



Neighbours, Friends & Families

How to talk to men who are abusive

Are you worried that a friend or family member is abusive or violent to his wife, girlfriend or partner? This program can help you learn about the warning signs of domestic violence and how you may be able to talk to him about his abusive behaviour.

Neighbours, Friends and Families is a campaign to help people learn about the signs of violence against women.

We can all do something to prevent violence against women. You can reach out to organizations in your community that support abused women and those that help men who have been abusive.

Warning Signs of Abuse

Sometimes we do not know what to do or how to talk about violence or abuse when someone we care about is responsible. You may worry about making the situation worse. By learning more about the warning signs and risk factors of woman abuse, you may be able to help.

If you recognize some of these warning signs, it may be time to talk to someone about how you can help:

He puts her down
He checks up on her – reads her email, checks her phone or monitors her online
He blames her for their problems and seems depressed
He tries to keep her away from you and her family members
He acts as if he owns her
He lies to make himself look good or exaggerates his good qualities
He says he is shamed by her because she does not behave properly
He acts like he is superior and of more value than others in his home
He acts like a bully

She makes excuses for his abusive behaviour
She becomes aggressive and angry
She is nervous talking when he is there
She seems to be sick more often and misses work
She tries to cover her bruises
She makes excuses at the last minute or cancels plans with you or her friends
She seems sad, lonely, withdrawn
She is afraid
She uses more drugs or alcohol to cope
She does not have her own money or needs permission from him to spend small amounts

Signs of High Risk for Domestic Violence

He has access to her and her and the children
He has access to weapons
He has a history of violence with her or others
He has threatened to harm or kill her if she leaves him
He says “If I can’t have her, no one will”
He threatens to harm her children, her pets or her property
He has threatened to kill himself
He has hit her or strangled her
He is going through major life changes (e.g. Job, separation, depression)
He is convinced she is seeing someone else
He blames her for ruining his life
He doesn’t seek support
He watches her actions, listens to her telephone conversations, sees her emails and follows her
He has trouble keeping a job
He takes drugs or drinks every day
He has no respect for the law

She has just separated or is planning to leave
She fears for her life and for her children’s safety
She does not believe the risk is high even if there are warning signs
She is in a high conflict custody battle, or has children from a previous relationship
She is involved in another relationship
She has injuries from violent incidents
She has no access to a phone or transportation
She lives in a remote or rural area
She does not speak English
She is not a legal resident of Canada
She does not have contact with friends or family or lives far away from them
She has completed a Danger Assessment which shows a high risk.

Transition house staff, victim services, police and some other service providers may use a risk assessment tool to look for warning signs of higher risk.

Research also shows that most victims of domestic violence do not report the violence to a formal agency. Only one in four Nova Scotian women who experience spousal violence reported it to police. Only one in three women reported it to a service-providing agency. *NS Domestic Violence Action Plan, 2010*

Most research about relationship violence looks at heterosexual relationships. Abuse also happens in lesbian, gay or transgender relationships. These suggestions apply in all types of intimate partner violence relationships.

How to talk to a man who is abusive

Talking to an abusive man is an important part of preventing woman abuse. But it needs to be done carefully. Safety for the victim and the children must be a top priority. Abusive behaviour won't go away on its own. There are services in the community that can help.

Call 1-855-225-0220 to talk about the best approach.

Choose the right time and place to talk.

Approach him when he is calm and offer help.

Be direct and clear about what you have seen and what worries you.

Remind him you care about him.

Don't fight with him or try to force him to do anything. **This can make things more dangerous for her.**

Tell him his behaviour is his responsibility, especially if he wants to blame her.

Remind him that there is hope and he can change.

Avoid making judgemental comments about him as a person.

Tell him the violence needs to stop.

Remind him that violence and control does not make his family safe.

Call 1-855-225-0220, a men's intervention program or a transition house or shelter for abused women to talk about other ways you might be able to help safely.

If he denies the abuse or does not want your help

Tell him that you are concerned for his safety and the safety of his partner and the

Never argue with him about his abusive or violent behaviour. This can make the situation more dangerous.

Call the police if the woman is in danger. The police are trained to assess the risk.

Keep the lines of communication open.

Offer to go with him if he needs additional information or support.

If he has children, remind him that you are concerned about the children's safety and emotional well-being. He may be more willing to change his behaviour if he wants to be a good parent.

Child protection staff members are trained to assess children's safety. We are all responsible to report children at risk.

Overcoming your hesitation to help

Things you might be worried about

You feel it's none of your business

You might make things worse

You don't know if it's serious enough to involve police

You are afraid his violence will turn to you or your family

You think she doesn't really want to leave because she keeps going back

You feel that both partners are your friends

You believe that if she wanted help, she would ask for it

You don't want him to get in trouble.

Things to do or think about

It could be a matter of life or death.

Violence is everyone's business.

Saying you care and are concerned is a good start

Doing nothing could make things worse.

Talk to someone who can help you safely plan your approach. **Don't confront him.** Tell him you care about him. **Let the police know if you receive threats.**

Violence in relationships is complex. There are many reasons why the relationship stays together.

One friend is being abused and lives in fear, stopping the violence will be good for both of them.

She may be too afraid and ashamed to ask for help

Violence often gets worse over time. If he does not change, the trouble could be worse or someone could be seriously harmed.

Always keep yourself safe. Don't get in the middle of an assault. Call the police in an emergency.

To talk to someone who can help, call **1-855-225-0220**

Or contact a transition house or shelter for abused women in your area: www.thans.ca

For more information and resources about domestic violence in Nova Scotia, please visit:

<https://women.novascotia.ca/our-priorities/womens-safety>

For information about family law in Nova Scotia, visit: www.nsfamilylaw.ca

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