


**Enhancing Services to Male Survivors Series:
Changing the Narrative**



Wednesday, June 24, 2020

Denise A. Hines, Ph.D., Dept of Social Work, George Mason University
Emily M. Douglas, Ph.D., Dept of Social Work & Child Advocacy,
Montclair State University (fall 2020)



1

NRCOV STANDS

WE STAND with individuals and groups who have been targeted, segregated, threatened, or marginalized because they are Native Americans, people of color, immigrants, women, Muslims, LGBTQ, or people with disabilities.


WE STAND against white supremacy, racism, misogyny, anti-Semitism, homophobia, transphobia, xenophobia, and all other forms of structural oppression.

WE STAND with survivors of domestic and sexual violence, especially those most vulnerable and with limited access to services and protection.

WE STAND together in celebration of the rich diversity of people in this country and the vitality and strength they bring to our communities and society.

WE STAND with those who embrace self care and community connection as necessary and powerful for social change.

WE STAND with other activists and organizations who continue to work passionately for gender, racial, economic, and social justice for ALL.




November 11, 2018


2

**Male survivors of partner violence:
Abuse experiences, mental health,
and help-seeking**

DENISE A. HINES, PH.D.
COLLEGE OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY



EMILY M. DOUGLAS, PH.D.
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK & CHILD ADVOCACY
MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY



Research sponsored by:

- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Grant # 1R15MH090993
- National Institute of Mental Health Grant # 1R01MH074590

3

Male Survivors of IPV: In Their Own Words

- ▶ *"I frequently think about suicide (I've called the helpline multiple times) but I stay around to protect and provide for the kids."*
- ▶ *"Then our son walked into the bathroom (he was five at the time). My wife's back was to our son, so I brought both knives in close to me so he could not see her with the knives. Instead of helping me hide the knives from our son, my wife stuck one of the blades under my rib-cage and the other near my chin, threatening me with them. I looked over her shoulder and told our son that mommy and daddy are just talking and he should go back to bed and that I'll wake him when it's time for school."*

4

Male IPV Survivors

- ▶ **Disclaimer:** Acknowledging male survivors doesn't mean that we ignore female survivors or downplay the enormous pain and suffering of female survivors.

5

How Frequently are Men Victimized?

- ▶ Best population-based studies show that 20%-50% of all partner violence victims in a given year are men.
 - ▶ National Crime Victimization Survey
 - ▶ National Family Violence Surveys and similar surveys
 - ▶ National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey

6

What is the Nature of the IPV they Experience?

- Study 1:
 - Survey study of 302 heterosexual men who had been physically assaulted by their female partners in the past year
- Study 2:
 - Survey study of 611 heterosexual men who had **ever** been physically assaulted by a female partner
- Online convenience samples for both studies
- Revised Conflict Tactics Scales to measure IPV

7

Demographics

| | Study 1 (n = 302) | Study 2 (n = 611) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Men's Age | 40.5 years (SD = 8.97) | 43.9 years (SD = 9.18) |
| Female Partner's Age | 37.9 years (SD = 8.61) | 40.8 years (SD = 9.53) |
| % White men | 86.8% | 75.5% |
| % White female partners | 74.2% | 67.4% |
| Mean individual income | \$50.4K | \$52.7K |
| Mean educational level | 2-4 year college degree | 2-4 year college degree |

8

Demographics

| | Study 1 | Study 2 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mean Relationship Length | 8.2 years (SD = 6.84) | 9.4 years (SD = 7.30) |
| % married | 46.0% | 20.0% |
| % divorced/separated | 25.0% | 52.0% |
| % still in the relationship | 56.5% | 26.3% |
| Time since relationship ended | 6.1 months (SD = 7.69) | 45.2 months (SD = 54.33) |
| % with children | 73.2% | 67.7% |

9

What is the Nature of the IPV they are Experiencing? Physical Aggression

| | % Men Who Were Victimized | Mean # of acts in previous year among victims | % Men Who Were Victimized | Mean # of types of acts sustained among victims |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| | Study 1 | | Study 2 | |
| Minor | 98.7% | 32.01 (34.33) | 98.8% | 3.75 (1.27) |
| Severe | 90.4% | 16.74 (22.06) | 85.1% | 2.89 (1.68) |
| Very Severe | 54.0% | 7.46 (10.59) | 50.4% | 1.71 (0.92) |
| Any | 100.0% | 46.72 (53.48) | 100% | 6.16 (2.86) |

10

Physical Aggression

- ▶ *"She would intentionally pick up the two year old child and then beat on me. After beating me she would then spit in my face and beg me to hit her. I never did."*
- ▶ *"She thought it was funny to punch me in the kidneys. She thought that because I was so much bigger than her that she couldn't hurt me, despite me repeatedly telling her otherwise."*

11

But Does This Violence Really Hurt Them?

| | % of Males Who Were Injured | Mean # of Injuries in Past Year Among Men who were Injured | % of Males Who Were Injured | Mean # of Types of Injuries Ever Among Men who were Injured |
|------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | Study 1 | | Study 2 | |
| Minor | 77.5% | 9.73 (12.75) | 72.3% | 1.75 (0.44) |
| Severe | 35.1% | 4.64 (7.50) | 40.9% | 1.74 (0.84) |
| Any | 78.5% | 11.68 (15.61) | 72.8% | 2.70 (1.29) |

12

Physical Injuries

- ▶ "Well I have scars from my head down, I have 30 burn marks, had a gun pointed at my head, Was pushed down a flight of stairs, was beaten up."
- ▶ "I am a stage 4 cancer survivor ...[she] tried to harm me during my treatments. ..While outside she shoved me downstairs in snow and ripped open 400 stitches in my chest and refused to take me to hospital. She also shoved me down outside while feeding dogs with tubes for chemo and radiation in me...She throws things constantly at me and the scars I have on my chest from illness."
- ▶ "I was admitted to the hospital with a separated shoulder, a fractured nose, 2 dislocated thumbs and a through-and-through puncture wound in my forearm (and many minor injuries)."

13

But IPV isn't just physical violence. It's also psychological aggression and controlling behaviors.

- ▶ Terroristic violence
 - ▶ Frequent and severe physical IPV, accompanied by severe psychological aggression; takes place within a context of power and control
- ▶ 2004 Canadian General Social Survey (Laroche, 2008)
 - ▶ 36.8% of the victims of terroristic violence were men
 - ▶ 40% of male IPV victims were terroristic violence victims
- ▶ Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study (Ehrensaft et al., 2004)
 - ▶ Half of victims of terroristic violence were men
- ▶ **Study 2:** 70.6% of men were classified as victims of terroristic violence based on established criteria

14

What is the Nature of the Psychological IPV they are Experiencing?

| | % Men Who Were Victimized | Mean # of acts in previous year among victims | % Men Who Were Victimized | Mean # of types of acts sustained among victims |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| | Study 1 | | Study 2 | |
| Severe Psychological Aggression | 96.0% | 28.90 (26.20) | 94.9% | 2.94 (1.03) |
| Controlling Behaviors | 93.4% | 42.62 (36.25) | 93.3% | 4.42 (2.24) |

15

Psychological Abuse & Controlling Behaviors

- ▶ "My phone activity was monitored and my text messages were monitored. My Facebook was monitored. I was always being accused of cheating. Arguments were always being about who I was talking too. I was accused of wanting to sleep with every female that walked by."
- ▶ "My wife has stepped up her verbal abuse of me. Her rationale is that her father was abusive and she will never be the victim like her mom. Frankly it's ironic, because she is nasty and withholds affection and gives the silent treatment just like her father...she controls who we see, who I talk to, what I do with my time, and all our money (I have to hand her my checks)."

16

Many battered women are also sexually assaulted by their partners.

- ▶ As many as 30-50% of women who are physically assaulted are also sexually assaulted (Bergen, 1996; Campbell, 1989; Campbell & Soeken, 1999).
- ▶ NISVS: 9.4% of women report having ever been raped by an intimate partner; 16.9% reported having experienced other types of sexual violence from an intimate partner
- ▶ Surely, men don't have these experiences.

17

What is the Nature of the Sexual IPV they are Experiencing?

| Study 2 | % Men Who Were Victimized | Mean # of types of acts sustained among victims |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Insisted on sex (includes vaginal, anal, oral) | 43.4% | 1.37 (0.48) |
| Threatened or forced to have sex (includes vaginal, anal, oral) | 28.0% | 1.88 (1.08) |
| Any Sexual Assault | 48.6% | 2.27 (1.54) |

18

▶ "I have been sexually abused by my former spouse in a variety of ways, typically while I was sleeping (BJ, hand jobs, cunnilingus to the point of suffocation, and intercourse). I have PVPS which she would use to denigrate me for not wanting sex. This caused significant pain during sex...Any resistance would cause her to become violent."

▶ "She forces me into sex, even when I am injured."

▶ "...many things she tried to get me to do but I was not into. Urination on a person, female to male anal sex, bondage...etc."

19

An additional form of maltreatment

▶ Legal/Administrative Abuse (Tilbrook et al., 2010)

▶ "manipulate legal and administrative resources to the detriment of their ...partners." (p. 20)

| Study 1 | |
|--|-------|
| Partner falsely accused victim of hitting or beating her | 67.2% |
| Partner filed restraining order against victim under false pretenses | 38.7% |
| Partner falsely accused victim of physically abusing children | 35.8% |
| Partner falsely accused victim of sexually abusing children | 11.3% |

20

Study 2: Legal/Administrative Abuse

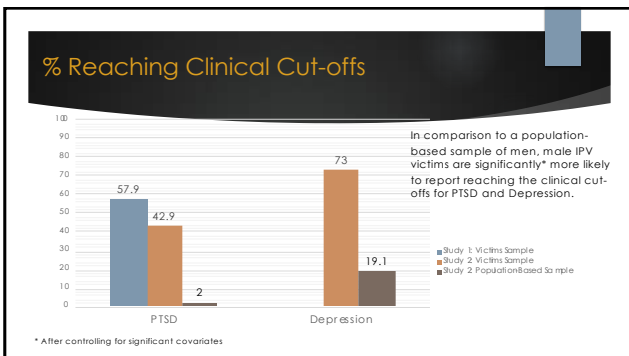
| | % of Men Who Were Threatened with this Behavior | % of Men Who Were Actually Victimized by this Behavior |
|---|---|--|
| Make false accusations to authorities that the partner physically or sexually abused the other | 73.3 | 55.7 |
| Make false accusations to authorities that the partner physically or sexually abused the children | 40.3 | 25.9 |
| Leave and take the children away | 57.9 | 44.4 |
| Leave and take all the money and possessions | 63.3 | 44.8 |
| Ruin the partner's reputation at work | 62.8 | 40.6 |
| Ruin the partner's reputation in the community. | 66.1 | 52.1 |
| Any of the above | 91.4 | 78.9 |

21

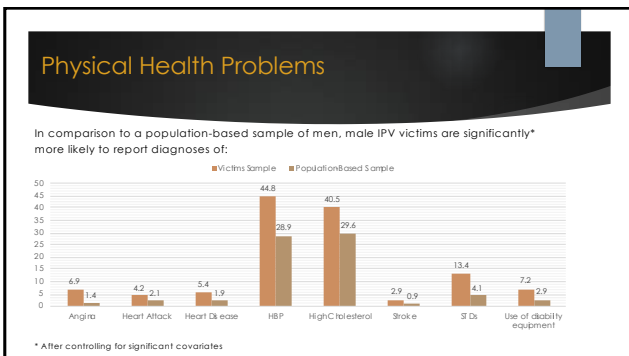
Legal/Administrative Abuse

- ▶ "I went to sleep. She said she was calling police. I said fine. She did. They arrested me with no proof or evidence of me doing anything...They dropped charges but not before a 6 month restraining order on me which destroyed my family and business, all based on her false allegations."
- ▶ "Ex-wife pulled gun on me and threatened violence before leaving then calling 911 and saying I threatened to kill her and she was acting in self defense. Injured herself to lend credibility to her story and I was arrested and charged. While I was in jail ex wife stole everything and cleaned out bank account, police refused to investigate her actions, never recovered any assets. Case never went to trial and was dismissed but arrest is still on record causing problems with housing/jobs/restoration of rights."


22



23



24




- ▶ I always had low cholesterol but it went off the charts during my divorce. It has come down lately, now that I am in a better place. My doctor is very puzzled as he does not think cholesterol can change much due to lifestyle.
- ▶ The last eight months we were together, I was having severe heart attack symptoms. Some mornings I would wake up and half my body would be numb. I often went to sleep hoping I wouldn't wake up, but I couldn't leave her because I was afraid for my children. During our relationship, I fell into a state of deep depression and experienced suicidal ideation.
- ▶ this is my nightmare and the reason I am depressed, cry much of the time and have a hard time sleeping and functioning.

25

Who Are The Children?

- ▶ 2 out of 3 men seeking help for IPV victimization have children who also need help
- ▶ Average age of children is 9-10 years old

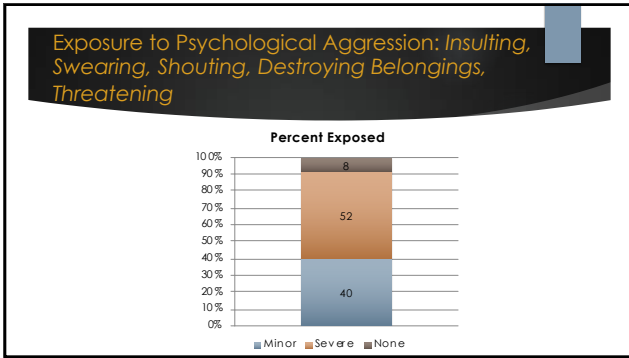


26

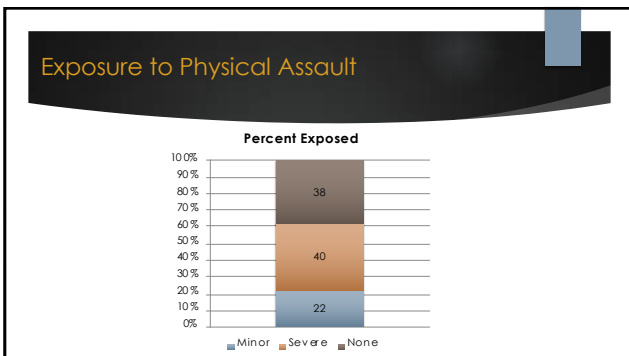


Taken from www.willshelton.com/forhouse.org

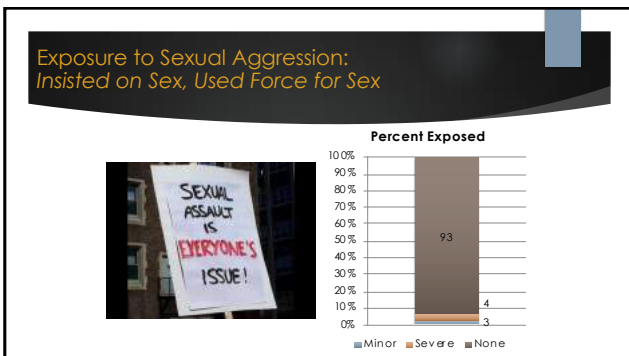
27



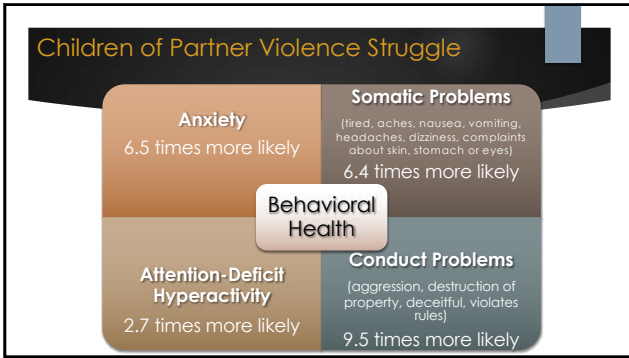
28



29



30



31

Men's Accounts of Children's Adjustment

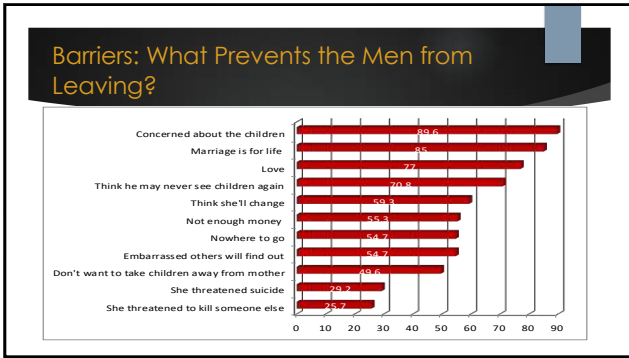
- ▶ "[One] night, before bed, I finished reading him a story and I kissed him goodnight...He grabbed my arm and wouldn't let go...he was genuinely terrified of his mother and afraid of what she would do next and he didn't want me to leave him that night or ever."
- ▶ "...eventually they [children] refused to do anything to assist with family duties/chores. All they did was get drunk, get high steal stuff from the house, wreck our cars, get arrested, exhaust all our finances for legal bills for the children."

32

Longer Exposure to Abuse?

- ▶ Children from these relationships may be exposed to the IPV for a longer period of time.
 - ▶ Male IPV victims stay in their abusive relationships longer than female IPV victims, even when severity of abuse is controlled for
 - ▶ Male IPV victims are less likely to seek help

33



34

- ### Barriers to Help-seeking
- ▶ Men are less likely than women to seek help for any type of physical or mental health problem
 - ▶ Men are even less likely to seek help when they think that others see their problem as:
 - ▶ Something they should be able to handle themselves
 - ▶ Something that "men don't do" or doesn't usually happen to men...what is called "non-normative" (Addis & Mahalik, 2003)


35

- ### Barriers: Survey data and focus groups with abused heterosexual men
- ▶ International focus group study of men in 4 English-speaking countries who experienced DV: Australia, Canada, UK, and USA
 - ▶ 41 men, 12 focus groups
 - ▶ Survey Study 1
 - ▶ Survey study of 302 heterosexual men who had been physically assaulted by their female partners in the past year and sought help

36

Barriers to Help-seeking: Focus Group Data
Hines & Lysova, 2016


- ▶ Trouble conceptualizing what they're experiencing as IPV
 - ▶ *I didn't call it abuse for a long time because I'm a strong guy.*
 - ▶ *I never saw it as abuse. I thought it was me, you know. I thought, 'well, I must be screwing up somewhere, it's got to be me.' Why would anybody do this?*
 - ▶ *In the short term though I think a lot of men, like I did, make excuses; we don't recognize that it's domestic abuse.*



37

Barriers to Help-seeking: Focus Group Data


- ▶ Needed to handle it themselves
 - ▶ *Men are terrible at reporting it and we often think we can sort it out. So, I thought I could deal with it and I could sort it out.*
 - ▶ *I guess for me, I was sort of hesitant to tell anybody because you're supposed to be able to handle this on your own.*
 - ▶ *Us men are taught trying to keep and solve problems by ourselves.... And you just have to bottle it up. ...You don't even want to tell yourself, I think.*



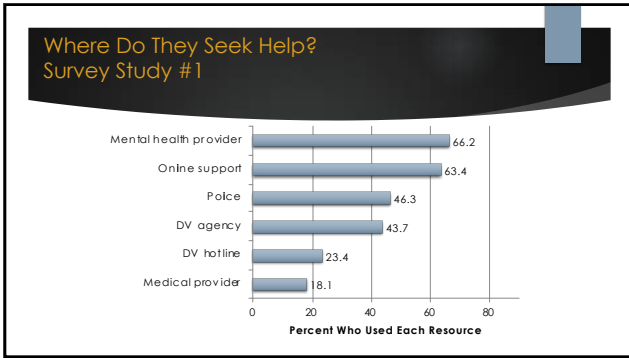
38

Barriers to Help-seeking: Focus Group Data

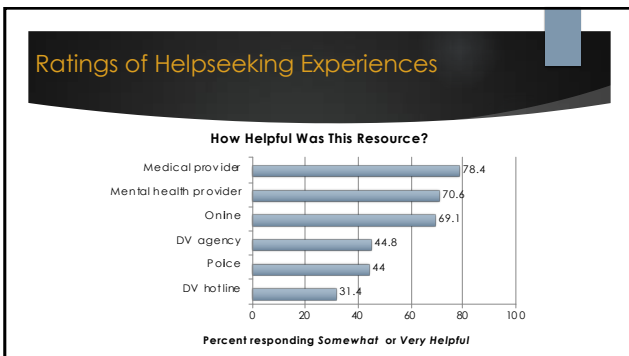
- ▶ Expecting to get a hostile, blaming, or non-believing response
 - ▶ *And, um, yet you get to be felt and seen as if you're the problem, the only problem. You're the number one and only problem. It's the man's fault. It's always the man's fault.*
- ▶ Shame/embarrassment
 - ▶ *I didn't tell anyone. I was too embarrassed. It was too shameful.*
- ▶ Didn't know where to go
 - ▶ *When I was going through it, I didn't seek any help because I didn't really know where to turn or recognize what was happening.*



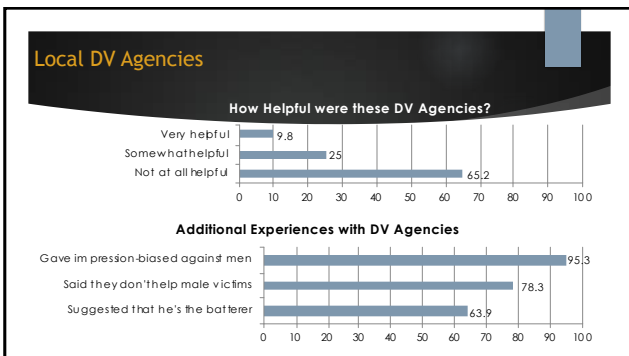
39



40



41



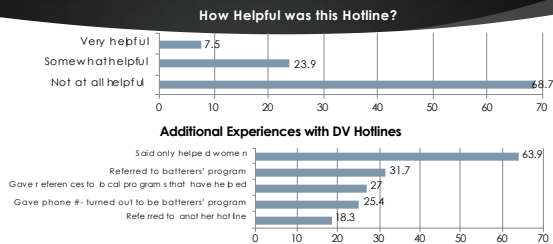
42

Local DV Agencies

- ▶ *They just laughed and hung up.*
- ▶ *They didn't really listen to what I said. They assumed that all abusers are men and said that I must accept that I was the abuser. They ridiculed me for not leaving my wife, ignoring the issues about what I would need to do to protect my 6 children and care for them.*

43

DV Hotlines

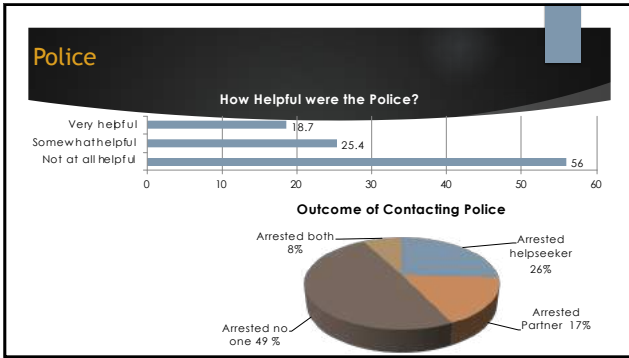


44

DV Hotlines

- ▶ *They were confused, belligerent, patronizing, offended, indifferent. Thought I was making up a story.*
- ▶ *Laughed at me and told me I must have done something to deserve it if it happened at all.*
- ▶ *They asked how much I weighed and how much she weighed and hung up on me...I was told by this agency I was full of BS.*
- ▶ *Told me that women don't commit domestic violence -- it must have been my fault.*
- ▶ *They accused me of trying to hide my "abuse" of her by claiming to be a victim, and they said that I was nothing more than a wimp.*
- ▶ *When I called to explain that I had been hit, they kept misunderstanding me and asking me who I hit. It was frustrating.*

45

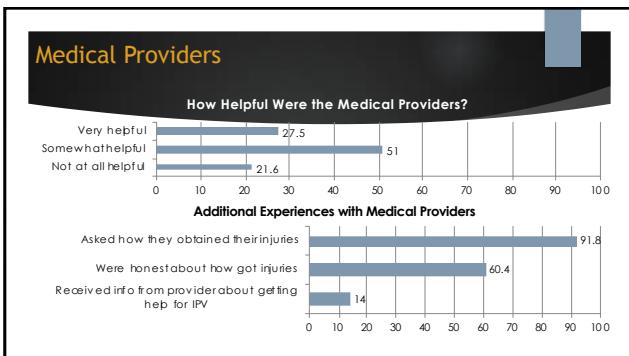


46

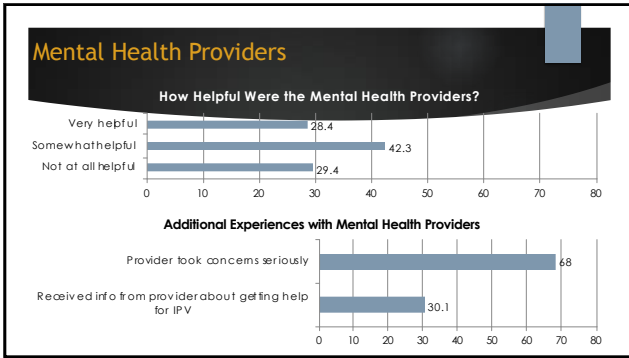
Police

- ▶ *The first response they arrested me, even after she turned on them, they did nothing. Second time they just wrote a scathing report against her but did nothing.*
- ▶ *They asked her to confine herself to her bedroom, she was drunk, and asked me to sleep in the baby's room. We did, she passed out and they left.*

47



48



49

Why Do Positive/Negative Experiences Matter?

- ▶ For each positive help-seeking experience men had, they were:
 - ▶ 43% less likely to abuse alcohol
 - ▶ 30% less likely to abuse drugs
- ▶ For each negative help-seeking experience men had, they were:
 - ▶ 37% more likely to reach the clinical cut-off for PTSD

50


What Can We Do?

- ▶ Back to the basics:
 - ▶ Start where the victim is.
 - ▶ Listen.
 - ▶ Extend empathy.
 - ▶ Don't judge.
 - ▶ Educate them about their options.

51

Practical Things to Know

- ▶ Use of certain words may be problematic
- ▶ Men will likely want one or more of the following types of help
 - ▶ Legal help
 - ▶ All types of support for their children
 - ▶ Mental health help for their partner




© Can Stock Photo - 1542029679

52


Types of Mental Health Help Men Find Helpful: Focus Group Data

- ▶ Individual mental health counseling
 - ▶ Have some trauma-informed therapists on hand who understand men's mental health issues
- ▶ Men's groups



53


Issues of Masculinity



- ▶ Men's inner lives remain silent.
- ▶ "After all, it is more socially acceptable for a man to be a 'drunk' or a 'grouch' than to suffer from what society deems a 'women's issue.'" p. 8
- ▶ Men don't know how to talk about their suffering.
- ▶ Others do not know how to talk with men about their suffering.

54


Issues of Masculinity



- ▶ Three P's of Silence
 - ▶ Personal silence
 - ▶ Private silence
 - ▶ Public silence

55


Issues of Masculinity



- ▶ Personal silence
 - ▶ Not knowing one's own emotions
 - ▶ On average, men have difficulty putting their feelings into words
 - ▶ "A man's inner life is so silent that even he can't hear it." (p. 17)
 - ▶ Even if you are unaware of your feelings, you're going to express them in some way.

56


Issues of Masculinity



- ▶ Private silence
 - ▶ Knowing one's emotions, but choosing to keep them silent
 - ▶ Men are much less likely to discuss their problems with others
 - ▶ Problems may not be bad enough to warrant reaching out to others, particularly if those others won't be supportive.
 - ▶ Tough it out, go it alone, soldier on, man up
 - ▶ Society isn't tolerant or supportive of men's vulnerable emotions.

57

Issues of Masculinity

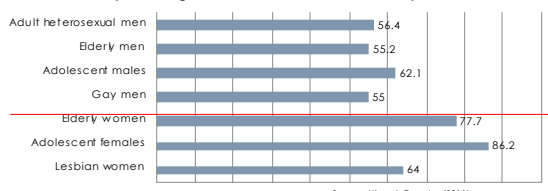


- ▶ Public silence
 - ▶ For boys, adolescence is a time of public silencing of boys' emotional lives.
 - ▶ Society doesn't want to hear about men's vulnerability.
 - ▶ Watch other men being punished for expressing vulnerable emotions – or being directly punished for doing so – leads men to silence.
 - ▶ Media plays a powerful role in this.
 - ▶ Public silencing leads to greater personal and private silencing.
 - ▶ Remain silent to avoid being shamed for expressing vulnerability.
 - ▶ Feelings of shame about one's own vulnerability become more intense, which then fuels both personal and private silencing.

58

What Can We Do? Increase Outreach

Ability of DV Agencies to Serve Under-served Populations




| Population | Percentage |
|------------------------|------------|
| Adult heterosexual men | 56.4 |
| Elderly men | 55.2 |
| Adolescent males | 62.1 |
| Gay men | 55 |
| Elderly women | 77.7 |
| Adolescent females | 86.2 |
| Lesbian women | 64 |

Source: Hines & Douglas (2011)

59

But...Outreach Needs to be Well Informed



This is Domestic Violence. It is not just a woman's issue. It is a public health issue that affects everyone.

It is a crime that is often hidden. It is a crime that is often ignored. It is a crime that is often underreported.

We understand how it feels to be a male victim of domestic violence.

60

Outreach that is Gender-Inclusive

Domestic Violence can start at Anytime
Look for the subtle signs...

- Controlling
- Isolating you
- Blame for problems
- Criticism you
- Jealousy & possessiveness
- Gratification of abuse
- Power & control
- Threats & intimidation
- Stalking
- Abuse of trust & affection
- Blame for your feelings

Domestic violence is a crime. It is not just a family matter.
www.familyofmen.com

61

Outreach About Men

DOMESTIC ABUSE HAS MANY FACES

It's not just women who are abused. Men are also victims of domestic violence. Abuse can happen to anyone, at any time, in any place. It's not just a family matter. It's a crime.

Signs of abuse include: controlling, isolation, blame, criticism, jealousy, power & control, threats & intimidation, stalking, abuse of trust & affection, blame for your feelings.

Call for help: 1-877-88-ICADA

Confidential Help Line: 1-877-88-ICADA

62

Outreach to Male Victims

Just because I'm male doesn't mean she can't hurt me. I'm human too. But no one believes me.

www.familyofmen.com

Stop Domestic Violence.

Found at www.familyofmen.com

63

Outreach to General Public

17% of reported domestic violence victims in Canada are men.

It is thought that many more men don't report.

Yes, seriously. Did you laugh?

Yeah, that's why more men don't tell others they are experiencing violence from their partners.

Bergen & Associates Counseling
Winnipeg, Canada

64

Observer



www.fox.com/2018

The Family Place Has Texas' Only Shelter for Male Victims of Domestic Abuse

2018

65

Los Angeles Times

'It's hard for a guy to say, "I need help.'" How shelters reach out to male victims of domestic violence

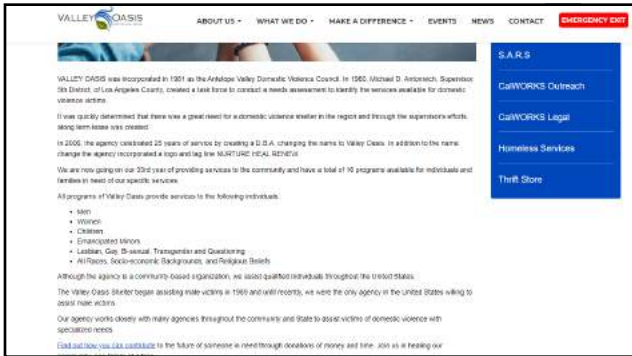


Los Angeles Times

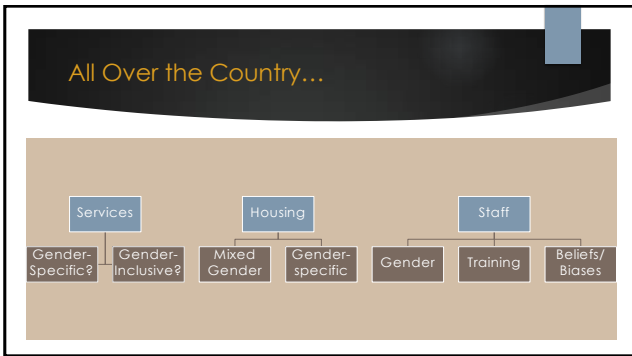
Ad closed by Google

2017

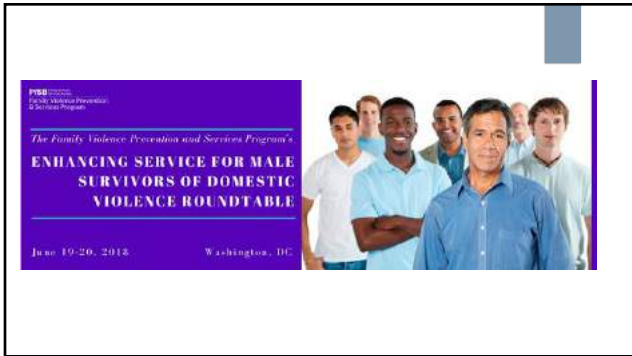
66



67



68



69

Questions?
Please be in touch!

70

Publications from Datasets

- ▶ Hines, D. A., & Douglas, E. M. (2016). Sexual Assault Experiences Among Male Victims of Physical Partner Violence: Prevalence, Severity, and Health Correlates for Male Victims and Their Children. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 45 (5), 1133-1151.
- ▶ Douglas, E. M., & Hines, D. A. (2016). Children Whose Fathers Seek Help for Partner Violence Victimization: Descriptive Characteristics and Their Behavioral Health, As Compared to a Population-Based Sample. *Violence and Victims*, 31 (2), 251-273.
- ▶ Douglas, E. M., & Hines, D. A. (2016). Children's Exposure to Partner Violence in Homes Where Men Seek Help for Partner Violence Victimization. *Journal of Family Violence*, 31 (4), 513-525.
- ▶ Hines, D. A., & Douglas, E. M. (2016). Relative Influence of Various Forms of Partner Violence on the Health of Male Victims: Study of a Helpseeking Sample. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*, 17 (1), 3-16.
- ▶ Berger, J. L., Douglas, E. M., & Hines, D. A. (2016). The association between legal and administrative partner aggression victimization with mental health among male partner violence victims and their children. *Aggressive Behavior*, 42 (4), 346-361.
- ▶ Hines, D. A. (2015). Overlooked victims of domestic violence: Men. *International Journal for Family Research and Policy*, 1 (1), 57-79.
- ▶ Hines, D. A., Douglas, E. M., & Berger, J. L. (2015). A Self-Report Measure of Legal and Administrative Aggression within Intimate Relationships. *Aggressive Behavior*, 41, 295-309.

71

Publications from Datasets

- ▶ Hines, D. A., & Douglas, E. M. (2015). Health Problems of Partner Violence Victims: Comparing Helpseeking Men to a Population-Based Sample. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 48 (2), 136-144.
- ▶ Hines, D. A., & Douglas, E. M. (2013). Predicting Potentially Life-Threatening Partner Violence by Women Toward Men: A Preliminary Analysis. *Violence and Victims*, 28 (5), 751-771.
- ▶ Douglas, E. M., Hines, D. A., & McCarthy, S. (2012). Men Who Sustain Female-to-Male Partner Violence: Factors Associated with Where They Seek Help and How They Rate Those Resources. *Violence and Victims*, 27 (6), 871-894.
- ▶ Hines, D. A., & Douglas, E. M. (2012). Alcohol and drug abuse in men who sustain intimate partner violence. *Aggressive Behavior*, 38 (1), 31-46.
- ▶ Hines, D. A., & Douglas, E. M. (2011). Understanding the use of violence among male victims of intimate terrorism. *Partner Abuse*, 2(3), 259-283.
- ▶ Douglas, E. M., & Hines, D. A. (2011). The Helpseeking Experiences of Men Who Sustain Intimate Partner Violence: An Overlooked Population and Implications for Practice. *Journal of Family Violence*, 26(6), 473-485.

72

Publications from Datasets

- ▶ Hines, D. A., & Douglas, E. M. (2011). Symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder in men who sustain intimate partner violence: A study of helpseeking and community samples. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity, 12* (2), 112-127.
- ▶ Hines, D. A., & Douglas, E. M. (2010). A Closer Look at Men Who Sustain Intimate Terrorism from their Female Partners. *Partner Abuse, 1*(3), 286-313.
- ▶ Hines, D. A., & Douglas, E. M. (2010). Intimate terrorism by women towards men: Does it exist? *Journal of Aggression, Conflict, and Peace Research, 2*(3), 36-56.
- ▶ Hines, D. A., & Douglas, E. M. (in press). Influence of Intimate Terrorism, Situational Couple Violence, and Mutual Violent Control on Male Victims. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*.
- ▶ Hines, D. A., & Douglas, E. M. "An Empirical Test of Johnson's Typology of Partner Violence in Two Samples of Men." Manuscript submitted for publication.

73



We Need your Feedback

Thank you for attending our session today. Your experience at this training is very important to us.

We invite you take a few minutes to complete a short survey and provide your feedback. The survey should take less than four minutes. Your participation is voluntary, anonymous and confidential.

74



Connect with us:

The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (www.nrcdv.org) provides a wide range of free, comprehensive, and individualized technical assistance, training, and specialized resource materials. Access our publications online at VAWnet.org.

- Call: 1-800-537-2238
- Email: nrcdvTA@nrcdv.org
- Follow: @NRCDV
- Like: @NRCDV
- Blog: nationaldvam.tumblr.com
- Post: [instagram.com/nrcdv/](https://www.instagram.com/nrcdv/)

*This webinar was made possible by Grant Number 490EVA48004 from the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Family and Youth Services Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It contains no such. The opinions and views of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

75