Myths and Facts about Domestic Violence

Compare these myths from the Module 1 self-assessment to the facts presented in Module 2.

| Myths | | Facts | |
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| 1. 2. 3. | Batterers abuse their partners because they are under a lot of stress or are unemployed. Some men just can't control their anger and take out their rage on their partners. A woman usually provokes her partner into violence. | • | Batterers abuse their partners to gain a sense of power and control. Typically batterers have low self-esteem and struggle with depression or feelings of powerlessness. Exerting control over someone else is a way to makes abusers feel better. Committing domestic violence against someone else is never an acceptable way to express anger. Anger can be controlled and violence is never the victim's fault. |
| 4.5. | Most women who are victims of domestic violence are psychologically unbalanced. Most women who are victims of domestic | • | Victims often believe the relationship will get better – especially in the early stages of abuse. A woman may depend on the batterer for |
| 6. | violence won't accept help even if it is offered. When a battered woman returns to an abusive partner, it means she is okay with the abuse. | | economic and emotional support. If shehad economic and/or emotional support, she could leave her batterer. |
| | | • | Women do not want to be abused. They feel guilt, depression, fear, or helplessness. They may believe the abuse is somehow their fault. |
| | | • | Some women have religious or cultural beliefs that discourage leaving a relationship. |
| | | • | Separation from a batterer puts a woman at more risk of assault or death – especially during the first year. This fact makes women very cautious about leaving. |
| 7. | Domestic violence is caused by alcohol or drug abuse. | • | Batterers use alcohol or drugs, but these do not cause domestic violence. |
| | | • | Controlling personalities often abuse alcohol. The alcohol itself is not a cause; it is another symptom. |
| | | • | Batterers use more drugs or alcohol than the victim. |

| Myths | | Facts | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 8. | The most frequent victims of domestic violence are poor and uneducated. | • | All economic groups are affected. 31% of American women report physical or sexual abuse from a male partner during their lifetime. | |
| | | • | Women from all income and education levels report battering. | |
| | | • | Women aged 18 -44 report more battering than other age groups. | |
| | | • | Family history is a predictor of violence. | |
| | | • | Social factors influence acceptance of violence. In some cultures, domestic violence is an accepted part of the culture. | |
| 9. | Victims of domestic violence are wasting their time if they call the police for help. | • | Police treat domestic violence as seriously as other crimes. | |
| 10. | An order of protection cannot prevent domestic violence. | • | Harassment Restraining Orders (HROs) and Orders For Protection (OFPs) help a woman and children stay safe. | |
| 11. | A child who witnesses domestic violence will NOT be affected as an adult. | • | Children who witness domestic violence have more behavioral, emotional, learning problems. | |
| 12. | Battering is between parents and does not affect the children. | • | Boys show more aggression and hostility; adults use more violence against partners. | |
| | | • | Girls show more depression and internalized problems; adults think violence is normal. | |
| 13. | Rape is not possible between married or cohabiting partners and is not a kind of domestic violence. | • | Nonconsensual sex is rape – even when partners are married or living together. | |
| 14. | Domestic violence refers only to physical harm. | • | abuse. It can cause physical, emotional, and | |
| 15. | Threats, withholding economic support and verbal attacks are not considered domestic violence. | economic harm to its victims. | | |