

Slide: automatic	Script:	Pictures:
Slide 1	Start of video (music clip 1) and show slide one for 6 secs Sharon (audio): Hello, we're the PEACC Program. PEACC stands for Prevention, Education, and Advocacy on Campus & in the Community.	Show picture of staff
Slide 2	Our mission is to develop a proactive approach to addressing violence against women at the University of Louisville with a specific emphasis on the issues of sexual assault/rape, intimate partner violence, and stalking.	No picture
Slide 3	Our goals are to • Develop a network of organizations, both on and off campus, to address, prevent and respond to violence against women. • Provide advocacy and assistance to university students, staff and faculty • Facilitate training and educational programs • Raise campus awareness of the issue of violence against women Jason (audio): You may have seen the following PEACC Program Collaborative Events on campus: Take Back the Night The Vagina Monologues International Women's Day Circle of Healing Men of PEACC events Self Defense trainings As well as many educational presentations to residence halls, sorority/fraternities and classrooms on the topics of sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking.	

Slide: automatic	Script:	Pictures:
Slide 4	Jason (video): Today, we are going to be talking about ...Intimate Partner Violence.	
Slide 5	Intimate Partner Violence is a pattern of physical, sexual, psychological, or stalking behaviors between people who are or have been in an intimate personal relationship.	No picture
Slide 6	Examples of intimate partner violence include: • Physical Abuse • Emotional Abuse • Sexual Abuse / Rape • Using the Children • Threats & Intimidation • Isolation • Using Male Privilege	
Slide 7	Angela (video): Intimate partner violence affects our society in many ways: ➤ A woman is physically abused every 9 seconds in this country ➤ An estimated four million U.S. women are abused by intimate partners each year and 1 / 4 of all women will be abused at some point in their lives ➤ 59 % of high school students reported at least one dating violence incident within the past year ➤ 31,260 women were murdered by intimate partners in the past two decades (1976 - 1996) Of those: 64% were by spouse; 5% by former spouse; and 32% by unmarried partner ➤ Husbands and boyfriends commit 13,000 acts of violence against women in the workplace every year	Number emphasis I.e. Have a large 1 in 4 come out from the side onto the screen and so on

Slide: automatic	Script:	Pictures:
Slide 8	Jason (audio) Victim's of Intimate Partner Violence can be found in all age, racial, heterosexual, homosexual, socioeconomic, educational, occupational, and religious groups. ANYONE can become a victim! Just as anyone can be a victim, anyone has the potential to become a perpetrator. A person becomes a perpetrator of intimate partner violence when they make a choice to use violence to gain and maintain power and control over their partner.	
Slide 9	Intimate Partner Violence or “Abuse” is <u>Not</u> Caused By: • Anger • Alcohol • Illness • Genetics • Out of control behavior • Stress • Victim's behavior	
Slide 10	Angela (audio) Intimate Partner violence is not about ANGER. It is about a cycle of Power and Control.	1 2
Slide 11	Would you know how to stay out of a violent relationship? A violent relationship does not begin with violence and perpetrators of violence are not easily recognizable - They present a face to the world that masks their true intentions. A violent relationship begins the same way a healthy relationship begins - with feelings of attraction, excitement, and flattering attention. Perpetrators plan romantic moments, want to spend time alone, give gifts, and show affection, all in an effort to make a victim feel that they are the most “special” person in the world.	3 4 5

Slide: automatic	Script:	Pictures:
Slide 12	Angela (audio): This phase is called the Hearts and flowers stage. As the relationship deepens, this loving attention then becomes extreme. The perpetrator convinces the victim to spend time alone and away from friends and family until the victim has no support system	6
	Jason (audio) The next phase is called the Tension Building stage.	7
	In this stage, anxiety increases when the perpetrator begins to feel life or the relationship getting out of control.	9
	Typically, during this stage, the victim tries to calm the perpetrator by becoming more nurturing, compliant, either anticipating their every whim or staying out of their way.	10
	As the tension builds, it is more difficult to make the coping techniques work, so the victim may withdraw while the perpetrator's control increases and the tension becomes intolerable.	11
	While there may not be physical violence (or at least physical violence is minimal), there is usually emotional abuse, intimidation, and threats during this stage.	12 13 14
	Angela (audio) As the tension increases, the Acute Incident stage begins. This is the actual violent episode. It includes physical, emotional or sexual abuse. A crime is committed. The victim is helpless and feels trapped.	"Cycle" rotating
	After an acute incident the behaviors return to the hearts and flowers stage. The abusive partner may display kind and loving behavior. They may be remorseful, seek forgiveness, and say it will never happen again. The victim is worn down, and wants to have hope that things will change. The abusive partner may be very charming and give gifts to the victim. This stage may last hours, days or weeks, until the tension starts to build again, and the cycle repeats itself.	

Slide: automatic	Script:	Pictures:
Slide 13	This cycle of attention, tension building, and acute incident repeats itself until the victim has lowered self-esteem, lack of support systems and lacks the physical or emotional ability to leave the relationship. Jason (video) Why do Perpetrator's batter? The short answer for why intimate partner violence occurs is that the perpetrators believe they are entitled to exert power and control over the survivor. Society in general does not demand accountability from the abuser.	16
Slide 14	The long-term effects of intimate partner violence on victims may include: isolation from others, low self-esteem, depression, increased alcohol or drug abuse, emotional problems, permanent physical damage or death. Jason (audio) Intimate partner violence also has significant consequences for children, family, friends, co-workers, and the community. Family and friends may themselves be targeted by the abuser in retaliation for helping a victim leave a violent relationship or find assistance. Children in homes where violence occurs may be witnesses to abuse, may themselves be abused, and may suffer harm "incidental" to the violence.	

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Slide: automatic	Script:	Pictures:
Slide 16	Sharon (video) : Why do victims of intimate partner violence stay in the relationship?	Show a big question mark
Slide 17	Victims often stay in a violent relationship out of fear, economic dependence, threats, and low self-esteem. Remember, the intent to leave and the desire to leave are not the same as the ability to leave.	
Slide 18	Sharon (video) If someone you know is in an abusive relationship, your support and encouragement can be of tremendous value. You can ease the isolation and loss of control by listening, providing information and helping your friend to explore options. For more ways to help, click on the link to your right.	
Slide 19	Just Remember, intimate partner violence is about power and control, anyone can be a victim and it is a crime.	
Slide 20	Jason (audio) : If you or someone you know is in an unhealthy relationship, the PEACC Program is available <i>on campus</i> to offer assistance.	Have these bullets appear on the screen as they are said. Also, have the music playing in the background
Slide 20 Slide 21 (shown as the music clip fades out)	You <i>can make a difference</i> by getting involved: • Volunteer with PEACC or Men of PEACC • Speak out against violence. • Challenge the images of violence in advertising. • And never blame victims for the violence perpetrated against them.	

EVALUATING FOR VERBAL ABUSE

- ☐ Partner seems irritated or angry with you several times a week or more although you hadn't meant to upset him/her. You are surprised each time *(He/she says (s)he's not mad when you ask him/her what (s)he's mad about, or he/she tells you in some way that it's your fault.)*.
- ☐ When you feel hurt and try to discuss your upset feelings with him/her, you don't feel as if the issue has been fully resolved, so you don't feel happy and relieved, nor do you have a feeling that you've "kissed and made up" *(He/she says, "You're just trying to start an argument!" or in some other way expresses his/her refusal to discuss the situation.)*.
- ☐ You frequently feel perplexed and frustrated by his/her responses because you can't get him/her to understand your intentions.
- ☐ You are upset not so much by concrete issues – how much time you spend with each other, where to go on vacation, etc. – as about the communication in the relationship: what he/she thinks you said and what you heard him/her say.
- ☐ You sometimes wonder, "What's wrong with me? I shouldn't feel so bad?"
- ☐ He/she rarely, if ever, seems to want to share his/her thoughts or plans with you.
- ☐ He/she seems to take the opposite view from you on almost everything you mention, and his/her view is not qualified by "I think" or "I feel" – as if your views were wrong and his/hers were right.
- ☐ You sometimes wonder if he/she perceives you as a separate person.
- ☐ You can't recall saying to him/her, "Cut it out!" or, "Stop it!"
- ☐ He/she is either angry or has "no idea what you're talking about" when you try to discuss an issue with him/her.