ERIN’S LAW AND TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

SAFE PASSAGE

DEKALB COUNTY’S RAPE CRISIS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CENTER
There are 42 million sexual abuse survivors in America; 3 million are children, which would fill 46 national football stadiums.

Erin’s Law

89 percent of children know their abuse; 7 percent is by a stranger.

28 Passed
20 Introduced or being introduced in 2017/2018
2 Still in process

We teach kids 8 ways to say no to drugs, but where are the 8 ways on how to get away and tell today?
CSA STATISTICS:

• THERE WILL BE 500,000 BABIES BORN IN THE US THIS YEAR THAT WILL BE SEXUALLY ABUSED BEFORE THEY TURN 18 IF WE DO NOT PREVENT IT.

• 1 IN 4 WOMEN AND 1 IN 6 MEN WERE SEXUALLY ABUSED BEFORE THE AGE OF 18. THIS MEANS THERE ARE MORE THAN 42 MILLION ADULT SURVIVORS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE U.S.

• 73% OF CHILD VICTIMS DO NOT TELL ANYONE ABOUT THE ABUSE FOR AT LEAST A YEAR. 45% OF VICTIMS DO NOT TELL ANYONE FOR AT LEAST 5 YEARS. SOME NEVER DISCLOSE.

• 81% OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE INCIDENTS FOR ALL AGES OCCUR IN ONE-PERPETRATOR/ONE-CHILD CIRCUMSTANCES.
CSA STATISTICS:

- **Most sexual abuse of children occurs in a residence, typically that of the victim or perpetrator.**
- **Sexual assaults on children are most likely to occur at 8 a.m., noon and 3-4 p.m. For older children, ages 12-17, there is also a peak in assaults in the late evening hours.**
- **1 in 7 incidents of sexual assault perpetrated by juveniles occur on school days in the after-school hours between 3 and 7 p.m., with a peak from 3 – 4 p.m.**
RISK FACTORS:

• Perpetrators report that they look for passive, quiet children from single parent homes.
  • Risk increases when children live with step-parents or a single parent
  • Children living without either parent (foster children) are 10 times more likely to be sexually abused
  • Children who live with a single parent that has a live-in partner are 20 times more likely to be victims of child sexual abuse than children living with both biological parents
RISK FACTORS:

- **Females are 5 times more likely to be abused than males.**
- **Children are most vulnerable to abuse between the ages of 7 and 13.**
- **Risk is highest for:**
  - Children with disabilities
  - Children living in rural areas
  - Children who witness or are the victim of other crimes
TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

A PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR THAT INCLUDES PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL, VERBAL, OR SEXUAL ABUSE USED BY ONE PERSON IN AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP TO EXERT POWER AND CONTROL OVER ANOTHER.
WHY TALK ABOUT IT?

• VIOLENT BEHAVIOR TYPICALLY BEGINS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12 AND 18.
• THE SEVERITY OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IS OFTEN GREATER IN CASES WHERE THE PATTERN OF ABUSE WAS ESTABLISHED IN ADOLESCENCE.
• VIOLENT RELATIONSHIPS IN ADOLESCENCE PUTS THE VICTIMS AT HIGHER RISK FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE, EATING DISORDERS, AND FURTHER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.
• HALF OF YOUTH WHO HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF BOTH DATING VIOLENCE AND RAPE ATTEMPT SUICIDE.
• COLLEGE STUDENTS ARE NOT EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH DATING ABUSE – 57% SAY IT IS DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY AND 58% SAY THEY DON’T KNOW HOW TO HELP SOMEONE WHO’S EXPERIENCING IT.
ISOLATION

• The hallmark of an abusive teenage relationship is always isolation — an isolation that becomes increasingly unhealthy until it is dangerous.

• “I mistook my own teenage isolation as romantic. I thought I had been singled out as the object of my partner’s affection. Not only did I decline other social invitations. My schoolwork suffered and I turned down opportunities to participate in extracurricular activities like taking a semester abroad. Instead I went as an exchange student to his college in an unglamorous city. I used to joke that I was majoring in my boyfriend.”
IS YOUR PARTNER USING ONE OF THESE GASLIGHTING TECHNIQUES?

Gaslighting is a form of emotional abuse where the abuser manipulates situations repeatedly to trick the victim into distrusting his or her own memory and perceptions.
There are a variety of gaslighting techniques that an abusive partner might use:

- **Withholding**: The abusive partner pretends not to understand or refuses to listen. Ex. “I don’t want to hear this again,” or “You’re trying to confuse me.”

- **Countering**: The abusive partner questions the victim’s memory of events, even when the victim remembers them accurately. Ex. “You’re wrong, you never remember things correctly.”

- **Blocking/Diverting**: The abusive partner changes the subject and/or questions the victim’s thoughts. Ex. “Is that another crazy idea you got from [friend/family member]?” or “You’re imagining things.”

- **Trivializing**: The abusive partner makes the victim’s needs or feelings seem unimportant. Ex. “You’re going to get angry over a little thing like that?” or “You’re too sensitive.”

- **Forgetting/Denial**: The abusive partner pretends to have forgotten what actually occurred or denies things like promises made to the victim. Ex. “I don’t know what you’re talking about,” or “You’re just making stuff up.”
SEXUAL ASSAULT

• 1 in 5 female high school students report having been physically or sexually abused by someone they are dating

• Girls account for 82% of all juvenile victims of sexual assault

• Teens 16-19 years old are 3 ½ times more likely to experience rape, attempted rape, and sexual assault, than the rest of the population

• 35.8% of sexual assault occurs between age 12-17

• A majority of teen sexual assault reported to law enforcement occur in familiar locations
CONSENT

What is consent???

Both saying yes to sex.

What about fooling around?

Still need to get it then too!
HERE ARE 4 SIGNS OF A HEALTHY TEEN RELATIONSHIP YOU SHOULD KNOW:

- **They give each other space to hang out with friends and family.** It’s a good sign when teens are balancing all of the relationships in their lives, as well continuing to pursue hobbies and activities outside of their romantic partnership.

- **It’s OK to disagree.** If one partner isn’t feeling comfortable speaking their mind or seems afraid to disagree with their girlfriend/boyfriend, it could be a red flag.

- **They are in control.** Teens should feel able to wear clothing they choose, go where they want to go, and do what they like to do – without fear of a partner being upset or trying to control them.

- **They exhibit healthy texting behavior.** As long as the texts aren’t excessive or interrupting daily life, it’s not necessarily what we call “textual harassment.” If texts become abusive or if someone is pressuring for them to send private photos, it might be time to talk digital boundaries.
How do you act toward your partner? Do you...

- Get angry or insecure about your partner’s relationships with others (friends, family, coworkers) and feel possessive?
- Frequently call and text to check up on your partner, or have them check in with you?
- Feel like your partner needs to ask your permission to go out or spend time with others?
HOW DO YOU ACT TOWARD YOUR PARTNER? DO YOU...

- Get angry when your partner doesn’t act the way you want them to or do what you want them to?
- Blame your anger on drugs, alcohol or your partner’s actions?
- Express your anger by threatening to hurt your partner, or actually physically doing so?
- Express your anger verbally through raising your voice, name calling, or using put-downs?
- Force or attempt to force your partner to be intimate with you?
STALKING

- Stalking is a pattern of two or more incidents of unwanted attention, harassment, contact or other misconduct directed at a specific person based on sex/gender or sexual orientation that is unwelcome and would cause reasonable persons to fear harm to their physical health, mental or emotional health, safety, friends, family or property.

- Stalking may take many forms, including, but not limited to, persistent calling, texting, instant messaging, posting on a social networking site, monitoring behavior, taking pictures or physical stalking.

- Hear from actual survivors of stalking.
STALKING STATS

- Persons aged 18-24 years experience the highest rate of stalking.
- One in 6 women and one in 19 men in the United States have experienced stalking during their lifetime.
- 13 percent of college women were stalking during one six to nine month period.
- Approximately one in four stalking victims reported some form of cyber-stalking such as email or instant messaging. Electronic monitoring was used to stalk one in 13 victims (i.e. GPS monitoring, bugs, phone tapping, or video).
- 46 percent of stalking victims felt fear of not knowing what would happen next.
- 66.2% of female victims of stalking were stalked by a current or former intimate partner.
- 31 percent of the women who are stalked by an intimate partner are sexually assaulted by that partner.
- 80 percent of campus stalking victims knew their stalker.
- Three in 10 victims reported being injured emotionally or psychologically from being stalked.
WHAT SOME STALKERS DO

- Follow you or show up wherever you are
- Send unwanted gifts, letters, cards, or emails
- Damage your home, car, or other property
- Monitor your phone calls or computer use
- Use technology, like hidden cameras, global positioning systems (GPS) or phones, to track where you go
- Drive by or hang around your home, school, or work

- Threaten to hurt you, your family, friends, or pets
- Find out about you by using public records or online search services, social media sites, hiring investigators, going through your garbage, or contacting friends, family, neighbors, or co-workers
- Posting information or spreading rumors about you on the Internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth
- Other actions that control, track, or frighten you
IF YOU FEEL YOU’RE BEING STALKED

- **If you feel that you are in immediate danger, call 911**
- **Take stalking seriously — don’t ignore the behavior**
- **Develop a safety plan. This might include taking a different route to class, changing your routine, staying at a friend’s house, developing a code word to signal danger to friends or family**

- **Contact the police; stalking is against the law and John Carroll policy**
- **Contact an advocate at Safe Passage to learn more about stalking and your options, including protection orders.**
- **Tell trusted friends and family members about the stalking behavior to get support.**
- **Document all stalking behavior using a Stalking Log**
SAFE PASSAGE

DeKalb County’s Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis Center

• 24 HOUR HOTLINE: 815-756-5228
  • FREE AND CONFIDENTIAL SERVICES
    • COUNSELING
    • LEGAL ASSISTANCE
    • MEDICAL ADVOCACY
    • PARTNER ABUSE INTERVENTION
    • PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

• FOLLOW US ON FACEBOOK, INSTAGRAM, AND TWITTER
  • LOOK FOR OUR LOGO