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What Might Encourage the Male Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Victim to Speak Out to End the Abuse?

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Madeline W. Kelley

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Walden University
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Abstract

What Might Encourage the Male Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Victim to Speak Out to
End the Abuse?

by

Madeline W. Kelley

MA, Walden University, 2017

BS, Liberty University, 2016

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
Criminal Justice (CRJS) – Leadership; Teaching

Walden University

May 2022

Abstract

In over 55%-80% of intimate partner violence (IPV) cases, the victim is male. Nonetheless, the police arrest the male as the perpetrator in over 80% of IPV cases. Embarrassed at being regularly beaten by his female domestic partner, the male IPV victim commonly says nothing in his defense. He is likely to cover for his abuser, quietly taking the blame for the offenses she projects upon him. The Criminal Justice Systems (CJSs) of western states require police responding to IPV calls distinguish the victim from the perpetrator. Even so, police may not regularly use their evidence-based practices (EBP) training to gather evidence to make such a distinction. The purpose of this study using the lens of punctuated equilibrium theory was to explore what makes the male IPV victim reluctant to speak out to end the abuse, focusing specifically on police actions when arriving at an IPV site where the victim is male. The key research questions of the phenomenological, qualitative study then asked the seven participants what the silent male IPV victim perceived his experiences with the police to have been and what he perceived would be the effect if police and judges were consistently to apply their EBP training in IPV cases. The analyzed results indicated the participants wanted the police and judges to make use of evidence to distinguish perpetrator from victim to reform the victimizer and stop the violence by deterring the crime. The findings may be used by police and judges for positive social change to reduce IPV.

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Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study

Introduction

In the western states, the criminal justice system (CJS) requires police to distinguish between victim and victimizer when responding to intimate partner violence (IPV) calls (Atamoh et al., 2000). Making this distinction requires police officers to use their evidence-based practices (EBP) training to gather evidence to determine cause and effect and who has done what (Braga, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018; National Institute of Justice [NIJ] 2018c; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013). What + How = Who (Douglas & Olshaker, 2017, p. 85). The evidence paints a picture indicating the artist; i.e., perpetrator (Douglas & Olshaker, 2017).

Police arrest the male in over 80% of IPV cases, often without gathering evidence, even though using EBPs would help them distinguish the victim from the victimizer (Braga, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018; National Institute of Justice [NIJ] 2018c; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013). The literature suggests that the female is the instigator in over 55%–80% of IPV cases (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). The false arrests of the male pursuant to IPV responses in which evidence is not gathered might then contribute to the male victim's not speaking in his own defense and even taking the blame to cover for his victimizer (Barton, 2018; Center for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2018;

Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). He may be automatically moved to silence due to his embarrassment at being regularly beaten by his female partner (Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, n.d.; Younger, 2011). These false arrests then inadvertently enable a chronic IPV pattern rather than deterring it (Braga, 2015; Cops, 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Mulhausen, 2018; NIJ, 2018c). This exacerbates the harmfulness of IPV (Densley & Stevens, 2015; Goldsmith, 2018; NIJ, 2018c; Harris, 2010; Maté, 2010; Neufeld, & Maté, 2008; Stamper, 2005; Wilson & Petersilia, 2011; Younger, 2011) because the instigator does not receive counseling or social skills training for reform and there is no deterrence of the IPV problem so community stakeholders are not protected (Atamoh et al., 2000; Braga, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018; NIJ, 2018c; Sherman, 2013). The community stakeholders adversely affected by chronic IPV are:

- The perpetually battling couples (Klein, 2009).
- Their children who are exposed to over 80% of the traumatizing conflicts (Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005).
- The neighbors are victimized by the repercussions of the antisocial activities (Densley & Stevens, 2015; Harris, 2010; Kaur & Garg, 2008; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Wilson & Petersilia, 2011).
- The police officers responding to the scenes of recurring violence (Mulhausen, 2018; Stamper, 2005).

- All taxpayers for having to deal with the rising costs of contending with the ongoing crime (Sherman, 2013).
- Future generations of all the above (Goldsmith, 2018; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008).

Uncontrolled, IPV endangers community stakeholders in many ways. For instance, IPV is the primary source of domestic partner homicide (Barton, 2018; Cops, 2014; Davey, 2018; Kaur & Garg, 2008; NIJ, 2011) and police calls and police homicides (Klein, 2009; Matthews, n.d.; Stamper, 2005). Additionally, IPV leads to psychologically traumatized children who may drop out of school and participate in juvenile delinquency (Harris, 2010; Ordway, 2018; Paternoster & Mazerolle, 1994), drug crimes (Harris, 2010; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Stamper, 2005), sexual assault and battery crimes (Kaur & Garg, 2008), violent gang crimes (Densley & Stevens, 2015; Harris, 2010; Wilson & Petersilia, 2011), and career criminality (Goldsmith, 2018; Harris, 2010; Maté, 2010; Messner & Rosenfield, 2001; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Stamper, 2005). Most U.S. males who die before reaching 25 years old (over 85%) are among those who drop out of school and engage in such activities (Harris, 2010). IPV can also lead to children who grew up in a household with it to establish a pattern of IPV in their households, perpetuating its subsequent effects through generations (Goldsmith, 2018; Harris, 2010; Maté, 2010; Messner & Rosenfield, 2001; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ressler et al., 1995; Shorey et al., 2014; Stamper, 2005).

The purpose of this study was to explore what makes the male IPV victim reluctant to speak out to end the abuse, with a specific focus on police actions when arriving at an IPV site where the victim is male. Using the punctuated equilibrium theory (Eldredge & Gould, 1972), I hoped to discover an intervention to chronic IPV (see Atamoh et al., 2000; Dudley, 2015; Endicott, 2010; Goldsmith, 2018; Harris, 2010; Klein, 2009; Maté, 2010; Matthews, n.d.; Messner & Rosenfield, 2001; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ordway, 2018; Paternoster & Mazzerole, 1994, Ressler et al., 1995; Sampson & Laub, 2011; Stamper, 2005; Younger, 2011). Through the lens of the punctuated equilibrium theory, IPV constitutes a problem that requires policymakers to encourage CJS actors to help deter it (Endicott, 2010; Weible & Sabatier, 2018). By exploring how to reform policymaking for police officers so male IPV victims are encouraged to speak out against the abuse, the CJS might be able to use the findings of this study to develop interventions to address chronic IPV. For this reason, I explored whether male victims perceive they would benefit from the police consistently using scientifically objective EBPs to address IPV cases as opposed to how police officers are presently responding to IPV cases.

In this chapter, I present the background, problem statement, the study's purpose, theoretical framework, research questions, nature of the study, definitions of key terms, assumptions and delimitations, limitations, and the study's significance before concluding with a chapter summary.

Background

In the Pacific western states, inclusive of Nevada, guidelines for CJS actors' handling of IPV cases are the following. Police officers must ascertain who is the victim and who is the victimizer in IPV cases (Atamoh et al., 2000) and to make such identifications, the police officers are supposed to gather crime scene evidence, including who has defensive wounds; who has offensive wounds; statements from each IPV-involved individual when each is outside hearing range of the other; testimony from any unbiased witnesses; and the physical circumstances of the crime scene, such as objects thrown, broken, bloodied from being used as weapons, etc. (Bueermann, 2012; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Mulhausen, 2018; NIJ, 2018c).

Since IPV has become a felony (Erez, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; Sherman, 2013; Sherman & Berk, 1984), police are to arrest the IPV-involved individual the evidence indicates as the instigator (Atamoh et al., 2000; Flynn & Graham, 2010; Klein, 2009). The police may then protect the victim as they detain the instigator. The police are to provide the court with evidence and a detainee who is to undergo court-ordered programs for reform (Atamoh et al., 2000; Klein, 2009). The court is then to assess the evidence and align the instigator with the counseling and social skills programs necessary to reform the individual and proactively deter the problem behavior in the future (Atamoh et al., 2000; Klein, 2009). However, the literature indicates that commonly the problem behavior is not deterred in the future.

Unfortunately for all community stakeholders, the western states' guidelines for CJS actors' handling of IPV cases do not indicate scientifically objective means for police officers to use to determine the victim from the victimizer in IPV cases (Atamoh et al., 2000; Klein, 2009). Even though police officers have undergone EBP forensics training that would lend itself to such a purpose, the objective of determining the victim from the victimizer is often not achieved (Bueermann, 2012; Braga, 2015; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018; NIJ, 2018c; Sherman, 2013). Furthermore, judges frequently tell police to arrest the male as the instigator in all IPV cases, even when previous experience with an IPV-involved male exonerated him and found him to be the victim (Klein, 2009; Stamper, 2005). Therefore, promoting the protection and common welfare of community stakeholders through effectively deterring IPV is an urgent and necessary matter. Such reform may only come by protecting the actual victim while reciprocally reforming the actual instigator.

Some police feel compelled to arrest the male in IPV cases to expedite the judicial process, but the literature indicates acting on presumptiveness rather than evidence to be counterproductive to the common welfare (Klein, 2009). The female is the instigator in the majority of IPV cases (Barton, 2018; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, n.d.; Younger, 2011). In most cases, the female will blame the male as being the instigator when the police arrive (Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Younger, 2011). Embarrassed at being beaten by a woman, the male IPV victim

will typically not contradict her (Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, n.d.; Younger, 2011). By not speaking out, he becomes an inadvertent enabler of chronic IPV. Reciprocally, when police do not apply their EBP evidence gathering training, they cannot determine who is the victim and who is the instigator. Because the instigator then faces no individualized reform interventions, the repercussions of chronic IPV continue to endanger community stakeholders.

EBP is the development, implementation, and evaluation of effective programs and policies in public health through the application of principles of scientific reasoning (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Harris 2010; Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020). This practice includes the systematic uses of data and information systems and appropriate use of behavioral science theory and programming (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020). EBP evidence gathering implies that there is a definable outcome or outcomes (Braga, 2015; 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020). Each such outcome is measurable and defined according to practical realities: recidivism, victim satisfaction, etc. (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020). When police gather EBP evidence indicating who is the victim and who is the instigator, they provide

evidence for the court to assess (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020; Cops, 2014; Corvo et al., 2014; Gomberg, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mulhausen, 2018; Maupin, 2020; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020; Sherman, 2013; Younger, 2011). In assessing the evidence that the police gather, the judge assesses what degree of reform (e.g., counseling and/or social skills training programs) the instigator requires in certain areas of behavior to avoid continued offending through those behaviors (Atamoh et al., 2000; Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020; Klein, 2009).

A crucial component of that evidence that may lead to the instigator receiving individualized reform interventions to the deterrence of the crime into the future may constitute the male IPV victim's testimony. In EBP evidence gathering procedure, police might attain such testimony through a privatized and secured interview. For this reason, it is to the benefit of all community stakeholders that police encourage the IPV-involved male to speak to the truth of the situation.

In this study, I explored in depth if male IPV victims perceive that consistent use of EBP forensics by police officers in IPV cases might encourage them to speak out to end the abuse and if it would make any difference for them when compared and contrasted with present police practice. I focused my line of inquiry with mindfulness

and empathy while being conscious of any reactivity or bias. I kept in mind how proactively effective the literature finds EBP evidence gathering in identifying the perpetrator and assessing what is needed for reform of the individual to the deterrence of crime into the future. Within context and in complementary fashion, what happens when police do not apply their EBP evidence gathering training in IPV cases was also explored.

The children psychologically traumatized by constant exposure to IPV may first present antisocial behaviors through acts of juvenile delinquency, and they may then move onto drug crimes, violent gang crimes, sex crimes, etc. (Harris, 2010; Kaur & Garg, 2008; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Stamper, 2005; Widom & Maxfield, 2001). Ultimately, they may then continue the instilled pattern of chronic IPV in their own households (Goldsmith, 2018; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Shorey et al., 2018; Stamper, 2005). They may themselves generate and mold future community threats in their own traumatized images. Their exposed children may also grow up to commit acts against public policy and ultimately become themselves IPV instigators (Goldsmith, 2018; Stamper, 2005). Chronic IPV might then continue ad infinitum, each succeeding generation continuing the unbroken pattern. Such recurrence stacks the odds against police since IPV constitutes the primary source of police calls (Klein, 2009; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005). If police do not consistently apply EBP evidence gathering in all IPV cases, IPV may not be deterred into the future through the judge's assessing that evidence to prescribe reform programs attuned to individual needs for rehabilitation.

When IPV is not then deterred into the future, the risk of police homicide increases along with domestic homicide. IPV is the primary source of both domestic homicide (Barton, 2018; Cops, 2014; Davey, 2018; Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Kaur & Garg, 2008; NIJ, 2011; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005) and police homicide (Matthews, n.d.; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005).

EBPs are proactive in deterring a problem through promoting reform in a way that makes sense to the offender as an individual (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011, 2012, 2013; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Klein, 2009; National Conference of State Legislatures [NCSL], 2019; National Criminal Justice Association [NCJA], 2018; Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020). To promote reform in the most efficient way, a holistic way, EBPs emphasize gathering all evidence that the court may make a rigorous assessment of what is needed for reform. This evidence suggests what kinds of acts have been committed and to what measurable degree behaviors need to be reformed. Through assessing the holistic evidence, the judge may assign to the individual effective programs in counseling and social skills training to promote reform and deter the crime into the future (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020; Klein, 2009; Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020). A holistic assessment of an

offender's antisocial acts and their magnitude more commonly provides for reform and deterrence of crime than for the recidivism much more common to corrections programs.

In standard corrections, as opposed to when EBPs are in place, intake makes no use of such assessments to assign customized individual programs of counseling and social skills training to promote reform and deter future crime (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020; Klein, 2009; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020; Sherman, 2013). EBPs generally provide positive cost-benefit analysis (CBA) concerning money and energy invested to the protection and promotion of the common welfare, while standard corrections commonly does not (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011, 2012, 2013; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Klein, 2009; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020; The Sentencing Project, 2017; Sherman, 2013; White, 2014; Wilson, 2014; Wilson & Petersilia, 2011).

While the four goals of corrections are retribution, deterrence, incapacitation, and rehabilitation, with incapacitation pertaining to time in jail or prison, probation, or community service, the expenses of increasing recidivism and prison overcrowding do not leave money for rehabilitation (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011, 2012, 2013; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020; Council of State

Governments Justice Center, 2011; Klein, 2009; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Roman, 2013; Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020; The Sentencing Project, 2017; Sherman, 2013; Solomon, 2012; White, 2014; Wilson, 2014). Without reform to deter crime, the expenses of recidivism and prison overcrowding continue to rise, along with public threat, as the unreformed returning citizen keeps circulating in and out of the community (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011, 2012, 2013; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Klein, 2009; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Roman, 2013; Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020; The Sentencing Project, 2017; Sherman, 2013; Solomon, 2012; White, 2014; Wilson, 2014). On the other hand, focusing upon EBPs' standards for reform may provide positive CBA related to the money and energy expended in rehabilitating an offender into an amiable and contributing community member, thereby forgoing the future rising expense of recidivism into an overcrowded prison system increasingly taking money from rehabilitation (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011, 2012 2013; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Klein, 2009; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Roman, 2013; Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020; The Sentencing Project, 2017; Sherman, 2013; Solomon, 2012; Weisburd & Majmundar, 2018; White, 2014; Wilson, 2014). Correctional facilities investing in EBPs over standard

corrections from the outset realized positive CBA in more reform and more deterrence as a tradeoff for less crime, recidivism, and prison expense (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011, 2012; , 2013; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Klein, 2009; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Roman, 2013; Secretary’s Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020; The Sentencing Project, 2017; Sherman, 2013; Solomon, 2012; Weisburd & Majmundar, 2018; White, 2014; Wilson, 2014).

With these considerations, if the police were regularly using EBP to gather evidence for the judge to assess, they might regularly obtain evidence indicating cause and effect. for the court to assess to direct appropriate interventions. Such interventions might reform the enabler and instigator to deter the problem into the future (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Douglas & Olshaker, 2017; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; NIJ, 2018c; Stamper, 2005). Objectively gathering evidence to the reforming of the instigator and deterring of the problem instigator might then preclude arresting the male IPV victim who is embarrassed into silence and submission to whatever the female instigator says against him due to his ongoing humiliation at being regularly beaten by a woman (Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, n.d.).

Problem Statement

IPV has long been a problem for the CJS. One specific aspect of this is some police do not use their EBP evidence gathering training when dealing with male IPV

victims (All et al., 2016; Braga, 2015; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; NIJ, 2018c; Sherman, 2013; Stover et al., 2009; Younger, 2011). This problem impacts the male victim because IPV domestic violence directed at males represents over 55-80% of the IPV police calls; however, police arrest the female perpetrators of IPV less than 20% of the time (Ackerman, 2018; All et al., 2016; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). Such occurs when police do not use their EBP evidence gathering training to determine victim from instigator. Gathering such evidence for the court's assessment would allow the judge to prescribe programs specific to the reform of the individual to the deterring of the crime in the future (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Bueermann, 2012; Cops, 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2020; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Sherman, 2013; Stamper, 2005; Stover et al., 2010). When exclusively practicing police professionalism, making arrests for damage done, rather than applying their EBP evidence gathering training, police officers repeatedly make arrests at the same IPV residences. Such is the result of their not providing the court evidence to assess that the court might initiate reform and deterrence interventions through assessing gathered evidence to prescribe rehabilitation programs suited to the individual perpetrator. Concerning IPV instigators, those interventions are commonly individualized psychological and drug counseling programs and individualized job training programs to end the primary sources of IPV: fighting over money and household management as primed by alcohol or other drug consumption (Collins & Spencer, 2002; Flynn &

Graham, 2010; Klein, 2009; NIJ, 2009; Rivera et al., 2015; Soper, 2014). As police do not pursue EBPs' proactive measures to deter crime, but police professionalism's reactive measures to control crime, police officers arrest the male over 80% of the time. Police make such arrests even as the EBP of gathering evidence would indicate that he is the victim over 55-80% of the time (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). In IPV cases, gathering evidence includes noting the following: who has defensive wounds, who has offensive wounds, individualized subject interviews, what any unbiased eyewitness has to contribute, and the physical circumstances of the crime scene, such as the proximity and trajectory of objects thrown or broken or bloodied from being used as weapons (Ackerman, 2018; Braga, 2015; Buntin, 2016; CDC, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Sherman, 2013; Stover, et al., 2010; Younger, May 2011). As the court receives no such evidence to assess, the court introduces no proactive interventions suited to the individual; the instigator goes unreformed, and IPV goes undeterred.

Many possible factors contribute to this problem of not gathering evidence at IPV crime scenes to distinguish victim from instigator and to allow the judge to assess that evidence to prescribe reform programs suited to the individual: police trying to expedite the judicial process through providing judges the expected result of the IPV perpetrator's always being a male, no protest from the male victim embarrassed at being habitually beaten by a female, and the misled court's assigning reform programs not matched to the

correct individuals (All et al., 2016; Braga, 2015; Klein, 2009; NIJ, 2011). Literature reviewed for this study found others have investigated this problem by focusing on EBPs that trained officers to initiate deterrence interventions to IPV (Buntin, 2016; Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; High Point Police, n.d.; Linder & Widh, 2014; Sechist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). None of the literature examined input from the male IPV victim concerning the practicality of such training in encouraging the male IPV victim to speak out to end the abuse, for the sake of himself and all other community stakeholders, including the children. My study will fill this gap, contributing to the body of knowledge needed to provide processes in alleviating the problem of chronic male victimization in IPV.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this qualitative (QUAL) study is to explore whether male IPV victims perceive that police officers would be effective in deterring IPV were the CJS to require them to apply EBPs proactively and consistently in IPV cases.

Research Questions

Specifically, the purpose of this study is to explore whether male IPV victims perceive that regular employment of EBPs by police and judges might make male IPV victims themselves proactive in speaking out to end the abuse. From the outset of the interviews, I will make it transparent to the respondents that EBPs emphasize and enforce evidence collected by police to distinguish victim from perpetrator, and evidence assessment by judges to prescribe individualized reform programs to deter the crime into

the future. Based upon the identified problem and the purpose in response to that problem are the following exploratory qualitative (QUAL) questions:

RQ1: What has the male IPV victim's experience been in dealing with police responding to IPV calls in the past?

RQ2: What would the male IPV victim perceive to be the effect if police and judges were consistently to apply in IPV cases their respective and coordinated EBP trainings for collecting and assessing evidence?

Theoretical Framework

Punctuated Equilibrium Theory delineates why and how a long-standing social policy needs to evolve towards a large-scale transformation. This transformation promotes positive social change (Weible & Sabatier [Eds.], 2018). The positive social change occurs through overturning a long-standing social policy that is increasingly counterproductive to the common welfare.

Paleontologists Eldredge and Gould developed punctuated equilibrium theory (1972). Baumgartner and Jones first presented punctuated equilibrium theory as a model of crucial policy change (1993). Punctuated equilibrium theory provides a proficient balancing act in social policy (Weible & Sabatier [Eds.], 2018). The theory indicates how stability and remediation constitute both viable and essential elements of the social policy process in promoting positive social change.

The theory's endorsement of proportionality provides for the promotion and protection of the common welfare and the common good through the stability of equity

and equality. Since everyone is equal under the law, each deserves equal protection. For these reasons, I will be using punctuated equilibrium theory as the lens to explore whether male IPV victims might perceive that the CJS should consistently use EBP's scientifically objective evidence gathering to distinguish IPV victim from IPV instigator, and whether they then perceive those interventions based upon the judge's assessment of that evidence may then deter an ongoing crime towards extinction.

Nature of the Study

The nature of this study will be qualitative with a phenomenological approach (Saldaña, 2016; Strauss & Glaser, 1965). A phenomenological methodology is aligned with discovering how the male IPV victim would contextually perceive the effectiveness of police responding to IPV cases where police consistently use their EBP evidence gathering training. I am focusing on whether the male IPV victims might perceive that police would be proactively encouraging them to speak out against being victimized by a female if the police officers were to make regular use of scientifically objective EBP evidence gathering in IPV cases. The male IPV victims might perceive that if police were to regularly gather evidence at IPV crime sites, the police might consistently determine the victim from the instigator. The male IPV victim might then not be apprehensive about speaking out to contribute to deterring chronic IPV. By default of the truth's already being made evident, he might overcome the secretiveness that has been the consequence of his embarrassment at being regularly beaten by his female partner. Such focus is consistent with Baumgartner and Jones' philosophy that everyone deserves protection

through equity and equality as recognized by law, and that recognition of such may lead to necessary policymaking reform to move towards extinction a lingering and growing major problem (1993).

With such regard, a steadily building, but largely unacknowledged concern, such as male victimization in IPV, as has become chronic, may suddenly demand recognition. It may demand recognition because of the severely heightened intensity of its growing impact upon the victim, as well as upon the community, through the incremented social ramifications of that major problem. In this study's focus, that major problem increasingly affecting all community stakeholders adversely is chronic IPV, with emphasis upon male victimization. The silence of the intimidated male IPV victim inadvertently enables that major problem. Even so, in presenting a balanced study of exploration, I will be mindful as to whether the male IPV victim perceives that consistent EBP evidence gathering by police would encourage him to speak to the truth of that abuse to end it.

As male victimization in IPV goes unabated, so does the primary source of the following social adversities: domestic homicides, police homicides, juvenile delinquency, drug crimes, and sex crimes. Knowing no other way, children psychologically traumatized by chronic IPV exposure, subsequent to witnessing over 80% of its incidents (Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005), commonly come to perpetuate it through the generations through establishing their own IPV households (Goldsmith, 2018). Then in deference to Baumgartner and Jones (1993), insights gathered from this study may result

in improved CJS policymaking. Consistent use of EBP by CJS actors, with emphasis upon police always employing holistic evidence gathering, may provide positive results that promote positive social change. Through police consistently gathering evidence and judges' constantly assessing it, enablers and instigators might each receive effective support for reform to the promotion of public welfare.

In this study, exploring the insightful perceptions of male IPV victims and assessing the results will weigh the feasibility of evolving a theory a quantitative (QUAN) study might apply to develop an intervention, as through improved CJS policymaking, to solve the problem of chronic female-male IPV. Then again, the male IPV victims might perceive that they would fare no better if proactive EBPs with emphasis upon gathering evidence were consistently applied by police so that the judges might consistently assess that evidence to assign individualized counseling and social skills training programs to reform the instigator and deter the crime. They might perceive that the continued reactive practice of making arrests without gathering evidence to distinguish victim from victimizer would provide no worse results. Male IPV victims might hold the worldview that chronic instigators resist reform and that their becoming identified makes them vindictive towards their victims (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; Buntin, 2016; Corvo et al, 2014; Goldsmith, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Maté, 2010; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ressler et al., 1995; Sechrist et al., 2016; Stamper, 2005; Swan et al., 2008; WebMD, n.d.; Widom & Maxfield, 2001; Younger, 2011). As I mentioned, in conducting a balanced study, I am

open to considering the possibility that there may be reasons the responders might not perceive that consistent use of the police EBP evidence gathering training would encourage the male IPV victims to open up and speak out against the abuse that might be deterred. Depending upon the individual, the male IPV victim might remain reticent to speak out to end the abuse even if police and judges were consistently to apply EBPs with the respective intentions of identifying and reforming the instigator to deter the crime into the future.

After prolonged punishment from a partner the male has not reciprocally abused, the male IPV victim might consider the ethical logic of EBPs to have no real-world significance in hands-on application. After undergoing unwarranted distress upon a daily basis, he might be conditioned into thinking that accepting his unseen yet personally embarrassing beatings in silence is the closest he can come to respecting himself: by being stoic. After many false arrests have precluded his feeling invited to share the truth, he might be preconditioned into never trusting any handling he receives from the police. There are a myriad of possibilities as to why the male IPV victim might not embrace and respond positively to the practice of police regularly using their EBP evidence gathering training. Such is the case even if the purpose of police gathering evidence is to distinguish the victim from the perpetrator to facilitate the judge's assessing the evidence to assign individualized programs to reform the offender, and thereby deter the crime into the future, sparing the male IPV victim continued abuse. For this reason, in exploring whether the male IPV might perceive that police regularly exercising their EBP evidence

gathering training might encourage him to speak out to end the abuse. I will particularly guard against my own reflexivity and let the assessments of the objectively attained results speak for themselves.

Definitions of Terms

The following are key terms in understanding this study's purpose of exploring whether male IPV victims would perceive that regular use of EBPs by the CJS might encourage them to speak out to end the abuse. The definitions of these terms provide salient contextual relevance to this study.

Collective Efficacy: A mutually beneficial, symbiotic relationship between police and community members that involves ongoing collaboration in sharing information about crime scenes or potential crime scenes, to deter any acts against common policy (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; Sklansky, 2010, 2011; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Practicing collective efficacy does not preclude the police from making any necessary arrests for public protection against any transgressions nonetheless committed (Buntin, 2016; CrimeSolutions.Gov, n.d.; Sampson, 2006; Scott, 2003; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sklansky, 2011; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Collective efficacy, in variant forms, and for the purpose of deterrence of otherwise ongoing or recurrent crimes, sometimes including chronic IPV, includes the following: Community Oriented Policing (COP), focused deterrence, hotspots policing, and Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) (Braga, 2006; Braga, 2015; Braga et al., 2012; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b; Buntin, 2016; Rand Corporation,

2019a, 2019b, 2019c; Sklansky, 2010, 2011; Weisburd et al., 2008). Table 1 breaks down the different types of collective efficacy and their focus, approach, and attainable goals in deterring crime.

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Table 1

Types of Collective Efficacy

Type of Collective Efficacy	Type of Crimes to Deter	Method Used	Desired Deterrence Outcomes
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Community-Oriented Policing (COP)	<p>Minor offenses, not major ones as in hotspots policing, focused deterrence, or POP, although in all forms of collective efficacy, some degree of strategizing in dealing with specific community concerns occurs.</p> <p>The primary purpose of COP is to build strong relations between police and community members; crime reduction is not the primary concern. Through its iterative process, the primary concerns of COP are ensuring and promoting public safety and problem solving in responding to community crime and disorder situations. A generally safe and harmonious community is the focus.</p>	<p>A philosophy, or logic model of policing and an organizational strategy, as related to POP, that promotes order maintenance, conflict resolution, provision of services through problem solving, and other activities. Police and community members collaborate in information sharing and mutual support. When one or community members report or directly provide police information of a minor public welfare concern, police typically park in front of the designated area of social disobedience to diffuse the crime of minor impact: a loud party, juvenile vandalism of</p>	Diffuse lesser activity against public policy.
<p>Focused deterrence, as it contains all the tenets of EBP in a more intensive form, particularly through</p>	<p>Major problems: Felonies: Homicide, gang violence, gun violence, assault, battery, major drug</p>	<p>Direct interaction between police and offender, in which police make clear to the offender there is</p>	<p>Reform perpetrator through aligned interventions in counseling and social skills training to deter</p>

<p>ongoing evidence gathering of all the offender's behavior, and making clear to the offender that there is no positive CBA in continued offending, for the cost will outweigh the rewards: long term incarceration. Pulling levers, legal sanctions executed with swiftness, certainty, and severity, will ensure as much. Unlike EBP evidence gathering at crime scenes, EBP policing, focused deterrence puts the constant vigilance of the entire community, including the police, on the offender. Focused deterrence is then a collective efficacy program, while EBPs in general, including gathering evidence from crime scenes in EBP policing, are not.</p>	<p>dealing, crimes of robbery or burglary for drug money, IPV, et cetera.</p>	<p>ongoing vigilance of the offender through the participation of all community stakeholders, including the police. The police also make clear the offender undergoing constant observation has two choices: 1) Receive counseling and social skills training to reform, or 2) Continue offending, and pulling levers, legal sanctions executed with certainty, swiftness, and severity, will have him incarcerated for a long time.</p>	<p>the criminal behavior into the future.</p>
<p>Hotspots Policing</p>	<p>Clusters of high crimes in small areas, since crime is not evenly spread across any given area.</p>	<p>Concentrating upon areas of frequent high crimes, through an ongoing information exchange in the collaboration between community members and</p>	<p>Diffuse activity against public policy: general deterrence and criminality reduction, along with spillover effect in adjacent areas, and decelerating crime of POP concern as underlying conditions</p>

		police. Illegal activity diffuses as police arrive and park out front or seek entrance as response to site might indicate necessary.	of hotspots areas are remediated through the collaboration of collective efficacy.
Problem-Oriented Policing (POP)	Major problems: Felonies: Homicide, gang violence, gun violence, assault, battery, major drug dealing, crimes of robbery or burglary for drug money, IPV, et cetera.	Identifying underlying causes of crime problems, and then framing responses tailored to deterring those problems, using a wide variety of methods and tactics deemed appropriate as based upon those analyses, while using an iterative approach.	Customizing responses, such as using collaboration of collective efficacy for changing the underlying conditions of hotspots, arresting offenders, et cetera, to deter the crime's recurrence.

(Braga, 2006; Braga, 2015; Braga et al., 2012; Brandon, 2018; Bueermann, 2012; Center for Evidence-Based Crime, 2018; CrimeSolutions.Gov, n.d.; Sampson, 2006; Scott, 2003; Sklansky, 2011; Weisburd et al., 2008; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

Community-Oriented Policing (COP): A form of collective efficacy, community members' collaborating with the police. Community members and police share information about crime sites and potential crime sites. They share information to deter crime, at least temporarily (Braga, 2015; Sklansky, 2011; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). COP constitutes both a philosophy of policing, in the form of being a logic model for policing, and an organizational strategy. Police agencies embrace a vision that their

community function is larger than just reacting to and processing crime. This vision comprises the following: 1) Citizen involvement in identifying and addressing public safety concerns, 2) Decentralizing decision making in developing responses to locally defined problems, and 3) Problem solving (Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018, p. 64). In COP, as in all other forms of collective efficacy but focused deterrence, the deterrence measure typically involves the following. A community member communicates to the CJS that a lesser act against common policy, such as a loud party, minor vandalism on an uninhabited structure, casual drug dealing, et cetera, is occurring or about to occur at a particular location. An officer parks a cruiser in that location for approximately fifteen minutes, until the circumstance is discouraged; it subsides through diffusion. Typically, unlike in the proactive collective efficacy program of focused deterrence, there is no face-to-face interaction between the police officers and any perpetrator, even if the illegal activity is recurrent to the same area. Such deterrence as COP affords is subsequently temporary, typically requiring enforcement again within a few hours or by the next day. Such is commonly the circumstance since no perpetrator has been informed through face-to-face interaction of the consequences of continued offending, nor of the benefits of accepting the opportunity to reform through community support programs (Braga, 2015; Sklansky, 2011; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA): Whatever works in providing a positive outcome with regards to money, energy, and lives invested, as in solving problems, such as chronic IPV. An examination of comparing costs to benefits, best for least investment,

arbitrates which formula or solution to take; as in, which intervention is best to develop (Sherman, 2013). EBPs are to the purpose of CBA (Braga, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Roman, 2012; Sherman, 2013; Solomon, 2012).

Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs): Whatever works for positive CBA in problem solving (Sherman, 2013). EBP comprises evidence gathering by police to determine cause and effect in crime scenes and subsequently distinguish the victim from the perpetrator. The judge assesses that evidence to prescribe individualized counseling and social skills training programs to reform the perpetrator and deter the crime into the future. In IPV cases, the evidence may encompass the following: who has offensive wounds, who has defensive wounds, separate interviews with each IPV involved individual when each is out of hearing range of the other, unbiased eyewitness testimony, and the crime scene itself, inclusive of objects broken, bloodied, or brought out when used as weapons (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Braga et al., 2019; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Maupin, 2020; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Mulhausen, 2018; National Institute of Justice [NIJ] 2018c; Ressler et al., 1995; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Stamper, 2005; WebMD, n.d.; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). The crime scene may present a door or doors broken through to attack someone, thrown objects, broken objects, objects bloodied from being used for bludgeoning, stabbing, or slashing, a visible knife or gun

when such would not usually be in the open, et cetera (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Braga et al., 2019; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Maupin, 2020; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Mulhausen, 2018; National Institute of Justice [NIJ] 2018c; Ressler et al., 1995; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Stamper, 2005; WebMD, n.d.; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). In EBPs, as the police officers gather evidence and the court then assesses that evidence to introduce appropriate interventions for reform, the police officers and the judge recognize the individual's Fourth Amendment right to be secure in person and possessions, Fourteenth Amendment right not to be denied life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause affirming everyone has equity and equality under the law (Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Within the context of effective evidence gathering--objective evidence gathering--to determine cause and effect, in which What + How = Who (Douglass & Olshaker, 2017, p. 85), police use their EBP evidence gathering training to distinguish victim from perpetrator through the evidence surrounding each, not through presumption nor randomness. The perpetrator initiating the incident and identified by the evidence as causing physical harm could reform and avoid future incarceration. The court provides individualized intervention programs in counseling and social skills training (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011; Braga, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018; NCJA, 2018;

NCSL, 2019; Roman, 2012; Sherman, 2013; Solomon, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

Focused Deterrence: Offender-focused deterrence, also known as pulling levers (Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Focused deterrence is an EBP-based strategy designed to deter crime among a particular offending population. Reforming the offender takes precedence over temporarily protecting the victim through detaining the offender. As the offender is reformed, the victim is protected into the future through the deterring of antisocial, criminal behavior (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; Sechrist et al., 2016). Police often implement focused deterrence in combination with interventions typical of a Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) approach. POP makes use of collective efficacy in concentrating upon a specific and persistent threat that is a disease to the community, even if the number of perpetrators is small (Scott, 2003). The harm engendered by the disease is nonetheless statistically significant, as is the case with youth gang gun violence (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012c; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Focused deterrence allows police to increase the certainty, swiftness, and severity of punishment in innovative ways if the offender refuses counseling and social skills training to reform to the deterrence of the felonious behavior (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012c; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

In the mid-1990s, police implemented the first focused deterrence intervention: Operation Ceasefire. Their purpose was to reduce homicide from youth gang gun violence in Boston, Massachusetts (Braga, 2015; Kennedy e al., 2001; Weisburd &

Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). The plan was to deter violence through reaching out directly to the offenders, herein gang members, and explicitly saying the police would no longer tolerate violence. Police backed that message through the assurance of pulling every lever, using every legal sanction available, with certainty, swiftness, and severity, if the gang members persisted in instigating violence (Braga, 2015; Kennedy et al., 2001). Directly interacting with offenders is central to the focused deterrence strategy. The officers make clear both the incentives for compliance and the consequences for noncompliance, persisting in criminal activity. The officers make transparent to each offender there is no positive CBA for the offender in continued offending. The costs will outweigh the benefits: all the penalties of loss of freedom for a long time. Most offender-focused deterrence interventions target criminally active groups and networks, such as gangs and drug crews (Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). As indicated and cited in the <https://academicguides.waldenu.edu/writingcenter/publication/abstracts> of key terms, the literature review, and throughout this study as substantiates the merits of its explorations, focused deterrence interventions have also effectively deterred male-female IPV (Buntin, 2016; Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016).

Focused deterrence interventions target the specific antisocial behaviors of chronic offenders. Focused deterrence strategists recognize these persistent yet relatively small populations as highly vulnerable to criminal justice sanctions (Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). The effective strategy remains consistent across all areas of

criminal activity: directly confronting offenders, making them aware that a prevalence of the community's stakeholders, including the police, are vigilantly observing their behaviors, telling them continued offending will not be tolerated, and informing them how the system will respond if they continue to violate behavioral standards (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; High Point Police, n.d.; Kennedy et al., 2001; Sechrist et al., 2016; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Essential to the effectiveness of focused deterrence in diffusing criminal behavior are the face-to-face interactions between police officers and offenders, leaving no doubt that the collaborative community has the offender under ongoing surveillance, and that continued offending will result in long term incarceration.

Focused deterrence is a combination of collective efficacy, police and community working together, and POP. There is community stakeholder collaboration in concentrating upon and eliminating an ongoing problem that is small in its operation, yet far reaching in its damage, collateral damage, and repercussions. Such crimes are inclusive of gun violence, open-air drug dealing, crimes for drug money, and male female IPV (Braga, 2015; Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Kennedy et al. 2001; Sechrist et al., 2016). Focused deterrence has demonstrated itself effective in deterring each of these felonious acts into the future (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; High Point Police, n.d.; Kennedy et al., 2001; Sechrist et al., 2016; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

In the focused deterrence strategy, the concern emphasized is not just upon increased risk of offending. Emphasis is also upon decreasing opportunity structures for violence. Focused deterrence advocates promote deflecting offenders from crime through increasing the collective efficacy of communities and increasing the legitimacy of police actions (Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). In all cases in which the police effectively apply focused deterrence, they not only directly and proactively make clear to the offender that the offender will not know positive CBA in continued offending, for the entire community is watching. The police also make clear to the offender that the community will provide whatever psychological counseling, drug counseling, social skills training, and job skills training the offender needs to be reformed from a compulsion to offend (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; High Point Police, n.d.; Kennedy et al., 2001; Sechrist et al., 2016; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). This strategy demonstrates itself effective in deterring male female IPV (Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016). To the purpose of this study, perhaps male IPV victims might perceive consistent use of EBPs by police officers effective in encouraging them to speak out to end the abuse as the police use the evidence to identify the female perpetrator and confront her directly.

Evidence Gathering: The objective attaining of empirically based, scientific evidence as is readily available to police without forensics testing. In IPV cases, police are to use their EBP training to note such as the following: who has defensive wounds,

who has offensive wounds, ballistic trajectories as of bullets or knife wounds, unbiased eyewitness testimony, subject statements in view of the physical facts, blood spatter, the crime scene in specifics and as a whole, et cetera (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Braga, et al., 2019; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Maupin, 2020; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Mulhausen, 2018; National Institute of Justice [NIJ] 2018c; Ressler et al., 1995; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Stamper, 2005; WebMD, n.d.; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). In EBP evidence gathering, police focus upon ascertaining the crime committed and who committed it. Police use the evidence to determine the victim from the perpetrator. The court assesses the evidence to assign to the perpetrator appropriate intervention programs of counseling and social skills training. The offender is to be reformed. The crime is to be deterred into the future (All et al., 2016; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Cross et al., 2014; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018).

Help-Seeking: The process of outreaching for support from an agency, relatives, friends, et cetera to cope with a problem (Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Corvo et al., 2016; Gomberg, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Holmes & Backes, 2016; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, n.d.). Help-seeking is often particularly challenging for the male IPV victim (Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Gomberg, 2018; Holmes & Backes, 2016; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, n.d.). After long exposure to being regularly beaten and humiliated by a female, the male

IPV victim may be embarrassed about sharing an intimate concern (Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Gomberg, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Holmes & Backes, 2016; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, n.d.). Also, there are fewer support agencies for male IPV victims than for female IPV victims (CDC, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Holmes & Bakes, 2016; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017). Finally, the support agencies for male IPV victims are often of lower quality than those for female IPV victims in providing information, direction, and support (Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Gomberg, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017).

Hotspots Policing: A form of collective efficacy, community members' collaborating with police. In hotspots policing, police officers regularly patrol clustered areas of recurring crime, of which the other community stakeholders have made them aware, to the purpose of deterring such crime—at least temporarily. As in the collective efficacy programs of COP and POP, in hotspots policing, an officer receiving a community member tip of a site in which illegal activity is occurring or about to occur parks his cruiser there until the problem diffuses. As in COP or POP, hotspots policing typically requires the same kind of deterrence within a few hours or by the next day (Braga, 2015; Braga et al., 2012; Braga, 2006; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): Abuse instigated by a current or former spouse or partner against a current or former spouse or partner of a current or previous domestic relationship. IPV involved individuals may comprise adults, emancipated minors, those

presently or formerly dating or engaged, or those having a child in common. IPV may take any or all the following forms of abuse: physical, psychological, verbal, sexual assault, sexual battery, bidirectionality, coerced economic dependence, deprivation of access to children or pets, et cetera (Cross et al., 2014; Gomberg, 2018; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017).

Minnesota Domestic Violence Experiment (MDVE): Conducted for 18 months, between 1981 and 1982, when IPV was still a misdemeanor, the MDVE conducted the first scientifically controlled testing of the effects of arrest upon any crime. The results indicated arrest to be the most effective means of the three standard police procedures for reducing IPV, the other two being separation and mediation. Psychologists developed the strategies, and police executed them. To measure batterer recidivism, investigators tracked repeat calls for service and interviewed victims (DeLeon-Granados et al., 2005; Maxwell et al., 2001; Sherman, 2013; Sherman & Berk, 1984).

Police Professionalism: Making arrests once damage occurs, even in repeated sites of such damage, such as chronic IPV homes. Police professionalism forgoes introducing interventions to deter the problem causing that damage, whether in the present or future (Sklansky, 2011; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Police professionalism does not involve introducing deterrence measures either by the police officers themselves or in collaboration with the judge. Police professionalism does not have police officers looking to solve an underlying problem, as in POP. Police professionalism does not have police officers using their EBP training to gather evidence

to determine victim from perpetrator or for the court to assign individualized reform programs of counseling and social skills training to the offender. Since police professionalism does not promote deterrence, it is reactive. Crime is controlled as the offender is detained. Police programs that promote deterrence, as do COP, POP, hotspots policing, and EBPs, are proactive. They diffuse crime's occurring in the present, recurring in the future, or both through motivating the offender to stop offending. They are not limited to stopping offending only so long as they incapacitate the offender (All et al., 2016; Braga, 2006; Braga, 2015; Braga et al., 2012; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012; Brandon, 2018; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Center for Evidence-Based Crime, 2018; Cops, 2014; CrimeSolutions.Gov, n.d.; Cross et al., 2014; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018; Sampson, 2006; Scott, 2003; Sklansky, 2011; Weisburd et al., 2008; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD): A mental health condition triggered by a terrifying event, including a significant problem, such as chronic IPV, either through experiencing it directly or through witnessing it. Symptoms are as follows: flashbacks, severe anxiety, uncontrollable thoughts as instigated by the event, nightmares, et cetera (Dardis et al., 2018; Kelly, 2010; Mayo Clinic, 2019). Police officers also commonly suffer PTSD (Beshears, n.d.; Dawson, 2019; NIJU, 2012; Thomas, 2018). Police face the daily difficulty of undertaking a dangerous job with little positive recognition and being regularly recalled to the same recurrently hazardous sites of chronic IPV, even while

knowing those sites to be the primary source of police homicide (Matthews, n.d.; Stamper, 2005). In being sent yet again to an IPV site, police officers commonly remark that this next call may be their last call anywhere (Dawson, 2019; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic, 2019; NIJ, 2012; Thomas, 2018; Stamper, 2005).

Proactive Policing: Forms of police work, such as COP, hotspots policing, focused deterrence, POP, and Evidence-Based Policing, or evidence gathering at crime sites, requiring police to regard each case as unique and so needing individualized understanding, strategizing, and interaction to introduce effective interventions to deter the crime, whether in the present or into the future or both (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012, 2015; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Cops, 2014; Centers for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; CrimeSolutions.Gov, n.d.; High Point Police, n.d.; Sampson, 2006; Scott, 2003; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sklansky, 2011; 2016; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Proactive policing may deter the crime's recurring, depending upon the strategy used in any given circumstance. The primary goal of proactive policing is crime prevention (Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018, p. 188). Proactive policing runs contrary to reactive policing, falling back upon standard procedure in every case, and thereby not introducing anything that might deter the recurrence of the crime in the same place under the same circumstances (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012, 2015; Buntin, 2016; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Cops, 2014; CrimeSolutions.Gov, n.d.; High Point Police, n.d.; Sampson, 2006; Scott, 2003; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sklansky, 2011; 2016; Weisburd & Majmundar

[Eds.], 2018). An example of reactive policing is police professionalism, exclusively making arrests, even in recurrent sites of the same crime, such as chronic IPV households (Klein, 2009; Sklansky, 2011).

Proactive policing constitutes all policing strategies having a common goal in preventing or reducing crime and disorder. Proactive policing is distinguished from the reactive practices of focusing primarily upon uncovering ongoing crime or upon investigating or responding to crimes that have occurred. The elements of proactivity include the following: emphasizing prevention, mobilizing resources through police initiative, and targeting the broader underlying forces at work, those driving crime and disorder. Proactive policing thereby contrasts with reactive policing. Reactive policing emphasizes reacting to crimes after an occurrence, mobilizing resources only in response to the external requests of community members, and focusing only upon the particulars of a given criminal. There is no concentrating upon the underlying forces driving the crime and disorder that there may be reform of the perpetrator and deterrence of the crime in the present or into the future (Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.] 2018, p. 31).

Problem-Oriented Policing (POP): A form of collective efficacy, community members' collaborating with police, as are COP, hotspots policing, and focused deterrence, yet closer to focused deterrence for using an analytic method for developing crime reduction tactics. POP's strategy uses theories of criminal opportunity, rational choice, routine activities, et cetera, to analyze crime problems and develop appropriate, proactive responses (Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). POP uses an iterative

process of problem identification, analysis, response, assessment, and adjustment, comprising scanning, analysis, response, and assessment (SARA) for proactive intervention. POP's adaptable and dynamic analytic method provides a framework for detecting and understanding the complex mechanisms of persistent crime problems, such as homicide, gang violence, drug crime violence, and IPV (Brandon, 2015; Braga, 2015; Crime Solutions.Gov, n.d.; Sampson, 2006; Scott, 2003; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018; Weisburd et al., 2008). Reciprocally, POP allows the designing of interventions specific to remediating the underlying conditions instigating particular crime problems (Braga, 2015; Crime Solutions.Gov, n.d.; Sampson, 2006; Scott, 2003; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Those proactive responses may then be diverse through being unique to a given situation. POP uses a variety of tactics and practices: collective efficacy, modification of the physical environment, arresting offenders, et cetera (Braga, 2015; Scott, 2003; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

POP specifically requires police to be proactive through identifying underlying problems and developing an array of tactics to address those specific problems as they are analogous to being diseases to the community (Scott, 2003); they may not just employ a general police tactic (CrimeSolutions.Gov, n.d.; Goldstein, 1990; Scott, 2003; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018, p. 135; Weisburd et al., 2008). Notwithstanding, research suggests police commonly find designing and implementing a suitable intervention difficult (Braga and Weisburd, 2006; Brandon, 2015; Weisburd et al., 2008). Then becoming more reactive than proactive for lack of strong problem analysis capabilities,

police tend to fall back on traditional methods (Braga & Weisburd, 2006; Brandon, 2015; Sampson, 2006; Scott, 2003; Weisburd, 1990; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2008; Weisburd et al., 2008). IPV appears as a case in point, particularly when police feel themselves pressured by judges to find the male the instigator anyway (Klein, 2009). The police officers then resort to the reactive tactic of police professionalism, making arrests, even in recurrent scenes of criminal activity (Klein, 2009; Sklansky, 2011). Otherwise, concerning the general efficacy of a proactive policing strategizing approach, POP has demonstrated some significance in deterring gun violence and gang activities (Weisburd & Majmundar, [Eds.], 2018).

Pulling Levers: Legal sanctions used with swiftness, certainty, and severity in EBP-based focused deterrence to encourage reform (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b; Buntin, 2016; Kennedy et al., 2001; Sechrist et al., 2016; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). The reform ends perpetration of a major problem. A major problem persistently threatens community stakeholders, even while the percentage of perpetrators may be small in proportion to the rest of the community (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a; 2012b; Buntin, 2016; Scott, 2006; Sechrist et al., 2016; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Examples of such issues are youth gang gun violence, gun violence in general, open-air opioid drug dealing, crimes of robbery and burglary for drug money, male-female chronic IPV, et cetera. (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2015; Buntin, 2016; Scott, 2006; Sechrist et al., 2016; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

In enforcing focused deterrence, a detective directly accosts the habitual perpetrator of a significant problem. The detective makes clear that the offender is under the constant vigilance of all community stakeholders, including the police. If the offender persists in offending, the CJS will pull levers, employ legal sanctions with certainty, swiftness, and severity (Braga & Weisburd, 2015; Kennedy et al., 2001; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2008). Unless the offender then agrees to receive the counseling and social skills training necessary to reform, the following occurs. The CJS actors bring together the evidence against the offender: defensive wounds, offensive wounds, interviews with involved subjects, unbiased eyewitness testimony, the damage within the crime scene, et cetera (Buntin, 2016; Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016). The CJS actors convince the offender that the cost of continuing to offend outweighs the benefits; there is no positive CBA in persistent offending. Persistent offending will result in a long incarceration (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b; Buntin, 2016; Sechrist et al., 2016). The offender almost invariably reforms, thereby almost always contributing to solving the major problem through participating in its deterrence (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2015; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Cops, 2014).

Punctuated Equilibrium Theory: The necessity of engaging policymaking change in evolving a longstanding and incremental major problem towards extinction to the promotion of positive social change (Weible & Sabatier [Eds.], 2018). IPV is such a major problem (All et al., 2008; Barton, 2018; Buntin, 2016; Center for Evidence-Based

Crime Policy, 2018; Cops, 2014; CrimeSolutions.Gov, n.d.; High Point Police, n.d.; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Sampson, 2006; Scott, 2003; Sechrist et al., 2016; Swan et al, 2008; WebMD, n.d.; Younger, 2011).

Reactive Policing: Resorting to standard police procedure, rather than exploring and reflecting upon the circumstance of each case to introduce interventions as would be suited to deterring the crime's recurrence at the same site under the same circumstances, as in POP or focused deterrence or EBP policing in general (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Cops, 2014; CrimeSolutions.Gov, n.d.; High Point Police, n.d.; Sampson, 2006; Scott, 2003; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sklansky, 2011; 2016; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Police professionalism is an example of reactive policing. Police professionalism is making arrests, even with recurrence of the same crime in the same sites, as in chronic IPV. Police professionalism introduces no interventions to deter a particular crime's recurring in a particular place due to the ongoing behavior of a particular individual or individuals associated with that place (Klein, 2009; Sklansky, 2011).

Assumptions

Qualitative research generates multiple perspectives. Conducting a study then requires acknowledging certain assumptions. Firstly, I assume the inclusion criteria must yield participants experienced with the phenomena herein studied. Secondly, I assume the participants are open and forthcoming in their responding to questions during their online

interview. To encourage enthusiastic, persevering, and candid participation, I will assure all respondents that participation in the online questionnaire is completely anonymous; I will not be taking their names nor any contact information from them. I will additionally reassure them that I will keep all their information in the strictest confidence--there will be no possibility of deductive disclosure--and that I will, correspondingly, consistently use pseudonyms, i.e., coded numbers, to ensure their absolute anonymity. Further, I will inform them that they will be free to withdraw from the study at any time, even from the outset, without delay or hazard. Thirdly, as the researcher, I assume I will be objective throughout the research process, that I will be aware of my own biases, and that I will be able to manage them so that they will not be obtrusive to the study's trustworthiness. Fourthly, and finally, I assume I will have adequate participants for saturation so that there is sufficient data for identifying essential themes.

Scope and Delimitations

In my study, I invite all adult male IPV survivors over twenty-one to speak out to share their insights as to what CJS actors might best do to extinguish the major problem that is chronic IPV. I place emphasis upon police consistently gathering evidence to distinguish victim from instigator so that the male IPV victim is not arrested. False arrest of the male victim enables the problem as he is additionally discouraged to speak out against the ongoing abuse. His embarrassment at being persistently beaten by his female partner already induces him towards silence.

Transferability is the extent to which one study's results may be relatable to another study's results in accordance with situation, time, and setting (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). My purpose as a qualitative researcher is to empower readers through thick description to enter the contextual circumstance of the population studied that those readers may draw their own conclusions (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004).

Limitations

Potential limitations and barriers to collecting the data include the following:

- Recruitment of participants due to their embarrassment at having been beaten by a female.
- Mortality as attrition from participants' not following through in completing interviews from first responding to the flier to answering the online questions.
- Not conducting focus groups for more detailed insights since complete anonymity is used to encourage participation from highly self-conscious individuals.
- Maturity in participant change of focus and perspective over the course of the coming to respond to the online interview questions.
- History in intervening events' affecting the reflections and viewpoint of the interviewee before responding to the online interview questions.

Any or all the above might negatively impact rapport and honest responses (Langbein, 2012; Ulin et al., 2005). There will be no risk of contamination. Respect for

absolute anonymity will ensure that interviewees have no knowledge of, much less contact with each other.

Significance of the Study

The results of this study may provide insights into what is needed to improve the circumstance of chronic male victimization in IPV. The localized insights this population shares might positively influence CJS policymaking. Male IPV victims might stop being IPV victims. Instead, police might consistently use scientifically objective EBP evidence gathering to distinguish enablers from perpetrators. Then the following might happen. Male IPV victims might become open to speaking out against the abuse to end it. As judges assess the evidence provided by the police and the male IPV victim's substantiated testimony, male IPV victims and female IPV instigators might receive individualized psychological counseling, drug counseling, job training, and social skills training to end the otherwise chronic victimization. The male might no longer be an enabler. He might not be seeking the sanctuary of alcohol or other drugs to numb the pain and quiet his own emotional responses while suffering the torture of every day's persecutions (Collins & Spencer, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; Klein, 2009; NIJ, 2009; Soper, 2014). The female might no longer be a perpetrator daily priming herself on alcohol or other drugs before launching into her attacks upon her male partner (Collins & Spencer, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; Klein, 2009; NIJ, 2009; Soper, 2014). The domestic partners might no longer be self-situated in a respectively defensive or offensive position to quarrel violently over money or household management, as constitutes the

primary source of IPV incidents (Collins & Spencer, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; Keams et al., 2016; NIJ, 2009; Soper, 2014). They might instead responsibly and rationally discuss each recurring circumstance of concern to come to a reasonable resolve. Perhaps EBP interventions will allow such ongoing accord. Then IPV might end.

Other benefits in community stakeholder welfare might then also occur. IPV might no longer be the primary source of police calls. There might be fewer repeat calls to the same IPV residences. The primary source of police homicide, IPV calls, might be reduced. IPV might no longer be the primary source of domestic homicide. Sheltered from exposure to chronic domestic violence, children might no longer be psychologically traumatized such as to drop out of school and endanger community stakeholders through participating in juvenile delinquency, drug crimes, youth gang violence, sexual assault, sexual battery, et cetera. They might not risk becoming career criminals if ever forced to serve time. Finally, as children might no longer be psychologically traumatized by chronic domestic violence, they might curtail the perpetuation of IPV. They might not establish their own IPV households.

Summary

I have discovered a plethora of information on the contextual circumstances of the male IPV victims requiring recognition, intervention, and support to be willing to speak out to end the abuse. In relation to this, there is emphasis upon police needing to practice EBP evidence gathering consistently that they may demonstrate objectivity in dealing

with both the female and the male in IPV cases. Concerning the welfare of community stakeholders there are more positive CBA in gathering evidence for the court to assess to assign programs to rehabilitate an offender and deter crime into the future, than in paying for ongoing recidivism and the recurring damages of a perpetually unreformed returning citizen. There is the potential added dividend that the reformed returning citizen may become a contributing member of the community and the common welfare through counseling and job skills training (Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Roman, 2013; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Solomon, 2012). Conversely, I have uncovered no literature indicating that police regularly use their EBP evidence gathering training when dealing with chronic IPV cases, including when the victim is male.

Through consistently applying their EBP evidence gathering training, the police might regularly distinguish victim from instigator, ascertain cause and effect, and provide evidence the court may assess to determine what is needed in individualized counseling and social skills training to promote reform. Reform may deter crime into the future.

Through the perspective of punctuated equilibrium theory, the court's regularly making these assessments to assign individualized reform programs might promote positive social change through deterring the major problem that is chronic IPV. Notwithstanding, to date, there is no literature indicating whether the male IPV victim perceives regular employment of EBP evidence gathering by police and evidence assessment would encourage him to speak out to end the abuse.

In this study, I explore what might make the male IPV survivor willing to hear that he might contribute to ending chronic IPV. This study consists of five chapters. In Chapter 1, I introduced the study, laid its background, presented a problem statement, indicated a gap in the literature as concerns developing an intervention to the promotion of positive social change, indicated the study's purpose, provided research questions, defined punctuated equilibrium theory as its application may promote positive social change, indicated the nature of the study, defined key terms, indicated assumptions, indicated scope and delimitations, indicated limitations, indicated the study's significance, and presented a summary.

In Chapter 2, I provide an overview of the literature search strategies, describe the gap in the literature, expand upon the contextual salience of the theoretical framework, and provide a literature review.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Introduction

The CJS has increasingly come to appreciate the gravity of chronic IPV as a problem affecting community stakeholders. Since the 1970s, the CJS has moved IPV from a misdemeanor to a felony (Braga, 2015; Erez, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; Klein, 2009; Sherman, 2013). In such course, the CJS has recognized programs such as the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment (MDVE) provided marginal significance in deterring IPV in frequency and intensity (Sherman, 2013). The CJS has also seen POP, designed to solve major problems, including IPV, fail in deterring IPV, even as the CJS has assigned IPV felony status (Braga, 2015; Brandon, 2015; Erez, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; Klein, 2009). IPV's now being a felony generally requires an arrest in each IPV case (Klein, 2009; Flynn & Graham, 2010). Through the perspective of punctuated equilibrium, the concern for eliminating IPV has then become increasingly compounded as police oftentimes feel they are expediting the judicial system through assuming the IPV involved male is probably the instigator (Klein, 2009; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005).

As police officers feel inclined to expedite the judicial process through providing certain judges the anticipated result of the male's likely being the IPV instigator, they commonly forego the EBP deterrent intervention in which they have been trained: gathering evidence (Bueermann, 2012; Klein, 2009; Mulhausen, 2018; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005). Using EBP deterrent intervention requires the police use EBP

evidence gathering to distinguish the victim from the instigator. Making such distinction allows court-directed programs to protect the former through reforming the latter (All et al., 2016; Bueermann, 2012; Klein, 2009; Maupin, 2020; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Mulhausen, 2018; WebMD, n.d.). When foregoing their EBP evidence gathering training as allows distinguishing victim from victimizer, police use their police professionalism training: making arrests to control crime in the present, rather than to deter it into the future (Klein, 2009). Subsequently, although EBP evidence gathering would indicate the female the instigator in over 55-80% of IPV cases, the police arrest the male in over 80% of IPV cases, even though he is the victim, the one abused (Ackerman, 2018; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, n.d.; Stamper, 2005; Younger, 2011). Unidentified as the target of the abuse, but through default of arrest misidentified as the perpetrator, the male IPV victim, already demoralized at being habitually beaten by a female, is disinclined to speak out to end the abuse (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017). Remaining silent, he unwittingly becomes an enabler of chronic IPV.

Recently, leading areas of human services have increasingly promoted a major upsurge in studies concerning the use of EBP to solve major problems, such as IPV (Braga, 2015; Cops, 2014; Gomberg, 2018; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Maté, 2010; Neufield & Maté, 2008; Stamper, 2005; Younger, 2011). Included within the scope of these studies there is concern with improving the circumstance of the silent, male IPV victim (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017;

Younger, 2011). Through such empathic and individualized support as provided by EBPs, which consistently makes use of evidence, including subject interviews, to assess what is needed to solve a problem, he might speak out against the abuse and thereby end it (Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; NCADV, 2015; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Younger, 2011).

The purpose of this study is to fill a gap in the literature by exploring whether the male IPV victim perceives EBP interventions would end his silence. At the same time, I am being mindful of and open to the possibility that his perceptions of the circumstances of his having experienced ongoing abuse might cause him to see another remedy is needed. He might perceive there is no possibility of a remedy. He might see the female perpetrator and the police as locked into behavioral patterns that no CJS policy reform will undo. He might even perceive that concerning his individual case, the police officers have not been unreasonable. He might take it as a given that people in general and police officers expect the male to be the IPV perpetrator. Through such assumption and the embarrassment of his being regularly beaten by a female, he might not feel compelled to speak out to indicate that in his case he is not the IPV instigator. He might continue to feel so uncompelled even when the possibility of interventions to his situation is raised and his emic perceptions and insights are respected as being worth hearing (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Maté, 2010; NCADV, 2015; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Younger, 2011).

In this literature review, I build upon the background Chapter 1 provides. I examine literature pertaining to the police response to the male IPV victim as such response either reinforces his silence since he is already embarrassed at being beaten by his female partner or is not motivational to his speaking out. I begin the literature review with an overview of the literature research. I discuss the theoretical framework. I speak about the personal encumbrances and social stigmas preventing the male IPV victim from speaking out. Finally, I summarize the literature and conclude by discussing how this study may fill a gap in the literature.

Literature Search Strategy

The articles I have selected for this study over the past five years all pertain to filling a gap in the literature as concerns exploring and possibly discovering how the CJS may encourage the male IPV victim to speak out to end chronic IPV. The keywords for my study are as follows: *evidence-based practices (EBPs)*, *collective efficacy*, *focused deterrence*, *intimate partner violence (IPV)*, and *police professionalism*. I searched for these keywords in the following resources: National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Research Gate, United States Department of Justice (USDJA), and the Walden University Library databases. These databases included the following: EBSCOHost, Educational Resource Information Center (ERIC), MEDLINE, PsycARTICLES, PsycINFO, PsycNET, PubMed, SAGE full text collection, and SocINDEX.

Theoretical Framework for the Study

This study's framework is punctuated equilibrium (Eldredge & Gould, 1972). This approach concerns the potential of applying a particular social theory to the promotion of positive social change. In this study, the focus is the termination of the primary source of IPV: male victimization in IPV. This theory provides a method for understanding and initiating necessary change in complex social systems. Explicitly, the method constitutes a tool for focusing upon the evolution of policy change to the promotion of positive social change as a persistent and growing problem indicates the need for such change. Through the focused perspective of this theory, amended policymaking may benefit community stakeholders.

Most social systems remain in an extended period of stasis until suddenly punctuated by shifts of radical change. That change is recognized as necessary to the promotion of universal welfare (Weible & Sabatier [Eds.], 2018). To the promotion of positive social change, the purpose of this qualitative study is to fill a gap in the literature by exploring the localized insights of this population constituting male IPV victims. I will ask participants to share their perceptions of what may evolve female-male IPV towards extinction. I seek to discover what participants perceive police might do in responding to their cases to ease them into speaking out to end the abuse.

With this concern, my study will explore and explain what male IPV victims think of the potential of police consistently using their EBP evidence gathering training in IPV cases as concerns deterring female-male IPV. EBP evidence collected by police

distinguishes victim from perpetrator (Bueermann, 2012; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Klein, 2009; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). The EBP evidence collecting by the police is to be coordinated with the EBP evidence assessment by the court so that the judge may prescribe individualized reform programs to the identified perpetrator to deter the crime into the future (Bueermann, 2012; Klein, 2009; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Through the perspective of punctuated equilibrium theory, regular use of EBPs by police as coordinated with judges also making consistent use of EBPs might reciprocally evolve male-female IPV towards extinction also. EBPs are concerned with consistently and objectively gathering evidence to deter crime into the future through assigning individualized reform programs (Braga, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Cops, 2014; Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; NIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Were police to apply their EBP training consistently, they could regularly provide the court evidence distinguishing the victim from the instigator to the purpose of such perpetrator reform and crime deterrence (Atamoh et al., 2000; Bueermann, 2012; Klein, 2009; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

As the police then consistently and directly use evidence to establish who is who, the male IPV victim might then overcome his embarrassment at being regularly beaten by his female partner. He might stop quietly covering for her while she blames him for what she has been doing (Al et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, n.d.; Swann et al., 2008; Younger, 2011). Instead of

continuing to cover for her and taking the blame for what she has done, he might speak openly to the truth. His providing his own objective eyewitness testimony of what he has seen occurring could be to the welfare of community stakeholders who would otherwise continue to suffer the repercussions of chronic IPV. These repercussions may include the antisocial acts of the IPV household's psychologically traumatized children, whose exposure to household IPV violence is over 85% (Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005).

The literature indicates these children often gravitate into such antisocial acts such as juvenile delinquency and may then move into adulthood committing increasingly violent crimes (Densley & Stevens, 2015; Harris, 2010; Kaur & Garg, 2008; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Widom & Maxfield, 2001; Wilson & Petersilia, 2011). These increasingly violent crimes may include gang activity, sexual battery, and drug money crimes (Densley & Stevens, 2015; Harris, 2010; Kaur & Garg, 2008; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Widom & Maxfield, 2001; Wilson & Petersilia, 2011). These psychologically traumatized individuals of IPV households may then come to establish their own IPV households. They may perpetuate through their own psychologically traumatized progeny IPV repercussions that will extend through future generations of community stakeholders (Goldsmith, 2018; Harris, 2010; Maté, 2010; Messner & Rosenfield, 2001; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ressler et al., 1995; Shorey et al., 2014; Stamper, 2005). Through assessing the evidence gathered, including the husband's testimony, the court might assign individualized counseling and social skills training programs to protect the victim

through reforming the instigator and thereby deterring the crime into the future (Braga, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Cops, 2014; Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; NIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

In filling a gap in the literature to the promotion of positive social change, through the perspective of punctuated equilibrium theory, I will do the following. I will explore through qualitative interviews with male IPV victims whether they perceive that consistent use of EBPs by the police and judges in respectively collecting and assessing IPV site evidence might deter into the future the major problem that is chronic IPV, as the male IPV victims might then feel empowered to speak out against the abuse.

The Male IPV Victim: Invisibility Through Silence

The number of embarrassed, bewildered, and terrified male IPV victims who will not speak out in their defense to end the vicious cycle of false arrest and recidivism as chronic IPV instigates more and more direct damage and collateral damage is enormous. Every year, over 830,000 men are victimized by IPV (WebMD, n.d.). According to the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), every 37.8 seconds a man in America is battered by his female partner (WebMD, n.d.). IPV also victimizes 1.5 million women annually (WebMD, n.d.). The statistical ratio of women and men being IPV victims is listed at 2:1. Nonetheless, the literature indicates, due to no consistent application of the EBP evidence gathering training the police officers have received to distinguish victim from perpetrator, the police officer may arrest the female less than

20% of the time. Gathering the evidence would suggest she may be the instigator over 80% of the time (Atamoh et al., 2000; CDC, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). The reason for the discrepancy between the number of female IPV victims and the frequency with which the male is the IPV victim is that IPV is not about size, gender, or strength. IPV is about abuse, control, and power (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). While more females are listed as IPV victims than are males, the literature indicates that concerning frequency of abuse, victimization, males are more often the victims, and females more often the perpetrators (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Swan et al., 2008; WebMD, n.d.; Younger, 2011). For appreciation of this distinction to the deterrence of IPV, police need to practice their EBP evidence gathering training consistently at IPV sites. Then the court may protect the identified victim through assessing the evidence and prescribing individualized reform programs to the positively identified instigator (Bueermann, 2012; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Klein, 2009; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; NIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

With this concern, the male IPV victim may then appreciate at least as much as the female IPV victim that IPV is also about the need to escape a dangerous situation and get help (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). With such regard, the literature indicates that due to a decided lack of social support, such circumstances are far more dire for the IPV victim who is a man (All et al.,

2016; Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Swan et al., 2008; Younger, 2011). Subsequently, domestically victimized men are commonly too stigmatized by fear of social perception to be proactive in rescuing themselves and the children (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Swan et al., 2008; Younger, 2011).

The Need to Distinguish the Female IPV Instigator from the Silent Male IPV Victim

Practicing effective EBP policing to the deterrence of crime requires the scientifically objective gathering of evidence. The court assesses that evidence to assign individualized reform programs of counseling and social skills training to the instigator (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Bueermann, 2012; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Klein, 2009; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; NIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Such identification is crucial for reform of the offender and deterrence of the problem into the future. The following emphasizes this circumstance. The parallel modus operandi of female domestic partner abusers has the following specifics in common with the modus operandi of male domestic partner abusers. These shared IPV methods of inflicting abuse include the punitiveness of withholding the following: approval, appreciation, or affection. Shared forms of IPV may also involve perpetrating sexual assault and sexual battery, possibly including rape. Both female and male IPV instigators commit mala in se crimes of actus reus, evil acts, as inspired by mens rea, evil thoughts (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; Dressler, 2001;

Dressler & Carvey, 2012; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017). Listed below are specific acts of abuse typically executed by both female and male instigators of IPV:

- Negatively criticizing, name-calling, or shouting.
- Withholding affection and emotional support.
- Denying car keys or money.
- Regularly threatening to leave or to force the spouse to leave.
- Threatening to hurt the spouse or a family member.
- Punishing or depriving the children when angry at spouse
- Threatening to kidnap the children if the abused spouse leaves.
- Abusing or hurting the abused spouses' pets.
- Harassing the abused spouse about affairs the abusing spouse imagines.
- Manipulating the abused spouse with lies and contradictions.
- Destroying furniture, punching holes, and breaking appliances.
- Preventing the abused spouse from going to work or school.
- Stopping the abused spouse from seeing family members or friends.
- Controlling the abused spouse's money spending, activities, and dressing habits.
- Getting angry when drinking alcohol or using drugs.
- Sexual assault.
- Sexual battery.
- Blaming the abused for prompting the abuser's behavior.

- Hitting, kicking, choking, shoving, punching, biting, spitting upon the domestic partner, throwing things at the domestic partner.
- Threatening the abused spouse by wielding a knife or gun (All et al, 2016; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Stamper, 2005; WebMD, n.d.).

When domestic partners use weapons in a dispute, a male is more likely to threaten with a gun, but not use it (All et al., 2016; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Stamper, 2005; WebMD, n.d.). The female is more likely to threaten with a knife and use it with impunity. She may inflict severe damage through her furious slashing and stabbing, although she does not usually instill death (All et al., 2016; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Stamper, 2005; WebMD, n.d.). On the other hand, persistently pushed towards desperation for want of control of his life, an IPV-involved male sometimes becomes compelled to do more than just brandish the gun when he is not thereby attaining the desired effect of controlling his environment.

In such circumstance, in the passion of the moment, he might do something other than just fire a warning shot or inflict a flesh wound to get attention and instill governance. He might shoot to kill, making him the victimizer if he does not act in self-defense, even if he reacts through bidirectionality, rather than initiating perpetration (All et al., 2016; Everytown, 2019; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; NIJ, 2011b; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; WebMD, n.d.). He may do so because people who become involved in IPV households commonly come from backgrounds of control induced by brutality, i.e., they typically grew up in IPV households (Goldsmith, 2018; Maté, 2010; Neufield &

Maté, 2008; Shorey et al., 2014; Stamper, 2005). He may use deadly force through becoming frantic in defending himself from yet another IPV onslaught, which may lead to his yet again being arrested (Matthews, n.d.; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005).

Whatever the variables, the IPV-involved male commits 80% of domestic partner homicides (Davey, 2019; Everytown, 2019). He commits almost all familicide/suicides (NIJ, 2011b; Stamper, 2005). He is the prime perpetrator of police homicides, which most often occur in frontline responses to IPV calls (Klein, 2009; Matthews, n.d.; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005). Still, even though the IPV-involved male is the more likely of the two domestic partners to commit homicide when feeling pushed, he is by far not the primary instigator of chronic IPV, but rather the more common victim (Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Hoff, 2012; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Swan et al., 2008; WebMD, n.d.; Younger, 2011). Further, when he does instigate IPV, even in a bidirectional circumstance, his acts usually run parallel to those of the female IPV perpetrator. He may sometimes commit them with more severity than she does, but usually not significantly much more (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Swan et al., 2008; WebMD, n.d.). Homicide is the one exception (Center for Evidence-Based Crime, 2018; Davey, 2018; Everytown, 2019; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; NIJ, 2011b; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005). Otherwise, the results of his physical aggression do not much exceed hers, even while running parallel in form. Statisticians, including health field professionals and mental health specialists then measure, instigation through the same evidence they do to determine victim from

instigator: who has defensive wounds and what is their depth and frequency, who has offensive wounds and what is their depth and frequency, if defensive and offensive wounds are shared as in bidirectionality or self-defense, if fear of being blitzed has prompted frantic and frantic lashing out, subject interviews, et cetera (All et al., 2016; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Stamper, 2005; WebMD, n.d.; Younger, 2011; Swan et al, 2008). Useful in measuring the frequency of instigation of IPV is the Intimate Violence and Traumatic Affect Scale (VITA Scale) (Troisi, 2017), a 28-item self-report measure used to assess the intensity of effects from IPV. Such would be handy in following up police gathering evidence to determine victim from victimizer.

IPV-involved females rarely undergo agony from bone fractures, even though they are somewhat more inclined to fractures in IPV incidents than are males. Broken bones from IPV incidents occur seldomly and are typically hairline or splinter fractures in fingers (All et al., 2016; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Stamper, 2005; WebMD, n.d.; Younger, 2011). All resources considered, the literature indicates the male is not a pervasively dominating adversary in either physical or psychological abuse in IPV; overall, statisticians involved with the health field, mental health, and criminal justice record that any form of trauma induced by the male does not significantly exceed that of the female (All et al., 2016; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo clinic Staff, 2017; Stamper, 2005; WebMD, n.d.; Younger, 2011). The CJS should not then underestimate the female IPV instigator as a formidable in-house opponent who may insidiously cause

immense damage over a prolonged period, even though she regularly blames the male victim when the police arrive (Younger, 2011).

For this reason, that police might promote the protection of the actual victim through the reform of the actual instigator, they must accurately and objectively ascertain who is who by using their EBP evidence gathering training (Bueermann, 2012; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Mulhausen, 2018; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; NIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Sherman, 2013). The scientific objectivity of EBP evidence gathering indicates who has done what and to what degree, thereby suggesting cause and effect and level of intent (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Linder & Widh, 2014; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Through the evidence they gather, inclusive of interviews and notations of physical circumstances, police may ascertain cause and effect to know who to arrest and within what contextual degree of severity of offense or offenses (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Bueermann, 2012; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; NIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). In IPV cases, such contextual evidence comprises the following: who has defensive wounds, who has offensive wounds, interviews with each IPV subject when out of hearing range of each other, unbiased eyewitness reporting, visible guns or knives, guns or knives concealed yet suggested through damage done or other trace evidence, objects thrown, broken, bloodied, bashed in, et cetera (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Bueermann, 2012; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; NIJ,

2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). The court may assess that evidence to assign individualized reform programs to the detained instigator to deter the problem into the future, even after the instigator is released from police custody (Atamoh et al., 2000; Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Harris, 2010; Klein, 2009; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; NIJ, 2018c; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Stamper, 2005). Respecting EBP guidelines to the deterring of crime into the future through reforming the instigator, as initiated through the court's assessing evidence to assign individualized counseling and social skills training programs, police must base any arrest upon their gathered evidence. As indicated above, as concerns conscientious and persevering EBP, the evidence of who has defensive wounds, who has offensive wounds, separate interviews, and the crime scene itself may distinguish victim from victimizer (Bueermann, 2012; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Mulhausen, 2018; NIJ, 2018c).

Gathering Evidence of Sexual Battery to Deter Chronic IPV into the Future

Sexual battery, as instigated by either female or male instigator involved in IPV, comprises three categories. These three categories of sexual abuse are then the same for both female and male instigators of IPV, no matter the type or degree of physical force involved, even though the frequency of occurrence and degree of force used are typically somewhat higher when the male IPV instigator inflicts them (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Swan et al., 2008; WebMD, n.d.; Younger, 2011). These categories follow:

1. Using physical strength to compel a person to engage in a sexual act unwillingly, whether or not forcing the act to completion.
2. Attempting or completing a sexual act involving a person who, because of illness, disability, or the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or because of intimidation or pressure, is unable to understand the nature or condition of the act, decline participation, or communicate unwillingness to engage in the act.
3. Making abusive sexual contact.

Any of these acts may require responding officers to summon an emergency medical team or to drive to victim to an emergency room, which is within the outlines of their duty (All et al., 2016; CDC, 2018; Criminal Justice, n.d.; Hoff, 2012; NIJ, 2017; NIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Taylor & Gaskin-Laniyan, 2007).

Within these concerns, the literature indicates police must be open to accepting that not only males may inflict IPV, even in its most severe forms. Next to homicide, the most severe forms of IPV typically expressed are sexual abuse (All et al, 2016; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Stamper, 2005; WebMD, n.d.). Police must remain open minded and observant even if sexual battery has occurred, even though acts such as rape are typically associated only with males (Braga, 2015; Buntin 2016; Cops, 2014; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018; NIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Sherman, 2013). Without the police officers' and judges' collaboratively participating in aligning the proper programs for reform through the objective gathering of evidence on the police's part and the objective assessing of that evidence on the judge's part to assign individualized reform programs,

there is no end to the IPV cycle as endangers these community stakeholders: victim, victimizer, children, police, neighbors, and future generations of all the above. Police may help to prevent crime through consistently using their EBP evidence gathering training at IPV sites.

EBP Provides Intervention in Chronic IPV; Court Ordered Programs Alone Do Not

The literature indicates EBP is uniquely capable of deterring a problem swiftly and into the future since its positive CBA results are regularly attainable and enduring (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Harris, 2010; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Ressler & Douglas, 1995; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Stamper, 2005). EBP's individual programs are unlike the generic or standardized court ordered therapy and social skills training programs (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Harris, 2010; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Ressler & Douglas, 1995; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Stamper, 2005).

Court ordered programs rarely demonstrate significant results in deterring crime into the future. Their results are mostly temporary. Such is the case even on the occasions the court properly aligns them with the correct individual, whether or not the male is the instigator in that particular instance, bidirectionality has occurred, self-defense has

preceded anticipated attack, or IPV's chronically induced distress has prompted frantic outrage (All et al., 2016; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, 2018). The literature indicates that without an EBP framework as provided for individual needs and supports, the court ordered programs, even properly aligned, do not usually inspire reform to deter IPV into the future.

Deterrence of IPV through court ordered programs is generally transitory (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Harris, 2010; Klein, 2009; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Ressler & Douglas, 1995; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Stamper, 2005). Court ordered programs mostly function through their time stamp, by rule of competing pathways: offenders cannot continue offending while forced to participate in the programs (Klein, 2009, pp. 57-58; NIJ, 2011a). Simply incapacitating someone from becoming involved in IPV through forcing attendance in court ordered programs does not constitute deterrence, but detention. Most commonly in these cases, the detention will only lead to recidivism, not deterrence of the problem. Typically, this is the case even as the CJS attempts to accommodate certain groups of offenders with particular forms of the latest intervention therapies in counseling and social skills training programs (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011; Buntin, 2016; Corvo et al., 2014; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Gomberg, 2018; High Point Police, n.d.; Klein,

2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; NIJ, 2011a; Sechrist et al 2016; Sherman, 2013).

The array of court recognized therapies for IPV abusers comprises the following: feminist, psycho-educational, cognitive-behavioral, and “culturally focused,” the last specifically designed for black male abusers (Corvo et al., 2014, pp. 6-7; Klein, 2009; Stamper, 2005). The literature indicates these programs are unsuccessful in promoting reform even as they are intended to demonstrate effectiveness through cultural competency. Those assigned to a conventional, racially mixed group are 50% less likely to be arrested for repeating assaults compared to those assigned to a black, culturally focused counseling group or a traditional group of all blacks (Klein, 2009, p. 65). If the court were consistently to have evidence to assess to determine in which kind of counseling and social skills training programs the individual would be most encouraged, motivated, and supported to reform, the court would not have to guess what programs might work best for the individual as based exclusively upon the individual’s outward appearance. Then, unlike in the above scenario, positive CBA could be directed by conscientiously assessing the results of the evidence, rather than by playing the odds (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011; Buntin, 2016; Corvo et al., 2014; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Gomberg, 2018; High Point Police, n.d.; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; NIJ, 2011a; Sechrist et al 2016; Sherman, 2013). None of the court ordered anti-abuse therapies and social skills training programs end IPV through reforming the instigator (Klein, 2009; NIJ, 2011). When the

odds are favorable for the offender's being assigned to a group more amenable to his nature, there will be a delay of a few months to a few years before recurrence of the crime and recidivism (Klein, 2009; NIJ, 2011a). While the results may be better than those of POP as concerns deterring IPV, as with MDVE, and unlike with focused deterrence or EBPs in general, the results are usually transitory, typically enduring about a few months or a couple years at most (Buntin, 2016; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; High Point Police, n.d.; Klein, 2009; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Sherman & Burk, 1984). Promoting no reform, the programs have no lasting effects for positive CBA once the detainees are liberated from participating in them (Klein, 2009). Without evidence gathered to indicate the instigator, crime committed, and magnitude of the crime, the court has nothing to assess to assign appropriate counseling and social skills training programs to reform the individual to deter the crime into the future.

With any of the court ordered programs, as their assignment is not based upon EBP gathering and assessing evidence, there will be a lapse back into instigating within six months to 2.5 years (Klein, 2009). Again, the literature consistently indicates that for CJS actors to move IPV towards extinction, police must objectively note the EBP evidence contextually indicating the victim as the one abused through being victimized, the instigator, the cause and effect, and the magnitude of the crime. Then the court may assess from the evidence what kind of specific intervention to prescribe and provide for the particular IPV-involved individual, whether enabler or instigator. Then reform may take place, and then deterrence of the problem may occur (Administrative Office of the

Courts, 2011; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012c, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Klein, 2009; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; JIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Rand Corporation, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c; Sherman, 2013).

Only EBP's Scientifically Objective Programs of Reform Deter and End Problems

The literature indicates EBP gathering and assessing of evidence has been very successful in solving major problems swiftly and with certainty. Such is especially the case with EBP-based focused deterrence, which has an approximately 90% success rates across all areas in which it has been applied (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Kennedy et al., 2001; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sumner & Avalon (Ed.), 2015). Major problems that focused deterrence has deterred into the future have comprised violent and potentially violent crimes: youth gang gun violence, general firearms abuse, open air opioid drug dealing, crimes of robbery and burglary for opioid drug money, and male-female IPV (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Kennedy et al., 2001; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sumner & Avalon (Ed.), 2015). As stated previously, focused deterrence also deterred male-female IPV in High Point, North Carolina, and Lexington, North Carolina, (Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016). High Point went from being the area synonymous with IPV to being the area synonymous with no IPV, and locals no longer consider Lexington a hotbed of IPV either (Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016). Employing focused deterrence's policy of pulling levers, using

legal sanctions with swiftness, certainty, and severity (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a Braga & Weisburd, 2012b; Braga & Weisburd, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al, 2016), the police found the collective efficacy practices overall highly effective in deterring male-female IPV, violence in which the female victimizes and abuses the male, commonly in the same ways males victimize and abuse females (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al, 2016; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Stamper, 2005; WebMD, n.d.).

A detective accosted each recognized male domestic partner abuser and handed him a D-Class card. The detective told him that continued offending would move through receiving a C-Class card, then a B-Class card, then an A-Class card, and a long incarceration along with it (Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016). The detective informed the abuser that the offender's name would always be moved to the top of police communications for any offense committed, and that, through collective efficacy, community members' collaborating with the police, the offender was under the ongoing vigilance of all community stakeholders, including the police (Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016). With such regard, the detective informs the offender, pulling levers, legal sanctions used with swiftness, certainty, and severity might have the offender arrested at any time for any offenses (Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016). The detective make clear there is no positive CBA in continued offending, for the cost, loss of freedom, will outweigh the results, attempting to dominate another with manipulation for the seeking of power (Braga & Weisburd,

2012a; Braga & Weisburd, 2012b; Braga & Weisburd, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Douglas et al., 2013; Rand Corporation, 2019a; Rand Corporation, 2019b; Rand Corporation, 2019c; Sechrist et al., 2016). The detective also makes clear the offender has another choice. The offender may receive psychological counseling, drug counseling, and social skills training inclusive of job training skills that the support may reform the offender from participating in the primary source of IPV: becoming primed upon alcohol or other drugs and fighting over money and household management (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Douglas et al., 2013; Rand Corporation, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c; Sechrist et al., 2016). The offender almost always accepts the alternative choice of IPV into the future (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Douglas et al., 2013; Rand Corporation, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c; Sechrist et al., 2016). Sacrosanct with the above, the police make the female IPV victim understand that she need not fear retaliation, such as being severely beaten or being bound in a cellar or both, for having to testify against her mate, as might cause him to keep her from doing so. The police will handle everything. The offender is under constant vigilance, so she does not have to dread risking her welfare any further from having to go to court to testify against him to try to end the problem of chronic IPV (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Douglas et al., 2013; Rand Corporation, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c; Sechrist et al., 2016).

Reform takes precedence over recidivism as gathering of evidence by police and assessing of evidence by judges ensures counseling and training programs align with individual needs in support and direction (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019). Standard corrections, estranged from providing individualized support, provides no positive CBA for community stakeholders when solving a problem. Increasing prison overcrowding and financial strains only exacerbate providing essential support for reform. Recidivism ensues and perpetuates itself in a vicious cycle (The Sentencing Project, 2017; White, 2014; Williams, 2014). There is no positive CBA for community stakeholders, especially as they are taxpayers (Sherman, 2013). Such circumstance is compounded by the male IPV victim's being misidentified and the instigator's receiving no opportunity to reform through guided support.

Even though falsely arrested and wrongfully convicted, the male IPV victim misidentified as an instigator will be a recidivist (Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Corvo et al, 2014; Hoff, 2012, Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Roman, 2013; Sherman, 2011; Solomon, 2012; Wilson & Petersilia, 2011; Younger, 2011). With a criminal record, he will be unable to fulfill the two most common parole requirements: attaining steady employment and paying for weekly drug testing (Roman, 2013; Solomon, 2012; Wilson & Petersilia, 2011). He will return to being abused and being incarcerated in ongoing fashion. The vicious IPV cycle continues as CJS actors do not observe a continuity of applied EBP theory, beginning with using their EBP evidence gathering training (Barton,

2018; Bueermann, 2012; CDC, 2018; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Corvo et al, 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Roman, 2013; The Sentencing Project, 2017; Sherman, 2011; Solomon, 2012; White, 2014; Williams, 2014; Wilson & Petersilia, 2011; Younger, 2011).

Without the scientifically objective obtaining of evidence, there is no distinguishing victim from instigator, no determining of cause-and-effect causality, nor any ascertaining of what specific contexts might prime such acts as enabling or instigating antisocial behavior. The literature indicates the primary source of IPV incidents is each partner's being primed on alcohol or other drugs and then fighting over money and household management (Flynn & Graham, 2010). The literature also indicates chemical dependency is unique in IPV and specific to each individual involved. As police officers do not gather evidence indicating what it is about drug use that facilitates a household's chronic IPV, the court lacks results indicating what is needed to solve the problem through initiating reform. Reform requires what is motivational to and supportive of the individual.

The Need for User-Specific Drug Counseling to Eliminate Chronic IPV

The statistics significantly support the notion that instigators in chronic IPV situations use alcohol for two primary reasons. These reasons are: (a) to encourage feeling good about mistreating someone, and (b) to be able to remain in such a position of condescension and dominance (Collins & Spencer, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; NIJ, 2009; Soper, 2014). In up to 82.2% of IPV situations, the abusive female's use of alcohol

maintains her in a violent relationship (Collins & Spencer, 2002). As the abusive female's victimization may drive her male partner to drink or otherwise use drugs to cope with his chronic circumstance, he will require individualized drug counseling. He will need to straighten out his life in direct relation to how IPV has put him in a fragile state.

In up to 60.2% of IPV relationships in which the male IPV victim has not liberated himself through such counseling, the abusive female uses the male partner's drinking as an excuse to remain in the IPV relationship to chastise and control him (Collins & Spencer, 2002). Alcohol consumption by both people in an IPV relationship increases the odds of a brutal encounter to 98.5% (Collins & Spencer, 2002). As a contributing factor to the abusive cycle, victimization increases the likelihood of a drug or other alcohol problem up to 87.2% (Collins & Spencer, 2002) The intoxicating substance use exacerbates the potential for violence (Collins & Spencer, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; NIJ, 2009; Rivera et al., 2015; Soper, 2014). In such a vicious cycle, alcohol and related drug use consistently facilitates all of the negative aspects realized in chronic IPV. It does so in a most complex manner for each individual.

The abusive female may bait the male into using alcohol or other drugs that she may use his consumption against him. She may then trap him into a situation of ongoing torment through making him feel weak, ashamed, and dependent, both upon the drug use and upon her (Collins & Spencer, 2002; Goldberg, 2018). Even so, odds can jump to 98.5% that a drinking or otherwise drug-using male will attack his female partner (Collins & Spencer, April 2002). Further, in 86.1% of IPV situations, the female's using

alcohol or other drugs increases the risk the male will attack her (Collins & Spencer, 2002).

Still, she may find it to her overall advantage to drive him into seeking solace through his using alcohol or other drugs (Collins & Spencer, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; NIJ, 2009; Rivera et al., 2015; Soper, 2014). She may then deride him for his weakness in his chemical dependency. She may call him a poor provider and a poor example for the children (Collins & Spencer, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; NIJ, 2009; Rivera et al., 2015; Soper, 2014).

At the same time, she will not plot to coerce him into an intoxicated and agitated state that she might call the police and frame him as the instigator of domestic disturbance (Collins & Spencer, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; NIJ, 2009; Rivera et al., 2015; Soper, 2014). She has nothing to gain if detention keeps him away from her torments while simultaneously keeping income away from the household, especially if he returns to no job and no future employment elsewhere due to missing work and attaining a criminal record (Collins & Spencer, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; NIJ, 2009; Rivera et al., 2015; Roman, 2013; Solomon, 2012; Soper, 2014).

Still, she may persist in driving him to use alcohol or other drugs. His regularly being chemically imbalanced makes him easier to manipulate into a vicious cycle, even though his resulting unexpected violence may sometimes backfire on her (Collins & Spencer, 2002). The literature indicates she will not leave this cycle without such individualized intervention as EBPs may provide (Flynn & Graham, 2010; Gomberg,

2018; Klein, 2009; Maté, 2010; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; WebMD, n.d.). Regular detoxification cannot untangle each individual's psychological complexities in chemical dependency for reasons of IPV. EBP gathering of evidence is essential to the court's assessment of what counseling and social skills training programs to prescribe for the reform of the individual to the deterrence of the crime. With such concern, EBPs' interventions to end IPV through individualized counseling and social skills training constitute improvements upon the MDVE's earlier attempts to deter crime. In MDVE, the police followed the suggestions of psychologists to intervene in IPV cases through talking to and separating the battling individuals for a while. They did not gather evidence for the court's assessment to assign reform programs.

IBPs' Timely Improvement upon the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment

The MDVE, implemented between 1981-1982, did have much in common with the later EBP-based focused deterrence approach. In conducting the MDVE, researchers enlisted the aid of psychological and social research services to develop improved interventions to end the chronic IPV recurrent in the same residences (Sherman & Berk, 1984). Psychologists provided strategies for the police officers to use when responding to IPV cases but did not themselves go to the scenes (Sherman & Berk, 1984). Researchers collected data to assess the efficiency of the program in deterring IPV through tracking the frequency of service calls to recurrent sites of IPV and by interviewing the victims (Sherman & Berk, 1984). The experiment's purpose was to address an ongoing and intense debate over how police officers should respond to such misdemeanors as IPV

incidents, which IPV incidents were at that time (Sherman & Berk, 1984). Three salient viewpoints, although not all equally defensible in concern for promoting the public welfare, arose:

1. There was the traditional police response of doing as little as possible, the premise being that the court would not punish the alleged offenders anyway, even if they arrested the offenders, for the thinking of the time was that problems involved with misdemeanors were unsolvable anyway.
2. Clinical psychologists recommended police actively mediate, present viable options, or arbitrate and make the most appropriate choice of the feasible options for the adversarial disputants. The concern was how to resolve or at least override the disagreement underlying the instigated violence, thereby, restoring peace without resorting to making any arrest to remove an alleged offender as might otherwise continue to perpetrate destructive behavior.
3. Many women's group representatives and the Police Executive Research Forum recommended treating IPV as a criminal offense to make the alleged offender subject to arrest (Sherman & Berk, 1984).

The purpose of police officers responding first to the scene on IPV calls is to reduce any likelihood of the recurrence of that violence. For this reason, the question became which of these three perspectives was most conducive to the promotion of positive social change through the ensuring of the safety and security of the public welfare (Sherman & Berk, 1984). Concerning the third proposal, the CJS did not

recognize IPV as a national crime until 1994. The CJS then made additions to that proposal in 1996 to treat IPV as a felony (Erez, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; Klein, 2009; U.S. Department of Justice, 2017). IPV became a national felony in the same era EBP-based focused deterrence began demonstrating its efficiency in solving major problems (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Cops, 2014; NIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Rand Corporation, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c). Focused deterrence then demonstrated that while it observes the MDVE practices of interviewing each IPV involved individual and separating those individuals when necessary to deter crime, unlike the MDVE, EBP-based focused deterrence had the capacity to promote reform to deter the problem into the future. Unlike the MDVE, focused deterrence did not have to be endlessly repeated into the future. Also, unlike when employing the MDVE, continued use of focused deterrence does not generally result in a lessening of deterrence into the future, as has been demonstrated when using the MDVE (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011; Gomberg, 2018; Harris, 2010; High Point Police, n.d.; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Rand Corporation, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c; Sechrist et al, 2016; Sherman & Berk, 1984; Sherman, 2013).

In its initiation in the Boston Gun Project, focused deterrence demonstrated deft and long-lasting results in diffusing the problem of youth gang gun violence in an area of the East Coast (Braga, 2015; Kennedy et al., 2001). To deter a specific crime, a focused

deterrence detective accosts the perpetrator or perpetrators, makes them aware they are under observation by the entire community, and that there is no positive CBA in continued offending. The cost for continued offending is incarceration for a long time. That cost outweighs the benefits of continued offending (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Sherman, 2013). Pulling levers, legal sanctions executed with certainty, swiftness, and severity, will ensure the loss of freedom if offending continues. On the other hand, community support, the alternate choice for an individual accosted with focused deterrence and its lever pulling, may offer reform for a better way of life. Such support may provide the following free services: psychological counseling, drug counseling, and social skills training, including job skills training (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; High Point Police, n.d.; Kennedy et al., 2001; NIJ, 2018c; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

In such light, focused deterrence also diffused general gun violence through Operation Ceasefire in Chicago (Wilson & Petersilia, 2011). Focused deterrence also rapidly diffused open-air opioid drug dealing and related crimes for drug money in High Point, North Carolina, and Lexington, North Carolina (Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016). Focused deterrence also deterred male-female IPV in High Point and Lexington (Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016). High Point went from being the area synonymous with IPV to being the area synonymous with no IPV (Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016). Originally, I wanted

to explore if EBP-based focused deterrence, so successful in deterring male-female IPV, might be at least as successful in deterring female-IPV. Such prospect in exploring and possibly discovering an ameliorative intervention to develop to deter IPV into extinction, in a punctuated equilibrium perspective, is especially promising since, as I have indicated above, the forms of abuse shared by female and male IPV instigators are largely identical. The only major differences are that when a female grabs a weapon it will be a knife, and she will use it, while a male would more likely grab a gun as a weapon, but only brandish it, and that the male is nonetheless the primary instigator of homicide, as may include his female domestic partner, police responding to an IPV call, or all the above.

Unfortunately, since no experiments have been conducted concerning the effects of focused deterrence upon female-male IPV, and I do not have the resource of a police force to conduct such a true experiment myself, I am then exploring whether male IPV victims perceive that the form of EBP in which all police have been trained, evidence gathering, might encourage them to speak out to end the abuse were police to use it consistently in IPV cases.

Results of the MDVE Compared with Those of EBPs

The MDVE attained the following results as the police used the strategies developed by the psychologists. Repeated IPV dropped to 10% with arrest, 19% with advisement, 24% with sending the instigator away for eight hours, 9% with arrest & listening, 26% with arrest only, and 35% with advisement only (Sherman & Berk, 1984). As a more comprehensive, structured, and intensive version of the psychology driven

MDVE and the problem analyzing POP, the success rate of EBP-based focused deterrence program has remained in the 90% range in deterring any problem to which police have applied it (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al, 2016; Sherman, 2013; Sumner & Avalon [Ed.], 2015; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). When CJS actors apply EBP-based focused deterrence to a significant problem, they diffuse the violence, arrests, recidivism, and collateral damage in a significantly enduring manner (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012c; NIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Rand Corporation 2019a, 2019b, 2019c). The literature indicates that when police use Evidence-Based Policing as prioritizes focused deterrence in solving a significant problem, such as male-female IPV, the deterrence results are generally swift and long lasting (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012c; NIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Rand Corporation, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c). In such regard, Police receive EBP evidence gathering training as part of their regular indoctrination into the force, but do not always apply it at IPV sites (Bueermann, 2012; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018; Younger, 2011). Only a few officers have had EBP focused deterrence training. Those who were trained in focused deterrence for purposes of experiments determining its effectiveness and validity in deterring a major problem swiftly and into the future persevered in using it throughout the experiments. In qualitative research, validity presents as consistency and trustworthiness, pervasive truthfulness, regarding activities and events associated with the phenomenon explored (Patton, 2015). The experiments consistently provided positive results concerning the

effectiveness of focused deterrence in solving a major problem, whether that problem was youth gang gun violence, gun violence in general, open-air opioid drug dealing, crimes for drug money, male-female IPV, et cetera (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Kennedy et al., 2012; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Wilson & Petersilia, 2011; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Some officers trained in focused deterrence continue to use it to positive results in deterring violent crimes into the future (Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018). With such regard, even as EBP based focused deterrence demonstrates an effectiveness range of 90% in deterring violent crimes into the future (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; Kennedy et al., 2012; High Point Police, n.d.; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Wilson & Petersilia, 2011; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018), since most police do not receive focused deterrence training, and the literature does not indicate they are scheduled to receive such training in the near future (NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019), I am doing the following. Since no experiments have been conducted upon the effectiveness of EBP based focused deterrence upon female-male IPV, leaving me with none to interview or interview, in such regard, as EBP evidence gathering i.e., EBP policing, , does demonstrate effectiveness in deterring crime in general into the future (Bueermann, 2012; Mulhausen, 2018; NIJ, 2018c; 2012, Sherman, 2013), I will interview male IPV victims to explore whether or not they feel consistent use of EBP evidence gathering by police at IPV sites might encourage them to speak out against the abuse to

deter it into the future. Under such circumstances, the male victim would be distinguished from the female perpetrator (Atamoh et al., 2000; Bueermann, 2012; Mulhausen, 2018; NIJ, 2018c; 2012, NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). The male might no longer be embarrassed and moved to silence through his being habitually beaten by a female (All et al., 2016; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Swan et al., 2008; WebMD, n.d.; Younger, 2011). The truth as facts in the form of evidence would then speak first for him. He might then be encouraged to join in the conversation, to the reform of the perpetrator and the deterrence of IPV into the future (Atamoh et al., 2000; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c Bueermann, 2012; Mulhausen, 2018; NIJ, 2018c; 2012, NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Rand Corporation, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

In improving upon the approaches of the MDVE and POP, EBPs, such as focused deterrence and Evidence-Based policing in general, then indicate the following. Police using police professionalism are unlikely to deter crime. Police using their EBP evidence gathering training may contribute to deterring crime. Police may contribute to deterring crime when they use their EBP training to gather evidence to ascertain cause and effect, identify the crime, identify its magnitude, identify the perpetrator, and present that evidence to the court for the court's assessment. From that assessment, the court may prescribe individualized counseling and social skills training programs to reform the instigator and deter the crime to protect the victim into the future (Harris, 2010; NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Ressler et al., 1995; Sherman, 2013; Sklansky, 2011; Stamper, 2005).

With such understanding, police might consistently use their EBP evidence gathering training to collaborate with the court in the deterring of the antisocial behaviors of IPV before the exposed children perpetuate them. Since many police are clearly not trained in EBP-based focused deterrence, and EBP-based focused deterrence has not been tried upon female-male IPV, I am then exploring the following. I am exploring whether or not male IPV victims perceive that if police \used their EBP evidence gathering training consistently at EBP sites the distinguishing between male victim and female perpetrator might encourage them to speak out against the abuse to the reform of the offender and the deterring of the problem into the future (Atamoh et al., 2000; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Bueermann, 2012; Mulhausen, 2018; NIJ, 2018c; 2012, NCJA, 2018; NCSL, 2019; Rand Corporation, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

Deterring IPV to Extinction before the Exposed Children Become Parts of a Major Problem

Ongoing exposure to chronic IPV establishes itself as the primary impetus for children to engage in antisocial practices. Children in IPV homes are exposed to 80% of the conflicts (Gomberg, 2018; Stamper, 2005). Physical and psychological trauma directs antisocial behavior. Psychological trauma particularly does so (Gomberg, 2018; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Stamper, 2005; Widow & Maxfield, 2001). General strain theory and subterranean values explicate the occurrence of such antisocial practices in youth.

General strain theory is the rejection of the notion that society's people have a dominant and worthwhile set of values and goals and acceptable means of achieving them (Brezina, 2017; Paternoster & Mazerolle, 1994). Subterranean values comprise practicing deviant behavior for thrill-seeking (Harris, 2010; Messner & Rosenfield, 2001). IPV traumatized children may engage in antisocial acts relating to general strain theory or subterranean values or both through default of finding more conflict and confusion than support and guidance in the home (Agnew, 2001; Maté, 2010; Messner & Rosenfield, 2001; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Widom & Maxfield, 2001). If the parents were to express caring, ethically logical, constructive, nurturing behavior, the children might bond with their parents. The children might then exhibit such positive behaviors themselves within their community and the world at large.

Contrariwise, having no emotionally exemplary parents with whom to bond and from whom to learn healthy behaviors, the children bypass graduating onto positive social bonding, as would be delineated in age graded theory (Sampson & Laub, 2011). The IPV traumatized children may be unable to graduate into having positive bonding experiences with sociologically productive community stakeholders who might function as exemplars and mentors of positive social behavior. Such constructive models typically constitute teachers, health field providers, public servants, et cetera. If children are unable to graduate onto social bonding, they may experience difficulty in becoming competent, well adjusted, and happy contributors to the common good (Densley & Stevens, 2015;

Harris, 2010; Kaur & Garg, 2008; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Widow & Maxfield, 2001).

Conversely, they may be given to expressing the antisocial behaviors as have been inexorably instilled in them since birth (Densley & Stevens, 2015; Harris, 2010; Kaur & Garg, 2008; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Widow & Maxfield, 2001). If the absence of familial bonding does not allow them the experience of graduating into positive social bonding, by default of bad example, as personified by their IPV parents, they are instead likely to bond dismally, with other psychologically traumatized individuals born into IPV households.

In such unhealthy relationships, at least one partner attempts to control the other. That other has low self-esteem, feels defenseless in resisting being abused, and often has some significant degree of financial dependence upon the other dysfunctional domestic partner (Flynn & Graham, 2010; Goldsmith, 2018; Harris, 2010; Maté, 2010; Messner & Rosenfield, 2001; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Stamper, 2005). With such regard, police professionalism prompts no deterrence to the ongoing IPV problem. Police professionalism involves no gathering of evidence for the court to assess to assign individualized reform programs (Sklansky, 2011). Using police professionalism in first response to chronic IPV allows chronic IPV's to spread into new households throughout generations. Children who continue to be traumatized through constant IPV exposure continue to run the risk of establishing their own IPV households and endangering community stakeholders (Goldsmith, 2018; Gomberg, 2018; Maté, 2010; Neufeld &

Maté, 2008; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Widom & Maxfield, 2001). The literature indicates that EBP policing, which does make use of such evidence gathering for problem solving, may initiate the necessary interventions to end IPV through reforming the instigator (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012c; Mulhausen, 2018; NIJ, 2018a; NIJ, 2018c; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

Summary

The literature indicates that in coming to recognize the severity and spread of chronic IPV and its repercussions, the CJS has made the following paradigm shifts. The CJS has evolved the designation of chronic IPV from misdemeanor to felony (Erez, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; Klein, 2009; Sherman, 2013; Sherman & Berk, 1984). The CJS is moving from predetermining chronic IPV as a problem instigated by males to seeing it as a problem that may be instigated by females and males (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). The CJS recognizes chronic IPV as a problem affecting community stakeholders even into future generations (Braga, 2015; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Sherman, 2013; Sumner & Avalon [Ed.], 2015). Finally, the literature indicates that the present procedures commonly practiced by CJS actors, especially by police officers, as are exclusive of EBPs, are not deterring chronic IPV in the present, much less into the future. When police professionalism, making arrests without taking evidence, obviates EBP evidence gathering to distinguish victim from perpetrator, the judge has no evidence to assess to prescribe individualized programs to reform the

offender and deter the problem into the future (Braga, 2015; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Linder & Widh, 2014; Sherman, 2013; Stamper, 2005; Sumner & Avalon [Ed.], 2015). Little in the literature indicates CJS actors' proactively remediating this situation to the promotion of positive social change. Perhaps the perceptions of male IPV victims on the potential in solving a major problem through encouraging them to speak out against the abuse might inspire CJS policymaking reform to change this.

If police feel judges want them to expedite the judicial process by regularly arresting the male as the instigator in IPV cases, when he is the actual victim over 55-80% of the time, police may not apply their EBP evidence gathering training to distinguish victim from victimizer (Gomberg, 2018; Klein, 2009; Stamper, 2005). Subsequently, they may present the court no evidence to assess so that the court may prescribe individualized counseling and social skills training programs to reform the instigator and deter the problem into the future (Gomberg, 2018; Klein, 2009; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005). Embarrassed at being regularly beaten by a female, even when falsely arrested, the male IPV victim is usually reluctant to speak out to end the abuse. Typically, he will take the blame for what his victimizer has done (Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Sherman, 2013; WebMD, n.d.; Younger, 2011). If the police do not use their EBP training to gather evidence distinguishing the victim from the perpetrator, he might continue to remain a silent victim in an endlessly perpetuating vicious cycle of abuse. Without evidence to determine victim from instigator, such evidence as allows the court to assess germane results for individualized reform interventions, the judge cannot

prescribe effective programs to protect an identified victim by rehabilitating an identified instigator (Buntin, 2016; Sechrist et al., 2016; Klein, 2009; Sherman, 2013; Younger, 2011). As the male victim is too embarrassed by his being regularly beaten by his female partner to speak out, IPV's repercussions continue.

Punctuated equilibrium indicates the necessity of eliminating IPV through reformed CJS policymaking (Gould & Eldredge, 1972). The literature suggests that for positive CBA to occur in eliminating chronic IPV, CJS actors, especially police, must consistently employ EBPs. The emphasis for positive CBA in deterring IPV is for police to gather evidence for the court to assess (Sherman, 2013). The evidence the police gather to distinguish victim from perpetrator must be assessed by the court so that the judge may prescribe individualized reform programs to deter the problem into the future (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). To fill a gap in the literature and promote positive social change, I will explore whether the localized population of male IPV victims perceive that consistent use of EBP evidence gathering by police would be effective in making the male victims willing to speak out to end the abuse. As seen through the perspective of punctuated equilibrium theory, his doing so could be to the benefit of each community stakeholder as concerns positive social change. In the next chapter I describe the method I will use for this study, the sample, the instrumentation, and the analysis I will use to conduct the study.

Chapter 3: Methodology

Introduction

More males than females are victims of chronic IPV. Further, more males are likely to remain vulnerable to chronic IPV than are females when it comes to CJS actors' deterring that major problem. Chronic IPV is a problem adversely affecting many community stakeholders, but particularly afflicting certain males. As measured by hospital intakes, self-reporting, police statements, and support services statistics, females instigate over 55-80% of IPV incidents (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). Thirty-three percent of men nationwide undergo contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by a female intimate partner (CDC, 2018). Almost 56% of these men are under age 25 (CDC, 2018). Over 40% of IPV victims experiencing severe physical violence are men (Hoff, 2012). Even so, under pressure from judges to anticipate the male as the instigator in all IPV cases, police officers responding to IPV cases commonly forego applying their EBP forensics training as would allow them to distinguish victim from instigator, even though CJS codes designating how to respond to IPV cases require distinguishing victim from instigator (Atamoh, 2000; Braga, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Mulhausen, 2018; Sumner & Avalon (Ed.), 2015). Instead, they arrest the male in almost every IPV case, over 80% of them (CDC, 2018; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Sherman, 2013; Younger, 2011). Gathering evidence would indicate the male is usually the victim (CDC, 2018; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Sherman,

2013; Younger, 2011). Embarrassed, humiliated, secretive, bewildered, and scared from being regularly beaten by a female, the falsely arrested male IPV victim is typically unwilling to speak out to end the abuse (Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Sherman, 2013; Younger, 2011). The male commonly covers for the instigator, thereby shielding his abuser (Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Younger, 2011). As such occurs, she goes unreformed, he functions as an enabler, and chronic IPV continues, possibly perpetuated through generations of community stakeholders. The psychologically traumatized children, exposed to over 80% of the IPV incidents (Stamper, 2005), often move into adulthood establishing their own chronic IPV households (Goldsmith, 2018; Harris, 2010; Klein, 2009; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ordway, 2018; Stamper, 2005; Widom & Maxfield, 2001). Punctuated equilibrium theory indicates the need for policymaking reform so that police consistently apply their EBP evidence gathering training in IPV cases. Consistently applying their EBP training might allow them to make regular distinction between victim and instigator. They might thereby empower the male victim to speak out to end the abuse. He might then contribute to deterring the major problem that is chronic IPV. Through filling a gap in the literature, the results of this study may contribute to such policymaking reform to promote positive social change.

The purpose of this study was to explore what might embolden the silent male IPV victim to speak out to end the abuse, possibly promoting positive social change for other community stakeholders. Using a qualitative phenomenological methodology, I

interviewed members of the population of silent male IPV victims for their perspectives on what they perceived might encourage and support them in sharing the truth that reform of the instigators might provide protection of the victims as each then gains recognition.

In this chapter, I discuss the research design and the rationale for its usage. I also describe the role of the researcher, the selection of the participants, and the contextual issues of trustworthiness, data collection, and ethical considerations.

Research Design and Rationale

The monumental concerns of this qualitative phenomenological study were the feelings and perceptions of the silent male IPV victim. The purpose of this study was to explore what makes the silent male IPV victim reluctant to speak out to end the abuse. Through such exploration, I might have discovered an answer so that his voice may promote positive social change. My study then also explored how those closest to the victim might be induced to encourage and support him to speak out. Those closest to the victim included the following: family, friends, health field professionals, healthcare professionals, and police (CDC, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD). Mindfulness in establishing an empathic rapport with each male IPV victim constituted my primary concern in conducting my interviews. Only through mindfulness could I explore and possibly discover what each participant perceived might encourage him to speak out to end the abuse.

In this qualitative study, I used a phenomenological approach for the following reasons. The phenomenological approach allowed a synthesizing of the localized insights

of the population to create an insightful understanding for the researcher to develop an improved method of intervention (Ulin et al., 2005). This paradigm so created by the researcher came from synthesizing the population's contextual perceptions of what is needed for such improvement in social circumstances (Endicott, 2010). For this reason, as concerns research's purpose of exploring circumstances to the development of interventions (Endicott, 2010), both interviewees and interviewer concerned themselves with organizing contextual perceptions of reality to ascertain cause and effect. To the purpose of ascertaining and implementing a positive impetus, they sought to know and understand what was driving the occurrences the interviewees perceived through a personal perspective. These same occurrences the researcher perceived from an objective perspective as constituting phenomena. She could not understand what drives these phenomena by only observing them from the outside. She needed the inside perceptions of the group she interviewed to gain such understanding (Douglas & Hines, 2012; Rawls, 1971). As the researcher then explored the emic perceptions of the noumenal group, she discovered what the participants perceived was needed for intervention (Endicott, 2010; Langbein, 2012; Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Rubin & Rubin, 2012; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton 2004; Ulin et al., 2005). The qualitative approach made use of the scientific method of inductive reasoning by going from specific data results to making a generalization in assessing a commonality among those results (Langbein, 2012; Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Rubin & Rubin, 2012; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004; Ulin et al., 2005). For this reason, the

phenomenological methodology best aligned with my purpose of exploring what male IPV victims perceived as an encouragement for them to speak out to end the abuse (Langbein, 2012; Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Rubin & Rubin, 2012; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004; Ulin et al., 2005). Within the punctuated equilibrium theory framework of this study, for the interviewees, male chronic IPV victims, their focus constituted their contextually localized perceptions of the causality of an ongoing adverse experience: whether the police might do something proactive in responding to IPV cases to motivate them to speak out to stop being IPV victims (Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). Subsequently, the focus for me in this study of this localized population also constituted what this group insightfully perceived as necessary to solve the problem of an ongoing adverse experience through deterring it.

For me as the researcher, to the exploration and possible discovery of an improved intervention method for the group interviewed, I needed to know what this population perceived as necessary for the promotion of social benefit, and what might initiate positive social change. In complementary fashion, I then also had to ascertain what they contextually perceived as the cause working against such social welfare. Specifically, what did this population perceive as essential for these victims to stop being resistant to speaking out to end the abuse? What CJS policymaking amendment might these victims perceive as needed for such a purpose? (Braga, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Mulhausen, 2018; Rawls, 1971). For me as the researcher, my

focus constituted mindfully synthesizing the results of this qualitative phenomenological method to construct a reality based upon the insights this population shared with me through our establishing rapport (Langbein, 2012; Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Rubin & Rubin, 2012; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004; Ulin et al., 2005). This reality constituted what this population perceived as needed in the form of social benefit, what might be used to develop an intervention to the promotion of positive social change (Corvo et al., 2014; Rawls, 1971). With such concern, in filling a gap in the literature to the promotion of significant social benefit, there were certain cautions in conducting this qualitative interview study.

Foremost, the interviews were completely anonymous, online interviews, with no names or contact information provided by the client. There were then no follow ups nor variances in results, and individuals who may already feel intimidated about speaking out, even for the welfare of themselves and their children, might then have had no apprehensions in sharing relevant insights for the common good. Concerning the relevance of reflexivity, I used open-ended questions, allowing the respondents to determine the relevance of their insights in this process of constructing a solution to their circumstance. Gently, mindfully encouraging their sharing of unique insights to the remedying of a situation they know better than anyone else, as they were in the middle of it, I constructed my questions, and conducted my anonymous, unobtrusive interviews welcoming their personal worldviews that they had so far withheld. While observing respect for beneficence, persons, and justice (Endicott, 2010), I interviewed members of

the silent man syndrome population as they responded to the flyers themselves posted anonymously at the free support facility for abused and otherwise troubled males, Standing Tall. With mindfulness, and consciousness of my own reflexivity and biases, so as neither to lead nor obstruct the development of insights shared by the interviewees, I emphatically and compassionately assessed the results of each interview. I did so for the purpose of allowing each to speak out to provide what each perceived as solutions to end the abuse. I explored whether they perceived their being treated differently by the police in IPV cases might have given them confidence to speak out to end the abuse. Since their response was affirmative, I have pursued what CJS policymaking reforms they perceived as necessary to such purpose. I ceased interviewing once I achieved saturation (Langbein, 2012; Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Rubin & Rubin, 2012; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004; Ulin et al., 2005). Concerning the relationship between my research questions and my data analysis, I grouped themes related to each research question. As necessary, I used content analysis as an aid to interpret the data I collected from the online interviews. Being mindful in contextualizing the saliences of their responses, I asked them about their experiences in dealing with the police who responded to the IPV calls.

The interview questions were open-ended. Their phrasing was openly accommodating as suits the unique experiences and insights drawn by each of the interviewees. My exploratory qualitative (QUAL) research questions were as follows:

RQ1: What has the male IPV victim's experience been in dealing with police responding to IPV calls in the past?

RQ2: What would the male IPV victim perceive to be the effect if police and judges were consistently to apply in IPV cases their respective and coordinated EBP trainings for collecting and assessing evidence?

Qualitative Research Traditions

Five principal types of qualitative research exist: grounded theory, case study, narrative, ethnographic method, and phenomenological method, (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Sanjari et al., 2014; Shenton, 2004). I have selected a phenomenological methodology because it aligns with my purpose of exploring the possibility of discovering what might encourage and support the male IPV victim to speak out to end the abuse constituting the major problem of chronic IPV (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). Through the perspective of punctuated equilibrium theory, evolving this major problem to extinction would be to the benefit of all community stakeholders through promoting positive social change as a quantitative researcher responds to my study.

The grounded method then did not serve my purpose for several reasons: 1) The purpose of this study was to explore how a specific theory--punctuated equilibrium--might be applied to the promotion of positive social change through the gathering of insightful data, not to develop or improve a theory, as is a hallmark of grounded theory, 2) Saturation would have been difficult to attain in grounded theory, 3) Coding and

analyzing the immense amount of data common to grounded theory could have presented as counterproductive or even prohibitive in this study, depending upon the input of those who might have been especially reluctant to come forward due to humiliation and embarrassment at what they had been through, and 4) Since the offer of complete anonymity combined with the opportunity to help others constituted the most likely way to invite in these possibly reluctant participants, I could not have made the kind of close and prolonged contact with them as typifies a grounded methodology (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). I did not use the case study method as long pursuit of a single ongoing incident of an individual or like members of a specific population would not have served my purpose. I needed insights from a specific population to the point of saturation to serve my purpose of exploring what might suggest an improved intervention, especially as may pertain to amending CJS policymaking (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). The narrative method invites the interviewees to share their perspectives upon an issue that they might orient themselves in an understanding of why they see themselves as being in a particular circumstance. Still, the narrative method, a form of individualized storytelling on the part of each participant to orient himself rationally as to why he is where he is in his life to attach the support of meaning to it through the enrichment of his psyche, does not, unlike the phenomenological method, explore a means of applying a theory, such as punctuated equilibrium theory, to the development of an improved intervention (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). The ethnographic method would not

align with my purpose either. I was focusing exclusively upon the silent male IPV victim as constituting a specific population with salient insights to share to the promotion of positive social change without concern for either heritage or cultural traits. For this reason, I used online questions that led into his encounter with the police responding to the IPV calls. They asked him if he was given to being forthright in defending himself and setting the record straight, or if something compelled him to let his domestic partner and the police say what they would about him, and what was the result. At the same time, the questions did not lead him into saying he remained silent, or if he did, why. With these regards, the phenomenological method seemed to present the best capacity for ascertaining a specific population's shared perspectives upon this specific phenomenon: male IPV victims' being afraid to speak out to end the abuse.

My rationale for the phenomenological method, then, was that it aligned with my study's purpose of exploring the insights of a purposive sampling of the population of silent male IPV victims. Their perceptions of what might have encouraged them to speak out against the abuse to end it might promote a theory to the development of an improved intervention to the promotion of positive social change while evolving towards extinction the major problem of chronic IPV. As the phenomenological method gathered emic insights from the noumenal group interviewed, it provided specifically for what might promote positive social change, here, the ending of violence in the home (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004).

The Role of the Researcher

In phenomenological research, the researcher is the primary data collection instrument. Even with background from the literature and ongoing development of a codebook to present and draw upon structured findings as constitute results salient to developing theory for improved intervention, the researcher, as interviewer, must be foremost and consistently mindful of not losing scientific objectivity. The researcher must not succumb to personal biases and reflexivity in gathering specific insights for analysis to the development of theory for improved intervention. The researcher must bracket personal experiences so that they do not influence the recording or inquiring of the perceptions shared by the interviewee as pertaining to the interviewee's unique experience. With respect for beneficence, assuring that the benefits of the respondent's participation will outweigh any risks, (Endicott, 2010), as a qualitative researcher, I had to develop rapport through trust. My open-ended questions then remained receptive to what the interviewee had to share, even as those open-ended questions might then have needed evolving or being added to as an accommodating response to what the participant discloses, especially as the interviewee might have introduced unanticipated topics and aspects as were relevant to the study's purpose. For my study to be of social benefit, (Endicott, 2010), in conducting my interviews, I used respect, rapport, and receptivity in framing my open-ended questions and interpreting my results to establish and persevere in credibility and trustworthiness (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). Then as a proactive measure to ensure credibility and trustworthiness as

a researcher, prior to conducting the interviews, I began journaling any previous personal responses. Subsequently, I found I had no experiences as might have reflected upon those of the interviewees. I made such recordings of my reflections so that I was astutely conscious of not letting my own conclusions affect my collecting of data, either in the context of how I recorded it or in the context of how I encouraged the respondent to share individual insights through how the open-ended questions were framed. In keeping with Walden University Institutional Review Board (IRB) standards, I neither influenced nor altered their responses. I did not compromise credibility and trustworthiness with the intent of attaining exclusively desired results.

The role of the researcher in a phenomenological study encompasses credibility and trustworthiness to the accurate attainment and analysis of data to the development of theory as improved intervention (Langbein, 2012; Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). The role of the qualitative researcher in conducting a phenomenological study is prioritizing objectivity in attaining data, using flexibility in approach as warranted. Such a role then requires always being mindful of promoting and preserving rapport and openness with the interviewee, over adhering to prescriptive methods in obtaining data. Using prescriptive methods might have slanted that data or made it unattainable as formula might have superseded rapport. Using prescriptive methods might have intimidated, confused, misled, or shut down the respondent (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). I selected the phenomenological method as it aligned with my purpose of exploring what might make

the silent male IPV victim unafraid to speak out to end the abuse that adversely affects all community stakeholders. The phenomenological method emphasizes utmost mindfulness in rapport through empathy; unlike the other methodologies, it provides responders opportunity to express what they feel in relation to what needs to be done, rather than just have them present data on their experiences or rationalize them (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004).

Participant Selection Logic

In this phenomenological study, I am defining male IPV victim as the subject who has regularly experienced undergoing domestic abuse as instigated by his female domestic partner. For this study's purpose, the IPV's being regularly instigated against him is the determinant in his being the victim. If there was one or a few occasions in which the female was injured due to his involuntary response of bidirectionality, self-defense, or being frantic in anticipation of again being blitzed, he will not be disqualified as a participant. (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, n.d.) To participate in this phenomenological study, respondents had to meet the following criteria for a purposive sampling: being a male IPV victim, having cohabited with a chronically abusive female with or without marital status, being now out of that situation for at least six months, and desiring to tell his story unreservedly. At the same time, I acknowledge IRB in its holding that screening was not an option, especially as this is a completely anonymous qualitative online interview methodology. I also acknowledge this population may be

particularly reticent to share for having experienced ongoing humiliation in their home lives (Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, n.d.), and because respect for beneficence requires no breach of confidentiality, I did not use Zoom for the online interviews. Even the Zoom corporation is acknowledging it is now taking precautions against hacking as it has been a target (Zoom, 2019). With respect for beneficence, I made each applicant aware the study involved absolute anonymity, thereby castigating any breach of confidentiality, even if I have it published (Endicott, 2010; Gomberg, 2018; Heckenlively & Mikovits, 2014, 2020; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008). Since the study employed complete anonymity, organizing interviews exclusively by code numbers and no names, I did not take much less use any participant's name or contact information at any time (Endicott, 2010; Gomberg, 2018; Heckenlively & Mikovits, 2014, 2020; Langbein, 2012; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008). As face-to-face interviews even online may not convey much of the sense of anonymity, and my regular use of Zoom for teaching indicates that Zoom is still in the process of fortifying its security system (Zoom.com, 2019), I used the anonymity provided by the Survey Monkey interview platform, which allows a purposeful sharing of insights through absolute anonymity (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). Dissemination will occur in the aggregate to ensure constant anonymity (Endicott, 2010; Gomberg, 2018; Heckenlively & Mikovits, 2014, 2020; Langbein, 2012; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008). Complete anonymity also obviated any contamination among participants as might have adversely affected credibility and

trustworthiness (Langbein, 2012; Endicott, 2010). I did not use snowballing. Finally, with respect for beneficence, I made each respondent considering being a participant aware that the online interview would take approximately 20 minutes, and that he could choose to decline the interview from the outset or discontinue the interview at any time.

For this study using a purposive sampling, I planned to interview approximately five to ten male adult IPV victims meeting the above criteria (Endicott, 2010; Gomberg, 2018; Heckenlively & Mikovits, 2014, 2020; Langbein, 2012; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Saldaña, 2016). Saturation determined the number (Endicott, 2010; Gomberg, 2018; Heckenlively & Mikovits, 2014, 2020; Langbein, 2012; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Saldaña, 2016). With respect for persons, I did not intentionally interview members of the vulnerable population of minors (Endicott, 2010). Their emotional response to reliving in detail severe betrayal imposed upon them early in life might prove traumatizing for them (Endicott, 2010; Gomberg, 2018; Heckenlively & Mikovits, 2014, 2020; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008). In relation to this concern, I preferred adults for this study, although I understand that due to complete anonymity, as IRB suggests, some individuals below the age of consent might have happened to participate in it. I was concerned that the lack of prefrontal cerebral cortex development in minors might skew results. As the benefits of complete anonymity to draw participants who might otherwise be reluctant to share their insights outweighs screening for a particular age range, I acknowledge that some of the participants may be under the full age of majority. Still, as their individual intellectual maturity might have made them

unintimidated to participate, if any such did participate, they might still have provided significant insights to the promotion of positive social change.

The prefrontal cortex, whose full development does not occur until age twenty-five, is the reasoning, decision making, and rationalizing part of the brain. The prefrontal cortex is part of the limbic system, the emotional component of the brain, whose center is the amygdala, which is connected with the hippocampus, the memory organizing part of the brain (Kuffler & Nicholls, 1977). Since the rationalizing part of the brain, the prefrontal cortex, is influenced by input from the emotional part of the brain, the limbic system, interviewing minors for this study, when their reasoning center is not fully developed, might result in insights that are more emotionally based than logically based. Emotional insights lacking temper by reason would not be contributory to filling a gap in the literature to the development of improved intervention (Kandel & Schwartz [Eds.], 1985; Kuffler & Nicholls, 1977; Lezak, 1995; Maté, 2010; Neufeld, & Maté, 2008). Emotional outbursts may not indicate why members of this population have reasoned they need to refrain from speaking out to end the abuse (Kuffler & Nicholls, 1977; Lezak, 1995; Maté, 2010; Neufeld, & Maté, 2008). Applying methods of respect for persons, while I neither sought to interview those with special needs any more than I sought to interview juveniles, I do realize, again, that as this study is conducted with complete anonymity, that some members of this population might also have happened to participate in it (Endicott, 2010). Providing complete anonymity to encourage participation by male adult IPV victims--inclusive of those embarrassed at having been

beaten by a female, especially persistently--that their insights might have contributed to the elimination of violence in homes, precluded screening applicants. Subsequently, I needed to be prepared to offer from the outset immediate access to free support services for any participant who might have chronically or suddenly felt unnerved in recalling regularly or at once the persistent or sublimated pangs of severe and repeated encounters he thought he could trust to provide him emotional support--the female partner from whom he is now estranged. From the outset of responding to the interview, the consent portion, such immediate access to free emotional support by professionals will be provided: Standing Tall: (702) 475-479-6474. Such an individual's attempts to come to terms with the adverse emotional circumstances of his IPV experiences might have proven traumatizing for him. Such circumstances would have prevented the study's benefits outweighing its risks (Endicott, 2010). While I was then not able to screen for vulnerable population members, I did provide an access number for no cost support should any participant have experienced anxiety in completing the questionnaire:

Standing Tall: Standing Tall (702) 475-479-6474. With respect for justice, I did interview a much-underrepresented group to the purpose of filling a gap in the literature (All et al., 2008; CDC, 2018; Endicott, 2010; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). From the outset of responding to the online interview form, on the consent form, the participant was provided with no cost support service information for help that he could access immediately: Standing Tall: 702-475-479-6474 (Corvo et al, 2014; Hoff, 2012; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; WebMD, n.d.).

In focusing the regionality of my study upon the western states, specifically Nevada, I wrote a letter to each agency that might have provided me access to applicants for this research: Veterans Affairs (VA) hospital, mental health agency, family support agency, community support agency, counseling agency, and social skills training agency. I explained the purpose of my research and asked permission of each to post a flyer for applicants to volunteer for an interview. I then used purposive sampling to recruit male IPV victims for my study.

Finally, with respect for the Belmont Report, on the consent form, which was be on the first page of the online interview, I informed each individual that the benefits of participating in the study would outweigh any harm, with emphasis upon ensuring no breach of confidentiality, especially as participation is completely anonymous (Endicott, 2010; Gomberg, 2018; Heckenlively & Mikovits, 2014, 2020; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008). I further informed each applicant the approximate time frames of the online interview is approximately thirty minutes, and that withdrawing from participation was an option without penalty at any time (Endicott, 2010; Langbein, 2012; Rubin & Rubin, 2012). In conclusion, I informed each qualified applicant that participation then required signing a consent form in advance to acknowledge understanding all rights and provisions of the study's methodological format.

Instrumentation

In a phenomenological study, the researcher is the instrument that gathers the data (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). In such regard, the tools for the study were my original

questions. Specifically, these questions had not only to prove effective in probity; they had to motivate the interviewee to provide insights as only he could from his personal position of first-hand experience to the purpose of the study: the researcher's exploring what might encourage the male IPV victim to speak out against the abuse that ensuing policy reform might deter it. I also developed these questions, even organically, such that they might have stimulated him into introducing salient perceptions unanticipated in my design of the semi-structured questions themselves. I provided openings in the online interview for such simultaneously creative inferences on the part of the respondent who might have then provided me even deeper insights pertaining to the respondent's perceptions of what amendments in CJS policymaking might make him less resistant to speaking out to end the abuse in the form of chronic IPV that he suffered in secretive silence. There was then also the potentiality of gaining even more in frequency and depth of his insights as I also encouraged him to provide additional insights of what else he considered of relevance to the investigation. I then gained even more in varied and profound insights uniquely those of the members of the localized population. Such was the purpose of my phenomenological study in developing a theory of improved intervention that the silent male IPV victim might not be afraid, but rather encouraged and supported to speak out to end the abuse of the major problem of chronic IPV. In phrasing all of my open-ended questions, semi-structured, questions, I then used common language to establish rapport and stimulate responsiveness by reflecting the worldview of the participant (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004).

Procedures for Recruitment, Participation, and Data Collection

Being the sole researcher for this study, I had exclusive responsibility for recruiting participants and collecting data. To access the purposive sampling for this study, I networked with VA hospitals, mental health clinics, shelters, health care agencies, et cetera. Before recruiting any participants, I obtained Walden University IRB approval. The consent form on the first page of the online interview stated that if the participant proceeded with the interview, he was indicating he understood the declaration of rights as indicate respect for beneficence, persons, and justice, and that the good in participating in the study would outweigh any potential harm in participating in the study, that confidentiality through absolute anonymity would always be preserved, that the participant may decline from participating or stop participating and is free to go at any time, and that the duration of the online interview would be approximately 20 minutes (Endicott, 2010; Langbein, 2012). Finally, by way of that consent form, I advised all responders that all records would be kept in privacy exclusively by the researcher, no names nor contact information would ever be taken or used, so there would be no telephone follow-up interviews nor any thank you gifts, and that all documents would be deleted or destroyed upon the study's completion, after being retained for a minimum of five years, per IRB standards. They would continue to be secured in anonymity as any publication of the study would be subject to aggregate dissemination (Endicott, 2010; Langbein, 2012).

To track transcripts, I assigned each interviewee a number to correspond with his consent form. The corresponding numbers were on a separate sheet. Only an assigned number, but never an interviewee's name, was attached to any data. I informed them that while Walden University's IRB could request access to the records in the course of the study, that the IRB would maintain all records in strictest confidentiality. At the same time, I also made clear to each applicant that in observing ethics, I had to ensure no harm would come to him under any circumstances. I then made clear from the outset that I would breach confidentiality and contact a relevant authority if a participant indicated at any time, he might hurt himself or someone else.

I advised each participant that to ensure confidentiality, and for him to avoid feeling self-conscious, reticent, intimidated, or scared in completing the online interview, he should do the following. He should consistently remind himself he is contributing to the public good through his sincerity. He should then only respond to the online interview questions when he is in complete privacy. There could be no other or others circling him, pressing on his shoulder, making suggestions to him, or otherwise compromising his being completely at ease in being completely straightforward in telling his story. Accuracy is paramount in research records. The respondent's typing in online answers for the interview ensured accuracy.

The participants' personally recording their responses through typing ensured the interviews had accuracy in trustworthiness. I secured computer documents through a password (Endicott, 2010; Gomberg, 2018; Heckenlively & Mikovits, 2014, 2020;

Langbein, 2012; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008). I secured hardcopies of consents and any other printed documents in a locked file drawer to which only I have the key (Endicott, 2010; Gomberg, 2018; Heckenlively & Mikovits, 2014, 2020; Langbein, 2012; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008). I keep the recordings, as all the study's records, secured from any others but as the IRB may request them. In keeping with IRB protocols, after a minimum of retaining all records for five years, I will destroy the recordings, the other study documents, and the consent forms along with the online interview responses.

Data Analysis Plan

Data analysis is essential to qualitative inquiry. This data analysis constitutes transforming the raw data from the interviews and follow ups into themes, a six-step process:

1. Familiarization
2. Coding
3. Generating themes
4. Reviewing themes
5. Defining and naming themes
6. Writing up (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004).

Qualitative data analysis is then an iterative process. To gain the necessary familiarity with the data to generate themes, I read the online interview transcripts many times. I then produced codes based on central words, phrases, and statements from the interviews. I used both emotional coding, marking what each interviewee emotively indicated as of

primary concern, and structural coding, question-based coding functioning as a labeling and index categorization device that expedited both recognition of relevant patterns and salient information retrieval (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). I noted emergent themes in a codebook. I categorized recurring themes as expressed by each interviewee, and then hand coded salient discoveries within those themes while cross checking my notes. I then grouped emerging themes for each research question, subgrouping the less salient themes. Ultimately, during constant reviewing and comparing, I rejected themes proving irrelevant to my study, condensed themes of the same meaning into one, and reciprocally divided emergent themes from single themes into multiple themes. I continued doing so until I achieved saturation of themes. I continued doing so until I saw that my combined themes conveyed the essence of the perceptions of the male IPV victims as to what might be done by CJS actors so that male IPV victims would not be afraid to speak out to end the abuse adversely affecting all community stakeholders.

Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness, truth in qualitative research, made the study valuable to the development of improved interventions to the promotion of positive social change (Endicott, 2010), depending upon the quality of the data (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). Credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability ensure trustworthiness (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Ravitch &

Carl, 2016; Rubin & Rubin, 2012; Saldaña, 2016; Sanjari, et al., 2014; Shenton, 2004; Ulin et al., 2005).

Since my study was qualitative (QUAL), it had the following criteria to ensure trustworthiness:

- **Credibility:** Believability and appropriateness, with emphasis upon agreement between participants and researcher
- **Transferability:** Generalizability of results to a like circumstance
- **Dependability:** Trustworthiness in the results' being consistent and repeatable, and
- **Confirmability:** The degree to which the results may be affirmed by other researchers (Langbein, 2012; Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Ulin et al., 2005)

Credibility

In qualitative research, credibility is the trustworthiness of the study's results. Credibility means the findings are true. The researcher may have confidence in the results' trustworthiness when developing an improved intervention (Endicott, 2010; Shenton, 2004). Credibility then requires correct operational measures that the researcher may apply to the concepts studied. The operational measures must ensure validity, consistency, and trustworthiness in results of the phenomenon explored (Patton, 2015). For this reason, I synergized my study's effectiveness with peer review throughout

development, using triangulation to ensure that I designed an effective and IRB approved methodology.

Analogously, credibility means receiving help when the researcher does not understand something (Shenton, 2004). Developing early familiarity with the culture interviewed helps establish credibility. Purposive sampling helps credibility through the avoidance of skewing results as would come of selectivity or opportunity sampling. Triangulation helps credibility, for triangulation as a convergence of information from different sources (Patton, 2015). Triangulation is the use of multiple methods or data sources to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena (Patton, 2015). Triangulation is a qualitative research strategy to test validity through the convergence of information from different sources (Patton, 2015). I used peer review for triangulation from other scholar-practitioners' input to ensure an effective methodology that observed participants' rights . Further, the researcher may use negative case analysis to refine a hypothesis until it addresses all cases within the data (Patton, 2015). The researcher may also use frequent debriefing sessions between researcher and supervisors, and peer scrutiny of the research project. In peer scrutiny, fresh perspectives may offset researcher bias. Peer scrutiny may then allow for more objective accuracy in analysis. In discussing results with my peers, accuracy of present results may be highlighted in terms of fraudulence and validity of previous results in the literature and ongoing studies. As I proceeded in design I made the most of such input for an effective and respectful methodology. Peer scrutiny then objectified the researcher's reflective commentary,

depending upon appropriate background qualifications and experiences of fellow researchers. Thick description of the phenomena being studied as provided by the participants promoted credibility through contextually relevant detail (Langbein, 2012). Examination of previous research findings justified the literature to fill a gap and then encouraged obtaining credibility in results to the success of filling that gap (Shenton, 2004). I used these measures as necessary to ensure and enhance credibility and transferability.

Transferability

Transferability is the extent to which one study's results are relatable to another study's results in accordance with situation, time, and setting (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). Transferability is not synonymous with generalizability. In a qualitative study, findings are specific to the particular culture examined, and not to the wider population (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). Still, a study's readers should be able to find its elements contextually relatable to their own experiences as concerns like circumstances (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). Thick description then enhanced transferability effectiveness in providing salient insights pertaining to a like circumstance. To such a purpose, thick description provided sufficient contextual description of the perceptions and resulting insights explored and recorded and analyzed as data. Thick descriptions generated a record of subjective explanations and meanings provided by the population engaged in the behaviors studied (Patton, 2015;

Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). In such regard, my purpose as a researcher is to empower readers through thick description to enter the contextual circumstance of the population studied to draw their own conclusions. The goal of a qualitative study is not generalizability nor developing a theory therefrom. Such constitutes the domain of a quantitative study (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). For this reason, if this study is to promote positive social change through CJS policymaking reform that makes the male IPV victim unafraid to speak out to end the abuse, an aligned quantitative (QUAN) study will have to follow upon this study. Unlike a quantitative study, this qualitative study has developed no theory to the promotion of remediation but used the theories of punctuated equilibrium and EBP to the purpose of exploration as might lead to the discovery of an improved intervention. A quantitative study might develop a viable theory from the data of this study.

Dependability

Dependability indicates consistency through repeatability (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). In promoting dependability, the researcher must do the following: avoid mistakes, persevere in objectivity, and be impervious to opinions and viewpoints. To provide dependability, the researcher must represent each participant's lived experience truthfully (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). Dependability should then allow other researchers to replicate the study in like conditions (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton,

2004). To attain dependability in my study, I employed the following strategies: using field notes, using clear and reliable audio equipment, and persevering in transparency.

Confirmability

Confirmability is the degree to which other researchers may check and confirm a study's results to affirm its trustworthiness, or truthfulness (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). To affirm confirmability, I used reflexivity strategies. I persevered in cross checking my journal, field notes, employing triangulation through using a convergence of sources, and recording of data to ensure through ongoing reflection that none of my notations resulted from my projecting my own feelings and surmises from previous experiences into the study.

Ethical Procedures

All studies involving human subjects require IRB approval. Prior to collecting data, I obtained permission to do so from Walden University's IRB. Walden University's IRB is mandated to ensure all researchers conducting studies follow ethical standards and federal regulations. Through doing so, Walden University's IRB ensures no research participants run undue risk of harm. The good that will come of each study will outweigh such risk (Endicott, 2010). In case any of the male IPV victims participating in the online interview felt distress from the outset of reviewing the consent form or recollection of and reflection upon the emotional experiences they have had in dealing with exposure to chronic IPV and their treatment by the police as a result of such circumstances, the consent form afforded the traumatized individual to free help providing services in

psychological counseling and support: Standing Tall: (702) 475-479-6474 (Endicott, 2010; Mayo Clinic, 2019; Rawls, 1971; WebMD, 2018). I persevered in being mindful throughout the study.

To obviate any suspicion of coercion in obtaining results, as would bring into question credibility and trustworthiness, I excluded any intimate relations from participating in the study: no relatives, friends, acquaintances, scholar practitioners, et cetera. The consent form, which had to be acknowledged to participate in the online survey, assigned an individualized identification number for each respondent. No records, written or recorded, contained a participant's name nor contact information since there was complete anonymity with numbers instead of names' being used to organize individual interviews. I assigned each participant a code number to obviate from the outset the use of any name for organization or reference's sake, i.e., tracking interviews for coding purposes. There were no telephone follow-up interviews, and no gifting thank yous, so no contact information, only absolute anonymity. All records are kept locked in a filing cabinet in my home office for a minimum of five years, the duration of such seclusion of records having been set by Walden University IRB policy. I will always keep the key to the cabinet in my direct and exclusive control, securing it in a safety deposit box if I leave town. Any study related information on my computer is password protected. As recommended, I keep a backup file of information on a USB, which I will also keep in a locked file cabinet (Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016). Per IRB

stipulation, after the minimum five-year period, I will destroy all study related information.

Summary

This qualitative study used a phenomenological methodology for the purpose of exploring what might embolden the male IPV victim to speak out to end the abuse of the major problem of IPV, which adversely affects community stakeholders. I used purposive sampling techniques in recruiting participants. The inclusion criteria allowed adult male IPV victims who had lived for at least six months with an abusive female partner in either single or married status, and are now away from such a situation, and have been for at least six months.

This chapter has introduced the selected methodology. Following that, the chapter has presented the research design and rationale, the researcher's role, and an outline of that methodology. In following that, this chapter has presented related trustworthiness issues, and culminated by addressing ethical considerations. In Chapter 4, I will present this qualitative study's analyzed results from the interviews. A copy of the interview questions is in Appendix C.

Chapter 4: Results

Introduction

In over 55%-80% of cases, IPV places males in the roles of victims and females in the roles of perpetrators (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). No matter, subsequent to police not making use of their EBP training to gather evidence to discern the abused from the abuser, the male is commonly the one arrested, with the result that the problem goes undeterred, for the instigator receives no rehabilitation through court-ordered counseling, education, and training (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). Other studies have found there is typically no support for the male to encourage him to speak out against the abuse to end it for the sake of himself and the children, not through the police, public health facilities, mental health facilities, or counseling centers (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). IPV support is rare in general, and when it does exist, it is almost always for the female, no matter her actual role in the situation (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). No studies have explored whether male IPV victims feel they might be

encouraged to speak out against the abuse to end it were the CJS to make regular use of EBP to gather evidence to identify the actual IPV victims and perpetrators and thereby deter IPV into the future through rehabilitating the instigator to protect the target.

The purpose of this interpretive phenomenological analysis (IPA) is to explore the essence of the emic perspective of male adult IPV survivors and their need for help-seeking behaviors, i.e., What might encourage male IPV victims to speak out to end the abuse? The following two questions guide this research study:

RQ1: What has the male IPV victim's experience been in dealing with police responding to IPV calls in the past?

RQ2: What would the male IPV victim perceive to be the effect if police and judges were consistently to apply in IPV cases their respective and coordinated EBP trainings for collecting and assessing evidence?

I have used a qualitative phenomenological research design to collect data through open-ended questions presented in completely anonymous online interviews. I designed the questions to evoke reflection and generate insight as to what the male adult IPV victim has considered to be his circumstance in IPV and what he feels might motivate him to ensure that he does not allow himself to suffer being a perennial victim of such circumstance. To do so, he would have to speak out to end the abuse. I have then explored his insights to understand what might motivate him to do so.

In Chapter 4, I discuss the interview setting, contextual demographics, data collection, and analyses procedures. Additionally, I provide and discuss the evidence of

trustworthiness and the study's analyzed results. I conclude the chapter with a succinct review of the chapter's information.

Interview Setting

This study's geographic setting was the state of Nevada. I obtained data through in-depth open-ended questions presented with complete anonymity by-way-of online interviews. Each respondent received the same interview questions. Seven adult males who were the survivors of IPV instigated by a former female domestic partner with whom they have had no association for at-least six months before the interview participated. Each participant had responded to a flyer posted at a no-cost support agency for male IPV victims: Standing Tall. In responding to the URL for the interview, each participant received written information on the first page of the online interview concerning his rights, recognition of risks, caution not to mention the interview to anyone, caution not to complete it where anyone might be looking over his shoulder, and advisement that proceeding to the next page to answer the interview questions constituted his giving consent to participate in the study. No external circumstances should have influenced the respondents' answers.

Demographics

While acknowledging the possibility that the completely anonymous interviews might have had participants who did not meet the qualifications specified, the study comprised seven participants, each of whom indicated through electing to participate in the study he met the requirements of being an adult male IPV victim who had been

separated from his female abuser for at-least six months before participating in the interview. Since all responded to a flier posted at a Nevada agency offering free psychological support to IPV abused males, presumably they have enough familiarity with that agency to be Nevada residents, and they have familiarity with Nevada's Metro Police Department (MPD) as concerns responses to domestic violence calls. This purposive sampling then represents male IPV victims who are likely seeking help, but did not receive it from police, nor were encouraged to seek it from police as concerns speaking out to end the violence.

To preserve complete anonymity, no names nor contact information was collected. There were no follow ups. Only individual series of numbers coded to each interview distinguished each collection of data from the other. As this study was open to all adult male IPV victims who had experienced at least six months of domestic abuse and who had been away from that abuse for at least six months, and was completely anonymous, no information was collected on race, ethnicity, education, work status, et cetera.

Data Collection

I began this study's data collection upon receiving approval from Walden University's IRB (05-25-21-0673839), which approval came on May 25, 2021. I had previously gained permission from a sister company, with which I have no direct affiliation, to post flyers to attain participants for my study. The posters indicated that adult males who had been the victims of IPV and who have been living away from the

abuser for at-least six months were invited to participate in a study as their shared personal insights might contribute to bringing an end to violence in the home. To the purpose of complete anonymity to the encouragement of completely candid responses from participants, after hours, when the parking lot was empty and there was no pedestrian traffic, I posted participation flyers at Nevada's Standing Tall, which provides free support services for domestically abused males. Respondents used the URL on the posters to make direct connectivity with the online interview. The interview's first page advised them of rights, risks, and their giving consent to participate by proceeding past the first page of the interview to where the questions began, and also provided the number of a free support agency for males, Standing Tall, should any of them feel any distress at any time subsequent to contemplation of and reflection upon what they would be sharing should they participate in the study: (702) 475-479-6474. I began interviewing on July 18, 2021 and concluded on July 31, 2021.

While I was open to gathering data from up to ten interviewees, I reached saturation at six. I then stopped at seven, using the seventh to confirm my having attained saturation through the indication that no new data was emerging, so the revelation of any additional themes was unlikely. Further, the data obtained was sufficient to answer the study's two research questions. Ergo, I concluded saturation was reached. Data saturation is not synonymous with the number of participants; data saturation constitutes the depth and richness of the obtained data, its salient quality as obtained through mindfulness

(Endicott, 2010; Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004).

Each of the seven participants responded to open-ended questions presented in a completely anonymous online interview (see Appendix C). Each respondent demonstrated understanding of his rights, risks, and giving consent to participating in the interview--as outlined on its first page--by proceeding to answer the interview questions. Estimated interview time, as indicated on the consent form, comprising the first page of the interview, was 20 minutes (see Appendix C). As every participant completed each question fully and with related insights as appropriate, ostensibly the estimated timeframe projected on the first page of the interview form was accurate such as not to cause any respondent to turn away from disappointment and aggravation without finishing the entire interview. I used the Survey Monkey online interview system for the anonymous responses, assigning an individualized code number to distinguish each interview, since no participant provides a name or contact information. I have been using ongoing peer review to ensure the trustworthiness and sanctity of all operations.

I transferred all the online interviews to a SanDisk USB flash drive for maximum safekeeping. I have locked the USB drive and printed interviews in a metal filing cabinet in my home office; I am the only one with a key to that cabinet containing the printouts of those interviews and the flash drive on which they are also recorded.

Variations in Data Collection

Some variations from the original data collection plan occurred. While I was originally prepared for up to 10 interviews, my study reached saturation after six interviews, which I verified by conducting a seventh interview only to find no new themes or patterns emerging. This variation did not then adversely affect the integrity of the data collection. Further, as based upon its idiographic nature, five or six participants are adequate for an IPA study (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). Otherwise, while I thought some participants might grow impatient and discontinue the interview, even though the estimated time for completion of which they were informed seemed feasible, each followed through in answering every open-ended question thoroughly and thoughtfully.

Data Analysis

I began the data analysis using interpretive phenomenological assessment (IPA), which focuses upon the participants' lived experiences and how they make sense of those situations, as is particularly reflected in *RQ1*, the participant's past circumstances in dealing with the police in IPV situations (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). This data analysis generated three main themes and twelve subthemes.

Phenomenological data analysis comprises three steps: coding, categorizing, and interpreting the data from each interview (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). For utmost accuracy in these

processes, rather than to depend upon a computer-generated program, I follow the traditional method, which involves using the following: poster boards, an array of colored highlighters, sticky notes, an array of colored pens, and paper (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). This mindful version of analyzing data, which a computer cannot master, allows for far greater accuracy in contextual interpretation of responses, being far better able to accommodate idioms, ideogrammatic language use, slang, grammatical and syntactical errors, self-annotated responses, anecdotes, streams of consciousness, tangents that may or may not circle back, et cetera (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). This more time-consuming process is also more beneficial in positive CBA as concerns both cost efficiency and research accuracy.

I printed each interview. I placed the pages of each individual interview side-by-side in order while adhering them to a poster board. I then used the multicolored pens and markers for coding, categorizing, and interpreting the data, which I read many times, and used stickies to emphasize key shared points among the interviews. I made notes both on paper and on my laptop. In the course of doing so, I also refined the contextual salience of each set of responses as the different participants used a myriad of writing patterns, formats, and terms to share their emic perceptions formulating their insights. I was then able to gather an increasing understanding of the significance both between and among the responders. Having these highlighted and annotated interviews all before me

ultimately allowed me to discern specific words, phrases, expressions, et cetera that participants used to describe their help-seeking behaviors, their deficits in help-seeking behaviors, and what they perceived might or might not make a positive change in such repeated situations.

Employing mindfulness throughout while guarding against reflexivity and unconsciously succumbing to biases, I developed a contextual feel for what the participants were sharing of their noumenal experiences. Their insights had an essence beyond the words used to mark their existence. By then exploring the interviews both individually and collectively, I was able to use inductive reasoning to assess the results objectively and accurately.

I then was taking the next step in IPA: I was moving away from what was unique to each participant to focus on what participants had in common. I achieved this through abstraction and contextualization. Using the aforementioned tools, I did the following:

- Color-coded data.
- Developed themes.
- Organized themes into clusters.
- Established connections between themes.
- Labeled and reported data such that they reflected the essence of the participants' lived experiences. (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004)

The following table indicates coding of key concepts leading to analysis of results:

Table 2

Themes and Subthemes

<u>Hopelessness</u>	<u>Barriers to Male IPV Victim Help-Seeking</u>	<u>Help-Seeking</u>
Negative self-image	Embarrassment	Deciding to seek help
Facing challenges	Masculine gender role	Realizing help is there
Skepticism	Few male support resources available	Police and evidence
Fear of seeming weak	Treatment by the police	The court and evidence

As tabled above, the data analysis process indicates the participants' responses evoked three common themes: hopelessness, barriers to help-seeking, and help-seeking. As also shown in the same table, 12 sub themes arose from these three main themes, and correspond to the respondents' lived experiences and help-seeking behaviors. In this relation, the three themes of hopelessness, barriers to help-seeking, and help-seeking surfaced as participants described feelings of embarrassment, distress, fear, rejection, and alienation when seeking emotional and sometimes financial support as a consequence of ongoing IPV. Participant 1 reported, "I felt I had nowhere to turn. I was arrested for a crime I did not commit, lost my job due to time missed from work, had a criminal record and had to get employment to meet parole requirements, and did not know if my family and friends would believe me." Participant 2 recorded, "If there are support agencies for male IPV victims, they do a real good job of hiding. I was confused emotionally and legally and did not know which way was up." Participant 3 stated, "I didn't even know how to talk to my own kids after they saw daddy arrested. Am I supposed to tell them

that the police are wrong and not to be trusted?” Participant 4 said, “Looks like I was the victim of a victimless crime, or has it become public policy to blame the victim?”

Participant 5 wrote, “How could I feel comfortable asking my family and friends for support and confidence in me when I am charged with abusing a loved one?” Participant 6 declared, “The police never gathered any evidence, but they always gathered me up in a hurry.” Participant 7 answered a question with a question: “What is supposed to determine guilt--evidence or sex?”

Discrepant Cases

Discrepant cases constitute deviation of information or data as it may be found in one interview but not in the others and does not relate to the phenomena investigated (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). This study produced neither contradictory results nor discrepant cases.

Evidence of Trustworthiness

Credibility

As the sole researcher, I was instrumental in all aspects of this explorative qualitative study. I did the following: planning the research, writing the research questions, writing the interview questions, posting the flyers anonymously at a no-cost male support facility, setting up the IT for the completely anonymous online interviews, analyzing the data, and reporting the findings. The accuracy of these findings is critical to this IPA. Throughout this study, I have sought to ensure credibility, essential to

trustworthiness. I subsequently used ongoing peer review and reflexivity strategies while being conscious and avoidant of my own biases and using mindfulness in both preparing the questions and analyzing their results.

I used continuous peer review to stabilize trustworthiness throughout the study. In every aspect of the study, I gained input from other scholar-practitioners involved in research, particularly as concerns the social science of CRJS. I used reflexivity journaling to keep biases in check. Combining reflections upon reflexivity with mindfulness, I made a point of having empathy and objectivity supersede any biases.

I am aware of the impossibility of devoiding myself of biases and preconceptions past what might have negatively affected this study's outcome. As a precautionary measure borne of mindfulness, I then used reflexivity journaling to note any upsurging biases. I was then able to combine empathy with objectivity in both designing open-ended questions and analyzing the responses that took the form of results.

Transferability

Qualitative studies do not generalize to a wider context, but must be amenable to transferability, attaining similar results in similar situations (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). Another researcher exploring the lived experiences, help-seeking behaviors, and insights of male IPV victims should be able to replicate the results of this qualitative study if using similar participants and settings (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004).

Rich, thick description is a way to enhance transferability (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004).

Rich, thick description in this study takes the form of direct quotations from the responders. The richness of the descriptive direct quotations verifies the data collected and enables the audience to make its own connections and applications. The responders' writing their individual answers to the online questions consistently provided rich, thick descriptions.

Dependability

Dependability is a qualitative study's truthfulness, consistency, and stability (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). To achieve and maintain dependability, the researcher must refrain from opinion; doing so encompasses striving for correctness and objectivity (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). To ensure this study's dependability, I avoided contamination by using a methodology of complete anonymity, cautioned the participants not to be in a position in which anyone could be looking over their shoulders while the participants' answered the online interview questions, and made exclusive use of the participants' own written words in gathering data (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). I could then reference their responses sharing the insights of their emic perceptions without interjecting any opinion (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton,

2004). I synergized this approach to ensuring dependability by keeping a reflexivity journal (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). Peer review's ongoing objective input upon my employing this methodology further synergized my promoting dependability during my dissertation journey through vigilant feedback, guidance, and support (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). Finally, the approval of Walden University IRB vindicates this study's being ethical and legal.

Confirmability

Confirmability is accomplished if the researcher contextually interprets the findings of the participants' insights borne of experience without interjecting personal feelings or experiences (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). I took every step to ensure the participants' expressed perspectives remained unadulterated. I used two reliable methods to ensure confirmability: a reflexivity journal and audit trails (Patton, 2015; Penz & Ghauri, 2007; Langbein, 2012; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldaña, 2016; Shenton, 2004). The verbatim online interviews and my field notes evidence my audit trail. These and all other related documents I keep secured in my home office in a locked cabinet to which I am the only keyholder. Per Walden University requirement, I will keep all these items secured for at least five years.

Results

This IPA's purpose is to explore what makes the male IPV victim reluctant to speak out to end the abuse, with a focus on police actions when arriving at an IPV site wherein the victim is male. I collected data from seven participants who were to be adult male IPV survivors who had been living away from the domestic female abuser for at least six months previous. Saturation was reached at the sixth interview, as edified by the seventh interview, which presented no new developments or patterns. All interviews were completely anonymous online interviews with no follow ups (FUs) of any kind. No contact information was ever attained. No names were used. Each anonymous interview was collated exclusively by an individual identification number.

Each anonymous online interview comprised the same 17 open-ended questions (see Appendix C). In this study, I addressed two research questions:

RQ1: What has the male IPV victim's experience been in dealing with police responding to IPV calls in the past?

RQ2: What would the male IPV victim perceive to be the effect if police and judges were consistently to apply in IPV cases their respective and coordinated EBP training for collecting and assessing evidence?

In the rest of this chapter, I explicate the three themes and 12 sub themes that emerged to answer these questions

RQ1 Theme: Hopelessness. In discussing their lived experiences and help-seeking behaviors, all the participants expressed the theme of hopelessness as concerned

present circumstances, especially with regards to police responses to IPV cases, which plays significantly in the next main theme: Barriers to Male IPV Victim Help-Seeking. In total, I identified four sub themes under this main theme: negative self-image, facing challenges, skepticism, and fear of seeming weak. Participants felt they were rejected by the woman they loved. When they could muster up the courage to seek help from public services, they commonly encountered inaccessibility, disbelief, and another form of rejection. They dreaded even family and friends would have trouble accepting what was really going on. Society had scarcely any support facilities for them, and most of those few agencies--not Standing tall--were often incredulous to their claims. Subsequently, each experienced distress and mounting distress, and a sense of powerlessness compounded by a feeling of greater vulnerability. Paradoxically, then, overall, self-image dropped lower for seeking support.

Subtheme 1.1: Negative Self-Image

The seven participants expressed that both prior to and throughout help-seeking they felt negatively about themselves, distress, and frustration. P1 proclaimed, "Being a man abused by a female is something you bear in silence. The psychological pain of being constantly betrayed by always being hurt by someone who is supposed to love you and be your soulmate is bad enough without sharing the embarrassment and shame of always being beaten up by her, especially when you always let it happen and do nothing about it, not even when it usually happens right in front of the kids. You feel even worse for not even standing up to get yourself and the kids out of that endless situation." P2

said, “No matter what hardship I might have faced getting money for me and the kids to survive, even without much support from family, friends, or agencies, I left a two-income home and risked our living on little income, rather than no income from getting arrested again and having trouble getting another job, and then maybe getting kicked out by her.” P3 stated, “It was damned if I did, and damned if I didn’t. If I stayed there, I could get arrested for nothing and lose my job while serving in jail. If I left, I feared getting arrested and sued for desertion, child support, palimony, or just plain losing the kids.” P4 started having longer visits with his parents, eventually moving back in, and offering to take the kids with him to care for them and get them through school. He works two unskilled labor jobs. P5 Took a course of passive-aggressive resistance until he could rationalize that he should move out, rather than to be a source of annoyance to her any longer. He visits the kids whenever he thinks he can do so without her calling the police on him. P6 is living with friends and also working two unskilled labor jobs to survive and to attempt to take possession of the children. He is trying to get guidance from local and government agencies and the internet to do so. P7 got job training, so he could survive on a single income while meeting parole requirements for being employed and having weekly drug testing. He vacillated between wanting to raise the kids in a good way, even though they still live with his x, and just wanting to disappear.

Subtheme 1.2: Facing Challenges

All these participants faced psychological challenges. All felt emasculated, insignificant, confused, and almost entirely without support from anyone while still

having a sense of duty towards the children. P1 said, "Depression was the only feeling I felt I could legitimately indulge in." P2 stated, "If I could not feel like a man who could take care of his family, at least I could take pride in meaning to do well, even if no one gave me credit for doing so or what it takes to do so, such as getting a proper education and training for a real job." P3 observed, "All I could count on was crying every morning and evening while at least now no one sees me not take it like a man, especially if they were to see me crying all alone every day, as if I were some kind of loony." P4 said it was difficult facing day-to-day familial life--both on workdays and on weekends--when the nuclear family he intended to create to carry on his family's proud heritage is fragmented, leaving him with children to support, even with difficulty hanging onto them, and no support from the individual he thought he could count on for mutual support. As an adult, instead of seeing a path in life opening before him, he found himself running to his family and friends to support him emotionally and sometimes financially, so he could gain the strength and security to support himself and the children he has brought into this brave new world. Also being unskilled or only semi-skilled laborers and very shaken emotionally and financially from the unexpected experience, P4, P6, and P7 found themselves in very much the same kind of situation. Reciprocally, all the participants have found themselves with a greater appreciation and respect for their families--especially their mothers--and their friends than ever before. They have found them far more comforting and encouraging than the few support services that exist for males, and decidedly more than their former domestic partners. At the same time, in

desperately turning to their family and friends for spiritual and occasionally monetary support while knowing an emptiness, disillusion, and self-disillusion they had never conceived of experiencing, they found it difficult to be entirely open, receptive, and forthcoming in seeking a sense of reassurance and security.

Subtheme 1.3: Skepticism

Skepticism to varying degrees arose with each participant when seeking acceptance and supplication from friends and relatives while escaping from an emotionally and financially devastating experience of a kind not previously known. Some dreaded their mothers would reject them for not serving proper paternal roles as the central support of the family as reasonable, rational, empathic, compassionate, caring, guarding, guiding, and fiduciary stewards. Some feared their fathers would be ashamed of them and even want to disown them for not being men. Some thought that siblings who had been previously difficult to approach would just seize on the failed relationship as an opportunity to edify the victim's worthlessness. Some thought the friends with whom they were used to having good times would then consider them an emotional burden and a source of social disappointment, rather than a friend in need, and just want to distance themselves, especially if they had been receiving less attention while the individual was involved in his new domestic situation.

While participants wanted to seek help, they dreaded how they would be perceived for doing so, which made them hesitant. P3 said, "I wanted to talk to a knowledgeable professional who might give me some sense of hope through saying my

situation was not unique and I might be guided to a way to live a better life, but I did not want to be looked down on as one of life's failures." P2 said, "I found no shelters for men, only women, and when I finally found a place that would provide free counseling and support for battered males, I was scared to go in because I did not want to be ridiculed or turned over to the police for being the actual abuser."

Subtheme 1.4: Dread of being perceived as weak

All the participants expressed a dread of being perceived as weak. P1 stated, "I am a man and that is how I want my family, friends, and neighbors to see me, not as some weak, whiny bitch that can be kicked around by a woman and can't take care of his children." P2 said, "I was even afraid to go to my reverend, even though he is a lifelong advocate for lifelong peace. While it was easier for me to go to him than my family and friends for this reason, I was still dreading he might look at me like I was getting what I deserved for my sins, and so I had no sense of hope, even though I was a victim who wanted to be rescued however I could be rescued and take the kids with me." Others shared a similar experience. P1 said, "I went to the head of the church so that God might save me and the kids. I was that desperate." P4 said, "I sought my pastor before my friends and family because I thought he might give me forgiveness if this was all my fault. Then he might give me a way out." P7 stated, "I looked for spiritual help from the church before I looked for emotional and financial support from my family and friends. I had to get onto a clear and better way of thinking, get out of confusion, before I could do anything for the kids and myself."

P5 acknowledged, “I felt so down and helpless I didn’t think I was worthy of help from anyone. When my friend from work happened to call, I found myself reaching for a way out.” P6 declared, “Since my family raised me from a tiny baby, I thought they might not mind bringing me back up again now that I felt totally defeated and spent. It didn’t hurt either that I soon happened by Standing Tall shortly after that.”

RQ2

Theme 2: Barriers to male help-seeking

This second theme emerged when the participants discussed how difficult it was for them to find emotional, spiritual, and financial support. Examination of their help-seeking experiences then categorized the following subthemes: embarrassment, masculine male gender role, lack of resources for male IPV victims, and treatment by police.

Subtheme 2.1: Embarrassment

All seven sought help, but with much reluctance, discouragement, and disappointment for the most part. P7 received the most benefit as he gained support from Standing Tall while the others were considering whether the venture would just increase the risk of more letdown and chagrin. P1, after confirming there were no male shelters after the police told him to spend the night outside the home or go to jail, was very reticent about getting his hopes up just to be turned away again: “After nothing but debasement and rejection in the home, I was extremely wary about telling a bunch of strangers that I was a battered and broken man needing help to get my life together to

help my kids and myself through life. I didn't need to squander what little energy I had left just to add humiliation on top of agony. The way the police treated me too certainly undercut my self-respect and optimism." P2 said, "I was thoroughly ashamed of seeking help because I was being beaten daily by a woman in my own home and could not maintain a healthy and happy family life." P3 stated, "If I could not handle my own safety in my own home, and could not handle my own home, why would I expect the police or a public agency to regard me as worthy of help, especially when shelters think only women could be frail enough to need help, and the police put all the problems on me when I was the victim." P4 responded, "Not only was it devastating to be a man seeking help to be protected from a woman, which is why I did not ask the police for help when she blamed me for what she did, but for the most part, the more I looked for help, the more I could find none for men." P5 replied, "I felt branded by my girlfriend, then twice branded by the police who believed her when I was the one who was injured. How could I feel anything but reluctant to seek help only to be demeaned again, and as a matter of public record?" P6 decried, "I felt terrible being beaten by a woman every day. I felt terrible being regularly led out of my home in front of the neighbors by the police. How could I feel confident about seeking help from a public service?" P7 said, "Daily embarrassment in being defenseless and abused in my home and then being arrested for it was bad enough. Getting up the courage to seek help, especially the more I realized it was hard to find, was the biggest challenge of my life, especially as it was for the welfare of my children and myself."

Subtheme 2.2: Masculine Gender Role

The assumed masculine gender role constitutes one of the greatest concerns in male IPV victims' commonly not seeking help, much less speaking out to the police to end the abuse. P1 responds, "People always think that if there is domestic violence it is the man beating the defenseless woman. They should walk a mile in my shoes. Because they don't, it was a long time before I could muster up the courage to look for help." P2 said, "If you don't think it's embarrassing to be a man beaten up by a woman every day, you haven't experienced it. If you don't think looking for help is even more embarrassing, you haven't experienced it." P3 said, "My daddy was a strong man. I respected him and wanted to be respected the same way. Being beaten up by my girlfriend everyday did not make me feel respected or worthy." P4 replied, "A man wants to feel respected and proud of himself. Being afraid of a woman takes away that dream." P5 answered, "If I could not feel like a man because I was always being hurt by a woman, I did not feel I could disagree with what she said about me in front of the police." P6 stated, "If I could not defend myself against a woman, I was not about to try to reason with the police." P7 said, "If a woman always wins over a man in strength and word, I figure it is no contest for the police, so the rest was silence when I saw they were ready to arrest me again."

Subtheme 2.3: Few male support services available

All the respondents found professional support for domestically abused males rare and difficult if not impossible to access, even for something as basic as shelter to avoid

another night of victimization or another night in jail. It was only after long desperate searches, commonly late at night with cellphone in hand, that they came across Standing Tall. So far, only P7 has made use of its services. P1 said, "No shelter offered me any relief, and there are very, very, very few public services for males. Usually, they just stare at you like you are weak and crazy whining about a woman's hurting you nonstop." P2 answered, "Because I found that most of the public services don't think a man should need any help in dealing with a woman, I started looking for places that specialized in helping males. I think I could count those on the fingers of one hand and would not need so many fingers to count the ones that answer to your calls or are even still open." P3 described, "It was hard for me as a man to go look for help, and even harder to find any." P5 stated, "When I finally found a place that was supposed to help me, they had me fill out form after form while always referring me to someone else, always looking at me crazy and snickering because I was a man in need because of a woman I could not trust to treat me like a man, but like a combination punching bag and ATM, even while she always got the car." P6 said, "No one wanted to help me get my life together so that I could make sure the kids had a life. I just came across Standing Tall, which offers free support services for domestically battered males. Maybe I will meet some knowledgeable and caring human beings there. I can only go up from here." P7 said, "After nothing but rejection, scorn, and disappointment, for all it took to get me to look for help when I was scared, desperate, and confused, I finally met with some compassionate professionals

who understand my situation. Instead of laughing at me and what I said was my situation, they guided me out of it.”

Subtheme 2.4: Treatment by the Police

All seven participants had interactions with the police consequent to the IPV calls. None felt they were being treated objectively and fairly. All reported that in each instance that the police collected no evidence and made no serious effort to conduct interviews--whether of the victim, the perpetrator, the children, or objective eyewitnesses--while each was out of hearing range of the other. Pictures were rarely, sporadically, and quickly taken, with no annotating or cataloging to indicate their contextual significance. No matter what listening to the evidence might have indicated, the male was always assumed to be the abuser.

P1 said, “My face would be bloody. My palms and arms were covered with cuts from trying to protect myself from the stuff from the dishwasher she was throwing at me, thrusting at me, or clubbing me with. I was surrounded by that stuff, which was lying on the floor, and the kids were peeping at me from the bedroom when she opened the door to let the police in. They took one look at me and didn't look around otherwise at all. They asked me my name, put me in handcuffs, and took me away with the kids still watching.” P2 stated, “My glasses were often broken and lying on the floor. It was hard enough to function because I could hardly see, but what made things much worse was that she had just hit me over the head with her empty wine bottle. When the police came in, they pretty much ignored the debris related to my circumstance, but said I was incoherent and

dangerous, and put me in handcuffs and took me in.” P3 explained, “When the police came, she said the cuts and blood on her knuckles were from defending herself from me. The kids were too scared from what they had just witnessed to say anything. I was too embarrassed from being beaten by my wife in front of them to deny her accusations. I let the police arrest me without a word of protest on my part.” P4 said, “Whenever the police came, the first thing she did was scream for them to protect her from me while showing them the bruises on her wrists. She said that the bruises were from my trying to force her into rough sex. The bruises were from my trying to keep her from hitting me anymore. I felt too stupid from being in this mess to say she was lying and tell the truth. They didn’t seem to notice my black eye, bloody nose, and split lip. I was hoping they also didn’t notice the fingernail cuts on my face and on my chest, which was exposed from her tearing open my shirt to choke and claw me better. Looks like the bruises on her wrists were all the evidence they needed anyway. Without further ado, they arrested me.” P4 stated, “The apartment would be trashed, and so would I. Trembling kids were not in much good shape either. There was blood and broken objects in every direction, with me being the epicenter. The police said I had to spend the rest of the night elsewhere: a hotel, a motel, a family member’s home, a friend’s home, or jail. Given those terms, I didn’t want to argue by saying I was the victim. She had possession of the car keys, my cell phone, and my wallet, but I did not want to make an issue of that either. I just wanted to go peacefully, and not to jail. Since I had no purchasing power, no one I knew who might take me in lived nearby, I did not have the means to contact anyone to pick me up, and I

discovered there are no shelters for men. I spent the night illegally walking in the park after hours.” P5 declared, “I felt bad enough when the police arrived and started questioning me in front of the kids about why she was frantic and had blood on her knuckles and I had blood on my face. I did not disagree with her when she said the evidence was for her and against me. I went to jail quietly.” P6 said, “They did not gather evidence. They took whatever she said as evidence against me. They let her speak for the evidence of broken bottles, smashed dishes, bruises, scratches, and cuts, even though I was the one hurt by all those things. How could I object with so much directed against me? Besides, I felt too ashamed to speak, being a man always beaten by a woman in front of his children.” P7 stated, “Maybe they took some pictures, but they definitely took me to jail when I was the one with visible injuries, and I felt too confused and embarrassed in being in the middle of this chaos to say anything against what she was saying against me. Maybe they could have talked to each of us separately and also talked to the kids and neighbors, but they only talked to her to record verbatim what she accused me of, and only talked to me to tell me to put my hands behind my back.”

Theme 3: Help-Seeking

All seven participants sought both formal and informal help. They faced numerous challenges, primary of which was summing up the self-respect, composure, and resolve--courage--to seek help in what seemed to them a hopeless and helpless situation. Ultimately, and repeatedly, they set off, reassessed, and persevered, for it increasingly occurred to them that attaining help was an essential in ameliorating their

circumstance, no matter how hard that help might be to find. In coding the responders' reasons for deciding to seek help, the following sub themes emerged: deciding to seek help, realizing help is there, police and evidence, and the court and evidence.

Subtheme 3.1: Deciding to get help

All seven participants articulated reasons they sought both formal and informal help. P1 relayed, "It was never getting better, and I could not just let it keep happening to me and my kids. I had too much self-respect for myself left and too much love for my kids to let that happen. Since I saw I could never fix it alone, I sought help. I went to family, friends, and agencies." P2 said, "I realized I could not handle this all alone, especially with the police against me. I asked my momma and daddy, my best friends, and any agency that might give me a way to defend myself from ongoing arrest." P3 replied, "I knew the police sure didn't love me when I was down and out, so I went to my family and friends and looked for agencies to find a way out. I didn't feel I could talk to the police on my own, so I looked to others to do my talking for me, maybe by giving me a good script, especially a professional one to defend my rights on being innocent with no evidence against me." P4 said, "I was so embarrassed and confused about being beaten by my girlfriend every day and being arrested for it that I could not reason with police who would always arrest me without looking for any evidence to prove me guilty. I thought it could only go up from seeking support emotionally and financially from family, friends, and public service professionals." P5 detailed, "I always froze and could not speak for myself when police were arresting me when I was the one covered with

blood. The lack of logic blew my mind. I went to family and friends and sought professional help so I could get to a better place by getting the self-respect, knowledge, and courage to do so.” P6 stated, “I was in an awful situation I felt I could not get out of on my own, especially as public servants were always blaming me for what happened to me. I went looking for some good public servants to help me, while getting support from family and friends along the way.” P7 replied, “Thank goodness for family, friends, and Standing Tall. They gave me the confidence, guidance, and support to get out of a trap where I was always being blamed for someone else’s crime when the evidence should have been against her, not me”

Subtheme 3.2: Realizing help is there

Desperate to find a way out and a better way, even though they were embarrassed at being regularly beaten by a woman and afraid to speak to the police, all seven participants sought help and found it, even if not always where they had hoped to find it. In all cases, they experienced support from family and friends well before gaining help from any public agency. P1 proclaimed, “I found shelters do not shelter abused men and that the agencies I went into that might help men laughed at me instead. I have not tried Standing Tall. I am forever grateful that my family and friends were understanding and would help me in my broken state.” P2 said, “When no shelters or agencies could do anything for me, my friends and family would do so immediately. I am still amazed and forever grateful.” P3 stated, “I am glad I swallowed my foolish pride and went to my family and friends first. No shelter or agency ever helped me, and maybe never would

have or will.” P4 shared, “When the legal system never did me any good, it just scared me and made me feel condemned and hopeless, my family and friends always did and always have. Maybe someday I will find an agency that will help me pick up loose ends. Maybe Standing Tall will do the trick.” P5 said, “To my amazement, my family and friends immediately offered to help me when I was so ashamed of being beaten by a woman every day and arrested like every-other-day. I cannot say the same about shelters or the agencies I have tried so far, and I still need to get my feet under me.” P6 detailed, “My family and friends did for me what the agencies, court, and police never did.” P7 indicated, “My family and friends came first to help me just as I have always held them first. They helped me when I was embarrassed at being always beaten by my girlfriend and arrested by the police. Standing Tall has been an unexpected oasis after nothing but disappointment from other agencies.”

Subtheme 3.3: The police and evidence

All seven participants indicated that their circumstances could have gone for the better had the police collected evidence. Each stated that as it was, no matter how severely they were injured and no matter how often, even when the same officers arrived, they were always the ones arrested, even if the female always appeared injury free. The officers always seemed to give precedence to what she accused the male of. Embarrassed at always being beaten by a woman, and intimidated by police always seeming suspicious of them, they did not feel they could speak to defend themselves, much less indicate the actual perpetrator. P1 said, “The police seemed to have no use for me except to take me

away, no matter what condition I was in. My visible injuries meant nothing, the broken and bloody objects around me meant nothing. Whatever she said against me meant everything. They always arrested me.” P2 stated, “They took no pictures, and they took no interviews from me or my neighbors. They just took her at her word and took me away.” P3 described, “The closest they ever came to an interview was asking her, ‘Is that him?’ That was always enough for them to justify taking me away, every time.” P4 recalled, “They never looked around for evidence, much less took any pictures of any. They didn’t even photograph me all bloody. The only interview they needed was writing down what she said against me. I was always struck dumb and taken away.” P5 stated, “They never looked for any evidence; they just looked for me. Even when they took pictures it was of other broken things, not me.” P6 described, “I guess the police just liked me too much. They never looked for anything else like evidence. They just looked for me and took me away, every time.” P7 said, “I guess I am all the evidence they ever needed; I am all they ever took, no matter how bloody, beaten, and silent.”

Subtheme 3.4: The court and evidence

All the applicants had the same tale to tell. Without any proper evidence collection, the perpetrator was never rehabilitated, and the crime never deterred, until the victims chose to get out of the situation, quietly slipping away. With that regard, in the interim, they were assigned programs that did not suit them, especially as they were the victims, with no need for corrections. Since the court used no evidence to determine what they needed, they had to save themselves and their children with the support of family,

friends, and any providing agency as available. P1 stated, "The court may have presented pictures of her bloody when I tried to defend myself, but there were no pictures of me even bloodier from having empty wine bottles broken over my head or being beaten with cookware." P2 said, "It was always hard for me to speak against pictures of a heap of broken objects, especially when there was never any picture of me as a broken object, a bruised and bloody one at that. I went in and out of jail and programs that meant nothing because they did not apply to me as the victim." P3 described, "There was no evidence indicating what happened and who did it. The police were out of order! The court was out of order! My whole life was out of order!" P4 said, "Because there was no evidence indicating what was really going on, I was recommended to parenting programs when I was the *good* parent!" P5 described, "I wish that my girlfriend, my neighbors, and I could have been interviewed separately and that what was said could have been written down. I also wish that the pictures could have been presented in context to show what really happened. Instead, I kept going through the revolving doors of jail and corrections programs that did not apply to me while my children suffered all by themselves under the supervision of a bad mother." P6 said, "If I was not going to be presented with the evidence against me--of which there was none--why did I have to bother with the ruling of the court and its programs for somebody else?" P7 said, "When it is all said and done, I am glad it is all over and done--no thanks to the police that brought me in without evidence against me, and the court that put me in jail and pointless programs without any evidence against me!"

Summary

This study's purpose was to explore whether male IPV victims perceive that police officers would be effective in deterring IPV were the CJS to require them to apply EBPs proactively and consistently in IPV cases. The experiences as described by the seven male IPV victims who have been living away from their abuser for at least six months were attained through their participating in completely anonymous online interviews. In coding the data collected, three main themes and 12 sub themes emerged in response to the two research questions. These male IPV survivors encountered numerous barriers that left them feeling hopeless. In Chapter 5, I will provide the following:

- An interpretation of the findings.
- The limitations of the study.
- Recommendations for going forward.
- The implications for positive social change.

Chapter 5: Discussion, Conclusions, and Recommendations

Introduction

In this study I used IPA to explore the lived experiences and help-seeking behaviors of male IPV to understand why they might not have felt speaking out to end the violence was always an option. Previous studies investigated this problem by focusing on EBPs training police to use deterrence interventions against IPV (Buntin, 2016; Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; High Point Police, n.d.; Linder & Widh, 2014; Sechist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). None of those studies examined insights from the male IPV victims concerning the practicality of such training as it might encourage the male IPV victim to speak out to end the violence, doing so for the sake of himself and other community stakeholders, including the children.

This phenomenological study's purpose was then for me to gain a deep understanding of the lived experiences and help-seeking behaviors of male IPV survivors to learn whether they feel they might have been more encouraged to speak to the truth to end the abuse had the police and judges made a consistent and collaborative use of EBP in respectively gathering and interpreting evidence. Using a phenomenological approach allowed me to understand the emic perceptions of the participants' noumenal experiences so that I can analyze and explicate the etic phenomenon of their continuing to undergo abuse rather than speaking out to end it.

In analyzing the interview data, I identified three main themes and 12 subthemes. The three emergent themes, hopelessness, barriers to male IPV victim help-seeking, and help-seeking, encapsulate the essence of the participant's shared experiences. Examining their feelings of helplessness, even in their help-seeking, allowed me to comprehend what they encountered and how they interpreted it daily. They related their being treated without objectivity by the police, being too embarrassed at being regularly beaten by a woman in their own home to protest being arrested for a crime they had not committed and finding any kind of support for male IPV victims extremely rare and commonly dismissive when it could be located. All responders were surprised at and grateful for the emotional and financial support they consistently received from family and friends. Against the seeming odds, as inspired by such support, they persevered in seeking outside help, one finally experiencing it through Standing Tall, which specializes in helping male IPV victims free of charge. Ultimately, each one who could extricate himself and the children from the situation with no intention of returning to it, seeing it as an irresolvable circumstance. P5, P6, and P7 are still seeking full custody.

The remaining sections of this study discuss the findings in relation to the Chapter 2 literature review, the study's limitations, further study recommendations, implications for positive social change, and conclusions.

Interpretations of the Findings

In Chapter 2 the literature review centers upon the males' being the victim in over 55%-80% of IPV cases, his being so embarrassed at being regularly beaten by a female

he commonly agrees through word or silence with whatever allegations his abuser makes against him. This circumstance may be compounded by judges' sometimes telling police to assume the male guilty even if prior experience found him innocent, police typically not using their EBP training to gather evidence, and the court's consequently having no evidence to interpret in most cases. In this chronic scenario, the perpetrator goes unrehabilitated, and the crime goes undeterred, continuing as a menace to community stakeholders, inclusive of the male victim, the children, and even the police. IPV is the primary source of police calls and police homicide (Klein, 2009; Matthews, n.d.; Stamper, 2005). Filling a gap in the literature, this study is the first to explore whether male IPV victims perceive they might have been encouraged to speak out against the violence to end it had the police used their EBP training to gather evidence and the court used its EBP training to interpret that evidence so that the perpetrator might have received aligned counseling and training to reform (Braga, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Cops, 2014; Klein, 2009; Maupin, 2020; Mulhausen, 2018; National Institute of Justice [NIJ] 2018c; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013). This study's findings confirm and expand knowledge concerning male IPV victim help-seeking, with emphasis upon speaking out to end the violence.

Every participant in this study described the following feelings as ongoing until he liberated himself and the children from the trap of perennial abuse: hopelessness, negative self-image, embarrassment, facing challenges, skepticism, fear of seeming weak, and concern over police treatment. Ostensibly, persecution, stigmatization, negative self-

image, embarrassment, and vulnerability constituted barriers to help-seeking and contributed to the participant's sense of hopelessness. Even so, this study demonstrates that victimized male domestic partners may still persevere in getting the help they need to rescue themselves and their children. Aligned with that, in their perception, if that help had been self-evident in the police and the court's making use of EBP training to render the home safe by identifying and rehabilitating the offender and thereby deterring the crime, the participants would not have been hesitant to speak out to end the violence immediately.

There is a link between openness on the part of the CJS and the other community stakeholders as may contribute to deterring crime, even if some of those individuals might have been among the ones perpetrating crimes. That link, which obliterates feelings of encroaching fear, distrust, suspicion, fragility, vulnerability, and hopelessness, but instead promotes collaboration and strategizing towards a good end, constitutes collective efficacy. Collective efficacy is a mutually beneficial, symbiotic relationship between police and community members. It constitutes an ongoing alliance of cooperation in sharing information about crime scenes or potential crime scenes. Its purpose is to deter any acts against common policy (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; Sklansky, 2010; Sklansky, 2011; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). Practicing collective efficacy does not preclude the police from making any imperative arrests for public protection against any transgressions nevertheless committed (Buntin, 2016; CrimeSolutions.Gov, n.d.; Sampson, 2006; Scott,

2003; Sechrist et al., 2016; Sklansky, 2011; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). As effective overall as collective efficacy has indicated itself to be, the literature indicates there needs to be a hierarchy of collective efficacy aligned with the severity of the crime. With something as complex as the chronic problem of IPV, to deter the crime, unlike simply parking outside that their presence may diffuse the crime, as in COP or POP, the police must take in the perpetrator for reform as prescribed by the court as based upon the evidence. Sacrosanct with this, the literature indicates that when it comes to solving a major problem, such as open-air drug dealing, gun violence, IPV, et cetera, the emphasis must be placed upon rehabilitating the perpetrator over protecting the victim, for the victim may only be protected from an ongoing, huge threat through deterring the crime. In this standing, EBP has consistently and increasingly demonstrated itself as the only method tried that is successful in deterring the biggest, most destructive crimes, as of the types listed above. In fact, the literature indicates, the more focused EBP is in gathering evidence for the court to assess in the identifying and reform of the perpetrator, the more expeditious and efficacious it has been in deterring into the future severe crimes thought intractable.

The form of common efficacy known as COP, in which community members and police collaborate with each other, demonstrates itself as generally effective in deterring minor incidents as the police exercise vigilance particularly based upon inside information and insights provided by community stakeholders: areas and times youth commonly gather to commit minor acts of vandalism, places where loud parties are

frequent, casual drug dealing of small amounts of illegal substances as constitutes committing misdemeanors, et cetera. Reciprocally, the police keep the stakeholders aware of concerns of which to be watchful and guard against or otherwise to contact them about if witnessed: a missing child matching an Amber alert, a person of interest, strangers in the neighborhood checking to see who is in the home, et cetera. Since COP is primarily concerned about gathering useful information to the protection of the stakeholders and deterring minor crimes, it is subsequently not suited to deterring a chronic and severe problem such as IPV, which has police perennially responding to calls involving the same residences (Klein, 2009). As concerns COP, when the police respond to a call whose source is a community stakeholder, the officer or officers typically park the patrol vehicle in front of the scene of the reported situation for approximately 15 minutes, until that situation diffuses (Braga, 2015). The literature indicates that the illegal behavior will not likely recommence in a different area, but it will typically recur in the same area, maybe within a couple hours or the next day--it will essentially be a daily concern for COP to handle. There will unlikely be any arrests or any rehabilitation of any individuals regularly sparking the incidents, just a regular deterring of the incidents themselves. Otherwise, (as concerns COP) other information obtained from community stakeholders in response to the police seeking a missing child or a person of interest may lead to the target's being taken in by the police to the promotion of the general welfare. While COP may then have its merits in a general deterrent of crime, especially as those transgressions are of a minor nature, and may sometimes make use of local tips to rescue

or apprehend someone sought, it is not amenable to solving a major and ongoing problem such as IPV. COP is not suited to focusing upon the reform of a persistent perpetrator who perennially acts invisibly (although not always inaudibly) within her own home and so cannot be dissuaded from continuation of that practice by diffusion techniques, especially when there is no practicing of EBP to indicate her culpability and need for rehabilitation. Ironically, COP is intended to encompass POP, which is supposed to be geared toward solving major problems in the community, with IPV being towards the top of the list. Even so, both its strategists and observers note that in real-world situations its applications do not always facilitate aligning desired results with practicality. From the outset to the present, intended means have not provided practicable ends as concerns IPV deterrence.

As embraced by COP, POP is also a form of common efficacy and is predicated on community involvement and support. In that light, its common methodology for success is SARA: Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment (ASU Center for Problem-Oriented Policing, n.d). In linear fashion, then, police are to use POP to recognize a recurring problem, gather information to determine why it is recurring, brainstorm for new interventions and strategize objectives, and determine if the plan was implemented and if so whether effectively, while conducting ongoing assessment to determine if new strategies are needed (ASU Center for Problem-Oriented Policing, n.d.). POP has had some relative success with such as ongoing and overt public violence and mainstream drug dealing. It is relatively easy to localize such unrelenting concerns as are

given to regionality. Such crimes occur in conspicuously specific locations They are regularly reported by community stakeholders in a common efficacy system, Still, POP has not had any significant success in deterring the huge public concern that is IPV, almost always initiated indoors (Brandon, 2015; Braga, 2015; Crime Solutions.Gov, n.d.; Sampson, 2006; Scott, 2003; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018; Weisburd et al., 2008).

Issues commonly cited when POP is ineffectual in solving a major problem are that police are not equipped to handle complex issues by themselves (Brandon, 2015; Braga, 2015; Crime Solutions.Gov, n.d.; Sampson, 2006; Scott, 2003; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018; Weisburd et al., 2008). The MDVE attempted to resolve this concern by having psychologists on call to make suggestions to the police about how to deter IPV when responding to it. Unfortunately, the MDVE obtained such insignificant results as to be abandoned in its first 18 months (Sherman & Berk, 1984). Its revival a few years later merited an even lower assessment (Sherman 2013). The first time MDVE was used, talking to the perpetrator and the victim, and then having the perpetrator leave the home for a few hours did not have enduring results in ending the violence (Sherman & Berk, 1984). Upon the MDVE's revival, the researchers found that such interventions only increased the frequency and intensity of the violence (Sherman, 2013).

Reassessment of the MDVE only magnifies its effectiveness in deterring the increasing and more violent form of IPV causing IPV to have evolved into a felony. The concern only increases as regards the intervention of psychological advice provided by proxy

through police on the telephone with a psychologist who does not directly witness the scene. That psychologist is blinded to the specific event and psychological states involving individuals of particular and diverse natures (Sherman & Berk, 1984; Sherman, 2013). With this in mind, it should be no surprise that POP, leaving police untrained in psychology to their own devices without even professional consultation, proves of no value in deterring the criminal rage of IPV

Police do not have the advanced psychological education, training, and experience of mental health professionals. The MDVE was discontinued since their receiving generic psychological instructions on the telephone has never significantly deterred IPV. It follows that since advice given by mental health professionals to police to intervene to deter IPV falters, POP, intended to have police solve complex major problems even if they have no familiarity with the tools required to do so, would also fail. POP has had some relative success in dealing with gun violence, gang violence, and drug related problems. The reason for this, however, is because police have specific training in problems more physical than psychological. As huge as these violent or potentially violent social concerns may be, they are less psychologically complex than dealing with a perpetrator who chronically gets away with abusing a target too embarrassed to say he is the victim, and who subsequently may even tacitly agree with all the false allegations his abuser levies against him. Further, no strategizing by COP, POP, or the MDVE heads off IPV, deters it into the future. Concerning COP, POP, and the MDVE, those strategies may only be called into play once the violence has already occurred or recurred, already

making its forestalling into the future impossible, and its deterring in the present transient.

As illustrated above, police may effectively use a common welfare-based common efficacy approach, such as COP or POP, whose essence is a mutually beneficial symbiotic relationship among stakeholders, including among police and residents and workers of the area, to maintain overall peace, protection, and security. Even so, it is a given that it is the ability to use superior force and initiate detention that may make them strategically proficient in deterring potential or ongoing crime, oftentimes just by making their presence known, as demonstrated above, keeping misdemeanors from turning into felonies or even occurring at all in most cases. Even though gun violence crimes, gang violence crimes, and drug-related crimes are potentially deadlier than most IPV crimes, they are easier for the police to deter strategically because their presence makes it clear to the perpetrators or potential perpetrators that the cost will not outweigh the benefits. Ubiquitous police presence in just the right areas, as facilitated by perennial community stakeholder tips, a trademark of common efficacy, reminds the law breaker or potential law breaker that persistence in such endeavor could likely result in incarceration or even termination. With such regard, the common efficacy strategies of COP and POP may be effective in deterring both misdemeanor and felonious crimes of an overt or reasonably detectable group participating or intending to participate in them, through their broad and ultimately standard strategizing practices. These strategies, more generalized than specifically aligned to a given incident, much less individual, make the possibility of

arrest or superior weapons use known. Such strategies, closer to standard practices, are not effective in remediating the complex emotional circumstances of two perpetually battling individuals cloistered in their own home. In the types of situations delineated above, as addressed by COP and POP, only facts taking the form of evidence constituting tips provided by conscientious and concerned community stakeholders familiar with the occurrences of their neighborhood allow officers to deter crime, either by making their presence known or using their police professionalism to detain offenders as necessary. Since IPV fomented behind closed doors, castigating the detection of evidence indicating a crime in progress, community stakeholders cannot provide tips to police to deter it, but can only report it after it explodes with an eruption of very loud noise and possibly violence taken outside. At that point, the police may only be proactive through attempting to take action to deter IPV for the future by making an arrest so that the court may designate rehabilitation procedures specific to the circumstances and resulting behaviors of the individual offender. With that regard, if the police do not engage their EBP training to gather evidence to indicate the actual offender and provide the court something substantial to interpret for individual specific rehabilitation purposes, IPV instead goes undeterred into the future. As police do not use their EBP training in responding to IPV cases, and COP and POP are only effective in deterring crime at all as police receive early warning of its progress, which does not occur in IPV cases, COP and POP have had no more significant results in deterring IPV than has the MDVE. As the insights of the respondents suggest, the specifics of each one's situation are such as to

indicate that EBPs must be consistently used by the police in coordination and collaboration with the judge to deter IPV.

Within that light, the literature indicates EBP to be predominantly effective in deterring IPV whereas COP, POP, and the MDVE are not. The literature further indicates EBP to be notably successful in deterring IPV when used in its most concentrated form: focused deterrence (Buntin, 2016; Evidence-Based Crime Policy, 2018; High Point Police, n.d.; Linder & Widh, 2014; Sechist et al., 2016; Sherman, 2013; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018). As stated above, EBP is unique in effectiveness as it puts the emphasis upon reforming the perpetrator, rather than upon rescuing the victim, for reforming the instigator will protect the target in the present and far into the future. As indicated above, COP, POP, and the MDVE seek to deter crime by making a presence, diffusing the crime--having any alleged perpetrator discontinue the crime in the reported vicinity, which may encompass having the male leave the residence for a while as concerns the MDVE--or exercising police professionalism--making an arrest if diffusion does not strategically work to stop the crime's likely progression, or what has already occurred necessitates an arrest. Also, as described above, none of these methods deter crime into the future--much less chronic IPV, in which case the recurring crime has already happened--again--before the police arrive. Since the overall strategy for deterring a crime in COP and POP is to head it off and diffuse its occurrence--preferably before it starts, as may be allowed by tips from community stakeholders, except in IPV cases, which erupt suddenly--no strategy devised for COP, POP, or the MDVE deters IPV at all,

not in the present, much less into the future. The only time these strategies may be applied is after IPV has already occurred, and then been reported. Even the MDVE's psychological strategy of advising separating the adversarial individuals to deter chronic IPV is made and applied only after another conflict has already occurred and an ensuing call has been made to the station. What the literature indicates has worked to deter IPV, and what the participants' insights suggest would successfully deter IPV, is consistent and collaborative application of EBP by police and judges.

Of the forms of policing that may be considered common efficacy, a working relationship of cooperation to a common, mutually beneficial end between the police and other community stakeholders, all involve strategizing by police officers--which may also involve assistive suggestions to the field from psychologists as concerns the MDVE. That common end is deterring crime to the security of the stakeholders. Within each of those forms of common efficacy there may be hierarchies of crime levels, specifically, misdemeanors to felonies. As illustrated, COP and POP both involve both standard and innovative strategies unique to a given situation, but most commonly depend upon the standard strategies of making police presence known and otherwise exercising police professionalism, making arrests as necessary. Such is the shared circumstance even though COP is more concerned with misdemeanors--loud parties, minor vandalism, casual drug deals, et cetera--and POP is more concerned with major problems threatening the community that constitute felonies--gun violence, gang violence, large scale drug-related crimes of dealing and committing burglaries and robberies for drug money, IPV,

et cetera. As indicated above, neither of these forms of common efficacy deter crime of any level into the future, but have to be repeated on a regular basis, essentially daily. Also as illustrated, while the standard POP strategies have had some effect on deterring the major problems of such as gun violence, gang violence, and drug violence, even as those strategies have to be regularly repeated, they have no deterrent effect upon IPV. With regards to strategizing to deter major crimes in general and as specific to IPV, the literature indicates that while the hope continues that police will be able to employ POP to deter major crimes significantly through developing innovative strategies specific to a given concern, without the training and guided experience to do so, they lack the wherewithal as concerns diffusing or deterring that specific major crime. Hence, as they employ POP to deter major problems they repeat standard strategies to the same recurring crimes, POP being ineffective in deterring any crime into the future and being ineffective in deterring IPV at all since the police do not make their presence known until the crime has already occurred. The same may be said of the MDVE. Researchers, police, and psychologists twice used and twice abandoned the MDVE after months of trial in each instance, those occasions being ten years apart, with IPV's having evolved from a misdemeanor into a felony in the interim. Even with the input of psychologists to the officers in the field, the crime had already occurred anyway, rather than having been deterred on the previous occasion the strategy was used. The advice given by the psychologists only pertained to deterring the crime for the moment and immediate future. That professional strategizing advice consisted solely of having the officers' talk to each

individual involved and suggesting the male leave the scene for a while. That psychological strategizing did not include using evidence to identify the perpetrator and then referring the instigator to reform measures of counseling and training. The literature indicates EBP may effectively deter IPV into the future by doing so. The insights of the seven participants in this study concur.

The literature indicates that two areas considered synonymous with IPV, High Point, North Carolina, and Lexington, North Carolina, became known as regions unusually free of IPV after the police initiated a program employing the most intensive version of EBP: focused deterrence (Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.). In focused deterrence, not only is the evidence gathered to indicate the perpetrator, but directly brought against the offender upon each transgression to make transparent that each violation is duly noted and bringing the repeat offender closer to mandated jail time. The sentencing will be for the maximum allowed. The police then make the repeat offender understand that the loss of freedom will be for a long time now that IPV is a felony. The police make clear that three more offenses after the initial warning guarantee a pronounced duration inside. In so doing, the police make it transparent that there is no positive CBA in continued offending. The cost will outweigh the rewards. Continued offending will result in long term incarceration. The perpetrator is then a focal point of the community stakeholders, including the police. Any additional infractions will be immediately recognized and acted upon, the first three times with warnings, the fourth time with a long incarceration. Ongoing vigilance combined with pulling levers, legal

sanctions executed with swiftness, certainty, and severity, make this an absolute certainty for the persistent offender (Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b; Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.; Kennedy et al., 2001; Sechrist et al., 2016; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018).

At the same time, as a synergistic measure to deter repeated offending by encouraging reform, the police offer the offender programs to ameliorate the circumstances commonly associated with IPV: drug use, antisocial behavior, and low income (Braga & Weisburd, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Buntin, 2016; Collins & Spencer, 2002; Douglas et al., 2013; Flynn & Graham, 2010; High Point Police, n.d.; NIJ, 2009; Rand Corporation, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c; Sechrist et al., 2016; Soper, 2014). Free of charge, the offender may receive drug counseling, psychological services, and job skills' training (Buntin, 2016; High Point Police, n.d.). The offender's being open to receiving these supports benefits all community stakeholders through deterring the ramifications of IPV, including the social harms perpetuated by psychologically traumatized children through generations.

The standard IPV case scenario involves people whose judgment is impaired by drug use fighting over household management and whether there is adequate income to run the household (Collins & Spencer, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; Soper, 2014). Remediating the circumstances causing the crime then deters the crime. Changing the environment changes the behavior. What initiates this change is bringing forward the evidence identifying the offender and the need for reform. With such regard, the

experiential sense and sensibility of the participants appears to vindicate the shared perspective of their insight. If the police and the judges were consistently to collaborate in respectively gathering and interpreting evidence in chronic IPV cases, thereby identifying the perpetrator to be reformed to deter the crime, as indicated by the emic perceptions and insights of the seven participants, the male victims would be encouraged to speak out to get help to end the abuse.

Finding 1: Barriers to Getting Help

This study presents the existence of barriers to male IPV victims' help-seeking. All the participants shared the similar experience of the police being preoccupied with either ordering them from the home for a while or arresting them, rather than focusing upon gathering evidence to determine victim from victimizer. The male IPV victims then had no sense that things would be properly handled so that they and the children could feel safe in their own home. All seven reported the police took no contextually representative photographs, made no notes on the physical circumstances of the interior of the dwelling, did not talk to the children, did not question the neighbors, and did not interview them or their female partners out of hearing range of each other. The literature indicates police not using their EBP training to identify the IPV perpetrator, judges then not assessing any evidence to order individual-specific reform programs for the repeat offender, and judges' oftentimes telling the police to assume the male the instigator, even when previous experience with a particular male involved in IPV exculpated him as the perpetrator, initiates the male IPV victim into being discouraged in help-seeking (Barton,

2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). This scenario was also experienced by the responders. All felt rushed into culpability rather than expeditiously rescued from assault and battery. They subsequently felt no sense of a secure future, particularly as the crime to which they were regularly subjected was chronic. P3 and P5 stated that things might have gone even worse for them had they told the officers how to do proper policing. With no evidence collected for a judge, whatever was said against them--even without being substantiated--might go harder against them. There would also be no evidence speaking against the perpetrator to speak in the victim's favor. Feeling bad enough about being hurt by a woman and treated as a criminal for it, all seven seized upon the right to remain silent as the opportunity presented itself. None of the male victims then felt compelled to speak up to the police to set things straight.

The literature indicates the situation in which these seven participants found themselves to be common among male IPV victims (Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). All of the participants indicated they felt so humiliated at being injured by a female on a regular basis and then being accused of felonious criminal activity in hurting a woman in a vicious and ongoing fashion that they were moved to saying nothing because they did not want to risk making themselves look worse and feel worse. Each participant responded that every time the police arrived, he already felt embarrassed at being regularly beaten by a female. He then felt further dehumanized and humiliated upon finding that those who are supposed to

protect the victim are likely to blame the victim if he is male. They all reported the male is the one regularly arrested in IPV cases, no matter what the evidence might say had it been gathered. Each of the seven said he was more apt to give quiet consent to what the perpetrator accused him of than to protest his innocence by speaking out against the chronic violence. From there, even though the economic circumstances of the IPV couple are typically extremely strained, subsequent to the primary source of all the fighting being over money, when he is not arrested, the male victim may be ordered to spend time away from the household he has to pay for or share in paying for. Such is the case no matter his lack of funds, distance from relatives or friends, the female's retaining the right to the vehicle, or time of day. He may do as the police tell him to only to find there are no shelters for males, not even abused ones (Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). Feeling that his community has rejected him for his not living up to his assumed status as a man, especially when he is already ashamed of being regularly beaten by a woman, makes it difficult for him then to summon the courage to seek shelter and emotional and financial support even from relatives and friends (Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). As he may then again seek professional help to solve a major and chronic problem, he finds insurmountable on his own, he discovers that there are few support services for males (Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). Further, of the few that do exist, most do not welcome him with respect, empathy, and serious concern to provide him what he

needs to clear a path for a better life for himself and his children (Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Younger, 2011). As he is already dazed in feeling more sinned against than sinning, a sense of betrayal from a community whose public welfare he wants to support--particularly by bringing an end to the ramifications of IPV--makes him more bewildered and directionless in attempting to seek a positive course of action (Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Younger, 2011). Without reinforcement and backup from other public services to deal with a grave and ongoing situation, he is in no way prepared to speak out the next time the police order him from his home or to put his hands behind his back. He will not seek help from those he is coming to see as additional persecutors, not public servants, not in his case, anyway (Barton, 2018; Corvo et al., 2014; Hoff, 2012; Klein, 2009; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Younger, 2011). The police typically do not even gather evidence as would indicate he is the victim and his accuser is the abuser; disrespected and disdained on all fronts, he is too embarrassed to speak out (Atamoh et al., 2000; Klein, 2009). The rest is silence.

While all the responders expressed surprise both at the lack of public services support overall, they all expressed even more surprise at how supportive their family and friends were upon finally building the courage and humility to explain their situation to them and ask them for help. This encouragement caused them to persevere in seeking public services for help, which they largely did not find. P4, P5, and P6 finally came to

the verge of asking Standing Tall for Help. P7 secured support from Standing Tall. Based upon their experiences, all seven indicated that unless things change, with evidence being regularly gathered by the police and assessed by the court, if they were ever in an IPV situation again, they would continue not to speak to the police to get help in hopes of making things right.

Finding 2: Feeling Dehumanized

Sacrosanct with the above, another finding of this study is that the respondents felt dehumanized in needing to seek help. They were amazed at experiencing relief and joy in their family and friends' greeting them with openness, empathy, understanding, constructive advice, accommodations, and emotional and financial support, rather than with scorn, derision, consternation, bewilderment, condescension, and condemnation. They had had trouble facing themselves to reflect and realize they needed help. Furthermore, they were uncertain they deserved it. The intensive and prolonged abuse from a supposed loved one and the severe and constant disregard for personal welfare from the public servants who responded whenever he was at his lowest point caused each of the respondents to question how all community stakeholders valued his individual worth. From within his own home and outward into his own community, he wondered if others considered him of viable value. This made help-seeking, even from family and friends, and especially from other public services, extremely difficult. He wondered if the feeling of being persistently branded as unworthy by his domestic partner and the police would cause him to act and be perceived as unworthy by all others. Each one's initial bad

experiences with other public services, such as shelters, which have no place for males, and support agencies, which rarely exist for males, and tend to discredit and demoralize the male who can find them, only exacerbated such a sense of alienation to the point of the male IPV victim's feeling viewed as of no merit in human consideration. At the same time the domestically abused male must draw upon his self-respect and courage to seek help for himself and the children, he has to contend with the experientially imposed skepticism of there being any help for him to find, especially as he might then be judged not deserving of it, even if he does find it. While the findings of the current study then align with extant literature, they also add to what had been previously known.

Previous studies have consistently indicated that male IPV victims report being confused, demoralized, and directionless in seeking help. They feel wanting in self-esteem as concerns deserving assistance, are unaware of the sparsity of genuine support services for males until they start looking for them, and dread but later rejoice in seeking help from family and friends, who greet them with concern and plenty, not the anticipated denigration for not handling things like a man. None of the studies indicated that the male IPV victims perceived they would not be going through such emotional and physical travails in attempting to provide safety and security for themselves and the children were the police and the judges to make consistent and collaborative use of their EBP training in IPV cases to identify and reform the instigator in the first place. With the problem deterred into the future, according to all seven respondents, the emotional and physical distress of IPV's ramifications would not have to have been remediated by external

sources, as the abused male could summon the self-esteem, courage, and perseverance to locate and access them. All are in agreement that the CJS could have provided them the help they needed from the outset, rather than sent them in desperate pursuit of it before time ran out to stop the severity of the damage that could prove permanent.

Finding 3: The Need for Help

Even while feeling dehumanized, disoriented, and disenfranchised, all seven participants persevered in finding help for a situation they felt they could not remedy on their own. For the sake of themselves and their children, no matter the discouragement they initially and persistently confronted from human services until towards the end of their journey for peace and a better way of living, they continued until they resolved the situation. In all cases, that resolution meant making use of what help they could get and might count on in the future to be able to do the right thing for the good of all: get out of the situation while taking the children with them. As they were out of that situation, they could no longer be exploited to feed the destructive behavior whose ramifications threaten community stakeholders.

All the responders revealed that they continued to seek help, no matter the absence of support they originally experienced from public support and public services, starting with the police. Every responder indicated he needed someone to talk to, had a feeling that help might be out there somewhere, and was desperate to end a destructive situation that neither he nor the children could endure in a healthy fashion. Both the negative and positive surprises they received appeared to keep them going. When they

found that public services had almost nothing to offer them, not even the support commonly offered to females in shelter, counseling, and job placement, they discovered their relatives and friends could and would provide all they needed to heal and move on, taking the children with them in most cases. None of those family and friends forced them to face the victimized males' greatest dread and fear. None of those emotionally closest to them turned them away for perceiving them as not being man enough to handle things independently. As their both dismaying and serendipitous pursuit of help finally paid off, they made the most of it to embolden themselves in self-esteem, autonomy, and a visionary pursuit of a brighter future for themselves and the children they love. After their real-world experiences, they also gained a more positive perspective on help-seeking and the necessity of solving a major problem, especially as that problem might otherwise adversely affect community stakeholders.

Their help-seeking took on more intrepidity in the growing momentum of achieving a great good: the elimination of an IPV situation to the promoting of a more capable and caring father situation. Such an achievement requires a father who can respect himself and encourage such self-respect and strength in his own children in facing life. P3 states, "My taking the initiative was for a better life for myself and my kids. I resolved to face my fears that public services still would not help me, just continue to scorn me and laugh at me, and that my family and friends would do the same for my not taking charge of things on my own like a man." In their perseverance, they all found solid ground, clarity of vision, living accommodations, financial and emotional support, and

catalyzation in their family and friends to escape the dangerous circumstances and move onto a psychologically and physically healthy existence, and to take their children with them on this journey as the courts allow. In such pursuit, P7 did find free and effective public service support from Standing Tall, and P4, P5, and P6 indicated that they also found the summit in locating Standing Tall and being prepared to venture into its free support services for abused males. Other studies have indicated that male IPV victims are commonly surprised at the support they receive from family and friends. The literature indicates male IPV victims are even more surprised at the dearth of support from public services. In their experiences, this lack of support starts with the police and then continues onto shelters--of which there are none for men, which is especially shocking for those ordered by the police to spend the night outside the home--and counseling centers. As does the literature, all the male participants reported that there are few support services for male IPV victims, and most of the ones that do exist tend to look down upon the victim and laugh in his face (All et al., 2016; Barton, 2018; CDC, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). The one exception has been found in those that provide EBP services (Corvo et al., 2014), as does Standing Tall. None of the other studies indicated that male IPV victims provided the insight that the crime of IPV might be deterred were the police and judges to apply their EBP training consistently in the collaborative practice of respectively gathering and interpreting the evidence of IPV scenes so that the perpetrator might receive the counseling and training to be rehabilitated, and the victim protected.

Finding 4: Courage

The literature and the shared experiences and insights of the seven participants indicate that for the most part public services, inclusive of the CJS and almost all support agencies, as-well-as-those in absentia when it comes to promoting the welfare of the male, expect the male to assume a macho persona. Within the typical public service perspective, any deviation from this machismo must take the form of cowardice, either in the form of bullying his female domestic partner or in being too weak to stand up to be of at least equal stature to a woman, and hence unworthy of concern as a sentient and cognitive human being. The former makes him culpable in the eyes of the law, and the latter engenders him not worthy of ministrations as concerns support facilities and counseling. In the first place, the police commonly do not gather evidence in IPV cases to determine who is the perpetrator, even while the female is the instigator in over 55%-80% of IPV cases (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). Instead, they almost always bypass their EBP training to arrest the male in a reactionary fashion, especially as they may have been directed by judges to assume the male the instigator, even if previous IPV cases with the same male found him not the offender (Klein, 2009). From the outset and continuing, the male victim, already embarrassed at being beaten by a female, and then ostensibly assumed by the police to be the beater of a female, will typically feel intimidated into silence, even such as to appear to agree tacitly with all the allegations his abuser is making against him to the police (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012;

Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Width, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). In other IPV circumstances, if police do not arrest him, they may order him to spend the night elsewhere, which may send him the message that he is not seen as worthy to be in his own home with his own family. At this point, he may discover there are no shelters for male IPV victims, further humiliating him for his discovering he is in a situation that is not taken seriously in the public eye, not even by its public servants as promoters of the common welfare. The lack of support for him in his disorientating emotional and physical state may make him feel so alien and so dehumanized that he may wonder if he deserves to be alone, helpless, hopeless, away from human interaction, empathy, compassion, sharing, understanding, and nurturing. Thrust upon the street with nowhere to go, he likely has no money for a hotel or car keys to sleep in the family vehicle. Money is the primary source of domestic conflicts. Automobile access is among the other major ones. Not wanting to draw more attention from the police, he has to get off the street. He must compose himself to seek recourse from family or friends. From the beginning and throughout the chronic IPV crisis in his life, he has to summon courage to face both those familiar and those strange to him to get emotional and physical support even as he may feel embarrassed, ashamed, and undeserving as he cannot seem to fulfill his role as a reasonable, responsible, and strong man, especially in the eyes of public servants whose life role is to provide safety and security for those who warrant as much. Fortunately, he finds his courage pays off. He has not dropped in esteem, credibility, and human worth to his family and friends, whom he joyously finds greet with openness, compassion, and

emotional and physical support. From there he is more encouraged to seek help from public services again since he regards resolving his domestic situation beyond his own means of reasoning, especially as his emotions affect his vision of what is humanly right as concerns a loving and productive home. He then must rebuild his courage every day to seek among people lacking the familiarity of his family and friends, those with the combination of empathy and expertise to provide him the resources needed to help him. As he finds hardly any such support services for males, he must restructure his courage to continue his pursuit (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). As he locates some support services for males and finds they typically laugh in his face, he must fortify his courage even more to identify at least one that will help him (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). In the case of P7, he found Standing Tall, which did help him. P4, P5, and P5 are at the brink of using their services. P1, P2, and P6 are still using their daily refortified courage to locate services to help them with the aftermath of escaping an unhealthy domestic relationship. All seven participants indicate that if the police had gathered evidence in the first place to indicate the perpetrator, and they felt the judge would use that evidence to reform the offender to end the daily chaos, they would have felt encouraged to speak out to bring an end to the ongoing violence the first time the police arrived.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework for this study was punctuated equilibrium theory, which proposes that a major and growing social problem needs to be evolved towards extinction, typically through policy reform, to the promotion of positive social change, including public safety (Weible & Sabatier [Eds.], 2018). The literature and the anonymous online interviews indicate IPV to be such a problem (Ackerman, 2018; Atamoh, 2000; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). As presented, IPV has severe and incremental ramifications for community stakeholders: the couples, the children, neighbors, educators, police, et cetera. Paleontologists Eldredge and Gould (1972) developed the theory that species may undergo long periods of stasis and then suddenly evolve in an extreme--punctuated--fashion in order to endure as changes in their environment hit a critical level. Political science and social science researchers Baumgartner and Jones (1993) reinvented punctuated equilibrium theory as a model of crucial policy change, illustrating histories of the need for social reform when malingering problems of severely growing affect and intensity must be resolved through elimination. The literature and the interviews indicate IPV to be such a problem as needs to be evolved towards extinction to the promotion of the common welfare (Ackerman, 2018; Atamoh, 2000; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011). The theory reveals stability and remediation as viable and essential elements of the social policy process needed to promote positive social change. In this regard, everyone

is equal under the law. Due process requires that the accused be presented with the evidence against her that she might be reformed accordingly. The purpose is to the protection of the victim into the future as the crime is so deterred. This study has then explored whether IPV abused males perceive they might be encouraged to speak out against the major problem that is IPV to deter it towards extinction were police and judges to make consistent and collaborative use of their EBP training to the identification and rehabilitation of the offender. The end would be the deterrence of the crime and the protection of the victim into the future. All seven responded they would be willing to speak out to end the grievous community problem under those circumstances.

All seven said they lacked the courage to speak out every time they were assumed guilty with no consideration of evidence as would have indicated their innocence. They all said that the combination of the embarrassment and confusion of always being beaten by a woman and then arrested for the false allegations against them when they were the victims never failed but to move them towards silence. Every one of them indicated he would gladly speak the truth to end a horrendous community problem if the truth of the evidence had been allowed to speak for them and with them.

Limitations of the Study

This study provided in-depth knowledge of the lived experiences, perceptions, insights, and help-seeking efforts of male IPV victims. Some limitations were involved in doing so. In using an IPA approach, this researcher was the only data collection instrument. To lessen potential biases and reflexivity, I used journaling throughout to

separate my own thoughts and feelings distinctly from those shared by the participants.

There were other potential barriers and limitations in data collecting.

There was the concern of adequate recruitment of participants to reach saturation due to the tremendous embarrassment and self-doubt experienced by males regularly battered physically and psychologically by a female, even though the methodology used herein provided for complete anonymity. There was the risk of mortality in the form of attrition with responders' not responding to all questions or not answering them fully. There was no obtaining of more detail through focus groups since this study employed complete anonymity to encourage participation without the barrier of the fear of embarrassment. Since the flier asking for participants indicated a dated two-week window for being a part of the interview, there was a marginal risk of maturity in participant change of focus and perspective over the course of coming to respond to the online interview questions. There was also a marginal risk of history from external events' affecting the participant's responses before completing the online questionnaire in solitude. Still, since response time from the posting of the flier asking for participants was limited to two weeks, this concern should have been substantially minimized. Concern was given to how any or all the above might impair complete and honest responses (Langbein, 2012; Ulin et al., 2005). Even so, there was no considerable risk of contamination. The methodologies being designed to ensure complete anonymity should have castigated the participants' having knowledge of or contact with each other (Langbein, 2012; Ulin et al., 2005).

Recommendations for Future Research

I conducted this study to bring awareness to the following facts. No matter the common assumptions, men are the primary victims of IPV. They are so victimized in over 55%-80% of cases. They remain the primary victims of IPV because the way they are commonly handled both by the female domestic partner and the CJS makes them too embarrassed to speak out to indicate the actual perpetrator and thereby end the violence. The humiliation and shame they experience may even cause them to quietly agree with the allegations the victimizer is making against him and thereby cover for her chronically destructive behavior. While the offender is blaming him for what she has done, the police commonly do not use their EBP training to gather evidence to distinguish the abuser from the abused. The court then has no evidence to assess to prescribe rehabilitation programs specific to reforming the offender. The court does not know who the actual offender is anyway. The crime then continues undeterred with all of its ramifications: the male victim continues being beaten and falsely arrested, the children may become psychologically traumatized such as to drop school to engage in violent gang or drug activity while on the way to generating their own IPV families, neighbors are terrified, the police keep responding to IPV calls even though it is the primary source of police homicide, et cetera (Densley & Stevens, 2015; Harris, 2010; Kaur & Garg, 2008; Klein, 2009, Maté, 2010; Matthews, n.d.; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Widow & Maxfield, 2001). As the male IPV victims do not speak out against the major problem that is IPV, it increasingly endangers community stakeholders. Punctuated

equilibrium theory then indicates that social policy reform is needed to evolve it towards extinction. All the participants in this study indicated they perceive they would have been inclined to speak out to help to end the spreading menace were the police consistently to use their EBP training to gather evidence to distinguish the perpetrator from the victim and the judges consistently to use their EBP training to rehabilitate the offender and deter the crime into the future. In the light of the facts of the evidence, the male IPV victims state, they would not have been embarrassed and kept secret that they were the ones being hurt. They would not have felt unmanly; they would have felt vindicated in justice being served when they felt like they were the victims of false imprisonment and cruel and unusual punishment that was having an adverse effect upon them and also upon the children. My recommendation for future research is to continue to fill the gaps concerning when EBP may be used for the purpose of solving major problems through identifying and rehabilitating the offender to deter the crime and protect the victim far into the future. As evidenced by the consistent successes of Senate Bill 678, the Boston Gun Project, Operation Ceasefire in Chicago, and the termination of rampant open-air drug dealing and IPV in High Point, North Carolina, and Lexington, North Carolina, EBP may be most efficacious in solving major problems when COP, POP, and the MDVE cannot (Administrative Offices of the Courts, 2011; Administrative Offices of the Courts, 2012; Administrative Offices of the Courts, 2013; Braga, 2015; Braga & Weisburd, 2006, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2015; Bueermann, 2012; Buntin, 2016; Harris, 2010; California Courts: The Judicial Branch of California, 2020; High Point Police, n.d.; Kennedy et al.,

2001; Sherman & Berg, 1984; Sherman, 2013; Sklansky, 2011; Weisburd et al., 2008; Weisburd & Majmundar [Eds.], 2018; Wilson & Petersilia, 2011).

Implications for Positive Social Change

Through the perspective of punctuated equilibrium theory, IPV is a major social problem requiring policy reform to evolve it towards extinction. Through the shared insights of the primary victims of IPV, the males, who constitute over 55%-80% of the targets of IPV (Ackerman, 2018; Barton, 2018; Hoff, 2012; Corvo et al., 2014; Linder & Widh, 2014; Mayo Clinic Staff, 2017; Younger, 2011), that policy reform would require police and judges to make consistent and collaborative use of their EBP training when handling IPV cases. While Nevada CJS policy necessitates police identify the perpetrator when responding to an IPV case, it does not mandate that they use their EBP training to do so (Atamoh et al., 2000). Judges then have no evidence to assess to prescribe rehabilitation programs aligned with the antisocial behaviors of the offender to deter the crime and protect the victim into the future. As the police do not make regular use of their EBP training, the actual perpetrator requiring reform may not be identified anyway. This circumstance is then further complicated as some judges tell the police to assume the male guilty in IPV cases, even if previous experience with a given male in an IPV case found him inculpable (Klein, 2009). IPV has become recognized as a devastating and growing social menace such that its status has evolved from misdemeanor to felony (Erez, 2002; Flynn & Graham, 2010; Sherman, 2013; Sherman & Berk, 1984).

It is the number one source of police calls (Klein, 2009), police homicide (Matthews, n.d.; Stamper, 2005), spousal homicide (Center for Evidence Based Crime, 2018), and familial homicide/suicide (NIJ, 2011b; Stamper, 2005). The children witness over 85% of IPV incidents (Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005). Subsequently, in many cases, they become severely psychologically traumatized (Goldsmith, 2018; Harris, 2010; Maté, 2010; Messner & Rosenfield, 2001; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ressler et al., 1995; Shorey et al., 2014; Stamper, 2005). Regarding those who do, since the home atmosphere appears threateningly unhealthy, they are unable to experience the positive development delineated in age-graded theory (Sampson & Laub, 2011)). Unable to bond with their parents, whose behaviors they perceive as more destabilizing than nurturing, they are unable to graduate into bonding with positive role models and mentors in the community, such as teachers, health field workers, social service providers, et cetera (Sampson & Laub, 2011). They are more inclined to drop school to participate in acts of juvenile delinquency that may transition into violent gang crimes, violent drug crimes, robbery and burglary for drug money, and other acts dangerous to the community and themselves (Densley & Stevens, 2015; Harris, 2010; Kaur & Garg, 2008; Maté, 2010; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Ressler et al., 1995; Stamper, 2005; Widow & Maxfield, 2001). Over 85% of males who die before age 35 dropped out of school (Harris, 2010; Harris, 2018). Many children psychologically traumatized from daily witnessing IPV marry early only to generate their own IPV households that then continue the pattern with the children housed therein (Flynn & Graham, 2010; Goldsmith, 2018; Harris, 2010; Maté, 2010;

Messner & Rosenfield, 2001; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Stamper, 2005). IPV then spreads through generations, perpetuating the endangerment of community stakeholders: the couples, the children, other children, neighbors, police, et cetera (Flynn & Graham, 2010; Goldsmith, 2018; Harris, 2010; Maté, 2010; Messner & Rosenfield, 2001; Neufeld & Maté, 2008; Stamper, 2005). IPV then qualifies as a manifest and growing social concern that punctuated equilibrium theory indicates needs to be evolved to extinction through policy reform. The insights borne of the emic perceptions of these seven research participants who have the noumenal experience of what the rest of us see as the phenomenon of IPV all share the perspective that the necessary policy reform to move towards elimination the huge community stakeholder threat that is IPV with all its ramifications is to have police and judges consistently and collaboratively use their EBP training in every IPV case. Then the felonious crime that is IPV may be deterred, and the victim protected into the future as the evidence indicates the perpetrator and the assessment of the evidence presents the reform programs in counseling and training needed to rehabilitate the offender. All seven participants indicated that as they might have been assured of the EBP procedures' being in place they would not have been reticent, as from embarrassment, confusion, or dehumanization, to participate in the process of identifying the offender to be reformed to the benefit and safety of community stakeholders.

Conclusions

In this study, I used IPA to explore the lived experiences and help-seeking processes of seven male IPV survivors. This exploration is inclusive of and particularly focused upon what might have encouraged them to speak out to end the violence to promote the welfare of themselves, the children, and other community stakeholders. They all indicated that had the police used their EBP training to identify the perpetrator, with the court's then assessing the evidence to rehabilitate the offender accordingly, the results would have been different. Then they might have sought help from the police. Then they might not have been so embarrassed at being regularly beaten by a woman as compounded by being suspected by the police as to quietly agree with whatever allegations the actual perpetrator levied against them. Then they might not have taken the blame for what their abuser did to them. The analyzed results presented them as feeling alienated, dehumanized, and frustrated when they needed to seek help to remedy a situation, they did see they had the capacity to handle alone. Those feelings started when they saw no potential help coming from the public service first responders who were the police. The police only made them feel intimidated and ashamed for being in a position of accusation from which they did not feel they could do anything on their own to extricate themselves. Staying silent seemed their only option as opposed to making a bad situation even worse. As they described what always happened when the police arrived, they ostensibly were already being treated as if they were culpable and proclaiming their innocence might make it seem they were protesting too much, even such as to be

obstructing justice or resisting arrest, which would only get them into a deeper hole, as they saw it. Feeling overwhelmed and disoriented for being in what they saw emotionally as an inextricable situation, especially as their children were involved, and seeing that the public servants who regularly arrived were not helping them, they summoned their courage and self-respect as they could to seek help otherwise in finding a way out. In doing so they were astonished to find that public agencies generally would not help them, but their family and friends always would, even though they felt disgraced at feeling themselves unmanly for not being able to handle a domestic problem perpetuated by a female and being viewed by the police as someone who would abuse that female. Finally, with the help they did find, always with family and friends, sometimes with clergy, and inclusive of Standing Tall, as concerns P7, they bolstered their autonomy through the empathic emotional support they received to rescue themselves and the children as they could from the chronically destructive situation. Having this shared experience, all agreed that if the CJS had made use of its EBP training to identify and reform the perpetrator from the outset, the social menace of IPV could have been deterred into the future to protect the victims early on, and without the risk of its ramifications spreading into the streets and other households to endanger community stakeholders for generations to come. As a scholar-practitioner for positive social change, I perceive that this study may be of benefit to the global community, for those who have gained emic insights from their noumenal experiences with IPV all concur independently of one another that using EBP to locate the source of the problem is the best way to

eliminate that problem through policy reform, even as it is a huge and spreading problem.

The example of punctuated equilibrium theory so affirms.

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Participants Needed for a Research Study on Male Victims of Domestic Violence

If you are an adult male who was abused by a female sharing a home with you, and you have been living away from that individual for at least six months, your participation is welcomed!

Your sharing your insights from experience may make a great contribution towards stopping violence in the home.

The study is completely anonymous.

The study consists of completing an online 20-minute questionnaire.

This study is separate from any services you may be receiving from Standing Tall.

**There is a two-week closing period from this date:
09/05/2021.**

**To participate, please connect with this email address:
madeline.kelley@waldenu.edu**

I am a doctoral student conducting this study to fulfill my PhD dissertation requirements for Walden University.

I thank you for your consideration!

Appendix B: Participant Consent Form

CONSENT FORM

You are invited to take part in a research study about being a male victim of intimate partner violence (IPV). The researcher is inviting adult male domestic abuse victims who have lived away from the female abuser for at least six months to be in the study. This form is part of a process called “informed consent” to allow you to understand this study before deciding whether to take part.

This study is being conducted by a researcher named Madeline Kelley, who is a doctoral student at Walden University.

Background Information:

The purpose of this study is to gain insights from males who have been victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) so that this research information might contribute to bringing an end to violence in the home.

Procedures:

This study involves the following steps:

- Complete an anonymous online questionnaire (approximately 20 minutes).

Here are some sample questions:

1. What is the arguing usually about?
2. What happens when the arguing starts--accusing, yelling, throwing things, hitting, threatening to use an object as a weapon, using an object as a weapon?
3. What do the police do as concerns gathering evidence--photograph the scene, make notes on the physical and emotional situation, check for injuries, interview the two of you separately, talk to the children, interview neighbors?
4. When the police make an arrest, what reason do they give?
5. After an arrest is made, what measures does the court take--assigning counseling, probation, incarceration, a rehabilitation program?

Voluntary Nature of the Study:

Research should only be done with those who freely volunteer. So, everyone involved will respect your decision to join or not. You will be treated the same at Standing Tall whether you join the study or not. If you decide to join the study now, you can still change your mind later. You may stop at any time. The researcher seeks 5-10 volunteers for this study.

Risks and Benefits of Being in the Study:

Being in this study could involve serious psychological risks through your recalling and describing in detail violent events that occurred in the home. There are also major legal risks if the violence was ever retaliated against with violence or if the former partner learns of your participation in this study and has a lawyer subpoena the interview data to resolve a legal issue.

If at any time participating in this study causes you distress, you may receive no cost emotional support through this service: Standing Tall (702) 475-479-6474.

This study offers no direct benefits to individual volunteers. The aim of this study is to benefit society by **exploring** participants' experiences as such information could be used by police departments or other first responders to better understand the male perspective when responding to domestic violence calls.

Payment:

There is no payment for participating in this study.

Privacy:

The researcher is required to protect your privacy. Your identity will be kept anonymous, within the limits of the law. The researcher will not ask at any time for your name or any contact information. If the researcher were to share this dataset with another researcher in the future, no record would associate you with the information provided; this data sharing would not then involve another round of obtaining informed consent. This anonymous data will be kept secure by password protection, data encryption, use of codes in place of names, and keeping any files locked in a cabinet to which only the original researcher has the key. Data will be kept for a period of at least 5 years, as required by the university.

Contacts and Questions:

You can ask questions of the researcher by email: madeline.kelley@waldenu.edu. If you want to talk privately about your rights as a participant or any negative parts of the study, you can call Walden University's Research Participant Advocate at (612) 312-1210. Walden University's approval number for this study is **05-25-21-0673839** and it expires on **May 24, 2022**.

You might wish to retain this consent form for your records. You may ask the researcher or Walden University for a copy at any time using the contact info above.

Obtaining Your Consent

If you feel you understand the study and wish to volunteer, please indicate your consent by completing this online questionnaire.

Appendix C: Interview Questions

1. What commonly caused the arguing to start?
2. What was the arguing usually about?
3. What were the circumstances concerning alcohol or other drugs when an argument started?
4. What happened when the arguing started--accusing, yelling, throwing things, hitting, threatening to use an object as a weapon, using an object as a weapon?
5. Was the argument always contained inside, or did it sometimes move outside?
6. To what degree was there a threat of physical harm and emotional harm, both as concerns you, pets, and children?
7. Who were the witnesses to these events--children, neighbors, relatives, pets?
8. What kinds of threats occurred as concerned children, pets, money, or property--denying access, physical harm?
9. What usually happened when the police arrived?
10. What did the police do as concerned to gathering evidence--photograph the scene, make notes on the physical and emotional situation, check for injuries, interview the two of you separately, talk to the children, interview neighbors?
11. Whom did the police usually arrest?
12. When the police made an arrest, what reason did they give?
13. What did the court say about the evidence presented?

14. After an arrest was made, what measures did the court take--assigning counseling, probation, incarceration, a rehabilitation program?
15. What were the requirements of the court in allowing a return to the community?
16. How reasonable were the requirements of the court in allowing release back into the community without a substantial risk of future arrest?
17. How helpful were the court's support systems of counseling, training, and education in ending domestic violence?

Appendix D: Single Actual Interview Results

Interview Questions

1. What commonly caused the arguing to start?

She saw me; she fought with me. She heard I was in the home; she fought with me.

2. What was the arguing usually about?

We fought about money. She wanted it; I didn't have it. She said she couldn't run the household properly without it. Maybe if she hadn't spent it all on herself.

3. What was the circumstance concerning alcohol or other drugs when an argument started?

She never drank and went into a rage; neither did I. She did drink and started to feel good about blaming all the household problems on me, real or imaginary. I drank to feel nothing. Didn't work. Only felt worse-and-worse about what the kids and I were going through in our unhappy home.

4. What happened when the arguing started--accusing, yelling, throwing things, hitting, threatening to use an object as a weapon, using an object as a weapon?

Whenever the arguing started, the battery always followed soon after. While I never landed any blows, she hit me with anything that was attached to her body or that she could pick up with her body: fists, feet, elbows, knees, empty booze bottles, cooking utensils, whatever. Never used a gun or knife on me though.

5. Was the argument always contained inside, or did it sometimes move outside?

Nothing contained the argument, not running from room to room and trying to shut the door, not running outside and trying to get away. Not jumping out a window to try to escape in the car, cause she had always slipped the keys out of my pocket.

6. To what degree was there a threat of physical harm and emotional harm, both as concerns you, pets, and children?

I was the only one beaten up physically. The kids and I always felt knocked down emotionally, especially as they always saw what was going on. The pets always stared in horror and confusion until they could take it no more, and then they hid.

7. Who were the witnesses to these events--children, neighbors, relatives, pets?

The kids always saw; they could not avoid it. The pets always saw, but then would avoid it. The neighbors always had to hear the noise and notice the walls shaking. Sometimes, when they were looking outdoors or through the windows, they must have seen me run outside with kitchenware following after me. When she didn't call the police, it must have been the neighbors.

8. What kinds of threats occurred as concerned children, pets, money, or property--denying access, physical harm?

She would always do her best to deny me everything and ultimately take it away forever: kids, money, pets, car, home, self-respect.

9. What usually happened when the police arrived?

When the police arrived, they always had one priority: to look for me.

10. What did the police do as concerned to gathering evidence--photograph the scene, make notes on the physical and emotional situation, check for injuries, interview the two of you separately, talk to the children, interview neighbors?

Next question: The police never did anything about collecting evidence of any kind.

11. Whom did the police usually arrest?

Me: Next question.

12. When the police made an arrest, what reason did they give?

Either she blamed me, they took it as a given I was guilty, or both.

13. What did the court say about the evidence presented?

Next question: The police gathered no evidence; the judge had no evidence to say anything about, not realistically, anyway. It doesn't get any more circumstantial than that.

14. After an arrest was made, what measures did the court take--assigning counseling, probation, incarceration, a rehabilitation program?

In my experience, the court detains the victim and has him go to abusive male programs. For the perpetrator, that is something I know only from rumor, not direct experience.

15. What were the requirements of the court in allowing a return to the community?

The victim with the criminal record had to follow the requirements of parole: get a job to pay for weekly drug testing.

16. How reasonable were the requirements of the court in allowing release back into the community without a substantial risk of future arrest?

Reentry was easy; I did it a thousand times. Maybe it would have been more fulfilling if I had successfully been reformed of a crime I had actually committed, and I didn't know that I would be a recidivist if I didn't get out of that endless situation with her.

17. How helpful were the court's support systems of counseling, training, and education in ending domestic violence?

Since no evidence is gathered to identify and rehabilitate the offender in IPV cases, looking at what I have gone through, the only support the male IPV victim can look to comes from family and friends to get him out of that situation so that he can stay out of that situation, and so can his kids.