Issues in Domestic Violence:  
Working With Perpetrators of Domestic Violence

1) Among _____, research shows that females commit as much or more domestic violence as men.  
   a) Teens  
   b) Elderly  
   c) Alcohol abusers  
   d) Drug abusers

2) Rosenbaum & Leisring (2003) suggest that many domestic violence perpetrators have a history of untreated  
   a) Depression  
   b) Anxiety  
   c) Posttraumatic stress disorder  
   d) Substance abuse

3) What in family systems theory is defined as “the degree to which one is able to balance the emotional and intellectual functioning in relationships”?  
   a) Symbiosis  
   b) Androgyny  
   c) Fulcrumicit  
   d) Differentiation

4) All the following are mentioned by Humphreys (2007) as factors that increase risk EXCEPT  
   a) Unemployment of the primary breadwinner  
   b) Active substance abuse  
   c) Extreme jealousy  
   d) Mental health diagnoses

5) Which is NOT a guideline mentioned by Bancroft and Silverman (2004) to use when assessing the degree of change in abusers?  
   a) Has he/she recognized he is powerless over the abuse?  
   b) Has he/she recognized that abusive behavior is unacceptable?  
   c) Is he/she willing to make amends in a meaningful way?  
   d) Does he/she accept consequences for his/her actions?

6) Researchers have found that approximately _____ of men who complete group intervention programs for domestic violence remain nonviolent in their intimate relationships.  
   a) 1/4  
   b) 1/3  
   c) 2/3  
   d) 3/4

7) Cognitive behavioral theories are based on the idea that violence can be  
   a) Repressed  
   b) Unlearned  
   c) Controlled  
   d) Channeled