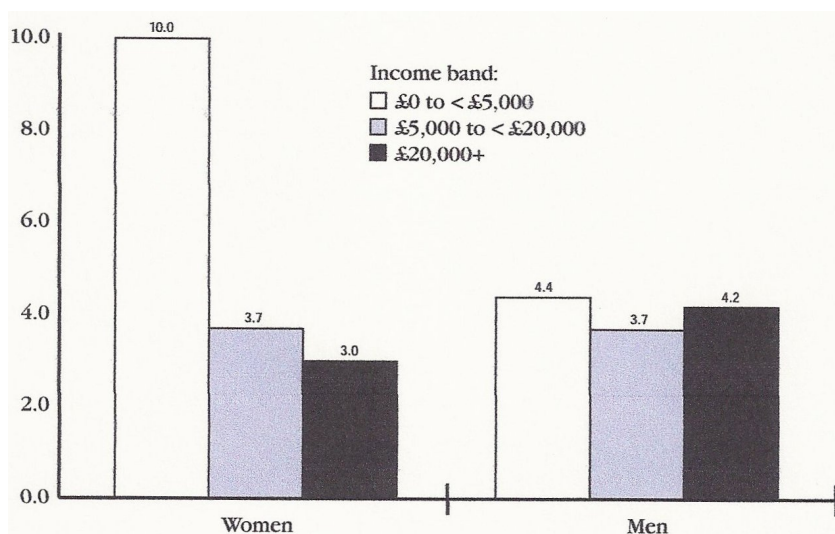
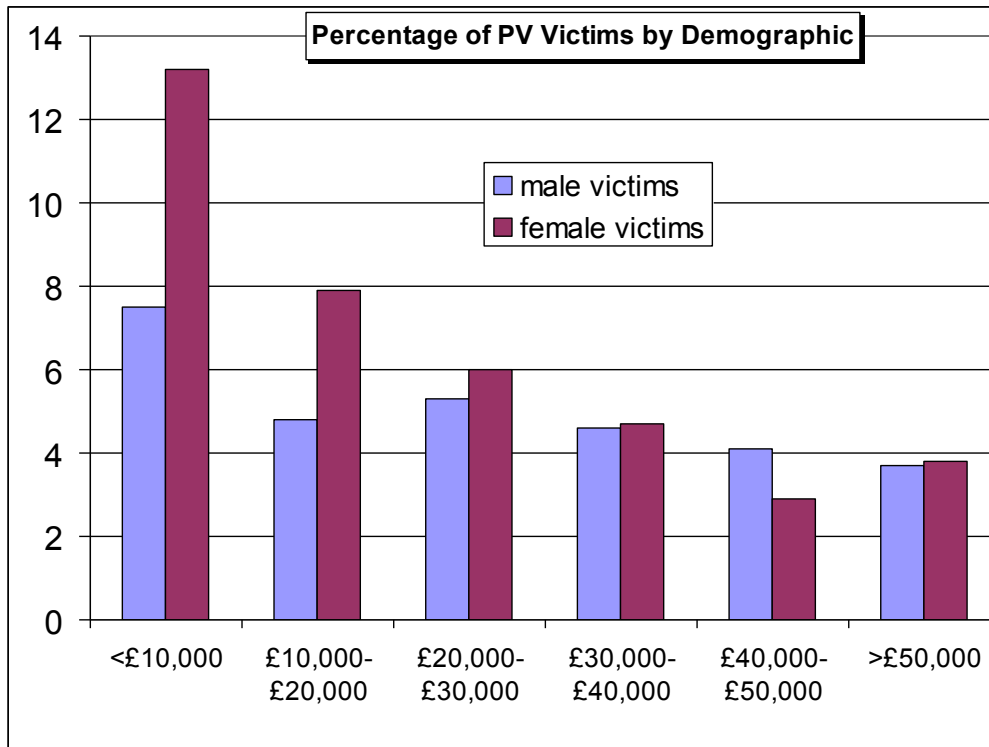


Figure 5b: Demographic dependence of partner abuse, 2007



Heterosexual versus homosexual partner violence

One of the most common claims made about PV against men is that in the majority of cases male partners are the perpetrators – in other words, women aren't the main perpetrators of PV against men. This is demonstrably untrue.

The CSEW for 2008/9^[40] provides partner abuse statistics for all three types of couple: MF / MM / FF (See Table 4). It also provides the absolute numbers of survey respondents.

From these data we can see that of 20,892 straight men surveyed, 689 (3.3% of cases) reported non-sexual partner abuse, compared with 512 gay men surveyed who reported non-sexual partner abuse in 6.2% of cases (32 men).

These data emphatically tell us that the vast majority (95%) of men who suffer partner abuse are the victims of female perpetrators.

The other interesting observation from Table 4 is that lesbian couples (for whom the perpetrator is necessarily a woman) report by far the highest levels of abuse in all categories. This definitively gives the lie to any assertion that women cannot be abusive or are not responsible for their abuse.

However it would be unfair to interpret such data for lesbians as applicable to heterosexual women since the greater level of abuse in lesbians correlates only with sexuality, not sex.

The breakdown of PV by sexual orientation has not been reported in the CSEW since 2008/9, towards the end of the last Labour administration. We might reasonably ask, why is this? Was it because the data about lesbian-on-lesbian violence so starkly undermined the feminists' male coercion theory of domestic violence?

Table 4: Domestic abuse by sexual orientation, 2008/9^[40]

Category	Male Victims		Female Victims	
	Heterosexual	Homosexual (Gay)	Heterosexual	Lesbian
All domestic abuse	4.1%	8.9%	5.9%	17.3%
Non-sexual partner abuse	3.3%	6.2%	4.3%	12.4%
Non-sexual family abuse	1.5%	3.3%	2.2%	8.5%
Sexual assault or attempts	0.3%	4.2%	2.6%	8.7%
Number of respondents	20,892	512	24,795	473

Incidence of partner violence versus incidence of injurious partner violence

The survey data imply that partner violence against men is as frequent as partner violence against women, and that this applies in the most severe category of violence as well as the less severe categories.

Nevertheless men tend to suffer less injury, or to suffer severe injury less often, than women. The reason for the asymmetry in the injury rate is presumably because men's bodies can soak up more punishment before getting injured. However, this cannot be taken as relevant to the relativity of PV between the sexes.

The Ethical Test

If a woman punches a man in the face with a certain degree of force is she not as culpable as the man who punches a woman in the face with the same degree of force? The feminist position adopted by many organisations in the PV 'industry' is to disagree. This is clearly a sexist position. The male and female perpetrators in both cases are as responsible for their actions and deserve the same condemnation and punishment, if punishment is due.

Furthermore, there is an inherent injustice in the case where the woman might be injured badly enough to end up in casualty, whilst the man might escape visible injury. The biological propensity to injury cannot have any real bearing on the situation.

Why should a violent woman be protected from prosecution by virtue of her victim's physical resistance to bruising and broken bones?

The equality of culpability in the two cases has the strength of mathematical truth unless you adopt this overtly sexist position, especially when it is the man who will be on the receiving end of prosecution, not the woman for the same offence. Justice is not done when the seriousness of the abuse is measured by the seriousness of the injury, as this does not reflect the true culpability of each sex.

Having made this point, and it is a morally valid point, which goes largely unacknowledged; let us examine the relative frequency of various levels of partner-perpetrated injury against men and women.

Tables 5 to 8 give illustrative data, taken from Supplements to the annual CSEW reports issued by the Home Office Statistical Unit, for the percentage of the total claimed PV resulting in various categories of injury. Table 9 uses data from the last year in each CSEW report and shows the ratios (women-to-men) of the percentages in each of the physical

violence categories. (Note: Whether or not injuries are reported by gender varies from year to year, as does the format adopted. Tables 5 to 8 present all the published data from 2004 to 2013.)

Table 5: (Taken from Table 3.1^[26] 2004.)

Injury	Since age 16		Victim 4 or more times since age 16		Last Year	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
No physical or mental/emotional injury ⁱ⁾	25%	50%	3%	13%	28%	49%
Mental/emotional abuse	37%	10%	60%	37%	31%	9%
Minor (minor bruising, black eye, scratches, etc.)	48%	35%	62%	63%	46%	41%
Moderate (severe bruising, bleeding from cuts)	26%	15%	50%	44%	20%	14%
Severe (internal injuries, broken bones/teeth, stabbing)	8%	2%	17%	7%	6%	1%

i) Taken to mean that physical violence has taken place but without resulting in injury.

These data give the percentages of those reporting partner abuse in the various categories of PV. Note that responding to more than one category was permitted, and responses 'don't know' and 'don't want to answer' have not been included, so the percentages may add to more or less than 100%.

Table 6: (Taken from Table 3.15 of Supplementary Volume 2 to the 2006/07 CSEW.^[41])

(Interpretation as Table 3.) Table 3.16 of this report indicates that 80% of people seeking any form of medical assistance were women, and 20% men.

Injury	Last Year	
	Women	Men
No physical or mental/emotional injury	42%	52%
Mental/emotional abuse	33%	14%
Minor bruising, black eye	21%	16%
(Minor) Scratches	11%	18%
Moderate (severe bruising, bleeding from cuts)	6%	5%
Severe (internal injuries, broken bones/teeth, stabbing) & other physical injuries	5%	2%

Table 7: (Taken from Table 3.13 of Supplementary Volume 2 to the 2008/09 CSEW.^[42] Interpretation as Table 3.)

Injury	Last Year	
	Women	Men
No physical or mental/emotional injury	34%	46%
Mental/emotional abuse	33%	15%
Minor bruising, black eye	21%	17%
(Minor) Scratches	13%	16%
Moderate (severe bruising, bleeding from cuts)	6%	4%
Severe (internal injuries, broken bones/teeth, stabbing) & other physical injuries	4%	4%

Table 8: (Taken from Figure 4.6 of the 2012/13 CSEW.^[30] Interpretation as Table 3.)

Injury	Last Year	
	Women	Men
Non-physical abuse (emotional/financial)	51	56
Threats	23	8
Minor force	26	20
Severe force	28	34
Serious sexual assault including attempts	7	0
Less serious sexual assault	6	3
Stalking	32	15

Table 9: The women-to-men ratios of the percentages of physical violence victims (data for the 'last year' from each CSEW report)

Injury	2004	2006/7	2008/9	2012/13 ⁱ⁾
Minor (minor bruising, black eye, scratches)	1.12	1.00	1.0	1.3
Moderate (severe bruising, bleeding from cuts)	1.43	1.20	1.5	-
Severe (internal injuries, broken bones/teeth, stabbing) & other physical injuries	6.00	2.5	1.0	0.8

i) Due to the change in the categories used this year may not be directly comparable with earlier years

The most striking thing about Table 9 is that the proportion of male victims relative to female victims in the severe category appears to have risen markedly. Recalling that men account for ~40% of PV victims, the approximate equal relative frequency of severe violence in recent years (2008/9 and 2012/13) implies that ~40% of the victims of severe violence are men.

Deaths due to partner (and ex-partner) violence

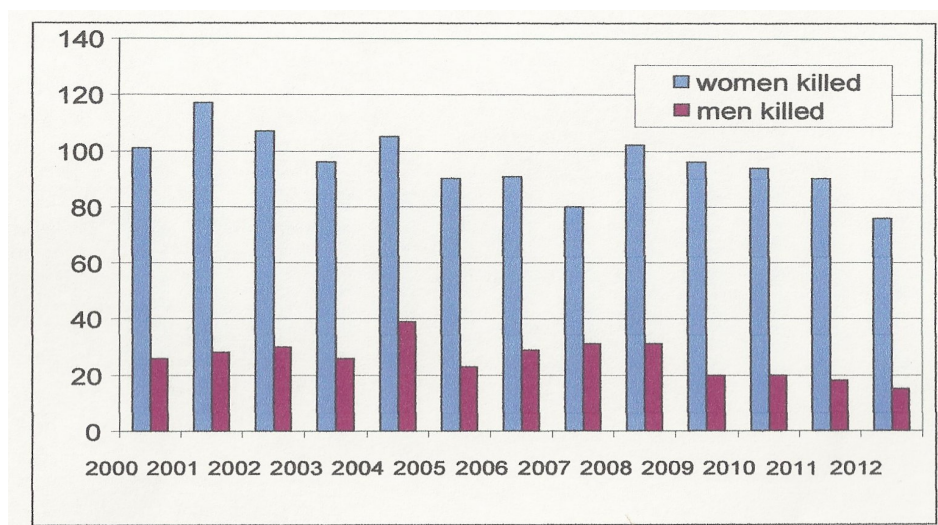
We can add to this data the ultimate severe category: death. In this category it remains clear that women victims outnumber men significantly. (Figure 6 shows the data for 2000 to 2012^{[30], [43]} – quoted as originating from the Home Office.)

In the three years 2010-2012 there were respectively 96, 90, and 76 deaths of women attributed to PV, and 20, 18, and 15 deaths of men attributed to PV. The average over the last 11 years (2002-2013) is 93.1 deaths of women by PV versus 25.5 deaths of men by PV, so that deaths of men are 22% of the total for both sexes.

For comparison, the total number of all homicides in the three years from 2010 to 2012 was 642, 530 and 551 respectively. Men account for 69% of all victims of homicides, and in 2011/12, PV accounted for 44% of all female homicides. Overall, PV accounted for 16.5% of all homicides in 2011/12.

Again for comparison, the total number of all suicides in England and Wales in 2012 was 4,841, of which 77.3% were men. Hence death by suicide was 53 times more common than death by PV in 2012.

Figure 6: Deaths due to partner violence by gender, 2000-2012



Based on the average over the last 11 years, the death rate by PV for women is 1.8 per week. This dropped to 1.46 per week in 2012/13. For men, the 11-year average is one death every two weeks.

Over the last 11 years, therefore, for every 3.6 women killed by their partner, one man was killed by his partner. This becomes one man killed by his partner for every 5 women killed by her partner in the last year for which figures are available (2012/13).

It is of interest to compare the UK with other countries. Table 10 gives data from Wilson & Daly^[44] for the number of male and female PV deaths over various periods in various countries. The incidence of women killers per 100 male killers compares well, with 20 in England & Wales in 2011/2, or 28 as an 11-year average. Hence the UK is within the range displayed by other countries.

Wilson & Daly also report the extraordinary rate of 75 male deaths by PV per 100 female deaths in the USA over the period 1976 to 1985. However, this number is suspicious, because it seems out of line with other estimates.

(For example Rennison^[45] states that in 2000, 1,247 women and 440 men were killed by an intimate partner, i.e., 35 deaths of men per 100 deaths of women. This seems more consistent with the data from other countries, and is included in Table 10.)

Table 10: Partner violence deaths in various countries over various periods

Country, Period	Male Killers	Female Killers	Female Killers per 100 Male Killers
Australia NSW, 1968-1986	303	95	31
Canada 1974-1983	812	248	31
Denmark, 1933-1961	96	16	17
England/Wales, 1977-1986	981	223	23
Scotland, 1979-1987	99	40	40
USA, 2000	1,247	440	35

Note: Some deaths of men are attributable to women persuading men to kill their partners, and such events are not counted as PV homicides. The extent of these 'proxy killings' is unknown.

Finally, it has been noted that the male suicide rate is far greater following relationship breakdowns. Increased suicide rates have also been associated with being the victim of partner abuse. There is some evidence from the USA^[46] that if PA-related suicides are added to the data, male deaths by PA may exceed female deaths by PA.

To some degree the severity of women's violence against men is revealed by the statistics given in the last section and in the British Crime Survey Data on partner violence by gender. (In particular, Table 2 gives us the data on male partners who are killed by female partners, and the incidence of the most severe forms of partner abuse between the sexes, short of death, is comparable in recent years.)

However, though statistics are essential to convey the extent of the issue, they lack the human perspective and fail to illustrate the nature and severity of the abuse. To make up for this shortcoming, a number case studies have been summarised in Appendix C - show us the bodies and in Appendix D - case histories of women's abuse of their male partners (short of death) to illustrate the more unpleasant and severe incidents.

These Appendices should not be interpreted as implying that all female-perpetrated PV is so severe, nor should they be interpreted as being intended to give the impression that men do not also commit similar acts of violence. They do. The intention is only to illustrate that women are capable of the most extreme types of violence, just as men are, because this is denied in some quarters of the domestic abuse industry.

Trends in partner violence and all violence

Figures 7 and 8 show that violent crimes in general, and all forms of domestic or intimate violence, have been decreasing for twenty years. This is worth emphasising because the media tend to give the opposite impression.

Figure 7: Trends in intimate violence, 2005-2013,^[30] Table 4.3

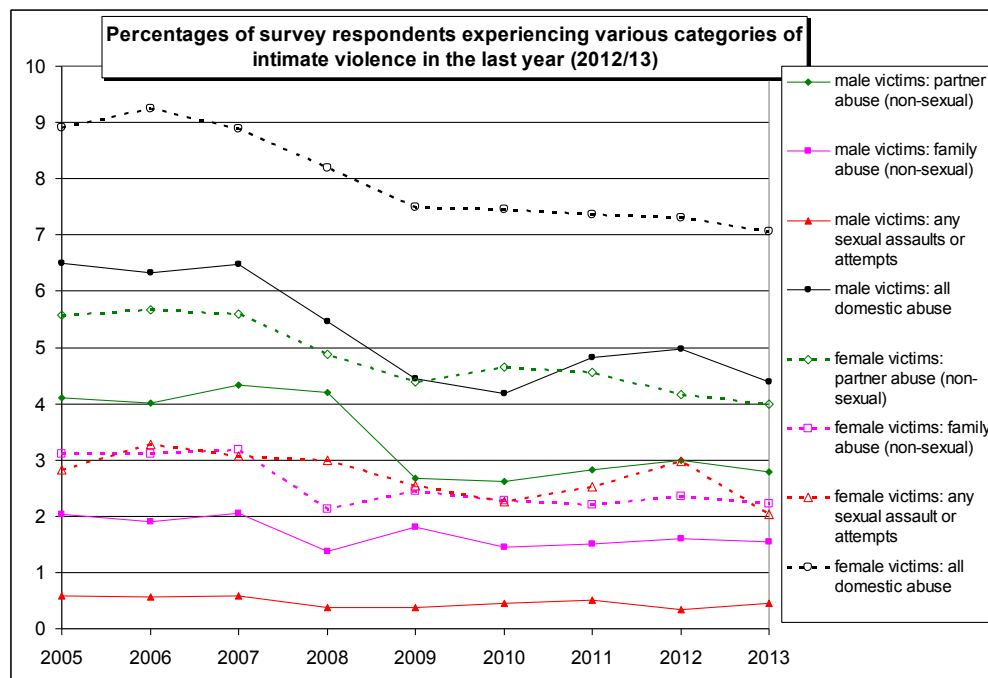
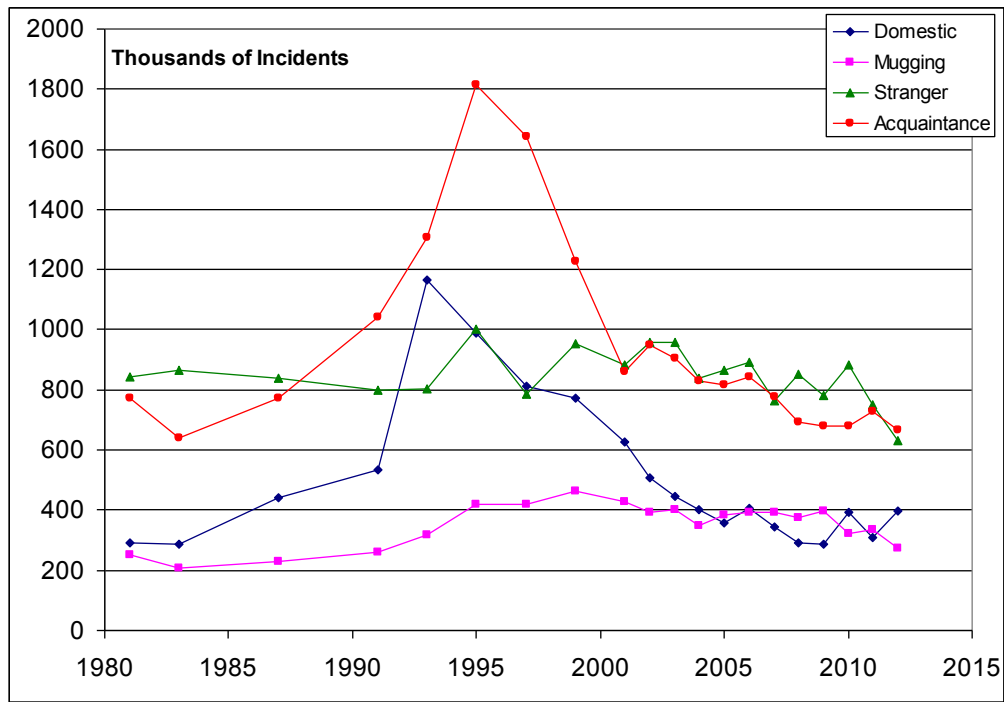


Figure 8: Trends in all violent crime 1980-2012,^[30] Table 1.4



Reporting of partner violence incidents to the police or others

A sample of BCS/CSEW reports provides the data for Table 11.

Table 11: Proportion of PV incidents reported to the police or others

(N.B. The victim may have consulted more than one third party). The figures are the percentages of all PV victims of that gender and the years are samples, not intended to be consecutive.

Who the victim told	Men (%) ⁱ⁾			Women (%)		
	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
No one	41	41	28	40	19	13
Friend/relative/neighbour	21	47	64	46	66	77
Police	6	10	10	12	20	29
Health professional	11	4	4	8	10	19
Legal professional	1	4	6	3	6	11
Helpline / Victim Support / Refuge	6	1	2	9	9	22

ⁱ⁾ The 2007/8 data (first figure) was obtained from a very small number of men (64) and so may be unreliable.

The 2010/11 figures, which imply that roughly 10/39 = 26% of PV cases were reported to the police by male victims, have been substantiated for Surrey by Det. Inspector Adam Colwood of Surrey Police,^[47] who said that between March 2010 and April 2011, 4,500 domestic abuse cases had been reported, 23% of these by male victims.

Similarly, in February 2011, Cheshire police reported^[48] that one in five (20%) of domestic violence victims were men, as they launched a campaign to urge male victims to report abuse.

And again, Humberside Police^[49] figures show a rise in the number of men reporting domestic abuse to more than one in five cases. Their figures show 2,382 men (22% of the total) reported that they were victims of domestic abuse in 2010-11, alongside 8,566 cases reported by women.

These police statistics are important corroboration that the BCS survey-based estimates are reliable as regards the reporting of PV to the police.

Over the short four-year period of Table 11 it is noticeable that the proportion of women reporting PV to the police has increased, although this is not so clear for men.

Substantially larger percentages of women seek professional help from the police, from health care sources, from legal sources, and from victim support organisations, helplines and refuges. The difference between men and women in this respect is more marked recently than previously.

It is not surprising that more women report to the police or other authorities because they are actively encouraged to do so by a range of public drives to assist women.

On the other hand, the reason why extremely few male victims seek help from helplines, victim support or refuges is because such facilities are almost exclusively either woman-only or present an appearance of being exclusively for women (although organisations sympathetic to men, such as Mankind Initiative, are now providing some assistance – albeit with virtually no funding).

The reason why the fraction of PV cases reported to the police is so small is overwhelmingly dominated by the victim's own view that the incident was not serious enough to involve the police or that it was a private matter not police business.

Table 3.19 of the Supplementary Volume 2 to the 2008/9 BCS^[16] indicates that 65% of male victims and 43% of female victims regarded the incidents as being insufficiently serious to report to the police, and 23% of male victims and 30% of female victims regarded the incident as being a private matter not police business.

In view of the definition of PV in use, i.e. including the mental/emotional/financial category and also minor violence, this is not surprising. It is important to bear this in mind.

Although there appears to be no explicit data available, it seems virtually certain that PV in the more severe categories is reported to the police far more frequently than the overall figures of 10% / 29% would suggest. Nevertheless, the case histories in [Appendix D – Case histories of women's abuse of their male partners \(short of Death\)](#) suggest that abused men in particular are prone to regard PV as not a police matter when any third party would regard it as being so.

The number of partner violence prosecutions and convictions

Table 3.20 of Supplementary Volume 2 to the 2010/11 BCS survey indicates that around 24% of PV cases which are reported to the police result in prosecutions in court.

Therefore, armed with this figure we should be able to calculate the absolute number of prosecutions for PV in 2010/11, at least if we assume the 24% prosecution fraction applies equally to both men and women victims (we will shortly see that it does not).

The calculation is carried out below, and the result is compared with the data in Tables 12 and 13, which present the Crown Prosecution Service figures^[50] for the number of prosecutions (and convictions) of men and women in the years 2008/9 to 2012/13.

[NOTE: this breakdown by gender of partner violence prosecution data does not appear in the usual reports published by the CPS. Mankind Initiative obtained it under the Freedom of Information Act.]

Firstly: men as perpetrators and women as victims. We saw earlier that in 2010/11 the *estimated* number of women PV victims was ~1.14 million. Factoring this by $\times 0.29$ (from Table 11) gives the number of women PV victims reporting to the police to be 330,000. Then factoring that by 0.24, the fraction of police reports, which result in prosecutions, this implies that the number of prosecutions of men for PV in 2010/11 should be approximately 79,000. (The Crown Prosecution Service indicates 76,323 prosecutions of men for PV in 2010/11 (Table 13), which correlates this estimate well, thus implying that the data is self-consistent.)

Now consider women as perpetrators and men as victims. We saw that in 2010/11 the estimated number of male PV victims was ~816,000. Factoring this by $\times 0.1$ (from Table 9) gives the number of men PV victims reporting to the police to be 81,600. Factoring, again, by 0.24 implies that the number of prosecutions of women for PV in 2010/11 might have been expected to be ~19,600, however, in contrast, the Crown Prosecution Service indicates only 5,844 prosecutions of women for PV in 2010/11. (These data are to be found in Table 12. Though with the proviso that the gender of the defendant is unknown in some cases, and may not be recorded in others – and that defendants with no gender recorded were excluded from this estimate.)

Unlike our independent estimate for women, the estimate for men on the same basis is out by a factor of ~3.3.

What does this tell us? There are two possibilities:

1. **The first possibility is that the Crown Prosecution Service figure of 5,844 prosecutions of women for PV is grossly wrong** (i.e. it should be 3.3 times higher). This could feasibly be the case if the sex of the defendant went unrecorded in the

majority of prosecutions of women. However, this is unlikely because the data for 2009/10 checks out. The number of prosecutions against men and women respectively provided by the CPS for 2009/10 is 69,019 and 5,082, making a total of 74,101. But the speech by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Keir Starmer QC, on 12/04/2011, titled 'Domestic Violence: the facts, the issues, the future' gives the total number of PV prosecutions in 2009/10 as 'just over 74,000'. So the gender-specific figures of Tables 12, 13 look to be highly accurate.

2. **The second, and only remaining possibility is that the number of male victim PV reports to the police which are ultimately prosecuted in court, is a far smaller percentage than for women.** Whilst the figure for women is that around 24% of police reports are prosecuted, it appears that only ~7% of male-victim reports to the police are prosecuted. So, working through our estimate again we now get $816,000 \times 0.1 \times 0.07 = 5,700$ prosecutions of women in 2010/11, i.e., about in line with the Crown Prosecution Service figure of 5,844. (Unfortunately there appear to be no data that break down the percentage of police reports resulting in prosecutions in gender-specific form, so it has not been possible to confirm this interpretation definitively. However, it appears to be the only interpretation possible.)

There is another means of reaching broadly the same conclusion.

We saw that about 20% of reports to the police for PV are from male victims. So if male and female complainants were treated equitably, given that there were 76,323 prosecutions of men in 2010/11, we would expect the number of prosecutions of women for PV to be about one-quarter (i.e., 20%/80%) i.e. ~19,000.

(This essentially agrees with the previous estimate – again indicating that the figures are self-consistent – and compares with the actual number of 5,844 prosecutions of women.)

This supports the conclusion that the proportion of women perpetrators who are prosecuted is $5,844 / 19,000 = 0.3$ times the proportion of men who are prosecuted (hence only $0.3 \times 24\% = 7\%$ of male-victim reports to the police result in a women being prosecuted).

The fraction of the estimated total number of PV incidents against women that result in a prosecution of a man is about $0.29 \times 0.24 = 7\%$. The fraction of the estimated total number of PV incidents against men which result in a prosecution of a woman is about $0.1 \times 0.07 = 0.7\%$, one-tenth of that for male perpetrators.

These observations suggest the only possible conclusion: that the process which determines whether police-reported partner violence incidents come to court is biased against male victims when compared with female victims, and by about a factor of 3. (Only ~7% of female perpetrators who are reported to the police are prosecuted compared with ~24% of male perpetrators who are reported).

(We will see below that this disparity is hardly surprising, since all the involved public bodies regard their objective as being to bring as many men to justice as possible, whilst having no such objective for men.)

Table 12: Numbers of prosecutions and convictions of women for partner violence

	FEMALE				
	Convictions		Unsuccessful		TOTAL
2008-2009	2,968	69.6%	1,298	30.4%	4,266
2009-2010	3,494	68.8%	1,588	21.2%	5,082
2010-2011	3,968	67.9%	1,876	32.1%	5,844
2011-2012	3,769	70.0%	1,617	30.0%	5,386
2012-2013	3,231	69.6%	1,414	30.4%	4,645

Table 13: Numbers of prosecutions and convictions of men for partner violence

	MALE				
	Convictions		Unsuccessful		TOTAL
2008-2009	45,484	72.4%	17,321	27.6%	62,805
2009-2010	49,843	72.2%	19,176	27.8%	69,019
2010-2011	55,122	72.2%	21,201	27.8%	76,323
2011-2012	54,366	73.6%	19,510	26.4%	73,876
2012-2013	49,289	74.7%	16,725	25.3%	66,014

Counter-claims to male victimisation

In the current social climate, there are some standard responses to the evidence presented in this report. These are on a scale depending on how hard the point is pressed.

- Prior to being presented with the evidence, the default position will be to describe partner violence in terms only of female victims and male perpetrators. The view is that **female violence simply does not happen**.
- If examples of male victims of PV are presented, the likely response will be that **such cases are exceedingly rare and do not merit consideration**. Indeed, criticism is likely to be raised for suggesting that one or two isolated cases can have any significance when compared with the massive scale of partner violence against women. The general thrust of the response is to suggest that even challenging this ‘truth’ is to be against women, indeed to be a woman hater.
- If this is countered with the overwhelming body of evidence such as that presented in this report, that shows the equally widespread nature of female partner violence against men, a further set of denials will ensue.
- The least logical response, which is the most common, will be to claim that **surveys showing such results are rigged, are biased, are misleading (intentionally or otherwise), or are somehow incorrect**, and that they seek to exaggerate female violence against their male partners to counter the obvious ‘truth’ that it is entirely the other way round. This is an insupportable position since the source of the evidence for male-on-female PV (the BCS/CSEW) is also the main source for female-on-male PV.
- The next response in the scale is to claim that **instances of women’s violence as measured by these surveys is not comparable with men’s violence because it merely consists of minor things, like a push or a slap**. This is untrue, as the vast amount of evidence presented here shows. Women’s violence against men can be just as violent, just as vicious as that in the reverse direction. Furthermore, the most recent surveys cited by Fiebert (Appendix B) and by PASK^[35] show that the frequency of partner violence against men in the most severe category is approaching the same levels as that being perpetrated against women. The same conclusion follows from the case studies of Appendix C – *Show Us The Bodies* – and Appendix D – *Case Histories of Women’s Abuse of their Male Partners (Short of Death)*. These show explicitly that women can be extremely violent, up to and including partner murder. Moreover, the culpability for an act of violence is not measured by the severity of the injury it causes. The offence is measured by the degree of violence used. It hardly reflects any credit upon a woman that the man she hits is biologically tough enough not to bleed.
- Further up the scale of response is the claim that the **violent women in question were invariably acting in self-defence**. The feminist-inspired position will be that the woman perpetrator must obviously be retaliating to violence initiated by the

man. (This defence will be asserted even if the man in question is asleep at the time.)

- Sown into this is the narrative of **the woman perpetrator having probably been abused for years**, and her act of violence is simply the worm finally turning. These two variants on 'self-defence' both assert, essentially, that the man deserves what he gets. This argument appeals to the emotion of sympathy, which, until now, generally defaults automatically to the woman. (Note how this is a self-perpetuating position. So long as the feminist narrative of the woman always being the victim can be maintained, in other words so long as the truth about the extent of partner violence against men can continue to be successfully suppressed, then the sympathy will continue to lie with women because the public will remain in ignorance about the extent of violence against men, and thus women's aggression will continue to be interpreted, generally spuriously, as self-defence.) Of course there will be instances when the woman truly is acting in self-defence, that is true, but there are equally certainly many individual case studies when such claims have been shown to be utterly fallacious. (Note again, the true degree of women's culpability is not yet apparent in hard data due to the under-reporting by men of their partners' violence, and the under-prosecution of such cases which are reported to the police, as we have seen above.)

Gender bias in Government and public bodies

Gender bias of the Crown Prosecution Service

In March 2013 the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) published a report titled *Cases Involving Allegedly False Rape and Domestic Violence Allegations*.^[51] It was authored by Alison Levitt QC in conjunction with the Crown Prosecution Service Equality and Diversity Unit. Some observations on this report follow. They focus on the divergence between the impression it gives and the facts that it presents. The facts it presents are accurate, but at the same time the report manages to give a seriously inaccurate impression.

In the Foreword by the then Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Keir Starmer, we read the boast that:

‘The Crown Prosecution Service has come a long way in dealing with cases involving violence against women and girls (VAWG). In the last year (2011-12) we have seen the conviction rate rise to 73%, delivering the lowest attrition rates ever recorded.’

Other salient extracts from the Foreword are:

‘Closer working with the police and specialist services has helped to address the types of ingrained practices which can ignore, or even add to, the victimisation of women and girls.’

So, the scene is set. The report is unmistakably only about women and girls as the victims, not about men as victims also. As we shall see with other public bodies (and as we have already seen with the stance of most women’s refuge organisations) the very existence of male victims of partner abuse is ignored. There is no mention of it at all in the report.

In view of the evidence presented in the earlier part of this report, and in the Appendices C and D, this omission is at best inexplicable and at worst, downright disgraceful. Since the truth about partner violence against men is well known, this omission can only be seen as either negligence or institutional gender bias. The report originates from the CPS Equality & Diversity Unit, which adds another twist.

The Foreword continues:

‘In recent years we have worked hard to dispel the damaging myths and stereotypes which are associated with these cases’

This is a most peculiar thing to claim, given that the most damaging myth and stereotype about partner abuse is that only men are the abusers and never the victims to any real degree. In its ‘Equality and Diversity’ work, the CPS is clearly doing nothing to dispel this

myth. This document only serves to further bury the truth about the broadly reciprocal nature of PV.

The report proceeds ostensibly to address one of the hottest current gender-political potatoes when, again in the Foreword, it says:

‘One such misplaced belief is that false allegations of rape and domestic violence are rife. This report presents a more accurate picture.’

Presenting a more accurate picture is a highly desirable objective. However, it cannot be exaggerated how preposterous a position this is because obtaining the true rate of false (and malicious) allegations is extremely difficult, if not impossible.

Furthermore, the proposition fails because the report goes on only to consider prosecutions, yet it is a matter of recorded fact that even in cases where a woman’s false accusations have been indisputably demonstrated, she will generally go unprosecuted. (The reason frequently cited by judges is a reluctance to discourage victims from coming forward, so this becomes a self-feeding situation that only serves to encourage more false claims. After all there is very little downside for a malicious woman to wreak revenge upon a man through this most extreme means.)

This notwithstanding, the report goes on to offer statistics on the numbers of prosecutions, as follows:

‘In the period of the review, there were 5,651 prosecutions for rape and 111,891 for domestic violence. During the same period there were 35 prosecutions for making false allegations of rape, 6 for making false allegations of domestic violence.’

We can assume that these figures are correct (although it should be noted that they relate to a period of 17 months, between 2011 and 2013, not one year). However, these two factual sentences, set in juxtaposition to one another, give an entirely false impression.

To address the twin and completely separate issues of domestic violence and rape together only serves to reinforce the utterly incorrect assumption that the 111,891 domestic violence prosecutions were all against men for violence against women. According to current legislation (The Sexual Offences Act 2003) rape can only be perpetrated by a man.

Thus, the report has already prepared the ground for the reader to misinterpret the data in this way by referring only to ‘the victimisation of women and girls’ from the start.

Furthermore, at no point does it correct this impression, or give the gender break-down of the 111,891 domestic violence prosecutions, even though such a gender breakdown must exist.

Thanks to Mankind Initiative’s deployment of the Freedom of Information Act, the gender split of prosecutions for partner violence is 93% men to 7% women (viz. Tables 12 and 13 earlier). Using these figures, provided from official sources, this would translate to about 7,830 women being prosecuted for partner violence against men, and indeed, this correlates

with the number of actual prosecutions against women. However, as we have seen, the number of women who *should* have been prosecuted is considerably higher (i.e. ~19,000).

Thus the false impression being given by the report is that all 111,891 prosecutions for domestic violence are against male perpetrators and that a mere 6 (0.005%) of them are due to false accusations. This is naked gender bias. Similarly, for rape the impression is given that a mere 35 (0.6%) of the 5,651 prosecutions are false.

This incorrect impression is further reinforced by the conclusions of the review which begin:

‘The review has allowed us to examine the suggestion that false allegations of rape and / or domestic violence are rife. It is plain that there were a large number of prosecutions for rape and domestic violence but that only a very small number of individuals were prosecuted for having made a false complaint’.

Again, the juxtaposition of these two statements gives the impression that the claim in the first sentence is justified by the second sentence. It is not. This is reckless drafting. The second sentence appears to be correct, assuming the data themselves are correct, which we will accept. However the first statement is not correct.

The reader is being led by the nose to conflate the number of prosecutions for false accusations with the actual number of false accusations. It is not true that the review ‘has allowed us to examine the suggestion that false allegations of rape and / or domestic violence are rife’. Actually the true rate of false rape/PV allegations has not been addressed by this report at all.

What the data collated by the CPS report shows, is merely that the number of *prosecutions* for false accusations is small – not the actual number of *false accusations*. The DPP’s claim that ‘This report presents a more accurate picture’ is deeply untrue. The reality is that it presents a grossly misleading picture. The impression is given by the phrasing of the conclusions that the data on numbers of prosecutions provide an answer to the question of the prevalence of false rape and/or false PV allegations. They do not.

This report falls just short of perjuring itself. Of course the CPS, comprising lawyers, clearly would not fall into this trap. But it is very close to mendacity, and it is certainly extremely effective at giving the wrong impression through the use of clever wording to misrepresent the reality.

All the data show in this report is that the rate of prosecutions for false allegations of rape / PV is extremely low. But we already knew that. The real question that requires addressing is whether this low rate of prosecution is a failure of justice. The report has added nothing to this debate. It has not ‘presented a more accurate picture’. It has simply deepened misunderstanding about the real issue, which is that it is highly likely that a significant number of female false accusers are simply ‘getting away with it’, as many people suspect, judging from individual cases that are reported in the newspapers.

Discussion and case study on rape

These reports of real situations are at odds with the strident message that consistently emanates from the politically (and financially) motivated, feminist-driven women's groups, which operate with shocking double standards, especially in the case of rape statistics.

In this particular area, these feminist dominated groups place the emphasis on survey-based estimates of the actual number of rapes, usually the annual CSEW reports, rather than facts, which portray a picture that rape is around 27 times more common than the number of rapes prosecuted are indicating.

Thus, they claim there are around 85,000 rapes per year in the UK – which is the figure given as the upper range of a statistical estimate made by the UK Office for National Statistics (the lowest estimate is 54,000 and their best estimate is actually 69,000).⁵² However, this is based on the small sample used in the CSEW and may or may not be representative of the true situation. And, the figure includes attempted rapes. To put this into perspective, the actual number of rapes prosecuted in 2013 was 2,752, and this resulted in 980 convictions. One of the feminists' chief gripes is the disparity between these two figures. As far as they are concerned there are around 85,000 rapes per year, so 85,000 men per year should be imprisoned, and they endlessly promulgate this message.

And, when it comes to false rape claims, the CPS report serves this position, giving the impression (and, it has to be said, probably deliberately) that the number of prosecutions for false accusations is actually the number of false accusations, which grossly plays down the actuality. If the same multiplier of x27 were to apply here as in the case of the number of rapes claimed by the women's groups, they become hoist on their own petard. Their 0.6% figure would become 16%. (We are not suggesting that this is a reliable estimate – though it is possibly in the right area – but it serves to show the sheer illogicality of the women's groups' argument.)

Moreover, one can easily see from individual case studies that, even in crystal clear cases of a rape claim being a complete fabrication, prosecution is generally not brought against female false claimants.

This latter issue bears closer scrutiny because it is the women's groups themselves, as well as the judiciary, which insist that prosecutions should not be brought against rape claimants whose case has failed. The reason they give is so as not to produce a 'cooling effect' on future claimants. So, having thus artificially suppressed the number of prosecutions for false rape/PV, these deliberately minimised figures are now presented back to us as the actual rate of false accusations. This is sheer dishonesty, and far from the standard of behaviour we should expect of the CPS.

In the past 10 years, the proportion of sexual offence trials resulting in conviction has risen from ~50% to ~60% , [2012 CSEW, Table Q4.3]. This still means that ~40% of defendants are acquitted. Yet the CPS report gives the impression that only 0.6% are actually false rape claims, i.e. that the remaining 39.4% are actually all guilty of rape but have just 'got away with it'. This is an egregious inference. No doubt some of these 39.4% are rapists who have got away with it - but all of them? Is the CPS actually telling us that virtually all the people

acquitted are actually guilty? The improbability of this beggars belief, for it is basically saying that the criminal justice system, including trial by jury, is utterly ineffectual.

Imagine that you are a man who has spent two years of your life defending yourself against a malicious and entirely fabricated accusation of rape from a woman. Finally you are acquitted, and you want the false accuser brought to justice. You discuss with your solicitor the possibility of proceeding against her, and he advises against doing so, because it is clear there is no real prospect of being able to prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the accusation was false. Even though the original prosecution will probably have been on a 'she says, he says' basis, in any case, the authorities rarely prosecute women who make false accusations.

Only in exceptional cases will a solicitor be of the view that a sufficiently strong case against an accuser can be mounted, and then only when some clear evidence suggesting a deliberate falsehood by the accuser comes to light – for example, if there is strong evidence that the man and the woman were in different locations at the time of the alleged rape.

Take the case of Coronation Street actor, Michael Le Vell. He was acquitted, but many informed people said that the case should never have been brought in the first place, since there was 'not a shred of evidence' against him. However, he was prosecuted at great public expense by the state prosecution service. It seems likely that Mr. Le Vell, despite no doubt feeling aggrieved at being put through hell, will put the matter behind him, and move on. Like most men in that position he is probably just glad that the ordeal is over.

Le Vell's case is typical of a number of high profile prosecutions these days, and so is his response. However, he is still left with a stigma, if the CPS's utterances are to be taken at face value. He still remains in that category of innocent men who are stigmatised as men who 'got away with it' by the very state prosecution service that should remain utterly impartial in its administration of the British criminal justice system – but is not. Whatever happened to the concepts of 'innocent until proven guilty', and 'all stand equal before the law'?

This all demands an answer to a question. Of the 40% of people acquitted of rape, what proportion are victims of a false accusation? For that matter, how many of the 60% convicted are also? And that is still not taking account of the 76% of complainants to the police whose case is not brought to court.

How many false accusations never get anywhere near due process because they are patently and utterly unfounded? No one knows. (Feminists, of course, would have us believe that the police are letting three-quarters of the guilty go free without even a trial, and that this is a scandal. It is a scandal only in their minds.)

The CPS report is careful not to say that only 0.6% of men are actually the victims of false accusations, but they certainly give exactly that impression. It could almost be said that the right word here is 'deliberately' giving this impression, as justified by the report's conclusion that, *'The review has allowed us to examine the suggestion that false allegations of rape and /or domestic violence are rife'*. The truth is, there is no basis at all for this claim. The report has added nothing to our knowledge of the prevalence of false rape/PV claims.

This CPS report is merely a contribution to the ongoing propaganda campaign aimed at keeping women in sole possession of the moral high ground.

There is no doubt that readers do indeed interpret the report in the way in which we have said. This is demonstrated for example by Tracey Vitchers in the magazine *Politics*. In an article entitled *Crying Rape On Innocent Men Doesn't Happen As Often As You Might Think* she summarises the conclusions of the CPS report thus:

‘In a recent report published by the United Kingdom's Crown Prosecution Service, it was found that a mere 35 out of 5,651 or 0.6% of women falsely accused men of rape, and only 6 women out of 111,891 or 0.005% falsely accused a man of domestic violence during the 17-month-long study.’

Note how the number of prosecutions for false accusations has become the actual number of false accusations in Vitchers's article. Note also that Vitchers interprets all the prosecutions for domestic violence as being violence by men against women. It simply doesn't cross her mind that some of those 111,891 are women perpetrating PV on men. This is how the CPS is spreading misinformation. We fall only just short of calling it disinformation and propaganda. It is certainly not truth.

The question must be asked, why is a public body, and one dedicated to justice, promulgating gender-biased propaganda?

Let us look at the degree to which the Crown Prosecution Service Equality and Diversity Unit (CPS EDU) maintains an equality-based stance. Surely, one might ask, such a unit would be scrupulously unbiased? After all that is what you would expect, judging from its title and status. Surely impartiality must be its watchword?

But no, it seems. Look at the website for the CPS EDU. There you will find that one of its project areas is ‘Violence Against Women and Girls’, and one of its equality impact statements is ‘Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment on the Violence Against Women Strategy and Action Plan’. There is also ‘An Employee's Guide on Violence against Women’. (Note: nowhere can you find equivalents of these statements for men and boys.) The statements aren't even talking about people in general in a gender-neutral manner, they are clearly gender-biased to the extent that one wonders if they need to look up ‘equality’ in a dictionary.

In the **CPS Equality & Diversity Unit's Annual Report 2010/11 & Business Plan 2011/12**, the acronym VAWG (Violence Against Women and Girls) appears 56 times; the word ‘woman’ appears 33 times, and the word ‘girl’ 6 times. The word ‘boy’ appears nowhere. The word ‘men’ appears just four times: once in the definition of ‘gender’; once in the definition of ‘gay/bisexual’; once in the definition of VAWG (discussed below); and once in the phrase ‘women and men’.

Of course the reality is that there is no need for an acronym VAMB, because in the gender-biased world of the CPS, there is no such thing as Violence Against Men and Boys, and this utterly flies in the face of the reality that PV involves a very similar number of male victims as

it does female. It also completely ignores the major issue that far more men are the victims of violence in general than women are. (See Appendix A.)

In the definition of the CPS's VAWG Strategy we find this statement:

'Although this strategy focuses on women as victims, the CPS is fully aware that men may also be victims (such as in cases of rape and domestic violence). These victims will have the same access to protection and legal redress'.

This sounds like a good thing, does it not? Male victims have been recognised after all. But consider the use of the term 'may' rather than 'are'. The CPS is ignoring a reality that it must know about, yet it is finessing that reality, turning it into only a possibility. This truly is mendacious. What it actually means is that, in principle, men have the same right in law to protection, but the CPS EDU has a special programme to actively assist in the protection of women and girls – against men: they are clearly content to do nothing for men and boys despite being 'fully aware of it'.

Women and girls clearly deserve special protection in the minds of the CPS, above and beyond their right in law as equal citizens, and men and boys have their rights as equal citizens before the law downgraded. This is fundamentally wrong and unfair. It makes a mockery of the very title of this CPS unit, and speaks loudly about the gender bias in the CPS. Clearly, to them, domestic violence against men and boys is rare. Yet, as we have seen, that is simply untrue. It is not rare. It is nearly as common as domestic violence against women, and it is not of a minor nature. The only explanation for this is institutional gender bias in this most key organ of the state.

Proof of the CPS's institutionalised gender bias is to be found in the stated purpose of its VAWG Strategy, which is explicitly to 'secure the coordination and improved prosecution response to a range of crimes that fall under the umbrella term of VAWG'.

However, we have seen that partner violence against men is even more under-reported and under-prosecuted than partner violence against women. So if the objective is to secure improved prosecution response, there is actually more to be gained by concentrating on male victims than female ones.

Having a strategy to address violence against women and girls only, and none for men and boys, despite their at-least-equivalent degree of victimisation, is so obviously sexist that it defies belief that such a policy can be promoted at all.

Finally, let us take a triangulated look at the gender bias of the CPS EDU by seeing how others view it. Here we reproduce some quotations from the chief executives of organisations providing shelters and other support for female victims of PV. They appear highlighted in text boxes on the CPS EDU website:

'Domestic violence is a major social issue and it is essential that **women and children** are given adequate protection. Refuge has been working alongside the CPS for a number of years... many positive measures have been put in place and Refuge

welcomes the CPS **VAWG strategy** as a model of cross-governmental working. Refuge values the consistent level of consultation that the CPS undertakes with voluntary sector groups as important work to ensure that all CPS staff support, understand, and prioritise issues around domestic violence.’ (Sandra Horley CBE, Chief Executive, Refuge).

‘We have had great support from the Equalities team over the last few years – both formally through the provision of great trainers for our IDVA course, and informally with help and advice on a range of issues. The individuals concerned show a real commitment to addressing **Violence Against Women** combined with a professional approach.’ (Diana Barran, Chief Executive, CAADA, Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse).

The message is hammered home repeatedly that the issue is violence against women and girls – only. Violence against men and boys is ignored. The only conclusion that can be drawn from all the above is that the Crown Prosecution Service, a public body which one would assume to be strictly fair and unbiased, is practicing systematic gender bias against men. This must be a matter of grave public concern.

As a postscript, we would point out that the CPS EDU comprises eight women, one black man and one white man. As of March 31st 2010, women made up 66.6% of the staff of the CPS – this is stated in the CPS EDU *Annual Report 2010/11 & Business Plan 2011/12*.^[65]

Gender bias of the Equality and Human Rights Commission

This section refers to documentation produced by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), which became the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) in 2007.

Let us begin with the document: **The gender equality duty and schools: Guidance for public authorities in England** published by the Equal Opportunities Commission in March 2007.

There we find one of the four ‘key issues for gender and education’:

‘Sexual and sexist bullying and violence: Research by the Universities of Warwick, Bristol, Durham and North London found that over 75% of 11- to 12- year-old boys thought it was acceptable that women get hit if they make men angry, and more boys than girls of all ages believed that some women deserved to be hit.’

(Note: There was no record in the report of girls being asked about the acceptability of hitting boys.)

The report has a section dealing with violence against women, one of the bullet points being to ‘create an environment where violence against women is unacceptable’. (Note: There is no mention of violence against men being unacceptable.)

Throughout it emphasises that gender-based violence is primarily a boy problem, using phrases like, ‘worrying attitudes of boys to violence against women’, and the advice given in the guidance includes:

‘Schools must address sexist bullying, sexual harassment and violence against women in their formal school policies, in personal and health education classes, citizenship classes, and throughout the school curriculum.’

This is excellent advice, apart from the conspicuous absence of any reference to bullying, sexual (and other) harassment and violence against men.

The report makes reference to the organisation *End Violence Against Women Coalition* whose calls for compulsory sex and relationship education in schools, however, judging from the gender biased statement above, are clearly a cover for feminist indoctrination. Yet this has recently received the backing of Nicky Morgan, Secretary of State for Education and Minister for Women and Equalities. Equalities, it seems, only when applied to women.

Nowhere does the EOC report acknowledge that violence by women against men ever occurs, and the worst aspect of this Guidance is that it was aimed at schools. So young boys and girls are being taught that only violence against women is wrong. Despite the scale and severity of partner violence against men, this is apparently perfectly acceptable.

What is even more sinister is that the report makes reference to ‘treatment’ for boys who are developing abusive patterns of behaviour. Girls, it would seem, are already perfect and require no such ‘treatment’. The unmistakable import of this is that boys’ behaviour is being pathologised, which should be a matter of deep concern for all of us, including the women who have sons caught up in this febrile atmosphere.

Since the Equal Opportunities Commission became the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) things have not improved. The domestic abuse part of the new EHRC web site is, again, all about violence against women. Nothing is mentioned of the violence against men. There is a range of documents on offer, all concerned solely with women and girls. The flavour of four of them is given here:

1. **‘Better public service - breaking the silence on violence against women’** (November 2009)

As implied by its title, this document is full of the usual data on domestic violence etc. against women but with no mention of that against men.

Here is our reaction to it:

- The title: *‘Breaking the silence on violence against women’*. There is no such silence. Violence against women and girls receives massive publicity. The silence that needs breaking is clearly the level of partner violence against men.
- *‘Violence against women is a fundamental human rights issue. The scale and impact of violence against women is so significant that all public authorities have a role to play in reducing violence and protecting women’*. And so, by

implication (and outrageous omission), the scale and impact of violence against men is portrayed as neither a human rights issue, nor significant, and no one need do anything about reducing it or protecting men.

- *'This report provides an insight into violence against women, its prevalence and its effect on women, children and society. It outlines the actions we should all take to address violence against women'*. But it provides no insight into violence against men, despite this issue being by far the more misunderstood issue, and no actions to deal with that are considered, let alone expected.
- *'All local authority areas are served by a specialised service for women who have experienced domestic abuse or violence'*. There is nothing wrong with providing services to women in this most unfortunate of circumstances. But what is being proposed for abused men in the same situation? Nothing.
- *'Women's greatest fear of crime is rape and sexual assault. Men's greatest fear of crime is theft of, or from, vehicles'*. This is obnoxious stereotyping and naked discrimination. It betrays the mindset that is at work here. This statement can only have been included as a deliberate attempt to minimise crimes against men. Yet the utterly indisputable fact is that men suffer far higher levels of violence in total than women, and nearly the same as levels of PV as women. The fact that men are biologically and socially less disposed than women to be anxious about their wellbeing (including the fear of violence against them) does not make instances of violence against men any less serious. This sentence is nothing less than feminist propaganda, and for it to be uttered by the Equality and Human Rights Commission is, frankly, both irresponsible and reprehensible.
- *'Investment to support victims through the criminal justice system to reduce the stress of the process and bring more offenders to justice – this includes specialist Domestic Violence Courts'*. The clear implication of this statement is that it is women who are being considered here. As in the last point, women by and large are more prone to anxiety and stress in such situations than men, and such specialist courts will provide yet another mechanism for bias toward women and their interests and wellbeing (and, ergo, against men and their interests and wellbeing). The purpose of such courts could only ever be to maximise the number of men convicted of crimes of violence against women by encouraging and facilitating more women to make accusations about violence from their male partners and husbands, whilst doing nothing about assisting men to make allegations in reversed circumstances. Such a statement should give men genuine cause for fear.
- *'Domestic violence is the biggest killer of women aged 19 to 44 across the world – greater than war, cancer or traffic accidents'*. We have shown already that this claim is ridiculous – see The Prevailing Belief and Appendix A - World Health Organisation (WHO) Data. In any case, it is utterly inappropriate to refer to the world situation – taking some obvious and utterly wrong third-world human rights abuses into account, and conflating them with the UK domestic situation. Women in some countries are undoubtedly suffering at the hands of their men, but that is not the truth about Britain today where most PV is reciprocal. It is utterly wrong to do this, as it creates a false guilt by association.

2. **‘The proposed violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence duty: Guidance for developing an effective workplace policy’** (August 2013.)

This document is, again, full of the usual data on domestic violence etc. against women but contains nothing about violence against men. However, it does contain the following paragraph:

‘What about men? The umbrella term of violence against women is used, due to the disproportionate effect on women. Nevertheless, we know that men can experience domestic abuse and sexual violence, from their female partner and in same sex relationships. Workplace policies can include men but it should be acknowledged that their experiences are likely to be different to women’s and may require specialist support, e.g. Safer Wales Dyn Project’.

Our reaction:

- At least this is an acknowledgement that partner violence against men exists. However, the authors clearly have no intention of addressing it. Instead, they simply refer their readers elsewhere. Here we invite the use of the inversion test. This would not be good enough for women were the circumstances reversed. Furthermore, the support elsewhere for women is greater by far as we shall see. Also, referring to men’s experiences as likely to be different to women’s is effectively a dismissal of them. This subtle innuendo skates lightly over the fundamental ethical/moral issue that the effect does not and cannot negate the intent or the culpability of the female perpetrator of PV.

3. **‘Domestic abuse is your business – Trade Union Campaign Pack’ and ‘Domestic abuse is your business – Employers’ Campaign Pack’:**

There follow some extracts from these packs of documents, and our reactions/comments:

COMMENT:

‘While this campaign is set firmly within the context of violence against women, it focuses on domestic abuse and the workplace because of its prevalence and the clear links and crossover into the workplace’.

Our reaction:

- By implication, again, this does not admit that violence against men also links to, and crosses over into, all aspects of the life of a man who is being subjected to PV by his female partner or wife. It wrongly implies that being battered does not affect a man in his work or workplace. Battered men are bound to be affected wherever they are, just as women are.

COMMENT:

‘In the public sector use the Gender Equality Duty and Human Rights Act as levers to effectively prioritise domestic abuse and make the link to the wider violence against women issues, such as stalking’.

Our reaction:

- Stalking of men is also common. It is about half as common as stalking of women (see the BCS annual surveys). It should also be borne in mind that stalking is not always one gender of another. Women stalk women – especially those who are having affairs with their men.

However, the worst offence in these documents is the following:

COMMENT:

‘MYTH: violence against women is the same as violence against men. FACT: Statistics do demonstrate that men can be victims of violence at the hands of partners and ex-partners. Nevertheless, men’s experiences of violence are different. Male victims are less likely to suffer sustained violence, be seriously injured and report feeling fearful’.

Our reaction:

- Here is the claim again that violence against men is ‘different’. They mean, of course, that it matters less. As for being less likely to suffer sustained violence (that is repeated episodes of violence), this has been discussed already and is shown by Figures 1a,b to be false in its very essence. To be more precise, the difference in the prevalence of repeat violence between the sexes is slight.
 - As for being less seriously injured, we have examined this closely. The truth is that the statistics show that for minor injuries, the prevalence against men and women is about the same. For the most severe injuries the prevalence against men and women is trending toward becoming equal in the more recent surveys.
 - In view of the facts about domestic abuse of men, of which the authors of these documents clearly must be aware – they are, after all, easily available in the public domain, and even contained in their cited sources – their dismissal of men as unworthy of consideration is simply heartless. What we have here is callous sexism.
4. Poster showing a woman and bearing the headline ***Domestic abuse follows women to work.***

The poster has the admirable guidance: ‘Talking about domestic abuse will enable people to feel they can ask for help in the workplace.’

Our reaction:

- Yes, quite right. So why does all the EHRC documentation suppress any talking about partner violence against men? The unavoidable corollary is that the EHRC does not want men to feel that they can ask for help.

Taking all the evidence into account, there can be no doubt that the EHRC is as much a perpetrator of gender bias as we have been showing is the case with other public bodies.

Gender bias of HM Probation Service

The 2004 HM Inspectorate of Probation report **Domestic Violence: A Literature Review** by Mary Barnish^[53] is more academic in tone than the other public body reports reviewed here, but, unfortunately, that does not make it any more balanced.

The report makes reference to BCS surveys between 1996 and 2002 and notes (in section 2.3) the near equality in the partner violence data against men and women. However, this is noted only to discredit it through the simple expedient of claiming that female survey respondents are reliable but male respondents are not.

The report claims that women are more likely to suffer repeat incidents of abuse, which we have seen already is not true (or at least only to a very slight degree), see Figures 1a,b. For example, the statement that ‘women experience more negative impact than men as a result of abuse’ is pure sexism in reverse, and yet another example of feminist rhetoric.

It is just a codified way of saying that women are precious and fragile, whilst men are lumpen, with no feelings, and don’t really matter. No reasonable person could reasonably believe such a proposition. Being knifed or having a bottle smashed on your head is as traumatic in every sense of the word for men as for women.

The report goes on to say that ‘*many women who assault their male partners are themselves victims of ongoing abuse and use violence to try to escape or stop it*’. This may be true – of some women abusers. But the statement is really conveying the impression that this applies to the majority of woman abusers, which is not true. Such a proposition simply does not align with the data, or with case studies (Appendices C and D). These unequivocally show that the most common motives for the worst instances of female violence against male partners are jealousy, rejection, or the desire to exercise absolute control in the relationship. **Only 4% of female abusers report self-defence as the motivation for their violence.**^[16]

The report says, ‘Studies also point to other motivations for women’s violence such as perceived threats to children or other loved ones’, then says, ‘*In contrast, men’s motivations for killing female partners appear to revolve around jealousy and a need to control, especially during the imminent or actual termination of a relationship*’. There is no contrast here at all. These are exactly the most common motivations for female violence too. (See Appendices C and D).

One final extract from this dreadful report cannot go without comment:

‘**The few women** who had seriously assaulted their partners did so during a psychotic breakdown or after experiencing severe repeated beatings. Others attacked their partner in self-defence whilst they were being beaten up, or else struck only one or two blows, or occasionally slapped or pushed their partners, who easily defended themselves, were not intimidated and were frequently amused. Unlike the men who used severe violence, women rarely seemed intent on harming

their partners and desisted immediately on the few occasions they got the upper hand'. [Our emphasis]

There can be no other interpretation here, than this is all just wishful thinking on Mary Barnish's part. It is no good pretending that there are only 'a few women' who seriously assault their partners, a small percentage of women, certainly, are perpetrators of PV, but this is a similar number to the number of violent men. The logical inconsistency here is shown by the fact that Mary Barnish would not describe the number of male perpetrators of PV as 'a few'.

Violent women may well claim in court that they had a psychotic breakdown or had suffered years of abuse themselves. You cannot blame them for plying that excuse for their behaviour. It often works. But the truth in the majority of cases is that those women who commit PV are simply violent or lack self-control – just like male abusers.

And the idea that a man, whilst his partner is abusing him, is 'frequently amused' surely calls the credibility of this author into question. It is ridiculous to suggest that men such as those depicted in the case histories in Appendices C and D exhibited any signs of being amused. This is the most hateful nonsense. It is obviously not the result of research, it is just made up.

Finally, as for women 'rarely seeming intent on harming their partners', the reader need only look at Appendices C and D to see the truth. Ms Barnish seems to be trying to rearrange the reality revealed there to show that the women in question really were the victims.

This scurrilous report contains sections entitled 'The harm done to women by domestic violence' and 'Women's response to domestic violence', but of course, again, there are no equivalents given for men.

There is a section titled 'Overview of perpetrator typologies', which is dressed up in academic language (e.g., 'the Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart tripartite typology'). It does not bluntly say 'they are all men', but it is clear this is a given – far too obvious to be worth stating, it seems.

This message is clear from statements such as:

Type 1: termed 'family-only', were least likely to have been violent outside the home or to have been abused as children, and they reported the least psychological abuse. **These men** appeared to suppress their emotions, and had conformist personalities and 'the borderline/dysphoric group were the most dependent and jealous...They also showed more psychopathic tendencies. Both these groups were found to be impulsive, accepting of violence, **hostile to women**, and lacking in social skills'. [Our emphasis]

What is particularly disturbing is the adoption of apparently scientific, objective, and sophisticated language, whilst presenting such flagrantly biased points of view. There are several later sections on perpetrator programmes (for which read treatment for men), and

these are invariably based on the Duluth model, which regards partner violence as a gendered issue: all in line with feminist patriarchy theory, naturally.

That this view of partner violence is at variance with the facts is known from many studies including^[7-13] but appears to be completely ignored.

Gender bias of the Home Secretary

In the Government document **Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls**^[54] the Home Secretary, Theresa May, opens the foreword with:

‘The ambition of this government is to end violence against women and girls.’

Quoting the 2009/10 British Crime Survey data as the source, the report states (though not in contiguous sentences):

‘There were over 1 million female victims of domestic abuse in England and Wales in the last year.’

‘Overall in the UK, more than one in four women will experience domestic abuse in their lifetime.’

‘The vast majority of these violent acts are perpetrated by men on women.’

‘Violence against women and girls is a gender-based crime.’

However, it is well known that domestic violence is *not* a gendered issue. This is proved by the data presented above and was first noted by Erin Pizzey, the founder of the first ever women’s refuge in the world, in Chiswick, in 1971, to whom we refer elsewhere in this report in more detail. (See the section, ‘The gender bias in the provision of help for battered men’.) Nevertheless Theresa May’s report is eloquent in stating its mistruths with notable inconsistency that suggests a lack of coherent authorship. For example, the sentence:

‘The vast majority of these violent acts are perpetrated by men on women.’

Followed by:

‘In 2009/10, women were the victims of over seven out of ten (73%) incidents of domestic violence.’

Nevertheless, the impression that the sentences give is that the vast majority of all domestic violence is perpetrated by men against women – a claim that is demonstrably untrue from the body of evidence, and even the very same report, the 2009/10 British Crime Survey, which is used to provide the data being quoted for violence against women.

So, we must ask, is a deliberately wrong impression being conveyed in this document, whilst avoiding probable untruth? The inclusion of the second sentence seems to convey an attempt by someone to introduce accuracy into the overall document, presumably someone with a degree of conscience insisted on it.

We have already noted that the British Crime Surveys consistently report that between a quarter and a third of all domestic violence is committed by women against men. (And we have seen that allowing for repeat offences increases the fraction of female abusers to 35%-50%, see [British Crime Survey data on partner violence by gender](#)).

In fact the 2009/10 British Crime Survey does not directly give the figure of 'over one million female victims of domestic abuse' as quoted by both Theresa May and Keir Starmer. Table 3.01 actually gives a figure of 212,000 women as victims of domestic violence, and 78,000 men (these are consistent with the claim that these are 73% and 27% of the total respectively^[1]).

It seems likely that the claim of 'one million' derives from the following paragraph in the 2009/10 BCS:

'38 per cent of the 2,087,000 violent incidents estimated by the 2009/10 BCS were incidents of stranger violence, and a further 33 per cent were incidents of acquaintance violence. Domestic violence accounted for 14 per cent of violent incidents as measured on the main BCS (Table 3.01). Domestic violence is likely to be under-reported in face-to-face BCS interviews and so figures on domestic abuse from a self-completion module are used to supplement these figures (see Section 3.9). Prevalence rates for domestic violence from the self-completion module are around five times higher than rates obtained from face-to-face interviews in the main BCS (see Walby and Allen, 2004).'

Using these formulae and figures, one can estimate the number of incidents of domestic violence against women in 2009/10 to be $2,087,000 \times 0.14 \times 5 \times 0.73 = 1,066,457$, so this is likely to be the origin of the 'more than one million' claim. However, if consistency is applied to this, the estimated number of incidents of domestic violence against men in 2009/10 would be $2,087,000 \times 0.14 \times 5 \times 0.27 = 394,443$.

It seems, therefore, that the government's document,^[54] championed by the Home Secretary, is ignoring 394,443 incidents of domestic violence against men each year in England & Wales. (Please note that this figure is derived from the same source, in the same manner, as that quoted for domestic violence against women, which forms the motivation for the document.)

That this degree of gender bias is being promulgated from the heart of government (and, indeed, from the Home Office, the government department which is supposed to protect us) is staggering. This is one of the major ministries of state; there surely can be no possibility of any defence based on ignorance?

The fact that the scale of domestic violence against men is revealed by the same report as used to motivate action in favour of women proves that those responsible for compiling the report must have been aware of the victimisation of men also, so what we have here is blatant, naked sexism from the Home Secretary.

A discerning reader might be excused for pointing out a paragraph in 'Call to End Violence against Women and Girls'^[54] which reads:

'...we recognise that men and boys can be victims of violence and that it can affect whole families, including children. Our work will include them.⁴ Men also have a key role in challenging violence and helping to change the attitudes and actions of their peers.'

This clearly indicates the Home Office's concern to be balanced and indicate that its work will include men. However, yet again, the remainder of the document contains not one jot of consideration for men or their needs with respect to violence (domestic or otherwise).

Furthermore, and this is the most egregious exposure of the wordsmithing going on here, if we look at the footnote indicated in the text by the superscript ⁴ we see this qualifies the wording by confining it to children:

The government is committed to continuing to uphold the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The rest of the footnote continues to be exclusively about children. There is no mention of men at all. In the sentence 'Our work will include them', the word 'them' means children, not men.

The last sentence quoted above:

'Men also have a key role in challenging violence and helping to change the attitudes and actions of their peers'.

Apart from this sentence clearly not flowing logically from the earlier sentence, 'we recognise that men and boys can be victims of violence', what it is saying is that men are the perpetrators of violence and other men need to stop them. That is a perfectly fine message – or it would be, if it were reciprocated. What about any recognition of women as abusers? What about getting other women to control them?

The truth is inescapable. The Home Office, in issuing this appallingly one-sided document, is revealing its view that violence against women is an issue for men generally, and that the undoubted reciprocal nature of women's violence against men doesn't matter – even if there are 394,443 such cases per year in England & Wales.

However, the *coup de grace* of this report lies in one final gem of hypocrisy:

'Violence against women and girls is a hidden crime. We want to bring it into the spotlight as an issue that should be talked about and that must be addressed.'

No. Partner violence against women is *not* a hidden crime. Domestic violence against women has been very well advertised for the last 40 years, and, indeed, is in the press almost daily. Yes, violence against women is abhorrent and must be addressed, but so too is violence against men, especially that violence committed by them on men. What is *really* the hidden crime is domestic violence against men.

What is abundantly clear here is that the Home Office absolutely does *not* want to bring PV by women against men ‘... into the spotlight as an issue that should be talked about and that must be addressed’. Quite the opposite appears to be the case. The Home Office is determined, along with other public bodies, to pretend it does not exist.

We end this section on a chilling note.

Consider Theresa May’s speech to the 36th Annual Women’s Aid National Conference.^[55] Its content is what you would expect from the report she championed, but it included this remarkable statement of policy intent:

‘In many ways, the women’s sector is a model of the Big Society we wish to build’.

That Big Society clearly is one in which male suffering and disadvantage is ignored completely.

Gender bias of the Home Office

A spokeswoman for the Home Office has said:^[55]

‘We recognise that men are victims of domestic violence, too, and they deserve protection. In December 2011, the Home Office set up the **Male Victims Fund** to support front-line organisations working with male victims of sexual and domestic violence. We also fund the Male Advice (and Inquiry) Line’. [Our emphasis]

The letter adds that:

‘The Government has ring-fenced nearly £40 million of stable funding up to 2015 for specialist local domestic and sexual violence support services, rape crisis centres, the national domestic violence helplines and the stalking helpline’.

The funding referred to in this second utterance is not gender-specific, but based on the avowed aims of the Home Office, the EHRC and the CPS, there can be little doubt it will be spent almost entirely on female victims, as evidenced by a figure obtained from the Home Office by the Mankind Initiative under a Freedom of Information Act enquiry. The figure, revealed in a letter from the Home Office dated 19th March 2012^[56] for the two years 2011/13, for the allocation of funding to support voluntary sector organisations that target services at male victims of domestic and sexual violence, is £225,000.^[56]

The disparity between UK Government spending on men and women for specialist local domestic and sexual violence support services is stark.

The view could be taken that at least this is a start, however, this optimism is dashed when one looks at the organisations that received the money.

- Ninety-four organisations applied and twelve were chosen for funding

- None of these twelve organisations had the words ‘men’ or ‘male’ in their title, though the titles of two of them did have the word ‘women’. (Recall that this funding is supposed to be specifically for male victims.)
- Mankind Initiative applied but was not selected
- The same applies to Mankind Counselling

Mankind Initiative is one of the leading, if not *the* leading, provider of assistance to abused men, yet it receives no public funding.

One of the successful organisations in the funding bid was the *Women’s Support Network* who received government funds for the ‘Training of staff and volunteers working with male victims and rebranding the service’.

It is to be presumed that ‘rebranding the service’ must include changing their title since *Women’s Support Network* is not really appropriate for an organisation also assisting men. However, the award was made in 2011, and by October 2014 no name change had taken place.

It gets worse, however. The introductory paragraph of *Women’s Support Network’s* website read as follows:

‘The *Women’s Support Network* (WSN), established in 1989, is a regional organisation that works across all areas of Northern Ireland. It includes in its membership community based women’s centres, groups and organisations, with a concentration in disadvantaged areas. **WSN is a charitable and feminist organisation**, which adopts a community development approach. We provide a range of support and services to 62 community based women’s centres, projects and infrastructure groups and 22 associate members drawn from across the community and voluntary sector who support women, families and communities. **Our vision is ‘a society where women’s experiences are fully recognised and valued and where women enjoy full and equal participation in all spheres of life’.** **Our mission is ‘to support the development of women’s organisations, enable collective action and positively impact on policy and decision-making processes’.**
[Our emphases]

Now does that sound like a suitable organisation for government to fund if it wants to help male victims? This is an avowed feminist organisation whose ‘vision’ and ‘mission’ has no place in them for men.

Another of the organisations successful in securing funding to help men was *North Derbyshire Women’s Aid*. Their website does indeed include a men’s section. However, when one clicks onto the site, the heading on the home page reads as follows:

‘North Derbyshire Women’s Aid exists for the benefit of women and children who experience abuse within a domestic relationship’.

If an abused man was looking for help and landed on this website, would he be likely to take his quest for help any further? At the very least this displays gross insensitivity, at the worst this could be seen as Derbyshire Women's Aid simply trying to deter men from bothering them.

Another of the successful applicants was *Arch North Staffs*. Their website has a men's section with links to a helpline and support. However, the gender bias of this organisation is still very evident. The longer web pages are those for the 'Women's Freedom Programme', which is aimed at partners of abusive men, and the 'Prevention Programme', which is aimed at 'treating' only violent men, not violent women. (This is the pathologisation of maleness at work again. We have yet to see any 'Prevention Programme' for female perpetrators anywhere in the UK.)

Preston Domestic Violence Service was another organisation that received funding. This is a more credible service for male victims. It used to be called *Preston Women's Refuge*, but changed its name because it is not specifically for women. (It is not a refuge anymore, either).

This organisation includes a section called 'Men2', which appears genuinely sympathetic to male victims. Its web pages include links to men's stories of partner abuse, which is likely to be helpful to men looking for advice. (Some of these stories are included in Appendix D).

Furthermore, they have an advert for their services for men at Preston North End football club, which is a sign of a genuine desire to reach out to male victims of PV. However, in the opening paragraph of their home page we read this:

'Preston Domestic Violence Services is the only organisation in Preston which exists solely to support adults and children experiencing (or having experienced) Domestic Violence. **It is a sad fact; that in the past year over 4000 women and girls aged between 16 and 59 have suffered from Domestic Violence in Preston alone!** [Our emphasis]

Note, please, that whilst statistics for DV against females are quoted, none are quoted for men. It seems there is no end to gender bias.

Gender bias of the Shadow Home Secretary

Yvette Cooper, the Shadow Home Secretary, writing in the *Guardian* on 5.2.13, said this:

'...the work to end violence against women lost momentum.....there is more every one of us could do to reduce the insidious, dangerous violence that still haunts too many women's lives.....Complacency has been part of the problem. Campaigning by women in the 1970s and 80s meant things such as domestic violence or rape within marriage were finally recognised as crimes. In the 90s and noughties, the government backed institutional change, including more refuges, courts to deal with domestic violence, and police training.....The scale of violence remains hidden or

taken for granted, and the basics are still often missed.....First, some facts. **Two women a week are killed by a husband, partner or ex.....ask men and women to stand up for the billion women globally who experience violence in their lives**.
[Our emphases]

Again, and again, this is the same old rhetoric utterly focused on women as the victims of PV, with absolutely no mention whatever of women as abusers.

The basics are indeed often missed. Those basics include PV against men in almost equal intensity and measure. It is impossible to understand that a woman who is currently shadow Home Secretary, a member of the Official Opposition of the United Kingdom parliament, could not be aware of this. There can be no other explanation of her signal omission of any mention at all of PV as a reciprocal social problem, than she is deliberately covering it up. No shadow Home Secretary could be so ill-briefed.

Furthermore, these biased accounts of PV, emanating from feminist sympathisers in the highest level of government, never mention that PV, like all forms of domestic violence, has been *decreasing* for twenty years (see 'Trends in partner violence and all violence'). It is as if they have a vested interest in talking up the incidence of male-on-female PV. And if that is so, we must ask if they are the best people to trust to drive down its incidence?

It gets worse. Both Ms Cooper and the present Secretary of State for Education and Minister for Women and Equalities, Nicky Morgan, have backed a programme of compulsory 'sex and relationship education' in schools initiated by the End Violence Against Women and Girls Coalition – a group of ardent feminist organisations that unashamedly upholds the notion that boys are disproportionately advantaged by virtue of their gender. Their agenda is an undisguised programme of feminist indoctrination in schools, whose function would be to drive home the one-sided message of female victimisation and male culpability.^[57]

Ms Cooper has made it very clear that if she becomes Home Secretary, she will pursue the EVWGC agenda. This is clear from her article published in the Independent article, 'We Must Educate Our Sons to Save Our Daughters'.^[58]

This article is essentially the feminist spin on domestic violence re-interpreted for a school environment. In it Ms Cooper looks forward to schools being the mechanism for 'empowering daughters' whilst forcing boys to become 'confident feminists'. One sex is to be empowered, whilst the other sex is to serve their requirements.

If EVWGC has its way, this would be accompanied by the 'correction' of boys who display evidence of unapproved thoughts. This is an unconscionable attempt at social engineering, bordering on child abuse. Karen Woodall's critique of Yvette Cooper's article is well worth reading in this context.^[59]

Gender bias of the judiciary

In 2010 the Judiciary of England & Wales published updated guidance on equal treatment, titled the *Equal Treatment Bench Book*.^[60] We quote from the organisation's website:

'It is intended for all judicial office-holders, in all courts and tribunals, both those who are new to the role and those with considerable experience. Its aim is to inform, assist and guide, to generate thought and discussion and, ultimately, to enable all judges to deal confidently, sensitively, and fairly with all those who appear before them'.

Having read the preceding sections, readers would expect this document not to be 'fair', and they'd be right. In common with every other public document whose title refers to 'Equality', the contents are flagrantly unequal.

Section 6 is entitled 'Gender Equality'. On its first page we find a list of seven key points. These are reproduced below. All seven refer to the need to protect women and to offset the disadvantage that the guidance explicitly assumes they suffer:

- (i) Women remain disadvantaged in many public and private areas of their life; they are underrepresented in the judiciary, in Parliament and in senior positions across a range of jobs; and there is still a substantial pay gap between men and women.
- (ii) Stereotypes and assumptions about women's lives can lead to unlawful discrimination.
- (iii) Factors such as ethnicity, social class, sexual orientation, disability status and age affect women's experience and the types of disadvantage to which they might be subject; assumptions should not be made that all women's experiences are the same.
- (iv) Discrimination is often unconscious and based on a person's own experience and perceptions; it is important to be aware of the wide diversity of women's experiences.
- (v) Women may have particular difficulties participating in the justice system, for example, because of child care issues, and courts may need to consider adjustments to enable women to participate fully.
- (vi) Women's experiences as victims, witnesses and offenders are in many respects different to those of men.
- (vii) As judges, we can go some way to ensuring that women have confidence in the justice process and that their interests are properly and appropriately protected.

It is truly astonishing to read such an utterance from the Judiciary of England & Wales. That anyone, let alone our judges, can have the audacity to entitle something 'Gender Equality', and then shamelessly refer only to protecting women is astonishing. Our judiciary are meant to weigh all things in the balance, and we ask, where is the balance here?

It seems clear that, slowly, the word ‘equality’ as used by all UK public bodies, is morphing into something entirely different from its true meaning. In an Orwellian sense: some animals are more equal than others, it seems. These documents are drafted and approved by people with a political agenda, of that there can be no doubt. And when the judiciary of the land become political, that is the beginning of the end of dispassionate justice for all who stand equal before the law.

That such a thing as this could happen within our judiciary is truly frightening. However, it is not surprising when you discover that people like Laila Namdarkhan have been instrumental in promoting women’s interests within the prison system for many years. Her views are exposed here.^[61]

[This leads to another iniquity of the gender bias that undoubtedly exists in our society today. **Men are treated six times more harshly than women in the criminal justice system. If men were treated as equals with women in sentencing terms, five out of every six men in prison would not be there**^[62] and one must ask, is this the result of the influence being brought to bear on our judiciary?]

We return to the judges’ guidance and give below an extended deconstruction and critique of it, point by point:

In (i): ‘Women remain disadvantaged’: No, they do not. The entire thrust of this report shows that they are very much advantaged – inappropriately – and the whole of this judicial guidance is a case in point, as are all the other documents reviewed in this report. And, as noted above, women are treated far more leniently within the criminal justice system than men.

In (i): ‘Women are under-represented in the judiciary’: No, they are not. The Judicial Appointments Commission regularly publishes data on judicial appointments. Those up to June 2013^[63] are given across 9 different categories of judge, and the final Table (to which we refer below) lists comparative data for various years from 2007 to 2013.

Across all these years, and all judicial categories, 1059 appointments were made in England & Wales of which 484 (or 46%) were women. Moreover, the proportion of appointments made of women generally exceeded the proportion of women applicants, i.e. women applicants have a greater chance of success than men (which may be on the basis of merit, of course, but certainly does not suggest discrimination against women).

The 2013/14 report^[64] gives the following overview of appointments in the last year:

2013/14 Appointments	Male		Female	
Legal	156	52%	135	45%
Non-legal	208	41%	270	54%
Total	364	45%	405	50%

(Percentages do not add to 100% because gender was not always specified)

This does not present a picture that 'Women are under-represented in the judiciary'. It is clear therefore that the utterance of this phrase, which is a lie, in the judge's guidance is yet another feminist mantra mindlessly uttered from received 'wisdom'. It is astonishing that our judiciary could be so stupid as to confound themselves with their own facts in this way, and shows beyond doubt the degree to which they are being party to the widespread anti-male bias, which is the current zeitgeist.

Discussion on the training of lawyers

This is merely the current situation. It is certain that the number of females entering the law profession will rise and soon outstrip men markedly. Nobody could reasonably say that women are that much more able lawyers than men that, having been released to take advantage of their opportunity in society, they are outstripping men as lawyers. That would be nonsense. What this can only mean is that this is yet another example of how the educational system in the UK is disadvantaging boys.

[Further evidence of this comes from the fact that women now outnumber men at almost all universities in the UK (and the USA and Canada and virtually everywhere else). In 2012 new women graduates exceeded new men graduates by 38% across all universities/colleges in England, Wales & Scotland.]

In law schools, the number of degrees awarded to men in 2012 was only 38% of the total, with 62% going to women (i.e. new women law graduates exceeded new men law graduates by 63%). As this cohort works through the process, the number of female lawyers is bound to outstrip males, and since there is no sign of the educational disadvantage of males in the UK being addressed, the law profession, and many other professions, will become ever more dominated by women.

Two-thirds of the staff of the Crown Prosecution Service are women.^[65] A time is coming when it will be hard to find a male judge, and we wonder what that will do to the already seriously anti-male criminal justice system?

We suggest that it is only a matter of time before the tendency to gender bias against men in the judiciary becomes thoroughly institutionalised. We will soon have a female dominated judiciary, which incarcerates people, 95% of whom are men, and we speculate what effect that might have on men's civil obedience.

In (i): '*...there is still a substantial pay gap between men and women*': What, we ask, is the relevance of pay in the context of judicial guidance? The answer, of course, is none. This is just another current feminist mantra being used to 'advise' (and, obviously, influence) our judiciary. This inappropriate subject is raised again in Section 6.1.3 in the Equal Treatment Bench Book^[59] which reads as follows:

'Guidance from the Equal Opportunities Commission (now the EHRC) points out that men and women are not starting from an equal footing and that identical treatment will not always be appropriate. It says that schools can help address the gender pay gap and job segregation that exists beyond the school itself by implementing

initiatives to counter gender stereotyped attitudes to jobs and careers among pupils and parents’.

It then goes on to give data on pay differences between genders. (A more balanced discussion of the pay gap issue is available^[66]). That the authors of the Equal Treatment Bench Book think it appropriate to discuss pay in the context of their guidance to judges about the administration of justice confirms the gender-political nature of this document. How could what someone is paid be relevant to how that person administers his or her duties in such an august profession? One hopes the judiciary are not losing sight of basic principles here, but we cannot be sure.

This doubt is further reinforced by this chilling quote:

‘... identical treatment will not always be appropriate’

Is this saying (as we think it is) that a different test will be applied to men than that applied to women in the criminal justice system, based upon women’s supposed (and fallacious) disadvantage in society generally?

This is a remarkable disclosure that the Ministry of Justice is now openly recommending that people be treated unequally before the law – based solely on their sex – when it is a principle enshrined in law that all stand equally before it.

In (ii): In reference to the ‘*stereotypes and assumptions about women*’ not being allowed to lead to unlawful discrimination. Clearly as far as it goes, there can be no objection to such a proposition. But, by omission of the same sentiment for men, we can only conclude that there is no concern that ‘*stereotypes and assumptions about men*’ lead to unlawful discrimination either.

This unfortunate approach is, by negative inference, specifically about men, who actually are being subject to such negative stereotyping, and this is particularly relevant in cases of domestic abuse that come before the judiciary. The stereotyping, of course, is that men are violent and women are not.

Like the women’s refuge industry, it appears that the judiciary is now explicitly identifying partner abuse as a masculine trait, e.g. from the Women’s Aid website: ^[2]

‘Domestic violence against women by men is caused by the misuse of power and control within a context of male privilege. Male privilege operates on an individual and societal level to maintain a situation of male dominance, where men have power over women and children. Perpetrators of domestic violence choose to behave abusively to get what they want and gain control. Their behaviour often originates from a sense of entitlement, which is often supported by sexist, racist, homophobic and other discriminatory attitudes. In this way, domestic violence by men against women can be seen as a consequence of the inequalities between men and women, rooted in patriarchal traditions that encourage men to believe they are entitled to power and control over their partners.’

This is precisely a stereotyping of men in general, based on an ideological premise. Moreover it is a stereotyping which is given spurious legitimacy by widespread promulgation in dozens of gender studies courses in our universities.

This is the most serious of all instances of stereotyping as regards the injustice, which it itself engenders; yet this entire report purports to give the lie to such stereotyping. It is clear from their own words that the authors of this judicial guidance care nothing about men and only care about women. They are clearly adherents of the gender-political ideology of feminism. This document can do nothing to ensure the ‘enabling [of] judges to deal fairly with all’.

In (vii): The recommendation that judges should ‘ensure that women have confidence in the justice process, that their interests are properly and appropriately protected’. Presumably, this takes precedence over the confidence men have in the justice process? How can anyone believe that, upon reading this document, the interests of men are going to be properly and appropriately protected? The answer, of course, is they cannot. It must be severely dented by this document – and by all the other official documents reviewed in this report. The overall impression is that public bodies care only for women and care not at all for men, and now that appears to be endemic in our judiciary.

In Section 6.1.7 of the guidance: The bald statement that that domestic violence ‘consists mainly of violence by men against women’ is made. This repeats the same one-sided view with which the reader will be familiar from all the other reports, websites, etc., discussed herein. Again, women are presented exclusively as victims, men as perpetrators, even though the evidence doesn’t support this proposition. This has already been thoroughly refuted in this report, and this bald statement shows beyond a shadow of a doubt, that far from judges being appropriately informed and thereby encouraged ‘... to deal fairly with all those who appear before them’, the reverse is the case. Judges are being misinformed so as to encourage unfairness.

In Section 6.1.11: ‘Women as offenders’. The tenor of this entire section is nakedly sympathetic towards women offenders, offering an extensive range of excuses for their conduct. It is true that in a more balanced context, what is being said here might be seen as reasonable.

However, the point is that there is no part of the guidance that deals specifically with ‘men as offenders’ which offers any comparable mitigation for *their* behaviour. In other words, men do not warrant special treatment in the criminal justice system, but women do. By signal omission, again, male offenders are deemed to deserve punishment whereas female offenders deserve help, support and consideration. This is an untenable proposition, as all should stand equal before the law.

This section quotes Lady Justice Brenda Hale:

‘It is now well recognised that a misplaced conception of equality has resulted in some very unequal treatment for the women and girls who appear before the criminal justice system. Simply put, a male-ordered world has applied to them its

perceptions of the appropriate treatment for male offenders.... The criminal justice system could ... ask itself whether it is indeed unjust to women’.

It is hard to interpret this in any other way than as a proposal to have one law for men and another law for women. A punishment that would be fair and just to impose upon a man would, apparently, be unjust to impose upon a woman for the same crime. And a judge is making these remarks.

We suggest this is symptomatic of a detachment from reality. The world is *not* male-ordered. This is a political feminist construct. If anything, nowadays, the developed world is actually female-ordered and becoming more so daily, as witness the entire thrust of this report. And the deep irony of this judge’s utterance is that were her proposition true, it is unlikely that Lady Justice Brenda Hale could be in the position she is that allows her to make this outrageously biased statement – let alone have it included in a formal judicial guidance supposedly about gender equality, and yet espousing inequality as a principle.

A further example of government-sponsored judicial inequality is the infamous Corston Report^[67] which has been widely criticised. The reader is directed there for more information.

Gender bias in education

The main issue of gender bias in schools is its impact on boys’ educational outcomes. That is such a large topic, it demands fuller discussion elsewhere. However, the issue of violence raises its head in the school environment – so we’re told by Yvette Cooper, the Shadow Home Secretary, and the current Secretary of State for Education and Minister for Women and Equalities, Nicky Morgan.

They tell us that school boys are basically rumbustious, nasty little pieces of work who habitually bully girls at school. They have no evidence to support this outrageous claim, of course, yet they insist that boys must be indoctrinated into their totalitarian ideology, to become ‘confident feminists’.

It seems the sustained gender bias (an attack on men and maleness) cannot start too young. In a report titled **Gender Differences in Educational Outcomes: England**,^[68] published in June 2010, ostensibly about education, we find instead these items:

- A Home Office document *Together We Can End Violence Against Women and Girls: a Strategy* is referenced, that sets out a coordinated approach to ending violence against women and girls (VAWG), referencing commitments to key actions in a range of areas. One of the commitments is for Ofsted (the education inspectorate) to engage with students and staff in schools in its inspection of how schools undertake their equality duties and, in particular, how they work to prevent violence and support girls who are experiencing violence

- In 2007 the Equal Opportunities Commission issued *The Gender Equality Duty and Schools: Guidance for Public Authorities in England*. It outlines ways in which they can take steps to address sexist and sexual bullying and how to tackle sexual harassment, and it challenge attitudes to violence in schools. For example, to address sexist and sexual bullying, schools may decide to adapt their anti-bullying policies to refer explicitly to sexism and to define sexual bullying; and/or work with pupils to develop school policies to promote an atmosphere free of intimidation; and/or explore gender stereotyping in the curriculum. The charity WOMANKIND works with schools to identify sexual bullying in the school environment, to define it in school practices, and to raise awareness across school so as to encourage work on strategies to prevent it
- Over 75% of 11-12 year old boys thought it was acceptable that women get hit if they make men angry. Apparently girls were not asked about the acceptability of hitting boys/men
- The issue of sexist or sexual bullying which has been found to be a serious problem for girls and female teachers. It seems bullying of boys was not addressed, by anyone, for any reason
- Cheshire County Council has developed a range of resources for schools in Cheshire to challenge young people's attitudes to violence, including drama projects and a 12-week group work programme for young males who are allegedly developing abusive patterns of behaviour. However, no such programmes exist for girls. One can only assume that the impression being put forward is that girls are deemed incapable of violence, which is nonsense, as any teacher or parent knows

The report also has sections on the gender pay gap. What this is doing in a report supposed to be about education can only be explained in the context of a sustained approach to gender bias, and feminist indoctrination of our young people.

In a document that should logically be about the disadvantaging that boys are experiencing in our education system, we get instead the usual feminist rhetoric. Perhaps the approach is to treat boys as in need of 'treatment' for simply being boys, whose conduct must clearly be a reflection of their innate sense of self in any given environment, treatment that will stop them complaining about not getting an equal education.

Gender bias of trade unions

We have not carried out a thorough survey of the position trade unions take on domestic violence. However, we have selected two unions for study as to the extent to which they present the usual picture of PV as men beating up women.

Prospect is a trade union that represents professionals, scientists, engineers, managers and other specialists in over 300 private and public sector organisations. Its website has a page entitled 'Help break the circle of violence against women'.^[69] It begins with the statement (discussed earlier):

‘Acts of violence cause more death and disability among women aged between 15 and 44 years than cancer, malaria, traffic accidents and war combined’

This is easily proven to be unmitigated nonsense – see [Appendix A, ‘World Health Organisation \(WHO\) data’](#). Is this an honest mistake? We are hard pressed to see it like that.

The principal author of this report has personally informed Prospect that its statement is emphatically false, enclosing the data referred to from Appendix A and quoting its authoritative source, yet the statement remains on the web site for all to see. Prospect knows what it is saying is untrue, but it sticks to its guns promulgating lies.

A more fundamental concern with Prospect’s ‘Help break the circle of violence against women’ campaign, is, as usual, that it completely ignores male victims. The problem is deeper than just one union, however. This particular initiative is endemic in the trade union movement. It derives from UNI Global Union, which is an international confederation of similar unions: a kind of ‘union of unions’, based in Switzerland, that claims to represent more than 20 million workers from over 900 trade unions in the fastest growing sectors in the world – skills and services.

UNI is a 100% dedicated, fundamentalist feminist organisation. The Prospect website gives a link to UNI Global’s promotional material^[70] for the ‘Help break the circle of violence against women’ campaign - which UNI Global has rolled out across all their affiliated unions. The second video on this UNI Global web page is essentially a 17-minute introduction to feminist Patriarchy theory in simple language. Amongst other horrors of anti-male sexism the video contains this description - of *men*:

‘They are aggressive beings with no contact with their emotions; highly competitive and unable to control their impulses, especially sexual ones’.

This is an appalling, deeply reprehensible piece of political anti-male gender hate, which is not only wholly ungrounded in fact, it defies common sense.

It is no longer surprising, therefore, that the initiative on the Prospect site, which originates from UNI Global’s feminist bigotry, extends compassion only to women. This policy is dedicated to a disturbingly misandrous political ideology. UNI Global’s reach is huge – and it is just one of the innumerable organisations pushing this same sexist agenda.

It is another deep irony that the historical protectors of the working man, his trades unions, should have been taken over, indeed captured, by a female political movement that is intent on discriminating against him, and ultimately plots his subjugation. We must ask, where can the working man now go for fairness, equality, truth or compassion, if not to his trades union?

Gender bias in the provision of help for battered men

No discussion about shelters for the victims of domestic violence would be complete without mentioning Erin Pizzey, the founder of the first ever women's refuge for battered women in the world, in Chiswick, in 1971. The following is a paraphrasing of her account of those times from her book *This Way to the Revolution*^[71] and also from interviews which can be found on YouTube.^[72]

Erin Pizzey quickly realised that most of the women she was sheltering (62 out of the first 100, she says) were just as violent as their partners. She also realised that battered men were in need of a shelter, and did open one briefly – but it soon shut down due to lack of funding.

Just as today, more than 40 years later, in the 1970s people did not believe that battered men existed, and funding was not forthcoming. Ms Pizzey was ultimately drummed out of the country, largely as a consequence of intimidation by feminists who had colonised the women's refuge movement, and were constantly staging demonstrations outside her women's refuge. Herein lies another irony: women preventing women finding shelter in times of crisis in their lives. Feminists objected to Erin's shelter for battered women, and closed her down.

The question arises, why were feminists so hostile towards Erin Pizzey? It was because she insisted on saying that women were as violent as men, and that PV was not a gendered issue but a generational one (the majority of perpetrators have witnessed PV in the home as children), and no one could be properly helped if these facts remained unacknowledged. However, this was in direct conflict with the feminist orthodoxy that is still rampant today in all walks of public life.

Discussion and case study on the Refuge movement

Erin Pizzey's employment of male staff in her women's refuge was a further red rag to a bull for the feminists. She reports them objecting to this, saying that only women must be allowed in the refuges. Men must never be seen as carers or compassionate and must never be seen as helping battered women. That role was forbidden to men on the grounds that it would present them in a favourable light. The feminists were less concerned with helping abused women than with maintaining the purity of their ideological political agenda.

Erin Pizzey describes herself as the embodiment of what feminism should have become, but didn't. She was (and is) non-sexist and motivated only by compassion. By contrast, the feminists who still dominate the movement she started are motivated by hatred of men. For them, there could be no compromise between the two positions.

Consequently, the 'sisterhood' of feminists in the women's refuge movement has demonised Erin Pizzey and written her out of history. We see this from the Refuge website, where they claim:

'Refuge opened the world's first women's refuge in 1971 in Chiswick'

This is simply not true. Refuge as an organisation did not even exist in 1971. The refuge in Chiswick was opened by Erin Pizzey personally, she being the main fundraiser (read her book or view this video^[73]). It is clear, therefore, that the Refuge website has expunged all mention of Erin Pizzey, and has re-written history.

When people do that, it means they have something to hide. That Erin Pizzey's existence (she is now in her mid-seventies) goes unacknowledged by the very movement she founded is proof (if any were needed) that Refuge is a gender-political organisation with a feminist agenda. It usurped a movement based on compassion, leveraging enormous public funding, and, has corrupted its true founder's basic understanding of the cause of the very social problem it purports to serve, with its own political feminist ideology.

The Rights of Man website's review of *This Way to the Revolution* makes the following observations regarding Erin Pizzey: 'The fact that Refuge do not even acknowledge her existence speaks volumes about them and every day they refuse to acknowledge her is another day they are discredited. It is also worth noting that the Guardian and feminists and bloggers said nothing on the book – effectively no-platforming her. How the sisterhood hate sisters they disagree with – she is the 'disappeared' from the feminist lexicon. The other part is that without her, there would be no organisations supporting male victims of domestic abuse - No 'ManKind Initiative' (she's an honorary patron), no 'Abused Men in Scotland', no 'Dyn Project' etc. and certainly no refuges/safe houses for men. She has stuck at this issue and made it possible for them to exist and made it possible for support and recognition, however little and however grudging, for male victims of domestic abuse to exist'.

So, the woman who should be revered as a heroine by women's organisations as the founder of shelters for victims of domestic violence goes unrecognised by them, but is regarded as a heroine by men struggling for equal provisions and support.

We return to the issue of shelters for abused men. *Mankind Initiative*^[74] gives the following figures:

- 11 organisations offer refuge or safe house provision for male victims in the UK with a total of 58 spaces, of which
- 17 of these are dedicated to male DV/PV victims only (the rest being for victims of either gender).

In contrast, for female victims, there are:

- Almost 400 specialist domestic violence organisations providing refuge accommodation for women in the UK with about
- 4,000 spaces for women only, and over
- 7,000 places for women and children

If 20% of people reporting domestic abuse to the police are men, as we have shown, equal treatment would suggest 800 places in refuges should be available for men only. In fact, 17 are available.

Mankind Initiative alone receives ~1,600 calls per year from or concerning abused men. Yet there appears to be some dispute over whether there is a great need for men's shelters. This even extends to the House of Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs whose sixth report, in June 2008, includes the following:

para 215: We heard conflicting views on the need for male-only refuges. The Mankind Initiative told us that 'Government and local authorities have a duty to offer specialist support including refuge spaces for male victims of domestic violence'. However, others referred to research carried out by the Cardiff-based Dyn Project,^[75] which suggested that most male victims do not want or require refuge services. The Men's Advice Line^[76] agreed, stating, 'We have yet to be convinced that there is a significant need for additional beds for male victims of intimate partner violence. Most men, even if they are victimised, do not face the same levels of fear as women and most will want to remain where they are due to employment and family commitments'... We also submit that again the issue of men's refuges has been somewhat misrepresented by some for political reasons that have more to do with misogyny than concern for genuine individuals.

This expression of the Home Affairs Select Committee is deeply concerning, especially its clear accusation that compassion for male victims is actually politically motivated, and based on misogyny (the hatred of women). This is horribly redolent of a strong ideological feminism afoot in this watchdog of the people in the House of Commons.

[So too, is the strange remark about men 'not facing the same levels of fear', which is absolutely contradicted by the accounts of male survivors, e.g. see Appendix D. One is left wondering to what extent the Dyn Project and the Men's Advice Line are contaminated by this biased ideology too, judging by their remarks.]

Whilst it may be true that the demand for men's shelters is not currently pro-rata with the demand by women, this may be because men are still at that stage where they are unaware that PV is domestic abuse. (Women, of course, are very aware of this, as witness the undoubted gender bias to which we have been referring throughout.) It is likely that many male victims do not realise they are the subject of PV until the violence becomes extreme.

Or they might actually be taking a 'manly' approach to the problem by either minimising it, being in denial about it, shrugging it off, or just being plain scared to disclose it because of the real possibility that they will become the accused rather than the victim in the toxic gender-biased world that now exists in the area of DV and PV in particular.

The experience in Norway^[77] has been that the uptake of shelter places by men will initially be small but that it will increase rapidly over a few years as men become aware that help is available. It is notable, also, that men's stay in the shelters tends to be longer than women's. This is almost certainly because women are given possession of the marital home after divorce.

Mankind Initiative also notes that many men might have considered a shelter, had one been available in their area. And another factor is that men may be concerned about being able to take their children with them. These factors may currently be suppressing the true demand. The point is, the matter remains uncertain as long as the cultural blindness to the problem combined with the strident gender bias exists.

There is an argument being promulgated that men are not interested in shelters, however this is not supported by the studies given in Appendix D. They include cases where men ended up sleeping rough or in their cars. Partner violence against men is a frequent cause of their homelessness – and it must be remembered that ~90% of homeless people are men. In other cases the man wanted to leave but had nowhere to go, and was worried about leaving the children with an abusive woman – a problem that might have been solved by a men’s refuge which also took children.

One puzzling thing about the suggestion that abused men don’t need shelters is that men who have finally escaped an abusive relationship generally advise others to ‘get the hell out before it gets worse’ – as does *Mankind Initiative*. If this is the right thing to do, it is going to require shelters.

[There is an excellent video of Dr Warren Farrell, formerly a supporter of feminism and ex-official of the National Organization for Women (NOW), a leading women’s activist organisation in America, and now a writer and speaker for men’s human rights, in conversation with Erin Pizzey talking about many of the issues included in this report. It includes a section on shelters for men, and the difficulty of getting funding for them. They start off talking about male suicide, which is another serious issue in its own right.]

Gender bias of the police

We noted earlier that about one in five calls to the police for domestic abuse are made by men, thus confirming the widespread nature of PV against men.

The guidance which police authorities give on their web sites is gender-neutral, as it should be. However, this does not guarantee that the police act in a gender-neutral manner in practice. The action taken by the police when they are called to a scene of domestic abuse varies.

The guidance given to police officers is that their first priority is to protect the victim and any children. One key issue is, of course, in the context of a heated domestic dispute, combined with the pronounced gender bias in society as a whole, the police are often predisposed to seeing the woman rather than the man as the victim.

When faced with a domestic violence situation, police officers may find it far easier to take action against a male protagonist than a female one. Removing one party will defuse an altercation, but it is unlikely this will be the woman, especially if children are involved. Removing the man is not normally going to require concern for any children; while removing the woman may entail involving other social services to care for her and her children for a

time. This may not necessarily be in the children's best interests, and may cause a significant delay – and considerable complications for the police officer.

Simply ejecting the man or arresting him doesn't have these attendant complications. The standard cultural norm is that an ejected man can fend for himself without the police being involved further. By contrast, there is a cultural reluctance to eject a woman from her home unless she actually wants to leave, even if no children are involved. So, even if the man is the victim of PV, the presence of children makes the ejection of the man a virtual certainty.

The comprehensive review **Men's experience of domestic abuse in Scotland** by Brian Dempsey^[33] summarises the level of reporting to the police by male victims as follows:

'The most recent figures (Scottish Government 2012a) show that in 2011/12 there were 9,569 reports to the police of a domestic abuse incident where the 'victim' was male and the perpetrator female, and 659 reports where there was a male 'victim' of a male perpetrator (where the sex of the parties were recorded). The proportion of reports relating to male 'victims' to total 'victims' in particular police force areas was generally around 15% but ranged from 9% in Dumfries and Galloway to 21% in Strathclyde.'

(Note the use of quotation marks when talking about male victims of PV. This in itself suggests male victimhood isn't considered a reality.)

The larger of these estimates is in line with that for England (20-25%). As regards the action taken by the police on attending a PV incident, Dempsey refers to the following Protocol:

'Presumption of arrest: The Protocol has an important function in displaying the commitment of Scottish police forces to taking allegations of domestic abuse seriously. In terms of policing practice, its most important element is a strong presumption of arrest and detention until appearance in court where there is sufficient evidence, in all but exceptional cases. At the moment, while Scots law retains the requirement of corroboration, for there to be sufficiency of evidence there must be two separate pieces of evidence which could be the statement of the man that he has been abused and, for example, the confession of his abuser or evidence of his distress; the presumption of arrest and detention of the alleged abuser is then engaged –

Where there is sufficient evidence available, the Police will take appropriate action, whether or not the victim makes a complaint, and will arrest the offender and report the circumstances without delay to the Procurator Fiscal for consideration of prosecution.'

Dempsey notes that the Protocol is (rightly) gender-neutral. He goes on to note, however, that there is evidence to suggest that the Protocol is not actually being adhered to, for example,

'Strathclyde Police identified 150 arrests in relation to allegations of domestic abuse in a recent three week period... **not a single one of these 150 arrests was of a**

woman alleged to have been engaged in domestic abuse, despite the fact that 21% of reports to Strathclyde police are recorded as involving a male victim. Of course, a small proportion of those reports by abused men would relate to same-sex couples so some of the arrests may be of male abusers in same-sex relationships but nonetheless one would expect to see about 25* arrests of women abusers for every 150 arrests of male abusers if the police were applying the presumption of arrest contained within the Protocol. The fact that there was not a single arrest of a women accused of domestic abuse means that the evidence, such as it is, is not that there are too many arrests of persons accused of abusing their male partners as the COPFS fears but that there are too few. Research into why officers are not arresting alleged (female) perpetrators and therefore apparently not implementing the Protocol is urgently required.' [Our emphasis]

*Actually this is an under-estimate based on the data in the report. Allowing for man-on-man cases, I make this an expectation of 37 arrests of women per 150 men.

Dempsey goes on to make the following disturbing observation,

'The question of mandatory or presumptive arrest policies in relation to domestic abuse has been most extensively analysed in the US. This is due to the adoption of such policies by a number of US **jurisdictions following pressure from feminist activists** who cited evidence that allowing discretion to police officers resulted in failure to arrest in many cases. However, advocates of mandatory or pro-arrest policies became concerned when such policies increased the number of arrests of women who were accused of abusing their partners (e.g. Busch and Rosenberg 2004; Henning and Feder 2004; Miller and Meloy 2006). **Many researchers argue that women's violence should be seen as reactive** and so mandatory or pro-arrest policies on the basis of an allegation of domestic abuse should not be applied in the same way to female alleged abusers as it is applied to male alleged abusers (e.g. Finn and Bettis 2006; Hamilton and Worthen 2011), that is that the policy should be mandatory arrest of men accused of abusing their other-sex partner but not of women accused of abusing their other-sex partner.' [Our emphases]

The most disturbing recent development in how the police are required to react to domestic violence is the 2013 proposal that police should be advised to ban people suspected of domestic violence from their own homes, even if there is insufficient evidence to charge them with any offence.

This proposal is being made following the present Home Secretary Theresa May's instruction to the police to review their practices in this area. In the statement she made to parliament on this issue, Mrs. May again referred to the objective being the protection of women and girls. One can be sure that this new guidance, which was piloted in summer 2014, will be used almost exclusively against men. This bias in the motive for the review adds to the already existing bias against men in terms of who may be ejected from the household – for the reasons outlined above.

Erin Pizzey reacted to this proposal on Sky News.^[78] Note that the police officer interviewed refers to the victim as ‘she’. Note also the bias of the female interviewer. She cites the ‘1-in-4 women’ statistic but is apparently unaware of the obvious rejoinder that 1-in-6 men are abused too. Ms Pizzey disabused her of this ignorance.

The exchange on ‘evidence’ is interesting. The word of the accuser is clearly deemed to be an item of evidence, although not sufficient for an arrest – for which some additional evidence would be required. So the proposal that the accused (i.e. the man) be removed from the house without sufficient evidence to make a charge actually means with no evidence at all beyond the word of the accusing woman.

To reiterate: under this guidance a man can be ejected from his own home simply because his female partner says so, with no evidence beyond her word that he has been abusive.

Gender bias of the press

A comprehensive account of how newspapers report PV issues would be a major undertaking. Suffice it to say that newspapers and the media are the means by which the general public is informed – or misinformed.

Some news agencies are more consistently to blame for misinformation than others; however, the *Guardian* is the chief culprit amongst the newspapers, whilst the BBC, both radio and TV, are similarly to blame. Both these sources clearly have strong institutional anti-male gender bias.

The fact that the public still regard PV as ‘men beating up women’ is all the evidence that is needed that these popular news sources do not present a balanced account of this reciprocal social problem.

Rather than dwell further on the bias of these sources, we draw attention to some honourable exceptions below, these articles actually present the truth about the victimisation of men:

- Nicola Graham-Kevan, theguardian.com, Tuesday 7 June 2011, ‘The invisible domestic violence – against men.’^[79]
- Susie Christodoulou, BBC news, January 2011, ‘Hidden male victims of domestic abuse.’^[80]
- Ally Fogg, *Independent*, 7 August 2012, ‘Why don’t we take domestic abuse against men seriously?’^[81]
- Ally Fogg, August 2014, ‘Throwing Domestic Violence Victims to the Wolves.’^[14]

The cover-up of female abusers

The Duluth model, which was created following a serious domestic violence homicide that took place in Duluth, Minnesota (Pence & Paymar, 1993), is an approach inspired directly by feminist theory that was very much the prevailing ideology of the time when it was developed in the United States.

It asserts that men's abusive behaviour (and indeed all the ills of the world, it seems) arises from 'patriarchy'. Patriarchy theory is the doctrine that masculinity is intrinsically toxic, and can be summed up by the phrases, 'male power', 'male privilege', and 'all men naturally oppress women'.

A brief description of this philosophy of 'treatment' is given by the *Knowledge for Growth* website,^[82] it is a simple matter to Google the name and be led to the website of the founders and main protagonists for the model, which underpins the overwhelming majority of 'batterer intervention' programmes in the United States.

Here is how Knowledge for Growth describes it:

'Much of the Duluth model revolves around the power dynamics inherent in opposite-sex relationships, which is a reflection of the different ways men and women are socialized on issues of power and equality.'

According to the Duluth model, men who are abusers (or sometimes men who are victims but are being treated as if they were abusers) should be put on 'treatment programmes'.

Such programmes are usually based on the following thinking:

'The goal of treatment is to educate men about gender roles, and how behaviours and values identified as 'masculine' have been shaped by societal messages and attitudes that reinforce patriarchal privilege and unhealthy ways of relating with women.'

This is pure, unadulterated feminist theory. However, as we have been at pains to show in this report, there is a huge body of research literature that demonstrates, on the basis of experience and data, that the patriarchy theory of PV does not bear scrutiny. (Refs.^[7-13] are just a few examples.) Although widespread and clearly still informing the DV/PV 'industry' in the United Kingdom, the theory is obviously untenable, since it is inconsistent with the widespread nature of female-on-male PV – and the fact that lesbian relationships display the highest level of PV (See Table 4).

The Duluth Model is the reason why female abuse of partners must be hidden away. The admission that women can be chronic abusers, and that this phenomenon is extremely widespread, is a flat contradiction of feminist theory. Were such data to be made widely available, it would invalidate the entire pseudo-academic basis of feminism, as it informs DV/PV.

This is precisely why feminists, in what amounts to a state-funded industry, must suppress knowledge of the prevalence of domestic violence by women. Otherwise feminists, and most leading politicians whose power base pandering to the feminist lobby augments, would be undermined.

There is yet to be any programme in the United Kingdom designed to treat abusive women, and ‘educate’ or ‘treat’ them out of their abusive behaviour. Yet there are plenty of such programmes for men and boys.

This state of affairs is encouraged by the fact that all public bodies stress that PV is only violence committed by men and there is, therefore, an urgent need to protect women. As a result, men are not being protected and violent women are not being helped.

The origins and natures of abusive women are described by Erin Pizzey:^[83]

‘A particular trait of women abusers when confronted with their behaviour, for example by the police, is to turn the tables on their victim by claiming to be the victim themselves. This is a common behaviour characteristic and is known as DARVO (Deny, Attack, and Reverse Victim and Offender), as explained by Tara J. Palmatier.’^[84]

Summary

It would be beyond the scope of this report to go too deeply into the topic of why the prevalence of partner violence against men is suppressed, or why so many public bodies take such an appallingly gender-biased stance on the issue. To do so would require a deconstruction of feminism and the post-feminist society in which we now live.

Instead, the reader’s attention is drawn to the views of a few women on the matter, given below. It should be noted that feminism has mounted a successful, and unopposed, revolution in the domestic violence industry.

The feminist lobby is now so powerful that any politician who seeks career success must pay court to the feminists. Despite feminism’s nakedly left-wing, deeply socialist/communist origins, even conservative politicians dance to its tune.

Theresa May and her Home Office is overtly feminist. David Cameron is a self-identified feminist. They know they must appease the feminist lobby in order to survive politically, so they follow pro-feminist policies, even if those policies are fundamentally against their own party’s deepest instincts. To be blunt, they know that support of the feminist lobby has been made non-optional for any government that wishes to survive. This is the degree to which feminism has gained power in the land today – and it is relentlessly driving its own doctrinaire, anti-male, anti-patriarchy agenda in the case of DV/PV.

The point can be made simply. Suppose a female politician were to make an anti-male remark, such as ‘Fathers are unnecessary’ – indeed Harriet Harman has said just this, repeatedly⁸⁵ – or ‘More male primary school teachers would be nice – but unfortunately we

can't trust them'. Such remarks would do that female politician no harm at all. But if a male politician were to make a far less objectionable remark such as, 'We don't need more women engineers', he would probably lose his job.

This is the simple truth that the public has not grasped: feminism is now the only permitted point of view. Feminists have persuaded the entire cultural/political system to believe that opposition to feminism equates to hatefulness towards women. Feminism has become the ideology of the 'Establishment'.

The position men find themselves in today with respect to partner violence is the same position men find themselves in with respect to almost all other aspects of their lives. The reason why men are disadvantaged is, quite simply, because feminism is in power and feminists don't care about men: indeed the entire one-sided ideology seeks to overthrow men's influence in society for good.

What better way to achieve political power than to cast men as violent thugs in thrall to their basic instincts, and unable to maintain any dignity or balance in their relationships with women?

This perspective is still entirely unappreciated by the vast majority of the general public who continue to believe feminism is 'a good thing': people believe that women are oppressed, because they are told so, repeatedly, but the reality is different.

What the public has yet to understand is that being an anti-feminist does not mean being a misogynist, nor that one is opposed to equality of opportunity for women. The vast majority of men in Britain today, including men's human rights advocates, support equality of opportunity for women. The irony is that it is now men's rights that are under threat from women. Today, it is men who are in need of equality of opportunity and equality of respect, not women.

On the one hand women are more empowered than ever before, yet still portrayed as eternal victims, and on the other, men are becoming more and more angry at being vilified and mistreated by the authorities when some (not all, we must not lose balance on this) are themselves victims.

Feminist philosophy is unacceptable, especially as an informer of practice, and as a means of understanding the current phenomenon of DV/PV. Indeed it could easily be argued that these social phenomena are made worse by feminism.

That feminism and its influence in society today is a good thing is unquestionably and emphatically refuted by the evidence, and illustrated by the videos below: videos by (or of) women, chosen because it's easy to dismiss men who express such views as misogynists.

- Barbara Kay, a Canadian journalist, is interviewed regarding her views of feminism.^[86]
- The excellent Karen Straughan ('GirlWritesWhat') on systemic gender violence.^[87]
- Karen Straughan's famous video 'Feminism and the Disposable Male'.^[88]

- A final one from Karen Straughan. This one has a slow start, but she quickly gets into her stride. The viewer will need to know that MRA = Men's Rights Activist; MRM = Men's Rights Movement; and NCFM = National Coalition for Men (Canada).^[89]
- This one is from Professor Christina Hoff Sommers, author of the seminal books *Who Stole Feminism? How Women Have Betrayed Women* and *The War Against Boys*. Despite the fact that it discusses education in the USA rather than PV, it illustrates how early societal gender bias starts.^[90]
- The final video is essential viewing for those who stubbornly insist on believing that feminism is benign and in favour of free speech. Attempts by men – who are now in the minority in campuses in all Anglophone countries – to set up men's support groups in universities have met with fierce resistance from feminists in America. The feminist influence over the university authorities is such that they generally succeed in having men's support groups banned, accepting without question the automatic appellation of hate groups given them by feminists. Similarly, if such groups as do exist invite external speakers to talk about men's issues, the feminists turn up to disrupt and attempt to shut down the talk. Hard-line feminists will do almost anything to sustain the cover-up, it seems, and if anyone tries to expose the issue of male disadvantage, even in the most measured and unaggressive tone, they will immediately be contradicted (generally without evidence) and vilified.
- Warren Farrell, who has written books including *The Myth of Male Power*, recounts his experience of giving a public talk in Toronto. In the video^[91] we see a demonstration by the local feminists (of both sexes) outside the hall aimed at shutting down the event (as one demonstrator freely admits). They succeed in preventing some would-be attendees getting in, by barricading the doors – until ultimately the police clear them away from the door (but allow the protest to continue, quite rightly).
- What we see here is feminists following an attendee around and continually screaming 'rapist scum' in his face, justly earning these people the sobriquet 'feminazis'. We see their willingness to deny freedom of speech to any opposing view, and to anyone who wants a peaceful open discussion. These are the same people, with the same ideology, who are covering up the truth about PV against men, and they are prepared to go to any length to silence anyone with a contrary view. By any stretch of imagination these people are enemies of free speech, which means they must be trying to hide something.

Finally, as regards academic publications, in addition to Refs. ^[7-13] *Institutional Resistance to Acknowledging Intimate Male Abuse*^[92] by Eugen Lupri is worthy of note.

What should the state do about the problem of male victims of partner violence?

What should the state do about the problem of male victims of partner violence?

Some of these suggestions are based on the Scottish review by Dempsey.^[33]

- **Strategic prevention:** Government action should be taken to restore gender neutrality in the Crown Prosecution Service, the Equality and Human Rights Commission, the Ministry of Justice, and the Home Office.
- **Primary prevention:** The public and providers of support services must be educated that both sexes can be victims and perpetrators of PV. The most important aspect of this is getting the message into schools, that women (and girls) as well as men (and boys) can be violent and abusive in both the same and other ways.
- **Secondary prevention:** First responders (police, hotlines, medical professionals) should take all individuals' concerns seriously. In an age of equality, no longer is it acceptable to take the easy route of ejecting men rather than women from the home in domestic violence situations. The police must become more willing to leave a father in charge of his children and eject a violent, quarrelsome woman. Refuge places for men with children must be made far more widely available at public expense, and, given the almost reciprocal levels of female to male PV, at least as many of those refuge places as for women must be provided for men so as to enable men to leave the home for their own protection without losing their children.
- **Tertiary prevention:** Rehabilitative services must be made available to all individuals who perpetrate PV, i.e. abusive women as well as men. The feminist-inspired, ideologically unsound patriarchy-based approach must be replaced by one that is not intrinsically anti-male and is equally applicable to both sexes. It is essential that the false view of PV as a gendered issue be overturned, and a more balanced view taken.
- **Changes in legislation:** The law needs to be changed in conjunction with the Home Office's current consultation^[93] to include the form of coercive control practiced by women within partner abuse. An education programme needs to be introduced for the primary, secondary, and tertiary services referred to above, which should be educated in the latest research literature which reveals the true picture about PV, especially those characteristics that are more common amongst women than amongst men, including the use of violence to achieve control.^[94]
- **Culture change:** The Home Office must end gender bias throughout its organisation, and in the public bodies and agencies under its direct remit, including but not limited to the CPS, the Probation Service, and the police. The government in general needs to ensure that a similar cultural purge is carried out of all its departments

including but not limited to the Ministry of Justice, the Department for Education, and the Equality and Human Rights Commission.

- **Appointment of a minister for men:** The Prime Minister must appoint a male minister for men, charged with the responsibility of ensuring balance and fairness is introduced into British life for men.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

World Health Organisation (WHO) data

The Prospect web page 'Help break the circle of violence against women' begins with the following statement, which is also used as a strapline on some links:

'Acts of violence cause more death and disability among women aged between 15 and 44 years than cancer, malaria, traffic accidents and war combined.'

This claim – and others in a similar vein – has long been known to be untrue. It appears on many websites. We presume Prospect has copied it from such a site. However, whoever started it got it seriously wrong.

The World Health Organisation's tables of DALY data dated 2008. DALY stands for 'Disability-Adjusted Life Year'. It is the sum of the number of years of healthy life lost either due to death or disability. Hence it is the correct measure to use to examine the above statement, which makes a claim about 'death and disability'. For the categories in question, and extracting the data for ages 15 to 44 as required to examine the above statement, the DALY data are:

Cause	Men	Women
1) Violence (excluding war)	15,022,795	2,560,795
2) Traffic Accidents	19,681,066	5,899,411
3) War	5,262,112	465,561
4) Cancer	8,467,333	8,672,786
5) Malaria	631,492	661,029
TOTAL of 2, 3, 4, 5	34,042,003	15,698,787

So actually, for women, cancer, malaria, traffic accidents and war combined account for more than six times the loss of healthy years of life as violence. The statement on the Prospect web site is therefore seriously in error.

The burden of violence (excluding war) on men in terms of loss of healthy years of life is nearly six times the burden on women.

The burden of war on men in terms of loss of healthy years of life is more than 11 times the burden on women.

APPENDIX B

Examples of studies from the Martin Fiebert literature review

Be aware in reading these summaries that the definition of PV may differ between the academic papers, and in particular may differ from that used by the BCS / CSEW surveys. Some explicitly refer to 'physical violence', for example – for which we would expect smaller percentages than found in the BCS / CSEW surveys due to their much wider definition of PV / PA.

United Kingdom Studies (5)

Carrado, M., George, M. J., Loxam, E., Jones, L., & Templar, D. (1996). *Aggression in British heterosexual relationships: a descriptive analysis* in the journal *Aggressive Behavior*, **22**, 401-415. In a representative sample of 894 British men and 971 women it was found, using a modified version of the CTS*, that 18% of the men and 13% of the women reported being victims of physical violence at some point in their heterosexual relationships. With regard to current relationships, 11% of men and 5% of women reported being victims of partner aggression. One in nine women admit to having used physical aggression against a husband or male partner compared to one in ten men. 14% of men say that they have been slapped by a partner compared to 9% of women. 11% of men have had a partner threaten to throw something heavy at them compared to 8% of women. Although Fiebert does not say so, I believe that this work was the result of a survey commissioned by the BBC and referred to by some as the 'Here and Now MORI Poll'.

*CTS refers to a commonly used 12-item scale called the 'Conflict Tactics Scale'.

Graham, K., Plant, M., & Plant, M. (2004). *Alcohol, gender and partner aggression: a general population study of British adults in Addiction Research and Theory*, **12**, 385-401. A cross sectional sample of 1052 women and 975 men were interviewed regarding their experience with partner aggression. 16% of women reported physically aggressing their male partners within a two-year period, while 13% of males reported physically aggressing their female partners.

Russell, R. J. H., & Hulson, B. (1992). *Physical and psychological abuse of heterosexual partners in Personality and Individual Differences*, **13**, 457-473. In a pilot study in Great Britain, 46 couples completed responses in line with the Conflict Tactics Scale. Results reveal that husband to wife violence was – overall violence 25%, severe violence 5.8%; wife to husband violence was – overall violence 25%, severe violence 11.3%.

Archer, J., & Ray, N. (1989). *Dating violence in the United Kingdom: a preliminary study in Aggressive Behavior*, **15**, 337-343. Twenty-three dating couples completed responses in line with the Conflict Tactics Scale. Results indicate that women were significantly more likely

than their male partners to express physical violence. The authors also report that, 'measures of partner agreement were high' and that the correlation between past and present violence was low. (Note the date - indicating that the extent of female perpetration of PV has been known for a long time).

George, M. J. (1999). *A victimization survey of female perpetrated assaults in the United Kingdom in Aggressive Behavior, 25, 67-79.* A representative sample of 718 men and 737 women completed the CTS and reported their experience as victims of physical assaults by women during a five year period. Men reported greater victimization and more severe assaults than did women. Specifically, 14% of men compared to 7% of women reported being assaulted by women. The highest risk group were single men. The majority (55%) of assaults on men were perpetrated by spouses, partners, or former partners.

Australian Studies (5)

Feather, N. T. (1996). *Domestic violence, gender and perceptions of justice in Sex Roles, 35, 507-519.* 109 men and 111 women from Adelaide, South Australia, were presented a hypothetical scenario in which either a husband or wife perpetrated domestic violence. Participants were significantly more negative in their evaluation of the husband than the wife, were more sympathetic to the wife, and believed that the husband deserved a harsher penalty for his behaviour.

Headey, B., Scott, D., & de Vaus, D. (1999). *Domestic violence in Australia: Are women and men equally violent?* Data from the International Social Science Survey, Australia 1996/97, was examined. A sample of 804 men and 839 women responded to questions about their experience with domestic violence in the past 12 months. Results reveal that 5.7% of men and 3.7% of women reported being victims of domestic assaults. With regard to injuries, results reveal that women inflict serious injuries at least as frequently as men. For example, 1.8% of men and 1.2% of women reported that their injuries required first aid, while 1.5% of men and 1.1% of women reported that their injuries needed treatment by a doctor or nurse.

Lewis, A. & Sarantakos, S. (2001). *Domestic Violence and the male victim in Nuance, #3.* Based on interviews with 48 men in Australia and New Zealand, authors present findings that domestic violence by women toward men exists, that the refusal to examine the prevalence of this abuse is a 'disempowerment' of men and that official policy should be changed to provide help for abused men.

Sarantakos, S. (2004). *Deconstructing self-defence in wife-to-husband violence in Journal of Men's Studies, 12 (3), 277-296.* Members of 68 families with violent wives in Australia were studied. In 78% of cases wives' violence was reported to be moderate to severe, and in 38% of cases husbands needed medical attention. Using information from husbands, wives, children, and wives' mothers, the study provides compelling data challenging self-defence as a motive for female-to-male violence.

Stockdale, G. L. (1998). *Men's Accounts of Domestic Violence. Unpublished Master's thesis. Deakin University, Australia.* 20 male victims of domestic violence were interviewed using a semi-structured protocol. Many subjects incurred severe physical violence and were 'disturbed most by false accusations of violence on their part, and their partner's use of their children against them'. They felt the legal system and the community supported this.

New Zealand Studies (5)

Ehrensaft, M. K., Moffitt, T. E., & Caspi, A. (2004). Clinically abusive relationships in an unselected birth cohort: men's and women's participation and developmental antecedents in *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 113 (2), 258-270. 980 individuals, aged 24-26, who were participants in a longitudinal study in New Zealand, were assessed. Subjects were examined with the CTS, the Partner Conflict Calendar, PCC, a measure of the consequences of abuse and a variety of personality and psychopathology scales. Findings reveal that 9% of the total sample, with an equal number of men and women, were victims of clinical abuse in their relationships with partners.

Fergusson, D. M., Horwood, L. J., & Ridder, E. M. (2005). Partner violence and mental health outcomes in a New Zealand birth cohort in *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 67, 1103-1119. The paper examined the extent of domestic violence in a sample of 437 women and 391 men who were 25 years old. Subjects were part of a long term longitudinal study and were administered the CTS2. Results reveal that 'there were more men exposed to severe domestic violence than women' and that mild and moderate rates were similar for men and women. Overall, 39.4% of women and 30.9% of men reported perpetration scores of 3 or higher. The authors report that men and women reported similar rates of injury (3.9% for women vs. 3.3% for men). In terms of initiation of partner assaults, 34% of women and 12% of men reported initiating physical assaults.

Jackson, S. M., Cram, F. & Seymour, F. W. (2000). Violence and sexual coercion in high school students' dating relationships in *Journal of Family Violence*, 15, 23-36. In a New Zealand sample of senior high school students (200 women, 173 men) 21% of women and 19% of men reported having been physically hurt by their heterosexual dating partner.

Magdol, L., Moffitt, T. E., Caspi, A., Fagan, J., Newman, D. L., & Silva, P. A. (1997). Gender differences in partner violence in a birth cohort of 21-year-olds: bridging the gap between clinical and epidemiological approaches in *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 65, 68-78. The paper used the CTS with a sample of 861 21-year-olds (436 men, 425 women) in New Zealand. Physical violence perpetration was reported during the previous 12 months by 37.2% of women and 21.8% of men, with severe violence perpetration by women at 18.6% and by men at 5.7%.

Moffitt, T. E., Robins, R. W., & Caspi, A. (2001). A couple's analysis of partner abuse with implications for abuse-prevention policy in *Criminology & Public Policy*, 1 (1), 5-36. A representative longitudinal sample of 360 young-adult couples in New Zealand completed a

13-item physical abuse scale. Results reveal that 40% of males and 50% of females had perpetrated at least one act of physical violence toward their partners.

Canadian Studies (5)

Bland, R., & Orne, H. (1986). *Family violence and psychiatric disorder* in *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, **31**, 129-137. Interviews with 1,200 randomly selected Canadians (489 men, 711 women) found that women both engaged in, and initiated, violence at higher rates than their male partners.

Brinkerhoff, M., & Lupri, E. (1988). *Interspousal violence* in *Canadian Journal of Sociology*, **13**, 407-434. The paper examined interspousal violence in a representative sample of 562 couples in Calgary, Canada. It used the Conflict Tactics Scale and found twice as great an incidence of wife-to-husband as husband-to-wife severe violence (10.7% vs 4.8%). The overall violence rate for husbands was 10.3% while the overall violence rate for wives was 13.2%. Violence was significantly higher in younger and childless couples. The results suggest that male violence decreased with higher educational attainment, while female violence increased.

Brown, G. (2004). *Gender as a factor in the response of the law-enforcement system to violence against partners* in *Sexuality and Culture*, **8**, (3-4), 3-139. The paper summarizes partner violence data from the 1999 Canadian General Social Survey (GSS). The GSS is based on a representative sample of 25,876 persons. Overall in the 12-month period preceding the survey, an estimated 3% of Canadian women and 2% of Canadian men reported experiencing violence from their partners. During the five year period from 1995-1999, an estimated 8% of Canadian women and 7% of Canadian men reported violence from their partners. The authors reviewed the response of the police and legal representatives to partner violence in Edmonton, Canada, and concluded that '... men who are involved in disputes with their partners, whether as alleged victims or as alleged offenders or both, are disadvantaged and treated less favourably than women by the law-enforcement system at almost every step.'

Grandin, E. & Lupri, E. (1997). *Intimate violence in Canada and the United States: A cross-national comparison* in *Journal of Family Violence*, **12** (4), 417-443. Data from the 1985 U.S. National Family Violence Resurvey and the 1986 Canadian National Family Life Survey were examined. In both cultures the rates of violence of wives against husbands were higher than husbands against wives. Specifically, the overall violence index for men in America was 10.6 and in Canada it was 18.3; while the overall violence index for women in America was 12.2 and in Canada it was 25.3. (I include this example paper because the data used is from the mid-80s, indicating that the extent of female-perpetrated partner violence has been documented for a long time).

Saewyc, E. M., Brown, D., Plane, M., Mundt, M. P., Zakletskaia, L., Wiegel, J. & Fleming, M. F. (2009). *Gender Differences in violence exposure among university students attending campus health clinics in the United States and Canada* in *Journal of Adolescent*

Health. Data was collected from a cross-sectional survey of 717 men and 1374 women at five universities who came for routine primary care. Subjects were primarily white (82%) and responded to items from the CTS. Results indicate that, 'both men and women reported a similar prevalence of physical violence from intimate partners.'

USA Studies (5)

These are a very small sample of the papers referring to the USA, from the huge number listed by Fiebert (these are randomly chosen, apart from being biased to more recent papers).

Davis, R. L. (2010). *Domestic Violence-related deaths* in *Journal of Aggression, Conflict, and Peace Research*, 2 (2), 44-52. This is a review article which examines domestic violence-related suicides. The author concludes that 'when domestic violence-related suicides are combined with domestic homicides, the total numbers of domestic violence-related deaths are higher for males than females' (in the USA).

Langhinrichsen-Rohling, J. (2010). *Controversies involving gender and intimate partner violence in the United States* in *Sex Roles*, 62, 179-193. This is a scholarly examination and analysis of the issues related to intimate partner violence. The author states that, 'using behavioural measures like the Conflict Tactics Scale in general or in community samples, women have been shown rather consistently to perpetrate acts of intimate partner violence at rates comparable to or even higher than men'.

Felson, R. B. (2008). *The legal consequences of intimate partner violence for men and women* in *Children and Youth Services Review*, 30, 639-646. Activists claim that assaults on women by their intimate partners tend to go unreported, and that, when they are reported, offenders are treated leniently. The author reports that 'evidence does not support the idea that assaults by male partners are particularly likely to be underreported or treated leniently. Rather, the results suggest that offenders who assault women are more likely to suffer legal consequences than those who assault men'. In a telephone survey, 800 subjects responded to a scenario of an argument between a couple in which one strikes the other, bruising their arm. Results indicate that subjects were more likely to condemn men's assaults on women than women's assaults on men, even though injuries were identical.

West, C. M. (2008). *A thin line between love and hate? Black men as victims of perpetrators of dating violence* in *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 16, 238-257. A review article which examines black men as victims and perpetrators of dating violence. The author concludes that 'the rate of dating violence perpetrated against black men is unacceptably high.'

Carney, M., Buttell, F., & Dutton, D. (2007). *Women who perpetrate intimate partner violence: A review of the literature with recommendations for treatment* in *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 12, 108-115. According to Fiebert, 'An excellent review of the literature on women who perpetrate violence in intimate relationships. Also summarizes intervention

programs for such women'. The introduction to the paper reads, 'Among the debates in the field of domestic violence, none is more acrimonious than the debate around female initiated violence – a debate that has been troubling for feminists since the first U.S. National Family Violence Survey of 1975 found women to be as violent as men. Because this finding contradicts feminist theory, it has been suppressed, unreported, reinterpreted, or denied. Attempts to explain away or diminish female initiated violence in intimate relationships has resulted in violent women being portrayed as engaging in self-defensive violence, less serious violence, or being the victims of gender biased reporting. In fact, rates of female initiated violence in intimate relationships are equivalent to or exceed male rates, even when analyzed for level of severity, and this includes female violence against non-violent males'.

Cross-Cultural studies

Lastly, an early paper comparing several different cultures,

Steinmetz, S. K. (1981). *A cross cultural comparison of marital abuse in Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, 8, 404-414. Using a modified version of the CTS, the paper examined marital violence in small samples from six societies: Finland, United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, Belize, and Israel (630 in total). It was found that 'in each society the percentage of husbands who used violence was similar to the percentage of violent wives.' The major exception was Puerto Rico where men were more violent. The author also reports that, 'Wives who used violence... tended to use greater amounts.'

The above extracts are just a small sample from the 300+ papers listed and reviewed by Martin Fiebert.^[36]


APPENDIX C

‘Show us the bodies’: Case studies of women who murdered men

Have you ever wondered who the people were behind the statistics of men murdered by female partners? Here are some recent example cases, which were tracked down simply from newspaper reports. They are mostly from the three-year period 2010 - 2012. This is not an exhaustive list, even for the period taken, even confining attention to England, Wales and Scotland. They are just the examples that were easily found in newspapers.

Readers should not get the impression that by concentrating on the deaths of men at the hands of women that an attempt is being made to minimise the prevalence or seriousness of partner violence against women. Of course, a similar set of examples could be compiled of women killed by their male partners. The purpose of concentrating on male victims here is to demonstrate that the PV statistics do represent real cases: that female-on-male PV is not mere fiction. No one doubts that male partners abuse women, but there does seem to be doubt amongst many people that female partners abuse men. Such doubters have been known to cry, ‘Show us the bodies’. So, here are 26 ‘bodies’ and one near-miss.


Sheila Sampford, 75

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	July 2013	John Sampford, 83, strangled	Wife Sheila Sampford , 75, claimed it was a mercy killing, but the judge did not agree. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-beds-bucks-herts-26353262

Sheila Sampford, who admitted strangling her terminally-ill husband, did not act out of mercy, the judge ruled. Mr Sampford was diagnosed with leukaemia on 6 June 2013, and told he had months to live. Judge Foster told Sampford it was clear her husband had taken the news well, and had given no indication that he wanted to end his life. He told his daughter Caroline Vant that he wanted to be resuscitated and was planning a full course of chemotherapy. ‘There was clearly some hope he might survive for some months,’ he said. ‘The treatment seems to have been going well. He was positive. What you did in particular

was to deprive your daughter of the opportunity to say goodbye to him, and for him to say goodbye to her.'

Shaniece Dobson, 21

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	25.2.12	Sean Martin, 21, stabbed	Girlfriend Shaniece Dobson , 21. She caught him on the phone to his former girlfriend. He had been arranging for her to take his pet dog. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-glasgow-west-21276307

Shaniece Dobson, 21, stabbed Sean Martin, also 21, in front of his younger brother and sister at her home in Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire. Ann, 17, and 15-year-old Paul Martin both told how they witnessed Dobson attack 21-year-old Sean in a jealous rage after she caught him on his mobile phone to an ex. Dobson went to the kitchen, grabbed a large knife and returned to plunge it into Sean's chest, they said. The seven-and-a-half inch blade pierced both lungs and sliced open both his windpipe and his main artery. He collapsed and died within minutes from massive blood loss. It emerged in evidence that Sean, from Coatbridge, had only been arranging for his former girlfriend to take his pet dog.

Susan Colquhoun

Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
9.1.12	Alan Kopp, 30, stabbed	Partner Susan Colquhoun . She claimed he had been stabbed in the street and had staggered back to their house. She was only caught because she confessed to a friend some months later, who reported to the police. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-glasgow-west-20945007

Susan Colquhoun fatally stabbed her partner in the back during an argument at their flat in South Lanarkshire. Colquhoun and Mr Kopp had argued because she would not let one of his friends into their house. During the row she stabbed him in the back, inflicting a wound from which Mr Kopp bled to death. After the attack, she washed her hands, wiped the knife clean on her housecoat and threw it from the balcony of the flat in Kelvin Gardens.

Susan Colquhoun claimed Alan Kopp had staggered back to their home after being attacked in the street. She nearly got away with her crime.

During the investigation into Mr Kopp's death, more than 400 witnesses were questioned by police. One wonders why the police were not more suspicious when no one had seen anything untoward out on the street. Colquhoun was questioned three times during the inquiry, but stuck to her story. The court heard, however, that three months after the event, Colquhoun told a friend what she had done. Thankfully, the friend told the police.


Colquhoun was charged with murder but admitted culpable homicide and attempting to cover up her crime. Her background included a conviction for assault and severe injury. The judge took the view that she was a danger to the public.

Natalie Scott, 27

Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
March 2012	James Dornan, 33, hit with wine glass	Girlfriend Natalie Scott , 27. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-tayside-central-21296367

A woman pleaded guilty to culpable homicide after killing her partner with a wine glass. Natalie Scott was standing trial at the High Court in Glasgow for murder, but admitted the reduced charge. Scott, 27, admitted striking James Dornan, 33, at their home in Stirling in March last year after he 'flew into a rage'. She claimed she was the victim of 'systematic' domestic abuse. This appears to have been a case in which previous abuse by Dornan was a significant mitigating factor in Scott's action.

Elizabeth Reid, 58


	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	1.5.12	John Whyte, 50, stabbed	Elizabeth Reid , 58. Regular drinking partners, whether 'partners' in the usual sense is not clear. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-tayside-central-21691439

The jury found Elizabeth Reid guilty of murdering John Whyte during a drunken disturbance at a flat in the city. Elizabeth Reid had denied murdering John Whyte with a knife, or similar instrument. At the High Court in Aberdeen, the jury convicted Reid, by majority, of killing the 50-year-old.

Reid admitted her actions at the outset, notably to those first emergency responders who tried in vain to save Mr Whyte's life. However, a main artery in his neck had been irreparably damaged, and he didn't stand a chance.

The court had heard that Mr Whyte had thrown a cup of alcohol over Reid, who had then walked to the kitchen, retrieved a knife and stabbed him before returning the knife to the kitchen cupboard.

Michelle Mills, 31

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	6.11.12	Edward Miller, 20, stabbed 24 times with extreme force	Partner Michelle Mills , 31. She claimed he had abused her, but at the trial it came out that she had a history of abusing her partners. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-leicestershire-22293984 http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2303336/Scalford-mother-Michelle-Mills-31-killed-young-lover-Edward-Miller-20-stabbing-24-TIMES.html

Michelle Mills stabbed Edward Miller 24 times with such force that the handle of the knife broke away from the blade. Mills then waited 20 minutes before raising the alarm as her partner lay dying on the living room floor of their cottage in the upmarket Leicestershire village of Scalford.

The jury heard that minutes before the killing Mills had texted one of her 70 previous lovers and told him: 'I still love you and always have. I'm sorry xx.' In a second text she wrote: 'I wish I'd never let you go xx.' Moments later she took a kitchen knife and repeatedly stabbed Mr Miller to death as he sat drinking wine on their sofa.

The jury heard that Mills was Eddie's first serious girlfriend. He was 18 when they met, she was 29. Yvonne Coen QC, prosecuting, said 'Michelle Mills was considerably older than her boyfriend and obviously had a good deal more life experience'.

She told police her 20-year-old boyfriend had been violent to her but the trial heard she had attacked previous partners. And Eddie had told his father, Colin Miller, that Mills had

previously pulled a knife on him. In fact she had previously attacked three other former boyfriends with knives.

Det Insp Lee Hill said: 'Michelle Mills is a violent, self-centred and manipulative woman who was happy to portray herself as the victim of domestic violence at the hands of a number of her partners, including Eddie Miller.'

At Lincoln Crown Court, judge Michael Heath passed a life sentence on Mills and described her as a 'manipulative woman' who had shown no signs of remorse.

Joyce Evans, 69


Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
July 2012	Colin Ballinger, 66, strangled.	Partner Joyce Evans , 69. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-london-22062512 http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-london-22569668

Joyce Evans killed her terminally-ill partner, Colin, because she could not cope with caring for him. The court heard Evans put pressure on Mr Ballinger's neck and put a bag over his head, before telling a neighbour: 'I think I've killed Colin. He was getting on my nerves.'

She had been reluctantly caring for the former soldier for six months. Psychiatrist Dr Piyal Sen told the Old Bailey: 'She felt trapped, with no way out.' Richard Carey-Hughes QC, for Evans, said: 'She was probably the last person in the world to become his carer'.

She was found guilty of manslaughter, but given only a suspended sentence.

Louise Cox, 45

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	20.11.12	Ian Graham, 51, stabbed	Partner Louise Cox , 45. She claimed self-defence, but the jury didn't believe her. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-wiltshire-22551451


Louise Cox, 45, of Newtown, Trowbridge, admitted stabbing Ian Graham, 51, at his flat in Beaufort Mansions, Stallard Street, Trowbridge, in November. She had denied the murder charge on the grounds of self-defence, but the jury at Bristol Crown Court returned a unanimous guilty verdict.

Mr Graham was stabbed with a kitchen knife on 20 November and sustained a 12cm (5in) deep wound that penetrated his lung. An ambulance was called but he was pronounced dead on arrival at the Royal United Hospital in Bath.

After stabbing her partner, Cox fled the scene and was arrested by officers at Trowbridge train station. The court was shown footage of Cox stating she wanted Graham dead.

'By pleading not guilty to the charge of murder, Cox has refused to take any responsibility of her actions,' said Det Ch Insp Ian Saunders from Wiltshire Police. 'She forced Mr Graham's family to endure a trial.'

Collette Booth, 47

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	30/1/13	Michael Moss, 48, beaten to death	Partner Collette Booth , 47, with two others. She persuaded a couple of young men to beat Michael up, and he died. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-derbyshire-24040454


Collette Booth arranged for two men to attack her former partner, and was jailed for manslaughter.

The court heard that a relationship between Booth and Mr Moss had 'grown sour'. Mr Moss, 48, was attacked and killed in the front room of the house where he had been staying and looking after an elderly occupant, who was in hospital at the time of the assault, the court was told.

The killing of Michael Moss, 48, of Ilkeston, was described as a 'mindless and violent attack'.

Mr Moss was described by his family as 'a loving father and son, who loved all his children and grandchildren'.

Kelly Cliff, 40


	Date of attempted murder	Victim & method	Would-be killer & link
	2013	Carl Gallagher. Plot foiled.	Partner Kelly Cliff, 40 , was convicted of soliciting murder. She had asked a former neighbour to kill her partner, who she had been with for 22 years. The court heard that she had had numerous affairs during that time, and wanted him out of the way permanently. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-birmingham-25354320

Carl Gallagher, who had stayed with Kelly Cliff throughout their 22-year relationship during which she had a string of affairs, survived a plot by Cliff to have him murdered.

Mother-of-two Cliff was found guilty of soliciting Dalton Bowen, a friend of the couple, to murder Mr Gallagher. The jury had been told how Mr Gallagher put up with the repeated affairs by the woman who wanted him dead. He said in a sworn statement read to the court: 'The relationship always had its ups and downs and throughout that time I have been aware that she had relationships with other men behind my back.'


The couple had married during their long relationship, but divorced seven years ago, before reuniting. Mr Gallagher described how he believed she was being unfaithful again, during the weeks running up to the plot being discovered, after Mr Bowen went to the police. Mr Bowen, aged 45, who had known the intended target for 15 years, was so shocked that he revealed the plot to detectives who arrested Cliff in April.

Rebecca Dormer, 23

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	22.2.13	Gareth Matthews, 32, stabbed	Girlfriend Rebecca Dormer, 23 http://www.northyorkshire.police.uk/11938

Rebecca Dormer of Spring Hill, Whitby, was convicted of deliberately killing 32-year-old Gareth Matthews at Leeds Crown Court. The jury heard how Dormer had picked up a 12-inch knife and stabbed Mr Matthews in the chest during a domestic argument. The knife went through Mr Matthews' heart and into his liver, causing severe and, ultimately, fatal loss of blood. They had been in a relationship for a number of years and it is clear from the investigation that it could become volatile, with alcohol frequently being a factor.

Sandra Clinch, 49


	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	13.5.12	Alan Clinch, 48, stabbed with scissors	Wife Sandra Clinch , 49. A case of long-term partner abuse ending in death. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2224835/Sandra-Clinch-49-stabbed-husband-dead-scissors-wouldnt-help-tidy-up.html

A four-times married Sandra Clinch stabbed her latest husband to death with a pair of dress-making scissors because he wouldn't help her clean the house. She lashed out – stabbing Mr Clinch in the heart and lungs with dress-making scissors – after he told her to 'shut up'. The blades of the scissors penetrated 10 to 12cm into his chest. The blade caused serious injury to his left lung and his heart and he bled to death.

The mother-of-five killed Alan Clinch after a 'blazing row' over his refusal to tidy up before some friends came over for Sunday lunch. Clinch was nicknamed The Hulk by neighbours because of her mood swings and violent temper, the court was told. They could hear her shouting and ranting at her husband at least once a week.

Sandra was known to have a violent temper. Her family testified that she regularly lost her temper and attacked them, sometimes using household objects as weapons. She was married three times before Alan. Neighbours would often see and hear the couple arguing. A neighbour testified that 'About once a week I would hear very one-sided, heated rows. Only one voice was heard, the voice of Sandra.' He added that he closed his doors and windows because of the noise and the language used and described the defendant as 'aggressive and scary'. The court heard that Clinch had joined her husband working at Homebase, and their manager, Michael Radford, described an incident when he saw Clinch attack her husband in the car park. Lisa Townsend, who lived next door to the Clinch family, described American car enthusiast Mr Clinch as 'lovely, very helpful and hard-working', but said he had become withdrawn lately.

Cherie Anne Cooper, 25


	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	17.8.12	Darren Dempsey, 37, stabbed.	Partner Cherie Anne Cooper , 25. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-merseyside-20686494

The court heard that police and paramedics were called to a house in Briardale Road, Birkenhead, after receiving reports of a disturbance. Miss Cooper shared the property with Darren Dempsey, her partner of five years, and they had a two-and-a-half year-old son.

Friends and family of Mr Dempsey released Chinese Lanterns in Birkenhead Park shortly after the news of his death in his memory, and touching tributes have been posted on Facebook.

Cooper pleaded guilty to Darren's murder at Liverpool Crown Court and she was told she would serve a minimum of 13 years in prison.

Charlotte Collinge, 45


	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	8.10.11	Clifford Collinge, 61, beaten to death	Charlotte Collinge , 45, indirectly by hiring two men to do the killing – another case of long term abuse ending in death. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-nottinghamshire-19062336

Charlotte Collinge, who lured two men back to her house with promises of sex and convinced them to murder her husband, was jailed for life. Clifford Collinge of Market Warsop, Nottinghamshire, died after suffering 46 injuries in a savage attack.

Mr Justice Colman Treacy said: ‘The killing of Clifford Collinge in his own home was a truly shocking offence. On the evidence I have heard, I am satisfied he was a man who offered no harm to any of you and who indeed had, over a number of years, tolerated the wilful and manipulative behaviour of an unfaithful wife.’ He said one of the motives must have been financial gain, and Collinge’s strong desire to be ‘out of her marriage and rid of him’.

http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&docid=9RdEP6LDu1OpuM&tbnid=0emt92-j0-fBWM:&ved=0CAUQjRw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.huffingtonpost.co.uk%2F2012%2F07%2F31%2Fwife-charlotte-clollinge-steven-shreeves-kelvin-dale-murder-nottingham-crown-court_n_1722656.html&ei=41cUU8vfMse07Qbcm4DoDg&bvm=bv.61965928,d.ZG4&psig=AFQjCNF_tM910xdhXOc6QSqjIC46SnG-iA&ust=1393928544270385

Janice Carter, 29


	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	14.10.11	Kevin Carter, 30, stabbed 19 times	Ex-wife Janice Carter , 29. http://www.kentonline.co.uk/kentonline/news/2012/april/3/janice_carter_murder.aspx

Janice Carter was jailed for life after being found guilty of murdering her partner, Kevin Carter – just hours after he was released from a prison, having served an 180-day sentence for motoring offences. She plunged a kitchen knife through his heart during a frenzied attack at their home.

Carter admitted stabbing her ex-husband in self-defence, but denied murder. She knifed him 24 times after a reunion between the couple turned sour during an argument. Passing sentence, Judge Adele Williams told her: ‘It started out as a defence – but turned to attack.’

The pair had a long history of alcohol-fuelled domestic violence. Although they had divorced three years before the murder, they had recently got back together. There were some sources of tension between the two of them in the run up to Kevin’s release from prison. One of these concerned the arrangements for the terms of his release which involved the installation of an electronic tagging device in their flat – about which Janice was not keen.


Bunthawee Rimmer, 48

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	29.12.11	Paul Norfolk, 77. Beaten with hammer.	Girlfriend Bunthawee Rimmer , 48. She killed him after he'd changed his will to leave everything to her. http://murderpedia.org/female.R/r/rimmer-bunthawee.htm

Bunthawee Rimmer bludgeoned to death her pensioner lover with a claw hammer after he changed his will to leave her £340,000. She launched the frenzied attack on veteran soldier Paul Norfolk with a 12oz hammer as he slept.

Rimmer arrived in Britain in 1998 after her late husband Geoffrey Rimmer met her on a Thai beach where she was selling doughnuts. After Mr Rimmer died, Bunthawee started a sexual relationship with Mr Norfolk – her dead husband's best friend. The judge opined that 'Paul Norfolk was by all accounts a well-liked, decent man. His death is a tragedy for his family'.

Tracey Antoinette Van Dungey, 37

	Date of killing	Victims & method	Killer & link
	2004, 2010	Kenneth Quy and Carl Everson, 41, stabbing	Tracey Antoinette Van Dungey , 37 / 43. Partner to Quy, no relation to Everson. http://murderpedia.org/female.V/v/van-dungey-tracey.htm

Tracey Van Dungey had already been convicted of the manslaughter of her former partner Kenneth Quy in 2004 and had served 42 months for that offence when she was also found guilty of murdering Carl Everson in 2010.


Carl Everson was found dead at a house in Sugden Way, Barking, East London.

He had suffered stab wounds to his neck and had been stamped on so hard a shoe imprint was left on his shoulder. Two women were charged with murder, Van Dungey and Kelly Gentry, 40, of Bedford Road, Tottenham. Gentry was cleared of murder but convicted of grievous bodily harm with intent. Van Dungey was convicted of murder. She was jailed for life with a minimum of 19 years before parole.

The two women attacked Mr Everson after inviting him to Van Dungey's birthday party. Van Dungey, who suffered from alcohol dependence syndrome, had a history of violence towards vulnerable and elderly men. Mr Everson had moved to Norfolk to beat his drinking problem, but was befriended by the two women in the street while visiting his daughter in London for her 10th birthday.

<http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&docid=P037GtwZv0imBM&tbnid=NVv4vOdAP8kUbM:&ved=0CAUQjRw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fcontent.met.police.uk%2FNews%2FDagenham-woman-sentenced-to-life-for-murder%2F1300001348499%2F1257246745756&ei=L18UU4XQEKPB7Aacx4GwDQ&bvm=bv.61965928,d.ZG4&psig=AFQjCNFxoVT7Got73KlH3z5NNxQ8-OMaw&ust=1393930410484972>

Karen Otmani, 42

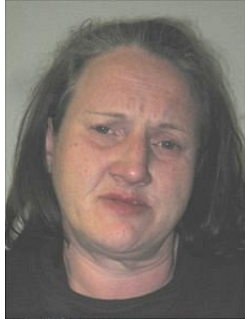
	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	4.6.11	Shaun Corey, 42, doped, tied up, strangled and suffocated	Partner Karen Otmani , 42. She doped his beer, tied him to her bed, and then strangled and suffocated him with a plastic bag after she discovered he had been unfaithful to her. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-london-20268715

Karen Otmani, who is also known as Tammy Cameron or Karen Boyce, doped Shaun Corey's beer, tied him to her bed and then strangled and suffocated him with a plastic bag after she discovered he had been unfaithful to her. Otmani, of Stanstead Road, then hid the body in a green wheelie bin in her bedroom for 11 days, the court heard.

Jurors heard that Otmani had been talking about getting rid of Mr Corey and had asked another boyfriend to experiment with some 'blue liquid' to see if it would knock him out. Her new boyfriend, Keith Jones, rang the police after visiting the flat and being told 'he's in there', the court heard. She said she'd measured her freezer but it was too small and she needed to get a bigger freezer.

The court heard Otmani told officers: 'I killed him. He freaked me out and I killed him.'


Maxine Oliver, 44

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	2.3.12	Karl Jones, 37, blunt force, abdominal injuries and injuries to his jaw.	Partner Maxine Oliver , 44. She denied having caused the injuries and was the person who called the ambulance. The court heard that after the beating she stripped Jones and put his clothes in the washing machine to get rid of any forensic evidence. Neighbours heard screams and loud banging around the time of the murder. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-surrey-20137349

Maxine Oliver from Surrey was jailed for life for murdering her partner in what police described as a brutal attack. The body of Karl Jones was found in the home he shared with Maxine Oliver on Shawfield Road in Ash in the early hours of Friday 2 March 2012. A post-mortem examination found the 37-year-old died from blunt abdominal injuries. He also had injuries to his jaw.

Surrey Police said the couple were known to have a volatile relationship. According to the police, the emergency services were alerted by a call from Oliver but she denied any responsibility or involvement in her boyfriend's death. Det Ch Insp Claire Pridgeon, of Surrey and Sussex Major Crime Team, said: 'This was a brutal attack for which Maxine Oliver has never revealed a motive or shown any remorse'.


Georgina Vilela, 45

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	28.3.11	Carlos Vilela, 45, burned alive	Wife Georgina Vilela , 45. She poured petrol on her husband Carlos, 47, and set him on fire. The lives of her four step daughters were also endangered, and some were injured, in the house fire which followed. She just watched. https://warband.wordpress.com/category/murder/page/2/

Georgina Vilela, a wife with a fiery temper, killed her husband by pouring petrol over him as he slept and setting fire to him in bed. She was found guilty of murder and arson with intent to endanger life. The action was apparently prompted by her husband having fathered a child by another women. Georgina was herself unable to bear children.

She set fire to their property knowing that four of her husband's six daughters, aged 13 to 21, were inside. She then left the property and watched as neighbours and emergency services battled to rescue Carlos and his daughters. The most seriously injured daughter, Josefina then aged 14, suffered 60 per cent burns in the blaze and had to be rescued from inside the house by the fire service. She was resuscitated by emergency services at the scene and has suffered life-changing injuries including amputation of both legs and one arm. Another of the daughters, aged 17 at the time, suffered a broken pelvis and leg after she jumped from the first floor window. The 21-year-old daughter suffered smoke inhalation as well as cuts and bruises, while the 13-year-old girl was rescued by neighbours as she climbed onto a porch roof.

Sharon Hollinsworth, 44


	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	October 2010	Andrew Oates, 44, hammer blows to head	Partner Sharon Hollinsworth, 44 , with her children Christopher Hollinsworth, 19, and Natalie Hollinsworth, 22. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-north-east-orkney-shetland-19061466

Sharon Hollinsworth admitted murdering her partner in the Aberdeenshire town of Peterhead. Her children Christopher and Natalie Hollinsworth admitted conspiracy to murder. Mr Oates, 44, had died of blunt force head injuries consistent with the use of a hammer.

Sharon Hollinsworth described the victim as a 'violent bully'. Advocate Kath Harper said the Crown accepted that Sharon Hollinsworth had been assaulted by Mr Oates during their relationship.

The court heard of text messages exchanged between the three accused in the run-up to the attack, describing a plan. The thrust of the communications demonstrates there was a plan to kill him with a hammer. Sharon Hollinsworth said it was her intention to bury the body in the back garden. She started to dig but could not go through with it.

Eliska Novotna, 23

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	October 2011	Arunas Ramanauskas, stabbed	Partner Eliska Novotna , 23. http://www.itv.com/news/border/update/2012-06-19/nine-year-sentence-for-borders-farm-killer/


Eliska Novotna tied up her housemate and stabbed him six times after they played 'sex games', killing him. She denied murdering Arunas Ramanauskas. She claimed she stabbed him in the chest with a kitchen knife in self-defence because she feared he would sexually assault her. A jury took less than two hours to convict her by majority of the lesser crime of culpable homicide.

Novotna said Arunas started touching her 'lovingly' after she went to his bedroom to watch a DVD she had loaned him. She said she asked him to stop and then went into the kitchen. She then returned to his room, where he took her top and bra off. She said: 'He was touching me. I didn't want it to happen.'

Asked why she went back to Arunas's bedroom, Novotna said she had wanted to know what time he planned to drive her to work in the morning.

Novotna said she told Arunas she was shy and did not want him to see her naked. Then she tied a dressing gown cord around his neck and eyes. She then left the room and put a knife in her pocket before returning, still topless. Then she stabbed Arunas to death.

Carol Kemp, 45

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	27.12.11	Martin Rusling, 44, stabbed	Partner Carol Kemp , 45. http://www.dorsetecho.co.uk/news/9732749.UPDATED_Life_sentence_for_online_murderer/


Carol Kemp killed Martin Rusling by stabbing him through his heart in a moment of rage. Carol Kemp and Martin Rusling had been in a relationship for approximately seven months. The couple met on an internet dating website. Ms Kemp had hoped that she and Mr Rusling would eventually set up home together.

The couple spent some time together over Christmas at Mr Rusling's home in Portland. During this time, according to Ms Kemp, Mr Rusling seems to have indicated that he did not wish her to move in with him. Ms Kemp admitted to feeling frustrated and depressed and stated that there was an argument between the two of them. It seems that shortly after this Mr Rusling received the fatal wound to his heart.

Kemp, when arrested, initially told the police that she did not mean to kill him and appeared to take responsibility for Mr Rusling's injuries. She maintained this version for two days and then gave a new statement where she said that Mr Rusling was accidentally stabbed while he tried to stop her committing suicide.


The court heard that Kemp had a history of self-harm and had a history of abusive relationships. Mrs Justice Dobbs said: 'The jury has rejected your evidence. I do not accept the submission that you picked up the knife to use on yourself.' Several people gave testimony as to Mr Rusling's kind and gentle nature.

Caroline Meeking, 45

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	2011	Alan Meeking, 49, car crash	Wife Caroline Meeking , 45, killed her husband during a row when she pulled the handbrake of the car whilst he was driving at 60mph. They had spent the day drinking and Alan had blood alcohol level of 168mg/100ml. The car spun out of control and into the path of an on-coming vehicle. http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/4043588/Wife-jailed-over-handbrake-killing.html

A woman who killed her husband by grabbing the handbrake of their car as they sped along at almost 60mph was jailed. Caroline Meeking was having a drunken row with husband Alan, when she sent their car spinning uncontrollably into an on-coming vehicle.

Julie Dixon, 43


	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	June 2011	David Twigg, suffocation / fire	Partner Julie Dixon , 43. David Twigg died as a result of inhaling smoke after he was locked in a store cupboard at his joinery workshop in Burgh Le Marsh and a fire lit outside the door. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-lincolnshire-16393773

Julie Dixon murdered her fiancé by locking him in a cupboard and starting a fire. She received a life sentence. Julie Dixon from Lincolnshire admitted murdering David Twigg but said it was part of a suicide pact. The court rejected that claim.

Judge Michael Heath said Mr Twigg did not want to die. The judge told Dixon: 'What you did to him was evil in its conception and execution.' He added that Dixon's lies were worthy of an Oscar nomination. 'Her performance in the 999 call and to the emergency crews at the scene, including to the firefighters and at the hospital, would have been worthy of the highest praise had she been an actress in some fictional drama and would have warranted an Oscar nomination.'

Judge Heath stated that the murder was 'pre-meditated' and that Dixon's account during the hearing was a 'pack of lies'. He described the evidence as 'overwhelming' and stated that Dixon had 'lied and lied and lied'. Julie was responsible for the book-keeping of Twigg's business, but concealed from him that she had run up huge debts and that she was facing a bankruptcy hearing. It would appear that this fact played a part in the true motivation for the murder.

Lakhvir Kaur Singh, 40

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	27/1/09	Lakhvinder 'Lucky' Cheema, 39, ex-lover, poisoning (aconitine)	Girlfriend Lakhvir Kaur Singh , 40. http://murderpedia.org/female.S/s/singh-lakhvir.htm

Lakhvinder Cheema was murdered in Southall, West London, by his former lover, Lakhvir Kaur Singh through the use of the poison aconitine. Singh became known as 'The Curry Killer' due to the food to which the poison was added. The case is of note due to the unusual and cruel method of killing and degree of premeditation, with Singh travelling to India to procure the ancient poison aconitine. Singh received a life sentence with a 23 year minimum term.

Singh had engaged in a 16 year affair with Lakhvinder Cheema after his first marriage had failed. The main event leading up to the murder of Cheema was his breaking off the sixteen-year affair he had been having with Singh to marry a younger woman in October 2008. After the break-up, Cheema had been hospitalized for a week with suspected poisoning after consuming a meal prepared by Singh. A month later, Singh returned from a trip to India with the aconitine that would later be used in the murder. On 27 January 2009 Singh went to the victim's home and laced a curry in his refrigerator with the poison, knowing that he and his fiancée were planning to eat the dish that evening.

After the curry dinner, Cheema began to vomit, and his face became numb; he soon lost vision and the use of his limbs. Though his sister was able to get the couple to a hospital, Cheema died within an hour of arrival. His fiancée suffered the same symptoms, but was placed into a medically induced coma and made a full recovery. During a 999 call, Cheema stated he had been poisoned by his ex-girlfriend.


The case gained attention due to the particularity cruel nature of Cheema's murder. Victims of aconitine poisoning suffer severe vomiting, become paralysed, and have the sensation of ants crawling over their bodies. Their organs stop working and they die from asphyxiation, yet they remain conscious throughout. The case was also unusual, as the last prosecution for murder using aconitine was that of George Henry Lamson in 1882.

The trial took place at the Old Bailey in 2010. Singh attempted to blame her brother-in-law Varinda for the crime but a lodger had witnessed her taking the curry out of the fridge on the day of the murder. It was also revealed that a plastic bag containing brown powder was found in Singh's coat. She had claimed this was medication for a rash on her neck, whereas it was in fact aconitine, matching the poison found in the curry.

Singh was convicted on 10 February 2010 of the murder of Lakhvinder Cheema and grievous bodily harm against his new fiancée.

<http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&docid=5CpccmlcD6vqrM&tbnid=F658Z1oIZJdUVM:&ved=0CAUQjRw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.telegraph.co.uk%2Fnews%2Fuknews%2Fcrime%2F6951329%2FFiancee-of-poisoned-man-told-how-curry-paralysed-him.html&ei=-mEUU8jNF4if7ga1tIHICw&bvm=bv.61965928,d.ZG4&psig=AFQjCNGQii-zgY3eK4Wxn3FMCJhHpSXvxA&ust=1393931126635432>

Teresa Rafacz

	Date of killing	Victim & method	Killer & link
	May 2009. Deportation ruling April 2013	Piotr Rafacz, husband, repeated stamping on head	Wife Teresa Rafacz . She killed her husband while he was drunk, by repeatedly stamping on his head. Rafacz's shoes and jeans were splattered with his blood. The EU does not consider this serious enough to justify deportation. She received a two-year sentence. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2304888/Polish-wife-killed-husband-stamping-repeatedly-head-deported-EU-rules.html

A Polish woman, Teresa Rafacz, who killed her husband, Piotr, by repeatedly stamping on his head could not be deported from Britain because of EU rules.

A judge rejected the Home Office's claim that Theresa Rafacz posed a danger to the public, despite her admitting the gratuitous attack. Mr Justice Blake, the UK's most senior immigration judge, ruled that she could stay because her crime did not cross a 'seriousness threshold' under European law.

EU citizens can only be ordered out of the country if they have committed crimes in 'exceptional circumstances.'

Rafacz pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was jailed for two years after Belfast Crown Court was told how she 'lost control' when she came home from work to find her husband Piotr drunk while he was meant to be looking after their three-year-old son.

APPENDIX D

‘Hall of Shame’: Case studies of women's violence against male partners

It is not the intention to imply that all partner violence by women is as extreme as the cases that follow here. The point is only to demonstrate emphatically that women are capable of the most hideous acts of abuse, and degrees of violence, which no man could exceed.

For those who are in doubt that women such as these are exceptions and fail to represent the true picture, we also present some more typical case histories of female-on-male PV and are indebted to the DV men website <http://www.dvmen.co.uk/home/>, which we acknowledge for providing links to many of the case histories.

We have mostly concentrated on fairly recent UK cases (mostly 2012/13), but these are, of course, just a small sample of the total. The vast majority of these cases remain unknown to the general public. We have also included a few US cases, which are notable for their particularly extreme and unpleasant nature.

One of the things to note is that in many examples (though not all), the offending woman either escapes a prison sentence, or has a sentence handed down which seems light compared with what one might expect: both for the severity of the case and in comparison with that which a man might receive for the same offence.

We ask our reader also to bear in mind when reading the case studies, that these persistent and indisputable occurrences of violence against men do not even warrant a mention by the Home Office, the Crown Prosecution Service Equality & Discrimination Unit, the Equality and Human Rights Commission, or the Ministry of Justice (and these examples are just the tip of the iceberg).

Our reader might also like to bear in mind, when reading these stories, the words of Mary Barnish in her report for the Probation Service (Ref.^[53]), namely that whilst they are being abused men are ‘frequently amused’, and that the abusing women ‘rarely seem intent on harming their partners’. We seek not to amuse, nor to abuse, Ms Barnish for her extraordinary claims, but to disabuse her of her belittling opinions, and to point to the extreme damage female-to-male PV is doing to her fellow human beings.

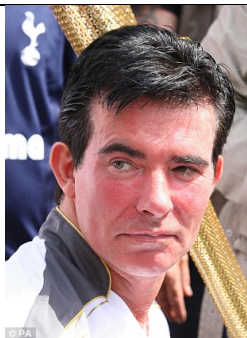
(It should be noted that the lack of some personal information in these examples is due to the fact that many of the men are reluctant to have their plight made public.)

Lucie Slater, 21

	Date	Victim	Abuser & link
	December 2012	William Aitken, 26	Girlfriend Lucie Slater, 21 http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2251655/X-Factor-hopeful-booted-talent-glassing-boyfriend-face-avoids-jail.html

Lucie Slater, from Ryton, Gateshead, was drinking wine at the home of her DJ boyfriend William Aitken when she came across a message on Facebook which upset her. The 21-year-old almost instantaneously hit her boyfriend with a glass in the face and threw the laptop across the room. She told the hospital he'd fallen downstairs. Look at the picture below and you will see why they did not believe her. She was sentenced to 51 weeks in prison suspended for two years. She was also given a two-year supervision order and 120 hours of community service. Another violent women escapes jail. Ask yourself, if a man had done this to a woman is there any chance he would not have gone to prison?

Samantha Kidd, 44

	Date	Victim	Abuser & link
	2013	Eddie Kidd, 54	Wife Samantha Kidd, 44. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2421095/Brain-damaged-motorbike-stuntman-Eddie-Kidd-reveals-beatings-jailed-wife-desperately-humiliating.html

Eddie Kidd was one of the world's most famous stunt riders before he suffered serious head and pelvic injuries following a failed stunt jump in 1996 which left him unable to walk or talk unaided. Father-of-three Eddie was kicked and strangled in front of his carers by his wife, Samantha who told the former daredevil he was 'a fucking spastic'. Eddie said, via his carer who had to translate his words, that, 'She would slap me in the face and punch me in the chest and arms, strangle me and say horrible things. As a man, any man, to be beaten by your wife is desperately humiliating and, in a way, shameful. After all the macho things I did

when I was riding, here I am sat in a chair being beaten by my wife and there is nothing I can do’.

A girlfriend (anonymous)

Date	Victim	Abuser & link
2013	Dave (anonymous)	Girlfriend (anonymous). Report by Emily Dugan, <i>The Independent on Sunday</i> , 14 April 2013. http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/health-and-families/health-news/domestic-violence-as-a-man-its-very-difficult-to-say-ive-been-beaten-up-8572143.html .

The article:

Dave, a 5ft 11in gardener with a deep, gravelly voice, is not most people’s idea of a domestic violence victim. But he suffered two years of abuse at the hands of his girlfriend, and was too embarrassed and loyal to report her to the police. He slept in his car for weeks before speaking to his local council, who found him a place at a men’s refuge. He recalls the day his girlfriend smashed a bottle of Jack Daniels across his head, leaving him bleeding on the pavement: a deep scar is still clearly visible on his forehead.

‘When help finally comes, it’s an emotional thing,’ he says, sitting on the sofa at a safe house in Berkshire where he is being helped to rebuild his life. ‘As a man, it’s very difficult to say you’ve been beaten up. It seems like you’re the big brute and she’s the daffodil, but sometimes it’s not like that.’ The above newspaper report continues:

‘Dave is one of the lucky few to get help. His refuge has two new requests every day to take in men from across the country who are fleeing violence. The home, which can accommodate three men, is already full.

Alan Gibson, an independent domestic violence adviser for Women’s Aid which runs the men’s refuge in Berkshire that is helping Dave, said: ‘Four organisations phoned us today looking for places for four different men. They’ve been attacked and abused, but there is only one room available in the country, and someone will have to decide which of those four men is most in need.’

More married men (2.3%) suffered from partner abuse last year than married women, according to the latest British Crime Survey. Yet help is still much harder to find for men. Mark Brooks, chairman of the men’s domestic abuse charity, the Mankind Initiative, said: ‘Support services for male victims remain decades behind those for women. This is not helped by the Government and others having a violence against women and girls strategy without having an equivalent for men.

Everybody sees domestic violence victims as being female rather than male. This is one of Britain's last great taboos.'



A wife (anonymous)

Date	Victim	Abuser & link
2013	Tim (anonymous)	Wife (anonymous). Report by Emily Dugan, <i>The Independent on Sunday</i> , 14 April 2013. http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/health-and-families/health-news/domestic-violence-as-a-man-its-very-difficult-to-say-ive-been-beaten-up-8572143.html .

The article:

This man, Tim, has learning difficulties, and is now living in a men's refuge in Berkshire after his wife assaulted him repeatedly during their short marriage. In his own words: 'My wife attacked me 11 times through our marriage. We were married for 18 months, but, being a bloke, you don't know where to go to get help. She tried to strangle me and she used to bite me. She also stabbed me in the hand with a fork. The violence started in the first three months of the marriage. She would go for my throat if I wouldn't do certain things. She wouldn't let me see anyone. My family were trying to help me cope with my disabilities, but she wouldn't let them come round. On New Year's Day, she threatened me with a knife, and I was frightened. Then the other day she tried to strangle me again. My sister said I should call the police, so I did. I didn't think the police would believe me because she always seemed to twist things, but they want me to press charges and make a statement.'

Sarah Bell

	Date	Victim	Abuser & link
	2009	Kieron Bell, 37	Wife, Sarah Bell. Report by Emily Dugan, <i>The Independent on Sunday</i> , 14 April 2013.  http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/health-and-families/health-news/domestic-violence-as-a-man-its-very-difficult-to-say-ive-been-beaten-up-8572143.html http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2144305/Husband-relives-horror-moment-petite-blonde-wife-plunged-steak-knife-chest.html

The article:

Kieron Bell is a 37-year-old, 5ft 10in bouncer from Great Yarmouth. He had to have emergency heart surgery after he was stabbed in the chest by his 5ft 2in wife, Sarah, after years of abuse at her hands.

They had been really happy before getting married. Kieron thought she was a great girl. He thought they'd be the perfect family. But following their marriage Sarah started to show signs of a ferocious temper. 'She would flare up at the smallest thing. I put it down to her pregnancy hormones to start with.' But as Sarah's bump grew she started to become violent. 'If we were bickering she would suddenly lash out. She would kick me or punch me. Sometimes she slapped me in front of people.' He hoped her behaviour would improve when their baby was born. But after their son was born Sarah's temper worsened. 'Arguments normally started over the flat. If I hadn't done enough jobs or it wasn't tidy enough. One time in a row she threatened to stab me but I never thought she ever would.'

Ashamed to admit what was happening, he kept the violence a secret from friends and family. 'I didn't expect them to believe me, I mean who's going to think a big former doorman can be battered by a tiny little woman. People wouldn't take it seriously. I was confused and to start with never even considered what was happening as domestic violence because you just don't think it happens to blokes. It was typical of her to start an argument about the house, but no matter how much I did it would never be enough.' Sarah's violence got worse and on one occasion she hit her husband with a glass bottle. 'I would never in a million years hit a woman because my mother always told me not to so I would go out for a walk to calm down.'

Social services had become concerned about Sarah's temper and her son was moved into the care of Keiron's aunt, but nobody suspected that Kieron too was in danger.

But one day Sarah came home and started an argument with Kieron after accusing him of not doing enough around the house. Moments later she ran at him with a steak knife from their kitchen, plunging it into his chest and fleeing as Kieron slumped dying on the floor in a pool of blood. Kieron had to call 999 himself. An ambulance arrived as Sarah returned and in front of medics urged her husband to tell them it was 'nobody's fault.' 'Tell them honey,' she pleaded as he slipped into unconsciousness.

After the stabbing, his wife tried to claim that Mr Bell fell on a knife but, while recovering in hospital, he decided to report her to the police. She was charged with grievous bodily harm and sentenced to four and a half years but served less than two years.

Kieron observed 'I was scared to call the police. I'm a big bloke and I thought I'd get laughed at,' he said. 'I think there needs to be more information out there for blokes. If I'd known what the signs to look out for were before, I could've done something sooner. But I loved her and because of my child I stayed with her.'

Nicola Graham-Kevan, an expert in partner violence at Central Lancashire University, said: 'Society is blind to women's aggression. The biggest disparity is women's ability to seek help which makes men very vulnerable to false allegations. People often won't believe that men are victims. Men have to be seen as passive, obvious victims with clear injuries, whereas, if a woman makes allegations, they are believed much more easily.'

Dr Graham-Kevan believes the system needs to adjust to make it safer for male victims and their children, who can end up with an abusive mother. 'The biggest thing for me as a parent is that children are being placed in significant positions of harm. It sounds anti-feminist, but I think we're allowing women too many rights in the family court, because courts assume that the women are the best parent as a starting position, rather than looking at it equally.'

A wife (anonymous)

Date	Victim	Abuser & link
January 2013	Dave (a pseudonym)	Wife. <i>Lancashire Evening Post</i> , 15 January 2013

(This is another of the many stories which give the lie to the oft-repeated claim that PV against men is a one-off event rather than persistent. It is also an illustration of why men should recognise that they are the victim of PV early on, before the emotional abuse turns physical, and before they find that they have dedicated their life to a callous abuser.) The article:

Meekly asking his wife if he could please have his bus pass and some money to buy a coffee in town, Dave feels like a humiliated schoolboy as she counts out the exact change and hands it over to him. It is just one of the many ways his wife, who is slim and small in stature, rules Dave's life with a rod of iron and controls his every move, making him feel belittled and worthless. She has even lashed out at Dave physically, but he has never hit her back and says the worst thing is the mental abuse he is subjected to on a daily basis. Dave has been with his wife for almost 30 years and married for 15 of them. After three years, they had a child and moved into a home together. It was then that Dave found his partner slowly start to erode his self-confidence.

He explains: 'She would just gradually chip away and destroy my confidence. She would say things like, 'If you were a real man, you would do this, that or the other.' Just before I would

go away with the armed forces (*to a war zone, please note*), she would make me feel down by telling me that she would find a real man while I was gone. I have never been a handyman, but she would criticise me for not being able to do things that other men would do. She would always look for the faults in what I had done, never at the good things. She would even send me letters criticising me when I was away with the Army. Every time I got a letter from her, I would be scared of opening it as I knew it would be abusive and critical and blaming me for things I had or hadn't done.'

The emotional and mental abuse cascaded into physical abuse when Dave's wife suddenly lashed out at him during an argument and hit him around the head. Dave says: 'She would hit me fairly regularly after that, but I never hit her back. I do find it demeaning the way she controls my every penny and makes me feel like a child asking for pocket money.' Dave's wife began controlling everything he ate and told him he was drinking too much milk and even began counting how many grapes he was allowed. She decided that he had an eating disorder and took him to the GP. He was referred to the mental health team who realised he did not have an eating disorder, but instead was the victim of domestic abuse. They referred him to Preston Domestic Violence Service's Men2 service. Dave did not think of himself as a domestic violence victim until then. He says: 'I know it will seem strange to others, but you can't help the person you love. It is like a dog. Even when it gets a kicking, it still goes back to its owner looking for affection. My wife is a beautiful woman and I know she is a nice person deep down. I keep hoping that one day she will be a lot nicer to me.' *After 30 years, Dave? It doesn't seem likely. He is now encouraging other men to seek help.*

Beverley Jones

Date	Victim	Abuser & link
September 2012	Michael Rees	Partner, Beverley Jones http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2208454/Jealous-woman-told-lover-close-eyes-early-Christmas-present-battering-rolling-pin-escapes-jail.html


The article:

Beverley Jones had argued with her partner Michael Rees when she accused him of having an affair after finding a suspicious text on his phone. (The text message in question was actually innocently sent by the girlfriend of one of his workmates). Later on she asked him if he would like an early Christmas present. When he said 'yes' she asked him to close his eyes and count to three. She then whipped out a rolling pin, hitting Mr Rees on the nose. She raised the rolling pin again but Rees blocked it. Rees had blood pouring down his face and was asking her what she was doing. He had to be taken to hospital with facial injuries. She was given a two-year community order. Judge Christopher Vosper said: 'I do not believe sending you to

prison would be the correct sentence. You need support and help to deal with your problems’.


To be fair, that is true. But punishment might drive home the message that hitting men is not acceptable. And what about ‘support and help’ for battered men?

Wendy Burns, 49

Date	Victim	Abuser & link	
August 2012	Derek Burns, 62		Wife, Wendy Burns, 49. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2194732/Forgiving-husband-stabbed-eye-gouged-cruel-wife-begs-return-released-year-sentence.html

Wendy Burns of Flint, North Wales, was jailed for six years after she admitted using an eight-inch knife to stab her husband four times, trying to gouge out his eyes, smashing him in the head with a glass ashtray and repeatedly punching his face. He was so badly injured that the police thought he was going to die. Apparently he wants her to come back to him when she gets out. Incredible. It is called ‘co-dependency’.

Andrea Madden, 29

Date	Victim	Abuser & link	
August 2012	Royce Ali, 45		Partner Andrea Madden, 29. A classic example of an abuser claiming to be a victim. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2186091/Father-stabbed-girlfriend-kitchen-knife-throwing-away-diet-pills-stop-addiction.html .


Royce Ali was stabbed in the chest and arms by savage Andrea Madden after he threw away her diet pills because he was concerned that she was addicted to them. She was jailed for seven years. He told of the horror of being attacked by someone he loved – then being lied about in court. His account...

'She'd had an argument with my son about the washing up and had gone upstairs. I went up to see her and she said it was over between us so I said 'if that's the case, why don't you leave?' My son and daughter went out and within about five minutes she came back downstairs screaming and I told her to get out. She took a knife from the block and just began stabbing me. I couldn't believe what she was doing. I didn't even know I'd been stabbed until I looked down and saw it.

I was struggling with her trying to get the knife and she ran off and got the house phone. I said 'What have you done? Call an ambulance' and then I heard her calling the police saying 'Help me, help me, I've been attacked'.

I couldn't believe she would stab me and then not admit it. I was always there for her and she just made up lies about me. Being in court and hearing her lawyer saying what she said I'd done was soul destroying. I'm just hoping that while she's in jail she gets the support and help she needs. It's no use just sending her to jail because she could just come out and do it again.'

Nooshin Nedjah, 30

Date	Victim	Abuser & link	
July 2012	Medi Sangachin, 36		Wife, Nooshin Nedjah, 30. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2170616/Jealous-wife-stabbed-husband-sex-thought-married-else.html

Nooshin Nedjah became convinced that her husband, Medi, had married someone else while he was visiting his family in Iran. Nedjah persuaded her husband to come to bed and they had sex. Afterwards she told him she had a 'surprise' and told her husband to cover his eyes as they lay naked in bed. At that point she produced a sharp knife, which she had fetched from the kitchen, and plunged it with force into his chest, penetrating his heart and his left lung and narrowly missing the coronary artery.

Nedjah, who came to the UK to study English, initially failed to help her husband as blood pumped from the wound but eventually dialled 999. Nedjah tried at first to claim her husband had inflicted the injury upon himself – then said he was stabbed accidentally as the pair struggled.

Medi only survived thanks to the skill of one of the country's leading surgeons. Nedjah was cleared of attempted murder, but was convicted of wounding with intent. She was jailed for 11 years.

Christine, a wife

Date	Victim	Abuser & link
June 2012	John (a pseudonym)	Wife, Christine. <i>Lancashire Evening Post</i> , June 5, 2012

(This story is less extreme, though unpleasant enough, and is probably more typical of the PV experienced by a great many men. Note that it illustrates how disadvantaged men are with respect to women: a male victim of PV usually loses his children. The authorities saw fit to leave the children with an abusing woman rather than the abused man.)

John suffered eight years of abuse from his wife, Christine, before he finally plucked up the courage to seek help. At first, the abuse was emotional and was all about power, control and constantly putting John down, but it soon escalated into physical violence. John, a dad-of-four, explained: 'After we moved in together, she gradually stopped me seeing my family, even my mum and sisters. If they called me she would constantly ask me questions, or say horrible things about them, so it was just easier not to keep in touch. She didn't like me going out, even if I invited her. She would say I was useless and that I was lucky she put up with me as nobody else would have me. If anybody paid me a compliment, she would twist it round so that I'd end up feeling bad about what they'd said. She would constantly say horrible things to me and physically block my exit from the room. I didn't tell anyone as I felt stupid. I don't know why I put up with it, but I couldn't see a way out and I just existed. I didn't want to upset the kids by splitting up. I did not really think anything was wrong until things turned physical. On one occasion, she hit me with the heel of her shoe. To keep myself safe, I put a lock on one of the bedroom doors so that she couldn't get in. More recently she threatened me with a knife. That's when I called the police. I never hit her back.'

John was referred to Preston Domestic Violence Services by the police. He decided to stay in the marital home for the sake of his children, but the abuse continued and Christine threatened him with a hammer. His wife was arrested for assault and charged by the Crown Prosecution Service. Preston Domestic Violence Services supported him through the criminal prosecution. John eventually left the family home, but Christine continues to make him feel guilty for leaving her and the children.

A girlfriend (anonymous)

Date	Victim	Abuser & link
2011	Daniel (pseudonym)	Girlfriend <i>Times</i> , August 8, 2011. http://www.mankind.org.uk/pdfs/femaledomesticviolence.pdf

Daniel's alcohol and amphetamine-addicted girlfriend beat him, stubbed cigarettes out on him and left him homeless without access to his children. Daniel was a dupe to fund her lifestyle. He had the potential to make her financially secure. It was when the money ran out that Daniel's girlfriend hit him, chased him with knives and threatened to take away their three young sons. A self-harmer, she would call the police and tell them he had inflicted the wounds. He was arrested several times. She set fire to their flat, he lost his job and eventually he found himself homeless living under Brighton Pier. It was then he sought help from Mankind Initiative. Eventually he left her, found a job and is now working with children with learning difficulties. But it took several years battling the courts for access to his children.



A wife (anonymous)

Date	Victim	Abuser & link
August 2011	Anonymous	<i>Times</i> , 8 August 2011 http://www.mankind.org.uk/pdfs/femaledomesticviolence.pdf

(This case illustrates a common problem for abused men – they often get treated by the police as the abuser.)

This man, after repeated beatings and attacks with sharp objects, found himself cowering in the bathroom as his wife stabbed the door with a kitchen knife. She'd often stay out all night on drink and drug-fuelled benders while he stayed at home with the children. Arguments and slaps around the head progressed to full-blown violence. 'I don't hit women,' he says. 'She knew I would never hit her back.' In the midst of his wife's attacks, his two children, now aged 6 and 9, would come down the stairs crying and she would shout and swear at them. Now he is bringing them up alone. He didn't have to fight hard for custody, because she refused to turn up to any hearings. Like a large proportion of male victims, he has never reported the incidents to the police for fear of getting arrested himself. He has reason to fear that. 'I once lifted her elbow to get her out of the house,' he says. 'She was drunk and I was worried about the kids. I was arrested for common assault. Another time we drove somewhere and she tried to strangle me with a seat belt. The police came, took her home and advised me to stay out of the house.' She is still loose out there somewhere, probably looking for another victim if she hasn't found one yet.

Michelle Williamson, 35

	Date	Victim	Abuser & link
	July 2009	Ian McNicholl	 <p>Fiancée, Michelle Williamson</p> <p>http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/real-life-stories/attacked-with-hammers-boiling-water-and-lit-1172088 see also the video http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-11196907.</p>

Ian McNicholl's fiancée Michelle Williamson punched him in the face several times, stubbed out cigarettes on his body, lashed him with a vacuum cleaner tube, hit him with a metal bar and a hammer and poured boiling water on to his lap. He was almost a foot taller than her, but that made no difference.

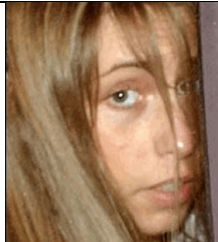
He still has burn marks on his left shoulder from when she used steam from an iron on him. Williamson, 35, is now serving a seven-year jail sentence for causing both actual and grievous bodily harm. During the trial McNicholl told the court that, during more than a year of attacks and intimidation, he had lost his job, home and self-respect. He had been too scared to go to the police and had considered suicide. His neighbours later admitted that they heard his screams but were too terrified to call the police. She was only arrested after two neighbours saw her punch him and made an anonymous call to the police. But for that McNicholl is convinced he would be dead. 'Where would I have gone for help?' he asks. 'Women's Aid? Women's Refuge?'

Sentencing her at Grimsby crown court last year, judge John Reddihough told Williamson: 'Over the period of time you were with him you destroyed him mentally and seriously harmed him physically, leaving him with both physical and mental scars.'

Michelle Williamson served only half her prison sentence before being released:


<http://j4mb.wordpress.com/2013/10/22/ian-mcnicoll-we-salute-you/>

Amanda Monti

Date	Victim	Abuser & link	
2004	Geoffrey Jones		Ex-girlfriend Amanda Monti http://www.outsidethebeltway.com/woman_rips_off_exs_testicle_for_refusing_sex/

This is an old one but it is included as an introduction to the one that follows. Amanda Monti couldn't handle being dumped by her boyfriend, Geoffrey Jones. During a party, Jones rejected Monti's unwanted sexual advances. An outraged Monti grabbed at Jones's face and Jones ejected Monti from the house. Monti managed to lure Jones out of the house by smashing a window. The two wrestled again, and Monti was knocked down. While on the ground, she reached up and pulled Jones' shorts down, leaving him in his underpants. She then grabbed at his scrotum area and pulled so hard that she ripped out one of Jones's testicles. Jones was immediately taken to hospital where doctors tried unsuccessfully to reattach his testicle. Monti was sentenced to two and a half years behind bars for the assault. One wonders what a man would have got for tearing out another man's testicle? Or cutting off a woman's breast, perhaps? Monti is reported as saying, 'I am in no way a violent person'.

Maria Topp

Date	Victim	Abuser & link	
September 2012	Martin Douglas		Partner, Maria Topp. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2210756/Woman-bit-boyfriends-testicles-court-breaching-order-got-together.html

Martin Douglas required emergency surgery and 19 stitches to re-attach his scrotum after an assault by his then-girlfriend Maria Topp in which she bit off her partner's testicles. The mother-of-four was handed a 12-month sentence, suspended for 18 months, plus a restraining order which banned her from contacting Mr Douglas. Yes, you should read that again. For biting off Martin's testicles she did not even go to prison. Moreover, even when she breached the terms of her restraining order and ended up back in court, she *still* did not go to prison. She was fined £150 and ordered to pay £15 a week surcharge from her £40.50 a week Jobseeker's Allowance. Topp is reported as saying, 'People think I am some sort of savage because of the testicle thing but I'm not that sort of person'.

Assorted female abusers

Date	Victim	Abuser & link
Approx 2009-2012		Ten more accounts from The Mankind Initiative can be found via the link below. http://www.mankind.org.uk/mentelltheirstories.html

There are ten more accounts by abused men (or sometimes their mothers) of their torments, which Mankind Initiative have collated from calls to them. One of the things that is particularly striking from these accounts is just how emphatically untrue is the oft-repeated claim that abuse of men by women is rarely an ongoing matter.

On the contrary, it is absolutely the standard pattern that the abuse is sustained. The abuse continues for as long as the man stays – which is often many years. The other strikingly common feature is that the abusive women almost always claim either that the man was actually the abuser or that what happened to him was an accident.

The third common element is control, and the apparent need of the female abuser to demonstrate her control by humiliating her partner, preferably in public. Then, even when the abusing woman's control over her partner is absolute, it is still not enough, it seems.

The fourth common theme is that the abusing woman will use her control of her partner to isolate him, forbidding or preventing him from any contact with his friends or relatives, thereby rendering him even more vulnerable. This is precisely the accusation levelled against men by the feminist-dominated DV/PV industry for doing the same thing to women.

In addition, there follows two videos of men telling their own stories (again taken from the Mankind Initiative site), from circa 2011:

- James's story: 'You're fighting a whole army of people saying, No, it's not happening'. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t0XfiOFDt-s>
- Derek's story: 'I feel that I'm a wimp and a weakling because I allowed her to do it'. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=liKsyMTWqjA>

And this is another, from the Australian 'One-in-three' campaign, in which two men tell their stories of partner abuse,
https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=h_VhEXei2s8

Further evidence can be found at:

- The shrink4men web site, <http://www.shrink4men.com/category/abuse/domestic-violence/>
- DVmen website <http://www.dvmen.co.uk/home/>

- A One Show piece on DV against men
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/theoneshow/consumer/2009/03/05/why-dont-men-report-domestic-v.html>
- The Manweb site, <http://www.batteredmen.com/gjdvsto1.htm>. These are from the USA. This site has a vast number of accounts by abused men

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- ⁵² Table 2.2 'Estimated numbers of sexual offences in the last 12 months among adults aged 16-59, average of 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12. CSEW'.
- ⁵³ HM Inspectorate of Probation report *Domestic Violence: A Literature Review* by Mary Barnish (2004) <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk> and <http://www.justice.gov.uk/inspectorates/hmi-probation/docs/thematic-dv-literaturereview-rps.pdf>
- ⁵⁴ Call to End Violence against Women and Girls. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97905/va-wg-paper.pdf
- ⁵⁵ http://www.womensaid.org.uk/landing_page.asp?section=000100010015000800040002
- ⁵⁶ <http://www.mankind.org.uk/pdfs/Male%20Victims%20Fund%20FOI.pdf>
- ⁵⁷ <http://mra-uk.co.uk/?p=99>
- ⁵⁸ <http://www.independent.co.uk/voices/comment/we-must-educate-our-sons-to-save-our-daughters-9588177.html>
- ⁵⁹ <https://karenwoodall.wordpress.com/2014/07/08/education-emasulation-and-equality-a-letter-to-yvette-cooper/>
- ⁶⁰ *Equal Treatment Bench Book* <http://www.judiciary.gov.uk/publications-and-reports/judicial-college/Pre+2011/equal-treatment-bench-book>
- ⁶¹ <http://redpilluk.co.uk/AgentOrange.pdf>
- ⁶² <http://redpilluk.co.uk/CrimeAndPunishment.html>
- ⁶³ <http://jac.judiciary.gov.uk/about-jac/823.htm>
- ⁶⁴ http://jac.judiciary.gov.uk/static/documents/JAC_AR_2013-14_web.pdf
- ⁶⁵ http://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/docs/edu_annual_report_2010-11.pdf

⁶⁶ <http://redpilluk.co.uk/PayGapAndJobChoices.html>

⁶⁷ The Corston Report: *A Review of Women with Particular Vulnerabilities in the Criminal Justice System*, March 2007, <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/corston-report-march-2007.pdf>

⁶⁸ http://www.nfer.ac.uk/shadomx/apps/fms/fmsdownload.cfm?file_uuid=67EB886D-C29E-AD4D-00A3-6752B523AE2E&siteName=nfer

⁶⁹ <http://www.prospect.org.uk/news/story/2013/01593>

⁷⁰ <http://en.breakingthecircle.org/>

⁷¹ Erin Pizzey, *This Way to the Revolution: A Memoir*, Peter Owen, 2011.

⁷² http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kccm4KbQtrU&feature=player_embedded.

⁷³ http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p_9j1d7Mxls

⁷⁴ [http://www.mankind.org.uk/pdfs/25_Key_Facts_Aug_2014_\(final\).pdf](http://www.mankind.org.uk/pdfs/25_Key_Facts_Aug_2014_(final).pdf)

⁷⁵ <http://www.dynwales.org/>

⁷⁶ http://www.mensadvice.org.uk/mens_advice.php.html

⁷⁷ [August 6, 2014 at 3:16 pm](#) (this is Tamen's comment in response to an Ally Fogg blog piece)

⁷⁸ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kccm4KbQtrU>

⁷⁹ <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2011/jun/07/feminism-domestic-violence-men>

⁸⁰ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-12126783>

⁸¹ <http://blogs.independent.co.uk/2012/08/07/tyrone%E2%80%99s-21st-century-skimmington-ride/>

⁸² The Duluth Model explained by the Knowledge for Growth website. <http://knowledgeforgrowth.wordpress.com/2011/03/21/explaining-domestic-violence-using-feminist-theory/>

⁸³ <http://www.avoiceformen.com/women/working-with-violent-women/>

⁸⁴ <http://www.shrink4men.com/2011/01/19/presto-change-o-darvo-deny-attack-and-reverse-victim-and-offender/>

⁸⁵ Harriet Harman made her Marxist feminist agenda about the family abundantly clear in 1990 in the IPPR report *The Family Way*, which she co-authored, and in which she stated, 'It cannot be assumed that men are bound to be an asset to family life, or that the presence of fathers in families is necessarily a means to social cohesion'. In May 2008 she drove this home in an

interview she gave to the think-tank Civitas, in which she said, '[There is] no ideal type of household in which to bring up children'.

⁸⁶ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fIZoMLZgdUo>

⁸⁷ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gekyg7yy4Dc>

⁸⁸ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vp8tToFv-bA>

⁸⁹ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K9G9AAhIMo4>

⁹⁰ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cqOTj9NDv80>

⁹¹ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iARHCxAMA00>

⁹² *Institutional Resistance to Acknowledging Intimate Male Abuse* by Eugen Lupri, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, University of Calgary (Paper presented at the Counter-Roundtable Conference on Domestic Violence, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, May 7, 2004.)

<http://antimisandry.com/articles/canada-institutional-resistance-acknowledging-intimate-male-abuse-278.html>

⁹³ <http://mra-uk.co.uk/?p=32>

⁹⁴ <http://www.independent.ie/world-news/and-finally/women-more-aggressive-to-partners-30384402.html> and see also <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2669408/Rise-female-relationship-terrorists-Study-finds-women-controlling-aggressive-partners-men.html>