



# Adulting 101: Dating Violence

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# Why is this important?

- Increase student success (retention and completion)
- Promote a culture of caring and of safety
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# Why does language matter?

- There are a lot of terms used in connection with sexual violence and misconduct. Other terms that you may have heard include:
  - dating violence      genderbased violence      rape
  - domestic violence      power-based violence      stalking
  - sexual harassment      intimate partner violence      sexual abuse
  - interpersonal violence      relationship violence      sexual exploitation
- The BAT (Behavioral Assessment Team) serves students affected by any/all forms of sexual violence.
- People of all identities including all genders, sexual orientations, sizes, races, ethnicities/nationalities, ages, backgrounds, or socioeconomic statuses can experience or perpetrate violence or abuse.



# How often does Sexual Violence occur?

- Dating violence is a pervasive public health problem, particularly on college campuses.
- 1 in 4 women and 1 in 33 men will be sexually assaulted in their college career. Transgender and gender-nonconforming people disproportionately experience violence.
- The survivor and perpetrator are known to each other in over 90% of incidents on college campuses.
- Sexual violence is the most underreported violent crime.
- 16-24 year old's are the most vulnerable to sexual and intimate partner violence.

# Why does language matter?

## What is Consent?

Consent is an affirmative decision to engage in mutually acceptable sexual activity, and it is given by clear actions or words.

Consent is an enthusiastic YES not the absence of a NO.

Consent is NOT:

- Body language

- Silence

- Being drunk or high

- Using a power differential

- Agreeing to date/marry someone

- Having engaged in an activity before

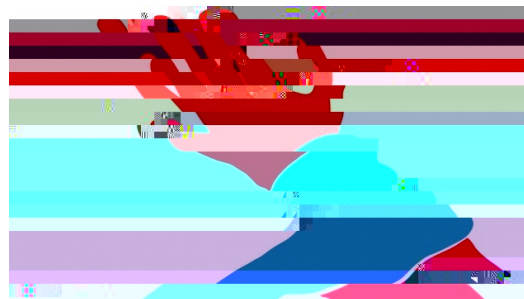
Consent is NOT something that should be assumed.

## What is Coercion?

Coercion is a tactic used by perpetrators to exert power and control over another person.

Coercion involves intimidation, force, or manipulation.

Most sexual violence incidents on campus do not include physical force but often include threats, blackmail, drugs and/or alcohol to coerce someone into sexual activity





# The consequences of Sexual Violence:

Victims of Sexual Violence can experience a variety of negative consequences.

They can include:

Acute stress disorder

Posttraumatic stress disorder

Sleep disturbances

Physical injury/trauma

Chronic pain

Transfer/withdrawal from school

Depression

Attempted/completed suicide or death by partner

Isolation/loss of social support

Substance abuse and misuse

Fear

Disordered eating

Absence from work/class

Disruption of concentration

Gastrointestinal issues

Stress

Anxiety

Isolation/loss of social support

Loss of trust

Relationship disruptions

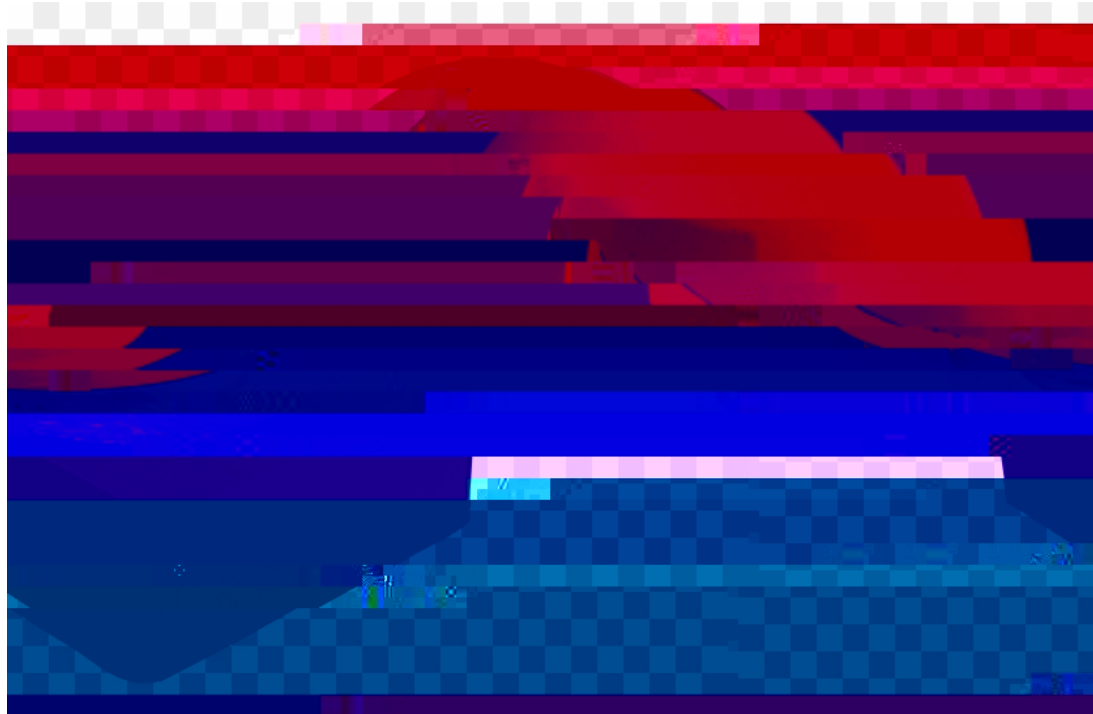
Sex life disruption

# What are common conditions of perpetration?

- Perpetrators are typically men
- Alcohol is the most common predatory drug
- Crosscultural studies identify rigid gender constructions, rape myth acceptance, lack of accountability in a community
- In studies of undergraduate, graduate, and professional student populations, the greatest amount of perpetration occurs during the first six weeks of the semester



# Buzzer Game



“I have a right to a safe and healthy relationship”

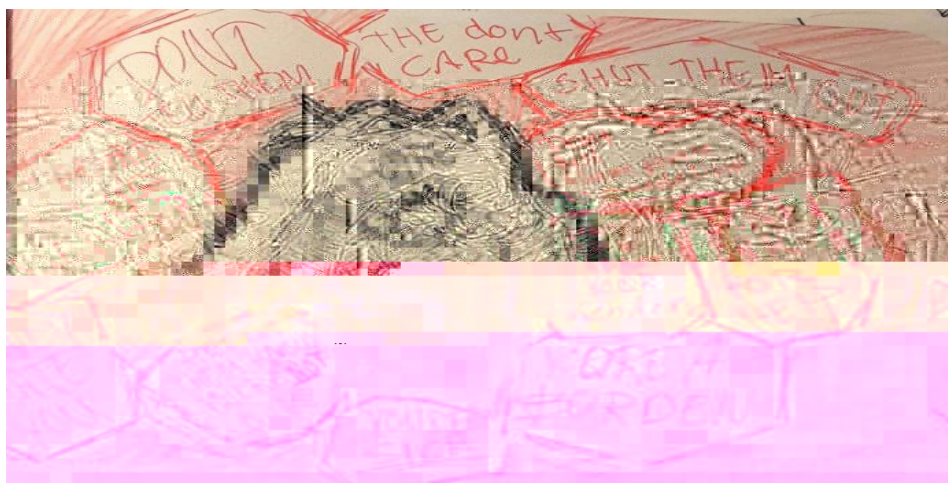


# What is Bystander Intervention?

Bystander Intervention: An approach gives community members specific roles that they can use in preventing sexual violence.

## Taking Action as a Bystander:

1. Notice the situation
2. Interpret the event as requiring intervention
3. Assume responsibility for intervening
4. Decide how to help
5. Have confidence in your capacity to help





# How can I help a friend?

- Let your friend know what happened is not their fault.
- Let your friend know about resources on campus and refer to the Title IX Coordinator or Manager of Conduct.
- Remember no one asks to be sexually assaulted.
- Keep the focus on your friend, not the perpetrator.
- Don't make decisions for your friend.
- Complete an Incident Report
- Do Something: Be an Active Bystander!

# 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. 5.1.8) & Sexual Harassment (A.R. 2.4.4)
  - Title IX Coordinator Heather Kruse
3. CARE / Early Alert





## 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
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# National Resources

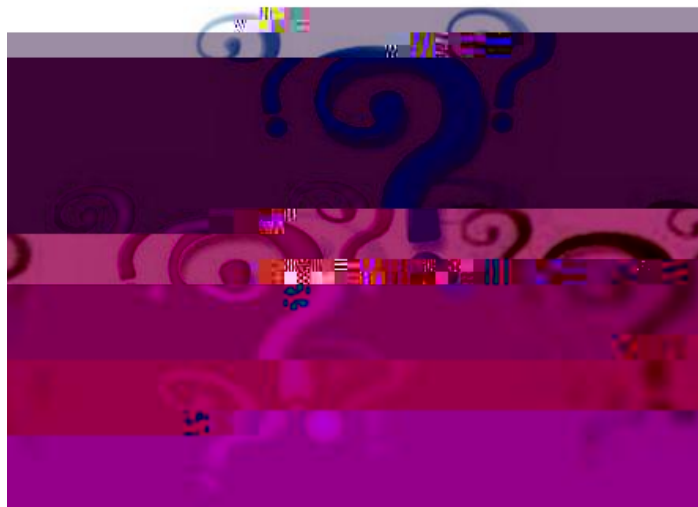
- National Gay & Lesbian Task Force  
[www.thetaskforce.org](http://www.thetaskforce.org)
- Break The Cycle  
<http://www.breakthecycle.org/>
- Love is Respect  
<https://www.loveisrespect.org/>
- Male Survivor  
<https://malesurvivor.org/>
- Students Active for Ending Rape (SAFER)  
<http://safercampus.org/>
- [Sex needs a new metaphor](#)



# Creating a Culture of Care and Compliance



## Questions



[Adulthood 101: Dating Violence](#)