

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: MEN AS VICTIMS

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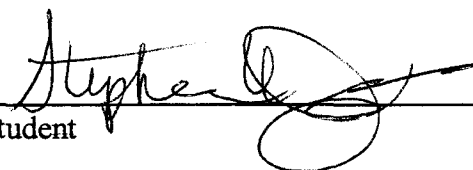
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Domestic Violence Men as Victims

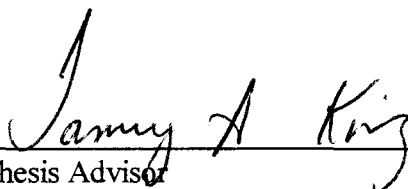
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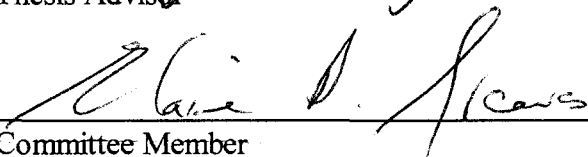
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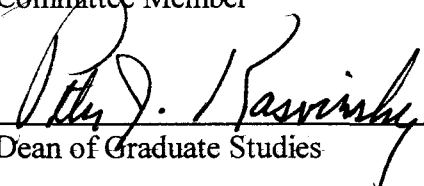

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ABSTRACT

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: MEN AS VICTIMS

Domestic violence is a horrendous crime that has affected approximately every household at some time in some form. This controversy has dominated the media's attention in the political arenas, and even in the professional world in which many people live and work. The United States has been mandated by new domestic laws that are being enacted to find appropriate actions to combat domestic violence. They are being compelled to formulate solutions to these problems and the complicated issues of domestic violence within its ranks. Many voices have been heard from various avenues of expertise and professions. The harsh reality has caught the attentions of the majority of victims that are females, with males once again being the perpetrators of such actions. After conducting and compiling an extensive literature review on this topic, the subject of male victims has yielded interesting enlightenments. These enlightenments have created the need for further investigation into male victims, with females as the perpetrators. These issues have also been supported by various voices with different stances for why this form of domestic violence has occurred within the United States. Time and consideration must also be expended on the idea of male battering, as it has been subsequently dedicated to its converse in order to

understand its multifaceted components.

Questionnaires were sent to mental health providers in the state of Ohio, who are concerned with various family issues. They were asked to provide pertinent information on the magnitude of this crime and to provide demographic information about each of the male victims and the female offenders of domestic violence that they have encountered in their family practices. Police chiefs and other police personnel, also in the state of Ohio, were surveyed who have had experience with male victims and female perpetrators of domestic violence. They were asked for the same kinds of information as the mental health experts. Questions were also asked about field specific areas. In addition to this information, police chiefs and other police personnel were asked to explain how their officers responded to the crime of domestic violence within today's society.

This study's findings have concluded some of the same findings that were identified in the literature review. Alcohol and drug abuse is directly linked to male battering, just as they are positively tied to the other forms of domestic violence. Age also plays an integral part in this linkage as well, although there are different age groups affected, young adult (20s) were more frequently involved in domestic violence. Educational attainment, employment status, and social-economic class also seems to have great

effects on male battering cases. The lower the employment status, the social-economic class, and education levels there seems to be a higher concentration of male victims and female batterers.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The crime of domestic violence has recently been given an enormous amount of legislative and public attention. Most states within the United States have enacted some form of legislative reform in accordance with this contemporary issue. Today, there have been several support groups and battered shelters erected for women of domestic violence. There also has been a vast amount of research recently compiled on the issue of woman battering. Unfortunately, there has been very little time and effort dedicated toward male victims of domestic violence (Steinmetz and Lucca, 1988, Gelles, 1979 and Straus, 1985). The focus of this research will concentrate on men who have been victims of female battering. An expansive literature review on this topic has indicated that there is only a small amount of information available concerning this form of domestic violence.

Identification of the Problem

Domestic violence has been defined as a significant problem between men and women. Domestic violence has more specifically been explored in the sense of giving greater detail and concentration to men as the exclusive perpetrators of domestic violence. Although women are portrayed as the sole victims of domestic violence, men have

also experienced victimization. Men are being victimized in the same fashions as women (Langley and Levy, 1977, p.208). Often it is societal opposition that complicates the concepts of the female's role in her commission of domestic violence towards males. This has created an unclearly defined problem in reference to the kind of abusive behavior that women can inflict on men. Without a level of clarity in this definition, the issue of male battering has not and cannot receive equal attention. Nor can it receive the necessary investigation and attention as the problem that it is.

Without the correct viewing of this crime by society as a significant social problem, there exists the absence of adequate research into the dire issue of domestic violence with men as victims and women as the perpetrators. There is a tremendous need for the dissemination of such information. As it must be given equal attention in research, compilation, acknowledgment, and the results of this discovery must also be published.

Importance of the Problem

Domestic violence has become one of most challenging societal problems of today. The majority of focus and time have basically and almost exclusively been devoted to females as victims and with males as perpetrators. But

undoubtedly males are significantly victimized by their female partners. The idea of women being violent is a hard thing for many people to believe. It goes against the stereotype of the passive and helpless female (Steinmetz and Lucca, 1988 and Gelles, 1979, and Straus, 1985). These statements emphasize the need to identify and explore the issue of female battering (male victimization). Its converse, the form of female battering in domestic violence, has been quite exhaustive in its explanations. Perhaps being thoroughly furnished with various solutions and cures has been quite sufficient in how to alleviate this behavior as a social problem. There is also a drastic need to execute the same, or a similar judgment, on the behalf of the male side of this issue. Which has seemed to become almost a mute subject within today's society.

After conducting an extensive literature review on this crime, it has been discovered that male victimization has occurred more often than society is aware. As domestic violence is continuing in its daily progression, there is definitely an enormous need to study what is causing males to be abused by women. Domestic violence in this form has an interesting and a rare component to it. It has yet to be clearly defined in this society as a problem; therefore, its exposure is almost nil as such. Should male battering become widely accepted and defined as a problem, it may

assume certain implications and political controversies.

Currently, domestic violence issues have been unequivocally explained from a variety of perspectives as women being victimized by men, but there remains to be seen any real significance in reference to male victimizations. Therefore, there remains a great need for these same perspectives in males battering to be virtually and equally addressed. The subsequent chapters give a more detailed account of some of the male battering cases perspectives that have been found. Addressing certain aspects encompassed in this perspective, and the possibilities of explanations in reference to issues of domestic violence, various professionals, and their viewpoints will also be explored.

Focus of this Project and Discussion of the Problem

The focus of this project will be to consider the possibility, and the probability, of the seemingly ever increasing phenomenon, battered men. Numerous studies have been conducted in reference to the issue of female battering, but compiling information on male battering will be an interesting component for discovery. It will also be both informative and enlightening to discover cases and occurrences that will be significant in the possible development of a systemic approach in reference to dealing

with this opprobrious and rising matter.

Although, the discovery of more appropriate avenues may be warranted, instituting ways combat and possibly alleviating the entire circumstance should be set forth. But if elimination is not possible, hopefully a greater consciousness of this complicated subject may more accurately arise. Many people may be aware of instances of male battering, but how familiar are they with the variety of these incidences and the accuracy in reference to the actual occurrences?

American culture teaches boys that in order to be a "real man," they should be able to endure abuse, especially when it is administered by girls. Traditionally, males were known as the dominant figures within the family unit. They were taught to be the bread winners, the responsible agents, the heads of their homes, and the mediators between the female parent and their child(ren). Many males have been indoctrinated with the notion that to abuse a woman was compared to a biblical sin. Therefore this practice became an integral part of their value system. Although woman beating had no primary biblical basis. But as in law every action of man and mankind receives a consequence for every action that is displayed. Many of these practices were repeated to young men at early ages as they began their assent into the transitions of adulthood. These same

transitions have been established as foundational stones in teaching older boys as they were becoming men how they should view their position as males within today's family unit.

Many principles such as these and others have infiltrated the rearing practices of so many men within this society. Having also laid groundwork for a number of misunderstandings that have fueled much of the inappropriateness of the ever increasing criteria that have been set in place for the practice of male battering. Some of these practices have also stimulated the misconceptions that men are now facing within their responsibility of being, or becoming, men in the context of the family structure. As boys, some men were socialized in various ways and in different manners, having been taught not to victimize girls in any fashion, even if the girl was the one that had victimized them first (Interviews in 1998 with men who have experienced this kind of abuse first hand, have provided fundamental the information for the above statements and ones that will follow). Some boys were also taught to ignore the abuse that they had suffered, because they could take it. Teachings of this nature created numerous schisms as these young men matured into adult men.

As attitudes of these young men matured, they became more socialized in school and in their peer relationships,

oftentimes they began to see that their efforts to be gentlemen were constantly and consistently viewed as being "whimpish" (Interviews, 1998). Therefore, these young men became keenly aware of their disparate need for continuous control in their relationships with young women. These young men having grown into adult men. They now have a clear foundation set in them for the need in to establish control within all intimate relationships.

Practices like these have pursued these and other young men far into adulthood. Often young men, in their progression throughout their lives, have suffered confusion and doubt. This confusion and doubt were created by traditional teachings that once propelled them is now stalemating them (Interviews, 1998). Therefore, it is no small wonder that as the times of their lives began to change, so also the responsibilities of men toward their families, and their positions within the family structure also began to be altered. Men have oftentimes, including today, are confronted with questions of where is it that they fit in the schematic framework of the family. With so much devastation and indecisiveness occurring, many of these men are finding themselves having to redefine their positions as men, and some having no family stability in their lives to anchor them (Interviews, 1998). Therefore, careers have taken the place of women in the lives of some

of these men. These comments are not being stated as convenient excuses for men, but in numerous instances these are merely harsh realities for some men.

The dislocation of men in society has created some extremely angry and bitter men, whose only recourse is to try to salvage some of the traditional dignity that was once afforded them as boys and young men. How, one may ask? By returning to their past experiences when life was not as complicated to them as they began to form intimate relationships with women based on control, thus fueling their own self-worth. These practices often caused an imbalance in the familial relationship as the roles of women also began to evolve.

Unstable family systems are being birthed as a result of the redefinition of the roles of men and women within the family unit (Langley and Levy, 1977). Blaming men does not thwart, nor does it stop domestic violence from surfacing or even occurring. Placing blame and finding fault cannot explain the reasons why this form, or any other form, of domestic violence occurs. Nor are these discussions and comments meant to be clear delineations that have been offered to settle disputes that have been waged in favor or against male battering.

These are only mere suggestions that may be identified as increased opportunities for causation. One thing is

certain, time and chance occurs to both men and women, as does occasions. The harsh reality of this situation is that there are specific incidences where men are being battered and even brutalized by some women, but society seems to have one set of rules for men and another set of standards for women. Perhaps it is because of the socialization process of society viewing violence that has been committed by women as somehow less "real" and consequently this is more acceptable than the violent behaviors of men (Langley and Levy, 1977). These kinds of attitudes, ideas, and concepts will be further explored throughout the succeeding chapters beginning first with some of the established and documented research.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Domestic violence has become a significant, as well as a detrimental social problem in reference to today's societal familial structure. Although domestic violence has occurred in various forms, it has also been displayed in several types of family systems. Today's typical family contextual environment is not simply viewed as it once was, the "traditional nuclear" family unit. The nuclear family unit was comprised of a mother, a father, and two offspring. With the ever-increasing divorce rates, the entire family structure has been revolutionized. Today, the family system may consist of a singled-parented structural unit, which may be exclusively headed by either a male or a female depending on the particular circumstances of each of these families.

Some other more typical family environments may often be centered around what is called the extended family unit. Here, the grandparent(s) are rearing their grandchild(ren), great grandchild(ren) and/or other immediate or non-immediate family members (sisters, brothers, aunts, uncles, and other relatives) are replaced as the primary care-givers of the child(ren). Today, other family systems may be comprised of foster parented children, parents with children that are in a cohabitation situation, step-parented families, as well as various other family contexts.

According to a national survey conducted by Columbia University (1992) in New York, which was replicated by Youngstown State University's Center for Urban Studies (1995) in Ohio, there are approximately 12.5 million Americans that have moved in with relatives at some point in their lives. These statistics include extended family types which are also called multi-generational and combined living situations. The study continued revealing statistics that identify various family types within the Youngstown Metropolitan Area. "Married families represented less than 50 percent of the total number of families within the city" (p.19). "Nationally, married couples constituted only 55 percent of family households in 1990 and still comprise the majority statewide" (p.21), although these percentages appear to be steadily shrinking. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, by the year 2000, singled-parented families may even become the national majority, this includes both male (6.7%) and female (44.9%) headed households in the city of Youngstown and in Mahoning County (pp.19-23). Regardless of the particular family structure, domestic violence/ domestic abuse seems to be becoming a normal and integral problem woven into the intrinsic familial fabric of today's society.

Domestic violence has been defined in the current issue of the 1997 Ohio Criminal Law Handbook as

to knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm, recklessly cause serious physical harm, or the threat of force to a family or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member" (Sec. 2919.25, p.133).

Domestic violence could also include violence of wives against their husbands, this definition is gender neutral as implied in the Ohio Criminal Law Handbook. As Daly and Wilson (1988) eluded before, violence against men is as evident in occurrence as there is violence against women (p.520).

For centuries male battering "crimes" were only noted in the most extreme and serious cases as women that have murdered their husbands, supposedly in self-defense, but not necessarily only in these specific terms. Although, "it was inevitable that battered husbands would eventually be discovered," according to Richard Gelles (1979), the reality of cases of this magnitude, as well as the occurrences of this issue is now being forced out into the forefront of public view, abused men would probably attest that it is now about time (p.142).

There are numerous victims in domestic violence cases, as has been implied by some of the existing research.

These victims are described in a multiplicity of ways, some victims of domestic violence are considered to be children that are being/have been abused by their family members, another group consists of women being battered by their male counterparts; men are also confronted with the idea of being abused by the women in their intimate relationships. In examining the more serious aspects of male battering, discussed next are a variety of studies that depict early incidences of homicides committed by spouses in police investigations in the United States.

A study conducted by Michael Wolfgang (1958) depicted police investigations into homicides committed by spouses against their spouses between the years of 1948 and 1952. "Seven point eight percent of murder victims were husbands murdered by their wives, and only eight percent of the murder victims were wives murdered by their husbands" (p.250). There is not a wide margin between these two percentages, in actuality, there is only two-tenths of a percentage point. Another study compiled by L. A. Curtis (1974), revealed 17.5 percent of murders of women were committed by men (men killing women), and 16.4 percent of men were murdered committed by women (women killing men) which constituted the total number of homicides in the United States during that same time period in terms of that same year. The revelation here is also only an extremely

small percentage in comparison between the two. This study only shows differences of 1.1 percentage points, which is not a very large range for homicides that have occurred within the confines of one year's time. These specific statistics have not been cited in reference to such small percentages, nor in relationship to what has been termed, "Battered Wife Syndrome".

Research performed by J. A. Saltzman (1989), encompassing the years between 1976 and 1985 displays the overall ratio of 1.3 to 1.0 of murdered wives to murdered husbands. The same study basically concluded the idea that "black husbands were at a greater risk of homicide by a spouse and victimization by a spouse than were black wives or white spouses of either sex" (pp.595-599). These statistics are quite interesting being based on race, as well as dealing with the most severe cases of homicide in male battering cases. Beverly Jacobson's (1977) research reports, "one-fourth of all murders in the United States occur within the family, and one-half of these are husband-wife killings" (pp.2-11). Her research also indicated that murder victims are usually divided between husbands and wives and that race was not a factor in Jacobson's research.

According to Warren Farrell, "spouse abuse is a two-way street" and "54 percent of all domestic violence termed 'severe' has been committed by women, not men" (1994, Sec.

D). Jacobson (1977) also states in her study "it is ordinarily women in family court systems that are asked, by judges what it was they did to provoke the attack," although her study only revealed a prosecution rate of 2 percent (p.9). These studies seem to provide some proof as incriminating evidence while making inferences to women being instrumental in violent roles as male abusers.

There was a time when studies of this nature were not even considered as evidence in domestic violence cases. One of the major reasons for this was the fact that domestic violence was not clearly defined as a societal crime, it was merely known as a private issue that was ordinarily demonstrated between a man and his spouse. Domestic violence was also once viewed only as a hidden infraction that was nothing more that existed between families experiencing difficulties in their personal business. Therefore, domestic violence was undoubtedly seen as a personal matter that befalls men and their wives. Buzawa and Buzawa (1992) states that long-lasting legal traditions about the sanctity of family life held that "lovers' quarrels" and "domestic disturbances" were not "real crimes" therefore they were not the law's business (p.615).

Also during this time, domestic violence was viewed as a private issue that was manifested between husbands and their wives, and usually it was the husband that was

normally seen as the perpetrator of such unspeakable acts. According to a study by Martin, the ultimate reason for this explanation was that it was always the patriarch of the family's responsibility, as well as their right, and the attitude to use force against their women and to keep their children under their control (1985, p.10). This attitude is also found in Christian readings. In the New Testament (I Timothy 3:4-5) it states, "One that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity; (for if a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God?)". Other scriptures speak to the wives concerning their husbands, I Peter 3:1 it says, "Likewise, ye wives, be in subjection to your own husbands..." and in the book of Colossians 3:18 it states, "Wives, submit yourselves to your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord". There are many other scriptures that can be used to address this issue but these are sufficient in establishing the point, without clearly belaboring it.

A variety of studies have been compiled that represent some of the other more predominant aspects of domestic violence issues between men and women. Although inferences shall be made throughout this paper to female battering, the underlying focus will be concerned with the reality of the abuse that males have and are experiencing in their relationships with their female partners. Male

victimization has often had attached to it a humiliating and negative stigma which has forced various men both in the past and in the present, to simply ignore its existence, as well as the accuracy of its occurrence.

In eighteenth century France, a battered husband that was being pushed around by his wife "was forced by the community to wear his wife's outlandish clothing and ride through the village, sitting backwards on a donkey, while holding onto its tail" (Steinmetz & Lucca, 1988, pp.233-246). Even if he tried to avoid the punishment, the crowd would instead punish the man's closest neighbor for having allowed such a travesty to occur so close to his home. This humiliating practice is called charivari, was also common in other parts of Europe. In the country of Brittany, villagers strapped wife-beaten husbands to carts and "ignominiously through a booing populace" (Steinmetz & Lucca, 1988, p.233-246). Since men were ridiculed in these and other ways during this era, it is no small wonder that the stigma that became attached to males that were being battered was of such a great consequence that they did not reveal their plights.

The humiliation alone has created frustrations and tensions within so many homes of those men who have experienced male battering situations. A sense of learned helplessness began to brew as anger was being ignited while

these practices becoming the "norm". Undoubtedly, these men were viewed as weak and effeminate by some, because of their lack of perceived control over their own homes, thus creating societal problems within the communities in which these men lived. The women on the other hand were being praised by other women who undoubtedly wanted to present themselves in the same light, but the probability for such behavior may have been thwarted because other husbands would not stand for the same kind of treatment as the other battered men. Therefore, other men began to take charge over their women thus becoming the norm within many homes. A modern version of this kind of charivari is persisting even today.

There has been research compiled that supports facts that state women often act out their anger in physically violent ways more frequently and very specifically than men, especially in regards to family members (Steinmetz, p.501). A study taken from the United States Department of Justice (1991), reportedly in it's Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin on Women in Prison for Violent Offenses (NJC-145321), explained that the most prevalent violent offense among female inmates in 1991, accounted for just over a third of the women sentenced for committing a violent offense that very year. The number of women that were sentenced for violent offenses rose from 8,045 to 12,000

during a five year period (1987-1991). Murder was cited as the most prevalent violent offense among female inmates, "women in prison for homicide was almost twice as likely to have killed an intimate (husband, ex-husband, or boyfriend) as a relative like a parent or sibling (32 % verses 17 %)" (p.349). The same study concluded, violent women are more than twice as likely as violent men to commit this offense against someone that is exceptionally close to them.

Straus and Gelles (1986), conducted the National Family Violence Survey, which is one of the largest and most respected studies on family violence ever compiled in this country. One of the major tenets of the Survey exemplified the fact that men are just as likely to be the victims of domestic violence as women. In response to the idea of women being more physically violent than men, McNeely and Mann (1984), remarked that "the average man's size and strength are neutralized by guns and knives, boiling water, bricks, fireplace poker, and baseball bats" (pp.632-643). Once again, this sentiment can be explained by some researchers as self-defense tactics used by women against their male abusers. In fact, this 1984 study consisted of 6,200 domestic assault cases, which reportedly revealed 86 percent of these cases were female-on-male violence involving weapons, while only 25 percent of these cases were male-on-female violence that included the use of weapons.

Several other indicate that women initiated approximately one quarter of all domestic assaults, as men are the initiators of another one quarter, and the rest of the remaining half were classified as being "mutually" and equally initiated.

Some researchers, have attempted to discredit other researcher's findings with men as victims. Many claims have been made that since women are physically weaker they do less damage to men. Only "severe assaults" were being compared, as male battering being is considered (McNeeley and Mann, p.635). If consideration is only be given to such cases, as gross neglect will arise in reference to the "less severe" cases, which will continue to be ignored as a problem. Each aspect of this condition must be explored, it would not be fair only to expose the worst case scenarios and deliberately refuse to consider its complimentary components.

Since society has not yet clearly defined this specific kind of violence that is produced by women as a problem, official data still reflects a much more frequent response to abuse perpetuated by men than as by women (Steinmetz 1977-1978, p. 503). Research conducted by Gelles (1974) concluded that "47 percent of husbands used physical violence on their wives and 33 percent of wives used physical violence on their husbands"(pp.185-189). These

cases were reported by police in some of the police departments and identified by other social service agencies. Steinmetz (1977, 1980) states, "there are 12 to 14.5 female victims to every 1 male" (p.499). Having established this point, is there not a cause for much more significant enlightenment into the issue?

Both diverse and various similar studies have been initiated to refute this argument, but more discovery is warranted and more insight will also be necessary. In article from the Washington Post by Brott (1993), he speaks to this issue, stating when it comes to domestic violence "women's abuse of men is far more widespread than people actually think it is" (1993, Sec. B). A study conducted by Wilt and Bannon (1976) speaks to this issue claiming:

nonfatal violence committed by women against men is less likely to be reported to the police force than is the violence by men against women. Thus adult female perpetrators that have come to the attention of the police are likely to be those who have produced a fatal result (1976, pp.231- 245).

Ten years following the 1977 Steinmetz study, McNeely and Robinson-Simpson compiled another study in the School of Social Welfare of the University of Wisconsin, presented an article entitled, "The Truth About Domestic Violence: A

Falsely Framed Issue," represented a detailed examination of a compilation of various other domestic violence studies. These studies all concluded, society must recognize that men are also victims "or we will be addressing only part of the phenomenon" (1987, pp.134-150). There seems to be very little concern for domestic violence, more specifically spouse abuse with the victims thereof as the extra-judicial executioner. The idea that perhaps some men who murder/batter their wives, girlfriends, or significant others, might also be suffering from an analogous "Battered Man Syndrome." Could this also be a male's case? This "Syndrome" has not yet been coined, nor has it yet been determined as a problem within society, by society (p.144).

Warren Farrell, the author of the book entitled, "Why Men Are The Way They Are" (1986), cites a case of domestic violence, that occurred between a married couple of four years, Betty and Eddie King. The case reported that Betty King had beaten, stabbed, thrown dry acid, and shot her husband, Eddie on several separate occasions. Because Eddie did not report these incidences to the local police department, there is no record of these occurrences and these events do not exist in any criminal justice statistics. The stabbing incident was performed with a carpet knife, Betty left Eddie lying on the ground bleeding in a parking lot, with the blade sticking out of his back.

Another incident erupted between the Kings, during an confrontation in a bar, Betty severely stabbed Eddie again, but this time the police were called and Betty was arrested.

This arrest created documentation of the abuse within the police files, therefore Betty now has a record of "severe assault." Another incident occurred after another confrontation between the Kings. Betty reached into her purse and brandished a handgun, shooting Eddie. Once again an arrest was made and Betty was taken into police custody, yet this time the verdict was handled as self-defense. Her previous arrest record was ignored; Betty prevailed because there was no public outcry. Farrell states this case compares to "a two-second delay could have meant his (Eddie's) death to the celebrated case of 'The Burning Bed' a case where the abused wife murdered her husband" (Farrell, 1986, p.231).

Farrell's position continues as he states billboards, radio and television advertisements across the country proclaim that "every fifteen seconds a woman is beaten by a man" (1986, p.231). Of a surety violence against women is clearly a problem of national significance and importance, but has anyone ever considered how many seconds pass as men are beaten by women? There is some documentation that has been discovered and discussed that proves men are also being victimized by women, but for some reason it seems to be

almost completely ignored by both the media and society.

A study compiled at the March 1997 Bureau of Justice National Conference on Domestic Violence, where information was disseminated, an illustration of facts was set forth from various police department information centers. This information included material which states "more than ninety-percent of the calls that were made to police departments are ordinarily made by women" (p.504). Men undoubtedly, do not call for assistance of any kind, because they may know and believe that their pleas are being ignored. According to Straus and Gelles (1986) only "3 percent of female victims and only 0.5 percent of male victims report seeking medical care as a result of domestic violence incidents" (p.467).

This inference can be derived from the reality of the chagrin of men in reference to their battering experiences. Battered men, and sometimes the battering women as well have been publicly reviled and punished (Steinmetz, 1977-1978; 1980, Steinmetz & Lucca, 1988). The battered male has become the object of much ridicule in broad humor, such as in comic strips. An example of this was encompassed by Saenger (1963), who found in his extensive study of newspaper comics that wives were more aggressive than husbands in 73 percent of these comic strips, whereas husbands were aggressive in only 17 percent. Saenger also

concluded that 14 percent of the males were recipients of physical aggression, and only one percent of the women were (pp.219-223).

Returning to the March 1997 Bureau of Justice National Conference on Domestic Violence data, it was reported "one woman is battered every 15 seconds (1.8 million per year)." The data also indicate that women abuse men at a rate of two million per year "one man is battered every 14 seconds" (pp.504-505). These statistics are quite astonishing, especially when male victimization has not yet been politically established as a social problem. The most unreported or under-reported crime is not wife beating, but husband beating, according to a 1977 study by Langley and Levy.

A study reported by Straus (1985), a sociologist and the coordinator for The Family Research Laboratory at the University of New Hampshire, stated that blame is being placed on "women in the battered [women's] shelter movement" for denying that women physically abuse their husbands, ex-husbands, and boyfriends by playing down their abuse of men. Straus continues, "at least 30 studies of domestic violence, including some conducted by him, have shown both sexes to be equally culpable. Some Canadian studies have even ignored the fact of women abusing men altogether, because it is politically embarrassing" (pp.681-704). Such a horrendous

stigma has been successfully placed on male battering is quite phenomenal, instead of men seeking help they are forced to seek retaliation in a system that is not equally accessible to meeting their problematic needs, as are those of women.

Male battering is frowned upon in the dominant culture of this society, and men are merely viewed as being weak, should they not retaliate. There is a double standard that seems to exist within society, especially if men do not take the control of matter into their own hands. Somewhere in society there exists a real problem, either in definition, explanation, or perhaps just in the personal conviction of a man that simply lives in this society.

Should a man participate in the abuse issue, they are both judged by some systems within society as "real" men, but on the other hand men that participate in defending themselves from abuse are viewed by others within these same systems of society as abusers of women. This idea seems to be a six-in-one-hand and-a-half-dozen-in-the-other-hand experience, in other words these men are being placed in a catch twenty-two situation, where they cannot seem to win either way.

In reality, more representing data has been collected from the 1985 National Family Violence Survey by Straus and Gelles, exploring 2,998 married couples. This information

was obtained from women participants in the study. Straus and Gelles findings concluded that the rate of assaults by wives were "124 per 1,000 couples compared to 122 per 1,000 couples" for assaults by husbands (p.467). The fact remains that male battering is a much more significant occurrence than some have ever undoubtedly imagined it to be. The underlying issue is, why has it not been recognized in the same brilliance as its female counterpart has? Straus says, "only wives' reports were used to avoid the suggestion of male under-reporting of their own assaults" (p.470). After all, men are being abused and battered in the same fashions that women are, but men are less likely to report their abuse. Once again this is probably due to the perceived stigmatization that is attached thereto.

There have been many studies that have documented very specifically the brutalities and abuses that have befallen women and the affects that some of these women have experienced. There are various places that have been erected as havens of refuge and shelters of safety from the turbulence and the family instabilities that they have attempted to endure. But oftentimes seeking this type of aid is too little and in many cases too late. Addressing these and other more complex issues in male battering cases should also receive equal press and the same kind of scrutiny. Everyone should be afforded the every opportunity

for help when confronted with issues of domestic violence. According to some of the previously reported research in reference to the victimization of men there seems to be a continuum of surviving and increasing frequency that need be explored.

Do men really experience domestic violence or is this just a figment of their imagination, or could this really be just a stratagem for sympathy on the part of these men? Research has indicated men do not simply seek any kind of attention as women may, especially not medical attention after they have been battered (Baraff, 1990, Sec. B). This is undoubtedly just another predicament associated with the idea of the stigmatization that is attached to male victimization cases. First, men in general are extremely reluctant to report abuse, as victims of female assault. After all, are men not supposed to be the "stronger vessels" or the impenetrable ones in the relationship, the one that are able to take care of themselves and handle their family?

Does not even the Bible give reference to this in a strict connotation? In the first epistle of Peter its third chapter and its seventh verse, "Likewise, ye husbands, dwell with them according to knowledge, giving honour unto the wife, as the weaker vessel,..." (King James Version). This is also evidenced in 1990 research by Baraff, a psychotherapist and the founder of a Men's Center, a

Washington, D.C. based counseling and research group focusing on men and their issues. Dr. Baraff says, "men are trained not to ask for help, and a man's not being able to solve his own problems is seen as a sign of weakness" (Sec. B). Dr. Berrol, an emergency room physician at Mercy Hospital in San Diego, California says, he sees a lot of men with hot water burns on their faces, deep cuts on their hands, and other injuries that are consistent with being on the receiving end of domestic violence. But when Dr. Berrol asks these men how they sustained these injuries, most of these male victims are clearly evasive and claim that they somehow "did it to themselves or that their kids accidentally dropped something on them" (1990, p.546). According to the 1990 Department of Justice Survey of Criminal Victimization, men will usually report all types of violent victimization, at least 32 percent less frequently than women.

Addressing attitudes being attributed to issues of male battering, is central to the idea of the police attitudes in reference to domestic violence. Buzawa and Buzawa (1992) compiled a study that focused on the classic police response of three characteristics of domestic violence: (1) case screening; (2) police intervention in family disputes; and (3) arrests of domestic violence perpetrators. The study concluded that while domestic violence exists in all economic classes, violence in the middle to upper classes

were more likely to be diverted to doctors, the clergy, or to other family practitioners, and family members. The idea is believed that those of affluence have more of an occasion for obscurity than those that possess a lessor class status, money, and/or political clout within society in each of the three cited areas.

In a sharp significant contrast to the Buzawas' study, Black's (1980) research discussed lower classed black women are generally considered to be the more economically independent from their partners, than any other group in the United States. Black continued to explain that since lower classed black males are not as likely to make as much money as their partners and are proportionately more likely to be unemployed, black women can more easily maintain a degree of independence that allows them the freedom of calling the police when abused. This is just one of the many ideas that have been used to demonstrate many of the disparities between male and female battering cases.

Parnas (1978) took in consideration the differences in the degrees of hierarchy in family structure, many women from certain ethnic groups, even if not middle class, tend not to call the police with their problems. Hence, Appalachian-White, Asian-Americans, Puerto Rican-American, and other nationalities have higher rates of victim screening than Blacks, which may contribute to the

misconceptions of the criminal justice system that domestic violence is disproportionately a problem of lower classed Black America (p.190-191). This evidence also gives rise to the cultural aspects of battering issues in accordance with the complexities of how domestic violence is being handled and screened today. Continuing with the discussion of male victimization cases, its reporting practices and procedures, and how referrals are made, there is also a compilation of research in this regard. Virtually all researchers concur that only a small minority of intimate assaults result in actual dispatching of police officers.

Pierce and Deutsch (1990) based a comparative study on police and emergency room data, found that the more severe cases of domestic violence resulted in medical rather than police referrals. These cases were not customarily reported to the police departments. Many researchers have noted that the police have a profound ignorance of the proper procedures in handling domestic violence disputes. Due to this fact, insight into police department training is warranted. Buzawa (1976) reported that the average police department devoted only a total of four to eight hours of training to all disturbances, including domestic violence calls during this time. The Houston Chronicle's article (1994), "How are Police Officers Trained to Handle Domestic Disturbances," examines the preconceptions of police

personnel and how they have been trained. The article states, "police men are taught the man is the blame" (6/12/94, Sec. G). This article simply reinforces and undoubtedly supports the stereotypical attitudes of the traditional views that have previously been espoused. The article continues to explain that many police trainers, both male and female alike, have concluded these same judgements against men while implementing their police officer training. Therefore before arriving at a domestic violence disturbance call the officer's master plan of arresting the male without hesitation is more often than not instituted.

If the male dares to protest the fact that he is being abused, and not the abuser, this resistance is then mistaken by the officer(s) as resisting arrest and more violence persists, but this time between the police officer(s) and the victimized male, himself. The female is most often assumed to be the "helpless victim" in this type of altercation, especially by the initial police officer(s) that answer the domestic abuse dispute calls. This quite possibly could be because of the female's physical size and/or stature in reference to the male's physical appearance. What about men that are smaller in stature and women that are physically larger than the men? How do police deal with such instances? There are scores of police officers that are being trained to view every domestic

violence disturbance call as if it is the male is always the perpetrator even today. This is astonishing, and could be viewed as sufficient cause for why there are so many documented cases of female battering.

A few of these cases have been highly publicized in the news media and in various other media forms, one such case would be the 1994 Nicole Brown-Simpson murder case. In this case the infamous OJ Simpson once again rose to national media attention, as he was portrayed as the brutal, overpowering, the must-be-stopped murderous perpetrator of constant domestic violence, while Nicole was depicted as the helpless, innocent victim, who is deserving of society's collective sympathies. This may very well be the actual case, but this fact also speaks to the well established point that has already been made.

Another, more recent 1998 case, is the murder-suicide of Entertainer/Comedian Phil Hartman and his wife. Although this case has some different circumstances, many of which only the two deceased could illuminate, this case is reversely portrayed as the wife that allegedly killed her husband then supposedly killed herself. However, to consider the possibility of a battered male or husband is so often considered far from the traditional/national image of a man it is therefore deemed laughable. Nevertheless, many studies have been initiated to demonstrate the reality of

males that have/and is being assaulted and/or seriously injured by the female. Straus and Gelles (1985) follow-up survey from 1975 of a decade of domestic violence against women dropped from 12.1 percent of women to 11.3 percent, while domestic violence against men rose from 11.6 percent to 12.1 percent, and for severely violent incidents for both groups from 3.8 percent to 3.0 percent of women being victimized by men and 4.6 percent to 4.4 percent for men by women (pp.465-469).

Stratton's (1988) article, "How Will California Handle Spouse Abuse Incidents by the year 2000, sets forth more evidence in support of the training of police officers in the state of California. The article shares a similar dilemma as to how the state of California has handled former domestic violence cases, and the existing plight of how these cases shall be handled in the future within its police departments. Stratton proceeds further with his discussion, dealing with California's standards for training police officers in domestic violence calls. He states these training standards are closely related to those that were mentioned in the Houston Chronicle article. Training standards for police officers are an extremely integral part of police procedural attitudes in relation to police officers ability in carrying forth their policing duties, especially in accordance with the topic of domestic

violence. With more recent focus on domestic violence and how police officers are being trained to handle domestic dispute calls, an insurmountable amount of deliberation has been utilized coupled with an enormous amount of experience has been called on to reconsider the outcomes of the past efforts of policing domestic violence and its issues. In lieu of these efforts, tougher standards and laws concerning the handling and the disposing of domestic violence cases are being enacted. Such laws are eliciting a broader side of domestic violence that has only briefly been considered, now that some women are beginning to be arrested as the perpetrators in the domestic disputes against men.

Several states have now enacted new standards and laws that provide for more arrests of women as administrators of domestic abuse, and as these arrest rates increase the attitudes and the perceptions of police will undoubtedly begin to change as well. But the issue of male battering must have more sufficient amounts of attention before all of the laughing stops. At least some new standards and laws are beginning a glimmer of hope for some of these battered males. There has to be some impetus that keeps fueling the reasons that the issues behind male battering cases are being covered-up within society at large. Although it is slowly erupting and seeping through the societal fabric of life in the magnitudes it is existing today, having now

proved that women are becoming more recognized as the actual perpetrators of this form of domestic violence is a start. Why is it actually occurring during this time? There must be new developments within society, that are creating these grand revelations.

Sara Engram (1994), an editorial-page director of the Baltimore Evening Sun, admitted that "many women resort to violence rather than walking away from an argument" (10/14/94, Sec. E). Although Engram states this quotation, she wavers and falters as she succumbs to the same popular stereotype by also stating, "the focus should be on the injuries to women inflicted by men, rather than on the women's participation in the violence" (1994, Sec. E). Of a surety these injuries should not be taken lightly. What is the real issue here? If the concern should be the injuries, look at the flip side of this coin, the injuries that men experience at the hands of women. Should not all injuries be considered in the same respect, regardless of who has inflicted them? Did not Engram simply admit women are also the perpetrators of violence towards men? There are various studies that indicate statistical information as a basis for this significant reality.

Steinmetz (1977), a domestic violence researcher, argues that:

wives who have used physical violence is higher

than the percentage of husbands, although men are more likely to cause greater injury. This is also in reference to the physical appearance of men in comparison to women's physical stature and undoubtedly her abilities. Women are more likely to initiate physical violence than are men (p.499).

Steinmetz continued to reason that men recognize the severe damage that they are capable of doing and therefore they consciously try to limit it. Steinmetz cited this reason as being why men continue to be battered, regardless of how they may be able to "defend" themselves against these violent and abusive women (p.499).

Straus (1986) spoke of a similar issue stating, "a point should be made in reference to battering cases." His point concludes, "far more likely is not a measure that discounts the damage that a woman can cause and cannot be used to deny the effect of women's assaults against men." Straus also reported in his study that "women are about as violent within the family as are men" (pp.465-479).

Straus stated again, "violence by wives has not been an object of public concern. It has not been defined as a problem" (pp.467-469). According to Straus, researchers have been criticized and even threatened for presenting statistical evidence that serves as a basis for violence by

women against men. If the researchers are being threatened, there is no wonder why there is no real significant data to be interpreted in accordance with male battering research, but this does not negate the fact, nor does it eliminate the need for more current statistical research into this particular subject matter.

An interesting piece of research data by Feld and Straus (1989), in regard to the issue of male battering by women, claims some women usually committed "minor" forms of violence, although this is an indirect contradiction of other research that has been used within this project. This particular research cited only instances of "severe" violence by women against men, with statistics to coincide therewith. Much of this research has been used to refute arguments that were offered as causes for male battering (pp.141-161). Female battering is a world renown phenomenon that has been researched by many for numerous years. But there has been an enormous amount of attention given to women and their abusive relationships, with respect given to the personage of these battered women as well. With all of this ado and the publicity that surround women battering, there is not much occasion given for the non-public concern of male battering (Langley and Levy, p.208). Now that male battering is becoming a more significant concern to some, given its rising occurrences especially today, maybe

becoming defined as a social problem will be next on society's agenda.

Two last areas of concern that deal with male battering phenomenon that must be presented, without which this issue would be incomplete are: (1) where are the places of refuge or the safe havens, and (2) where are the "help hotlines" for the men that are the victims of female domestic abuse? There is also a need for much more exploration into the existing policies and the procedures that affect domestic violence cases that involve male victims today and in the impending future. The majority of the existing research that has been compiled concerning places of refuge for those that have experienced battering has been erected for the female victims with male perpetrators. In the infancy stages of social policy more attention must be directed at the issue of male battering, there must be the establishment of shelters and even the adaptation of "help hotlines" that will likewise benefit men. These shelters and "hotlines" must be uniquely designed for male victims of domestic violence (Interviews).

According to Garcia's (1991) "The Cost of Escaping Domestic Violence" research on the entire state of California, there is only one shelter that has been erected for battered men, which is operated by the Community United Against Violence (CUAV) in San Francisco (Garcia, May, 6,

Sec. A). The CUAV is an organization that deals exclusively with gay men, men that claim to be "straight" and have experienced victimization will not likely seek refuge in a shelter that has been clearly designated for gay men. Who would blame these men for not wanting to be identified as someone they do not portray themselves as or even being associated with? This point can be argued accurately in terms of stigmatization, both male battering and homosexuality carries one.

Other states have also attempted to erect facilities for male victims of female domestic violence. In St Paul, Minnesota, Gilliland, the Director of the Domestic Rights Coalition, and a battered male, has been trying to set up a shelter without much success, being blocked by battered women's groups and other organizations that are operated by women (Garcia, 5/6/91, Sec. A). In Corpus Christy, Texas several years ago, there was a shelter erected by another battered husband, called The Phoenix House. The Phoenix House was very effective during the 1980s in re-establishing men that were abused and also aiding the females in their battering issues, but somehow this shelter also met a mysterious demise (Interview). In San Luis Obispo, California, according to Brott (1994), David Gross is organizing the Allen Wells Memorial Fund for Battered Husbands. Mr. Wells was a battered male who could find no

help after being victimized, he finally committed suicide after losing his children to his violent wife in a horrendous custody battle. Brott continues, while battered men find few facilities that provide support, there are a wide variety of programs (many of which are run by feminist women's groups) to help abusive men deal more effectively with their violence. What about those for male victims of abuse by female perpetrators of domestic violence? Brott states, " but for violent women-strangely enough-no comparable treatment programs exist" (p.5). This statement seems to suggest that violent women as well have nowhere to turn to seek aid, and if there are no programs that have developed to aid these women in their pursuit for help with violence, how then can male battering be viewed as a problem?

Lastly, it is quite possible that males that have been battered may not elect to leave their families, due to the abuse that they have suffered from their female partners, because they too fear their child(ren) may also become the targets of the same domestic violence. With the variety of familial structures, that have been previously discussed, some men may also already have the custody of their child(ren) when they enter into relationships that later begins turning into abusive ones, just as they have done for some women. When the initial signs of domestic violence

erupts within these families, these males may be experiencing the need to stay and suffer without retaliation because of his child(ren), this is very similar to the same reason that some women also stay in these relationships that started off calm and have later turned violent (Interviews).

There are family structures also that have children that were born to the couple's union, whether married or non-married. As violence enters the relationship or even if violence has been perpetuated from the beginning, a split or a divorce is immanent. The male as the female may often elect to remain for several reasons. One, if a divorce occurs the male may prefer to stay in the relationship for economic reasons. There may not be enough income to divide the home, to support two separate homes. Secondly, in the event of a break-up the male may fear that he may not be allowed to receive shared custody of his children, therefore his access to his children may be very limited, if he can acquire visitation at all. The circumstances surrounding the break-up could be extremely complicated and very bizarre (Interviews).

Although, these may be hypothetical examples in some cases, these are true scenarios that have been carried out within the confines of this society. Of a surety men are also presented with the same frustrations as are women when they decide to leave their abusive home, once again where

are these men going to spend their nights and/or who is available for them to call in such a crisis? Where are the continual facilities for battered men? Finding these shelters and/or "help hotlines" with emergency services for battered men is almost an impossibility today; there are not any in existence without societal stigmatization intrinsically woven within them. The lack of societal concern in viewing male battering as a problem in comparison to female battering is of itself a drastic problem. This gives a great deal of credence to the male battering phenomenon in relationship to this progressive society (Interviews from men seeking help and finding nowhere to go).

Since society once again does not see violent women as a problem in reference to male battering, there have not been many public outcries in hopes of eliminating such a phenomenon. This also being the case there is no public concern for those males that are being battered at an ever increasing rate. However, maybe those in prominence are just hoping that this issue will just disappear as secretly as it has appeared (Langley and Levy, p.157). On second thought, if a man that is thought in terms of a greater significance within this high society, such as the President of the United States, or one of the male Chief Justices, maybe a prominent police chief or some other federal or

state official, were to experience this form of domestic violence by the hand of their female significant other, then and probably only then, will men of less significant status outcries and pleas be heard and adhered to. As the frequency OF male battering increases, the public outcry and publicity will also increase and therefore, more crucial legislative policies will be formulated written and enacted (Interviews).

As the issue of male battering becomes more openly displayed and normalized, it will also become more politicized in the eyes, the minds, and the frames of references, of not only those that experience male victimization, but those women that execute it. It will also gain more attention from the police departments that handle the calls, the federal, state and local legislatures that will be called on to answer the demands of the concerned citizens that are responsible for the initiation and the activation for curtailing plans for male domestic violence. Even the aforementioned organizations that are being operated by women will feel the same pressure and will have to conform to look at and create practices and programs that will aid in defusing the impending dangers of the male domestic violence issue and also become very instrumental in the subsequent elimination of this male plight (Interviews).

Contrary to today's dominant societal opinion male

battering/male victimization is a fast growing social problem that must be addressed publically, before it becomes epidemic in its proportions, and out of all human control. Now is the time to effectuate change, which will ultimately lead to stronger solutions and firmer policy enactments and more formal punishments in reference to the particular concerns of male battering cases, as is for the opposite side of this same coin. Not just for those of prominence but for all males that find themselves in these same or even similar select circumstances (Interviews). The next chapter will identify the actual methodology that was undertaken exposing various attributes and characteristics that were used to explain salient features of domestic violence with men as the victims and women as the perpetrators.

The next chapter shall explain the procedures and the methodologies used to gain a greater understanding of the literature reviewed that has been compiled. The information from questionnaires was used to measure how valid and how accurate the literature is based on the data collected by Mental Health Providers and Police Departments in the state of Ohio.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The procedure used to obtain specific information was based on and acquired through the method of surveys. Questionnaires were compiled and sent to mental health providers that practice with both female perpetrators and male victims in counseling settings, within the confines of nine of the major cities in the State of Ohio. Each mental health provider was asked to provide general demographic information on the magnitude of their specific counseling knowledge and experiences with male victims and female offenders of domestic violence. Police chiefs and other police personnel (specifically those departments with separate domestic violence units) within the State of Ohio, were also surveyed. A similar questionnaire was established and sent asking for the same type of information requested from the mental health providers. In addition to this information, the police chiefs and their personnel were asked to provide answers to general questions that would also explore how police officers respond to domestic violence calls with men as the victims of female abuse (see Appendices A, B, and C).

Sample

The sample was selected from a record of listings for all Mental Health Providers within the state of Ohio. The listing included approximately 2,000 State Licenced and Board Certified Counselors. From this listing 200 Mental Health Providers were chosen, (a random sample) selecting every tenth name. The Attorney General's 1997 Law Enforcement Directory was also used to select Police Chiefs in the state of Ohio. There were approximately 850 Police Chiefs representing each county within the state of Ohio, therefrom, a random sample of 200 was selected. Each police chief was chosen from every fifth Police Chief's name in the Directory. Information was gathered from the questionnaires that were compiled according to field specific demographics.

Appendix C, contains the coding sheet that was used to assimilate this information. After the data were received, it was coded numerically and reviewed, edited wherever necessary, and a descriptive data analysis sample was obtained.

Instrumentation

Evaluative research methods were used to assess the percentages of males that were battered in the state of Ohio, based on descriptive statistics and inferences about female perpetrators of domestic violence. The samples were

divided into categories of such attributes as race, marital status, social-economic levels, common types of abuses, employment status, criminal history, and other descriptive variables (see Appendix C).

The data analysis sought to examine and to describe the interrelationships between two or more characteristics, and to determine not only whether there exists a statistical relationship, but also to assess what is the strength of that relationship. This is extremely important since the interrelationships will tend to add greater cohesion, clarity, and explanatory value to the data that were collected.

Chi-square testing was deemed the appropriate method to be used because this study's examined differences in nominal data. Chi-square tests were used to determine if there exists a relationship between two or more than two of the variables. According to Champion (1993), three assumptions can be made regarding the proper application of the chi-square testing method: (1) randomness, (2) the nominal level of measurement, and (3) a sample size equal to 25 or larger (p.445). In fact, the ultimate sample size given for this statistical testing method has been determined to be from 25 to 250. This present study met each of these criteria.

Predicting significant relationships between the key

descriptive variables was deemed necessary. Some of these descriptive variables include: race, prior criminal record, marital status, social-economic levels, educational attainments, the most common types of abuse suffered by male victims, employment status, and others. Descriptive statistics also were tested for statistical significance and strength. All data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS-PC+).

Once the significant parameters were identified and calculated it was the aim of this study to arrive at variables that explain the similarities and the differences that could provide answers as to the percentages of males that suffer from abuse and victimization by their female counterparts who are the perpetrators of the domestic violence. Determining what characteristics and situational factors singly or in combination best predict the outcomes in reference to the number of cases of male battering that were reported from the sample's respondents. Chapter IV reports these findings by applying the procedures that were previously described.

Definition of Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence: to knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm, recklessly cause serious physical

harm, or the threat of force to a family member or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member (1997, Sec. 2919.25, p.133).

CHAPTER IV
DESCRIPTIVE DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Discussion of Descriptive Data Analysis Procedures

Sixty-nine questionnaires were returned of the 400 hundred that were mailed to police departments and mental health providers (200 to each group). The percentages that shall be reported in this study shall be based only on the information that was gathered from the sixty-nine respondents who returned the questionnaires. Of the four hundred sent, four were returned from the mental health providers as being undeliverable (1%); there were not any of the police department questionnaires returned as undeliverable. Thirty-two mental health providers, out of the 196 that were mailed, returned their questionnaires completed (16.3%). Thirty-six police departments, out of the 200 that were sent, returned their questionnaires completed (18.5%). Due to the small return rates, one month later a follow-up postcard was mailed requesting the non-respondents to complete their surveys and thanking the respondents for their participation (see Appendix D). Twenty-seven of the reminders/thank you postcards that were sent to the mental health providers were returned as

undeliverable. No additional completed questionnaires were received from the follow-up procedures. Three of the reminder/thank you postcards that were sent to the police departments were returned as undeliverable. One of the police departments no longer existed. As a result of the reminders that were mailed to the police departments, only one department returned the questionnaire.

Descriptive Data Analysis Concerning the Respondents

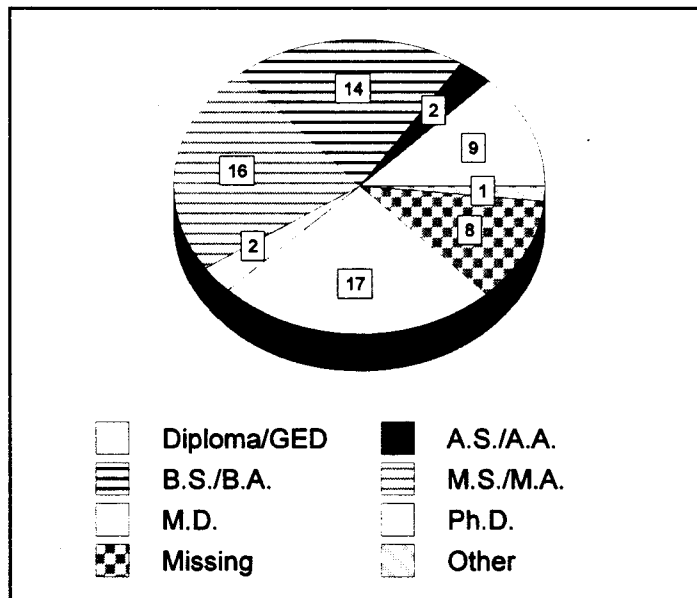
After waiting six weeks, it was decided that those who were going to respond had already done so; consequently, the data analysis was conducted on the questionnaires that had been received. The resulting sample size consisted of 69 completed questionnaires (19% overall response rate). The sample now consists of 32 mental health providers and 37 police departments. The average age of the respondents was 46 years and 11 months old. The police personnel on an average were slightly older than the mental health providers. Males (n = 42, 60.9%) were more represented in this sample than were females (n = 19, 27.5%). Eight of the respondents did not indicate their gender. The mental health providers were equally represented (14 males and 14 females). The majority of the police personnel were male (n = 28, 75.7%) and only five were (13.5%).

Highest Degree Obtained

Respondents were asked to provide information on their highest degree obtained. The results were very interesting. The majority of the respondents had a college degree (70.6%), (see Figure 1). When examining difference between the level of education for the police personnel and mental health providers, it was found that mental health providers had higher levels of formal education than did the police personnel ($\chi^2 = 42.19, p < .005$); see Table 1.

Figure 1

Highest Degree Obtained



This information will be presented in the form of averages of percentages, for the numbers that were received

from the sample's respondents from the mental health providers and the police departments personnel. Explanations will be provided, references will be made to all Figures and Tables also.

Table 1

Differences in Highest Degree Obtained

Degree Obtained	Police Personnel (n = 32)	Mental Health Providers (n = 29)	Total (n = 60)
H. S. Diploma	28.1%	0.0%	14.8%
Associate	6.3%	0.0%	3.3%
Bachelor's	43.8%	0.0%	23.0%
Master's	18.8%	34.5%	26.2%
M.D.	0.0%	6.9%	3.3%
Ph.D.	3.1%	55.2%	27.9%
Other	0.0%	3.4%	1.6%
$\chi^2 = 42.19, p \leq .005$			

Differences in Highest Degrees Obtained

Respondents were then asked to provide information concerning the highest level of education from which their degree was obtained. The findings indicated the mental health providers were more educated than the police personnel. The mental health providers held more PhD's, and more Master's degrees. While the police personnel's highest level of education consisted of Master's Degrees, Bachelor's

degrees and High School Diplomas/GEDs. The statistical significance based on the chi-square test indicated gender differences between the mental health providers and the police personnel in the area of highest degree obtained (see Figure 2). The majority of males (n = 42, 60.9%) were reported as having obtained eleven (26.8%) PhD's, six (14.6%) had Master's degrees. Thirteen (31.7%) had received Bachelor's Degrees (31.7%) and seven (17.1%) had a High School Diploma/GED. The remaining represented a very small percentage of other categories. This representation includes all males in the sample, both mental health providers and police personnel. Of the females in the sample; (n = 19, 27.5%); five (26.3%) had Obtained a Ph.D, and ten (52.6%) received Master's Degrees, the remaining reported a very small percentage in the categories. The female representation also includes both mental health providers and police personnel. The total sample is based on gender differences (Table 2) illustrates the entire sample of 32 mental health providers and 37 police personnel, totaling 69 respondents. The gender differences in highest degree Obtained ($\chi^2 = 15.304, p \leq .005$) were based on the sample (n = 60), nine respondents did not record gender.

Figure 2

Highest Degree Obtained by Gender

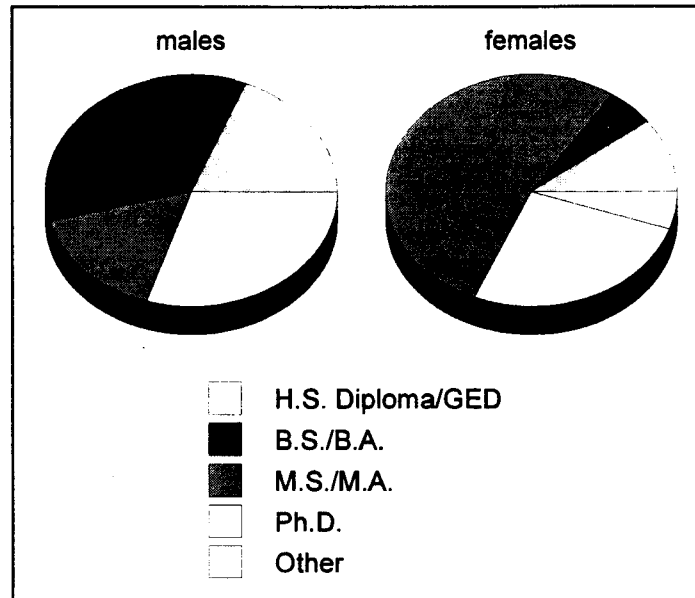


Table 2

Differences in Highest Degree Obtained by Gender

Degree Obtained	Males (n = 41)	Females (n = 19)	Total (n = 60)
H.S. Diploma/GED	17.1%	10.5%	15.0%
Bachelor's	31.7%	5.3%	23.3%
Master's	14.6%	52.6%	26.7%
Ph.D.	26.8%	26.3%	26.7%
Other	0.0%	5.3%	1.7%
$\chi^2 = 15.304, p \leq .005$			

Disciplines Studied

The next area that was responded to by mental health providers and police personnel dealt with the field from which these degrees were obtained. Each percentage is a representation of the average number responses received from the sample's respondents. The mental health providers reported various fields of study. Approximately twelve percent (n = 4) reported Social Work as their discipline of study. Approximately forty-seven percent (n = 15) studied in the field of Psychology. Three percent (n = 1) studied Psychiatry. Twenty-one percent (n = 7) studied in the field of Counseling. The last six percent (n = 2) studied in other fields. And nine percent (n = 3) did not respond. Police personnel reported two percent (n = 1) in the field of Social Work. Police Management/Police Administration represented twenty-one percent (n = 8). Eighteen percent (n = 7) studied Criminal Justice/Criminology. Police Science/Law Enforcement represented thirteen percent (n = 5). Two percent (n = 1) studied Sociology. Twenty percent (n = 8) were listed as other fields studied. And about nineteen percent (n = 7) did not respond.

Comparing the two, mental health providers highest percentage was in the discipline of Counseling. Police personnel's highest concentrations of percentages was in two

fields of study, (1) Police Management/Police Administration and (2) Other areas of study. Both groups of police officers were tied with twenty-on percent.

Overall, females have the highest levels of education over the males. This is probably due more specifically to the responses reported in this sample, there are more females represented as mental health providers, than police personnel. The higher concentrations of males are represented as police personnel, having a greater number with high school diplomas/GEDs. This is probably found to be true since a high school diploma/GED and longevity in ranks is all that is required to a police officer, it also was previously reported that there are only five females represented in the police personnel data.

Years of Experience

The next the respondents were asked how many years of experience did they have in their respective fields of expertise. The average number of years of experience that the respondents reported was seventeen (11.6%). A total of fifty-nine (85.5%) mental health providers and police personnel responded, leaving ten (14.5%) respondents without any indication of their experience.

Experience With Male Victims of Domestic Violence

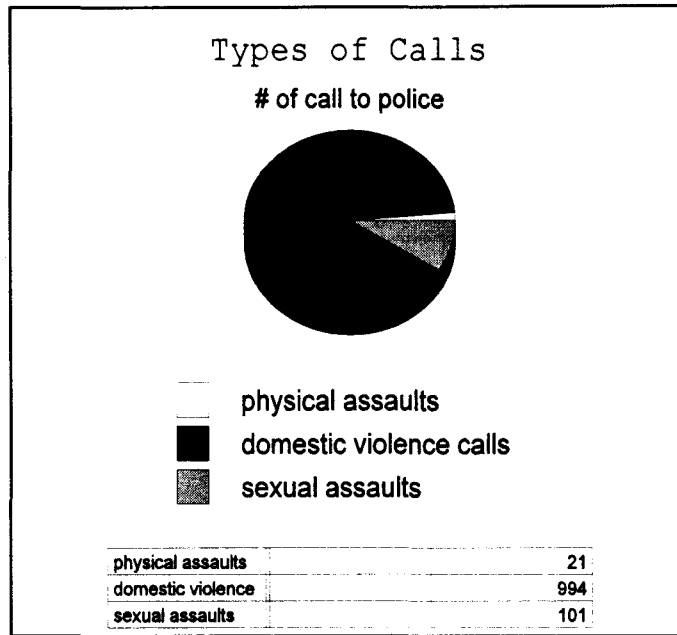
The respondents were asked if they ever counseled or had any experience with men who have claimed they were the victims of female battering from a significant other, and did not batter her. If not, respondents were to stop and return the questionnaire. If the response was yes, "how many" was then asked. The highest response rate was no. Thirty-four (49.3%) of both mental health providers and police personnel both stated that they had not had any experience with males as victims of domestic abuse, by women. While thirty-three (47.8%) respondents reported yes, having experience dealing with men that had been battered by their female significant others. Two (2.9%) of the mental health providers and police personnel did not respond to this question.

Types of Calls Experienced by Police Departments

Police Respondents were asked to approximate the number of domestic violence, physical assault, and sexual assault calls that were received. Although they were not asked a particular time period, the majority of respondents reported calls during the years of 1995-1997. Only 13 police departments responded to this question (see Figure 3).

Figure 3

Types of Calls Experienced by Police Departments



The numbers reported in Figure 3, are the total numbers of domestic violence calls listed in each category that were reported by the sample's 37 police departments. There were 21 physical assault calls, 994 domestic violence calls, and 101 sexual assault calls. Physical assault calls were reported by only eleven (29.7%) of the police departments. The sexual assaults were reported by only twelve (32.4%) police departments. The vast majority of calls received were categorized as domestic violence calls from the

thirteen (35.1%) police departments that reported in the sample. These findings also conclude that because there were only 13 reporting police departments there is probably some overlap in the reporting of these calls. The remaining 24 police departments did not respond to this question.

Age of Female Batterers and Male Victims

Respondents were asked the typical age group that the majority of the male victims and the female perpetrators were in alignment with. The percentages reported are based on the average percentages reported by the sample's respondents. Separately, health providers recorded the highest percentage of male victims as being in their 40s (15.6%), and female batterers also of this age group (15.6%). The police personnel stated that the male victims were in their 20s (16.2%), and their female perpetrators were also in their 20s (21.6%).

Collectively, the mental health providers and the police personnel reported both groups as being in young adulthood. The male victims were in their 20s (13.0%) and the female perpetrators were also in their 20s (14.5%). This seems to be a relatively common belief by some professionals as an ordinary characteristic of some young adults in this age group, as they learn how to adjust in

life's circumstances. These statistics are based on the highest percentages reported by both the mental health providers and the police departments.

Relationships Between Female Batterers and Male Victims

The next inquiry was of the type of relationship that the male victims and their female batterers shared, if the two persons were living together, if so how long was it before the victimization began and the victim's length of tolerance. Individually, the mental health providers said twenty-one percent (n = 7) of the male victims and female abusers were legally married. Six percent (n = 2) were boyfriend and girlfriend and nine percent (n = 3) were reported having as no clear pattern, of the thirty-seven percent (n = 12) reported. Sixty-two percent (n = 20) did not respond at all. The police departments stated eighteen percent (n = 7) of the thirty-seven reported were legally married, and only two (n = 1) was reported as boyfriend and girlfriend. Sixteen percent (n = 6) were reported as having no clear pattern. Sixty-two percent (n = 23) did not report. The mental health providers stated forty percent (n = 13) male victims living with their female batterers, for only two years. The police departments reported thirty-seven percent (n = 14) of the male victims were also living

with their female batterers, for seven years. The average number of years male victims tolerated abuse of their female partner was seven years, according to both mental health providers and police departments. Collectively, there were thirty-seven percent (n = 7) male victims reported as being married to their female abusers, four percent (n =3) were boyfriend and girlfriend, and thirteen (n = 9) were reported as having no clear pattern. Sixty-two percent (n = 43) of both mental health providers and police personnel did not report. The response to the length of the relationship before the battering began was an average of two years for both the victims and the batterers. The average of three years of abuse was tolerated between the male victims and their female abusers.

None of the respondents seemed to know when the battering began in any of the reported relationships in this sample. These percentage are based on the average percentage numbers reported by the respondents.

Male Victims Having Children With Female Batterers

Children was the focus of the next inquiry. The responses were recorded simply by (1) a yes, (2) a no, or (3) an unsure, in reference to whether or not the male victims had children with the female perpetrators. There were

twenty-seven respondents that recorded answers to this question. The percentages recorded are based in averages of the total number of responses given by mental health providers and police personnel. The mental health providers reported eight (25.0%) in the affirmative, three (9.4%) in the negative, and two (6.3%) were unsure whether the two had children together. The police departments recorded nine (24.3%) in the affirmative, and five (13.5%) unsure for those couples that had children in their relationship. There were no negative responses reported.

Race of Female Batterers and Male Victims

When asked for percentages of female batterers and male victims according to race the mental health respondents reported female batterers only consisted of five (15.6%) African-Americans, there were twelve (37.5%) Caucasian Americans. There was one (3.1%) Spanish/Mexican-American, leaving one female (3.1%) in the category of other race and no Asian, nor Native American female batterers being reported in the sample. The police departments also entered five (13.5%) as African-Americans, twelve (32.4%) as Caucasian Americans, and one (2.7%) Asian-American, the category of other race included five (13.5%) females and no Native Americans as female batterers within this sample.

The mental health providers entered male victims as being five (15.6%) African-Americans, twelve (37.5%) Caucasian Americans, and one Spanish/Mexican-American, no Asian, nor Native Americans were reported. There was one (3.1%) male that was reported in the category of other race included in this sample. The police departments recorded five (13.5%) as being African-Americans, twelve (32.4%) Caucasian Americans, one (2.7%) Spanish/Mexican-American, one (2.7%) Asian-American, five (13.5%) males that were included from the other race category, and no Native Americans were cited in this sample.

Social-Economic Status of Female Batterers and Male Victims

Inquiry was made of the respondents concerning the social-economic status of both female batterers and male victims. Each response was recorded in four different classifications: (1) lower class, (2) middle class, (3) upper class and (4) unsure. Mental health providers entered female batterers, seven (21.9%) were classified as lower class, nine (28.1%) were classified as middle class, three (9.4%) were classified as upper class. One (3.1%) was classified as unsure in this sample. Police personnel reported five (13.5%) were classified as lower class, seven (18.9%) were classified as middle class. Two (5.4%) were

classified as upper class, and five (13.5%) of the female batterers were classified as unsure of their social-economic class status. Mental health providers then entered male victims, eight (25.0%) were classified as lower class, nine (28.1%) were classified as middle class. Two (6.3%) were classified as upper class and one (3.1%) were classified as unsure of their social-economic class. Police personnel reported five (13.5%) of male victims being classified as lower class, six (16.2%) were classified as middle class. Three (8.1%) were classified as upper class, and five (13.5%) were classified as being unsure of their social-economic status.

Consequently overall, both the mental health providers and the police personnel classified four (5.8%) female batterers as being of a lower classed status. Middle class was reported as having a total of sixteen (23.2%), upper class recorded five (7.2%) and six (8.7%) were classified as unsure of the female batterers social economic class status. Male victims were classified in the same manner, with thirteen (18.8%) being classified as having a lower class status. Middle class reported fifteen (21.7%) encompassing this group, five (7.2%) were classified as being of the upper class, and only two (2.9%) was located in the unsure of class status. This constitutes all data compiled in the

questionnaires totaling sixty-nine reported cases according to social-economic class structure.

Employment of Female Batterers and Male Victims

The respondents identified the percentages of both males victims and female batterers by employment. The following categories were delineated by the mental health providers and the police departments in reference to this question: (1)unemployed, (2)unskilled workers, (3) skilled, (4) managers,(5)professional. The mental health providers reported the female batterers that were being categorized as unemployed as ten (31.3%), eight (25.0%) as unskilled, seven (21.9%) as skilled. One (3.1%) as a manager, and there were no professionals listed. The police personnel listed female batterers categorized as three (8.1%) were unemployed, eight (21.6%) as unskilled. Three (8.1%) as skilled, two (5.4%) as managers, and two(5.4%) as professionals. On the other hand, male victims were categorized by mental health providers as six (18.8%)being unemployed, eleven (34.4%) as unskilled workers. Eight (25.0%) as skilled, there were no reported managers, and only three (9.4%) professionals. The police personnel reported four (10.8%) as being unemployed, five (13.5%) as unskilled workers. Four (10.8%) as skilled, three (8.1%) were managers, and only one (2.7%)

professional.

Combining both, mental health providers and police personnel, female batterers comprise thirteen (18.8%) as being unemployed, sixteen (23.2%) as unskilled workers. Ten (14.5%) as skilled, three (4.3%) as managers, and two (2.9%) as professionals. Male victims are reported as being ten (14.5%) unemployed, sixteen (23.2%) as unskilled workers. Twelve (17.4%) skilled, as three (4.3%) managers, and four (5.8%) as professionals.

Educational Levels Of Female Batterers and Male Victims

The next inquiry consisted of a series of percentages that dealt with female batterers and male victims in reference to educational attainment. There were five basic characteristics asked: (1) high school drop-outs, (2) high school graduates or GED, (3) some college, (4) college graduates and (5) unsure of education. Mental health providers reported four (12.5%) as female batterers being characterized as high school drop-outs. Seven (21.9%) as high school graduates, six (18.8%) as obtaining some college education, two (6.3%) as having Obtained a college education. Five (15.6%) were unsure of their educational attainment. Mental health providers reported three (9.4%) male victims as high school drop-outs, seven (21.9%) as

having an high school diploma or a GED. There were five (15.6%) male victims with some college education, and three (9.4%) with a college degree, while four (12.5%) of mental health respondents were unsure of the level of education attained. The police personnel characterized four (10.8%) of female batterers as being high school drop-outs, three (8.1%) as having received high school diplomas, two (5.4%) obtained some college education. One (2.7%) having obtained a college education, and nine (24.3%) as unsure of their educational attainment. Police personnel reported three (8.1%) of male victims being high school drop-outs, four (10,8%) having obtained a high school diploma and one (2.7%) possessing some college education. Two (5.4%) of male victims had earned a college degree, while police personnel was unsure of eight (21.6%) of them.

Together, mental health providers and police personnel reported this information. The number of female batterers characterized as being high school drop-outs were eight (11.6%). Having received high school diplomas were ten (14.5%), as having obtained some college education were eight (11.6%), as having obtained a college education were three (4.3%). Fourteen (20.3%) were unsure as to their educational attainment. Male victims were reported as six (8.7%) being high school drop-outs, eleven (15.9%) received

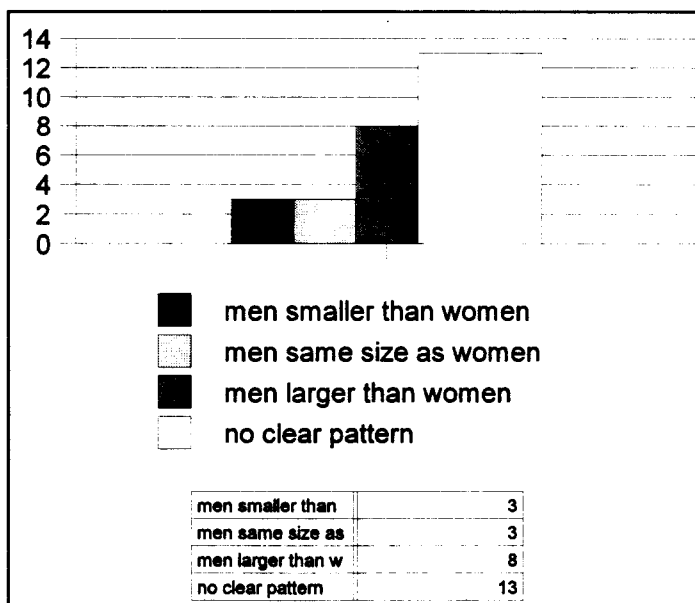
high school diplomas or GEDs, and six (8.7%) obtained some college education. Six (8.7%) had obtained college degrees, and twelve (17.4%) was considered unsure. These statistics composed the data that was collected in this sample according to education.

Physical Dimensions Between Male Victims and Female BATTERERS

The most common physical dimensions between the male and the female batterers were discussed next. Each response was reported in four areas: (1) the men physically smaller

Figure 4

Physical Dimensions Between Male Victims/Female BATTERERS



than the women, (2) the men are about the same size

physically as the women, (3) men physically larger than women, and (4) there is no clear pattern. This response appeared to be statistically significant (see Figure 4).

As illustrated in Figure 4, the largest percentage is concentrated in the category of no clear pattern in reference to the physical dimensions between male victims and their female batterers. This is a very interesting factor. There were four percent (n = 3) were those male victims were reported smaller than their women batterers. Four percent (n = 3) were male victims about the same size as the women batterers. Eleven percent (n = 8) were those male victims that were larger than the women batterers. Eighteen percent (n = 13) were where there was no clear pattern between the male victims and the female batterers. There was no response to sixty percent (n = 42) of the questionnaires.

Types of Abuse Suffered by Male Victims

The next area of concern is in reference to the most common types of abuse that was suffered by the male victims (see Figure 5).

Figure 5

Types of Abuse Suffered by Male Victims



Mental health providers reported no percentage points for male victims that were burned, killed, blinded, disfigured, or poisoned. Affirmative responses were recorded for three (9.4%) males that had been choked. Yes was recorded for thirteen (40.6%) being hit/slapped. Ten (31.3%) affirmative answers were recorded for males that were kicked. Nine (28.1%) for males that had been pushed/knocked down, one (3.1%) for those stabbed. Yes for

one (3.1%) shot, thirteen (40.6%) for males that had items thrown at them, and for one (3.1%) recorded as other. Police personnel recorded no percentages for males that were poisoned, killed, blinded, or disfigured. Yes was recorded for three (8.1%) males having been burned, five (13.5%) for those that were choked. For fourteen (37.8%) males a yes was recorded of those that had been hit/slapped, four (10.6%) had been shot. Six (16.2%) had been stabbed, and two (5.4%) males were categorized as other.

Both mental health providers and police personnel reported percentages for each of the categories listed in Figure 5: (1) stabbing (10.1%), (2) shooting (7.2%), and other (4.3%). These were only percentage points that were deemed statistically significant between the two groups of respondents. The majority of male victims according to mental health providers and police personnel have not experienced the following types of abuse in statistical significant numbers, (4) blinded, (5) disfigured, (6) killed, (7) items thrown at, (8) burned, (9) pushed/knocked down, (10) poisoned, (11) choked, (12) hit/slapped, and (13) kicked. None of these percentages were collectively reported in this sample. There is no proof in this sample that any of the males were left disfigured. Although stabbing, shooting, and other does pose the threat of death

to these male victims there were any cases recorded as such. Possibly if the entire sample would have completed their questionnaires there would be more statistical significance to draw from. This sample of respondents is so small it only shows a few males at-risk of these incidences.

Substance Abuse by Male Victims and Female Batterers

Based on the professional knowledge of the respondents the next inquiry grappled with the percentages of male victims and female batterers and their substance abuse problems. Each response was recorded in four ways: (1) alcohol abuser, (2) drug abuser, (3) not a substance abuser, (4) unknown. Mental health providers listed nine (28.1%) female batterers alcohol abusers, and seven (21.9%) drug abusers. Five (15.6%) not substance abusers, and eight (25.0%) as unsure. Police personnel on the other hand, listed six (16.2%) of female batterers as alcohol abusers. Five (13.5%) as drug abusers, Four (10.8%) not substance abusers, and eight (21.6%) as unknown. The mental health providers classified nine (28.1%) male victims as alcohol abusers, seven (21.9%) were classified drug abusers. Six (18.8%) were classified not substance abusers, and eight (25.0%) were classified as unknown. Police personnel classified seven (21.9%) as alcohol abusers, five (13.5%) as

drug abusers. Five (13.5%) classified not as substance abusers, and eight (21.9%) as unknown.

Both, mental health providers and police personnel's recorded data reporting there were fifteen (21.7%) female batterers listed as alcohol abusers. Twelve (17.4%) were listed as drug abusers, nine (13.0%) were not listed as substance abusers. There were sixteen (23.2%) listed as unknown. Male victims were recorded having sixteen (23.2%) as alcohol abusers, twelve (17.4%) as drug abusers. Eleven (15.9%) were recorded as not being substance abusers and sixteen (23.2%) were listed as unknown. Of a surety substance abuse is fundamentally known to be linked to male battering as the literature denotes. It does seem that according to this sample disregarding how small, both alcohol abuse and drug abuse does play a major role and a primary function in domestic violence of every kind.

Criminal History of Male Victims and Female Batterers

When asked about both male victims and female batterers criminal record/history, based on the respondents professional knowledge the reported the following responses were noted. Each category was to be responded to by three distinct answers: (1) yes, (2) no, or (3) unsure. Mental health providers reported eleven (34.4%) female batterers

have a criminal record/history. Police personnel reported eight (21.6%) having a criminal record/history. There were no responses reported for mental health providers, nor for police personnel for the category of unsure of the criminal record/history of female batterers. Mental health providers reported eleven (34.4%) male victims having a criminal record/history. Police personnel reported eight (21.6%) female batterers as having a criminal record/history. There were no responses listed for either mental health providers, nor police personnel for the category of unsure.

Collectively, there were nineteen (27.5%) female batterers that had a criminal record/history. There were also nineteen (27.5%) male victims reported with a criminal record/history. It would seem that a criminal record/history may represent a purpose in male battering cases, however it is not conclusive because the equal numbers and percentages (n = 19, 27.5%) of female batterers and male victims (n = 19, 27.5%) in this sample sharing a criminal record/history. First, the sample size reported is not large enough to draw conclusions. Secondly, the representation is equally delineated between the two groups. Thirdly, there is no indication for what the criminal (record/history) activity represents, which could be totally unrelated incidents to male battering. Fourthly,

where is the direct link of criminal record/history located? Perhaps if the incomplete questionnaires were executed they would sketch a better similitude as a foundation for understanding these four areas. Each of the percentages reported were based on the average numbers received from respondents.

Additional Information Provided by Respondents

Each of the respondents was asked to provide any additional pertinent, important, and information of interest that they thought would aid in the face-finding process of this study. There were three mental health providers that took advantage of this opportunity. Their comments were as follows. One respondent said, " I work mostly educated-white-middle and upper class people. Only three men mentioned physical abuse in twenty-eight years of practice". One respondent replied, "It was helpful to work with both the male victim and the female abuser, the abuser was actually the client. She wanted help with anger management. I also helped the male victim with boundaries and self-esteem issues. Worked to be very effective, mostly probably because of the female abuser's wanting to change". One respondent said, "The numbers would certainly change if we included verbal/emotional abuse patterns, and only

occasionally throwing things. I believe this is very common, possibly as common as violence cycles with male batters".

An additional question was asked of police personnel in reference to how domestic violence cases were disposed of, with men as the victims. Many of the respondents reported these cases were handled the same way as female battering cases were, each having slight variations. One Police Officer said, "The same as females, through the criminal justice system, through equal protection under the law". Another Officer said, "Prosecution, changes in domestic violence laws have been positive". Another Officer said, "We have only handled one case of a male victim that I am aware of, it was handled by a counseling agency. We are a very small police department, so our experience is extremely limited". Another Officer claimed, "The same as any other case". Another Police Officer said, "Referrals outside police/social services. We deal mainly in 'classic' workplace violence". One Officer replied, "Adjudication with minimum time in each case". Another Officer replied, "The same as those of female victims". One Officer said, "Our male victims do not tend to report the details as are asked for in this questionnaire". One Police Officer reported, "Over the past 23 years there have been a greater

number of these kinds of cases, these that are listed are only from the years of 1995-1997. The female is arrested, and a temporary protection order is issued. This is mandatory with all arrests". Another Officer responded, "The same as females, preferred arrests". One Police Officer stated, "All assault cases are cleared by arrest where probable cause warrants it".

One Officer gave a very detailed account of its cases from 1996-1997, which follows. "Handled a large number of domestic violence cases in 1997, down slightly from 1996 only 6 of the victims suffered a serious injury requiring medical treatment. The police signed charges for one-third on these persons in 1997, the remainder was signed by the victim. There was a total of 215 court cases for the same year. The conviction rate is over 90%, this is fourth in the state of Ohio, with no dismissals unless it can be determined that the offense did not occur. In those cases, a charge of falsification is often filed on the other party. There were 4.65 percent protection orders set in place against the perpetrators of the domestic violence, 94.99 percent were not and, 36 percent were unknown. Protection orders were requested in only 9.66 percent of these cases, there were no requests made for protection orders in 89.80 percent of these cases, and .34 percent were unknown. This

is very interesting, although it was not reported how many of these cases were male battering cases. What is also interesting this is a suburban police department located in a larger metropolitan area/city".

Another Police Officer claimed, "There was only one case in 32 years, and the man would not prosecute". One Police officer stated, "Exactly the same as females as victims, we have a mandatory arrest of the primary aggressor". One Officer said, "Lowered to disorderly conduct". Another Officer replied, "Two cases, neither of them recent. No other information was given". Another Police Officer said, "The Township Police Department has been abolished, therefore no other response was given".

Summary of the Major Findings of Respondents:
Education Levels of Police and Mental Health Providers

Police personnel was found to be less educated than the mental health providers. The majority of mental health providers possessed either a Ph.D or a Master's Degree (n = 32). This is quite possibly due to the State Board Certifications and the Licencing procedures that is required by the state of Ohio for mental health providers. Mental health providers are also required to receive Continuing Education Units or CEUs. The basic requirements to become a

police officer differs from mental health providers. To become a police officer the requirement is a high school diploma/GED and longevity in the ranks. Although police officers are also required to complete certain periodic training sessions.

Gender Representations Between Police and Mental Health

Police personnel had more males (n = 27) represented than females (n = 5), while there were more females amongst the mental health providers. This maybe due to the strict physical requirements that are placed on the males in the police departments. Mental health providers do not have strict physical demands, placed on them in the line of duty.

Years of Experience Between Police and Mental Health

The greatest number of years in job experience for police personnel was seventeen years. With an average percentage in job experience being around twenty-one percent (n = 6). The greatest number of years of experience for mental health providers was twenty years. With an average being around nineteen percent (n = 5). In comparison the total number of years of experience is seventeen. With the total average percent being around twelve percent (n = 8) of both mental health providers and police personnel. Police

personnel tend to have less job experience and higher percentages of persons with this experience. Mental health providers tend to have more persons with longer years of experience and less percentages of persons with job experience.

Average Age of Police and Mental Health Providers

Fifty-two (n = 4) and forty-seven (n = 4) were tied for the highest age categories that were reported by police personnel. The oldest police officer represented was sixty-three (n = 1) years of age. The tied percentage represented for the highest age category was approximately eleven percent. Mental health providers reported ages forty-five (n = 3) and forty-nine (n = 3) as the highest categories. The oldest mental health provider represented was seventy (n = 1) years of age. The tied percentage for the highest age category was approximately ten percent.

Each of these percentages do not really show any similarities. The difference between the police personnel is they tend to be older on an average in age, with an average higher percentage of persons in this age group. The mental health providers tend to have younger persons in the average of ages, but fewer average percentages in this age group.

This concludes the general findings of the difference and similarities between the police personnel and the mental health providers.

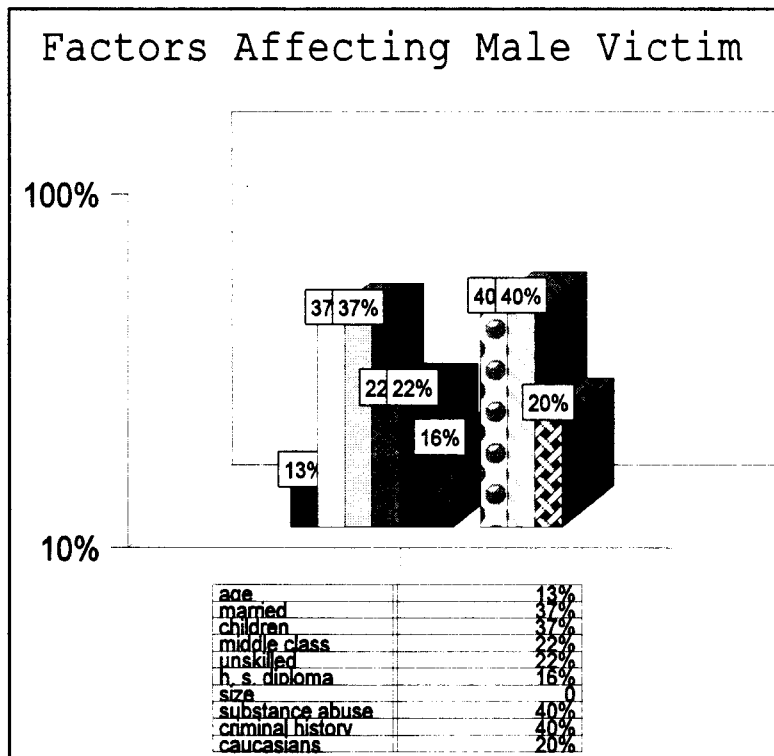
Summary of Factors Affecting Males as Victims of Domestic Violence

Mental health providers and police personnel reported the 20s, to be the group of young adult males who are at the highest risk for becoming victims of male battering. According to the respondents this includes thirteen percent of the male victims listed in the entire sample. Thirty-seven percent of these were legally married to and had children with their female batterer. In reference to social-economic class, twenty-two percent of these battered men were classified as being middle classed, although the same percentages were found to be unskilled laborers. Physical size in male victims did not seem to indicate a significance between the two groups. The largest category emphasized there was no clear pattern between male victims and their female batterers. The literature indicated substance abuse (including alcohol and drugs) as one of the major contributors to male battering cases. This study also concluded that substance abuse is a direct link in these cases. Forty percent of all male victims reported had a substance abuse problem. Looking at criminal history, the

literature also claimed criminal behavior may have been another contributing factor to male victimization by females. This study also finds in favor of this probability, nineteen percent of male victims also had a criminal history. This information is solely based on those mental health providers and those police personnel who responded to the completed questionnaires that were sent and received (see Figure 6).

Figure 6

Summary of Factors Affecting Males as Victims of Domestic Violence



Due to the size of this sample these percentages do not give a very clear depiction of the actual male population that has been or is being battered. The reason for this is, there are only nine of the major cities in the state of Ohio that are represented in this sample. This is not a very accurate picture of battered men across the United States.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND CRITICISMS

Discussion of Limitations of the Study

The purpose of this study was to scrutinize the issue of domestic violence with men as the victims. To find out how prevalent it is in today's society and to investigate the key variables that may surround or even cause such a practice to exist. All research is limited in various ways, this study is no different in this aspect. The preliminary objective of this research was the compilation of questionnaires, that would be sent to both mental health providers and police departments (200 each). Although this task was accomplished, the results were not as overwhelming as was anticipated.

Sending the questionnaires was a noble plan, but the sample's outcome was extremely compact (totaling only 69 respondents), which is approximately only a 20 percent return rate. It was very difficult receiving this approximate percentage. Therefore, a follow-up: thank you/reminder post card was also sent, in hopes of securing a larger number of respondents. This effort too was proven to be futile, for only one other questionnaire was returned.

The sample size being so abbreviated, and some of the questionnaires were left void of any pertinent information. This being the situation, chasms were left in the research, creating caveats for true statistical significance testing.

Several attempts were made to speak with one of the leading Domestic Violence Investigators in this city, also proved to be of no avail. With each effort a tentative appointment was set, but something else usually took precedence. It seems that things have a way of clouding real issues today. If no one is ever available to discuss the domestic violence, particularly with men as victims need we be amazed at how these men feel about such a personal plight? Obstacles of this nature undoubtedly would have an effect on any battered male, especially if there is nowhere else for them to turn.

Conclusions and Criticisms

The majority of the research in the literature review has answered some issues, but left many unexplained. Many of those who have explored and studied the subject of male battering have been correct in their findings. Domestic violence is a horrendous crime that must be successfully eradicated. Male battering is also a definite form of domestic violence that must also be addressed in the

contextual framework of this society. Many men are being affected, even if they are ashamed to admit it publicly. Many men are coming forth and many have already come forth as a result of the research that has been compiled. However, much more must be done to aid these men.

This study also suggests that alcohol and drug abuse is a factor in domestic violence as other researchers have concluded. However, both the male victims and the female perpetrators in this small sample have about the same substance abuse percentages. It is in these categories that the highest percentages are located, even though the sample size is so minuscule. No one can predict the unknown respondent's questionnaires accuracy, but if they would have responded a much more crystalized picture would have been seen. Again, here lies a large concentration of unknown response percentages. For this reason many of the responses received cannot be predicted. The data collected is inconclusive in many of its views, because of the conclusions that could be drawn from this sample if the sample size was larger than an approximation of 20 percent.

Race of the male victims and their female batterers in this study seemed also to suggest a direct contradiction in the other research. The largest overall percentages represented by race was the Caucasian American group, once

definition. Therefore, male battering must also be treated as such. Of a surety, domestic violence laws are changing as men are also being included; however, there is sufficient need for more concentration in sanctuaries for men. There is also the need for less stigmatization and more acceptance of these occurrences. Attitudes and ideologies must also be framed to aid men that have been battered, instead of shunning them. He/she who knows what a "real man" is must declare that they are human and have been battered, without being ostracized and criticized for standing up and being counted for being abused and not abusing in return.

Why would someone of great prominence have to be battered before someone would even arise to the occasion to address this issue openly? Domestic violence laws have recently become stiffer as men and all other persons experiencing domestic violence is included. It would be very interesting to see male battering issues receive the same kind of attention that woman battering issues has. Perhaps, then and only then will the media's focus create such pressure that those in the political arenas will arise to the media-forced agenda, and adhere to this cause as they have in so many other problematic situations. "For just as the terms 'wife beating' and 'battered women' have become political expressions, rather than descriptions of reality"

clearly seen and merely just misunderstood by some of the younger sect, this is sometimes true cause for a way of escape and a way out of these kinds of relationships. Being a certain age cannot be mistaken for maturity. Domestic violence with the pattern of male battering according to this and other research spans all age groups. Regardless of how small this sample size was, this form of domestic violence is considered a crime.

This study is an accurate depiction of the research data that have been compiled, investigated, and identified, with reference made to personal interviews from some men who have experienced male battering. More research need to be compiled since most of the existing material is older and fairly dated. Certain aspects of the descriptive analysis are in definite congruency with the research in Chapter II, but others are not. Many of the conclusions were already drawn in Chapter IV, this is the chapter that dealt with the data analysis findings and the concluding results.

Future Implications

As the research has indicated, domestic violence with men as victims, if woman battering is identified as a problem, male battering also should be so defined. It is defined as a crime in the 1997 Ohio Criminal Law Handbook's

again this is quite possibly due to the compact numbers in the sample. The areas from where the questionnaires were received may have had something to do with this as well. Research indicates that this study should have found more abuse among minority groups.

Both educational attainment and employment status is also supported by this study's research as a major factor in domestic violence in this form. The lower employment skills and unemployment, the lower educational attainment seems to a direct relationship towards higher risks of this type of female abuser and male victim roles. Various other factors must also accompany these as well, for example, family history of abuse, or dysfunction perhaps? This also seems to be significant for social-economic class structures in most other research. This study seems to contradict the norm if the overall higher percentages are combined in the upper and middle class categories.

Age of male victims and female batterers show unique, but significant similarities between those that are younger. As was mentioned before this could be because of adjustments to the circumstances and the complexities of life itself. Younger couples today do not seem to want to weather the storms that rage in their lives (divorce rates seem to support this claim). Often when things occur that are not

(Langley and Levy, p.208). And because the issue of domestic violence has been substantially taken out of the arena of serious sociological study, and thrust into the political arena, the definitions of spousal abuse, and the proposed remedies to this abuse, will be political ones-not necessarily ones which reflect the realities of the existing problems (1977, p.208). Until male battering as a direct form of domestic violence is placed in proper perspective, these issues will continue. There will continue to be many men behind closed doors suffering at the hands of women, who will continue to be afraid to come forth. Politicians, those in positions to enforce more definitive laws that specifically identify male victims of domestic violence, will continue ignore its increasing incidences. Men will be steadily making excuses for their wounds in various hospital emergency rooms, on their jobs, and even in some of today's churches.

Many men have been known to stay in their abusive relationships, as the research also illustrates for many of the same reasons that women stay in their abusive relationships: for fear of losing their children, economic reasons (not having sufficient funds to support two households), and love, only to name a few. Whatever the reasons are, men stay, it is a conscious decision that these

men chose to make, as does the women. With each these similarities, why is there such gap between these two groups that are being battered? The same principles that pertain to one group should also apply to the other group as well. More identification of males as victims, and less ignoring their plights and circumstances must occur. Some are awakening, but more must be done to eliminate the challenges that are confronting males in battering situations today. Every opportunity must be expended, there must not be a stone left unturned until there is the cries and the pleas of these men are hearkened and alleviated.

This initial study has hopefully presented a brighter view for all to see the problems and the plights of those males who are being battered today. Many men beyond a doubt are troubled as they confront this kind of learned hopelessness. Someone once said, "Ours is not to reason why, ours is just to do or die". This is quite fitting for the occasion, women are not questioned on their reasoning, men should not be likewise. This study will be expanded and continued, shortly. For there is much research that needs to be encroached before this crime is explained and understood, or even begins to reach the levels that its counterpart (women battering) has. In a book on domestic violence, Roger Langley and Richard C. Levy (1977) conclude

a chapter on battered husbands by saying, "Husband abuse should not be viewed as merely the opposite side of the coin to wife abuse. Both are part of the same problem, which should be described as one person abusing another person. The problem must be faced and dealt with not in terms of sex but in terms of humanity" (208).

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APPENDIX A

Statement Explaining Questionnaire Procedures

Statement Explaining Questionnaire Procedures

- Step 1 200 questionnaires sent to police chiefs, randomly selected in the state of Ohio.

- Step 2 200 questionnaires sent to mental health providers, randomly selected in the state of Ohio.

- Step 3 thank you/reminder post cards sent 6 weeks later asking those who had not responded to do so at this time and thanking those who had already responded.

- Step 4 waited over 30 days for final responses and then completed statistical analysis.

APPENDIX B

Letters to Counselors and Police Chiefs/Personnel

April 21, 1998

Dear Police Chief or Police Officer:

Researchers from Youngstown State University are evaluating police departments' response to victims of domestic violence. This study is supported by a grant from the Criminal Justice Department within the University. The purpose of this study is to compile information involving male victims of domestic violence. We are requesting the permission of police chiefs with units that are responsible for handling cases of domestic violence, to allow these units to participate in this research by responding to various questions about their experiences with male victims of domestic violence. Participation should require no more than 15 minutes of your time.

The participation of you, as the police chief, and of your domestic violence personnel in this survey is voluntary and the answers will be kept confidential and anonymous. No names will be asked to be disclosed anywhere in the questionnaire. The results of this project will be computed exclusively in statistical form, without any identifiers, and will be presented only in aggregate numbers.

The assistance and input you will hopefully provide for this evaluation is very important for our understanding of the dynamics of your police department's handling of male battering cases, with women as the offenders, and will be highly appreciated. If you agree to participate, please complete (or forward to the appropriate domestic violence unit to complete) and return the questionnaire in the enclosed self-addressed, stamped envelope. If you have any further questions concerning this matter, kindly contact any of the following individuals:

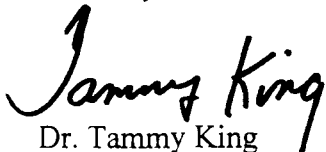
Youngstown State University

Dr. Tammy King - Research Coordinator
at (330) 742-7206; Fax (330) 742-2309

Ms. Stephanie Jenkins - Research Coordinator
at (330) 742-2381; Fax (330) 742-2309

Thank you for your time and cooperation in assisting us with this endeavor.

Sincerely,



Dr. Tammy King
Youngstown State University



Ms. Stephanie Jenkins
Youngstown State University

April 21, 1998

Dear Counselor:

Researchers from Youngstown State University are evaluating family service counselors' response to victims of domestic violence. This study is supported by a grant from the Criminal Justice Department within the University. The purpose of this study is to compile information involving male victims of domestic violence. We are requesting counselors who have worked with victims of domestic violence to participate in this research by responding to various questions about their experiences with male victims of domestic violence. Participation should require no more than 15 minutes of your time.

Your participation in this survey is voluntary and the answers will be kept confidential and anonymous. No names will be asked to be disclosed anywhere in the questionnaire. The results of this project will be computed exclusively in statistical form, without any identifiers, and will be presented only in aggregate numbers.

The assistance and input you will hopefully provide for this evaluation is very important for our understanding of the dynamics of your counseling techniques in handling male battering cases, with women as the offenders, and will be highly appreciated. If you agree to participate, please complete and return the questionnaire in the enclosed self-addressed, stamped envelope. If you have any further questions concerning this matter, kindly contact any of the following individuals:

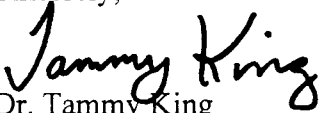
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Thank you for your time and cooperation in assisting us with this endeavor.

Sincerely,


Dr. Tammy King
Youngstown State University


Ms. Stephanie Jenkins
Youngstown State University

APPENDIX C

Copy of Questionnaire Instruments

**SURVEY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:
MEN WHO ARE BATTERED BY THEIR FEMALE PARTNERS**

NOTE: IDENTITY OF RESPONDENTS WILL REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS

DEMOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

(please write in the appropriate response or circle when choice are provided)

1. What is your age? _____
2. What is your gender?
 - A. Female
 - B. Male
3. Highest degree obtained:
 - A. High School Diploma or GED
 - B. Associate
 - C. Bachelors
 - D. Masters
 - E. M.D.
 - F. Ph.D.
 - G. Other, _____
4. What is the discipline of your highest degree:
 - A. Social Work
 - B. Psychology
 - C. Psychiatry
 - D. Counseling
 - E. Criminal Justice / Criminology
 - F. Sociology
 - G. Other, please specify _____
5. Years of experience counseling in family relations _____

EXPERIENCE WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - MEN AS VICTIMS

6. Have you ever counseled a man who claims he was the victim of battering from his female significant other, and he did not batter her?
 - A. No
 - B. Yes, how many men? _____

IF YOU REPLIED "NO" TO THIS QUESTION, PLEASE STOP HERE AND RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE TO RESEARCHERS.

THANK YOU, THIS INFORMATION IS VERY VALUABLE.

IF YOU REPLIED "YES" TO THIS QUESTION PLEASE PROCEED TO THE NEXT PAGE.

DIRECTIONS: Please fill out the following information about men who have been battered by their female significant other. Questions ask for generalities.

ALL RESPONSES ARE BASED ON YOUR EXPERIENCES:

7. In your career how many **male victims** have you dealt with?

8. Most **male victims** fall into which age category:
A. Teens
B. 20s
C. 30s
D. 40s
E. 50s
F. 60s
G. 70s
H. Other, _____
9. Most **female batterers** fall into which age category:
A. Teens
B. 20s
C. 30s
D. 40s
E. 50s
F. 60s
G. 70s
H. Other, _____
10. Most male victims had this type of relationship with their female batterers:
A. Most were legally married
B. Most were boyfriend/girlfriend
C. About half were legally married/half weren't
11. Most of the male victims you counseled were living with their female batterers?
A. Yes
B. No
12. On the average, how long were the two in the relationship before the battering occurred?

13. If the male victims leave the relationship, on an average how long did they tolerate the abuse before leaving?

14. Do male victims frequently have children with their female batterers:
A. Yes B. No C. Unsure

15. What percentage of **male victims** are:
 African-American _____ Caucasian _____
 Spanish/Mexican-American _____ Asian American _____
 Native American _____ Other or Unsure, _____
16. What percentage of **female batterers** are:
 African-American _____ Caucasian _____
 Spanish/Mexican-American _____ Asian American _____
 Native American _____ Other or Unsure, _____
17. What percentage of **male victims** are socially-economically classified as:
 lower class _____ middle class _____
 upper class _____ UNSURE _____
18. What percentage of **female batterers** are socially-economically classified as:
 lower class _____ middle class _____
 upper class _____ UNSURE _____
19. What percentage of **male victims** are classified as:
 unemployed _____ unskilled workers _____
 skilled _____ managers _____
 professional _____
20. What percentage of **female batterers** are classified as:
 unemployed _____ unskilled workers _____
 skilled _____ managers _____
 professional _____
21. What percentage of **male victims** are:
 high school drop-outs _____ high school graduates or GED _____
 some college _____ college graduates _____
 UNSURE _____
22. What percentage of **female batterers** are:
 high school drop-outs _____ high school graduates or GED _____
 some college _____ college graduates _____
 UNSURE _____
23. What are the most common physical dimensions between the male and their female batterers
 A. The men are physically smaller than the women
 B. The men are about the same size physically as the women
 C. The men are physically larger than the women
 D. There is no clear pattern
24. Circle the 4 (four) most common types of abuse that you were told that **male victims** suffered:
 A. Hit/Slapped B. Kicked C. Stabbed
 D. Choked E. Blinded F. Disfigured
 G. Pushed/Knocked down H. Items thrown at them I. Shot
 J. Poisoned K. Burned L. Killed
 M. Other, _____

**SURVEY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:
MEN WHO ARE BATTERED BY THEIR FEMALE PARTNERS**

NOTE: IDENTITY OF RESPONDENTS WILL REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS

DEMOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

(please write in the appropriate response or circle when choices are provided)

1. What is your age? _____
2. What is your gender?
 - A. Female
 - B. Male
3. Highest degree obtained:
 - A. High School Diploma or GED
 - B. Associate
 - C. Bachelors
 - D. Masters
 - E. Ph.D.
 - F. Other, _____
4. What is the discipline of your highest degree:
 - A. Social Work
 - B. Psychology
 - C. Counseling
 - D. Police Management/Administration
 - E. Criminal Justice/Criminology
 - F. Police Science/Law Enforcement
 - G. Sociology
 - H. Other, please specify _____
5. Years of experience within the police department: _____
6. If acting as an interim chief, what is your actual position within the police department _____
7. Years of experience in this position/rank/title: _____

EXPERIENCE WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - MEN AS VICTIMS

8. Have you or any of the police officers in your police department ever had any experience with men who claim they were the victim of battering from their female significant other, and he did not batter their female significant others?
 - A. No
 - B. Yes, how many men? _____

IF YOU REPLIED "NO" TO QUESTION "8", PLEASE STOP HERE AND RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE TO RESEARCHERS.

THANK YOU, THIS INFORMATION IS VERY VALUABLE.

IF YOU REPLIED "YES" TO THIS QUESTION PLEASE PROCEED TO THE NEXT SET OF QUESTIONS.

DIRECTIONS: Please fill out the following information about the cases of men who have been battered by their female significant other. Questions ask for generalities.

ALL RESPONSES ARE BASED ON YOUR EXPERIENCES:

9. In your career as a police chief, approximately how many **male victims** have your police officers had the occasion to encounter:
 - A. in domestic violence calls _____
 - B. in physical assault calls _____
 - C. in sexual assault calls _____

10. Most **male victims** fall into which age category:
 - A. 20s
 - B. 30s
 - C. 40s
 - D. 50s
 - E. 60s
 - F. 70s
 - G. Other, _____

11. Most **female batterers** fall into which age category:
 - A. 20s
 - B. 30s
 - C. 40s
 - D. 50s
 - E. 60s
 - F. 70s
 - G. Other, _____

12. Most male victims had this type of relationship with their female batterers:
 - A. Most were legally married
 - B. Most were boyfriend/girlfriend
 - C. About half were legally married/half were not

13. Most of the male victims that your officers have dealt with were they living with their female batterers?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No

14. On an average, if known, how long were the two in a relationship before the battering occurred?

15. If known, if the male victims leave the relationship, on an average how long do they tolerate the abuse before leaving?

16. The male victims that your police officers have encountered, do they frequently have children with their female batterers?
 A. Yes
 B. No
 C. UNSURE
17. What percentage of **male victims** are:
 African-Americans _____ Caucasians _____
 Spanish/Mexicans Americans _____ Asian Americans _____
 Native Americans _____ Other or UNSURE, _____
18. What percentage of **female batterers** are:
 African-Americans _____ Caucasians _____
 Spanish/Mexicans Americans _____ Asian Americans _____
 Native Americans _____ Other or UNSURE, _____
19. What percentage of **male victims** are socially-economically classified as:
 lower class _____ middle class _____
 upper class _____ UNSURE _____
20. What percentage of **female batterers** are socially-economically classified as:
 lower class _____ middle class _____
 upper class _____ UNSURE _____
21. What percentage of **male victims** are classified as:
 unemployed _____ unskilled workers _____
 skilled _____ managers _____
 professional _____
22. What percentage of **female batterers** are classified as:
 unemployed _____ unskilled workers _____
 skilled _____ managers _____
 professional _____
23. What percentage of **male victims** are:
 high school drop-outs _____ high school graduates or GED _____
 some college _____ UNSURE _____
 college graduates _____
24. What percentage of **female batterers** are:
 high school drop-outs _____ high school graduates or GED _____
 some college _____ UNSURE _____
 college graduates _____
25. What are the most common physical dimensions between the male victims and their female batterers?
 A. The men physically smaller than the women
 B. The men are about the same size physically as the women
 C. The men physically larger than the women
 D. There is no clear pattern

26. Circle the 4 (four) most common types of abuse that you or your police officers were told **male victims** suffered:
- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A. Physically Assaulted | E. Disfigured | I. Choked |
| B. Sexually Assaulted | F. Stabbed | J. Murdered |
| C. Poisoned | G. Shot | K. Other, _____ |
| D. Blinded | H. Burned | |

27. Based on your professional opinion or the knowledge of your police officers what percentage of **male victims** are:

- A. alcohol abusers _____
- B. drug abusers _____
- C. not a substance abuser _____
- D. UNKNOWN _____

28. Based on your professional opinion or the knowledge of your police officers what percentage of **female batterers** are:

- A. alcohol abusers _____
- B. drug abusers _____
- C. not a substance abuser _____
- D. UNKNOWN _____

29. Based on your knowledge or the knowledge of your police officers what percentage of **male victims** have criminal records?

30. Based on your knowledge or the knowledge of your police officers what percentage of **female batterers** have criminal records?

31. In respect to your particular police department, how are battering cases with **males as victims** disposed of?

32. If you or your police officers would like to add any information that would be important or of interest, please feel free to do so.

APPENDIX D

Copy of Follow-Up Postcard Sent to Counselors and
Police Chief / Personnel

Youngstown State University
Criminal Justice Department
One University Plaza
Youngstown, OH 44555-0001

June 15, 1998

Dear Police Chiefs and Counselors:

We want to thank you for completing the questionnaire sent to you concerning men who have been victims of domestic violence. Your information is proving invaluable.

If you have not yet completed the questionnaire, we would be very grateful if you would do so at this time and return it to us. If you have misplaced the questionnaire, please call at (330) 742-3279 and we will send you another copy.

Again, Thank You for your assistance,

Stephanie A. Jenkins and Tammy A. King