

2. Walker established the following responses for women suffering from the battered woman syndrome
- a. self destructive learned helplessness deficits, self defense mechanisms including heightened awareness and traumatic effects of victimization by the abuser.
 - b. self defense mechanisms including learned helplessness, heightened awareness and coping skills.
 - c. self destructive coping responses to violence, coping skills, and learned helplessness.
 - d. self destructive coping responses to violence, learned helplessness deficits and traumatic effects of victimization induced by violence.

ANSWER: d *Ref. page: 69*

3. The Stockholm syndrome occurs when persons who are held as hostages, captives or prisoners of war
- a. develop learned helplessness.
 - b. learn to hate their captors.
 - c. begin to identify with the captors.
 - d. develop Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

ANSWER: c *Ref. page: 69*

4. Dutton's theory of traumatic bonding
- a. holds the more the abuser beats the victim, the more she bonds with him.
 - b. discussed bondage and partner abuse and holds that abused victims who are subjected to bondage as part of the abuse stay in those relationships longer than victims who are not subjected to that form of abuse.
 - c. is another name for the Cycle of Violence Theory.
 - d. holds that the victim becomes susceptible to her abuser's loving contrite pressure to return and as her fear lessens and the needs provided by her abuser increase, she may decide to return.

ANSWER: d *Ref. page: 70*

5. Which of the following theories attempts to explain the relationship between alcohol and partner abuse?
- a. the social stress and alcohol deviance theory
 - b. the social disinhibition theory
 - c. the social learning and deviance disavowal theory
 - d. the social integrated alcohol deviance theory.

ANSWER: c *Ref. page: 61*

6. Straus and Gelles set forth the following factors as have more impact on the degree of risk a woman faces in a cohabitating relationship:
- a. isolation, investment in the relationship, and use of alcohol
 - b. autonomy and control, isolation and investment in the relationship.
 - c. autonomy, use of alcohol, and stress.
 - d. isolation, stress and use of alcohol.

ANSWER: b *Ref. page: 62*

7. What are the major types or techniques that are relied upon in assessing partner abuse?
- a. self-reporting and law enforcement records.
 - b. law enforcement records and interviews.
 - c. self-reporting and court records.
 - d. interviews and self-reporting.

ANSWER: d *Ref. page: 72*

8. Many victims of partner abuse by police officers do not call their law enforcement agency because
- a. they fear their case will be handled by officers who know the abuser.
 - b. they are concerned for their safety.
 - c. they are concerned that the officers will side with their colleague and fail to properly

investigate the crime.

d. both a and c.

ANSWER: d *Ref. page: 77*

9. The Rule of Thumb as it applies to partner abuse:

a. was a Supreme-Court supported spousal abuse program.

b. is now considered to be an urban legend by most scholars and professionals.

c. allowed for the abuse of a wife without danger of prosecution.

d. was common practice in early England.

ANSWER: b *Ref. page: 53-54*

10. Which of the following acts is not classified as partner abuse, if they cause harm?

a. Unintentional acts.

b. Sexual acts.

c. Physical acts.

d. Emotional acts.

ANSWER: a *Ref. page: 55*

11. Outing

a. is a form of dating in the gay community.

b. is the disclosure of the victim's sexual preference.

c. is not a threat used in gay or lesbian abuse.

d. is a form of dating in the heterosexual community

ANSWER: b *Ref. page: 92*

11. Some authorities refer to this family as a non-traditional family

a. a man and women who live together without benefit of a marriage license.

- b. a family that rejects the traditional concepts of raising children.
- c. when gays or lesbians live together as a family.
- d. when gay or lesbians get married.

ANSWER: c *Ref. page: 86*

12. Homosexuality is

- a. a male homosexual.
- b. a socially integrated group oriented toward and concerned with the welfare of homosexuals.
- c. a female homosexual.
- d. the manifestation of sexual desire toward a member of one's own sex.

ANSWER: d *Ref. page: 87*

13. A gay is

- a. a male homosexual.
- b. a socially integrated group oriented toward and concerned with the welfare of homosexuals.
- c. the manifestation of sexual desire toward a member of one's own sex.
- d. both a and b.

ANSWER: d *Ref. page: 88*

15. A lesbian is

- a. a male homosexual.
- b. a socially integrated group oriented toward and concerned with the welfare of homosexuals.
- c. a female homosexual.
- d. the manifestation of sexual desire toward a member of one's own sex.

ANSWER: c *Ref. page: 87*

True-False Questions

1. Partner abuse does not include individuals who are separated and living apart from their former spouses.

ANSWER: False *Ref. page: 55*

2. The battered woman syndrome is a pattern of physical symptoms that develop after somebody has lived in a battering relationship.

ANSWER: False *Ref. page: 69*
[Note: It is a pattern of psychological symptoms.]

3. A family is two or more persons who cohabit and who are married.

ANSWER: False *Ref. page: 60*
[Note: Marriage is not a requirement.]

4. Self-defense is the right of a person to use reasonable force to defend himself or herself from emotional abuse.

ANSWER: False *Ref. page: 79*
[Note: It is from physical violence.]

5. Marital dependency includes economic, emotional, and societal forces.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page: 60*

6. Alcohol is not a contributing factor to partner abuse.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page: 61*

[Note: A link does seem to exist, but alcohol by itself cannot be defined as the cause of partner abuse.]

Essay Questions

1. Compare and contrast the various theories of partner abuse.
2. List the characteristics of a partner abuser.
3. Describe the various types of physical abuse inflicted on partners.
4. Describe the various types of sexual abuse inflicted on partners.

5. Describe the various types of emotional abuse inflicted on partners.
6. Should a law enforcement officer suffer more severe consequences if he or she commits partner abuse than the average citizen?
7. Should a partner be able to kill his or her abuser while the abuser is asleep?
8. Should same-sex couples be allowed to marry? Will that diminish the incidents of family violence within this community?
9. Compare and contrast the forms of family violence inflicted upon same-sex couples with that inflicted upon heterosexual couples. In what ways is there a difference?
10. Should lesbian victims be allowed access to a battered women's shelter? Why or Why not?
11. Discuss the various intervention strategies one might use when dealing with same sex partner abuse.
12. Define *lesbian battering*.

Chapter 3

The Criminal Justice Response to Intimate Partner Abuse and Relationship Violence

TEACHING POINTS

- The term *partner assault* is used to distinguish this phenomenon from other forms of family violence.
- From a legal perspective, the term *partner assault* is inaccurate. An assault does not involve any physical injury to the victim. It is actually a battery that is being discussed.
- To be consistent with other professionals and writers in the field of family violence, partner assault is used instead of partner battery and defined as the act of intentionally inflicting physical injury on a spouse or other person who is cohabitating with the abuser.
- If partner assault were like any other crime, the police response would be fairly simple: investigate, arrest, charge, and cooperate with the district attorney in the prosecution of the perpetrator.
- Partner assault is one of the most common forms of violence in the United States.
- Although partner assault can occur in all economic groups, the rate of partner battering was five times higher in lower-income families than in the higher income brackets.
- The stresses of unemployment, poverty, and inner-city living conditions appear to increase the risk of partner assault.
- Similar to other forms of domestic violence, alcohol use is present in a high percentage of partner assault cases.
- Law enforcement's acknowledgment and response to partner assault has been slow in coming. Some police officers would rather not get involved in a "family matter."

- Special women's police stations, staffed with multidisciplinary female teams equipped to respond to the different needs of victim survivors, have been set up in several countries as an attempt to make police stations more accessible to women.
- In recent years, victims of partner abuse have turned to the courts in an attempt to force police departments to arrest the perpetrators of this form of family violence. Increasingly, courts have begun to listen to and rule in favor of the abused on both constitutional and tort grounds.
- In the area of policing and domestic violence, probably no more controversial study has been conducted than the Minneapolis experiment, which dealt with the effect of arrest on those who batter their spouses.
- The Minneapolis experiment acted as an agent for change within the criminal justice system. Armed with its results, advocates of mandatory arrest and other sanctions were able to find support in various state legislatures for long overdue reform of criminal statutes dealing with domestic violence.
- In *Raucci v. Town of Rotterdam*, a federal court ruled that the municipality owed a battered woman a special duty to protect her from her estranged husband because of actions by the police department that had assured her of protection.
- Another alternative to arresting the abusive spouse is the concept called "smart policing." This approach is based on research involving the analysis of arrest and its effect on future violence.
- Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, Title IV of which is called the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) mandates that various professions form partnerships and work together to respond to all forms of violence against women.

- Restraining orders (protective orders) are court orders that prohibit the offender from having any contact with the victim. They are civil versus criminal and require a judge to rule that sufficient evidence supports the issuance of such an order.
- The effectiveness of restraining orders depends on a variety of factors, including how specific and comprehensive the orders are and how well they are enforced.
- Partner assault does not end with an arrest or with the issuance of a restraining order. A necessary part of this process is the court's and prosecutor's responses to this form of family violence.
- Prosecution can be defined as a proceeding instituted and carried on by due course of law before a competent tribunal for the purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of a person charged with a crime.

TESTBANK FOR CHAPTER 3

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Partner assault
 - a. does not involve any physical injury to the victim.
 - b. is the same as spousal abuse.
 - c. is the act of intentionally inflicting physical injury on the spouse or other person who cohabitating with the abuser.
 - d. requires mandatory arrest of the offender by all police departments.

ANSWER: c *Ref. page: 110*

2. Saunders explored the characteristics of those who assault their spouses and established a typology of three types of males who engage in partner assault. This typology included
 - a. generalized aggressor, family-only type and repeat offender.
 - b. physical aggressor, sexual aggressor, and generalized aggressor.

- c. active aggressor and passive aggressor.
- d. generalized aggressor, family-only type and emotionally volatile.

ANSWER: d *Ref. page: 112*

3. Call screening

- a. is downgrading by the law enforcement agency of the priority assigned to domestic violence calls for service.
- b. is illegal in a majority of states.
- c. is illegal in all states
- d. both a and b.

ANSWER: a *Ref. page: 113*

4. An arrest

- a. is the taking of a person into custody in a manner prescribed by law.
- b. always occurs in partner assault cases.
- c. may be made only for felony partner assault cases.
- d. both a and b.

ANSWER: a *Ref. page: 113*

5. A felony

- a. is punished by incarceration in local jails not to exceed one year.
- b. is always filed in partner assault cases if the victim is physically injured.
- c. is the second most serious type of crime and may result in prison or jail.
- d. is the most serious type of crime and is usually punished by imprisonment in state prison.

ANSWER: d *Ref. page: 113*

6. Probable cause

- a. that set of facts that would lead an average person to believe a crime has been committed by the suspect.

- b. that set of facts that would lead a reasonable person to believe a crime has been committed by the suspect.
- c. that set of facts that would lead a police officer to believe a crime has been committed by the suspect.
- d. both a and c.

ANSWER: b *Ref. page: 113-114*

7. Battery is:

- a. a threat of force against another.
- b. the fear of danger from another.
- c. the unlawful touching of another.
- d. all of the above.

ANSWER: c *Ref. page: 114*

8. The Minneapolis experiment

- a. concerned the effect of arrest on those who batter their spouses.
- b. was a failure.
- c. involved social learning to change the conduct of sexual molesters.
- d. both a and b.

ANSWER: a *Ref. page: 114*

9. Based upon the results of the Minneapolis experiment, Sherman and his associates made what recommendation?

- a. Change existing laws to allow for warrantless arrest of partner abusers.
- b. Suggested that mandatory arrest was the preferred option in most cases of partner assault.
- c. Additional experiments be conducted to validate the results of the Minneapolis study.
- d. All of the above.

ANSWER: d *Ref. page: 116*

10. Mediation includes all of the following except:

- a. a family member present to settle the dispute.
- b. a formal dispute resolution process.
- c. a neutral third party to mediate.
- d. a viable alternative to arrest.

ANSWER: a *Ref. page: 120*

11. Under the Violence Against Women Act, the U.S. Attorney General

- a. is required to prosecute any peace officer who continues to carry a weapon after being convicted of spousal abuse.
- b. has original jurisdiction in spousal assault cases involving violation of restraining orders.
- c. is required to make a report to Congress annually on the grants that are awarded under the act.
- d. may intervene in a state criminal action if it involves violation of a restraining order.

ANSWER: c *Ref. page: 123*

True-False Questions

1. Partner assault is one of the most common forms of violence in America.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page: 110*

2. Call screening results in a faster response time by the police officer than for other calls of the same or similar seriousness.

ANSWER: False *Ref. page: 113*

3. The Minneapolis experiment generated controversy regarding the issue of mandatory arrest.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page: 116*

4. There is no evidence to suggest arrest as a deterrent of partner abuse.

ANSWER: False *Ref. page: 119-120*

5. Mediation is considered as an alternative to arrest.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page: 120*

6. Prior to the Minneapolis, most law enforcement officer used mediation in an attempt to deal with partner abuse.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page: 120*

7. The Omaha experiment randomly assigned eligible police calls regarding domestic violence into two categories when both the suspect and the victim were present.

ANSWER: False *Ref. page: 119*

8. Smart Policing is an alternate response to arresting the abusive spouse that was developed by Sherman.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page: 121*

9. According to Sherman, restraining orders may have limited value and do not provide the victim with substantial protection.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page: 122*

10. Often police officers are reluctant to arrest the abuser in the belief that taking a person into custody imposes a financial hardship on the family.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page: 113*

Essay Questions

1. Describe the replications that followed the Minneapolis experiment. How did their results differ from that study?
2. What are the pros and cons of a mandatory arrest policy for spousal assault cases?
3. Should researchers be able to conduct studies without the permission of victims?
4. Discuss the effectiveness of restraining orders.
5. What are the constitutional implications of increased policing in partner assault cases?

Chapter 4

Elder Abuse

TEACHING POINTS

- Elder abuse can, if left untreated, have serious and often deadly consequences for victims.
- It wasn't until the 1980s that elder abuse came to widespread public attention.
- Although several problems persist in the study of elder abuse, defining the term itself and determining its extent are two of the most controversial.
- The term *elder abuse* was first used during congressional hearings in the late 1970s.
- Elder abuse may be classified into five areas: physical abuse, psychological abuse, material abuse, active neglect, and passive neglect.
- Elder abuse can occur in a domestic or an institutional setting.
- There is a continuing failure to report and act on elder abuse.
- Alzheimer's disease is a relatively recently recognized disability that affects persons as early as the age of forty.
- Most scholars distinguish between active and passive abuse of the elderly.
- Although authorities may disagree as to the exact cause of elder abuse, there is general agreement that it is like other forms of family violence and that it crosses all social and economic lines.
- One of the most accepted theories of elder abuse, the family stress theory, is based on the premise that providing care for an elder induces stress within the family.
- The neutralization theory was originally developed by Sykes and Matza to explain juvenile delinquency in society. This theory views delinquents as being affected by the norms and values of a larger social system rather than a counterculture.

- Most reporting laws require certain designated professionals to report to a specific agency if they have reason to believe an elder has been the victim of abuse. The professionals included in these laws are medical personnel, educators, and others who might meet elder clients on a regular basis.
- The power of the state to intervene and care for those who cannot care for themselves is a recognized principle of the sovereignty of the state. In the case of elders, the state acts by means of establishing either a guardianship or a conservatorship.

TESTBANK FOR CHAPT

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Wolf, Pillemer and Godkin classifies elder abuse into the following areas:
 - a. physical, material, active neglect, emotional and sexual abuse.
 - b. physical, sexual and neglect.
 - c. passive neglect, psychological abuse, physical abuse, material and active neglect.
 - d. physical, sexual, psychological and neglect.

ANSWER: c *Ref. page: 149*

2. Material in the context of elder abuse refers to
 - a. physical items such as bank accounts.
 - b. the exploitation or use of resources.
 - c. the intentional taking of property of the elder.
 - d. both a and c.

ANSWER: b *Ref. page: 149*

3. Alzheimer's disease has the following major facets:
 - a. lack of memory, confusion and premature aging.

- b. premature aging, memory impairment, loss of control over body functions.
- c. intellectual deficits, personality deficits, stress-tolerance deficits.
- d. uncontrolled aggression, loss of memory and premature aging.

ANSWER: c *Ref. page: 157*

4. The Psychopathology theory of elder abuse

- a. is based upon the premise that the elders have mental disorders that cause them to be abused.
- b. is based upon the premise that abusers have mental disorders that cause to be abusive.
- c. is based upon the premise that elder abused is learned behavior which cannot be changed or modified.
- d. is based upon the premise that dependency in relationships contributes to elder abuse.

ANSWER: b *Ref. page: 160*

5. The Social exchange theory of elder abuse

- a. is based upon the premise that abuse is learned and passed on from generation to generation.
- b. is based upon the premise that abuse is socially learned behavior that cannot be controlled by the abuser.
- c. assumes the abuser exchanges violence against the elder for emotional satisfaction.
- d. assumes that dependency in relationships contributes to elder abuse.

ANSWER: d *Ref. page: 160*

6. The Family stress theory of elder abuse

- a. assumes that providing care for an elder induces stress within the family.
- b. stress may take many forms including economic hardship and loss of sleep.
- c. is one of the most accepted theories of elder abuse.
- d. all of the above.

ANSWER: d *Ref. page: 160*

7. TRIADS are composed of
- a. senior citizens, community leaders, and law enforcement officials.
 - b. elders, elected officials, and police.
 - c. senior citizens, police, and sheriffs' deputies.
 - d. senior citizens, private businesses, and law enforcement.

ANSWER: c *Ref. page: 165*

8. A conservator is a person appointed by the court
- a. to take care of another person who is unable to care for him or herself.
 - b. to manage the estate of one who is unable to manage his or her affairs.
 - c. to represent those accused of elder abuse.
 - c. both a and c.

ANSWER: b *Ref. page: 167*

9. A guardian is a person appointed by a court
- a. to take care of another person who is unable to care for him or herself.
 - b. to manage the estate of one who is unable to manage his or her affairs.
 - c. to represent those accused of elder abuse.
 - c. both a and c.

ANSWER: a *Ref. page: 167*

10. Material elder abuse involves:
- a. any psychological abuse.
 - b. any form of abuse except for lacks of food, clothing, or residence.
 - c. neglect-related abuse.
 - d. exploitation of the elder's finances and resources.

ANSWER: d *Ref. page: 149*

11. The term “elder abuse” was first coined by whom?

- a. The U.S. Supreme Court.
- b. The Pepper Commission
- c. The first TRIAD.
- d. The United Nations.

ANSWER: b *Ref. page:* 148

True-False Questions

1. The essence of a TRAIDS is rehabilitation of the abuser.

ANSWER: False *Ref. page:* 165

2. Blakely and his associates studied physician’s responses to elder abuse and they found a low incidence of reporting of elder abuse to the appropriate agency.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page:* 164

3. The Family stress theory is one of the most accepted theories regarding elder abuse.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page:* 160

4. Psychological elder abuse is more difficult to identify than physical elder abuse.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page:* 156

5. A conservator is a person appointed by a court to take care of another person who is unable to care for him or herself.

ANSWER: False *Ref. page:* 167

6. A guardian is a person appointed by a relative to take care of another person who is unable to take care of him or herself.

ANSWER: False *Ref. page:* 167

7. The neutralization theory was originally developed to explain elder abuse.

ANSWER: False *Ref. page:* 161

8. Loss of the elder person’s jewelry may be material abuse.

ANSWER: True *Ref. page:* 157-158