



Analysis of Spousal Abuse Against Husbands by Their Wives: Evidence in the Philippines

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Abstract: This research aimed to establish the existence of male victimization in domestic violence and the contributory influence of its commission. Specifically, it examined the prevalence of domestic violence among husbands, identified the contributing factors, categorized the type of abuse, and determined their correlation. A total of 1,713 married male individuals responded to the survey through the Stratified Sampling Method. Researchers made a survey questionnaire using the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence instrument as a guide and validated by experts. The study employed Mean and Pearson Product Moment Correlation techniques to analyze the data. The study revealed the existence of domestic violence committed against men, indicating that 33 percent of the husbands who responded had experienced some form of abuse, with emotional, financial, and physical abuse as the most common. These abuses are due to frustration or stress, dominant behavior, and attention-seeking tendencies. Also, there is a significant positive correlation between physical, financial, sexual, technological, and psychological abuses and the identified factors of domestic violence. The findings necessitate policy intervention in countries like the Philippines, where males are not considered victims of domestic violence, and the provision of support programs. Likewise, further studies can be conducted on male victimization to include psychological and emotional impact, coping mechanisms, and cultural and societal factors.

Keywords: Criminal Justice, Spousal Abuse, Husbands, Wives, Philippines

1. Introduction

Global data shows that domestic violence involving men as victims is a social problem and is on the rise. This is also known as intimate partner violence, where the abusive behavior is perpetuated to maintain or gain control or domination over the other partner. Accordingly, domestic violence is commonly portrayed as a crime committed by men against women, and the rate is slightly lower than that of female victims (Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2023). However, one-third of domestic abuse victims are men but do not report because of the hostility and skepticism they receive by reporting to authorities (Broberg, 2022). Moreover, male victims of female-perpetrated violence seeking help received further negative consequences as a result of social, cultural, and institutional factors (Machado *et al.*, 2021). Allowing this problem to go unchecked will result in perpetrators continuing their abusive behavior, continuing the misconception that only wives can suffer in a domestic relationship, and, worst, exposing children to abusive environments, which may replicate these behaviors when they become adults.

In the Philippines, domestic violence against men is on the rise. Accordingly, the incidence of male abuse affects 12 to 15 out of every 100 couples in the country (Castillo, 2018). Other data showed that around 16.3% of men reported experiencing physical violence from their intimate partners (Philippine National Demographic and Health Survey, 2017). Another data from 339 male participants showed that 70% experienced at least one form of domestic violence, including physical, psychological, sexual, and economic abuse.

Additionally, male victims of domestic violence revealed that their experiences involved emotional, social abuse, and psychological abuse. These experiences led to self-destructive thoughts (Badua-Oquendo *et al.*, 2023).



However, these male victims keep their abuse secret because they feel emasculated and do not want to admit their abuse, or they are afraid they will be stigmatized by society (Monterey, 2014).

The importance of studying domestic violence committed against men should not be overstated. This is due to the increase in domestic violence against men in recent years, which led to its inclusion as a social problem in the Philippines. This prompted several lawmakers to fill bills that would ensure the protection of men who suffer from domestic abuse (ASEAN Post, 2020; Porcalla, 2020; Cepeda, 2019).

Furthermore, the immediate conduct of a study on domestic violence affecting men is crucial. The first is to provide an accurate understanding of the prevalence and extent of domestic violence against men, which is essential for developing effective prevention strategies and support services. It will also challenge stereotypes that portray men as sole perpetrators of violence and highlight the experiences of male victims. Lastly, it will contribute to developing policies and legal frameworks that ensure the protection and support of male victims of domestic violence (Hamby, 2017; Douglas *et al.*, 2011).

It has been established that the types of domestic violence can be associated with the factors why it is committed. First is that coercive control and intimidation by the partner committing the abuse are regarded as an underlying component of all types of domestic violence. Also, the survey conducted by the US National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (2020) indicated that one in every nine men was a victim of intimate partner forced sexual contact and partner stalking. Additionally, one in every four husbands experienced physical violence ranging from strangling, beating, burning, pushing, shoving, and slapping from the female partners. The same survey revealed that their intimate partners raped 29 percent of male rape victims. Also, in India, 51.5 percent of males experienced violence at the hands of their wives or intimate partners at least once in their lifetime (Deshpande, 2019).

Moreover, several studies claim that men who fall victim to domestic violence do not ask for help until their problem becomes a crisis. The worst is that many of these victims do not report it to the authorities and just suffer in silence. The reasons range from the fear that no one would believe them or be perceived as less masculine. Thus, many of them suffer in silence. The few victims who sought help from professional service providers suffered from gender-stereotyped treatment, which also led to second victimization (Perina, 2020; Mathias, 2019). The effects of domestic violence against men are the same as when the victims are women. They also suffer the effects of psychological, physical, mental, and emotional violence, which are considered a violation of basic human rights (Deshpande, 2019).

Interestingly, several studies were conducted to establish why men fall victim to partner violence. The research of Mundando *et al.* (2016) in Zambia revealed that women's abuse towards their male partners was caused by the dependence of husbands on their wives, poor financial support, non-involvement in household chores, infidelity, suspicions and jealousy, drinking, and lastly, husbands coming home late.

While male domestic violence victimization received global attention in Western and European countries, it is unfortunate that it did not receive equal recognition in the Philippines. This is evinced by limited studies and legislation, which can be due to the predominant existing cultural prejudices that consider men solely as abusers. While the international scholarly community has dealt with the subject matter thoroughly, local statistics are lacking, and Republic Act No. 9262 remains insufficient for legislation as it only caters to women and children as victims. These realities are obstacles to the formulation of appropriate policies and programs on male victimization in the country. Given that one in three surveyed husbands admits to being a victim of domestic violence, it is vital to challenge these gender norms, address the extent of the problem, and work towards reducing the psychological, social, and emotional implications for these men.

Although it should be acknowledged that men can be victims of intimate partner violence, it is also important to recognize that more women experience such violence. The Office of National Statistics (2023) showed that women experience higher rates of repeated victimization than men and are more likely to be seriously hurt or killed. Also, during the COVID-19 Pandemic, nearly one in three women have experienced intimate partner violence (Kifle *et al.*, 2024). The Commission on Human Rights (2024) of the Philippines also reported that 1 out of 4 married women aged 15-49 have experienced any form of physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent partners.



A closer examination of the prevalence of domestic violence in this study shows that it varies, as these are based on the self-reported experiences of the surveyed respondents or the type of violence covered by the studies. Therefore, it cannot be a basis for a national or global estimate of domestic violence. The type of domestic violence, as well as frequency measured in these studies, include emotional, physical, financial, sexual, psychological, and technological abuses, reflecting the objectives measured in this study. Additionally, the literature presented in this study refers to the lifetime prevalence of domestic violence among male victims. This aligns with the present study, which covers the lifetime experiences of the victims in terms of the extent and nature of abuses.

This research aimed to establish the existence of male victimization in domestic violence and present the contributory factors for its commission. It will seek to address the following objectives: (1) to determine the rate of husbands who experienced domestic violence; (2) to identify factors that contribute to spousal abuse; (3) to describe the type of domestic violence the husbands experienced, and lastly (4) to determine the significant relationship between the factors that contribute to domestic violence and the types of domestic violence. The hypothesis is to establish that there is no significant relationship between the factors that contribute to domestic abuse and the types of domestic violence the husband's experience.

This research is anchored on the preposition of [Swan et al. \(2008\)](#) that women use violence or abuse their husbands as a means of controlling them. In their research entitled *A Review of Research on Women's Use of Violence with Male Intimate Partners*, it summarized the reasons why women used violence. First, they ensure that their partners comply with what they want, control their partners, get them to do something or stop doing something, and make them agree with them. In short, women abuse their partners with the end goal of having their partners bow to their every whim.

Another preposition is the Psychological and Individual Factors by [Swan and Snow \(2006\)](#). Accordingly, various psychological and individual factors may contribute to women engaging in abusive behavior towards their husbands. These factors can include personality disorders, substance abuse, mental health issues, history of trauma, and emotional dysregulation. Individual characteristics and personal experiences can also shape one's propensity for violent behavior.

2. Method

2.1 Research Respondents

There were 1,713 individuals who responded to this study. They were married men, including those in live-in relationships and widows. It included only men in heterosexual relationships and did not include same-sex partners. Also, it excluded those who were in dating relationships or already separated.

Accordingly, if a research study is focused on exploring a correlational relationship, it is advisable to sample a range of 500 to 1,000 individuals ([Hair et al., 2010](#); [Cloud Research, 2022](#)). Hence, the 1,713 respondents are more than the required number for the method used in this study. These respondents were not based on calculation but on the actual response rate.

Since the data were collected via an online survey, only respondents who were Facebook friends and included in the email addresses of the researchers and the students who helped in the data gathering participated in the study. Because of this, other qualified populations who were not in the social media accounts and the email addresses of those who distributed the link were not given a chance to participate. Also, the distribution of the questionnaire did not consider a particular place or region in the country. However, based on the responses, most of these respondents come from Regions 11 and 12, from the Southern part of the Philippines. The interest of this study is the respondents' experience that occurred during the entire period of the marriage or relationship of the respondents.

The respondents were selected using the stratified sampling method, which ensured a more representative selection of respondents by obtaining data from each sub-group. This also reduced the sampling bias in identifying those included as respondents. In this case, the researchers and UMPS-Master of Science in Criminal Justice students enrolled in MCJ 216 (Domestic Violence) sent the questionnaire to the identified respondents with email addresses and Facebook friends. The survey questionnaire was encoded in the Google Form, and the link was then sent to these respondents.



2.2 Materials and Instrument

This study utilized a researchers-made survey questionnaire using the factors and classifications of domestic violence from the [National Coalition Against Domestic Violence \(2022\)](#) as a guide. The instrument was subjected to validation by University of Mindanao experts to meet the criteria of accuracy and reliability. Furthermore, the instruments were reviewed by the Panel of Examiners during the proposal presentation.

The questionnaire is composed of three parts. Part I determined the profile of the respondents in terms of age and length of marriage. On the other hand, Part II established the reasons why the respondents experienced domestic violence, while Part III elicited the forms of abuse experienced by the respondents. There are five indicators under Part III, namely Physical Abuse, Psychological Abuse, Emotional Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Financial Abuse, and Technological Abuse.

On the other hand, the five-level scales and interpretation of Very High, High, Moderate, Low, and Very Low for interpreting the extent of factors contributing to wives' perpetrated domestic violence and abuse were based on scales developed by [Joshi *et al.* \(2015\)](#). A rating of 4.20 to 5.00 indicates that violence occurs very highly, specifically if it happens more than 10 times a week. Also, a rating ranging from 3.40 to 4.19 signifies that violence happens highly, occurring 7 to 9 times weekly. Likewise, a rating of 2.60 to 3.39 suggests that the violence happens moderately, typically occurring 4 to 6 times a week. A rating of 1.80 to 2.59 implies that the violence is low, happening 1 to 3 times a week. Lastly, a rating from 1.00 to 1.79 indicates that the violence is very low or only happened once a month.

2.3 Design and Procedure

This study used quantitative and non-experimental surveys that employed a descriptive correlation method. By quantitative, it means that the study collected numerical data and focused on measuring and analyzing variables to draw conclusions. It involved using structured questionnaires to gather data from the respondents. Quantitative research aims to provide statistical analysis and generalize findings to a larger population.

On the other hand, the non-experimental method was used because the study did not involve the manipulation of variables or establishing a cause-and-effect relationship. Instead, it focused on observing and describing phenomena naturally occurring without intervention. Additionally, correlation analysis was conducted to examine the variables' relationships and determine their associations' strength and direction. Therefore, the method used in this study is appropriate because it allowed the researchers to examine the relationship between the factors that contribute to spousal abuse and the types of domestic violence the husband's experience. It provided information about the strength and direction of the association between the two variables, offering insights into their interdependence ([Pratt & Cullen, 2005](#)).

The data collection for the study was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the researchers utilized an online survey method, distributing questionnaires via Google Forms to married men through email and social media platforms such as Facebook. This method was practical given the restrictions on face-to-face interactions and mobility during the pandemic, allowing the study to reach a wider population in the Philippines without physical contact. As a result, the survey garnered responses from 1,713 married men, providing an appropriate number of respondents for analysis.

The study employed frequency, ranking, and percentage to establish the respondents who experienced any form and degree of abuse. The mean was utilized to assess the levels of factors contributing to spousal abuse and the types of domestic violence experienced by husbands. Lastly, the Pearson Product Moment Correlation was employed to investigate the relationships between these variables.

Lastly, the study emphasized ethical considerations, particularly regarding participant involvement. It was stated that participation in the survey was entirely voluntary. Before proceeding with the survey questionnaire, the purpose of the study was thoroughly explained in the instrument, ensuring that respondents were fully informed about the objectives and scope of the research. It was explicitly stated that only individuals willing to participate should proceed. Importantly, it was emphasized that there would be no negative consequences or repercussions for those who chose not to participate, safeguarding their rights and ensuring their anonymity. By reinforcing the



voluntary nature of participation, the study aimed to uphold ethical principles of informed consent and respect for participants' autonomy and freedom of choice.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1 Extent of Husbands Who Experienced Domestic Violence

Table 1 shows that among the 1,713 husbands who participated as respondents, 1,146, or 66.90 percent, indicated that they never experienced any form of abuse or violence from their wives. On the other hand, 567, or 33.10 percent, claimed to have suffered violence from their partners.

Table 1. Extent of Husbands Who Experienced Domestic Violence

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Yes- Had been a victim of domestic abuse	567	33.10
No- Never been a victim of domestic abuse	1,146	66.90
Total	1,713	100

The research findings indicating that a significant portion of husbands have experienced violence or abuse from their wives have several significant implications. Firstly, these findings shed light on the underreporting of male victimization in cases of domestic violence. The fact that approximately one-third of husbands in the study admitted to suffering violence from their partners suggests that many male victims may remain silent about their experiences due to societal stereotypes and the stigma associated with male victimhood. This result also highlights the prevalent nature of the issue, with 33 percent of husbands reporting some form of violence from their wives. This prevalence indicates that domestic violence against men is not an isolated or rare occurrence, and it affects a significant portion of the male population.

Furthermore, this finding undeniably confirmed that husbands also suffered violence or abuse from their wives. This affirmed the conclusion of [Castillo \(2018\)](#) that domestic violence against men is on the rise and that the incidence of male abuse affects 12 to 15 out of every 100 couples in the Philippines. Additionally, the [Philippine National Demographic and Health Survey \(2017\)](#) showed that around 16.3% of men reported experiencing physical violence from their intimate partners. Another data from 339 male participants showed that 70% experienced at least one form of domestic violence, including physical, psychological, sexual, and economic abuse ([Parajillo & Dionesio, 2017](#)). The Philippine National Demographic and Health Survey focused only on physical violence, while Parajillo and Dionesio included a wider range of abuses such as sexual, economic, psychological, and emotional, hence the differences in their results. Still, both studies support the findings of this study that husbands experience different forms of domestic abuse.

In addition, these findings are congruent with the [US National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey \(2020\)](#), which states that one in every nine men was a victim of violence and partner stalking. Also, in India, 51.5 percent of males experienced violence at the hands of their wives or intimate partners at least once in their lifetime ([Deshpande, 2019](#)).

While a disparity occurs among these figures, they all lead to the conclusion that husbands also suffered violence from their partners. This also disproves two traditional notions that husbands, who yield the most authority compared to their wives, will never experience abuse and second, that no husbands will ever accept that they suffered, one or the other, from their wives.

3.2 Factors that Contribute to Spousal Abuse and Its Extent

Table 2 shows the thirteen factors contributing to spousal abuse and its extent. The highest-rated factors involved are the *partner's reaction to frustration or stress* (Mean=3.53, SD=1.022), the *dominant behavior of the partner* (Mean=3.43, SD=1.015), and *attention-seeking behavior by the partner* (Mean=3.41, SD=1.058). These means fall under the descriptive interpretation "High," indicating that such factors occur frequently or 7 to 9 times weekly.



On the other hand, the three lowest-rated factors in the table include factors less frequently linked to incidents of spousal abuse. These factors are *infidelity* (Mean=2.74, SD=1.163), *personal vices such as drinking, gambling, smoking, or drugs* (Mean=2.77, SD=1.278), and *non-involvement in household chores* (Mean=2.84, SD=1.144). These factors fall under the "Moderate" category, which suggests that respondents perceive them as causes of spousal abuse occurring moderately or 4 to 6 times weekly.

Table 2. Factors that contribute to spousal abuse and its extent

Items	Mean	SD	Descriptive Level
1. your partner is reacting to frustration/ stress	3.53	1.022	High
2. your partner has dominant behavior	3.43	1.015	High
3. your partner has attention-seeking behavior	3.41	1.058	High
4. "Always right" attitude by your partner	3.34	1.160	Moderate
5. because of suspicions and jealousy	3.14	1.222	Moderate
6. as a way of expressing anger by your partner	3.08	1.084	Moderate
7. you are coming home late	2.97	1.167	Moderate
8. you are dependent on your partner	2.97	1.151	Moderate
9. because you gave poor financial support	2.88	1.173	Moderate
10. because of self-defense	2.85	1.148	Moderate
11. because of your non-involvement in household chores	2.84	1.144	Moderate
12. you have vice/s (drinking, gambling, smoking, drugs)	2.77	1.278	Moderate
13. because of your infidelity to your partner	2.74	1.163	Moderate

These findings differ from several studies establishing why men fall victim to partner violence. The research of [Mundando et al. \(2016\)](#) in Zambia revealed that women's abuse towards their male partners was caused by the dependence of husbands on their wives, poor financial support, non-involvement in household chores, infidelity, suspicions and jealousy, drinking, and lastly, husbands coming home late. Additionally, the prominent reasons why wives victimize their husbands are their dominant behavior and attention-seeking behavior ([Srivastava, 2013](#)).

On the other hand, the effects of domestic violence against men are the same as when the victims are women. They also suffer the effects of psychological, physical, mental, and emotional violence, which are considered a violation of basic human rights ([Deshpande, 2019](#)). These, in turn, may lead to suicide, divorce, depression, and denial of accepting family responsibilities ([Younger, 2011](#)).

3.3 Types and Extent of Domestic Violence Experienced by the Husbands

The six types of domestic violence experienced by the husbands netted an overall mean of 2.26 (SD .998) with the description of Low. This implies that the husbands only experienced this violence 1 to 3 times a week.

Among these six types of violence experienced by husbands, *Emotional Abuse* has the highest Mean with 2.54 (SD 1.105) or described as Low. On the other hand, *Sexual Abuse* is the least experienced, having a mean of 2.03 (SD 1.166) or Low. These items indicate that the husbands only experienced this form of violence at least 1-3 times a week. Emotional abuse is the most prevalent form of domestic violence against husbands, while sexual abuse is the least committed against them. The findings highlight the reality that domestic violence against men is not an isolated or infrequent occurrence. While the descriptive level is Low, even occasional instances of domestic violence can have a profound and lasting impact on victims' physical and psychological well-being.

The result of this study is in congruence with many research that the most common spousal violence is emotional abuse, which includes homophobic language, public humiliation, and controlling and hurtful words ([Karystianis et al., 2024](#); [Karakurt et al. 2013](#); [Malik & Nadda 2019](#)). These studies also noted that these abuses are



often not reported. Additionally, the risk of emotional abuse against men is increasing, and they are at risk of different emotions like hurt, fear, anger, sadness, shame, and helplessness. Unfortunately, they are less likely to report due to societal stereotypes (American Psychological Association, 2011; Johnson, 2011; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017; Statistics Canada, 2021). Additionally, male victims of domestic abuse often encounter barriers to disclosure and help-seeking, which point to societal expectations, stereotypes, and a lack of available support services tailored to their needs (Elizabeth, 2017).

Table 3. Types extent of domestic violence experienced by husbands

Indicator	Mean	SD	Descriptive Level
Emotional Abuse	2.54	1.105	Low
Financial Abuse	2.42	1.154	Low
Physical Abuse	2.30	1.129	Low
Psychological Abuse	2.22	1.206	Low
Technological Abuse	2.20	1.192	Low
Sexual Abuse	2.03	1.166	Low
Overall	2.26	.998	Low

3.4 Correlation between Factors that Contribute to Spousal Abuse and Types of Domestic Violence among Husbands

Table 3 displays the significant relationship between the level of factors that contribute to spousal abuse and the types of domestic violence the husband experienced. The indicators belonging to the dependent variable, physical abuse, financial abuse, sexual abuse, technological abuse, and psychological abuse, are disclosed to be correlated with the factors contributing to spousal abuse (P-value = 0.000<0.01). Only emotional abuse is found not to be correlated (P-value =0.165).

Table 4. Correlation between factors that contribute to spousal abuse and types of domestic violence among husbands

Variable	Factors that Contribute to Spousal Abuse		
	Correlation Coefficient	p-value	Decision on Ho
<i>Types of Domestic Violence</i>			
Physical Abuse	.179**	<0.000	Reject
Financial Abuse	.140**	<0.001	Reject
Sexual Abuse	.161**	<0.000	Reject
Technological Abuse	.170**	<0.000	Reject
Psychological Abuse	.182**	<0.000	Reject
Emotional Abuse	.063	0.165	Accept
Overall	.710	<0.000	Reject

Overall, the computation disclosed an r-value of 0.710, indicating a high level of correlation. Similarly, the p-value yielded 0.000, which is lesser when compared with the level of significance of 0.01, indicating a significant relationship. It can be stated, therefore, the rejection of the null hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between *factors that contribute to spousal abuse* and *types of domestic violence*.

The findings presented in Table 3, which establish a significant relationship between factors contributing to spousal abuse and types of domestic violence experienced by husbands, carry several important implications. Firstly, the strong correlation indicates the interconnectedness of various factors contributing to spousal abuse with the



different forms of domestic violence. This suggests that understanding and addressing the contributors to spousal abuse is crucial in tackling the different natures of domestic violence. Furthermore, the rejection of the null hypothesis, supported by a significance level (p-value) of 0.000, confirms that the relationship between these factors and the types of domestic violence is statistically significant.

The strong correlation between factors contributing to spousal abuse and various forms of domestic violence in the Philippines shows the need for a gender-inclusive approach to domestic violence in the country. Despite affecting both sexes, male victims often struggle to seek help due to societal stigma (Douglas & Hines, 2011). Also, laws like RA 9262, also known as the Anti-Violence against Women and Their Children Act, primarily protect women only, with no provisions for men (De Guzman, 2023). Additionally, the correlation with technological abuse emphasizes the need to revisit laws, such as the Safe Spaces Act (RA 11313), to address digital forms of abuse among couples. On the other hand, the lack of a significant correlation between emotional maltreatment and contributing factors may require additional research on gender expectations, coping mechanisms, traditional beliefs, and male victims' reporting behaviors (Machisa *et al.*, 2017). Some studies noted that men may underreport emotional abuse due to societal expectations that they should not show their vulnerability (Heise, 2011).

4. Conclusions

The study shows the existence of domestic violence committed against men, indicating that 33 percent of the husbands who responded have experienced some form of abuse. The most common forms of violence they experienced were emotional, financial, and physical abuse. These abuses are due to frustration or stress, dominant behavior, and attention-seeking tendencies. Also, there is a significant positive correlation between physical, financial, sexual, technological, and psychological abuses and the identified factors of domestic violence. This indicates that certain behaviors and situations can trigger wives to abuse their husbands or partners. This study has several limitations, including the reliance on self-reported data, the online data collection for respondents with email addresses and social media accounts, and not focusing on specific regions or locations.

In light of the findings, recommendations are developed to address the issues involving male victimization. For the short-term recommendations, the conduct of an awareness campaign to break the social stigma and advocacy initiatives for the enactment of laws including men as victims of domestic abuse. Also, law enforcement officers and social workers should undergo training on how to deal with domestic violence against men, as well as the crafting of policy guidelines for this purpose. There is also a need to establish Crisis Hotlines for male victims to report abuse or request assistance in a confidential manner and without fear of stigma. As part of educational programs, higher educational institutions offering Master of Science in Criminal Justice can include the result of this study as one of the topic areas in the Domestic Violence course.

For the long-term recommendations, there is an immediate call for legislative reforms to recognize equal protection of domestic violence laws. First, this study can serve as legislative support for pending bills in the Philippine Senate and House of Representatives (Senate Bill Number 211, House Bill Numbers 1365, 8009, 2293, 8995) to amend Republic Act No. 9262 to include men as victims of domestic violence, which would ensure equal protection of the law. Lastly, further research can be conducted on the psychological and emotional impact, coping mechanisms, and cultural and societal factors of male victimization.

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Both the authors equally contributed and approved the final version of this work.

Does this article screen for similarity?

Yes

Informed Consent

Online consent was obtained from the participants before commencing the study.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare. There is also no financial interest to report. The author certifies that the submission is original work and is not under review at any other publication.

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