

Male-Identified Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: Annotated Bibliography

This annotated bibliography features select research articles and other resources addressing male victims of intimate partner violence. Given the lack of available information, resources in this list are not limited in focus to serving male victims in domestic violence shelters. A complement to the Technical Assistance Guidance of the same title, this list is provided as an additional source of information that readers can evaluate on their own terms for their own needs, and inclusion on this collection does not constitute an endorsement by the NRCDV.

Journal Articles

Barber, C. F. (2008). [Domestic Violence Against Men](#). *Nursing Standard*, 22(51), 35-39.

Excerpt: “This article reviews the literature relating to domestic violence against men and examines some of the reasons why men are reluctant to report violent episodes. The article focuses on men as the victims and women as the perpetrators of domestic violence and identifies gaps in service provision. The role of the nurse in supporting male victims is also discussed.”

Belknap, J., & Melton, H. (2005). [Are Heterosexual Men Also Victims of Intimate Partner Abuse?](#) Harrisburg, PA: VAWnet: The National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women.

Excerpt: “The research review reported in this paper concludes that [intimate partner abuse (IPA)] is gendered: Men and boys are more likely (than women and girls) to be the perpetrators, and women and girls are more likely (than men and boys) to be the victims of IPA. At the same time, it is necessary to recognize that there are some women and girls who are abusive and violent to their intimate male partners. This is estimated to be in five percent or fewer of the cases. Research indicates that women’s and girls’ IPA needs to be understood in the context of learning abuse/violence, the opportunity to use abuse/violence, and choosing to use abuse/ violence.”

Cheung, M., Leung, P., & Tsui, V. (2009). [Asian male domestic violence victims: Services exclusive for men](#). *Journal of Family Violence*, 24(7), 447-462.

Excerpt: “The main reasons abused men do not seek social services include their strong endorsement of social/cultural values and avoidance of gender role conflict. Through internet-based service connections, we did not find sources in Asia, Australia, or New Zealand that advertised programs exclusively for male victims of domestic violence (DV). Nine social services in Hong Kong and Singapore describe their work with men in DV situations, but the main focus is ‘men as perpetrators.’ Targeting men as victims, 32 sources in Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom describe services designed especially for male DV victims. Findings demonstrate that services for male victims must address such factors as secretiveness, cultural values, masculine identity, tolerance, shame, and loss of face.”

Coker, A., Davis, K.E., Arias, I., Desai, S., Sanderson, M., Brandt, H.M., & Smith, P.H., (2002). Physical and Mental Health Effects of Intimate Partner Violence for Men and Women. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 23(4), 260-268.

Excerpt: “Few population-based studies have assessed the physical and mental health consequences of both psychological and physical intimate partner violence (IPV) among women or men victims. This study estimated IPV prevalence by type (physical, sexual, and psychological) and associated physical and mental health consequences among women and men.”

Cruz, M. J. (2003). “Why Doesn’t He Just Leave?”: Gay Male Domestic Violence and the Reasons Victims Stay. *Journal of Men’s Studies*, 11(3), 309.

Excerpt: “This study explores domestic violence within a gay male relationship while continuing to expand on previous work regarding gay male domestic violence, in general, and specifically examines why battered gay men stay in violent and abusive relationships. Twenty-five self-identified gay or bisexual men who indicated previous experience with domestic violence in a same-sex relationship were interviewed via snowball sampling methodology. Respondents offered reasons for staying that mimic reasons battered women stay in abusive relations, such as financial dependence, love, hope for change, and fear of escalated violence. More research is needed to explore issues such as the intergenerational transmission of violence theory, gender role expectations, and gay men’s relationship styles.”

Greenwood, G. L., Relf, M. V., Huang, B., Pollack, L. M., Canchola, J. A., & Catania, J. A., (2002). Battering Victimization Among a Probability-Based Sample of Men Who Have Sex With Men. *American Journal of Public Health*, 92(12), 1964-1969.

Excerpt: “This study measured the prevalence of battering victimization (i.e., experience of psychological/symbolic, physical, and sexual battering) among men who have sex with men (MSM) and identified characteristics of these men. A probability-based sample of 2881 MSM living in 4 cities completed telephone interviews between 1996 and 1998.

Hines, D. A., & Douglas, E. M. (2011). Symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Men Who Sustain Intimate Partner Violence: A Study of Helpseeking and Community Samples. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity*, 12(2), 112-127.

Excerpt: “The present study investigates the associations among sustaining [intimate partner violence (IPV)] and [posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)] among both a clinical and community sample of men. The clinical sample is comprised of 302 men who sustained [intimate terrorism (IT)] from their female partners and sought help. The community sample is comprised of 520 men, 16% of whom sustained [common couple violence (CCV)]. Analyses showed that in both samples, the associations between sustaining several types of IPV and PTSD were significant,

and that men who sustained IT were at exponentially increased risk of exceeding the clinical cut-off on the PTSD measure than men who sustained CCV or no violence. The path models predicting PTSD symptoms differed for both samples, indicating that perhaps treatment implications differ by group as well.”

Hines, D. A., & Malley-Morrison, K. (2001). Psychological Effects of Partner Abuse Against Men: A Neglected Research Area. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*, 2(2), 75-85.

Excerpt: “This article discusses the research on abuse against men in intimate relationships with a primary focus on the effects of this abuse. We begin by discussing the incidence of physical aggression against men, then address methodological and conceptual issues associated with the incidence data. We next review studies assessing the effects of aggression against men and discuss ways in which this research can be furthered and improved. Finally, we discuss why men would choose to stay in these relationships and consider the scant research on emotional abuse against men.”

Migliaccio, T. A. (2002). Abused Husbands: A Narrative Analysis. *Journal of Family Issues*, 23(1), 26-52.

Excerpt: “Husband abuse has been and continues to be a topic of controversy within the field of family violence. Although arguments persist over methodology, prevalence, and ideology, this study analyzes the narratives of 12 men who claimed to have been abused by their partners and compares their stories to the narratives and findings of past studies of wife abuse. In so doing, this study identifies that the accounts of the relationships of battered men and women follow similar patterns, including the structure of the relationships, the acceptance of the abuse, and the social context of the situation. This reinforces the findings of wife abuse research showing that abusive relationships display certain commonalities and reveals the necessity of future studies of battered males.”

Reeves, K. A., Desmarais, S. L., Nicholls, T. L., & Douglas, K. S. (2007). Intimate Partner Abuse of Older Men: Considerations for the Assessment of Risk. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 19(1-2), 7-27.

Excerpt: “Intimate partner abuse among older persons, though less common than among the general population, is a significant concern. Drawing from the intimate partner abuse and elder abuse literatures, this paper presents considerations for the assessment of risk for intimate partner abuse perpetrated against older men, with reference to the prevalent gendered view of abuse between intimate partners. Potential victim and perpetrator risk factors specific to this context are discussed and existing risk assessment tools are introduced. Implications and future research directions are discussed with regard to the application of risk assessment technology to this context.”

Tsui, V., Cheung, M., & Leung, P. (2010). Help-seeking among male victims of partner abuse: Men's hard times. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 38(6), 769–780.

Excerpt: “Sixty-eight agency representatives in the United States completed a survey to identify issues of male victims in partner abuse: half referenced responses from male clients and the other half responses from male victims who were their family members, friends, colleagues, or themselves. Almost 25% revealed that male victims did not utilize social services. For those men who used services, individual counseling and legal advice were most popular; group counseling and sharing through the Internet were least used. Qualitative data found five themes that triggered men’s hard times: service target perception, shame and embarrassment, denial, stigmatization, and fear. The study resulted in three recommendations: (a) increase public awareness and education; (b) provide gender-inclusive practice and services, and (c) strengthen training for service providers working with domestic violence male victims.”

Reports and Manuals

Waite, R. R., & Dolan-Soto, D. R. (n.d.). Guidelines & Best Practices to Address the Service Needs of Male Victims of Domestic Violence: A Training Manual. New York City, NY: Human Resources Administration, Department of Social Services.

Excerpt: “Guidelines and Best Practices to Address the Service Needs of Male Victims of Domestic Violence is a training manual for domestic violence service providers. This manual is comprised of two sections: Part One provides background literature on male victimization as well as statistical and demographic data on the small but growing population of male victims receiving domestic violence services in New York City. Part Two is a desk reference that offers clinical and administrative guidelines to consider when providing services to male clients. Although domestic violence is primarily a crime against women, the research literature indicates that men of all sexual orientations and gender identities can be victims as well. The unique needs of male victims can be recognized and addressed through best practices that will ensure and maintain the safety and integrity of the services currently provided to women who comprise the vast majority of victims. While various challenges exist in this undertaking, reasonable accommodations clinically, programmatically and administratively can be made to responsibly integrate services for men into the predominately female domestic violence service system.”

Munson, M., & Cook-Daniels, L. (2016). Gender-Integrated Shelters: Experience and Advice. Milwaukee, WI: FORGE.

This report presents the results of in-depth interviews with 20 agencies that have integrated or are in the process of integrating transgender, gender non-conforming, or non-binary individuals into their domestic violence shelters. The document offers a thought-provoking roadmap for shelters wanting to serve all those in need.

National Center for Victims of Crime and the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs. (2010, March). [Why It Matters: Rethinking Victim Assistance for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Victims of Hate Violence & Intimate Partner Violence](#). New York, NY.

Excerpt: “In releasing this joint policy report, the National Center and NCAVP announce their collaboration to identify and raise awareness about the gaps in victims’ rights and services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer victims of crime and present the results of their surveys. The ultimate goal of this partnership is to create equal access for LGBTQ victims of violence by fostering a better understanding of outreach, prevention, justice, and direct services for LGBTQ victims of crime and to forge a national commitment to better serve these individuals and communities whose victimization has largely been unseen, unreported, and unserved.”

Books & Booklets

Family Violence Prevention and Homeless Supports. (2008). [Men Abused by Women in Intimate Relationships](#). Alberta, Canada: Alberta Human Services.

Excerpt: “This booklet defines abuse in intimate relationships and how it might look when a man’s partner abuses him. It offers information on how to recognize abuse in heterosexual relationships when the woman is the abuser, and information on where to get help for someone in an abusive relationship.”