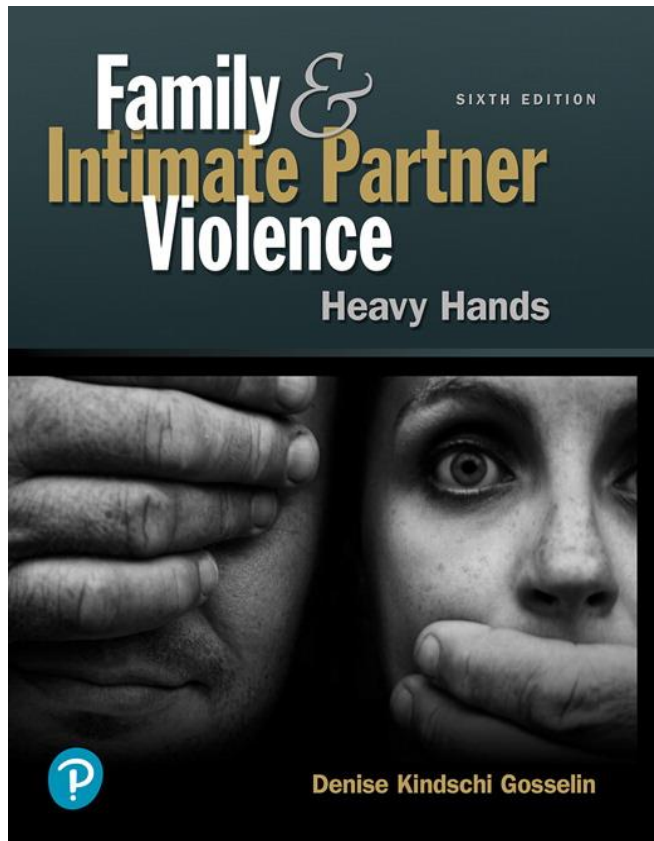


# Family & Intimate Partner Violence: Heavy Hands

Sixth Edition



## Chapter 8 Intimate Partner Violence

# Learning Objectives

After reviewing this chapter, you should be able to:

- 8.1** Explain the battered women's movement along with its accomplishments.
- 8.2** Discuss the health and safety issues that affect the survivors of intimate partner violence.
- 8.3** Provide rates of intimate partner violence victimization among groups of American women.
- 8.4** Describe how intimate family violence victimization may impact males differently as compared to female survivors.
- 8.5** Describe the domestic violence green card.

# KEY TERMS

- Cycle of violence
- Disability
- Gaslighting
- Economic abuse
- Intimate partner violence
- Learned Helplessness Theory
- Marital rape
- Male partner reproductive coercion

# INTRODUCTION

- This chapter covers
  - **Intimate partner violence** is violence committed by a current or former spouse, opposite-sex cohabiting partner, same-sex cohabiting partner, date, or boyfriend or girlfriend.
    - Intimate partner violence and abuse take many forms, and it is often a repeated offense.
    - which is also called domestic violence or spouse abuse

# Physical & Sexual Violence Behaviors

- Physical violence behaviors
  - May include punching, shoving, slapping, biting, kicking, using a weapon against a partner, throwing items, pulling hair, and restraining the partner.
- Sexual violence behaviors
  - May include forcing a partner to perform sexual acts, telling the partner that she asked for the abuse (in sadomasochism), and rape.

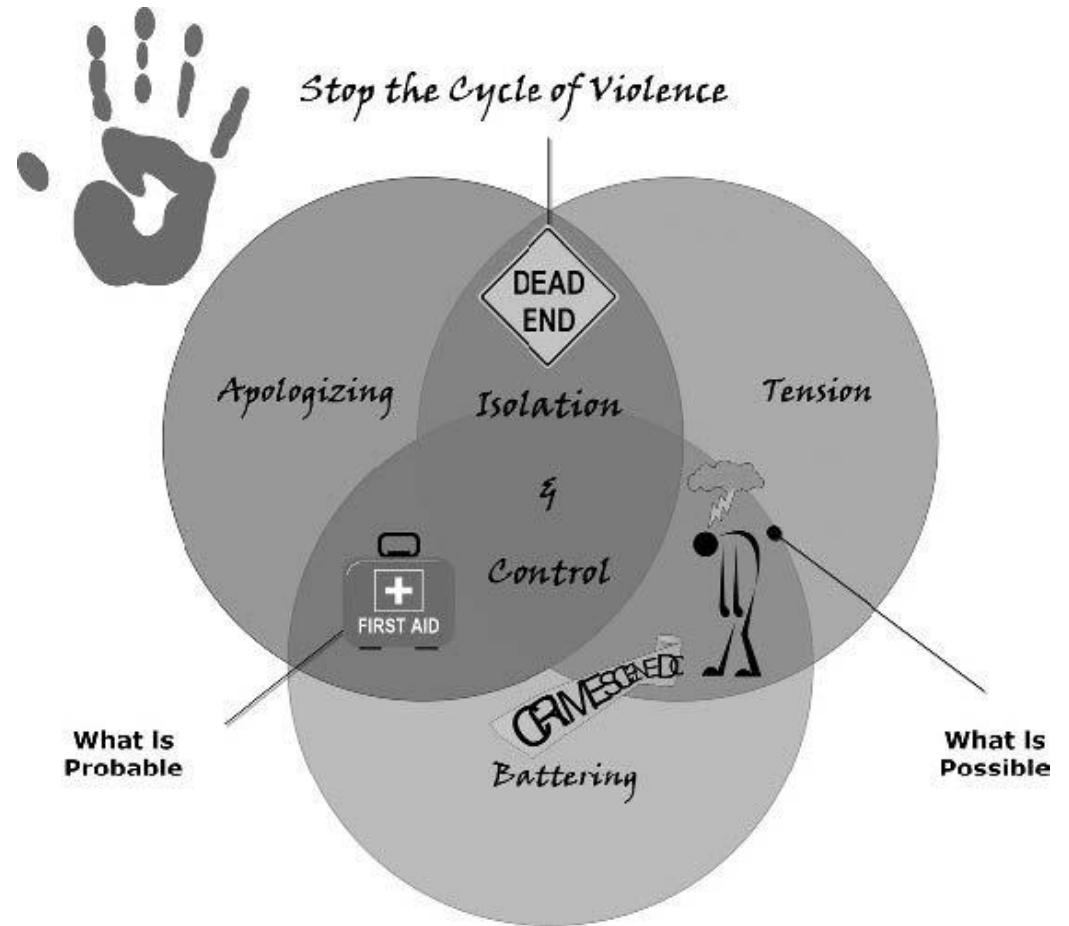
# Emotional & Economic Violence Behaviors

- Emotional and psychological abuses
  - Include verbal abuses such as calling of names, criticizing, playing mind games, humiliating the partner, and reinforcing internalized homophobia.
- Economic control
  - Creates financial dependency

# THE BATTERED WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

- The battered women's movement
  - Began as a grassroots movement during the late 1960s
  - Has accomplished major victories since its inception
  - Is still strong today
  - Increased awareness of violence committed against lesbian and gay partners and males

# THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE





# Social Learning Perspective (1 of 2)

- In the **learned helplessness theory** women accept their powerlessness in IPV situations due to gender-role socialization that induces a false belief that they cannot escape from the situation.
  - The feeling of powerlessness may be reinforced by the “happy family” cultural stereotype
  - Victim isolation from friends, family, and other victims allows the reality of the situation to be minimized while victims accept responsibility for the violent incidents.

# Social Learning Perspective (2 of 2)

- In this explanation, IPV produces a psychological paralysis that maintains the victim's status of being victimized. Economic and social factors contribute to the victimization and its continuance in this view.

# HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES

- Survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) face numerous challenges
  - Homelessness
  - Injury and trauma
  - Quality of life issues
  - Hotlines and Shelters

# Stages leading to Homicide

- There are four stages leading to homicide:
  - Initial attraction, whereby the woman feels that the social isolation she is experiencing is actually mutual affection
  - When a physical assault occurs, it is met with disbelief
  - If the intensity or severity of violence increases, her survival depends on successfully leaving the offender
  - The final phase occurs if the woman cannot get away

# ECONOMIC CONTROL

- Economic abuse occurs when the abuser makes or tries to make the victim financially reliant.
- Economic control creates financial dependency
  - it may include keeping the partner from getting a job
  - getting the partner fired from a job
  - making the partner ask for money
  - taking the money that he or she has earned

# PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

- Physical abuse behaviors may include punching, shoving, slapping, biting, kicking, using a weapon against a partner, throwing items, pulling hair, and restraining the partner.
  - Physical abuse may also include denying someone medical treatment, or necessary medication may also include forcing drug or alcohol use on a person.
- Research indicates that severe physical violence by an intimate partner (including acts such as being hit with something hard, being kicked or beaten, or being burned on purpose) is experienced by an estimated 22 percent of women and 14 percent of men during their lifetimes.

# EMOTIONAL ABUSE

- A common technique of emotional abusers is to obtain control through gaslighting.
- **Gaslighting** is a form of manipulation used against a partner to convince them they are wrong, it involves twisting of information or giving false information with the intent of making victims doubt their own memory, perception, and sanity.
  - Individuals who are gaslighted feel that they are constantly wrong in what they say to their partner and are confused and defensive since their word is constantly questioned.

# SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- Sexual violence is an all-encompassing, non-legal term.
- Legal definitions of sexual abuse crimes vary from state to state.
- Behaviors may include forcing a partner to perform sexual acts, telling the partner that she or he asked for the abuse (in sadomasochism), reproductive coercion, and rape.



# Rape

- Rape is non-consensual intercourse forbidden by statute (due to age or infirmity) or committed by physical force, threat, or other duress.
- Although the exact definition varies from state to state, rape is a crime against a female or male in every state in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the District of Columbia, and under Federal law.
- Survivors of rape often experience changes in their overall health. Psychological and physical effects are not uncommon.

# Marital Rape

- Marital Rape
  - Rape in a marriage is a prevalent form of sexual violence
  - **Marital rape** is defined as any unwanted intercourse or penetration (vaginal, anal, or oral) obtained by force, threat of force, or when the marital partner is unable to consent
  - Not considered a crime until the 1970s
  - Became a crime in all 50 states in 1993

# Male Partner Reproductive Coercion

- The term **male partner reproductive coercion** refers to the behaviors used to pressure or coerce a woman into becoming pregnant or into continuing or ending a pregnancy against her will through intimidation, threats, or acts of violence.
- Coercive tactics include:
  - Pregnancy coercion
  - Birth-control sabotage
  - Control of pregnancy outcomes

# VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- Women are the most frequent victims of intimate partner violence.
- Intimate partner violence is the leading cause of injury and death to American women, causing more harm than vehicular accidents, rapes, and muggings combined.
- Violence against women is underreported.

# VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN

- The VAWA 2013 renewal bill includes antidiscrimination provisions to ensure equal access to critical services, funding, and research, regardless of race, gender, or sexual orientation.
- More than one in four heterosexual men in the U.S. have experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- Men are less likely to report the violence and seek services due to:
  - The stigma of being a male victim
  - Fear of not being believed

# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE GREEN CARD

- If a person is residing in the United States and is a victim of domestic violence, she or he can self-petition for a domestic violence green card, under a provision of the VAWA without the knowledge of the abuser.
- If the abuse occurred in the United States and the abuser is an employee of the U.S. government or a member of the uniformed services, a victim can still file for a green card

# Relationship Requirements

- Relationship requirements for application of the domestic violence green card include the following:
  - The victim is married to the abuser who is a U.S. citizen;
  - The victim is a child of a U.S. citizen, and the applicant is the non-abusing parent and spouse to the abuser;
  - The victim is the parent of an abusive son or daughter who is a U.S. citizen;
  - If the victim is an unmarried child under age 21 who has been abused by a parent who is a U.S. citizen even if she no longer lives in the United States.