

Proyecto Cambio

Youth Program
Proposal

FALL 2002

How Will We Reach Out?

Schools

- With permission, we will provide a workshop to the students involved in the Latino clubs at their respective schools
- Each week we will visit a different school
- Two visits, one hour a piece

Objectives

- To reach out to the youth in our Latino community and increase awareness of IPV/SV
- To teach them to stop IPV/SV before it starts by making them aware of exactly what IPV/SV is, and to train them to recognize the signs of an abusive relationship
- To empower them with the knowledge to help themselves/persons experiencing IPV/SV

Target Schools



- Capitol Hill
- Northwest Classen
- US Grant
- Southeast
- Taft
- Jackson

Implementation

- What is IPV/SV?
- How the cycle of violence is formed
- Stopping the cycle before it starts
- Maintaining safe relationships
- How to get help

- Notice that rape and acquaintance rape are only different in their definitions by addition of "by a friend or acquaintance." RAPE=RAPE.
- 4 of 5 rapes are committed by an acquaintance of the victim.
- Nearly 100 women per hour are victims of rape or attempted rape. We will be in this meeting almost 2 hours, that is nearly 200 mothers, sisters, daughters, girlfriends, abuelitas during the time we are here.

What Is IPV/SV?

- **Physical Abuse:** intentional use of force that results in physical harm or pain to another
- **Emotional Abuse:** intentional infliction of mental or emotional anguish by threat, humiliation, or intimidation
- **Sexual Abuse:** sexual contact of any kind without consent
 - **Sexual Assault:** sexual touching of victim without consent and by force
 - **Rape:** sexual intercourse without consent and by force
 - **Acquaintance Rape:** sexual intercourse without consent and by force committed by a friend or acquaintance

How the Cycle of Violence Is Formed

IPV/SV is many times an issue of power and control over someone "weaker"

Where does this "power" come from?

How are gender roles and stereotypes created?

How can these roles and "power" lead to violence

Monkey see, monkey do



Stopping The Cycle Before It Starts



>Violence is unacceptable

>Being a role model



>Sharing what you know



How to Get Help



• How to help an abuse victim.

- If someone tells you they were assaulted, **believe them**. People rarely make up stories about being assaulted.
- **Listen and believe.** Tell them you care about them want them to be safe.
- **Don't ask blaming** questions. Ex: "What did you say?"
- **Don't be critical** of the abusive partner.
- **Offer** to talk with them or go with them for help.
- **Call** the police or security officer if you witness an assault.

Maintaining Safe Relationships



- Signs of an abusive relationship
- What is **consent**?
- Scenarios



• How to help an abuser.

- **Call the police** if you witness an assault. In many cases the abuser can be required to get counseling.
- Tell him that **violent behavior is not OK**. It is a sign that the person has a problem and needs help.
- **Offer** to talk with him about **alternatives** to violence—cooling off, talking about the problem, counseling, support groups.
- Be a **role model** for healthy relationships. Treat your friends and partners with respect.
- **Take a stand!** Don't reinforce abusive behavior by laughing, minimizing, or ignoring an act of violence or a threat.

Remember!

Hearing about the assault of a friend or loved one can be upsetting. Take care of yourself. Discussing your feelings with a counselor can help.

Suggestions?

- How can we make this program more culturally effective?
- Is there anything you feel we should add to the program?
- Does the program satisfy the need for awareness in the community among youth?