





Patterns of behavior when one intimate relationship partner tries to dominate or control the other.



Physical Abuse

- Hitting, pushing
- Shoving, slapping, punching
- Holding or restraining
- Inflicting bruises
- · Welts and lacerations
- Dragging, pulling by hair
- Restraining

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- Marking, branding
- Choking, strangling



Emotional Abuse

- Threatening, intimidation
- Humiliation
- Extreme jealousy, possessiveness
- Constant criticizing
- Insulting and belittling
- Ignoring or dismissing
- Denying, minimizing & blaming
- Invading privacy



Sexual Abuse

- Coercing victim to have sex
- Making victim watch pornographic movies
- Sexually transmitted
 diseases
- Demanding sexual photos
- Using date rape drugs
- Sabotaging birth control
- Nonconsensual pornography



Technology-Enabled Abuse

- Surveillance
- Excessive texts
- Spyware
- Spoofing, catfishing
- Social media postings
- Blackmail
- Impersonating victim
- Hacking accounts
- Sextortion
- Nonconsensual pornography



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Financial Abuse

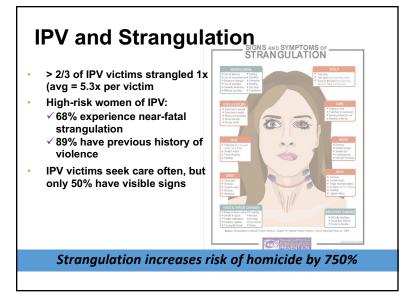
- Withholding money
- Restricting access to bank accounts, credit
- Sabotaging work
- Ruining victim's credit
- Taking paycheck
- Gambling





Financial abuse is often cited by victims as the main reason that they stayed with or returned to an abusive partner.

99% U.S. IPV includes financial abuse



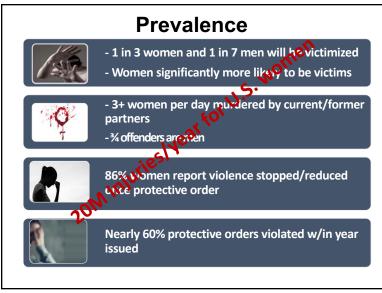
Crossing The Line

- Assertiveness to
 Aggression
- Thin Line Between Love & Hate
- Anger: Good or Bad?



ANGER

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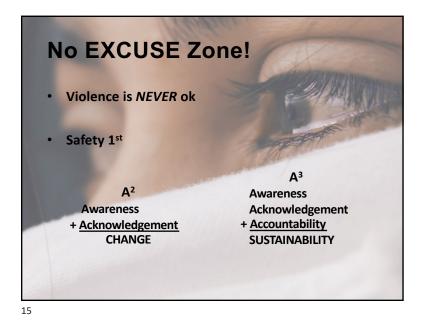


Historically

- Pre 1900: Physical violence used by husbands for wives' OBEDIENCE
- DV handled as private "family" matter
- Husbands lawfully beat/murdered wife for offense like disrespecting his *honor*
- "Rules of Marriage" proclaimed husband final authority of wife

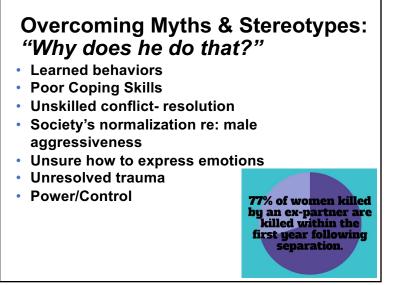
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Separation Survivors leave to be SAFE, not necessarily to end relationship The longer womath emarks in abuse, more likely violence escalates rection of the product of the pro



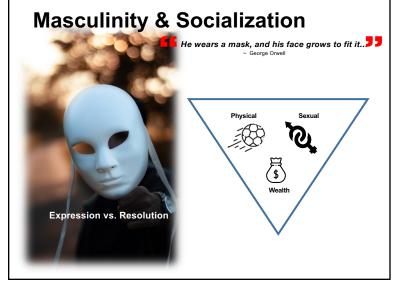




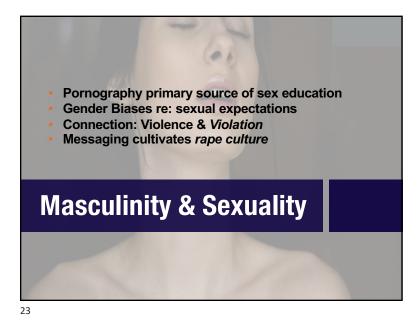














DV Offenders TX in Context

Prevailing Batterer Intervention (BIP):

- ✓ Duluth Model: Feminism Approach; psychoeducation
- ✓ Offenders demonized: Punishment vs treatment
- ✓ Untreatable: legal vs healing
- ✓ Compliance vs Change: evidence that BIP changes behaviors



Motivation: DV Offenders Treatment

- Intrinsic vs Extrinsic Motivation
- Create A Safe And Nurturing Environment
- Establish Therapeutic Relationship
- Identify Tx Goals: Core Values
- Peer Support: Scaffolding
- Affirmative Coping
- Stages of Change: Pre-contemplation, Contemplation, Preparation, Action, & Maintenance
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