Recognizing and Responding to Dating and Domestic Violence
Training Objectives

- Brief Review of Title IX
- Definitions of Domestic Violence/Dating Violence
- Bystander Intervention
- Resources
What is Title IX?

- Title IX is a federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex with respect to schools that receive financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Education (US-DOE).

- Title IX applies to FGCU, as well as any other school that accepts federal financial assistance.

- Title IX protects against sexual harassment in the educational environment, gender based harassment, inequitable funding in Athletics based on sex, sexual harassment in the workplace, sexual assault, DATING/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, stalking, or any other discrimination or harassment based on sex.

- Each University is required to have a Title IX Coordinator to ensure its compliance with Title IX.

- Please note: Title IX prohibits sexual violence as a form of sexual harassment.
Domestic Violence Defined...

- Domestic violence and emotional abuse are behaviors used by one person in a relationship to control the other. Partners may be married or not married; heterosexual, gay, or lesbian; living together, separated or dating.

- Under Florida law Domestic Violence is considered any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member; Florida Statute 741.28.
Dating Violence Defined...

- The use of physical violence, force, threats, intimidation, isolation, stalking, or other forms of emotional, sexual, or economic abuse directed towards an Intimate Partner.
  - Typically you do not live with the person.
  - Doesn’t matter how long you’ve been dating; can occur as early as the first date.
Physical Abuse: Hitting, slapping, shoving, grabbing, pinching, biting, hair pulling, etc. are types of physical abuse. This type of abuse also includes denying a partner medical care or forcing alcohol and/or drug use upon him or her.

Sexual Abuse: Coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact or behavior without consent. Sexual abuse includes, but is certainly not limited to, marital rape, attacks on sexual parts of the body, forcing sex after physical violence has occurred, or treating one in a sexually demeaning manner.

Emotional Abuse: Undermining an individual's sense of self-worth and/or self-esteem is abusive. This may include, but is not limited to constant criticism, diminishing one's abilities, name-calling, or damaging one's relationship with his or her children.

Economic Abuse: Is defined as making or attempting to make an individual financially dependent by maintaining total control over financial resources, withholding one's access to money, or forbidding one's attendance at school or employment.

Psychological Abuse: Elements of psychological abuse include - but are not limited to - causing fear by intimidation; threatening physical harm to self, partner, children, or partner's family or friends; destruction of pets and property; and forcing isolation from family, friends, or school and/or work.

Sources: Department of Justice, National Domestic Violence Hotline, National Center for Victims of Crime, and WomensLaw.org.
Cycle of Violence

Phase 1: Tension building
- Anger, blaming, & arguing occur

Phase 2: Acute battering
- Batterer asks for forgiveness, promises it won’t happen again
- Batterer incident occurs

Phase 3: Honeymoon stage
- Batterer asks for forgiveness, promises it won’t happen again
On average, nearly 20 people per minute are physically abused by an intimate partner in the United States. During one year, this equates to more than 10 million women and men.

1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men have been victims of [some form of] physical violence by an intimate partner within their lifetime.

1 in 5 women and 1 in 7 men have been victims of severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

1 in 7 women and 1 in 18 men have been stalked by an intimate partner during their lifetime to the point in which they felt very fearful or believed that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed.

Women between the ages of 18-24 are most commonly abused by an intimate partner.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice: National Crime Victimization Survey and National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey
Exhibited Behaviors

- Want the abuse to end, but not the relationship—still love the abuser
- Feel isolated, depressed, embarrassed, or helpless
- Fear judgment or stigmatization if they reveal the abuse
- Deny or minimize the abuse or make excuses for the abuser (hope the abuser will change)
- Withdraw emotionally
- Distance themselves from family or friends—Have no support from friends or family
- Be impulsive or aggressive
- Feel shame or have anxiety
- Have suicidal thoughts
- Abuse alcohol or drugs
- Have religious, cultural, or other beliefs that reinforce staying in the relationship

Source: National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Alex and Kendall have known each other since high school. They’ve never dated in the past, but they lived in the same neighborhood. When they were in high school, Kendall heard rumors about Alex’s parents. She would often hear stories about Alex’s dad being an alcoholic and physically abusive towards Alex’s mother.

Alex and Kendall are now both college students attending two different Universities in their hometown. They recently connected through social media and began a dating relationship. Alex says that he’s often worried about Kendall being on campus by herself so he asked her to call him every time that she walks to class. If Alex hears a male in the background, he will question Kendall and accuse her of cheating. Kendall knows that Alex loves her and is just worried about her so she tries not to upset him. Alex has also told Kendall that she should not have any more male friends, since she’s in a relationship with him. Kendall has started to dedicate all of her free time to Alex. Kendall is beginning to feel smothered by Alex and his constant needing of attention. Last week, Kendall attempted to break up with Alex. Alex told her that she was breaking up with him because she was seeing someone else, Kendall explained to him that was not the reason. Alex became visibly upset and punched a hole in the wall. The next day he called Kendall and apologized for his behavior. He also told her that he would change and give her more space. Kendall forgave him and they began dating again, unfortunately, his behavior has not changed. Kendall has come to you for advice.
Alex and Kendall...

- Red Flags
  - Possibly Witnessed Violence in his home as a teenager
  - Possessive
  - Jealous
  - Controlling
  - Angry
  - Manipulative

- What advice would you give?
Patrick and Keisha

Patrick and Keisha are both seniors at University Z. They have been dating for three years and are planning on getting married after their graduation. Patrick is a star on the football team and is very popular on campus. He is often approached by different female students on campus that are interested in dating him. Patrick always declines their advances and informs them that he is in a relationship with Keisha. Keisha has seen Patrick talking with other female students on campus on more than one occasion. Recently there has been rumors going around campus that Patrick hooked up with a cheerleader when he was out of town for a football game. Keisha was extremely upset when she heard the rumor and confronted Patrick in his apartment one day. Patrick denied the rumors and tried to leave the room. Keisha would not let Patrick leave the room and she blocked the door. Patrick asked Keisha repeatedly to move and she refused to budge. Patrick tried to reach for the door and Keisha punched him in his eye. Patrick left the apartment and told Keisha it was over. Patrick went to his friend’s house. His friend noticed his black eye and asked what happened. Patrick told him that he fell. While Patrick was at his friend’s house, Keisha called him and apologized and said she was going to kill herself if he did not come back to the house. Patrick went back to the apartment because he cared about Keisha and did not want her to harm herself.
Patrick and Keisha...

- Red Flags?
  - Jealousy
  - Insecurity

- What issues might Patrick be battling with?
  - Why do you think he lied to his friend about his eye?

- What advice would you give?
Red Flags!!!

- Extreme jealousy
- Possessiveness
- Unpredictability
- A bad temper
- Cruelty to animals
- Verbal abuse
- Extremely controlling behavior
- Forced sex or disregard of their partner’s unwillingness to have sex
- Sabotage of birth control methods or refusal to honor agreed upon methods
Red Flags Continued…

- Blaming the victim for anything bad that happens
- Sabotage or obstruction of the victim’s ability to work or attend school
- Their control of all finances
- Abuse of other family members, children, or pets
- Accusations of the victim flirting with others or having an affair
- Control of what the victim wears and how they act
- Demeaning the victim either privately or publicly
- Embarrassment or humiliation of the victim in front of others
- Harassment of the victim at school or work
- Antiquated beliefs about roles of women and men in relationships
Bystander Intervention

www.youtube.com/watch?v=fW8amMCVAJQ
Bystander Intervention

- **INTERVENE - STEP UP!!!!!!**
  - Create a distraction
  - Contact Law Enforcement (take a photo or video)
  - Raise awareness
    - Volunteer
- **Resources**
  - On campus
    - Title IX Coordinator
    - Dean of Students
    - CAPS
  - Off campus
  - Listening ear

*** Remember to ensure your safety first. ***
Practical Concerns- First Contact

- Don’t be judgmental!
- Listen closely and attentively. (Avoid “Why” questions)
- Acknowledge how the individual is feeling and ask if there is anything that you can do for them in the immediacy.
- Inform the Student of the University's resources.
QUESTIONS???