



Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate Partner Violence may not always be readily recognized or identified while in a relationship. Things don't start off bad, but over time as the relationship continues, abusive behavior may occur more often, intensify, and patterns of behavior emerge.

Checklist: Am I Being Abused? Ask yourself the following and be honest with your responses.

Does my relationship partner:

- Act jealous and possessive, won't let me have friends, constantly checks up on me, and/or won't accept breaking up
- Tries to control me by being bossy, giving orders, making all the decisions, and/or not taking my opinions seriously
- Puts me down in front of friends or family and/or tells me that I am nothing without him/her/them
- Scares me
- Makes me worry about his/her/their reactions to things I say or do
- Threatens me
- Uses or owns guns or other weapons
- Acts violent
- Has a history of fighting, loses his/her/their temper quickly, and/or brags about mistreating others
- Grabs, pushes, shoves, or hits me
- Pressures me for sex or is forceful or scary about sex
- Gets too serious about the relationship too fast

- Abuses alcohol or other drugs and pressures me to take them as well
- Has a history of failed relationships and/or blames the other person for all the problems
- Makes my family and friends uneasy and concerned for my safety
- Makes me feel like I need to apologize to myself or others for his/her/their behavior when he/she/they treat me badly
- Yells, swears, or manipulates me and/or spreads false or degrading rumors about me
- Tries to make me feel guilty
- Threatens to hurt me or him/hers/themself if I ever leave him/her/them
- Goes through my personal items without my consent
- Often accuses me of flirting or cheating
- Controls money and makes all financial decisions without my input
- Isolates me and keeps me from spending time with my family and friends

If you answer "yes" to two or more of the previous items, you may be in an abusive relationship or in a relationship with a high likelihood of becoming abusive.

Help is available.

To learn more about campus and local resources for those affected by Intimate Partner Violence, contact the Sexual and Relationship Violence Center (SRVC) by calling (479) 575-4000 or emailing (survivor@uark.edu) or contact your local domestic violence center.

What Can You Do?

- Know the warning signs of a violent or potentially violent relationship.
- Act by making a safety plan, talking to a person you trust, such as a teacher, counselor, parent, friend, physician, police, etc.
- Realize that the violence will not stop or go away. You cannot change the abuser's behavior and you are not responsible for the abuse.
- Be on the lookout for friends that may be in violent relationships. Be patient and supportive if they need/want help.

You don't have to be married or living with a partner to be a victim of intimate partner violence (also known as domestic violence, dating violence, interpersonal violence, gender-based violence). Intimate partner violence is a pattern of controlling, abusive, and/or aggressive behavior used by a boyfriend/girlfriend, spouse/partner, or intimate other and may take many forms, including mental and emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, social abuse, and financial abuse. This may occur in casual dating or long-term relationships. Intimate partner violence knows no boundaries.

Although all 50 states and the District of Columbia have laws against relationship violence, such as sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking, the specific terms of "dating violence" and/or "relationship violence" are rarely used by these laws. However, this does not mean that this type of abuse is imagined or unreal. Help is available!

5 Things to Say to Someone in an Abusive Situation

1. I am afraid for your safety.
2. It will only get worse.
3. I am here for you when you are ready to leave.
4. You deserve better than this.
5. I am afraid for the safety of your children and/or pets.

Campus Resources

SRVC	479-575-4000
Advocacy email	survivor@uark.edu
Education programs email	respect@uark.edu
CAPS 24 HR Crisis Line	479-575-5276
(Counseling & Psychological Services)	
Pat Walker Health Center	479-575-4451
(University Health Services)	
U of A Cares	479-575-5004
University Police	479-575-2222
Title IX	479-575-7111
	titleIX@uark.edu
Student Accountability	479-575-5170
	judicial@uark.edu
Reports for Any Concern	report.uark.edu

In the event of an emergency, call 911

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Campus Resource Options

If you want to speak on campus with someone **confidentially** about sexual or relationship violence, you may do so with a victim advocate at the SRVC or a mental health counselor. Faculty and staff are required by university policy to report incidents of sexual or relationship violence to the Title IX coordinator for the University to investigate. An advocate is available through the SRVC and may be reached by emailing survivor@uark.edu or calling 479-575-4000.

For more information, visit srvc.uark.edu

Forensic Evidence Collection ("a Rape Kit") is available by appointment at the NWA Center for Sexual Assault, 1670 W. Sunset, Suite B, Springdale, AR 72762. Call 1-800-794-4175 to arrange for an appointment or contact the campus SRVC for assistance with this.