

# Dating Abuse & Healthy Relationships in the Schools

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# **No Disclosures**

**I have no relevant financial relationships with the manufacturer(s) of any commercial product(s) and/or provider(s) of commercial services discussed in this CME activity.**

# Why I Do This

Treat patients with domestic abuse and dating violence:

- Physical Assault
- Sexual Assault
- Psychiatric Concerns
  - Suicidal Ideation, Homicidal Ideation
- Human Trafficking
- Runaways/“Missing Persons”

# Objectives

1. Describe the effects of domestic violence on children and dating violence on teens.
2. Learn how victims become trapped in a “cycle of abuse.”
3. Identify factors which are predictive of severe or lethal intimate partner violence.
4. Be aware of resources available to victims of dating and domestic violence.
5. Be aware of available curriculum to educate teens in the classroom.

# Terminology

- Domestic Violence (DV)
- Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

# Related DC OSSE 2016 Health Standards

**By \_\_\_\_ grade students should be able to:**

G2: Differentiate between healthy and unhealthy relationships

G5: Explore the basic dynamics of personal relationships

G5: Describe the characteristics of positive and negative relationships (e.g. neglect and emotional/physical/verbal abuse)

G5: Explain that healthy sexual relationships should always be consensual and respectful and that deceit, threats, and coercion are harmful

G8: Describe when it is necessary to seek help or leave an abusive relationship

G8: Contrast the characteristics of harmful or abusive relationships, including intimate partner violence, to those of healthy relationships

G8: Applying an assertive communication model to demonstrate effective ways to communicate personal boundaries within friendships and romantic relationships

G8: Identify the characteristics of committed relationships

G8: Compare and contrast models of healthy relationships for family, friends, and romantic relationships

G8: Compare/contrast situations and behaviors that may constitute sexual assault and intimate partner violence. Analyze impacts of such violence and relationships.

G12: Analyze the difference between healthy vs unhealthy relationships

G12: Analyze how interpersonal communication affects relationships

G12: Demonstrate effective communication strategies associated with boundaries in relationships

G12: Analyze the impact of violence (e.g. domestic violence and intimate partner violence) have on individuals, families, and communities

G12: Demonstrate how effective communication and negotiation skills can ensure that sexual relationships are consensual and self-respecting



**Children's National**™

# Curricula

[www.breakthecycle.org](http://www.breakthecycle.org)

[www.joinonelove.org](http://www.joinonelove.org)

[www.loveisrespect.org](http://www.loveisrespect.org)



# YOUNGER THAN YOU THINK

Over 50% of men & women who  
have been physically or  
sexually abused or stalked  
by a dating partner,  
first experienced abuse  
between the ages of 11-24.

Breiding, M.J., Chen J., & Black, M.C. (2014). Intimate Partner Violence in the United States — 2010. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Break** the Cycle

Because Everyone Deserves a  
Healthy Relationship

**NO** MORE

  
RAINN's National  
Sexual Assault Hotline



# Statistics

- 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men will experience some form of physical violence by an intimate partner
- 3 women are killed every day by a current or former intimate partner
- Women ages 16-24 experience the highest rates of intimate partner violence

Source: Center for Disease Control; National Network to End Domestic Violence

# Statistics

- 5-10 million children witness domestic violence per year in the US
- 1 in 3 adolescents in the U.S. is a victim of emotional, physical, or sexual abuse from a dating partner
  - far exceeds other types of youth violence
- 1 in 10 high school students has been purposefully hit, slapped, or physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend
- Only 33% of teens who were in a violent relationship ever told anyone about the abuse

Source: [www.loveisrespect.org](http://www.loveisrespect.org)

# Everyone is affected

DV cuts across age, economic status, race, religion or educational background

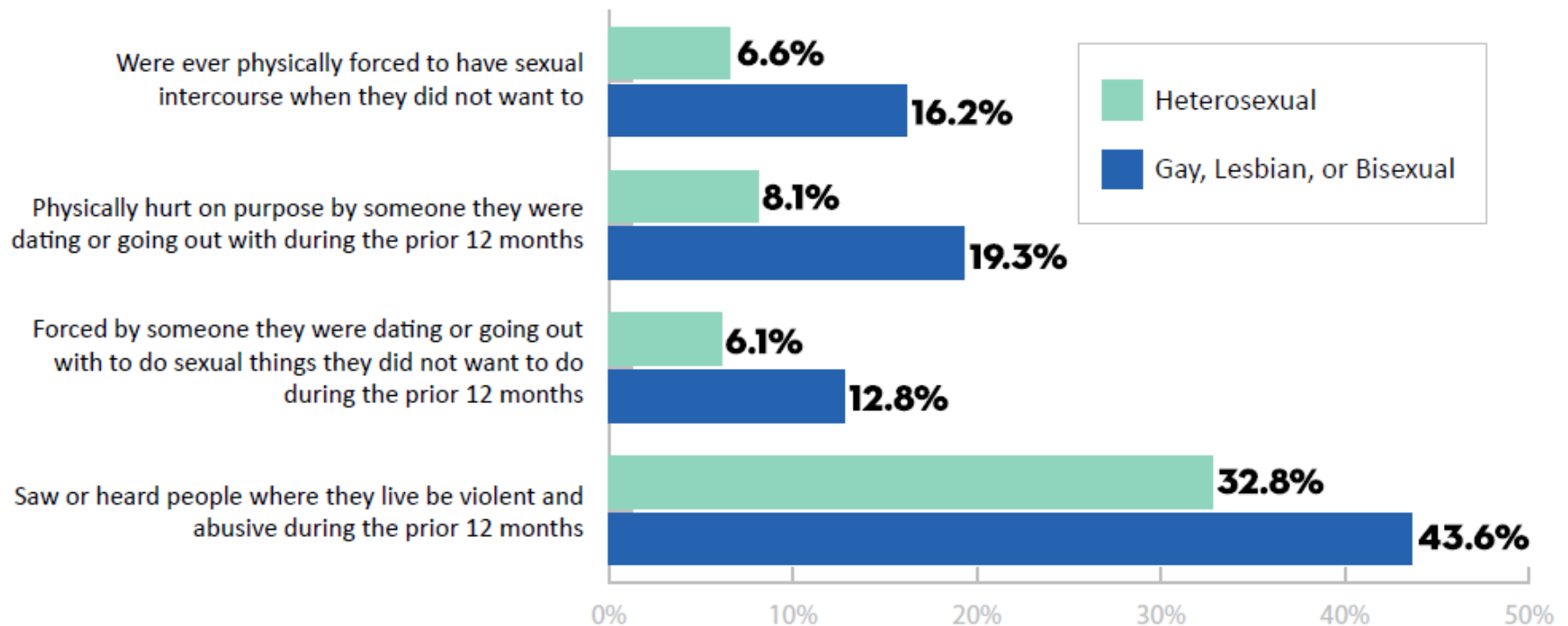
- lawyers, police officers, nurses, teachers, military personnel
- DV is 10 times more prevalent among women living in poverty



# LGBTQ

## District of Columbia 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

### Violent experiences among high school students, by sexual orientation



LGB high school students were more than two times more likely to report being forced to have sexual intercourse (raped), being forced to do sexual things they did not want to do by the person they were dating and being physically hurt by the person they were dating compared to heterosexual youth.

# Washington, DC

- 40,000+ DV calls to police annually
- 5,000+ petitions for Civil Protection Orders filed in Superior Court each year

Source: MPD; Superior Court Annual Reports

# Importance for Children

Threats of harm to children associated with living in a home where DV occurs

- risk for all types of child maltreatment
- risks for substantial emotional harm
- risk for toxic stress, weakened attachment, "unavailable parenting"
- witnessing violence against a mother is one of 10 Adverse Childhood Experiences factors

Source: [www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy)

# Effect of DV on Children

## Children exposed to DV:

- Have significant psychological problems in youth and adulthood
- Often meet criteria for diagnosis of PTSD
- Have lower IQ's; problems with learning/attention



# Effect of DV on Children

- Are 6 times more likely to commit suicide
- Are 50% more likely to abuse substances
- Are 74% more likely to commit a violent crime against others

Source: [www.cdv.org](http://www.cdv.org)

# TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

VIOLENT RELATIONSHIPS HAVE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES THAT PUT TEENS AT HIGHER RISK FOR:

SUBSTANCE  
ABUSE

EATING  
DISORDERS

RISKY SEXUAL  
BEHAVIOR

SUICIDE

ADULT  
RE-VICTIMIZATION

1 IN 3

TEENS IN THE  
U.S. IS A VICTIM  
OF PHYSICAL,

DATING VIOLENCE HAPPENS

DATING VIOLENCE ISN'T JUST PHYSICAL;

# Warning Signs



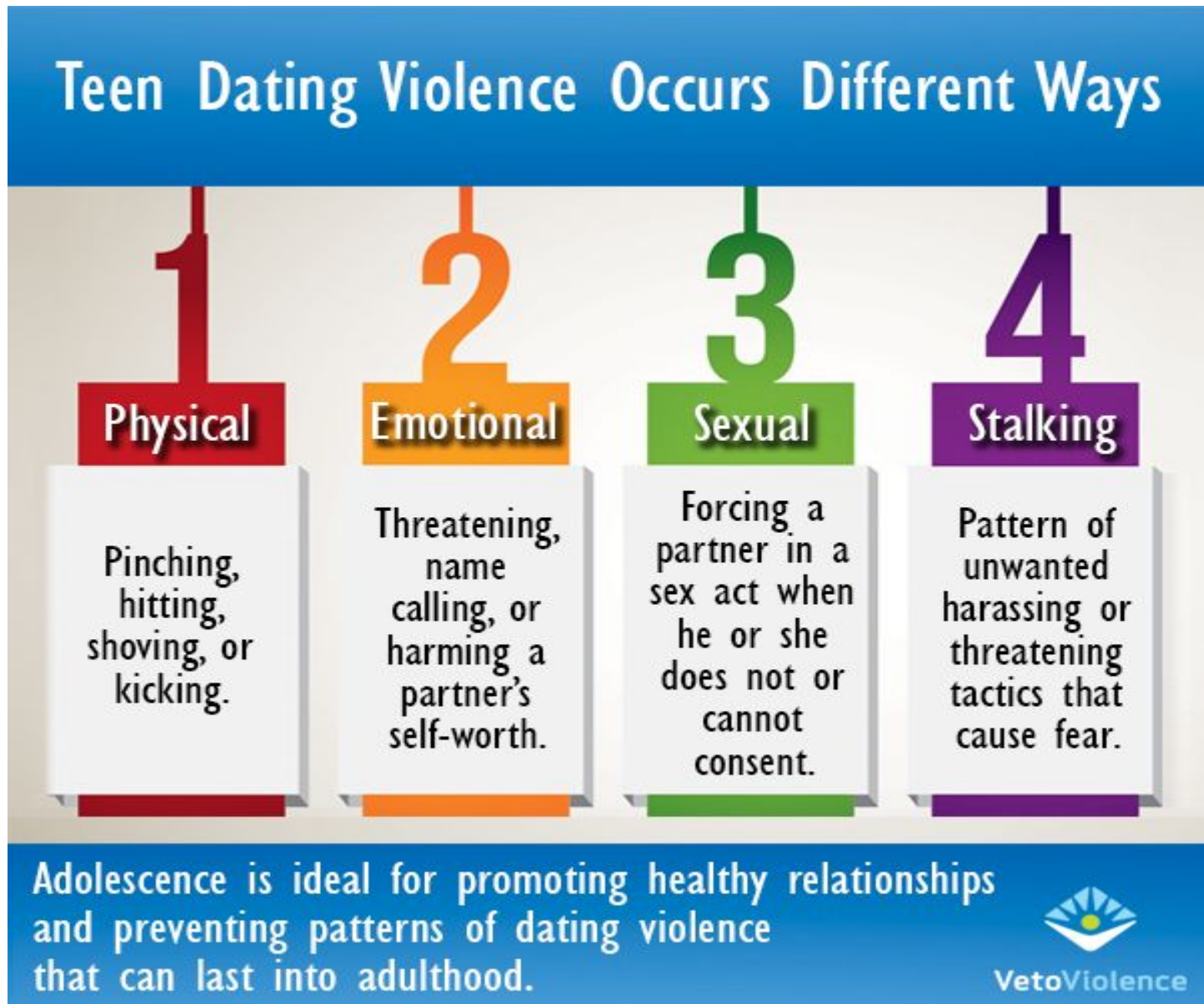
- Problems with school attendance, particularly if this is a new problem
- Lack of interest in former extracurricular activities
- Sudden request for a change in schedule
- Unexplained changes in behavior, grades, or quality of schoolwork
- Noticeable change in weight, demeanor, or physical appearance

# Warning Signs



- Isolation from former friends
- Little social contact with anyone but the dating partner
- Unexplained bruises or injuries
- Making excuses or apologizing for the dating partner's inappropriate behavior
- New disciplinary problems at school, such as bullying other students or acting out
- Name-calling or belittling from a dating partner

# Domestic and Dating Violence - not just physical



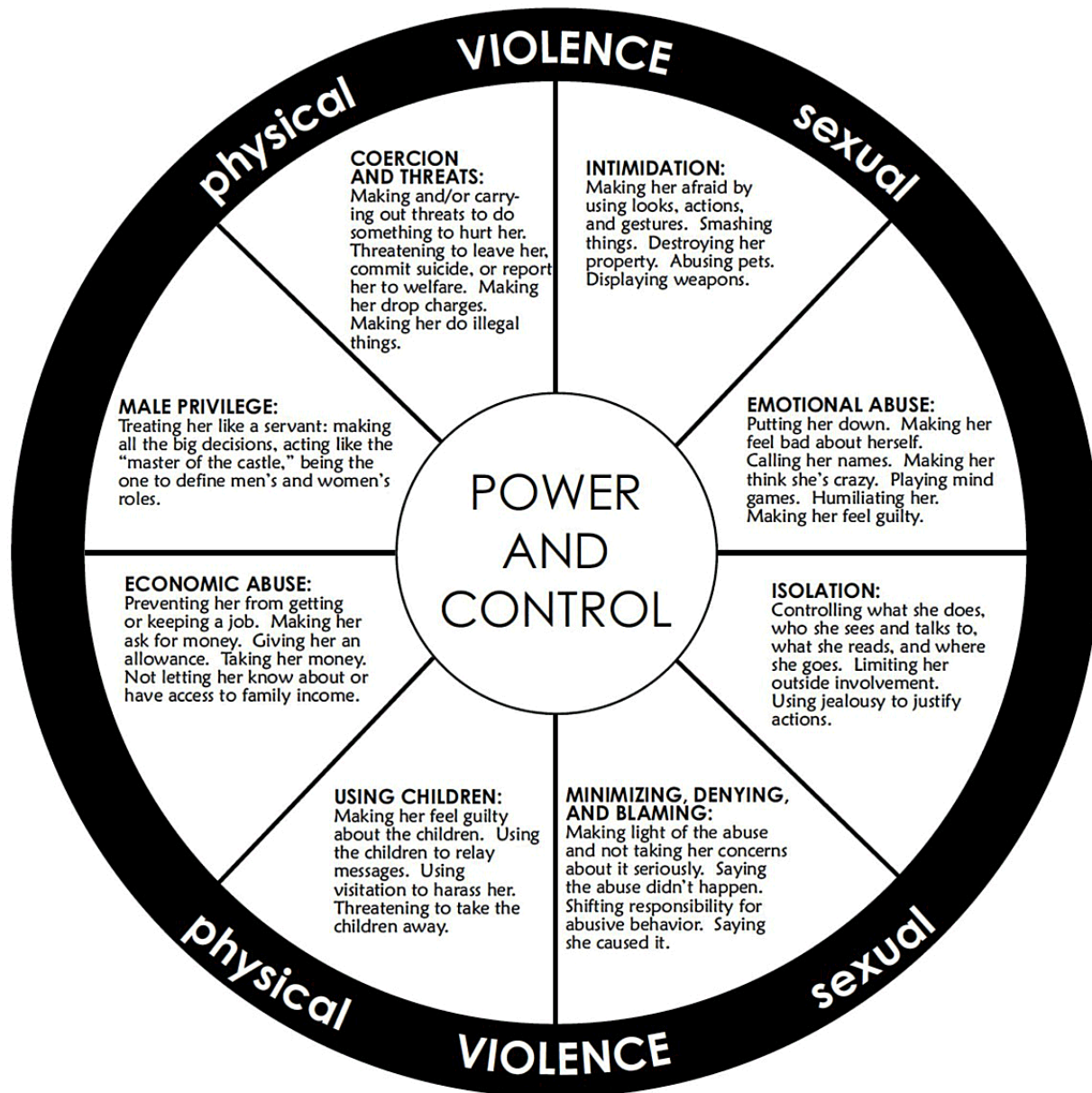
# Domestic and Dating Violence - not just physical

DV is about power and control

Abusers:

- Use threats = of physical harm
- Isolate victim from family/friends
- Inflict psychological harm = blaming victim, name-calling

- Source: National Network to End Domestic Violence



Developed by:  
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project  
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Produced and distributed by:



**NATIONAL CENTER**  
on Domestic and Sexual Violence  
training • consulting • advocacy  
4612 Shoal Creek Blvd. • Austin, Texas 78756  
512.407.9020 (phone and fax) • [www.ncdsv.org](http://www.ncdsv.org)



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The background image shows two young women sitting on the floor in a library, surrounded by tall bookshelves filled with books. They are both looking down at a book held by the woman on the right. The woman on the left is wearing a red and white plaid shirt, and the woman on the right is wearing a purple tank top and grey pants. The library has a brick wall in the background.

**“If you loved me, you’d send me a topless picture. It’s not a big deal- lots of our friends are doing it.”**

## **Coercion/ Pressure**

**“I didn’t mean to hurt you, but you made me mad. You deserved it.”**

## **Blame**

**“Do you have to go to your friends bday party? I wanted to spend time with you this weekend- I should be more important than your friends.”**

## **Isolation**

**“I love you so much that I don’t want to live without you. I’ll kill myself if you leave.”**

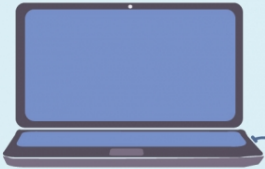
## **Threats**

**“You are such an idiot! I can’t believe you forgot again. This is why I have to make all the decisions!”**

## **Emotional Abuse**

# Phones and Social Media

## TEENS & SOCIAL MEDIA



Ninety-two percent of teens ages 13 to 17 report going online daily.

Of this group of teens, 24 percent say they are online "almost constantly."

Nearly three-quarters of teens own or have access to a smartphone.



Seventy-one percent of teenagers use Facebook, making it the most popular social media site for the age group.



Fifty percent of teens also use Instagram, the second most popular social media site.



Forty percent of teens ages 13 to 17 regularly use Snapchat.



Thirty-three percent of all teens use Twitter.

Source: Pew Research Center

Design by Anjali Alangaden

Where were you last night?

Why didn't you call me?

I was up all night waiting.

Don't do that again. ever!!!



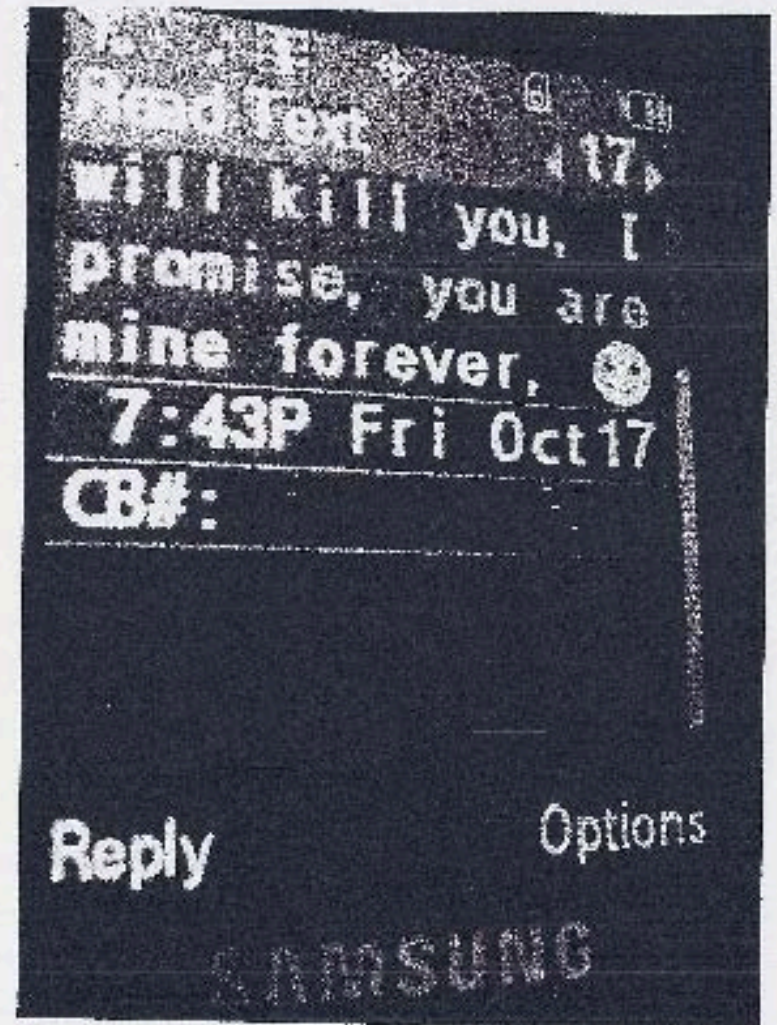
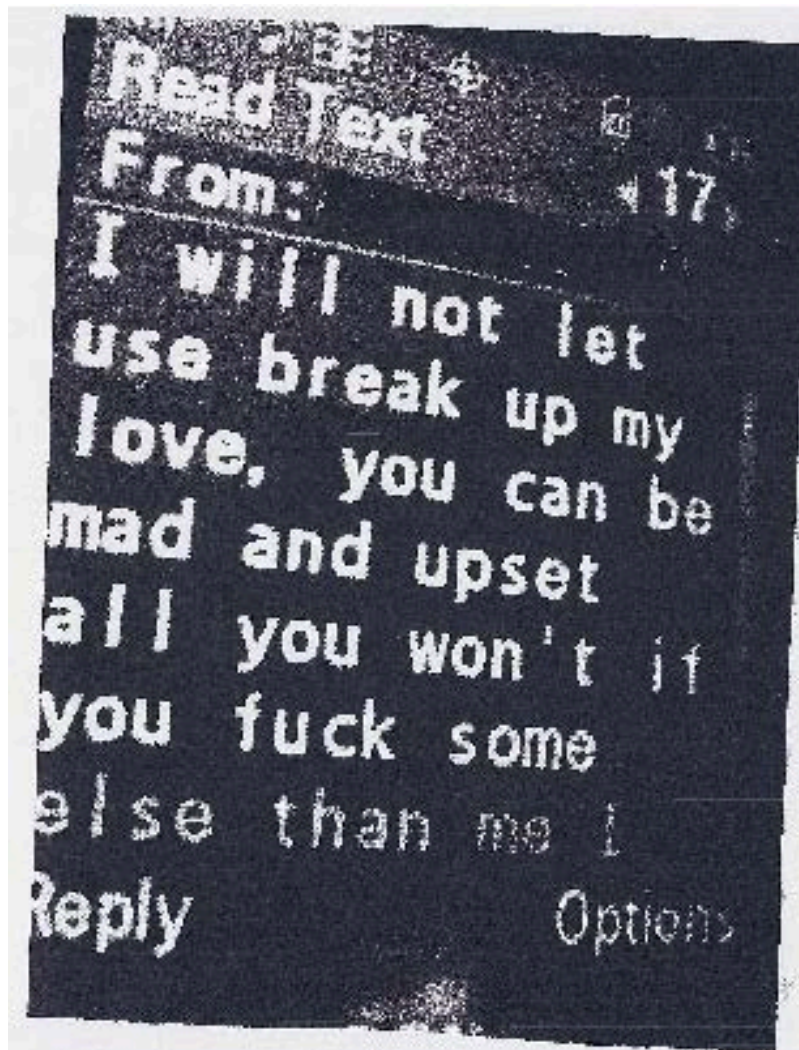
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# Digital Abuse

- Tells partner who to be friends with on Facebook
- Sends insulting, threatening texts or messages
- Uses social media to keep tabs on partner
- Sends unwanted, explicit pictures
- Demands partner send explicit pictures
- Steals or insists to be given passwords
- Constantly texts, makes partner feel like they can't be separated from the phone
- Looks through partner's phone frequently



# Text Threats



# Risk Factors - Increased Risk of Lethal Violence

- Threats to kill (15X)
- Attempted strangulation (7X)
- Estrangement from abuser
  - Note: risk of all types of DV increase 75% when the victim leaves the relationship
- Abuse during pregnancy (2X)
  - New Heights Program

# Risk Factors Related to the Perpetrator

- Access to firearms (20X)
- Substance abuse
  - Alcohol abuse (8X)
  - PCP abuse (known to cause violent behavior)
- Unemployment
- Prior criminal convictions
- Threats to commit suicide

- [Campbell JC, Webster D, Koziol-McLain J, et al. Risk factors for femicide in abusive relationships: results from a multisite case control study. Am J Public Health. 2003;93:1089-1097.](#)
- [National Criminal Justice Reference Service, www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000250e.pdf](#)

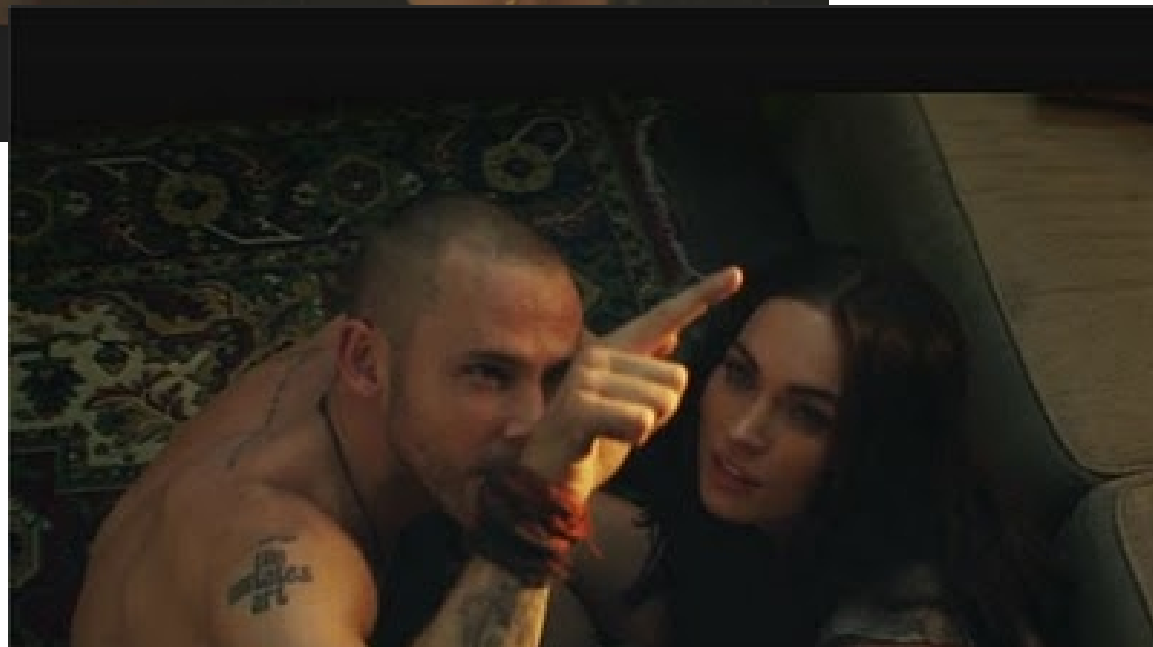
# Why Doesn't She Leave?

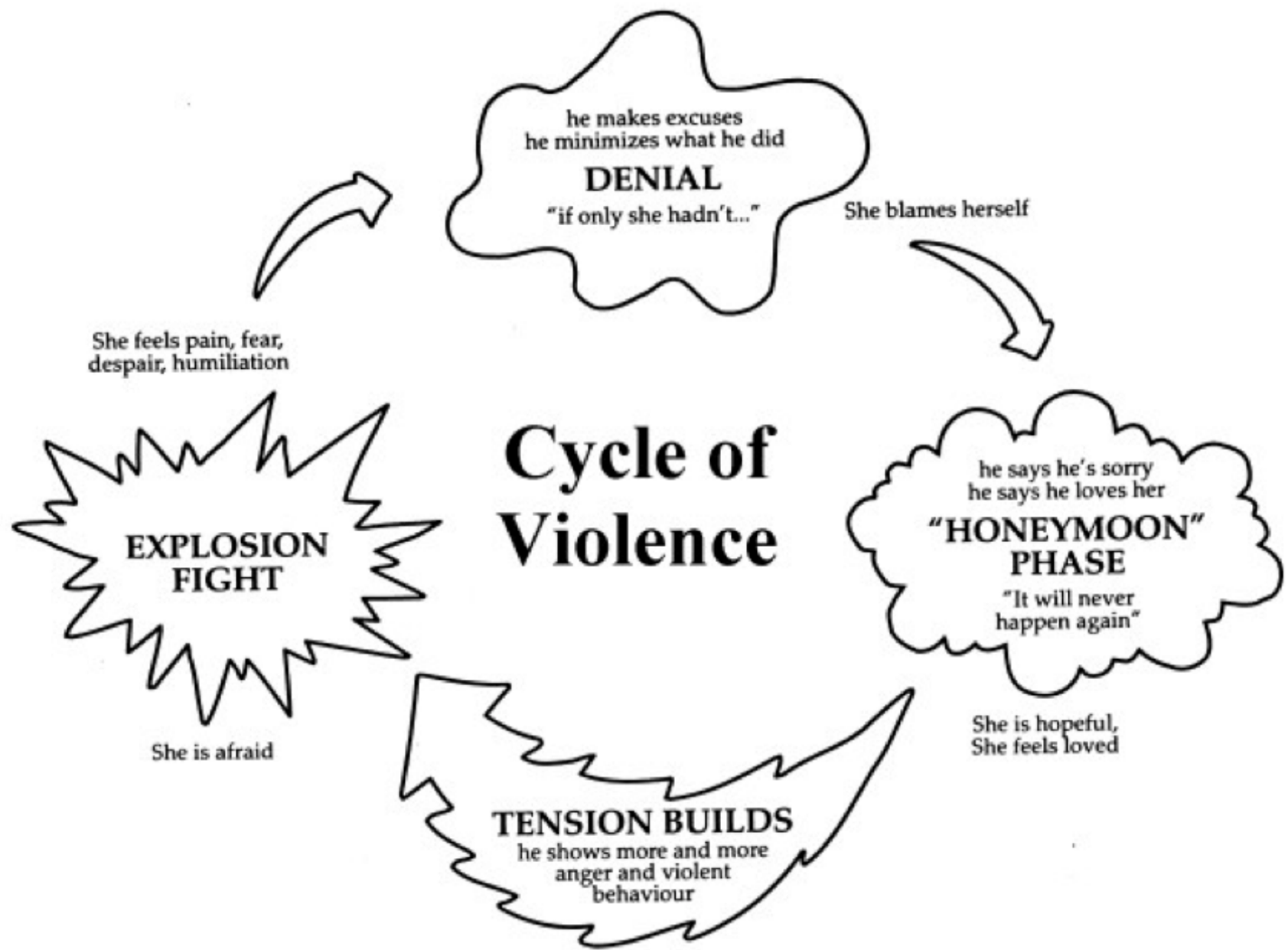




# One Year Later







\* The cycle can cover a long or short period of time

\* The violence usually gets worse

\* The "honeymoon" phase, then the denial phase, will eventually disappear

# Cycle of Violence

- It takes a victim 7-8 attempts, on average, to leave an abusive relationship
  - Love, cycle of violence
  - Shame, stigma
  - Fear
    - of increased violence
    - blackmail - photos/social media, gender/sexual orientation disclosure
    - immigration status
    - losing children
  - Lack of resources, especially housing

# Children, Teens, (and Adults) Don't Know What to Do



**40%**

Said they would not know what to do if they were to witness dating abuse or sexual assault

**60%**

**OF TEENS**  
know a victim of either dating violence or sexual assault



**46%**

of those who have known a victim of dating abuse did not intervene

**BREAKTHECYCLE.ORG**

# How to Help

Healthy  
relationships involve

- ♥ accountability
- ♥ trust
- ♥ respect
- ♥ support
- ♥ affirmation
- ♥ intimacy
- ♥ open communication
- ♥ negotiation
- ♥ compromise





# How to Help Your Student

**You can play an important role in helping students recognize abuse and get the help they need!**

- Listen and give support
  - Accept what the student is telling you
  - Show concern
  - Talk about behaviors, not the person
  - Avoid ultimatums
  - Be prepared
  - Decide on next steps together
  - Counselors and other health providers can respond and provide support and resources to the victim
- 
- Break the Cycle's [Resource Manual for School Employees](#)





# Mandatory Reporting

Family where DV occurs:

- If the patient is injured
- If the patient was in the room or witnessed the act(s) of violence

Dating Violence:

- No mandatory reporting requirement

Of note: lawyers are not mandatory reporters

# CNHS

## Emergency Department Child and Adolescent Protection Center Social Work

- Physical Assault
- Sexual Assault
- Psychiatric Concerns
  - Suicidal Ideation, Homicidal Ideation
- Human Trafficking
- Domestic and Dating Violence

# CNHS Card/Website:

<http://childrensnational.org/victimsofviolence>

## All Care Services +

▸ Emergency Medicine  
and Trauma Services +

▸ Resources for Families

Help for Victims of Violence

## Help for Victims of Violence

Share:      

En Español ›

Verbal, emotional, physical, and sexual abuse affects your health. No one deserves to experience this. Violence has no boundaries. This includes abuse towards children, teens, and adults.

If you or someone you know is experiencing violence, call any of the numbers listed below. If you need immediate help within this facility, ask for social work.

Know that help is available.

How To Protect  
Yourself ▶

How To Help Others ▶

Resources ▶

### Resources

#### Services for Children/Teens

National Teen Dating Abuse Hotline	866-331-9474
National Sexual Assault Hotline	800-656-4673
Child & Adolescent Protection Center	202-476-4100

# Resources

National Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-799-7233

DC SAFE: 202-879-0720

- DV advocates who assist victims to file petitions for Civil Protection Orders
- Intake Centers located at DC Superior Court and at United Medical Center in Southeast

# Legal Resources

## Children's Law Center

- [www.childrenslawcenter.org](http://www.childrenslawcenter.org)

## Break the Cycle, in DC

- <https://www.breakthecycle.org/legal-services>
- 202-849-6289

## DCVLP Domestic Violence Resource Clinic

- [www.dcvlp.org](http://www.dcvlp.org)

Under DC law, anyone **12 years** or older may file for a Civil Protection Order against an intimate partner without parental consent/involvement

# Immigration Concerns

## DC AAP IMMIGRANT HEALTH COMMITTEE LEGAL TRAINING AUWCL IMMIGRANT JUSTICE CLINIC IMMIGRATION REFERRAL LIST

### LAW SCHOOL CLINICS

<b>American University, Washington College of Law</b> Immigrant Justice Clinic 4300 Nebraska Ave, Suite Y265, Washington, DC 20016 Tel: (202) 274-4147 <a href="http://www.wcl.american.edu/clinical/immigrant-clinic">www.wcl.american.edu/clinical/immigrant-clinic</a>	<b>University of Maryland School of Law</b> Immigration Clinic 500 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, MD 21201 Tel: (410) 706-3295 <a href="https://go.umd.edu/BPBIRa">https://go.umd.edu/BPBIRa</a>
<b>University of D.C. Immigration and Human Rights Clinic</b> David A. Clarke School of Law, Bldg. 52, Rm 303 4340 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 Tel: (202) 274-6428 or (202) 274-7389 <a href="http://www.law.udc.edu/page=ImmigrationClinic">http://www.law.udc.edu/page=ImmigrationClinic</a>	<b>George Washington Immigration Clinic</b> 2000 G Street NW, Ste B-04, Washington, D.C. 20052 T: (202) 994-7463 <a href="https://www.law.gwu.edu/immigration-clinic">https://www.law.gwu.edu/immigration-clinic</a>

### D.C. AREA LEGAL ORGANIZATIONS TAKING IMMIGRANT CASES PRO BONO

<b>Catholic Charities of DC Immigration Legal Services (Two DC locations)</b> 924 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20010 Tel: (202) 772-4352 1618 Monroe St., NW Washington, DC 20010 Tel: (202) 939-2420 <a href="http://www.catholiccharitiesdc.org/ILS">http://www.catholiccharitiesdc.org/ILS</a>	<b>Justice for Our Neighbors</b> Emory United Methodist Church 6100 Georgia Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20011 Tel: (202) 722-7077 <a href="http://nifon.org/our-services/legal-clinics/">http://nifon.org/our-services/legal-clinics/</a>
<b>Whitman-Walker Health Legal Services</b> 1525 14th St., NW, Washington, DC 20005 Tel: (202) 939-7627 <a href="https://go.sl/0UwvZx">https://go.sl/0UwvZx</a>	<b>Ayuda (DC and MD)</b> 6925 B Willow Street NW, Washington, DC 20012 - Tel: (202) 357-4848 <a href="http://ayuda.com/wp/">http://ayuda.com/wp/</a>
<b>KIND (Kids in Need of Defense) (Must be under 18)</b> 1300 L St. NW Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005 - Tel: 202-824-8680 <a href="https://supportkind.org">https://supportkind.org</a>	<b>Human Rights First</b> 805 15th St NW #900, Washington, DC 20005 Tel: (202) 547-5692 <a href="http://www.humanrightsfirst.org">http://www.humanrightsfirst.org</a>

### CAIR (Capitol Area Immigrant Rights) COALITION

<b>FOR DETAINED ADULTS:</b> Email: <a href="mailto:adults@caircoalition.org">adults@caircoalition.org</a> Call: 202-331-3320 Ext. 33	<b>FOR DETAINED CHILDREN:</b> Email: <a href="mailto:children@caircoalition.org">children@caircoalition.org</a> Call: 202-331-3320 Ext. 32
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### D.C. Bar Immigration Legal Advice Clinic

#### Upcoming Clinics Information

Clinics will be held on the following Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.:

<b>January 7, 2017 at Carlos</b> Rosario International Public Charter School, 1100 Harvard St. NW	<b>March 4, 2017 at Carlos</b> Rosario International Public Charter School, 1100 Harvard St. NW	<b>June 3, 2017 at Carlos</b> Rosario International Public Charter School, 1100 Harvard St. NW
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### MARYLAND AREA LEGAL ORGANIZATIONS TAKING IMMIGRANT CASES PRO BONO

### Catholic Charities of D.C. Immigration Legal Services – Maryland Locations

12247 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20902 Tel: (301) 942-1790, Walk-ins Thursdays, 8 am <a href="http://www.catholiccharities-md.org/immigrants/">http://www.catholiccharities-md.org/immigrants/</a>	201 E. Diamond Ave, 3rd Fl, Gaithersburg, MD 20877 - Tel: (301) 740-2523 430 S. Broadway, Baltimore, MD 21231 Tel: (410) 534-8015
<b>Justice for Our Neighbors</b> Salem United Methodist Church 3405 Gough Street, Baltimore, MD 21224 Tel: (443) 800-6340 <a href="http://nifon.org">http://nifon.org</a>	<b>Epworth United Methodist Church</b> 9008 Rosemont Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20877 - Tel: (301) 926-1387 (English) or 301- 972-5603 (Spanish) <a href="http://www.epworthunited.org">http://www.epworthunited.org</a>
<b>Tahirih Justice Center (women only)</b> c201 North Charles Street, Suite 920 Baltimore MD 21201 Tel: (410) 999-1900 <a href="http://www.tahirih.org">http://www.tahirih.org</a>	<b>HIAS</b> 1300 Spring Street, Suite 500 Silver Spring, MD 20910 Tel: (301) 544-7300 <a href="http://www.hias.org">http://www.hias.org</a>

### VIRGINIA AREA LEGAL ORGANIZATIONS TAKING CASES PRO BONO

<b>Ayuda</b> 2755 Hardland Road, Suite 100 Falls Church, Virginia 22043 Tel: (703) 444-7009 ext. 10 <a href="http://www.ayuda.com">www.ayuda.com</a> (DC & VA)	<b>Hogar Immigrant Services, Catholic</b> Charities of Arlington 6201 Leesburg Pike Suite 307, Falls Church, VA 22044, Tel: (703) 534-9805 <a href="http://www.hogarimmigrantservices.org">http://www.hogarimmigrantservices.org</a>
<b>Tahirih Justice Center (women only)</b> 6402 Arlington Blvd., Suite 300 Falls Church, VA 22042 Tel: (571) 282-6161 Email: <a href="mailto:greaterdc@tahirih.org">greaterdc@tahirih.org</a>	<b>Legal Aid Justice Center (monthly legal</b> services for youth fleeing violence in Central America) 6400 Arlington Blvd., Suite 600 Falls Church, VA 22042 Tel: (703) 778-3450 <a href="https://www.justice4all.org/">https://www.justice4all.org/</a>
<b>Northern Virginia Family Services,</b> Immigration Legal Services 6400 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 110 Falls Church, VA 22042 - Tel: (571) 748-2806 <a href="http://www.nvifs.org/pages/page.asp?page_id=91707">www.nvifs.org/pages/page.asp?page_id=91707</a>	

### SOCIAL SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS

<b>The Family Place</b> 3309 16th St NW Washington, D.C. 20010 Phone: (202) 263-0149 <a href="http://www.thefamilyplacedc.org">http://www.thefamilyplacedc.org</a>	<b>Mary's Center</b> 2333 Ontario Road, NW Washington, DC 20009 Tel: (202) 483-8196 <a href="http://www.maryscenter.org">http://www.maryscenter.org</a>	<b>Bread for the City</b> 1640 Good Hope Rd SE Washington, D.C. 20020 Tel: (202) 561-8587 <a href="http://www.breadforthecity.org">http://www.breadforthecity.org</a>
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Referral to reliable private attorneys: American Immigration Lawyers Association  
[www.aiaa.org](http://www.aiaa.org)

# Prevention: Curricula

[www.breakthecycle.org](http://www.breakthecycle.org)

[www.joinonelove.org](http://www.joinonelove.org)


[www.loveisrespect.org](http://www.loveisrespect.org)

# Break the Cycle: [www.breakthecycle.org](http://www.breakthecycle.org)



Because Everyone Deserves  
a Healthy Relationship



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[HOW WE HELP](#) | [LEARN ABOUT DATING ABUSE](#) | [TAKE ACTION](#) | [BUILD CAPACITY](#) | [DONATE NOW](#) | [TEEN DV MONTH 2017](#)

[Request a Training](#)

## Build Capacity

[Our Trainings](#)

[Developing Policies and Programs](#)

[Working With Young Survivors](#)

[Working With Schools](#)

[Working With Rural and Frontier Communities](#)

[Working with LGBTQ\\* Youth](#)

[Technical Assistance Projects](#)

## Working With Schools

Schools are vital partners in dating abuse prevention and response, uniquely positioned to spread prevention messages and to sensitively intervene to support students who are experiencing dating abuse. And because dating abuse is inextricably linked to other school health and safety issues, in many communities, schools are leading the way in developing comprehensive prevention programs.

## Resources

[The Framework for Developing School Policies to Address Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking](#) will assist schools and school districts in developing comprehensive policies addressing healthy relationships and abuse intervention and response. The guide also offers ideas and examples for developing procedures that are responsive to the needs of all student survivors. This resource was originally developed for Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) Services, Training, Education and Policies to Reduce Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking in Secondary Schools Grant Program (STEP) Program grantees.

[Building Sustainable Relationships With Schools to Improve Intervention and Response to Dating Abuse](#) is a collection of resources and strategies to assist agencies located in rural communities in developing sustainable



# Break the Cycle: [www.breakthecycle.org](http://www.breakthecycle.org)

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[Building Sustainable Relationships With Schools to Improve Intervention and Response to Dating Abuse](#) is a collection of resources and strategies to assist agencies located in rural communities in developing sustainable relationships with schools. The toolkit examines the context of rural dating abuse and the value of working with rural schools for intervention and response. This resource was originally developed for OVW Rural Program grantees.

[Working with LGBTQ Youth in School Settings](#) and [Educational Trainings](#) are two tipsheets to help you create a safer, more welcoming environment for all young people by practicing Lesbian, Gay, Bi, Trans\* and Queer (LGBTQ\*) inclusivity.

Our [Activity Guides](#) include short activities with discussion questions and facilitator tips to help advocates start conversations about healthy relationships and dating abuse with students. Whether you have a full class period, a recess, lunch period or only enough time to introduce yourself and your organization, these activities are meant to be flexible and adaptable for the size of the audience and time available.

The [Policy Assessment Worksheet](#) will assist you in assessing your school's (or your partner school's) current policies relating to dating abuse, sexual violence, and stalking. This resource was originally developed for OVW STEP Program grantees.

You can also check out our [Youth Leadership and Education](#) page for additional resources including curricula, handouts and more.

*\*As a measure of inclusivity, we use the acronym LGBTQ\* to include all sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions. We understand that identities are not limited to the terms represented by the letters in this acronym and aim to be representative of the entirety of identities across the queer spectrum.*



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# Break the Cycle: [www.breakthecycle.org](http://www.breakthecycle.org)



## Framework for Developing School Policies to Address Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

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One Love: [www.joinonelove.org](http://www.joinonelove.org)

 MENU



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# THE ESCALATION WORKSHOP

Escalation is a powerful, emotionally-engaging 90-minute film based workshop that educates your community about relationship violence and empowers you to work for change. Research based. Facilitated by students. Free.

[ORGANIZE A WORKSHOP](#)



One Love: [www.joinonelove.org](http://www.joinonelove.org)

**1 in 3 WOMEN. 1 in 4 MEN.**

**WILL EXPERIENCE RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE IN THEIR LIFETIME**

Together we can change these statistics. Learn the stats and signs of unhealthy relationship and what you can do in your community.

LEARN MORE



**#THATSNOTLOVE**

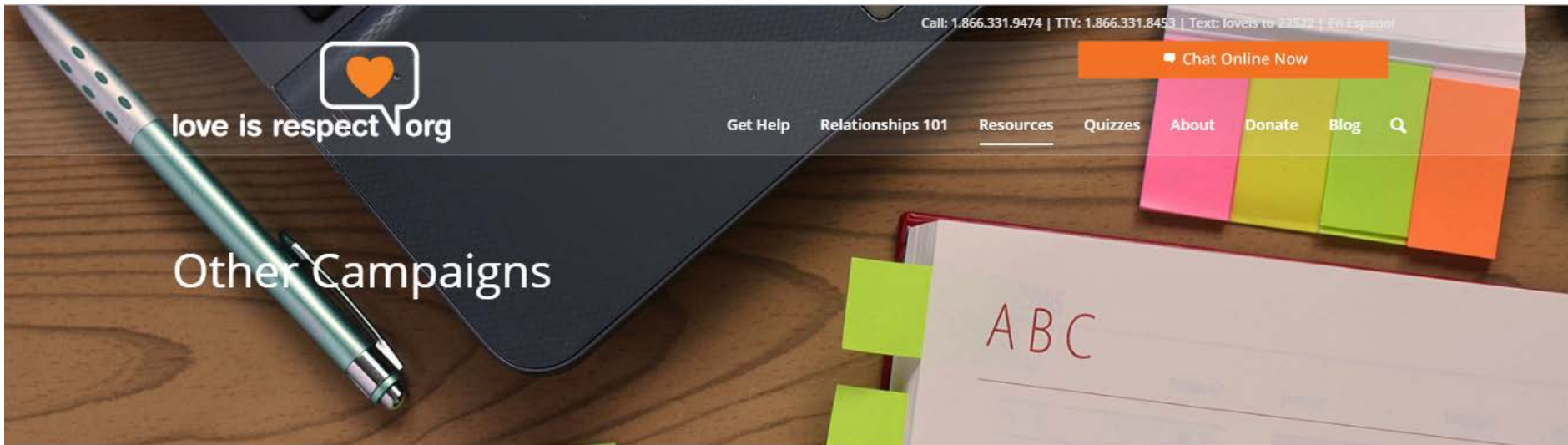
Define the gray areas between love and control, so you can know relationship abuse before it happens.

VIEW CAMPAIGNS





# Love is Respect: [www.loveisrespect.org](http://www.loveisrespect.org)



## TASC: Healthy Dating Projects

Texas student council members, we have everything you need to promote healthy relationships in your schools! Download our [Student Council Tool Kit](#) and [Dating Abuse 101 Presentation](#).

## So Say It

Kappa Delta Sorority is encouraging friends to offer support, advice and intervention when they believe a friend is in an unhealthy relationship. All 140 collegiate Kappa Delta chapters host awareness campaigns during the month of

### ON TWITTER



Sometimes a partner might label a behavior as disrespectful when it's...not [bit.ly/2kQJWU2](https://bit.ly/2kQJWU2)



# “Man-Up” and Teen Ambassadors



# School Policy

- Learn what your school's policy is regarding dating abuse
- Break the Cycle has developed a model policy that can be used as a tool for developing your own school policy
  - [www.breakthecycle.org](http://www.breakthecycle.org)



# Conclusions

- Dating violence and DV are common
  - all ages, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic classes
- Children who are exposed to DV and teens exposed to dating violence suffer a wide range of negative consequences
- While victims of abuse face obstacles to leaving, there are effective legal remedies to assist with the process
- We need education, intervention, and prevention

# Questions?



This February, start talking about **healthy relationships!**

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**[lj Jarvis@cnmc.org](mailto:lj Jarvis@cnmc.org)**

Brainstorming?  
Feedback?

Evaluations

# What Happens After Mandatory Reporting?

- CFSA investigates
- If abuse/neglect is “substantiated,” may remove child from the victim’s custody
- Or, may leave child in the home with a “safety plan,” including obtaining a Civil Protection Order (CPO)
- A CPO is a defense to “failure to protect” charge

# What is a Civil Protection Order (CPO)?

- Purpose is to allow victim and her children to leave the abusive relationship SAFELY
  - No jail time for abuser (unless he violates)
  - Order provides a wide range of civil relief
  - Is in effect for one year, can be renewed
- 
- Under DC law, anyone **12 years** or older may file for a CPO against an intimate partner without parental consent/involvement.

# Relief Provided by CPO

- Stay away/no contact with victim or her children
- Temporary custody of children to victim
- Child support
- Supervised visitation with other parent
- Abuser ordered to attend parenting classes, domestic violence intervention program, alcohol and drug treatment, and mental health evaluation
- Abuser to vacate residence



# CPO Relief is Immediate

- **On the same day** that the victim files a petition, she receives a Temporary Protection Order *ex parte*
  - respondent is not present; order is issued based on victim's testimony alone
- Victims will be assigned a hearing date 2 weeks from date of petition
  - must serve abuser
  - abuser may appear to contest

# Crime Victims Compensation

On **same day** victim files petition, she becomes eligible for Crime Victims Compensation; pays for:

- 30 days emergency housing
- Alternatively, lock changes, other security measures in existing residence
- Medical bills, including mental health treatment for victim and children
- Lost wages due to DV

# Effectiveness of CPO

- Effectiveness -- DOJ Study 2009:
  - 98% of victims reported no further physical abuse at 6 months after CPO issued
  - 84% of victims reported no further contact by abuser at 6 months after CPO issued
  - Caveat re: abusers with prior criminal records



# Other Legal Remedies

- Employment protection: an employee cannot be fired for taking time off from work to attend court or obtain services for domestic violence.
- Housing: a victim may break her lease to flee DV

# “Failure to Protect”

- Mother left a domestic violence shelter with her two young daughters, to return to abusive husband
- Older child told shelter staff she was afraid to go home; CFSA removed the child
- Expert testimony: child suffered from PTSD and from dysthymic disorder, or chronic depression

# “Failure to Protect”

- Expert testimony on behalf of mother, that she suffered from “battered woman syndrome,” and this was why she repeatedly returned to abusive husband.
- Court held that mother’s failure to protect children from trauma of witnessing DV justified removal of children.
- Fact that mother was herself a victim did not change the outcome.



# Immigration Issues

- Foreign-born, undocumented women are especially vulnerable to DV
  - May not speak English
  - Isolated from family
  - Culture in which DV is common, accepted
  - Fear deportation
    - Of self (cell phone threat)
    - Of abuser (if he is sole source of support)

# Immigration Relief

- U Visa

- Victim of crime who cooperates with law enforcement (file police report, cooperate with prosecution)
- Creates pathway to citizenship for victim and child and allows victim to work legally

- T Visa

- Similar to U; victim is trafficked into US for illegal purposes; includes for sex work and for other forms of labor

- Asylum

- Victim of gender-based violence in home country, flees to US

# Immigration Relief

- VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) Self-Petition
  - Victim is married to US citizen or a Legal Permanent Resident who is sponsoring her for citizenship
  - Finding that US citizen abused victim
  - Victim may sponsor herself for citizenship