

# Analysis on the Hate Crime Law Consultation Paper – Focus Sex/Gender Misogyny

In this analysis we will highlight:

- Arguments against the concept of Hate Crime Legislation
- Arguments against “protected characteristics” as basis of Hate Crime Laws
- Gender/Sex should not be added as new characteristic
- Including “Women/Misogyny” but not “Men/Misandry” is gender-based discrimination
- Data, Research and claims in this document are incorrect, intentionally one-sided, irrelevant and misleading

## Arguments against Hate Crime Legislation

- Hate crime legislation is discriminatory. It creates structures under which people who commit the same crime are being treated differently and victims who experience the same crime receive unequal acknowledgement
- There is no prove that hate crime legislation reduces hate, prejudice or hostility and it is therefore not fit for purpose
- Hate Crime Laws have a symbolic, not a practical purpose, but the “symbol” is counter-productive
- Hate Crime laws are being used by some in form of false allegations
- Hate Crime legislation puts unnecessary additional pressure on police and jurisdiction with no positive effect
- It creates additional costs
- Harsher punishment does not reduce hate, if anything, it increases it
- Criminal behavior is already criminalized, non-criminal behavior (“hate speech) should not be criminalised

## Arguments against “Protected Characteristics” as basis of Hate Crime Laws

- Having “protected characteristics” creates a hierarchy in society
- Arbitrary hierarchies created by legislation create friction, tension and resentment
- “Some animals are more equal than others” (Orwell)
- Hate Crime laws are being used by some in form of false allegations
- Many individuals and groups receive no protection even though they experience vast amounts of hate and discrimination: English in Scotland, Tories in Labor strongholds, Trump Supporters, Pro and Anti Lockdown individuals, Gingers, and so on.

- Members of groups that are (falsely) assumed to be NOT vulnerable such as straight, white men experience open social and legal discrimination in the hiring market, media, education, social media, and - as is apparent in this consultation – in political and legal representation

## Gender/Sex should not be added as new characteristic

- Hate Crime Legislation is counter-productive and does not reduce hate
- There is already a disproportionate focus on violence against women, even the gender-neutral inclusion of Sex/Gender would only increase the disproportionate protection of women
- The vast majority of VAWG is caused by gender-relations, gender-differences, culture (FGM) or inter-personal issues (Domestic Abuse). Hate is almost never a driving factor

## Including “Women/Misogyny” but not “Men/Misandry” is gender-based discrimination

- The proposal to treat women and men differently before the law based on their gender is discriminatory
- Men already receive dramatically less protection, representation and support
- Almost all “research used in this consultation has a gender bias and excludes men
- Groups representing specifically male victims were not part of drafting this consultation
- The proposal of excluding “men” is one of many examples of systemic sexism

Statement:

We hold the strong conviction that legislation should be based on **facts, science, and balanced evidence** and not on feelings, religion or ideology. **This consultation on Gender/Misogyny is almost completely based on ideology, namely feminist ideology.**

This ideology and not balanced, evidence based research is unfortunately the basis of the Istanbul Convention and VAWG strategy. The dominance of feminist theory as basis of the Istanbul Convention and VAWG is not a conspiracy theory, but, just like in this consultation, very obvious. To quote the document “Gender ‘Hostility’, Rape, and the Hate Crime Paradigm“, which is used as source in this consultation: “...violence against women’ (VAW), a term which feminist scholars have coined in order to convey the message that violence is not gender-neutral”

Here a few quotes from the consultation paper to highlight the ideological flavor of the paper. These quotes are used in the paper to describe the social structures in **modern Britain** :

- *“Recognising that violence against women is a **manifestation of historically unequal power relations between women and men**, which have led to **domination over, and discrimination against, women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women;**”*
- *Recognising the **structural nature of violence against women as gender-based violence**, and that **violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men;**”*
- ***Violence against women and girls is also viewed as a mechanism of control.** Drawing on research by Kloss, Mason-Bish and Duggan argue: it remains the case that the majority of gender-based interpersonal violence is directly experienced by women and committed by men, often men with whom they are familiar, and **is rooted in misogynistic notions of power, dominance and control.***
- *Using rape as an example, they argue that this crime is often “a clear demonstration of male dominance over women”, and that **feminist scholars have for a long time conceptualised sexual offences and domestic violence as “conducts which are intended to subjugate and subordinate women, while simultaneously enforcing a male-dominated social hierarchy”.***
- *The offence of rape has been **located within intersecting systems of oppression.** For example, Davis observes that “rape bears a direct relationship to **all of the existing power structures in a given society**”.*
- *Also, in the context of rape, Arruzza, Bhattacharya and Fraser have reflected on the “**instrumentalization of gendered assault as a technique of control**”; recalling the **co-ordinated mass rape of “enemy” women as a weapon of war and the rape of colonised and enslaved women.**”*
- *... the forced removal of the niqab was often tied to **male entitlement**, and the perpetrator’s frustration at the **inability to visualize the female body**. ...Insofar as the niqab might symbolise the sexual “non-availability” of Muslim women in the public sphere, **men may find it difficult to forgive those who disrupt the “pattern of the masculine gaze.***
- *...street harassment, like rape, is about “asserting male dominance over women in situations where women appear vulnerable” and that it indicates an **imbalance of power, which is “connected to systems of patriarchy, racism and homophobia”***

Here are some of the feminist-based documents and articles used in this document:

- L Wattis, “Revisiting the Yorkshire Ripper murders: Interrogating Gender Violence, Sex Work and Justice” (2015) 12 **Feminist Criminology**

- C Arruzza, T Bhattacharya, N Fraser, **Feminism for the 99%** (1st ed, 2019)
- H Mason-Bish and I Zempi, “**Misogyny**, racism and Islamophobia: Street Harassment at the Margins” (2019) 14 **Feminist Criminology** 540, 552 citing
- H Fogg-Davis, “**Theorizing Black lesbians with Black feminism**: A critique of same-race street harassment” (2006)
- Amnesty International, Chapter 3, Toxic Twitter – a **Toxic Place for Women in Online Violence Against Women**
- Sam Smethers, “We have to start calling out **misogyny** for what it is: a hate crime” (23 January 2018), available at <https://www.fawcettsociety.org.uk/blog/start-calling-out-misogyny-hate-crime>.
- L Mullany and L Trickett, **Misogyny Hate Crime Evaluation Report** (Nottingham’s Women’s Centre, June 2018)

We will now disseminate the part of the consultation paper focused on “gender/misogyny”. We will do so in great detail, providing counter arguments and data.

<p>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A document on violence against men and boys does not exist, despite men and boys being the majority of victims of violent crime.</li> <li>• Even in VAWG areas, men make a significant amount of victims (with female perpetrators) Example: Domestic abuse 35% of victims are men according to ONS</li> </ul>
<p>It can take a range of forms including (but not limited to): <b>intimate partner violence (“domestic violence”); sexual violence (including sexual violence as a tactic of war); acid throwing; honour killings; sexual trafficking; female genital cutting/mutilation (FGC/M); forced and child marriage.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will provide strong arguments that the mentioned forms of violence usually fall under one or more of the following statements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not hate based</li> <li>- Affect both genders in similar numbers</li> <li>- Not common in UK/British culture</li> <li>- Male victims lack recognition/support</li> <li>- Men are excluded from legal protection</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>12.21 <b>There is a wealth of evidence that women and girls are disproportionately impacted by these types of crimes.</b> More recently, the <b>targeting of women for online harassment and abuse has emerged as a significant concern</b>; an issue we noted in our 2018 Scoping Report on Abusive and Offensive Online Communications.<sup>29</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will provide evidence that men are similarly, equally or even more impacted by many of these crimes</li> <li>• Men are more often targets of online abuse and harassment as we will evidence later.</li> </ul>
<p>12.22 UN Women observe the impact of VAWG on the lives of women and girls: Violence against women and girls is a grave violation of human rights. Its impact ranges from immediate to long-term multiple physical, sexual and mental consequences for women and girls, including death. It negatively affects women’s general</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Women is not un-controversial, being focused on feminist “Patriarchy” theory</li> <li>• The statement here is correct, but applies to men experiencing these forms of violence in the same or similar way</li> </ul>

<p>well-being and prevents women from fully participating in society. 30</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The impact of Violence against Men and Boys on the lives of men and boys: Violence against men and boys is a grave violation of human rights. Its impact ranges from immediate to long-term multiple physical, sexual and mental consequences for men and boys, including death, especially by suicide. It negatively affects men’s general well-being and prevents men from fully participating in society, often leads to addiction, anti-social behavior and imprisonment which amplifies the negative effects of the previous trauma”</i></li> </ul>
<p>12.24 The Government’s strategy established several aims to be achieved by 2020, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“significantly reducing” the number of VAWG victims;</b></li> <li>• <b>challenging behaviours and attitudes that normalise violence against women and girls;</b></li> <li>• <b>improving access to support services for women, girls and their children;</b></li> <li>• <b>ensuring specialist support for victims with complex needs and additional barriers to access</b></li> <li>• <b>improving the criminal justice response to VAWG crimes.</b></li> </ul>	<p>There is no strategy for men and boys, despite numbers of reported victimisation consistently increasing, incl homicide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male victims are on the rise, especially in so-called VAWG crimes</li> <li>• Violence against men and boys is normalized and tolerated, especially when perpetrated by women</li> <li>• Men have very little support. Women have far better access to support which is evident in all areas. Police is trained to focus on female victims, the NHS screens women with injuries, but not male patients, support for homeless is focused on prioritizing women, the criminal justice sector is focused on supporting women, 99% of government funding towards Domestic Abuse goes to women’s organisations, Sexual Abuse support organisations marginalize male victims</li> <li>• Male victims with additional needs luckily often have better access to support than “normal” men, but not always</li> <li>• Male victims are being failed and/or victimized by the criminal justice system. Men receive ~60% longer sentences for the same crime and comparable crime history compared to women.</li> </ul>
<p>12.25 Although the UK signed the <b>Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (the “Istanbul Convention”)</b> 35 on 8 June 2012, it is yet to ratify the treaty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The “Istanbul Convention” is based on un-proven theories and re-enforces gender-stereotypes that discriminate against men and boys and that do not reflect the reality in modern British culture: <i>“Recognising that violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between women and men, which have led to domination over, and discrimination against, women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women; Recognising the structural nature of violence against women as gender-based violence, and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men;”</i></li> </ul>

<p>12.26 A number of specific crimes have been introduced in England and Wales which seek to tackle various forms of VAWG. These have included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The offence of forced marriage contrary to section 121 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (and the criminal offence of breaching a civil forced marriage protection order – contrary to section 63CA of the Family Law Act 1996).</li> <li>• Several offences relating to the performance and assisted performance of FGM are included in the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003. Section 4 of the Act extends this criminality extra-territorially. Female Genital Mutilation Protection Orders can also be obtained from the civil courts to protect girls from being subjected to FGM.</li> <li>• The offence of stalking and stalking involving fear of violence or serious alarm or distress, which was added to the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 in 2012.38</li> <li>• The offence of coercive and controlling behaviour in section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015, which allows for the prosecution of a pattern of abusive behaviour in an intimate relationship that does not necessarily involve physical violence.</li> <li>• The offence of disclosing private sexual photographs and films with intent to cause distress, contrary to section 33 of the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015.39</li> <li>• The additional offences of voyeurism under section 67A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 that were introduced by section 1 of the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019 and were designed to address “upskirting” behaviour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is evident that women receive a disproportionate amount of tailored legislation and protection which is not afforded to men and boys in areas in which they are most affected</li> <li>• Example 1: Infant Male Genital Mutilation/Circumcision is legal in the UK despite it being a clear form of child abuse if medically unnecessary (which it is in almost all cases)</li> <li>• Example 2: Female on male sexual assault is not classified as “rape” even, if the woman uses an item to penetrate the man against his will. The legal definition of “rape” specifies that the penetration needs to be done by a “penis”. Therefore 100% of rapists are male.</li> <li>• False allegations of sexual and domestic violence are rarely being legally punished</li> <li>• Parental Alienation is not (yet) acknowledged as a form of Domestic Abuse</li> </ul>
<p><b>Male victims of crimes associated with VAWG.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence is, by itself, discrimination against men and boys. “Male victims of crimes associated with VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS”. A man who is being sexually abused by a woman is a victim of “violence against women and girls”.</li> <li>• Even George Orwell couldn’t think of “Newspeak” as insane as this.</li> <li>• Male victims of domestic abuse are being counted as VAWG victims.</li> <li>• The concept of addressing violence against men and boys perpetrated by women under VAWG is the best example of institutional discrimination against men and boys.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We need to make VAWG gender neutral or having a VAMB strategy that highlights male victims and female perpetrators.</li> </ul>
<p>12.28 As we will evidence below, women and girls are disproportionately victims of the crimes associated with VAWG.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The “evidence” used is misrepresented, one-sided and often not based on serious research</li> </ul>
<p>However, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) notes that: The CPS applies policies fairly and equally to all victims, both male and female, and we are committed to securing justice for all victims. Prevalence studies of these crimes evidence the disproportionate experience of females however the CPS recognises the experience of male victims and its distressing impact on them.<sup>41</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is evident from experiences of male victims that policies are not equally applied, especially in areas such as Domestic Abuse, sexual violence and harassment.</li> <li>• Welsh Dad survey 2017 by Families Need Fathers: <i>“Perhaps surprisingly the ratio (2.75:1) of negative comments (77) compared to positive (28) about the Police were lower than about Cafcass Cymru (3.5:1)”</i> <i>“There persists however a very strong thread in the comments made by men that there is a core of gender bias against men when the Police are called”</i> Comments from fathers: <i>“Police strongly biased in favour of mother. The police lied and denied basic human rights to father, acting in a criminal and totally unprofessional manner.”</i> <i>“I have been threatened with arrest several times when mother decides she wants our child home, she uses the police and courts to her own advantage and scares the child when several police officers are threatening me with arrest over a civil matter”</i></li> </ul>
<p>12.29 We recognise that men and boys can be victims of crimes associated with VAWG and can face various barriers to reporting created by gender myths and stereotypes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men indeed face “various barriers to reporting created by gender myths and stereotypes”. Barriers would be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lack of funding, lack of acknowledgment and representation in the government</li> <li>- the existence of VAWG without VAMB (Violence Against Men and Boys)</li> <li>- considering to include misandry and not misogyny in the hate crime laws</li> <li>- female focused training of police, NHS, health staff, teachers and so on</li> </ul> </li> <li>• It is deeply disturbing if the same organisations complain about gender stereotypes while simultaneously promoting the most harmful gender stereotypes.</li> <li>• As long as men are not recognised as victims and vulnerable, how can we expect men to open up about their problems? It is like telling a person to walk through a door that you just closed and locked.</li> </ul>
<p>THE CASE FOR INCLUDING A SEX OR GENDER-BASED CATEGORY IN HATE CRIME LAWS</p>	

<p>12.31 Below we assess each of these criteria, <b>primarily as they apply to women</b>. This is because, as we explore below, the <b>available evidence – including VAWG statistics, academic studies and our own stakeholder engagement – strongly indicates that women would form the majority of sex or gender-based hate crime victims</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This approach is built on the assumption, influenced by lobby groups, that women experience gender-based-violence, while men do not or in insignificant numbers. This assumption is never being scrutinized, data never reviewed.</li> <li>• It is not surprising that organisations that focus exclusively on women cite research and arguments that exclusively advocate for women at the expense of male victims. (In the 70’s Tobacco firms provided the research to prove that smoking is healthy)</li> <li>• This are some of the documents and articles used to support the false or unproven claims in this document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Sam Smethers, “We have to start calling out <b>misogyny</b> for what it is: a hate crime” (23 January 2018), available at <a href="https://www.fawcettsociety.org.uk/blog/start-calling-out-misogyny-hate-crime">https://www.fawcettsociety.org.uk/blog/start-calling-out-misogyny-hate-crime</a>.</i></li> <li>- <i>L Mullany and L Trickett, <b>Misogyny Hate Crime Evaluation Report</b> (Nottingham’s Women’s Centre, June 2018)</i></li> <li>- <i>L Wattis, “Revisiting the Yorkshire Ripper murders: Interrogating Gender Violence, Sex Work and Justice” (2015) 12 <b>Feminist Criminology</b></i></li> <li>- <i>C Arruzza, T Bhattacharya, N Fraser, <b>Feminism for the 99%</b> (1st ed, 2019)</i></li> <li>- <i>H Mason-Bish and I Zempi, “<b>Misogyny</b>, racism and Islamophobia: Street Harassment at the Margins” (2019) 14 <b>Feminist Criminology</b> 540, 552 citing H Fogg-Davis, “<b>Theorizing Black lesbians with Black feminism: A critique of same-race street harassment</b>” (2006)</i></li> <li>- <i>Amnesty International, Chapter 3, Toxic Twitter – a <b>Toxic Place for Women in Online Violence Against Women</b> (March 2018).</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• The sources used to support the claims in this consultation are created for the very purpose to make misogyny a hate crime and/or are based on feminist ideology, viewing all violence against women and girls as – per definition – misogynistic.</li> <li>• The Law Commission should have scrutinised the claims made, or should have consulted organisations that support men and boys, such as ManKind, Gender Parity UK or the Men&amp;Boys Coalition.</li> <li>• It is outrageous to have such one-sided evidence and argumentation in this proposal.</li> </ul>
<p>12.32 The demonstrable need criterion requires us to consider the following elements. Firstly, we will consider evidence of criminal behaviour against the relevant group, (<b>for example, women</b>). Secondly, we will consider whether this criminal behaviour is linked to prejudice or hostility towards the unifying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The focus is not “for example” on women, it is exclusively on women. No effort was invested in providing evidence for male victimisation, on the contrary, it was intentionally evidence provided that maximized female victim numbers while citing only the smallest available estimations of male victims.</li> </ul>

<p>characteristic, (<b>for example female sex or gender</b>). Finally, we will consider whether criminal behaviour that is based on hostility or prejudice towards the characteristic is prevalent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Example: Using “men constituted 17.5% of complainants in domestic abuse flagged prosecutions” instead of citing that 35% of victims of Domestic Abuse are estimated to be men according to ONS statistics, a number that is commonly used when referred to male victims of DA.</li> </ul>						
<p>12.33 We will apply the demonstrable need criterion below, firstly to women and secondly to men</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the “demonstrable need” is applied to men, no evidence is supplied to make a strong case for men, even though easily accessible. The graph below shows how much information was used to make a case for female victims vs making NO case for male victims</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="865 554 1487 951" data-label="Figure"> <p><b>Words in the text</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Gender</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>~82.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>~17.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Gender	Percentage	Women	~82.5%	Men	~17.5%
Gender	Percentage						
Women	~82.5%						
Men	~17.5%						
<p>Applying the demonstrable need criterion to women Evidence of crime against women</p>							
<p>12.34 Women are <b>disproportionately</b> the victims of certain crimes and criminal contexts; for example – sexual offences, FGM, forced marriage, domestic abuse, honour-based violence, sexual harassment, sex trafficking and sexual exploitation. <b>This is borne out globally, and in the United Kingdom more specifically.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will provide counter evidence to show that men and women experience many of these crimes in very similar numbers with comparable trauma associated</li> <li>• “globally” – many statistics used later refer to global statistics and the experiences of women in other parts of the world. Apparently the author knew that the case for a “misogyny” law was not strong enough based on UK reality.</li> <li>• We will now look at the crimes women are <b>disproportionately</b> the victims of:</li> </ul>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual Offences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will provide evidence below indicating that men experience sexual offences in similar numbers to women .</li> </ul>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not part of British culture - this doesn't just disproportionately affect women, it <b>exclusively</b> affects women. Male genital mutilation is legal due to the lack of compassion for the wellbeing of boys and men</li> </ul>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forced Marriage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not part of British culture - men are 1/4<sup>th</sup> of reported victims, the numbers could be higher due to lack of reporting</li> </ul>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic Abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• men are between 35% and over 50% of victims. Male victims are 3 times less likely to report the abuse to police. Male victims only receive 1% of funding from government. (<a href="https://genderparity.uk/overwhelming-majority/">https://genderparity.uk/overwhelming-majority/</a>)</li> </ul>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Honour-Based Violence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not part of British culture</li> </ul>						

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual Harassment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will provide evidence below indicating that men experience sexual harassment far more often than assumed</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sex Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predominantly not part of British culture, though facilitated by western society</li> </ul>
<p>We will provide more detail and sources further below</p>	
<p><b>Sexual offences</b></p> <p>12.35 In the UK, it is <b>estimated</b> that 1 in <b>5 (20%) women</b> will experience sexual assault during their lifetime. This compares with <b>4% of men</b></p> <p>12.36 In the year ending March 2017, figures from the Home Office Data Hub show that women were victims in 88% of rape offences recorded by the police. Similarly, in other sexual offences, women were victims in 80% of offences recorded by the police. Where the sex of complainants was recorded in 2018-19 rape prosecutions, 83.9% were female.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): <b>men and women had a similar prevalence of nonconsensual sex in the previous 12 months (1.270 million women and 1.267 million men)</b></li> <li>• According to ONS statistics: <b>approximately 85,000 women and 12,000 men</b> (aged 16 - 59) experience rape, attempted rape or sexual assault by penetration in England and Wales alone every year;</li> <li>• It is common knowledge that male victims are far less likely to report their assault, especially when perpetrated by a woman.</li> <li>• It is culturally acceptable for a woman to grope a man without repercussion. A good example is men wearing kilts being sexually harassed and assaulted and women harassing men on hen nights. This is being portrayed as “fun”, but it is sexual harassment. Male victims are forced to “play along”.</li> <li>• In the UK, the definition of rape excludes female perpetrators completely, which is, in itself direct discrimination against men.</li> <li>• The numbers above talk about complainants, not about proven cases of rape.</li> </ul>
<p>12.37 For the most part, perpetrators of sexual violence are male. Where the sex of the defendant was recorded in rape-flagged prosecutions in 2018-19, 98.2% were male. In prosecutions for sexual offences other than rape, 97.2% of defendants were also male.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the highest percentage of sexual assault is recorded in female prisons. (perpetrated by women) (<a href="https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/">https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/</a>)</li> <li>• “...68.6% of men reported female perpetrators,” the paper reports, while among men reporting being made to penetrate, “the form of nonconsensual sex that men are much more likely to experience in their lifetime ... 79.2% of victimized men reported female perpetrators.” <a href="https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/">https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/</a></li> <li>• Sexual violence of women towards boys is common and sexual harassment of women towards men is quite common too, but it is not being reported and criminally investigated.</li> <li>• We have an almost exclusive focus on male perpetrated sexual violence.</li> <li>• The data mentioned above is unreliable due to this bias.</li> </ul>

12.38 We acknowledge that figures relating to police recording and prosecution underestimate the prevalence of sexual violence against women (and men); with reporting estimates for crimes such as sexual assault and rape representing a minority of incidents in any given year. Research conducted in 2013 observed that **only 15% of those who had been victims of the most serious sexual offences reported this to the police.**

- Here is the quote from the report: ***“Females who had reported being victims of the most serious sexual offences in the last year were asked, regarding the most recent incident, whether or not they had reported the incident to the police. Only 15 per cent of victims of such offences said that they had done so.”*** Male victims were, as so often not asked/included.

- There is research strongly suggesting that sexual violence is far less gendered as it was portrayed above:

#### **Male victims of sexual abuse:**

- “in 2011 the CDC reported results from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), one of the most comprehensive surveys of sexual victimization conducted in the United States to date. The survey found that **men and women had a similar prevalence of nonconsensual sex in the previous 12 months (1.270 million women and 1.267 million men)**  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4062022/>

- “...a recent multiyear analysis of the BJS National Crime Victim Survey (NCVS) found **no difference between male and female victims in the use of a resistance strategy during rape and sexual assault (89% of both men and women did so). A weapon was used in 7% of both male and female incidents**, and although resultant injuries requiring medical care were higher in women, **men too experienced significant injuries (12.6% of females and 8.5% of males)”**  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4062022/>

- The NISVS’s 12-month prevalence estimates of sexual victimization show that male victimization is underrepresented when victim penetration is the only form of nonconsensual sex included in the definition of rape. **The number of women who have been raped (1 270 000) is nearly equivalent to the number of men who were “made to penetrate” (1 267 000).**  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4062022/>

- **Sexual Violence in College**

“As well, “a 2014 study of 284 **men and boys** in college and high school found that **43 percent reported being sexually coerced, with the majority of coercive incidents resulting**

**in unwanted sexual intercourse.** Of them, **95 percent** reported only female perpetrators.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

- **Sexual Violence Prison**

“High prevalence of sexual victimization committed by female staff members and female inmates, **women are much more likely to be abused by other women inmates than by male staff.** ...The disproportionate abuse by female staff members does not occur because women are more often staffing facilities,” the authors write. “Men outnumber women by a ratio of three to one in positions requiring direct contact with inmates.”

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

“...while it is often assumed that inmate-on-inmate sexual assault comprises men victimizing men, the survey found that women state prisoners were more than three times as likely to experience sexual victimization perpetrated by women inmates (13.7 percent) than were men to be victimized by other male inmates (4.2 percent) (Beck et al., 2013)”

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

- **Gender of Perpetrator**

“...68.6% of men reported female perpetrators,” the paper reports, while among men reporting being made to penetrate, “the form of nonconsensual sex that men are much more likely to experience in their lifetime ... 79.2% of victimized men reported female perpetrators.”

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

Research has shown that many men who experience something that would legally qualify as rape do not label their experiences as such, and that one of the main reasons for not labelling the experience as sexual abuse or rape is that the perpetrator of the offence was female (Arttime, McCallum & Peterson, 2014). Indeed, it has been contended that one of the main reasons for not reporting victimisation and/or for not proceeding with a sexual victimisation complaint is that it is not acknowledged by the victim as having been a sexual crime (c.f. Arttime et al.,

2014). This, it is argued, relates to the way in which victims, along with the rest of society, view and classify sexual offences

“a 2012 study using data from the U. S. Census Bureau’s nationally representative National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related **Conditions found in a sample of 43,000 adults little difference in the sex of self-reported sexual perpetrators.** Of those who affirmed that they had ‘ever forced someone to have sex with you against their will,’ **43.6 percent were female and 56.4 percent were male.**”

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

“**Tellingly, researchers have found that victims who experience childhood sexual abuse at the hands of both women and men are more reluctant to disclose the victimization perpetrated by women** (Sgroi & Sargent, 1993). Indeed the discomfort of reporting child sexual victimization by a female perpetrator can be so acute that a victim may instead inaccurately report that his or her abuser was male (Longdon, 1993)”

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

“Male victims may experience pressure to interpret sexual victimization by women in a way more consistent with masculinity ideals, such as the idea that men should relish any available opportunity for sex (Davies & Rogers, 2006). Or, sexual victimization might be reframed as a form of sexual initiation or a rite of passage, to make it seem benign. In some cases, male victims are portrayed as responsible for the abuse. Particularly as male victims move from childhood to adolescence, they are ascribed more blame for encounters with adult women.”

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

“And according to the paper, **when female abusers are reported, they are less likely to be investigated, arrested, or punished compared to male perpetrators,** who are regarded as more harmful.”

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

“They argue **that female perpetration is downplayed among professionals in mental health, social work, public**

**health, and law, with harmful results for male and female victims**, in part due to these “stereotypical understandings of women as sexually harmless,” even as ongoing “heterosexism can render lesbian and bisexual victims of female-perpetrated sexual victimization invisible to professionals.”

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

**“To date, no existing clinical studies examine large numbers of female sexual perpetrators.** As a result, we understand less than we might of a category of sexual perpetrator that, while not the most common, will still victimize many thousands each year.”

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

- **Marginalisation of male victims of Sexual abuse in the UK**

Here are a few examples how male victims are being marginalised:

- **Definition Rape**

“Legal definition of rape is 'penetration with a penis of the vagina, anus or mouth of another person without their consent'.” *“A rape is when a person uses their penis without consent to penetrate the vagina, mouth, or anus of another person. Legally, a person without a penis cannot commit rape, but a female may be guilty of rape if they assist a male perpetrator in an attack.”*

This unusually narrow definition marginalises not only men who are “forced to penetrate” but also women and men that were penetrated with an item or other bodypart, other than penis by a perpetrator of either sex.

- **VAWG**

The fact that sexual violence is labeled a VAWG crime, directly marginalises male victims of female perpetrated sexual abuse. VAWG is described as: *“VAWG is a form of discrimination against women and a fundamental issue of human rights arising from gender inequality. “The CPS recognises that victims of VAWG crimes are disproportionately women with the majority of perpetrators being male. Within this context of VAWG crimes, the CPS also recognises that many of these offences are committed against men and boys, and that some offences can be committed by females.”*

	<p>It is preposterous to call sexual violence by a woman against a man VAWG and the gendered language in the VAWG strategy prevents alternative statistics and data to be recognised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rape Crisis</b></li> <li>• Rape crisis are a government funded organisation highlighted by the government as support for male victims of sexual violence. On their website they state: “Rape Crisis Centres provide specialist support and services to <b>women and girls who have experienced sexual violence.</b> “ You can find support for men and boys on their website, but it is clear that they have a gendered focus.</li> <li>• <b>CPS.GOV.UK</b> On the website it states under <i>How to report a crime: Rape Crisis (for women)</i>. No alternative for men is being mentioned</li> </ul>
<p><b>Domestic Abuse</b> 12.39 In the UK, it is estimated that <b>1 in 4 women</b> will experience domestic abuse in their lifetime. Research by Women’s Aid has observed the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic has intensified existing domestic abuse and reduced options for escape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “In the UK, it is estimated that <b>1 in 4 women and 1 in 6 men</b> will experience domestic abuse in their lifetime” according to the same research. <b>The number for male victims was intentionally left out.</b></li> <li>• Male support organisations like Men’s Advice Line, ManKind and AMIS have also noticed a drastic increase in Domestic Abuse with men having no options to escape due to almost complete lack of shelters. “<i>The Mankind Initiative, a well-established charity in Britain offering support to male victims, reported a 35% increase in call volumes compared to the pre-lockdown period. In addition, visitors to the Mankind Initiative website in the week of 27th April 2020 were three times higher than before the lockdown.</i>”</li> </ul>
<p>12.40 In the year ending March 2018, figures from the Crime Survey England and Wales estimated that 1.3 million women aged 16 to 59 years<sup>51</sup> experienced domestic abuse (compared with 695,000 men). Where the sex of complainants in 2018-19 CPS domestic abuse-flagged prosecutions was recorded, 82.5% were female.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to police data 4 times as many women as men report being victims. However, only 10% of male victims of Domestic Abuse report their abuse to the police, compared to 29% of women. If male victims felt safe enough to report their abuse, <b>the ratio of men and women reporting abuse would be around 50/50.</b></li> <li>• Research shows that, of all domestic abuse events, over 50% are ‘situational couple violence’ where both parties are involved and the argument gets out of control. Of the remainder, where only one person is abusive and the other simply ‘takes it’, <b>2/3 of these are females abusing men and the men not reacting.</b> (<a href="https://equi-law.uk/wp-">https://equi-law.uk/wp-</a></li> </ul>

	<p>content/uploads/2020/08/bi-directionally_violent_couples.pdf)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• But we appreciate that the consultation mentioned the ONS number of 695,000 male victims. But one has to question why these victims do not deserve the same protection and recognition as female victims according to organisations like the Fawcett Society and politicians like Wera Hobhouse MP.</li> </ul>
<p>12.41 95% of those accessing Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy (IDVA) services in 2017 were female.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is an indicator of the lack of support for male victims</li> <li>• Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy services are almost exclusively promoted by women’s organisations to women and male victims are not being made aware of them by services and the police.</li> </ul>
<p>12.42 Women’s Aid note that women are more likely to be seriously hurt in the domestic abuse context than men are. <b>Between 2009 and 2017, a woman was killed by her male partner or former partner every four days in the UK.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Even though data for 2018 is available, it was conveniently left out, because it would have reduced the number. What the ONS (Office of National Statistics) data actually shows is that the figure for 2018 is, that 63 women were killed, or 1.2 a week on average.</li> <li>• The figure of 63/year is also the lowest figure on record, which is reason to celebrate. The number is steadily decreasing.</li> <li>• There are around 16 men killed by their partner/ex-partner per year.</li> <li>• Refuge estimate that around 10% of the female suicides are related to domestic abuse, stress over custody of children etc. Around 4000 males and 1200 females commit suicide each year. This means that around 120 women and 400 men take their own lives because of domestic abuse. This makes the total deaths/year: Women to be 63+120=183. Men it is 16+400=416. This, of course, is just an estimation and research needs to be done to identify the real numbers of DV affected suicides.</li> <li>• Regarding the claims that women are far more likely to experience repeated and severe forms of abuse: (A) Physical Force Prevalence The CSEW used to report the incidence of the most severe type of physical violence under a category “severe force”. For male victims, between 2009/10 and 2012/13 the incidence of “severe force” increased from 0.8% to 1.0%, whilst for women it decreased from 1.5% to 1.1% (relating to incidence in the last year). Thus, incidence in the severe force category had become essentially equal for the two sexes by 2012/13. Oddly,</li> </ul>

	<p>the use of the category “severe force” was then dropped by the CSEW.</p> <p>However, the CSEW continues to report in the category “force”, which will include less severe as well as more severe incidents. In 2018/19, 1.0% of men and 1.3% of women were victims of force at the hands of their partner. I conclude that physical abuse (“force”) does not differ greatly in prevalence between the sexes, and there may be no difference in the more severe category although this has been obscured.</p> <p>(B) Physical Injury  In 2017/18, of those that suffered from partner abuse, 32% men and 23% of women suffered a physical injury. Of those seeking medical attention because of partner abuse in 2017/18, 26.4% were male and 73.6% female. The 2017/18 CSEW indicates that of those victims who suffered from partner abuse once or more in 2017/18, in the category “force” were 45.7% male victims and 28% of female victims;</p> <p>(C) Emotional Harm  In 2017/18, 41% of men who suffered partner abuse had emotional or mental problems compared with 52% of women. However, the severity of this mental distress may be better indicated by the greater percentage of male victims of partner abuse who attempted suicide (11% compared with 7.2% of female victims).</p>
<p>12.43 The Femicide Census counted 149 women and girls who were killed at the hands of men in the UK in 2018.</p> <p>In 2018, as in previous years, women were far more likely than men to be killed by partners or ex-partners (33% of female victims of homicide compared with 1% of male victims of homicide).</p> <p>In 2017, 50% of female victims aged 16 and over were killed by a partner or ex-partner, compared with 3% of male victims aged 16 and over.</p> <p>By contrast, in the same year, men were more likely to be killed by friends or acquaintances (32% of male victims aged 16 and over compared with 10% of female victims aged 16 and over).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women <b>are</b> more likely than men to be killed by partners or ex-partners, but men are far more likely to be killed in other circumstances.</li> </ul> <p>2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 429 male victims of homicide, (16 by female partner) further information not available</li> <li>- 242 female victims, 149 killed by men (63 by partner), 28 were killed by a woman (50 with unknown suspect)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to ONS statistics: “In the 1960s, the proportion of homicide victims was fairly evenly split between males and females. Since then trends in homicide have generally been driven by changes in the number of male rather than female victims. <b>Over the longer term, the number of female victims has tended to fluctuate between 200 and 250 a year from the 1960s. In contrast, the number of male victims increased, reaching an average of around 550 a year between year ending March 2001 to year ending March 2005</b>”</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The increase in homicide between the year ending March 2015 and year ending March 2018 reflected a 50% rise in the number of male victims</b> (an increase from 323 to 484).</li> <li>• The stable number of female victims of homicide and drastic increase in male victims shows that we have to start focusing on the safety of men too. It is disappointing though, that decades of focusing on female victims did not reduce the number of victims. This might indicate that the approach failed or that a certain number of deaths of violence are unavoidable.</li> <li>• In 2018 men killed 413 men and 149 women. <b>Men are far less likely to kill a woman than a man.</b> This is NOT an indicator for misogyny, but clearly an indicator that male violence is NOT focused on women, but mostly on other men. Amongst female victims the number of female perpetrators is disproportionately high; this indicates that women are proportionally more violent to other women, than men are.</li> </ul>
<p>FGM 12.44 In the period April 2018 to March 2019, 6,415 individual women and girls had an NHS attendance where FGM was identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number above states the amount of women where FGM was IDENTIFIED. It must be assumed that the vast amount of these women was not mutilated in the UK, but in the country of their origin.</li> <li>• Female Genital Mutilation is executed by women, not by men and is, just like Male Genital Mutilation not a result of Gender-Based Hatred, but based in cultural and religious traditions.</li> <li>• FGM is recognized as child abuse and rightfully so. Male Genital Mutilation, on the other hand is not recognised as child abuse or as gender-based violence.</li> <li>• If FGM is a consequence of gender inequality, then the fact that MGM (Circumcision) is NOT illegal is an indicator of far greater, <b>institutional</b> inequality in how we value the bodily integrity of boys vs girls.</li> </ul>
<p>Forced marriage 12.45 In 2018, the Forced Marriage Unit gave advice or support relating to a possible forced marriage in 1,507 cases via its public helpline and email inbox. Where the gender of the victim was known, 1,129 cases (75%) involved female victims and 287 (17%) involved male victims.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>According to the forced Marriage Unit :</i> <i>“In 2019, 1,080 cases (80%) involved female victims and 262 (19%) involved male victims; in the remaining cases the gender of the victim was unknown.</i> <b>These statistics represent only the cases that have been reported to the FMU.</b> Forced marriage is a hidden crime, and these figures will not reflect the full scale of the abuse. <b>The majority of cases (64%) were reported by professionals</b> such as those in the education, social services, legal and health sectors, as well as from other third parties, for example non-governmental organisations.</li> </ul>

	<p>18% of cases were reported by victims,<sup>6</sup> and the remaining 18% by friends, partners, family members and anonymous callers. See Table 6 in the figures and tables spreadsheet for a full breakdown of caller types.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 64% of cases were reported by professionals. We know that professionals are being trained with a strong focus on female victims. This could indicate that a huge number of male victims of forced marriage might be undetected.</li> <li>• Gendering legislation such as a “Misogyny” bills would only increase the marginalization of male victims.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Online Abuse</b>  12.46 The extent of violent and sexualised abuse directed at women on social media platforms such as twitter <b>has been widely documented</b>. This includes threats of physical and sexual violence against women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If it has been “widely documented”, why do they not provide solid evidence?</li> <li>• <b>Men are more likely</b> to experience online abuse as studies show.</li> <li>• It is indicated that women get more abuse “based on their gender”, but if men receive more threats and abusive messages, this is clearly also “based on their gender”.</li> <li>• The difference is that we view attacks against women as “gender based” and we see attacks against men as “normal”. This is, in itself a gender bias that ranks attacks against women as per definition more serious.</li> <li>• According to the Study “Adult Online Hate”:  <i>“The Pew Research Center (2017) research suggests that men and women experience online harassment in different ways. Men are more likely to be victims of online harassment, in that 44% of US men, compared to 37% of US women, have experienced one of the six behaviours employed in the research to define online harassment. In general, men are also more likely to be subject to offensive name calling (30% vs 23%) and physical threats (12% vs 8%), whereas women are more likely to have suffered some form of sexualised harassment online: 21% of women age 18 to 29 report being harassed sexually online, which is more than twice the number of men in the same age group (9%)”</i></li> <li>• A study in Australia found:  <i>“The digital security firm Norton released the results of an online survey of just over 1,000 Australian men on Tuesday, which showed that 54% of respondents had experienced some form of abuse or harassment online. <b>Among men under 30, the reported incidence was 78%.</b> Both rates were slightly higher than indicated in a companion study carried out by Norton of Australian</i></li> </ul>

	<p>women released in March, which found that nearly half – and 76% under 30 – had experienced online abuse.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>But only 53% of men of all ages said online harassment was a serious problem, compared with 70% of women</b>. Women react more intensely to online abuse, even though they receive less of it. The consideration of highlighting abuse only against women is a case of “the squeaky wheel gets the grease” and is not correlated to the facts.</li> </ul>
<p>12.47 In 2018, Jess Phillips MP said she received 600 online “rape threats” in one evening. This followed comments made by Carl Benjamin who stood as a Member of the European Parliament (MEP) candidate for the UK Independence Party (UKIP) that he “wouldn’t even bother” to rape Jess Phillips. In our 2015 report on Offences Against the Person, we recommended that the offence of threats to kill under the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 should be extended to cover threats to cause serious injury and threats to rape. This reform has not yet been implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The case of Carl Benjamin and Jess Phillips is a misrepresentation.</li> <li>• Timeline and cause and causation:       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MP Jess Phillips <b>ridiculed</b> the idea of addressing mens issues such as suicide and domestic abuse in a special debate on International Men’s Day in parliament.</li> <li>2. Jess Phillips tried to block a debate on men’s issues later on.</li> <li>3. Jess Phillips went on to lead a campaign “<b>Reclaim the Internet</b>” that was designed to create restrictions on speech on social media platforms.</li> <li>4. Jess Phillips made the unsubstantiated claim that she received many rape threats as reason for stricter online regulations. Jess Phillips and MP Yvette Cooper have consciously branded “Reclaim The Internet” as a feminist campaign, aimed at tackling <b>misogynist and sexist abuse</b>.</li> <li>5. Their website quotes research from Demos finding that 10,000 tweets were sent out from UK Twitter accounts in three weeks using the words “slut” and whore.” <b>The website fails to mention is that the research found that half of those tweets were sent by women.</b> The research also <b>failed to look at abusive language targeted at men and boys.</b></li> <li>6. Carl Benjamin was at that time a youtube commentator on Pop Culture and Political issues and was in strong opposition to Phillips, based on her dismissal of Men’s Issues being debated in parliament (Benjamin had lost his uncle to suicide) and her “attack” on free speech.</li> <li>7. Benjamin (who was already blocked by Phillips on twitter) wrote “I <b>wouldn’t</b> even rape you”. This was meant as attac on Phillips regarding her claim of having received many rape threats without proof. The tweet was intentionally “designed” to be controversial, while not being a threat at all. (The language and “humor”/methods used by Benjamin are debatable, of course.</li> <li>8. Benjamin’s followers wrote similar messages, announcing that they also <b>wouldn’t</b> rape Jess Phillips.</li> <li>9. Phillips then ( according to the “Independent”) claimed that she received 600 rape threats. To my knowledge, she later stated that she did not make this claim.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

	<p>10. If anything, Jess Phillips received “threats” NOT to rape her. The statement can be seen as insulting or annoying, of course, but it is most clearly not a rape threat.</p> <p>11. This incident was used by MPs Jess Phillips to promote laws that exclusively protect women and exclude man.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is not surprising that her name appears in this Document. She recently pushed for the new Domestic Abuse Bill to be gendered, to focus more on women to the detriment of male victims.</li> <li>• She is a formidable politician, but has an extremely bad reputation amongst people that advocate for equality for male victims, based on her political track record and repeated, dismissive comments on male victims of domestic abuse.</li> </ul>
<p>12.48 Amnesty International’s “Toxic Twitter” research also highlighted the intersectional nature of online abuse against women, observing that: in the case of online violence and abuse, women of colour, religious or ethnic minority women, lesbian, bisexual, transgender or intersex (LBTI) women, women with disabilities, or non-binary individuals who do not conform to traditional gender norms of male and female, will often experience abuse that targets them in unique or compounded way.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Toxic Twitter” is a document based on interviews with cherry picked feminist celebrities and politicians and focuses, heavily on intersectionality. The3 sample sizes were very small and it produced predominantly quotes from politicians such as Nicola Sturgeon and Jess Phillips, rather than useful data. The project was based on feminist theory as proven in the following statement:</li> <li>• Quote: “Harmful and negative <b>gender stereotypes</b> of women offline, as well as <b>widespread discrimination</b> against women <b>rooted in patriarchal structures</b>, manifest as violent and abusive tweets against some women on Twitter. <b>All forms of violence and abuse against women, both in the physical and digital world, must be seen through the lens of the systematic marginalization of women throughout society.</b> <b>Violence and abuse against women on Twitter is not a new phenomenon, it is simply an extension of existing and systematic discrimination against women that has found its way into the digital sphere.”</b></li> </ul> <p>“Research” “methodology”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interviewed <b>86 women</b> and non-binary individuals both individually and in groups in the UK and USA.</li> <li>• Amnesty International mainly interviewed <b>female politicians, journalists, activists, bloggers, writers, comedians, games developers</b> as well as women who use the platform but do not have a large following</li> <li>• Amnesty International conducted a qualitative survey which received <b>162 responses about women’s experiences of violence and abuse on social media platforms. 101 out of the respondents (62.35%) said they had experienced abuse on Twitter.</b></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• online quota survey of 500 women aged 18–55 in 8 countries <b>focused on women of colour, women from ethnic or religious minorities, lesbian, bisexual or transgender women, non-binary individuals, and women with disabilities</b></li> <li>• spoke with dozens of experts in the United Kingdom and United States working in the field of <b>women’s rights, identity-based discrimination</b>, technology, and digital rights about violence and abuse against women on social media platforms</li> <li>• Their case studies included: Nicola Sturgeon (Feminist, Politician) Diane Abbott (Politician) Ruth Davidson (Politician) Laura Bates (Feminist Author) Zoe Quinn (Feminist Gamer) Jessica Valenti (Feminist Writer)</li> <li>• Regarding the neutrality and credibility of Amnesty International UK: Amnesty International are an outspoken and openly feminist organisation.</li> </ul>
<p>12.49 In the six weeks before the 2017 UK general election, 45% of all abusive tweets sent to female MPs were directed at Diane Abbott MP – the UK’s first black female MP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the <b>Online Abuse toward Candidates during the UK General Election 2019: Working Paper:</b> Abusive tweets received by Politicians: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Boris Johnson 34,256</li> <li>- Jeremy Corbyn 33,782</li> <li>- Matthew Hancock 12,156</li> <li>- Michael Gove 7,255</li> <li>- David Lammy 6,261</li> <li>- Jo Swinson 3,819</li> <li>- James Cleverly 3,571</li> <li>- Jacob Rees-Mogg 3,342</li> <li>- Sajid Javid 3,082</li> <li>- Diane Abbott 2,262</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>“Whilst prominent individuals may receive consistently high abuse levels amounting to as much as 6 or 7% of their Twitter replies, on average <b>male candidates received just over 1.2% abuse, and women, 0.9%.</b> Men received almost twice as much abuse focused on their politics. <b>Men received less than half as much sexist abuse. Men received more racist abuse.</b>”</i></li> <li>• Male politicians are MORE likely to receive online abuse with conservative and right leaning male politicians receiving the highest amount</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>An American survey found:</b> <i>“The Pew survey (<a href="https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2017/07/11/experi">https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2017/07/11/experi</a></i></li> </ul>

encing-online-harassment/) of over 4,000 American internet users over 18 conducted in January *challenges* those contentions. **44 percent of the men and 37 percent of the women** said that at some point, they had experienced at least one of the behaviors the study classified as harassment.

Most of this abuse involved offensive name-calling and being embarrassed on purpose. However, **12 percent of men and 8 percent of women** said they'd been the target of a physical threat; **6 percent of men and 8 percent of women** said they had been stalked; **8 percent of men and 7 percent of women** they had experienced "sustained harassment"; and **4 percent of men and 8 percent of women** said they had been sexually harassed.

It's true that **women who been targets of online abuse were more than twice as likely as men to describe their last such experience as extremely or very upsetting (35 percent vs. 16 percent)**. But, interestingly, there was no gender gap in actual negative effects of online harassment, be it mental stress, problems with friends and family, romantic problems, reputational damage, or trouble at work. **Twelve percent of both male and female victims—or about 5 percent of all respondents—said that online harassment had made them fear for their or their loved ones' safety. One percent, with no gender difference, had been victims of doxing—the unwanted disclosure of their personal data online, ranging from real names for those who post under pseudonyms to place of work or home address.**"

- It is clear that **men, not women are more likely to be victims of online abuse** and even though women are more upset by the abuse and are more likely to report it, **men and women experience the same negative emotional impact**. The reason why abuse of men is less highlighted is because men are more stoic and "speak less about their feelings". The fact that men commit 75% of suicides speaks a clear language. Making Misogyny (but not Misandry) a hate crime further signals that the lived experience of men doesn't count.
- Hashtags, such as **#killallmen** and **#menaretrash** are being used in shockingly high numbers, hate towards men as a gender is freely promoted on platforms like twitter. This is not the case in regards to women. Discriminatory and abusive language online towards men is used by the very people that support that Misogyny (but not Misandry/hatred of men) becomes a hate crime. The

	<p>reason for individuals and organisations to oppose an inclusion of “hatred towards men” is their participation in discrimination and abuse towards men and boys</p>
<p>Harassment 12.50 Women also experience abuse in public places. This might range from verbal and nonverbal street remarks to incidents of stalking and physical assaults.<sup>69</sup> Such conduct may amount to either the offence of “harassment, alarm or distress” under section 5 of the Public Order Act 1986, or the more serious offence of “intentional harassment, alarm or distress” under section 4A of the same Act. If it occurs on more than one occasion, harassment or stalking offences under the Protection of Harassment Act 1997 may also apply. The sexual harassment that women experience in public places was the subject of an inquiry by the Women and Equalities Committee of the House of Commons in 2018. It concluded that “sexual harassment affects the lives of nearly every woman in the UK”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As in all previous examples used in this part of the document, the experience of men is not part of the research. Apart from sexual harassment, men are more likely to be victims of all forms of harassment and are far more likely to be physically harmed.</li> <li>• Men experience verbal and nonverbal street remarks by women too, even if it is in lower numbers. There is, of course, no research on the male experience.</li> <li>• Men experience sexual assault by women in Bars, Clubs and on the street (hen parties). Sexual victimisation of men by women is viewed as funny and ok.</li> </ul>
<p>12.51 We heard in pre-consultation meetings that the harassment black women experience in public places is often racialised.<sup>71</sup> Women of colour have described being asked “<b>where they are from?</b>” or being referred to as “exotic” by men on the streets – which can descend into explicitly hostile gendered and racist abuse when they do not engage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If “where are you from” is now seen as harassment and racist, it is the very reason why we should get rid of hate crime legislation.</li> <li>• Small-talk with a person on the street should not be seen as harassment or racism.</li> <li>• We are already at a point where people from different groups avoid communication due to political correctness.</li> </ul>
<p>12.52 A 2018 report produced by the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) also notes the prevalence of sexual harassment in UK workplaces. In November 2017, research by ComRes on behalf of the BBC <b>estimated</b> that 40% of women have experienced some form of unwanted sexual behaviour in the workplace. This was acknowledged in a report that followed an Inquiry by the Women and Equalities Committee of the House of Commons into Sexual Harassment in the Workplace. Women who possess minority characteristics may experience workplace harassment differently and more commonly – for example Trade Union Congress (TUC) research shows that lesbian, bisexual and transgender women in the UK were more likely to experience unwanted touching, as well as rape and sexual assault, at work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The “research” this statement is based on was an online survey that was almost exclusively filled out by women.</li> <li>• Real research should have used equal sample sizes of both genders with ideally randomly picked participants. Let’s have a look at more serious research:</li> <li>• (<a href="https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0003122412451728">https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0003122412451728</a>) <i>“In a similar long-term study of 522 workers, up to 58% of women and 37% of men reported experiencing some level of sexual harassment. This sample seems to indicate that the gap (between the sexes) is not as wide as some believe. Overall, <b>sexual harassment against men is not as widely studied as sexual harassment against women</b>; this has called into question whether <b>the reported figures of men who have been sexually harassed may actually be much higher than currently stated</b>. On top of this, men may be more reluctant to report sexual harassment than women. There are a number of suggested reasons for this – stigma being one of them. Many men may be too embarrassed to report sexual harassment, or they may consider it to be</i></li> </ul>

	<p><i>“unmanly” to report such behaviour. Another reason may be perceptual differences. What is deemed to be sexual harassment may differ between men and women. A number of findings indicate that <b>men can view certain behaviour, deemed as sexual harassment by women, as less threatening or serious</b> – and sometimes even flattering.”</i>  <a href="https://theconversation.com/many-men-are-sexually-harassed-in-the-workplace-so-why-arent-they-speaking-out-93081">https://theconversation.com/many-men-are-sexually-harassed-in-the-workplace-so-why-arent-they-speaking-out-93081</a>)</p>
<p><b>Intersectional experiences of hate crime</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p>12.53 Finally, women may be more likely to experience hate crime based on characteristics, additional to their gender. Research by Tell MAMA79 found that <b>more than half of those who reported Islamophobic incidents in 2016 were female</b>. This reflects some of the testimonies we heard at Citizens UK meetings, where BAME Muslim women told us that the Islamophobic and racist hate crime they experienced was inextricably linked to the fact they were female.<sup>81</sup> Is this criminal targeting linked to hostility or prejudice towards female gender?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“more than half of those who reported Islamophobic incidents in 2016 were female”</i>. So almost half of those who reported Islamophobic incidents <b>were men!</b></li> <li>• Let me ask the questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- who is more likely to be suspected of being a terrorist – Muslim man or woman?</li> <li>- who is more likely to be suspected of being a rapist – Muslim man or woman?</li> <li>- who is more likely to be stopped by the police – Muslim men or woman?</li> <li>- who is more likely to be suspected of being sexist – Muslim men or woman?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• There is clearly more hostility towards Muslim men in our society, based on their religion <b>and</b> gender! There were obviously no testimonies at Citizens UK meetings, where BAME Muslim men were asked if the Islamophobic and racist hate crime they experienced was inextricably linked to the fact they were male! And they would have probably answered “no” because we men are usually unaware of the everyday sexism we encounter. To us, it is “normal”.</li> </ul>
<p>12.54 It is <b>generally agreed</b> that disproportionate violence against women and girls is not random. <b>Violence against women and girls is closely connected to prejudicial ideas about women and their place in society, or in many cases, overt hostility towards women.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is <b>not</b> generally agreed on!</li> <li>• It is only generally agreed on in feminist research and organisations that use female-focused/exclusive research. Violence against women and girls is <b>not</b> closely connected to prejudicial ideas about women and their place in society, or overt hostility towards women <b>in the UK.</b></li> </ul>
<p>12.55 <b>The Fawcett Society points to evidence which suggests that women perceive the violence they face as being targeted towards their gender.</b> Crime Survey for England and Wales (“CSEW”) data estimated the average annual incidence of hate crime over a two-year period from March 2016 to March 2018, based on people’s perceptions of why they were targeted for crime. The data indicated that 57,000 people were criminally targeted based on their female gender,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Fawcett Society is self-declared feminist organisation with an exclusive focus on women. Fawcett Society Website: <i>“Fawcett members are critical to our mission to advance rights and equality for women in all their diversity. We want to bring more voices together in solidarity to create an inclusive and dynamic <b>feminist</b> movement.”</i></li> <li>• Fawcett Society Chief Executive, Sam Smethers said: <i>“At Fawcett we proudly identify as feminists and encourage others to do the same...”</i></li> </ul>

<p>compared with 10,000 men targeted based on their male gender.<sup>83</sup> However, we note that being targeted “based on” gender is more inclusive than being targeted “based on hostility or prejudice” towards gender.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We don’t object to the Fawcett Society or Amnesty International being Feminist organisations, but feminism is an ideology and their views are based on ideology.</li> <li>• <i>“Crime Survey for England and Wales (“CSEW”) data <b>estimated</b> the average annual incidence of hate crime over a two-year period from March 2016 to March 2018, <b>based on people’s perceptions</b> of why they were targeted for crime”</i></li> </ul> <p>We already established that <b>women are far more likely to assume that their gender is contributor to their victimisation</b> even if that is not the case. <b>Men are also far less likely to identify gender based abuse as abuse.</b> Both is based on the extreme awareness and highlighting of gender-based violence against women through media and government and the complete neglect to address gender-based violence against men. This document is an example of this gender discrimination.</p>
<p>12.56 This connection between criminal targeting and gender-based prejudice is reflected in international law – the preamble to <b>the Istanbul Convention</b> notes that member states to the Council of Europe and other signatories to the Istanbul Convention recognise: <b>that violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women, and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As mentioned before, the Istanbul Convention is based on feminist ideology and not on scientific research. <i>“violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women”, “violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men”</i></li> </ul> <p>These statements do not reflect the reality of British Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Girls outperform boys on all levels of education and out earn men into their late 20’s (when many women have children)</li> <li>- Men are the majority of homeless</li> <li>- Men have far less access to support and help services</li> <li>- Men have far less parental rights</li> <li>- Men experience discrimination in divorce and custody cases</li> <li>- Men have less legal protections</li> <li>- Men receive harsher sentences</li> <li>- Male Victims are marginalised in areas of domestic abuse and sexual violence.</li> </ul>
<p>12.57 The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. They have also <b>linked gender-based violence to systemic prejudice against women.</b> In 2019 they stated that: The Committee regards <b>gender-based</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>“The Committee regards gender-based violence against women as being rooted in gender-related factors, such as the ideology of men’s entitlement and privilege over women, social norms regarding masculinity, and the need to assert male control or power,”</i></li> </ul> <p>This comment is an expression of Misandry, hate or hostility towards men and masculinity. It is shameful that</p>

<p><b>violence against women as being rooted in gender-related factors, such as the ideology of men’s entitlement and privilege over women, social norms regarding masculinity, and the need to assert male control or power, enforce gender roles or prevent, discourage or punish what is considered to be unacceptable female behaviour.</b> Those factors also contribute to the <b>explicit or implicit social acceptance of gender-based violence against women</b>, often still considered a private matter, and to the widespread impunity in that regard.</p>	<p>prejudice statements like this are being accepted in this paper. Hostile terms like “toxic masculinity” are now being used in schools and boys (of course not girls) are being taught not to be rapists and abusers. This is deeply harmful to the positive self-image of young men <b>and</b> women, who are taught negative gender stereotypes.</p>
<p>12.58 Ideas about <b>men’s entitlement</b> are further reflected in the way <b>women perceive their victimisation</b>. Mason-Bish and Duggan recently conducted an online survey of people who perceived that they had experienced gender-related victimisation. Their analysis explores how participants related their experiences to the concept of hate crime. When asked what they thought made their experience one related to their gender, <b>the most frequent answer cited the concept of “male entitlement” (18% of 85 respondents).</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another feminist ideological “study” “Duggan, Marian and Mason-Bish, Hannah (2020) A <b>Feminist</b> Theoretical Exploration of Misogyny and Hate Crime. “</li> <li>• The authors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marian Duggan - Senior Lecturer in Criminology, University of Kent, Canterbury Sexuality, Gender, <b>Feminism</b>, Hate Crime, Sexual Violence</li> <li>- Hannah Mason Twitter account: -Bish @DrHannah: Criminologist, <b>Feminist</b>. Migraineur. “...with the full might of the sisterhood working together – and so our <b>feminism</b> is against any and all violence, against any and all women”</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A <b>feminist</b> “researcher” conveys an <b>online survey</b> with <b>85</b> respondents who <b>perceived</b> that they had experienced gender-related victimisation. And even then, only <b>18%</b> (15 women) mentioned “male entitlement” as reason for the experience being perceived as gender related. It is outrageous that nonsense like this finds its way into a government consultation.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p>12.59 Violence against women and girls is also viewed as a mechanism of control. Drawing on research by Kloss, Mason-Bish and Duggan argue: it remains the case that <b>the majority of gender-based interpersonal violence is directly experienced by women and committed by men</b>, often men with whom they are familiar, and <b>is rooted in misogynistic notions of power, dominance and control.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This research is called: “Some men deeply hate women, and express that hatred freely’: Examining victims’ experiences and perceptions of gendered hate crime”</li> <li>• The research was conducted by feminists with the explicit intend to make Misogyny a hate crime. The research was only conducted to support their view.</li> </ul>
<p>12.60 Walters and Tumath describe the exclusion of gender-based violence from hate crime as “notable” given its often “targeted and bias nature.” Using rape as an example, they argue that this crime is often “a clear demonstration of male dominance over</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This paper was created in cooperation with Hannah Mason-Bish and Marian Duggan, both feminist researchers, mentioned above.</li> <li>• From the paper: “<i>The article will also refer to ‘violence against women’ (VAW), a term which feminist scholars</i></li> </ul>

<p>women”, and that feminist scholars have for a long time conceptualised sexual offences and domestic violence as “conducts which are intended to subjugate and subordinate women, while simultaneously enforcing a male-dominated social hierarchy”.</p>	<p><b>have coined in order to convey the message that violence is not gender-neutral</b>” The paper is based on the premise that violence is gendered, therefore the paper cannot be neutral or fact based.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“feminist scholars have for a long time conceptualised sexual offences and domestic violence as “conducts which are intended to subjugate and subordinate women, while simultaneously enforcing a male-dominated social hierarchy”</b></li> </ul> <p>It is clear that we are not dealing with scientific research here. The arguments being used here are feminist concepts and theories.</p>
<p>12.61 The offence of rape has been located within intersecting systems of oppression. For example, Davis observes that “rape bears a direct relationship to all of the existing power structures in a given society”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rape is, in western society a very serious crime and condemned completely. We do not live in a society that promotes or supports rape.</li> </ul>
<p>12.62 Also, in the context of rape, Arruzza, Bhattacharya and Fraser have reflected on the “instrumentalization of gendered assault as a technique of control”; <b>recalling the co-ordinated mass rape of “enemy” women as a weapon of war and the rape of colonialised and enslaved women.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arguments/comments like this are irrelevant in the context of legislation in modern day Britain and it begs the question who thought it was appropriate to bring this up.</li> </ul>
<p>12.63 In the context of intimate partner violence perpetrated by men against women, <b>motivations have been linked to women’s inferior position in society on a micro level.</b> Research on <b>gender related killings conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</b> noted that male and female perpetrators of intimate partner homicide seem to belong to distinct groups. Motivations typically reported by men tended to include possessiveness, jealousy and fear of abandonment, while motivations reported by women related to extended periods of suffering physical violence. It has been argued that a consistent list of incident <b>“trigger factors” (for men’s violence) can be identified globally,</b> for example: <b>a woman disobeying or arguing, a woman questioning a man about money or girlfriends, a woman not having food ready on time or in the right way, a woman being perceived to have inadequately cared for the children or the home, a woman refusing to have sex, a woman doing something without the man’s permission, or a woman being suspected of infidelity.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This research from the UN is gender specific and exclusively looks at female homicides worldwide.</li> <li>• The “trigger factors” mentioned above do not reflect modern western cultures. Examples from other countries and cultures are being used to justify discriminatory laws in the UK.</li> </ul>
<p>12.64 Discussing the street harassment that veiled Muslim women face, Zempi and MasonBish emphasise its connection to misogyny (as well as Islamophobia). They cite FoggDavis, who observes that <b>street</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “...street harassment, like rape, is about “asserting male dominance over women in situations where women appear vulnerable”.</li> </ul>

<p>harassment, like rape, is about “asserting male dominance over women in situations where women appear vulnerable” and that it indicates an imbalance of power, which is “connected to systems of patriarchy, racism and homophobia”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is preposterous to put street harassment ( which, as was established above, could be a “where are you from” in the same context as rape. It is also unclear why women on the street appear “most vulnerable”.</li> <li>• <i>“it indicates an imbalance of power, which is “connected to systems of patriarchy, racism and homophobia””.</i> This does not reflect the reality of the UK. We do not live in systems of <b>patriarchy, racism and homophobia</b>. It is dangerous to portray our open and liberal society in such a way and in not only increases the fear of sexism, racism and homophobia, it actually creates and enhances these issues, as we could observe this year.</li> </ul>
<p>12.65 Zempi and Mason-Bish note that <b>for the women who participated in their study, the forced removal of the niqab was often tied to male entitlement</b>, and the perpetrator’s frustration at <b>the inability to visualize the female body</b>. They explain that the “visibility of the niqab confounds public norms partly because of its message of sexual unavailability”. Insofar as the niqab might symbolise the sexual “non-availability” of Muslim women in the public sphere, <b>men may find it difficult to forgive those who disrupt the “pattern of the masculine gaze”</b>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Let’s clarify this: Not the <b>forced wearing</b> of the niqab but only the forced removal is characterised as male entitlement!?! This is <b>an absurd vilification of western culture and norms</b> while ignoring patriarchal structures and misogyny in other cultures.</li> <li>• There seems to be a <b>clear cultural bias in how evidence is presented!</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issues that are not culture specific received a lot of detailed attention regarding their alleged causes: Domestic Abuse, Harassment, Online Abuse, opposition to the niqab</li> <li>- Issues that are culture specific were barely mentioned regarding their causes: FGM, Forced Marriage, Forced wearing of the niqab, grooming gangs,</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Many arguments for the inclusion of Misogyny in the Hate Crime Laws are furthermore based on issues from other countries and cultures while portraying them as issues typical to the UK. This is disingenuous and a good indicator that sex/gender/misogyny should not be included in the hate crime laws, since the advocates for the inclusion have to use arguments from other parts of the world to justify the inclusion.</li> </ul>
<p>12.66 Some of the examples of street harassment provided by veiled Muslim women in Zempi and Mason-Bish’s research were also overtly hostile towards gender – invoking gendered and Islamophobic slurs such as “Muslim bitch,” and “Muslim whore.”</p> <p>12.67 More generally, this reflects what we heard from women at our meetings organised by Citizens UK. We heard accounts of women being shouted at in public places using language that objectified their bodies and appearance. We also heard that gendered slurs such as “slut”, “bitch” or “slag” were directed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The research by Zempi and Mason-Bish was based on interviews with 60 women that had experienced harassment. No research was done regarding men. The research was not quantitative and doesn’t provide insight how common/widespread the issue is and how men are affected in comparable ways.</li> <li>• We assume that men experience less gender-based street harassment, but it happens too. From catcalling, groping and insults such as “faggot”, “pussy”, “incel” – particularly where they did not engage with the harasser. In this case “faggot” is not just a homophobic slur, but a sexist/misandrist term, ridiculing the man’s masculinity, because he doesn’t engage with the harasser.</li> </ul>

<p>towards them – particularly where they did not engage with the harasser</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black men are often sexualised and objectified by women, especially white women.</li> </ul>
<p>12.68 Overt hostility and prejudice toward women’s gender can also be identified in the context of online abuse of women. Amnesty International noted that; <b>Sexist and misogynistic abuse against women on Twitter was highlighted by almost every woman interviewed by Amnesty International.</b> Such abuse includes offensive, insulting or abusive language or images directed at women on the basis of their gender and is intended to shame, intimidate or degrade women. Sexist or misogynistic abuse often includes references to negative and harmful stereotypes against women and can include gendered profanity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amnesty International directly targeted people that experienced online harassment for their research, so it is unsurprising, that they did, in fact, find widespread harassment amongst the women asked.</li> <li>• Their research excluded the experience online abuse experienced by men completely.</li> <li>• As proven above, <b>men experience more online abuse and suffer in the same way, but are less vocal about it.</b> Men experience gender based insults such as “Incel” (Involuntary Celibate), “pussy”, “neckbeard”, “tiny penis”, “living in mama’s basement”, “loser” (yes, this is gendered, because success is a male gender stereotype), “can’t get laid”, “no woman wants to have sex with you”, “soy-boy”, “cry baby”.</li> <li>• Where insults towards women are focused on promiscuity and physical appearance, insults towards men target their ability to attract women, size of sexual organ, success, physical appearance and manliness.</li> <li>• It is proven that the abuse men receive has the same emotional impact as the abuse women receive, but men are far less likely to report the abuse and “suck it up”. But we cannot create laws based on who complains more, but based on neutral research.</li> </ul>
<p>12.69 Black women have spoken about the role that misogyny plays in the racist abuse they experience – with this blend of racism and sexism being termed “misogynoir” by Bailey and Trudy. Talking about the volume of online abuse she has experienced as an MP, Diane Abbott notes: It’s highly racialised and it’s also gendered because people talk about rape and they talk about my physical appearance in a way they wouldn’t talk about a man. I’m abused as a female politician and I’m abused as a black politician.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Let’s look at the myth that men receive less abuse that incorporates their gender:</li> <li>• A statue of Donald Trump was put up in New York, the Guardian writes:</li> <li>• “A <b>nude statue</b> of Republican presidential nominee Donald Trump <b>without testicles</b> was taken down on Thursday after causing quite the stir in New York’s Union Square. The anarchist group INDECLINE <b>erected the statue</b>, titled <b>The Emperor Has No Balls</b>, overnight Thursday....Union Square was packed with people of all ages <b>taking selfies and laughing at his bulging belly and lumpy form.</b> Athelea Sookia got her friend to snap a photo as she tugged on <b>Trump’s stubby penis</b> with a smile.... “NYC Parks stands firmly against any <b>unpermitted erection</b> in city parks, <b>no matter how small,</b>” a parks department spokesperson <u>told Gothamist.</u>”<a href="https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/aug/18/nude-donald-trump-statues-new-york-indecline">https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/aug/18/nude-donald-trump-statues-new-york-indecline</a></li> <li>• The article was accompanied by <b>several photos showing the nude statue of Trump including his intentionally small depicted penis.</b> If a statue of a female politician had been</li> </ul>

	<p>put up in the same way, it would have been completely <b>condemned as misogyny</b>. This depiction of Trump is clearly attacking his male traits. The fact, that <b>the Guardian promoted the naked, ridiculed depiction of a man, when they would have condemned the depiction of a woman shows the bias we have in society.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “MP, Diane Abbott notes: It’s highly racialised and it’s also gendered because people talk about rape and they talk about my physical appearance in a way <b>they wouldn’t talk about a man.</b>”</li> </ul> <p>Boris Johnson, Donald Trump, Jacob Rees-Mogg and many other male politicians have been ridiculed based on their appearance relentlessly. Diane Abbott claims to know the lived experience her male colleagues have.</p>
<p>12.70 This echoes comments made by UK writer Danielle Dash, as part of Amnesty International’s online abuse research, noting that: the violence is at the intersection of everything that I am – for example – ‘I’m going to rape you, you black b*tch’. You have the misogyny, and you have the racism and you have the sexual violence all mixed up into one delicious stew of cesspit shit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Let’s address prejudice based on Gender, race and sexuality:</li> <li>• Recently people have been “called” out for being <b>“straight, white men”</b> with the notion that <b>they should not speak, have an opinion, or that they were not deserving of support, compassion or the position they were in.</b> This is a widespread social media trend and is hatred against sexual identity, race and gender. This is not isolated; this is even <b>expressed freely by journalists, teachers/professors and some politicians.</b></li> <li>• Danielle Dash herself seems to have very “racial” views as expressed in “Lena Dunham &amp; Toxic White Feminism”, othering people based on the color of their skin. Most people that receive hate, be it random, racial, gender based... do so because they are outspoken and controversial.</li> <li>• A person who is outspoken about race will receive more comments, including abuse, connected to his/her race. As somebody who promotes equality for men and boys, we receive far more gender based attacks than others and we are aware of this fact</li> </ul>
<p><b>Overall prevalence of crimes that are linked to prejudice or hostility towards women</b></p> <p>12.71 In Chapter 10 we noted that prevalence has three aspects which ought to be balanced against one another. The first is “absolute prevalence”, ie the total amount of criminal behaviour that is targeted based on hostility or prejudice towards the characteristic. The second is “relative prevalence”, ie the amount of criminal behaviour that is targeted based on hostility or prejudice towards the characteristic, as compared</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We highlighted that the research and evidence in all these areas was not based on scientific research and often a misrepresentation based on feminist theory.</li> <li>• We also highlighted that, even though there is, at times a gendered component, it is usually not based on prejudice and/or hostility towards women.</li> <li>• <u>Women are disproportionately targeted in the areas of:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FGM</li> <li>- Forced Marriage (research not reliable)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>with the size of the group who share the characteristic. The third is “severity” which considers the nature of the criminal behaviour that is targeted based on hostility or prejudice towards the characteristic.</p> <p>12.72 Above, we cited overwhelming evidence that women are disproportionately targeted for certain crimes. We also observed evidence, testimony and some theoretical arguments to suggest that women are victimised in these ways because of prejudice and/or hostility towards their sex or gender.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Honor Killings (also recorded in the domestic Abuse Statistic)</li> <li>- Sexual Harassment/Violence (no UK research for men , men underreport)</li> <li>- Femicide caused by Domestic Abuse</li> <li>• <u>Men are disproportionately targeted in the areas of:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Homicide,</li> <li>- Assault,</li> <li>- Harassment,</li> <li>- MGM - Male Genital Mutilation (Legal),</li> <li>- False allegations</li> <li>- Parental Alienation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>Similar numbers of male and female targets:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Domestic Abuse (apart from femicide)</li> <li>- Online Abuse</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>Potentially similar numbers</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sexual harassment/violence</li> <li>- Forced marriage (unclear)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>12.73 <b>To the extent that the link between VAWG and prejudice/hostility towards women is accepted,</b> the evidence discussed above indicates a high degree of absolute prevalence.</p> <p>For example, if women represent around 51% of the population and 20% of women in the UK experience sexual assault in their lifetime, this would currently constitute around 6.8 million women. Clearly this is a very high overall number. CSEW data also estimates that 3.1% of women (510,000) aged 16 to 59 experienced sexual assault in the year ending March 2017. This is higher than the average annual incidence of hate crime (333,000) estimated by the CSEW over a two-year period – March 2016 to March 2018. It is also important to note that sexual assault is only one form of VAWG, used here by way of example. The collective prevalence of the other forms of VAWG considered above would be much higher.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The estimated number of male victims was, though available, intentionally left out. Due to massive underreporting of men in regards to sexual violence, it is likely that the numbers are much higher.</li> <li>• According to cdc.gov <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men experienced sexual violence</b> involving physical contact during their lifetimes</li> <li>- According to centerforfamilyjustice.org <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>1 in 4 women and 1 out of 6 men are sexually abused</b> in their lifetime</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• According to nsvrc.org <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approximately <b>1 in 21 men (4.8%)</b> reported that they were <b>made to penetrate</b> someone else during their lifetime.</li> <li>- An estimated <b>13% of women and 6% of men</b> have experienced <b>sexual coercion</b> in their lifetime</li> <li>- <b>27.2% of women and 11.7%</b> of men have experienced <b>unwanted sexual contact</b>.</li> <li>- Approximately <b>1 in 6 women</b> and approximately <b>1 in 10 men</b> experienced sexual coercion</li> </ul> </li> <li>• According to Rape Crisis</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>20% of women and 4% of men</b> have experienced some type of <b>sexual assault</b> since the age of 16, equivalent to 3.4 million female and 631,000 male victims</li> <li>- <b>3.1% of women (510,000) and 0.8% of men (138,000)</b> aged 16 to 59 had experienced a sexual assault in the last year.</li> <li>- <b>Approximately 85,000 women and 12,000 men</b> (aged 16 - 59) experience <b>rape, attempted rape or sexual assault by penetration</b> in England and Wales alone every year</li> <li>• Even if we only look at the lowest estimates, men many men experience sexual violence. We know that they do not get the same support and recognition. The proposal of a “Misogyny” Law is further marginalization of male victims</li> </ul>
<p>12.74 We also noted that 1 in 4 (25%) women will experience some form of domestic abuse in their lifetime. This statistic accounts for the size of women as a group – and indicates a notable degree of relative prevalence when it comes to domestic abuse.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to Iwa.org.uk Domestic abuse will affect <b>1 in 4 women and 1 in 6 men</b> in their lifetime</li> <li>• According to ManKind.org.uk <b>576,000 men (2.5% men) and 1.2 million (4.8% women)</b> were victims of partner abuse in 2018/19 equating to a ratio of two female victims to every one male victim.</li> <li>- In 2017/18, <b>11% of male victims (7.2% women) have considered taking their life</b> due to partner abuse.</li> <li>- In 2017/18, <b>nearly half of male victims fail to tell anyone they are a victim of domestic abuse (only 51% tell anyone). They are nearly three times less likely to tell anyone than a female victim (49% of men fail to tell anyone as opposed to 19% women). This has worsened since 2015/16 where the figures were 61% for men (88% women).</b></li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p>12.75 The crimes and criminal contexts discussed above, for example sexual offences, FGM and domestic abuse – including domestic homicide – are also regarded as very serious offences within the criminal law of England and Wales. Therefore, the severity of VAWG is high.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are serious offences, have high sentencing, already have a clear focus on female victims, while institutionally discriminating against male victims</li> </ul>
<p><b>Applying the demonstrable need criterion to men</b></p> <p>12.76 We now <b>consider the extent to which men are targeted for crime, and whether this is linked to hostility and prejudice towards their male sex or gender.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p>Evidence of crime against men</p>	<p>As you can see below, the author intentionally minimized the experiences of men, failed to provide numbers of male victims,</p>

	<p>failed to inform that men are far less likely to report certain crimes and focused his/her efforts on “proving” why men do not need support. This is a form of misandry expressed in the consultation on hate crimes. How appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p>12.77 <b>As well as being perpetrators in three-quarters of violent crime</b>, men are very commonly the victims of violent crimes. In the year ending March 2018, 69% of homicide victims were male.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence already starts with highlighting male <b>perpetration</b> when, in fact, this supposed to be the section about male <b>victims</b></li> <li>• We appreciate that the percentage of male homicide victims was mentioned.</li> <li>• We can see in the statement that <b>one quarter of violence is perpetrated by women</b>. That is a surprisingly high number, especially considering that 95% of prison population is male. Men receive 60% harsher sentencing for the same offence as shown above.</li> <li>• Violence committed by women is less likely to be reported, especially in regards to domestic abuse.</li> </ul>
<p>12.78 We also acknowledge that men are victims of <b>sexual offences and domestic abuse in a minority</b> but nonetheless substantial number of cases. 16.1% of CPS prosecutions for rape in 2018-19 involved male complainants. In 2018-19, where the sex of the complainant was recorded, <b>men constituted 17.5% of complainants</b> in domestic abuse flagged prosecutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “in a minority but nonetheless substantial number of cases” We will find repeated minimization of the experience of male victims</li> <li>• “16.1% of CPS prosecutions for rape in 2018-19 involved male complainants” The term “rape” is restricted to male perpetrators. Men rarely report sexual abusive behavior such as “made to penetrate” due to societal stigma and lack of support.</li> <li>• “men constituted 17.5% of complainants in domestic abuse flagged prosecutions” ONS statistics estimate 35% of DA victims being male.</li> </ul>
<p><b>For the most part, sexual offences or domestic abuse cases which involve a male victim also involve a male perpetrator.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “For the most part, sexual offences or domestic abuse cases which involve a male victim also involve a male perpetrator” This is factually absolutely untrue as evident in this document: <a href="https://www.mankind.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Male-Victims-of-Domestic-Abuse-Briefing-on-Gender-and-Sexuality-of-Perpetrators-September-2019.pdf">https://www.mankind.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Male-Victims-of-Domestic-Abuse-Briefing-on-Gender-and-Sexuality-of-Perpetrators-September-2019.pdf</a></li> <li>• “Over the past number of months, a range of falsehoods have started to circulate around the domestic abuse sector that the majority of the perpetrators who commit domestic abuse and partner abuse against men are also actually men.</li> <li>• Even to the point where a senior MP was told this by senior people within the domestic abuse sector at a reception in May. It has also featured in a number of documents, a Parliamentary Debate (the first reading of the Domestic</li> </ul>

	<p>Abuse Bill) and has been brought up in a number of meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is an untruth – a deliberate falsehood to designed to minimise the experiences of heterosexual male victims, and also having the unintended consequence of portraying male same-sex relationships as being highly abusive.</li> <li>• The word ‘deliberate’ is used because if the claim was mistakenly used, it would be accepted and acknowledged as a mistake (and will be a genuine mistake by many who are unwittingly passing the information on because of supposed key sector figures who are passing the figures on as fact).</li> <li>• The latest officially verifiable statistics, including from the Office for National Statistics and the Scottish Justice system, on the sexuality of the victims and perpetrators are set out below. <b>They show that 10-12% of male victims of partner abuse are in same-sex relationships - clearly not the majority”</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>We outline this in paragraph</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “We outline this in paragraph 12.80.” <b>They fail to outline any of their claims.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Is this criminal targeting linked to prejudice or hostility towards men’s gender?</b></p> <p>12.79 It is far less clear that these crimes are targeted because of prejudice and/or hostility towards the characteristic of men’s sex or gender.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This statement is untrue. Domestic Abuse, sexual violence, FGM/MGM, Forced Marriage affects both genders because of their gender, but not based on hate towards their gender.</li> </ul>
<p>12.80 One way this is demonstrated is that perpetrators of violent crime are also likely to be male:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The vast majority of violent crime committed by men is against men, not women. This is an argument against the gendered nature of male violence, not in favor of it.</li> </ul>
<p>(1) In the year beginning April 2017 and ending March 2018, 364 people were convicted of homicide; 92% were male, 8% were female. In the following year ending March 2019, 250 people were convicted of homicide in England and Wales. Again, 92% were male and 8% were female.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fact that men commit the majority of murder is not an argument for a gendered nature of male violence at all.</li> <li>• Was this part of the consultation not meant to look at the victimisation of men? In a consultation assessing the right to protection for people of color based on racism, would we predominately talk about crimes and murder committed by them, or would we rather look at the discrimination they experience?</li> <li>• Men murder far more men than women and when they murder women it is in ca. 40% of cases that are relationship related. This murders are not based on misogyny but</li> </ul>

	<p>personal issues. Quote from the Hate Crime Consultation Paper: <i>“Giving evidence to a Scottish working group on hate crime, a representative from the Scottish Executive’s Violence Against Women Unit is reported to have said: <b>The Unit’s view is that domestic violence is abuse of power within a relationship, whereby a man seeks to exert his power over a female partner but does not generally abuse other women. Therefore, the Unit does not view domestic violence as a hate crime.</b>”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Last year a young woman killed a boy based on her self-professed <b>man-hate</b>  <a href="https://www.scotsman.com/news/crime/teen-who-murdered-boy-while-pregnant-boasting-about-being-man-hater-549144">https://www.scotsman.com/news/crime/teen-who-murdered-boy-while-pregnant-boasting-about-being-man-hater-549144</a>  <b>“Jolene Doherty, now aged 18, was jailed for life in January for knifing fellow teenager Conner Cowper to death</b> at a house party.  A prison source claimed the convicted killer said <b>her hatred of men was the reason for the murder</b> at a flat in Holytown.  <b>“Everyone in jail knows who Jolene is because of the video of her beating up an autistic boy when she was around 12”</b>  <b>“She was saying she did it to Conner and the other boy because she’s a man-hater and was attacked off her ex-boyfriend. Jolene uses the same excuse for everything bad she’s done.”</b>  <b>“To be honest she didn’t seem ashamed of it or like she has care in the world.</b>  <b>“She used this excuse about her ex during the trial but there’s been no insight about whether this has been true.””</b></li> </ul>
<p>(2) Whilst men made up 17.5% of victims in domestic abuse flagged prosecutions, they were defendants in 92.1% of domestic abuse-related prosecutions in 2018- 2019.<sup>122</sup> Women were defendants in 7.9% of prosecutions; a much smaller proportion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As shown above, according to ONS statistics and academic research, men are between 35 and over 50% of victims of Domestic Abuse. Taking this into account, what do the numbers on the left indicate?</li> <li>• It is an indication of our broken legal system and of the lack of support and awareness of male victims. The Domestic Abuse “system” is tailored to the needs of women with the assistance of police and legislators.</li> </ul>

(3) As we note at paragraph 12.37, where the sex of the defendant was recorded in 2018-19 rape-flagged prosecutions, 98.2% were male. In relation to prosecution for sexual offences other than rape, 97.2% of defendants were male.

- If the numbers of male defendants are almost 100% male while research shows that women are almost as likely to be perpetrators, it indicates a huge issue with our views on female offenders and violence, it means that men have to speak up and be listen to and taken seriously.
- Let's have a look at this current story:  
"A MUM today said it had been the "hardest two years" of her life after she was cleared of knowingly having sex with a 14-year-old boy. The court heard the boy and a fourteen year old pal had been playing football near Ms Vincent's home before the mum-of-three **invited them in for a drink**. Jurors were told she had **taken one of the boys upstairs to her bedroom where they had sex**. She told the court yesterday: "I'm sure he told me he was 16 and I felt he looked much older. It didn't occur to me that he might be under age.  
"The victim was a **young virgin** and she was a lot older than him, being more than twice his age. **Ms Vincent took the lead sexually**.  
"Ms Vincent stated that the boy was flirting with her before he was taken upstairs to her bedroom. **This might seem to be stretching credibility, as he was naive about sexual matters.**"

What sentence would a man have received luring two 14 year old girls to his flat, giving them alcohol and having sex with one of them? 8 years maybe? Probably more. He would also been seen as a pedophile and maybe beaten up in prison, for a good reason. **This woman walked free.**

- "a 2012 study using data from the U. S. Census Bureau's nationally representative National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related **Conditions found in a sample of 43,000 adults little difference in the sex of self-reported sexual perpetrators**. Of those who affirmed that they had 'ever forced someone to have sex with you against their will,' **43.6 percent were female and 56.4 percent were male.**"  
<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>  
"Tellingly, researchers have found that victims who experience childhood sexual abuse at the hands of both women and men are more reluctant to disclose the victimization perpetrated by women (Sgroi & Sargent, 1993). Indeed the discomfort of reporting child sexual victimization by a female perpetrator can be so acute that a victim may instead inaccurately report that his or her abuser was male (Longdon, 1993)"

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

“Male victims may experience pressure to interpret sexual victimization by women in a way more consistent with masculinity ideals, such as the idea that men should relish any available opportunity for sex (Davies & Rogers, 2006). Or, sexual victimization might be reframed as a form of sexual initiation or a rite of passage, to make it seem benign. In some cases, male victims are portrayed as responsible for the abuse. Particularly as male victims move from childhood to adolescence, they are ascribed more blame for encounters with adult women.”

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

“And according to the paper, **when female abusers are reported, they are less likely to be investigated, arrested, or punished compared to male perpetrators**, who are regarded as more harmful.”

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

“They argue **that female perpetration is downplayed among professionals in mental health, social work, public health, and law, with harmful results for male and female victims**, in part due to these “stereotypical understandings of women as sexually harmless,” even as ongoing “heterosexism can render lesbian and bisexual victims of female-perpetrated sexual victimization invisible to professionals.”

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>

- According to cdc.gov  
**1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men experienced sexual violence** involving physical contact during their lifetimes
- According to centerforfamilyjustice.org  
**1 in 4 women and 1 out of 6 men are sexually abused** in their lifetime
- According to nsvrc.org  
Approximately **1 in 21 men (4.8%)** reported that they were **made to penetrate** someone else during their lifetime.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An estimated <b>13% of women and 6% of men</b> have experienced <b>sexual coercion</b> in their lifetime</li> <li>• <b>27.2% of women and 11.7%</b> of men have experienced <b>unwanted sexual contact</b>.</li> <li>• Approximately <b>1 in 6 women</b> and approximately <b>1 in 10 men</b> experienced sexual coercion</li> <li>• According to Rape Crisis</li> <li>• <b>20% of women and 4% of men</b> have experienced some type of <b>sexual assault</b> since the age of 16, equivalent to 3.4 million female and 631,000 male victims</li> <li>• <b>3.1% of women (510,000) and 0.8% of men (138,000)</b> aged 16 to 59 had experienced a sexual assault in the last year.</li> <li>• <b>Approximately 85,000 women and 12,000 men</b> (aged 16 - 59) experience <b>rape, attempted rape or sexual assault by penetration</b> in England and Wales alone every year</li> </ul>
<p>12.81 When we applied the demonstrable need criterion to women above, we noted the <b>wealth of research and scholarship that connects sexual offences and domestic abuse perpetrated by men against women on a micro level, to the fact that social norms and practices accept and sustain male domination and female subordination at a macro level</b>. There is no equivalent dynamic that subordinates the broad category of “men” and sustains the domination of the broad category of “women” at a macro level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social norms and practices accept and sustain male victimisation especially at the hands of women. Men are far less likely to report their abuse to the police, medical staff and support services; this is even acknowledged under VAWG.</li> <li>• Examples of how society condemns male violence against women, but ignores female violence against men: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Boys are taught never to hit girls, girls are not taught not to hit boys</li> <li>- The White Ribbon campaign to stop male violence against women</li> <li>- VAWG</li> <li>- Female DA charities receive 99% of government funding</li> <li>- Social experiments show that if a man hits at woman in public place, people intervene, if a woman hits man, people laugh or ignore it</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZSdfQ4oGOn0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZSdfQ4oGOn0</a>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xEZH6YSQvWA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xEZH6YSQvWA</a>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GccCWo_eZdw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GccCWo_eZdw</a>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u3PgH86OyEM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u3PgH86OyEM</a></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A male adult raping an underage girl is condemned much more than an adult woman “raping” an underage boy</li> <li>- It is socially accepted for women to sexually assault men (hen party, men wearing kilts)</li> <li>- The proposal to include women in hate crime legislation, but not men</li> <li>- Men receive 60% longer prison sentences for the same crime as women</li> <li>- Female violence against men is assumed to be “self-defense”</li> <li>- Police, health staff and teachers are trained to identify female victims and male perpetrators</li> <li>- We have a minister for women and a minister for women and equalities and many other political positions focused on womens issues. There is not a single representative for men’s issues.</li> <li>- Proven false allegation against men are almost never procecuted/punished</li> <li>- The scrutiny committee of the Domestic Abuse Bill exclusively invited women focused organisations/witnesses. Female victims were mentioned 400 times, male victims 3 times.</li> <li>- Best practice strategy for homeless victims of domestic abuse excludes male victims</li> <li>• <i>“...social norms and practices accept and sustain male domination and female subordination at a macro level. There is no equivalent dynamic that subordinates the broad category of “men” and sustains the domination of the broad category of “women” at a macro level”</i> The structures of our society are currently focused on women’s issues, to such an extent that abusive women can use the legal system, police, custody courts and the willingness of society to ignore male victims to continue their abuse, in many cases the mentioned institutions facilitate and support the abuse. This leads many men into suicide.</li> </ul>
<p>12.82 While men are more likely to be the target of certain violent crimes in England and Wales, we are not aware of arguments to suggest they are routinely targeted because of hostility and/or prejudice towards the fact that they are men.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We argue that neither men nor women are routinely targeted because of hostility and/or prejudice towards their gender. But the fact that the majority of victims are men is based on the fact that society, (incl. men) has more compassion for women, not men. Men are victimized based on their gender, but not based on hostility and/or prejudice. The same is the case for female victims. There will be exceptions for both genders, but not to a degree that it should be recognised in the hate crime laws.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Overall prevalence of crimes that are linked to prejudice or hostility towards men</b></p> <p>12.83 Above we have observed that men are disproportionately victims of violent crimes such as homicide. However, we also note that most perpetrators of these crimes are men, and that unlike with violence against women, <b>we do not have research or testimony to support the fact that these patterns of criminal behaviour are linked to prejudice or hostility towards men’s sex or gender</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “...we do not have research or testimony...” It is obvious that there was no attempt to find any of this research, in fact, it was intentionally ignored.</li> <li>• We could easily make the case that men experience the high levels of violence and the lack of support based on hate towards men, with similarly bogus claims as have been presented on the “women” side, but in reality, the high numbers of violence experienced and perpetrated by men are a sign of broken families and lack of integration and support for young men . The non-existent support for male victims is also not a sign of hate towards men, is just a utter lack of compassion, mixed with willful ignorance. We still function under the old “women and children first” motto in a society that – in all other areas – pushes hard towards equality and privileges for women.</li> </ul>
<p>12.84 Therefore, the available evidence implies a very low absolute and relative prevalence of crimes which are based on prejudice or hostility towards male gender.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We agree and extend that to the female gender.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion in relation to the demonstrable need criterion</b></p> <p>12.85 There is overwhelming evidence that women and girls are targeted for certain crimes, and arguments which link this targeting to prejudice or hostility towards women’s gender. We therefore consider that <b>the demonstrable need criterion is very convincingly satisfied in relation to women</b>, and by extension, to the characteristic sex or gender. We note, however, that there is some debate as to whether the law should limit protection solely to the female sex or gender. We consider this further at paragraphs 12.200 to 12.211</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We provided large amounts of evidence proving or indicating that men and boys are targeted in the same areas in comparable numbers, usually by women.</li> <li>• We disagree that sex/gender should be included in the hate crime legislation, but if it should be included, both genders have to be included based on the evidence laid out above. Otherwise we suggest to change the bill to... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Race (except of white)</li> <li>- Religion (except of Christian)</li> <li>- ...to make the discrimination and double-standard of the hate crime legislation more obvious and consistent. (Sarcasm)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>ADDITIONAL HARM</b></p> <p>12.86 We now turn to consider our second criterion, which requires evidence that criminal targeting based on hostility or prejudice towards the characteristic causes additional harm to the primary victim,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Above we have established that there is no evidence to suggest that women or men are targeted because of hostility or prejudice towards their gender, with some exceptions. There is hostility towards women in parts of the internet just like there is widespread hostility towards men</li> </ul>

<p>members of the targeted group, and society more widely.</p> <p>12.87 Above we have established that there is evidence to suggest women, unlike men, tend to be targeted because of hostility or prejudice towards their gender. Therefore, when considering the extent to which this gender-based targeting can cause additional harm, we will refer to women.<sup>127</sup></p>	<p>in parts of the internet and media, quite freely expressed, condoned and even celebrated.</p> <p>We argue that men are discriminated against in service provision, protection and recognition of their needs by the government, but this is not up for debate here.</p>
<p>12.88 We will consider three aspects of harm, in accordance with the way “additional harm” has been explained in Chapter 10. These aspects are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased harm to the primary victim.</li> <li>• Secondary harm to members of the targeted group.</li> <li>• Harm to society more widely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Additional harm caused to primary victims of VAWG crimes</b></p> <p>12.89 Here we are considering the harm caused to those who are directly victimised by gender-based criminal targeting.</p> <p>12.90 When exploring the prospect <b>of gender-based hate crime in the context of rape</b>, Walters and Tumath cite research conducted by Iganski and Herek et al which shows that victims of racist and homophobic hate crime were more likely to report feelings of anxiety and depression for extended periods of time than differently motivated crimes. Building on this, they observe <b>“striking similarity” in the psychological harms that primary victim of rape experience</b>, noting that: both types of victimisation have far-reaching individual and social implications which can have long lasting impacts. For instance, researchers have highlighted high levels of what has been termed ‘rape trauma syndrome’ amongst survivors of sexual violence. This is where victims experience symptoms of emotional trauma, such as anxiety, depression or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as they relive their experience over and over again in their mind. Post-traumatic stress disorder is also common amongst victims of domestic violence. <sup>128</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “that victims of racist and homophobic hate crime were more likely to report feelings of anxiety and depression for extended periods of time than differently motivated crimes. Building on this, they observe <b>“striking similarity” in the psychological harms that primary victim of rape experience”</b></li> <li>• Victims of rape are not a monolith, neither are victims of racist and homophobic hate crimes. Anxiety and depression are common experiences after being a victim of crime and we are sure that people who experienced a home invasion experience the same or even higher levels of anxiety and depression, because they feel <b>unsafe</b>. The reason for higher levels of anxiety is the perceived lack of safety. This feeling can be based on facts = You actually <b>are</b> less safe than others, or it can be based on a false perception = you are being <b>made to believe</b> that you are less safe than others. This explains how/why some people who live in the least affected areas in the UK in regards to Covid19 and who have a 99.97% survival rate, wear masks in their own cars. It is anxiety created and perpetuated by permanent media coverage.</li> <li>• Our society has a strong focus on female victimhood. This creates anxiety in all women. Due to the lack of reporting (among other factors) on male victims, anxiety levels in men are lower, which is positive, as long as you are not a victim. If a man is a victim, the lack of public awareness makes it near impossible for most men to report their experience or even to talk about it.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We do not dispute, that victims of rape, both male and female experience horrendous trauma and long lasting psychological harm. But this is not connected with hate or hostility. Rape is usually not based on hate, hostility or prejudice. Furthermore... a victim, chosen at random will potentially experience greater anxiety afterwards than a victim chosen based on a characteristic, precisely because it was random, unpredictable and could happen again at any time. The false depiction of violence experienced by women being violence <b>based on hate</b> towards women creates a society of anxiety and paranoia between the sexes with women being terrorized by a narrative of constant victimhood, when men are more likely to experience most acts of violence.</li> </ul>
<p>12.91 This enhanced level of harm in the context of sexual violence reflects guidance from PTSD UK, who also observe that; survivors of rape and other types of sexual assault are at a higher conditional risk of developing PTSD relative to survivors of other trauma types. It's estimated that up to 94% of survivors of rape or sexual assault develop symptoms of PTSD in the first two weeks after the event, leading to around 50% of victims suffering long-term symptoms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since men receive almost no support in regards to sexual violence and domestic violence, the trauma of victimisation can increase due to the lack of support, ridicule and lack of recognition of the man's experience.</li> </ul>
<p>12.92 In June 2018, the NHS recognised the lifetime impact of sexual violence, announcing that victims will be entitled to a lifetime of care to help them cope with all associated trauma, observing that the damage and devastation caused by sexual violence was enormous, extremely varied and often lifelong. In line with the impact of hate crimes outlined by Iganski and Herek et al, the NHS noted that: <b>feelings of profound fear, terror and anxiety have been described by victims and survivors, with safety and trust being significant factors in the recovery process.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The document quoted above states: <i>"Sexual assault and abuse <b>can happen to anyone; men, women and children; at any age, and may be a one-off event or happen repeatedly.... Male sexual violation is one of the most under-reported crimes worldwide.... In some cases, we are told that service providers can fail to recognise men and boys as victims of sexual assault and abuse, rape and sexual exploitation, which further increases their vulnerability... It is well known, however, that the damage and devastation caused are enormous, extremely varied and often lifelong. They present in different ways for different individuals from different genders and demographics; the commonality being serious trauma and often compound trauma. Feelings of profound fear, terror and anxiety have been described by victims and survivors, with safety and trust being significant factors in the recovery process."</b></i></li> <li>It is shameful, that a document that fully acknowledges the impact on sexual assault on men and boys is used to undermine their suffering.</li> </ul>

<p>12.93 Mason-Bish and Duggan also refer to research on “rape trauma” – symptoms of which include anxiety, depression, withdrawal, self-blaming and guilt, with similar effects found in the context of female domestic abuse victims. Although <b>parallels between the harm caused by hate crime and gender-related victimisation haven’t been explicitly studied</b>, they observe that research into the harms of hate crime has indicated similar experiences of trauma, self-blame and enhanced fear.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “...similar effects found in the context of female domestic abuse victims” The experience of male victims of domestic abuse is, of course, ignores.</li> </ul>
<p>12.94 A 2019 study published in the British Journal of Psychiatry found that <b>women who have been victims of intimate partner violence are at a three times higher risk of depression, anxiety and serious mental illness, such as schizophrenia or bipolar disorder.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The association between sexual assault and suicidal activity in a national sample” (2012) (<a href="https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2012-18107-005">https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2012-18107-005</a>)  <i>“The results supported that <b>students with sexual assault histories were significantly more likely (odds ratio [OR] = 6.4) to have reported at least one suicide attempt in the past year</b> than students who did not report sexual assault histories. <b>Male students with a sexual assault history reported suicide attempts requiring medical attention more frequently than male attempters without sexual assault histories, as well as both groups of female suicide attempters.</b>”</i></li> </ul>
<p>12.95 The long-lasting and serious psychological impact of other instances of violence against women and girls such as forced marriage, street harassment, and online abuse has also been recognised.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impact on men has not been recognised, which, of course, is part of the problem.</li> </ul>
<p>12.96 An American study published in 2020 presented street harassment as a public health issue in light of its connection with anxiety, depression and disrupted sleep quality in women. Amnesty International observe that almost every woman interviewed as part of their “Toxic Twitter” project spoke of the negative impact that violence and abuse on Twitter had on their mental health. This was also borne out in the online polls conducted by Amnesty, showing that the majority of women polled across 8 countries who experienced abuse or harassment on social media reported stress, anxiety, panic attacks, powerlessness and loss of confidence as a result.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Pew survey states(<a href="https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2017/07/11/experiencing-online-harassment/">https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2017/07/11/experiencing-online-harassment/</a>)  <i>“It’s true that <b>women who been targets of online abuse were more than twice as likely as men to describe their last such experience as extremely or very upsetting (35 percent vs. 16 percent).</b> But, interestingly, <b>there was no gender gap in actual negative effects of online harassment, be it mental stress, problems with friends and family, romantic problems, reputational damage, or trouble at work. Twelve percent of both male and female victims—or about 5 percent of all respondents—said that online harassment had made them fear for their or their loved ones’ safety.</b>”</i></li> </ul>
<p>12.97 Therefore, there is substantial evidence that VAWG associated crimes have the capacity to cause enhanced levels of harm to victims, the majority of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Even if and when men are less likely in any of these areas, it is not proven that they suffer less under the experience.</li> </ul>

<p>whom are women and girls. This coincides with the increased levels of harm associated with hate crime. <b>Harm caused to secondary victims who share the characteristic</b></p> <p>12.98 As we have outlined in Chapter 10, hate crime can have a collective impact on others who share the targeted characteristic – beyond harm caused to the primary victim.</p> <p>12.99 Women’s experiences are not homogenous and can differ markedly depending on race, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, disability status and class. <b>However, at a broader level, it has been argued that almost all women are collectively affected by the prevalence and normalised nature of VAWG in society</b>, even if they themselves are not primary victims.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We argue that the lack of support and recognition victimises them additionally which is one of the reasons for increasing suicide rates amongst men.</li> <li>• Violence against women is in <b>no way</b> normalised, but violence against women is continuously <b>emphasised</b>. We have the “16 days of violence against women and girls” initiative, VAWG, White Ribbon, School Awareness of violence against women and girls. This promotes a climate of fear, when it should create a climate of rational awareness. The same should be the case for boys and men, but it does not exist. The current approach to highlight female victimhood while ignoring male victims is harmful to both women and men, psychologically and in practice.</li> </ul>
<p>12.100 Walters and Tumath refer to the secondary harm that hate crime can cause when they assess the case for recognising gender-based hate crime. They note that: <b>The symbolic nature of hate crime</b> means that other members of the victim’s group are likely to fear that they too will be targeted... The <b>constant fear of targeted victimisation</b> leads to many <b>minority group members changing the way they act in order to fit in, thus avoiding victimisation</b>. For many, this also means avoiding certain locations and even staying at home during certain times when they feel at greatest risk. They go on to add that: It is unsurprising then that violence targeted specifically towards women is also likely to have the effect of instilling fear in other women that they too will be victimised.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The symbolic nature of hate crime means that other members of the victim’s group are likely to fear that they too will be targeted... The constant fear of targeted victimisation leads to many minority group members changing the way they act in order to fit in, thus avoiding victimisation”</i> The emphasis on certain crimes and the tendency of the media to “hype” the issue leads to this fear. Caution, not fear should be promoted. In some cases caution is justified and should be applied by all men and women alike. (avoiding dark parks at night, avoiding certain areas at certain times)</li> <li>• The Medias relentless reporting on race, gender, LGBT issues and the victimisation of these groups leads to less harmony and cohesion in society and creates an overall climate of separation and suspicion.</li> </ul>
<p>12.101 This is echoed by other hate crime academics who have considered the secondary harm that violence against women and girls can cause to women more widely. Hodge argues that: The consequences of gendered violence are extensive and damaging, <b>not only to the millions of women experiencing such violence, but also to the millions of women who fear victimization. Gender-bias crimes affect women collectively</b>, similar to the way that burning a cross or vandalizing a synagogue affects an entire racial or religious community. The act does not just affect one individual; rather, it affects an entire group, <b>making the targeted community feel fear and, sometimes, a sense of inferiority</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “not only to the millions of women experiencing such violence, but also to the millions of women who fear victimization.” This can be said about perfectly legal <b>victimisation of men</b>: fathers being denied access to their children by abusive mothers/ex-partners. Millions of men are affected and millions of men share this fear. Men are far less afraid of physical victimisation (despite being the majority of victims, but men are afraid of being victimized by structural discrimination such as: divorce, custody, false allegations, parental alienation. In my opinion <b>structural discrimination is far worse than discrimination on an individual level</b>. It is possible to avoid and deal with discrimination perpetrated</li> </ul>

<p>12.102 More recently, studies have considered the impact that fear of street harassment has on the lives of women and girls. The Hollaback! and Cornell University study on the impact of street harassment observed that over half of UK respondents reported that they had changed their clothing, taken a different route or transportation, avoided an area completely, changed the time they left an event or avoided socialising because of street harassment or the fear of street harassment occurring.</p>	<p>by an individual especially if you have the support of society and the support of the legislative and executive power. But if the legislative and executive power supports your perpetrator or allows her to continue the abuse, you are being victimized repeatedly and continuously.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Men, just as women take precautions and are aware of dangers. There are differences between the genders, and both men and women are more aware of the danger ( usually male) perpetrators of violence can cause, but the need for awareness is the same. It is true that men experience lower levels of anxiety, but this is in parts biological (personality traits) and in parts due to the extreme focus of the media and society on male violence against women, not men.</li> </ul>
<p>12.103 This reflects what stakeholders have told us about the way in which the prevalence of violence against women and girls impacts their lives and alters their behaviour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The “stakeholders” are lobbyists and interest groups with an exclusive interest in their focus group: women and girls</li> <li>It is correct that men alter their behavior less, because they are unaware of certain dangers and are encouraged not to be afraid and to take higher risks. We have already established that men are far more likely to be victims of street violence. It would make sense if men were more afraid than women, but they are not. The fear and anxiety experienced by men and women is not directly correlated to the likelihood of being a victim but the emotional response to this likelihood.</li> </ul>
<p>12.104 In addition to fear, anxiety, and feelings of vulnerability; <b>anger, which in turn can prompt proactive behaviour</b>, is another secondary impact that has been observed in response to hate crime. This might be identified in women’s collective responses to the prevalence of VAWG and society’s acceptance of it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“anger, which in turn can prompt <b>proactive behavior</b>” What a beautiful way to describe an unjustified overreaction to the extent of overt discrimination and hate towards men as a gender and as individuals.</li> <li>Anger is an emotional expression that men are all too often criticised for! Expressed by men as result of unjust treatment is commonly called “toxic masculinity”.</li> <li>We assume, “anger” is used as an excuse for expressions of hate towards men such as #killallmen or the recently released book I HATE MEN (<a href="https://www.amazon.co.uk/s?k=i+hate+men&amp;ref=nb_sb_noss">https://www.amazon.co.uk/s?k=i+hate+men&amp;ref=nb_sb_noss</a>) which is freely available on Amazon. It is promoted as a sign of female empowerment, which was argued by the author and mainstream media. Calls for the “sterilization of all boys” by prominent feminists and online surveys if “we should get rid of 90% of men” are, of course, no expression of Misandry/hate towards men, but just understandable anger based on manspreading, mansplaining, the gender wage gap and the glass ceiling. Please forgive me my sarcasm.</li> </ul>

<p>12.105 It has manifested in women “speaking out”, primarily about their experiences of sexual violence, demanding change and locating violence against women and girls in the context of intersecting systems of oppression. Black women in America have been at the forefront of sexual violence activism – using their testimony to bring attention to the issue of sexual violence. <b>Most recently, sexual violence activism has moved into the mainstream, with many women “speaking out” as part of the global #MeToo movement.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• #metoo, though addressing important issues (that should have included male victims) has led to a witch hunt and show trials, courts of public opinions and many men having their livelihoods destroyed based on accusations without evidence. All accusations need to be taken seriously, but the approach of #believeallwomen had a negative impact on falsely accused men, the legal system and female victims who experienced a backlash to the generalized notion of #believeallwomen.</li> <li>• “Asia Argento, one of the first women to come forward with sexual assault claims against Harvey Weinstein, is facing her own reported sexual assault charges” <a href="https://www.marketwatch.com/story/metoo-activist-asia-argento-is-being-accused-of-sexual-assault-2018-08-20-1288102#:~:text=Italian%20actress%20Asia%20Argento%2C%20a,sexual%20assault%20claim%20against%20her.">https://www.marketwatch.com/story/metoo-activist-asia-argento-is-being-accused-of-sexual-assault-2018-08-20-1288102#:~:text=Italian%20actress%20Asia%20Argento%2C%20a,sexual%20assault%20claim%20against%20her.</a> “Argento, 42, ... reportedly agreed to pay \$380,000 to actor and musician Jimmy Bennett, 22, who claimed that she <b>sexually assaulted him</b> in a California hotel room in 2013 <b>when he was 17 and she was 36</b>”</li> </ul>
<p>12.106 Therefore, we consider that there is strong evidence that women are collectively impacted by the disproportionate levels of violence against women and girls, and that this group experiences secondary harm as a result.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We agree that they experiences secondary harm, but we strongly disagree, that it is predominately due to the likelihood of the experience of violence. As stated before, men experience disproportionate levels of violence.</li> </ul>
<p>12.107 Finally, we consider whether criminal targeting based on prejudice and hostility towards women’s gender causes wider social harm. In Chapter 10, we note that <b>hate crime can cause harm to wider society – for example by damaging the principle of equality.</b> For the purposes of measuring this, we establish two ways that this damage might occur. Firstly, criminal targeting might decrease social cohesion – leading to the isolation or withdrawal of vulnerable communities, reinforcing outsider status for certain groups or deepening tensions and divisions between different groups. <b>Secondly, this criminal targeting might undermine a group’s equal participation in economic, social, political and cultural life.</b> We outline ways that participation might be undermined in Chapter 10.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Let’s have a look if it is true that this statement applies to women “Secondly, this criminal targeting might undermine a group’s equal participation in economic, social, political and cultural life.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women are overrepresented in education especially in university;</li> <li>- women are “overrepresented” in public life;</li> <li>- women are as likely as men to go to bars, nightclubs and hobby activities.</li> <li>- women are “overrepresented” in church</li> <li>- Women out earn men into their late 20s (the shift is due to pregnancy)</li> <li>- On participation in politics a survey found: “When asked the question “How interested would you say you are in politics?”, the share of men who answer “very” or “fairly” interested is significantly larger than that of women.” <a href="https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2019/06/18/are-women-less-interested-in-politics-than-men">https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2019/06/18/are-women-less-interested-in-politics-than-men</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women are “overrepresented” in many areas of the cultural life</li> </ul>
<p>12.108 The extent to which VAWG violates women and girls’ human rights and prevents their equal participation in society has been observed by various international organisations and instruments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In regards to this consultation we should focus the UK, where women are an equally participating part of society.</li> </ul>
<p>12.109 In 1993, the <b>UN Declaration on the elimination of violence against women</b> expressed concern that “violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace”, and affirmed that “violence against women constitutes a violation of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women and impairs or nullifies their enjoyment of those rights and freedoms”. As we noted above, <b>the Istanbul Convention</b> further states that violence against women has led to the prevention of the full advancement of women. The Director of the United Nations Department Report Office has described violence against women “<b>as both a cause and consequence of gender inequality</b>”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This assessment is based on feminist theory and is not reflected in modern western society.</li> <li>• Not everybody agrees with the openly feminist views of the UN:  “Calls to 'defund the United Nations' are spreading online after the international body claimed coronavirus pandemic is a demonstration of '<b>patriarchy</b>'.  The UN's official Twitter account published part of a speech by <b>Secretary General António Guterres</b>, who was speaking on how the outbreak of Covid-19 has affected women. The post has now drawn more than <b>13,000 responses - a significant proportion of which voice confusion, disagreement and bewilderment.</b>  Mr Guterres was quoted as saying: '<b>The #COVID19 pandemic is demonstrating what we all know: millennia of patriarchy have resulted in a male-dominated world with a male-dominated culture which damages everyone – women, men, girls &amp; boys.</b>'  <a href="https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-8707897/When-resign-Secretary-General-sparks-anger-patriarchy-tweet.html">https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-8707897/When-resign-Secretary-General-sparks-anger-patriarchy-tweet.html</a></li> </ul>
<p>12.110 More recent empirical studies have also illustrated the impact that violence and abuse against women can have on women’s equal participation. Amnesty International’s “Toxic Twitter” report notes that online abuse against women, and the failure of platforms such as Twitter to respond adequately to it, “is leading women to self-censor what they post, limit or change their interactions online, or is driving women off the platform altogether” and that “at times, the threat of violence and abuse against women on Twitter, alone, leads to a chilling effect on women speaking out online”. Diane Abbott MP notes that “there are many women, and many women of colour, who don’t participate online in the way that they would want to”. The effect of this, as Amnesty notes, is to infringe the right that women have to use Twitter equally, freely and without fear. Observing the wider impact that has upon gender equality in society, Glitch</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We have addressed the incredibly flawed, even false representation of “online abuse” in 12.47/12.48</li> <li>• The statement above portrays women as incapable of dealing with unpleasant communication. Twitter is a toxic place for all people. Men are more likely to experience online abuse as proven above. Twitter has many options to deal with unwanted communication and any form of abuse can be reported and is being dealt with immediately. We would like to highlight the abuse that Tory supporters encounter on Facebook especially in Scotland and Labor strongholds in the UK. Yes, social media is a horrible place, not just for women, but for people of all walks of life. <b>Protecting women, who experience less abuse than men is a reinforcement of outdated gender stereotypes that all women need special protection.</b></li> </ul>

<p>note that: Online abuse ends up preventing women and girls from accessing relevant information, expressing their opinions and participating in public debates which in turn negatively impacts on both progress towards gender equality and our democracy.</p>	
<p>12.111 In the UK context, <b>women’s equal access to education and housing is limited by violence against women and girls</b> – with women often having to leave their accommodation because of domestic abuse, or dropping out of workplaces and educational settings because of sexual violence. This has also been observed in the context of sexual harassment in public places – a small number of respondents in the Hollaback! and Cornell research reported that they had resigned a job, skipped work or even moved cities because of street harassment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women/girls outperform and outnumber men/boys on all levels of education. <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/education/2019/sep/05/gap-in-academic-skills-of-girls-and-boys-widens-show-sats">https://www.theguardian.com/education/2019/sep/05/gap-in-academic-skills-of-girls-and-boys-widens-show-sats</a></li> <li>• Men are 80% of rough sleepers, many because of domestic abuse, yet the “best practice” recommendation for victims of domestic Abuse experiencing homelessness almost completely excludes male victims.</li> </ul>
<p>12.112 We therefore consider there is very convincing evidence to suggest that criminal targeting based on hostility or prejudice towards women and girls can cause significant harm to the social value of equality and can prevent women’s equal participation in society. Conclusion in relation to the additional harm criterion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ...We therefore consider there is very convincing evidence to suggest that unequal treatment of female and male victims can cause significant harm to the social value of equality and can prevent men’s equal participation in society due to lack of support and recognition which can lead to mental health issues, addiction, self-harm, criminal behavior, unemployment, homelessness and suicide.</li> </ul>
<p>12.113 Above we have outlined convincing evidence that criminal targeting linked to gender-based prejudice and hostility can cause additional harm to primary victims of the targeting, to others who share the characteristic – namely women and girls, as well as to wider society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not convincing at all.</li> <li>• Based on misrepresentation, selective data and the intentional exclusion of male victims and their experience.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Potentially harmful consequences</b> 12.116 We have identified two potentially harmful consequences that might flow from recognising sex or gender-based hate crime, both of which might damage progress that has been made in relation to society’s understanding of VAWG and cause harm to survivors of VAWG more directly. Both are considered directly below.</p>	
<p><b>Disrupting understandings of VAWG as inherently misogynistic</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can VAWG be <b>inherently misogynistic</b>? The claim is that most violence against women is based on hate or prejudice towards women as a gender. That is <b>demonstrably untrue</b> and purely based on an ideology that views men as inherently oppressive and anti-women.</li> </ul>

<p>12.117 Firstly, in a stakeholder meeting, <b>the Fawcett Society argued that all sexual and domestic abuse offences committed by men against women should be understood as inherently misogynistic.</b> However, there is a risk that sex or gender-based hate crime laws might disrupt this understanding. This is because they would require juries to seek express <b>evidence of misogyny in these contexts – potentially casting some offences as “non-misogynistic” where there is insufficient evidence of this.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Fawcett Society are afraid, that courts could discover that sexual and domestic abuse <b>are actually not misogyny driven.</b> In other words, they are afraid of the truth.</li> <li>• If an action <b>is not driven by hate, then it should not be labeled as such.</b> It seems the Fawcett Society want every crime against a women to be labeled a hate crime, no matter if this is the case or not.</li> <li>• From their website: “The Fawcett Society is the UK's leading charity <b>campaigning for gender equality and women's rights.</b>” They are persuing this goal by <b>promoting unequal treatment of men and women.</b></li> <li>• From their website: “At Fawcett <b>we proudly identify as feminists</b> and encourage others to do the same...” “Pass on Millicent Fawcetts legacy by giving <b>the gift of feminism</b> today.” “<b>We are proud of our shared feminist agenda</b> and we are exploring the potential impact we could have on behalf of the women we work for...” “<b>The UK Needs a Feminist Foreign Policy</b>” “What do you call <b>a feminist who doesn’t want to be called a feminist?</b>”</li> <li>• In one of their articles the write, based on a survey published this year: “For while <b>only 7% of people in the UK describe themselves as feminist, a full two-thirds of people support equality for women and men.</b>”</li> </ul> <p>Yes, the vast majority of people is for equality for men and women, and based on the stance that the Fawcett Society take in regards to equal protection and treatment of men and women, <b>this is precisely, why 93% of people in the UK reject the feminist approach. People want equality, not ideology.</b></p>
<p>12.118 Therefore, the Fawcett Society argued, it would be <b>inappropriate and potentially damaging</b> to apply a gender-based hate crime aggravation in the context of sexual offences and domestic abuse. <b>To do so may forge an artificial distinction between “misogynistic” and “non-misogynistic” sexual offences or domestic abuse against women.</b> Creating hierarchies of sexual violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We are glad to see that the Fawcett Society is fully aware that most Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence is <b>not based on hatred.</b> A judge would look at the crime from a <b>rational, legal point of view,</b> not an ideological view defining all violence against women by men as inherently misogynistic.</li> </ul>

<p>12.119 The second potentially harmful consequence relates to hierarchies of sexual violence, which may be structured around rape myths. Rape myths are “widely held but false beliefs about rape, the nature of it, and the circumstances”. Research has explored the notable influence that rape myths have in the legal context, including 21st century English trials for rape and sexual assault. Rape myths often have the effect of minimising the violence women experience, as well as undermining victims’ credibility. One prominent rape myth is that there is a “real” version of rape against which other rapes should be measured and compared. If a rape lacks certain features, for example, additional physical violence, weapons, or a perpetrator who is unknown to the victim, then the “real rape” myth can mean it is less likely to be accepted as genuine. This contributes to a hierarchy of rape and sexual offences. <b>Academics have spent many years attempting to expose and deconstruct these ideas.</b> Specialist VAWG support providers also spend a significant amount of time unpicking rape myths such as these with service-users – especially victim-survivors – and the wider community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is, of course there is a hierarchy of “rape” as there is a hierarchy in every crime depending on circumstances and severity. It would be insane to argue that every action has the same impact and should be treated and punished the same, regardless of circumstances and evidence.</li> </ul>
<p>12.120 There is a risk that implementing laws concerning sex or gender-based hate crime in the context of sexual offences might have the unintended consequence of contributing to damaging myths about “real rape”. The reason for this is twofold:</p> <p>(1) The test that is currently used as part of the legal hate crime framework would require proof that the offence was motivated by or the defendant demonstrated hostility towards (in this context) the victim’s sex or gender. Legal tests which how is require “hostility” are said to conform to what has been described as the “animus” model for hate crime laws.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To claim that a crime is based on hostility or prejudice, there needs to be indication that that is actually the case. The argument here is based on the assumption that every crime towards a woman (by a man) is based on misogyny, which, of course, is nonsense.</li> </ul>
<p>12.121 On the topic of hierarchies, we also note that some stakeholders representing LGBT victims also raised the concern that elevating “misogynistic sexual offences” or “misogynistic domestic abuse”, might give the impression that sexual offences or domestic abuse committed by opposite sex perpetrators are more serious than those committed by same sex perpetrators. Difficulties related to proving the aggravation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic Abuse is in the vast majority of cases not based on hostility towards the gender or sexuality of the victim, but based on personal reasons and individual circumstances.</li> <li>• The fact that Domestic Abuse is as common/more common in LGBT relationships proves, that Domestic Abuse is not based on gender imbalance.</li> </ul>

<p>12.125 Even if the test for hate crime were reformed to include “motivated by prejudice” – a prospect we consider in Chapter 15 – it is not clear how conceptual ideas about gender-based prejudice would translate in the context of a criminal trial. <b>These ideas might require that juries be given wider explanations of inequality and the power imbalances that exist in society.</b> Whilst this might provide space to discuss and in turn tackle the gender-based prejudice that arguably underpins many VAWG-associated offences, <b>it is not clear to what extent juries are likely to accept these arguments.</b> Perry notes: <b>For lay people, for law enforcement, they don’t really understand what ideology is. They don’t understand that patriarchy and misogyny are ideologies, are world views. They think they’re individual attitudes, and that’s very different.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“These ideas might require that juries be given wider explanations of inequality and the power imbalances that exist in society”</b> <b>“They don’t understand that patriarchy and misogyny are ideologies, are world views.”</b> What is proposed here is to get courts and jury on board with and blindly accept feminist ideology that perceives our culture as patriarchy and inherently misogynistic and that views all violence towards women (by men) as based on misogyny and presumably (and this is already proposed in feminist theory) that all violence of women towards men is self-defense against “the patriarchy”.</li> <li>• <b>“For lay people, for law enforcement, they don’t really understand what ideology is. They don’t understand that patriarchy and misogyny are ideologies, are world views”</b> Apart from this comment being arrogant and demeaning, it is quite comical. <b>If “patriarchy and misogyny are ideologies, are worldviews”, then what is feminism and why should our legal system be influenced by it?</b></li> <li>• Clarification:  “Patriarchy” is a <b>system of society</b> or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it. <b>A system, not an ideology.</b>  “Misogyny” is the hatred of, contempt for, or prejudice against women or girls. <b>Misogyny is a focused feeling, hate, not an ideology</b>  <b>“Feminism”</b> is a range of social movements, political movements, and <b>ideologies. Feminism is an ideology.</b></li> </ul>
<p>12.126 Even if arguments about the prejudicial underpinning of VAWG were to be accepted, the prosecution would still have to prove the presence of these prejudices in specific cases – <b>every instance of sexual or domestic violence would not be presumed to be a gender-based hate crime.</b> Proving that these prejudices were present might be very difficult, unless <b>the defendant expressly articulated them, which might be unlikely given their ingrained and normalised nature.</b> As a result, even if the legal test for hate crime were reformed to include prejudice, similar issues of proof may apply in this context. Walters and Tumath also point out that there may often be a variety of factors at play when sexual offences are committed which makes it difficult to prove specific motivations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“...the defendant expressly articulated them, which might be unlikely given their ingrained and normalised nature.”</b> So the argument is that misogyny is so normalized and ingrained, that it is <b>not</b> being articulated??? Would the normalization of misogyny not make its expression <b>more</b> likely? Somebody deserves an Olympic gold medal for mental gymnastics!</li> <li>• The truth is: most crimes, that are called “gender-based hate crimes” are not hate crimes and not gender based. (if the definition of “gender-based” is “based on hostility or prejudice towards a gender/women”</li> </ul>
<p>12.127 Finally, potentially arbitrary and harmful distinctions might be created when it comes to proving that the offence was motivated by prejudice of this nature. For example, <b>if the prosecution argues</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The example on the left is a nice way to bring this exercise to a close.</a></li> </ul>

**that a male defendant targeted a woman for a sexual offence because of gender-based prejudice, and there is evidence the perpetrator has targeted both men and women in the past, it might be harder to prove prejudice towards the woman's gender on that occasion, than it would be if the defendant had exclusively targeted women in the past.** Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, General Recommendation No 35 on Gender-based violence against Women, 7/19 at para 19

Yes, if a perpetrator sexually targets both men and women, it is highly likely that he didn't target women out of deep-routed hatred and men out of boredom or appreciation.

We would like to express our deep shock and disappointment that this consultation used such low quality arguments, statistics and data.

The claims which were made here, many, if not most, based on ideology and only supported by cherry picked information and research that completely excluded male victims, are in parts so obviously misleading and one-sided, that it is hard for me to believe, that this was not deliberate.

We demand to know the names of the people/ the person who collected the "evidence" and drafted this part of the consultation. Documents that inform legislation that will affect all of society should not be written by activists or lobbyists.

To whom it may concern:

If the one-sided and bias attitude and approach (that discriminates against male victims and men in general) in this part of the Hate Crime Law Consultation Paper is based on ignorance, then please do better in the future and include peer reviewed academic data that challenges the presented claims, for balance, but if the one-sided and bias attitude and approach (that discriminates against male victims and men in general) in this part of the Hate Crime Law Consultation Paper is based on personal views and preferences, then please apply for a position in an organisation such as Woman's Aid, Refuge or the (apparently very involved) Fawcett Society.

Gender Parity UK