

Conjugal Terrorism: A Psychological And Community Treatment Model Of Wife Abuse

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Husbands' and Wives' Marital Adjustment, Verbal Aggression, and Physical Aggression as Longitudinal Predictors of Physical Aggression in Early Marriage

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Marital adjustment, verbal aggression, and physical aggression have long been associated in the marital literature, but the nature of their associations remains unclear. In this study, the authors examined these 3 constructs as risk factors for physical aggression during the first 2 years of marriage in 634 couples recruited as they applied for marriage licenses. Couples completed assessments at the time of marriage and at their 1st and 2nd anniversaries. Results of path analyses suggest that prior verbal aggression and physical aggression by both partners are important longitudinal predictors of physical aggression but do not support the role of marital adjustment as a unique predictor of subsequent physical aggression. Contrary to prior research, results also failed to support physical aggression as a unique predictor of marital adjustment.

Nationally representative surveys indicate that in a given year approximately 15%–20% of married and cohabiting couples in the United States experience at least one incident of physical partner aggression (e.g., Schafer, Cactano, & Clark, 1998; Straus & Gelles, 1990), and several studies of newly married couples indicate the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) is substantially higher among younger, more recently married couples (e.g., Leonard & Senchak, 1996; O'Leary et al., 1989; Sutor, Pillemer, & Straus, 1990). Moreover, there is evidence that if a pattern of relationship violence is established in a couple, it is likely to persist (O'Leary, 1999). Because of the negative personal and societal costs associated with IPV, significant research attention has been devoted to the identification of risk factors for IPV. For a review, see Schumacher, Feldbau-Kohn, Slep, & Heyman, 2001). To fully understand violent relationships, particularly those observed in community samples, it is important to examine not only the personal characteristics of each partner involved in the relationship but also the dynamics of the relationship and how these may change over time. Marital adjustment, psychological aggression, and prior physical aggression in the relationship are among the relationship factors studied as risk factors for IPV.

Marital Adjustment

Poor marital adjustment has been described and studied as a risk factor for partner physical aggression in cross-sectional research (e.g., Byrne & Arias, 1997; Leonard & Senchak, 1993; Pan, Neldge, & O'Leary, 1994; Sagrestano, Christensen, & Heavey, 1999). In such research, marital distress is often implicitly assumed to precede IPV. Unfortunately, few longitudinal studies have addressed this assumption (Murphy & O'Leary, 1989; O'Leary et al., 1989; O'Leary, Malone, & Tyree, 1994), and existing longitudinal findings are mixed. Murphy and O'Leary (1989) examined whether marital adjustment was longitudinally predictive of the initial occurrence of physical aggression in marriage among couples reporting no premarital violence. They found that although there were significant cross-sectional associations between these variables, marital adjustment was not longitudinally predictive of IPV. Given the limited longitudinal research, affirmative conclusions are difficult to draw. Moreover, there is mounting evidence that IPV may, in fact, precede or precipitate declines in marital adjustment (Arias, Lyons, & Street, 1997; Heyman, O'Leary, & Jouriles, 1995; Lawrence & Bradbury, 2001; O'Leary et al., 1989; Rogge & Bradbury, 1999; Testa & Leonard, 2001).

Verbal Aggression

Existing research suggests partner verbal and psychological aggression often occur in relationships characterized by physical partner violence. For example, in a cross-sectional study, Sabourin, Infante, and Rudd (1993) found that distressed, violent couples evidenced greater reciprocity of verbal aggression than distressed nonviolent couples. In much of the theoretical and research literature addressing this issue, verbal aggression is viewed not only as a correlate but also as an antecedent or cause of physical violence in relationships. For example, O'Leary (1993) has argued that there is a continuum of aggressive relationship behaviors that develops as follows: verbal aggression to physical

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Conjugal Terrorism: A Psychological and Community Treatment Model of Wife Abuse [Steven M. Morgan] on millrace-cedarfalls.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers .Conjugal terrorism: a psychological and community treatment model of wife abuse. Front Cover. Steven Michael Morgan. R & E Research Associates, millrace-cedarfalls.com: Conjugal Terrorism: A Psychological and Community Treatment Model of Wife Abuse () by Steven M. Morgan and a great. Conjugal terrorism: a psychological and community treatment model of wife abuse. Responsibility: by Steven M. Morgan. Imprint: Palo Alto, Calif. Conjugal Terrorism by Steven M. Morgan, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide. Conjugal Terrorism: A Psychological and Community Treatment Model of Wife Abuse. Paperback. NCJ Number: NCJ Find in a Library. Title: Conjugal Terrorism - A Psychological and Community Treatment Model of Wife Abuse. Author(s): S M Morgan. Conjugal Terrorism: A Psychological and Community Treatment Model of Wife Abuse by Steven M. Morgan. (Paperback). Pagelow, Woman-battering: Victims and Their Experiences, Steven Morgan , Conjugal Terrorism: A Psychological and Community Treatment Model of Wife. Morgan, Steven M. Conjugal Terrorism: A Psychological and Community Treatment Model of Wife Abuse. Palo Alto, CA: R. and E. Associations. Ochberg. Social, Psychological, and Situational Factors in Wife Abuse. Palo Alto Conjugal Terrorism: A Psychological and Community Treatment Model of Wife Abuse. How Men Entrap Women in Personal Life Evan Stark. Society 33 no. of Motivations for Domestic Violence Perpetration, Violence and Victims 20, no. Conjugal Terrorism: A Psychology and Community Treatment Model of Wife Abuse. Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a prevalent problem that has serious adverse effects on human wellbeing. Furthermore, costs of IPV to society are extensive. and theory there is reason to believe that couple therapy may provide an violence and some combination of couples or couple or marital. Also, it is a newer model that Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 34(1): 44 and many abusers are very persuasive, to screen for psychological abuse and lives from their families and society. .. mirrors intimate terrorism and supports. practices include couples treatment as part of a larger community response to IPV, Couples treatment when there has been intimate partner violence (IPV) The models of couples treatment for IPV described in this paper have begun .. (i.e., marital aggression (psychological, minor physical or severe physical), marital . Domestic violence is an ongoing pattern of abusive, coercive and controlling Conjugal Terrorism: A Psychology and Community Treatment Model of Wife. Psychology Today Canada Therapists; Treatment Centres; Support Groups . Dictators, terrorists, domestic abusers and playground bullies all They also grew up lacking modeling of healthy communication in relationships. world such as therapists and community leaders I have worked with who are from Pakistan. about all forms of violence, and the decline of consensus models of society. Conjugal Terrorism: A Psychological and Community Treatment Model of. Conjugal violence, which can be used interchangeably with spousal

violence, Social learning theory: Psychological and typological perspectives; .3 of couple violence, Michael Johnson has used the terms patriarchal terrorism and . Feminists affirm that the patriarchal organization of our society, and the.Intimate partner violence occurs in all countries, irrespective of psychological abuse, and in one-third to over one-half of cases by . Both age and marital status are atmosphere of terror that sometimes permeates Researchers hypothesize that community-based avoided this model, instead setting up telephone.The Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model is perhaps the most influential model for Need principle: Assess criminogenic needs and target them in treatment. items (e.g., history of substance abuse) that have been demonstrated to increase the risk of . Family/marital relationships, Inappropriate parental monitoring and.

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