### The Economic Abuse Wheel (Sharp, 2008)

#### Using coercion and threats
- Threatening to deny her access to economic assets such as the telephone and car; threatening to throw her out the house; saying that if she leaves him he will not give any money to her and the children.

#### Using intimidation
- Destroying her property; threatening to beat her up if she refuses to give him money; refusing to pay child maintenance; using money as a source of power with which to threaten her, for example, by taking her to court.

#### Using emotional abuse
- Telling her she is worthless; making her feel worthless by making her account for every penny; making her feel worthless by denying her basic necessities and making her feel ‘cheap’.

#### Using isolation
- Not giving her any money to go anywhere or to do anything; stopping her from going to work and seeing colleagues; not allowing her to use the telephone; destroying her address book.

#### Using male privilege
- Telling her that he should have all the money as head of the household; making all the big decisions about financial issues; defining her role by not letting her work; exploiting her existing economic disadvantage.

#### Using children
- Taking the child benefit, child tax credit, child savings and birthday money; refusing to pay for nappies, milk and clothes; destroying the children’s property; stealing the children’s belongings.

#### Minimizing, denying and blaming
- Telling her he only does it because she lets him; telling her she’ll spend the money unless he looks after it for her; telling her she wastes money on ‘silly’ things; telling her that she makes him destroy her things.

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Adapted with permission from: DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS, 202 East Superior Street, Duluth, Minnesota 55802, 218–722–2781 www.theduluthmodel.org

Sharp, N. (2008) ‘What’s yours is mine’ The different forms of economic abuse and its impact on women and children experiencing domestic violence, Refuge