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## POLICING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND THE TYPOLOGY OF PERPETRATORS

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**Annotation.** Article authors have made analyses of data collected from a sample of survey within police officers and compared police officers intuitive typology of batterers with social scientists typologies. Also authors have made attempt to generalize studies about typologies of batterers. The most well-known is Holtzworth-Munroe and Gregory Stuart typology. The police officers intuitive typology has many similar features with social scientist typologies, especially types as “psychopath”, “narcissist”, “drug abuser”.

**Keyword:** statistics of intimate partner violence; policing intimate partner violence; batterer’s typologies; police officer’s intuitive typologies.

### INTRODUCTION

Intimate partner violence is a global issue. Intimate partner violence brings along damage not only to the victim, but also to the other members of family, especially to children, community and society as whole.

The present study **aimed** to give overview of statistics of intimate partner violence (IPV) in Estonia, general principles of policing intimate partner violence and to construct intuitive typology of IPV by police officers. The police work and prosecution of IPV is much more effective if the officers would know typologies of batterers. The research **subject** of this article is scientific typologies of perpetrators and intuitive typology of police officers. Research **method** is survey, which was carried out among police officers. Survey was conducted in electronic environment of LimeSurvey of Estonian Academy of Security Sciences. Perpetrators of intimate partner violence are considered often homogeneous group of men. But scientific evidence shows that these perpetrators are very different, it is possible to classify them to the types.

### POLICING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

#### *Statistics*

Estonian penal law does not distinguish intimate partner violence (hereafter IPV) from other acts of violence and in the Penal Code, IPV is qualified according to the nature and

consequence of the act. So far, no distinction is made between the types of performers of violence when handling cases of IPV in the police work. The Estonian Police and Border Guard Board organizes IPV related specific information collection, police statistics show an upward trend of IPV. According to Police statistics, in 2014 in Estonia, 3254 cases of intimate partner violence were registered, as crime cases, which represents about 3,0 percent cases more than in 2013. But officials notes numbers were much bigger, in 2014 – 9248, which was about 14,0 percent cases more than in 2013. Main reason of this increase is a growth of awareness. In particular, in relation to the criminal offence of physical abuse.<sup>1</sup> Manslaughter was seven cases and murder cases was three.

### ***Basic Knowledge And Skills Of Response To Intimate Partner Violence Cases***

Systematic collection of information of intimate partner violence incidents that reached the field of view of the police began in 2004 by the West Police Prefecture. The development of the information collection system contributed to the Estonian Open Society Institute and the Estonian Centre for Social Programs.<sup>2</sup> Today in Estonia, the police respond to cases of intimate partner violence (IPV) and collect information on a uniform basis.<sup>3</sup> Prefectures have designated the officers responsible for resolution of IPV cases, giving assistance to victims and exchange of information with social workers, plus entering information in databases. Systematic data collection and reflecting of incidents of IPV have given a more adequate picture of the problem as a whole and contributed to the regularization of protection measures (such as the implementation of a restraining order).

### ***Police Co-Operation with Different Agencies Handling Intimate Partner Violence Cases***

For prevention of repeated IPV cases it is important to cooperate with local government social welfare officials and with agencies and organizations providing shelter. Police officers

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<sup>1</sup> The Penal Code SG I, 2001, 61, 364 ... RT I 20.12.2012, 13 ..., § 121 - for damage to another person's health, as for well as hitting, beating or other physical abuse causing pain

<sup>2</sup> A. Allaste, V. Võõbus. Violence in intimate relationships: its causes and possible solutions (research paper). 2008 Available at:

[http://www.sm.ee/fileadmin/meedia/Dokumendid/Sotsiaalvaldkond/kogumik/allaste\\_vagivald\\_lahisuhtes\\_biin\\_r\\_etsensioon\\_1\\_.pdf](http://www.sm.ee/fileadmin/meedia/Dokumendid/Sotsiaalvaldkond/kogumik/allaste_vagivald_lahisuhtes_biin_r_etsensioon_1_.pdf), Retrieved at 09.04.2014

<sup>3</sup> "Manual for intimate partner relationship violence incident response and communication of information to victim support" (hereinafter IPR manual), the Director General of Police and Border Guard Board decree 1.1.-1/378, 22.10.2012. Available on the PBGB intranet

have a duty to inform the entitled persons of the opportunity to turn towards a victim support worker.<sup>4</sup>

IPV is dangerous not only to the victim but also to the people who have to deal with solving these cases. When the police arrive to tackle domestic violence cases, they are exposed to a dysfunctional family. The police have to face acute conflict situations and at the same time, they must try to prevent future violent attacks. If the police at the scene have managed to ensure the safety of the parties and terminated the physical contact between family members, the attention is then directed to finding out which of the parties is a victim.<sup>5</sup> Police officers are the contact persons of the criminal justice system who first come into contact with victims of domestic violence. Thus, the police have an important role to play in solving family violence cases. Calls for cases of family violence are usually time-consuming, because the victims have often many questions and complex needs that require attention and many of which are outside the competence of the police.<sup>6</sup> The police visit to homes can stop or at least cut off cases of violence and police reports allow victims to make contact with defenders and obtain other legal services.<sup>7</sup>

### ***Sanctions on Intimate Partner Violence - Prohibition to Stay and Restraining Order***

According to the manual of responding to intimate partner violence, the patrol units who receive a call of intimate partner violence have the obligation to apply a ‘prohibition to stay’ where necessary. On the basis of the Police and Border Guard Act (PBGa) § 731, a police officer applies a prohibition to stay in relation to the perpetrator if:

- the health or life of the victims of an intimate partner violence is in imminent danger
- it is necessary to ensure the safety of the victim
- it is necessary to deter or identify a heightened risk
- it is necessary for conducting of offense proceedings

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<sup>4</sup> IPV Manual, Chapter 11-13

<sup>5</sup> P. Watkins. 2005. Police Perspective: Discovering Hidden Truths in Domestic Violence Intervention. *Journal of Family Violence*, 20 (1), 47-54.

<sup>6</sup> J. Corcoran, S. Allen. 2005. The Effects of a Police/Victim Assistance Crisis Team Approach to Domestic Violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, 20 (1), 39-45. Weisz, A.N., Tolman, R. M., Bennett, I. 1998. An Ecological Study of Nonresidential Services for battered Woman Within a Comprehensive Community Protocol for Domestic Violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, 13 (4), 395-415.

<sup>7</sup> A.N. Weisz, R.M. Tolman, I. Bennett. 1998. An Ecological Study of Nonresidential Services for battered Woman Within a Comprehensive Community Protocol for Domestic Violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, 13 (4), 395-415.

A prohibition to stay can be applied for up to 12 hours. In relation to the person violating the prohibition to stay there is the right to use direct coercion, as long as it is essential to achieving the objective.<sup>8</sup> The application of prohibition to stay must be determined assessing whether application of the prohibition to stay is in this case the only possible solution to resolve the current situation and to achieve the desired result, or there are other alternatives and what are the possible consequences associated with application. Also, not to be overlooked is that the application of the measure does not result in jeopardizing the health and the safety of the violent individual. The IPV manual provides that when devising the establishment of the prohibition to stay, the following can be taken into account: Previous calls; the interests of the children and other family members; the person of the offender or the person causing danger and his or her attitude towards what has been committed; the victim's attitude to the offender or the person causing danger and to his or her behavior; o Other facts of the specific case of intimate partner violence, which may affect the further course of the case.<sup>9</sup>

The purpose of a restraining order is displacement of a crime against a natural person's life, health, liberty, or peace, a threat of such crime or other serious disturbance. With restraining order, a person feeling threatened can be protected in addition to physical violence also from mental violence. This is protection measure in particular in case of domestic violence and the related crimes against person. The opportunity derived from the Code of Civil Procedure is to apply for up to three years the restraining order as a civil defence measure. On the basis of Code of Criminal Procedure can be determined a temporary restraining order (<sup>18</sup>). In criminal proceeding, the court has a opportunity to choose also a civil law restraining order. In grounds of application for a restraining order are the following: there is good reason to assume that a person would fall victim to a crime against life, health, liberty, or peace or be otherwise severely disturbed; aggressive harassment or threats of a crime should have lasted for a longer period; on determining the restraining order, it must be pointed out that the grounds for applications of the restraining order should specify the content of the order. The order includes the person's stay in the vicinity of the residence, work place or other place of stay of the protected person.

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<sup>8</sup> Police and Border Guard Act, SG I 2009, 26, 159 ... SG, 26.03.2014

<sup>9</sup> IPV manual p24

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## THE NATURE OF TYPOLOGIES AND THE BEST KNOWN TYPOLOGIES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLATION PERPETRATORS

### *The Nature of Typologies*

As a consequence of classifications generally and typologies in particular, of great value to social theory and methodologies, it should be deemed natural that social scientists are devoting a lot of time and effort to the creation and development of typologies. In recent decades, typologies find more and more widespread use in social science as measurement providing valuable information and a way of conceptualization allowing larger generalizations.

Classification is essentially grouping of a unit by similarity. The goal of the investigator is to integrate into the unit/group together as similar elements as possible or make each element within the unit/group as similar as possible. Meanwhile, the different units/groups should be as different as possible. Individual units/groups or categories are called classes. The term classification includes the outcome as well as the process. An ideal classification serves two fundamental requirements: it is exhaustive and exclusive. This means that the classification has to offer a place (but only one place) for each individual in the collection.

Simply put, typology represents a set of types and more complex - in the system of research methodology concept typology belongs under a multidimensional classification. A single unit in a typology is referred to as a type. Among types, in turn, can be distinguished two basically different designed kinds of types: heuristic and empirical. First, heuristic types, is conceptually derived, the others, empirical types, are derived on the basis of analysis of empirical data. The primary benefit of typology is that it is a multi-dimensional research technique describing phenomena, no other research techniques allows for the provision of such an exhaustive picture of the holistic nature of a phenomenon as typology. Typologies offer a multidimensional complexity on a phenomenon. Typologies provide the basis for comparison of individual both conceptual and empirical types.

### *The Best Known Typologies of Intimate Partner Violation Male Perpetrators*

One of the best known typology of intimate partner violence has been presented by Amy Holtzworth-Munroe and Gregory Stuart.<sup>10</sup> This typology was based on the meta-analysis

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<sup>10</sup> Holtzworth-Munroe, A., Stuart, G. L. „Typologies of Male Batterers: Three Subtypes and the Differences Among Them“, Vol 116, *Psychological Bulletin*, 1994, No 3, 476 – 497.

of typologies of domestic violence offenders submitted in prior research literature. The authors came to the conclusion that the perpetrators of IPV can be distinguished on the basis of three basic dimensions:<sup>11</sup>

- severity of family violence and abuse (including frequency of violence, psychological abuse and sexual abuse)
- generality of violence (i.e., whether it occurs only in intimate partnership or also externally) and criminal behavior
- perpetrator's psychopathology or personality disorders

On the basis of their studies Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart classified IPV perpetrators into three types:

- 1. family-only batterers**
- 2. dysphoric-borderline batterers**
- 3. generally violent-antisocial batterers**

*Family-only batterers*<sup>12</sup> are the least violent, compared to other types. They get involved in domestic violence most seldom. Their sexual and psychological violence level is lowest compared to other types. In their case also occurs the least violence outside the family and the home realm. They have been reported with either no or only minimal psychopathology.

*Dysphoric-borderline batterers*<sup>13</sup> exhibit the level of violence, which can be characterized as moderate to serious forms of violence. Their violence is largely limited to spouse beatings, but there may also be some degree of violence outside the family. This group suffers the most under distress (showing symptoms of depression and angst) and in their case is most likely the existence of a borderline personality (extreme emotional instability, very unstable relationships, fear of exclusion).

*Overall, the violent-antisocial batterers*<sup>14</sup> are the most violent. In their case is also observed violence going outside the circle of a family. This type is also most likely to be characterized by anti-social personality disorder (delinquent behavior, arrests and drug abuse).

The triggers of violent behavior of the observable types are significantly different. *The violence of family-only batterers* is due to a combination of stress and low-level risk factors (lack of interpersonal skills, experience of violence in childhood), so that marital conflict may lead to escalation of physical aggression. However, in their case is observed a positive attitude

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, p 481

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, p 481

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, lk 482

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, p. 482

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towards the opposite gender and negative attitudes towards violence, which allow the inhibition of the escalation of violence and the formation of a sense of remorse.

*Dysphoric-borderline* type of abuser comes from the childhood environment characterized by parental abuse and marginalization. Such persons have great difficulties in creation of a stable and trusting relationship towards their intimate partner. They can be very dependent on their spouse, have a fear of loss and be jealous. They tend to be impulsive and lack marriage skills. They often have a hostile attitude towards the opposite gender and positive attitudes towards violence.

*Overall, violent, anti-social types* have grown up in a very violent environment and created in their youth relationships with young people with deviant behavior. They have very poor communication skills, they are very impulsive and they have a very hostile attitude towards the opposite gender, while positive attitude towards the use of violence. Their family violence belongs within their overall use of aggressiveness and engaging in antisocial behavior.

In the year 2000, the team of authors led by Amy Holtzworth-Munroe suggested a revised typology.<sup>15</sup> The research team tested 102 aggressive men who had committed a violent act towards their intimate partner. They found that, in addition to the above, the typology should also include a fourth type. The latter they describe as follows. This is a *low-level antisocial intimate partner violence perpetrators' group*, which is characterized by moderate characteristics of antisocial behavior, family violence and violence in general. In many respects this type is placed between the family-only batterers and general violent antisocial type.<sup>16</sup>

### ***The Best Known Typologies of Intimate Partner Violence - Female Perpetrators***

Scientific literature analysis shows convincingly that the vast majority of intimate partner violence typologies have been created for male perpetrators who abuse their female partners. This is largely due to the fact that almost exclusively female victims end up in crisis centers, also mainly women report to the police of the cases of violence. However more and more data accumulates that men can also be victims of domestic violence, being assaulted

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<sup>15</sup> Holtzworth-Munroe, A. „A Typology of Men Who Are Violent Toward Their Female Partners: Making Sense of the Heterogeneity in Husband Violence“, *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 2000, No 9, p. 140 – 143.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid, p. 14

by his female companion. In recent decades, on the basis of such data and scientific generalizations, the typologies of female perpetrators have started to become present.

Social scientists at the University of Houston Julia Babcock, Sarah Miller and Cheryl Siard conducted a study of female perpetrators, on the basis of which they developed a relevant typology.<sup>17</sup> The original sample consisted of 60 women who had been arrested for attacking a partner, but 8 of them were eliminated from the study, because they had attacked a non-intimate partner (daughter, sister, a stranger). All of them were asked to complete questionnaires, the data for which the researchers analyzed later. Analysis of the socio-demographic data revealed the following: the mean age of the women was 31.5 and 17% were African American, 24% Hispanics, 54% white, 31% of the women were unemployed. In 23% of the cases, when the police arrived, the violence was mutual and both the female and male persons were arrested.<sup>18</sup>

On the basis of their research results scientists offered the typology of female perpetrators, which had two types.<sup>19</sup>

1. the partner only perpetrator
2. generally violent women

The aggression of the representatives of the first type was directed only against an intimate partner. The aggression of partner-only perpetrators almost never reached outside of the family. Their level of violence was much lower than of the other type.<sup>20</sup>

The representatives of the second type were characterized by a more frequent and severe levels of use violence, compared to the first type. They were also characterized by psychological aggressiveness and emotional abuse tactics to control their partner. As one tactical technique the representatives of this type tended to use the motive of self-defense in all kinds of cases. Somewhat surprisingly it was found that the representatives of the second type did not differ from the first by the level of childhood or youth victimization. However, the representatives of this type were reported to have significantly more psychological problems than the representatives of the first type. The authors offered the hypothesis that, in general, violent women had grown up in a family subculture where women's use of violence was entirely acceptable. These women had learned in childhood that women have the

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<sup>17</sup> Babcock, J., Miller S., Siard C. „Towards a Typology of Abusive Women: Differences between Partner-only and Generally violent Women in the Use of Violence“, 27, *Psychology of Women*, 2003, 153 - 161

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, p 156 to 157

<sup>19</sup> Ibid, p 158

<sup>20</sup> Ibid, p 158

prerogative to use violence on their intimate partner, meaning that they had developed in themselves the contrary definitions to the socially accepted definitions regarding the use of violence.<sup>21</sup>

The results of this study indicate that women's violence towards their intimate partner cannot be in any way derived from patriarchal attitudes in society and men's prerogatives, the ideology, as promoted by the representatives of the feminist school of the family violence researchers.

## **RESEARCH METHODS AND CONDUCTING OF THE RESEARCH**

### ***The purpose and the method***

The purpose is to provide an overview of empirically grounded typologies of the perpetrators of domestic violence and the expectations of Estonian police officers on the necessity of knowing the typologies.

For the empirical investigation of the police handling of intimate partner violence, a questionnaire was developed by the authors. The questionnaire was formed of four blocks, which contained a total of 17 questions.

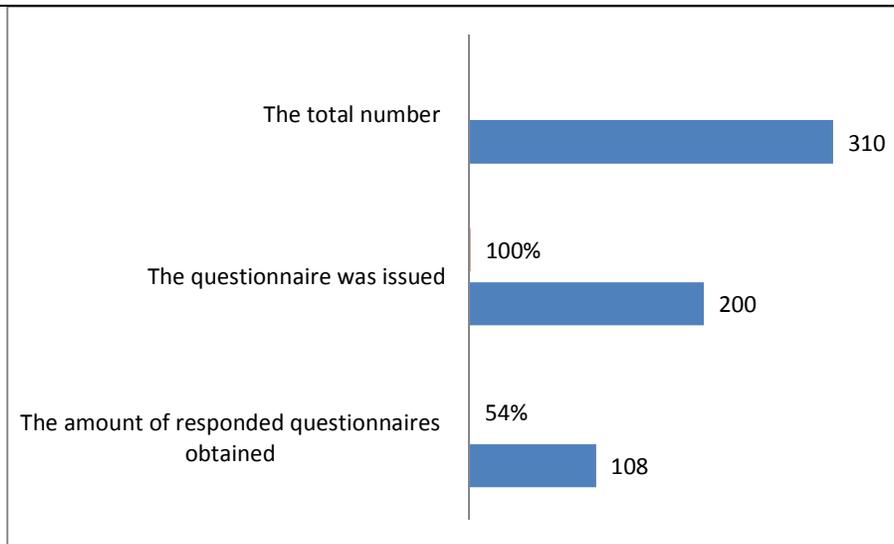
### ***Sample***

The research sample was constituted of law enforcement police officers (specifically, of the police officers performing regional police work), who deal with resolving IPV cases on a daily basis, and also after the incident, in cooperation with local government officials. The questionnaire was sent to 200 law enforcement police officers, 108 completed questionnaires were received back, i.e., 54% of the questionnaires sent out. Estonia currently employs about 310 regional constables (See Figure 1). The sample can be considered representative, and the research results can be generalized to the population.

The following provides a detailed overview of the sample. The questionnaire was responded to by the representatives of all the prefectures of Estonia (4). Respondents were divided by gender as follows: 36% representatives of the female sex and 64% of the male sex, it also corresponds to the gender structure of the Estonian police officers.

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid, p. 159



**Figure 1.** The total number and the research sample of the Estonian police officers performing regional police work.

The national structure of the respondents was as follows: 81% - Estonians, 14% - Russians and 5% other nationalities. As to the age-group, the group of 30-40 years of age were more active respondents (40%), followed by the 40+ group (36%), the respondents under 30 years of age had the lowest percentage (20%), and 4% had not indicated their age.

Most of the respondents, i.e., 40.2%, has a police specialized secondary education, 26.5% have a police higher education, followed by the share of officials who have other higher education (19.6%).

### ***Research questions***

In the questionnaire were submitted the following research questions:

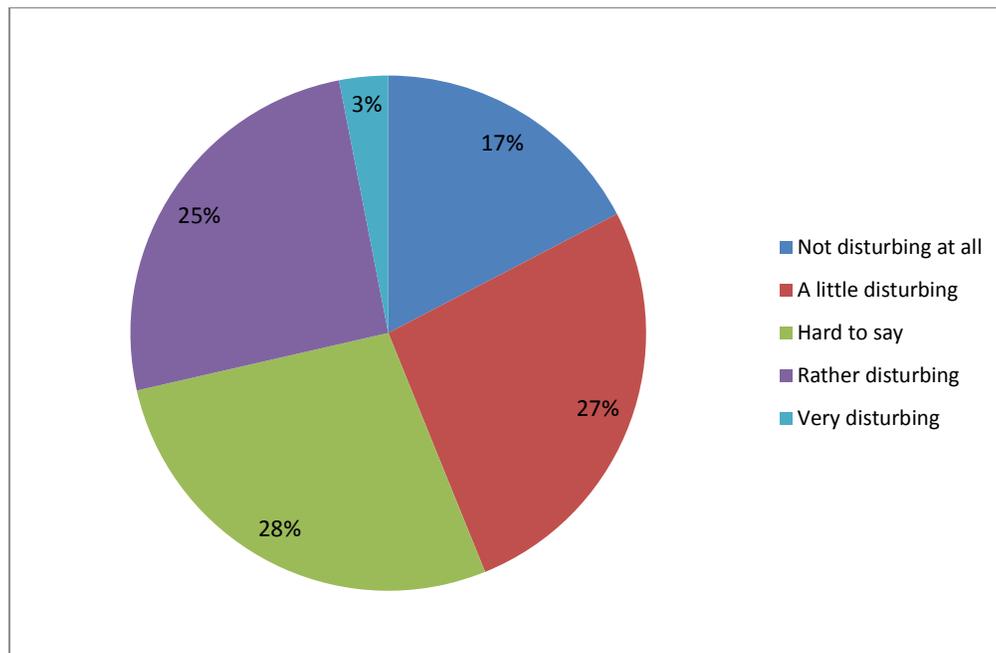
1. To what extent do police officers encounter IPV cases in their everyday work?
2. How important do police officers consider the knowledge of typologies of violent offenders?
3. To what extent have police officers themselves thought about the different types of violent offenders?

### ***Research results***

Out of police officers, a total of 42% of the respondents are exposed to IPV cases every week, the next level of exposure is once or twice a month (27.5%), a total 13.7% of the respondents have almost a daily contact with IPV cases. 5% of the respondents are exposed

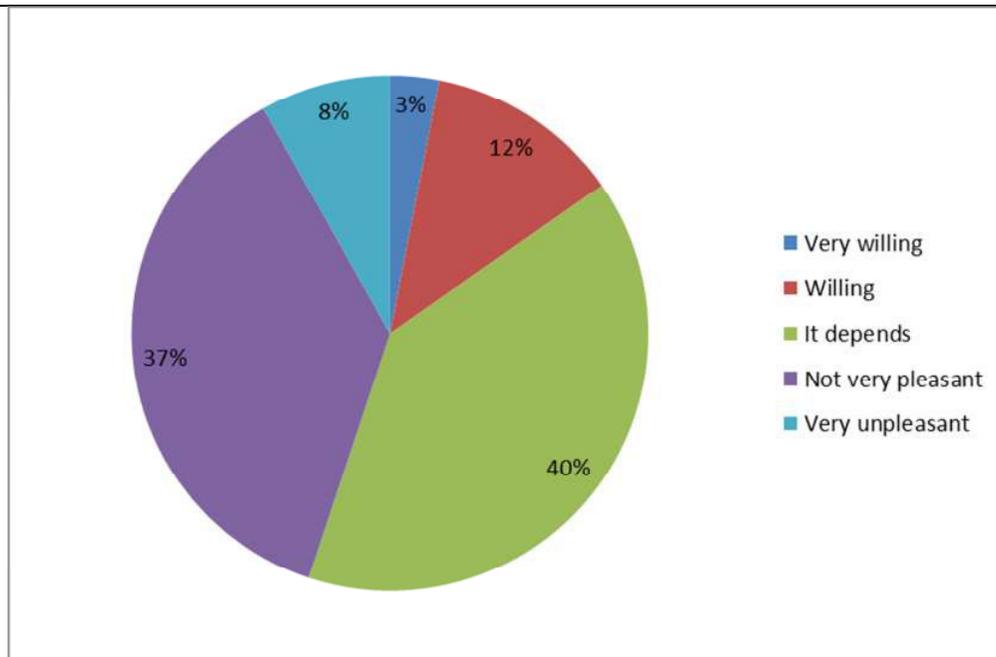
once or twice in a quarter, or a few times per year. 3% of respondents had never been exposed to IPV cases, and, interestingly, these were the older (40+) and the longer-serving police officers.

Next, it was examined to what extent police officers consider dealing with IPV cases disturbing. The data shows that 27.4% of respondents consider it disturbing (answers "quite disturbing" or "very disturbing", taken together), and 42.2% do not consider dealing with IPV cases disturbing (the answers "Not at all disturbing" and "a little disturbing," taken together). (See Figure 2).



**Figure 2.** How disturbing do police officers consider dealing with cases of IPV?

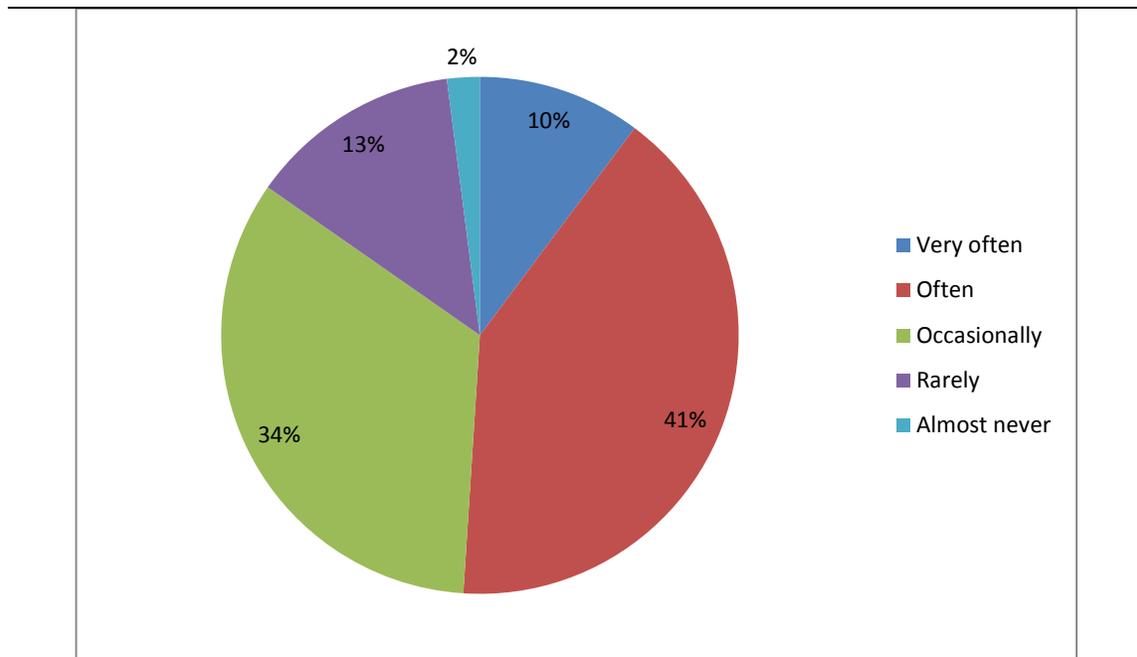
Next, it was found how important it is considered that the police deal with IPV cases. The majority of respondents, i.e., 71.5% thought it was either very important or important. Only 2% (two respondents) felt that addressing IPV cases is not particularly important, the respondents were found to be Estonians, age 40+, one of them had higher and the other secondary specialized education and both of them were from a small town. These answers seem to imply that considering IPV a high priority area in the legal protection system has not remained a declarative slogan, but that the law enforcement officers consider it important in their daily work. However, in response to the question 'How willing are you to handle an IPV case?' a majority of respondents (43.1%) felt that handling IPV cases is either very unpleasant, or rather unpleasant (See Figure 3).



**Figure 3.** How willing are police officers to handle IPV cases?

Only 14.7 of the respondents would be happy and very happy to deal with IPV cases (See Figure 3). Although the majority of police officers understand the importance of dealing with IPV cases, handling these events is considered unpalatable and difficult. Often it is related to the attacker's aggression, disobedience, mental instability, and being under the influence of drugs (based on respondents' comments on the seventh open-ended question). Respondents point out that there are often calls again and again to the same families who are known for their anti-social habits and excessive alcohol consumption. Also, the presence of children and the lack of cooperation of the victim makes it difficult to handle IPV cases.

In relation to the issue researched, one of the most important questions in this study was "To what extent have you thought about the different types of violent offenders and their characteristics?" Often, very often or occasionally, 81.3% of the respondents had thought about it, and only 14.6% had thought about it rarely or never (See Figure 4), and these were mostly over 40 years of age. 73.5% of respondents have been exposed to different types of violent perpetrators, rarely or never 18.7% of the respondents. No fewer than 79 respondents of 102 (i.e., 77% of respondents), described according to their experience many types of violent perpetrators, with whom they have been in contact when handling cases of IPV.



**Figure 4.** To what extent have police officers thought about the different types of violent offenders and their characteristics when handling IPV cases?

Knowledge of scientific typologies of intimate partner violence is considered useful by 66.7% of the respondents, and only 1% do not consider it particularly useful. 32.3% of the respondents did not specify their viewpoint. Knowledge of scientific typologies is considered equally important both for police officers with higher education and police officers with vocational secondary education.

Police officers were asked to describe what types of violence they had been in contact with. Respondents pointed to different characteristics to describe the types. By analyzing the responses of the police officers, the authors distinguished between four types, and they are as follows:

- “Substance abuser,” in particular, the alcohol abuser;
- “Narcissist,” a person in a socially higher position;
- “Jealous type;”
- “Psychopath.”

Substance abuse was pointed out as a problem in cases of IPV by almost half of the respondents, mostly were noted the cases caused by alcohol abuse, but also drug use related incidents were brought out. The following expressions of respondents characterize the type to be observed: *“Some people become violent when intoxicated, and then they dump all the tensions accumulated in a sober state,” “They have drunk themselves to the lion state”;*

*"Drunk grumblers"; "The majority of people (males) are more frequent alcohol users/alcoholics"; "In most cases, mothers who consume alcohol regularly, when being drunk, behave aggressively, revile and scream;" "A middle-aged (30-40.a) man with a weakness for alcohol, who frequently changes his place of residence/women and prefers to live with young girls for whom this is the first relationship, love women;" "A tippie, who is a nice family man when sober, and everyone likes him;" "Addicts (alcohol/drugs);" "Alcohol consumers who under the influence of alcohol become violent;" "When they are sober, they are decent, ask for forgiveness from their wife, etc., but as soon as they get their hands on vodka, they do not know anymore what and why they are doing it;" "The root of most of the fights lies in excess alcohol consumption. Therefore there has been some jealousy".*

Out of the answers of some part of the police officers, almost every eighth, can be drawn out the second type, which the authors call a "narcissistic type." What was pointed out, was: *"Individuals who are highly educated, arrogant and consider themselves better than the others, know how to put on an act very well;" "Educated, rich and beautiful"; "Others have been violent also when sober, usually in this case violence is more subtle, meaner, more humiliating to the victim and more hidden"; "Power hungry and provocative - plays the victim;" "Manipulators, aggressive friends and self-righteous people;" "to strangers leaves the impression of an ideal person, at home is outright crazy;" "People who do not consume any alcohol, have a decent job and income, are highly esteemed outside the home, and none of their friends, acquaintances or co-workers can believe that between the walls of their home both mental and physical violence takes place every day. These generally do not act on an impulse, but very intentionally."*

From parts of the respondents' responses can be deducted the third type, which the authors call a "psychopath." What was pointed out was: *"Control freaks who dominate over their partner or family member;" "Those who wish to subject the people around them to their will;" "Controlling people - patronizing, self-lovers - have themselves experienced violence in childhood;" "Good manipulators - perhaps respected, revered outside of the home, admired by women;" "Violent people by nature, regardless of the quantity of alcohol consumed or of the person against whom violence is used, practice a similarly violent behavior outside the home;" "Dominating violent persons;" "Egotistical batterers (me and the world - men, the woman belongs to me, the car belongs to me, I will do what I want)."*

Significantly less likely to occur among the perpetrators' are "jealous persons."

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*"Jealous people;" "Likes to make women compassionate (the so-called vein cutter and victim of a difficult life)"; "People who are suffering from morbid love;" "Jealous batterers."*

If we compare the types of domestic violence perpetrators formed in the everyday consciousness identified in this research with the typologies developed by scientists, the following conclusions can be drawn. When the typologies of violent perpetrators developed by researchers were formed on the basis of psychological tests or heuristic analysis, then the typology described on the basis of the questionnaire of the police officers was predominantly based on the life experience and intuition of the latter.

The domestic violence perpetrator-psychopath identified in this empirical research corresponds largely with the type provided in Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart's typology, which they have called "general-violent antisocial batterers." Just as the renowned psychologists have characterized them as the most violent, so also has police officers identified the increased level of violence in the "psychopath." Some parallels can also be created with the "substance abuser," who are comparable to some extent to "the family abusers." In particular, they become violent in the family as a result of drug abuse. Also, the type that the authors call "a narcissist" possesses similar characteristics to the type "narcissistic" differentiated in the typology of the research group lead by a UK social scientist Johnson. In the last type expressed by the police officers ("jealous"), there were no significant similarities with the types developed by the scientists.

The study showed that a total of 42% of police officers are exposed to IPV cases every week, and 13.7% of the respondents are exposed them even every day. The vast majority of respondents or 71.5% considered addressing IPV very important or important, while 43.1% thought that handling IPV cases is very unpleasant or rather unpleasant. 81% of respondents pointed out that they have thought about the types of domestic violence perpetrators, and 66.7% of respondents consider the knowledge of scientific typologies of domestic violence perpetrators useful. Although the police officers consider knowledge of the scientific typologies necessary, however, these typologies are not known.

The data obtained in the questionnaire of police officers allow to distinguish between four types of family abusers: "Substance abuser," "Narcissist," "Jealous person" and "Psychopath." The typology based on the life experiences and intuition of police officers has some of the common features of the typology of Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart. A particularly noteworthy similarity is apparent between the type "generally violent antisocial abuser" identified by the above-mentioned scientist and the type "psychopath" born from the

observations of police officers. However, in case of the type “narcissist” have been observed significant coincidences with the similar type “narcissist” distinguished in the research group of Johnson. In other types, there were matches in just a few features.

The authors are of the opinion that criminalization of intimate partner violence as specific offenses, for instance such as in the form of qualified separate crimes of violence and definition of the types of violent perpetrators may in the long run contribute to more effective prevention of violence and prevention of harmful consequences in the country.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

While in relation to IPV case management in Estonia since the year 2004, many positive developments have occurred, however, there are still several opportunities for more applications. Estonia must homogenize the local laws with principles and positions of Istanbul Convention. The Penal Code should criminalize the perpetrator's involvement in committing a violent crime and stalking. For prevention of more serious consequences the police officers, social workers, child protection workers and victim support workers should, in planning of their activities, take into account the typologies of perpetrators.

This meaningful action helps to fulfill the objectives of the "Violence prevention strategy for the period 2015-2020"<sup>22</sup>:

- to change people's values and attitudes and to influence people not to use violence;
- reduce the possibility of emergence of such situations that promote violence;
- improve the access of victims of violence to assisting and support services;
- to ensure the more effective intervention of the criminal justice system to crimes of violence.

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## SMURTAS ARTIMOJE APLINKOJE IR PAŽEIDĖJŲ TIPOLOGIJAI

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### Santrauka

Šiame straipsnyje remiantis Holtzworth-Munroe and Gregory Stuart tipologija, nagrinėjami trys pagrindiniai smurto artimoje aplinkoje nusikaltėlių tipai: smurtaujantys tik šeimoje, tarpiniai ir bendrai smurtaujantys antisocialūs pažeidėjai. Autoriai, nagrinėdami skirtingus smurtautojų tipažus, atkreipia dėmesį ne tik į smurto artimoje aplinkoje baudžiamųjų įstatymų taikymą, bet diskutuoja ir apie kriminologinio aspekto svarbą tiriant tokio pobūdžio nusikaltimus. Pabrėžia, jog siekiant įgyvendinti “Smurto prevencijos strategija 2015-2020” nuostatas, policijos pareigūnai, socialiniai darbuotojai ir vaikų apsaugos tarnybų darbuotojai turėtų būti detaliau susipažinę su smurtautojų kriminologine charakteristika, suprasti psichologinį smurtautojų paveikslą. Tai leistų kompleksiskai spręsti šioje strategijoje keliamus uždavinius – užtikrinti efektyvesnę baudžiamosios justicijos sistemos intervenciją kovojant su smurto artimoje aplinkoje atvejais<sup>23</sup>.

<sup>23</sup> Ministry of Justice. Violence Reduction Plan for 2010-2014, Measure 4 - reduction and prevention of family violence, page 26 Available at: [http://www.just.ee/sites/www.just.ee/files/vagivalla\\_vahendamise\\_arengukava\\_aastateks\\_2010-2014.pdf](http://www.just.ee/sites/www.just.ee/files/vagivalla_vahendamise_arengukava_aastateks_2010-2014.pdf) retrieved on 09.04.2014



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**Pagrindinės sąvokos:** smurto artimoje aplinkoje statistika, smurtautojų tipologija, policijos pareigūno intuityvumo tipologija.

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