



PHOENIX COLLEGE

A MARICOPA COMMUNITY COLLEGE



Food for Thought 4 C's: Understanding VAWA and those impacted by IPV/DV

Presented by: Dr. Heather Kruse, Dr. Michelle Villegas-
Gold, Cecilia Quiroz

March 10, 2021



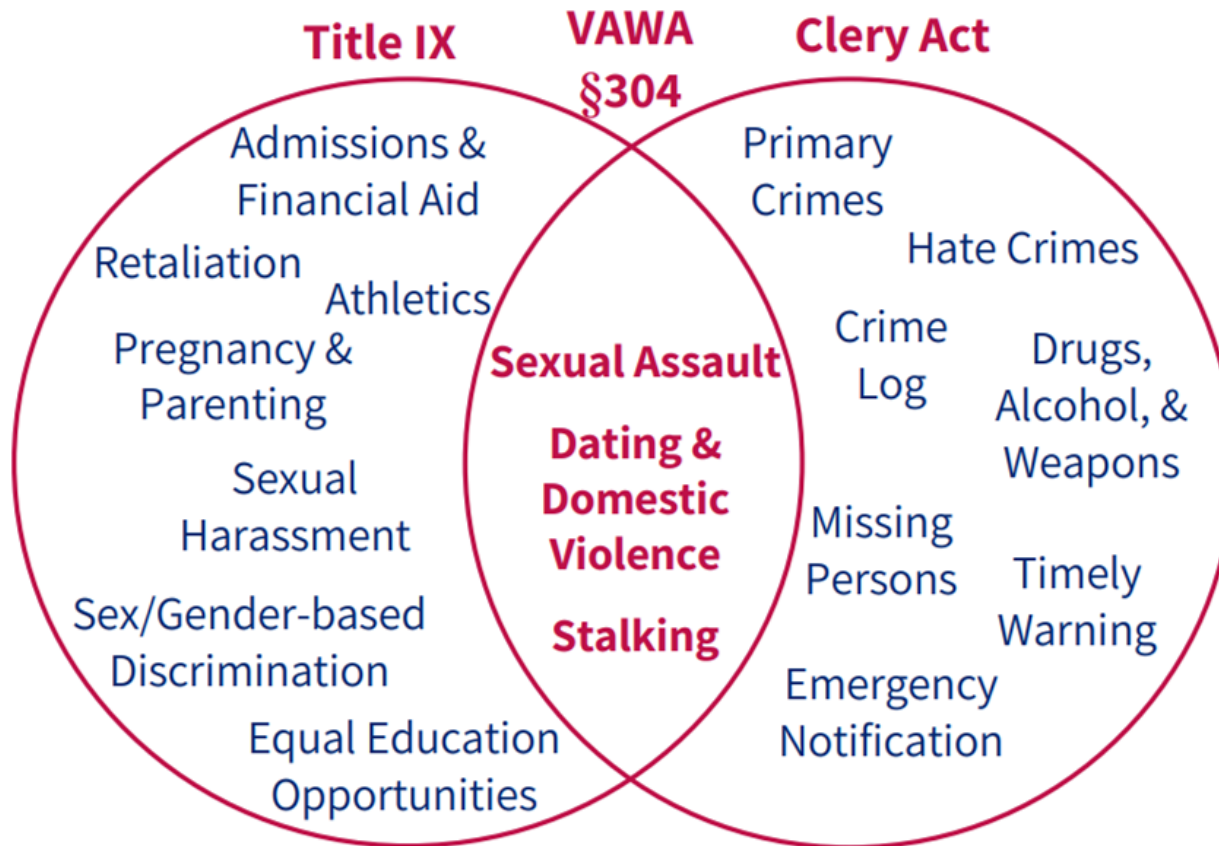
Why is this important?

- Increase student success (retention and completion)
- Promote a culture of caring and of safety
- Prompt response to faculty, staff and student concerns
- Effective mechanisms for communication, reporting and tracking
- Regulatory and compliance requirements

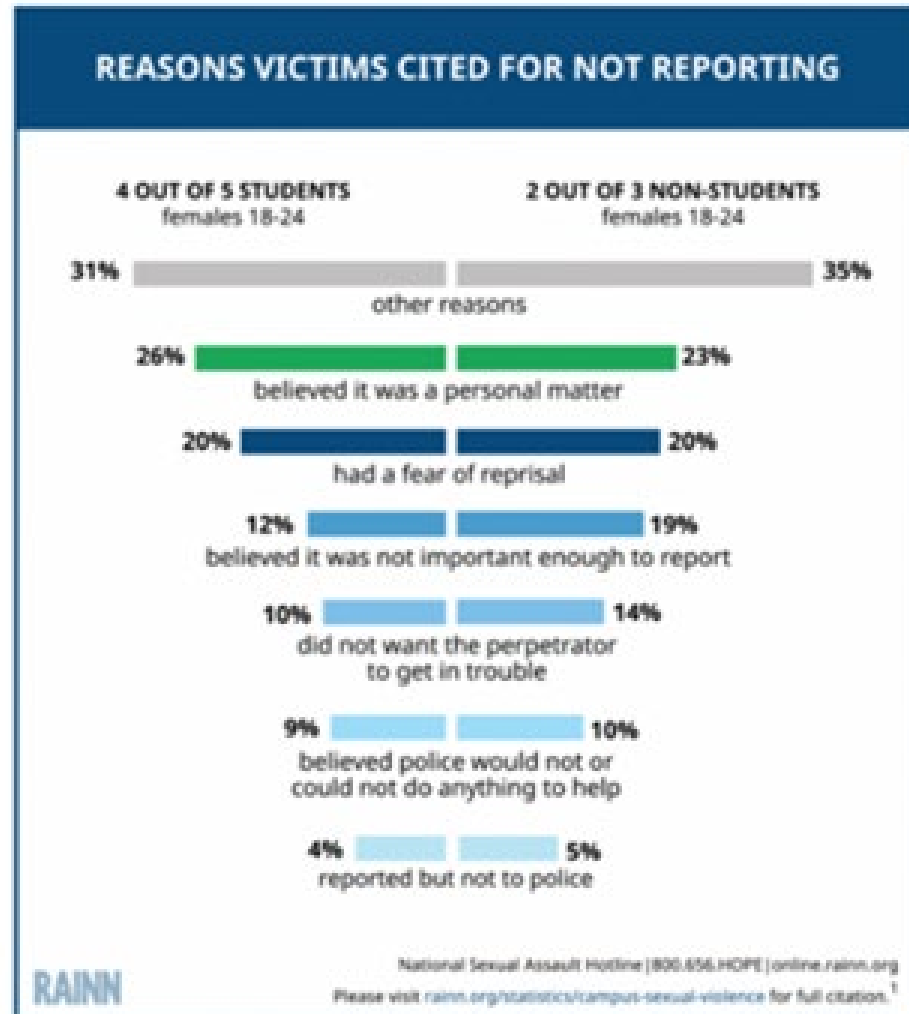
What is VAWA? Why does it matter?

- The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was enacted in 1994 to raise awareness of domestic violence and assault crimes against women. VAWA applies to all American citizens regardless of gender or sexual orientation.
- VAWA requires institutions to review and update their policies and procedures regularly to ensure compliance for handling sexual violence on campuses.
 - Report domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking
 - Have procedures in place to notify victims of their rights.
 - Provide training to personnel to address and prevent sexual violence.

Title IX, Clery Act, VAWA Section 304



How often does VAWA offenses occur?



Because this study allowed victims to cite more than one reason for not reporting to law enforcement, this statistic may not total 100%.

Intimate Partner Violence

- Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious, preventable public health problem.
- IPV includes physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, economic harm, and psychological aggression committed by a current or former partner or spouse.

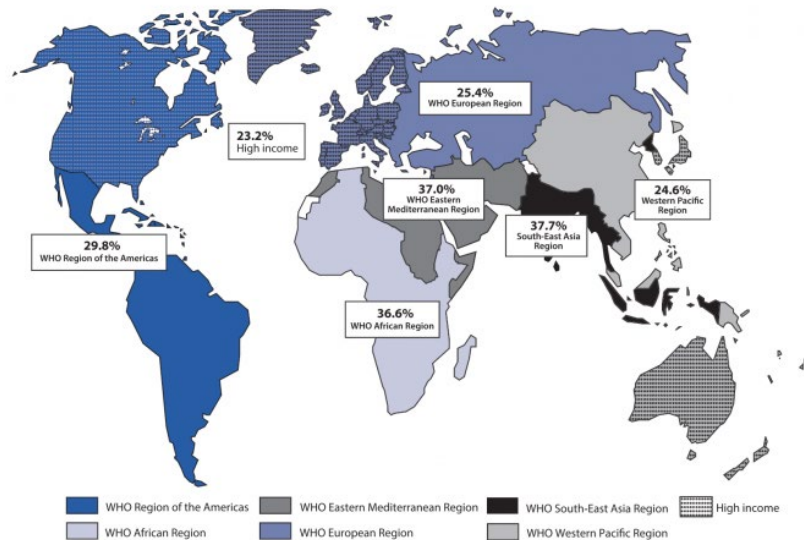


Other Types of Violence in Intimate Partnerships

- **Situational Couple Violence:** violence that occurs within intimate partnerships and is situationally-provoked but there is no underlying pattern of power and control
- **Violent Resistance:** occurs when an individual fights back when being attacked in an abusive relationship but has no desire to control the other person
- **Mutual Violent Control:** both couples are violent and controlling

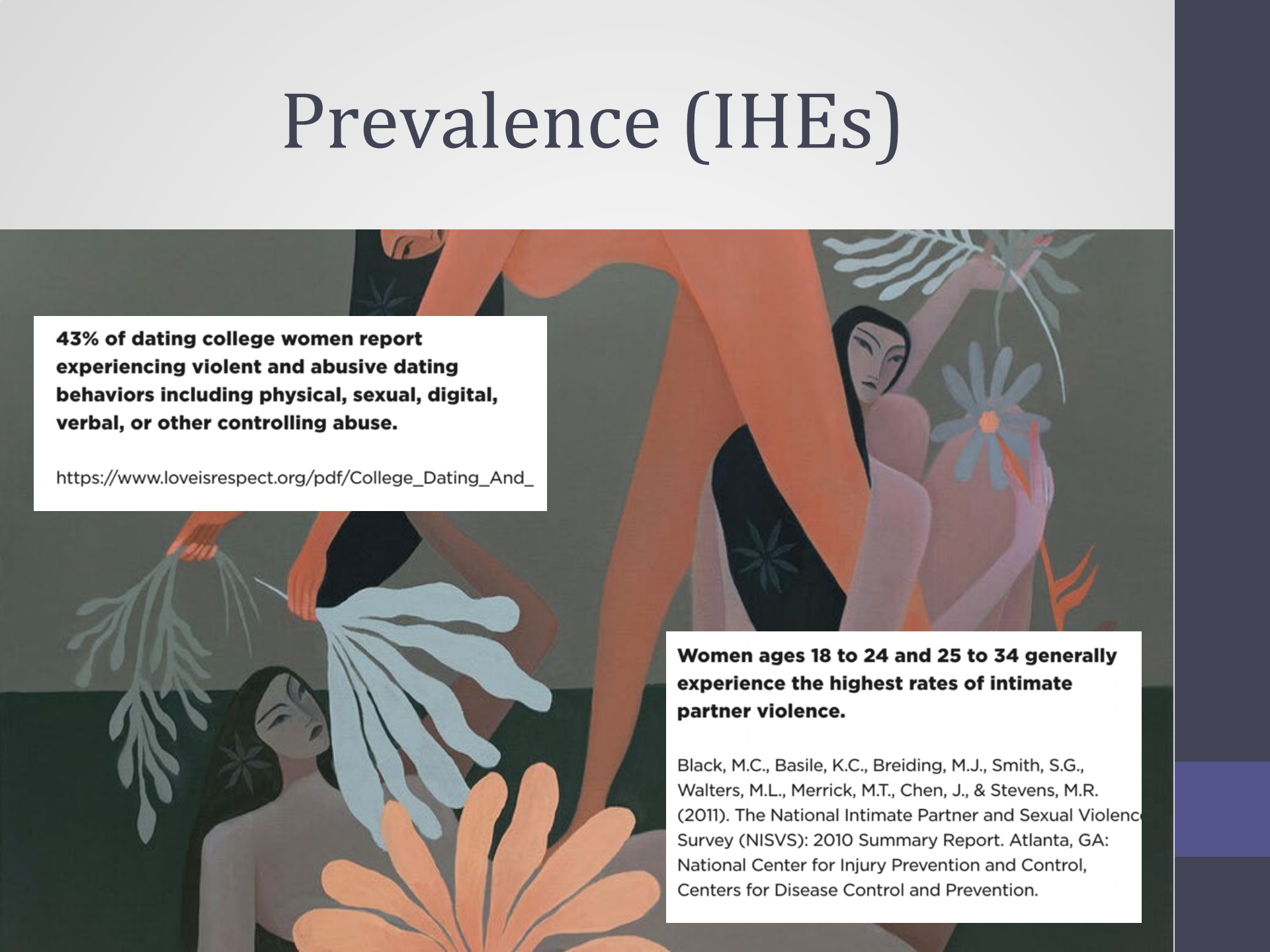
Prevalence

- **Millions people/year** experience IPV in the U.S. & accounts for 15% of all violent crime
- Specifically, in the U.S.:
 - **1 in 4** women & **1 in 10** men
 - **1 in 2** BIPOC women
 - **44%** who identify as lesbian & **61%** of bisexual women
 - **54%** who identify as transgender or nonbinary



(World Bank)

Prevalence (IHEs)



43% of dating college women report experiencing violent and abusive dating behaviors including physical, sexual, digital, verbal, or other controlling abuse.

https://www.loveisrespect.org/pdf/College_Dating_And_

Women ages 18 to 24 and 25 to 34 generally experience the highest rates of intimate partner violence.

Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

DANGER ASSESSMENT

Jacquelyn C. Campbell, Ph.D., R.N. Copyright, 2003; update 2019; www.dangerassessment.com

Several risk factors have been associated with increased risk of homicides (murders) of women and men in violent relationships. We cannot predict what will happen in your case, but we would like you to be aware of the danger of homicide in situations of abuse and for you to see how many of the risk factors apply to your situation.

Using the calendar, please mark the approximate dates during the past year when you were abused by your partner or ex-partner. Write on that date how bad the incident was according to the following scale:

1. Slapping, pushing; no injuries and/or lasting pain
 2. Punching, kicking; bruises, cuts, and/or continuing pain
 3. "Beating up"; severe contusions, burns, broken bones
 4. Threat to use weapon; head injury, internal injury, permanent injury, miscarriage or choking* (use a © in the date to indicate choking/strangulation/cut off your breathing- example 4©)
 5. Use of weapon; wounds from weapon
- (If **any** of the descriptions for the higher number apply, use the higher number.)
-

Mark **Yes** or **No** for each of the following. ("He" refers to your husband, partner, ex-husband, ex-partner, or whoever is currently physically hurting you.)

- _____ 1. Has the physical violence increased in severity or frequency over the past year?
- _____ 2. Does he own a gun?
- _____ 3. Have you left him after living together during the past year?
3a. (If you have *never* lived with him, check here: __)
- _____ 4. Is he unemployed?
- _____ 5. Has he ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a lethal weapon? (If yes, was the weapon a gun? check here: __)
- _____ 6. Does he threaten to kill you?
- _____ 7. Has he avoided being arrested for domestic violence?
- _____ 8. Do you have a child that is not his?
- _____ 9. Has he ever forced you to have sex when you did not wish to do so?
- _____ 10. Does he ever try to choke/strangle you or cut off your breathing?
10a. (If yes, has he done it more than once, or did it make you pass out or black out or make you dizzy? check here: __)
- _____ 11. Does he use illegal drugs? By drugs, I mean "uppers" or amphetamines, "meth", speed, angel dust, cocaine, "crack", street drugs or mixtures.
- _____ 12. Is he an alcoholic or problem drinker?
- _____ 13. Does he control most or all of your daily activities? For instance, does he tell you who you can be friends with, when you can see your family, how much money you can use, or when you can take the car? (If he tries, but you do not let him, check here: __)
- _____ 14. Is he violently and constantly jealous of you? (For instance, does he say: "If I can't have you, no one can.")
- _____ 15. Have you ever been beaten by him while you were pregnant? (If you have never been pregnant by him, check here: __)
- _____ 16. Has he ever threatened or tried to commit suicide?
- _____ 17. Does he threaten to harm your children?
- _____ 18. Do you believe he is capable of killing you?
- _____ 19. Does he follow or spy on you, leave threatening notes or messages, destroy your property, or call you when you don't want him to?
- _____ 20. Have you ever threatened or tried to commit suicide?

_____ Total "Yes" Answers

Thank you. Please talk to your nurse, advocate, or counselor about what the Danger Assessment means in your situation.

Danger Assessments

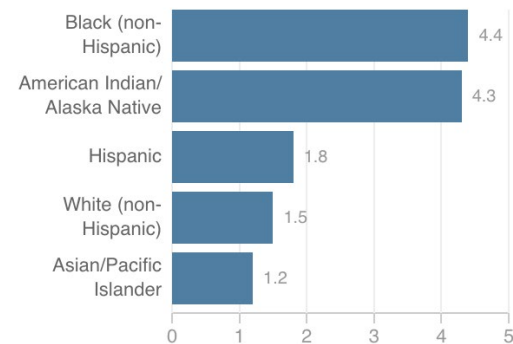
- Increased frequency or severity of violence (over the past year)
- Gun ownership
- Threats of harm
- Unemployment
- Use of illicit drugs (e.g., meth, speed, cocaine, PCP, or crack)
- Alcoholism (are they a “problem drinker”?)
- Children in the household that are not biologically theirs
- Controlling behavior
- Violently and constantly jealous
- Abuse/Aggression during pregnancy
- Attempts or threats of suicide
- Threats of harm or harm to children
- Stalking (e.g., following, spying, destruction of property)
- Sexual violence
- **Belief that they are capable of killing them**

IPV-Related Mortality

- **1 in 5** murders committed by a current or former intimate partner
- **>55%** of women murdered are killed by a current or former intimate partner
- **54%** were caused by a firearm
- **30%** were preceded by an argument
- **12%** involved jealousy
- **11%** were preceded by violence in the past month

Black, Indigenous Women Face Highest Homicide Rates

Female homicide victims per 100,000 women, 2003-2014



Source: *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

Credit: *Katie Park/NPR*

IPV x COVID-19



The NEW ENGLAND
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Editor's Note: This article was published on September 16, 2020, at NEJM.org.

Perspective

A Pandemic within a Pandemic — Intimate Partner Violence during Covid-19

Megan L. Evans, M.D., M.P.H., Margo Lindauer, J.D., and Maureen E. Farrell, M.D.

December 10, 2020

N Engl J Med 2020; 383:2302-2304

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMp2024046

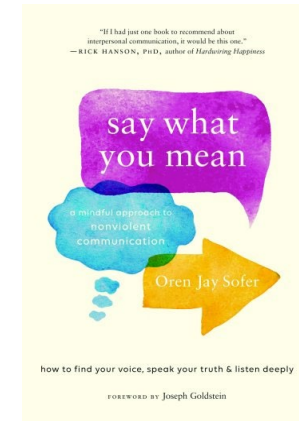
How You Show Up Matters

- Listen deeply
- Respond empathically
- Provide resources & connect them with existing services
- **Remember: it's better to show up imperfectly than to not show up at all**



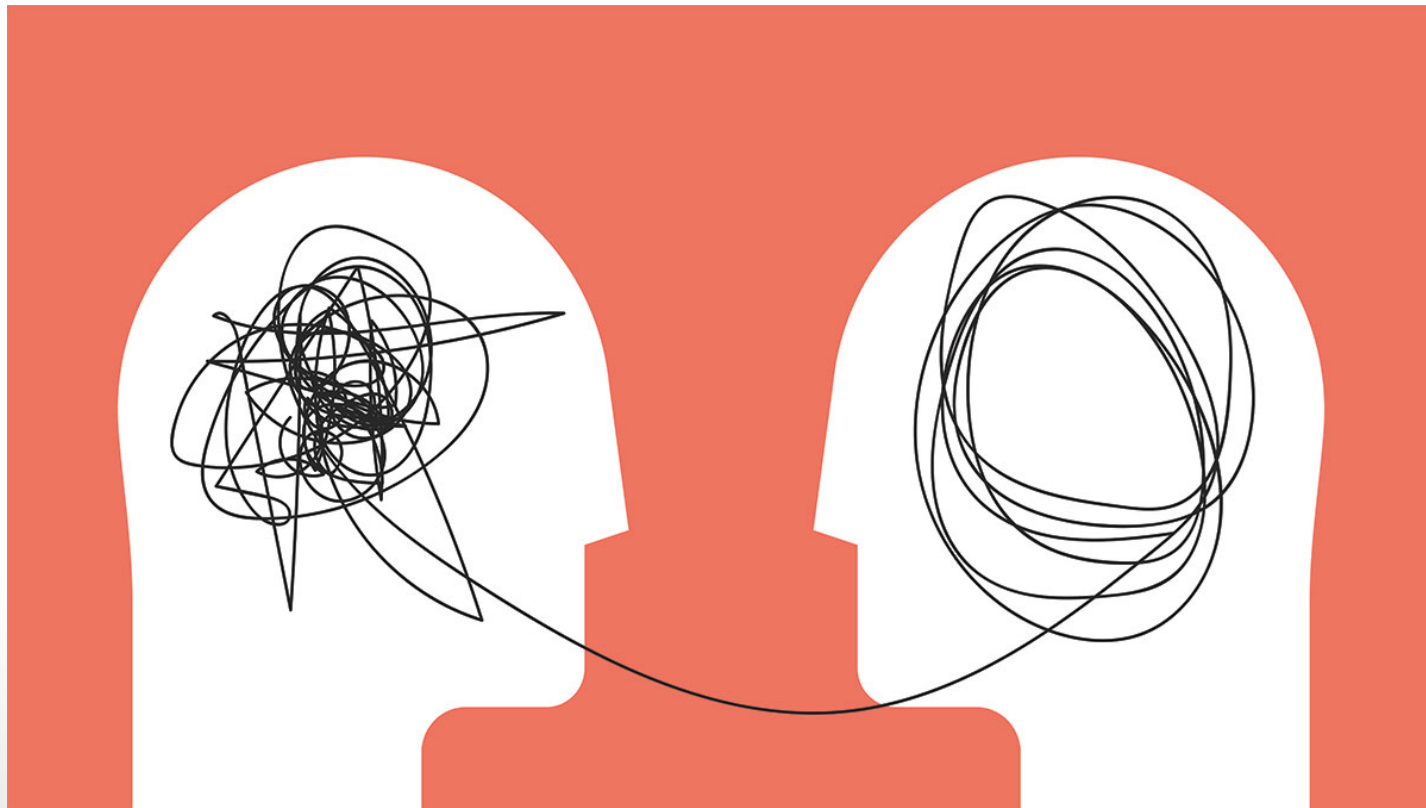
Listen Deeply

- **Presence:** creating understanding through awareness; sets the stage for connection
 - key: listen more than you talk
- **Intention:** come from a place of curiosity & care
 - key: listening with the ears is less fine than listening with the heart (Hsu-T'ang Chih-Yu)
- **Attention:** focus on what matters
 - key: hear their feelings as a reflection of their needs without feeling the need to be responsible for their emotions



Respond Empathically

Empathy is the dynamic capacity that allows us to perceive what others feel, process information, and respond effectively.



Empathic Starters

- Is there anything you want to talk about?
- Are you ok? I noticed you've missed class a few times.
- I feel like something's up. Can you share with me?
- It seems like something's up. Do you want to talk about what's going on?
- Whenever you're ready to talk, I'm here to listen.
- I know life can be overwhelming at times, so if you need to talk, I'm here.
- Hey we haven't talked in a while, how are you?

Empathic Responses

- I'm so glad you told me.
- I don't know what to say, but I am here.
- What can I do to help you get through this?
- How can I support you?
- You're not alone, I'm here for you.
- I may not be able to understand exactly how you feel, but I care and want to help.

Where/How to Report



- **Phoenix College Early Alert** - If you observe a pattern of another's behavior that may **endanger a student's success**, we encourage you to speak with someone.
- **Phoenix College Incident/Conduct Reporting** - If someone is exhibiting disruptive behavior in or outside the classroom, **alleged violation of the student conduct code, the Title IX or non-discrimination** policies, you are encouraged to report the behavior or incident.
- **Public Safety Threat** - If you feel someone is either an **immediate threat to him or herself or to others**, call Public Safety at **480-784-0911** (Off-Campus) or **4-0911** (On-Campus) or use an emergency call box located around campus grounds and an officer will be dispatched to assist.

[Speak Up](#)

Spectrum of CARE Reports



1. [Student Code of Conduct \(A.R. 2.5.2\)](#)
 - Student Conduct Administrator – Cecilia Quiroz
2. [Discrimination \(A.R. 5.1.0\) & Sexual Harassment \(A.R. 2.4.4\)](#)
 - Title IX Coordinator – Heather Kruse
3. [CARE / Early Alert](#)
 - PC Counseling Department – Roberto Villegas-Gold

May require a referral to **BAT (Behavioral Assessment Team)** for risk/threat assessment and intervention.

Title IX and Preventing Sexual Harassment

2020 Title IX Significant Regulatory Changes

“Sexual harassment” as defined includes:

- (1) the conditioning of an aid, benefit or service of the institution on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (*i.e., quid pro quo*);
- (2) unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive **and** objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the institution’s education program or activity; and
- (3) sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. 34 C.F.R. § 106.30(a).

5.1.16 Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy



Code of Conduct Violations

2.5.2 Student Conduct Code includes, but is not limited to:

- Acts of dishonesty
- Obstruction of teaching or college activities
- **Physical abuse, verbal abuse, threats, intimidation, harassment or disruptive behavior**
- Attempted or actual theft
- Failure to comply with direction of college officials
- Violation of any college or District policy, rule or regulation
- Use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of illegal or other controlled substances
- Illegal use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of alcoholic beverages or public intoxication
- Illegal or unauthorized possession of firearms, explosives, other weapons, or dangerous chemicals on college premises
- Participation in a demonstration, riot or activity that disrupts the normal operations of the college
- Obstruction of the free flow of pedestrian or vehicular traffic on college premises
- **Conduct that is disorderly, lewd or indecent; breach of the peace**
- **Sexual Misconduct** (not covered by the new Title IX/Sexual Harassment policy)

Resources

- National Gay & Lesbian Task Force
www.thetaskforce.org
- Break The Cycle
<http://www.breakthecycle.org/>
- Love is Respect
<https://www.loveisrespect.org/>
- Male Survivor
<https://malesurvivor.org/>
- Students Active for Ending Rape (SAFER)
<http://safercampus.org/>
- MyPlan
<https://www.myplanapp.org/>



Creating a Culture of Care and Compliance



Questions

