



DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION SERVICES

Domestic Violence Affects Us All

Can men be victims of domestic violence?

Domestic abuse can happen to anyone, regardless of race, income, education, gender identity, sexual orientation, age or religion. We know that domestic violence can affect men as well as women.

- 1 in 7 men will experience domestic abuse by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime. ¹
- A 2010 study released in 2013 reports that 29% of heterosexual men, 37% of bi-sexual men, and 26% of gay men will experience physical violence, stalking or rape in their lifetime. ²
- Data from the National Crime Victimization Study between 2003 and 2012 show that men account for about 24 percent of domestic violence survivors. ³

Male victims are less likely to seek support.

Male survivors often face different stigmas than female survivors do, and these stigmas can prevent them from coming forward to report their abuse.⁴

- Advocates report that men can be afraid of the stereotype that they should be the “stronger sex” and, as such, should be able to fight back against their abuser.
- Or, they may be afraid of disclosing their sexual orientation if the abuse occurred in a same-sex relationship.
- Men more often face skepticism from police, and may worry that domestic violence advocacy services are only available to female victims.

All DAIS services are available to any victim of intimate partner violence, regardless of gender identity.

If you or a loved one feels abused, threatened, scared or unsafe in an intimate partner relationship, DAIS can help you. Call our 24-Hour Help Line at 608-251-4445. Interpreter services are available.

For more information visit www.abuseintervention.org, call 608.251.1237, or email info@abuseintervention.org.

Cited:

1. Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J. & Stevens, M. (2011). The national intimate partner and sexual violence survey: 2010 summary report. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf.
2. Breiding, M.J., Chen J., & Black, M.C. (2014). Intimate Partner Violence in the United States — 2010. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/cdc_nisvs_ipv_report_2013_v17_single_a.pdf
3. Jennifer L. Truman, Ph.D., and Rachel E. Morgan, Ph.D. (2014). Nonfatal Domestic Violence, 2003–2012. Retrieved from: <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ndv0312.pdf>
4. Male Victims of Abuse Face Stigmas - 2015. [domesticshelters.org](https://www.domesticshelters.org/domestic-violence-articles-information/male-victims-of-abuse-face-stigmas#.WLRMEFUrKM8). Retrieved from: <https://www.domesticshelters.org/domestic-violence-articles-information/male-victims-of-abuse-face-stigmas#.WLRMEFUrKM8>