

Bates, Elizabeth ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8694-8078> (2017) Hidden victims: men's experiences of domestic violence. In: Domestic Abuse Conference: Protecting and Supporting Victims, 22 June 2017, University of Salford, UK. (Unpublished)

Downloaded from: <http://insight.cumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/3465/>

*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](mailto:insight@cumbria.ac.uk).

# Hidden Victims: Men and their Experience of Domestic Violence

Dr Elizabeth Bates  
([Elizabeth.Bates@cumbria.ac.uk](mailto: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

# Male Victims

Gendered model of IPV

Steinmetz (1978) “The Battered Husband Syndrome”

Current and historical appearance of male victims e.g. comic strips

“Charivari”, the post-Renaissance custom intended to shame behaviour.

“Riding the donkey backwards” (George, 2002)

Mandatory arrest policies –increase in women’s arrest and “dual arrests”

# Emergence of Male Victims

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 – just focusing on questionnaire today

# 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)

$N = 155$  with follow up interviews ongoing

# Preliminary Findings

Verbal and  
Physical  
Aggression

Control

Gaslighting

Sexual  
aggression

Barriers to  
seeking help

# 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

*“After we got married she progressively used more power and control tactics...she systematically eliminated all of my outside friendships...This consolidation of power allowed her to dominate, emasculate and control every aspect of my life”*

*“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.”*

# Not currently on CBS

*“sex shaming”*

*“use sex to control me”*

*“Kept telling me our child wasn’t mine”*

*“Questioning my sexuality”*

*“Parental alienation”*

*“not letting me sleep”*

*“She confided in her doctor that I beat her up and that was a complete bald-faced lie.”*

*“Silent treatment”*

*“She would pretend to be sick a lot of the time”*

# Control around money and children

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

*“Debts set up online without my knowledge”*

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

*“Used son, even before he was born, against me to control my behavior. Said she knew he was the only thing I truly loved and would use him to get me to do what she wanted, that she'd never let me see how if I left her.”*

*“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 out children and me if I ever left her or if I did not comply with whatever it was that she wanted”*

*“I’ve come to realise that she has manipulated things so that my life is very intertwined with hers and it makes it very difficult to leave”*

*“a group for male survivors called XX in XX. They don’t exist anymore because they lost their funding, but they pretty much saved my life”*

*Why not report...*

*“Embarrassed”*

*“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”*

# Barriers to help seeking or leaving

*“...the police laughed at me because I “couldn’t fight off a woman””*

*“I called a DV helpline and was told I was to blame!”*

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

*“Yes I tried to tell the police, but my side of the story was ignored”*

*“Laughed at by authorities. Told to man up & accept as normal by family”*

*“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”*

# 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)

---

[cumbria.ac.uk](http://cumbria.ac.uk)

University of  
**Cumbria** 

**TEN**  
*years*  
2007-2017

# Futures Directions and Conclusions

Large scale qualitative study; addresses some criticisms of research using the CTS

Men's experiences are not "trivial"

Men are not often injured as seriously so their experiences are often overlooked

Move away from assuming men are always perpetrators

More services needed, and other services need more training to respond to the needs of male victims

Future research

# Thank you for listening!

[Elizabeth.Bates@cumbria.ac.uk](mailto:Elizabeth.Bates@cumbria.ac.uk)

01228 616328

@DrLizBates



Bates, E. A. (2017) *A qualitative examination of men's victimisation experiences from a female partner*. Manuscript in preparation.

Bates, E. A. (2017) *Male Victims of Intimate Partner Violence: An exploration of abuse and control post-separation*. Manuscript in preparation