Domestic Violence and Coercive Control in Relationships

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Course Description

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- Abusers use a variety of Coercive Control Tactics in their relationships to keep their spouses/partners constantly on guard.
 - Learn to identify various types of coercive control tactics abusers use, how those coercive control tactics impact their spouses/partners, their children, and the view outsiders have of their relationships.
 - Learn how cognitive distortions manifest in the various coercive control tactics.
 - Learn how to challenge cognitive distortions or avoid being manipulated by them.
 - Be able to identify various coercive control tactics survivors present in church interventions, criminal and civil courts.

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Course Agenda

 What is coercive control?

 What are the types of coercive control tactics abusers use in relationships?

 How do abusers use coercive control tactics?

 Impacts of coercive control tactics on spouses/partners

 Impacts of coercive control tactics on children

 Outsiders view of relationships where coercive control tactics used

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Stand Up-Speak Out for the Oppressed Advocacy Personified











Origins of Coercive Control: Evan Stark's Work

Stark re-framed "Battering" to "Coercive Control"

"Shifts the emphasis to the abuser's **patterned behavior**, accounts for 'entrapment' without relying on either a victimization or pathology model and broadens the claims of battered women for justice and civil liberty" (Stark, 1985, pg. 3)

"Pattern of oppression...an offense to liberty that prevents women from freely developing their personhood, utilizing their capacities, or practicing citizenship, consequences they experience as entrapment." (Siark, 2007, pg. 4)

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What is Coercive Control-based Domestic Abuse?

<u>Two types of Domestic Abuse:</u> Situational Couple Violence (SCV) and Coercive Controlling Violence (CCV)

- SCV- "results from arguments or situations that escalate to physical acts but is not part of a larger motive to control one's partner." (Hardesty, et. al., 2015)
- (Hardesty, et.a., 2016) CCV (or intimate partner terrorism)- "is violence that occurs in the context of coercive control, with the use of both violent and norviolent tactics aimed at maintaining dominance over one's partner." (johnson, 2008)
- Caused by one partner striving to control and subordinate the other (Stark, 2007)
- Domination, restriction of human rights, removal of freedom and liberty

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Coercive Control

 Coercive control in intimate partner violence (IPV) is described as a dynamic process linking a demand with a credible threatened negative consequence for noncompliance. (Datton, Goodman, & Schmidt, 2006)



- Intimate terrorism (IT) with and without physical violence
- Psychological maltreatment

* "Abusive pattern remains largely outside the scope of evaluation and decision-making in family court." (Stark, 2010, pg. 11-11)

Coercive Control: Multiple Study Findings

Coercive control is an abusive dynamic that incorporates intimidation, microregulation, restricting a partner's autonomy, humiliation, and manipulation to ultimately exert control over an intimate partner. (Kaplenko, Loveland, & Raghavan,

"Coercion encompassed psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse." Controlling behavior was defined as "making a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means acceded for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday lives." (Stark, E., & Henter, M., 2015)

"All of characteristic effects of battering may be produced **even when no violence has** occurred or when violence has not occurred for some time." (Stark, 2010, pg. 11-11)

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Generality of Coercive Control

Core of coercive control theory- **surveillance** & **microregulation**

Analogous to other capture crimes, like hostage-taking, kidnapping, or prisoners of war (Stark, 2007, pg. 203) Biderman's Charl of Cocercion (Biderman, 1987) Betrayal Trauma is one result (Preyd, 2020)

Development and Validation of a Coercive Control Measure for Intimate Partner Violence

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Aim of coercive control:

To usurp and master a partner's subjectivity Individualized and personal dimensions Focus on imposing sex stereotypes in everyday life

Result:

 a condition of unfreedom experienced as entrapment
 gendered in its construction, delivery, and consequences (Stark, 2007, pg. 205)

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Particularity of Coercive Control

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Coercive Controllers Use of Four C's





Cunning

"Abusers lull [her] into a sense of security and safety. They do this by letting [her] know they will protect [her] and make sure [she is] safe from any outside harm. What they do not tell [her] is that they will be the source of harm to [her] in the future. They are just waiting for [her] to tell them how much [she] lowe[5] them and only want to be with them for the rest of [their lives]." Excerption Eyes Wide Open: Help! with Control Freak Co-parents (© 2014, Wingfield)

Amazon book link: https://a.co/d/iypGKdZ © 2010-2024 Wingfield House of Peace Publications All Rights Reserved Wos



Conning



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Charming

"Abusers know how to say and do "all the right things" to feed into *[her]* fantasies of being cared for, loved, and, nurtured. He buys just the right presents, brings flowers at just the right time, and woos *[her]* until *[she convinces [herself]* he will always treat *[her]* as special. He counts on *[her]* falling under the spell of romance as described in all the books, songs, and movies that end with the couple "living happily ever after." ccerpt from Eyes Wide Open: Help! with Control Freak o-parents (© 2014, Wingfield)

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Power **over**, never "between" partners

WHY WAS THE BANK ROBBED?

- What did the bank do wrong? How did it fail?
- Is this bank prone to robberies?
- Does it have a history of being robbed?
- Why didn't the bank see it coming?
- Didn't it notice the red flags?
- What was the bank wearing?
- Had it advertised about having money? The bank was robbed because the robber made a choice. Stop blaming the bank for the robbery. The robbery was a premeditated, carefully calculated crime. -MasyBurne

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Dynamics of Coercive Control/ Abuse in Scripture

 Story of Amnon & Tamar (2 Samuel 13)- account of assault and abuse

- "Now there was a man in Maon whose business was in Carmel; and the man was very rich, and he had three thousand sheep and a thousand goats. And it came about while he was shearing his sheep in Carmel. Now the mans name was Nabal, and his wife's name was Abigal. And the woman was intelligent and beautiful in appearance, but **the man was harsh and evil in his dealings...**" (1 Samuel 25:2-3, full story 2-35)
- Story of Saul & David (1 Samuel 18-31)https://joyforrest.wordpress.com/2015/10/20/abiblical-account-of-the-abusive-personality/



Dynamics of Coercive Control/ Abuse in Scripture

2 Timothy 31-5 "But understand this, that in the last days there will comtimes of difficulty. For people will be lovers of self, lovers of money, proud, arrogant, abusive, disobedient to their parents, umapreasable, slanderous, without solf-control, hundy, heartless, unappeasable, slanderous, without solf-control, hundy, horing good, treacherous, reckless, swollen with conceit, lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God, having the appearance of godliness, but denying its power. Avoid such people." (ESV, emphasis added)

Coercive Control Statutes

Domestic violence comprises a range of behaviors beyond physical and emotional abuse. Abusers often use violence, intimidation, degradation and isolation to deprive victims of their rights to physical security, dignity and respect.

Evan Stark has been encouraging the use of "<u>coercive control</u>" to describe a course of oppressive behavior grounded in gender-based privilege.

Note: few elements of coercive control are currently considered criminal, or are only crimes when committed against strangers, which further complicates this issue within the context of domestic violence.

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Moving toward Criminalization of Coercive Control

- 2011 Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (also know as CoE Istanbul Convention)
 - Highlights gender-based violence committed against women
 Serves as the blueprint for *defining* various forms of violence against women (VAW)
 - Creates a legal framework to protect women against all forms of
 violence
 - <u>Does not specifically use the term "coercive control</u>," but rather psychological violence- provides criminalization of many forms of VAW, including psychological violence
 - For more information, visit: https://www.europart.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2018/630297/EF RS_ATA(2018)630297_EN.pdf
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Criminalizing Coercive Control

UK Statute 2015: The **Serious Crime Act** closed a gap in the law by creating a new offence of **controlling or coercive behaviour** in initmate or **familia** lealatonships (section 76). The offence carries a maximum sentence of 5 years' imprisonment, a fine or both.

Constituted by behaviour on the part of the perpetrator which takes place "repeatedly or continuously"

Victim and alleged perpetrator must be "personally connected" at the time the behaviour takes place.

Must have had a "serious effect" on the victim (caused the victim to fear violence will be used against them on "at least two occasions", or it has had a "substantial adverse effect on the victims" day to day activities") Alleged perpetrator must have known that behaviour would have a serious effect on the victim (or such that he or she" ought to have known")

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UK Statute: First to Define Coercive Control in Criminal Law

The **Domestic Abuse Act** (2021, update to Serious Crime Act) is the only UK legislation with a specific statutory sentencing aggravation to reflect the **harm that can be caused to children** growing up in an environment where domestic abuse takes place.

How to emulate the UK Statute: https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/dec/28/domesticviolence-law-coercive-control-abuse-partners-courts

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Other Country's Statutes

- Australia, New South Wales- Crimes Legislation Amendment (Coercive Control) Act HB2425 was introduced in 2020, passed in 2022, and makes coercive control in current and former intimate partner relationships a criminal offence. The offence has not commenced yet and will likely commence in July 2024.
- yet and will likely commence in July 2024. Canads, Bill 207, Moving Ontaric Tennity Law Torward Act received royal assent in 2028 definition of "family violence" includes "any conduct by a family member towards another family member that constitutes a patient of coerevia and controlling behavioru". **Prance** adopted Law 201-9789 in 2010, a bana against "psychological violence within mariage". Becoming the first country to officially criminalize psychological base. France has also enacted projections for victims along with high penalies, including fines and myritonemat. The J09 2031, ingrovements were made lopcoted victims and cluder. ved royal assent in 2020, mber towards another behaviour."
- Ireland- Coercive control is provided for in section 39 of the **Domestic Violence Act 2018**. After January 1, 2019, coercive control is a criminal offence.
- Souland The Domestic Abuse Act 2018, which came into force April 1, 2019, created a specific offense of domestic abuse that covers not only physical abuse, but other forms of psychological harm and coercive and controlling behavior. Scotland has the most extensiv laws on coercive control.
- Wales- in the Serious Crimes Act of 2015, the Government in Wales criminalized coerci control along with the UK.

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Advocates for Change in Statutes

- http://endcoercivecontrol.org/
- https://www.nationalsafeparents.org
- Safe Child Act (federal level, US)-

https://www.congress.gov/bill/115thcongress/house-concurrentresolution/72#:~:text=H.-.Con

Coercive Control Bill Tracker:

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U.S. State Statutes

- Arkansas-§ 9-15-219 (2021)- includes adding "Course of control" language
- California
 - ▶ SB 1141 (2020)- amends CA family law code to include coercive control

 - Piqui's Law SB331 (2023)- prohibits courts from ordering children into unregulated services known as reunification camps and ensures training is developed and estabilished for judicial officers involved in domestic violence and child custody matters
- Connecticut-Jennifer's law SB1091 (2021) includes a working definition of coercive control into law to protect partners and children
- Colorado
 - > Julie's Law (2021)- requires domestic violence training for family court professionals and requires the courts to make children's safety a top priority in domestic violence-related divorce cases
 - Ty's Law (2021)- applied similar requirements to the child welfare system

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U.S. State Statutes

- Colorado (cont.)
 - HB23-1108 (2023) creates a task force to make recommendations for judicial training to improve outcomes in alleged domestic violence cases
 - Justian training (2033) makes court comply with federal "Keeping Children Safe from Pamily Violence Act," including clarifying the role of experts in domestic violence cases, and how past includents of abuse can be considered; prevents the Colorado courts from removing children from a protective parent to whom the children are bonded or ordering reunification therapy with an accused abuser
- Florida- Greyson's Law HB781/SB1106 (2021) adds a definition of coercive control to into the state law to add further protections to children
- Hawaii-HB2425 (2020) signed an extensive criminal coercive control bill into law
- Maryland-HB1352 (2020) expands the state definition of abuse and adds coercive control as a reason to petition for a peace or protective order

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U.S. State Statutes

- New York-Assembly Bill A2375C (2021) requires that court ordered forensic evaluations involving child custody and visitation be a licensed psychologist, social worker or psychiatris who has completed a training program developed by the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Pennsylvania-Kayden's law/Senate Bill 55 (2023)- includes requiring training for court professionals and supervised visitation at a minimum when there is a potential risk to the child's safety
- South Carolina-HB5271 (2020) introduced to amend the Domestic Violence Bill, adding section 16-25-130 which creates the offense of Coercive Control.
- Washington State-House Bill 1901 (2022) amends Washington state's protection order system to include coercive control to legislation that was thoroughly reformed last year with the passage of HB 1320

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Violence Against Women Act

- The Violence Against Women Act (VXWA) creates and supports comprehensive, costeffective responses to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking.
- Since its enactment in 1994, VAWA programs, administered by the US. Departments of Justice (DO)) and Health and Human Services (HHS), have dramatically improved federal, tribal, state, and local responses to these crimes.
- https://nnedv.org/content/viole nce-against.women-act/



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VAWA SEC. 1503: PURPOSES

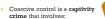
To prioritize child safety in private custody proceedings in State court

To strengthen the ability of courts to recognize and adjudicate domestic violence and child abuse

To ensure that court personnel are appropriately trained in the dynamics, signs, and impact of domestic violence, using a trauma-informed approach



Captivity Crime Defined (proposed by D. Wingfield)



- (a) mental control of the captive,
 (b) threats of negative consequences,
- (c) patterns of control that entrap the captive in the relationship,
- (d) the captive makes more than one unsuccessful attempt to escape,
- unsuccessful attempt to escape,
 (e) the captive may only escape after
- (e) the captive may only escape after • (i) major escalation of coercive requiring medical intervention, (ii) significant law enforcement intervention, (iv) thereas of significant law enforcement harm to children (v) harm to children that involves child protective services and intervention from same.



Captivity Crime

(proposed by D. Wingfield)

What is mental kidnapping? • While here are sinuations of physical confinement by abusers of their abused partner, covervice control without physical violence is very commonly reported by any reverse control without physical violence is very commonly reported by any reverse control without physical violence is very commonly reported by any reverse control without physical violence is very commonly reported person of the fee functioning of his or her personality. The term is sometimes a used to describe the psychological mind control attributed to cults. See also <u>brainwahang</u>.

 Emotional blackmall is part of captivity crimes used to maintain coercive control over the abused partner even when the abuser is not present. Emotional blackmall annuals ministrated to brainstead the abuser is not present. Emotional coercive tactics intended to produce profound changes in attitudes, beliefs, and emotions. Target of such tactics have typically been prisoners of war and members of religious cults.



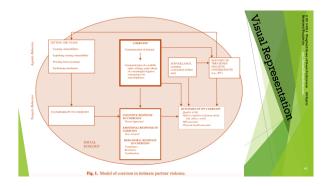




Coercive Control Course of Conduct			
Violating	Denying	Depriving	Appropriating or denying
Violating physical integrity >Physical/sexual assault	Denying respect and autonomy >Intimidation >Threats >Emotional attacks >Using children >Male privilege >Minimization >Blame-shifting	Depriving social connectedness >Isolation >Deprivation of resources >Imprisonment Depriving of respect and lowest level of human kindness	Appropriating or denying access to resources required for personhood and citizenship >Control of time and movement











God Hates Abuse (Oppression) & His Heart is for the Oppressed

"The LORD works righteousness and justice for all who are oppressed." Psalm 103:6

"The LOED tests the righteous and the wicked, And the one who loves violence His soul hates:" Psalm 11:5 "For he will deliver the needy when he cries for help. The afflicted also, and him who has no helper. He will have compassion on the poor and needy. And the lives of the needy he will save. He will rescue their life from oppression and violence. And their blood will be precious in his sight..." Psalm 72:12-14

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God Hates Abuse (Oppression) & His Heart is for the Oppressed

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has anointed me to proclaim good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim liberty to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty these who are oppressed, to proclaim the year of the Lord's favor." Like 4:18-19

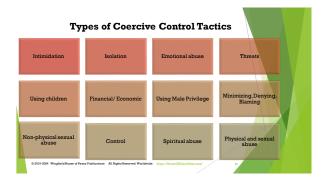
"Then I will draw near to you for judgment. I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, against the adulterers, against those who swear falsely, ag<mark>ainst those who oppress the hired worker in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, against those who thrust aside the sojourner, and do not fear me, says the Lord of hosts." Malachi 3:5</mark>

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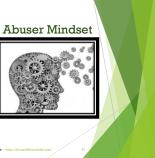




- His attitude always seems to be: "you owe me."
- He manages to twist everything around so that it's my fault.
- I feel suffocated by him. He's trying to run my life.
- Everyone seems to think he's the greatest guy in the world. I wish they could see the side of him that I have to live with.
- He says he loves me so much. So why does he treat me like this? (Bancroft, 2002, pg. 49)

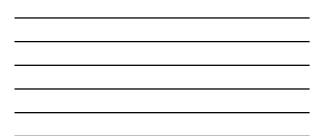
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Women's Voices Bancroft (2002)









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Intimidation

Used by abusers primarily in 3 ways: ≻Threats

- ≻Surveillance
- Degradation (Stark, 2007, Pg. 249)
- Purpose: Instills fear
- Secrecy
 Dependence
- Compliance
- Loyalty
- Shame (Stark, 2007, Pg. 249)
 Impacts Children (Katz, 2016, 2022)
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Intimidation Tactic Examples

Embarrassed their wives/partners on social occasions to get them to do as instructed

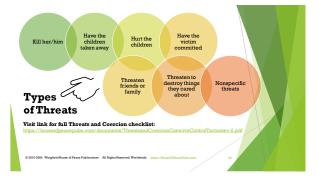
Openly followed their wives/partners or had them followed

Engaged in frequent sexual inspections

Described in detail how wives/partners could have been killed without detection

Visit link for full Intimidation checklist: gIntimidationrev2.pdf





What Threats Do

Violate the person's right to physical and psychic security and tranquility Immediate effect on the victim's autonomy regardless of whether or not they are carried out Spiritual threats remove autonomy and personhood Community threats contribute to isolation, autonomy and personhood Workplace threats contribute to isolation and remove autonomy Family threats contribute to isolation and outside support



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Victim Impacts of Threats

Feels isolated in her fear

Feels crazy because her terror contrasts with the positive reaction of others Cuts off contact with friends and family by phone, visits, driving self to work

Implant the idea of physical harm in victim's mind, more devastating effect than actual violence Impacts on children-feel fearful of doing anything wrong; walk on eggshells; run and hide

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Isolation



Isolation Tactic Examples

Forbidding wives/partners from leaving the house, going to church, or forcing them to quit home-schooling network

Controlling who children have contact with including church friends, extracurricular activities, having friends visit in the home.

Taking the only cell phone to prevent her from making calls while he is gone. (adapted)

Visit link for the full Isolation checklist: singIsolationCoerciveControlTacticsRev2.pdf

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Economic Control

Purpose:

- To create economic instability and/or make one partner economically dependent, which limits their freedom.
 Without access to money, it is difficult to leave an abuser and access safety.
- Without access to money, it is difficult to leave an abuser and access safety.
 Someone experiencing this type of abuse can become trapped in a relationship with the abuser's control and at risk of further harm. In this way, economic safety underpins physical safety.

- Impact: > Makes robuilding challenging. Many leave with nothing having no money even for essentials and have to start again from scratch. > Many leave with large amounts of debt and poor credit ratings, affecting their long-term conomic stability, and many are unable to maintain savings that provide economic security.

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Economic Control Tactic Examples



Visit link for the full Economic/Financial Abuse checklist:

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Using Children

Children who experience coercive and controlling behaviors of a parent may:

- Learn "destructive patterns about the use of violence and power in relationships" (Lee, Wells, Gray, & Esina, 2020)
- Experience "narrower space for action" (Katz, 2016)
- Experience "isolation from sources for support" (Katz, 2016; Lawler, Sterne, & Armstrong, 2021)
 Internalize victim-blaming attitudes and/or harmful views about unequal power relations between men and women (Cunningham & Baker, 2007)
- Be at higher risk of severe injury, death threats, and/or homicide (Gill & Aspinall, 2020)

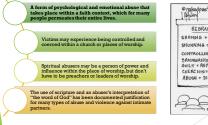
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Spiritual Abuse







Spiritual Abuse Tactic Examples

- Using the spouse's or intimate partner's religious or spiritual beliefs to manipulate them
- Preventing the spouse/partner from practicing their religious or spiritual beliefs
- Undermining relationships with people connected to her spiritual community
- Visit link for the full Spiritual Abuse checklist:

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God Hates Abuse (Oppression) & His Heart is for the Oppressed

▶Isaiah 58:5-10

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Coercive Control Impacts on Children

Emma Katz research (2016, 2022) found that children children were affected by many forms of coercive control beyond the physical violence against their mother, including:

Control of time and movement

Deprivation of resources and imprisonment

Isolation

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"I" "Volence is experienced as 'subjugation' rather than a physical threat, we have to listen to women and children talk, together and separately, about the cumulative effect of 'a thousand cut's,' and harms to their dignify, safety, supported by the second second

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Emotional Abuse Tactic Examples

Early generosity turning more and more to selfishness

His changing moods are especially perplexing. He can be a differ person day to day or even hour to hour.

His growing attitude that he knows what is good for her better than she

"I just can't seem to do anything right."

Visit link for the full Using Emotional Abuse checklist: https://houseofpeacepubs.com/UsingEmotionalAbuserev-2.pdf.pdf

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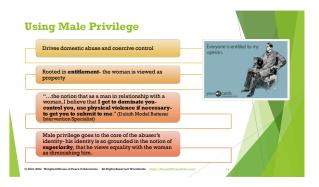
Verbal Abuse

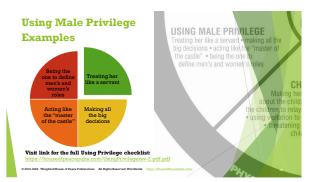
A subset of emotional abuse

- Effects

 Patricia Evans states "surely the creative and intellectual
 potential of each one of us can thrive best when there are no
 emotionally debilitating obstacles thrown in our path
 obstacles such as verbally abusive diminishment and
 invalidation." (Evans, 1983, pg. 16)
 The abuser's desixe to have power over his victim, to dominate
 her, overrides the prospect of *mutuality* in a loving relationship.
 (Evans, 1983, pg. 16)
 Projection by the abuser of their own attributes and actionship.
 (Evans, 1983, pg. 16)
 See handout-evaluation adapted from Patricia Evans, The
 Verbally Abusive Relationship

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Minimizing, Denying, Blaming

- Anytime something does not go the way he thinks it should, he uses these tactics
- To avoid responsibility, protect his image, and to regain power and control (Smyth, Teicher, & Wilde, 2023)
- When he blames her, if she attempts to blame back, he will "up the ante."
- Impacts
 - Gradually loses her own way of thinking

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Ultimately, she takes on his way of thinking and blames herself (sometimes even before he does)- "I should have...," "if I would have just..."

Minimizing, Denying, Blaming Tactics

Makes light of the abuse

Says the abuse Blames woman didn't happen for his problems

Visit link for the full Using Minimization, Denial, Blaming checklist:

Gaslighting

- systemotypes it many particle or is a previou
 usually over an extended period of time
 that causes the victim to question the validity of their own thoughts, perception of reality or memories
 typically leads to confusion, loss of confidence and self-esteem, uncertainty of one's emotional or mental stability, and a dependency on the perpetrator

"make wirds/partner feel she is crazy by sabotaging a common activity like turning off the stove after she has turned it on and then asking innocently about dinner or... moving her car without her knowledge or putting her car keys in a strange place". (Stark. 2010, pc. 11-13)









Crossover of Stalking & Coercive Control

Stalking is harassment of or threatening another person, especially in a way that haunts the person physically or emotionally in a repetitive and devious manner.

"[C]oercive behaviors overlap with many of the forms of surveillance and persistent communication used by stalkers."

The motives most consistently associated with persistent pursuit are: > a desire to control the partner, > jealousy of the partner's interest in others, > face of abandonment, and > a feeling of entiltement to maintain the existing norms of gender inequality (Stark 2007)

Davis, K. E., Swan, S. C., & Gambone, L. J. (2012). Why Doesn't He Just Leave Me Alone? Persistent Pursuit: A Critical Review of Theories and Evidence. Sex Roles, 66:328–339.

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Stalking Tactics (cont.)

Monitoring the victim's phone calls or computer-use

Contacting the victim's friends, family, co-workers, or neighbors to find out about the victim

Going through the victim's garbage

Threatening to hurt the victim or their family, friends, or pets

Damaging the victim's home, car, or other property

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- Stalking is unpredictable and should always be considered dangerous. If someone is tracking you, contacting you when you do not wish to have contact, attempting to control you, or frightening you, seek help immediately.
- Stalking can end in violence whether or not the stalker threatens violence and can turn into violence even if the stalker has no history of violence.
- Women stalkers are just as likely to become violent as are male stalkers.
- Those around the stalking victim are also in danger of being hurt.

How likely is it that stalking will turn into violence?

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What is Cyberstalking?

- Cyberstalking- use of telecommunication technologies such as the Internet or email to stalk another person.
- another person. **Spanning with unsolicited email** different from cyberstalking. Spam does not focus on the individual, whereas a cyberstalker methodically finds and contacts the victim. Like spam, you cannot stop the contact with a request. The best response to cyberstalking is no contact. **Law enforcement** tyberstalking falls in a gray area. Enforcement of most state and federal stalking laws requires that the victim be <u>directly</u> threatened with an act of violence (not implied). **Take it sciencestly** Cyberstalking sometimes •
- •
- Take it seriously! Cyberstalking sometimes advances to real stalking and physical violence.
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Technology Facilitated Domestic Abuse/Coercive Control (TFCC)

- Perpetrator does not need physical access to maintain control.
- TFCC-"controlling and coercive behaviors used by intimate partners through the use of technology" (Fiolet, et al., 2021).











Image-based Sexual Abuse

When abusive partners create distribute, or threaten to distribute intimate images without consent

Used as a means of exerting **power and control** and a tactic pc of

intimidation entrapment

degradation isolation





(Nikupeteri, et al., 2021)

Technology Facilitated Parental Stalking

l'hreats of violence and leath	Undermines child/ren's relationships and mental wellbeing and hinder the child's education and employment prospects
ntrusive nd bsessive atherhood	Communicates a continuous sense of threat in child/ren's lives
Disparaging and insulting motherhood/	Undermines child/ren's positive views of their mother
vomanhood	(Nikupeteri et al. 202

All Ric

Use of te logy Targets nts and ing SMS, WI Ex-partner, children, victim's Threats, raise fea Unwante contacts trol Issues rei aking care of dren and visit s, making ph ne call them, property and eparation issues at) ing p to pri Ex-partner, wie audience, victi loved ones, kinderstarten Sharing Tarnishing the reputation, hur ing control, ishing the vi kindergarten and school st Installing or threatening to install spy software in cars or mobile phones, taking photos of children and/or ex-partner, identity theft, hacking bank accounts, e-mail or other internet/on-line accounts Gathering information Ex-partner, children harming, hindering victim's activities



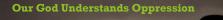
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Supporting Survivors of Domestic and Sexual Violence

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC)adopted an order in November 2023 implementing provisions of Safe Connections Act

The new rules allow a survivor of domestic abuse to separate a mobile phone line from an account shared with an abuser. https://www.fcc.gov/consumergovernmental-affairs/fcc-adopts-rulesimplementing-safe-connections-actsurvivors-domestic-abuse







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