Topic: Gender relations in intimate partner violence

3 abstracts:

1. Psychologists around the world have made contributions in research, clinical assessment, and intervention and prevention of domestic violence. Although each country has unique factors that determine the services and resources available to battered women, children exposed to domestic violence, and abusive partners, it is the interaction among gender, political structure, religious beliefs, attitudes toward violence in general, and violence toward women, as well as state-sponsored violence, such as civil conflicts and wars, and the migration within and between countries that ultimately determine women's vulnerability and safety. This article reviews the latest psychological research and applications to intervention and prevention programs. An introduction to the various articles that compose this international perspectives section is also included. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved) (Source: journal abstract)
2. This article provides a comprehensive review of the emerging domestic violence literature using a race, class, gender, sexual orientation intersectional analysis and structural framework fostered by women of color and their allies to understand the experiences and contexts of domestic violence for marginalized women in U.S. society. The first half of the article lays out a series of challenges that an intersectional analysis grounded in a structural framework provides for understanding the role of culture in domestic violence. The second half of the article points to major contributions of such an approach to feminist methods and practices in working with battered women on the margins of society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved) (Source: journal abstract)
3. ***Objective:*** Female same-gender couples experience higher rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) as compared to other couples, yet research on IPV in this population is limited and almost exclusively focused on individual-level correlates. Given the interdependent nature of IPV, the current study examined actor and partner associations of recent IPV use in female same-gender couples. ***Method:*** Data were collected from 103 adult female same-gender couples (N = 206) and analyzed using actor–partner interdependence models. ***Results:*** The odds of engaging in physical assault in the last year were positively associated with partner (but not actor) discrimination, alcohol use, and anxiety symptoms and negatively associated with both actor and partner relationship adjustment, emotional intimacy, and partner (but not actor) dedication and social support. The odds of engaging in high levels of psychological aggression in the last year were positively associated with actor and partner depressive and anxiety symptoms, actor (but not partner) negative communication, and partner (but not actor) discrimination and negatively associated with both actor and partner emotional intimacy, actor (but not partner) relationship adjustment, dedication, and social support. ***Conclusion:*** These findings demonstrate the interdependent nature of IPV-associated factors in female same-gender couples. Clinical implications include evaluating factors associated with recent IPV use that take into account dyadic associations between partners. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2022 APA, all rights reserved) (Source: journal abstract)

Intimate partner violence is a major social problem and negatively impacts the victim of the abuse. Domestic violence ranges from stalking to psychological, physical, and sexual abuse. It can happen in any intimate, same-sex, or heterosexual relationship. It can affect anybody, yet the issue is usually denied, excused, or overlooked. Domestic abuse tends to happen when one partner in the relationship tries to control the other partner. Abusers often use shame, guilt, fear, or coercion to gain control. When people hear "domestic violence," they often think of women being abused by men. Nonetheless, domestic violence happens to both men and women.

Learning about domestic violence is important because it is a major issue. Learning about it helps to understand why abusers hurt their significant other, how to help them, and how to help the victim. Learning about domestic violence statistics helps raise awareness and support those involved. Roughly one in four women and about one in seven men experience domestic violence in their lifetime. Nearly one in five women and one in twelve men experience sexual abuse from their significant other. Roughly ten percent of women and two percent of men report being stalked by an intimate partner (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021). Stalking is unwanted attention or contact from their partner that causes fear of safety. *Psychological abuse* is verbal or non-verbal communication that intends to harm their partner mentally or emotionally. Physical abuse is anything that hurts the victim by using physical force. Sexual violence is touching and forcing any sexual act without consent Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021).