
From: Lord-Brennan, Kate (MLC) <Kate.Lord-BrennanMLC@gov.im>
Sent: 19 February 2020 14:14
To: Jonathan King
Subject: FW: Parental alienation - including in Bill
Attachments: Written Evidence (The ManKind Initiative) - Domestic Abuse Bill.docx; The ManKind Initiative_PBCCommittee_Draft.pdf

Dear Jonathan,

Please see attached which is the written evidence from the ManKind Initiative for the committee / non committee of LegCo.

Best wishes,
Kate

From: Mark Brooks [mailto:]
Sent: 19 February 2020 13:30
To: Lord-Brennan, Kate (MLC)
Cc: Chairman (ManKind Initiative)
Subject: FW: Parental alienation - including in Bill

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Hi Kate

This is sent from my work email address as it is easier.

I have attached the two documents that we submitted to the UK Parliament.

Page 3 of the Word Doc sets out the inclusion of the clause and we have also stated that the UK Government use the definition by [Cafcass](#) (Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service) which is a statutory body set up to promote the welfare of children and families involved in family courts.

It would form part of the list of behaviours that constitute domestic abuse . It would affect an individual and their partner (more likely to be an ex-partner) who had children under 16 together and where defined in law as being the parents. It does not affect domestic abuse victims who have no children from the relationship they had with their perpetrator.

The main defence would be a denial that the child is alienated or that the behaviours of the perpetrator has led to the alienation (the perpetrator may actually blame the victim – in itself – a sign of domestic abuse)

Does this help?

Happy to help

Mark

From: chairman@mankind.org.uk <chairman@mankind.org.uk>
Sent: 19 February 2020 13:17

To: Mark Brooks < >
 Subject: Fwd: Parental alienation - including in Bill

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From: "Lord-Brennan, Kate (MLC)" <Kate.Lord-BrennanMLC@gov.im>
 Date: Wed, Feb 19, 2020 at 12:30 PM +0000
 Subject: Parental alienation - including in Bill
 To: "[chairman](#)" < >

Dear Mark,

I am attempting to get parental alienation included in our bill.

The drafter has asked me to pad this request out a little - what would be the boundaries of this as an offence , what would it do / not do, who it affects/ who it doesn't and what would be a defence.

I appreciate that I can think through these issues myself, but i thought I would check in with you to see if you had any further information on this, as perhaps might have been suggested in relation to the UK bill .

Unfortunately I am in a position where I need to get something to him today and we are also in a parliamentary sitting.

Glad for any help if there is already developed thinking on this.

Kind wishes and thanks,

Kate

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RAAUE: S'preevaadjagh yn çhaghteraght post-l shoh chammah's coadany'n erbee currit marish as ta shoh coadit ec y leigh. Cha nhegin diu coipal ny cur eh da peiagh erbee elley ny ymmydey yn chooid t'ayn er agh erbee dyn kied leayr veih'n choyrtagh. Mannagh nee shiu yn enmyssagh kiarit jeh'n phost-l shoh, doll-shiu magh eh, my sailliu, as cur-shiu fys da'n choyrtagh cha leah as oddys shiu.

Cha nel kied currit da failleydaghy ny jantagh erbee conaant y yannoo rish peiagh ny possan erbee lesh post-l er son Rheynn ny Boayrd Slattyssagh erbee jeh Reiltys Ellan Vannin dyn co-niartaghey scrut leayr veih Reireyder y Rheynn ny Boayrd Slattyssagh t'eh bentyn rish.

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The ManKind Initiative

Flook House, Belvedere Road, Taunton, TA1 1BT
 Registered Charity No. 1089547 – Company Registration No. 3869893
 Honorary Patrons – Lord Cotter, John Penrose MP, Ann Goodchild, Paul Chivers and Sara Westle

1. Executive Summary

- As noted by the government when it introduced this bill, this is a landmark piece of legislation that can have a huge impact in support of victims and their families. We welcome the opportunity to offer this evidence to the public bill committee
- The ManKind Initiative is the first British charity to support male victims of domestic abuse and we are the main charity in the UK solely dedicated to male victims. Since 2001, we have been at the forefront of providing services, support and campaigning for male victims ensuring that they (and their children) receive the support and recognition they need. Our aim is to ensure all male victims of domestic abuse are supported to enable them to escape from the situation they are in. We are gender inclusive in our approach so whilst we are a service provider for men, we want all female victims (and their children) to escape too so do not want services or funding switched from female to male victims. We do not believe domestic abuse support and recognition for victims should be based on a “competition” between the genders.
- Our core services include a national helpline which receives 1,800 calls per year (25% of the calls are from family members, friends and work colleagues – often women), a popular website, a training programme and a national conference. We are delivering Home Office funded training for police forces and HM Treasury funded support to the Armed Forces.
- We fully support the retention of the name of the Domestic Abuse Bill/Act and the proposed Domestic Abuse Commissioner. We are opposed to any changes to the names of both as that will have a negative impact on male victims of domestic abuse and their children. As the government itself noted in its response to the joint committee inquiry, *This has to be achieved without excluding men, boys and non-binary people from the protection of domestic abuse legislation and services for survivors.*”
- We fully support the Government in ensuring that the definition of domestic abuse and the related statutory guidance is fully gender inclusive/neutral (it clearly applies to both women and men). Thereby ensuring there is full alignment with both the reality of domestic abuse in the UK and a 21st century modern, inclusive and diverse country. This will reflect human rights-based and non-ideological view of domestic abuse.
- To include in any statutory definition anything other than gender-inclusive/neutral definition could lead to the risk of breaches of the Equalities Act 2010, Human Rights Act 1998 and also leave the statutory sector open to breaches in the Care Act 2014 and Housing Act 1996 in how they apply any non-gender inclusive definition.

- The Government has made great strides in the need to recognise male victims of domestic abuse and the specific barriers they face, including their lack of recognition. This included its Male Victims statement issued in March 2019. To then introduce one particular gender into the name, preamble and definition of this Bill would completely negate those statements and the great inclusive strides that have been made.

2. Facing the issue

- 4.2% of men and 7.9% of women stated that they have experienced domestic abuse in 2017/18, equivalent to an estimated 695,000 male victims and 1.316 million female victims. In 17/18, 2.4% of men (equivalent to 404,000) and 5.6% of women (equivalent to 936,000) experienced partner abuse (non-sexual). For every three victims of partner/domestic abuse, two will be female and one will be male¹.
- Nearly half of male victims fail to tell anyone they are a victim of domestic (only 51% tell anyone). They are nearly three times less likely to tell anyone than a female victim (49% as opposed to 19%). This has worsened since 2015/16 where the figures were 61% for men (88% women)²
- There are 270 organisations providing services to male victims in March 2019. In 2012, the figure was 70. The vast majority of these services are provided by organisations providing services for women and men. 30 organisations offer refuge or safe house provision for male victims in the UK - a total of 150 spaces. 34 spaces are dedicated to male victims only (the rest being for victims of either gender).³
- According to police forces who provided information, in 2017, 114 men (2.6% of total) and 4,274 women used the Domestic Abuse Disclosure Scheme ("Clare's Law")⁴.
- In a report by IBB Solicitors in 2019, 34% of men stated they had experienced being in a coercive /controlling relationship⁵.

¹ ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2018 (<https://bit.ly/2FY8UYc> - Table 1)

² ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2018 (<https://bit.ly/2FY8UYc>) – Table 24

³ ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPY>

⁴ FOI requests:

<https://www.mankind.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/SUMMARY-FOI-RESPONSE-CLARES-LAW-AT-30-APRIL-2018-MANKIND-WEBSITE-VERSION-AT-9-OCTOBER-2018.xlsx>

⁵ MAKING LEGISLATION WORK MORE EFFECTIVELY FOR VICTIMS by IBB Solicitors:

<https://www.ibblaw.co.uk/insights/publications/controlling-or-coercive-behaviour-making-legislation-work-more-effectively?view=microsite>

- One of the challenges facing those trying to support male victims is the stigma attached to being a victim. Researchers working with male victims has revealed that they experience significant barriers in asking for help and support, and to reporting their abusive experiences.
- Whilst women also experience barriers, there are thought to be some that are unique to men; for example, personal barriers (e.g., related to the male gender role and need to be self-reliant), social barriers (e.g., feeling they would not be believed), and structural barriers (e.g., not being aware of where they can get help and support)

3. Areas of Support

- As set out in the Executive Summary we fully support the retention of the name of the Domestic Abuse Bill/Act and the proposed Domestic Abuse Commissioner. We are opposed to any changes to the names of both as that will have a negative impact on male victims of domestic abuse and their children. There should also be no changes in the preamble of the Bill that are not fully inclusive of all victims of domestic abuse.
- We fully support the Government in ensuring that the statutory definition of domestic abuse is fully gender inclusive/neutral. Thereby ensuring there is full alignment with both the reality of domestic abuse in the UK and a 21st century modern, inclusive and diverse country. This will reflect human rights-based and non-ideological view of domestic abuse.
- We support the 'gender-neutral/inclusive' nature of the definition which will ensure that the legislation, its application and guidance remains in line with the "British Constitution" and the democratic/legal framework of this country with regard to a crime that can and does affect all genders.
- This will ensure the individual and their need/risk remain is the primary factor in the field of domestic abuse and in the support for domestic abuse victims.
- To place a specific gender in the name, definition and preamble will create a victim hierarchy not based on the individual and their specific level of need or risk (including that of any children they have) but on their gender. This is not in keeping with equality-based, diverse or inclusive policy making or law.

- We agree with the expansion of the definition to include economic abuse in the legislation. Economic abuse is part of the ‘dangerous cocktail’ of domestic abuse crimes that affect victims and is one that has fallen in-between different parts of legislation so it is welcome that it is included and has not been overlooked.
- It is important to ensure that all statutory guidance, training and communications are gender inclusive as economic abuse affects male victims as well as female victims. One in seven men (and one in five women) have experienced financial abuse from a partner or ex-partner (Co-op/Refuge Money Matters report published in 2015)⁶ – forming 40% of all victims. Failure to take an inclusive approach will mean that economic abuse will wrongly be seen as a crime only affecting heterosexual women – not all women and men.

4. Proposed Amendment

Amendment: Parental Alienation:

- We strongly believe that parental alienation should also be included in the statutory definition of domestic abuse.
- This is not covered by the legislation on controlling and coercive Behaviour (Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) as this is based on intimate partners who live together (which is in itself non-aligned with the Government’s domestic abuse definition which covers current and ex-partners).
- The Government (page 53 of its Consultation response) stated:
 - *“We have also looked at the feasibility of extending the offence [controlling and coercive behaviour] so that it covers abuse perpetrated by an ex-partner who no longer lives with the victim. We have concluded that this behaviour is already captured under existing stalking and harassment legislation.”*
- However, existing stalking and harassment legislation does not cover Parental Alienation so this issue is not resolved. It means that this clear example of controlling behaviour will continue to not be recognised as a prosecutable crime even though conceptually it complies with the wording and meaning of the statutory definition.
- Parental Alienation is growing substantially in recognition throughout the justice and legal sector with Children and Family Court Advisory

⁶ Money Matters: Written for The Co-operative Bank and Refuge by Nicola Sharp-Jeffs. <https://www.refuge.org.uk/files/Money-Matters.pdf>

and Support Service (Cafcass) reporting that it is a feature of approximately 11%-15% of divorces involving children⁷. In addition, Cafcass reports that parental alienation plays a part in approximately 80% of the most difficult divorce cases seen by the court.

- Parental Alienation has an impact on the alienated parent (ex-partner) that is clearly aimed at causing psychological, emotional and financial abuse against them. It is also clearly controlling and coercive behaviour and would fit under the government definition of domestic abuse setting aside the 'living together' clause in Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015.
- In conclusion, Parental Alienation would fit squarely with the government's proposed statutory definition of domestic abuse and should be included as such.
- We believe that the current legislation on coercive and controlling behaviour for England and Wales should be aligned with the new legislation in Scotland Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018) on coercive and controlling behaviour. The former is only defined as a crime under the Serious Crime Act 2015 when the two partners (or ex-partners) are living in the same property. The Scottish law (introduced in April 2019) is broader and covers partners (or ex-partners) who are either living in the same property or are not.
- It strikes us as odd that the UK Government states that existing (see paragraph 33 above) coercive and controlling behaviour legalisation covers (ex) partners who no longer live together by an attempted segue to other laws, when the Scottish Government decided to make it far clearer. We believe the law for England and Wales should be aligned with that in Scotland so there is no doubt.

Amendment: Domestic Abuse Commissioner

- We believe that the role of the domestic abuse commissioner is absolutely vital. The establishment of this office will allow focus and insight to be placed on this issue and ensure ongoing progress is made
- We would propose that as part of their work the commissioner should have to be required to set out their plans on an annual basis and consult on those plans in advance

⁷ The Guardian 17 November 2017

(<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2017/nov/17/parental-alienation-divorce-custody-crackdown-cafcass>)

- The issue of domestic abuse is multifaceted and it is vital that on an ongoing basis the commissioner and their team are ensuring they are taking on board the views of those who are working directly with victims

Amendment : Advisory board

- We believe that the composition of the advisory board is vital. The board needs to reflect the broad range of views and issues to ensure that it is offering the most relevant and available insight.
- From our perspective we would like to see the board must include one member of a charity that provides support for male victims of domestic abuse and one that supports LGBT+ and non-binary people.
- The appointment of each of these representatives should be following an open and competitive process

The ManKind Initiative

Flook House, Belvedere Road, Taunton, TA1 1BT

Registered Charity No. 1089547 – Company Registration No. 3869893

Honorary Patrons – Lord Cotter, John Penrose MP, Ann Goodchild, Paul Chivers and Sara Westle

Written evidence: Domestic Abuse Bill

27/10/2019

Executive Summary

- 1 The ManKind Initiative charity supports the Domestic Abuse Bill in principle and in particular:
 - The gender neutral/inclusive statutory definition of domestic abuse that ensures there is equal statutory recognition of all individual victims of domestic abuse. It is vitally important this is not changed.
 - The creation of a domestic abuse commissioner.
 - The measures regarding the cross examination of victims within the family courts.
 - the proposed inclusion of Economic Abuse in the new legal definition of domestic abuse.

2. The charity has put forward amendments (or clarifications) to the Domestic Abuse Bill in the following areas:
 - Part 1, Chapter 1, Clause 1: The addition of Parental Alienation to the list of abusive behaviours and using the definition of Parental Alienation adopted by The Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (Cafcass)
 - Part 1, Chapter 1, Clause 2: There continues to be a problematic lack of alignment with the definitions and legislation in the Serious Crime Act 2015 (Section 76) which created a new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship. However, Section 76 only relates to those living in the same household and therefore is not aligned to the definition of “personally connected” in this Bill. We would like clarification that the Domestic Abuse Bill will override the household definition in the Serious Crime Act 2015.
 - Part 1, Chapter 2, Clause 11 – There should be a new clause requiring the appointments to be made through an open recruitment process.
 - Part 1, Chapter 2, Clause 11(4): There should be clauses added to ensure that one member of a charity that provides support for male victims of domestic abuse and one that supports LGBT+ and non-binary people

- Part 1, Chapter 2, Clause 12 –There should be a requirement on the Commissioner to hold a consultation on any draft plans
- Part 5, Clause 79(3) - An amendment that sets out that any new guidance whilst recognising the majority of victims of domestic abuse are female, should also state that “This has to be achieved without excluding men, boys and non-binary people from the protection of domestic abuse legislation and services for survivors”. This is the phrase featured in "The Government response to the report from the Joint Committee on the Draft Domestic Abuse Bill."

About the ManKind Initiative

3. The ManKind Initiative is the charity in Great Britain to support male victims of domestic abuse and we are the main charity in the UK solely dedicated to male victims. Since 2001, we have been at the forefront of providing services, supporting and advising other organisations and campaigning on behalf of male victims (and their children). This is so they receive the support and recognition they need to escape from domestic abuse. **Core statistics are set out in Annex A.**
4. The charity takes a gender inclusive approach so whilst we are a service provider and support for male victims, we want all female victims (and their children) to escape too. This means we do not want services or funding switched from female to male victims and believes domestic abuse support and recognition for victims should not be based on a “competition” between the genders.
5. Our core services include a national helpline which receives 1,800 calls per year (25% of calls are from family members, friends and work colleagues – often women), a popular website, a training course and a national conference.

Support for the Statutory Definition

6. We fully support the Government in ensuring that the statutory definition of domestic abuse is fully gender inclusive/neutral. Thereby ensuring there is full alignment with both the reality of domestic abuse in the UK and a 21st century modern, inclusive and diverse country. This will reflect human rights-based and non-ideological view of domestic abuse.
7. We support the ‘gender-neutral/inclusive’ nature of the definition which will ensure that the legislation, its application and guidance remains in line with the “British Constitution” and the democratic/legal framework of this country with regard to a crime that can and does affect all genders.
8. If gender was placed in the statutory definition, then this will lead to the creation of a victim hierarchy not on based on individual risk/need of a victim

(and their children). This is not in keeping with equality-based, diverse or inclusive policy making or law.

Part 1, Chapter 1, Clause 1: Amendments - Parental Alienation

9. Part 1, Chapter 1, Clause 1 (3)

Insert: (f) parental alienation

10. Part 1, Chapter 1, Clause 1

Insert new clause: (5) "Parental alienation" means any behaviour where a child's resistance or hostility towards one parent is not justified and is the result of psychological manipulation by the other parent.

Move current clauses (5), (6) and (7) to become (6), (7) and (8)

11. To explain the above, parental alienation is increasingly being recognised by the Family Courts and by The Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (Cafcass). It is their definition that is used in paragraph 10 above and is featured in their new Cafcass Child Impact Assessment Framework (CIAF).¹ It is also recognised by family support practitioners across the world including through the European Association of Parental Alienation Practitioners in which the UK plays a key role. Cafcass report that it is a feature of approximately 11%-15% of divorces involving children. In addition, Cafcass reports that parental alienation plays a part in approximately 80% of the most difficult divorce cases seen by the court.
12. We strongly believe that parental alienation should also be included in the statutory definition of domestic abuse. It is clearly an abusive behaviour in line with those listed but there is no criminal offence against it and therefore no sanction.
13. Even parental alienation was to be classed as a coercive or controlling behaviour, due to the way this legislation (Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) is defined in law, in reality it is very unlikely to be. This is because coercive or controlling behaviour is defined in relation to intimate partners (or ex partners) who still live in the same household – and the majority of parental alienation takes place post-separation. It is unlikely therefore that in that situation, the separated partners are still living in the same household. This is why clarification is needed (see paragraph 14).

¹ <https://www.cafcass.gov.uk/grown-ups/parents-and-carers/divorce-and-separation/parental-alienation/>

Part 1, Chapter 1, Clause 2: Clarification - Coercive and Controlling Behaviour, and, Personally Connection

14. **Part 1, Chapter 1, Clause 2** relates to the relationships that have with a personal connection and **Part 1, Chapter 1, Clause 1** relates that controlling or coercive behaviour will be part of the new statutory definition. It may mean
15. However, there is a lack of clarity (not included in the explanatory notes) on how the definition of controlling or coercive behaviour will relate to those who are 'personally connected' but do not live in the same household.
16. This is because Serious Crime Act 2015 (Section 76) which created a new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship. However, Section 76 only relates to those living in the same household and therefore is not aligned to the definition of "personally connected" in this Bill. This is also now non-aligned to the legal framing of coercive and controlling behaviour under new legislation in Scotland Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018) on coercive and controlling behaviour. The former is only defined as a crime under the Serious Crime Act 2015 when the two partners (or ex-partners) are living in the same property. The Scottish law (introduced in April 2019) is broader and covers partners (or ex-partners) who are either living in the same property or are not.
17. It is vital that in the primary legislation it is clear that coercive or controlling behaviour relates to those who are personally connected but do not have this "same household test". It is vital that there is clarity in law on this and within the explanatory notes.

Part 1, Chapter 2, Clause 11 - Amendments: Domestic Abuse Commissioner

18. We believe that the role of the domestic abuse commissioner is absolutely vital. The establishment of this office will allow focus and insight to be placed on this issue and ensure on-going progress is made. However, we feel that their needs tighter controls on accountability, transparency, consultation and that the views of the whole domestic abuse sector (and victims) are taken into account. We therefore are putting forward four amendments (see 20 to 22 below).
19. The first amendments are to ensure that there is an open process in the recruitment of advisory board members in in keeping with the recruitment process for the Victims' Commissioner's Advisory Group.

20. The second and third amendments are to ensure that a multi-dimensional and inclusive approach is taken by the commissioner and the voices of all victims and professionals are heard. To ensure this is the case, it is proposed that the legislation is clear that organisations representing male victims and LGBT+ and non binary people are not marginalised. It is therefore vital they are represented on the advisory board. It is vital that the commissioners' advisory board is not a closed shop.
21. The final amendment ensures there is transparency and accountability on how the commissioner's strategy and plans are created. There needs to be an element of public consultation else there becomes a risk that the full expertise of the domestic abuse sector is not included.
- 22. Part 1, Chapter 2, Clause 11(2):**
- Insert a new sentence: Appointments must be made through an open recruitment process.*
- 23. Part 1, Chapter 2, Clause 11(4):**
- Insert new appointee: (g) at least one person appearing to the Commissioner to represent the interests of charities and other voluntary organisations that work with male victims of domestic abuse in England;*
- Insert new appointee: (h) at least one person appearing to the Commissioner to represent the interests of charities and other voluntary organisations that work with LGBT+ and non-binary victims of domestic abuse in England;*
- 24. Part 1, Chapter 2, Clause 12(6):**
- Insert new clause (c): charities and other voluntary organisations that work with victims of domestic abuse in England;*
- Rename current clause (c) to new clause (d)*
-
- 25. Part 5, Clause 79(3): Amendment - Power of Secretary of State to issue guidance about domestic abuse**
26. It is proposed that an is made to ensures the new Statutory Guidance is fully inclusive of all victims and reflects the reality of domestic abuse in England in a modern, diverse and inclusive manner. The Government has made clear including that its response the report from the Joint Committee on the Draft Domestic Abuse Bill. It states that any new guidance whilst recognising the majority of victims of domestic abuse are female, should also state that "This

has to be achieved without excluding men, boys and non-binary people from the protection of domestic abuse legislation and services for survivors". It is vital that this is not just an aim which can then be subsequently not taken into account – this phrase should be hardcoded into primary legislation to ensure this commitment is delivered. It will also ensure that there is full confidence in the guidance from both all victims and all those that support them.

27. Part 5, Clause 79(3)

Insert new sentence: This has to be achieved without excluding the recognition of men, boys and non-binary people who are victims of domestic abuse.

Appendix A: Core Statistics on Male Victims of Domestic Abuse

- 4.2% of men and 7.9% of women stated that they have experienced domestic abuse in 2017/18, equivalent to an estimated 695,000 male victims and 1.316 million female victims. In 17/18, 2.4% of men (equivalent to 404,000) and 5.6% of women (equivalent to 936,000) experienced partner abuse (non-sexual). For every three victims of partner/domestic abuse, two will be female and one will be male².
- Nearly half of male victims fail to tell anyone they are a victim of domestic (only 51% tell anyone). They are nearly three times less likely to tell anyone than a female victim (49% as opposed to 19%). This has worsened since 2015/16 where the figures were 61% for men (88% women)³.
- There are 270 organisations providing services to male victims in March 2019. In 2012, the figure was 70. The vast majority of these services are provided by organisations providing services for women and men. 30 organisations offer refuge or safe house provision for male victims in the UK - a total of 150 spaces. 34 spaces are dedicated to male victims only (the rest being for victims of either gender).⁴
- According to police forces who provided information, in 2017, 159,000 men reported to English and Welsh police forces stating they were a victim of domestic abuse (73,000 in 2012) as did 480,000 women (311,000 in 2012). 23% of all victims who report to the police are male.⁵
- In a report by IBB Solicitors in 2019, 34% of men stated they had experienced being in a coercive /controlling relationship⁶.

² ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2018 (<https://bit.ly/2FY8UYc> - Table 1)

³ ONS domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales: year ending March 2018 (<https://bit.ly/2FY8UYc> – Table 24)

⁴ ONS BCS Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2016/17 <http://bit.ly/2G9nGPv>

⁵ Freedom of Information Request to 43 police forces conducted by the ManKind Initiative <https://bit.ly/2PotPvJ>

⁶ MAKING LEGISLATION WORK MORE EFFECTIVELY FOR VICTIMS by IBB Solicitors: <https://www.ibblaw.co.uk/insights/publications/controlling-or-coercive-behaviour-making-legislation-work-more-effectively?view=microsite>

Further statistics can be found on the ManKind Initiative website:

<https://www.mankind.org.uk/statistics/>

Submission from the ManKind Initiative charity (28 10 2019)