

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

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TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF

- Today's content can be difficult to talk about, so please take care of yourself
- Please reach out for support
- Take breaks as you need



SERVICES

On campus **confidential** services:

- Referral and support services
- A Window Between Worlds Workshops
- Direct assistance
- Sexual assault and domestic violence peer-to-peer counseling services
- UCC education and training

Off campus **confidential** services:

- Legal advocacy
- 24-hour crisis line and on-site support for victims in need
- Support groups
- Emergency shelter and transitional housing
- Community education and training

WHAT IS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?

- Also called: interpersonal violence, violence against women.
- "Gender-based violence is violence directed against a person because of their gender. Both women and men experience gender-based violence but the majority of victims are women and girls." (European Institute for Gender Equality)
- "Gender-based" rooted in the fact that there are power inequities between men and women world-wide
- Gender non-conforming and transgender folks experience GBV at even higher rates than women

Domestic Violence

Sexual Violence

Stalking

Human Trafficking

FORMS OF
GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE

POWER, CONTROL AND OPPRESSION

- Due to similar root causes and tactics, there is a lot of overlap between forms of violence
- GBV rooted in power inequities between men and women
- Further inequities with other marginalized and intersectional identities (BIPOC and LGBTQ+ community)
- Among advocates and other fields, it is accepted that the abuser's goal in GBV is to gain power and control over the victim (it's not about anger, sex, jealousy, etc.)
- Oppression: "a situation in which people are governed in an unfair and cruel way and prevented from having opportunities and freedom" (Cambridge Dictionary)



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

WHAT IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

- Domestic Violence is also called family violence, spousal abuse and intimate partner violence.
- "A pattern of purposeful behavior, including physical, sexual, psychological attacks and economic control, directed at achieving compliance from or control over an intimate partner." (Peace at Home Advocacy Center)
- We experience this kind of violence, from an intimate partner, differently than if it were at the hands of a stranger. An intimate partner can be any one you have an emotionally and/or sexually intimate relationship with.

PREVALENCE

- 37.3% of Oregon women and 33.6% of Oregon men experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner violence and/or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes. (National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2014)
- 1 in 4 women and 1 in 10 men experience sexual violence, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime with 'IPV-related impact' such as being concerned for their safety, PTSD symptoms, injury, or needing victim services.
 - Approximately 1 in 5 female victims and 1 in 20 male victims need medical care.
 - Female victims sustain injuries 3x more often than male victims.
 - 23.2% of women and 13.9% of men have experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime.
 - (National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2020)

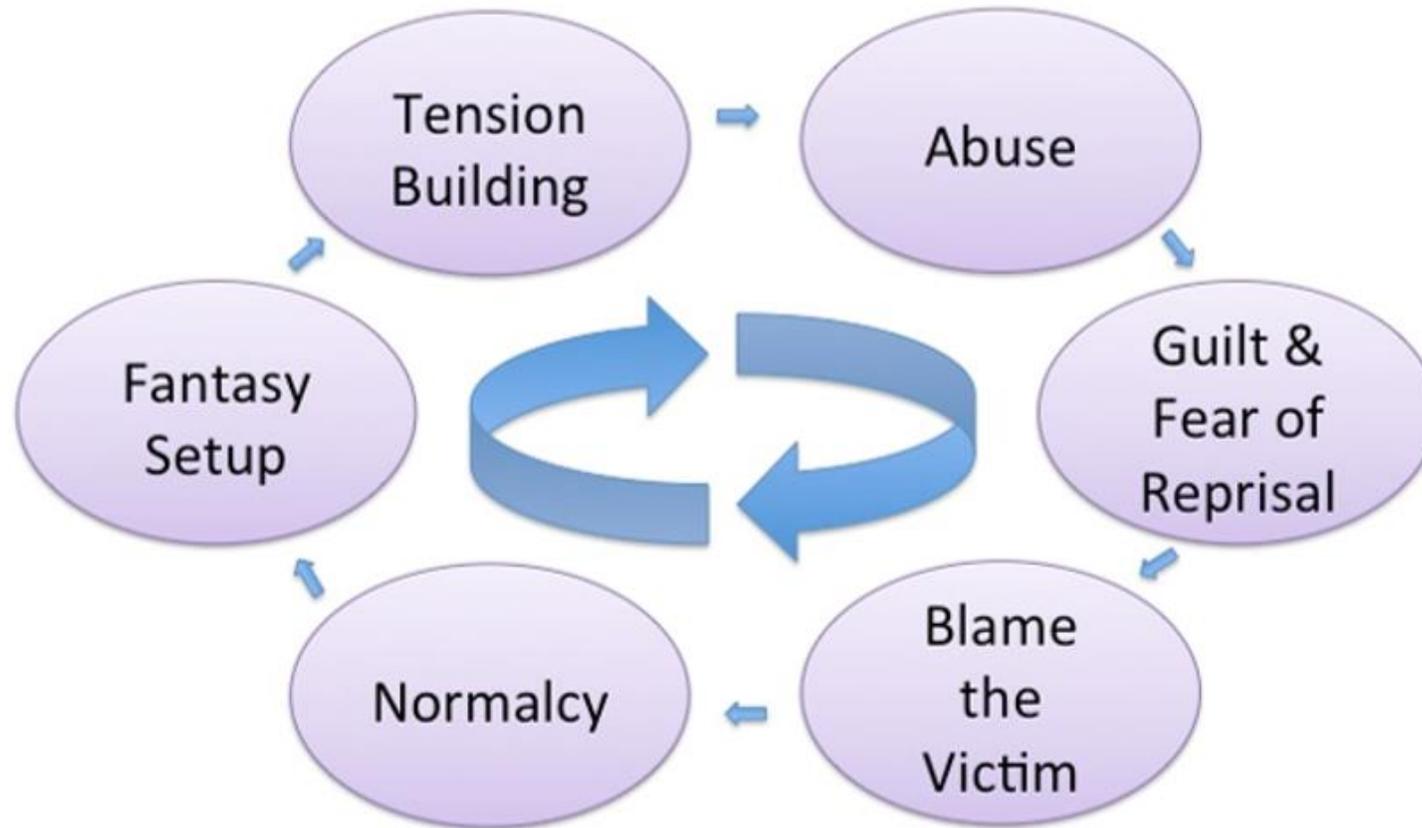
PREVALENCE FOR MARGINALIZED GROUPS

- 45.1% of Black women and 40.1% of Black men have experienced intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner sexual violence and/or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes. (National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2020)
- 55.5% of Native women experience physical intimate partner violence in their lifetimes; 66.6% experience psychological abuse. (National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2016)
- 44% of percent of lesbian women and 61% of bisexual women – compared to 35% of heterosexual women – experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime. (DomesticShelters.org, 2015)
- 26% percent of gay men and 37% of bisexual men – compared to 29% of heterosexual men – experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime. (DomesticShelters.org, 2015)
- 42% of transgender people experienced intimate partner violence, rates were even higher for other subgroups including, but not limited to: those who have done sex work, homeless, American Indians, multiracial. (DomesticShelters.org, 2017)

MISCONCEPTIONS & MYTHS

- Abuser abuse because of anger, jealousy
- Domestic violence only consists of physical abuse
- Private family matter
- Not really that serious
- Doesn't happen here
- It's the victim's fault for not leaving
- It's rare, unusual
- Anger management and batterer intervention are the same

Cycle of Violence



Forms of Domestic Violence:

- Physical
- Sexual
- Verbal
- Emotional
- Financial



SIGNS TO LOOK FOR

- Repeat injuries with no, odd or repeat excuses
- Hiding injuries
- Withdrawal from social activities, people, etc.
- Difficulty concentrating
- Anxiety when around partner/abuser
- No signs
- Reduce eye contact with partner



SEXUAL VIOLENCE

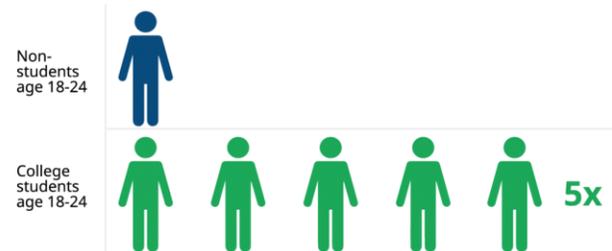
WHAT IS SEXUAL VIOLENCE?

- Also called: sexual assault, sexual harassment, rape, etc.
- "SV refers to sexual activity when consent is not obtained or not given freely. Anyone can experience SV, but most victims are female. The person responsible for the violence is typically male and usually someone known to the victim." (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020)
- CDC considers it a public health problem in the United States

PREVALENCE

MALE COLLEGE STUDENTS AT RISK

Males ages 18-24 who are college students are approximately 5 times more likely than non-students of the same age to be a victim of rape or sexual assault.



RAINN

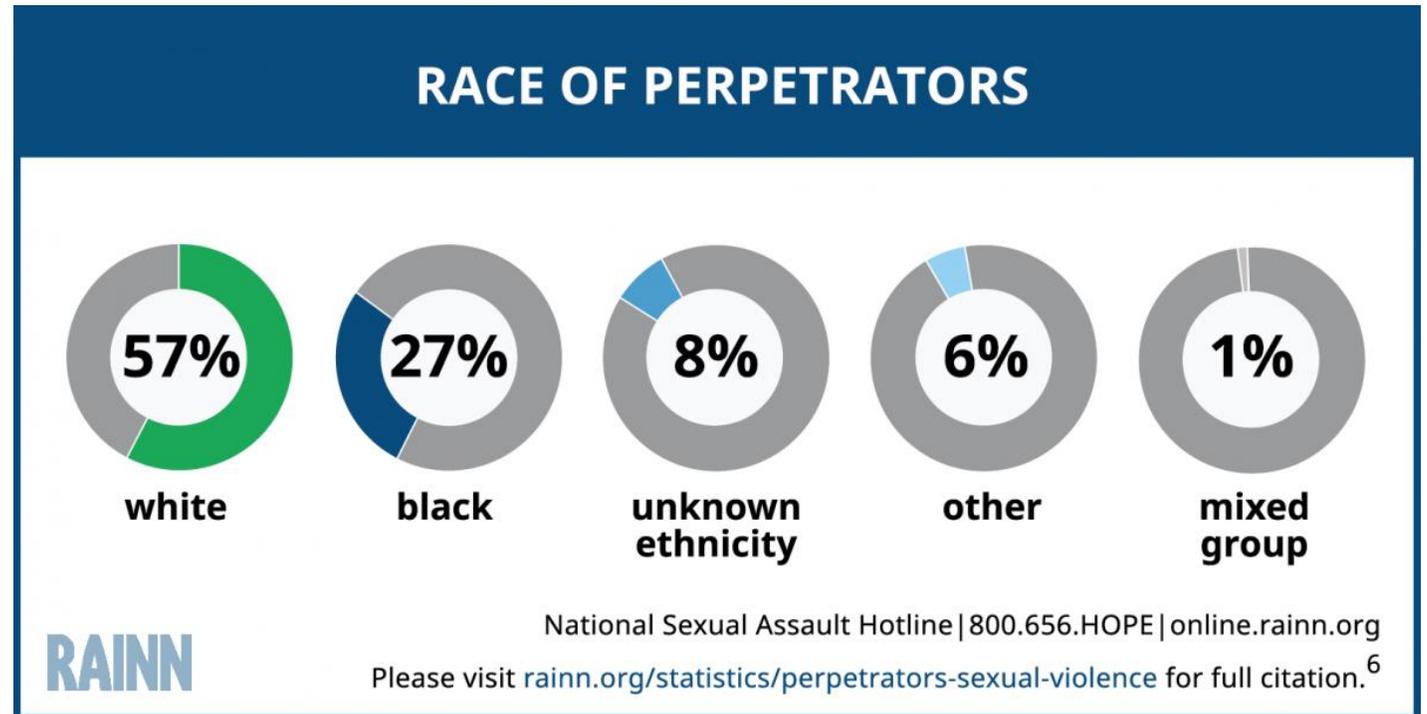
National Sexual Assault Hotline | 800.656.HOPE | online.rainn.org
Please visit rainn.org/statistics/victims-sexual-violence for full citation.⁷

- Ages 12-34 are the highest risk years for rape and sexual assault.
- 82% of all juvenile victims are female. 90% of adult rape victims are female.
- Women ages 18-24 who are college students are 3 times more likely than women in general to experience sexual violence. Females of the same age who are not enrolled in college are 4 times more likely.
- 1 out of every 10 rape victims are male.
- American Indians are twice as likely to experience a rape/sexual assault compared to all races.
- 60% of all sexual violence against inmates is perpetrated by jail or prison staff.
- Of sexual abuse cases reported to law enforcement, 93% of juvenile victims knew the perpetrator:
 - 59% were acquaintances
 - 34% were family members
 - 7% were strangers to the victim
- Around half of transgender people and bisexual women will experience sexual violence at some point in their lifetimes

MISCONCEPTIONS & MYTHS

- Rape and sexual assault is about sex
- Men can't be raped
- A husband can't rape his wife
- Women can't be perpetrators
- Perpetrator is usually a stranger / random attack
- Men of color are more likely to perpetrate

Where do you think these ideas come from?



FORMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Intimate Partner Sexual Violence

Sexual Assault of Men and Boys

Child Sexual Abuse

Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault

Sexual Harassment

Incest

Stalking

Adult Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse

Using Technology to hurt others

Sexual Abuse by Medical Professionals

Sexual Exploitation by Helping Professionals

Multiple-Perpetrator Sexual Assault

Elder Abuse

Sexual Abuse of People with Disabilities

Prisoner Rape

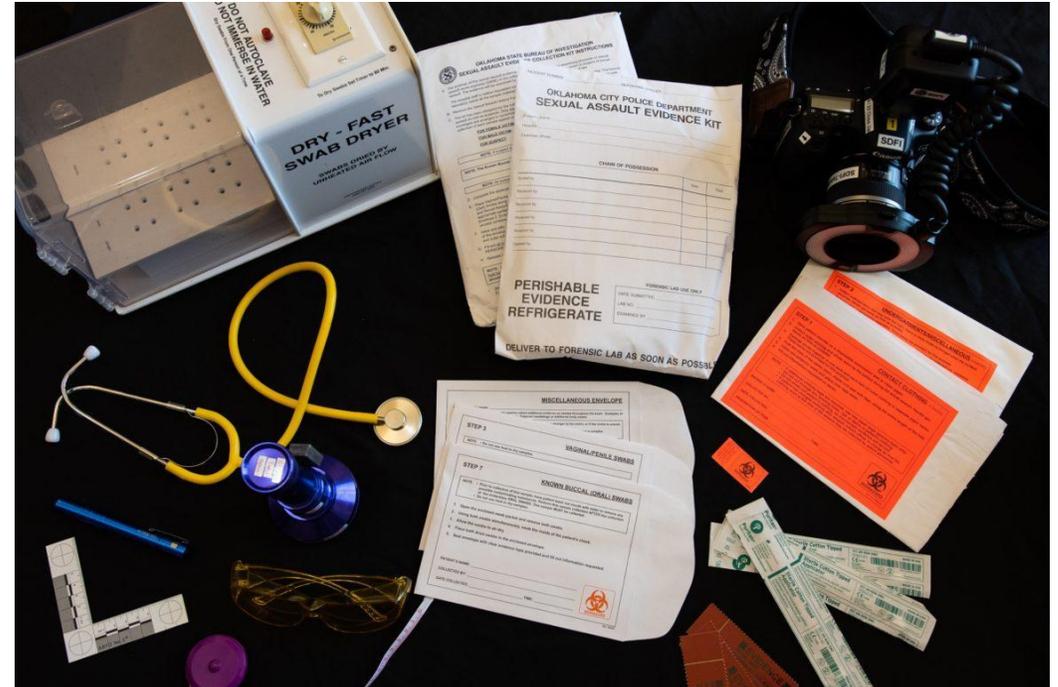
Military Sexual Trauma

Legal Role of Consent

SEXUAL ASSAULT FORENSIC EXAMS

- Also known as "rape kits"
- Medical exam to evaluate the patient's wellbeing, and collect evidence from the sexual assault
- Victims have up to 5 days to get a full SAFE kit, and 7 days to get a partial exam
- Patient also can get emergency contraceptive, Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (HIV), and other medications relating to sexually transmitted infections
- Nurses can become Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners to be trained specifically to conduct SAFE kits. Other medical professionals may also conduct kit, but is not best practice
- At homes kits have now became available, however is not recommended by the Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force

***Can be given anonymously to law enforcement



SIGNS TO LOOK FOR

- Bystander intervention (when you see something that you believe may lead to SV)
- **Warning signs leading up to SV:** partners limiting use of birth control, disclosing SV has happened before, mentioning that partner is pressuring them to do things they do not want, signs of DV, partner is controlling outside communication
- **Adults after an assault:** depression, self-harm, low self-esteem, STIs, avoiding specific places/situations, failing or withdrawing from classes, increase in drug/alcohol use, anxiety,
- **Teens after abuse:** unusual weight loss/gain, anxiety, failing grades, depression, signs of physical abuse, unhealthy eating patterns, drinking or drug use, changes in self-care, STIs,
- **Young children after abuse:** trauma to genital area, excessive talk/knowledge about sexual topics, keeping secrets, regressive behaviors, inappropriate sexual behavior, avoid removing clothes or bathing, change in eating, change in mood/personality, worry or fearfulness, increase in unexplained health problems like stomach or headaches

10 MINUTE
BREAK



STALKING

WHAT IS STALKING?

- "A pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear."
- Pattern tends to mean 2 or more incidents, but varies by state law



PREVALENCE

- Nearly 1 in 6 women and 1 in 17 men have experienced stalking victimization at some point in their lifetime.
- 1 in 8 employed stalking victims lose time from work as a result of their victimization and more than half lose 5 days of work or more.
- 74% of those stalked by a former intimate partner reported violence and/or coercive control during the relationship
- 81% of women who were stalked by a current or former husband or cohabitating partner were also physically assaulted by that partner
- 31% of women stalked by an intimate partner were also sexually assaulted

MISCONCEPTIONS & MYTHS

- Romantic
- Due to love
- Due to jealousy
- Perpetrator is usually a stranger

Any other stereotypes?



DYNAMICS

- Even if individual acts are not illegal by itself, it is including in the pattern, making it illegal
- Tactics may include:
 - Phone calls
 - Texts
 - Changing phone numbers
 - Following, monitoring, surveilling
 - Sending gifts
 - Contacting family, friends, work
 - Showing up at place of school, employment, etc.
 - Tracking victim via other people or technology
 - Property damage
 - Threats

STALKING INCIDENT LOG

Date	Time	Description of Incident	Location of Incident	Witness Name(s) (Attach Address and Phone #)	Police Called (Report #)	Officer Name (Badge #)

- Helps victim keep record of all incidents
- If chooses to go to Law Enforcement, can be used as evidence

SIGNS TO LOOK FOR

- Continual/persistent contact
- Knows details about you before provided
- Monitoring excessively (asking over and over about location, company, etc.)
- Showing up unannounced
- Trying to get information from a third party (family, co-worker)

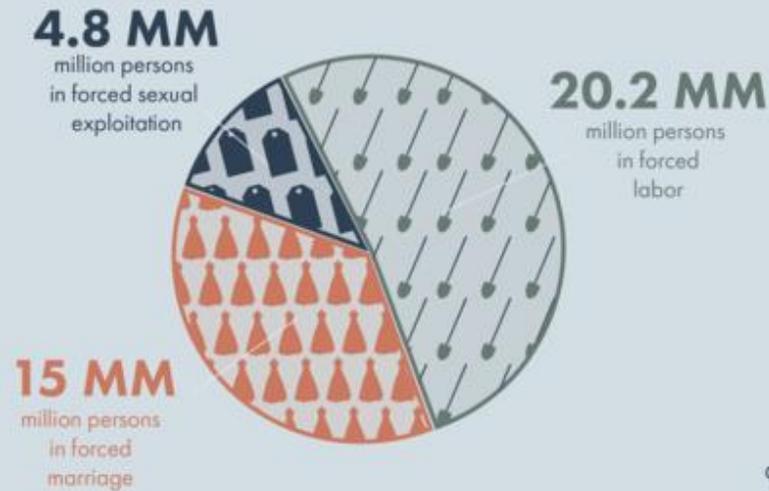


HUMAN TRAFFICKING

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

- "U.S. law defines human trafficking as the **use of force, fraud, or coercion** to compel a person into commercial sex acts or labor or services against his or her will. The one exception involves minors and commercial sex. Inducing a minor into commercial sex is considered human trafficking regardless of the presence of force, fraud or coercion." (National Human Trafficking Hotline)
- Labor and sex trafficking
- Sex trafficking top types: Escort Services; Illicit Massage, Health and Beauty; Pornography
- Labor trafficking top types: Domestic Work; Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; Travelling Sales Crews

40 million people are victims of modern slavery.
This includes:



Source: Global Estimates of Modern Slavery



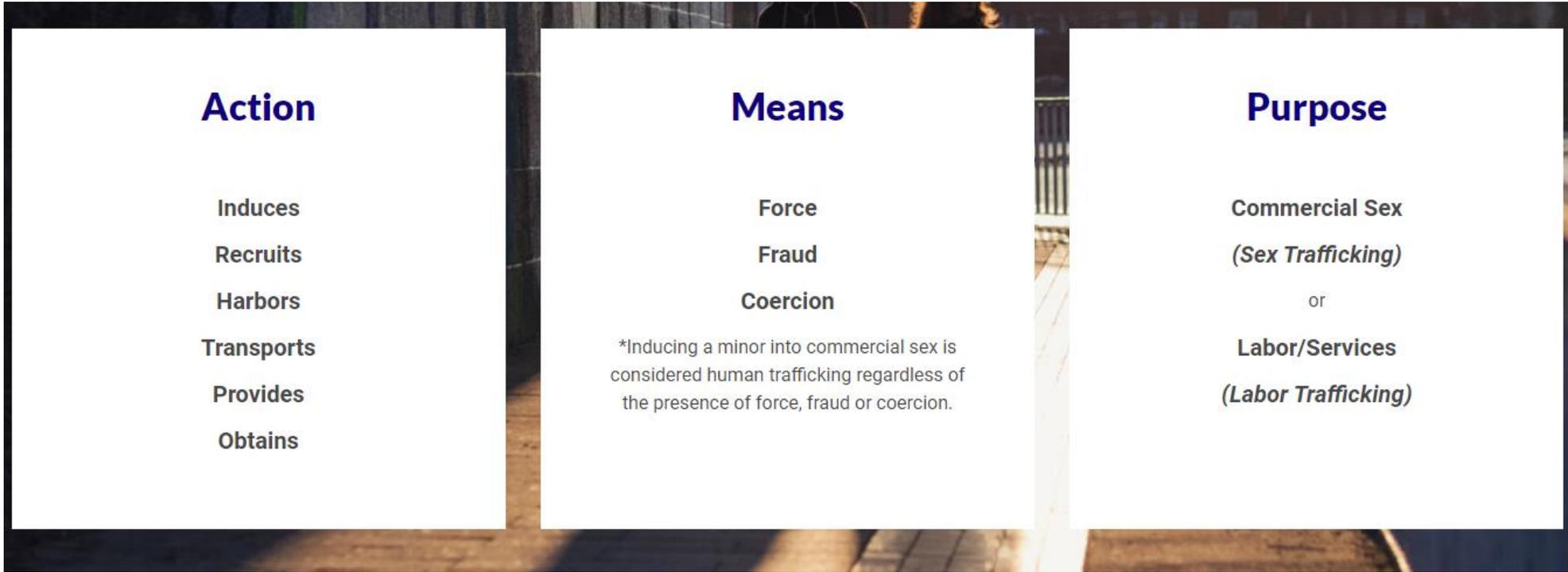
PREVALENCE

- Average age trafficking began: labor-22 sex-17
- People are more vulnerable to trafficking when: unstable living situation, history of DV or SA, caregiver has substance abuse issue, runaway/involved in CJ system, undocumented immigrants, poverty, addicted to substance/alcohol
- LGBTQ+ and people of color are more likely to be trafficked than any other group

MISCONCEPTIONS & MYTHS

- Traffickers don't always take all money earned
- All human trafficking is sex trafficking
- Always or usually a violent crime
- Traffickers target strangers
- Only women and girls can be victims of sex trafficking
- Trafficking only happens in underground or illegal industries
- Victims of trafficking physically cannot leave, are locked in, or held against their will





DYNAMICS

- "The Action-Means-Purpose (AMP) Model can be helpful in understanding the federal law. Human trafficking occurs when a perpetrator, often referred to as a trafficker, takes an **Action**, and then employs the **Means** of force, fraud or coercion for the **Purpose** of compelling the victim to provide commercial sex acts or labor or services. At a minimum, one element from each column must be present to establish a potential situation of human trafficking." (Polaris)

DYNAMICS

- Traffickers often make wild promises to lure in victims
- Force fraud and coercion used to gain some form of profit
 - Profit can be money, housing, drugs, labor, etc.
- Identify DV first, a lot of overlap



SIGNS TO LOOK FOR

- Offered a job too good to be true
- Potential employer won't give a signed contract, or has them sign it in a language they don't understand
- Potential employer charges worker fee for the opportunity
- Someone appears newly showered with gifts, money, etc. or otherwise is in an asymmetric, fast moving romantic relationship
- Someone developing a "too close" relationship with someone just online
- Potential employer recruits for a job that requires moving far away and is evading answering any questions

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CONTACT INFORMATION

- **Peace at Home Crisis Line: 541-673-7867 or 800-464-6543**
- Peace at Home Office: 541-957-0288
- 1202 SE Douglas Ave Roseburg, OR 97470
- Peaceathome.com

- CARE Advocate email: erin@peaceathome.com ; erin.ritchie@umpqua.edu
- LaVerne Murphy Student Center (Monday-Thursday)
- CARE Advocate direct line: 541-440-7866

