



Dating Violence: recognizing the signs

IDENTIFYING AND PREVENTING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE


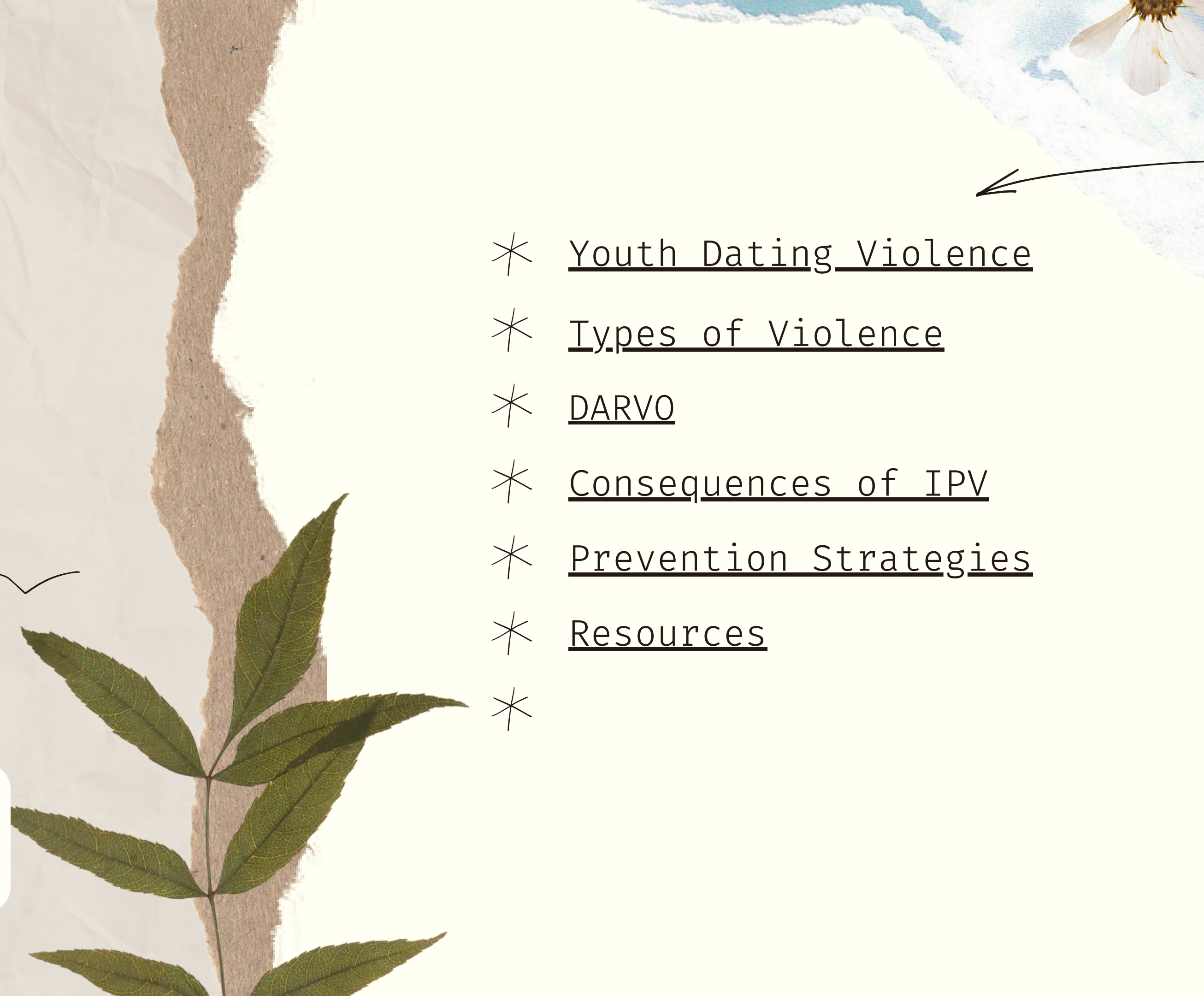


Agenda



Today's lesson will be dealing with
sensitive topics and themes.

Please prepare yourself.

- 
- * Youth Dating Violence
 - * Types of Violence
 - * DARVO
 - * Consequences of IPV
 - * Prevention Strategies
 - * Resources
 - *
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Youth Dating Violence

At a glance:

Youth Dating Violence is a form of Intimate Partner Violence and is aggressive, violent, threatening, and/or manipulative behaviour from a partner or ex-partner in a romantic or sexual relationship. It affects one in ten teens.

It is completely preventable.

<https://youthdatingviolence.prevnet.ca/learn-more/everyone/what-is-youth-dating-violence/>






What do you think
youth dating
violence includes?



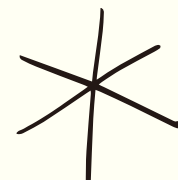


Physical Violence



Physical violence is the use or the threat of using physical force. It can include blatant threats as well as acts of violence meant to intimidate.

What are some examples?

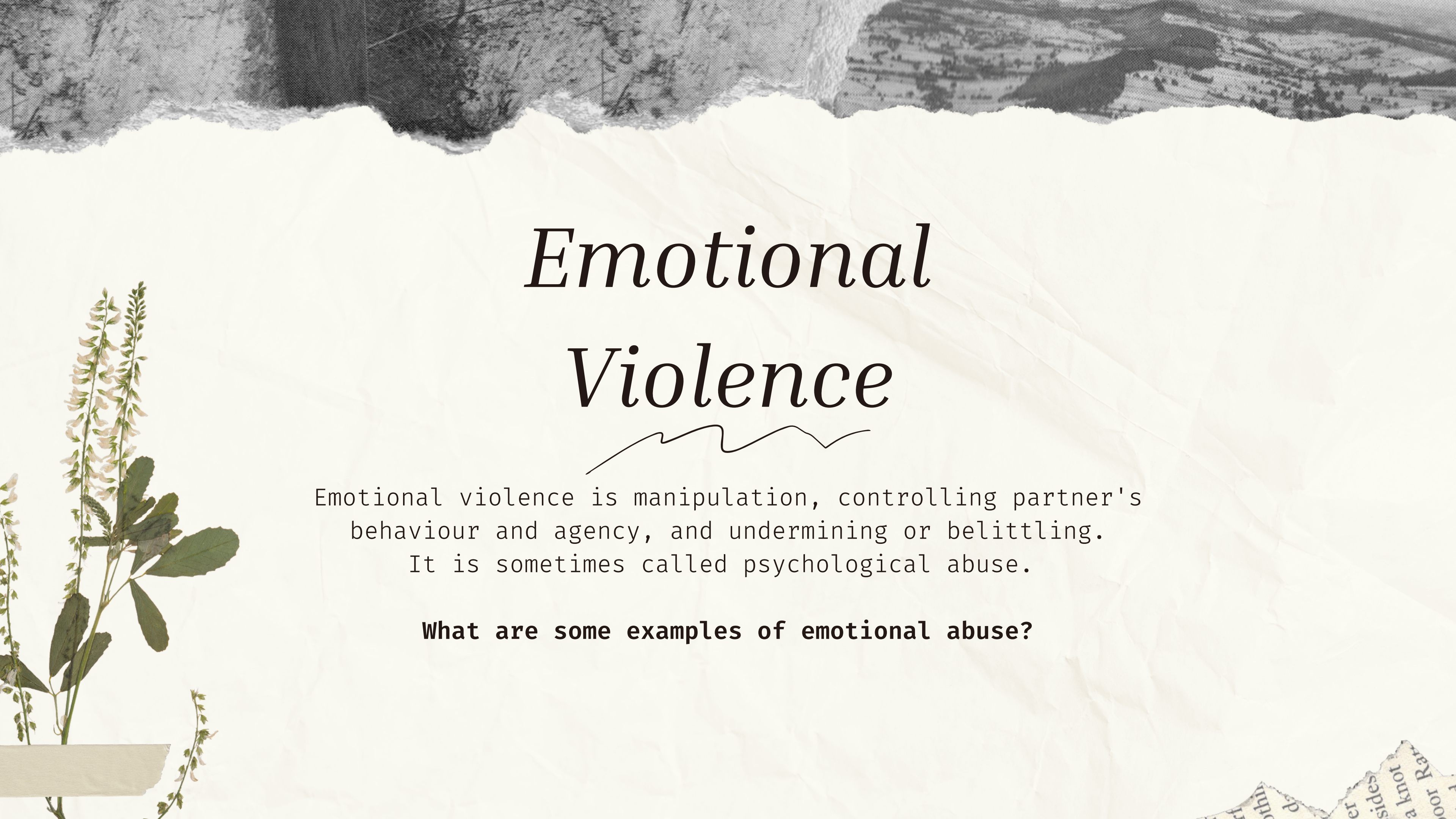




Physical Violence

Examples include:

- hitting, kicking, and/or shoving
- attacking with a weapon
- hair pulling
- interfering with eating or sleeping
- throwing objects, punching walls, and/or kicking doors
- driving recklessly or dangerously on purpose
- forcing the use of drugs or alcohol
- threatening to hurt themselves or you



Emotional Violence

Emotional violence is manipulation, controlling partner's behaviour and agency, and undermining or belittling.

It is sometimes called psychological abuse.

What are some examples of emotional abuse?



Emotional Violence



Examples Include:

- insulting, name calling, and/or consistently criticizing
- threatening to hurt you or those you love
- monitoring and/or stalking
- isolating and/or restricting access to friends
- punishment through withdrawing affection
- demanding constant access to you, your whereabouts, or your devices
- attempting to control where you go, how you present yourself, and/or any other aspect of your life
- cheating or threatening to cheat on you to intentionally hurt you
- referring to you by the wrong pronouns intentionally
- making you feel unworthy of love

A white flower with yellow center, partially visible in the top left corner.

Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is any sexual act or attempt to obtain a sexual act by violence or coercion, act to traffic a person, or act directed against a person's sexuality, regardless of the relationship to the victim. It is a continuum of interrelated acts that range from sexual harassment to rape.




What are some examples of sexual violence?

A green plant with several leaves, partially visible in the bottom right corner.A black scribble or signature, partially visible in the bottom left corner.



Sexual Violence

Examples include:

- unwanted sexual contact, including kissing, touching, or sex
 - guilting you for or demanding sex when you are sick, tired, and/or do not want to have sex
 - involving other people in sexual activities against your will
 - forcing you to watch pornography
 - making you feel as though you owe them sex for any reason
 - giving you drugs or alcohol to lower your inhibitions
 - restricting access to birth control, or refusing to use it
 - continuing to pressure you for sex after you say no
 - trying to normalize their sexual demands that you said no to
 - making you feel afraid of what will happen if you say no
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Cyber Dating Violence

Cyber dating violence involves the use technology to engage violent partner behaviours. Cyber dating violence is more likely to affect youth than adults because they generally have increased social media usage within their relationships.

What are some examples of cyber dating violence?



Cyber Dating Violence

Some Examples:

- monitoring through social media
- threatening and/or harassing online
- sexting coercion
- controlling and monitoring social media presence, including both friends and content
- looking through a partner's phone frequently to check on activity
- using technology to monitor location without consent
- ghosting as a form of punishment



DARVO

DARVO refers to a reaction perpetrators of intimate relationship violence may display when being held accountable for their behaviour.

D. Deny responsibility,
A. Attack the individual doing confronting,
R. Reverse roles of
V. Victim and
O. Offender

DARVO is most likely to be weaponized against a victim who has less power (e.g., power in roles, sociopolitical power) than the perpetrator.

Perpetrators use DARVO to craft a **scapegoat story** which is used to create bias against the victim, and rally bystanders to protect the perpetrator.

DARVO is more effective when the perpetrator has more **social capital** than the survivor.

1

2009: Johnny Depp and Amber Heard meet on a movie set.
2012: They begin to date publicly.

2

2015: Depp and Heard get married in a private ceremony. He was 52 and she was 29.

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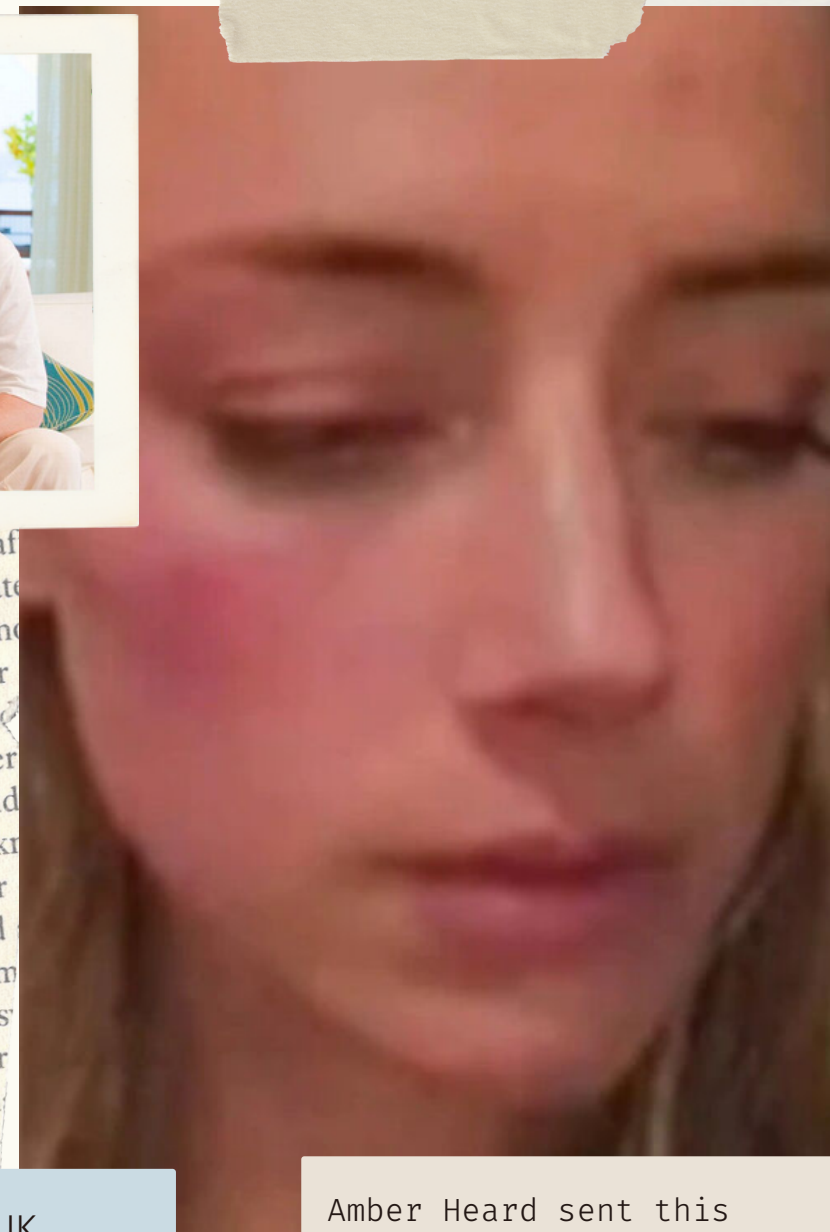
2016: Heard files for divorce and obtains a temporary restraining order against him, and accuses him of physically abusing her. She obtains \$7 million in the divorce, and pledges to donate it to charity.

4

2018: Heard writes a journalistic essay in which she refers to herself as a "public figure representing domestic abuse". Her article never names Depp explicitly.



Amber Heard and Johnny Depp in the 2011 film, The Rum Diaries



Amber Heard sent this photo of her facial bruising to friends in 2016

in 2016 Depp sued a UK magazine who called him a "wife beater", but the judge ruled against him, saying **"the great majority of alleged assaults of Ms Heard by Mr Depp have been proved to the civil standard."**

Johnny Depp has starred in at least 79 movies since 1984, and is one of the most commercially successful film stars of the 2000s.



Depp's **Captain Jack Sparrow** is consistently voted as one of the most popular action heroes of all time

5

2019: Depp sues Heard for \$50 million for defamation after the article came out.

6

2020: Phone recordings are released in which Amber Heard was heard saying "I was hitting you". Depp is also recorded saying that they commit "physical abuse on each other".

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2020: Depp loses his libel suit. The judge ruled he was violent towards ex- wife Amber Heard. He is later asked to resign from Fantastic Beasts.

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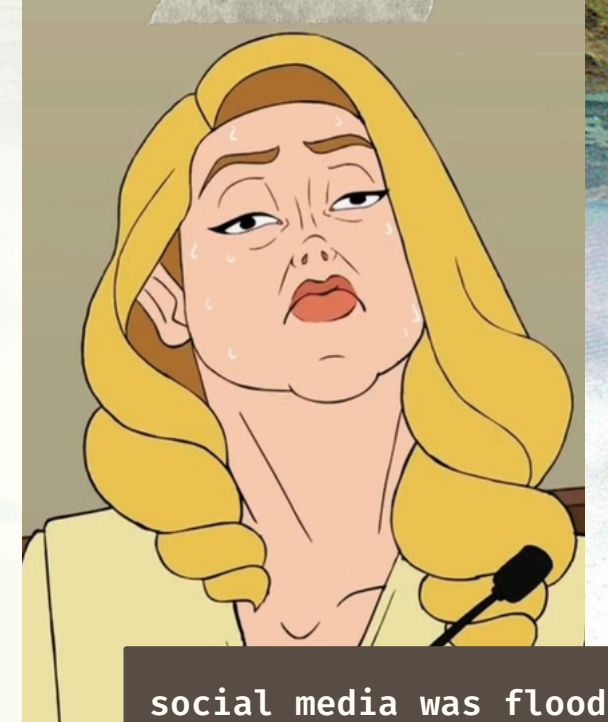
2022: Depp is granted an appeal in his libel suit and both are found liable for defaming each other.

Johnny Depp's defamation lawsuit alleges that Amber Heard lied about being abused to generate "public positivity" about herself.

After her article was published alleging abuse from Depp, Amber Heard received **death threats daily**.



Depp was asked to resign after he lost his libel suit against Amber Heard. **He still was paid an 8- figure sum.**



social media was flooded with degrading memes during this court case. They largely centered around Amber Heard.

"Heard had notably fewer vocal supporters than Depp in the entertainment business and in and around the courthouse."




Depp has claimed Heard severed his finger during an argument.

During the 2022 trial, Depp claimed that Heard hit him with pots and pans, cut him, and defecated in his bed when they broke up.

Heard claimed he physically abused her and her dogs, sexually abused her, controlled aspects of her career without her consent, and joked about being able to punch her in the face without repercussions.



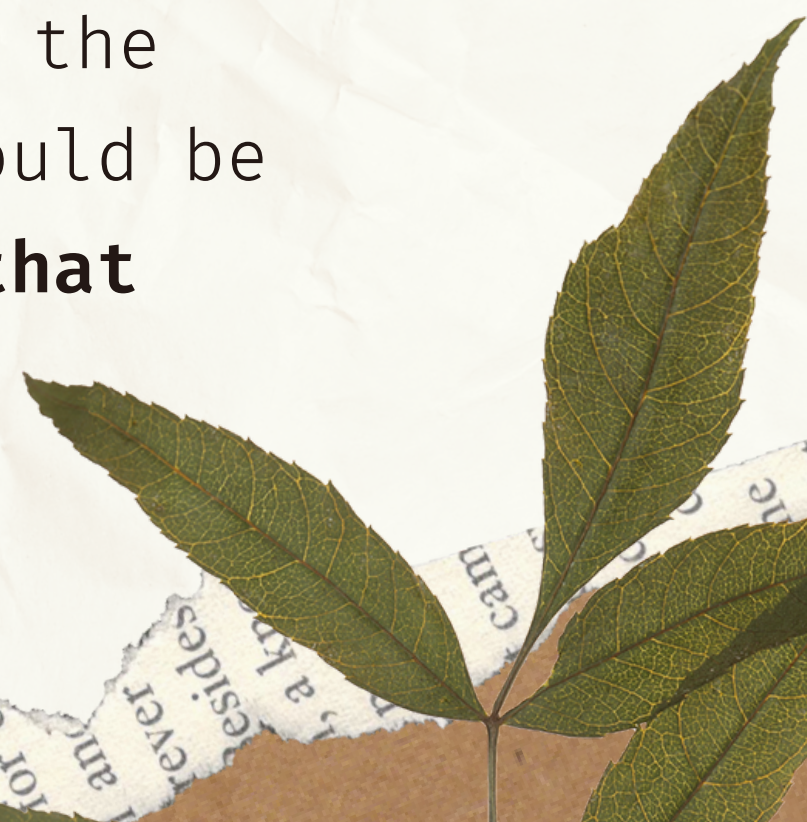



From Amber Heard:



Immediately after the verdict, Heard released a statement on social media, saying in part: "The disappointment I feel today is beyond words. **I'm heartbroken that the mountain of evidence still was not enough to stand up to the disproportionate power, influence, and sway of my ex-husband.**"

"I'm even more disappointed with what this verdict means for other women. It is a setback," she added. "It sets back the clock to a time when a woman who spoke up and spoke out could be publicly shamed and humiliated. **It sets back the idea that violence against women is to be taken seriously.**"





An Open Letter in Support of Amber Heard



Five months ago, the verdict in the defamation trial between Johnny Depp and Amber Heard deeply concerned many professionals in the fields of intimate partner and sexual violence.

As many, including A.O. Scott for The New York Times have noted, the vilification of Ms. Heard and ongoing online harassment of her and those who have voiced support for her have been unprecedented in both vitriol and scale.

Much of this harassment was fueled by disinformation, misogyny, biphobia, and a monetized social media environment where a woman's allegations of domestic violence and sexual assault were mocked for entertainment. The same disinformation and victim-blaming tropes are now being used against others who have alleged abuse.

In our opinion, the Depp v. Heard verdict and continued discourse around it indicate a fundamental misunderstanding of intimate partner and sexual violence and how survivors respond to it. The damaging consequences of the spread of this misinformation are incalculable. We have grave concerns about the rising misuse of defamation suits to threaten and silence survivors.

We condemn the public shaming of Amber Heard and join in support of her. We support the ability of all to report intimate partner and sexual violence free of harassment and intimidation.



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A. Attack the individual doing confronting
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Bringing it back to DARVO

Every time the media focuses the story on what a man stands to lose by being accused of sexual assault, **they are strengthening the power of DARVO.**

When DARVO is used effectively, it can become **unclear who is the victim and who is the perpetrator.**

A DARVO response can be confusing: that's the point. DARVO makes it difficult to place accountability on the perpetrator by making it harder to tell who the real victim is.

Consequences *of* Intimate Partner Violence

Teens who have experienced intimate partner violence are more likely to:



- experience depression and anxiety
- experience academic consequences (difficulty concentrating, failing classes, frequent absences, social challenges, etc.)
- engage in unhealthy behaviours, like using drugs and alcohol
- exhibit antisocial behaviours, like lying, theft, or bullying
- think about suicide


People who experience intimate partner violence as teens are also more likely to experience it as adults, or become perpetrators later in life.

Why do you think that may be the case?





Prevention Strategies *of* Intimate Partner Violence

1. Teach and learn about safe and healthy relationship skills.
 2. Engage influential adults or peers.
 3. Create protective environments.
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Prevention Strategy: Teach and Learn about Safe and Healthy Relationship Skills

- educate yourself where possible through classes, programs, or independent research
 - enroll in healthy relationship programs for couples
 - periodically reflect critically in your own actions and behaviours towards your partner
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Prevention Strategy: Engage Influential Adults and/or Peers

- educate yourself and your friends in bystander intervention; it is a club you can join (or create your own!) in many schools
- engage men and boys in conversations about gendered violence

Prevention Strategy: Create Protective Environments

- Use language carefully to be inclusive and avoid triggering people who have gone through intimate partner violence
- support and believe survivors



*If you or
someone you
know needs
help:*



*loveisrespect.org
national domestic
violence hotline*



*nsvrc.org
national violence
resource centre*



*thatsnotcool.com
healthy
relationships on
and offline*



*vawnet.org
national resource
centre on
domestic violence*

