

Bates, Elizabeth A. (2017) Hidden victims: men and their experience of domestic violence. In: 5th National Conference on Male Victims of Domestic Abuse: Surviving Domestic Abuse: Experiences, Services and Solutions, 21 November 2017, London, UK. (Unpublished)

Downloaded from: <http://insight.cumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/3463/>

Usage of any items from the University of Cumbria's institutional repository 'Insight' must conform to the following fair usage guidelines.

Any item and its associated metadata held in the University of Cumbria's institutional repository Insight (unless stated otherwise on the metadata record) may be copied, displayed or performed, and stored in line with the JISC fair dealing guidelines (available [here](#)) for educational and not-for-profit activities

provided that

- the authors, title and full bibliographic details of the item are cited clearly when any part of the work is referred to verbally or in the written form
 - a hyperlink/URL to the original Insight record of that item is included in any citations of the work
- the content is not changed in any way
- all files required for usage of the item are kept together with the main item file.

You may not

- sell any part of an item
- refer to any part of an item without citation
- amend any item or contextualise it in a way that will impugn the creator's reputation
- remove or alter the copyright statement on an item.

The full policy can be found [here](#).

Alternatively contact the University of Cumbria Repository Editor by emailing insight@cumbria.ac.uk.

Hidden Victims: Men and their Experience of Domestic Violence

Dr Elizabeth Bates
(Elizabeth.Bates@cumbria.ac.uk)

Overview

- Introduce some of the literature on men's victimisation
- Discuss aim of current study and the gaps it sought to fill
- Describe methodology and sample
- Discuss preliminary findings specifically here focused around controlling behaviour
- Consider how these findings could inform practice

Feminist Theory and Literature

Cause of IPV is gender; it is a gendered crime

IPV is driven by patriarchal values and control

Not psychopathology or personality but socially and historically constructed control – patriarchy

IPV male perpetrators are different from other offenders



Emergence of Male Victims

Steinmetz (1978) “The Battered Husband Syndrome”

Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS: Straus, 1979)

Gender symmetry in perpetration

Large scale frequency based studies

Archer’s (2000) - 82 studies and a total of over 64,000 participants.



Johnson (2008)

“When a woman slaps her husband in the heat of an argument, it is unlikely to be interpreted by him as a serious attempt to do him physical harm. In fact, it is likely to be seen as a quaint form of feminine communication”

But is women’s violence trivial?

Hines, et al. (2007): callers to DAH, found over 90% experienced controlling behaviour and other reported being stalked, they were fearful

Other studies suggest men too suffer the mental health problems that are associated with IPV (e.g., Próspero & Kim, 2009; Hines & Douglas, 2011).

Comparison of abused men to abused women, rather than non abused men (e.g. Herzberger, 1996).

Chivalry

Society doesn't tolerate violence against women

Originating at early age where boys don't hit girls

Suggests norms of chivalry cause men to inhibit their aggression

Women have no such inhibitions as there are few social sanctions to their aggression



Control

Foundation of feminist theory – posited to be a male phenomenon.

Emotional abuse, controlling behaviour, psychological aggression – big overlap

Includes financial control, humiliation, trying to control their behaviour, restrict time with family and friends

Bates, Graham-Kevan and Archer (2014);
Bates and Graham-Kevan (2016)



Legal and Administrative Aggression

Tilbook et al. (2010) found high rates of this by women who control

This is often a factor preventing men leaving, because of the fear of losing their children (Hines & Douglas, 2010).

Tsui, et al. (2010) found men's experiences are made more difficult by a number of factors.

- Perception of target of service provision, 66.7% of the sample felt IPV services were targeted at female clients.
- A further 25.7% felt stigmatisation was the greatest obstacle they faced and worried the police would not believe them.

Hines, Brown and Dunning (2007) 50.3% “manipulating the system”

Aims of the Study

Address criticisms of non-gendered quantitative research

Qualitatively explore men's experiences of intimate partner violence from female partners; focusing on:

Experiences of verbal and physical aggression

Experiences of control and "gaslighting"

Barriers to help-seeking

Impact of experiences

Questionnaire and interview based study

Method

Open ended questionnaire. Included following questions:

- Can you describe what happens when there is conflict in your relationship? For example (Has this ever escalated to physical aggression?)
- Sometimes in relationships, people try and influence, or manipulate each other's behaviour. Thinking about this, can you describe your partner's behaviour around...?
 - Your friends and family?
 - Finances and children (if applicable)
 - Your levels of independence e.g. job, your activities without them

Utilised the CBS (Graham-Kevan & Archer, 2005)

N = 161 with 14 follow up interviews

Findings from the data

Verbal and
Physical
Aggression

Control

Sexual
aggression

Barriers to
seeking help

Post-
separation
abuse

Verbal and Physical Aggression

“...throwing anything she could get her hands on from tv remotes to ornaments. I used to get punched, slapped and kicked as well”

“In the evening after any argument, always as I was about to fall asleep, she would bring up the whole argument up again. I soon learnt to just apologise for anything and everything because if I didn't I wouldn't be allowed to get any sleep.”

“There will be slapping, scratching, pushing, pulling, blocking exit from a room, spitting, sometimes kicking or throwing things.”

“70% of the time it would be verbal with shouting and threats. 30% would involve violence. Normally when I was unaware. Sleeping or in the shower, bath or toilet.”

“She has woken up in the middle of the night hitting me”

Lack of retaliation

“I was raised to never ever ever hit a woman, so I never fought back, I just covered my face and backed away from her the best I could”

“I grew up witnessing DV towards my mother and so I would never lay my hands on a woman”

“I was and am too afraid even to defend myself, i know that if i do and any injury occurs, there's no way i could prove self defense.”

“No I didn't respond, because I was scared”

“I have never attacked her or fought back at all. I have tried to restrain her at times to prevent her from attacking me. The problem with that is that she would then show me bruises a couple of days later and tell me that she could report me to the police for assault and that they would believe her story. Unfortunately that is true. It eventually got to the point where I would just cover my face and not even try to restrain her.”

Control - isolated

“She controlled my friendships and controlled my contact with my family...This would include logging onto my emails and sending emails to my family pretending to be me”

“Yes, she totally manipulated the relationships I had with my own family trying to avoid contact with them or not seeing them and feeding me negative comments about them all the time...it was gradual you see and like the frog warmed up gently in the pan you do not see the abuse of the relationship creeping up and taking over you.”

“I have no friends now, my wife insisted I stop socialising as I was now with her and if I loved her I would not want to spend time with anyone else.”

“I was afraid to go spend time with friends because I didn't know what kind of minefield I'd be walking into when I got back home.”

“what I have come to realise is that she was deleting a lot of messages from friends that I was getting. Because some of them were saying we have been sending you this message and that message and I never got them. So, she had actually got into my phone and deleted messages from friends and deleted a few friends off my Facebook page as well”

Control - threats and manipulation

“I mean she developed a thing where she would actually take off her wedding and engagement ring...she would take them off and leave them off for sort of days or weeks...that would always sort of strike fear.”

“if I actually tried to argue with her about anything whereas she would just turn around and say “fine, I am just going to leave and take the kids”, and then she would storm upstairs quite often at 10,11, 12 o’clock at night and pull this poor 3 or 4 year old out of bed, and say “right that’s it we are leaving”

“I knew in their face that they already knew what I was telling them, and the only way they could have known was through my ex –wife. So, she used my child abuse constantly, as if... it was controlling”

“I now know you’re going into a relationship you don’t share fuck all like that...it’s dangerous, you’re giving somebody too much ammunition. And she used it against me yeah, because that was my greatest fear was my daughter being taken from me and that’s what happened”

False allegations

“She obviously she starts off saying “oh no he used to beat me up” and then it got onto I had sexually abused my older kids, so they had to go through a child protection investigation. Erm... then she said I was having a relationship with an unspecified child at the school”, I was working at, so I got suspended for three months and a whole big position of trust enquiry”

“she once injured her hand... she punched me in the face too hard...and then the doctor offered for her to press charges against me, and she made sure that I knew about that when we got in the car. She said that the doctor has gave her his card, and that anytime that she wants all she has to do is call this doctor and the doctor will help her press charges against me for assault, and I said “but you hit me in the face, and broke your hand on my face”, and she said “it doesn’t matter...and she used that as a threat all the time, she said “all I have to do is call the doctor”. She also used to say that all she has to do is put a bruise on her body and just bang herself again a door jam or something, and she just have to say that I did that”

Control around money and children

“She had control of my wages and gave me £20 per week from them”

“In the end she had all my online banking passwords and my money always seemed to disappear before id got it.”

“She kept telling me that she would kill out children and me if I ever left her or if I did not comply with whatever it was that she wanted”

“I'd have to bring proof of purchase for milk when she would send me to the shops and ring her when in the shops to prove that I was there and only there, I wasn't allowed to take my daughter to school because of all the single mothers there.”

Gaslighting

“Yes I was constantly told I had remembered everything wrong and that I was mentally unwell for thinking these bad thoughts and that she only loved me.”

“This was part of the control. When you only hear one voice it dominates”

“Yes, I didn't know that was a real thing, and didn't know it was called gas lighting, but it describes exactly what she did - that's the nail on the head there.”

“It absolutely occurred. I would put something somewhere and she was the only person who could have moved it or would have because the kids would have never touched it. when I couldn't find it, she would find it somewhere that wasn't even close to where I was sure I left it. She would tell me I was the crazy one”

“ I would begin to doubt my own sanity and perception of reality.”

“Yes, lots and lots. This went on again and again, and I ended up essentially a wreck, not trusting my own memory or interpretation of events, constantly uncertain of myself and quite what was 'real' or not.”

Sexual Aggression

“Sex used as a form of abuse and control”

“Sex became at her command”

“...waking up to find myself handcuffed to the metal bedframe. She proceeded to torture me (insertion of vibrators into my anus, lots of small cuts with a craft knife, squeezing and hitting testicles) and then got infuriated because I was not getting an erection (obviously too terrified and in too much pain) and gave me a good punching and left me there.”

“I opened my diary and she had placed a letter in it stating that she was pregnant and had come off the pill deliberately...I felt totally violated”

“She stopped taking her pill and attempted to get pregnant against my wishes”

“She also was in complete control of our sex life - she decided if, when, and how we had sex... She also controlled when/if I was allowed to orgasm, and would be violent if I didn't comply.”

Barriers to help seeking or leaving

“She kept telling me that she would kill our children and me if I ever left her or if I did not comply with whatever it was that she wanted”

“Well I was scared if anyone confronted her about it what would she do when we was alone...”

“Not sure how to explain I was beat up by a girl. Would have been ashamed”

“...threatened me with rape allegations if I told anyone official”

“I called a helpline and a women’s shelter and they both told me I was the abuser and refused to help”

“I reported her to the Police on one occasion and was asked what I had done to deserve the beating, I told them I had done nothing at all, to which they told me that was unlikely and it was probably something I had done or said”

“well, there’s no smoke within fire’ essentially saying she must have had a reason”

Post-separation abuse

“I haven’t seen her [daughter] for three years”

“shortly after that we actually separated then things changed really dramatically and if they had been bad over the last few months then it became horrible really and then the children were in the middle of it...I haven’t seen my eldest child and the middle one I’ve not seen him now for 8 months”

“on Father’s Day itself I got a text message through with a picture: Happy Father’s Day, you f-ing sperm donor!”

“She harassed me for a little over two years, sending me emails. Even once I was in a relationship with somebody else”

Impact of their experiences

“I tried to kill myself...I ate all the sleeping pills I could find, drank a bit, and was happy that it was over. I woke up next to her, It was the worst moment in my life, I was still in hell”

“I am still afraid of her”

“The relationship is over for two years now and I still don't feel like I could trust another person to form a new relationship. I'm also heartbroken knowing there is nothing I can do to help my son, I'm still in court fighting”

Impact of IPV

The men in this study reported lasting impact of their experiences

Many believe this only affects women

- Tjaden & Thoennes (2000) reported that women experience significantly more partner physical assaults and also report injuries and use of medical and justice system services

But there is evidence that it is the same for men

- E.g. Hines & Douglas (2011) mental health; Hines (2007) PTSD

Both when the violence is mutual (Próspero & Kim, 2009)

Tendency for focusing on internalising symptoms (women do this twice as much). Men tend to externalise (Afifi et al., 2008)

Domestic Abuse Helpline for Men

“ ...in addition, male victims have unique experiences in that their female abusers are able to use a system that is designed to aide female victims of domestic violence. Thus, some female perpetrators of IPV manipulate their husbands because they know that the system is designed without the abused male’s experiences in mind, and that more often than not people will not believe or take seriously these men’s victimisation.”

Hines et al., (2007)

Respect Model

Screening/assessment process

Wrong for several reasons...

- Assumption men are perpetrators in disguise
- Adds an additional layer of victimisation to an already vulnerable group
- Will affect men's decision to come forward, could affect mental health symptoms
- Same procedure not in place for women – with nature of bidirectional abuse



Implicit Attitudes Study

IAT study – implicit and explicit attitudes

Gender of perpetrator/victim was important for identifying IPV

Implicit attitudes demonstrated an implicit endorsement for seeing women as “weak” and men as “strong” regarding IPV victimisation and perpetration

Stereotype priming did not impact

Implications for trying to change attitudes?

Futures Directions and Conclusions

Significant and severe abuse experiences by men

Move away from assuming men are always perpetrators

More recognition and changing attitudes

More £££!

Future research

Thank you for listening!

Elizabeth.Bates@cumbria.ac.uk

01228 616328

@DrLizBates



Bates, E. A. (2017) *“The whole time was like walking on egg shells”*: A qualitative examination of men’s victimisation experiences from a female partner. Manuscript in preparation.

Bates, E. A. (2017) *“I am still afraid of her”*: An exploration of men’s victimisation of domestic abuse and control post-separation. Manuscript in preparation