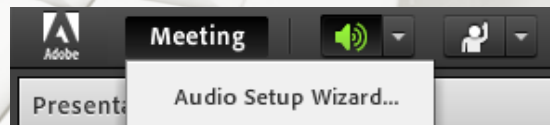


Welcome to Teaching + Learning Tuesdays

October 25, 2016 | 2:30PM

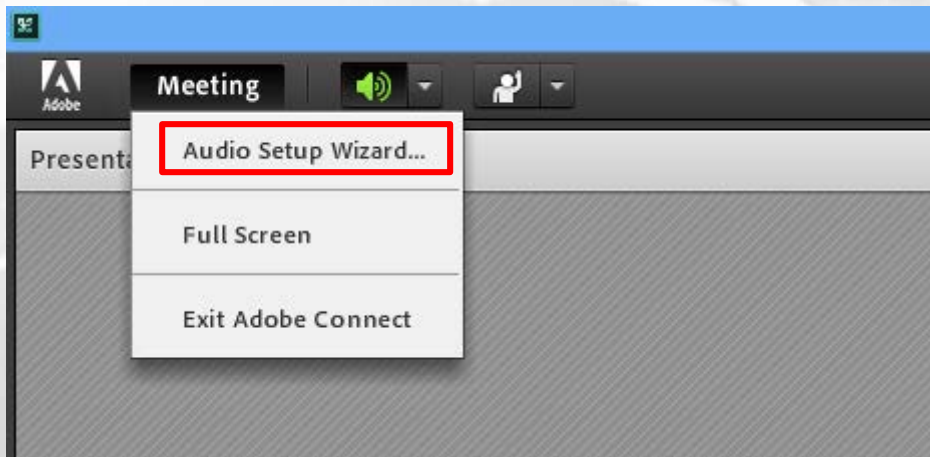
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Teaching + Learning Tuesday



Audio Setup Wizard



Intimate Partner Violence



Catherine Ross, Ph.D., ACSW, LISW-CP, VSP
Director of Community Clinical & Educational
Services

IPV: Role of the Educator

Goal

- To identify the educator's role in assisting a student who may be in an abusive relationship
- Recognize, respond, and refer to appropriate resources

IPV: Educator's Role Objectives

- Identify the psychodynamics of abusive relationships
- Ask questions to identify a student in an abusive relationship
- Refer to appropriate local DV services

Common Issues

- Social Problem
- Public Health Issue
- Workplace Issue
- Community Issue

IPV: National Statistics

- 85% (women); 15% (LGBT & straight men)
- Women w/disabilities are 40% more likely
- Every minute 20 people are victims
- 50% (women & children) homeless

IPV: National Statistics

- 1:3 women will be abused
- #1 health risk for all women
- IPV in military double; 1:3
- 3 women & one man killed everyday



Source: NIJ, Bureau of Justice Statistics

IPV: Johns Hopkins

❖ Homicide Statistics:

- Women in U.S.
- Pregnant Women
- African-American
- Native American

IPV: Strangulation

- Most lethal
- Best predictor for subsequent homicides
- Unconsciousness in seconds; death in minutes
- Seven fold increase

IPV: Guns

- Increase risk 500%
- Hx of IPV increases risk 20 times
- 38% fewer homicides with background checks
- Link between IPV & Mass Shootings

IPV: Mass Shootings

- January 2009-July 2015: 133
- 76 cases (57%), shooter killed current/former spouse or other family member
- 21 incidents, had a prior DV charge

Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 2016

“Laws restricting firearm access for batterers subject to restraining orders are associated with a 19% reduction in rates of intimate partner homicide.”

IPV: South Carolina

- “More than 300 women were shot, stabbed, strangled, beaten, bludgeoned or burned to death over the past decade by men in S.C., dying at a rate of one every 12 days.”
- More than 3 time as many women have died her at the hands of current or former lovers than the number of Palmetto State soldiers killed in the Iraq & Afghanistan wars combined.”

Source: Post & Courier, 2014

IPV: South Carolina

- 380 women turned away from shelter (between July 2012-June 2013)
- 36,000 of incidents of IPV in SC per year
- 18 shelters in SC
- Only state in top ten every year
- Currently ranking 5th

Sources: Post & Courier, 2014; NIJ, 2016

Common Issues

- Safety
- Blame themselves
- Fear
- Denial
- Hopelessness
- Only one experiencing
- Trapped



Common Issues

- Shame
- Guilt
- Humiliation
- Do not trust
- Do not Tell
- Anger at people who may help



Common Theories

- Occurs in an unique interpersonal context
- Historically been viewed as a private matter
- Supports traditional gender role stereotypes

IPV Defined

- Systematic pattern of abusive behaviors
- Over a period of time with greater frequency & severity
- Purpose of coercing
- Maintaining power, control, and domination

Power & Control Wheel

- Coercion & Threats
- Intimidation
- Emotional Abuse
- Isolation



Power & Control Wheel

- Denying, Minimizing, & Blaming
- Using Children
- Economic Abuse
- Gender Privilege

Effects of Abuse

- Traps the victim into a state of fear, isolation, deprivation, & confusion
- Not random, loss of temper
- Complex, continuing pattern of behaviors
- Physical violence may be only one dynamic

IPV Behaviors


- Physical abuse
- Psychological abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Verbal abuse and threats



IPV Behaviors

- Destruction of property and/or pets
- Technological abuse
- Spiritual abuse
- Financial abuse

Effects of IPV Behaviors on Victim

- Abuser isolates
- Victim complies, show pain  aggression reinforced
- Victim's complies to maintain peace/harmony

IPV Theories

- Traumatic Bonding
- Stockholm Syndrome
- Cycle of Violence Theory
- Learned Helplessness

Cultural Context

- Historical Perspectives
- Power of Gender Roles
- Institutional Supports

Collateral Consequences for Victims

- Not being believe
- Making story up
- Labelled as mentally ill
- Physical health is severely compromised



Collateral Consequences for Victim

- May suffer TBI
- May be arrested for defending
- Removal of children
- Re-victimized by agencies, law enforcement, legal system
- Ostracized by the community

Myths of IPV

- What is the context in which these myths continue to be believed?
- Why are Public misperceptions not challenged?
- What is it about the human condition that in the face of evidence, evidence-based phenomenon are still dismissed?

Community Context

- Folk wisdom
- Reinforces myths
- Victim Blaming
- Minimization of Abuse

Central Persistent Myths

- Media
- People in position of power
- Societal institutions
- Culture

Persistent Myths

- IPV is a private family matter
- Victims stay because they like to be beaten
- Victims have psychological disorders
- Partners abuse due to being intoxicated
- Victims are physically aggressive

Misperceptions about Causes of IPV

- Genetics
- Anger
- Stress
- Physical and/or mental illness

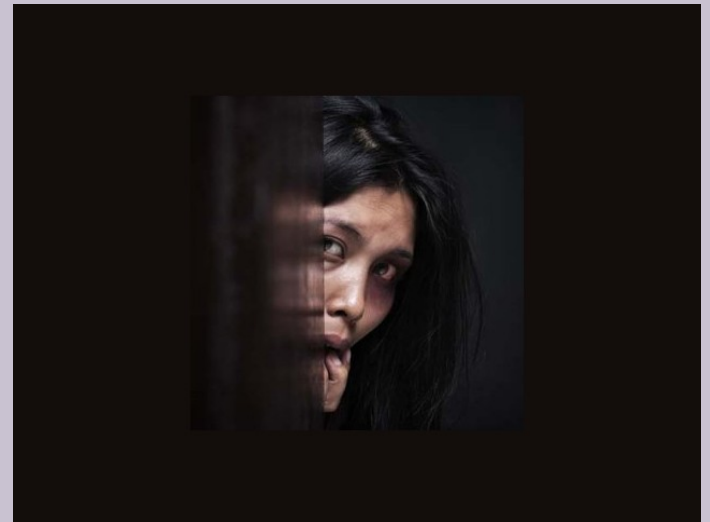
Misperceptions About Causes

- Alcohol and/or other drugs
- The economy
- Poverty
- Problems in the Relationship
- Victim's Behavior



Common Reactions by Victims

- Shock/Denial
- Blame themselves
- Increased depression/anxiety
- Withdraw and do not tell anyone



Common Reactions by Victims

- Fear for their life
- May hurt themselves
- Do not call law enforcement
- Fight to protect themselves



Common Reactions by Victims

- Weighs options rationally
- Perception of available resources
- ACEs increases vulnerability
- Minimization

Minimization by Victims

- Coping survival strategy
- Stockholm Syndrome/Traumatic Bonding
- Feels vulnerable & afraid
- Not trusting of Authority

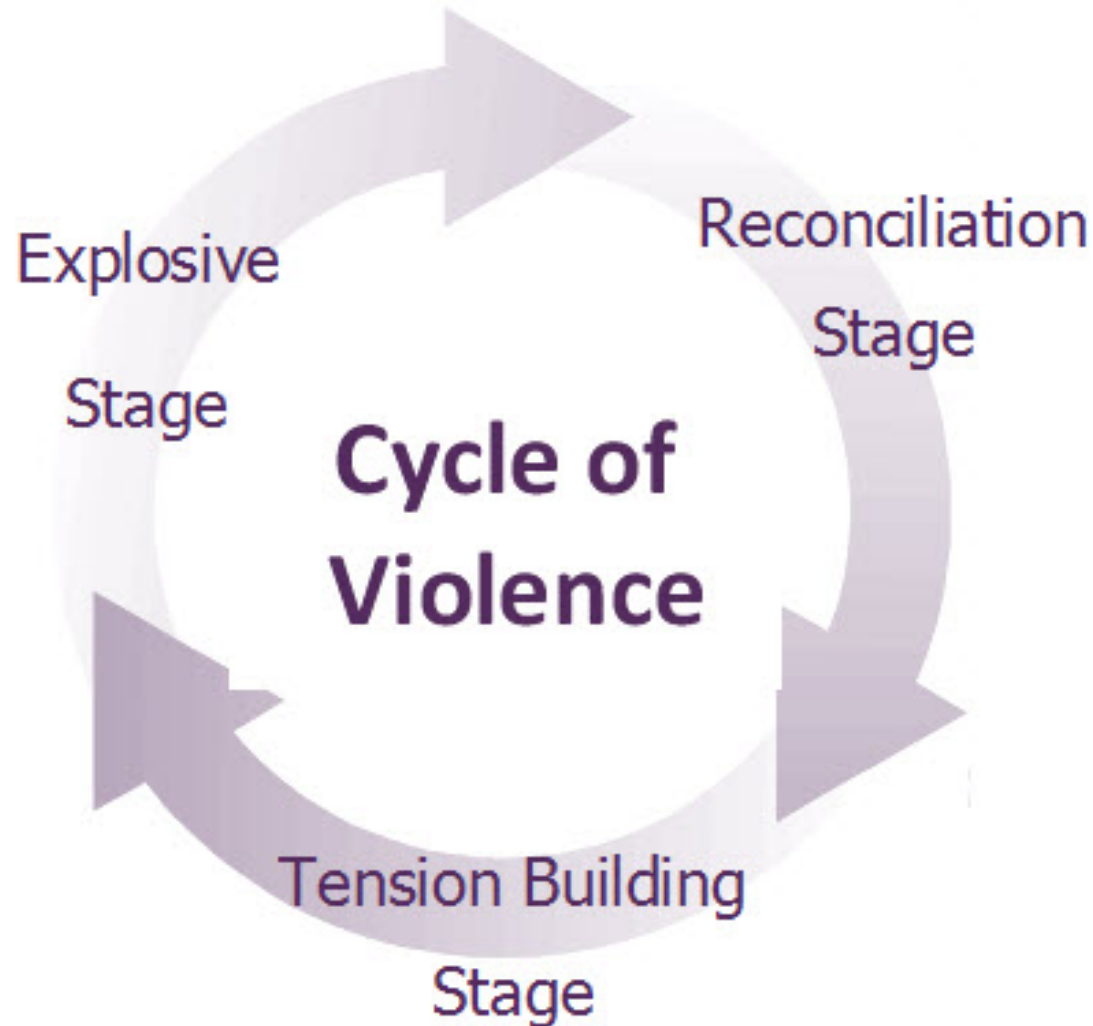
Minimization by Victims

- Survival is threatened
- Abuser shows some small kindness
- Isolated from any views of others
- Believes she cannot escape

Learned Helplessness

- Denial the abuse occur
- Hypervigilant to the abuser's needs
- Suspicious of people trying to help her
- Difficult to leave abuser

The Cycle of Violence



Common Characteristics of Victims

- Low Self-Esteem
- Accepts rigid gender roles
- Accepts responsibility
- Suffers from guilt



Common Characteristics of Victims

- Passive Face
- Severe Stress Reactions
- No one will help
- Is the only one being abused



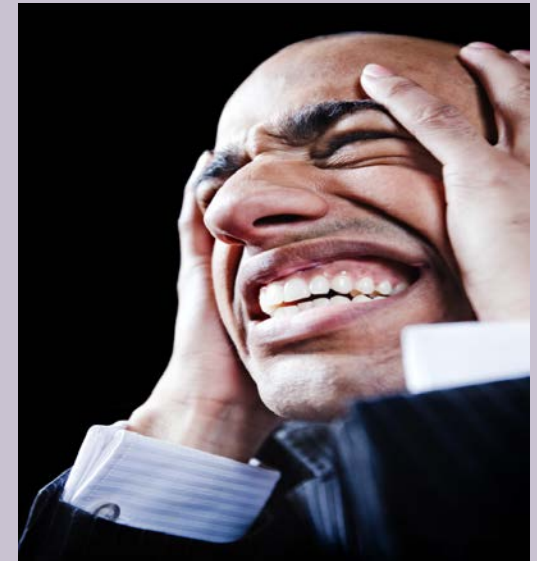
Abuser's Common Characteristics

- Low self-esteem
- Believes in rigid gender roles
- Blames the victim
- Dual Personality



Abuser's Common Characteristics

- Pathologically jealous
- Partner & Children are “property”
- Severe stress reactions
- Use sex as an act of aggression
- No consequences



“Not Out of Control”

- Not helplessly under the influence
- Choose to respond violently
- Know what they are doing & what they want from their partner
- Not acting out of anger and/or stress

Effects on Children

- 3.3-10 million
- 80 % present in home
- Intergenerational Pattern
- Learning abusive/victim behaviors

Children's Responses

- Aggressive
- Fearful and Distrustful
- Low self-esteem
- Confused
- Psychosomatic complaints
- Problems with authority figures



Responses of the Victim

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Sleep problems
- Eating problems/eating disorder



Responses of the Victim

- Feeling worried, guilty, sad
- Thoughts of hurting themselves
- Feeling lonely, detached from others
- Feeling on edge

Reasons Victims Stay

- Fear of retribution
- Shame & humiliation
- Protective of the relationship
- Custodial Threats
- Death Threats



Reasons Victims Stay

- No perceived support/help
- Hope
- Fear
- Retaliation by the abuser
- Financial/Social Dependence
- Traditional View of Marriage



IPV: Warning Signs

- Student is persistently late or becomes overly emotional in class
- Exhibits fearful behavior, e.g., avoids class interaction
- Exhibits performance problems (quality of work fluctuates for no apparent reason)

IPV: Warning Signs

- Suspicious bruises; bruises disguised with make-up
- Frequent tardiness &/or absences (high absenteeism may indicate the student is waiting for the bruises to heal)
- Lack of concentration in class

IPV: Warning Signs

- Constantly texting/phone calls in class
- Depression and/or high anxiety
- Frequent doctor appointments
- Highly emotional, occasional crying spells and/or anger

IPV: What Educators Can Do

- Take time to talk privately
- Ask questions demonstrating concern
- Believe & Keep information confidential
- Let student know she/he is not to blame
- Validate feelings

Questions to Ask

- Do you feel safe at home?
- Is there something that is upsetting you?
- Has anyone close to you tried to hurt or harm you recently?
- Does anyone tell you that you give her/him too much trouble?

Questions to Ask

- Has anyone forced you to do things that you did not want to do?
- Who makes decisions about your life, how you should live, or where you should live?
- Have you been upset because someone talked to you in a way that made you feel ashamed or threatened?

Concrete Ways to Assist

- Safety First
- Believe the Victim
- Respect the right to privacy or refusal of help
- Do not ask what prompted the abuse
- Don't tell her/him what to do
- Do not handle the situation alone

Concrete Ways to Assist

- Do not become angry if she/he returns
- No couple counseling
- Proactively address IPV
- Re-frame “Selfishness” as “Self-Care”

Sistercare, Inc.

PO Box 1029
Columbia, SC 29202

Services for Battered Women and their families in Richland,
Lexington, Kershaw, Newberry, and Fairfield Counties.

Administrative Office	926-0505
24 Hour Crisis Line/Service Line	765-9428
Out of Local Area	1-800-637-7606
National Domestic Violence Hotline	1-800-799-SAFE

Upcoming TLT Sessions

November 15, 2016 at 2:30 pm – Services for Students with Disabilities

Jim Orgel, Counselor, Trident Technical College

[Register](#)

For more information: www.sctechsystem.edu/tlt



Give us your feedback

- <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Oct2016TLT>

