



DDVAM Closing Newsletter

SHARE TITLE IX EDUCATION TEAM

OCTOBER
31, 2022

October Recap

This October, SHARE recognized Dating and Domestic Violence awareness month through a number of educational and healing events. Starting off the month with our **October Open House**, where students were able to see the resources SHARE has to offer.

We then promoted educational resources on domestic violence through our **Tabling Event**, in which we asked Stanford community members to consider their perceptions of a healthy relationship.

Finally, we closed the month with our **Yoga as Healing** event, a two part event with a focus on LGBTQ+ survivors that offered a space for those impacted by domestic violence to heal through mindfulness.



Alt Text: Photo depicts a white banner with red writing on it that says "What Does a Healthy Relationship Mean to You?"



Alt Text: Photo depicts two students taking resources from the DDVAM table, and a student staff member talking to one of the students



Alt Text: Photo depicts three decorated Halloween cookies at the SHARE open house event.

Systems of Oppression

As we come to the end of DDVAM, we challenge you to continue to consider how systems of oppression cause domestic violence to disproportionately affect certain groups. Some examples of this are:

- "According to the [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#), African American females experience intimate partner violence at a rate 35% higher than that of white females, and about 2.5 times the rate of women of other [races](#)."
- "Project AWARE's (Asian Women Advocating Respect and Empowerment) 2000-2001 survey of 178 API women found that 81.1% reported experiencing at least one form of intimate partner violence in the past [year](#)."
- "According to the [Association on American Indian Affairs](#), more than 4 in 5 American Indian and Alaska Native women, or 84.3 percent, have experienced violence in their lifetime."

These are only some examples of how domestic violence disproportionately affects minority groups. It is also, especially important to consider how these interacting systems of oppression cause multi-layered experiences of harm for those with multiple intersecting identities.

How and Why

Do systems of Oppression Increase Domestic Violence

Systems of oppression increase the rates of domestic violence in minority groups because they systemically disenfranchise many groups in a way that causes violence within their communities, and restricts these communities access to resources that prevent domestic violence

Members of minority groups may experience violence from systems that are designed to prevent domestic violence. For instance, according to the [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#), 43% of victims felt that the police had discriminated against them and 22% of those victims felt as though race was the basis of that discrimination. Additionally, in a [survey](#) of 14 black domestic violence survivors from three different shelters, 12 out of 14 reported to have experienced at least one racial micro-aggression in their experience in the shelter.

SHARE is attempting to combat these problematic realities by applying an [intersectional framework](#) to our educational and supportive programming. This looks like, considering and providing events, resources, and information that is specifically catered to certain groups that are disproportionately affected by domestic violence

However, we recognize that oppression, intersectionality, and domestic violence are very expansive and complicated issues, and we cannot tackle every facet of this problem. For this reason, we would love to hear any feedback or ideas you have for future newsletters and programming, which can be submitted [here](#).



Alt Text: Photo depicts two YWCA ambassadors standing behind an orange, YWCA branded table.

Spotlight

Graduate Students

For this newsletter, we would also like to spotlight graduate students and the specific areas in which they may experience violence that is different from the spaces that undergraduate students do.

A higher percentage of graduate students are in married partnerships and have families or children within those partnerships. These differences in these types of relationships can create a whole different set of risk factors and power and control tactics.

One type of abuse that is often present in these types of relationships is financial abuse. [Financial abuse](#) can occur when one member of an intimate partnership uses their control over the others finances to manipulate or exert power over them.

Learn more about how to get involved in preventing sexual violence on campus [here](#).

Closing Remarks

What Can You Do?

Your work with ending Domestic Violence does not have to end when DDVAM does!

- Here are just a few of the [on-campus resources](#) you can use to stay involved.
- Additionally, [Love is Respect](#) is a great off-campus resource, with many educational videos, articles, and interactive activities
- You can also use the [Make a Safety Plan](#) resource to find a safe way to exit an abusive situation

Thank you!

Thank you so much for participating in this October's Dating and Domestic Violence Month. We hope you have found some part of SHARE's programming beneficial during this time, and that you will continue to consider how themes of intersectionally, oppression, violence, and spirituality apply to your life, and continue to utilize resources on campus to stay educated and safe!

Sincerely,

SHARE: Education Team |

shareeducation@stanford.edu

*Grace, Nadia, Carley, Brianna, Georgia, Sofia, and
Alexandra*

*See something you'd like added? Provide feedback
for future newsletters [here](#).*



Additional Resources

- NKIRU A. NNAWULEZII AND CRIS M. SULLIVAN, "OPPRESSION WITHIN SAFE SPACES: EXPLORING RACIAL MICROAGGRESSIONS WITHIN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTERS", JOURNAL OF BLACK PSYCHOLOGY, 2014, VOL. 40(6), [HTTPS://SAFEHOUSINGPARTNERSHIPS.ORG/SITES/DEFAULT/FILES/2017-02/NNAWULEZI%20%26%20SULLIVAN_RACIAL%20MICROAGGRESSIONS.PDF](https://safehousingpartnerships.org/sites/default/files/2017-02/nnawulezi%20%26%20sullivan_racial%20microaggressions.pdf)
- DENA HASSOUNEH, CULTURE AND SYSTEMS OF OPPRESSION IN ABUSED WOMEN'S LIVES, NOVEMBER 1998, JOG NURSING; JOURNAL OF OBSTETRIC, GYNECOLOGIC, AND NEONATAL NURSING, [HTTPS://WWW.RESEARCHGATE.NET/PUBLICATION/227849483_CULTURE_AND_SYSTEMS_OF_OPPRESSION_IN_ABUSED_WOMEN'S_LIVES](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/227849483_culture_and_systems_of_oppression_in_abused_women's_lives)
- IVONNE ORTIZ, "WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO BRING A RACIAL JUSTICE FRAMEWORK TO OUR EFFORTS TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?", 10-01-2015 [HTTPS://VAWNET.ORG/NEWS/WHY-IT-IMPORTANT-BRING-RACIAL-JUSTICE-FRAMEWORK-OUR-EFFORTS-END-DOMESTIC-VIOLENCE](https://vawnet.org/news/why-it-important-bring-racial-justice-framework-our-efforts-end-domestic-violence)