

## **Domestic Violence against Man: Where are We Around the World?**

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**Abstract:** This study aims to contribute to the sociological knowledge of the phenomenon of domestic violence in the world and to see if we still see men as abusers and not as victims. This is the continuity of a project still underway in the scope of the doctoral course in sociology by the University of Evora with incidence on domestic violence in Portugal. This first approach to review will focus on the theorizing and definition of the concept, its evolution as gender issues, the main types of violence associated with the particularity of being a male victim in the conjugal sphere and on the other hand, if there is already public investment or political to respond to this social issue in other countries whether there is a public or political investment to respond to this social issue in other countries and the same is held by the academic world of each of the countries in focus.

**Key words:** Domestic violence, male victim, public policies, social policies, gender, academic research

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Over the past 30 years, the theories, community and policies related to domestic violence have changed considerably to protect and support battered women. However, other victims were neglected. It is the government's responsibility to address partner abuse through sexist policies and practices.

According to Woods (2007) (s/d), violence is part of history and culture but recognizing this inevitability does not prevent it from being seen as a social and even public health problem. One area of violence is in fact between two adults in an intimate relationship known as domestic violence. For Sarantakos, domestic violence is mostly seen as a manifestation of patriarchal values and embedded in stereotyped male and female roles, male supremacy and subordinate women. For Kubai (2014) violence against men is a product of a multitude of complex and multifaceted factors that operate at different levels. In fact, the problem in conducting studies that attempt to describe gender violence is the amount of silence, fear and shame.

One way to address the problem of domestic violence is to raise public awareness. However, one of the difficulties recognized by male victims is that public awareness and professional perceptions are influenced by the consensus that exists on the issue. There are those who advocate the need for a larger and more inclusive domestic violence paradigm (McKeown and Kidd, 2002). However, this should not encourage competition between victims by minimizing the experiences of some to the

detriment of others. It should not, therefore, serve as an excuse for governments to reduce costs and services for women victims.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Violence and gender:** According to Omar (2011) gender is everywhere and affects everyone. It is as such, the easiest way to categorize the other. However, it is a complicated social construction. It is simultaneously a path to an act, a structure of power, a set of social pressures an identity, and more. According to MacInnes, quoted by Lambert (s/d), gender is only a social construction that is used to make a difference between men and women when in fact, there can not be in this situation.

When one thinks of domestic violence, the stereotype of heterosexual, gender man against woman, predominantly physical phenomena emerges automatically. For example, in England and Wales, since, 2014, there has been pressure for support services for victims of abuse to respond to both women and men, assuming that all victims are treated equally but this doesn't seem appropriate to.

It was with Steinmetzin that it was given the first prominence called the "Beaten man syndrome". But in response, critics claim that womendo it purely in self-defense and that the injuries suffered by these men are not proportionate when otherwise.

Also for Wright currently, male victims of domestic abuse are at the level of women in the 1970's when the victims began to be recognized. The point is to realize that domestic abuse is not a matter of gender but of power.

So, stereotypes and prejudices within society defined the construction of the ideal and deserving victim of the concept the woman and this has the permission of the government by not providing financial support to the rest, thus being co-responsible in the abuse. And in some countries, although, there is some commitment by some government officials to recognize men as victims and receive equal services from women, profitability seems to be the first concern. However, it is important to bear in mind that it is also necessary to invest in prevention in particular by schools and by raising young people's awareness of what a healthy relationship is and how to communicate without becoming aggressive or submissive.

Female activism has done much to address people's knowledge about domestic violence but there are those who argue that this has led to a gender-specific approach within Western nations focused on man-made violence, with public policies being tempted into theories patriarchal (Perryman and Appleton, 2016). Gender activism must involve a balance of power in relationships rather than arrogance to one side only.

In Australia, as in the United States of America, the term "Family violence" or "Marital violence" or "Intimate violence in families" is preferred, considering gender only as a variable like many others (Atmore, 2001). This may run away from what is commonly claimed as women being the typical victims/survivors of domestic violence and male aggressors. On the contrary, men can also be victims of domestic violence. When people talk or write about violence, they often have political or private interests. Hence, it is argued that the definition of a social and political problem is linked to specific interests. Thus, Atmore (2011) still considers that domestic violence can not be considered as a "One-size-fits-all". To do so is to deny other types of violence and aggressors between partners and deny, above all, the needs of these other victims/survivors. On the other hand, the media can also be considered secondary actors/decision makers, since, they present their own version of the allegations not always positively. Perry (2014) agrees with Dows, even says that the development of a social problem does not necessarily indicate that a change occurred in the actions of individuals but simply that an existing question has been raised in the consciousness of others for whom it was not previously a problem. Once society understands it as a social problem, resources can be mobilized to support it. However, if the media ignore this problem it may prevent this public awareness.

There are those who justify that the non-existence or hypothetical insignificance of numbers of victims is a reason for non-investment in social responses. But it is well known that the people who use the services are not on a large scale, representative of the population. McKeown and Kidd (2002), suggests that violence is somewhere between 5 and 20% in all current heterosexual relationships and in half the cases both partners, therefore, domestic violence is not gender situation but a relationships thing. Thus, although, women are disproportionately victims of intimate partner violence, there is debate whether literature and statistics have ignored or sub-represented men as an equally important group of victims. This is due for example, to an idealized construction of masculinity where there seems to be a counter-construction of the 'feminine privilege' sustained by an ethos of patriarchy where it is considered acceptable to beat or ridicule a man who does not meet these masculine ideals.

That said, the concept of domestic violence is based on power and control. And the most inclusive term in this subject is of "Intimate partner violence" because it allows victimization into the hand of an intimate partner of any gender whether married, cohabiting or boyfriend (Perry, 2014). Also, Vernon (2017) states that the term of intimate partner violence gained strength in several articles in the 2000's to describe this violence between partners and only that choice of words is in itself more comprehensive, moving away from the idea that women are exclusively victims.

On the other hand, the cycle of violence consists of six categories: abuse, guilt, excuses, "Normalized" behavior, fantasy, planning and configuration (Younger, 2011). Domestic violence is still a process not a single event. On the other hand, the term intimate partner violence includes: legal marriage, fact relationships and relationships between girlfriend and boyfriend (Hogan, 2016). According to Younger (2011) and Johnson has identified four types of intimate partner violence: intimate terrorism, violent resistance, situational violence of the couple and mutual violent control. In the former victims are attacked more often, experience more psychological distress and longer abuses and are more likely to seek help. In the second case, both have a level of violence but only one is controlling, trying to resist the other. In the third, neither is violent nor controlling, arises as a consequence of a growing conflict between couples. In the latter, both are violent and controlling. The truth is that male victims suffer from the same type of violence as women, such as threats, physical violence, emotional

abuse, intimidation, isolation, economic and social control and with the same impact, e.g., physical injuries, post-stress, traumatic, suicidal loss of self-esteem, fear and shame.

In short, it is wrong to stereotype and deny that domestic violence exists beyond the feminine and even (Prizze *et al.*, 2000) a feminist and founder of the first shelter for abused women, believes that violence is not a gender issue but a family and a society.

**Domestic violence and the academy:** Abuse against men remains under-investigated and under-theorized. For example, in Sweden, it is estimated that in 2007 3.8% of men were victims of physical violence (Swahnberg *et al.*, 2012). The high prevalence of abusive experiences against men emphasizes the need for a better understanding of the experiences of men as victims. The lack of knowledge of the phenomenon is linked to the dominant social constructions of masculinity and femininity and it is also necessary to understand how abuse influences the lives of men, thus, intensifying efforts for primary prevention. The research about this subject began with the feminist movements of the 1970's and 1980's and whose dominant view of marital violence is that it is something that affects women on a large scale because of the male patriarchal desire to control. It follows, also, that domestic violence is, as already been said, gender and that male structural power in the public domain is reproduced in the private domain. However, in parallel, according to Swahnberg *et al.* (2012) in the 1980's, other researchers (such as Strauss, Henton *et al.*, Kalnuss, Gelles and Strauss, Brinkerhoff *et al.*, Sugarman and Hotaling) reported that there was a high level of reciprocity in domestic violence that could not be ignored. Despite the evidence, the early feminists continued to assert that if such an event occurred it was exclusively in self-defense. Again, the paradigm of self-defense was contested by Swahnberg *et al.* (2012) who claim that violence in relationships is more likely to start with the woman. This last one in a longitudinal study, found that almost 50% of the violence was reciprocal and only 24% was unilateral and from that 70% were female perpetrators. Unfortunately, there is often a discourse convenience and this lack of research rigor affects practices and how primary prevention is performed and thus, all victims and perpetrators are lost.

In all the studies analyzed, the need for more research on male victimization is justified in order to better understand men's experiences and consequently with the ultimate goal of improving services and care for the

victims. In other words, one of the situations common to all is the expression of the lack of research to improve society's awareness of the fact that there are men who are victims of violence and that the aid provided to them is scarce, if not non-existent and inefficient.

What many feminist scholars argue is that violence against women results in more severe physical consequences, hence, their interest in studying them is greater. However, equally significant rates of aggression the woman to the man and its consequences deserve more attention. Concentrating exclusively on male or female abuse ignores the dynamic complexities of intimate violence. A complete understanding of partner violence can only be perceived when viewed as a human problem and then as the acclaimed gender issue (Lupri, 2004).

Even, so for Omar (2011) referring to the study of Mcneely, Cook and Torres, the popular and academic view of domestic violence contributes to the legal and social defenselessness of men but also considering only a perpetrator becomes an obstacle to the creation of social policies that solve the problem.

It is enough to say that, indeed, most research in the literature of the social sciences and even in the medical sciences on the impact of intimate partner violence and on the phenomenon itself is wrongly confined to women samples.

**Domestic violence against men and victim support services:** Domestic violence against the man perpetrated by an intimate partner is considered rare and as such is granted a minimum level of importance.

While it is accepted that men are minorities of victims of domestic violence, the truth is that there are no services or emergency accommodation as a general rule for them and their children, there are no programs for abusive partners or deal with this issue (Woods, 2007).

In the past, domestic violence was seen as a personal rather than a social problem and for the police the disturbances were seen as family disputes rather than violence against the individual. It is now common ground that domestic violence is a social problem and a crime. The debate is between those who perceive it only for women or for battered men. Informal social control has shaped thinking about who abuses who in society as a result, men are the stronger gender, consequently, they do not admit to being victims and denouncing abuse are viewed as cowards. Due to this constraint, male victims do not approach professional services, be it health care or law enforcement (Shuler, 2010). Also to Shuler (2010) there are women abusers who even threaten their victims of the opposite sex saying that they report them to the police as

legitimate defense if they accuse them. Therefore, this distorts all known domestic violence statistics. Often even the police, if they do not ignore the male victims, come to threaten them with arrest warrants or actual arrest rather than female aggressors. For many in this sense, the criminal justice system has been tolerant of perpetrators and with changes in the family at the present time are effectively this segment of violent women with the fastest growing system.

According to Geroge (1994), in the past in Renaissance France and in English society, humiliated the beaten husbands only because they were outside the patriarchal ethos where the domination of the wife was demanded. In the early 1970's the secret of domestic violence against women was exposed and finally taken into account, however, and unfortunately, there has been a voluminous literature that portrays violence as a unilateral social phenomenon, based on a patriarchal social order. The question that husbands may be victims has generated controversy in academic circles if many prefer as has already been said, to neglect it. And although, as has also been mentioned, there are studies that have found rates of male victimization, the data are not always complete as is the case of Suzanne Steinmetz in the USA who said that one in eight women acts violently during the conflict or in the study of Goldberg Tamianovich study on patients treated in a given emergency service in which 38% of men were victims or in another in Canada, of Bland and Orn in which in a family context, the number of abusive men and women was similar. That is reducing or rejecting male victimization solely on the basis of the degree of physical injury has severe implications for the correct understanding of the phenomenon.

Men often refuse to acknowledge that they are raped by women, probably because of their inner need to deny their vulnerability and their obligation to accept such a rebuke for somehow failing and deserving of it.

Indeed, to assume that domestic violence against women is a social problem and a public concern but about men is not, it makes it almost impossible to obtain realistic numbers from the beating of husbands (George, 1994). Consequently, whether the academic world or health professionals or judicial, end up being insensitive and hostile to this problem. While only violence against women is the object of public investment because its existence and study are socially acceptable, social stereotypes of patriarchal authority will prevent acceptance of male victimization.

With regard to services for male domestic violence victims despite having increased numbers of beds, it is individual counseling the most popular form of support

because of its usefulness and availability. However, it is essential that providers providing this service recognize the significance of resistance to victim status in an attempt to encourage more men to seek help (Younger, 2011). In addition, men often perceive counseling as a last resort, since, seeking help represents a weakness and a challenge to manhood. Therefore, these perceptions restrict their involvement with the various forms of support. It is therefore, necessary that specialists consider creative ways of integrating masculinity into their work, establishing with the victims a relationship that recognizes a masculine identity acceptable to them both personally and socially. A non-judgmental professional approach is particularly important, since, men are self-critical in meeting their own inner and social expectations.

At present, while there is some willingness to increase the response to victims, they are limited, especially in times of austerity and cuts in public spending, the pressure of decisions to be taken with cost-benefit analysis and the likelihood of obtaining additional funding, even charity is reduced. By this I mean that the services are very few, even in countries where there is statistical evidence of a considerable number of victims. Moreover, when there is evidence that men are reluctant to report their own victimization to the police or the doctors because they often have experienced negative situations such services (McKeown and Kidd, 2002). Lack of services for male victims occurs in many countries beyond the US. In England and Wales there are 60 shelter places available for men versus 7500 for women. In Portugal there are only 10 beds available in a pilot project. In Australia, \$ 18 mln. was allocated to women victims of domestic violence, 2 mln to male perpetrators and zero to male victims. Men as victims are thus, virtually excluded from funding public policies, aid services, awareness-raising and social recognition and this lack of support from society and government for male victims creates stereotypes and leads to discrimination which leads to men to be reluctant to seek help.

Thus, those who own and run these services need to broaden their perspectives on partner abuse and respond to them, ensuring that it is not available to women exclusively, even if it is a challenge. Because for Perry (2014), excluding male victims from receiving such special services similar to those received by female victims is unsustainable and inconceivable.

In short, the problem of domestic violence is neither homogenous nor exclusive to a patriarchal social order, it also exists in democratic and matriarchal families. For many, accepting that there are male victims can undermine the public image of feminist movements and worse,

jeopardize funding for female victimization, leading to political outcomes that would disadvantage women, moving away from women's focus. So, the number of battered men is not important, it is important to recognize that they exist and deserve to be more than mere footnotes.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Domestic violence against man in the world:** The present article was based on twenty-two studies on male domestic violence, all over the world, chosen randomly in a search engine whose objective was to understand if as in Portugal, this type of victim is also still marginalized by society, social policies, government and academia. As key words were used expressions such as "Men victims of domestic violence", "Violence by intimate partner" and "Abused men". Preference was given to online search engines, scielo and research gate, however, due to the limited number of results in open repository a search engine was also made on google. Of those potentially eligible, abstracts were read and full-text articles retrieved if appropriate, resulting in 22 eligible studies. The texts were collected during the months of July and August of 2018. At the end the results will be presented through a systematic review table (Annex 1) and the main ideas of each of the documents will be described then (Appendix 1).

In Swahnberg *et al.* (2012) a cross sectional study was conducted on a random sample of 6000 living men in Ostergotland, Sweden where was detected that these men have experienced violence and where there was a prevalence of four types of abuse: emotional abuse (16.7%), physical abuse (48.9%), sexual abuse (4.5%) and denial of health care (7.3%).

Already, Dienne and Gbeneol (2009) carried out a prospective 5 year study to assess the prevalence of domestic violence against men in Nigeria, extracted from medical records of the 220,000 patients, only 48 were diagnosed as victims of domestic violence (5 of them men), however, the authors consider that the fact that it was hospital based may have limited and affected this percentage, since, in other studies where cultural norms continue to accept domestic violence, they had values for male victims of 27% in Zambia, 7% in Mozambique or 7% in Malawi. The fact is that in Nigeria there is no formal program or organization that looks at domestic violence as it is seen neither as a social problem nor as a public health problem.

It is in the United States of America that, according to Shuler (2010), victim increases are exponential, since, studies show that 3.8 women and 1.3 men out of 1000 are

annually victims of domestic violence. In fact, from 1994-1996, 8,000 men were referred to as victims of domestic violence and according to the NCADV, 835,000 men are abused every year by their partners but only 10% contact an abusive agency. Moreover, 1 in 10 American couples have abusive relationships (Younger, 2011).

Another descriptive study carried out in the USA by Hines and Douglas (2010) survey of 302 men who suffered serious violence by intimate partners the year before, mostly recruited by DAHMY (the national hotline for male victims) aged 18-59, found that 100% of them had suffered psychological violence by women and 90.4% severe physical abuse but that their reactions in response would have been: move away from the aggressor (85.4%), shout (62.8%), cry (29.8%), call the police (28.3%), grab/push/hit (19.5%).

In Australia, Sarantakos calls invisible to domestic violence against man because it is so, trivialized and discredited that it is incapable of demanding social intervention and the very requests for subsidies to conduct research in this area are rejected and the few data that arise, almost by chance, result from studies of emergency treatment in hospitals where 28% of male victims were found. The same goes for Vernon (2017) who in his study, citing Evans shows that in Australia more than a quarter of all victims are men or quoting Cheung in Hong Kong who claims that one man for four women is a victim and that number tends to increase every year as a result of gender equality and the pressure of women who have to work to support the family.

Perryman and Appleton (2016) conducted a review of 19 primary studies on domestic violence against men where they identified four guiding themes: abusive relationships, harms and behaviors, risk and seeking relief. They concluded from these same studies that in England and Wales in 2015 there would be 600,000 male victims, 19 of whom resulted in death, but even so, the services to support these men go beyond the scarce.

Kubai (2014) conducted 22 qualitative interviews with male victims in Mukurwe-ini in the October of 2014. The truth is that in the African tradition it is considered as unheard of a woman to beat her husband physically, since, he is stronger than her. In the early 1900's the men went into the forests to fight against the colonial powers and when they returned the women had already taken over the house and the economy. It would have been here that violence against man began, since, they were not given authority, so, they turn to alcohol which lead them to fail in family responsibilities. Curiously, it is the media who have paid more attention to this subject in Kenya than literature itself which is scarce. Even the government,

according to the interviewees, not only denies abuse against man but also disapproves of it and discriminates against it in the name of morality.

Similarly in Ireland the idea is that men are perpetrators and women are the victims. This conclusion follows from McKeown and Kidd (2002), article where a review of 13 studies has been carried out which also concludes that male victims may face greater barriers to access to support services and that there is a much wider range of services for women victims of violence. However, Irish law, in terms of gender, is neutral but in the media and academia it is not neutral. It turns out that drawing attention to male victims hampers efforts to increase funding for female victims. In Ireland, in 1997, AMEN, a support line for men who were victims was founded and, in 2000, the first refuge was established as a result of the fact that in the first 3 years more than 6,000 victims and their relatives, between the ages of 17 and 90 called for help. For AMEN in Ireland as for MALE in the UK, shelters are not always a priority for men, unless there are dependents and it is the hotlines or counseling groups that play the most important role in support. However, they are often under-funded and executed by untrained volunteers as well as not being widely disseminated as social responses.

## CONCLUSION

Abused men and abusers have become marginalized not only in academic research and in the development of interventions but also in policies and service delivery (Josolyne, 2011). Despite legislative changes institutional

practices continue to be influenced by gender discourses and the social stereotypes that sustain them as well as men remain under the mantle of hegemonic masculinity and social stigma.

Studies of domestic violence to be viable should include both women and men and their experiences of domestic violence, either as victims, perpetrators or both and should be based on representative samples of the random sample population (McKeown and Kidd, 2002). There is also very little literature on the topic of services for men, since, such services are rare even in countries where relevant statistics exist. In addition, these services can only be developed if there is much greater public awareness among the general population as well as among professional service providers of which this is a reality.

Campaigning and reporting exclusively on women, such as UNICEF report did is denying reality and has unintended negative consequences for social policies (McKeown and Kidd, 2002). As such, a more inclusive approach to domestic violence should not create competition among victims by minimizing experiences but it should be the basis for a more comprehensive approach to both prevention and development of services for victims and perpetrators.

It is obvious, in the final analysis and in common agreement with all the studies analyzed, that the lack of support from governments around the world is considered institutionalized discrimination and if this continues, we can expect the police, social services, health professionals, the courts, the media and society at large will continue to do so.

**Appendix 1: Systematic review table annex 1 domestic violence against men**

Researcher/Year/Title	Key words	Goals	Methods	Results
Atmore (2001) Men as victims of domestic violence issues to consider	Domestic violence, perpetrator, victim, survivor	Giving a definition of domestic violence, particular against men and the types of study to understand it	Qualitative research (discussion paper)	Prefers the term "Family violence" or "Conjugal violence" or "Intimate violence in families" by considering gender only some as a variable like many others. Domestic violence is not one-sided or single-sex
Dienye and Gbeneol (2009) Domestic violence against men in primary care in Nigeria	Violence against men, port harcort	Assessing the prevalence of domestic violence against men, the sociodemographic characteristics of victims and the pattern of injury sustained in a primary care setting	Retrospective study over a period of 5 years in which all the medical records of patients were retrieved	"Over a 5 years (2000-2005) review period a total of 220,073 patient's records were seen out of which 73 were deficient of the required information. There were 70,400, (32%) males and 149600 (68%) females. A total of 48 victims of domestic violence were identified of which 5 (10.4%) were males. The prevalence of domestic violence in the clinic was 0.022%. The prevalence of domestic violence against men was 0.0023%. The age distribution of the patients seen in the clinic ranged from 17 to 79 years with a mean of 45.86±6.18 years. Most of the patients were in the 30-49 years age bracket consisting of 41,751 (28.67%) males and 103,877 (71.33%) females"
George (1994) Riding the donkey backwards: men as the unacceptable victims of marital violence		Understand the male victimization	Reviewing research studies and literature in which domestic violence directed against husbands/male partners	More research is needed to help define the similarities and differences between male and female victims of domestic violence

Appendix 1: Continue

Researcher/Year/Title	Key words	Goals	Methods	Results
Hines and Douglas (2010) A closer look at men who sustain intimate terrorism by women	Intimate partner violence, male victims, domestic violence, spouse abuse, battering, female perpetrators	Provide an in depth investigation of the demographics, aggression experienced and mental health status of men who sustained intimate terrorism, to provide empirical descriptive data on why they sometimes choose to stay in relationships in which they are sustaining IT, intimate partner violence that is characterized by severe violence and controlling behaviors	Descriptive examination of 302 men (quantitative and qualitative information)	IPV that men sustain is quite severe and both mentally and physically damaging, their most frequent response to their partner's IPV is to get away from her and they are often blocked in their efforts to leave, sometimes physically but more often because of strong psychological and emotional ties to their partners and especially, their children
Hogan (2016) Mens experiences of female-perpetrated intimate partner violence: A qualitative exploration	Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)	Explore the men's experiences of female-perpetrated IPV, including an exploration of how the men made sense of their experiences and their accounts of the nature and severity of the abuse they have experienced	Experiential research study. Semi-structured interviews of 23 men	As in women the experience of these men in being in an abusive relationship had a negative impact both physically and psychologically. Moreover, the lack of recognition and understanding of these as victims by society is one of their concerns. The participants demonstrated their desire to help other abused men
Josolyne (2011) Men's experiences of violence and abuse from a female intimate partner: Power, masculinity and institutional systems	Abused men, abusing woman, domestic violence, male partner abuse	"Understand how heterosexual men constructed their experiences of abuse and to consider how these constructions impacted on the negotiation of their identity in response to abuse and also their help-seeking conduct"	Post-structuralism approach to discourse analysis drawing on the work of Foucault in 1982 Qualitative methods (critical realist version of discourse analysis)	'Abused men' continue to be a 'hidden' and 'silenced' group, apparently unwilling or unable to access external support. the men tended to construct the challenging behavior as having more impact on his identity as a man, both publically and privately
Kubai (2014) Causes and consequences of domestic violence against men in Mukurwe-ini Constituency, Kenya		Explore causes of physical violence against men in Mukurwe-ini and investigated the consequences of violence against men in the study area from the victims of female perpetrated domestic violence with the focus on understanding the surrounding issues of society, local authority and masculinity	Qualitative interviews randomly selected of a sample of 22 men e Mukurwe-ini in October 2014 analyzed by the use of SPSS	The study admits that the men are beaten, however, suggests that the silence of this theme derives from the patriarchal society and the difficulty of the authorities to recognize. It suggests that there is social repression and stereotypes as well as discrimination that lead to the silence of the victims
Lambert, Katie (s/d) broken men break the silence- male domestic violence victims and their struggle to be heard		Explore the amount of help and support available for male victims of female perpetrated domestic violence with the focus on understanding the surrounding issues of society, government and masculinity	Qualitative semi-structured interviews (qualitative empirical research)	The help and support available for male victims is virtually nonexistent and that which does exist is of poor quality. The underlying reason for this lack of support is due to society and government not actively recognizing domestic violence to be a male, their only focus is towards female victims
Lupri (2004) Domestic violence: the case of male abuse	Partner abuse, couple violence, domestic violence, spousal abuse, intimate violence	Acknowledgment of woman-to-man abuse, consequences and prevention/intervention	Qualitative	Men who are abused by their intimate female partners struggle both internally and externally with the maintenance of a masculine ideal. Preventive measures are extremely important. Abused men is a social problem that needs immediate attention
McKeown and Kidd (2002) Men and domestic violence: what research tells us	Domestic violence	Five key questions: What is the context for reviewing domestic violence against men? what research exists on prevalence of domestic violence against men? What is the prevalence of domestic violence against men? What are the factors associated with domestic violence? What services are needed to address domestic violence against men?	A broad overview of research on domestic violence against men	People who use the services do not represent the population, male victims face more barriers to access to services, there are more services for women victims, support for men is underfunded, it is more difficult for men to obtain legal aid, female aggression increases where there are modern secular liberal values as well as women's economic and family emancipation
Omar (2011) Masculinity and the acceptance of violence: a study of social construction	Gender, masculinity	Empirically measure masculinity and to study its relationship to perceptions of violence	Empirical study (of a multivariate analysis)	"Theory driven, quantitative association between degrees of masculinity not maleness and the acceptance of violence. Conforming to masculine norms of violence, risk-taking and pursuit of status is directly and positively associated with acceptance of violence". It shows that a relationship between masculinity and the acceptance of violence does exist

Appendix 1: Continue

Researcher/Year/Title	Key words	Goals	Methods	Results
Perry (2014) Battered men and our changing attitudes toward intimate partner violence	Intimate partner violence, battering	“How has the dialogue about violence between intimate partners changed over time. Can these changes be compared to wider social movements? Is the increased awareness that has followed the appearance of battered men and related terms in documented literature also been reflected in the social science literature? In the increase of support resources available to battered men?”	Google’s NGram word corpus. Online survey of battered men (quantitative)	The most inclusive term in this subject is that of “Intimate partner violence” because it allows victimization into the hand of an intimate partner of any kind whether married, cohabiting or boyfriend. Excluding male victims of receiving support services is unsustainable and inconceivable
Perryman and Appleton (2016) Male victims of domestic abuse implications for health visiting practice	Domestic abuse, domestic violence, intimate partner violence, male victims, abused men, female perpetrators, health visiting	Types and range of domestic abuse experienced by men; Effects of domestic abuse on the physical and psychological health and lifestyle behaviors of male victims; Risk factors for male victimization of domestic abuse; What formal and informal support systems are accessed by male victims of domestic abuse and the acceptability and efficacy of these networks?; What facilitates male disclosure of victimization of domestic abuse	Systematically and critical literature review (nineteen primary research studies were included in the review)	Men reported being victims of female-perpetrated physical, emotional, psychological and sexual abuse with some experiencing severe aggression, control and fear. When men sought formal help they commonly reported external barriers and inconsistencies in support. Review findings indicate male IPV victimization to be a complex, multidimensional issue with societal and formal barriers inhibiting access to support
Pizzey <i>et al.</i> (2000) Women or men Who are the victims?		Show gender inequality in the labor market but also how labor market is changing and how this reflects on family violence	Descriptive study	Women’s position has improved significantly in the last quarter of a century. Part of the problem with men is that they do not want to accept that women can be just as evil as men can
Sarantakos and Sotirios Husband abuse: fact or fiction		Explore the status of husband abuse	Empirical study	Husband abuse is more common and more serious than it is generally believed to be. The review shows that the notion of self-defense is not valid: the majority of abusive wives do not assault their husbands in self-defense. Domestic violence is not an homogeneous problem that occurs in one form only
Swahnberg <i>et al.</i> (2012) Men’s experiences of emotional, physical and sexual abuse and abuse in health care: A crosssectional study of a Swedish random male population sample	Male victimization, abuse, masculinity, violence	Estimate prevalence of emotional, physical and sexual abuse and abuse in health care, to compare these estimates with previously collected prevalence rates and contribute to a more general analysis of men’s experiences of victimization	Cross-sectional study of a random male population study. 6000 men selected at random from the population of Ostergotland, Sweden	“Abuse against men is prevalent and men are victimized as patients in health care. Response rate and sampling method did not influence prevalence rates of abuse. Men’s victimization from emotional abuse and abuse in health care was associated with low income and being born outside of the Nordic countries and hence needs to be analyzed in the intersections of gender, class and ethnicity”
Shuler (2010) Male victims of intimate partner violence in the United States: An examination of the review of literature through the critical theoretical perspective	Intimate partner violence; Domestic violence; Male victims; Female perpetrator; Dual arrests	Understanding the concept of male victims of domestic violence by their female intimate partners	Qualitative (review of literature)	Male victims of intimate partner violence are secluded victims in our society. Community policing techniques such as public education campaigns and community meetings are needed to inform citizens about domestic violence. Federal funding should be given for further study is needed to examine the impact of dual arrest and intimate partner violence when it comes to male victims
Vernon (2017) Has society created social injustice for male victims of domestic violence?	Domestic violence, intimate partner abuse or violence, male victims of domestic violence, men seeking help with domestic violence	“Analyze whether or not Utah domestic violence agencies indicate they recognize men as victims of domestic violence on their websites and if they provide similar services for men as they do for women. The study also seeks to analyze whether these violence agency websites are inviting and inclusive of men as well as women or if it’s directed	Contextual analysis was conducted of Utah domestic violence agency websites and a google search to obtain a list of Utah domestic violence agencies	“These results demonstrate that men continue to encounter barriers when seeking services or help as a victim of domestic violence, despite evidence that they, too are victimized in this way. It also demonstrated the lack of resources available to male victims in comparison to the resources available to female victims of domestic violence”



Appendix 1: Continue

Researcher/Year/Title	Key words	Goals	Methods	Results
Woods (2007) (s/d) The rhetoric and reality of men and violence		exclusively towards women" Understanding the concept of male victims of domestic violence Understanding the implications of maintaining a gendered paradigm	Theoretical research	Violence has to be seen as a social and health problem. Men may even be a minority of victims but have to have support services and health and police professionals trained to deal with the problem
Wright in 2016 The absent voice of male domestic abuse victims: the marginalisation of men in a system originally designed for women	Domestic abuse, victims, funding, support	Explore the invisibility of male victims within society and investigate the level of service provision currently available to male victims	Qualitative	"Service provision for male victims remains inadequate, particularly in regard to refuge spaces and there is a lack of awareness that men can also be victims of domestic abuse which serves to discourage male victims from seeking help"
Younger (2011) The effects of domestic violence: the male victims perspective	Abuse, abuser, domestic violence, emotional abuse, perpetrator, IPV	To see how the types of abuse have had an impact on the from a physical and emotional perspective; To answer if whether domestic violence is a problem	Sample size of 8000 men chosen at random via telephone between the years of 1994 and 1996. (secondary data analyzes from the archives of the national archive of criminal justice data)	The study suggests that male victims of domestic violence are affected from physical and emotional perspectives, domestic violence is more of a problem which means that more needs to be done to assist male victims

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